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NATURAL HISTORY

THE
BIRDS OF THE WEST INDIES.

INCLUDING

ALL SPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN THE BAHAMA ISLANDS, THE GREATER
ANTILLES, THE CAYMANS, AND THE LESSER ANTILLES, EXCEPTING
THE ISLANDS OF TOBAGO AND TRINIDAD.

BY

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"THE BEAUTIFUL AND CURIOUS BIRDS OF THE WORLD," "THE BIRDS OF
THE BAHAMA ISLANDS," "THE BIRDS OF HAITI AND SAN DOMINGO,"
"A NATURALIST IN THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS," "A LIST
OF THE BIRDS OF THE WEST INDIES," Etc., Etc.

Illustrated.

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TO MY MOTHER,

WHOSE INTEREST IN THE STUDY OF NATURAL
HISTORY TENDED TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE
INVESTIGATIONS OF HER SON,

This book is affectionately dedicated.

INTRODUCTION.

IN preparing the present work, the writer has examined a large series of birds from nearly all of the islands of the West Indies, the combined collections representing many thousands of specimens. The writer has personally made five trips to different parts of the West Indies, and, aside from such collections as were made under his personal supervision, a number of collectors were sent to the more important islands for the purpose of obtaining as complete a series as possible.

Several of the collectors were absent from six to eighteen months, and it is fair to assume that their collections contained nearly all of the resident species of the islands which they visited. The collections made by Mr. W. B. Richardson in Grand Cayman and some of the Lesser Antilles proved especially interesting, being very rich in novelties, his combined collections containing no less than seventeen species new to science.

Most of the matter contained in the present work appeared in the "Auk" for 1886, 1887, and 1888; but since that time a large number of species have been added to the West Indian avi-fauna, which were either new to science or had not previously been recorded from that locality; descriptions of these are given in the Appendix, unless included in their proper order in the body of the work. A number of alterations and corrections have been made in the original plates, and several new illustrations have been added.

The following species have been recorded since the "Birds of the West Indies" was first published in the "Auk":—

Mimocichla ravida Cory. Grand Cayman.
Margarops montanus rufus Cory. Dominico.
Margarops montanus albiventris (Lawr.). Grenada.
Rhamphocinclus sanctæ-luciæ Cory. St. Lucia.
Polioptila cærulea cæsiogaster Ridgw. Bahamas.
Thryothorus guadeloupensis Cory. Grand Terre, Guadeloupe.
Dendroica vittellina Cory. Grand Cayman.
Dendroica aurocapilla Ridgw. Grand Cayman.
Geothlypis coryi Ridgw. Eleuthera I., Bahamas.
Geothlypis tanneri Ridgw. Abaco I., Bahamas.
Certhiola sharpei Cory. Grand Cayman.

Vireo alleni Cory. Grand Cayman.
Vireo crassirostris flavescens Ridgw. Bahamas.
Vireo caymanensis Cory. Grand Cayman.
Calliste cucullata (Swains.). Grenada.
Spindalis salvini Cory. Grand Cayman.
Spindalis zena townsendi Ridgw. Abaco I., Bahamas.
Lexigilla barbadensis Cory. Barbadoes.
Lexigilla richardsoni Cory. St. Lucia.
Volatinia jacarina (Linn.). Grenada.
Spermophila gutturalis (Licht.). Grenada.
Icterus bairdi Cory. Grand Cayman.
Quiscalus caymanensis Cory. Grand Cayman.
Elainea barbadensis Cory. Barbadoes.
Elainea pagana Licht. Grenada.
Myiarchus denigratus Cory. Grand Cayman.
Myiarchus berlepschii Cory. St. Kitts.
Blacicus martinicensis Cory. Martinique.
Blacicus flaviventris Lawr. Grenada.
Milvulus tyrannus (Linn.). Grenada.
Chætura cinereiventris Sclater. Grenada.
Chætura brachyura (Jardine). St. Vincent and Grenada.
Centurus caymanensis Cory. Grand Cayman.
Centurus nyeanus Ridgw. Watlings I., Bahamas.
Centurus blakei Ridgw. Abaco I., Bahamas.
Colaptes gundlachi Cory. Grand Cayman.
Coccygus maynardi Ridgw. Bahama Islands.
Chrysotis caymanensis Cory. Grand Cayman.
Vanellus vanellus (Linn.). Barbadoes.
Rallus coryi Maynard. Andros I., Bahamas.
Ardea bahamensis Brewster. Bahamas.
Hydrochelidon leucoptera (Temm.). West Indies.
Stercorarius parasiticus (Linn.). Barbadoes.

No descriptions are given of well-known North American birds, and the references to such are mainly restricted to the citation of works and papers on West Indian ornithology.

In concluding, I wish to express my thanks to my ornithological brethren for loans of specimens and much valuable information and assistance. In this connection, I am especially indebted to my friends, Dr. Jean Gundlach, Mr. J. A. Allen, Mr. Robert Ridgway, and Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence.

CHARLES B. CORY.

A LIST
OF THE
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RELATING TO
WEST INDIAN ORNITHOLOGY,
REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK.

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London, 1834.
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London, 1840.
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- Five new Species of Birds from the Bahamas, by C. J. Maynard. The American Exchange and Mart and Household Journal, Vol. III, No. 6, p. 69, Feb. 5. *Boston and New York*, 1887.
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- An apparently new *Elainea* from Barbadoes, by C. B. Cory. *Auk*, V, p. 47 (1888). *New York*, 1888.
- The Birds of the West Indies, including the Bahama Islands, the Greater and the Lesser Antilles, excepting the Islands of Tobago and Trinidad, by C. B. Cory. *Auk*, V, pp. 48, 155 (1888, January and April). *New York*, 1888.

- Description of supposed new Birds from Lower California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, Mexico, and the Bahamas, by William Brewster. *Auk*, V, p. 82 (1888). *New York*, 1888.
- Description of a new *Myiarchus* from the West Indies (St. Kitts), by C. B. Cory. *Auk*, V, p. 266 (1888). *New York*, 1888.
- The *Jocanidæ*, by D. G. Elliot. *Auk*, p. 288 (1888). *New York*, 1888.
- Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made by Mr. Chas. H. Townsend, on Islands in the Caribbean Sea and in Honduras (Grand Cayman), by Robert Ridgway. *Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, p. 572 (1887). *Washington*, 1888.
- The European Lapwing in the Island of Barbados, by H. W. Feilden, *Zoölogist*, p. 301 (1888, August). *London*, 1888.
- Richardson's Skua in the Island of Barbados, by H. W. Feilden, *Zoölogist*, p. 350 (1888, September). *London*, 1888.

THE BIRDS

OF

THE WEST INDIES.

FAMILY TURDIDÆ.

GENUS *Turdus* LINN.

Turdus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 291 (1766).

Turdus mustelinus GMEL.

Turdus mustelinus GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 817 (1788).—D'ORB, in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 49 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 144 (1847) (Jamaica)?—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 469 (Cuba); *ib.* 1872, p. 405 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201 (Jamaica).—COUES, Bds. Colo. Vall. p. 28 (1878).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 196 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

This species is occasionally found in Cuba, and has been recorded from Jamaica, but its occurrence in the latter island is questioned.

Turdus fuscescens STEPH.

Turdus fuscescens STEPH. Shaw's Gen. Zool. Bds. 1817, p. 182.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 288 (1865) (Cuba).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 203 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Turdus minor LESS. D'Orb. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 47 (1840).

Common in Cuba.

Turdus swainsoni CABAN.

Turdus swainsoni CAB. Tschudi's Fauna Peruana, 1844; *ib.* J. f. O. 1857, p. 241 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* 1872, p. 405 (Cuba).—COVES, Bds. Colo. Vall. p. 34 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Turdus aliciae BAIRD.

Turdus aliciae BD. CASS. & LAWR. Bds. N. Am. p. 217 (1858).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 229 (1865).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 11 (1874).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 202 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 17 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 51 (1885).

Cuba and San Domingo; not common.

GENUS Merula LEACH.

Merula LEACH, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 20 (1816).

Merula jamaicensis (GMEL.).

Turdus jamaicensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 809 (1788).—BP. Consp. I, p. 271 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 327; *ib.* 1861, p. 70.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 191.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 292.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 257 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 1 (1873).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 208 (1881).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Merula jamaicensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 142 (1847).—DENNY, P. Z. S. (1847), p. 38.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Turdus capucinus "HARTL," fide BP. Consp. I, p. 271 (1850).

Turdus leucophthalmus "HILL," fide BP. Consp. I, p. 271 (1850).

Turdus lereboulleti BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 3 (1854).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Chin, and a band on the lower part of the throat showing white; the rest of entire head and throat reddish brown; back brown, with a faint tinge of olive, becoming grayish on the rump; underparts grayish brown, becoming dull white on the abdomen; wings and tail dark brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 8.50; wing, 4.50; tail, 3.50; tarsus, 1.25; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Merula migratoria (LINN.).

Turdus migratorius LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 292 (1766).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 25 (1874).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 220 (1881).

Planesticus migratorius GUNDEL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 405.

Merula migratoria CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Merula aurantia (GMEL.).

Turdus aurantius GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 832 (1788).—BP. Consp. I, p. 275 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 6 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 292.

Turdus leucogenus LATII. Ind. Orn. I, p. 341 (1790).—VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XX, p. 254 (1818).

Merula saltator "HILL. Comp. Jam. Alm. 1842."—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 140 (1847).

Merula leucogenys GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 136 (1847).

Catharus aurantius BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 3 (1854).

Semimerula aurantia BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 84 (1864).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Mimocichla aurantia SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).

Merula aurantia SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 247 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head dark brown; chin white; abdomen dull white; the rest of plumage slaty brown; wings and tail dark brown; two of the greater wing-coverts next to the inner secondaries broadly edged with white, giving a noticeable white marking to the wing.

Female.—Appears to be similar to the male, but is perhaps somewhat paler. Some specimens do not seem to differ at all in coloration.

Length (skin), 9.50; wing, 5; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.80; bill, .85.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Merula gymnophthalma (CABAN.).

Turdus gymnophthal-
mus CAB. Schomb.
 Reis. Guian. III, p.
 665 (1848).—GRAY,
 Handl. Bds. I, p. 257
 (1869).—SCL. & SALV.
 Nom. Avium Neotr. p.
 1 (1873).—SEEBOHM,
 Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.
 V, p. 212 (1881).

Turdus gymnopsis "TEMM." fide BP. Consp. I, p. 272 (1850).

Turdus nudigenis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1848, p. 4.—LEOT. Ois. Trinid. p.
 20 (1866).

Turdus caribbæus LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 160 (1878); *ib.* Pr.
 U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).

Turdus gymnogenys SCL. & SALV. Ibis, 1879, p. 357.

Merula gymnophthalma CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above dull olive brown; underparts pale brown;
 throat pale, mottled with dull brown; belly pale, showing markings
 of dull white on the crissum; under wing-coverts pale rufous.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 8.50; wing, 4.75; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.15.

HABITAT. Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago.

Specimens taken in Grenada vary slightly in size and colora-
 tion from South American examples, but are apparently the same.

Merula nigrirostris (LAWR.).

Turdus nigrirostris LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 147 (1878).—

LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 39.—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p.
 218 (1881).

Merula nigrirostris CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

"*Female* :—Front, crown, and occiput dark warm brown, each feather of
 the crown and occiput with a shaft-stripe of dull pale rufous; upper
 plumage reddish olivaceous brown, deeper in color on the upper
 part of the back and on the wing-coverts; the latter have their
 ends marked with small spots of bright rufous, which possibly may
 be an evidence of the example not being fully mature; the tail is of
 a dark warm brown, the shafts black; inner webs of quills blackish
 brown; the outer webs reddish brown, of the same color as the tail-
 feathers; the shafts are glossy black; under lining of wings clear
 cinnamon red; under plumage light brownish ash, with the middle
 of the abdomen and the crissum white; on the upper part of the
 breast a few feathers end with dark reddish brown, forming an irreg-

ular narrow band; the throat unfortunately is soiled with blood, but as well as I can judge, it has stripes colored like the breast, and the feathers edged with whitish; the thighs are dull rufous; the bill is large and strong, the upper mandible is black, the under also, but showing a brownish tinge; tarsi and toes dark brown."

The sexes are similar.

"Length (fresh), $9\frac{1}{4}$ in.; wing, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{4}$; bill from front, $\frac{3}{8}$." (LAWR. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

This species is allied to *M. fumigatus*, but is perfectly distinct. It has thus far only been taken in the island of St. Vincent.

GENUS *Mimocichla* SCL.

Mimocichla SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 336.

Mimocichla rubripes (TEMM.).

Turdus rubripes TEMM. Pl. Col. II, p. 409 (1826).—VIG. Zool. Journ. III, p. 439 (1827).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 46 (1840).—GUNDL. Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 318 (1852).

Mimus rubripes BP. Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).

Galeoscoptes rubripes CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Mimocichla rubripes SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 6 (1862).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 38 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 406.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 283 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Upper plumage dark slaty gray; feathers on the head darker in the centre; lores and ear-coverts very dark brown; chin and lower sides of the cheeks white; throat black, the lower portion having the feathers margined with gray; breast and upper part of the belly and sides slate gray; lower part of the belly and thighs chestnut; under tail-coverts white; quills, secondaries, and wing-coverts black, edged with slate color; tail brownish black, the four outer feathers on each side tipped with white, some of the feathers showing gray at the base of the outer webs; bill brownish black.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 4.40; tail, 4.20; tarsus, 1.45; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Mimocichla schistacea BAIRD.

Mimocichla schistacea BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 37 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 407.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—General appearance of *M. rubripes*, but lacking the reddish on the belly, which is replaced by white; the crissum is also white; bill heavier than in *rubripes*; otherwise the two forms are alike.

Length, 10.50; wing, 5; tail, 5.10; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 1.20.

HABITAT. Eastern part of Cuba.

Dr. Gundlach (J. f. O., l. c.) considers this a good species, and says the eggs are smaller and more finely spotted than those of *M. rubripes*. Seebohm (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 283), gives *M. schistacea* as a synonym of *M. rubripes*, but gives no reasons for so doing. Although it would be strange if two species of *Mimocichla* should be found to inhabit Cuba, yet, with our present knowledge of the two forms, *M. schistacea* must be considered distinct.

Mimocichla plumbea (LINN.).

Turdus plumbeus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 294 (1766).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 2, pl. 58.

Turdus ardosiacus VIEILL. Ency. Méth. p. 646 (1823).

Galeoscoptes plumbea CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 337.

Mimocichla plumbeus BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 36 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 45, pl. 11 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Turdus (Mimokitta) plumbeus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 68 (1866).

Mimocitta plumbea NEWTON, Ibis, 1866, p. 121.

Mimokitta plumbeus GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).

Mimocichla bryanti SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 280 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage plumbeous; chin and small patch at base of lower mandible white; throat black; primaries and secondaries dark brown, except the first two, edged with slaty grey; tail very dark brown, almost black; the terminal third of the inner webs of the first two, and tips of first four feathers white; crissum plumbeous; legs and eyelids vermilion red; iris reddish brown.

Female:—Similar to the male, but appears to be slightly smaller. Cannot be distinguished otherwise than by dissection.

Length, 10.25; wing, 5; tail, 5; tarsus, 1; bill, 90.

HABITAT. Bahama Islands. Common at New Providence, Andros, and Abbaco.

Mimocichla ardesiaca (VIEILL.).

Turdus plumbeus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 294 (1866).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 2 (1807); *ib.* Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. XX, p. 242 (1818).

- Turdus ardosiaecus* VIEILL. Ency Méth. p. 646 (1823).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 92 (1866); *ib.* X, p. 25 (1866).
Mimus plumbeus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 221 (1844).—BP. Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).
Galeoscoptes plumbeus CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.
Mimocichla ardosiaea BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 39 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1878, p. 165; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 171 (1878).
Turdus ardosiaecus var. *portoricensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 93 (1866).
Mimokitta ardosiaeca Gray, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).
Mimokitta ardosiaeca var. *portoricensis* GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).
Mimocichla ardesiaca SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873). — SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 282 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 18 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage plumbeous; a patch of black extending from below and in front of the eye to the base of the upper mandible; throat white, streaked heavily with black; top of head somewhat dotted with brown; underparts pale plumbeous, becoming white on the abdomen and crissum; primaries dark brown, the outer webs edged with plumbeous gray; same marking, but much broader, edging the secondaries; tail dark brown, the outer feathers broadly tipped with white, the white becoming less and less to the fourth, which is only narrowly touched; but the tail-marking varies in different specimens and seasons; bill, eyelids, and legs vermilion orange; iris reddish brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 10; wing, 5.20; tail, 4.70; tarsus, 1.40; bill, .75.

HABITAT. San Domingo and Porto Rico.

GENUS *Cichlherminia* BONAPARTE.

Cichlherminia Bp. Comptes Rendus, XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).

Cichlherminia herminieri (LAFR.).

- Turdus herminieri* LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 167.—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 219 (1844).
Cichlherminia herminieri BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 327 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).
Cichlherminia bonapartii SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 335.
Cichlherminia pherminierii GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).
Margarops herminieri SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 52 (1878).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1880, p. 72.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above brown; intermediate between *C. dominicensis* and *C. sanctæ-luciæ*; the feathers on the crown showing faint dusky

margins; ear-coverts brown, showing pale shaft-lines; throat rufous brown, palest on the upper portion, the centre of the feathers showing dull white; rest of underparts having the feathers white, edged with brown, giving the feathers a clean-cut, pointed appearance, the white portion somewhat resembling a broad arrow head; quills and tail brown; upper surface of tail-feathers showing a rufous tinge; under mandible and tarsus pale.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 9.40; wing, 5.25; tail, 3.50; tarsus, 1.70; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Cichlherminia sanctæ-luciæ (SCL.).

Margarops herminieri SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 268.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).

Margarops sanctæ-luciæ SCL. Ibis, 1880, p. 73.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 165 (1880).

Margarops herminieri var. *semperi* LAWR. MS. Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 165 (1880).

Cichlherminia sanctæ-luciæ SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 328 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above light brown, showing a faint olive tinge, the color paler than in *C. herminieri*; throat dull white, showing brown shaft-markings; feathers of the breast brownish white, edged with olive brown; abdomen white, showing the brown marking on the sides; quills and tail light brown; under surface of tail ashy brown; under tail-coverts showing reddish brown at the base; under mandible and tarsus dull yellow.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 5.10; tail, 3.70; tarsus, 1.55; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Cichlherminia dominicensis (LAWR.).

Margarops herminieri LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 52 (1878).

Margarops dominicensis LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, p. 16, (1880).

Cichlherminia dominicensis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 328 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

"*Male*:—The entire upper plumage is of a rich dark brown, the crown is darker and has the edges of the feathers of a lighter shade; tail and quill-feathers of a darker brown than the back; axillars and under wing-coverts white; the lores are blackish brown; the feathers back of the eyes and the ear-coverts have narrow shaft-streaks of pale rufous; the feathers of the neck and upper part of the breast are of a warm dark brown, those of the chin and middle of the throat with light rufous centres, those of the lower part of the neck and the upper part of the breast have also light rufous centres, but in addition each feather has a light terminal spot; on the lower part of the breast and on the sides the feathers have white centres, bordered strikingly with brown; the markings of the breast-feathers are squamiform in shape, those of the sides lanceolate; the abdomen is white, a few feathers on the upper part are very narrowly margined with brown; under tail-coverts brown, terminating with white; outer feathers of thighs brown, the inner whitish; 'iris tea-color'; there is a naked space around the eye; bill yellow with the basal half of the upper mandible dusky; tarsi and toes pale yellow."

The sexes are similar.

"Length (fresh), 9 inches; wing, 5; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, $1\frac{3}{4}$; bill from front, 15-16, from gape $1\frac{1}{2}$." (LAWR. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Dominica.

GENUS *Sialia* SWAINS.

Sialia SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 173 (1827).

Sialia sialis (LINN.).

Motacilla sialis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 187 (1758); *ib.* I, p. 336 (1766).

Sialia sialis GUNDEL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* 1862, p. 177; *ib.* 1872, p. 409; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 230 (1865) (Cuba).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 62 (1864).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Cuba; no other West Indian record.

GENUS *Myiadestes* SWAINS.

Myiadestes SWAINSON, Nat. Libr. Ornith. p. 132 (1838).

Myiadestes sibilans LAWR.

Myadestes sibilans LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 148 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 188 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 39.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadectes sibilans SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 371 (1881).

Myadestes sibilans STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 17 (1882).

SP. CHAR.—Tail shorter than wing; upper surface very dark-brown, almost black; a tinge of olive brown on the lower back and rump; chin and portion of malar stripe joining base of lower mandible white, the rest the color of throat; shafts of ear-coverts showing delicate lines of white; the lower eyelid is also white; throat bright rufous, tinged with orange, separated from the malar stripe by a narrow black line; breast and upper abdomen ashy gray, some of the feathers often tipped with orange rufous; rest of underparts like the throat; wings black; a white patch at base of inner webs of first six primaries reaching and extending to the base of outer web on the seventh, eighth, and ninth; central tail-feathers black, becoming grayish at base; outer tail-feather showing a wedge-shaped white mark on inner web, nearly reaching the base, which is brownish black; outer web showing brownish black on terminal half, next feather marked like outer feather, but having much less white, third narrowly tipped with white, rest black except the two central feathers, as above described; bill black; legs pale yellow; "iris hazel." Some specimens seem to lack the white spot at tip of of third outer tail feather.

Length about 7.20; wing, 3.30; tail, 2.75; tarsus, .95.

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

Myiadestes genibarbis SWAINS.

Myiadestes genibarbis SWAINS. Nat. Libr. XIII, p. 134 (1838).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 423 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 366 (1869).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 352 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadectes genibarbis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 370 (1881).

Myadestes genibarbis STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 18 (1882).

"Upper surface pure slaty-plumbeous, forehead slightly washed with olivaceous; lores black; also a stripe below the white patch on the under eyelid, assuming the color of the back on the ear-coverts, each feather of which and the above-mentioned stripe having a narrow well-defined white central streak behind, very faintly washed with brownish. From the base of lower mandible a well-defined malar stripe runs backwards, the anterior third of which is white, while the lower two-thirds have the color of the throat, from which the malar stripe is separated by a narrow, but distinct, black stripe, reaching close to the lower edge of the mandible. Throat and chin chestnut rufous, the white bases of the feathers on the latter showing somewhat through. Breast and upper sides of abdomen lighter than the back, almost clear ash-gray, becoming gradually lighter towards the abdomen; remaining underparts of the same color as the throat, only somewhat paler, and assuming a faint olivaceous shade on the upper abdomen; tibia like the back, a few feathers being tipped with rufous. Wings blackish, with pale edges on the primaries and two ash-gray bars across the secondaries, leaving between them a deep black

patch; wing-coverts, except the primary coverts, broadly edged with gray like the back; innermost secondaries almost entirely so; inner web of the quills white at the base, forming a broad bar on the under surface of the wing; edge of wing grayish white. Middle tail-feathers uniform slate-gray; the following pairs black, the outermost with a wedge-shape white spot on the inner web at the end, making on the innermost only one-fifth of the length of the quill, on the middle one about one-half, and on the outermost about two-thirds, the outer webs being light slate-gray for the same extent from the tip. Bill black, legs pale brownish yellow. The female seems to differ from the male in having the gray color of the breast less pure, this part being somewhat suffused with rufous-olive." (STEJN. l. c.)

Length, 7.30; wing, 3.40; tail, 3.25; tarsus, .82.

HABITAT. Martinique.

Myiadestes sanctæ-luciæ STEJN.

Myiadestes genibarbis SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 269.—SEMPER, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 649.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 4 (1873).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadestes sanctæ-luciæ STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 20 (1882).—CORY, Auk, p. 11, 1886; *ib.* Ibis, p. 475 (1886).

"Whole upper parts slaty plumbeous with a conspicuous olivaceous wash, becoming more intense on the lower back, but lacking on the rump and upper tail-coverts. The pattern of the head that of *M. genibarbis*, except that the black stripe below the eye extends further back on the auriculars, and that the white part of the malar stripe occupies the forward half. Chin pure white, this color abruptly defined against the throat, which is rufous chestnut. The remaining underparts like those of the Martinique bird, except that the gray of the breast extends more back on the abdomen. Wings and tail also have the same general appearance as in the above-mentioned-species; on the wing, however, the black speculum of the secondaries is more reduced, the adjacent gray cross-bands being broader, and on the tail the white is more extended, especially on the outer pair, in which the middle third of the outer web is white; besides, the outer webs of the three outermost rectrices are broadly tipped with white, and the following two pairs have also very distinct white tips. Bill black, feet pale yellow. In none of the seven specimens before me is the sex indicated; but as they show no differences the specimen described above, I presume there is no difference between the male and female." (STEJN. orig. descr.)

Length. 7.25; wing, 3.45; tail, 3.30; tarsus, .86.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Myiadestes dominicanus STEJN.

Myiadestes genibarbis LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 53 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myadestes dominicanus STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V. p. 22 (1882).

"Above slaty plumbeous, with a very faint tinge of olivaceous on head and back; lores and a narrow stripe above the eyes conspicuously suffused with olivaceous; almost the whole malar stripe whitish, the feathers the lower end tipped with chestnut; chin white, throat pure chestnut: breast, flanks, and abdomen, except the lower middle part of the latter, ash-gray, duller on the breast, more whitish on the abdomen, and very faintly washed with olivaceous, especially on the flanks, where more tinged with rufous; lower middle of abdomen, crissum, and under tail-coverts chestnut-rufous; wings and tail as in *M. sanctæ-lucæ*, the light basal spot on the outer web of the innermost primaries being very conspicuous and well defined; the black speculum on the secondaries larger and the amount of white on the outer tail feathers rather less than in that bird: bill black, feet pale yellow. The female differs only in having a stronger wash of olive on the back." (STEJN. orig. descr. l. c.)

Length, 7.20; wing, 3.40; tail, 3.25; tarsus, .85.

HABITAT. Dominica.

Myiadestes montanus CORY.

Myiadestes montanus CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, pp. 130, 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 52 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadestes montanus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 370 (1887).

Myadestes montanus STEJN. Pr. U. S. Mus. V, p. 23 (1882).

SP. CHAR. *Female*.—Upper parts and two central tail-feathers slaty gray; primaries and secondaries brownish black, showing white near the base of the inner webs; outer webs of primaries and terminal portion of the outer webs of secondaries edged with gray; no white spot on the chin; a spot of chestnut at the malar apex; lower eyelid whitish; throat, crissum, and belly, near the vent, reddish brown, intermediate between that of *M. solitarius* and *M. sibilans*, but approaching nearer the color of the former; rest of underparts pale gray; outer tail-feather white, with black shafts, showing a dark tinge near the extremity of the outer web; second feather black, with the central portion of the terminal half white, the black narrowing to the extremity, leaving the tip white; third feather showing a triangular patch of white at the tip; rest of tail-feathers, except the two central ones, black; bill black; legs and feet pale; iris brown.

Length, 7; wing, 3.35; tail, 3.38; tarsus, 1; bill, .38.

HABITAT. Haiti. Inhabits the mountains. The type, in my collection, is unique, although the bird is probably not uncommon in some of the mountains in the interior.

Myiadestes solitarius BAIRD.

Ptilogonys armillatus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 281 (1844).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 198 (1847).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 73.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.

Myiadestes armillatus BP. Consp. I, p. 335 (1850).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 47 (1862).

Myiadestes solitarius BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 421 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 366 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 4 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadectes solitarius SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 369 (1881).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).

Myadestes solitarius STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 24 (1882).

Myiadestes armillatus MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 294.

SP. CHAR.—Upper surface slaty-plumbeous; faint tinge of olivaceous on the forehead; cheeks dull black; lower eyelid and a small spot at the malar apex and extremity of chin white, rest of throat chestnut; underparts slaty-plumbeous, becoming lighter on the belly and crissum; under tail-coverts chestnut; wings and tail as in other species in character of marking.

Length, 7.45; wing, 3.6; tail, 3.6; tarsus, .80.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Myiadestes elizabeth (LEMB.).

Muscicapa elizabeth LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 39 (1850).

Myiadestes elizabeth CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 2.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 425 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 366 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 428; *ib.* Orn. Cuban Anales. 1873, p. 79.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadestes elizabethæ NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 110.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 209.—SCL. & SALV. Exot. Orn. 1867, p. 55, pl. 28; *ib.* Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 4 (1873).

Myiadectes elizabethæ SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 372 (1881).

Myadestes elizabeth STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 26 (1882).

SP. CHAR.—Upper surface pale brownish olive, ashy on the head and rump; wings dull brown margined with pale ashy olive; tail brown margined with olive brown; central feathers dull brown, outer feathers tipped with white; throat and abdomen dull white; breast and sides shading into ashy; a faint tinge of white at the base of the forehead; lores and feathers at the eye showing pale buff; ear-coverts dull olive brown, with narrow white shaft-lines; flanks showing a tinge of olive brown; axillaries ash colored, showing a buff tinge; under wing-coverts pale buff.

Length, 7.90; wing, 3.45; tail, 3.35; tarsus, .88.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Myiadestes armillatus (VIEILL.).

- Muscicapa armillata* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. p. 69, pl. 42 (1802); *ib.*
Nouv. Dict. XXI, p. 448 (1818).
Ptilogonys armillatus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 281 (1844); *ib.* Handl. Bds.
I, p. 366 (1869).
Myiadestes armillatus BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 422 (1864).—SCL. P. Z.
S. 1871, p. 270.—LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1878, p. 149.—CORY,
List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).
Myiadestes armillatus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 370 (1881).
Myiadestes armillatus STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 25 (1882).

If this bird is not one of the known species poorly described, its true habitat yet remains to be discovered. Professor Baird gives the following translation (l. c.) of Vieillot's original description.

"Bill blackish; a white spot on the sides of the throat, and at its origin (the chin) immediately below the lower mandible (the two continuous); the eye surrounded by the same color. Head, back, rump, two intermediate tail-feathers, and the breast of a grayish-slate, paler below. Wing and tail feathers blackish, bordered externally by gray, the three lateral on each side of the tail more or less white. Belly and hinder parts brownish rufous; a beautiful yellow in form of a bracelet on the feathers of lower part of leg; feet brown; length 6 inches, 3 lines." (VIEILL. l. c.)

Vieillot gives the habitat as "Martinique."

FAMILY MIMIDÆ.

GENUS *Margarops* SCLATER.

Margarops SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 335.

***Margarops fuscatus* (VIEILL.).**

- Turdus fuscatus* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 1 (1807).—BP. Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).
Colluricincla fusca GOULD, P. Z. S. 1836, p. 6.
Mimus fuscatus BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).
Cichlallopia fuscatus BP. Rev. Zool. 1857, p. 204.
Margarops fuscatus SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 335.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 42 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 310; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 172 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 47 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 22 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).
Cichlherminia fuscata A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 141.—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 329 (1881).
Merula fuscata CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 376.

Margarops fusca GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above brown, the feathers slightly edged with ash; throat and breast brown, feathers heavily edged with white, giving a mottled appearance which shows faintly on the belly and almost disappears at the vent; primaries brown, pale edged; upper tail-coverts tipped with white; tail brown, tipped with white; bill yellowish, with an olive tinge; upper mandible shading into brown at the base; legs pale olive; iris pale yellow.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 10.25; wing, 5.20; tail, 4.50; tarsus, 1.40; bill, .76.

HABITAT. Inagua, Bahamas; Porto Rico, San Domingo? St. Thomas, St. Croix.

Margarops densirostris (VIEILL.).

Turdus densirostris VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XX, p. 233 (1816).—LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 167.—BP. Consp. I, p. 271 (1850).

Cichlherminia densirostris BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 330 (1881).

Margarops densirostris SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 336.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 233 (1878).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above dark brown, feathers edged with pale brown; primaries dark brown, margined with reddish brown; inner secondaries tipped with white; throat heavily marked with white on the upper portion, shading into dark brown on the breast, the feathers edged with white; centre of the belly dull white; sides mottled with white and brown; under tail-coverts white, banded with brown; tail dark brown, tipped with white; bill and legs horn color; iris pale yellow.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10.75; wing, 5.30; tail, 4.30; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.10.

HABITAT. Dominica, Martinique, Montserrat, Santa Lucia and Guadeloupe.

Margarops montanus (LAFR.).

Turdus montanus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 167.

Margarops montanus SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 336; *ib.* 1871, p. 268.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 52 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis,

1880, p. 39.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Cichlherminia montana SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 330 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper plumage dark olive brown; throat and breast brown, the feathers edged with white; feathers of the lower breast dull white, banded with pale brown, the whole giving a mottled white and brown appearance to the underparts; wings and tail dark brown; the inner secondaries and some of the coverts tipped with white; tail-feathers tipped with white; bill and feet dark brown.

The female is somewhat lighter brown than the male on the under surface.

Length (skin), 9.20; wing, 4.55; tail, 3.75; tarsus, 1; bill, .65.

HABITAT. Martinique, St. Vincent, Dominica, Santa Lucia, Guadeloupe and Grenada.

GENUS *Ramphocinclus* LAFR.

Ramphocinclus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 66.

Ramphocinclus brachyurus (VIEILL.).

Turdus brachyurus VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XX, p. 255 (1818).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 219 (1844).

Pterodroma mexicanus LESS. Ann. Soc. Nat. 2d ser. IX, p. 168 (1838).

Ramphocinclus brachyurus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 66.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 166.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 41 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 264 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Formicarius brachyurus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 211 (1844).

Legriocinclus mexicanus LESS. Descr. Mamm. et Ois. p. 278 (1847).

Campylorhynchus brachyurus GRAY, Gen. Bds. III, App. p. 7 (1849).

Zoothera cinclaps BP. Consp. I, p. 253 (1850).

Cinclocerthia brachyurus SCL. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 214.

Rhamphocinclus brachyurus SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 338; —SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 325 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head dark brown, rest of upper surface dark brown, showing a tinge of chocolate brown on the back; lores and below the eye black, shading into brown on the ear-coverts; throat and breast pure white; belly white; sides of the body chocolate brown; wings and tail dark brown; bill dark brown, almost black; legs dark olive brown; iris reddish brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 8.50; wing, 4.25; tail, 3.80; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Martinique.

GENUS *Cinclocerthia* GRAY.

Cinclocerthia GRAY, List Gen. Bds. p. 17 (1840).

Cinclocerthia ruficauda (GOULD).

Stenorhynchus ruficaudus GOULD, P. Z. S. 1835, p. 186.

Cinclocerthia ruficauda GRAY, List Gen. Bds. p. 17 (1840).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 7 (1862).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 320 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Ramphocinclus tremulus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 67.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 213.

Herminierus guadeloupensis LESS. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 325.

Herminierus infaustus LESS. *t. c.* p. 325.

Thriothorus l'herminieri LESS. *t. c.* p. 326.

Formicarius tremulus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 211 (1844).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above ashy brown, shading into rufous brown on the back and rump; lores and ear-coverts dark brown; a patch in front of the eye brownish black; chin and throat very pale brown, becoming reddish brown on the belly; tail rufous brown; quills dark brown, edged with rufous brown.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length (skin), 9.30; wing, 4; tail, 3.70; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.30.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and Dominica.

Cinclocerthia macrorhyncha SCL.

Cinclocerthia macrorhyncha SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 320; *ib.* 1871, p. 268.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 325 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage above ashy; forehead dark brown; feathers in front of the eye, including lores and ear-coverts dark brown; throat dull white, shading into ashy on the breast, and

showing a tinge of rufous on the sides and under tail-coverts; the rufous slightly perceptible on the abdomen, varying in different specimens; wings dull brown, the coverts ashy; tail brown, an olive tinge on the upper surface; legs greenish; iris dull yellow.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 9.30; wing, 4.20; tail, 3.20; tarsus, 1.20; bill, 1.35.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Cinclocerthia gutturalis (LAFR.).

Ramphocinclus gutturalis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 67.—BR. CONSP. I, p. 223 (1850).

Formicarius gutturalis GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 211 (1844).

Campylorhynchus gutturalis GRAY, Gen. Bds. III, App. p. 7 (1849).

Cinclocerthia gutturalis SCL. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 214.—GRAY, Handl. Bds.

I, p. 263 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—

LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. II, p. 351 (1879).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds.

Brit. Mus. VI, p. 324 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper parts brown, darkest on the head; underparts dull brownish white, the white showing clearest on the throat and belly, but never entirely free from a grayish tinge; wings and tail brown; bill and feet dark brown; iris gray.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 9.25; wing, 4.50; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.25.

It is possible that at some seasons the under surface may be differently colored, but in all the specimens before me, the underparts are marked with a dull mixture of brown and white.

HABITAT. Martinique.

GENUS *Galeoscoptes* CABAN.

Galeoscoptes CABANIS, Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).

Galeoscoptes carolinensis (Linn.).

Muscicapa carolinensis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 328 (1766).

Turdus carolinensis LICHT.—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 51 (1840).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324 (Cuba).

Galeoscoptes carolinensis CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).—GUNDL. Rept. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 230 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 407 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus carolinensis BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 51 (1880).

Mimus (*Galeoscoptes*) *carolinensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 69 (1867).

Occasional in the Bahama Islands and Cuba.

GENUS *Mimus* BOIE.

Mimus BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 972.

Mimus polyglottus (LINN.).

Turdus polyglottus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 293 (1766).

Orpheus polyglottus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 53 (1840).

Mimus polyglottus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 230 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 408 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Cuban specimens of this bird are very rare. A specimen in my collection is labelled, in the handwriting of Dr. Gundlach, *Mimus polyglottus cubensis*. It is apparently *M. elegans*, although somewhat larger, and may represent a new race. Perhaps both species are represented there, as I have seen specimens of *polyglottus* labelled "Cuba."

Mimus orpheus (LINN.).

Turdus orpheus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 293 (1766).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 12, pl. 68 (1807).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 144 (1847).

Mimus orpheus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 221 (1844).—BP. Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 290.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 50 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 3 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 340 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus polyglottus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 144 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, pp. 194, 201.—HILL, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 304.—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 173 (1878).

Mimus polyglottus var. *portoricensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 68 (1866).

Mimus polyglottus var. *cubanensis* BRYANT, *l. c.* p. 68.

SP. CHAR.—Above grayish brown, showing ashy on the back; underparts white, showing a tinge of ash on the breast; wings brown, primaries heavily marked with white, the eighth and ninth almost entirely white; tail dark brown, outer feather entirely white, second nearly so, showing a brownish line on outer web more or less distinct, third feather having outer web brown, inner web white; bill black; legs brownish.

Length, 9.50; wing, 4.30; tail, 5; tarsus, 1.20.

HABITAT. Jamaica and Grand Cayman.

Mimus elegans SHARPE.

Mimus polyglottus (var. *bahamensis*?) BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 68 (1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 261 (1869).

Mimus orpheus var. *dominicus* CORY, Bds. Bahama I, p. 48 (1880).

Mimus elegans SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 339 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above grayish brown, showing ashy on the back; underparts white, slightly tinged with ashy on the breast; wings brown; all of the primaries heavily marked with, and the eighth and ninth almost entirely white; tail brown, having the first two and entire inner web of third feathers white; bill black; legs brownish.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 8.50; wing, 4; tail, 4.20; tarsus, 1.20; bill, .64.

HABITAT. Inagua, Bahama Islands.

Mimus dominicus (LINN.).

Turdus dominicus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 295 (1766).

Turdus merle MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Anhang, p. 139 (1766).

Mimus dominicus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 221 (1844).—BP. Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 341.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 262 (1869).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 341 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 21 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus polyglottus var. *dominicus* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 63 (1866).

Mimus orpheus dominicus CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above grayish brown, showing ashy on the back; underparts white, slightly tinged with ashy on the breast; wings brown; all of the primaries heavily marked with, and the eighth and ninth almost entirely white; tail dark brown, having the first two and inner web of third feathers white; bill black; legs brownish.

Sexes are similar.

Length, 8.50; wing, 4; tail, 4.18; tarsus, 1.20; bill, .64.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

This species is very closely allied to *M. orpheus*, and perhaps should not be separated from it.

Mimus gilvus (VIEILL.).

Turdus gilvus VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 15 (1807).

Mimus gilvus JARD. Ann. Nat. Hist. 2nd ser. XX, p. 329 (1847).—BP.

Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 342.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 3 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 187 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 350 (1881).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus melanopterus LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. V, p. 35, pl. 2 (1849).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 9 (1862).—FINSCH, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 553.

Mimus columbianus CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).

Mimus gracilis CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 83 (1850).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Eds. p. 54 (1864).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. IX, p. 91 (1868).

SP. CHAR.—Above grayish brown, ashy on the rump and forehead; underparts dull ashy white; flanks streaked slightly with brownish, wings brown, edged with dull white; under wing-coverts marked with brown; tail dark brown, all the feathers tipped with white, central feathers very slightly, sometimes apparently not at all, the white increasing to the outer feathers, which show a patch of white on tip of inner web, about three quarters of an inch in length, extending to a less extent to the outer web; bill and feet black.

Length (skin), 8.75; wing, 4.45; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.25.

Common in St. Vincent, Grenada, Santa Lucia, and St. Thomas.

Mimus gundlachi CABAN.

Mimus gundlachi CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 470.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 342.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 59 (1864).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 230 (1865).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 344 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 114 (1859).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 52 (1864).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 48 (1880); *ib.* List Bds W. I. p. 6 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 334 (1881).

Scotiominus bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 68 (1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I. p. 262 (1869).

Mimus gundlachii GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 262 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 409.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Much larger than *M. polyglottus*, and the white tail-feathers wanting. Above pale rufous brown, the rufous tint most marked on the rump and upper tail-coverts; below pale ash, streaked with fine lines of brown, becoming broader upon the sides; wings rufous brown, feathers slightly edged with pale rufous; wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two narrow bars; tail

dark brown, slightly tipped with dull white, wanting on the two middle feathers; legs bluish black; bill black; iris yellow.

The female resembles the male.

Length, about 11; wing, 5; tail, 5; tarsus, 1.60; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Bahama Islands and Cuba.

After a careful examination and comparison of a series of twenty-two of the so-called *M. bahamensis* and three specimens of *M. gundlachi*, I can not find any difference sufficient to characterize them as distinct species. One specimen from Cuba has more white on the tail-feathers than any from the Bahama Islands, but some of the latter show the white fully as much as the other Cuban examples. A large series from Cuba would determine the matter more satisfactorily.

Mimus hillii MARCH.

Mimus hillii MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 291.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 52 (1864).—GRAY, HANDL. Bds. I, p. 262 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 3 (1873).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 343 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus orpheus HILL, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 304.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 262 (1869).

Mimus hilli A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

SP. CHAR.—General appearance the same as that of *M. gundlachi*, differing from it by being slightly browner on the head, and somewhat paler on the underparts, with more white on the end of the tail-feathers.

Length (skin), 11.20; wing, 5; tail, 5.75; tarsus, 1.55.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Very closely allied to *M. gundlachi*, and perhaps ought not to be separated from it.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ.

GENUS *Polioptila* SCL.

Polioptila SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 11.

Polioptila lembeyi (GUNDL.).

Culicivora lembeyi GUNDL. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. 1858, p. 273.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 211.

Polioptila lembeyi BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 68 (1864).

Polioptila lembeyi GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 231 (1865);
ib. J. f. O. 1872, p. 410.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 237 (1869).

Polioptila lembeyi BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 78 (1874).
 —CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.
 X, p. 444 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—A narrow black line commences at the top of the eye, extending backwards, bordering the ear-coverts; above bluish gray; underparts ashy white, the white clearest on the abdomen; tail-feathers narrow and long, having the shafts dark brown, outer feather white, except the basal half of inner web, which is dark brown, second having the terminal third white and outer web narrowly tipped with white, third feather tipped with white, rest of tail-feathers brownish black; wings brownish black, the feathers edged with white, no white on the edges of the first two primaries.

Length (skin), 4.58; wing, 1.50; tail, 2; tarsus, .70; bill, .35.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Polioptila cærulea (LINN.).

Motacilla cærulea LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 337 (1766).

Culicivora cærula D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 90 (1840).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).
 —GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 407 (Cuba).

Polioptila cærulea GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* 1872, p. 409.—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 52 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1883); *ib.* Auk, p. 501, 1886 (Grand Cayman).

Common in the Bahama Islands; breeds. Numerous records from Cuba. Mr. Ridgway separates the resident Bahama bird under the name of *P. cærulea cæsiogaster*. They are somewhat paler in coloration.*

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDÆ.

GENUS *Thryothorus* VIEILL.

Thryothorus VIEILLIOT, Analyse, p. 45 (1816).

Thryothorus martinicensis SCL.

Thryothorus martinicensis SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 321.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 7 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 352 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 228 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Hylemthrous martinicensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 191 (1869).

* *Polioptila cærulea cæsiogaster* RIDGWAY, Manual N. A. Birds, p. 569 (1887).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper parts dark brown, very narrowly lined on the back; feathers of the wings and tail banded with narrow lines; under surface pale rufous brown. Resembles *T. grenadensis*, but is darker.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 2.15; tail, 2.10; tarsus, .80; bill, .10.

HABITAT. Martinique.

Thryothorus rufescens LAWR.

Thryothorus rufescens LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 47 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 228 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

“*Male*. Entire plumage rufous, much deeper in color above, of a lighter and brighter shade underneath; tail dark rufous, regularly and closely crossed with narrow bars of black; the coloring of the underpart of the tail is duller, but is barred in a similar manner; inner webs of quills blackish brown, outer webs and both webs of the innermost secondaries dark rufous, with distinct narrow bars of black; upper mandible dark brown, the under yellowish-white; feet pale brown.

Length, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in.; wing, $2\frac{1}{8}$; tail, $1\frac{3}{8}$; tarsus, 11-16; bill from front 9-16; from rectus $\frac{3}{4}$.” (LAWR. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Dominica and Guadeloupe.

Thryothorus musicus LAWR.

Thryothorus musicus LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 148 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 223 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

“*Male*. Above of a dark ferruginous, somewhat darker on the crown and brighter on the rump; lores, and a line running back from the eye, white tinged with rufous; the exposed portions of the wings are dark rufous, conspicuously barred with black; the inner webs of the primaries are blackish-brown; under wing-coverts white; the tail-feathers are dark rufous, barred with black; the entire back and upper tail-coverts are marked inconspicuously with narrow transverse dusky lines; the feathers of the rump have concealed white shaft-stripes, which become wider towards the ends of the feathers; the feathers of the back also have the basal portion of their shafts marked with white; the throat, breast, and middle of the abdomen are white, the latter tinged with rufous; the sides are light ferruginous; the under tail-coverts are rufous, each feather marked with a subterminal round black spot; upper mandible, black; the under

whitish, with the end dusky; tarsi and toes light brownish flesh color.

"Length (fresh), $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing $2\frac{1}{2}$; tail 1 13-16; tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$." (LAWR., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

Thryothorus grenadensis LAWR.

Thryothorus grenadensis LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 161 (1878);
ib. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit.
Mus. VI, p. 228 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

"*Female*. Upper plumage of a rather bright ferruginous, a little inclining to brownish on the head and hind neck, and brighter on the rump; lores whitish tinged with rufous; a light rufous stripe extends over the eye to the hind neck; tail dull rufous, barred with black; the primary quills have their outer webs of a dull light rufous, with broad black bars; the inner webs are brownish-black; the wing-coverts and tertials are rufous with narrower black bars; under wing-coverts pale rufous; the throat is very pale rufous, inclining to whitish; the breast light rufous; the middle of the abdomen is of a rather paler shade; the sides and under tail-coverts are of a bright darker ferruginous; the upper mandible brownish-black; the under pale yellow, dusky at the tip; tarsi and toes hazel brown.

"Length (fresh), $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; wing $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$; bill from front, 11-16." (LAWR. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Grenada.

Thryothorus mesoleucus SCL.

Thryothorus mesoleucus SCL. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 223 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Top of head brown, the feathers delicately edged with lighter brown, giving a faint mottled appearance to the crown; back rufous brown, the rufous showing brightest on the rump; wings and tail brown delicately banded with brownish black; sides of the head and neck buff, shading into buffy white on the throat and breast; abdomen and crissum pale rufous; bill pale.

Length (skin), 4.05; wing, 1.95; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .70; bill, .80.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDÆ.

GENUS *Mniotilta* VIEILL.

Mniotilta VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 45 (1816).

Mniotilta varia (LINN.).

Motacilla varia LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 333 (1766).

Mniotilta varia GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 134 (1847).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 68 (1850).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 475; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865) (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 143 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 177 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 54 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 23 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Sylvicola (Mniotilta) varia BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867) (San Domingo).

Bahama Islands and Greater Antilles. Recorded also from the Lesser Antilles.

GENUS *Compsothlypis* CAB.

Compsothlypis CABANIS, Mus. Hein. I, p. 20 (1851).

Compsothlypis americana (LINN.).

Parus americanus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 190 (1766).

Sylvia americana D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 69 (1840).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 143 (St. Croix).

Parula americana GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 154 (1847).—CASS. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 376 (St. Thomas).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba); *ib.* 1872, p. 411 (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 176 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 55 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881) (San Domingo); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 24 (1885).

Bahamas and Greater Antilles; recorded from some of the Lesser Antilles.

GENUS *Protonotaria* BAIRD.

Protonotaria BAIRD, Bds. N. Am. p. 239 (1858).

Protonotaria citrea (BODD.).

Motacilla citrea BODD. Tab. pl. 704 (1783).

Protonotaria citrea GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* 1862, p. 178; *ib.* 1872, p. 411; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 231 (1865) (Cuba).
—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 173 (1864).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS *Helmitherus* RAF.

Helmitherus RAFINESQUE, Journ de Phys. LXXXVIII, p. 417 (1819).

Helmitherus vermivorus (GMEL.).

Motacilla vermivora GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 95 (1788).

Vermivora pennsylvanica GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 150 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, pp. 194, 201 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).

Helinaia vermivorus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 35 (1850).

Helmitherus vermivorus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 476; *ib.* 1861, pp. 326, 409 (Cuba).

Helinaia vermivora BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860), (Cuba).

Helmitherus vermivorus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 412 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Helminthotherus vermivorus A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

Helmitherus swainsoni AUD.

Sylvia swainsoni AUD. Orn. Biog. II, p. 563 (1834).

Helmitherus swainsoni BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 180 (1864).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 412 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Helonæa swainsoni NEWTON, P. Z. S. 1879, p. 552 (Jamaica).

Helminthotherus swainsoni A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Helinaia swainsoni MERRIAM, Auk, II, p. 377 (1885) (Jamaica).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

GENUS *Helminthophila* RIDGW.

Helminthophila RIDGWAY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, p. 53 (1882).

Helminthophila chrysoptera (LINN.).

Motacilla chrysoptera LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 333 (1766).

Helinaia chrysoptera BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Helminthophaga chrysoptera GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1862, p. 177; *ib.* 1872, p. 411; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865) (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Helminthophila bachmani (AUD.).

Sylvia bachmani AUD. Orn. Biog. II, p. 483 (1834).

Helinaia bachmanii LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 36 (1850).

Helminthophaga bachmani "CAB." GUNDL. J. f. O. 1885, p. 475; *ib.* 1861, pp. 326, 409; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865) (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Helinaia bachmani BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba.

Helminthophila peregrina (WILS.).

Sylvia peregrina WILS. Am. Orn. IV, p. 83 (1811).

Helinaia peregrina BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Helminthophaga peregrina GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1862, p. 177; *ib.* 1872, p. 412; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865) (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba. Bahama Islands? A specimen in my cabinet is labelled "Bahama I."; the collector is unknown.

GENUS *Dendroica* GRAY.

Dendroica GRAY, Gen. Bds. App. 8 (1842).

Dendroica tigrina (GMEL.).

Motacilla tigrina GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 985 (1788).

Sylvia maritima D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 70 (1840).

Certhiola maritima GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 87 (1847).

- Rhinamphus maritimus* GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 474; *ib.* 1861, p. 409 (Cuba).
Sylvicola maritima BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).
Dendroica tigrina A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 144 (St. Croix).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 63 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 25 (1885).
Dendroica trigrina GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).
Perissoglossa tigrina GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 233 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 412 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 178 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Recorded from Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles, and St. Croix.

Dendroica æstiva (GMEL.).

- Motacilla æstiva* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 996 (1788).
Rhinamphus æstivus Bp.? GUNDL. J. f. O. 1885, p. 472 (Cuba)?—CAB. J. f. O. 1860, p. 326 (Cuba).
Sylvicola æstiva? BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba)?—FINSCH, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 564 (Trinidad).
Dendroica æstiva? TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 81 (Trinidad).—CORY, Bds. Bahama, I. p. 56 (1880).

Cuba? and the Bahama Islands?

It is doubtful if *D. æstiva* occurs in the West Indies, as in some plumages it is difficult to distinguish from the closely allied forms which occur there.

Dendroica petechia (LINN.).

- Motacilla petechia* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 334 (1766).
Sylvia petechia LATH. Gen. Syn. II, p. 535 (1790).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 32, (1807).
Sylvicola æstiva GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 157 (1847).
Dendroica æstiva A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 143.
Dendroica petechia SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 32 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 240 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 9 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 182 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 57 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p.

106 (1881).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 277 (1885).

Sylvicola petechia BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 67 (1867).

Dendroica petechia e. jamaicensis SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 607.

Dendroica petechia CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, pp. 192, 376.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 292.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 199 (1864).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 216 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Underparts bright yellow, streaked with dull rufous on the breast and sides; forehead yellowish, shading into olive green on the top of the head; a tinge of rufous on the concealed portions of the feathers on the forehead; back olive green; wings and tail brown, edged with yellowish; under surface of tail having the appearance of bright yellow, the feathers tipped with olive green; the upper surface of tail-feathers having the inner webs yellow.

Female.—Somewhat greener than the male; more yellow on the rump and tail-coverts; no rufous on the head.

Length (skin), 4.50; wing, 2.50; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .74.

HABITAT. Jamaica. Accidental in the Bahama Islands.

Dendroica petechia gundlachi.

(?) *Motacilla albigollis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 983 (1788).

Rhimamphus æstivus CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472.

Sylvicola petechia BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Dendroica albigollis CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. 1860, p. 192.—LAWR Ann. N. Y. Lyc. 1860, p. 18.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326.

Dendroica gundlachi BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 197 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 414.

Dendroica gundlachi GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 241 (1869).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 278 (1885).

Dendroica petechia d. cubana SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869 p. 608.

Dendroica petechia var. *gundlachi* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 216 (1874).

Dendroica petechia var. *gundlachi* CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 58 (1880).

Dendroica petechia gundlachi COUES, Bds. Colo. Vall. p. 255 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Lower part of throat streaked; above yellowish green; crown showing no signs of rufous, or only a faint tinge; feathers yellowish, brighter towards the bill.

Female.—Similar to the male, but somewhat paler, and showing less yellow on the tail.

Length (skin), 4.8; wing, 2.45; tail, 2.15; tarsus, .83.

HABITAT. Cuba. Accidental in the Bahama Islands.

Dendroica petechia ruficapilla.

Motacilla ruficapilla GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 971 (1788).

Sylvicola ruficapilla BP. Consp. I, p. 307 (1850).

Dendroica ruficapilla BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 201 (1864).

Dendroica ruficapilla GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 240 (1869).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 275 (1885).

Dendroica petechia var. *ruficapilla* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 217 (1874).

Dendroica petechia var. *ruficapilla* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).

Dendroica petechia ruficapilla CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Length, 4.75; wing, 2.6; tail, 2.10; tarsus, .82.

This form approaches very closely to *D. petechia*, but lacks the distinct rufous crown. Throat streaked heavily; the under tail-coverts are also streaked; otherwise like *D. petechia*.

HABITAT. Barbuda, Antigua, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas.

Dendroica petechia melanoptera.

Dendroica petechia var. *melanoptera* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 453 (1878).

Dendroica petechia melanoptera CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Dendroica melanoptera SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 279 (1885).

Length, 4.50; wing, 2.30; tail, 1.85; tarsus, .69.

This form resembles *petechia ruficapilla*, as would be expected, but varies in having the wing-coverts black, and it is somewhat smaller in size; the rufous streaks are narrower and darker. The female lacks the rufous crown and stripes on the under surface.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and Dominica.

Dendroica capitalis LAWR.

Dendroica petechia c. *barbadensis* SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 608.

Dendroica capitalis LAWR. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1868, p. 359.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. III, Index, p. 202 (1871).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p.

297 (1884).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 280 (1885).

Dendroica capitis BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 271 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of the head dark rufous brown, extending to the nape, but not reaching the eye; upperparts greenish yellow; wings and tail brown, edged with yellow; inner webs of the tail-feathers broadly edged with bright yellow; underparts yellow, streaked with rufous brown.

Female:—Entire upper surface olive green; entire under surface pale yellow; tail as in the male.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.45; tail, 1.75; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Barbadoes.

Dendroica rufigula BAIRD.

Dendroica rufigula BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 204 (1864).

Dendroica rufigula GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 241 (1869).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 285 (1885).

Dendroica vieilloti var. *rufigula* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 217 (1874).

Dendroica vieilloti rufigula COVES, Bds. Colo. Vall. p. 256 (1878).

Dendroica vieilloti (pt.) SALV. & GODM. Biol. Centr. Amer. Aves, I, p. 125 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head and throat rufous brown; upper parts greenish yellow; wings and tail brown, broadly edged with yellow; underparts bright yellow, streaked with rufous on the breast and flanks; axillaries and under wing-coverts bright yellow.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 2.25; tail, 2; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Martinique.

Dendroica eoa (GOSSE).

Sylvicola coa GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 158 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 309 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.

Dendroica coa SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71 (?)—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 240 (1869).—SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 609—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—COVES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 266 (1885).

Dendroica eoa BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 195 (1864).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 218 (1874).

"*Male*.—Upper parts olive, approaching to yellow on the rump; sides of head marked with a band of orange, extending from the ear to the beak, and meeting both on the forehead and on the chin. Wings (quills and coverts) blackish, with yellowish edges. Tail blackish-olive, with yellow edges; the outermost two feathers on each side have the greatest portion of the inner webs pale yellow. Underparts pale yellow. The crown, rump, tertials, belly, and under tail-coverts sparsely marked with undefined spots of pale orange.

"*Female*.—Nearly as in the male, but the deep orange is spread over the whole cheeks, chin, throat, and breast. The head and back are dusky gray, tinged with olive, and patched with the fulvous much more largely, but irregularly, as if *laid* upon the darker hue. Length, 5 inches; expanse, 7.60; wing, 2.70; tail, 1.90; rictus nearly .60; tarsus, .90; middle toe, .50. Iris dark hazel; feet horn-color; beak pale horn; culmen and tip darker." (*Gosse*, l. c.).

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Mr. Sharpe considers *D. eoa* to be a hybrid between *D. blackburniæ* and *D. petechia* or *D. æstiva*. The type specimens are in the British Museum.

Dendroica cærulescens (GMEL.).

Motacilla cærulescens GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 960 (1788).

Sylvia cærulescens D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 63 (1840).

Sylvicola pannosa GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 162 (1847).

Sylvicola canadensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 162 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Rhimamphus canadensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 473; 1861, p. 408 (Cuba).

Dendroica pannosa ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193 (Jamaica).

Dendroica canadensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 396 (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (1863) (Jamaica).

• *Dendroica canadensis* SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193.

Dendroica cærulescens BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 186 (1864) (?).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 233 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 413 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 179 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Sylvicola (Dendroica) canadensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867).

Dendroica cærulescens CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 58 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 26

(1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.

Common in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles in winter.

Dendroica coronata (LINN.).

Motacilla coronata LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 333 (1766).

Sylvia coronata D'ORB in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 60 (1840).

Rhimamphus coronatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 473; *ib.* 1861, p. 408 (Cuba).

Sylvicola coronata GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 155 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110, (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201 (Jamaica).

Dendroica coronatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).

Dendroica coronata MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 292 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 233 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 180 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Sylvicola (Dendræca) coronata BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867).

Dendræca coronata CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 59 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 30 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).

Common in winter in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

Dendroica maculosa (GMEL.).

Motacilla maculosa GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 984 (1788).

Sylvia maculosa D'ORB in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 72 (1840).

Rhimamphus maculosus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 474 (Cuba).

Sylvicola maculosa BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Dendroica maculosa GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 415; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 183 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Dendræca maculosa CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 62 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 29 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Occasional winter visitant in the Greater Antilles and the Bahama Islands.

Dendroica cærulea (WILS.).

Sylvia cærulea WILS. Am. Orn. II, p. 141 (1810).

Dendroica cærulea GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 414; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865) (Cuba).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 191 (1864).

Rhimamphus cæruleus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 177 (Cuba).

Dendroica cærulea CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Cuba. No other West India Record.

Dendroica pennsylvanica (LINN.).

Motacilla pennsylvanica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 333 (1766).

Sylvicola icterocephala BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).

Dendroica pennsylvanica BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 191 (1864).

Dendroica pennsylvanica CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 62 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Bahama Islands in winter.

Dendroica striata (FORST.).

Muscicapa striata "FORSTER, Phil. Trans. LXII, 383."

Sylvia striata LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 33 (1850).

Rhimamphus striatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 475; *ib.* 1861, p. 409 (Cuba).

Sylvicola striata BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER *ib.* p. 307 (Cuba).

Dendroica striatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).

Dendroica striata GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 414 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 181 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Dendroica striata CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 61 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).

Common in winter in the Bahama Islands. Recorded from Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica.

Dendroica pharetra (GOSSE).

Sylvicola pharetra GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 163 (1857).—BP. Consp. I, p. 309 (1850).—OSBURN, Zool. 1859, p. 6660.

Dendroica pharetra SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 241 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 9 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 332 (1885).

Dendroica pharettra BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 192 (1864).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 220 (1874).

SP. CHAR. Male :—Entire plumage dull white and black, in general appearance resembling *Mniotilta varia* at the first glance. Throat white, the feathers narrowly tipped with black, giving a dotted appearance; the black marking becomes heavier on the breast and belly; top of head heavily streaked with black and white; rump and upper tail coverts olive brown; wings and tail brown, showing a faint olive tinge; under wing-coverts white.

Female:—Similar to the male, but duller in coloration; less black on the under surface; more brown on the lower back, rump and tail.

Length (skin), 4.40; wing, 2.30; tail, 2.05; tarsus, .72.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Dendroica blackburniæ (Gmel.).

Motacilla blackburniæ Gmel. Syst. Nat. I, p. 977 (1788).

Sylvicola blackburniæ BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).

Dendroica blackburniæ BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 189 (1864).

Dendroica blackburniæ CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 60 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Accidental in the Bahama Islands in winter.

Dendroica dominica (Linn.).

Motacilla dominica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 334 (1766).

Sylvia pensilis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 65 (1840).

Sylvicola pensilis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 156 (1847).—SALLE, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231 (San Domingo).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201 (Jamaica).

Rhimamphus pensilis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1885, p. 474; *ib.* 1861, p. 408 (Cuba).

Dendroica superciliosa GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).

Dendroica dominica GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 235 (1865);

ib. J. f. O. 1872, p. 415 (Cuba).—BRACE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 240 (1877) (Bahamas).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 184 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Dendroica dominica CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 65 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 27 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).

Common in winter in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles; possibly resident in Jamaica.

Dendroica adelaidæ BAIRD.

Dendroica adelaidæ BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 212 (1864).

Sylvicola (Dendroica) adelaidæ BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 251 (1866).

Dendroica adelaidæ SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. Stockh. 1869, p. 615.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 241 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 9 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 185 (1878).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, pp. 525, 526 (1883).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 306 (1885).

Dendroica gracior var. *adelaidæ* BD. BREW. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 220 (1874).

Sp. CHAR. *Male*.—"Entire upper parts, and sides of neck as far forward as the eyes, uniform ash gray. Beneath, including edge of bend of wing, bright yellow; lining of wings, axillaries, and crissum, white. A broad yellow line from bill to eye, with the eyelids yellow; forehead and sides of vertex black. A black loreal line. Wings with two conspicuous white bands; the quills and tail-feathers blackish, edged externally with whitish, internally with purer white. There lateral tail-feathers with a quadrate terminal white patch on inner web. Bill black. Legs pale yellowish." (BAIRD, l. c.).

Length, 4.7; wing, 2.1; tail, 2.05; tarsus, .65.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Dendroica adelaidæ delicata.

Dendroica adelaidæ SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 269.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).

Dendroica adelaidæ delicata RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 525 (1882).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Dendroica delicata SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 306 (1885).

General appearance of *D. adelaidæ*, but differs in having brighter yellow on the superciliaries and underparts; the yellow superciliary line is broader, occupying the whole forehead except a narrow central line, and the back more plumbeous; it is also slightly larger.

Length, 4.45; wing, 2.10; tail, 2.10; tarsus, .70.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Dendroica virens (GMEL.).

Motacilla virens GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 985 (1788).

Rhimamphus virens GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 474 (Cuba).

Sylvicola virens BREWER Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Dendroica virens BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 182 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 426; *ib.* 1872, p. 413; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 233 (1865) (Cuba).

Dendroica virens LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 54 (1878) (Dominica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, and Dominica.

Dendroica kirtlandi BAIRD.

Sylvicola kirtlandi BAIRD, Ann. N. Y. Lyc. V, p. 217 (1852).

Dendroica kirtlandii BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 206 (1864).

Dendroica kirtlandi CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 66 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Common in winter at New Providence and Andros, Bahama Islands; probably ranges as far south as Long Island; no other record. It is possible that it is resident and breeds in the Bahama Islands.

Dendroica pityophila (GUNDL.).

Sylvicola pityophila GUNDL. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. 1855, p. 160.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Rhimamphus pityophilus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1857, p. 240.

Dendroica pityophila BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 208 (1864).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 221 (1874).

Dendroica pityophila GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 241 (1869).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 322 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—"Above, including sides of head and neck, uniform plumbeous gray; the forehead, vertex and loreal region olive green; chin and fore-neck bright yellow, extending on the middle of jugulum, and bordered by black streaks towards lower part of neck, most conspicuous on sides of breast. Beneath dull white, the insides of wings more ashy, the flanks something like the back. Two dull ashy white bands across the wing-coverts; the quill- and tail-feathers edged with paler ash than the ground color. Lateral tail-feather with a whitish patch on the inner web, running forward to a point along the shaft, including the whole web at the end; second feather with a more restricted patch of the same." (BAIRD, l. c.)

Length, 4.50; wing, 2.30; tail, 2.20; tarsus, .56; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Dendroica vigorsii (AUD.).

Sylvia pinus WILS. Am. Orn. III, p. 25 (1811) (Nec LATHAM, 1790).

Sylvicola (Dendroica) pinus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 67 (1867).

Dendroica pinus CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 69 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & St. Domingo, p. 33 (1885); *ib.* List. Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Sylvia vigorsii AUD. Orn. Biog. I, 153 (1835).

Dendroica vigorsii STEJN. Auk, II, 343 (1885).

Common in winter in the Bahama Islands and San Domingo; breeds in San Domingo.

Dendroica discolor (VIEILL.).

Sylvia discolor VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 37 (1807).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 32 (1850) (Cuba).

Sylvicola discolor GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 159 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* X, p. 251 (1866)—BREWER, *ib.* VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Rhimamphus discolor GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 474 (Cuba).

Dendroica discolor A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 144 (St. Croix); *ib.* Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 64 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 31 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Dendroica discolor GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 416; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 235 (1865) (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 186 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Sylvicola (Dendroica) discolor BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867).

Winters in the Bahamas, the Greater and some of the Lesser Antilles.

Dendroica palmarum (GMEL.).

Motacilla palmarum GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 951 (1788).

Sylvia palmarum D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 61 (1840).

Rhimamphus ruficapillus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 473; *ib.* 1861, p. 408 (Cuba).

Sylvicola palmarum SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231 (San. Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).

Dendroica palmarum GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 415; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 183 (1878) (Porto Rico)

- Dendroica palmarum* SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 93 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 68 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).
Sylvicola (Dendroica) palmarum BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867).

Common in winter in the Bahama Islands and Greater Antilles.

Dendroica plumbea LAWR.

- Dendroica plumbea* LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 47 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 333 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage above dark plumbeous; a superciliary stripe of white from the bill; a spot of white on the lower eyelid; lores very dark brown, almost black; underparts mixed with ashy and dull white; outer tail-feather tipped with white on the inner web; next feather showing a smaller spot; next two narrowly tipped with white; middle and greater wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two wing-bands.

Female:—Above dark olive; underparts grayish, tinged with olive; showing a pale yellowish wash on the throat, breast and middle of the abdomen.

Length (skin), 5.20; wing, 2.45; tail, 2.25; tarsus, .72.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and Dominica.

GENUS *Leucopeza* SCL.

- Leucopeza* SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14.

Leucopeza semperi SCL.

- Leucopeza semperi* SCL. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 228 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage above dark bluish gray; slightly brownish on lower back and rump; sides of head and ear-coverts slightly paler; throat and breast grayish white, shading into brownish on the belly; crissum, axillaries and under wing-coverts ashy gray, edged with dull white.

Length, 5.70; wing, 2.60; tail, 2.20; tarsus, .88; bill, .68.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

GENUS *Catharopeza* SCL.

Catharopeza SCLATER, *Ibis*, 1880, p. 73.

Catharopeza bishopi (LAWR.).

Leucopeza bishopi LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 151 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I. p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 228 (1885).

Catharopeza bishopi SCL. *Ibis*, 1880, p. 73.—LISTER, *Ibis*, 1880, p. 40.—CORY, List Bds. W. I, p. 8 (1885).

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—"The general plumage is smoky black; rather darker on the head; the sides are blackish cinereous; a circle of pure white surrounds the eye; a large roundish spot on the middle of the throat; the upper part of the breast, and the middle of the abdomen, are dull white, somewhat mixed with blackish on the throat and with cinereous on the abdomen; a very small spot on the chin, and the tips of the feathers on the upper part of the throat are dull white; the black on the upper part of the breast has the appearance of a broad band, separating the white of the throat from that of the lower part of the breast; the under tail-coverts are cinereous-black at base, ending largely with dull white; wings and tail black, the outer two tail-feathers have a small white spot, triangular in shape, on the inner webs at the end; bill black; tarsi and toes very pale yellowish-brown, perhaps much lighter colored in the living bird, nails also pale.

Length (fresh), $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; wing, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, $\frac{7}{8}$. Two specimens marked as females do not differ in plumage from the males." (LAWR. l. c.)

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

GENUS *Seiurus* SWAINS.

Seiurus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 171 (1827).

Seiurus aurocapillus (LINN.).

Motacilla aurocapilla LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 334 (1766).

Sciurus aurocapillus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 55 (1840).

Sciurus aurocapillus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 152 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 321 (San Domingo).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 294 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 325 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 175 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 70 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 34 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Henicocichla aurocapilla GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 471; *ib.* 1861, pp. 326, 407 (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).

Siurus aurocapillus A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 142 (St. Croix); *ib.* Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Enicocichla aurocapillus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

Ranges in winter throughout the West Indies.

Seiurus noveboracensis (GMEL.).

Motacilla noveboracensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 958 (1788).

Siurus nevius LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 233 (Antigua), p. 453 (Guadeloupe), p. 54 (Dominica) (1878).

Sciurus sulfurascens D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 57 (1840) (Cuba).

Seiurus noveboracensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 151 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 294 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 235 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 416 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 175 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 71 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Seiurus gossii BP. Consp. I, p. 306 (1850) (Jamaica).

Henicocichla sulphurascens GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 471; *ib.* 1861, p. 407 (Cuba).

Henicocichla noveboracensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 471; *ib.* 1861, pp. 326, 407 (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).

Siurus noveboracensis A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 145 (St. Croix); *ib.* Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Enicocichla noveboracensis BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

The present species ranges in winter throughout the West Indies.

Seiurus motacilla (VIEILL.).

Turdus motacilla VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 9 (1807).

Henicocichla motacilla CAB. J. f. O. 1857, p. 240 (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).

Henicocichla major CAB. J. f. O. 1857, p. 240 (Cuba).

Enicocichla major BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

Henicocichla ludoviciana SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).

Seiurus ludovicianus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 417 (Cuba).

Siurus motacilla LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 233, 486 (1878) (Antigua).

Seiurus motacilla CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 35 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Winters in the Greater Antilles; probably occurs throughout the West Indies.

GENUS Geothlypis CABAN.

Geothlypis CABANIS, Arch. für Naturg. I, pp. 316, 449 (1847).

Geothlypis formosa (WILS.).

Sylvia formosa WILS. Am. Orn. III, p. 85 (1811).

Myiodictes formosus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 37 (1850) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).

Myiotomus formosus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472 (Cuba).

Setophaga formosa BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Oporornis formosus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 417 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Geothlypis formosa RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 354 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Geothlypis rostrata BRYANT.

Geothlypis rostratus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 67 (1866).—

CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 73 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

Trichas rostrata GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 242 (1869).

Geothlypis trichas var. *rostrata* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 296 (1874).

Geothlypis rostrata SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 355 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above bright olive green; a broad band of black passing from the sides of the neck, over the forehead, including the eye,

and extending to the nostril, just touching the lower mandible, the black bordered posteriorly with pearl gray, becoming deeper gray upon the crown; underparts bright yellow, the flanks shaded with olive; quills brown, with the outer webs olive green; third primary longest.

Female.—The black band wanting; plumage slightly paler; a pale ash-colored line from over the eye to sides of the neck; crown showing a trace of brown; otherwise resembling the male.

Length, 5.50; wing, 2.70; tail, 2.36; tarsus, .92; bill, .72.

HABITAT. New Providence, Bahama Islands.

Geothlypis trichas. (LINN.).

Turdus trichas LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 293 (1766).

Sylvia trichas D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 67 (1840) (Cuba).

Trichas marylandica GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 148 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).

Trichas marilandica BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII. p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Geothlypis trichas GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472; *ib.* 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 417; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 187 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 72 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 36 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jam. p. 106 (1881).

Geothlypis restricta MAYNARD, Am. Ex. and Mart. Dec. 15, 1886.

Common in winter in the Bahama Islands and Greater Antilles.

GENUS *Microligea* CORY.

Microligea CORY, Auk, I, p. 290 (1884).

Microligea palustris CORY.

Ligea palustris CORY, Auk, I, p. 1 (1884); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 38 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 349 (1885).

Microligea palustris CORY, Auk, I, p. 290 (1884); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Crown, nape and upper portion of back slaty plumbeous; rest of back and upper surface of wings and tail yellowish green; throat, breast and sides grayish plumbeous, showing a dull olive tinge on the sides, darkest on the flanks; the middle of the throat showing a slight grayish tinge, and the middle of the belly showing distinctly white; outer webs of primaries and most of the secondaries yellowish green, giving the wing a general greenish appearance; inner webs of primaries dark brown, apparently slate color in some lights; under surface of tail dull green; eyelids white.

Female.—In general appearance like the male, but differs from it by underparts being tinged with olive, mixing with the gray, and top of the head green, showing the slate color faintly.

Length, 5.50; wing, 2.50; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .75; bill, .50; middle toe, .40.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

GENUS *Teretistris* CABAN.

Teretistris CABANIS, "J. f. O. 1855, p. 475."

Teretistris fernandinæ (LEMB.).

Anabates fernandinæ LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 66 (1850).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 317 (1852).

Helmitherus blanda BP. Consp. I, p. 314 (1850).

Teretistris fernandinæ CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 475.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 418.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 384 (1869).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 368 (1885).

Teretistris fernandinæ BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 234 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 11 (1873).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head bright olive green, this color extending to the upper back; rest of upper parts ash-gray; throat and sides of the head bright yellow, tinged with olive on the cheeks and ear-coverts; eyelids bright yellow; rest of underparts ash-gray, whitish on the middle of the belly, and tinged with olive on the flanks and sides; a slight tinge of olive on the carpus; under wing-coverts white, slightly tinged with yellow.

Length, 4.85; wing, 2.20; tail, 1.95; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Western part of Cuba.

Teretistris fornsi GUNDL.

Teretistris fornsi GUNDL. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 274 (1858).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—ALBRECHT,

J. f. O. 1861, p. 211; *ib.* J. f. O. 1862, p. 177; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 418.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 368 (1885).

Teretristis fornsii BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 235 (1864).

Teretristis fornsii GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 384 (1869).

Teretristis fornsi SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 11 (1873).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head and upper parts pale ash-gray; a faint indication of yellow on the extreme forehead; sides of the head (including the eye), throat, and underparts yellow, becoming pale on the belly and ashy white on the flanks and crissum; wings and tail pale brown, the feathers pale edged; a tinge of yellow on the carpus and under wing-coverts.

Female.—Similar to the male, but less yellow on the underparts; ashy white on the belly.

Length, 4.60; wing, 2.15; tail, 1.95; tarsus, .72.

HABITAT. Eastern portion of Cuba.

GENUS *Sylvania* NUTTALL.

Sylvania "NUTT. Man. Orn. 1832."

Sylvania mitrata (GMEL.).

Motacilla mitrata GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 977 (1788).

Setophaga mitrata D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 89 (1840) (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Myioctonus mitratus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472; *ib.* 1861, p. 407 (Cuba); *ib.* 1872, p. 419 (Cuba).

Myiodiotes mitratus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 419; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 237 (1865) (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jam. p. 106 (1881).

Sylvania mitratus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba and Jamaica.

GENUS *Setophaga* SWAINS.

Setophaga SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 360 (1827).

Setophaga ruticilla (LINN.).

Muscicapa ruticilla LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 326 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 87 (1840) (Cuba).

Setophaga ruticilla GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 164 (1874) (Jamaica).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472; *ib.* 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 419; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 237 (1865) (Cuba).—SALLE, P. Z. S. 1857,

p. 231 (San Domingo).—A. & E. NEWTON, *Ibis*, 1859, p. 144 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, *Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* VII, p. 111 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, *Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 72 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, *J. f. O.* 1862, p. 194 (Jamaica).—MARCH, *Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—LAWR. *Ann. Lyc. N. Y.* VIII, p. 97 (1864) (Sombrello Is.); *ib.* *Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus.* I, p. 486 (1878) (Lesser Antilles).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14 (Sta. Lucia).—GUNDL. *Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat.* VII, p. 187 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, *Bds. Bahama I.* p. 75 (1880); *ib.* *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, VI, p. 151 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* *Bds. Haiti & San Domingo*, p. 40 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, *Handb. Jam.* p. 106 (1881).—TRISTRAM, *Ibis*, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).

The present species probably occurs in most of the West India Islands. It is recorded from the Bahamas, all of the Greater, and some of the Lesser Antilles.

FAMILY CÆREBIDÆ.

GENUS *Certhiola* SUNDEV.

Certhiola SUNDEV. *Vet. Akad. Handl. Stockholm*, p. 99 (1835).

Certhiola bahamensis REICH.

Parus bahamensis SELIGIN, *Samml. ausl. Vögel*, III, p. t. xviii (1753).

Certhia bahamensis BRISS. *Orn.* III, p. 620 (1760).

Certhia flavcola var. β . LINN. *Syst. Nat.* I, p. 187 (1766).

Certhia flavcola var. γ . GMEL. *Syst. Nat.* I, p. 479 (1788).

Certhia flavcola var. γ . LATH. *Ind. Orn.* I, p. 297 (1790).—BECHST. *Lath. Uebers.* IV, p. 188.

Certhiola flavcola GRAY, *Gen. Bds.* I, p. 102 (1844).—BP. *Consp.* I, p. 402 (1850).—BAIRD, *Bds. N. Am.* p. 924 (1858).

Certhiola bahamensis REICH. *Handb.* I, p. 253 (1853).—CASSIN, *Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 1864, p. 271.—CAB. *J. f. O.* 1865, p. 412.—BRYANT, *Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* XI, p. 66 (1866).—GRAY, *Handl. Bds.* I, p. 120 (1869).—FINSCH, *Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien.* XXI, p. 752 (1871).—SCL. & SALV. *Nom. Avium Neotr.* p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. *Hist. N. Am. Bds.* I, p. 428 (1874).—CORY, *Bds. Bahama I.* p. 76 (1880); *ib.* *List Bds. W. I.* p. 9 (1885).—COUES, *Key N. Am. Bds.* p. 317 (1884).—RIDGW. *Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus.* VIII, pp. 27, 29 (1885).

Certhiola bairdii CAB. *J. f. O.* 1865, p. 412.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above black, with a slight grayish tinge; a superciliary line of white, from bill to nape; throat ashy white; breast bright yellow, extending upon the sides of the abdomen, and shading into gray upon the flanks; crissum white, wing-feathers slightly edged with dull white; a white patch at the base of the primaries, forming a bar on the wings; edge of the carpus bright yellow; tail, color of the back, tipped with white, wanting upon the middle, and largest upon the two outer feathers.

Female.—Slightly paler than the male, but otherwise resembling it.

Length, 4.50; wing, 2.60; tail, 1.90; tarsus; 70; bill, .54.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

Certhiola portoricensis (BRYANT).

Careba flaveola VIEILL. Ency. Méth. 1820, p. 611.

Nectarinia flaveola MORITZ. Wieg. Arch. für. Naturg. II, p. 387 (1836).

Certhiola flaveola SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 54 (1862) (St. Thomas).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 166.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 271.

Certhiola flaveola var. *portoricensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 252 (1866).

Certhiola sti. thomæ SUND. Consp. 1869, p. 621 (?).

Certhiola portoricensis SUND. Consp. 1869, p. 622.—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 760 (1871).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 427 (1874).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 216 (1878).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884); *ib.* VIII, pp. 28, 29 (1885).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Back dark slate color, showing an olive tint in some specimens; in others the back almost black; rump olive yellow; breast color of rump, showing more olive on the abdomen; throat gray; second, third, fourth, and fifth primaries banded at base with white, sixth primary nearly so, rest of primaries showing white on the webs at the base.

Length (skin), 4.25; wing, 2.30; tail, 1.45; tarsus, .72; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Porto Rico and St. Thomas.

Certhiola sancti-thomæ RIDGW.

Certhiola portoricensis FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 760 (1871).—BAIRD, Am. Nat. VII, p. 672 (1873) and authors from St. Thomas and St. John.

Certhiola sancti-thomæ RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28, 29 (1885).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Very close to *C. portoricensis*, but separated from it by having the back lighter slate color, and throat lighter gray.

Measurements practically the same as those of *C. portoricensis*.

HABITAT. St. Thomas, and St. John, W. I.

This is a somewhat doubtful species, and requires further investigation. Specimens in my collection from St. John and St. Thomas show the dark back of *C. portoricensis*, while others show the gray tinge, representing *sancti-thomæ*. I have also a specimen of *C. portoricensis* which has the back nearly as gray as any from St. Thomas. A specimen from St. Thomas also agrees with one from Port Rico, in the color of the throat, although other specimens have the throat lighter. It is possible that some of the specimens in question may be incorrectly labelled, as several of them were obtained by purchase.

Certhiola bananivora (GMEL.).

Motacilla bananivora GMEL. Syst. Nat. I. p. 951 (1788).

Certhiola—(?) SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.

Certhiola bananivora BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1865).

—ED. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 427 (1874).—

CORY, Bds. Haiti, and San Domingo, p. 41 (1885); *ib.* List Bds.

W. I. p. 9 (1885).

Certhiola clusæ "HERZ VON WURTEMB. HARTL. Naumannia, II, Heft. 2, p. 56 (1852) (sine descr.)."—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 771 (1871).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper surface, including head, cheeks, wings, and tail, dull black; a superciliary white stripe, extending from the base of the upper mandible to the nape; throat dark slaty color; underparts bright yellow, becoming grayish olive upon the sides and thighs; rump and carpus bright yellow; an edging of white upon the basal portion of primaries on the outer webs, very narrow upon the first, the whole nearly concealed by the coverts, forming a narrow white wing-band; bill and feet black; tail slightly tipped with dull white on the outer feathers.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 4.40; wing, 2.40; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .60; bill, .50.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

Young birds of this species have the superciliary stripe yellow, and the back more gray. Specimens in my collection show all

intermediate stages, from the yellow one, some having it half white, half yellow, while others show but a faint spot of yellow in front of the eye. The color of the throat also varies slightly at different seasons and ages.

Certhiola bartholemica (SPARRM.).

Certhia bartholemica SPARRM. Mus. Carls. fasc. III, No. 57 (1788).—BECHST. Lath. Uebers. I, p. 611. (1793).

Cærcba flaveola VIEILL. Ency. Méth. p. 611 (1820).

Certhiola bartholemica REICH. Handb. Scans. p. 253 (1853).—SUNDEV. Kütisk. Framställ. in K. Vet. Akad. Handl. II, No. 3, p. 10 (1857); *ib.* Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 622.—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 763 (1872).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28, 30 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Forehead dull gray; throat dark plumbeous; superciliary stripe extending backward, commencing above the eye; white marking near base of primaries very small; lower part of rump dull yellowish green.

Length (skin), 395; wing, 2.35; tail, 1.70.

HABITAT. St. Bartholemew.

Certhiola saccharina LAWR.

Certhiola saccharina LAWR. Am. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 151 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28, 30. (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Throat very dark slate color, much darker than in *C. portoricensis*, and extending lower; underparts brighter yellow; the white marking on the primaries somewhat heavier; rump yellowish green; back very dark slate color, not quite as dark as in *C. portoricensis*.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.30; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .58.

HABITAT. St. Vincent, and Grenada.

Certhiola flaveola (LINN.).

Certhia flaveola LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 187 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 497 (1788).—VIEILL. Ency. Méth. p. 611 (1820).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39.

Certhiola flaveola GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 84 (1847).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 54 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 296.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 120 (1869).

—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 756 (1871).
 —SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. &
 RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 427 (1874).—A. & E. NEWTON,
 Handb. Jamaica. p. 103 (1881).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).
 —RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28-30 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—General appearance of *C. portoricensis*, but having the throat much darker gray. Upper parts of breast showing an olive tinge; the yellow of the breast is duller than in *C. portoricensis*, and somewhat ochraceous; outer webs of primaries heavily marked with white, extending fully half their length, inner webs showing much white at the base, and narrowly edged with the same; secondaries broadly marked with white on the inner webs; rump yellow, as bright as the belly.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.32; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .58.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Certhiola newtoni BAIRD.

Certhiola flaveola A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 67.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 54 (1862) (St. Croix).—SUNDEV. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 623 (St. Croix).

Certhiola bartholemica FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien. XXI, p. 763 (1871) (St. Croix).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873) (St. Croix).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1884).

Certhiola newtoni BAIRD, Ann. Nat. VII, p. 611 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 427 (1884).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28-30 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. flaveola*. "White patch of wing more quadrate on each quill; transverse; not tapering off gradually and uniformly behind; not reaching the shaft on outer primary. Breast without ochraceous; rump olivaceous yellow; the color different from that of the belly." (BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds.)

HABITAT. St. Croix.

Certhiola dominicana TAYLOR.

Certhiola dominicana TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 167.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I. p. 120 (1869).—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 787 (1871).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 30 (1885).

Certhiola frontalis BAIRD, MSS. Bd. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).

SP. CHAR.—Superciliary stripe lacking, or extremely indistinct in front of the eye; frontal region dull grayish black; back smoky black, sometimes showing a slight olive tinge when held in the light; throat dark slate color; lower part of rump showing olive green; a delicate penciling of white on the outer webs of primaries.

Length (skin), 4.85; wing, 2.50; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .65.

HABITAT. Dominica, Antigua, Barbuda, Nevis, St. Eustatius, Guadeloupe, and Saba.

C. sundevalli Ridgw. is probably a phase of plumage of this species, the yellow superciliary stripe changing with age, as in *C. bananivora*.

Certhiola barbadensis BAIRD.

Certhiola martinicana SCL. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 174.

Certhiola barbadensis BAIRD, Am. Nat. VII, p. 612 (1873).—BB. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28, 30 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—“Upper part of throat slate black, bordered laterally by a gray rictal patch, and below by a yellowish white patch; separating the black from the yellow of the jugulum. Upper parts as in *C. dominicana*, but superciliary stripe broadest and most sharply defined anteriorly.” (RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 28 (1885).)

Length, 3.75; wing, 2.40; tail, 1.75.

HABITAT. Barbadoes.

Certhiola martinicana REICH.

Certhia martinicana s. *saccharivora* BRISS. Orn. III, p. 611 (1860).

Certhia flaveola var. β . LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 187 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 479 (1788).

Certhiola martinicana REICH. Handb. I, p. 252 (1853).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 271.—CAB. J. f. O. 1865, p. 412.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 120 (1869).—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 788 (1871).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 269.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28-30 (1885).

Certhiola albigula BP. Compt. Rend. 1854, p. 259.—TAYOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 167.—NEWTON, Zool. Record, 1864, p. 76.

SP. CHAR.—Sides of the throat grayish black; a patch of white on the middle of the throat to breast; underparts bright yellow, a tinge of

olive on the abdomen; lower rump narrowly banded with olive green; upper parts dull slate color; wing-coverts sometimes slightly tipped with white.

Length (skin), 4.15; wing, 2.28; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .64. Another specimen: Length (skin), 4.35; wing, 2.33; tail, 1.70; tarsus, .68.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia and Martinique.

C. finschi Ridgw. is probably a phase of plumage of this species. Some specimens from Martinique in my collection have the superciliary stripe yellow, and also show yellow on the throat. The locality given where the type specimen of *C. finschi* was taken is, as Mr. Ridgway suggests, undoubtedly incorrect. The same variation in coloring on account of age and season is shown in the San Domingo species *C. bananivora*.

Certhiola atrata LAWR.

Certhiola atrata LAWR. Am. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 150 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 40.—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII* pp. 28, 30 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Entire plumage dull black; a tinge of olive is perceptible on the underparts, and on the rump.

Length (skin), 4.05; wing, 2.35; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .56.

HABITAT. St. Vincent and Grenada.

Mr. Ridgway expresses the opinion that this is perhaps a melanotic variety of *C. saccharina*.

GENUS *Cœreba* VIEILL.

Cœreba VIEILLOT, Ois. Am. Sept. 1807.

Cœreba cyanea (LINN.).

Certhia cyanea LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 188 (1766).

Certhia cyanogastra LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 295 (1790).

Cœreba cyanea VIEILL. Ois. Dos. pls. 41, 42, 43, et Gal. Ois. pl. 176 (1820-26).—MAX. Beitr. III, p. 761 (1831).—BP. Consp. I, p. 399 (1850).—THIENEM. J. f. O. 1857, p. 152.—BURM. Syst. Ueb. III, p. 150.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 52 (1862).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 116 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 425 (1874).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

Cœreba cyanea D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 124 (1840).

—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 131 (1850).

* *Dicaeum aterrimum*, Lesson Traité d'Orn. I, p. 303 (1831).—PUCHERAN, Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 134.—SALV. and GODM. C. A. Ave. I, p. 251?

Certhiola atrata SCLATER, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. Vol. XI, p. 47.

Arbclorhina cyanea CAB. in Schomb. Guian. III, p. 675 (1848); *ib.* J. f. O. 1856, p. 98; *ib.* 1874, p. 139.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 291 (1865).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VIII, p. 306 (1860).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head bright pale blue; a stripe of black passing from the upper mandible and encircling the eye; sides of the head, lower back, and entire underparts dark purplish blue, wings and upper back black; inner webs of primaries and secondaries bright yellow; sides and flanks greenish.

Female.—Entire upper parts bright green; underparts green, the shafts of the feathers showing dull white, giving a finely pencilled appearance to the throat and breast; central portion of belly showing a pale yellowish tinge.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.60; tail, 1.30; tarsus, .50; bill, .50.

Dr. Gundlach writes me that this species is abundant in many portions of the Island of Cuba.

GENUS *Glossiptila* SCL.

Glossiptila SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 269.

Glossiptila ruficollis (GMEL.).

Motacilla campestris LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 329 (1766).

Tanagra ruficollis "GMEL. Syst. Nat. II."

Tachyphonus ruficularis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 320.

Tanagrella ruficollis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 236 (1847).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. III, App. p. 17 (1849).—BP. Consp. I, p. 236 (1850).

Pyrrhulagra ruficollis BP. Consp. I, p. 493 (1850) (excl. syn.).

Neornis carulea HARTL. Nachtr. z. Verz. Mus. Brem. p. 8 (descr. nulla).

Glossiptila ruficollis SCL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 269.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 296.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. I, p. 163 (1884).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 120 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage dull blue; a stripe of dull black from the bill to the eye, showing slightly on the forehead; a large patch of rufous on the throat; quills and tail dark brown, feathers edged with blue; bill black; feet horn color.

Female:—Top of head bluish gray, shading into grayish olive on the back; wings edged with pale brown; underparts gray, faintly streaked; tail brown.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 3; tail, 1.75; tarsus, .58.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Chlorophanes* REICH.

Chlorophanes "REICH. Handb. p. 234 (1853)."

Chlorophanes spiza (LINN.).

Certhia spiza LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 186 (1766).

Certhia spiza var.? GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 476 (1788).

Cæreba atricapilla VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XIV, p. 50. (1817).

Cæreba spiza MAX. Beitr. III, p. 771 (1831).

Cæreba atricapilla BP. Consp. I, p. 400 (1850).

Dacnis atricapilla SCL. Contr. Orn. p. 108 (1851).

Chlorophanes atricapilla "REICH. Handb. p. 234 (1853)."—SCL. Cat. Am.

Bds. p. 52 (1862).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 163 (1864).—GRAY,

Handl. Bds. I, p. 118 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p.

16 (1873) (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

Dacnis spiza CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 95 (1850).—BURM. Syst. Ueb. III, p. 152.

Nectarina mitrata LICHT. Doubl. p. 15.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head and cheeks black, rest of plumage, including throat, bright bluish green; quills and tail dark brown, edged with greenish; under surface of wing steel gray.

Female:—Entire plumage light green, brightest on the back, and palest on the underparts; under surface of wing dull white.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 2.75; tail, 2; tarsus, .75.

A male bird of this species in my cabinet is labelled Cuba, and Messrs. Sclater and Salvin (l. c.) record it from there. It is probable that if the localities given are correct, the specimens in question were escaped cage birds.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDÆ.

GENUS *Progne* BOIE.

Progne BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 971.

Progne dominicensis (GMEL.).

- Hirundo dominicensis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1025 (1788).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. p. 59 (1807).
Hirundo albiventris VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. XIV, p. 533 (1817).
Progne dominicensis BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 971.—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 69 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 337 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 295.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 166.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 279 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 419; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 196 (1878).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 14 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 40.—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 44 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 176 (1885).
Hirundo (Progne) dominicensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 94 (1866).
Progne subis. var. *dominicensis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 328 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire upper surface, throat, and sides steel blue, showing purplish reflections in some lights; rest of underparts white; quills and tail dark brown, the feathers having a faint bluish tinge on the outer webs; crissum dull white; bill and feet black.

Female:—Upper surface as in the male; throat and sides ashy brown; otherwise resembling the male.

Length, 7; wing, 5.60; tail, 3.10; tarsus, .50; bill, .50.

HABITAT. San Domingo and Antilles.

Progne subis (LINN.).

- Hirundo subis* LINN. Syst. Nat. p. 192 (1758).
Hirundo purpurea LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 344 (1766).
Progne purpurea D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 94 (1840).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 3; *ib.* 1861, p. 328 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).
Progne cryptoleuca BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 277 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 431.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).
Progne subis var. *cryptoleuca* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 322 (1874).
 Cuba.

GENUS Petrochelidon CABAN.

Petrochelidon CABANIS, Mus. Hein. I, 1850-51, p. 47.

Petrochelidon fulva (VIEILL.).

- Hirundo fulva* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 62 (1807).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 295.
Cecaopsis fulva BOIE, Isis, 1828, p. 315.
Hirundo melanogaster DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 38.
Hirundo pæciloma GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 64 (1847).—OSBORN, P. Z. S. 1865, p. 63.
Hirundo coronata LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 45 (1850).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 318 (1852).
Herse fulva BP. Consp. I, p. 341 (1850).
Petrochelidon fulva CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 47 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 40 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 291 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 71 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 14 (1873).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 133; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 198 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 47 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 195 (1885).
Petrochelidon pæciloma BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 292 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 71 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 311.
Hirundo (Petrochelidon) fulva BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 252 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Throat and sides of the breast pale rufous brown, the color passing around the neck in a narrow line at the nape; belly and crissum dull white, the latter showing a rufous tinge; top of the head bluish black, the color nearly encircling the eye; forehead and rump dark rufous brown; back bluish black, streaked with white; wings and tail dark brown; bill and feet black.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 4.70; wing, 4; tail, 1.85; tarsus, .40; bill, .27.

HABITAT. Antilles.

GENUS Tachycineta CABAN.

Tachycineta CABANIS, Mus. Hein. I, p. 48 (1850).

Tachycineta bicolor (VIEILL.).

- Hirundo bicolor* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 61 (1807).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).
Tachycineta bicolor GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 4; *ib.* 1861, p. 330 (Cuba); *ib.* 1874, p. 113 (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 80 (1880).
 SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 117 (1885).

Petrochelidon bicolor BREW. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860)
(Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba and Bahama Islands.

Tachycineta euchrysea (GOSSE).

Hirundo euchrysea GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 68 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 295.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 14 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 170 (1885).

Herse euchrysea BP. Bonsp. I, p. 34 (1850).

Petrochelidon euchrysea SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 72; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 39 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194.

Callichelidon euchrysea BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 304 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 72 (1869).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.:—Entire upper surface including head bright golden green; a slight bluish tinge perceptible on the forehead, when held in the light; underparts white; wings and tail brown, showing a tinge of bronzy green on the upper surface.

Female similar to male.

Length (skin), 4.50, wing, 4.25; tail, 2.25.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Tachycineta sclateri (CORY).

Hirundo euchrysea (var. *dominicensis*?) BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).

Callichelidon euchrysea var. *dominicensis* GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 72 (1869).

Hirundo sclateri CORY, Auk, I, p. 2 (1884); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 45 (1855); *ib.* List. Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1855).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 171 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Above bright bluish green, showing a golden color in some lights, becoming decidedly blue on the forehead; upper surface of wings and tail showing a tinge of dull blue, brightest on the tail; underparts pure white; primaries brown; bill and legs very dark brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 5; wing, 4.60; tail, 2.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

GENUS *Chelidon* FORST.

(*Chelidon* FORSTER, Syn. Cat. Brit. Bds. p. 55 (1817).)

Chelidon erythrogastra (BODD.).

- Hirundo erythrogastra* "BODD. Tabl. P. E. 45 (1873)."—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 137 (1885).
Hirundo americana LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 44 (1850).
Hirundo rufa GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 3; *ib.* 1861, p. 328 (Cuba).—BREW. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII. p. 306 (1860).
Hirundo horreorum A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 66 (St. Croix); *ib.* Handb. Jam. p. 107 (1881).—SUNDV. Oefv. K. Vet. Alcad. p. 584 (1869) (St. Bartholemew).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 431 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 455 (1878) (Guadeloupe).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 78 (1880).

Recorded from Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles, St. Croix and Guadeloupe, and St. Bartholemew.

GENUS Callichelidon BRYANT.

Callichelidon (BRYANT, MSS.) BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 303 (1864).

Callichelidon cyaneoviridis (BRYANT).

- Hirundo cyaneoviridis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 111 (1859).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 303 (1864).—SALV. Ibis, 1874, p. 307.—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 79 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).
Callichelidon cyaneoviridis GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 72 (1869).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 327 (1874).
Tachycineta cyaneoviridis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 121 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above velvet green, shading into steel blue, with purple reflections upon the rump and wings; a black stripe from the nostrils to the eye; underparts pure white: tail forked, the inner webs of the outer feathers edged with dull white.

Female:—Resembles the male, but the plumage much duller, and showing traces of dusky; bill and feet black.

Length, 6.40; wing, 4.40; tail, 3.10; tarsus, .42; bill, .15.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

Genus Clivicola FORST.

Clivicola FORST, Syn. Cat. Brit. Bds. 55 (1817).

Clivicola riparia (FORST.).

- Hirundo riparia* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 192 (1758).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 47 (1850).
Cotyle riparia GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 5; *ib.* 1861, p. 330; *ib.* 1874, p. 114 (Cuba).—BREW. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba) A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

Cuba; Jamaica; probably wanders throughout the Antilles.

FAMILY VIREONIDÆ.

GENUS *Vireo* VIEILL.

Vireo VIEILLOT, Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 83 (1807).

Vireo modestus SCL.

Vireo noveboracensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 192 (1847).

Vireo modestus SCL. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 462.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 294.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 362 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 12 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—GADOW, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VIII, p. 303 (1883).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

Vireonella modestus GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 382 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper plumage dull olive green; throat pale; belly dull yellowish brown; primaries and secondaries brown, edged with dull greenish on the outer webs; coverts edged with dull yellowish white, forming an imperfect wing-band; tail-feathers narrowly edged with olive green.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 4.50; wing, 2.40; tail, 2; tarsus, .65.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Vireo latimeri BAIRD.

Vireo latimeri BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 364 (1864).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 252 (1866).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 12 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 135 (1878); *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 158.—GADOW, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VIII, p. 304 (1883).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

Vireonella latimeri GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 382 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head grayish brown; back olive green; underparts showing throat dull white, shading into bright yellow on the breast and belly; wings and tail brown, feathers edged with pale greenish.

Length (skin), 4.25; wing, 2.25; tail, 1.75; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Vireo alleni CORY.

Vireo alleni CORY, Auk, iii. pp. 500, 501 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—Above dull olive, showing a dull yellow tinge on the forehead; a stripe of yellow from the upper mandible to the eye, the yellow showing on the upper and lower eyelids; entire under surface dull yellow, tinged with olive on the flanks and sides; two distinct yellowish-white wing bands; quills dark brown, most of the feathers edged with yellowish-green on the outer webs; tail brown, showing faint olive edgings on the outer webs; bill horn color; legs dark brown or slaty brown.

Length, 4.10; wing, 2.30; tail, 1.85; tarsus, .75; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

Vireo crassirostris (BRYANT).

Lanivireo crassirostris BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 112 (1859).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 83 (1880).

Virco crassirostris BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 368 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 12 (1873).—GADOW, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VIII, p. 300 (1883).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

Virconella crassirostris GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 382 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above yellowish olive; a streak of olive from the nostril, encircling the eye; underparts yellowish; wings and tail brown, the feathers edged with greenish, the former showing two white bands.

Length, 5; wing, 2.40; tail, 1.90; tarsus, .84; bill, .40.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

This species is nearly allied to *V. noveboracensis*, but differs from it in being slightly larger, and in having the entire underparts an almost uniform color—pale yellow, or yellowish white.*

Vireo noveboracensis (GMEL.).

Muscicapa noveboracensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 947 (1788).

Virco noveboracensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 469 (Cuba); *ib.* 1861, p. 404 (Cuba); *ib.* 1872, p. 484 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—GADOW, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VII, p. 300 (1883).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10, (1885).

Virco (Lanivireo) noveboracensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324 (Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba.

Vireo gundlachi LEMB.

Vireo gundlachi LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 29 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 468.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 228 (1865).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 12 (1873).—GADOW, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VIII, p. 304 (1883).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

Virconella gundlachi BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 369 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 382 (1869).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 382 (1874).

* *Virco crassirostris flavescens*, a new sub-species described by Ridgway, Man. N. A. Bds. p. 476, 1887, "Yellow beneath, and olive green above." It occurs on Rum Cay and Conception I., Bahamas. It is very closely allied to *V. alleni*.

SP. CHAR.—Wings short and rounded; upper plumage grayish olive; lores and circle around the eye yellowish; underparts dull yellow; two narrow wing-bands; wings and tail brown edged with grayish olive, pale on the secondaries; quills narrowly edged on inner webs with dull white; bill dull horn color.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 2.15; tail, 2.10; tarsus, .78; bill, .43.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Vireo flavifrons VIEILL.

Vireo flavifrons VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 85 (1807).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 468 (Cuba); *ib.* 1861, p. 404 (Cuba); *ib.* 1872, p. 403 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Vireo calidris (LINN.).

Motacilla calidris LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 329 (1766).

Vireosylva olivacea GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 194 (1847).

Vireo altiloquus GAMB. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1848, p. 127.—BAIRD, Bds. N. Am. p. 354 (1858).

Vireosylva altiloqua CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1851, p. 152; *ib.* Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 375.—NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 145.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 195.—SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 348.

Vireo altiloqua SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.

Vireosylva calidris BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 329 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1875, p. 234.—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 233 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).

Vireo calidris BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 93 (1866).—SALV. & GODM. Biol. Centr. Amer. Aves, p. 186 (1881).—GADOW, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VIII, p. 293 (1883).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 49 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

Phyllomanes calidris GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 168 (1878); *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 158.

Vireosylva calidris var. *dominicana* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 55 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Crown grayish, but showing a slight olive tinge; upper parts dull olive green; a buff superciliary line and a dusky stripe through the eye; a narrow dusky maxillary line half way down the sides of the throat; sides pale yellowish-olive; lining of wings and under tail-coverts pale yellow; tail olive.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 5.80; wing, 3.20; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .68; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Jamaica, San Domingo, and Antilles.

Vireo calidris barbatula.

- Vireo gilvus* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 43 (1840) (?)
Phyllomanes barbatulus CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 467 (Cuba); *ib.* GUNDL.
 1861, p. 324 (Cuba); *ib.* 1872, p. 401 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost.
 Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).
Vireo olivaceus THIENEM. J. f. O. 1857, p. 147 (Cuba)?
Vireosylva altiloqua BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 113 (1859)
 (Bahamas).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 206 (Cuba).
Vireo calidris var. *barbatulus* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I,
 p. 36 (1874).
Vireo altiloquus var. *barbatulus* CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 82 (1880).
Vireo calidris barbatula CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

The North American variety of *V. calidris* occurs in the Bahama Islands, and is recorded from Cuba.

Vireo olivaceus (LINN.).

- Muscicapa olivacea* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 327 (1766).
Vireo olivaceus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 387 (1860)
 (Cuba).
Phyllomanes olivaceus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 403 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p.
 158 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 169 (1878)
 (Porto Rico).
Vireo olivacea CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

V. olivaceus is claimed to have occurred in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Vireo solitarius (WILS.).

- Muscicapa solitaria* WILS. Am. Orn. II, p. 43 (1810).
Vireo solitarius GUNDL. J. f. O. 1854, p. 468 (Cuba); *ib.* 1872, p. 403
 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860)
 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).
Vireo (Lanivireo) solitarius GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324 (Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS *Laletes* SCL.

- Laletes* SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 72.

Laletes osburni SCL.

- Laletes osburni* SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 72, pl. 14.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862,
 p. 195.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 12 (1873).—A. & E.

NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—GADOW, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VIII, p. 313 (1883).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).
Laletes osburnii BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 383 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 384 (1869.)

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of head grayish olive, becoming olive green on the back; underparts dull greenish yellow; wings and tail pale brown, narrowly edged with olive; under wing-coverts yellowish white.

Length (skin), 5.25; wing, 3; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

FAMILY AMPELIDÆ.

GENUS *Dulus* VIEILL.

Dulus VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 42, No. 131, 1816.

Dulus dominicus (LINN.).

Tanagra dominica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 316 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 894 (1788).

Dulus palmarum "VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. X, p. 438 (1817)."—BP. Consp. I, p. 331 (1850).

Dulus dominicus STRICKL. Contr. Orn. p. 103 (1851).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 403 (1864).—BRYANT, Pf. Bost Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 92 (1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 365 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 13 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 51 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 218 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above dull olive brown; throat dull white; feathers of the throat and underparts dark brown in the centre, broadly edged with dull rufous white, giving the bird a heavily streaked appearance; rump green; primaries and secondaries dark brown, the outer webs edged with green, the inner webs becoming very pale on the edges; tail dark brown, the feathers very narrowly edged with green; iris orange.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 6.20; wing, 3.50; tail, 3.10; tarsus, .80; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Dulus nuchalis SWAINS.

Dulus nuchalis SWAINS. Anim. in Menag. p. 345 (1837); *ib.* Classif. Bds. II, p. 238 (1837).—STRICKL. Contr. Orn. p. 104 (1851).—BAIRD,

Rev. Am. Bds. I, p. 403 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 13 (1873).—BOUC. Cat. Avium, p. 224 (1876).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 219 (1885).

This species? is described as somewhat smaller than *Dulus dominicus*, and showing a white patch on the nape; it is otherwise similar. The exact habitat is unknown.

HABITAT. "Antilles."

GENUS *Ampelis* LINN.

Ampelis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 297 (1766).

Ampelis cedrorum (VIEILL.).

Ampelis garrulus var. β . LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 297 (1766).

Bombycilla cedrorum VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 88 (1807).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 3 (Cuba); *ib.* 1859, p. 350; GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 328 (Cuba).

Ampelis carolinensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 197 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202 (Jamaica).

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

Ampelis cedrorum MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 294 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 240 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 430 (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

FAMILY TANAGRIDÆ.

GENUS *Euphonia* DESM.

Euphonia DESMAREST, Hist. Nat. des Tanagras, etc. p. 19 (1805).

Euphonia musica (GMEL.).

L'Organiste de S. Dominge. "BUFF. Pl. Enl. 809, fig. 1."

Pipra musica GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1004 (1788).

Tanagra musica "VIEILL. Enc. Meth. p. 787."

Euphonia musica GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 367 (1846).—BP. Consp. I, p. 232 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 92 (1866).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881); *ib.* Bds.

Haiti & San Domingo, p. 61 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

—TRISTRAM, *Ibis*, 1884, p. 168.

Euphonia musica LEMB. *Aves Cuba*, p. 42 (1850)?

Euphonia musica GUNDL. *J. f. O.* 1855, p. 476.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Crown light blue, the color extending upon the nape, and slightly upon the sides of the neck; forehead, underparts, and rump brownish-orange; throat, cheeks, back, and tail bluish black, showing purple reflections, the purple very prominent on the back; a line of purplish black separating the blue and orange of the head and forehead; primaries dark brown, becoming pale on the edges of the inner webs; bill and feet black.

Female:—Underparts yellowish green, becoming yellowish on the throat; cheeks and line above the forehead dull black; head and nape, extending upon the sides of the neck, light blue; forehead orange brown; back, rump, and wing-coverts olive green; tail dull black, showing a tinge of green upon the feathers; primaries as in the male, except showing an almost indistinct greenish edging upon the outer webs.

Immature Male:—Forehead pale orange; top of the head grayish blue; back olive green, blotched with dark blue; rump brownish orange; wings and tail black, some of the tertiaries and coverts edged with olive green; underparts olive green, marked with brownish on the throat; dark orange, shaded with greenish, on the belly and crissum; bill and feet black.

Length, 4.40; wing, 2.60; tail, 1.80; tarsus .50; bill, .25.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo. No species of *Euphonia* has as yet been taken in Cuba.

Euphonia flavifrons (SPARRM.).

Emberiza flavifrons SPARRM. *Mus. Carls.* IV, No. 92 (♀).

Tanagra flavifrons LATH. *Ind. Orn. Suppl.* p. 47 (♀). —VIEILL. *Enc. Méth.* p. 775.

Euphonia organiste DESM. *Hist. Nat. Tan.* pls. 19, 20 (1805).—VIEILL. *Gal. Ois. Suppl.* pl. s. n. (♂ & ♀).

Cyanophonia musica BP. *Rev. Zool.* 1851, p. 138.

Euphonia flavifrons SCL. *P. Z. S.* 1856, p. 271; SUNDEV. *Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh.* 1869, p. 583.—SCL. & SALV. *Nom. Avium Neotr.* p. 17 (1873).—LAWR. *Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus.* I, pp. 56, 190, 269, 354, 455 (1878).—ALLEN, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, *List Bds. W. I.* p. 11 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of head bright blue, extending to the nape; forehead bright yellow, separated from the blue by a bluish black line; back green, shading into yellow on the rump; underparts

yellowish green; cheeks bluish black; outer webs of primaries narrowly edged with green, wanting on the first; bill dark.

Female.—Similar to the male but paler in coloration, cheek-marking dark olive and much less distinct.

Length, 4.20; wing, 2.30; tail, 1.40.

HABITAT. St. Bartholemew, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Vincent, Grenada, and St. Lucia.

Euphonia jamaica (LINN.).

Fringilla jamaica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 323 (1766).

Euphonia jamaica GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 238 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 233 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 60 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 296.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 18 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

Pyrrhuphonia jamaica BP. Rev. Zool. 1851, p. 157.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 79 (1870).

Euphonia jamaicensis SCL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 280; *ib.* 1861, p. 73.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above slaty blue; throat and breast gray; belly, abdomen, and flanks showing bright yellow; crissum dull white; lining of wing whitish, showing yellow on the axillaries.

Female.—Head and neck bluish gray; back yellowish green; wings showing yellowish green on the outer webs; under surface dull gray; a faint greenish tinge on the flanks.

Length, 4.30; wing, 2.50; tail, 1.45.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Euphonia sclateri BP.

Euphonia sclaterii "BP. Mus. Par."

Euphonia sclateri SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 596.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 77 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—BOUC. Cat. Avium, p. 240 (1876).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 311; *ib.* 1878, p. 159; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 191 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead dull orange yellow, bordered by a narrow band of dark blue, succeeded by light blue, which color covers the entire top of the head to the nape; cheeks and ear-coverts very dark blue, almost black; wings and tail black with bluish reflections; back bluish black, distinctly blue when held in the light; rump yellow, showing a faint brownish tinge; throat yellow; breast and rest of underparts dull orange yellow, showing a slight brownish tinge on the crissum.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.35; tail, 1.65; tarsus, .58; bill, .25.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

GENUS *Calliste* BOIE.

Calliste BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 978.

Calliste versicolor LAWR.

Calliste versicolor LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 153 (1878); *ib.* Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 190, 487 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885); *ib.* Ibis, p. 472 (1886).—SCLATER, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. XI. p. 113 (1886).
Calliste cucullata SCLATER & SALVIN, Ibis, p. 357 (1879).—CORY, Auk, III, p. 195 (1886).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head deep chestnut red; upper plumage golden fawn color; lores black; sides of the head and ear-coverts dark green; tail black, except the two middle-feathers, which are bluish green, the rest of tail-feathers and quills black, edged with bluish green; upper tail-coverts bluish green; underparts pale bluish lilac when held in the light; feathers of the upper throat tipped with gray; under tail-coverts cinnamon.

Female.—Top of the head lighter chestnut than in the male; rest of upper parts pale green: underparts as in the male, but paler; under tail-coverts, abdomen, and flanks pale cinnamon.

Length, 6; wing, 3.30; tail, 2.50

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

GENUS *Spindalis* JARD.

Spindalis "JARD & SELBY. Ill. Orn. U. S. 1836."

Spindalis zena (LINN.).

Fringilla bahamensis BRISS. Orn. III, p. 168.

Fringilla zena LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 320 (1766).

Tanagra zena BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 111 (1859).

Spindalis zena SCL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 321.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 21 (1873).—BOUC. Cat. Avium, p. 244 (1876).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 92 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

"*Spindalis pretrei* GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 63 (1870)."

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above black; rump, and a broad band over the nape from side of the neck rufous brown, shading into an orange tinge; a superciliary stripe, and a stripe on the sides of the throat from lower mandible and chin white; cheeks black; throat black, shading into brown upon the breast, with a yellow stripe passing from the chin nearly to the brown of the breast; breast deep yellow,

shading into brown as it nears the throat; belly white, with an olive tint upon the flanks; wings and tail black, edged with white; the tertials, coverts, and base of primaries heavily marked with white; bill black, under mandible bluish; legs black.

Female.—Above olive green; below paler, shading into white on the belly; the sides and flanks pale olive green; the stripe over the eye but faintly indicated, and of an ashy color; wings and tail dark brown, with an olive tinge on the feathers, showing markings of dull white as in the male, but much narrower,

Length, 5.95; wing, 3; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .80; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

Spindalis pretrei (LESS.).

Tanagra pretrei LESS. Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 102.—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 365 (1846).

Tanagra multicolor et *Tanagra zena* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 74 (1840).

"*Spindalis zena* et *pretrei* BP Consp. I, p. 248 (1850.)

Spindalis pretrei CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 476.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 237 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 419.

Spindalis zena GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 63 (1870).

Spindalis pretrei SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 21 (1873).—BOUC. Cat. Avium, p. 244 (1876).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885); *ib.* Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1886).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Head black; a superciliary stripe reaching to the nape, and a stripe reaching from the base of the under mandible down the sides of the throat white; a narrow patch of white on the chin; throat yellow, separated from the white stripe by black; chest and cape chestnut, joining on the sides; back yellowish olive; rump chestnut; underparts grayish white, showing a yellow line down the middle of the belly; wings and tail black, the feathers marked with white; wing-coverts heavily marked with white; a broad patch of chestnut on the carpus; bill and feet dark.

Female.—The black on the head of the male, replaced by dull green; sides of the throat grayish; rump slightly tinged with yellowish; underparts olive gray, palest on the belly.

Length ♂ (skin), 5.60; wing, 3; tail, 2.25.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Spindalis multicolor (VIEILL.).

Tanagra multicolor VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 776.

Spindalis multicolor BP. Consp. I, p. 240 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 63 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom.

Avium Neotr. p. 21 (1873).—BOUC. Cat. *Avium*, p. 244 (1876).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 54 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

Tanagra (Shizampelis) dominicensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 92 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Head black; a superciliary stripe from the forehead to the nape; a broad stripe of black from the bill, through the eye, to the neck; chin white, the white extending in a stripe below the black of the cheek to the neck; rest of throat black, with a yellow stripe in the centre, reaching the white of the chin; breast chestnut, shading into yellow upon the underparts and sides; a collar of bright orange yellow upon the nape, joining the white stripe of the throat; back olive; rump chestnut; abdomen and crissum white; tail brownish black, the inner webs of the two outer tail-feathers broadly marked with white; wings dark brown, with white edgings to the coverts and secondaries; lesser wing-coverts chestnut; bill and feet bluish black.

The female is dull colored; olive on the back and yellowish on the rump; underparts grayish, whitening at the vent.

Length, 6.40; wing, 3.35; tail, 3.30; tarsus, .75; bill, .40.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Spindalis portoricensis (BRYANT).

Tanagra (Spindalis) portoricensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 252 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 596.

Spizampelis portoricensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 63 (1870).

Spindalis portoricensis SCL. & SALV. Nom. *Avium Neotr.* p. 21 (1873).—

BOUC. Cat. *Avium*, p. 244 (1876).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist.

Nat. VII, p. 188 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

Pyrrhulagra portoricensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 312.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Head black; a white superciliary stripe from the nostril to the nape; a white stripe passing down the sides of the throat; a yellow stripe from the chin to the breast, where it becomes orange chestnut, separated from the white of the cheek by a black patch, which nearly reaches the bill; a narrow cape of orange chestnut; breast yellow, becoming dull white on the abdomen; back green; wing-coverts showing a patch of chestnut at the carpus; rump and flanks yellowish green.

Female.—Top of head dull olive green, shading into yellowish green on the back, brightest on the nape and rump; underparts ashy, showing dull yellow on the breast; whole under surface indistinctly striped with pale brown.

Length, 6.50; wing, 3.50; tail, 2.50.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Spindalis nigricephala (JAMESON).

Tanagra nigricephala JAMESON, Ed. N. Phil. Journ. XIX, p. 213.—GOSSE, Ill. Bds. Jam. pl. 56.

Spindalis bilineatus JARD. & SELB. Ill. Orn. s. n. pl. 9.

Tanagra zena GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 231 (1847).

Tanagra zenoides DES MURS, Icon. Orn. pl. 40.

Spindalis nigricephala BP. Consp. I, p. 240 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 230; *ib.* 1861, p. 74; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 77 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 296.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 63 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 21 (1873).—BOUC. Cat. Avium, p. 244 (1876).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Head black; a superciliary stripe reaching from the bill to the nape, white; a stripe of white passes down the sides of the throat; chin white, not reaching the orange of the breast; back yellowish green; the central portion of the breast bright orange; rest of underparts greenish yellow, sometimes orange yellow, quills and tail black; most of the primaries, secondaries, and coverts edged with white.

Female.—Top of the head dark olive; light olive green on the back; yellowish green on the rump and upper tail-coverts; throat and cheeks gray; underparts washed with orange yellow, commencing at the upper breast and brightest on the breast and belly; sides and flanks olive green.

Length, 7; wing, 4; tail, 3.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Piranga* VIEILL.

Piranga VIEILLOT, Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. iv (1807); *ib.* Analyse, p. 32 (1816).

***Piranga rubra* (LINN.).**

Fringilla rubra LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 181 (1758).

Muscicapa rubra LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 326 (1766).

Tanagra æstiva GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 889 (1788).

Pyrranga æstiva D'ORB. La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 76 (1840).—

BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—

GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 237 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 421 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

Phenicosoma æstiva GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 477.

Accidental in Cuba and the Bahama Islands.

Piranga erythromelas VIEILL.

Tanagra rubra LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 314 (1766).

Piranga erythromelas VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXVIII, p. 293 (1819).

Pyrranga rubra D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba. Ois. p. 78 (1840).

—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 235 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat.

Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 197

(Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 296

(Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 238 (1865).—

A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—CORY, List Bds.

W. I. p. 11 (1885).

Phenicosoma rubra GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 477 (Cuba).

Cuba and Jamaica; it has also been taken in the Barbadoes, a specimen so labelled being in the U. S. National Museum.

GENUS Nesospingus SCL.

Nesospingus SCLATER, Ibis, 1885, p. 273.

Nesospingus speculiferus (LAWR.).

Chlorospingus speculiferus LAWR. Ibis, 1875, p. 383, pl. 9.—BOUC. Cat.

Avium, p. 246 (1876).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1878, p. 159; *ib.* 1882, p.

161; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 190 (1878).—CORY, List

Bds. W. I. p. 11 (1885).

Nesospingus speculiferus SCL. Ibis, 1885, p. 273.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—"Entire upper plumage and sides of the head olive brown; the feathers of the crown have their centres dark brown with their margins grayish; the two central tail-feathers are coloured like the back, the others are light reddish brown and are closely crossed with nearly obsolete darker bars; quill-feathers dark brown, first, edged with gray on the outer primaries, the outer webs of the fourth, fifth, and sixth primaries are marked near their bases with white, partly concealed by the wing-coverts, the portion beyond the coverts appearing as a small triangular spot; the under plumage is grayish white, and has a somewhat mottled appearance, owing to the darker bases of the feathers showing a little; the sides are dusky, with a tinge of rufous; under tail-coverts light rufous, with dusky centres; upper mandible dark brown, the under, pale brownish white; tarsi and toes brownish black. Length, 6½ inches; wing, 3½; tail, 2¾; bill, ⅝; tarsus, ⅞." (LAWR. l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

GENUS Phœnicophilus STRICKL.

Phœnicophilus "STRICKLAND, Contr. Orn. p. 104, 1861."

Phœnicophilus palmarum (LINN.).

- Turdus palmarum* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 295 (1766).
Tachyphonus palmarum "VIEILL. N. D. d'II. N. XXXII, p. 359."
Arremon palmarum GRAY, Gen. Bds. Suppl. p. 16.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 92 (1866).
Dulus palmarum "BP. R. Z. 1851, p. 78."
Dulus poliocephalus "BP. R. Z. 1851, p. 78."
Phœnicophilus palmarum STRICKL. Contr. Orn. p. 104 (1851).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 84.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 72 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 25 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 56 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.
Phœnicophilus palmarum BOUC. Cat. Avium, p. 247 (1876).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head and cheeks black; a spot of white on each side of the forehead; a white stripe touching the upper eyelid, commencing at the centre of the eye, passing backward on the head; a patch of white on the lower eyelid; a gray collar on the nape, extending upon, and joining the gray of the sides; sides slaty gray; throat white, the white extending in a narrow line down the middle of belly to the vent; the back, rump, tail, outer webs of secondaries and coverts bright yellowish green; quills brown; bill and feet bluish black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 6.70; wing, 3.70; tail, 3; tarsus, .85; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Phœnicophilus poliocephalus (BONAP.).

- Dulus poliocephalus* BP. Rev. Zool. p. 78 (1851).
Phœnicophilus poliocephalus STRICKL. Contr. Orn. p. 194 (1851); SCL. Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. p. 234 (1886).
Phœnicophilus palmarum SCL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 84.
Phœnicophilus dominicensis CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 129 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti and San Domingo, p. 58 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885); *ib.* Auk, III, p. 200 (1886).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead and sides of the head black; a spot of white above and below the eye, and on each side of the forehead; chin white, extending in two stripes down the sides of the throat to the breast, bordering the black of the head; the rest of the head, neck and underparts grayish plumbeous; back, wing-coverts, tail and coverts, and outer edges of wing-feathers bright yellowish green; inner webs of primaries and secondaries brown, pale on the edges; legs and lower mandible dark slate color; upper mandible black; iris reddish brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 6.80; wing, 3.50; tail, 2.30; tarsus, .82; bill, .68.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

GENUS *Calyptophilus* CORY.*Calyptophilus* CORY, Auk, I, p. 1 (1884).*Calyptophilus frugivorus* CORY.*Phænicophilus frugivorus* CORY, Journ. Bost. Zool. Soc. II, No. 4, p. 45 (1883). *Calyptophilus frugivorus* CORY, Auk, I, p. 3 (1884): *ib.* Bds. Haiti and San Domingo, p. 59 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head brown, shading into ashy on the neck behind the eye; rest of upper parts, including back and upper surface of wings and tail, brownish olive; throat white; breast white, becoming ashy upon the sides; flanks brownish olive, the olive mixing with white upon the crissum; primaries and secondaries olive brown, the inner webs edged with very pale brown; a patch of bright yellow under the base of the wing, extending upon the carpus; eye encircled by a very narrow line of bright yellow, and a spot of yellow in front of the eye, at the base of the mandible; upper mandible dark brown; lower mandible yellowish brown, darkest at the base. Some specimens show a spot of yellow upon the middle of the breast, but it is not constant. In a series of fourteen specimens, it is wanting in all but five.

The female is perhaps somewhat duller, and some specimens appear slightly smaller, but otherwise resembles the male.

Length, 7.50; wing, 3.70; tail, 3.70; tarsus, 1; toe, .82; bill, .75.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

GENUS *Saltator* VIEILL.*Saltator* VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 32 (1816).*Saltator guadeloupensis* LAFR.

Saltator guadeloupensis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 167 —BP. Consp. I, p. 489 (1850).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 97 (1862).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 167.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 74 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 26 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 354, 457 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

Saltator martinicensis BP. Consp. I, p. 489 (1850).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 75 (1870).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head and back bright olive green, shading into gray on the rump; wings showing the outer webs of the primaries and secondaries green, lacking on the first three primaries, or if showing at all, appearing in a form of a narrow pencilled line; the wing-coverts olive green; throat white, showing a dash of dark brown on either side; a whitish superciliary line; cheeks and ear-coverts olive green; breast and underparts dull buffy white, tinged slightly with olive, and showing faint pencilled lines of pale brown; tail blackish; bill black at the base, pale at the tip.

Female:—Similar to the male; the dark brown streak on the sides of the throat lacking in some specimens, brownish olive in others, but apparently always paler than in the male.

Length (skin), 8; wing, 3.75; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .85; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and Martinique.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ.

GENUS *Guiraca* SWAINS.

Guiraca SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 350 (1827).

Guiraca cærulea (LINN.).

Loxia cærulea LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 306 (1766).

Coccothorus cæruleus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 61 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 9 (Cuba).

Guiraca cærulea BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860)

(Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 285 (1866); *ib.*

J. f. O. 1874, p. 126 (Cuba).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba.

GENUS *Habia* REICH.

Habia REICH. Av. Syst. Nat. 1850, pl. xxviii.

Habia ludoviciana (LINN.).

Loxia ludoviciana LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 306 (1766).

Guiraca ludoviciana GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 259 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost.

Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O.

1862, p. 196 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104

(1881).

Coccothorus ludovicianus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 59 (1850).

Hedymeles ludoviciana CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 9 (Cuba).

Goniaphea ludoviciana GUNDL. Repert. Físico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 286 (1866);
ib. J. f. O. 1874, p. 126 (Cuba).

Habia ludoviciana CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba and Jamaica.

Habia melanocephala (Swains) is recorded from Cuba (*Hedymeles melanocephala* Cabanis, J. f. O. 1856, p. 9). It has no other West Indian record, and has not been cited by later authors.

GENUS *Loxigilla* LESS.

Loxigilla LESSON, Traité, p. 443 (1831).

Loxigilla violacea (LINN.).

Loxia violacea LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 306 (1766).

Pyrrhula violacea GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 254 (1847).

Pyrrhula robinsonii GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 259 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.

Pyrrhulagra violacea BP. Consp. I, p. 493 (1850).

Loxigilla violacea SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.

—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.—SCL.

Cat. Am. Bds. p. 102 (1862).—MARCH, Pr.

Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 297.—GRAY,

Handl. Bds. II, p. 104 (1870).—SCL. &

SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 27 (1873).—

RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 250 (1878).

—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 85 (1880); ib.

Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881).—

A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis,

1884, p. 168.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 69 (1885); ib.

List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

Spermophila violacea BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 119 (1859).

Loxia (Pyrrhulagra) violacea BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 93 (1866).

Loxigilla violacea β . *bahamensis* RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 250 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire plumage black, showing a slight brownish tinge upon the quills; throat, crissum and crescent over the eye reddish brown; bills and legs black.

Female:—Underparts gray, with a tinge of olive green upon the back; below ash, lightest upon the belly, showing a tinge of olive upon the breast and sides; quills with fine edgings of dull white;

crissum, a crescent over the eye, and markings upon the chin pale reddish brown, much lighter than in the male; under mandible pale.

Immature birds resemble the female.

Length, 5.80; wing, 3; tail, 2.70; tarsus, .90; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Bahamas, Jamaica, Haiti, and San Domingo.

Specimens from different localities often vary in coloration and size, those from Jamaica and San Domingo being somewhat smaller than those from the Bahama Islands. The Jamaica bird differs from the Bahama form, in being somewhat smaller; the red of the throat is lighter, and the under wing-coverts are gray, instead of dull white. It seems to represent a fairly good geographical race. Mr. Ridgway, who first separated them, described the Bahama bird as *L. violacea bahamensis*, but as the type of *L. violacea* came from the Bahamas, the name *bahamensis* becomes a synonym, and the Jamaica form remains as yet unnamed, should it be thought advisable to separate them.

Loxigilla noctis (LINN.).

Fringilla noctis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 320 (1766).

—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 38.

Pyrrhulagra noctis BP. Consp. I, p. 493 (1850)
(excl. syn.).

Loxigilla noctis SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 102 (1862).

—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 167.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 104 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 27 (1873).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 175.—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 40.—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire plumage black; superciliary stripe, and throat chestnut-rufous; under tail-coverts rufous; bill and feet black.

Female:—Upper surface dull reddish brown, brightest on the rump; underparts olive brown; wing-coverts heavily edged with rufous; secondaries tinged with the same color; under mandible brown.

Length (skin), 4.50; wing, 2.70; tail, 1.85; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Lesser Antilles.

Loxigilla noctis sclateri.

Loxigilla noctis SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 270.

Loxigilla noctis sclateri ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V. p. 156 (1880).

—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Differs from true *noctis* by having the superciliary line much smaller, almost absent in some specimens, and in lacking the rufous on the under tail-coverts; but the characters are not constant.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Loxigilla anoxantha (GOSSE).

Spermophila anoxantha GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 247 (1847).

Loxigilla anoxantha SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 74; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 102 (1866).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 297.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II. p. 104 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 27 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head, throat, and underparts dull black; back, rump and wing-coverts having the feathers edged with bright yellow giving a yellowish appearance to the surface; under tail-coverts chestnut; quills and tail dull brown, slightly edged with yellowish.

Female:—Entire upper plumage dull green; throat and breast grayish, with a tinge of olive, becoming pale on the belly.

Length (skin), 4.25; wing, 2.40; tail, 1.40; tarsus, .90.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Loxigilla portoricensis (DAUD.).

Loxia portoricensis DAUD. Traité D'Orn. II, pl. 29.—SUNDEV. Oefv.

K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 597.

Pyrhula auranticollis VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 1028.

Pyrhulagra portoricensis BP. Consp. I, p. 492 (1850).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 308 (1878).

Loxia (*Pyrhulagra*) *portoricensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 254 (1866).

Loxigilla portoricensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 104 (1870).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—A narrow line of black on the forehead; top of the head chestnut rufous, separated at the nape by the black of the back, the black color dividing it like a wedge; throat and under tail-coverts chestnut rufous; rest of plumage black; under wing-coverts dull white; bill and feet black.

Female:—Similar to the male, possibly somewhat duller in coloration.

Length (skin), 7.50; wing, 3.50; tail, 3; tarsus, .95.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Loxigilla portoricensis grandis.

Loxigilla portoricensis var. *grandis* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 204 (1881).

Loxigilla portoricensis grandis CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Larger than *Loxigilla portoricensis*, and having the rufous chestnut coloring darker.

Length (skin), 8; wing, 4.25; tail, 3.25; tarsus, 1.

HABITAT. St. Christopher.

Dr. Gundlach records "*Cardinalis virginianus*" (Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 397, 1886), as occurring in Cuba. It is possible that the specimen in question was an escaped cage bird, although there is no reason why it should not occasionally occur there, being common in Florida.

GENUS *Melopyrrha* BP.

Melopyrrha BONAPARTE, Compt. Rend. XXXVII, p. 924 (1853).

Melopyrrha nigra (LINN.).

Loxia nigra LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 306 (1776).

Pyrrhula crenirostris "VIEILL. Ois. Chant. pl. 77 (1805)."

Pyrrhula nigra VIGORS, Zool. Journ. 1827, p. 440.—VIEILL. Gal. Ois. I, p. 65, pl. 57 (1834).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 108 (1840).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 317 (1851).

Melopyrrha nigra CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 8.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 103 (1862).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 285 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 125.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 104 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 28 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper surface dull black, showing a tinge of bluish when held in the light, brightest on the head; under surface blackish, becoming dusky on the belly; primaries broadly edged with white on the basal half of the inner webs, some of the primaries delicately edged with white, showing distinctly on the fourth and fifth; wing-coverts broadly marked with white; carpus and under wing-coverts white; tail brownish black.

The female is similar to the male but slightly duller in plumage.

Length (skin), 5.75; wing, 2; tail, 2.25; tarsus, .68.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Loximitris* BRYANT.

Loximitris BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 93 (1866).

Loximitris dominicensis (BRYANT).

Chrysomitris (Loximitris) dominicensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 93 (1866).

Chrysomitris dominicensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 81 (1870).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881).

Loximitris dominicensis CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 67 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—"Bill light brown color, with the top dusky; whole head and throat black; back and scapulars olive; the centre of each feather dusky; upper tail-coverts bright olive yellow; wings with the quills and coverts blackish brown; the smaller coverts with so much of the tips olive as to appear almost wholly of this color; the greater coverts and all the quill-feathers, except the first, bordered externally with the same color, very narrowly on the primaries, and suddenly wider on the secondaries, but only on the posterior half, so that the closed wing presents a distinct blackish bar, running nearly across its centre; tail with the centre feather, outer web of first, and tips of all, blackish brown, the rest bright chrome yellow; beneath yellow, washed with olive on the flanks, and brightest on the crissum." (BRYANT, l. c., orig. descr.).

Immature birds are dull olive, mottled with brownish on the back, and the underparts yellowish white, streaked with pale brown.

Length, 4.10; wing, 2.60; tail, 1.55; tarsus, .53; bill, .38.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

GENUS Pyrrhomitris BONAP.

Pyrrhomitris BONAP. Consp. I, p. 517 (1850).

Pyrrhomitris cucullata (SWAINS.).

Carduelis cucullata SWAINS. Zool. Illustr. 1820, pl. 7.

Fringilla cubæ GERVAIN, Mag. Zool. 1835, pl. 44.—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 10 (Cuba); *ib.* 1857, p. 241 (Cuba); *ib.* GUNDL. 1859, p. 295 (Cuba); *ib.* 1861, p. 412 (Cuba); *ib.* 1871, p. 282 (Cuba).

Pyrrhomitris cucullata BP. Consp. I, p. 517 (1850) (Antilles).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 397 (1766) (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 207 (1878) (Porto Rico); *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 160 (Porto Rico).

Pyrrhomitris cubæ GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 82 (1870) (Antilles)?

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire head and throat black; back dull reddish orange; rump bright orange red; underparts orange red, whitening at the vent; under tail-coverts pale orange; primaries having the basal half of the outer web pale orange; wings and tail dark brown.

Female.—Entire upper parts grayish olive; rump pale orange; underparts dull gray, whitening near the vent; a patch of orange on the breast; otherwise resembles the male.

Length (skin), 3.50; wing, 2.37; tail, 1.15; tarsus, .50; bill, .40. Introduced in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Both *Spinus pinus* (Wils.) and *Spinus mexicana* (Swains.) have been recorded from Cuba; the references are as follows:

Chrysomitris pinus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 9; *ib* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 397 (1866).

Chrysomitris mexicana GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 397 (1866) (Cuba).

GENUS *Euetheia* REICH.

Euetheia REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. Nat. Knacker. pl. 79, "June 1st, 1850."

Euetheia olivacea (GMEL.).

Emberiza olivacea GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 309 (1788).

Spermophila olivacea GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 249 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.

Phoniopara olivacea SCL. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 159; *ib*. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 107 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 297.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 29 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1831).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881); *ib*. Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 65 (1885).

Euethia lepida CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 7.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 397 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 284 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 597.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 122; *ib*. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 204 (1878).

Fringilla (*Phoniopara*) *olivacea* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 93 (1866).

Euetheia olivacea CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above dull olive; a superciliary stripe, and a patch on the chin and upper throat orange yellow, rest of throat black; a narrow line of black bordering the yellow of the throat, reaching to the front of the eye; lower eyelid dull yellow; underparts olivaceous gray; carpus dull yellow; bill and feet dark brown.

Female.—Lacking the black of head and throat in the male; the yellow is much less conspicuous and paler; belly dull gray; the olive of the back duller than in the male.

Length, 4; wing, 2; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .50; bill, .30.

HABITAT. Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, San Domingo, and Porto Rico.

Euetheia canora (GMEL.).

Loxia canora GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 858 (1788).

Phonipara canora BP. Consp. I, p. 494 (1850).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 98 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 29 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 93 (1874).

Euthia canora BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 284 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 123.

Euetheia canora CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Throat and cheeks black, extending above the eye; a broad band of bright yellow extends across the lower throat to the sides of the neck, and passes in a narrow line, edging the black, to the eye; top of head slaty brown; rest of upper surface bright olive green; breast brownish black, shading into pale gray on the belly and under tail-coverts.

Female:—Throat dark chestnut brown, shading into gray on the cheeks; yellow collar much paler than in the male; chest and underparts ashy; the rest as in the male.

Length (skin), 3.75; wing, 2; tail, 2.05; tarsus, .62.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Euetheia bicolor (LINN.).

Fringilla zena LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 183 (1758).

Fringilla bicolor LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 12th ed. p. 324 (1766).

Spermophila bicolor GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 252 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 119 (1859).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.

Phonipara bicolor BP. Consp. I, p. 494 (1850).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 376.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 106 (1862).—SUNDEV. Oef. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 596.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 29 (1873).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 91 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.

Phonipara marchii BAIRD, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 297.—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).

Fringilla (Phonipara) zena var. *portoricensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 254 (1866).

Fringilla zena var. *marchi* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 93 (1867).

Phonipara zena BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 93 (1874).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).—CORY, Bds. Haiti and San Domingo, p. 63 (1885).

Euthia bicolor GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 205 (1878).

Euetheia bicolor CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage dull olive; whole of breast and throat black; a blackish tinge sometimes perceptible on the forehead; belly dull gray, shading into olive on the flanks; surface of wings and tail olive; primaries, secondaries, and tail-feathers brown, showing olive on the outer webs; some males have only a small patch on the chin black, others have nearly the entire under-surface black, the extent of the color varying greatly, perhaps according to the age of the bird.

Female.—Resembles the male, but lacks the black of the throat, which is replaced by dull olivaceous gray.

Length, 4.10; wing, 2.05; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .54; bill, .40.

HABITAT. Bahama Islands and Antilles.

After a careful examination of numerous specimens of the so called *E. marchi*, from Jamaica, and comparing them with a series of some seventy specimens of *E. bicolor*, I fail to see any differences sufficient to separate them. The underparts of *E. marchi* are somewhat browner; the back is also darker; but this stage of plumage occurs in the young and the female of *E. bicolor*.

Euetheia adoxa (GOSSE).

Spermophila adoxa GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 253 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.

Phonipara adoxa "MARCH, P. A. P. 1863, p. 297."—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—CORY, Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—"Irides dark brown; feet purplish; beak horn-colour, nearly black above; whole upper parts olive brown; under parts grayish white; sides and vent fawn color. Length, 4½; expanse, 6½; flexure, 2; tail, 1 6-10 (nearly); rictus, 7-20; tarsus, 7-10; middle toe, 7-10." (GOSSE, l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Jamaica.

I have never seen a specimen of this so-called species; judging from the description, it would seem possible that it might prove to be the female of *E. bicolor*.

GENUS *Passerina* VIEILL.

Passerina VIEILLOT, Analyse (1816).

Passerina ciris (LINN.).

Emberiza ciris LINN. Kong. Sv. Vet. Akad. Hand. 1750, p. 278, tab. vii, f. 1; *ib.* Syst. Nat. I, p. 313 (1766).

- Passerina ciris* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 102 (1840).
 —CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).
‡Linaria caniceps D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 107
 (1840).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 276 (young male) (Cuba).
Spiza ciris CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 8 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat.
 Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).
Cyanospiza ciris GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 285 (1866).—
 MOORE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 247 (1877) (New Providence).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 89 (1880).

Accidental in Cuba and Bahamas.

Passerina cyanea (LINN.).

- Tanagra cyanea* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 315 (1766).
Passerina cyanea D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 100
 (1840).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 12 (1885).
Spiza cyanea CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 8 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc.
 Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).
Cyanospiza cyanea GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 285 (1866);
ib. J. f. O. 1874, p. 125 (Cuba).—BRACE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.
 XIX, p. 242 (1877) (New Providence).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I.
 p. 90 (1880).

Accidental in Cuba and Bahamas.

GENUS *Passer* BRISS.

Passer BRISSON, Orn. 1760.

Passer domesticus (LINN.).

- Fringilla domestica* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 323 (1766).
Passer domesticus BRACE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 240 (1877)
 (New Providence).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 88 (1880); *ib.* List
 Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

An introduced species, resident in some of the Bahama Islands. Cuba?

GENUS *Ammodramus* SWAINS.

Ammodramus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, 1827.

Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna (WILS.).

- Fringilla savanna* WILS. Am. Orn. III, p. 55 (1811).
Emberiza savanna LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 55 (1850).

- Passerculus savanna* CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 6 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 283 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 121 (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 88 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).
Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna RIDGW. Proc. U. S. N. Mus. VIII, p. 354 (1885).

Recorded from the Bahamas and Cuba.

Ammodramus savannarum (GMEL.).

- Fringilla savannarum* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 921 (1788).
Coturniculus tixicus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 242 (1847).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 72 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196 (Jamaica).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 32 (1873) (Jamaica).
Emberiza passerina LEMB. Aves. Cuba, p. 56 (1850)?
Coturniculus passerinus CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 6 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 298 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 284 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 121 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 203 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).
Fringilla (Coturniculus) passerina BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 254 (1866) (Porto Rico).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 597 (Porto Rico).
Coturniculus savannarum A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).
Ammodramus australis MAYNARD Am. Ex. & Mart. Jan. 15, 1887.

HABITAT. Jamaica, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

The North American form, *A. savannarum passerinus*, has been taken in the Bahama Islands, specimens of which are in my collection.

Ammodramus maritimus (WILS.).

- Fringilla maritima* WILS. Am. Orn. IV, p. 68 (1811).
Ammodramus maritimus SWAINS. Zool. Journ. III, p. 328 (1827).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 7 (Cuba).

Recorded from Cuba.

GENUS *Spizella* BONAP.

- Spizella* BONAPARTE, Geog. & Comp. List, p. 33 (1838).

Spizella socialis (WILS.).

- Fringilla socialis* WILS. Am. Orn. II, p. 127 (1810).
Emberiza pallida LEMB. Aves. Cuba, p. 54 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Spinities pallidus CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 7 (Cuba).

Spizella socialis GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 284 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 121 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS *Sicalis* BOIE.

Sicalis BOIE, 1828.

Sicalis flaveola (LINN.).

Fringilla flaveola LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 321 (1766).

Fringilla flava MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 164 (1766).

Emberiza brasiliensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 872 (1788).—LAFR. et D'ORB. Syn. Av. 1837, p. 73.

Fringilla brasiliensis SPIX, Av. Bras. I, p. 47, pl. 61.—MAX. Beitr. III, p. 614 (1831).

Sicalis brasiliensis TSCH. Faun. Per. p. 215 (1844).—CAB. in Schomb. Guian. III, p. 679 (1848).—BURM. Syst. Ueb. III, p. 253.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 74.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 197.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 83.—WYATT, Ibis, 1871, p. 328.

Crithagra brasiliensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 245 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 521 (1820).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 298.

Sycalis auripectus BP. Compt. Rend. 37, p. 917.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 159; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 126 (1862).

Sicalis flava GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 84 (1870).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).

Sycalis flaveola PELZ. Orn. Bras. p. 231 (1871).—SCL. Ibis, 1872, p. 41.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 34 (1873).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above olive green, slightly marked on the back with pale streaks; forehead orange; underparts yellow; wings and tail pale brown, the outer webs of primaries and outer and inner webs of secondaries edged with yellow; tail-feathers edged with yellow.

Female:—Resembles the male, but much paler; underparts being grayish, tinged with yellow, and under surface becoming white on the belly; orange on the forehead showing very slightly if at all.

Length (skin), 5.50; wing, 2.75; tail, 2; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

The specimens described are from Brazil, as I possess none from Jamaica.

Carduelis elegans (LINN.) is recorded from Cuba by Dr. Gundlach (Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 396, 1866). It was probably an escaped cage bird.

GENUS *Habropyga* CABAN.

Habropyga CABANIS, Wieg. Archiv, 1847, XIII, p. 331; Mus. Hein. I, p. 169.

Habropyga melpoda (VIEILL.).

Fringilla melpoda VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XII, p. 177 (1817).

Habropyga melpoda GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 206 (1878) (Porto Rico).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head drab gray; sides of the head and cheeks, including the eye, reddish orange; back and wings light brown; lower rump and upper tail-coverts crimson; throat dull white, shading into gray on the sides of the neck, separating the orange of the cheeks from the brown of the upper parts; rest of underparts dull grayish, showing a purplish tinge on the flanks; a spot of pale reddish orange near the vent; wings and tail brown.

Female.—Top of head drab gray, paler than in the male; rest of upper parts like the male; no orange on side of the head; underparts showing a pale orange yellow tinge.

Length (skin), 4.10; wing, 1.85; tail, 1.75; tarsus, .56.

An introduced species, common in Porto Rico.

FAMILY PLOCEIDÆ.

GENUS *Spermestes* SWAINS.

Spermestes SWAINSON, Class. Birds, p. 280 (1837).

Spermestes cucullatus (SWAINS.).

Loxia cucullata SWAINS. Zool. Illustr. 1820, pl. 7.

Spermestes cucullata SWAINS. REICH. Singv. t. 12, pp. 114, 115. —BP. Consp. I, p. 454 (1850). —SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 597. —GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 54 (1870).

Loxia (*Spermestes*) *cucullata* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X. p. 254 (1866).

Spermestes cucullatus GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 206 (1878). —CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of head dark green, rest of upper surface pale brown; feathers on the rump alternately banded with dark brown and white; throat and breast dark green, showing purple in some lights; belly white, having a patch of metallic green on the sides; flanks and thighs banded with white and brown; wings pale brown, a patch of metallic green on the coverts; tail dark brown.

Female:—Above pale brown, darkest on the head; underparts pale rufous; wings and tail brown.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2; tail, 1; tarsus, .40.

An introduced species, resident in Porto Rico.

FAMILY ICTERIDÆ.

GENUS *Icterus* BRISS.

Icterus BRISSON, Orn. II, p. 85 (1760).

Icterus bonana (LINN.).

Oriolus bonana LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 162 (1766).

Icterus bonana DAUD. Tr. d'Orn. II, p. 332 (1800).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 36 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 355 (1878).—SCL. Ibis, 1883, p. 358.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

Pendulinus bonana VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. V, p. 316.—BP. Consp. I, p. 432 (1850).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1867, p. 54.

Xanthornus bonana CAB. Mus. Hein. p. 183.

Icterus bonanæ SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 131 (1862).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head, throat, and upper breast dark reddish brown; upper half of back, wings and tail black; lower half of back, including rump, dull orange; lesser wing-coverts dull brownish orange; under wing-coverts orange, somewhat brighter than the color of the belly.

Length (skin), 8.25; wing, 3.50; tail, 3.15; tarsus, .78.

HABITAT. Martinique.

Icterus hypomelas (BONAP.).

Icterus dominicensis VIGORS, Zool. Journ. 1828, p. 441.—“ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 212.”

Icterus virescens VIGORS, Zool. Journ. 1828, p. 441.

Psarocolius melanopis WAGL. Isis, 1829, p. 759.

Xanthornus dominicensis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba. Ois. p. 115 (1840).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 318 (1852).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 10.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

- Pendulinus hypomelas* BP. Consp. I, p. 433 (1850).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1867, p. 59.
Xanthornus hypomelas GUNDEL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 287 (1866);
ib. J. f. O. 1874, p. 128.
Melanopsar hypomelas GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 32 (1870).
Icterus hypomelas SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 36 (1873).—SCL. Ibis, 1883, p. 360.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).
Icterus dominicensis var. *hypomelas* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 182 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire plumage glossy black; lower half of back, thighs and under tail-coverts, and a tinge on the lower belly, bright yellow; wing-coverts, carpus, and under wing-coverts bright yellow; quills and tail brownish black.

The young birds of both sexes go through the varied plumages of the young of *Icterus dominicensis*.

Length (skin), 7.75; wing, 3.62; tail, 3.70; tarsus, .90; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Icterus dominicensis (LINN.).

- Oriolus dominicensis* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 163 (1766).
Icterus dominicensis DAUD. Tr. d'Orn. II, p. 335 (1800).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 232.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 94 (1866).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 36 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 152 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 71 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).—SCL. Ibis, 1883, p. 361.—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.
Pendulinus flavigaster VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. V, p. 317.
Melanopsar dominicensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 32 (1870).
Icterus dominicensis var. *dominicensis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 182 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage black; upper wing-coverts, edge of carpus, under wing-coverts, lower half of back, rump, flanks, crissum, and under tail-coverts bright yellow; outer surface of wings black; under surface of wings showing the inner webs of the feathers pale, becoming dull white at the base; bill and legs black.

Young.—Throat, cheeks, and a narrow superciliary stripe black; crown, sides of the head and breast showing a brownish tinge; rest of underparts greenish yellow; back ashy green, becoming decidedly greenish on the rump; tail olive, brightest on the edges of the feathers; primaries and secondaries brown with pale edgings.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 7.10; wing, 3.60; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .80; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Icterus portoricensis (BRYANT).

Icterus dominicensis TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 167.

Icterus dominicensis var. *portoricensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

X, p. 254 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 597.

—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 182 (1874).

Pendulinus portoricensis CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1867, p. 58.

Icterus xanthomus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 598.

Melanopsar portoricensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 32 (1870).

Icterus portoricensis SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 36 (1873).—

SCL. Ibis, 1883, p. 361.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

Xanthornus portoricensis GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. VII, p. 210 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage black; abdomen, crissum, rump, and under wing-coverts yellow; wing-coverts bright yellow, forming a broad shoulder patch; some of the feathers on the belly faintly edged with yellowish; primaries edged with dull white on the basal portion of the inner webs; wings and tail dark brown.

Immature males and females resemble those of *I. dominicensis*, and go through the same varied stages of plumage. A greenish brown specimen in my collection is labelled "adult female," but this is probably incorrect.

Length (skin), 7.50; wing, 3.50; tail, 3.25; tarsus, .95; bill, .67.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Icterus laudabilis SCL.

Icterus laudabilis SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 270.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium

Neotr. p. 36 (1873).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166

(1880).—SCL. Ibis, 1883, p. 361.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage glossy black; rump, thighs, lower belly and lower half of back yellow, with a tinge of orange; under wing-coverts, carpus, and lesser-coverts pale yellow; greater wing-coverts edged with white on the inner webs; lower mandible bluish at the base; upper mandible and legs brownish black.

Length (skin), 7.50; wing, 3.85; tail, 3.75; tarsus, .90.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Icterus cucullatus SWAINS.

Icterus cucullatus SWAINS. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 436.—GUNDL. Repert.

Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 286 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 127 (Cuba).

—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

Hyphantes costototl GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 11; *ib.* 1861, p. 413 (Cuba).

Hyphantes bullockii BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Recorded from Cuba.

Icterus leucopteryx (WAGL.).

Psarocolius leucopteryx WAGL. Syst. Av. Sp. 16.

Icterus personatus TEMM. Pl. Col. sub tab. p. 482 (1820-39).—BP. Consp. I, p. 435 (1850).

Icterus leucopteryx GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 226 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 436 (1850).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 34 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 197.—MARSH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 299.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 36 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—SCL. Ibis, 1883, p. 374.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

Pendulinus leucopteryx CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1867, p. 59.

Melanopsar leucopteryx GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 32 (1870).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Throat, forehead, and in front of the eyes black; upper plumage yellowish green; underparts yellow; wings and tail black; wing-coverts pure white; showing a broad patch of white on the wing.

Female:—Black markings replaced by brownish black; tail pale greenish yellow instead of black; otherwise resembles the male.

Length (skin), 7.75; wing, 4.20; tail, 3.25; tarsus, .90; bill, .78.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Icterus spurius (LINN.).

Oriolus spurius LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 162 (1766).

Icterus spurius GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 286 (1866);
ib. J. f. O. 1874, p. 127 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Icterus oberi LAWR.

Icterus oberi LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, p. 351 (1880).—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 487. pl. XIII.—SCL. Ibis, 1883, p. 362.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

“*Male*:—Head, neck, upper part of breast, back, wings and tail black; lower part of breast, abdomen, under tail-coverts and rump light brownish chestnut, with the concealed bases of the feathers of a clear light yellow; the thighs are yellow with a wash of chestnut; edge of wing and under wing-coverts yellow; bill black, with the sides of the under mandible bluish for half its length from the base; tarsi and toes black.

“Length (skin), 8½ inches; wing, 3½; tail, 4; tarsus, ¾; bill, ¾.

“The female has the upper plumage of a dull greenish olive, with a yellowish tinge, the front and rump inclining more to yellow; the

tail-feathers are yellowish green; quills brownish black; the primaries and secondaries are edged narrowly with dull yellowish gray; tertials are margined with fulvous; wing-coverts dark brown, margined with fulvous; edge of wing yellow; the under plumage is of a rather dull dark yellow; the breast and under tail-coverts are of a deeper or warmer color; the sides are greenish olive; bill and legs as in the male.

"The young male resembles the female in plumage, but has the back somewhat darker." (LAWR. l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Montserrat.

Icterus icterus (LINN.).

Oriolus icterus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 161 (1766).

Icterus vulgaris DAUD. Tr. d'Orn. II, p. 340 (1800).—BP. Consp. I, p. 434 (1850).—BAIRD, Bds. N. Am. p. 542 (1858).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 133 (1862).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1867, p. 46. —FINSCH, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 578.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 36 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 209 (1878). —SALV. & GODM. Ibis, 1879, p. 200.—A. & E. NEWTON. Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—SCL. Ibis, 1883, p. 369.—CORY. List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

Icterus longirostris VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. 34, p. 547.—BP. Consp. I, p. 435 (1850).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1867, p. 46.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire head, throat, and a broad patch on the back black; wings and tail very dark brown, almost black, the former having some of the coverts white, forming a wing-band; outer webs of secondaries edged with white; rest of plumage bright orange yellow; the orange of the rump and nape being separated by the black back-patch before mentioned; feathers of the throat narrow and sharply pointed; bill black, the base of lower mandible bluish white.

The sexes are described as similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 4.50; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.15.

Porto Rico, Jamaica, and St. Thomas (introduced).

Icterus galbula (LINN.).

Coracias galbula LINN. Syst. Nat. 10th ed. (1758).

Icterus baltimore LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 63 (1850).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisco-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 286 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 127 (Cuba).

Hyphantes baltimore CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 10 (Cuba).

Yphantis baltimore BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Icterus galbula COUES, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 98 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 13 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS *Dolichonyx* SWAINSON.*Dolichonyx* SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 351 (1827).*Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (LINN.).*Emberiza oryzivora* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 311 (1766).*Dolichonyx oryzivorus* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 229 (1847).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 11 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 74 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 197 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 287 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 129 (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 97 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).*Dolichonyx oryzivora* LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 57 (1850).*Dolichonyx oryzivora* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 119 (1859) (Bahamas).*Dolichonyx oryzivorus* MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 299 (Jamaica).

Recorded from the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, and Grenada.

Molothrus bonariensis (Cab.) is recorded from Bisque, Virgin Islands (*Molothrus sericeus* (Licht.) Newton, Ibis, 1860, p. 308). It is a South American species.GENUS *Agelaius* VIEILL.*Agelaius* VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 33 (1816).*Agelaius humeralis* (VIG.).*Leistes humeralis* VIG. Zool. Journ. III, p. 442 (1827).*Icterus humeralis* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 114, pl. 5 (1840).*Agelaius humeralis* BP. Consp. I, p. 430 (1850).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 13.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 136 (1862).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 37 (1873).—SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. II.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).*Agelaius humeralis* BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 288 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 130.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 33 (1870).SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage uniform lustrous black, showing a slight brownish tinge on the thighs and quills when held in the light; shoulders and lesser coverts dull orange brown, shading into pale buff on the middle coverts; bill and feet black.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 7.50; wing, 4; tail, 3.15; tarsus, .95; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Agelaius xanthomus SCL.

- Agelaius chrysopterus* VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. 34, p. 539.—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 211 (1878); *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 177.
Icterus xanthomus SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 131 (1862).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 168.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 254 (1866).
Hyphantes xanthomus CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1867, p. 63.
Agelæus chrysopterus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 597.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 37 (1873).
Agelæus xanthomus SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. 12.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage lustrous black; shoulders and coverts bright golden yellow; quills and tail showing a faint brownish tinge, apparently wanting in some specimens.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 8; wing, 4.50; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .95; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Agelaius phœniceus (LINN.).

- Oriolus phœniceus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 161 (1766).
Agelæus phœniceus CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 11 (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 98 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).
Agelaius phœniceus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 119 (1859) (Bahamas).

Not uncommon in the Bahama Islands where it probably breeds. Cuba?

Agelaius assimilis GUNDL.

- Agelaius assimilis* GUNDL. in Lemb. Aves Cuba, p. 64 (1850); *ib.* J. f. O. 1856, p. 12; *ib.* 1861, pp. 332, 413; *ib.* 1874, p. 131.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 33 (1870).
Agelaius phœniceus var. *assimilis* COUES, Bds. N. W. p. 186 (1874).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 159 (1874).
Agelæus assimilis SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. 10.—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Similar to *Agelæus phœniceus*, but somewhat smaller.

Female:—Entirely black; showing a brownish tinge on the head, back, and breast.

Length (skin), 7.75; wing, 3.75; tail, 3; tarsus, 1; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Xanthocephalus* BONAP.

Xanthocephalus BONAPARTE, *Consp.* I, p. 431 (1850).

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (BONAP.).

Icterus icteroccephalus BP. *Am. Orn.* I, p. 27 (1825).

Xanthocephalus icteroccephalus GUNDL. *J. f. O.* 1862, p. 178 (Cuba); *ib.* *Rept. Fisico-Nat. Cuba*, I, p. 288 (1866); *ib.* *J. f. O.* 1874, p. 133 (Cuba).—CORY, *List Bds. W. I.* p. 14 (1885).

Dr. Gundlach writes me that he purchased a bird of this species in the market in Havana.

GENUS *Sturnella* VIEILL.

Sturnella VIEILLOT, *Analyse*, p. 34 (1816).

Sturnella hippocrepis WAGL.

Sturnella hippocrepis WAGL. *Isis*, 1832, p. 281.—CAB. *J. f. O.* 1856, p. 14.—LAWR. *Ann. N. Y. Lyc.* VII, p. 266 (1860).—BREWER, *Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* VII, p. 307 (1860).—ALBRECHT, *J. f. O.* 1861, p. 206.—SCL. *Ibis*, 1861, p. 179; *ib.* *Cat. Am. Bds.* p. 139 (1862).—GUNDL. *J. f. O.* 1861, pp. 332, 413; *ib.* 1871, p. 276; *ib.* 1874, p. 133.—CASSIN, *Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 1866, p. 24.—CORY, *List Bds. W. I.* p. 14 (1885).

Sturnella ludoviciana SCL. & SALV. *Nom. Avium Neotr.* p. 38 (1873) (Cuba).

Sturnella ludoviciana var. *hippocrepis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. *Hist. N. Am. Bds.* II, p. 172 (1874).—SCL. *Ibis*, 1884, p. 25.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above mottled with buff, black and brown; the feathers of the back being dark brown, bordered and blotched with buff and light brown; a narrow imperfect stripe of whitish on the middle of the crown; a stripe of yellow from the nostril, over the eye, continuing in a stripe of dull buffy white to the sides of the neck; cheeks brownish; throat and middle underparts yellow, interrupted by a band of black on the upper breast; sides of the body, lower belly, and under tail-coverts dull buff, the feathers heavily streaked with dark brown; a patch of yellow on the carpus; legs and feet pale brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length (♂-kin), 8.45; wing, 3.95; tail, 2.75; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 1.10.

Has a general resemblance to Florida specimens of *Sturnella magna*, but differing from it in having the legs and claws larger, and the underparts much more streaked.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Nesopsar* SCL.

Nesopsar SCLATER, *Ibis*, 1859, p. 457.

Nesopsar nigerrimus (OSBURN).

Icterus nigerrimus, OSBURN, *Zoologist*. pp. 6661, 6714 (1859).

Nesopsar nigerrimus SCL. *Ibis*, 1059, p. 457; *ib.* *Cat. Am. Bds.* p. 139 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 197.—MARCH, *Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 1863, p. 299.—GRAY, *Handl. Bds.* II, p. 34 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. *Nom. Avium Neotr.* p. 38 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, *Handl. Bds.* p. 103 (1881).—CORY, *List Bds. W. I.* p. 14 (1885).

Agelaius nigerrimus CASSIN, *Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 1861, p. 12.—PELZ. *Ibis*, 1873, p. 28.

Agelaius nigerrimus SCL. *Ibis*, 1884, p. 14.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage glossy blue black; dull black on the belly; wings and tail very dark brown, almost black; under-surface of wings and tail showing a brownish tinge when held in the light; bill black, a faint pale mark at the base of the lower mandible.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 6.50; wing, 3.50; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .90; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Quiscalus* VIEILL.

Quiscalus VIELLOT, *Analyse*, p. 37 (1816).

Quiscalus fortirostris LAWR.

Quiscalus rectirostris CASSIN, *Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 1866, p. 409?

Quiscalus fortirostris LAWR. *Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 1868, p. 360.—SCL. *Ibis*, 1873, p. 324; *ib.* *P. Z. S.* 1874, p. 175.—SCL. & SALV. *Nom. Avium Neotr.* p. 38 (1873).—SCL. *Ibis*, 1884, p. 161.—CORY, *List Bds. W. I.* p. 14 (1885).

Holoquiscalus rectirostris GRAY, *Handl. Bds.* II, p. 38 (1870)?

Holoquiscalus fortirostris GRAY, *Handl. Bds.* II, p. 38 (1870).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Head and back purplish black; a faint greenish tinge on the thighs and under tail-coverts; wings and tail black, showing greenish reflections; bill and feet black.

Female.—Similar to the male, but is somewhat duller in coloration, and is apparently smaller.

Length (skin), 8.60; wing, 4.25; tail, 3.75; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Barbadoes.

Quiscalus inflexirostris SWAINS.

Quiscalus inflexirostris SWAINS. An. in Men. p. 309 (1838).—BP. Consp. I, p. 424 (1850).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1866, p. 407.—SEMPER, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 651.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 175.—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 214 (1874).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 355, 497 (1878).—SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. 160.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Quiscalus barita TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 168.

Holoquiscalus inflexirostris GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 38 (1870).

Quiscalus luminosus ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire plumage lustrous black, showing a purplish tinge on the head, back, and breast, when held in the light; wings and tail bluish black; bill and feet black.

Female?—Top of head grayish brown, becoming darker brown on the back; throat dull white; underparts buffy brown; a streak of pale buff from the eye to the nape, bordered below by a narrow streak of pale brown; quills and tail dark brown, showing a slight tinge of bluish.

Immature males are intermediate between the female? and adult male, being light brown and black in patches.

Length (skin), 9; wing, 4.75; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia and Martinique.

Quiscalus brachypterus CASSIN.

Quiscalus brachypterus CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1866, p. 406.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 38 (1873).—SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. 160.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Quiscalus crassirostris GUNDL. J. f. O. 1866, p. 188.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 255 (1886). SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 598.

Chalcophanes lugubris SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 598.

Holoquiscalus brachypterus GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 38 (1870).

Chalcophanes brachypterus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 312; *ib.* 1878, p. 177; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 213 (1878).

Quiscalus baritus var. *brachypterus* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 213 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire plumage black, showing a purplish tinge when held in the light; the wings and tail have a greenish gloss; inner surface of wings showing a brownish tinge when held in the light. The sexes appear to be similar.

Length (skin), 8.50; wing, 4.50; tail, 3.75; tarsus, 1.10; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Quiscalus crassirostris SWAINS.

Gracula barita LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 165 (1766) ?

Sturnus jamaicensis DAUD. Tr. d'Orn. II, p. 317 (1800) ?

Quiscalus crassirostris SWAINS. An. in Men. p. 355 (1838).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 217 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 425 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 197.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 298.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 38 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 103 (1881).—SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. 159.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Quiscalus baritus CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1866, p. 405.

Holoquiscalus baritus GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 38 (1870).

Quiscalus baritus var. *baritus* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds II, p. 213 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Upper plumage lustrous blue-black, showing a tinge of purple when held in the light; underparts black, brownish black on the belly; quills and tail brownish black.

The sexes are described as similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 5; tail, 4.50; tarsus, 125; bill, 90.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Quiscalus luminosus LAWR.

Quiscalus sp. LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 191 (1878).

Quiscalus luminosus LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 162 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 265, 487 (1878).—OBER, Camps in the Caribbees, p. 247 (1880).—SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. 161.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

“*Male*:—The general plumage is of a lustrous dark bluish violet; the upper and under tail-coverts are dull dark green; tail dark glossy green; tertials, outer webs of larger quills, and the middle and larger wing-coverts, glossy green like the tail; the inner webs of the larger quills are black; smaller wing-coverts the color of the back; under wing-coverts black; the bill and feet are black; ‘iris yellow.’

“*Female*:—Upper plumage of a fine dark brown, light on the crown, the feathers of which are margined with dull pale rust color; the tail is blackish-brown, with a wash of greenish; quills dark brown; the under plumage is dark brownish-ash, lighter on the throat and breast, and fuliginous on the flanks, lower part of abdomen, and under tail-coverts; on the lower part of the neck is a wash of dull rust-color; bill and feet black; ‘iris yellow.’” (LAWR., orig. descr.)

Length (skin), 10.50; wing, 4.90; tail, 4.25; tarsus, 125; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Grenada.

Specimens which I have compared appear to differ very slightly from Santa Lucia specimens of *Q. inflexirostris*. The color-

ation of Grenada specimens is possibly somewhat brighter, but their specific distinctness is questionable.

Quiscalus guadeloupensis LAWR.

Quiscalus guadeloupensis LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 457, 487 (1878).—SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. 160.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

"*Male*.—The general plumage is of a deep purplish-violet; the wing-coverts have a decided green lustre; tail black, glossed with green; quills black, with a greenish tinge; bill and feet black." (LAWR., orig. descr.)

Female.—Top of head dull brown, becoming darker brown on the back and wings; throat white; a faint moustache-like streak extending from the lower mandible on the sides of the throat; a dull line of buffy-white passing from the upper mandible through the eye; ear-coverts brownish; breast buffy-white; belly dull white, tinged with brownish-olive on the sides; wings and tail dark brown.

Length (skin), 9.75; wing, 5; tail, 4.50; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe.

Quiscalus gundlachii CASSIN.

Quiscalus barytus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 120 (1840).—THIENEM. J. f. O. 1857, p. 145.

Chalcophanes barytus CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 197 (1851).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 15.

Chalcophanes baritus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Quiscalus gundlachii CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1866, p. 406.

Holoquiscalus gundlachii GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 38 (1870).

Chalcophanes gundlachii GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 135.

Quiscalus baritus var. *gundlachii* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 213 (1874).

Quiscalus gundlachi SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. 159.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Sp. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage black, with purplish and bluish reflections; wings and tail showing greenish or bluish reflections when held in the light.

Length (skin), 11.50; wings, 6; tail, 5; tarsus, 1.55; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Quiscalus niger (BODD.).

Oriolus niger BODD. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 31 (1783).

Quiscalus barita SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 232.

Quiscalus niger CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1886, p. 407.—SCL.

Ibis, 1884, p. 159.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 73 (1885);

ib. List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Quiscalus ater BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 94 (1866).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.

Holoquiscalus niger GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 38 (1870).

Quiscalus baritus var. *niger* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 213 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage lustrous black, showing purple when held in the light; wings and tail black with bluish reflections; bill and feet black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 10.25; wing, 5.40; tail, 5; tarsus, 1.30; bill, 1.10.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Quiscalus atrovioleaceus D'ORB.

Quiscalus atrovioleaceus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba Ois. p. 121 (1840).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Scaphidurus atrovioleaceus GRAY & MITCH. Gen. Bds. II, p. 341.—BP. Consp. I, p. 426 (1850).

Scolecophagus atrovioleaceus CAB. Mus. Hein. I. p. 196 (1851); *ib.* J. f. O. 1856, p. 15.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1866, p. 415.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 134.

? *Chalcophanes quiscalus* GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 16; *ib.* 1871, p. 288.

Dives atrovioleaceus GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 39 (1870).—SCL. Ibis, 1884, p. 152.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire plumage lustrous black; purplish on the head, back, and breast; bluish on the wings and tail; thighs slightly brownish in some specimens; bill and feet black.

Length (skin), 9.25; wing, 5; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.05; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Cuba.

FAMILY CORVIDÆ.

GENUS *Corvus* LINN.

Corvus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 155 (1766).

Corvus leucognathus DAUD.

Corvus leucognathus DAUD. Tr. d'Orn. II, p. 231 (1800).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 232.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 168.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 94 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 598.—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds.

- II, p. 234 (1874).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 40 (1873).—
 GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 214 (1878).—CORY, Bull.
 Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domin-
 go, p. 74 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).
Frugilegus leucognathus GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 13 (1870).
Microcorax leucognathus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. III, p. 49 (1877).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage black, with faint bluish and purple reflections in the light; feathers of the throat having the ends separated in hair-like filaments; basal portion of the body-feathers white; bill and legs black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 18; wing, 12; tail, 8; tarsus, 2.20; bill, 2.20.

HABITAT. San Domingo and Porto Rico.

Specimens from Porto Rico differ somewhat from those from San Domingo, but I am of the opinion it would not be wise to separate them specifically. It is possible they represent good geographical races. The San Domingo bird is blacker, and shows brighter bluish and purplish reflections when held in the light. If it should be thought best to separate them, I would propose the name *dominicensis* for the San Domingo form.

Corvus jamaicensis GMEL.

- Corvus jamaicensis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 367 (1788).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 209 (1847).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 38.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 146 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 300.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 40 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 234 (1874).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 103 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Frugilegus jamaicensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 13 (1870).

Microcorax jamaicensis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. III, p. 48 (1877).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General color very dark brown, blackish brown on head and throat; basal portions of most of the feathers gray; wings and tail dark brown, showing slight purplish reflections when held in the light; bill and legs black.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 15.75; wing, 8.80; tail, 6.20; tarsus, 1.90; bill, 1.85.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Corvus solitarius WURT.

Corvus solitarius WÜRT. Naumannia, II, p. 55.—BP. Compt. Rend. 37, p. 829.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 75 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Corvus palmarum "WÜRT. Reis. p. 73."

Corvus jamaicensis SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 232.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 94 (1886).

Frugilegus solitarius GRAY, Handb. Bds. II, p. 13 (1870).

Microcorux solitarius SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. III, p. 49 (1877).

Sp. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage black. with a purple gloss to the feathers; coverts and primaries black; tail black, outer surface showing a tinge of purple; bill and legs black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 15; wing, 10; tail, 6; tarsus, 1.75; bill, 1.75.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Corvus nasicus TEMM.

Corvus nasicus TEMM. Pl. Col. II, p. 413 (1820-39).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 290 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 137.—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 234 (1874).—CORY. List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Corvus americanus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 65 (1850)

Corvus jamaicensis CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 16.—THIENEM. J. f. O. 1857, p. 152.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1859, p. 296; *ib.* 1861, p. 414.

Frugilegus nasicus GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 13 (1870).

Microcorax nasicus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. III, p. 49 (1877).

Sp. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage glossy black, showing a purplish tinge; basal portion of feathers grayish; nasal bristles short.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 17; wing, 10.75; tail, 7.60; tarsus, 1.90; bill, 2.35.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Corvus minutus GUNDL.

Corvus minutus GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 315 (1852).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 97.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 290 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 139.—ALLEN, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. II, p. 297.—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 234 (1874) —CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 14 (1885).

Frugilegus minutus GRAY, Handl. Bds. II. p. 13 (1870).

Coleus minutus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. III, p. 29 (1877).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire plumage glossy black, showing purple reflections on the back and wings; underparts glossy black, the purple reflections slightly perceptible when held in the light; basal portion of feathers on the body smoky gray; bill and feet black.

Length (skin), 15; wing, 10.35; tail, 6; tarsus, 2; bill, 1.80.

HABITAT. Cuba.

“*Cyanocorax pileatus*,” recorded from Jamaica, “probably a caged bird escaped,” is a South American species. First given by Gosse (Bds. Jam. p. 308, 1847), and cited by later authors.

Corvus ossifragus has been recorded from Cuba, but I find no record of its actual capture. Dr. Gundlach writes me that the bird does not occur there.

FAMILY TYRANNIDÆ.

GENUS *Elainia* SUNDEV.

Elainia SUNDEVALL, Ornithol. System, p. 89 (1836).

Elainia martinica (LINN.).

Muscicapa martinica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 325 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 930 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. II, p. 483 (1790).

? *Muscicapa albicapilla* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 66 (1807).

Myiobius martinicus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 249, Sp. 27 (1846).

Tyrannula martinica BP. Consp. I, p. 190 (1850).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 375.

Elainca riisii SCL. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 313.—NEWTON, Ibis, 1860, p. 307.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 352 (1869).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 584.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 834.

Elainca martinica TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 169.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 352 (1869).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 271; *ib.* 1874, p. 175.—PELZ. Ibis, 1873, p. 113.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 48 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 59, 191, 270, 257, 458, 487 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 41.—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 489.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage above brownish olive; feathers on the head having the basal portions white, forming a concealed white patch on the crown; throat gray; breast gray, slightly tinged with olive; sides, flanks, and crissum pale olive, mixed with whitish on the middle of the belly; under wing-coverts pale yellowish; wings

and tail dark brown, some of the primaries delicately edged with yellowish white on the outer web, more broadly so on the basal portion of the inner webs, secondaries tipped with the same color; wing-coverts tipped with yellowish white, forming two imperfect wing-bands.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 6.50; wing, 3.25; tail, 3; tarsus, .87; bill, .35.

HABITAT. Lesser Antilles.

Elainia fallax SCL.

Elainia fallax SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 76; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 217 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 352 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 48 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—“Dusky olive green; wings and tail fuscous, edged externally with olivaceous. The coverts and the secondaries widely margined externally with greenish white; pileum subcrested, interiorly white; beneath yellowish; the throat washed with olivaceous; bill dusky horn color, whitish at base; feet black.

“Length, 5.2; wing, 2.7; tail, 2.5; tarsus, .75.” (SCLATER, orig. descr. transl.)

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Elainia cotta GOSSE.

Elainia cotta GOSSE, Ann. N. H. 2d ser. III, p. 257 (1849).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 198.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 218 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 289.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 352 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 48 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage above grayish olive; top of head brown; a partially concealed patch of bright yellow on the crown; throat grayish; underparts pale yellowish white; pale yellow on the belly; wings and tail olive brown; secondaries narrowly edged with yellowish.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 5.25; wing, 2.65; tail, 2.40; tarsus, .55; bill, .38.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Pitangus* SWAINSON.

Pitangus SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 165 (1828).

Pitangus caudifasciatus (D'ORB.).

- Tyrannus caudifasciatus* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 82 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 177 (1847).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 318 (1852).—CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 478.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 288.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 424.
- Pitangus caudifasciatus* SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 76; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 222 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 357 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 50 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top and sides of the head, including the ear-coverts, dark brown; a concealed patch of bright orange yellow; back brownish gray; some specimens showing a slight tinge of rufous on the upper tail-coverts; under wing-coverts very pale yellow; underparts white, slightly tinged with ash on the breast and sides; under tail-coverts white; tail-feathers having the basal half of the inner webs of all except the two central feathers pale yellowish white, and all the feathers narrowly tipped with white; outer tail-feather edged with white on the outer web.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 8; wing, 4; tail, 3.45; tarsus, .88; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Cuba and Jamaica.

Pitangus taylori SCL.

- Pitangus taylori* SCL. Ibis, 1864, p. 169.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 357 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 50 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).
- Tyrannus (Pitangus) taylori* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 249 (1866).
- Tyrannus taylori* SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 599.—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 193 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper surface dark olive brown, darkest on the head; concealed portions of the feathers on the crown yellow in front, succeeded by white, forming a crown patch half yellow and half white, variable in different specimens; underparts grayish; throat white; quills and tail dark brown; the primaries showing a faint rufous edging on the basal portion of the outer web, generally lacking on the first, second, and third; inner webs of primaries and secondaries edged with pale yellowish white; under tail-coverts white; tail olive brown; the outer web of the outer primary showing a faint edging of dull white.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 8.50; wing, 4.25; tail, 3.25; tarsus, .75; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Pitangus bahamensis BRYANT.

Tyrannus caudifasciatus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 108 (1859).

Pitangus bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. IX, p. 279 (1864). GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 357 (1869).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 102 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above gray, with a tinge of olive on the back; top of the head, including the eyes, dark slate color, concealing a patch of bright orange yellow upon the crown; underparts ashy white, shading into an olive tinge upon the flanks, and pale yellow upon the abdomen and crissum; wings dark brown, edged with yellowish white, the coverts with pale brown; under wing-coverts pale yellow; tail dark brown; outer webs of first two and tips of rest brownish white; upper tail-coverts edged with rufous; bill and feet black.

The female is similar to the male.

Length, 8.10; wing, 4.20; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .80; bill, .96.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

Pitangus gabbii LAWR.

Pitangus gabbii LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 288 (1876).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 76 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of the head and cheeks dark brown, the feathers concealing a patch of bright orange yellow; back brown, lighter than the head, and becoming still lighter towards the rump; wings and tail brown; the primaries heavily edged with rufous on the outer edge; some of the secondaries showing pale white on the edges; wing-coverts and tail-feathers showing rufous edgings; inner webs of primaries and secondaries, and some of the under wing-coverts edged with yellowish white, giving the under surface of the closed wing a pale yellowish white color; entire under surface white; bill and legs black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 7.50; wing, 4; tail, 3.35; tarsus, .85; bill, .85.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

GENUS *Lawrencia* RIDGW.

Lawrencia RIDGWAY, Auk, III, p. 282 (1886).

Lawrencia nanus LAWR.

Empidonax nanus LAWR. Ibis, 1875, p. 386.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 82 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

Lawrencia nanus RIDGW. Auk, III, p. 282 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—“Above dull greenish olive, darker on the crown, and brighter on the rump; tail dark brown, the outer web of the lateral feather pale fulvous; smaller wing-coverts the color of the back; the middle and larger coverts are brownish black, ending with white, forming two bars across the wings; the quill-feathers are dark brown, the third and fourth primaries are narrowly edged with greyish white, the inner quills, just perceptibly edged with light rufous; under lining of wings very pale yellow; throat greyish white; breast, abdomen, and under tail-coverts pale whitish fulvous; thighs light brown; upper mandible brown, the under, whitish horn color, dusky on the sides; tarsi and toes brownish black.

“The first primary is abnormally short, measuring but 1.5-1.6 inches; third quill longest; tail emarginate, length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing, 2.3-1.6; tail, 2; bill, $\frac{3}{4}$; tarsus, 1.1-1.6.” (LAWR. l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. San Domingo.

GENUS *Empidonax* CABAN.

Empidonax CABANIS, Journ. für Ornith. III, p. 280 (1855).

Empidonax acadicus (Gmel.).

Muscicapa acadica Gmel. Syst. Nat. I, p. 947 (1788).

Muscicapa pusilla LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 40 (1850).

Myiarchus pusilla BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba)?

Empidonax acadicus GUNDEL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 240 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 427 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba.

GENUS *Contopus* CABAN.

Contopus CABANIS, “Journ. für Ornith. III, p. 479 (Nov. 1855).

Contopus pallidus (Gosse).

Myiobius pallidus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 166 (1847).

Blacicus pallidus SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 363 (1869).

Contopus pallidus SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 231 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 290.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 52 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

Contopus caribæus var. *pallidus* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 351 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage above olive brown, darkest on the head; rump tinged with rufous; wing-coverts edged with rufous, forming two wing-bands; underparts dull grayish olive, slightly.

tinged with rufous; throat pale; wings and tail dark brown; upper mandible dark brown; lower mandible pale.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 2.62; tail, 2.20; tarsus, .60; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Contopus latirostris (VERR.).

Myiobius latirostris VERR. Nouv. Arch. Mus. Bull. II. p. 22 (1866).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 271.

Contopus latirostris SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 52 (1873).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage above dark olive; chestnut on the rump and upper tail-coverts; underparts rufous chestnut, palest on the throat; wings and tail dark brown, the latter faintly tipped with buffy white; upper mandible brown; lower mandible yellowish.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin) 5.25; wing, 2.30; tail, 2.45; tarsus, .38; bill, .40.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Contopus bahamensis (BRYANT).

Empidonax bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 109 (1859).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 361 (1869).

Contopus caribæus var. *bahamensis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 352 (1874).

Contopus bahamensis CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 101 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male* (winter).—Above brownish olive, becoming darker upon the crown; a nearly complete circle of white around the eye, broken above; lores ashy; below pale yellow, with a faint tinge of olive; wings dark brown; under coverts pale orange yellow; coverts, secondaries, and tertiaries brownish white, the coverts forming two distinct bands upon the wing; tail dark brown, lighter on the outer feathers; legs and upper mandible black; lower mandible pale, becoming darker at tip. One specimen taken had the yellow of the breast much brighter and deeper, the crissum much brighter, the olive markings heavier, and the under wing-coverts *pinkish*.

Female resembles the male.

Length, 5.35; wing, 2.80; tail, 2.60; tarsus, .58; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

Contopus hispaniolensis (BRYANT).

Tyrannula caribæa var. *hispaniolensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1866).

Blucicus caribæus var. *hispaniolensis* GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 363 (1869).

Contopus caribæus var. *hispaniolensis* ED. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 351 (1874).

Contopus frazeri CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, p. 94 (1883).

Sayornis dominicensis CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, p. 95 (1883).

Contopus hispaniolensis CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 81 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage grayish olive; feathers of the crown dark brown, edged with olive; throat ashy, becoming olive on the sides of the breast, and yellowish brown on the abdomen and crissum; wing-coverts pale at the tips, forming two very dull wing-bands; secondaries very narrowly edged with pale brownish white; tail brown; under wing-coverts pale yellowish brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 5.50; wing, 3; tail, 2.70; tarsus, .58; bill, .52.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Contopus virens (LINN.).

Muscicapa virens LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 327 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba. Ois. p. 86 (1840).

Myiarchus virens BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Contopus virens GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 239 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 424 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS Sayornis BONAP.

Sayornis BONAPARTE, "Coll. Delattre, p. 87 (1854)."

Sayornis phœbe (LATH.).

Muscicapa phæbe LATH. Ind. Orn. II, p. 489 (1790).

Muscicapa fusca GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 931 (1788).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 41 (1850).

Muscicapa lembeyei GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 314 (1852) (Cuba).

Aulanax fuscus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 1 (Cuba).

Myiarchus lembeyii BREWER, Pr. Bost Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

- Aulanax lembeyei* GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 240 (1865); *ib.*
J. f. O. 1872, p. 427 (Cuba).
Sayornis fusca CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).
Recorded from Cuba.

GENUS *Myiarchus* CABAN.

Myiarchus CABANIS, "Fauna Peruana, 1844-46, p. 152."

Myiarchus validus CAB.

- Tyrannus crinitus* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 186 (1847).
Tyrannula gossii BP. CONSP. I, p. 186 (1850).—KAUP, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 53.
Myiornis validus CAB. et HEIN. Mus. Hein. II, p. 78 (1859).
Myiarchus validus CAB. ORN. Not. II, p. 351.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 76.
—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 288.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 52 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 331 (1874).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage above dark olive; brownish olive on the head; upper tail-coverts rufous; throat gray; belly dull yellow; wings dark brown, the feathers heavily bordered with rufous chestnut; wing-coverts edged with dull rufous; outer tail-feathers pale rufous, second feather having the inner web rufous, the outer web brown, the brown gradually widening on the third and fourth feathers, the central feathers being pale olive brown, faintly edged with rufous.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 8; wing, 4; tail, 4; tarsus, 1; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Myiarchus stolidus (GOSSE).

- Myiobius stolidus* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 168 (1847).
Tyrannula stolidus KAUP, P. Z. S. 1851, p. 51.
Myiarchus stolidus CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 479.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77;
ib. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 234 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.
—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 288.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 52 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).
Kaupornis stolidus GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 358 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head dark brown, shading into grayish olive on the back; throat grayish; belly and under tail-coverts dull yellow; wings brown; primaries showing a very slight tinge of rufous on

the edges of the basal half of the outer webs; secondaries edged with dull white; under wing-coverts pale yellow; tail brown, the second feather slightly edged with rufous on the inner web, heavier on the third and fourth.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 7.25; wing, 3.50; tail, 3.25; tarsus, .85; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

This species differs from *M. sagræ* by the brighter yellow of the belly and in being very slightly larger.

Myiarchus sagræ (GUNDL.).

Tyrannus phæbe D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 84 (1840).

Muscicapa sagræ, GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 313 (1852).

Myiarchus stolidus, BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 239 (1865).

Tyrannula (Myiarchus) stolidus (var. *lucaysiensis*) BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 66 (1866).

Myiarchus phæbe GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 358 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 52 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

Myiarchus stolidus var. *phæbe* COUES, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1872, p. 78.—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 332 (1874).

Myiarchus sagræ GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 424.

Myiarchus stolidus var. *leucaysiensis* CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 100 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above brownish olive, becoming darker upon the head, and shading into rufous on the rump; underparts ashy white, shading into yellowish upon the abdomen and crissum; wings dark brown, the coverts tipped and edged with dull white, forming two wing-bands; the basal half of the outer webs of the primaries, except the first two, edged with rufous; some of the secondaries edged with white; under wing-coverts pale yellowish white; tail dark brown, the feathers bordered with rufous upon the inner webs, very faintly upon the two central ones; legs and bill black.

Length (skin), 7.20; wing, 3.25; tail, 3.20; tarsus, .75; bill .65.

HABITAT. Cuba and Bahamas.

This species differs from *M. dominicensis* in lacking the bright rufous edging on the primaries. Both *M. stolidus* and *M. dominicensis* have the belly yellow instead of dull white, as in *M. sagræ*.

Myiarchus antillarum (BRYANT).

Tyrannus (Myiarchus) antillarum BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 249 (1866).

Myiarchus antillarum SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 599?—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 364 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 52 (1873).—GUNDEL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 194 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

Myiarchus stolidus var. *antillarum* COUES, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1872, p. 79.—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 332 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head olive brown, shading into grayish olive on the back; rump slightly tinged with rufous; throat and breast ashy gray; belly white; a faint tinge of yellowish white on the crissum; quills and tail dark brown, showing a slight rufous edging; secondaries edged with dull white; a narrow mark of pale rufous tipping the inner webs of some of the tail-feathers.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 7; wing, 3; tail, 3; tarsus, .85; bill, .65.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

This species differs from *M. dominicensis* by the absence of the rufous tail-markings and in the belly being white. It is nearest allied to *M. sagræ*, and closely resembles that species, but is easily distinguished from it by the absence of the broad rufous edging on the inner webs of the tail-feathers. *M. sagræ* also shows a tinge of yellow on the belly, which is faint or wanting in *M. antillarum*.

Myiarchus oberi LAWR.

Myiarchus erythrocerus SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 271.

Myiarchus oberi LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 48 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 59, 191, 217, 487 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—SCL. Ibis, 1880, p. 74.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—"Pileum, nape, and sides of the head dark umber-brown upper plumage dark olive-brown, upper tail-coverts edged with dull ferruginous; two middle tail-feathers blackish brown, the other feathers are colored the same, except on the outer two-thirds of the inner webs, where they are bright ferruginous; outer web of lateral feather and ends of the others, ash color; quills brownish black, the primaries narrowly edged with dark ferruginous; the outer secondaries are margined with very pale rufous, and the other secondaries with pale yellowish white; wing-coverts dark brown, ending with pale ashy tinged with rufous; under wing-coverts pale, dull yellow; inner margins of quills light salmon-color; lores, throat, upper part

of breast and sides clear bluish-gray, lower part of breast, abdomen and under tail-coverts pale yellow; bill and feet black.

"Length, $8\frac{3}{8}$ in.; wing, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $3\frac{3}{8}$; tarsus, $\frac{1}{2}$; bill from front, 13-16

"The female does not differ in plumage from the male." (LAWR. l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. St. Vincent, Dominica, Santa Lucia, and Grenada.

Myiarchus sclateri LAWR.

Myiarchus sclateri LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 357 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—"The upper plumage is deep dark olive, the head above blackish brown. Unfortunately, the only feathers left in the tail are the outer four on one side; the outermost two are dark brown and without rufous edgings on the inner webs; the other two feathers are brownish-black, with their inner webs edged with light rufous for about one-quarter their width; quills dark brown, their inner webs bordered with pale salmon-color; wing-coverts edged with dull white; under wing-coverts light ash, with just a tinge of yellow; throat and breast of a clear cinereous gray; abdomen and under tail-coverts dull pale yellow; sides cinereous; bill and feet black.

"Length (fresh), $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing, $3\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, 1; middle toe and claw, 15-16; hind toe to end of claw, $\frac{3}{8}$." (LAWR. l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Martinique.

Myiarchus dominicensis (BRYANT).

Tyrannua stolidus var. *dominicensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 90 (1866).

Myiarchus stolidus var. *dominicensis* GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 358 (1881).

Myiarchus stolidus CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881).

Myiarchus ruficaudatus CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, p. 95 (1883).

Myiarchus dominicensis CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 79 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Crown dark olive brown, becoming lighter on the back, and showing a more decided grayish tinge; breast ashy; belly, crissum, and under wing-coverts pale yellow; wing-coverts edged with brownish white, forming two dull wing-bands; tertials broadly edged with yellowish white; primaries, except the first, narrowly edged with rufous on the outer web, showing a broader and much paler edging of the same color on the inner webs of the same feathers; two central tail-feathers dark brown, all the rest having more than half of the inner web rufous to the tip; bill and feet black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 6.50; wing, 3.10; tail, 3; tarsus, .85; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Myiarchus crinitus (LINN.).

Muscicapa crinita LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 325 (1766).

Myiarchus crinitus CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 479 (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert.

Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 239 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 426 (Cuba).

—COUES, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1872, p. 63 (Cuba).

Tyrannus crinitus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Accidental to Cuba.

GENUS *Blagicus* CABAN.

Blagicus CABANIS, J. f. O. 1885, p. 480.

***Blagicus barbirostris* (SWAINS.).**

Tyrannula barbirosiris SWAINS. Phil. Mag. 1827, p. 367.

Myiobius tristis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 167 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.

Blagicus tristis CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 480.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 324 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 290.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 363 (1869).

Blagicus barbirostris, SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 85.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 53 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.:—Top of the head dark brown; pale brownish olive on the back; a faint tinge of rufous on the upper tail-coverts; throat gray; rest of underparts pale yellow; wings and tail dark brown; the secondaries and tail-feathers with pale edgings.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 5.75; wing, 2.75; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .75; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

***Blagicus caribæus* (D'ORB.).**

Muscipeta caribæa D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 92 (1840).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 316 (1852).

Blagicus caribæus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 240 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 426.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 363 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 53 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.:—Top of head brownish olive, the feathers showing a narrow streak of dark brown on the shafts, rest of upper plumage dull olive; throat gray, with a faint tinge of yellowish near the

breast; belly dull orange rufous, shading into olive on the sides and flanks; quills and tail dark brown; the secondaries with pale edges.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 6; wing, 2.75; tail, 2.25; tarsus, .60; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Blacicus brunneicapillus LAWR.

Blacicus brunneicapillus LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 161 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 59, 487 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of head dark brown; back dull brown, tinged with olive; throat grayish, tinged with rufous on the breast, and becoming pale rufous brown on the belly and under tail tail-coverts; wings and tail brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 5.25; wing, 2.50; tail, 2.45; tarsus, .60; bill, .48.

HABITAT. Dominica.

Blacicus blancoi GUNDL.

Blacicus blancoi GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 311; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 195 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 15 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of the head olive brown, becoming grayish olive on the back; throat dull white; breast and underparts pale rufous; under wing-coverts rufous; wings and tail pale brown; shafts of the tail-feathers reddish brown; upper mandible dark brown; lower mandible pale.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 5.50; wing, 3; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .50; bill, .53.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

GENUS *Tyrannus* CUVIER.

Tyrannus "CUVIER Leç. d'Anat. Comp. 1799-1800, tabl. ii."

***Tyrannus rostratus* SCL.**

Tyrannus rostratus SCL. Ibis, 1864, p. 87; *ib.* P. Z. S. 1871, p. 272.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 53 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 60, 191, 234, 240, 271, 358 (1878).—RIDGW. Smiths. Misc. Coll. XIX, p. 470 (1880).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 196 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Bill large and heavy; upper plumage slaty-gray, tinged with brownish on the back; a concealed patch of scarlet-orange on the head; ear-coverts dark; throat dull white, grayish on the breast and sides of the body; belly and under tail-coverts dull white, faintly tinged with yellow; under wing-coverts pale yellowish-white; quills and tail brown; secondaries edged with dull white.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 9; wing, 4.50; tail, 4; tarsus, .72; bill, 1.05; width of bill at base, .60.

HABITAT. Lesser Antilles.

Tyrannus magnirostris D'ORB.

? *Tyrannus matutinus* VIEILL. Enc. Méth. 1823, p. 850.

Tyrannus magnirostris D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 80 (1840).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 236 (1862).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 66 (1866).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 53 (1873).—RIDGW. Smiths. Misc. Coll. XIX, p. 464 (1880).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 99 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

Melittarchus magnirostris CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 447.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba I, p. 238 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 421.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Larger than *T. rostratus*. Head dark brown; ear-coverts and cheeks blackish brown; a concealed patch of bright orange on the crown; back slaty-brown; entire underparts white, showing a faint tinge of yellowish in some specimens; under wing-coverts pale yellow; quills and tail brown; some of the primaries and all of the secondaries edged with dull white; wing-coverts edged with dull white.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 5; tail, 4; tarsus, .85; bill, 1.25; width of bill at base, .65.

HABITAT. Cuba. Inagua?

Tyrannus melancholicus VIEILL.

Tyrannus melancholicus VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXV, p. 48, D'ORB. Voy. Ois. p. 311.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 235 (1862).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 53 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 315 (1874).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 271, 487 (1878).—RIDGW. Smiths. Misc. Coll. XIX, p. 473 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

Muscicapa despotes LICHT. Doubl. p. 55 (1823).

Muscicapa furcata SPIX, Av. Bras. II, p. 15 (1825).

Tyrannus crudelis SWAINS. Quart. Journ. Sc. XX, p. 275 (1826).

Tyrannus furcatus MAX. Beitr. III, p. 884 (1831).

Tyrannus albogularis BURM. Syst. Ueb. II, p. 465.

Laphytes melancholicus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. II, p. 76 (1859).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of head gray; a concealed patch of reddish orange; back dull grayish-olive; throat grayish white, shading into yellowish-olive on the breast, and having the entire rest of underparts bright yellow; under wing-coverts pale yellow; quills and tail brown, showing dirty white edgings on some of the coverts and secondaries.

Length (skin), 8; wing, 4.30; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .75; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Grenada.

Tyrannus dominicensis (GMEL.).

Tyrannus dominicensis BRISS. Orn. II, p. 394, pl. 38, fig. 2 (1760).—RICH. List 1837.—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 169 (1847).—BAIRD, Cat. N. Am. Bds. No. 125 (1869).—NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 146.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 375.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, pp. 584, 599.—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Ann. Bds. II, p. 319 (1874).—ALLEN, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. II, p. 300 (1881).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).—CORY. Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, p. 153 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 77 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

Lanius tyrannus var. *β. dominicensis* "GMEL. Syst. Nat. I. p. 202 (1788)."

Tyrannus griseus VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I. p. 76, pl. 46 (1807).—SWAINS. Quart. Journ. Sci. XX, p. 276 (1826).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 247 (1844).—BP. Consp. I, p. 192 (1850).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 236 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 287.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 169.—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 99 (1864).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 90 (1866).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 99 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).

Tyrannus matulinus "VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 850 (1823)."—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 83 (1840).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 247 (1844).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 232.

Muscicapa dominicensis AUD. Orn. Biog. II, p. 392, pl. 46 (1834); *ib.* Bds. Am. I, p. 201 (1840).

Tyrannus tiriri "TEMME. Tabl. Méth. p. 24 (1836)."

Tyrannulus dominicensis JARD. Contr. Orn. p. 67 (1850).

Melittarchus dominicensis CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 478; *ib.* Mus. Hein. II, p. 80 (1859).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Melittarchus griseus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 422; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 192 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above grayish-ash, darkest on the head; a dull black patch behind the eye; underparts whitish, ashy on the sides of the breast; wings brown, secondaries and coverts edged with dull white; under wing-coverts pale yellow; tail brown, feathers faintly tipped and edged with dull white; upper tail-coverts edged with pale rufous.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 8.50; wing, 4.40; tail, 4.10; tarsus, .75; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Bartholomew, and Sombrero.

Tyrannus tyrannus (LINN.).

Lanius tyrannus LINN. Syst. Nat. p. 94 (1758).

Lanius tyrannus var. *carolinensis* et *ludovicianus* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 302 (1788).

Tyrannus intrepidus? SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 232 (San Domingo).—BREWSTER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba); *ib.* BRYANT, XI, p. 90 (1867) (San Domingo).

Tyrannus pipiri GUNDEL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 423 (Cuba)?

Tyrannus carolinensis CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1855).

Accidental in Cuba. Porto Rico? San Domingo?

Tyrannus sulphurascens Herz. P. V. Württemberg is an undetermined species mentioned by Cabanis (J. f. O. 1857, p. 241). It was originally described as occurring in Cuba and Haiti. Gundlach, in writing of this species (J. f. O. 1871, p. 268), thinks there has been a mistake in the locality.

Mitvulus tyrannus is recorded from Grenada by Mr. Wells in his list of the birds of that island.*

FAMILY COTINGIDÆ.

GENUS Hadrostomus CAB.

Hadrostomus CABANIS, Mus. Hein. II, p. 85 (1859).

Hadrostomus niger (GMEL.).

Lanius niger GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 301 (1788).

Tityra leuconotus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, pl. 63 (1844).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 187 (1847).

* Wells, List Bds. Grenada, p. 4 (1886).

Pachyrhynchus atterrimus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 320.

Pachyrhynchus nigrescens CAB. Orn. Not. I, p. 241.—BP. Cons. I, p. 180 (1850).

Pachyrhynchus niger SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 72.

Platypharis nigra SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207.

Hadrostomus niger CAB. & HEINE, Mus. Hein. II, p. 85 (1859).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 239 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 290.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 56 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head black, shading into dark brown, with a blackish gloss on the back; throat, breast and belly smoke-color; a faint tinge of rufous on the flanks; wings and tail dark brown, almost black; tertials and some of the wing-coverts heavily marked with white, forming a partially concealed white patch at the junction of the wing and back.

Female.—Top of the head dark brown; a malar stripe of light brown; throat brownish white, rest of underparts dull white; crissum brownish olive; back and rump dark slate-color; wings and tail brown, pale rufous on the inner webs of the primaries; outer webs of secondaries, and some of the inner primaries, showing dull rufous brown.

Length (skin), 7.20; wing, 4; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .85; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

GENUS *Nyctibius* VIEILL.

Nyctibius VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 38 (1806).

Nyctibius jamaicensis (GMEL.).

Caprimulgus jamaicensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1029 (1788).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 38.

Nyctibius jamaicensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 41 (1847).—BP. Cons. I, p. 58 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 278 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 56 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 95 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage grayish, heavily marked, streaked, and blotched with brown and white; some of the feathers sparsely

tinged with pale rufous on the back, wing-coverts, and underparts; throat dull white, the shafts of the feathers brown, giving the throat the appearance of being streaked with narrow lines of brown; these lines are broader on the shafts of the feathers on the belly, many of the feathers being tipped with brown, and showing the pale rufous edging before mentioned; wings and tail brown, imperfectly banded with pale markings; upper surface of tail showing imperfect white bands; under surface of tail thickly mottled with dull white; under surface of wings brown, with white dots.

Length (skin), 16; wing, 12; tail, 8.50; culmen, 1.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Nyctibius pallidus GOSSE.

Nyctibius pallidus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 49 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 58 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O, 1862, p. 199.—MARCII, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 129 (?).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 56 (1869).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

“Length 11 inches, expanse 22, rictus $1\frac{3}{8}$, beak from feathers to tip $\frac{3}{8}$, flexure, 6, tail $3\frac{1}{4}$.

“The nostrils prominent, tubulated, and covered with a membrane; from the nostrils runs a deep groove or furrow towards the tip. The beak was bent like the end of an Owl’s, and when closed was longer than the under mandible; the latter was of a subulated form, shorter and bending in a contrary direction to the upper one: it was broader than the upper; its margins were inverted, and received the upper one exactly, when closed. There were no bristles on the angle of the mouth. The tibiæ (tarsi?) or shank-bones are shortened into a heel, so that the measure of what is usually called the leg, from the bend of the knee to the first joint of the middle toe, is only 2.8 of an inch. The length of that part which ought to be called the leg, (tibia?) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and the bone of the thigh 1 inch. Toes four, three before, one behind; covered with ash-coloured scales, very flat beneath, and all connected by narrow membrane. Claws brown, strong, gently curved, and compressed; middle claw thinned to an edge on the inner side, but not serrate. Tail of ten feathers, equal, broad, rounded, barred with blackish and grey, and these bars again marked with less black bars. Wing quills coloured chiefly like the tail, but deeper; secondaries edged with clay-colour; winglet and long coverts immediately beneath it, black, with a few whitish bars; greater coverts black, edged with clay-colour; the next row of coverts whitish, with black shafts; the next row black, making a large triangular black spot in the expanded wing. Eyes very large, irides bright yellow. Head, neck, and throat, white, with black shafts; above each eye some black and white streaked feathers in an erect position, forming two small

roundish rings. On the breast, clay-coloured feathers with black shafts and black spots. Sides, belly, and vent, white with black shafts. A line of black feathers down the middle of the back; rump ashy, with narrow black shafts. On shoulders a mixture of ash and clay-colour, with black shafts. Plumage very loose. Weight, 3 oz., 7 sc." (GOSSE, from Robinson's MSS., Bds. Jam. pp. 49, 50. 1847.)

HABITAT. Jamaica.

This is a very doubtful species, not generally recognized by authors. Probably the same as *N. jamaicensis*.

GENUS *Chordeiles* SWAINS.

Chordeiles SWAINSON, Fauna Bor. Amer. II, p. 496 (1831).

Chordeiles minor CAB.

Chordeiles minor CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 5.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 279 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 96 (1873).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 117; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 202 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 106 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 85 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

Chordeiles gundlachii LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VI, p. 165 (1856).

Chordeiles popetue BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 108 (1859).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 282 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 117.

Chordeiles gundlachi BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).

Chordeiles popetue var. *minor* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 400 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above dark brown, variegated with white and tawny; underparts tawny, banded with brown; throat tawny, becoming whitish on the breast; a white line from sides of throat to chin; first two primaries with a spot on the inner web, and the second and third with a band of white; edge of carpus white.

The female differs from the male by having the sides of the throat rufous instead of white.

Length, 8.25; wing, 7; tail, 4; tarsus, .50; bill, .20.

HABITAT. Antilles.

Chordeiles virginianus (BRISS.).

Caprimulgus virginianus BRISSON, Orn. p. 477 (1760).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, ii, 1028 (1788).

- Chordeiles virginianus* GOSSE. Bds. Jam. p. 33 (1847).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 51 (1850) (?).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 600 (?), —CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).
Chordeiles popetue var. *popetue* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II. p. 401 (1874) (Greater Antilles).

I have never seen a specimen of *C. virginianus* from the West Indies; several authors have recorded it, but it is possible that they may have mistaken *C. minor* for this species.*

GENUS *Antrostomus* GOULD.

Antrostomus "GOULD, Icones Avium, 1838."

Antrostomus rufus (BODD.).

- Caprimulgus rufus* "BODD. et GMEL. ex Pl. Enl. p. 735."
Antrostomus rufus CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. V, p. 183.—SCL. P. Z. S., 1866, p. 136.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 59 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 95 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).
Antrostomus rutilus BURM. Syst. Ueb. II, p. 385.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).

SP. CHAR.—Upper surface mottled and varied with brown and black; the terminal portions of the feathers on the head with broad patches of black in the centre of the feathers; underparts darkening on the breast, but becoming heavily tinged with rufous on the abdomen and crissum; primaries broadly blotched with light rufous, heaviest on the outer webs; a large blotch of white on the terminal portion of the inner web of the outer tail-feather, showing upon both webs of the second and third feathers; central tail-feathers dark brown, heavily mottled with rufous; feet black. In general appearance the bird is smaller and much darker than *A. carolinensis*.

Length, 10.50; wing, 7.50; tail, 5; tarsus, .60.

Recorded from Santa Lucia, W. I.

Antrostomus carolinensis (GMEL.).

- Caprimulgus carolinensis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1028 (1788).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 96 (1840).
Antrostomus carolinensis GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 283 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 120 (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 136 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 201 (1878) (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica. p. 109 (1881).—

* Dr. Gundlach writes me *C. virginianus* is not uncommon in Cuba in winter.

- CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 104 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).
Antrostomus carolinensis CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 84 (1885).

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

Antrostomus cubanensis LAWR.

- Caprimulgus vociferus* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 98 (1840).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 130 (1850).
Antrostomus vociferus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 6.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 96 (1873).
Antrostomus cubanensis LAWR. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y. 1862, p. 260.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 283 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 120.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 59 (1869).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).
Antrostomus macromystax var. *cubanensis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 409 (1874).

“*Adult male*:—Upper plumage dark ash, minutely mottled with dull rufous and grey, the feathers conspicuously marked with longitudinal stripes of black in their centres; a line extends from the bill over the eye and along the crown of greyish white, tinged with pale rufous and intermixed with black; the tertiaries ochraceous-white, beautifully variegated with black, and having near the end of each feather an irregular patch of velvety black; wing-coverts the same color as the back, some of them marked near their ends with ochraceous spots; primaries dark reddish-brown sprinkled with dull rufous and grey at their ends, and having bright rufous spots arranged regularly on their outer webs, there are spots also on their inner webs, more obscure in color and assuming a mottled form; secondaries dark brown, mottled with grey on the outer webs, and tinged with rufous on the inner; tail very full, of a fine deep brown, the two central tail-feathers closely banded with curving bars of mottled grey and pale rufous, the next feather on each side, with the bars dull rufous, and rather narrowly tipped with ochraceous-white, less in extent on the inner web, the three outer feathers are irregularly barred with dull rufous mottling for their basal half, their ends for about an inch creamy-white, with ochraceous edges; throat dark brown, minutely freckled with rufous, the neck immediately below this color crossed with a band of pale rufous; a line of pale rufous-white or ochraceous spots extend along below the under mandible, and down the side of the neck, a few spots of the same in a line below the eye; on the side of the neck enclosed by these spots and the band across the throat,

is a triangular blackish-brown patch, speckled with rufous; sides of the head brown, freckled with minute rufous spots; feathers of the breast and abdomen ochraceous white, more or less tinged with rufous, and having their centres dark brown, and their sides and ends barred and mottled with the same color; the exposed ends of the feathers being but little mottled give quite a light appearance to the under plumage; lower part of the abdomen and under tail-coverts dull pale rufous, the feathers of the latter with dark markings along their shafts; sides under the wings dull rufous narrowly barred with dark brown; under wing-coverts brown mottled with rufous; tarsi clothed in front with rufous brown feathers; the bill is light brown, black at the point, and having very strong bristles, some of which are nearly two inches in length, and furnished with lateral filaments; feet brown. Length about $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wing $7\frac{1}{2}$; tail $5\frac{3}{4}$; tarsus $\frac{1}{2}$." (LAWR. l. c. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Stenopsis* CASSIN.

Stenopsis CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1851, p. 179.

Stenopsis cayennensis (GMEL.).

Caprimulgus cayennensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1031 (1788).—CAB. in Schomb. Guiana, III, p. 710 (1848).

Caprimulgus cayanus LATH. Ind. Orn. II, p. 587 (1790).

Caprimulgus leopetes JARD. & SELBY, Ill. Orn. II, pl. 87.

Caprimulgus odontopteron LESS. Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 105.

Antrostomus cayennensis BP. Consp. I, 61 (1850).

Stenopsis cayennensis CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1851, p. 179.—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 91.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 280 (1862).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 59 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 96 (1873) (Martinique).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper surface a mixture of gray, rufous, dark brown, and white, the feathers mottled and edged with the different colors; the two central tail-feathers gray, curiously marked with dark brown, rest of the tail feathers white, edged with brown on the outer webs, and banded near the centre, the brown lacking on the outer web of the outer feather; under surface of tail-feathers white, showing a band of brown across the centre; throat and abdomen white; breast heavily mottled with rufous; wings dark brown, the coverts mottled with rufous and blotches of white; a heavy band of white crossing the middle of the primaries.

Female.—Entirely lacks the white markings on the wings and tail; the general plumage is dull brown, variously marked with

brown and rufous; the under surface being dull rufous, narrowly banded with brown; wings and tail brown, marked with rufous.

Length (skin), 8.75; wing, 5.50; tail, 4.50; tarsus, 60.

It is claimed that this species occurs in the Lesser Antilles. A specimen in my collection is labelled "Trinidad," and Messrs. Sclater and Salvin give it from Martinique.

GENUS *Siphonorhis* SCL.

Siphonorhis SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77.

Siphonorhis americanus (LINN.).

'*Caprimulgus jamaicensis* BRISS. Av. II, p. 480.'

Caprimulgus americanus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 346 (1766).

Chordeiles americanus BP. Consp. I, p. 63 (1850).

Siphonorhis americanus SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 282 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 60 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 97 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).

Siphonorhis americana CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 16 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage above rufous brown, mottled and streaked with gray, dull white, bright rufous, and dark brown; a patch of dull white on the throat; breast rufous, delicately dotted and lined with brown; feathers of the underparts broadly tipped with dull white; tail dull rufous, streaked and marked with brown, showing a sub-terminal band of brown, the feathers tipped with white; primaries dark brown, broadly dotted with rufous on the outer webs, showing various markings of rufous on the inner webs.

Length (skin), 9; wing, 5; tail, 4.75; tarsus, .90.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

FAMILY CYPSELIDÆ.

GENUS *Cypselus* ILLIG.

Cypselus ILLIGER, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. 229 (1811).

Cypselus phœnicobius (GOSSE).

Tachornis phœnicobia GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 58 (1847).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 5.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 287.—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).

- Cypselus iradii* LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 50 (1850).
Cypselus phœnicobia BP. Consp. I, p. 66 (1850).
Cypselus cayennensis SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 232.
Tachornis gradii BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).
Cypselus phœnicobius SCL. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 624.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 94 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 87 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).
Tachornis iradii GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 282 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 116.
Cypselus cayannensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).
Tachornis phœnicobius GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 64 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage dull greenish black; throat, rump, abdomen, and a narrow line in the centre of the belly white; bill and feet black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 3.75; wing, 3.70; tail, 1.75; tarsus, .20; bill, .15.

HABITAT. Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, and San Domingo.

GENUS *Cypseloides* STREUBEL.

Cypseloides STREUBEL, Isis, 1848, p. 360.

Cypseloides niger (GMEL.).

- Hirundo niger* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1025 (1788).
Cypselus niger GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 63 (1847).—GUNDL. & LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. VI, p. 268 (1858).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 207; *ib.* 1862, p. 194. —MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 287. —A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).
Cypselus nigra BP. Consp. I, p. 66 (1850).
Cypselus borealis KENN. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1857, p. 202.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 615.
Nephocætes niger BAIRD, CASS. & LAWR. Bds. N. Am. p. 142 (1858).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 68 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 115; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 200 (1878).
Cypseloides niger SCL. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 615.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 95 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 459, 487 (1878).—SCL. Ibis, 1880, p. 74.
Nephocætes niger GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 281 (1866).
Nephocætes niger COOPER, Orn. Cal. I, p. 349 (1870).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 429 (1874).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 88 (1885); *ib.* List Birds W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire plumage dark brown, showing slight greenish

reflections when held to the light; forehead slightly washed with white; a dark spot in front of the eye; bill and feet black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 6; wing, 6; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .40; bill, .20.

HABITAT. San Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Guadeloupe.

GENUS *Chætura* STEPH.

Chætura STEPHENS, Shaw's Gen. Zool. Birds, XIII, pt. ii, p. 76 (1825).

Chætura dominicana LAWR.

Chætura poliura LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 62 (1878).

Chætura dominicana LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 255 (1878); *ib.*

Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—SCL. Ibis, 1880, p. 75.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper surface dark brown, almost black, showing a faint olive tinge to the feathers when held in the light; under portions dark smoky brown, palest on the throat; wings and tail dark brown; rump lighter than the back; bill and feet black.

Length, 4; wing, 3.80; tail, 2.

HABITAT. Dominica.

GENUS *Hemiprocne* NITZSCH.

Hemiprocne NITZSCH, Pterylogr. p. 123 (1840).

Hemiprocne zonaris (SHAW).

Hirundo zonaris SHAW, in Mill.

Cim. Phys. pl. 55.

Hirundo albicollis VIEILL.

Nouv. Dict. XIV, p. 524.

Cypselus collaris TEMM. Pl.

Col. p. 195 (1820-39).—MAX.

Beitr. III, p. 344 (1831).—

BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat.

Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—

ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p.

206.—GUNDL, J. f. O. 1874,

p. 114.

Hemiprocne collaris NITZSCH,

Pterylogr. p. 123 (1840).

- Pallene collaris* BOIE, Isis, 1844, p. 168.
Acanthylis collaris GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 51 (1847).—GRAY, List Sp. Fiss. p. 15.—BP. Consp. I, p. 64 (1850).—BURM. Syst. Ueb. II, p. 364.
Hemiprocne torquata STREUBEL, Isis, 1848, p. 362.
Acanthylis albicollis SCL. P. Z. S. 1854, p. 10.
Hemiprocne zonaris SCL. & SALV. Ibis, 1860, p. 37.—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 84 (1860).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 95 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).
Chætura zonaris SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 282 (1862); *ib.* P. Z. S. 1865, p. 609.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.
Nephocætes collaris GUNDEL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 177 (?); *ib.* Contrib. Orn. Cuba, p. 83 (1876).
Chætura collaris MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 286.
Acanthyllis zonaris A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Very large. Entire plumage brownish-black, deepest on the back, and showing a tinge of bluish when held in the light, lightest on the throat and primaries; an unbroken collar of white passes around the neck.

The female seems to be similar, but some specimens show more white where the collar touches the breast.

Length (skin), 7.50; wing, 8; tail, 2.75.

HABITAT. Jamaica and Cuba. San Domingo?

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ.

GENUS *Glaucis* BOIE.

Glaucis BOIE, Isis, 1831, p. 545.

Glaucis hirsuta (GMEL.).

- Trochilus hirsutus* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 490 (1788).
Trochilus brasiliensis LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 308 (1790).
Trochilus ferrugineus WEID, Beitr. IV, p. 120, Sp. 21.
Trochilus mazepfa LESS. Troch. p. 18, pl. 3 (1831).
Trochilus superciliosus LESS. Colib. t. 6 (1831) ♀?
Glaucis hirsuta BOIE, Isis, 1831, p. 545.—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 15 (1853).
 —BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 249.—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 4 (1860).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. I, pl. 5 (1861).—SALV. & ELLIOT, Ibis, 1873, p. 276.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. I, p. 39.—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 6 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).
Trochilus dominicus LICHT. (*nec* Linn.) Doublt. p. 10, Sp. 110.
Polytmus hirsutus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 108 (1844).

- Glaucis maezappa* REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 15 (1853).—BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 249.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. I, pl. 6 (1861).
Glaucis melannra GOULD, P. Z. S. 1860, p. 364; *ib.* Mon. Troch. I, pl. 9 (1861).
Glaucis lanceolata GOULD, Mon. Troch. I, pl. 8 (1861).
Glaucis ænea LAWR. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1867, p. 232.
Glaucis hirsutus SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 78 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 271, 487 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Bill stout, long and curved; the upper mandible dark, the lower mandible light; top of head dull brown; back green, the feathers delicately edged with rufous; tail bronze green on the central feathers, the rest rufous, showing a sub-terminal bar of greenish brown, and all the feathers tipped with white; underparts dull rufous; the throat showing greenish feathers in places.

Female.—Similar to the male, but lacks the mottling on the throat, the entire surface being rufous.

Length (skin), 4.75; wing, 2; tail, 1.75; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Grenada.

GENUS *Lampornis* SWAINS.

Lampornis SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 358 (1827).

Lampornis dominicus (LINN.).

- Trochilus dominicus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 191 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 489 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 309 (1790).
Trochilus margaritaceus GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 490 (1788).
Trochilus aurulentus VIEILL. Ois. Dor. pl. XII (1802).—SHAW, Gen. Zool. VIII, p. 306 (1811).
Polytmus margaritaceus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 108 (1844).
Lampornis margaritaceus BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).
Eulampis aurulentis BP. Consp. I, p. 71 (1850); *ib.* Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 250.
Margarochrysis aurulenta REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).
Hypophania dominica REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).
Lampornis aurulenta SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.
Lampornis aurulentus CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 79 (1861).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. I, p. 152.—GUNDEL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 223 (1878).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.
Lampornis virginalis GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 80 (1861).
Trochilus (*Lampornis*) *aurulentus* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

Lampornis dominicus ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 349; *ib.* Mon Troch. p. 41 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 90 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire upper parts yellowish green; throat bright golden green; breast and belly purplish black; flanks green, showing a spot of white; under tail-coverts dark purple; wings purplish brown; outer tail-feathers violet-purple, bordered with steel blue; median feathers bronze green; bill and feet black.

Female.—Underparts dull gray, whitening on the throat; tail tipped with white; rest as in the male.

Immature specimens have the underparts dull brownish white, with a line of metallic green passing down the middle of the throat, continuing in a line of black down the middle of the breast and abdomen to the vent.

Length, 4.90; wing, 2.60; tail, 1.85; bill, .93.

HABITAT. Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas?

Lampornis viridis (VIEILL.).

Trochilus viridis AUD. & VIEILL. Ois. Dor. I, p. 34 (1802).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

Lampornis viridis BP. Consp. I, p. 71 (1850).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 78 (1861).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 81 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 222 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

Chalybura viridis REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 10 (1853).

Agyrtria viridis REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 7 (1855).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage bright green, showing a bluish tinge on the under surface when held in the light; tail steel blue; wings dark brown; bill black.

Female.—Upper surface bright golden green; head brownish; underparts dull ashy-white, tinged with green on the sides and flanks; central tail-feathers bronze green, rest of tail-feathers showing dark blue on their inner webs, and golden brown on the outer, all of the feathers narrowly tipped with white.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.50; tail, 1.75.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Lampornis mango (LINN.).

Trochilus mango LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 191 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 491 (1788).

Trochilus porphyurus SHAW, Nat. Misc. IX, p. 333.

Polytmus porphyurus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 108 (1844).

- Lampornis mango* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 88 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 74 (1861).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1853, p. 284.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 350.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 81 (1873).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 39 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).
- Floresia porphyryra* REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).
- Lampornis floresi* BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 250.
- Anthracothorax porphyryrus* REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 8 (1855).
- Lampornis porrhyrura* CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 19 (1860).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.
- Lampornis porphyryrus* GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 81 (1861).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. I, p. 163.
- Eudoxa porphyryra* HEINE, J. f. O. 1863, p. 179.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper parts olive green; a golden brownish tinge on the back, showing a gloss of purple on the nape; a broad band of metallic purple passes from the bill on each side of the neck; throat and upper breast greenish black; dull black on the belly; tail-feathers purple, edged with steel blue, two central feathers dull black.

The female of this species is described as having the chin green and the throat greenish purple.

Length, 4.85; wing, 2.70; tail, 1.90; bill, .88.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Eulampis* BOIE.

Eulampis BOIE, Isis, 1831, p. 547.

Eulampis jugularis (LINN.).

- Trochilus jugularis* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 190 (1766).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 305 (1790).
- Trochilus auratus* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 487 (1788).
- Trochilus violaceus* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 488 (1788).
- Trochilus venustissimus* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 490 (1788).
- Trochilus cyanomelas* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 498 (1788).
- Trochilus cyaneus* LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 309 (1790).
- Trochilus granatinus* LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 305 (1790).
- Trochilus bancrofti* LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 317 (1790).
- Souimanga prasinoptère* VIEILL. Ois. Dor. II, p. 65 (1802).
- "*Certhia prasinoptera* SPARR. Mus. Carls. t. 81" ?
- Trochilus (Eulampis) auratus* LESS. Syn. Genr. Troch. p. 7 (1831).
- Polytmus jugularis* GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 108 (1844).
- Topaza violacea* GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 110 (1844).
- Eulampis jugularis* BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p.

11 (1853).—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 17 (1860).—GOULD. Mon. Troch. II, pl. 82 (1861).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 169.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 272.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 352.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. II, p. 131.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 81 (1873).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 43 (1878).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 60, 192, 358, 458, 487 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 167 (1880).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 42.—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper surface velvet black; wings metallic green; upper and under tail-coverts bright metallic bluish green; entire throat including the chin beautiful purple, dull golden in some lights; tail bluish green; bill black.

Length, 4.50; wing, 3.05; tail, 1.65; bill .90.

HABITAT. Lesser Antilles.

Eulampis holosericeus (LINN.).

Trochilus holosericeus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 191 (1766).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 305 (1790).—LESS. Colib. p. 76 (1831).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 585.

Polytmus holosericeus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, 108 (1844).

Eulampis holosericeus BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 83 (1861).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 170.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 272: *ib.* 1874, p. 175.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 352.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 81 (1873).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. I, p. 134.—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 60, 192, 234, 272, 358, 458, 487 (1878).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 42 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 167 (1880).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 42.—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

Sericotes chlorolaemus REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).

Sericotes holosericeus REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).

Eulampis chlorolaemus BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 250.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 84 (1861).

Anthracothonax (Sericotes) holosericeus REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 9 (1855).

Anthracothonax chlorolaemus REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 9 (1855).

Lampornis holosericeus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 19 (1860).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 224 (1878).

L. mpornis chlorolaemus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 19 (1860).

Eulampis longirostris GOULD, Intr. Troch. octavo ed. p. 69 (1861).

Trochilus (Lampornis) holosericeus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper plumage dark green, with a slight golden tinge on the back; throat bright green, ending with a patch of blue

on the breast; belly greenish black; upper and under tail-coverts bright bluish-green; tail dark blue, showing slight purple reflections.

The sexes are described as similar.

Length, 4.30; wing, 3; tail, 1.50; bill, .85.

HABITAT. Lesser Antilles.

GENUS *Aithurus* CAB. & HEIN.

Aithurus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 50 (1860).

Aithurus polytmus (LINN.).

Trochilus polytmus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 189 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 486 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 302 (1790).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 97 (1847).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. IV, pl. 98 (1861).

Ornismya cephalatra LESS. Ois. Mouch. p. 78 (1829).

Trochilus maria HILL, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. III, p. 258 (1849).—GOSSE, Ill. Bds. Jam. pl. 22.

Polytmus cephalatra BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).

Polytmus cephalater BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 254.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.

Aithurus polytmus CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 50 (1860).—GOULD, Intr. Troch. octavo ed. p. 75 (1861).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 134 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 82 (1873).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 96 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

Aithurus fuliginosus MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 285.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 134 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head, with elongated feathers, velvety black; back dark green; throat and underparts bright green; wings brown, with a tinge of purple; tail black, the two long tail-feathers showing peculiar uneven edging of the webs; bill dull red.

Female.—Upper parts green, brownish on the head; underparts white, tinged with green on the sides and flanks; middle tail-feathers green, bluish near the tip, outer tail-feathers heavily tipped with white, wanting on the two middle feathers.

Length, 8.50; wing, 2.50; tail, 5.50; bill, .80.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Thalurania* GOULD.

Thalurania GOULD, P. Z. S. 1848, p. 13.

Thalurania bicolor (Gmel.).

Trochilus bicolor Gmel. Syst. Nat. I, p. 496 (1788).—VIEILL. Ois. Dor. p. 75 (1802).

Ornismya wagleri LESS. Hist. Ois. Mouch. p. 203 (1829).

Ilylocharis wagleri GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 114 (1844).

Thalurania wagleri BP. Consp. I, p. 77 (1850).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 7 (1853).—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 24 (1860).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. II, pl. 109 (1861).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 83 (1873).—SALV. & ELLIOT, Ibis, 1873, p. 360.—LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 46 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 61, 487 (1878).

Thalurania bicolor GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 130 (1869).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 102 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 17 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire head and throat deep blue, but very slightly metallic; back dark green; breast and abdomen metallic golden-green; tail-coverts greenish-blue; tail steel blue; wings brown; upper mandible black; under mandible flesh-color, tipped with black.

Female:—Upper surface green, showing slight bronze reflections; underparts dull white, marked with green on the flanks and sides; outer tail-feathers tipped with white; rest of tail-feathers green. broadly marked with blue on the terminal portion.

Length, 3.80; wing, 2.35; tail, 1.70; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Dominica.

GENUS *Trochilus* LINN.

Trochilus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 189 (1766).

***Trochilus colubris* LINN.**

Trochilus colubris LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 191 (1766).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 98 (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 291 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 141 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p. 159 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 221 (1878) (Porto Rico).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 105 (1878) (Bahamas).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Orthorhynchus colubris D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 126 (1840).

Mellisuga colubris BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

Recorded from Bahamas, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

GENUS *Mellisuga* BRISS.

Mellisuga BRISSON, Orn. III, p. 695 (1760).

Mellisuga minima (LINN.).

- Trochilus minimus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 193 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 500 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 320 (1790).
Trochilus minutulus VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 73 (1807).
Trochilus vieilloti SHAW, Gen. Zool. VIII, p. 347 (1812).
Ornismya minima LESS. Ois. Mouch. pl. 79 (1829).
Hylocharis nigra GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 114 (1844).
Mellisuga humilis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 127 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 285.
Trochilus catherinæ SALLÉ, Rev. Zool. 1849, p. 498.
Hylocharis niger BP. Consp. I, p. 81 (1850).
Mellisuga minima BP. Consp. I, p. 81 (1850).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 6 (1853).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. III, p. 133.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 285.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. IV, p. 82 (1877).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 103 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 108 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 92 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).
Mellisuga humila ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.
Trochilus (Mellisuga) minimus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above bright green; flanks green; throat dull white, spotted with brown, heaviest on the lower part; underparts white; under tail-coverts tipped with green; tail black; bill and feet black.

Female:—Resembles the male, but lacks the spots on the throat; lateral tail-feathers tipped with white.

Length, 2.70; wing, 1.50; tail, .60; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Jamaica, Haiti, and San Domingo.

GENUS Calypte GOULD.

Calypte GOULD, Intr. Troch. octavo ed. p. 87 (1861).

Calypte helenæ (GUNDL.)

- Orthorhynchus helenæ* GUNDL. in LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 70 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).
Orthorhynchus boothi CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 99.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1859, p. 347.
Calypte helenæ GOULD, Mon. Troch. III, pl. 136 (1861).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 145 (1869).—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 354.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 144.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. IV, p. 77 (1877).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 108 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Head, throat, and elongated feathers of the neck metallic red, almost pink in some lights; upper parts greenish-blue, becoming steel-blue on the tail; breast grayish-white; belly and flanks greenish; wings purplish-brown.

Female.—Head dull brown; back green, shading into blue on the lower part; underparts grayish-white; tail bluish-green, outer feathers tipped with white.

Length (skin), 2.50; wing, 1.25; tail, .80; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Doricha* REICH.

Doricha REICH. Aufz. der Colib. p. 12 (1853).

Doricha evelynæ (BOURC.).

Calothorax evelynæ GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 110 (1844).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 13 (1853).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. III, pl. 156 (1861).

Trochilus evelynæ BOURC. P. Z. S. 1847, p. 44.

Callothorax evillina BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 257.

Lucifer evelinæ REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 10 (1855).

Trochilus bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 106 (1859).

Doricha evelynæ GOULD, Intr. Troch. octavo ed. p. 95 (1861).—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 353.—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. IV, p. 38 (1877).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 125 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 103 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above green, showing slight golden reflections on the back, with the tips of the feathers, in some specimens, bluish; head darker; throat beautiful purple-violet, below which is a band of white; underparts green, mixed with rufous, shading into white on the flanks; crissum pale rufous white; wings brownish purple; tail appearing black, very dark purple in some lights; outer feathers with faint terminal spot of rufous, second with inner web, and third with inner and basal half of outer web cinnamon; bill and feet black.

Female.—Purple gorget wanting and replaced by dull white, with a slight tinge of rufous; upper parts paler than in the male; sides cinnamon, becoming brightest under the wings; central feathers of the tail bright green, the rest cinnamon; an oblique purplish band on the tips of the fourth feathers.

Length, 3.40; wing, 1.70; tail, 1.40; tarsus, .15; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

Doricha lyrura GOULD.

Doricha lyrura GOULD, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 4th ser. IV, pp. 111, 112 (1869).—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 354.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium

Neotr. p. 85 (1873).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. IV, p. 41 (1877).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 126 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 110 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General appearance the same as *D. evelynæ*, but differs from it by showing the beautiful purple-violet on the forehead as well as on the throat, and also having a much longer tail, formed somewhat in the shape of a lyre, from which this bird has derived its name. The throat of *D. lyrura* shows bright blue in some lights on the lower part, while that of *D. evelynæ* is almost entirely purple-violet, showing the bluish tinge very slightly if at all.

Female:—Upper parts brownish-green; throat and upper breast dull white; rest of underparts pale rufous brown; central tail-feathers green, rest of tail-feathers pale rufous, showing a black band in the centre.

Length, 3.64; wing, 1.60; tail, 1.58; tarsus, .13; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Inagua and Long Island.

GENUS *Bellona* MULS. & VERR.

Bellona MULS. & VERR. Class. Troch. p. 75 (1865).

Bellona cristata (LINN.).

Trochilus cristatus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 192 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 498 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 317 (1790).—SCHOMB. Hist. Barb. p. 681.

Trochilus puniceus GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 497 (1788).

Trochilus pileatus LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 318 (1790).

Oruismya cristata LESS. Troch. p. 20 (1831).

Mellisuga cristata GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 113 (1844).

Orthorhynchus cristatus BP. Consp. I, p. 83 (1850).—REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 61 (1860).—GOULD, Mon. Troch. IV, pl. 205 (1861).—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 355.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 175.—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 272, 487 (1878).

Orthorhynchus ornatus GOULD, Mon. Troch. IV, pl. 206 (1861).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 272.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 355.—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 42.

Trochilus exilis SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 584.

Bellona cristata MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. III, p. 193 (1876).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 178 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Orthorhynchus exilis ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 167 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Forehead and crown bright golden-green, feathers lengthened, forming a crest, the green gradually fading and becoming dark blue on the crest; upper plumage green; throat dull

smoke brown; underparts dull black, showing a faint purplish tinge; bill and feet black.

Female.—Upper parts bronze-green; underparts grayish-brown; central tail-feathers bronze-green, rest of tail-feathers brownish, tipped with ash on the outer feathers.

Length, 2.90; wing, 2; tail, 1.35; bill, .40.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Martinique, and St. Bartholomew.

Bellona exilis (GMEL.).

Trochilus exilis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 484 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 310 (1790).

Trochilus cristatellus LATH. Ind. Orn. Supp. p. 39 (1790).

Mellisuga exilis GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 113 (1844).

Orthorhynchus chlorolophus BP. Consp. I, p. 83 (1850).

Orthorhynchus exilis REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 11 (1853).—BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 256.—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 141.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. IV, pl. 207 (1861).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 170.—ELLIOT, Ibis, 1872, p. 355.—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 234, 458, 487 (1878).—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486.

Trochilus (Orthorhynchus) exilis SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

Bellona exilis MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. III, p. 196 (1876).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 179 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead and crest bright golden-green, becoming darker green at the tip; upper parts dark green, tinged with bronze on the upper tail-coverts; throat smoke-brown, becoming dull purplish-black on the belly; tinged with green on the sides and flanks; central tail-feathers dull green, rest of tail-feathers dark purple.

Female.—Upper plumage dark green; underparts smoke-gray, tinged with green on the sides; wing-coverts bronzy-green; wings purplish-brown; two central tail-feathers dull green; outer tail-feathers tipped with gray.

Length, 3.40; wing, 2.05; tail, 1.45; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Dominica, St. Croix, Montserrat, Nevis, and Martinique.

GENUS *Sporadinus* BP.

Sporadinus BONAPARTE, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 255.

Sporadinus elegans (VIEILL.).

Trochilus elegans VIEILL. Ois. Dor. I, p. 32 (1802).

Ornismya swainsonii LESS. Ois. Mouch. pp. 17, 197 (1829).

- Hylocharis elegans* GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 114 (1844).
Lampornis elegans BP. Consp. I, p. 72 (1850).
Riccordia elegans REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 8 (1853).
Sporadinus elegans BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 255.—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. V, pl. 347 (1861).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 94 (1873).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 241 (1878).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, p. 153 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 93 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).
Chlorestes elegans REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 4 (1855).
Sporadicus elegans CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 25 (1860).
Trochilus (Sporadinus) elegans BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper parts bronze-green; throat bright metallic green; a portion of the breast black; wings brownish-purple; tail dark brown, with a bronze lustre on the upper surface; bill flesh color, tip black.

Female.—Above bronze-green; top of head grayish; underparts brownish-gray; central tail-feathers bronze-green; rest of tail-feathers gray, with subterminal black bar; some of the feathers glossed with green.

Length, 4; wing, 2.20; tail, 1.70; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Sporadinus riccordi (GERV.).

- Trochilus riccordi* GERV. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1835, pls. 41, 42.—BP. Consp. I, p. 81 (1850).
Ornismya parzudaki LESS. Rev. Zool. 1838, p. 315.
Orthorhynchus riccordi D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 128 (1840).
Hylocharis riccordi GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 114 (1844).
Riccordia raimondi REICH. Aufz. Colib. p. 8 (1853).
Sporadinus riccordi BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 255.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. V, pl. 348 (1861).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. II, p. 74 (1875).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 241 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).
Chlorestes raimondi REICH. Troch. Enum. p. 4 (1855).
Chlorestes riccordi GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 99.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 291 (1856); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 142.
Sporadicus riccordi CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. III, p. 25 (1860).
Sporadinus ricordi SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 94 (1873).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 111 (1880).
Sporadinus bracei LAW. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 50 (1877).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 113 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire plumage bronzy green, becoming metallic on the throat; wings purplish brown; four central tail-feathers bronze, the remainder purplish black, showing bronze on the outer webs; under tail-coverts white; upper mandible dark brown; lower mandible pale, becoming dark at the tip; tail forked.

Female.—Resembles the male, except having the crown brownish; throat and centre of abdomen pale buff; under tail-coverts grayish-white.

Length, 3.60; wing, 1.80; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .15; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Cuba and Bahamas.

Sporadinus maugæi (VIEILL.).

Trochilus maugæus VIEILL. Dict. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 568 (1817).

Oruismya magæi LESS. Ois. Mouch. p. 194 (1829).

Thaumatias ourissia BR. Consp. I, p. 79 (1850).

Sporadinus maugæi BR. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 255.—GOULD, Mon. Troch. V, pl. 349 (1861).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 94 (1873).—MULS. Hist. Nat. Ois. Mouch. II, p. 77 (1875).—ELLIOT, Mon. Troch. p. 242 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Trochilus maugæi SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.

Chlorestes gertrudis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 315.

Chlorolampis gertrudis CAB. J. f. O. 1875, p. 223.

Sporadinus (*Marsyas*) *maugæi* MULS. Cat. Ois. Mouch. p. 13 (1875).

Chlorolampis maugæus GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 225 (1878).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire plumage bright green, the feathers showing a golden tinge when held in the light; throat dark blue, golden-green in some lights; tail dark blue; wings dark brown.

Female.—Underparts dull white; the central feathers of the tail green, the rest grayish-green, with a band of blue near the tip; outer feathers tipped with grayish-white.

Length (skin), 3.35; wing, 2; tail, 1.25; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

FAMILY TROGONIDÆ.

GENUS *Priotelus* GRAY.

Priotelus GRAY, List. Gen. Bds. 1840.

Priotelus temnurus (TEMN.).

Trogon temnurus TEMM Pl. Col. No. 326 (1820-39).—VIGORS, Zool. Journ. 1827, p. 443.—GOULD, Mon. Trog. pt. II (1835).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 165 (1840).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 319 (1857).

Priotelus temnurus BP. Consp. I, p. 150 (1850).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 106.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860). GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 83. (1869)

—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 298 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 165.

Prionoteles temnurus SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).

Prionoteles temnurus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of the head dark blue, purplish on the crown; back bright green, showing a tinge of bluish in some lights; rump showing distinctly bluish, green in some lights; throat white, shading into gray on the breast; belly and under tail-coverts bright red: tail-feathers square at the tips, the two central feathers green on the inner webs, bluish on the outer; rest of tail, except the three outer feathers, blue; outer tail-feather having the terminal half dull white, grayish on the outer web; basal half of the inner web of outer tail-feather dark blue; the second and third feathers nearly the same, but having the white on the outer web more restricted; on the third feather the white appears only in two or three spots, but the terminal portion of the feather for an inch or more is entirely dull grayish white; primaries dark brown, the feathers heavily barred with white on the outer web; some of the coverts also banded with white; lower mandible reddish; upper mandible dark brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 10; wing, 5; tail, 5; tarsus, .50; bill, .62.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Temnotrogon* BONAP.

Temnotrogon "BONAPARTE, Consp. Volucr. Zygodact. No. 8, p. 14, 1854."

Temnotrogon roseigaster (VIEILL.).

Couroucou à ventre rouge, de Saint Dominique, BUFF. Hist. Nat. Ois. VI, p. 287 (1779).

"*Le Couroucou à calceçon rouge, ou Le Couroucou Damoiseaux*, LE VAILL.
- Nat. Cour. pl. 13, p. 18."

Trogon roseigaster VIEILL. Ency. Méth. III, p. 1358 (1820).—GOULD,
Mon. Trog. pl. 20 (1838).—BP. Consp. I, p. 149 (1850).—SALLÉ, P.
Z. S. 1857, p. 235.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95
(1866).

Trogon rhodogaster TEMM. Pl. Col. III (1820-39).

Temnotrogon roseigaster BP. Consp. Volucr. Zygodact. No. 8, p. 14
(1854).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 83 (1869).—CORY, Bds. Haiti
& San Domingo, p. 95 (1885).—List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885)

Temnotrogon rhodogaster SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103
(1873).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head, back, and upper tail-coverts lustrous golden green; breast and throat gray, showing a tinge of green when held in the light; belly and under tail-coverts bright red; primaries and secondaries dark slaty brown, the outer webs barred with white; wing-coverts green, narrowly barred with white; under surface of tail dark blue, the three outer feathers having the outer webs and tips white, but showing a spot of black on the outer web near the tip; the inner webs of the two central tail-feathers dull greenish, extending nearly to the tip where it is replaced by the blue of the outer web; bill yellow; feet brownish.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 11; wing, 5.40; tail, 6.40; tarsus, .65; bill, .65.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

FAMILY CUCULLIDÆ.

GENUS *Crotophaga* LINN.

Crotophaga LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 154 (1766).

Crotophaga ani LINN.

Crotophaga ani LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 154 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 282 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 99 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 153.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).—SUNDEV, Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 600.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDG. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 488 (1874).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 159; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 233 (1878).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 193, 273, 487 (1878).

—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 41.—CORY, Bds Bahama I. p. 118 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 100 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).

Crotophaga minor LESS. Tr. Orn. p. 130 (1831).

Crotophaga laevirostris? BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 105 (1859).

Crotophaga rugirostris GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 296 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper mandible much curved; culmen rising above the head, flattened to a sharp edge; nostrils situated in the middle of the lower half of the upper mandible; general color black, showing bluish reflections; the feathers of the head, neck, breast, and upper part of the back with metallic bronze borders; iris brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 12.25; wing, 6.20; tail, 7.50; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 1.10.

HABITAT. West Indies.

GENUS *Saurothera* VIEILL.

Saurothera VIEILLOT, "Analyse, p. 36, 1816."

Saurothera vetula (LINN.).

Cuculus vetula LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 169 (1766).

Saurothera jamaicensis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 354.

Saurothera vetula GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 273 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 96 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, 202.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 323 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 283.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 208 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Coccygus vetula SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, I, p. 39 (1864).

SP. CHAR.—Top of head, including the eye, dark olive brown; lighter brown on the nape; rest of back and wings light gray; throat white; breast and belly tinged with pale rufous; under surface of wings chestnut rufous; primaries chestnut rufous, tipped with pale olive; tail feathers, except central ones, bluish black, tipped with white.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 14.50; wing, 5; tail, 7.50; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Saurothera dominicensis LAFR.

Saurothera dominicensis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 355.—SALLE, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).—

GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 208 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 98 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.

Coccygus dominicensis SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, I, p. 40 (1864).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Head, back, breast, and two central tail-feathers slate color, darkest on the head, where it sometimes shows a faint brownish tinge, and lightest, being almost ashy on the breast; wing-coverts and tertiaries slaty gray, showing pale greenish reflections when held in the light; primaries and some of the secondaries bright rufous brown, the first two edged with dull greenish, and all tipped with the same color; outer tail-feathers bluish, tipped with white, becoming dull olive at the base; two central tail-feathers tipped with black; throat and abdomen pale rufous; a bare space encircling the eye bright red; bill and legs slaty.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 15.50; wing, 5.50; tail, 9; tarsus, 1.40; bill, 1.60.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Saurothera vieilloti BP.

Saurothera vetula VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXII, p. 348.—LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 357.

Saurothera vieilloti BP. Consp. I, p. 97 (1850).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 324 (1862). SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 599.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 208 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 230 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

Saurothera vieilloti var. *rufescens* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 256 (1866).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper surface pale olive brown; throat dull white, shading into gray on the breast; belly and under tail-coverts chestnut brown; tail olive, tipped with black, and narrowly edged on the tip with white; primaries having the outer webs pale olive, and and heavily marked with rufous on the terminal portions of the inner webs; secondaries showing distinctly olive green.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 16; wing, 5; tail, 8.50; tarsus, 1.05; bill, 1.40.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Saurothera merlini D'ORB.

Saurothera merlini D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 152 (1840).—BP. Consp. I, p. 97 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104.—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 319 (1857).—BREWER,

Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 296 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 158.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 208 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 107 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).
Coccyzus merlini SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, I, p. 40 (1864).

SP. CHAR.—Very large. The head and back brown, with a tinge of olive, brightest on the head and rump; throat dull ashy white, shading distinctly ashy on the breast; rest of underparts pale chestnut brown; under surface of wings rufous; pale chestnut on the under coverts; primaries dark chestnut rufous, tipped with olive, showing slight metallic reflections; wing-coverts pale olive; two central tail-feathers dull olive, showing a brownish tinge on basal portions; rest of tail-feathers dull olive, showing a brownish tinge slightly on the inner webs, and having a subterminal band of black, tipped with white.

Length, 21; wing, 7.25; tail, 12; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 2.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Saurothera bahamensis BRYANT.

Saurothera vetula BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 106 (1859).
Saurothera bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. IX, p. 280 (1864).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 116 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 18 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above pale olive, showing slight greenish reflections; throat and breast dull grayish white; belly and crissum tawny; primaries mostly rufous; tail-feathers, except the two central ones, tipped with pale brownish white; legs slaty blue; soles of the feet yellow; eyelids vermillion red; upper mandible brownish, shading into slate color at the base; iris brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 18; wings, 6.25; tail, 9.50; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 1.80.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

GENUS *Coccyzus* VIEILL.

Coccyzus VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 28, 1816.

Coccyzus americanus (LINN.).

Cuculus americanus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 170 (1766).
Coccyzus carolinensis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 150 (1840).
Coccyzus americanus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 279 (1847).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 146 (St. Croix).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.

- VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 295 (1866).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 166 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 156 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. VII, p. 233 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 117 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).
- Coccyzus dominicus* MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 154 (Jamaica).
- Coccyzus bairdi* SCL. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 120 (Jamaica).
- Coccyzus americanus* CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

This species occurs in the Bahama Islands, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. It has also been recorded from St. Croix.

Coccyzus minor (Gmel.).

- Cuculus minor* Gmel. Syst. Nat. I, p. 411 (1788).
- Cuculus seniculus* LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 219 (1790).
- Coccyzus seniculus* Vieill. Ency. Méth. p. 1346.—Gosse, Bds. Jam. p. 281 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 111 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 150.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. IV, p. 78 (1861).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 121.—PELZ. Orn. Bras. p. 273 (1871).
- Coccyzus helviventris* CAB. in Schomb. Guian. III, p. 714 (1848).
- Coccyzus minor* BAIRD, Bds. N. Am. p. 78 (1858).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 295 (1866).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).—B. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 482 (1874).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880); *ib.* CORY, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 101 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).
- Coccyzus nesiotus* CAB. & HEIN. Mus. Hein. IV, p. 78 (1861).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 121.
- Coccyzus dominicus* SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 323 (1862).
- Coccyzus seniculus* SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas. I, p. 38 (1864).
- Coccyzus seniculus* SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 599.
- Coccyzus minor* LÉOT. Ois. Trin. p. 353.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 255 (1866).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 166.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 157; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 231 (1878).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 62, 193, 234, 487 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 117 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above grayish olive, tinged with ash on the head; underparts yellowish brown, darkest on the thighs, and becoming pale on the throat; a streak of dark brown behind the eye, passing

under it; quills and under wing-coverts yellowish brown; outer tail-feathers black, tipped with white, and showing slight bronze reflections; the others lighter, except the central ones, tipped with white; under mandibles yellow, except at the tip.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 11.50; wing, 5.20; tail, 6.50; tarsus, 1.08; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Bahamas and Antilles.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus (WILS.).

Cuculus erythrophthalmus WILSON, Am. Orn. IV, p. 16 (1811).

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 73 (1850).—BREWER, Pr.

Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert.

Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 295 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 157 (Cuba).

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104 (Cuba).—CORY,

List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS *Hyetornis* SCL.

Hyetornis SCLATER, Cat. Am. Bds. p. 321 (1862).

Hyetornis pluvialis (GMEL.).

Cuculus pluvialis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 411 (1788).

Piaya cinnamomeiventris LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 321.—DES MURS.

Icon. Orn. pl. 65.

Piaya pluvialis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 277 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 111

(1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.

—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 283.

Hyetornis pluvialis SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 321 (1862).—SCL. & SALV.

Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 108 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Ja-

maica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Hyetormantis pluvialis CAB. J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.

Coccygus pluvialis SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas. I, p. 39 (1864).

Hyetornis pluvianus GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 212 (1870).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head smoky brown; rest of the upper surface olive; throat dull white showing a tinge of chestnut; rest of underparts dark chestnut brown; under wing-coverts rufous chestnut; primaries dull olive brown, with a slight metallic tinge of green on the inner webs of the primaries and distinctly perceptible on the secondaries; tail dull black, showing a slight purplish tinge; all of the tail-feathers tipped with white.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 18; wing, 7; tail 10; tarsus, 1.60; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Bucco cayennensis Sallé (P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234), from San Domingo, it is impossible to identify, as Sallé gives no description, and the genus does not occur in the West Indies.

FAMILY ALCEDINIDÆ.

GENUS *Ceryle* BOIE.

Ceryle BOIE, Isis, 1828, p. 316.

Ceryle stictipennis LAWR.

Ceryle torquata LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 459, 487 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Ceryle stictipennis LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 623 (1885).

"*Male*.—The upper plumage is ashy-blue, with a broad, pure white band across the hind neck, connecting with the white of the throat; lores black; a spot of white anterior to the eye, and another of the same color below it; the upper tail-coverts are colored like the back, and are barred on both webs with white; the two middle tail feathers are also colored like the back; the shafts are black, bordered narrowly on each side with deep black; they are conspicuously marked with triangular-shaped white spots on the middle of each web, these are nine in number on each side; the other tail feathers are black, with their outer edges colored like the back, and having pure white spots rounded in form on each web, those on the inner webs are much the largest; all the tail feathers are tipped with white; the quills are black, largely white on their inner webs and marked on the primaries with quadrate white spots on the outer ones, rather far apart; the secondaries have also small white spots on their outer webs, and on the inner webs large round spots, the outer webs are margined with ashy-blue; the tertiaries are largely ashy-blue on their outer webs, spotted and barred with white. the inner webs are brownish-black and marked with large spots of white; the wing-coverts are like the back in color. the larger ones are sparsely marked with small white spots; the scapulars are narrowly barred with white; the under wing-coverts are white, largely intermixed with cinnamon color; the throat is white; the lower part of the neck, the breast, and the abdomen are of a very dark cinnamon color; the lower part of the abdomen, the flanks, crissum and under tail-coverts are white, closely spotted and barred with rather dull ashy-blue; the tarsi and toes are dark brown; the bill is black, with the basal half of the under mandible yellow.

"Length, fresh, 17 inches; wing, $7\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $5\frac{1}{2}$; bill, 3.

"*Habitat*.—Guadeloupe, West Indies. Type in my collection.

"*Female*.—The color above is similar to that of the male, but it has the entire back and wings marked sparsely with small white spots; in the markings on the head, wings, and tail they are much alike; it has the white throat and band on the hind neck as in the male; across the lower part of the throat and upper part of the breast there is a broad band of ashy-blue, minutely freckled with white; this band is bordered narrowly below with white; the entire under plumage besides, and the under wing-coverts are deep cinnamon.

"Length (skin), 17½ inches; wing, 8; tail, 5¼; bill, 3.

"The type of the female is in the National Museum, Washington, to which it was sent from Guadeloupe by Mr. L. Guesde." (LAWR., l. c., orig. descr.)

It has always been supposed that *Ceryle torquata* did not differ from the Guadeloupe species, but Mr. Lawrence considers the West Indian bird as new and has described it as above. The greatest difference seems to be the white spotting of the wings and back, and the rufous marking of the under wing-coverts. Were it not for the isolated position where it occurs it would represent a variety of *C. torquata*, but as we have no record of its occurrence elsewhere in the West Indies, and as it is claimed to be resident in Guadeloupe, intergradation seems hardly probable, still the Lesser Antilles are not, as yet, so well known as to justify us in saying *C. torquata* does not occur elsewhere in the West Indies.

Ceryle alcyon (LINN.).

Alcedo alcyon LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 180 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 130 (1840).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 255 (1866) (Porto Rico).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 585 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 600 (Porto Rico).
Ceryle alcyon GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 81 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233 (San Domingo).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 67 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 108 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, *ib.* p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 77 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 292 (1866).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 62 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 193 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 292 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 359 (Martinique); *ib.* p. 459 (Guadeloupe).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 213 (1878) (Porto Rico).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765 (Montserrat).—ALLEN, Bull.

Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 115 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 153 (1881) (Haiti).—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486 (Montserrat).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 103 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).
Alcedo (Ceryle) alcyon BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866) (San Domingo).

Common throughout the West Indies.

FAMILY TODIDÆ.

GENUS *Todus* LINN.

Todus BRISSON, Orn. IV, p. 528 (1760).—LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 198 (1766).

Todus viridis LINN.

Todus viridis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 178 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 72 (1847).—DENNEY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 38.—BP. Consp. I, p. 182 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 199.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 263 (1862).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 349.—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper surface bright grass-green; throat bright red, the feathers showing delicate tippings of white when held in the light; a narrow stripe of white on each side of the throat, becoming grayish as it reaches the breast; breast dull white, strongly tinged with green; belly very pale yellow; a patch of pink on the sides of the body; primaries dark brown, narrowly edged with green; the inner primaries and secondaries having nearly the entire outer web green; under surface of tail brownish; upper surface of tail green.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 4.60; wing, 1.80; tail, 1.40; tarsus, .45; bill, .62.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Todus angustirostris LAFR.

Todus angustirostris LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1851, p. 478.—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1866).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 352.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 107 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above bright green; throat dark crimson; the feathers slightly touched with white; underparts white; flanks pinkish; under wing- and tail-coverts pale yellow; a line of white extending from the base of the mandible, separating the colors of the head and throat, becoming grayish as it reaches the sides of the neck; entire upper mandible and terminal half of lower mandible dark brown; legs black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 4; wing, 1.90; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .45; bill, .60; width of bill at middle, .12.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

Todus subulatus GOULD.

Le Todier de St. Dominique, "BUFF. Pl. Enl. p. 585, figs. 1, 2 (1783)."

Todus viridis "VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXIV, p. 184, pl. 29, fig. 4 (1819)."

Todus subulatus GOULD (Fig. sine descr.).—GRAY & MITCH. Gen. Bds. I, p. 63 pl. 22 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 182 (1850).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 79 (1869).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 351.—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San

Domingo, p. 105 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Todus dominicensis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 331.—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1866).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above bright green; throat crimson red, the feathers faintly tipped with white; underparts dull yellowish, the feathers edged with pale red on the basal portions, the color only slightly showing on the surface, and giving the chest and belly the appearance of being pale yellowish, faintly streaked with red; flanks pale pinkish red; wings dark brown, edged with green; tail green; crissum and under tail-coverts pale yellow; a line of dull white extending from the base of the mandible, separating the green of the head from the red of the throat; upper mandible dark brown; the tip of lower mandible dull brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 4.35; wing, 2.05; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .60; bill, .70; width of bill at middle, .20.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Todus pulcherrimus SHARPE.

Todus pulcherrimus SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 353, pl. xiii, f. 3.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

“Above bluish-green, rather tinged with olive on the lower back, the wing-coverts showing a very strongly pronounced blue shade; quills blackish, bordered narrowly with light green, shading off into bluish towards the tips of the secondaries; tail dull greenish, with narrow margins of bluish green; forehead lighter and rather more olive-green than the back, and tinged with orange near the base of the beak; lores tinged with orange; sides of face yellowish green; sides of neck dull rufous; chin white; throat bright carmine, with silvery white margins to most of the feathers; rest of under surface with a light crimson blush, varied on the breast with white oval spots to the feathers, producing an ocellated appearance, the crimson colour brightest on the flanks, shading off into ochraceous buff on the sides of the vent; on each side of the upper breast a patch of greenish; under wing-coverts ochraceous buff, the outermost smaller coverts washed with pale carmine; upper mandible blackish, lower one yellowish; feet black.

“Total length, 3.5 inches; culmen, 0.85; wing, 1.9; tail, 1.4; tarsus, 0.65.

“HAB. Jamaica?

“This new species comes nearest to *T. subulatus* of S. Domingo, having, like that species, the white ocellations on the breast; but it differs from that bird and all other members of the genus by its brilliant coloration below, and by its being bluish green above.

“The type is in the British Museum.” (SHARPE, l. c., orig. descr.)

Todus hypochondriacus BRYANT.

Todus viridis DESM. H. N. Tang. pl. 67.—VIEILL. Gal. Ois. I, pl. 124 (1825).

Todus mexicanus LESS. Ann. Soc. Nat. XI, p. 167.—LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 333.—BP. Consp. I, p. 182 (1850).—BAIRD, Ibis, 1867, p. 260.

Todus hypochondriacus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 250 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 598.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 354.—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 219 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper plumage bright green; throat red, the feathers showing faint edgings of white when held in the light; a narrow stripe of white down the sides of the throat; cheeks green; breast grayish, becoming white on the belly; sides of the body and under tail-coverts yellow; a faint bluish tinge is perceptible on the carpus; under surface of tail dull brown; upper surface green.

Length, 4.75; wing, 1.75; tail, 1.10; tarsus, .50; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

General appearance of *T. viridis*, but lacking the broad pink patch on the sides of the body. Some specimens show a slight pinkish tinge.

Todus multicolor GOULD.

Todus multicolor GOULD, Icon. Av. pl. 2 (1837).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 132 (1840).—BP. Consp. I, p. 182 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 101.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 288; *ib.* 1874, p. 146.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 103 (1873).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1874, p. 352.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Todus portoricensis LESS. Ann. Soc. Nat. XI, p. 167 (1838).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 63 (1844).—LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1847, p. 332.—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 131 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper plumage grass-green; a tinge of yellow in front of the eye; cheeks pale blue; throat red, showing the faint whitish tippings when held in the light; breast dull white, becoming gray on the belly; sides of the body pale pink; under tail-coverts yellowish green; under surface of tail pale brown, showing a slight bluish reflection; upper surface of tail green.

Length, 3.80; wing, 1.50; tail, 1.25; tarsus, .50; bill, .55.

HABITAT. Cuba.

FAMILY PICIDÆ.

GENUS *Picumnus* TEMM.

Picumnus TEMMINCK, Nouv. Rec. de Pl. Col. d'Ois. IV, 1820-39.

Picumnus micromegas SUNDEV.

Chloronerpes passerinus SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.

Picus (*Chloronerpes*) *passerinus* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).

Phanicomanes iora SHARPE, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 427, is a synonym of an Eastern species. It was supposed to have been sent from Jamaica with a collection of birds from that island.

Picumnus micromegas SUNDEV. Consp. Avi. Picin. p. 95 (1866).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 167.

Picumnus lawrencei CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 129 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 109 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Tail soft, composed of ten feathers; general plumage above olive green; forehead showing a tinge of black; top of the head bright yellow, cut by a band of red, again becoming yellow at the base; underparts yellowish, palest on the throat, mottled and streaked with brown feathers; on the sides of the neck marked with dull white, nearly joining above, forming an imperfect collar; wing-coverts and outer webs of primaries and secondaries olive green; inner webs brown, becoming pale on the edges; bill, legs, and feet dark slate color; iris reddish brown.

The adult female differs from the male in wanting the red band on the head.

Length, 5.10; wing, 2.75; tail, 1.85; tarsus, .70; bill, .62.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

GENUS *Campephilus* GRAY.

Campephilus GRAY, List Gen. Bds. p. 54 (1840).

Campephilus principalis bairdi.

Campephilus principalis Cab. J. f. O. 1856, p. 102.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Campephilus bairdii CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 322.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 293 (1866);—*ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 148.

Campephilus principalis var. *bairdi* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 496 (1874).

Campephilus principalis bairdi CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

“Much resembling *C. principalis*, but smaller and with the black anterior feathers of the crest larger than those succeeding, which are scarlet. White longitudinal line on the neck reaching quite to the base of the bill. In *C. principalis* the scarlet plumes of the crest are the longer, and the line on the neck does not extend to the base of the bill, both of which characters are very accurately shown in Audubon's plates B. of Am. pl. 66, and oct. ed. IV, pl. 256. Colors of all other parts in the present bird are the same as those of *C. principalis*.

“Total length about 18½ inches, wing, 9¼, tail, 6¾ inches.” (CASSIN, l. c., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Cuba.

I have now before me eighteen examples of *C. principalis* and two of *C. bairdi*, and have examined three other specimens of the latter bird. In none of the Cuban birds does the white cheek stripe quite reach the bill and in most of them it lacks a quarter of an inch or more. Some examples of *C. principalis* show the white stripe *nearly* as long as the Cuban form. The length of this stripe is quite variable in the series from Florida. The "black anterior feathers of the crest" do not appear to be a constant character, as two examples of *C. principalis* from Florida show it as much as any Cuban specimens which I have seen.

In Dr. Gundlach's private museum at Ingenio Fermina, Cuba, I had the pleasure of seeing a most curious *C. bairdi*, which might well be called an ornithological monstrosity. The bird was perfect in every respect with the exception of the upper mandible, which had grown to the enormous length of nearly twelve inches, curving downward and passing the body on the left side, as shown in the accompanying figure.

GENUS *Dryobates* BOIE.

Dryobates BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 977.

Dryobates villosus maynardi.

Picus villosus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 106 (1859).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 120 (1880).

Picus insularis MAYN. The Nat. in Florida, I, No. 4 (1885); not of Gould, 1862.

Picus villosus insularis CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 19 (1885).

Dryobates villosus maynardi RIDGW. Man. N. A. Bds. p. 282 (1887).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above black, with a white band down the middle of the back, finely lined with black; all the quills, middle and larger wing-coverts with numerous spots of white; crown black; a patch over the eye, and a stripe from the mandible to the nape white; a black stripe from the eye, passing through the cheeks, over the nape, and joining the black of the back; a scarlet crescent around the base of the skull, joining the white superciliary stripe; underparts ashy, with the sides mottled and striped with black; two outer tail-feathers white, edged and tipped with pale brown; third black, with a patch of pale brown upon the outer web, the others black.

Female.—The scarlet crescent wanting, replaced by white.

Length, 7.25; wing, 4.20; tail, 3; tarsus, .70; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Northern Bahama Islands.

This form differs from *P. villosus* in the greater extent of white in front of the eye, the black streaks on the sides of the breast, and black shaft-lines on the white feathers of the back.

GENUS *Sphyrapicus* BAIRD.

Sphyrapicus BAIRD, Bds. N. A. p. 101 (1858).

Sphyrapicus varius (LINN.).

Picus varius LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 176 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 141 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 270 (1847).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 102 (Cuba).—NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 308 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 106 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 396 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202 (Jamaica).—MARSH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284 (Jamaica).

Sphyrapicus varius GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 294 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 150 (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 121 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Picus (*Sphyrapicus*) *varius* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 65 (1867) (Bahamas).

Recorded from the Bahama Islands, Jamaica, Cuba, and St. Croix.

GENUS *Xiphidiopicus* BONAP.

Xiphidiopicus BONAPARTE, "Consp. Vol. Zygodact. p. 11 (1854)."

Xiphidiopicus percussus (TEMME.).

- Picus percussus* TEMME. Pl. Col. pp. 390, 424 (1820-39).—VIGORS, Zool. Journ. III, p. 444 (1827).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 143 (1840).—THIENE. J. f. O. 1857, p. 153.
Dendrobates percussus GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, p. 437 (1844-49).
Chloropicus percussus MALH. Mém. Acad. Metz, 1848-49, p. 352.
Picus ruffellii WAGL. Syst. Av. sp. 29 (1827).
Chloronerpes percussus BP. Consp. I, p. 118 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 102.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 294 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 151.
Xiphidiopicus percussus BP. Consp. Vol. Zygodact. p. 11 (1854).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 339 (1862).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 199 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 100 (1873).—Cory, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Forehead dull white, extending in a superciliary stripe down the sides of the head to the neck; top of the head bright red; a narrow stripe of smoky black passing from the eye down the sides of the neck; a narrow stripe of black on the centre of the throat from the chin, succeeded on the lower throat and upper breast by a broad patch of red; sides of throat dull white; back and upper surface of wings yellowish green; middle portion of breast pale yellow; feathers on the sides of the body barred with smoky black and white, showing a tinge of yellow; primaries dark brown, blotched with dull white on the edges of the webs; inner primaries and secondaries heavily edged with pale green on the outer web; two central tail-feathers dull black, showing a silvery tinge when held in the light; under surface of the tail showing feathers with narrow alternate bands of gray and pale brown.

The female differs from the male in having the top of the head black, the feathers showing narrow shaft lines of white; the red restricted to the base of the skull.

Length, 9; wing, 5; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .80; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Melanerpes* SWAINS.

Melanerpes SWAINSON, F. B. A. II, 1821.

Melanerpes portoricensis (DAUD.).

- Picus portoricensis* DAUD. Ann. du Mus. II, p. 383, pl. 51 (1803).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 256 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 599.
- Picus rubidicollis* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 63, pl. 117 (1807).—TEMM. Nat. Syst. p. 210 (1807).
- Melanerpes rubidicollis* GRAY, Gen Bds. II, p. 444 (1844-49).—BP. Consp. I, p. 115 (1850).
- Melanerpes portoricensis* A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 377.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—SCL. Cat. Am. Birds, p. 341 (1862).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 170.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 100 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 227 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1865).
- Melampicus portoricensis* MALH. Mon. Pic. II, p. 205 (1862).
- Asyndesmus portoricensis* GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 201 (1870).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.:—Entire upper surface black with greenish reflections; forehead dull white, reaching and nearly encircling the eye; throat, breast, and underparts dull crimson red, mixed with brownish on the sides of the body; a spot of white near the carpus; rump white; wings and tail brownish black.

Length, 7.50; wing, 5; tail, 3; tarsus, .90; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Porto Rico and St. Thomas.

Melanerpes l'herminieri (LESS.).

- Picus hermanieri* LESS. Traité Orn. p. 228 (1831).
- Melampicus hermanieri* MALH. Mém. Acad. Metz, 1848-49, p. 365.
- Linnaëpicus herminieri* MALH. N. Class. Pic. p. 53 (1850).—BP. Consp. Vol. Zygodact. sp. 255 (1854).
- Melanerpes hermanieri* BP. Consp. I, p. 515 (1850).—REICH. Handb. p. 381 (1853).
- Linnaëpicus hermanieri* GRAY, Cat. Gen. Bds. p. 93 (1855).
- Melanerpes l'herminieri* SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 100 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 459 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.:—General plumage black, showing a steel blue gloss on the back when held in the light; feathers on the breast tinged with dull red; a faint reddish tinge is perceptible on the forehead.

Female.:—Similar to the male, perhaps smaller, and lacks the tinge of red on the forehead, although the reddish tinge on the forehead of the male is possibly not constant.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 5.50; tail, 4; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe.

GENUS *Centurus* SWAINS.*Centurus* SWAINSON, Class. Birds, II, p. 310, 1837.*Centurus striatus* (MÜLL.).*Picus dominicensis, striatus*, "BRISS. Orn. IV, p. 65, pl. 4, fig. 2 (1760) (♂ ad)."*Picus dominicensis* "BRISS. t. c. pl. 3, fig. 2 (♀ ad)."*Le Pic rayé de St. Dominique* "BRISS. Orn. IV, p. 65, pl. 4, fig. 1 (1760) (♂ ad)."*Picus striatus* MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 427 (1788).—CUV. Rég. An. I, p. 451 (1829).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).*Centurus striatus* GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, p. 442 (1844-49).—BP. Consp. I, p. 119 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 100 (1873).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club. VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 111 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.*Zebraficus striatus* MALH. Mon. Pic. II, p. 231 (1862).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Underparts yellowish green, showing a tinge of brownish olive on the breast, and gray on the throat; forehead and sides of the head gray; a patch of bright crimson red extending from the forehead to the nape, covering nearly the entire top of the head; rump crimson red; back alternately banded with black and yellowish green; upper surface of wings having the appearance of the back, except that they are alternately banded with black and yellow; upper surface of tail dark brown; bill and feet dark slate color.

Female:—Top of head black; the nape showing bright crimson red, which encroaches slightly upon the back of the head; rest as in the male.

Length, 9; wing, 4.60; tail, 3.60; tarsus, .90; bill, 1.20.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Centurus radiolatus (WAGL.).*Picus varius medius jamaicensis* RAY, Syn. Av. p. 181, No. 11.*Picus jamaicensis* EDW. Gleanings, Pl. 244 (♂ ad.).*Pic varié Femelle de la Jamaïque* BUFF. Pl. Enl. p. 597 (♂ ad.).*Picus carolinus*, part. LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 175 (1766).*Picus radiolatus* WAGL. Syst. Av. No. 59 (1827); *ib.* Isis, 1829, p. 572.*Centurus radiolatus* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 271 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 118 (1850).—REICH. Handb. p. 409 (1854).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 343 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p.

100 (1873).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 111 (1881).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Zebrapicus radiolatus MALH. Mon. Pic. II. p. 237 (1862).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead and throat dull white; crown bright red; breast smoke gray, becoming yellowish-olive on the underparts; a faint reddish tinge near the vent, sometimes lacking; back black, the feathers delicately barred with dull white; rump black, barred with white; tail black, the inner webs of the two central feathers delicately barred with white; wings black, showing numerous dottings of white on the secondaries and the basal portions of the outer webs of some of the primaries.

Female.—Forehead white; top of the head smoky-brown; a band of red at the base of the skull; otherwise similar to the male.

Length, 10.50; wing, 5; tail, 3.50; tarsus, .90; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Centurus superciliaris (TEMN.).

Picus superciliaris TEMM. Pl. Col. IV, p. 433 (1820-39).—Cuv. Rég. An. p. 451 (1829).—WAGL. Isis, 1829, p. 515.—LESS. Traité d'Orn. p. 227 (1831).—THIENE. J. f. O. 1857, p. 153.

Colaptes superciliaris VIG. Zool. Journ. III, p. 445 (1827).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 146 (1840).

Colaptes superciliosus GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, p. 446 (1844-49).

Centurus superciliaris BP. Consp. I, p. 118 (1850).—REICH. Handb. p. 408 (1854).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 103; *ib.* 1874, p. 152.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 342 (1862).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 101 (1873).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Zebrapicus superciliaris MALH. Mém. Acad. Metz, 1848-49, p. 361.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead white, showing a faint tinge of orange red at base of the upper mandible; crown deep red, the color extending to the nape; a patch of black over and back of the eye; rest of head and throat dull grayish white; breast yellowish olive, becoming distinctly yellowish on the belly; a patch of deep red on the middle of the belly; back and wings heavily banded with black and white, showing a faint yellowish tinge on the back; primaries dark brown, narrowly tipped with white on the fifth and sixth; the two central tail-feathers heavily banded with black and white; the outer tail-feathers banded with black and white near the tip; rest of tail-feathers faintly tipped with white; bill black; feet black.

Female.—Similar to the male, but having top of the head white

succeeded by a band of dull black, which is in turn replaced by red on the base of the skull, extending to the nape.

Length, 11.50; wing, 5.80; tail, 4; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Colaptes* SWAINS.

Colaptes SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 353, Dec. 1827.

Colaptes chrysocaulosus GUNDL.

Colaptes chrysocaulosus GUNDL. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 273 (1858).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1851, p. 210.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba. I, p. 294 (1856); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 153.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 101 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).

Colaptes auratus CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 103.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Colaptes auratus var. *chrysocaulosus* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. II, p. 575 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head gray; a nuchal patch of red; a malar stripe of black; sides of the head and throat pale chocolate; a patch of black on the breast; underparts dull yellowish white, heavily spotted with black; upper surface pale chocolate brown, banded with black; upper surface of primaries brown, having the shafts bright yellow; under surface of wings pale yellow; tail dark brown, some of the feathers showing narrow bands on the edges; under surface of tail yellow, feathers tipped with black; bill black and feet dark brown.

The female resembles the male, but differs from it in lacking the black malar stripe, having the throat and sides of the head entirely pale chocolate brown.

Length, 10.50; wing, 5.40; tail, 4.50; tarsus, .80; bill, 1.20.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Colaptes gundlachi CORY.

Colaptes gundlachi CORY, Auk, III, pp. 498, 502 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—Resembles *Colaptes chrysocaulosus*, but is smaller; the yellow of the quills and tail much brighter; under surface of outer tail feathers distinctly banded; feathers of the rump, white, heavily blotched with black; shafts of the quills and tail very bright yellow; first primary much longer than in the Cuban species.

Length, 8.90; wing, 5.20; tail, 4; tarsus, .85; bill, 1.10.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

GENUS *Nesocleus* SCL. & SALV.

Nesocleus SCLATER & SALVIN. App. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 155 (1873).

Nesocoleus fernandinæ (VIG.).

- Colaptes fernandinæ* VIG. Zool. Journ. 1827, p. 445.—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 148 (1840).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 104.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 295 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 155.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 202 (1870).
- Picus fernandinæ* WAGL. Isis, 1829, p. 517.
- Colaptes fernandina* DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39.
- Geopicus fernandinæ* MALH. Mém. Acad. Metz, 1848-49, p. 359; *ib.* Mon. Pic. II, p. 273 (1862).
- Colaptes fernandiæ* REICH. Handb. Orn. p. 415, No. 975 (1854).
- Nesocoleus fernandinæ* SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 101 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR. Male:—Top of the head pale yellowish brown, each feather having a central stripe of dark brown, giving the head a delicate striped appearance; a space around the eye, extending beyond the ear-coverts, pale rufous brown; a stripe of black passes from the under mandible down the sides of the throat; chin and throat black, the feathers edged with yellowish white; rest of plumage having the feathers banded with yellow and dark brown, brightest on the underparts; under wing-coverts pale yellow, somewhat marked with brownish; wings and tail dark brown, thickly banded with yellow; under surface of wings and tail showing the shafts of the feathers clear pale yellow, the shafts being brown on the upper surface.

Female:—Similar to the male, but having the head and cheeks browner, and lacking the black stripe on the side of the throat.

Length (skin), 12; wing, 6.25; tail, 5; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.60.

HABITAT. Cuba.

FAMILY PSITTACIDÆ.

GENUS *Ara* BRISS.

Ara BRISSON, Orn. 1760.

Ara tricolor (BECHST.).

Psittacus tricolor BECHST. Kurze Ueb. p. 64, pl. 1 (1811).

Macrocerus tricolor VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. p. 262.—LESS. Traité d'Orn. p. 186 (1831).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 105.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 297 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 163.

Sittace tricolor WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 669 (1832).—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. I, p. 409 (1867).

Ara tricolor D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 161 (1840).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 5 (1844-49).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 260 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 111 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Macrocerus makavouanna STEPH. Gen. Zool. XIV, p. 112.

Macrocerus (Aracanga) tricolor LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 132 (1850).—BP Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 149.

Arara tricolor BP. Naum. 1856.—SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psitt. p. 4 (1864).

Primolinus tricolor GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 145 (1870).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead red, becoming yellowish red on the top of the head, and shading into bright yellow on the nape; feathers of the upper back cinnamon red, edged with greenish; lesser wing-coverts brown, with reddish edgings; entire underparts scarlet red, showing a tinge of orange on the cheeks and throat, some of the feathers showing yellow on the belly; primaries and secondaries showing bright blue on the upper surface; under surface of primaries pale brownish red; upper surface of tail-feathers showing the feathers cinnamon red, shading into bright blue on the tips, some feathers showing more

blue than cinnamon, while in others the cinnamon predominates; under surface of tail-feathers cinnamon red, showing bright orange when held in the light; crissum pale blue; bare skin around the eye probably dull white; bill dark brown. pale at the tip; legs and feet brownish; iris pale yellow.

The sexes are probably similar.

Length (skin), including tail, about 18; wing, 11; tail, 10; tarsus, .85; bill, curve, 2, straight line from base to tip, 1.75.

HABITAT. Cuba. Jamaica.

It is not impossible that *Ara militaris* may have occurred in Cuba and Jamaica, but it is improbable. The bird recorded as such was perhaps *A. tricolor* wrongly identified; Gosse remarks, however, that every description he received of the bird agreed with that of *A. militaris*, "the Great Green Macaw of Mexico." Dr. Gundlach writes me he believes *A. tricolor* is still to be found in the swamps of Cuba, and that years ago he killed a number of birds of this species in the swamps of southern Cuba. He has several fine specimens in his collection.

GENUS *Conurus* KÜHL.

Conurus KÜHL, Consp. Psitt. 4, 1830.

Conurus euops (WAGL.).

Sittace euops WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 638 (1832).

Psittacus euops HALM. Orn. Atl. Pap. p. 95 (1836).

Conurus guianensis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 162 (1840).—LEMB Aves Cuba, p. 132 (1850).

Conurus euops GRAY, Gen. Bds.

II, No. 26 (1844-49).—FINSCH,

Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. I, p.

474 (1867).—SCL. & SALV.

Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 112

(1873).—CORY, List Bds.

W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Evopsitta evops BP. Rev. Mag.

Zool. 1854, p. 151.

Psittacara euops SOUANCE, Rev.

Mag. Zool. 1856, p. 69.

Conurus guyanensis CAB. J. f O.

1856, p. 106.—BREWER, Pr.

Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p.

307 (1860).

Conurus evops GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 297 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 164; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VIII, p. 229 (1878).

Evopsitta guyanensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, 146 (1870).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage green, dark above, light beneath; the head dotted here and there with small touches of bright red; this marking does not seem at all constant; a broad patch of vermillion red on the under wing-coverts, extending upon the carpus; shafts of wing and tail-feathers brownish black; bare skin around the eye bluish white.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length (skin). 9.75; wing, 5.50; tail, 5.50; tarsus, .50.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Conurus xantholæmus SCL.

Conurus xantholæmus SCL. Ann. Nat. Hist. 3d ser. IV, p. 225; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 348 (1862).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 374.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 171.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 148 (1870).—CAB. J. f. O. 1879, p. 222.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Conurus xanthogenius SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 112 (1873).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead, sides of the head and chin bright orange; rest of upper surface bright green; underparts yellowish green, marked with orange on the belly and abdomen; primaries blue, showing green on the outer webs, and having the shafts and tips brown; upper surface of tail green; under surface of tail yellow; bill dark.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin). 9.50; wing, 6; tail, 5; tarsus, .35; bill, .90.

HABITAT. St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Conurus nanus (VIG.).

Psittacara nana VIG. Zool. Journ. V, p. 273 (1830).—LEAR, Parr. pl. 12. —WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 640 (1832).

Conurus nanus GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 32 (1844-49).—SOUANCE, Icon. Perr. pl. 12. fig. 1.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 349 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284. —FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. I. p. 520 (1867).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 148 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 112 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Conurus flaviventer GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 263 (1847).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire upper plumage bright green; underparts showing a brownish tinge on the throat and breast; dull olive on the belly; upper surface of tail bright green shading into blue at the tip; under surface of tail yellow; outer webs of primaries green, inner webs blue, becoming brown at the edge; bill pale.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 5.25; tail, 5; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Conurus chloropterus (SOUANCE).

Psittacara chloroptera SOUANCE, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1856, p. 59.

Conurus chloropterus SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. I, p. 465 (1867).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 113 (1855); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Psitticus (Conurus) chloropterus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage yellowish green, darkest on the tail and wings; under surface of wings and tail greenish yellow; under wing-coverts bright scarlet, showing upon the edge of the wing; bill pale; feet dark brown; some specimens occasionally show feathers tipped with red upon the back and wings, but generally so slightly as to be hardly noticeable. Immature birds often show yellow on the primaries.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 12; wing, 7; tail, 6; tarsus, .50.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

Conurus gundlachi CABAN.

♂ *Conurus evops* GUNDL. J. f. O. 1878, p. 184.

Conurus gundlachi CAB. Orn. Centralb. VI, p. 1 (1881); *ib.* J. f. O. 1882, p. 119.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1881, p. 401.

SP. CHAR.—“This species is distinguished from *Conurus evops* in having the wings nearly 3 ctm. longer, and by the extension of the red coloring of the lower wing-coverts, also on the under row of large wing-coverts, which in *evops* are yellowish olive as in most of the species of *Conurus*.” (CABANIS, l. c., orig. descr., translated.)

HABITAT. Mona, near Porto Rico.

I have never seen this species, and the descriptions of it are somewhat meagre. Dr. Gundlach says that he was told the birds came from San Domingo to the Island of Mona, but adds that this is only a supposition.

GENUS *Chrysotis* SWAINS.

Chrysotis "SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. 1837."

Chrysotis sallæi SCL.

"*Psittacus leucocephalus*? Gmel. Syst. Nat. I, p. 338 (1788)."

Chrysotis sallæi SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 224; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 353 (1862).

—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 115 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Amazona sallæi SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psitt. p. 58 (1864).

Psittacus (Chrysotis) sallæi BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).

Chrysotis ventralis GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).

Chrysotis sallæi CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, p. 154 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage green; forehead white, extending in front of the eye; top of head blue, narrowly tipped with black; a patch of black on the cheeks; abdomen and basal half of tail-feathers crimson, wanting upon the outer web of the outer tail-feather; thighs pale blue in very adult birds, in most specimens green, the blue being scarcely perceptible; primaries and secondaries dark blue on the outer webs; inner webs dark brown; a small patch of red on the throat, which does not appear to be constant.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 10.50; wing, 8; tail, 4.50; tarsus, .60.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Chrysotis vittata (BODD.).

Psittacus vittatus BODD. Tabl. Pl. d' Aub. p. 49 (1783).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 24 (1844-49).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 599.

Psittacus dominicensis Gmel. Syst. Nat. I, p. 343 (1788).—VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 1375.—WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 597 (1832).

Psittacus leucocephalus KUHL, Consp. p. 80 (1821).

Chrysotis dominicensis BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 151.

Chrysotis vittata SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 224.—GRAY, List Psitt. p. 83 (1859).—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 515 (1867).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 165 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Amazona vittata SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psitt. p. 58 (1864).

Chrysotis vittatus TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 171.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 312; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 228 (1878).

Chrysotis ——— BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 256 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—A narrow band of red on the forehead; upper plumage green; the feathers of the head and neck edged with dark brown, heaviest on the neck; underparts green, lighter than the back; yellowish green on the belly; the feathers on the breast edged with dull brown; primaries having the outer webs bright blue, lacking on the first.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10.50; wing, 7; tail, 4; tarsus, .60; bill, 1.35.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Chrysotis collaria (LINN.).

Psittacus collaris LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 149 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 347 (1788).

Psittacus gutturalis MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 78 (1776).

Psittacus leucocephalus, var. β . LATH. Ind. Orn. p. 118 (1790).—WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 600 (1832).

Psittacus leucocephalus GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 25 (1844-49).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 269 (1847).

Pionus vinaceicollis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 241.

Psittacus vinaceicollis GRAY, Gen. Bds. III, App. p. 20 (1849).

Chrysotis leucocephala BP. Naum. 1856, ———.

Chrysotis vinaceicollis SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 225.

Chrysotis collaria SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 353 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 517 (1868).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

"*Chrysotis amazonicus*, juv. BL. Cat. Bds. p. 11."

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of head blue, the feathers indistinctly showing black edges, fading into green on the nape; a narrow line of white on the forehead; the rest of upper surface bright green; throat dull red, some of the feathers narrowly edged with green; cheeks greenish blue; rest of underparts green; tail green, most of the feathers having the basal half of the inner webs dull green, faintly showing on the outer webs, the red entirely wanting on the central feathers.

Length (skin), 11.50; wing 7; tail, 4.50.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Chrysotis leucocephala (LINN.).

Psittacus leucocephalus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 100 (1758).—ALDROV. Orn. I, p. 670.—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 338 (1788).—WAGL. Mon. Psitt.

p. 599 (1832).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 297 (1866).

Psittacus martinicanus BRISS. Orn. IV, p. 242 (1760).

Chrysotis leucocephalus SWAINS. Class. Bds. II, p. 301 (1837).—Br. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854.—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 105.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 520 (1868).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 161.

Amazona leucocephala SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psitt. p. 59 (1864).

Psittacus (Chrysotis) collaria (var. *bahamensis*) BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI. p. — (1866).

Chrysotis leucocephala SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Chrysotis collaria CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 123 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage green, many feathers narrowly tipped with dark brown; forehead and the top of the head to the eyes white; throat bright red, sometimes touched with green; some of the feathers on the belly brownish red; outer webs of primaries blue, inner webs brown; tail green, showing blue on outer webs of outer feathers, and red on the basal half of inner webs of all except the central ones, which sometimes show a trace near the shaft; bill yellowish white; iris brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 13; wing, 8; tail, 4.50; tarsus, .75; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Cuba and Bahamas.

Birds from the Island of Inagua, Bahamas, vary somewhat from Cuban examples. The Cuban bird shows deep crimson on the belly; the tail is light green, having the basal half of the inner web of the outer feathers deep red, rest of web pale yellowish green, the red marking becoming less and less on succeeding feathers until obsolete or nearly so on the two central ones; red coloring slight or absent on under wing-coverts. The Bahama bird differs from the above by showing very little red on the belly, sometimes nearly absent; more red on the crissum and under wing-coverts; tail bluish green, the red marking shown only on the two outer feathers. It is possible that the differences in question are not constant, but judging from the material examined I am of the opinion that the two forms are at least separable sub-specifically. If this should prove to be the case Dr. Bryant's name *bahamensis* would be used for the Bahama bird.

Chrysotis agilis (LINN.).

Psittacus cayenensis BRISS. Orn. IV, p. 237 (1760).

Psittacus agilis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 143 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 266 (1847).

Psittacus minor VIEILL. NOUV. Dict. XXV, p. 314.

Psittacus signatus SHAW, Gen. Zool. VIII, p. 510.—KUIHL, Consp. p. 71 (1821).

Psittacus astivus KUIHL, Consp. p. 75 (1821).

Psittacus virescens BECHST. Kurze Ueb. p. 99.

Chrysotis signatus SWAINS. Class. Bds. II, p. 301 (1837).

Chrysotis agilis GRAY, List Psitt. p. 82 (1859).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 354 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 531 (1868).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1835).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head dark green, becoming somewhat lighter on the back; underparts light green; most of the feathers of the head, throat, and back delicately edged with black; a patch of black on the ear-coverts; primaries blue on the outer webs, edged with green on the basal portion, the blue color but slightly showing on the first four primaries; terminal portion of quills dark brown; tail green. One specimen before me has one of the wing-coverts bright red on one side, lacking in the other specimens.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 6.50; tail, 4; tarsus, .40; bill, 1.20.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Chrysotis augusta (VIG.).

Psittacus havanensis KUIHL, Consp. p. 79 (1821).—WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 740 (1832).

Psittacus augustus VIG. P. Z. S. 1836, p. 80.—GRAY & MITCH. Gen. Bds. pl. 104 (1844-49).

Chrysotis augustus GRAY & MITCH. Gen. Bds. No. 16 (1844-49).

Ænochrus augustus BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 151.

Amazona augustus SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, p. 50 (1864).

Chrysotis augusta SCL. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 437.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 557 (1868).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 62, 487 (1878).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 627.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1835).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head tinged with purplish, shading into green on the nape; cheeks and throat reddish purple, the feathers edged with bluish; the feathers of the sides of the neck and nape tipped with dull purple, forming a sort of collar; back and wings green; feathers on the rump slightly tipped with bluish; breast and underparts dull purple, the feathers pale at the tips, and showing delicate bluish edging when held in the light; flanks green; a patch of red on the outer webs of two of the secondaries, faintly showing on the

last primary, dull towards the terminal portion, becoming bright scarlet on the basal half; a patch of red on the edge of the carpus; quills brown; tail purplish-brown; under surface of tail green.

Length, 17; wing, 11; tail, 7; tarsus, .75; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. Dominica.

Chrysotis guildingi (VIG.).

Psittacus guildingi VIG. P. Z. S. 1836, p. 80.—GRAY, Gen. Bds. No. 28 (1844-49).

Chrysotis guildingi BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 151.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 559 (1868).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 193, 487 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 42.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 627.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Amazona guildingi SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, p. 49 (1864).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head and cheeks yellowish white, shading into yellowish orange on the throat, and into bluish feathers with black edgings on the sides of the neck and nape; back pale yellowish brown, feathers edged with dull black; underparts pale reddish brown, feathers shading into green at the ends, and tipped with black on the belly; under surface of tail dull orange, pale yellow at the tip, feathers banded across the middle by a broad stripe of green: upper surface of tail-feathers yellow at base and tip, showing a band of blue across the centre; primaries dark blue, the basal half of the first five yellow, the rest shading into orange on the outer webs of the basal half and showing less and less yellow on the inner webs; under surface of wing yellow; greenish on the under wing-coverts; bill pale.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 19; wing, 10.75; tail, 7; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

Chrysotis bouqueti (BECHST.).

Psittacus arausiacus MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 79 (1766).

Psittacus autumnalis var. β . GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 345 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. p. 124 (1790).

Psittacus bouqueti BECHST. Lath. Ueb. p. 99 (1793).—KUHL, Conspect. p. 76 (1821).

Psittacus cyancocapillus VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 1373.—BURM. Syst. Ueb. II, p. 186.

Psittacus cærulifrons SHAW, Gen. Zool. VIII, p. 515.—VOIGHT, Cuv. Ueb. 1831, p. 741.

Chrysotis cyancocephalus SWAINS. Class. Bds. II, p. 301 (1837).

Chrysotis bouqueti GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 11 (1844-49).—BP. Rev. Mag.

Zool. 1854.——SCL. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 627.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Chrysotis nicholtsi LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, p. 254 (1880).

SP. CHAR.—Front of head and throat dull purplish blue, palest on the throat; the feathers of the cheeks green, tipped with bluish; upper parts dark green, and the feathers tipped with dark brown; quills dark brown, tinged with green on the outer webs, and showing a patch of red on the outer web of the tenth and eleventh feathers; a patch of dull red mixed with yellow on the upper part of the breast joining the throat; underparts green, the feathers narrowly edged with bluish; tail-feathers showing red at the base of the inner webs, succeeded by dark green at the middle, and tipped with light green.

Length, 15; wing, 9.25; tail, 6.50; tarsus, .62; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. Dominica.

Chrysotis versicolor (MÜLL.).

Psittacus versicolor MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 78 (1766).

Chrysotis cyanopsis FINCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 528 (1868).—

SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).

Ænochrus versicolor GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 165 (1870).

Chrysotis bouqueti SCL. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 323; *ib.* 1875, p. 61.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club. V, p. 169 (1880).

Chrysotis versicolor SCL. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 627.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Forehead and in front of the eye dark blue; top of the head, cheeks, and throat pale blue, the feathers tipped with black; a few yellowish feathers at the base of the skull; breast red, the feathers tipped with dark brown; underparts red, the feathers tipped with green; back and wing-coverts green, tipped with black; primaries dark blue on the basal portion of the outer webs; rest of the primaries dark brown; a broad patch of red on the outer webs on the tenth and eleventh feathers; outer tail-feathers showing bright red at the base, a band of blue extending half the length of the feather, and the terminal portion being yellow; under surface of tail-feathers green, having the terminal portion pale greenish yellow, and showing the red on the base of the outer feathers.

Length, 18; wing, 11; tail, 8; tarsus, .75; bill, 1.40.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

FAMILY STRIGIDÆ.

GENUS *Strix* LINN.

Strix LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I. p. 131 (1766).

Strix flammea furcata (TEMM.).

- Strix furcata* TEMM. Pl. Col. p. 432 (1832).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 34 (1840).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 467.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—GUNDL. Rept. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 227 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 79.
Strix pratincola GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 23 (1847).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.
Glyphidura furcata GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 52 (1869).
Strix flammea var. *furcata* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 12 (1874).
Strix flammea fuscata CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

This form varies from the usual coloration in having the secondaries and tail nearly white, the latter usually without bars.

Wing, 12.50; tail, 5.70; tarsus, 2.75.

HABITAT. Cuba and Jamaica.

Bubo virginianus is recorded from Jamaica in Sclater & Salvin's 'Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium.' I have been unable to find other West Indian records.

Strix flammea nigrescens LAWR.

- Strix flammea* var. *nigrescens* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 64 (1878).
Strix flammea LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 44.
Strix flammea nigrescens CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—"Upper plumage of a fine blackish brown, rather sparsely marked with small white spots; the tail is crossed with alternate bands of brown and light dull ochraceous freckled with brown; the wings are the color of the back, somewhat intermixed with rufous; the under plumage is light reddish-ochraceous, marked with small, round black spots (the color is lighter than the under plumage of the Costa Rica specimen); the ends of the ruff-feathers are dark reddish-brown; feathers around the eye, black; the face is of a light reddish fawn color. Bill white; iris deep chocolate, half an inch in diameter. Length (fresh), 13 in.; wing, 10; tail, $4\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus 2." (LAWR., orig. descr., l. c.)

HABITAT. St. Vincent and Dominica.

Strix flammea pratincola.

- Strix pratincola* BONAP. List, 1838, p. 7.
Strix flammea var. ? BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 65 (1867) (Bahamas).

Strix flammea var. *pratricula* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. p. 13, III (1874).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 125 (1880).

Strix flammea pratricula CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

This form occurs in the Bahama Islands.

Strix glaucops KAUP.

Athene dominicensis BP. Consp. I, p. 38 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.

Strix glaucops "KAUP, Contr. Orn. p. 118 (1852)"; *ib.* Tr. Z. S. IV, p. 246.—PELZ. J. f. O. 1872, p. 23.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 117 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

Strix (*Athene*) *dominicensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 90 (1867).

Strix flammea SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 292 (1875).

Strix dominicensis CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, p. 95 (1883).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage above dark brown, shading into orange-rufous on the side of the neck; quills showing inner webs brownish; outer webs dull orange-rufous, banded with brown; entire underparts pale orange-rufous, mottled with zigzag marking of light brown, whitening somewhat on the throat and abdomen; face deep gray; an ante-orbital spot of black; circle of feathers around the face dark chestnut, bordered with black on the throat; tarsus not feathered to the feet.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 13.50; wing, 10; tail, 4.60; tarsus, 3.45.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

GENUS **Pseudoscops** KAUP.

Pseudoscops KAUP, Isis, 1848, p. 769.

Pseudoscops grammicus (GOSSE).

Ephialtes grammicus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 19 (1847).

Pseudoscops grammicus KAUP, Isis, 1848, p. 769.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 51 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 116 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

Scops grammicus BP. Consp. I, p. 46 (1850).—STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 205.

Asio grammicus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 242 (1875).

"*Adult female*. General colour above sandy-buff, transversely vermiculated with dark brown, more distinctly on the back and scapular feathers, some of which are mesially streaked with dark

brown, some of the outermost rather more broadly barred with sandy colour, but not exhibiting any trace of white or buff spots; head and neck rather lighter sandy colour, the transverse black lines very regular, especially on the ear tufts, which are coloured like the rest of the head, but are nearly uniform rufous on their inner webs; entire facial aspect foxy red, the hindermost of the ear-coverts whitish, tipped with black, merging in the ruff, which is composed of sandy-buff feathers, black at tip and at base; the stiff gular feathers sandy rufous, streaked and indistinctly barred with black; chin-feathers buffy white; rest of the under surface deep sandy rufous, with faint indications of dusky vermiculations of brown, the abdominal plumes more or less verging on white and showing very little of the mesial black streaks which are so distinct on the breast feathers; leg feathers uniform tawny buff, as also the under tail-coverts; under wing-coverts buff, slightly washed with sandy-rufous, the lower series black, with fulvous bases, forming a bar across the wing, and resembling the inner lining of the quills, which are fulvous towards the base of the inner web, on which they are broadly barred with black; upper wing-coverts resembling the back, and very coarsely vermiculated with dark brown, the sandy-buff bars being pretty apparent here and there, and especially distinct on the outer web of the spurious quills; primary-coverts dark brown, irregularly barred across with sandy-buff; quills banded alternately for their entire length with blackish brown and sandy-buff, these bars less distinct on the secondaries, the light interspaces obscured with dark brown vermiculations, especially the innermost, which consequently resemble the back; tail sandy-buff barred across with dark brown, about eleven bars being traceable on the centre feathers, the interspaces more or less mottled with vermiculations of brown, the exterior rectrix paler and more fulvous, crossed with about thirteen brown bars; cere blackish grey; bill pale blue-grey; feet dull lead-colour; claws horny grey; iris hazel. Total length 12.2 inches, wing 8.4, tail 5.1, tarsus 1.55." (SHARPE, l. c.)

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Asio* BRISS.

Asio BRISSON, Orn. I, p. 28 (1760).

Asio stygius (WAGL.).

Nyctalops stygius WAGL. Isis, 1832, p. 1221.—GRAY, List Gen. Bds. p. 6.

—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 116 (1873).

Otus sygnapa D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 31 (1840).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 40 (1844-49).—BR. Consp. I, p. 50 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 465.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisco-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 226 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 374.

Otus stygius PUCHER. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1849, p. 29.—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 40 (1844-49).—KAUP, Contr. Orn. 1852, p. 113.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 17 (1874).

Otus melanopsis LICHT. Nom. Av. p. 6.

Asio stygius STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 207.—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 241 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

Asio signapa STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 212.

SP. CHAR. "*Adult*. Above of a nearly uniform chocolate-brown, the hinder neck and wig with a few longitudinal spots of light ochre, rather more oval in shape on the latter, the rest of the upper surface having concealed spots and vermiculations of whitish buff, rather larger and more distinct on the outer margin of the scapulars; wing-coverts uniform with the back, with the same more or less concealed vermiculations, these being absent on the primary-coverts, which are uniform brown; quills chocolate-brown like the back, with obsolete bars of lighter brown, more distinct on the secondaries, where they are often replaced by ochraceous spots or vermiculations, the innermost uniform with the back, and slightly freckled with vermiculations of whitish buff or light ochre, the primaries with a few spots of deep ochre on the outer web, only distinct or of any size near the base; upper tail-coverts brown, with distinct bars of bright ochre; tail deep chocolate-brown, with a whitish tip, and crossed with five or six additional bars of bright ochre, these bars more numerous (seven or eight) on the inner web when the tail is spread; forehead and feathers above the eye brown, streaked with silvery grey; ear-tufts 2 inches long, chocolate-brown, with outer margins of light ochre; sides of face dingy brown, the cheeks streaked with fulvous, and the ear-coverts fulvous at their bases; ruff brown, mottled with light ochre, the hinder feathers almost entirely ochraceous, with brown margins and shaft-stripes; chin dingy brown, mottled with pale ochraceous, the ruff across the throat composed of white feathers with dark brown centres; rest of under surface ochraceous, mottled with brown, this color more prevalent on the upper breast where it occupies the centre of the feathers; the lower breast and abdomen streaked with brown down the middle of the feathers, with dark brown lateral bars to each, the interspaces being oval spots of white; leg-feathers deep ochre, spotted with triangular brown markings; under tail-coverts deep ochre, the longest ones streaked with brown; under wing-coverts deep ochre, the outermost spotted and margined with brown, the greater series light ochraceous at base, dark brown at tip, thus resembling the inner lining of the wing, which is almost entirely dark brown, excepting a few irregular bars of ochraceous, these being almost entirely absent near the primaries. Total length 20 inches, wing 13.7, tail 7.8, tarsus 1.4." (SHARPE, l. c.)

HABITAT. Cuba.

Asio accipitrinus (PALL.).

Strix acciptrina PALL. Reise Russ. Reich, I, p. 455 (1771).

Otus brachyotus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 21 (1850).

Brachyotus palustris CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 465 (Cuba).

Brachyotus cassinii BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 226 (1865); *ib.*

J. f. O. 1871, p. 375 (Cuba).

Asio accipitrinus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 234 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Asio portoricensis RIDGW.

Strix brachyotus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 601 (Porto Rico) (?)

Brachyotus cassinii GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 165, 1878; *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 158 (Porto Rico).

Asio portoricensis RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 366 (1881) (Porto Rico).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR. "Above dusky brown, nearly or quite uniform on the dorsal region; the scapulars, however, narrowly bordered with pale ochraceous or dull buff; feathers of the head narrowly, and those of the nape broadly, edged with buff; rump and upper tail-coverts paler brown or fawn-color, the feathers marked near their tips by a crescentic bar of dark brown. Tail deep ochraceous, crossed by about five distinct bands of dark brown, these very narrow on the lateral rectrices, but growing gradually broader toward the intermediæ, which are dark brown, with five or six pairs of ochraceous spots (corresponding in position to the ochraceous interspaces on the outer tail-feathers), these spots sometimes having a central small brown blotch. Wings with dark brown prevailing, but this much broken by a general and conspicuous spotting of ochraceous; primaries crossed with bands of dark brown and deep ochraceous, the latter broadest on the outer quills, the picture of which is much as in *A. accipitrinus*, but with the lighter color usually less extended. Face with dull, rather pale, ochraceous prevailing; this becoming nearly white exteriorly, where bordered, around the side of the head, by a uniform dark brown post-auricular bar; eyes entirely surrounded by uniform dusky, this broadest beneath and behind the eye. Lower parts pale ochraceous or buff, the crissum, anal region, tarsi, and tibiæ entirely immaculate; jugulum and breast marked with broad stripes of dull brown, the abdomen, sides and flanks with narrow stripes or streaks of the same. Bill dusky; iris yellow. Wing, 11.25–12.00; tail, 5.25–5.50; culmen, .70; tarsus, 1.85–2.00; middle toe, 1.20–1.30" (RIDGW., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

GENUS *Gymnasio* BONAP.

Gymnasio BONAPARTE, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 543.

Gymnasio nudipes (DAUD.).

Strix nudipes DAUD. Traité d'Orn. II, p. 199 (1800).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 45 (1807).

Noctua nudipes STEPH. Gen. Zool. XIII, p. 70.—LESS. Traité d'Orn. p. 104.

Athene nudipes GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 35 (1844).—STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 173.

Surnia nudipes BP. Oss. Rég. An. Cuv. p. 59.

Surnium nudipes KAUP, Contr. Orn. p. 120 (1852).

Gymnasio nudipes BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 543.—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 149 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

Gymnoglaux nudipes A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 54; *ib.* 1860, p. 307.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 374.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 116 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 166 (1878); *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 158.

Gymnoglaux newtoni LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 258 (1867).

Gymnoglaux krugii CAB. J. f. O. 1875, p. 223.

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper surface reddish brown; feathers of the breast and belly pale, variously dotted and banded with light brown; face pale brown, showing whitish between the eyes; the feathers slightly marked with whitish on the cheeks and throat; under tail-coverts white, narrowly shafted with brown; tail dull brown; primaries brown, dotted with white, mixed with brownish white on the outer webs; lining of wing dull white, mottled with brown on the carpus.

Length, 9; wing, 6.75; tail, 3; tarsus, 1.45; bill, 70.

HABITAT. Porto Rico, St. John, St. Croix, and St. Thomas.

Gymnasio lawrenceii (SCL. & SALV.).

Noctua nudipes LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 23, pl. 4, fig. 2 (1850).

Gymnoglaux nudipes CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 465.—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VII, p. 257 (1862).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 226 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 376.

Ephialtes nudipes BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).

Gymnoglaux lawrenceii SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1858, p. 328, pl. 29; *ib.* Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 117 (1873).

Gymnasia lawrencei GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 47 (1869).

Gymnasio lawrenceii SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 150 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Upper surface dark brown, mottled with white on the back and wing-coverts; face dull brownish white, palest on the throat;

breast brown mixed with white; rest of underparts dull white, the feathers lined with brown; primaries dark brown marked with white on the outer webs; tail dark brown, showing an indistinct band of white on the under surface; bill horn-color.

Length, 8; wing, 5.50; tail, 3; tarsus, 1.25; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Glaucidium* BOIE.

Glaucidium BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 976.

Glaucidium siju (D'ORB.).

Noctua siju D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 33 (1840).—

GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 318 (1857).

Athene siju GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 25 (1844).—CASS. Cat. Strig. Phila. Mus. p. 13.

Nyctale siju BP. Consp. I, p. 54 (1850).—STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 177.

Strix havanensis LICHT. Mus. Berol. unde.

Glaucidium havanense KAUP, Contr. Orn. p. 103 (1852).

Glaucidium siju CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 59.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 226 (1865).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 42 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 375.—RIDGW. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1873, p. 65.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 117 (1873).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1875, p. 59; *ib.* Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 193 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Very small. Top of head pale brown, the feathers delicately dotted with dull white; face dull white mixed with brownish; throat dull white, shading into mixed light brown and white on the breast; underparts white, the feathers streaked with dark brown; thighs rufous brown; under tail-coverts white; primaries dark brown, dotted and blotched with white, heaviest on the basal portions; back and wing-coverts dull brown, mottled with pale brown; upper surface of tail-feathers dark brown, narrowly banded with brownish white; bill pale.

A female in my collection has the entire upper surface reddish brown, with the feathers on the head unspotted.

Length, 7; wing, 4; tail, 2.40; tarsus, .75; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Speotyto* GLOGER.

Speotyto GLOGER, Handb. Naturg. p. 226, 1842.

Speotyto dominicensis CORY.

Speotyto cunicularia SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 142 (1875).—

CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 118 (1885).

Athene cunicularia BRACE, Pr Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 240 (1877)
(?)

Speotyto cunicularia dominicensis CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage brown; the head marked with streaks of dull white; feathers of the nape showing a sub-terminal bar of dull white; back mottled and barred with dusky white; quills brown tipped with dull white and barred with pale brown; secondaries marked on the outer web; tail brown, tipped with buff white and banded; ear-coverts brown; cheeks dull white; throat and upper neck dull white, separated from each other by a mark of sandy buff, barred with brownish; underparts dull white, barred with brown, the bars becoming narrower on the lower part of the body; thighs buff; under wing-coverts yellowish buff, sometimes spotted with brown near the outer edge, and becoming dull white on the edge of the wing; tarsus feathered in front to the foot; iris yellow.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 8; wing, 6; tail, 2.50; tarsus, 1.50.

HABITAT. Haiti. Bahamas?

It is possible that the species mentioned by Brace was the Florida form. I have never seen a specimen from the Bahama Islands.

Speotyto guadeloupensis (RIDGW.).

Speotyto cunicularia var. *guadeloupensis* RIDGW. in Bd. Bwr. & Ridgw. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 90 (1874).—COUES, Bds. N. W. p. 322 (1874).

Speotyto guadeloupensis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 147 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—“Primaries without broad or regular bars of whitish on either web; primary-coverts plain brown. Brown markings on the lower parts regularly transverse and equal in extent to the white. White spots on the upper parts very small, reduced to mere specks on the dorsal region.

“Wing, 6.40; tail, 3.40; culmen, .60; tarsus, 1.82; middle toe, .85. Outer tail-feathers and inner webs of the primaries with the light (ochraceous) bars only about one fourth as wide as the brown (disappearing on the inner quills).” (RIDGW., orig. descr., l. c.)

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and St. Nevis.

Speotyto amaura LAWR.

Speotyto amaura LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 234 (1878).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—"Upper plumage of a fine deep, brown color, marked with roundish spots of light fulvous; the spots are smallest on the crown, hind neck, and smallest wing-coverts; they are conspicuously large on the other wing-coverts, the dorsal region, scapulars, and tertials; the quills are blackish brown, with indented marks of pale reddish fulvous on the outer webs of the primaries, and large roundish paler spots on the inner webs; under wing-coverts reddish fulvous sparsely mottled with black; tail dark brown, of the same color as the back, crossed with four bars (including the terminal one), of light reddish fulvous, which do not quite reach the shaft on each web; bristles at the base of the bill black, with the basal portion of their shafts whitish; front white, superciliary streak pale fulvous; cheeks dark brown, the feathers tipped with fulvous; upper part of throat pale whitish buff, the lower part grayish white, with a buffy tinge, separated by a broad band of dark brown across the middle of the throat, the feathers of which are bordered with light fulvous; the sides of the neck and the upper part and sides of the breast are dark brown, like the back, the feathers ending with fulvous, the spots being larger on the breast; the feathers of the abdomen are pale fulvous, conspicuously barred across their centres with dark brown; on some of the feathers the terminal edgings are of the same color; the flanks are of a clear light fulvous, with bars of a lighter brown; under tail-coverts fulvous, with indistinct bars of brown; thighs clear fulvous, with nearly obsolete narrow dusky bars; the feathers of the tarsi are colored like the thighs and extend to the toes; bill clear light yellow with the sides of the upper mandible blackish, toes dull yellowish-brown.

"Length (fresh), $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing, $6\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

"The female differs but little from the male in plumage; the bars on the abdomen appear to be a little more strongly defined, and at the base of the culmen is a small red spot. There are two females in the collection, the other also having the red spot; in one the tarsi are feathered to the toes, in the other only for two-thirds their length.

"Length of one (fresh), 8 in.; wing, $6\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{7}{8}$; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

"Length of the other, $8\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $6\frac{1}{4}$; tail, 3; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

"Compared with *gaudeloupeensis*, the prevailing color is dark brown, instead of a rather light earthy-brown, and the spots on the interscapular region are much larger; it is more strikingly barred below, the other having the breast more spotted; the bars on the tail are four instead of six. In the Antigua bird each feather of the breast is crossed with but one bar, while those of the other are crossed with two." (LAWR., orig. descr., l. c.)

HABITAT. Antigua.

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ.

GENUS *Pandion* SAV.

Pandion SAVIGNY, "Descr. de l'Egypt, Ois. p. 95, 1809."

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis (GMEL.).

Falco carolinensis "GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 263 (1788)."

Falco cayennensis "GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 263 (1788)."

Pandion carolinensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 19 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 105 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, *ib.* p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 152 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 222 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 364 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 158 (1878) (Porto Rico); *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 158 (Porto Rico).

Pandion haliaëtus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 12 (1850).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 65 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 194 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 236 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 273 (Grenada).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 131 (1881).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 125 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 6 (1886).

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

Pandion ridgwayi MAYNARD, Am. Ex. & Mart. Jan. 15, 1887.

Common throughout the Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS *Circus* LACÉP.

Circus LACÉPÈDE, Mém. de l' Inst. III, p. 506, 1801.

Circus hudsonius (LINN.).

Falco hudsonius LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 128 (1766).

Circus cyaneus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 19 (1840)

Circus hudsonicus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

Circus hudsonius GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 224 (1865).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 65 (1867) (Bahamas).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 369 (Cuba).

Circus cyaneus var. *hudsonius* CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 128 (1880).

Cuba and Bahamas.

GENUS *Rupornis* KAUP.

Rupornis KAUP, Classif. Säug. u. Vög. 1844.

Rupornis ridgwayi CORY.

Rupornis ridgwayi CORY, Journ. Bost. Zool. Soc. II, p. 46 (1883); *ib.* Auk, I, p. 4 (1884); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 121 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above slaty brown; shafts of the feathers of the head and upper back dark brown; underparts slaty, faintly touched with

rufous on the belly and abdomen; chin dull white; shoulders and thighs rufous, the latter much the brighter, and faintly pencilled with indistinct pale lines; wings and tail dark brown, imperfectly banded with dull white, and showing various shadings of a rufous tinge; all the outer primaries imperfectly banded with white, gradually becoming fainter on the outer webs, until just perceptible on the sixth, the rest of the primaries and secondaries with the outer web dark brown, and the inner webs thickly banded with white, showing traces of rufous.

Length, 13.75; wing, 9.15; tail, 6.; tarsus, 2.75; bill, 1.20.

Female.—Top of the head and neck brownish ash, becoming darker on the back; the feathers of the back and tertiaries edged with rufous; underparts dark rufous, the feathers narrowly banded with white; thighs showing the rufous much brighter, the feathers banded with very fine pale lines; crissum white, with rufous bands near the tips; under part of breast slaty, shading into dull white on the throat; the shafts of the feathers on the throat and breast dark brown, showing in hair-like lines; the rest as in the male.

Length, 14.50; wing 10.; tail, 6.45; tarsus, 2.65; bill, 1.25.

Immature Male.—In general appearance much like *Buteo pennsylvanicus*. Underparts dull white, the feathers slightly tinged with rufous, the centre of the surface feathers showing a stripe of brown, giving the body a striped appearance; thighs rufous, but paler than in the adult; above much resembling the adult; the white wing- and tail-bands replaced by rufous bands on the terminal half of the feathers.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

Mr. Gurney mentions *Rupornis magnirostris* from the Island of Martinique (Ibis, 1876, p. 482), but says that it might have possibly belonged to one or the other of the two Central American forms, which at that time had not been separated from it.

GENUS *Buteo* CUVIER.

Buteo "Cuv. Leç. d'Anat. Comp. I, tabl. ii, Ois. 1799-1880."

Buteo borealis (GMEL.).

Falco borealis GMEL. Syst. Nat. II, p. 226 (1788).

Buteo borealis GOSSE Bds. Jam. p. 11 (1847).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 18 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862. p. 203 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 151 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisi-co-Nat. Cuba I, p. 223 (1865).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 64 (1867) (Bahamas).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 365 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p. 158 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p.

159 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 131 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Bahamas. Mr. J. H. Gurney writes me he has an example of this species from Haiti.

Buteo latissimus (WILS.).

Falco latissimus WILS. Am. Orn. I, p. 92 (1812).

Buteo latissimus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 19 (1850).—CORY, Ibis, 1886, p. 473 (St. Vincent)

Buteo pennsylvanicus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 223 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 366 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 194 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 236 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 273 (Grenada).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 160 (1878) (Porto Rico); *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 158 (Porto Rico).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 43 (St. Vincent).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 6 (1886).

Common winter visitant, and possible resident in the Lesser Antilles.

Recorded from Cuba, Porto Rico, and Lesser Antilles.

GENUS Accipiter BRISS.

Accipiter BRISSON, Orn. I. p. 310, 1760.

Accipiter gundlachi LAWR.

Astur cooperi LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 17 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1854.

Nisus pileatus LEMB. Aves Cuba, Suppl. p. 125 (1850).

Accipiter cooperi BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).

Accipiter pileatus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (?)

Accipiter mexicanus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).

Accipiter gundlachi LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 1862, p. 252.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 224 (1865).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 120 (1873).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. I, p. 137 (1874).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

Cooperastur gundlachi GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 33 (1869).

Nisus cooperi var. *gundlachi* BD BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 22 (1874).

Nisus gundlachi RIDGW. Studies Am. Falc. p. 104 (1876)

“*Adult male*:—Front, crown and occiput sooty-black; upper plumage dull bluish ash, the feathers of the back with brownish

margins; tail of the same color as the back, partly tinged with dull rufous and crossed with four brown bars, three of which are imperfect, being but little developed on the outer webs, the outer bar, however, crosses both webs, and is narrowly tipped with white; quill feathers brown, having the shafts, as are also those of the tail-feathers, reddish brown; cheeks dusky ash; space forward of the eye pale dull rufous; a line of whitish feathers runs along the edge of the crown and extends over the eye; throat ashy white tinged with rufous; sides of the neck, upper part of the breast and a band running to the hind neck, grayish ash; lower portion of the breast and upper part of the abdomen rufous, the feathers very narrowly edged with dull white, lower part of abdomen of a paler rufous, with transverse bars of dull white; long feathers of the sides grayish ash tinged with rufous and destitute of bars or spots; sides just above the junction of the tail plain rufous; thighs of a bright but rather pale rufous, the feathers having darker sub-marginal ends, terminating with very narrow edgings of dull white; under wing-coverts and axillars bright rufous barred with white; the feathers of the throat, breast and sides have their shafts dark brown; upper tail-coverts grayish ash, lower white; bill horn color, with a whitish mark on the tooth and also on the edge of the lower mandible near its base; legs greenish yellow.

"Length about 18 inches; wing from flexure $9\frac{3}{4}$; tail $7\frac{3}{4}$; tarsus $2\frac{3}{4}$."
(LAWR., orig. descr., l. c.)

HABITAT. Cuba.

Accipiter fringilloides VIG.

- Accipiter fringilloides* VIG. Zool. Journ. III, p. 434 (1828).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 38.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 32 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 368.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 120 (1873).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. I, p. 135 (1874).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 120 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).
Nisus fringilloides D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 18 (1840).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 128 (1850).—RIDGW. Studies Am. Falc. p. 117 (1876).
Nisus fuscus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 128 (1850).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1854.—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881).
Accipiter fuscus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).
Nisus fuscus var *fringilloides* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 223 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Female*.—Resembles *Accipiter fuscus*, but plumage much paler; above brown, the concealed portions of the feathers showing much white; concealed feathers of the back regularly marked with broad spots of white; tail pale brown, showing five somewhat indistinct

bands of darker brown; under surface of tail dull white, regularly banded with brown; breast and belly white, the shafts of the feathers dark brown, showing hair-like lines over the whole surface; these lines are in many cases bordered with pale brown, giving the appearance of arrow-shaped markings; under tail-coverts white; quills brown, barred with white on the inner webs; under surface of wings white, barred with brown.

Length, 11.50; wing 7.; tail, 5.50; tarsus, 1.75.

HABITAT. Cuba, Haiti, and San Domingo.

Dr Gundlach has a fine adult male of this species in his collection. It is smaller than the female, as would be expected, and has the cheeks and sides of the throat tinged a beautiful orange brown, the color also showing in the breast marking.

The female described was killed a few miles from Port au Prince, Haiti, during March, 1881. It was the only one seen.

Accipiter velox (WILS.).

Falco velox "WILS. Am. Orn. V, p. 116 (1812)."

Accipiter fuscus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 105 (1859) (Bahamas).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 128 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

Accidental in the Bahamas.

GENUS *Urubitinga* LESS.

Urubitinga LESSON, Rev. Zool. 1839, p. 132.

Urubitinga anthracina (LICHT.).

Falco anthracinus LICHT. in Mus. Berol. undè Nitzsch. Pteryl. p. 83 (1840).

Morphnus urubitinga EMB. Aves Cuba, p. 14 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204 (Jamaica).

Hypomorphus gundlachi BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

Hypomorphnus gundlachi GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 223 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 365 (Cuba).

Urubitinga anthracina SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. I, p. 215 (1874) (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 194 (1878) (St. Vincent).

—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 43 (St. Vincent).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 6 (1886) (?) —CORY, Ibis, 1886, p. 473 (St. Vincent).

Records from Cuba, Jamaica, St. Vincent, and Grenada (?)

GENUS *Falco* LINN.

Falco LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 124, 1766.

Falco peregrinus anatum (BONAP.).

- Falco anatum* BP. Geog. & Comp. List, p. 4 (1834).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 16 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 105 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, pp. 152, 304 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 225 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 371 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p. 158 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 161 (1878) (Porto Rico).
- Falco peregrinus* LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. II (1850).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 64 (1867) (Bahamas).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).
- Falco communis* SUNDEV. Oefv. Af. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 586 (St. Bartholomew).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 129 (1880).
- Falco communis* var. *anatum* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878) (Antigua); *ib.* p. 240 (Barbuda).

Many records from the Antilles; specimens have been taken in the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbuda, Porto Rico, and St. Bartholomew.

Falco columbarius LINN.

- Falco columbarius* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 90 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 128 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 23 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 17 (1847).—SUNDEV. Oefv. Af. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 601 (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 123 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).
- Hypotriorchis columbarius* BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 152 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 225 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 372 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p. 158 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 162 (1878) (Porto Rico).
- Esalon columbarius* WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 6 (1886).

Recorded from San Domingo, Porto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada, and St. Thomas.

Falco sparverius LINN.

- Falco sparverius* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 90 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 128 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 284 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn.

- p. 42 (1790).—VIEILL. Enc. Méth. III, p. 1234 (1820).—WAGL. Isis, 1831, p. 517.—AUD. Bds. Am. I, p. 94 (1839).—CASSIN, in Baird's Bds. N. Am. p. 13 (1860).—SALV. P. Z. S. 1867, p. 158.—SUNDEV. Oefv. Af. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 586.—SCHLEG. Rev. Accipitr. p. 45 (1873).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 537 (1884).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 103 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).
- Falco noveboracensis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 284 (1788).
- Tinnunculus sparverius* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. pls. XII, XIII (1807).—BP. Consp. I, p. 27 (1850).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1855, p. 278.—STRICKL. Orn. Syn. I, p. 99 (1855).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 105 (1859); *ib.* BREWER, p. 306 (1860).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 121 (1873).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1878, p. 158 (?).—GURNEY, List Bds. Prey, p. 98 (1884).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 6 (1886).
- Cerchneis sparverius* BP. List Eur. & N. Am. Bds. p. 5 (1838).
- Falco isabellinus* SWAINS. An. Menag. p. 281 (1838).
- Tinnunculus phalæna* LESS. Mam. et Ois. p. 178 (1847).
- Pæclornis sparverius* KAUP, Mon. Falc. Cont. Orn. p. 53 (1850).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I. p. 23 (1869).
- Tinnunculus sparverius* var. *isabellinus* RIDGW. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1870, p. 149.—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hlist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 171 (1874).
- Cerchneis sparveria* SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. I, p. 437 (1874).
- Cerchneis isabellina* SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. I, p. 441 (1874).
- Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *sparverius* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hlist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 169 (1874).
- Tinnunculus isabellinus* GURNEY, Ibis, 1881, p. 561; *ib.* List Bds. Prey, p. 99 (1884).
- Falco sparverius isabellinus* COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 538 (1884).

Several forms of this species occur in the West Indies, but vary much in different localities. I have a specimen in my cabinet from San Domingo which is apparently true *F. sparverius*.

Falco dominicensis GMEL.

- Falco dominicensis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 288 (1788).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 90 (1866).
- Falco sparverius* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hlist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 25 (1840).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.—SUNDEV. Oefv. Af. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 586.
- Tinnunculus dominicensis* STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 100 (1855).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 225 (1865).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 24 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 373; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 163 (1878).—GURNEY, List Bds. Prey, p. 99 (1884).
- Tinnunculus sparverius* CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 374.

- Falco leucophrys* RIDGW. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1870, p. 147.
Tinnunculus leucophrys RIDGW. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1870, p. 149.—
 SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 121 (1873).—BD. BWR. &
 RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 161 (1874).
Tinnunculus sparverius var. *dominicensis* RIDGW. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci.
 Phila. 1870, p. 149.
Cerchneis leucophrys SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus I, p. 442 (1874).
Falco sparverius var. *dominicensis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds.
 III, p. 167 (1874).
Tinnunculus sparverius (?) CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881).
Falco sparverius isabellinus CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 124
 (1875).
Falco sparverius dominicensis CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1884).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head slate color; forehead whitish; throat white; a maxillary and auricular black stripe; breast rufous; back dark rufous brown; tail rufous brown, tipped with white, and having a sub-terminal band of black; outer web of outer tail-feather white; wing-coverts slate color; abdomen and belly white; a patch of black on the side of the neck.

Female.—Top of head slate color, showing a patch of rufous; entire upper parts rufous brown, banded with dull black; underparts very pale rufous, delicately streaked and spotted with brown; throat white.

Length, 10.; wing, 7.; tail, 5. tarsus, 1.20.

HABITAT. Cuba? Haiti, San Domingo, and Porto Rico.

Falco sparveriioides VIG.

- Falco sparveriioides* VIG. Zool. Journ. III, p. 436 (1828).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 30 (1840).—RIDGW. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1870, p. 149.—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 538 (1884).
Tinnunculus sparveriioides GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 21 (1844).—BP. Consp. I, p. 27 (1850).—STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 100 (1855).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 1860, p. 247.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VIII, p. 306 (1860).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 121 (1873).—GURNEY, Ibis, 1881, p. 565; *ib.* List Bds. Prey, p. 100 (1884).
Pæcilornis sparveriioides KAUP, Contr. Orn. p. 53 (1850).—BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 537.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 24 (1869).
Cerchneis sparveriioides SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. I, p. 443 (1874).
Falco (*Tinnunculus*) *sparveriioides* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 162 (1874).
Falco sparverius sparveriioides CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above entirely slate blue in the adult bird; most specimens seen have the back chestnut brown mixed with slaty; rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail chestnut brown; tail with a sub-terminal

band of black; inner secondaries gray; sides of the face and throat white; a streak of black on sides of throat; slight mark on the nape and a patch near the ear-coverts black; breast pale chestnut, and becoming whitish, tinged with chestnut on the belly and vent; flanks showing a grayish tinge, and a few faint black spots.

Length (skin), about 10; wing, 6.50; tail, 4.70; tarsus, 1.50; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Falco caribbæarum GMEL.

Falco caribbæarum GMEL. Syst. Nat. I. p. 284 (1788).

Falco æsalon, var. β . LATII. Ind. Orn. I, p. 49 (1790).

Cerchneis caribbæarum (?) SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. I, p. 442 (1874).

Tinnunculus sparverius var. *antillarum* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).

Tinnunculus antillarum GURNEY, Ibis, 1881, p. 547.

Tinnunculus caribbæarum GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 491.—GURNEY, List Bds. Prey, p. 99 (1884).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).

Falco sparverius caribbæarum CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885); *ib.* Ibis, 1886, p. 474.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage above chestnut brown, heavily banded with black; forehead grayish; top of head chestnut brown, showing faint lines of black; underparts dull white, tinged with rufous on the breast, and spotted and streaked with black, heaviest on the sides of the body; primaries heavily blotched with white on the inner webs; under surface of tail brown, showing numerous bands of black, a wide subterminal band of black, and narrowly tipped with grayish white.

Length (skin) 9.50; wing, 6; tail, 4.50; tarsus, 1; bill .55.

HABITAT. Lesser Antilles.

GENUS *Elanoides* VIEILL.

Elanoides "VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. XXIV, p: 101, 1818. Type *Falco furcatus* = *F. forficatus* LINN."

Elanoides forficatus (LINN.).

Falco forficatus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 89 (1758).

Nauclerus furcatus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 19 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 153 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 225 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 370 (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).

Elanoides forficatus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

GENUS *Rostrhamus* LESS.

Rostrhamus LESSON, *Traité d'Orn.* p. 55, 1831.

Rostrhamus sociabilis (VIEILL.).

Herpetotherus sociabilis VIEILL. *Nouv. Dict.* XVIII, p. 318 (1818).

Rostrhamus sociabilis D'ORB in La Sagra's *Hist. Nat. Cuba*, Ois. p. 15 (1840).—BREWER, *Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. *Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba*, I, p. 222 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 362 (Cuba).

Rostrhamus hamatus BREWER, *Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

Rostrhamus sociabilis CORY, *List Bds. W. I.* p. 22 (1885).
Cuba.

GENUS *Regerhinus* KAUP.

Regerhinus KAUP, *Mus. Senck.* III, p. 262, 1845.

Regerhinus wilsonii (CASS.).

Cymindis wilsonii CASSIN, *Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* new ser. I, p. 21, pl. vii (1847).—BP. *Consp.* I, p. 21 (1850).—EAWR. *Ann. Lyc. N. Y.* VII, p. 257 (1860).—SCL. & SALV. *Nom. Avium Neotr.* p. 122 (1873).

Regerhinus wilsonii KAUP, *Arch. f. Naturg.* 1850, p. 40.—BREWER, *Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* VII, p. 306 (1860).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 360.—RIDGW. *Studies Am. Falc.* p. 159 (1876).—CORY, *List Bds. W. I.* p. 23 (1885).

Cymindis uncinatus LEMB. *Aves Cuba*, *Suppl.* (1850).—BREWER, *Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.* VII, p. 306 (1860).

Regerhinus uncinatus CAB. J. f. O. 1854, p. 80.

Regerhinus wilsoni GRAY, *Handl. Bds.* I, p. 28 (1869).

Leptodon wilsoni SHARPE, *Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.* I, p. 333 (1874).

“*Male*:—Body above entirely dark brown, paler on the head; beneath white, every feather from the chin to the under tail-coverts crossed by several bars of bright rufous, and these colours extending upwards into a collar around the neck; 4th, 5th, and 6th primaries longest and nearly equal, external webs nearly black, internal webs of outer primaries white at base, and for nearly half their length, remaining part reddish inclining to chestnut, every primary (on its inner web) having two irregularly shaped black marks, and tipped with black. Tail of the same colour as the back, but paler, white at base, and crossed by about four broad bars, which are nearly black, the second bar from the tip accompanied by a narrow rather indistinct bar of rufous; tip of tail narrowly edged with white. Bill very large, larger than that of any other species of

this genus, yellowish white, inclining to bluish horn-colour at base. Total length 17 inches.

"*Female*:—Body above entirely light bluish ash-colour, paler on the head, beneath barred with the same, the bars having a ferruginous tinge" (CASSIN, l. c.).

HABITAT. Cuba.

Regerhinus uncinatus (TEMME.).

Falco uncinatus TEMME. Pl. Col. 103, 104, 105 (1824).

Cymindis uncinatus LESS. Man. d'Orn. I, p. 91 (1828).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 25 (1844).—BP. Consp. I, p. 21 (1850).—BURM. Th. Bras. II, p. 108 (1856).—LÉOT. Ois. Trinid. p. 36 (1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 136 (1869).—PELZ. Orn. Bras. pp. 5, 398 (1871).—SCHLEG. Rev. Accipitr. p. 136 (1873).—SHARPE, P. Z. S. 1873, p. 419.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 122 (1873).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 6 (1886).

Falco vitticandus MAX. Beitr. III, p. 178 (1830).

Cymindis cuculoides SWAINS. Classif. Bds. II, p. 209 (1837).

Regerhinus uncinatus KAUP, Mus. Senckenb. III, p. 262 (1845).—CAB. in Schomb. Reis. Guian. III, p. 736 (1848).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 284.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 23 (1885).

Rostrhamus uncinatus STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 136 (1855).

Cymindis fucherani LÉOT. Ois. Trinid. p. 40 (1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 25 (1869).—FINSCH, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 557.

Cymindis boliviensis BURM. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 635.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 28 (1869).

Cymindis vitticandus PELZ. Orn. Bras. pp. 6, 398 (1871).

Leptodon uncinatus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. I, p. 330 (1874).

"*Young*:—Above brown, the dorsal feathers and wing-coverts margined with pale rufous, the upper tail-coverts broadly barred and tipped with buff; quills dark brown, with rufous-buff tips, the primaries barred with dark brown above, the secondaries more or less distinctly barred with rufous or rufous buff; the under surface of the wing ashy brown, barred with darker brown, the bases of the feathers creamy buff, washed with rufous near the tips; tail ashy brown, tipped with whitish, barred across with dark brown bars, the interspaces on the inner web creamy buff, more or less mottled with brown above, at the base barred above and below with creamy buff, like the upper tail-coverts; crown of the head dark brown, with no pale margins; sides of the face and a collar around the neck white, slightly spotted with pale brown, the ear-coverts inclining to bluish grey; under surface of body white, the throat indistinctly spotted, and the breast narrowly barred with pale brown, the bars almost linear on the under tail-coverts, those on the

thigh-feathers broader and more rufous; under wing-coverts and axillaries white, barred with pale rufous. Total length 17 inches, culmen 1.65, wing 10.4, tail 8.6, tarsus 1.45.

"Another specimen still quite young, agrees with the foregoing in the coloration of the wings and tail, but has the edgings to the feathers of the upper surface very much broader, and a broad white tip to the tail; the sides of the face and collar round the neck are creamy white, without any brown spots; the under surface of the body is also more free from spots, with here and there a feather appearing broadly barred with tawny rufous, indicative of the next change in the plumage.

"*Mature*:—Altogether different from the preceding stage. Above leaden brown, the head more slaty, the sides of the face and chin clear slaty blue; around the neck a rufous collar; quills brown, with narrow apical margins of pale rufous or buffy white, the outer secondaries rufous for nearly their whole extent, the under surface of the wing greyish, creamy white near the base, all the quills barred above and below with blackish brown; tail ashy grey, crossed by two very broad bars of black, tipped with creamy white, before which an indistinct subterminal line of ashy grey is visible, some of the outer upper tail-coverts and base of tail slightly mottled with whitish; under surface of body tawny rufous, crossed with broad bars of ochraceous buff, the under wing-coverts similarly marked, the lower ones ochraceous buff, with greyish black cross-bars.

"The next change seems to be in the undersurface, where the ochre-coloured become quite white, and whitish bars appear on the grey throat. From this stage (to judge by our specimens) it changes by a partial moult, and by a gradual change of feather at the same time; for the bars on the breast lose by degrees their rufous tint and become grey, while the back also becomes slaty grey instead of brown; the nuchal collar gradually disappears. This gradual development seems to be satisfactorily traced, with the exception of the tail, which, instead of agreeing with that of the rufous or "mature" stage, has four rather narrow black bars, like the young specimen first described. This can only be accounted for by the fact that Hawks have really no fixed laws of change in plumage, and that it is impossible for anyone to define exactly the regular sequence of the variations. No two birds are exactly alike; for one has the head more advanced another the tail, vice versa. Thus the bird last noticed as donning his grey dress is very far advanced as regards his body-plumage, but has not moulted his tail, whereas those in the rufous dress are not so forward in their body-plumage, but have already the tail of the adult (one being in the act of moulting).

"*Adult female*:—Slaty blue above and below; no trace of a nuchal collar; under surface narrowly but irregularly barred with white,

the under tail-coverts clear buff; under wing-coverts grey, thickly barred with buffy white; quills blackish, shaded with slaty grey above, the secondaries entirely of this colour, the under surface greyish white, with black bars and tips, less conspicuous on the upper surface; tail alternately crossed with two bands of black above, with a broad intermediate band of ashy grey between, narrowly tipped with ashy grey, barred with ochraceous buff and black below, the bars very broad. Total length 17 inches, culmen 1.6, wing 11.7, tail 7.5, tarsus 1.4.

"*Adult Male*:—A little smaller than the female. Total length 16 inches, culmen 1.55, wing 11, tail 7.5, tarsus 1.4." (SHARPE, l. c.)

I have quoted Mr. Sharpe's admirable description of this species in full; as the series of specimens at my command is totally inadequate to enable me to properly describe the various stages of plumage.

The bird is recorded from Grenada, and is probably accidental in the Antilles.

GENUS *Polyborus* VIEILL.

Polyborus VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 22, 1816.

Polyborus cheriway (JACQ.).

Falco cheriway JACQ. Beitr. p. 17, tab. 4 (1784).

Polyborus vulgaris D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 9 (1840).

—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

Polyborus tharus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VIII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 221 (1865).

Polyborus cheriway BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VIII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 284 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 23 (1885).

Polyborus brasiliensis BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba)

Polyborus auduboni GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 357 (Cuba) (?).

Accidental in Cuba.

FAMILY CATHARTIDÆ.

GENUS *Cathartes* ILLIGER.

Cathartes ILLIGER, Prodr. p. 236, 1811.

Cathartes aura (LINN.).

Vultur aura LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 86 (1758).

Cathartes aura D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 4 (1840).—

GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 1 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 104 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 150 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 221 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 253 (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 134 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON. Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 23 (1885).

Recorded from the Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica.

GENUS *Catharista* VIEILL.

Catharista VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 21, 1816.

Catharista atrata (BARTR.).

Vultur atratus BARTR. Trav. Car. p. 285 (1792).

Cathartes atratus MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 151 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).

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

This species is claimed to have occurred in Jamaica. No other West Indian record.

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).—BP. 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).

Patagienas 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).

Chloræus 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. Pig. t. 119; *ib.*

Consp. II, p. 73 (1854).—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 MARCII, 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* BR. Obs. Wils. 1825, No. 181.—NUTT. Man. I, p. 635 (1832)."
 "Chamæpelina *passerina* SWAINS. Zool. Journ. III, p. 358 (1827)."
Chamæpelina passerina BR. 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 BR. Geog. & Comp. List, 1838.

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

Geotrygon martinica BR. 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).

Oreopelia 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.

HABITAT. Cuba.

This species is common in parts of the interior. On several occasions I have seen the living birds offered for sale in the markets of Havana. Albrecht records it from Jamaica.

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.*

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

[Continued from p. 120.]

FAMILY PHASIANTIDÆ.

GENUS *Numida* LINN.

Numida LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 1766.

Numida meleagris LINN.

Numida meleagris LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 273 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 325 (1847).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39 (Jamaica).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 236 (San Domingo).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 303 (Jamaica).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1866) (San Domingo).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 397 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 601 (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I. p. 487 (1878) (Barbuda).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 16 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

Common in Cuba, San Domingo, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Barbuda.

Ortalia ruficauda is mentioned as occurring in the Grenadines, and is supposed to have been introduced (Lawr. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 278 (1878).

FAMILY TETRAONIDÆ.

GENUS *Colinus* LESS.

Colinus LESSON, Man. d'Orn. II, p. 190. 1828.

Colinus cubanensis (GOULD).

Ortyx virginianus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 182 (1840).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 601.

* *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).

- Ortyx cubanensis* GOULD, Mon. Odont. (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 337.
—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—ALBRECHT,
J. f. O. 1861, p. 213.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 303
(1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 273 (1870).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874,
p. 300; *ib.* 1875, p. 293; *ib.* 1878, p. 161; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist.
Nat. VII, p. 350 (1878).
Ortyx cubensis SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 137 (1873).
Ortyx virginianus var. *cubensis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds.
III, p. 468 (1874).
Colinus cubanensis CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Upper portions of throat and superciliary stripe white; band of neck passing from the mandible, under the eye, down the sides of the neck; breast and lower portion of throat black; back chestnut, variegated with dull brown; the feathers on the nape heavily spotted with white; under parts variegated, dull brown, rufous, white, and dark brown; sides of the body dull rufous, heavily spotted with white and black; primaries dull brown.

The female differs from the male in having the white stripe and throat tawny buff, and in lacking the chestnut on the breast to a great extent.

Length, 8; wing, 4; tail, 2.50; tarsus, 1; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Cuba and Porto Rico.

Colinus virginianus (LINN.).

- Tetrao virginianus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 277 (1766).
Ortyx virginiana GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 328 (1847).—CORY, Bull. Nutt.
Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881) (Haiti).
Ortyx virginianus A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 254 (St. Croix).—BRY-
ANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859) (Bahamas).—SCL.
P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205
(Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 303
(Jamaica).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 237, 487 (1878) (An-
tigua).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 142 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON,
Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo,
p. 138 (1885).
Colinus virginianus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above rich brownish red, mottled with black; crown black, shading into brown at the base of the skull, and mottled with black and white on the nape; a white superciliary line passing from nostril to nape; throat white, bordered broadly with black; upper breast and sides reddish brown, shading into white on the belly, the feathers thickly banded with black; crissum reddish brown; tertials and some of the wing-coverts edged with yellowish white; bill entirely black.

Female:—Resembles the male; the white of the head and throat replaced by tawny, without black edging.

Length, 8.50; wing, 4.50; tail, 2.50; tarsus, 1; bill, .52.

HABITAT. Bahamas, Haiti, San Domingo, Jamaica, St. Croix, and Antigua.

The forms represented in the different islands vary considerably, and it is possible that they represent good geographical races. The Bahama bird differs from that found in Florida in having heavy chestnut stripings on the side much broader than in the Florida birds. The black on the throat is more restricted; the lower throat showing considerable chestnut, separating the black from the upper breast; the red on the back is paler. The feathers on the underparts are very heavily banded with black, about equalling some specimens of *floridanus* in this respect, but the underparts are never mottled gray as in some specimens of *cubanensis*. The Bahama bird differs even more from that found in San Domingo, which has the underparts covered with narrow black arrow-shaped markings, somewhat obsolete in the female; the male having a patch of black on the throat succeeded by pale chestnut; the general chestnut coloring is paler than in the Bahama bird.

GENUS *Eupsychortyx* GOULD.

Eupsychortyx GOULD, Mon. Odontophorinæ, p. 15-16, 1850. Type, *Tetrao cristatus* LINN.

Eupsychortyx sonninii (TEMM.).

Perdix sonninii TEMM. Fig. et Gall. III, p. 451 (1815); *ib.* Pl. Col. 75 (1820-29).

Eupsychortyx sonnini NEWTON, Ibis, 1860, p. 308 (St. Thomas).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 378 (St. Thomas).—CORY, Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

Ortyx sonninii NEWTON (REINHARDT), Ibis, 1861, p. 114 (St. Thomas).

CHAR. *Male*:—Face dull white; head crested; feathers of the crest dull buff brown; throat and superciliary stripe passing down the sides of the neck dull brownish red; sides of the neck mottled with black and white; upper back mottled with reddish brown, buff, and black; rest of upper surface marked with chestnut, black, and gray, margined with buff; tail slaty dotted and marked with buff and dark brown; primaries brown; chest grayish, mottled with brown; rest

of under surface, sides, and under tail-coverts chestnut brown, the feathers dotted with white; bill black.

Female.—Top of the head and crest brown; throat and superciliary stripe dark gray, tinged with pale brown; flank marking paler than in the male; general plumage somewhat paler than in the male, and the black patches somewhat heavier.

Length, 7.50; wing, 4.30; tail, 2.55; tarsus, 1.30; bill, .54.

HABITAT. St. Thomas.

In 1860 Professor Newton mentions this species as occurring in St. Thomas. The bird undoubtedly still exists in the Island of St. Thomas. I have lately seen a specimen in the collection of Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, from that Island. It was probably introduced from South America.

Cassin writes (l.c.), "Mr. Swift has had the kindness to inform me that this species was introduced into the Island of St. Thomas some years since, from Venezuela, and that it has now become of frequent occurrence, quite naturalized, and rearing young freely throughout the Island. The present specimens are exactly the species figured by Mr. Gould under this name, and identical with specimens in Acad. Mus. labelled 'Venezuela' and 'Cumaná.'"

FAMILY ŒDICNEMIDÆ.

GENUS Œdicnemus TEMM.

Œdicnemus TEMMINCK, Man. d'Orn. 1815.

Œdicnemus dominicensis CORY.

Œdicnemus dominicensis CORY, Journ. Bost. Zool. Soc. II, p. 46 (1883); *ib.* Auk, I, p. 4 (1884); *ib.* Bds. Haiti and San Domingo, p. 140 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—THOMPSON, Auk, II, p. 110 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head, back, wing-coverts, and tail brown; feathers with very pale edgings, giving a mottled appearance to the back; the tail-feathers showing a band of dull white, succeeded by a broad black tip; breast slaty becoming dull white on the throat; abdomen white tinged with very pale rufous; a line of black passing from the top of the eye, along the sides of the head to the neck; under surface of wings white, becoming dark brown at the tips; the shafts of the feathers on the breast and throat dark brown, form

ing numerous hair-like lines on the surface of the plumage; legs and feet greenish yellow; upper mandible black; under mandible green at the base, shading into black at the tip.

The sexes appear to be similar.

Length, 14.50; wing, 8.50; tail, 3.75; tarsus, 3.75; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

OEDICNEMUS DOMINICENSIS CORY.

This peculiar species is apparently restricted to the eastern portion of the island of Santo Domingo. Mr. M. A. Frazar, who discovered the species, says, "Although I found it feeding during the day, it seems somewhat nocturnal in its habits, as I saw them in comparative abundance in the large savanna through which

I passed at midnight on my return from La Vega. . . . Their note is a repetition of the syllable 'tu' repeated very rapidly." He also says the natives tame the birds and keep them in the houses for the purpose of killing the spiders and bugs which abound in large numbers, and which it greedily kills and eats. It is known to the natives by the name of *Boukera*.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ.

GENUS *Charadrius* LINN.

Charadrius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 150, 1758; *ib.* 12th ed. p. 253, 1766.

Charadrius dominicus MÜLL.

Charadrius dominicus MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 116 (1776).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 241 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Charadrius virginianus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 333 (1847).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 423 (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 255 (St. Croix).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 358 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 98 (1867) (Sombbrero).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 332 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 67 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 197 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 238 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 241 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 276 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 461 (Gaudeloupe).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 381 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Charadrius marmoratus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 105 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Charadrius virginiacus ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).

Charadrius pluvialis SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew).

Charadrius pluvialis americanus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).

Charadrius fulvus var. *virginiacus* CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 145 (1886). Antilles in Winter.

Charadrius squatarola (LINN.).

Tringa squatarola LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 149 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 252 (1766).

Tringa helvetica LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 250 (1766).

Vauellus squatarolus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 242 (1840).

- Squatarola helvetica* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 333 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 358 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 232 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 380 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahamas I. p. 144 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).
- Charadrius helveticus* BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Found in winter in the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Vincent, and Grenada.

GENUS *Ægialitis* BOIE.

Ægialitis BOIE, Isis, 1822, p. 558.

Ægialitis vocifera (LINN.).

- Charadrius vociferus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 150 (1758).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 246 (1840).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).
- Ægialitis vociferus* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 330 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 145 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 141 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).
- Oxyechus vociferus* GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 424 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 333 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 382 (1878) (Porto Rico).
- Ægialites vociferus* SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 236 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas).—NEWTON, Ibis, 1860, p. 307 (St. Thomas).
- Charadrius (Ægialitis) vociferus* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) San Domingo).
- Ægialitis vocifera* A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).
- Oxyechus vociferus* WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Recorded from the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

Ægialitis wilsonia (ORD).

- Charadrius wilsonius* ORD, ed. Wils. IX, p. 77 (1825).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 106 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

- Ægialitis wilsonius* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Cuba).
Ægialitis wilsonius CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 378 (St. Thomas).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).
 —CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 147 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 143 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).
Ochthodromus wilsonius GUNDEL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 313 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 333 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 381 (1878) (Porto Rico).
Ægialitis wilsonia A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).

Common in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

Ægialitis semipalmata (BONAP.).

- Charadrius semipalmatus* "Bp. Obs. Wils. No. 219 (1825)."—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 107 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).
Ægialitis semipalmata GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 333 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14 (Santa Lucia).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 241 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 261 (Guadeloupe).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, Auk, III, p. 502 (1886) (Grand Cayman).
Ægialitis semipalmatus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas).
Ægialeus semipalmatus GUNDEL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 335 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 384 (1878) (Porto Rico).
Ægialitis semipalmatus GUNDEL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 88 (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 100 (1867) (Sombbrero).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 148 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 144 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).
Ægialites semipalmata WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Abundant in winter in many parts of the West Indies. Recorded from Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, Santa Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbuda, Gaudeloupe, St. Bartholomew, Sombbrero, Grenada, and Grand Cayman.

Ægialitis nivosa CASS.

- Ægialitis nivosa* CASSIN, in Baird's Bds. N. Am. p. 696 (1858).
Ægialitis tenuirostris LAW. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VII, p. 455 (1862) (Cuba).

Ægialeus tenuirostris GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866);
ib. J. f. O. 1875, p. 336 (Cuba).

Ægialitis nivosus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Ægialitis meloda (ORD).

Charadrius melodus ORD, ed. Wils. VII, p. 71 (1824).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Ægialitis melodus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 330 (1847).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 88 (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 148 (1880);
ib. List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).

Ægialites melodus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas).

Ægialeus melodus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866);
ib. J. f. O. 1875, p. 386 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 385 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Winter visitant to the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

FAMILY HÆMATOPODIDÆ.

GENUS *Hæmatopus* LINN.

Hæmatopus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 152, 1758; *ib.* 12th ed. p. 257, 1766.

Hæmatopus palliatus TEMM.

Hæmatopus palliatus TEMM. Man. d'Orn. II, p. 532 (1820).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 104 (1850).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 423 (Cuba).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 358 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 379 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 150 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 145 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).

Records of the occurrence of this species in the Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and St. Bartholomew.

FAMILY APHRIZIDÆ.

GENUS *Arenaria* BRISS.

Arenaria BRISSON, Orn. V, p. 132, 1760.

Arenaria interpres (LINN.).

Tringa interpres LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 148 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 248 (1766).

Streptilas interpres GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 333 (1847).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 100 (1850).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba I, p. 357 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 100 (1867) (Sombrero).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 67 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 197 (St. Vincent).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 331 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 379 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 151 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Arenaria interpres CORY, Auk, III, p. 502 (1886) (Grand Cayman).

Bahamas and Antilles in winter.

FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.**GENUS Himantopus BRISS.**

Himantopus BRISSON, Orn. V, p. 33, 1760.

Himantopus mexicanus (MÜLL.).

Charadrius mexicanus MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 117 (1776).

Himantopus nigricollis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 386 (1847).—LEMB. Aves Cuba p. 102 (1850).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 258 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 238 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 153 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Macrotarsus nigricollis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 422 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 357 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 113 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 377 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Himantopus mexicanus SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 237 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 146 (1885).

Common in the Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS *Recurvirostra* LINN.

Recurvirostra LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 151, 1758.

Recurvirostra americana GMEL.

Recurvirostra americana GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 693 (1788).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 387 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 88 (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 357 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 330 (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ.

GENUS *Gallinago* LEACH.

Gallinago LEACH, Syst. Cat. Brit. Mam. & Bds. p. 31, 1816.

Gallinago delicata (ORD).

Scolopax delicata ORD, Wils. Orn. ix, 1825, p. cccviii.

Scolopax wilsoni SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, v. 587 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 601 (Porto Rico).

Scolopax gallinago D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 231 (1840).

Gallinago wilsoni GOSSE. Bds. Jam. p. 353 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 85 (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 353 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 321 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 238 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 368 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 156 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Gallinago wilsonii A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 258 (St. Croix).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).

Gallinago media wilsoni WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).

Bahamas and Antilles during migrations.

Philohela minor (GMEL.).

Scolopax minor A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881).

Rusticola minor GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 354 (1847) (Hill).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 68 (Jamaica).

Recorded by Gosse and others from Jamaica. The bird might occasionally wander to Cuba, and possibly Jamaica, as it is not uncommon in some parts of Florida in winter.

GENUS **Macrorhamphus** LEACH.

Macrorhamphus "LEACH, Cat. Brit. Birds, 1816."

Macrorhamphus griseus (GMEL.).

Scolopax grisea GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 568 (1788).

Limnodramus griseus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 91 (1850).

Macrorhamphus griseus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 85 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert.

Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 353 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 322 (Cuba).

Macrorhamphus griseus CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 157 (1880). — A. & E.

NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Recorded from Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica.

Macrorhamphus scolopaceus (SAY).

Limosa scolopacea SAY, Long's Exp. 1823, p. 170.

Macrorhamphus scolopaceus ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 213 (Cuba); *ib.*

GUNDL. 1862, p. 85 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 354

(1866), *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 322 (Cuba).

Macrorhamphus scolopaceus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Cuba and Antilles during migrations.

GENUS **Micropalama** BAIRD.

Micropalama BAIRD, Birds N. Am. p. 726, 1858.

Micropalama himantopus (BONAP.).

Tringa himantopus BP. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. II, p. 157 (1826). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Totanus himantopus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 95 (1850). — MARCH, Pr. Acad.

Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-

Nat. Cuba, I, p. 356 (1866). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881).

Ereunetes himantopus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 587 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).

Micropalama himantopus MOORE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 241 (1877) (Bahamas). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Micropalama himantopus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 326 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 373 (1878). — CORY, Revised List Bds.

W. I. p. 26 (1885). — WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).

Found throughout the Antilles.

GENUS *Ereunetes* ILLIG.

Ereunetes ILLIGER, Prodrömus, p. 262, 1811.

Ereunetes pusillus (LINN.).

Tringa pusilla LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 252 (1766).

Pelidna pusilla GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 348 (1847)?

Hemipalama semipalmata LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 96 (1850). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Hemipalama minor LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 97 (1850). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Tringa semipalmata BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas).

Ereunetes pusillus CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 195 (Jamaica). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 356 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 327 (Cuba); Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 374 (1878) (Porto Rico). — SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 587 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 157 (1880). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885). — WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886). — CORY, Ibis, 1886, p. 502 (Grand Cayman).

Ereunetes petrificatus MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 68 (Jamaica). — LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 488 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 238 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 488 (Guadeloupe).

Throughout the Antilles during migrations.

Ereunetes occidentalis LAWR., if it be considered different from the preceding species, must be given a place in the West India Avifauna.

GENUS *Tringa* LINN.

Tringa LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 148, 1758; *ib.* 12th ed. p. 247, 1766.

Tringa minutilla VIEILL.

Tringa minutilla VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXIV, p. 452 (1819). — LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent). — ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 158 (1880). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885); *ib.* Ibis, 1886, p. 502 (Grand Cayman).

- Tringa temminckii* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 240 (1840).
Pelidna pusilla GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 348 (1847)? — GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 87 (Cuba).
Actodromas wilsonii A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 258 (St. Croix).
Tringa wilsoni BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas). — SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).
Tringa pusilla BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).
Tringa wilsonii ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).
Actodromas minutilla MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 357 (1866);
ib. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 376 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Winter visitant to the Bahamas and Antilles.

Tringa maculata VIEILL.

- Tringa maculata* VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXIV, p. 456 (1819). — A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 258 (St. Croix). — BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 69 (1867) (Bahamas); *ib.* MOORE, XIX, p. 241 (1877) (Bahamas). — SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 587 (St. Bartholomew). — LAW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 461 (1875) (Guadeloupe). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 159 (1880). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885); *ib.* Ibis, 1886, p. 502 (Grand Cayman).
Tringa pectoralis LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 98 (1850). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).
Pelidna pectoralis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 87 (Cuba).
Actodromas maculata GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 356 (1866);
ib. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 375 (1878) (Porto Rico). — WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).
Actodromas maculatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 328 (Cuba).
Tringa maculosa MOORE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 241 (1877) (Bahamas).

Antilles in winter.

Tringa fuscicollis VIEILL.

- Tringa fuscicollis* VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXIV, p. 461 (1819). — SCL. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14 (Santa Lucia). — ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).
Tringa schinzii LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 98 (1850). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).
Pelidna schinzii GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 421 (Cuba); *ib.* 1862, p. 87 (Cuba).

Tringa bonapartii SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, pp. 70, 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica). — MOORE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 241 (1877) (Bahamas).

Actodromas bonapartii GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 356 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 328 (Cuba).

Tringa bonapartei CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 159 (1880).

Antilles in winter.

Tringa canutus LINN.

Tringa canutus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 149 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 251 (1766). — GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 354 (1847). — MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881). — CORY, Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1886).

Recorded from Jamaica.

Tringa ferruginea BRÜNN.

Tringa ferruginea BRÜNN. Orn. Bor. 1764, p. 53. — A. O. U. Check-list, N. Am. Bds. p. 152 (1886).

Ancylocheilus subarquatus KAUP, Sk. Ent. Eur. Theirw. 1829, p. 50.

Ancylochilus subarquatus WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).

Recorded from Grenada.

GENUS Calidris CUV.

Calidris CUVIER, Anat. Comp. V, 1805.

Calidris arenaria (LINN.).

Tringa arenaria LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 251 (1766).

Calidris arenaria GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 354 (1847). — GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 422 (Cuba). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 357 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 329 (Cuba). — LAWRE, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 461 (Guadeloupe). — GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 376 (1878) (Porto Rico). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 160 (1880). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881). — CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Arenaria calidris LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 101 (1850).

Antilles in winter.

GENUS Limosa BRISS.

Limosa BRISSON, Orn. 1760.

***Limosa fedoa* (LINN.).**

Scolopax fedoa LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 244 (1766).

Limosa fedoa LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 90 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 84 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 353 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 320 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 368 (1878) (Porto Rico).—WELLS, List Bds. Gredada, p. 8 (1886).

Recorded from the Greater Antilles.

***Limosa hæmastica* (LINN.).**

Scolopax hæmastica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 147 (1758).

Limosa hudsonica LEMB. Aves Cuba, Suppl. (1850).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 84 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 353 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 320 (Cuba).

Limosa hæmastica CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba.

GENUS *Symphemia* RAF.

Symphemia RAFINESQUE, Jour. de Phys. 1819.

***Symphemia semipalmata* (GMEL.).**

Scolopax semipalmata GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 959 (1788).

Totanus semipalmatus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 92 (1850).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I, p. 160 (1880).

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 354 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Symphemia semipalmata BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 354 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 322 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 238 (1878) (Antigua); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 369 (1878) (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881).—CORY, Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1886).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).

Catophtrophorus speculiferus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Symphemia semipalmatus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).

Common in the Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS *Totanus* BECHST.

Totanus BECHSTEIN, Orn. Taschenb. Deutschl. p. 282, 1803.

Totanus melanoleucus (GMEL.).

Scolopax melanoleucus GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 659 (1788).

Totanus melanoleucus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 352 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 69 (1867) (Bahamas).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 161 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).

Totanus vociferus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 93 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Gambetta melanoleuca SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 68 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 354 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 323 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 238 (1878) (Antigua).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. VII, p. 370 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Glottis melanoleuca GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 85 (Cuba).

Records from Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Bartholomew, Antigua, and Grenada.

Totanus flavipes (GMEL.).

Scolopax flavipes GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 659 (1788).

Totanus flavipes D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba. Ois. p. 234 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 351 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 69 (1867) (Bahamas).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 162 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8, 1886. —CORY, Ibis, 1886, p. 502 (Grand Cayman).

Gambetta flavipes MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 68 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 354 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 100 (1867) (Sombrero); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 371 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Antilles in Winter.

Totanus solitarius (WILS.).

- Tringa solitaria* WILS. Am. Orn. VII, p. 53 (1813).
Totanus solitarius D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 238 (1840).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 587 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881).
Totanus chloropygius GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 350 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 86 (Cuba).
Phacophilus solitarius SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 355 (1886); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 313 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 324 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 372 (1878) (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 238 (1878) (Antigua); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 461 (Gaudeloupe).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).

Records from Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Santa Lucia, Antigua, Barbuda, Gaudeloupe, and St. Bartholomew.

GENUS Actitis ILLIGER.

Actitis ILLIGER, Prodr. 1811, p. 262.

Actitis macularia (LINN.).

- Tringa macularia* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 249 (1766).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 257 (1866) (Porto Rico).
Actitis macularius GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 349 (1847).
Totanus macularius LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 94 (1850).
Tringoides macularia BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).
Tringoides macularius SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 355 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 325 (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1872, p. 653 (Santa Lucia).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 67 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 197 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 276 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 360 (Martinique).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 372 (1878) (Porto Rico).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 44 (St. Vincent).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 162 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 148 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).

Actitis macularia SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 587 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).

Antilles, common.

GENUS *Bartramia* LESS.

Bartramia LESSON, Traite d' Orn. p. 553, 1831.

Bartramia longicauda (BECHST.).

Tringa longicauda BECHST. Vog. Nachtr. übers. Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 453 (1812).

Totanus longicauda D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 237 (1840).

Tringoides bartramius BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Euligia bartramia GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 86 (Cuba).

Actiturus bartramius MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica)?

Actiturus longicaudus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 355 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 326 (Cuba).

Actiturus longicaudatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1881, p. 401 (Cuba).

Actiturus longicauda A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).

Bartramia longicauda CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 57 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).

Records from Cuba, Jamaica, and Grenada. I have seen a specimen taken in the Bahama Islands.

GENUS *Tryngites* CAB.

Tryngites CABANIS, J. f. O. 1856, p. 418.

Tryngites subruficollis (VIEILL.).

Tringa subruficollis VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXIV, p. 465 (1819).

Tringa rufescens VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXXIX, p. 470 (1819).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 99 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Tringites rufescens GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 355 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 325 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS *Numenius* LINN.

Numenius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. 1746.

Numenius hudsonicus LATH.

- Numenius hudsonicus* LATH. Ind. Orn. II, p. 712 (1790).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 100 (1867) (Sombbrero); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 238 (1878) (Antigua); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 277 (Grenada).—CORY. List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).
- Numenius hudsonius* GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 367 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Winter visitant to the Antilles.

Numenius borealis (FORST.).

- Scolopax borealis* FORST. Phil. Trans. LXII, p. 411 (1772).
- Numenius borealis* GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 367 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 8 (1886).

West Indies in winter; reported from Porto Rico and Grenada.

Numenius longirostris WILS.

- Numenius longirostris* WILS. Am. Orn. VIII, p. 24 (1814).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847 p. 39 (Jamaica).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 88 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 68 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 352 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 320 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 116 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).

Greater Antilles in winter.

FAMILY CICONIIDÆ.**GENUS Tantalus LINN.**

Tantalus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. 10th ed. 1758.

Tantalus loculator LINN.

- Tantalus loculator* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 240 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 219 (1840).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 348 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—

GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 83 (Cuba): *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 351 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 313 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

FAMILY IBIDIDÆ.

GENUS *Guara* REICH.

Guara REICHENBACH, Syst. Avium, 1852, p. xiv.

Guara alba (LINN.).

Scolopax alba LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 145 (1758).

Ibis alba DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39 (Jamaica).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 86 (1850).

Endocimus albus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 352 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 315 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 364 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 150 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).

Common in most of the Greater Antilles.

Guara rubra (LINN.).

Tantalus ruber LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 241 (1766).

Ibis rubra D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 228 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 348 (1847).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 65 (Jamaica).

Endocimus ruber GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 83 (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

GENUS *Plegadis* KAUP.

Plegadis KAUP, Skizz. Entuv. Gesch. p. 82, 1829.

Plegadis autumnalis (HASSELQ.).

Tringa autumnalis HASSELQ. Reise nach Paläst Deutsch Ausg. 1762, p. 306.

Tantalus falcinellus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 241 (1766).

Ibis falcinellus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 87 (1850).

Falcinellus erythrorhynchus CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 349 (Cuba); *ib.* GUNDL. 1882, p. 84 (Cuba).

Falcinellus ordii BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 352 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 318 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 366 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Plegadis falcinellus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 27 (1885).

Accidental in the Greater Antilles.

Plegadis guarauna (LINN.) is claimed to have occurred in the West Indies, but I can find no satisfactory record of its capture.

FAMILY Plataleidæ.

GENUS Ajaja REICH.

Ajaja REICHENBACH, Handb. xvi, 1851.

Ajaja ajaja (LINN.).

Platalea ajaja LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 140 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 231 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 216 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 346 (1847).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 347 (Cuba).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 65 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 351 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 311 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 275 (1878) (Grenada) (?).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 164 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).

Platalea ajaja DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39 (Jamaica).

Ajaja rosca CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).

Resident in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

FAMILY PHÆNICOPTERIDÆ.

GENUS Phænicopterus LINN.

Phænicopterus LINNÆUS, 1748; *ib.* Syst. Nat. I, p. 230, 1766.

Phœnicopterus ruber LINN.

Phœnicopterus ruber LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 139 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 230 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 390 (1847).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 342 (Cuba).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 236 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo); *ib.* BREWER, VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 65 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 386 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 368 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 398 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 180 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 155 (1881) (Haiti).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 165 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).

Resident and not uncommon in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

FAMILY ARDEIDÆ.**GENUS Ardea LINN.**

Ardea LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 233, 1766.

Ardea herodias LINN.

Ardea herodias LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 237 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 199 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 346 (1847).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 263 (St. Croix) (?).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 82 (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 63 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 347 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 98 (1867) (Sombrero).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 589 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 296 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 196 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 236 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 240 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 274 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 359 (Martinique).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 352 (1878) (Porto Rico).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765 (Montserrat).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 166 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 9 (1886).
Ardea herodias ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).

This species ranges throughout the West Indies.

Ardea occidentalis AUD.

- Ardea occidentalis* AUD. Orn. Biog. III, p. 542 (1835).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 82 (1850).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 63 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).
Herodias occidentalis BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VIII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).
?Ardea wurdemannii MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 64 (Jamaica).
Audubonia occidentalis GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 348 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 313 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 298 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 354 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Recorded from Porto Rico, Cuba, and Jamaica.

Ardea egretta GMEL.

- Ardea egretta* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 629 (1788).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VIII, p. 120 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* X, p. 257 (1866) (Porto Rico).—SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 167 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).
Ardea alba D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 191 (1840).
Egretta luce GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 346 (1847) (?).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).
Ardea abba DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39 (Jamaica).
Herodias egretta GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 341 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, pp. 70, 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 63 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 348 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 299 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 241 (1878) (Barbuda) (?).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VIII, p. 355 (1878) (Porto Rico).
Herodias luce SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 236 (San Domingo).
Ardea leuce BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).

Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

Ardea candidissima GMEL.

- Ardea candidissima* GMEL. Syst. Nat. II, p. 633 (1788).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 196 (1840).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost.

- Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765 (Montserrat).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 167 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 153 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).
- Egretta candidissima* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 336 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 63 (Jamaica).
- Herodias candidissima* SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 236 (San Domingo).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).
- Garzetta candidissima* SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 349 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 304 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 357 (1878) (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 66 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 196 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 236 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 274 (Grenada).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 9 (1886).

Bahamas and Antilles.

Ardea rufa BODD.

- Ardea rufa* BODD. Tabl. P. E. p. 54 (1783).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 170 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 152 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).
- Ardea rufescens* LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 83 (1850).
- Ardea cubensis* LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 84 (1850).
- Herodias rufescens* BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 82 (Cuba).
- Herodias pealii* BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 82 (Cuba).
- Dimigretta rufa* MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 63 (Jamaica).
- Demiegretta rufa* GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 348 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 302 (Cuba).
- Demiegretta pealii* GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 348 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 301 (Cuba).

Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

Ardea cærulea LINN.

- Ardea cærulea* LINN. Syst. Nat. I. 10th ed. p. 143 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 238 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 201 (1840).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 36 (Jamaica).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* X, p. 257 (1866) (Porto Rico).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 171 (Porto Rico).—

- SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico). — ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 171 (1880). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881). — CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 155 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 154 (1885); *ib.* List. Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885). — TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).
- “*Egretta nivea* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 334 (1847)?”
- Egretta cærulea* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 337 (1847).
- Herodias cærulea* BREWER Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 83 (Cuba).
- Florida cærulea* SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica). — ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica). — MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 62 (Jamaica). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 349 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 305 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 357 (1878) (Porto Rico). — LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 66 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 196 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 236 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 241 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 274 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 359 (Martinique). — WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 9 (1886).

Bahamas and Antilles.

Ardea virescens LINN.

- Ardea virescens* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 144 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 238 (1766). — D'ORE. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 203 (1840). — DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847 p. 39 (Jamaica). — BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859) (Bahamas). — SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 589 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I, p. 171 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 155 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 155 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885). — TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo). — CORY, Ibis, 1886, pp. 472, 474, 475 (Barbadoes, La Desirade and Grand Terre); *ib.* Auk, III, p. 502 (1886) (Grand Cayman).
- Herodias virescens* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 340 (1847). — ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).
- Butorides virescens* SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 236 (San Domingo). — A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 261 (St. Croix). — CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 378 (St. Thomas); *ib.* MARCH, 1864, p. 64 (Jamaica). — SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 273 (Santa Lucia). — LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 66 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 196 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 236 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 241 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 275 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 359 (Martinique); *ib.* p. 460 (Guadeloupe). — SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765 (Montserrat). — ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia). — LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 44 (St. Vincent). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881). — WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 9 (1886).

- Ocniscus virescens* BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII. p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 349 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 307 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 359 (1878) (Porto Rico).
- Butorides brunescens?* MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 64 (Jamaica).
- Ardea (Butorides) virescens* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).

Common throughout the Bahamas and Antilles.

Ardea brunescens "GUNDL."

- Ardea brunescens* "GUNDL. Mss." — LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 84 (1850). — REICH. J. f. O. 1877, p. 255. — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).
- Ocniscus brunescens* CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 344. — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 350 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 308.
- Butorides brunescens* BAIRD, Bds. N. Am. p. 677 (1858); *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. No. 494 (1859). — GUNDL. ANN. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. 1862, p. 271. — GRAY, Handl. Bds III, p. 32 (1871). — BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds. I, p. 49 (1884).

SP. CHAR. — Piliu and occipital crest greenish black, showing a green gloss in the light; whole throat and neck rich rufous brown, showing a tinge of orange brown on the chin; back feathers slaty gray; wing-coverts not margined with white, but showing slight brownish edgings; otherwise resembling *A. virescens*.

Length, 19.00; wing, 6.50; tail, 2.75; tarsus, 2.10; bill, 2.60.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Ardea tricolor ruficollis (GOSSE).

- Ardea leucogastra* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 200 (1840).
- Egretta ruficollis* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 338 (1847). — ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).
- Herodias ludoviciana* BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).
- Herodias ruficollis* GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 83? (Cuba).
- Demiegretta ludoviciana* MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 63 (Jamaica).
- Demiegretta ruficollis* GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 348 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 303 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 356 (1878) (Porto Rico).
- Ardea leucogastra* var. *leucoprymna* CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 168 (1880).
- Ardea ludoviciana* A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).
- Ardea tricolor* CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).

- Ardea cyanirostris* * CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 168 (1880). — ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. VII, p. 21 (1881). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).
Ardea tricolor ruficollis CORY, Auk, III, p. 502 (1886).

Common in the Bahama Islands and Greater Antilles (breeds).

GENUS *Nycticorax* STEPH.

Nycticorax STEPHENS, Gen. Zool. XI, p. 608, 1819.

Nycticorax violaceus (LINN.).

- Ardea violacea* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 238 (1766); SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 589 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 603 (Porto Rico).
Nycticorax violacea D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 213 (1840).
Nycticorax violaceus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, pp. 70, 81 (Jamaica). — ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica). — SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 273 (Santa Lucia). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881). — CORY, Auk, III, p. 502 (1886) (Grand Cayman).
Nyctherodius violaceus A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 262 (St. Croix). — CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 379 (St. Thomas); *ib.* MARCH, 1864, p. 65 (Jamaica). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 351 (1866). — LAW. ANN. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 98 (1867) (Sombrero). — GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 311 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 363 (1878) (Porto Rico). — WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 9 (1886).
Nyctiardea violacea LAW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 275 (1878) (Grenada); *ib.* p. 460 (Guadeloupe). — ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 173 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).

Common in many portions of the West Indies. It has been recorded from the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Santa Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Bartholomew, Sombrero, St. Croix, and Grand Cayman.

* In originally naming *A. cyanirostris* I considered it distinct from *A. ruficollis*, from the totally different coloration of the bill and legs supposed to occur only in the breeding season. Since that time specimens have been taken in the winter months representing this same state of plumage. *A. tricolor* undoubtedly assumes a yellow bill during most of the year, even if Audubon was wrong in his statement to the effect that it had a yellow bill in the breeding season. It is probable that the two birds are identical, but it is also possible that the Bahama bird may be distinct, and colonies occasionally wander to Florida, where it has been found breeding. This would account for the blue-billed specimens being taken in Florida, and would not prove its specific identity with *A. tricolor*.

Nycticorax nycticorax nævius (BODD.).

Ardea nævia BODD. Tabl. Pl. Enl. 1783, p. 56.

Nycticorax vulgaris D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 208 (1840).

Nycticorax americana GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 344 (1847). — ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).

Nycticorax gardeni BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 83 (Cuba). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).

Nyctiardea gardeni MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 65 (Jamaica). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 350 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 310 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 362 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Ardea nycticorax SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).

Nyctiardea grisea nævia CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).

Nycticorax nycticorax nævius ZELEDON, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 113 (1885).

Recorded from Greater Antilles.

GENUS *Botaurus* STEPH.

Botaurus STEPHENS, Shaw's Gen. Zool. XI, p. 592, 1819.

***Botaurus lentiginosus* (MONT.).**

Ardea lentiginosa MONT. Orn. Dict. Suppl. 1813. — LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 82 (1850).

Botaurus minor GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 346 (1847). — ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica). — GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 83 (Cuba).

Botaurus lentiginosus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 65 (Jamaica). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 350 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 313 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 309 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 361 (1878) (Porto Rico). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

GENUS *Ardetta* GRAY.

Ardetta GRAY, List of Gen. App. p. 13, 1842.

***Ardetta exilis* (GMEL.).**

Ardea exilis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 648 (1788).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 205 (1840).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 257 (1866) (Porto Rico).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).

Ardeola exilis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 343 (1847).

Ardetta exilis BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 64 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 350 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 308 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 360 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 174 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 111 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 28 (1885).

Recorded from the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

FAMILY GRUIDÆ.**GENUS *Grus* LINN.**

Grus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. 1735.

***Grus mexicana* MULL.**

Grus mexicana MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 110 (1776).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 29 (1885).

Grus poliophæa LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 80 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Grus canadensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 339 (Cuba); *ib.* 1862, p. 81 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba)?—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 347 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 293 (Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba.

FAMILY ARAMIDÆ.**GENUS *Aramus* VIEILL.**

Aramus VIEILLOT, Analyse, 1816.

***Aramus giganteus* (BONAP.).**

Rallus giganteus BP. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. V, p. 31 (1825).

Aramus guaranna D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 256 (1840).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

- Aramus scolopaceus* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 355 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857 p. 236 (San Domingo).
Aramus giganteus SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 360 (1866).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 257 (1866) (Porto Rico); *ib.* XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 601 (Porto Rico).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 353 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 387 (1878) (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 29 (1885).
Nothrodinus scolopaceus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 89 (Cuba).
Aramus scolopaceus giganteus CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 155 (1881) (Haiti).
Aramus pictus CORY, Bds. Haiti and San Domingo, p. 157 (1885).

Common in the Greater Antilles.

FAMILY JACANIDÆ.

GENUS *Jacana* BRISS.

Jacana BRISSON, Orn. V, p. 121 (1760).

Jacana spinosa (LINN).

- Fulica spinosa* LINN. Syst. Nat. 1758, p. 152.
Parra jacana D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 249 (1840).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 425 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 89 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 360 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 338 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 385 (1878) (Porto Rico).
Parra violacea CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, pp. 130, 155 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 29 (1885).
Parra gymnostoma CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 159 (1885).
Jacana spinosa ELLIOT, Auk, p. 297 (1888).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Bill and comb pale orange; bare skin at the base of the lower mandible pale bluish white; head, neck, and upper breast dark lustrous green; back and wing-coverts purple, shading into rich golden brown near the rump; rump and tail-coverts purple; underpart, dark purple, showing a tinge of dark rufous on the crissum; most of the primaries and secondaries bright yellow, edged with brown; tail rufous brown; carpal spur pale orange; legs and feet dull olive; iris brown.

Length, 9; wing, 5.50; tail, 2.25; tarsus, 2.25; bill, 1.40.

HABITAT. Cuba, Haiti, and San Domingo.

Since the publication of the 'Birds of Haiti and San Domingo,' I have examined several specimens of *Jacana* from Cuba, and they agree exactly with the San Domingo bird, but all are considerably larger and brighter than specimens from Mexico and Central America; the coloration of the wattles in life is, I believe, also different.

FAMILY RALLIDÆ.

GENUS *Rallus* LINN.

Rallus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 261, 1766.

Rallus maculatus BODD.

Rallus maculatus BODD. ex Buff. Pl. Enl. p. 775 (1783). — SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Ralli, p. 13 (1865). — SCL. & SAL. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 444; *ib.* Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 139 (1873). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 29, (1885).

Rallus variegatus GMEL. Syst. Nat. I p. 718 (1788). — BURM. Syst. Ueb. III, p. 382. — D ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 261 (1840). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860).

Aramides maculatus HARTL. Ind. Az. p. 23. — GRAY. Gen. Bds. p. 594 (1844-49).

Pardirallus variegatus BR. Compt. Rend. XLIII, p. 599. — GRAY, Handl. Bds. III, p. 56 (1871).

Limnopardalus variegatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 428; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 361 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 357.

SP. CHAR. — General plumage dull black; feathers on the back heavily marked with brown; whole body heavily blotched and mottled with white; rump brown; thighs smoky brown, marked with white above; chin nearly white; legs (in skin) pale yellow; bill green; a spot of scarlet on the base of the lower mandible.

Length (skin), 12; wing, 4.75; tail, 3; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 1.95.

Recorded from Cuba.

Rallus elegans AUD.

Rallus elegans AUD. Orn. Biog. III, p. 27 (1835). — GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 427 (Cuba). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 360 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 355 (Cuba). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 29 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Rallus virginianus LINN.

Rallus virginianus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 263 (1766).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 361 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 357 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 29 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Rallus longirostris crepitans (GMEL.).

Rallus crepitans GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 713 (1788). — BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas).

Rallus longirostris CORY. Bds. Bahama I. p. 176 (1880).

Rallus longirostris crepitans RIDGW. Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 140 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 29 (1885).

Bahamas in winter.

Rallus longirostris caribæus RIDGW.

Rallus longirostris D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois, p. 260 (1840). — GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 364 (1847).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 260.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 378. — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).

Rallus crepitans BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 361 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 356; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 388 (1878).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 461, 487 (1878).

“*Rallus elegans* MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 69”?

Rallus longirostris var. *caribæus* RIDGW. Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 140 (1880). — BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds. I, p. 359 (1884).

Rallus longirostris caribæus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 29 (1885).

This form is very closely allied to the North American bird; the principal difference being that those from the West Indies usually show olivaceous striping on the back, more or less distinct.

HABITAT. Antilles.

Rallus coryi MAYNARD.

Rallus coryi MAYNARD. American Exchange and Mart, Boston, Jan 15 (1887); *ib.* Feb. 5 (1887)

SP. CHAR. — “Above pale yellowish brown, streaked with pale ashy; wings light reddish, becoming paler on the outer edges; beneath pale

ashy tinged with reddish across the breast, becoming white on the throat and abdomen, banded faintly on sides and flanks with white and pale ashy." (Maynard, orig. descr., l. c.)

Length, 11.50; wing, 6; tail, 2.10; tarsus, 1.75; bill, 2.15.

HABITAT. Andros Island, Bahamas.

GENUS *Porzana* VIEILL.

Porzana VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 61, 1816.

Porzana concolor (GOSSE).

Rallus concolor GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 369 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 69.

Corethrura cayennensis MOORE, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 64.—SCL. & SALV. Ibis, 1859, p. 230.

Corethrura gualemalensis LAWR. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 106.

Rallina castanea SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Ralli, p. 17 (1865).

Porzana concolor SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 452; *ib.* Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 140 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Rufirallus concolor GRAY, Handl. Bds. III, p. 61 (1871).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.:—Head dark olive, showing a tinge of rufous on the forehead; back olive, shading into rufous brown on the wing-coverts; sides of the head pale reddish brown, brightest on the cheeks; chin white, shading into clear reddish brown on the lower throat and breast, rest of underparts reddish brown; under surface of wings dull slate color.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 9.25; wing, 5.25; tarsus, 1.75; bill, 1.10.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Porzana flaviventris (BODD.).

Rallus flaviventer "BODD. Pl. Enl. (1783)."

Rallus minutus GMEL. Syst. Nat. I. p. 719 (1788).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 109 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII. p. 308 (1860).

Ortygometra minuta BURM. Syst. Ueb. III, p. 388.—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 372 (1847).

Rallus superciliaris VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXVIII, p. 565.

Ortygometra flaviventris GRAY, Gen. Bds. III, p. 593 (1844-49).—HARTL. Ind. Az. p. 24.

Lateralallus gossei BP. Compt. Rend. XLIII, p. 599 (1856).

Erythra minuta BP. Compt. Rend. XLIII, p. 600 (1856).

Crybastur gossii CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 428.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 361 (1866); *ib.*, J. f. O. 1875, p. 358. *

Crex minuta SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81.

Porzana minuta MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 69.

Porzana flaviventer SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, I, p. 31 (1865).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).

Porzana flaviventris SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 455; *ib.* Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 140 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Crybastus minutus GRAY, Handl. Bds. III, p. 61 (1871).

SP. CHAR.—Top of head and a line through the eye, from the bill, dark brown, darkest on the crown, and shading into light brown on the back of the neck; middle back dark brown and black, streaked with white; rump and upper tail-coverts chestnut brown, sometimes touched with white; tail-feathers black, edged with brown, and dotted with white; wing-coverts light cinnamon-brown; scapularies marked with black and white; quills pale brown; outer web of first primaries dull white; underparts white; throat white, tinged with very pale yellowish brown; flanks barred with white and black; bill dark.

Length (skin), 5.75; wing, 2.75; tail, 1.15; tarsus, .85; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Cuba and Jamaica.

Porzana jamaicensis (GMEL.).

Rallus jamaicensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 718 (1788).

Ortygometra jamaicensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 375 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Creciscus jamaicensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 428 (Cuba); *ib.* 1875, p. 360 (Cuba); *ib.* 1881, p. 401 (Cuba).

Porzana jamaicensis SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 69 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

Porzana carolina (LINN.).

Rallus carolinus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 363 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 262 (1840).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 257 (1866) (Porto Rico).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 587 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 601 (Porto Rico).

Ortygometra carolina GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 371 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Porzana carolina GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 428 (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 260 (St. Croix).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 69 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 361 (1866).—BRACE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 241 (1877) (Bahamas).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 358 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 390 (1878) (Porto

Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 176 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 114 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 9 (1886).

This species is found throughout the West Indies; numerous references from the Bahamas and Antilles.

Porzana noveboracensis (GMEL.).

Fulica noveboracensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 701 (1788).

Porzana noveboracensis BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds. I, p. 375 (1884) (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS Gallinula BRISS.

Gallinula BRISSON, Orn. VI, p. 3, 1760.

Gallinula galeata (LICHT.).

Crex galeata LICHT. Verz. Doubl. p. 826 (1823).

Gallinula chloropus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 268 (1840).

Gallinula galeata GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 381 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 237 (San Domingo).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 260 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 378 (St. Thomas).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 69 (Jamaica).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 257 (1866) (Porto Rico).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 601 (Porto Rico).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 360 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 391 (1878) (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 276 (1878) (Grenada); *ib.* p. 461 (Guadeloupe).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 177 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 155 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 161 (1885); *ib.* List. Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 9 (1886).—CORY, Auk, III, p. 502 (1886) (Grand Cayman); *ib.* Ibis, 1886, p. 474 (Marie Galante).

Gallinula galeata GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 362 (1866).

Common in the Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS Ionornis REICH.

Ionornis REICHENBACH, Syst. Av. p. 21, 1853.

Ionornis martinica (LINN.).

Fulica martinica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 259 (1766).

Porphyrio martinica D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 265 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 377 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 178 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 155 (1881) (Haiti).

Gallinula martinica BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* X, p. 257 (1866) (Porto Rico).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 69 (Jamaica).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 601 (Porto Rico).

Porphyrio martinicus SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica); *ib.* 1872, p. 653 (Santa Lucia).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 487 (Dominica).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).

Porphyryula martinica GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 362 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 361 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 392 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Ionornis martinica CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 162 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 9 (1886).

Common in the Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS *Fulica* LINN.

Fulica LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. 1735; *ib.* I, p. 152, 1758.

***Fulica americana* GMEL.**

Fulica americana GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 704 (1788).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 384 (1847).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 260 (St. Croix)?—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 81 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 69 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 363 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 587 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 601 (Porto Rico).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 363 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 394 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 178 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 155 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 163 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 9 (1886).

Fulica atra D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 211 (1840).

Common in the Bahamas and Antilles.

Fulica caribæa RIDGW.

Fulica caribæa RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 358 (1884). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

“SP. CHAR.—Similar to *F. americana*, but differing in the slenderer bill and in the form and color of the frontal shield. Frontal shield oval or elliptical, much wrinkled, .70-.90 inch long, and .35-.50 wide, in the breeding season; its color, pale brownish (whitish in life?) instead of chestnut or liver brown, as in *F. americana*.” (Ridgw. l. c. orig. descr.).

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and St. John.

FAMILY ANATIDÆ.

GENUS **Anser** BRISS.

Anser BRISSON, Orn. 1760.

Anser albifrons gambeli.

Anser albifrons LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 112 (1850).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Anser gambeli HARTL. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1852, p. 7.—CAB. J. f. O. 1857, p. 226 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Anser gambelii GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I. p. 387 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 375 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba in winter.

GENUS **Chen** BOIE.

Chen BOIE, Isis, 1822, p. 563.

Chen hyperborea (PALL.).

Anser hyperboreus PALL. Spic. Zool. VI, pp. 80, 25 (1769).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 111 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 70 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 182 (1880).

Chen hyperboreus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 387 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 371 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 399 (1878) (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Accidental in Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica and Porto Rico.

Chen cærulescens (LINN.).

Anas cærulescens LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 124 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 198 (1766).

Chen cærulescens GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 387 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 374 (Cuba).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Anser cærulescens BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 70 (1867) (Bahamas).

Recorded from the Bahamas and Cuba. Possibly not separable from the preceding species, of which it may prove to be a race.

GENUS Branta SCOPOLI.

Branta SCOPOLI, Ann. i Hist. Nat. p. 67, 1769.

Branta canadensis (LINN.).

Anas canadensis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 198 (1766).

Branta canadensis BANNISTER, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1870, p. 131.

Bernicla canadensis A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1886).

Recorded from Jamaica.

GENUS Dendrocygna SWAINS.

Dendrocygna SWAINSON, Classif. Birds, II, p. 365, 1837.

Dendrocygna arborea (LINN.).

Anas arborea LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 207 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 540 (1788).—VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 141 (1823).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, I, p. 291 (1840).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 603.

Anas jacquini GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 536 (1788).

Dendrocygna arborea EYTON, Mon. Anat. p. 110 (1838).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 395 (1847).—CAB. J. f. O. 1857, p. 227.—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 366.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859); *ib.* XI, p. 70 (1866).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 70.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 387 (1866); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 400 (1878).—SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 375.—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 183 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 166 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds. I, p. 480 (1884).

Dendrocygnus arborea BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860).

Dendrocygna autumnalis? TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 172.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Head with black band on the crown, continuing in narrow stripes to the nape; forehead and over the eye reddish brown, shading into dull white on the throat, and mottled brown and white on the sides of the head and neck; breast and upper parts brown, the feathers broadly edged with tawny; rump and tail black; underparts brownish white, heavily spotted and banded upon the sides, the spots becoming very small and faint upon the abdomen; most of the primaries slate-color, becoming brownish at the tips; legs and bill black.

Length, 21.00; wing, 11.25; tarsus, 2.60; bill 2.00.

HABITAT. Bahamas and Antilles.

Dendrocygna autumnalis (LINN.).

Anas autumnalis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 205 (1766).

Dendrocygna autumnalis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 398 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 70 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Accidental in Jamaica.

Dendrocygna viduata (LINN.).

Anas viduata LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 205 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 536 (1788).—VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 132 (1823).

Dendrocygna viduata EYTON, Mon. Anat. p. 110 (1838).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 214.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 388 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 377.—SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 376.—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds. I, p. 481 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Dendrocygnus viduata BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire front of head, including eye, cheeks and chin, white, tinged with brown; a patch of white on the middle of the throat, connecting with the white upper throat and chin by a narrow white line; rest of head and neck black; breast and upper back rufous brown; sides of the body thickly banded with narrow black and white lines; centre of the belly and lower breast black; feathers on the back edged with tawny; wings black; carpus and shoulder chestnut brown; wing-coverts showing an olive tinge; bill black; feet black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 19.00; wing, 9.00; tail, 4.00; tarsus, 2.00; bill, 2.00.

Given by authors as occurring in Cuba; by some, claimed to have been introduced.

GENUS *Anas* LINN.

Anas LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 122, 1758; *ib.* 12th ed. p. 194, 1766.

Anas strepera LINN.

Anas strepera LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 125 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 200 (1766).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 72 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).

Chauliastur streperus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 389 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 381 (Cuba).

Anas streperus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Cuba and Jamaica in winter.

Anas boschas LINN.

Anas boschas LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 205 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 72 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 388 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 378 (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 184 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 10 (1886).

Anas boschas A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).

Accidental in Cuba, the Bahamas, Jamaica, and Grenada.

Anas obscura GMEL.

Anas obscura GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 541 (1788).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 72 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds. I, p. 499 (1884) (Cuba?).—CORY, Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1886).

Anas fulvigula? CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Cuba? Jamaica.

It is uncertain whether the Dusky Duck which, it is claimed, occurs in Jamaica, is *Anas fulvigula* Ridgw. or this species. Both occur in Florida.

Anas maxima. described by Gosse (Bds. Jam. p. 399, 1847), is supposed to be a hybrid.

GENUS *Dafila* STEPH.

Dafila STEPHENS, Shaw's Gen. Zool. XII, p. 126, 1824.

Dafila bahamensis (LINN.).

- Anas bahamensis* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 199 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 516 (1788).—MAX. Beitr. p. 925 (1831).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 591.
- Anas rubirostris* VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. V, p. 108 (1816).
- Anas ilathera* VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 152 (1823).
- Anas urophasianus* VIG. Zool. Journ. IV, p. 357 (1829).
- Phasianurus vigorsii* WAGL. Isis, 1832, p. 1235.
- Anas fimbriata* MERREM, Ersch u. Gruber's Ency. sect. 1, XXXV, p. 35.
- Dafila urophasianus* EYTON, Mon. Anat. p. 112 (1838).
- Peocilonetta bahamensis* EYTON, Mon. Anat. p. 116 (1838).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 389.—ABBOTT, Ibis, 1861, p. 160.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 71.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 314; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 403 (1878); *ib.* J. f. O. 1881, p. 400.
- Dafila bahamensis* HARTL. Ind. Az. p. 27 (1847).—CAB. in Schomb. Guian III, p. 763 (1848).—SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 393.—LAWR Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 185 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 167 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage tawny, mottled and streaked with brown; wings banded with lustrous green, black and tawny, in the order given; top of head and nape brown, finely mottled with dark brown; rest of head and throat white; a triangular patch on each side of the upper mandible lake red; tail tawny, becoming pale at the tip; legs black.

Length, 19.00; wing, 8.00; tail, 4.75; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.95.

HABITAT. Bahamas and Antilles.

Dafila acuta (LINN.).

- Anas acuta* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 202 (1766).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 113 (1850).
- Dafila acuta* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—CAB. J. f. O. 1857, p. 227 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 71 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 388 (1860); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 378 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 402 (1878) (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico.

GENUS *Mareca* STEPH.

Mareca STEPHENS, Shaw's Gen. Zool. XII, pt. II, p. 130, 1824.

Mareca americana (GMEL.).

Anas americana GMEL. Syst. Nat. II, p. 526 (1788).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 293 (1840).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 603 (Porto Rico).

Mareca americana GOSSE. Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—CAB. J. f. O. 1857, p. 227 (Cuba). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—NEWTON, Ibis, 1860, p. 308 (St. Thomas).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 71 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 388 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 378 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 402 (1878) (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).

Accidental in winter in the West Indies; records from Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas.

Cairina moschata is given by numerous writers from Cuba and Jamaica. It is claimed to have been introduced.

GENUS *Querquedula* STEPH.

Querquedula STEPHENS, Shaw's Gen. Zool. XII, p. 149, 1824.

Querquedula discors (LINN.).

Anas discors LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 205 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 294 (1840).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 591 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 603 (Porto Rico).

Cyanopterus discors GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 401 (1847).

Cyanopterus inornatus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 402 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).

Querquedula discors SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 237 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, b. 122 (1859) (Bahamas).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 82 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 71 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 389 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 101 (1867) (Sombbrero).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 380 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 404 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 186 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 168 (1885).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 10 (1886).

Pterocyanca discors BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Querquedula inornata MARCH. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 71 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).

Anas (*Querquedula*) *discors* BRYANT Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).

Abundant throughout the Bahamas and Antilles.

Querquedula carolinensis (GMEL.).

Anas carolinensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 533 (1788).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 114 (1850).

Querquedula carolinensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 92 (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 72 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 187 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 10 (1886).

Nettion carolinensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 389 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 381 (Cuba).

This species has been taken in winter in the Bahama Islands, Cuba, Jamaica, and Grenada.

Querquedula cyanoptera is given by Brewer as occurring in Cuba (Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308, 1860). If the species in question was correctly identified, it is of rare occurrence in the West Indies.

Nyroca ferruginea is given by W. T. March, as occurring in Jamaica (Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 72). This record is undoubtedly incorrect. The bird in question was probably some other species wrongly identified, possibly *Querquedula cyanoptera*.

GENUS *Spatula* BOIE.

Spatula BOIE, Isis, 1822, p. 564.

Spatula clypeata (LINN.).

Anas clypeata LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 124 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 200 (1766).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 115 (1856).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 603 (Porto Rico).

Anas mexicana D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 299 (1840).

Rhyncaspis clypeata GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).

Rhyncaspis clypeatu BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

- Spatula clypeata* NEWTON, Ibis, 1860, p. 308 (St. Thomas).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 82 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 71 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 389 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 379 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 404 (1878) (Porto Rico).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).
- Querquedula clypeata* ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).

West Indies in winter; records from Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas.

GENUS *Aix* BOIE.

Aix BOIE, Isis, 1828, p. 329.

Aix sponsa (LINN.).

- Anas sponsa* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 207 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 288 (1840).
- Aix sponsa* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—CAB. J. f. O. 1857, p. 226 (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 72 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 389 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 381 (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).
- Dendrocygnus sponsa* BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Cuba and Jamaica in winter.

GENUS *Aythya* BOIE.

Aythya BOIE, Isis, 1822, p. 564.

Aythya affinis (EYTON).

- Fuligula affinis* EYTON, Mon. Anat. p. 157 (1838).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 187 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).
- Anas marila* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 295 (1840) (?)
- Fulix affinis* A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 366 (St. Croix) (?)—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 71 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 390 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 382 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 405 (1878) (Porto Rico).
- Fuligula marila* BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Fuligula mariloides GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 92 (Cuba).

Nyroca affinis A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).

Recorded from Porto Rico, Cuba, Bahamas, Jamaica, and St. Croix.

Aythya collaris (DONOV.).

Anas collaris DONOV. Brit. Birds, VI, pl. 47 (1809).

Fuligula rufitorques GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 117 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).

Fulix collaris BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 72 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 390 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 383 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 406 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Anas (*Fuligula*) *rufitorques* GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871, p. 283 (Cuba).

Fuligula collaris CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 188 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).

Nyroca collaris A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).

Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, in winter.

Aythya vallisneria (WILS.).

Anas vallisneria WILS. Am. Orn. VIII, p. 103 (1814).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 30 (1885).

Nyroca vallisneria BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Aythya vallisneria MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 72 (Jamaica)

Aythya vallisneria GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 390 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 382 (Cuba).

Nyroca vallisneria A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

Aythya americana (EYTON).

Fuligula americana EYTON, Mon. Anat. p. 155 (1838).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).

Aythya americana BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 72 (Jamaica).

Fuligula ferina var. *americana* CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 189 (1880).

Nyroca americana A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).

A winter visitant; records from the Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica.

GENUS *Charitonetta* STEJN.

Charitonetta STEJNEGER, Orn. Expl. Kamtsch. p. 163, 1885.

Charitonetta albeola (LINN.).

Anas albeola LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 199 (1766).

Clangula albeola BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860)
(Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).

Bucephala albeola GUNDEL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 390 (1866); *ib.*
J. f. O. 1875, p. 383 (Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba in winter.

GENUS *Glaucionetta* STEJN.

Glaucionetta STEJNEGER, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 409, 1885.

Glaucionetta clangula americana (BONAP.).

Clangula americana BP. Comp. List, 1838, p. 58.

Clangula glaucion LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 241 (1878) (Barbuda).

Clangula glaucion americana BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds.
II, p. 44 (1884) (Cuba) (?).

Clangula glaucinm CORY, Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1886).

Recorded from Cuba and Barbuda.

GENUS *Ædemia* FLEMING.

Ædemia FLEMING, Philos. Zool. II, p. 260, 1822.

Ædemia perspicillata (LINN.).

Anas perspicillata LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 201 (1766).

Ædemia perspicillata GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 408 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O.
1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864,
p. 72 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).
—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).

Claimed to have occurred in Jamaica.

GENUS *Erismatura* BONAP.

Erismatura BONAPARTE, Saggio Distr. Met. p. 143, 1832.

Erismatura rubida (WILS.).

Anas rubida WILS. Am. Orn. VIII, pp. 128-130 (1814).

Erismatura spinosa GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 404 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862 p. 207 (Jamaica).

Fuligula rubida LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 118 (1850).

Erismatura rubida BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 390 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 384 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 407 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 189 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 113 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 10 (1886).

Occurs in winter in the West Indies; records from Porto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, Grenada, and the Bahamas.

GENUS *Nomonyx* RIDGW.

Nomonyx RIDGWAY, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. II, p. 15, March 27, 1880.

***Nomonyx dominicus* (LINN.).**

Anas dominica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 201 (1766).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For 1869 p. 603 (Porto Rico).

Anas spinosa? D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 297 (1840)?

Erismatura dominica A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 367 (St. Croix) (?).

—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 391 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O.

1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 314 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc.

Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 408 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Dendrocygnus spinosa BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba)

Nomonyx dominicus CORY. List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head brownish black; a stripe of brown through the eye, and a parallel stripe of the same color below, separated by a narrow stripe of tawny; a narrow tawny superciliary stripe; throat tawny brown, the feathers marked with chestnut, heaviest on the lower part; underparts dull white, marked with yellowish brown; feathers of the back having the centres black, and heavily edged with chestnut; quills and tail dark brown; secondaries white, tipped with brown, forming a large white patch on the wing. In some plumages the male is described as having the entire head black.

The female differs from the male in lacking the chestnut marking on the upper parts which is replaced by pale brown, bill dark brown, almost black.

Length, 12.00 wing, 5.30; tail 3.10; tarsus, 90; bill, 1.30.

HABITAT. Antilles.

GENUS *Lophodytes* REICH.*Lophodytes* REICHENBACH, Syst. Av. p. IX, 1852.*Lophodytes cucullatus* (LINN.).*Mergus cucullatus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 129 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 207 (1766).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 93 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).*Lophodytes cucullatus* GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 391 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 385 (Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba.

FAMILY FREGATIDÆ.

GENUS *Fregata* CUV.*Fregata* CUVIER, Lec. d'Anat. Comp. I, tabl. II, 1799-1800.*Fregata aquila* (LINN.).*Pelecanus aquilus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 133 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 216 (1766).*Fregata aquila* D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 309 (1840).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 65 (1878) (Dominica) (?) *ib.* p. 195 St. Vincent; *ib.* p. 236 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 240 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 274 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 359 (Martinique).—ALLEN Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—A. & E. NEWTON Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 31 (1885).*Fregata aquilus* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 422 (1847).*Tachypetes aquilus* A. & E. NEWTON Ibis, 1859, p. 369 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 126 (1859) (Bahamas).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 396 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 315 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 421 (1878) (Porto Rico).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 98 (1867) (San Domingo).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 200 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 155 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 173 (1885).*Tachypetes aquila* WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 10 (1886).

Abundant in the Bahamas and throughout the Antilles.

FAMILY PELECANIDÆ.

GENUS *Pelecanus* LINN.

Pelecanus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. 1735; *ib.* 10th ed. I, p. 132, 1758.

Pelecanus fuscus LINN.

Pelecanus fuscus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 215 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 300 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 409 (1847).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 368 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 122 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 394 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 101 (1867) (Sombbrero).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 603 (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 66 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 196 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 236 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 240 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 274 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 359 (Martinique).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 416 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 196 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 155 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 172 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 32 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 10 (1886).

The Brown Pelican is common in the Bahama Islands, the Greater Antilles, and in many of the Lesser Antilles.

FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

GENUS *Phalacrocorax* BRISS.

Phalacrocorax BRISSON, Orn. VI, p. 511, 1760.

Phalacrocorax dilophus floridanus (AUD.).

Phalacrocorax floridanus AUD. Orn. Biog. III, p. 387 (1835).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 119 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 95 (Cuba).
Graculus floridanus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 128 (1859) (Bahamas).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 394 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 400 (Cuba).
Graculus dilophus var. *floridanus* CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 198 (1880).
Phalacrocorax dilophus floridanus RIDGW. Nom. N. A. Bds. No. 643 a (1881).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 32 (1885).

Accidental in the Bahamas and Cuba.

Phalacrocorax mexicanus (BRANDT).

- Carbo mexicanus* BRANDT, Bull. Sc. Ac. Imp. St. Pet. III, p. 56 (1837).
Phalacrocorax resplendens LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 119 (1850).—GUNDL.
 J. f. O. 1862, p. 95 (Cuba).
Phalacrocorax townsendi LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 120 (1850).—GUNDL.
 J. f. O. 1862, p. 95 (Cuba).
Phalacrocorax mexicanus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308
 (1860) (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 32 (1885).
Graculus mexicanus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 395 (1866);
ib. J. f. O. 1875, p. 401 (Cuba).

Recorded from Cuba.

FAMILY ANHINGIDÆ.

GENUS *Anhinga* BRISS.

Anhinga BRISS. Orn. VI, p. 476, 1760.

Anhinga anhinga (LINN.).

- Plotus anhinga* LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 218 (1766).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p.
 120 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860)
 (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 96 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-
 Nat. Cuba, I, p. 395 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 405 (Cuba).—CORY,
 List Bds. W. I. p. 32 (1885).

This species is stated to be common in many parts of Cuba.

FAMILY SULIDÆ.

GENUS *Sula* BRISS.

Sula BRISSON, Orn. VI, p. 495, 1760.

Sula cyanops (SUNDEV.).

- Dysporus cyanops* SUNDEV. Phys. Tidskr. Lund. pt. 5 (1837).
Sula dactylatra? BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 125 (1859)
 (Bahamas); XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).—CORY, Bds. Ba-
 hama I. p. 194 (1880).
Sula cyanops CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 170 (1885); *ib.* List
 Bds. W. I. p. 32 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Large. General color white; remiges and greater wing-coverts dark brown; middle rectrices hoary white, tipped with brown; rest of tail dark brown, white at the base; feet reddish? gular sac bluish.
Wing, 16.00; tail, 7.70; bill, 3.90; tarsus, 1.85.

HABITAT. West Indies, Bahamas, breeding (*Bryant*).

Sula sula (LINN.).

Pelecanus sula LINN. Syst. Nat. ed. 12, I, p. 218 (1766).

Pelecanus leucogastra BODD. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 57 (1783).

Sula fusca D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 306 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 417 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 237 (San Domingo).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica); *ib.* GUNDEL, p. 95 (Cuba).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).

Sula fiber GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 417 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 123 (1859) (Bahamas).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 101 (1867) (Sombrero); Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 196 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 274 (Grenada).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 191 (1880).—WELLS, List. Bds. Grenada, p. 11 (1886).

Dysporus sula A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 369 (St. Croix).

Dysporus fiber GUNDEL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 395 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 402 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 418 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Dysporus leucogaster SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 591 (St. Bartholomew).

Sula leucogastra A. & E. NEWTON. Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 171 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 32 (1885).

Sula sula RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 356 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Adult*.—Head, throat, upper part of breast, and entire upper plumage dark olive brown; underparts white; gular sac pale yellow; upper mandible greenish; feet pale yellowish green; iris yellowish.

Length, 27.00; wing, 15.50; tail, 8.00; tarsus, 1.60; bill, 4.00.

HABITAT. Antilles.

Sula piscator (LINN.).

Pelecanus piscator LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 134 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 217 (1766).

Sula parva? GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 219 (1847).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 11 (1886).

Sula piscator GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 418 (1847).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 32 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 11 (1886).

Dysporus hernandezi GUNDL. J. f. O. 1878, p. 298 (Cuba).

Dysporus piscator GUNDL. J. f. O. 1881, p. 401 (Cuba).

SP. CHAR. *Adult Male*:—General plumage white, showing a buff tinge on the head and neck; shafts of the tail-feathers pale yellow; remiges and most of the wing-coverts slaty gray, showing an ash tinge; feet reddish.

Young in first plumage:—General plumage grayish brown above; dull gray beneath, sometimes whitish; plumage very variable.

Length, 28.00; wing, 14.50; tail, 8.00; tarsus, 2.10; bill, 3.30.

HABITAT. West Indies.

FAMILY PHAËTHONTIDÆ.

GENUS *Phaëthon* LINN.

Phaëthon LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. 1756; *ib.* I, p. 134, 1758.

Phaëthon flavirostris BRANDT.

Phaëthon flavirostris BRANDT, Bull. Soc. Acad. St. Petersb. II, p. 349 (1837).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 65 (1878) (Dominica).—*ib.* p. 240 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 359 (Martinique).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 204 (1885); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 175 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).

Phaëton flavirostris? BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 128 (1859) (Bahamas).—*ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I. p. 395 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 103 (1867) (Sombbrero).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 403 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p. 163 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 419 (1878) Porto Rico).

Adult Male:—Bill pale orange yellow; general plumage white, sometimes slightly rosy-tinted; most of primaries showing much black; a streak passing through the eye; some of the wing-coverts and shafts of tail-feathers black; tail extended into two very long feathers which are reddened; tarsus bluish; iris black; webs and toes black.

Length, including tail-feathers, 31.50; wing, 11.00; tail, 21.00; tarsus, .90; bill, 2.00.

HABITAT. Bahamas and Antilles.

Phaëthon æthereus LINN.

Phaëthon æthereus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 134 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 219 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 430 (1847).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For 1869, p. 590 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 603 (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 195 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 274 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 460 (Guadeloupe).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 112 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885); *ib.* Ibis, 1886, p. 474 (La Desirade).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada. p. 11 (1886).

Phaëton æthereus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois, p. 312 (1840).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 96 (Cuba); *ib.* ALBRECHT, p. 207 (Jamaica).

SP. CHAR.—Bill red; General plumage white; a black crescent in front of the eye; a stripe extending from the eye to the occiput; outer webs of outer primaries, and most of the primary coverts, black; rest of upper surface irregularly barred with dull black; flanks striped; elongated central tail-feathers white, basal portion of the shafts black; tarsus yellowish orange this color reaching to the first joint of the toes, including the web between the inner and hind toes; rest of feet black

Length, 31.00 wing, 12.00 bill, 2.45.

Recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Vincent, Grenada, Gaudeloupe, St. Bartholomew, and La Desirade.

FAMILY RYNCHOPIDÆ.**GENUS Rynchops LINN.**

Rynchops LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 228, 1758; *ib.* 12th ed. p. 228, 1776.

Rynchops nigra LINN.

Rynchops nigra LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 228 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 228 (1766).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 371 (St. Croix)?—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).

Rynchops nigra GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 393 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 395 (Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba and St. Croix.

FAMILY LARIDÆ.

GENUS *Larus* LINN.

Larus LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I. p. 136, 1758.

Larus atricilla LINN.

Larus atricilla LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 136 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 225 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 315 (1840).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 134 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 590 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 603 (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 238 (1878) (Antigua); *ib.* p. 142 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 277 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 462 (Gaudeloupe).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I, p. 208 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 177 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 11 (1886).

Xema atricilla GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 437 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).

Chræcocephalus atricilla A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859 p. 371 (St. Croix). *Chroicocephalus atricilla* GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 391 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 385 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 408 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Common throughout the West Indies.

Larus argentatus BRÜNN.

Larus argentatus BRÜNN. Orn. Bor. p. 44 (1764).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 215 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).

Larus marinus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 122 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 95 (Cuba)

Larus zonorhynchus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 94 (?) (Cuba).

Larus smithsonianus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 391 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 387 (Cuba).

Cuba and Bahamas in winter.

Larus franklinii SWAINS.

Larus franklinii SWAINS. & RICH. F. B. A. II, p. 424, pl. 71 (1831).

Larus franklini SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 590 (St. Bartholomew).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).

Recorded from St. Bartholomew.

Larus philadelphia is claimed to have been *seen* at Long Island, Bahamas. There is no actual record of the capture of this species in the West Indies.

GENUS *Gelochelidon* BREHM.

Gelochelidon BREHM, Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. 1831, p. 774.

Gelochelidon nilotica (HASSELQ.).

Sterna nilotica HASSELQ. Reise nach Pal. Deutschl. Ausg. 1762, p. 325.

Sterna anglica MONT. Orn. Dict. Suppl. 1813. — D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 321 (1840). — MOORE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 141 (1877) (Bahamas). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 209 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).

Gelochelidon aranea BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — GUNDEL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 94 (Cuba).

Gelochelidon anglica GUNDEL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 392 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 388 (Cuba).

Gelochelidon nilotica STEJN. Auk, I, p. 366 (1884).

Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS *Sterna* LINN.

Sterna LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, ed. 10, p. 137 (1758); *ib.* ed. 12, p. 227 (1766).

Sterna maxima BODD.

Sterna maxima BODD. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 58 (1783). — SAUNDERS, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 655 (W. I.). — LAWRE, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 198 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 488 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 277 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 462 (Gaudeloupe). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881). — CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 178 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).

Sterna cayennensis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 319 (1840).

Thalasseus cayanus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 431 (1847).

Thalasseus regius A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 371 (St. Croix). — GUNDEL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 392 (1866). — LAWRE, Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 103 (1867) (Sombrero). — GUNDEL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 388 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 410 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Sterna regia BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 134 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* XI, p. 98 (1867) (San Domingo). — SCL. P. Z. S. 1861,

p. 82 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 210 (1880).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 11 (1886).

Gelochelidon cayennensis BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Bahamas and Antilles.

Sterna sandvicensis acuflavida.

Sterna cantiaqua GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 606 (1788)?—CORY, Bds. Bahama I, p. 211 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).

Sterna acuflavida CABOT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. II, p. 257 (1847).—BRYANT, *ib.* VII, p. 134 (1859) (Bahamas).

Thalasseus acuflavidus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 392 (1856); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 390 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 411 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Thalasseus acuflavida GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 94 (Cuba).

Sterna sandvicensis acuflavida RIDGW. Water Bds. N. Am. II, p. 288 (1884).

Bahamas and Antilles.

Sterna hirundo LINN.

Sterna hirundo LINN. Syst. Nat. I, ed. 10, p. 137 (1758); *ib.* ed. 12, p. 227 (1766).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 211 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).

Sterna wilsoni BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 134 (1859) (Bahamas.)

Accidental in the Bahama Islands.

Sterna anosthætus SCOP.

Sterna anosthætus SCOP. Del. Faun. et Flor. Ins. II, No. 72 (1786).

Haliplana discolor COUES, Ibis, 1864, p. 392.—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 104 (1867) (Soinbrero).

Sterna anosthæta CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 215 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 11 (1886).

Haliplana anæstheta GUNDL. J. f. O. 1881, p. 400 (Cuba).

SP. CHAR. — Bill black; cap black; forehead white, *extending like two horns over each eye and reaching behind them*; upper back grayish, shading into the white on the sides of the neck; upper plumage grayish brown; underparts white; primaries dark brown, the first

and second showing a clear band of white on the inner webs, not reaching within an inch of the tips, and gradually fading on the others; upper tail-coverts slaty gray; outer tail-feathers *almost entirely white*, showing a tinge of brownish near the tip; legs and feet black; iris brown.

Length, 14.25; wing, 10.00; tail, 6.25; tarsus, .70; bill, 1.50.

Common in the Bahama Islands; breeds. Cuba, Sombbrero; probably occurs throughout the West Indies.

Sterna fuliginosa GMEL.

Sterna fuliginosa GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 605 (1788). — D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 319 (1840). — BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 134 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* XI, p. 98 (1867) (San Domingo). — SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 589 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 603 (Porto Rico). — LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 68 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 277 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 462 (Guadeloupe). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 214 (1880). — A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881). — CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 181 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885). — WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 11 (1886).

Hydrochelidon fuliginosa GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 433 (1847). — BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba). — ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).

Onychoprion fuliginosus A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 371 (St. Croix)? — CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila, 1860, p. 379 (St. Thomas).

Haliplana fuliginosa GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 393 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 393 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p. 163 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 414 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Bahamas and Antilles.

Sterna dougalli MONT.

Sterna dougalli MONT. Orn. Dict. Suppl. (1813). — SUNDEV. Oefv. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 589 (St. Bartholomew). — LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 488 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 238 (Antigua) *ib.* p. 277 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 360 (Martinique); *ib.* p. 462 (Guadeloupe). — CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885). — WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 11 (1886).

Sterna paradisea GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 392 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 391 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p. 163 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 411 (1878) (Porto Rico). — CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 212 (1880).

Common throughout the West Indies.

Sterna antillarum (LESS.).

Sternula antillarum LESS. Descr. Mam. et Ois. p. 256 (1847).

Sterna argentea GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 437 (2847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).

Sterna minuta LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 123 (1850).

Sternula frenata BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 93 (Cuba).

Sterna antillarum GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 393 (1866).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 98 (1867) (San Domingo).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 314 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 391 (Cuba); *ib.* 1878, p. 163 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 412 (1878) (Porto Rico).—SAUNDERS, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 661 (Antilles).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 68 (1878) (Dominica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 179 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 33 (1885).

Sterna minuta americana SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 589 (St. Bartholomew).

Sterna superciliaris CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 213 (1880).

Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS Hydrochelidon BOIE.

Hydrochelidon BOIE, Isis, 1822, p. 563.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis (GMEL.).

Rallus lariformis LINN Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 153 (1758)?

Sterna surinamensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, 2nd part, p. 604 (1788).

Hydrochelidon nigra GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 437 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 207 (Jamaica).—SAUNDERS, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 642 (W. I.).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).

Sterna nigra LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 124 (1850).

Hydrochelidon surinam BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Hydrochelidon plumbea GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 93 (Cuba).

Hydrochelidon fissipes GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 393 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 393 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 413 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Hydrochelidon lariformis COUES, Bds. N. W. p. 704 (1874).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 34 (1885).

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 40 (1882).

Antilles in winter.

Hydrochelidon leucopareia (Natt.) is given by Mr. Ridgway as accidental in the West Indies. (Ridgw. Man. N. A. Bds. p. 47, 1887.)

GENUS *Anous* LEACH.

Anous LEACH, Shaw's Gen. Zool. XIII, p. 139, 1826.

Anous stolidus (LINN.).

Sterna stolidus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 137 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 227 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 317 (1840).

Megalopterus stolidus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 434 (1847).

Anous stolidus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 134 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 393 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 105 (1867) (Sombrero).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 590 (St. Bartholomew).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 395 (Cuba) *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 415 (1878) (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 488 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 277 (Grenada).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 216 (1880).—GRISDALE, Ibis, 1882, p. 486 (Montserrat).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 182 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 34 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 12 (1886).

Sterna (Anous) stolidus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).

Abundant in the Bahamas and Antilles.

FAMILY PROCELLARIIDÆ.

GENUS *Oceanites* KEYS. & BLAS.

Oceanites KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, Wirb. Eur. I, p. xciii, 1840.

Oceanites oceanicus (KÜHL).

Procellaria oceanica KÜHL, Beitr. Zool. 1820, Mon. Proc. p. 136, pl. 10, fig. 1.

Thalassidroma wilsonii BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., VII, p. 131 (1859) (Bahamas).

Oceanites wilsoni GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 394 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 396 (Cuba).

Oceanites oceanica CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 218 (1880).

Oceanites oceanicus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 34 (1886).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 12 (1886).

Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS *Æstrelata* BP.*Æstrelata* BONAPARTE, Consp. Avium, II, p. 188, 1856.*Æstrelata jamaicensis* (BANCR.).*Procellaria jamaicensis* BANCR. Zool. Journ. V, p. 81 (1828).“*Æstrelata caribæa* AUCT.”*Blue Mountain Duck* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 437 (1847).*Pterodroma caribbæa* CARTE, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 93, pl. X.*Pterodroma caribbæus* GRAY, Handl. Bds. III, p. 107 (1871).*Æstrelata jamaicensis* A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).—

BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds. II, p. 394 (1884).—CORY,

List. Bds. W. I. p. 34 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage dark sooty brown, paling slightly on the chin, forehead and upper part of the back, joining the neck; rump brownish black; upper tail-coverts dull white; quills and tail brownish black; bill and feet black.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 14.00; wing, 11.00; tail, 4.75; tarsus, 1.40; bill, 1.25 to 1.50.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Æstrelata hasitata (KUHL).*Procellaria hasitata* “KUHL, Mon. Proc. Beitr. Zool. p. 142, No. 11 (1820).’

♀ *Procellaria diabolica* L’HERMINIER, MSS.—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1879, p. 450 (Gaudeloupe).

Æstrelata hesitata BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. W. Bds. II, pp.

394-395 (1884) (Haiti).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 34 (1885).

It is probable that this bird is occasionally to be found in the West Indies. One specimen, claimed to have been taken near Haiti, is now in the British Museum.

GENUS *Puffinus* BRISS.*Puffinus* BRISSON, Orn. VI, p. 131, 1760.*Puffinus major* FABER.*Puffinus major* FABER, Prodr. Isl. Orn. p. 56 (1822).—CORY, Bds. BahamaI. p. 218 (1880).—*ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 34 (1885).

Recorded from the Bahama Islands.

Puffinus auduboni FINSCH.*Puffinus obscurus* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 132 (1859)

(Bahamas).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765 (Montserrat).—CORY, Bds.

- Bahama I. p. 219 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 184 (1885).
Procellaria obscura BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 98 (1867) (San Domingo).
Puffinus auduboni FINSCH, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 111 (Bahamas).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1881, p. 400 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 34 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Above glossy brown, shading into grayish upon the sides of the breast; below white; crissum brown and white; tail brown, the feathers faintly tipped with ashy; bill lead-color.

Length, 12.50; wing, 8.00; tail, 4.25; tarsus, 1.60; bill, 1.30.

Common among the Bahama Islands and the Greater Antilles, but shy and somewhat difficult to procure. They breed in holes in the rocks. Incubation commences about March 15.

FAMILY PODICIPIDÆ.

GENUS *Podiceps* LATH.

Podiceps LATHAM, Ind. Orn. II, p. 780, 1790.

Podiceps dominicus (LINN.).

- Colymbus dominicus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 223 (1766).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856 p. 430 (Cuba).
Colymbus dominicensis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 282 (1840).
Podiceps dominicus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 440 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 237 (San Domingo).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 82 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 70 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 386 (1866).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 365 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 395 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 222 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 185 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 34 (1885).
Sylbeocyclus dominicus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).
Podilymbus dominicus TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 172 (Porto Rico).

WINTER PLUMAGE, *Male*.—Above dark brown with slight greenish reflections; sides of the head and throat ashy gray, continuous in a broad band around the neck; underparts silky white, mottled with dusky; outer primaries showing chocolate-brown, the others and secondaries white.

Length, 9.35; wing, 3.00; tarsus, 1.24; bill, .85.

HABITAT. Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

Colymbus holboellii (Reinh.) is included by Mr. Wells in his list of the birds of Grenada (*Podiceps holboelli*? Wells, List of the Birds of Grenada, p. 12, 1886), but is probably some other species wrongly identified.

GENUS *Podilymbus* LESS.

Podilymbus LESSON, Traité d'Orn. I, p. 595 (1831).

Podilymbus podiceps (LINN.).

Colymbus podiceps LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 223 (1766).—SUNDEV, Oefv. K. Vet. Acad. För. 1809, p. 603 (Porto Rico).

Colymbus carolinensis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 285 (1840).

Podilymbus carolinensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 438 (1847).

Sylheocyclus carolinensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 431 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Podilymbus podiceps SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 82 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 70 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 386 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 367 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 488 (1878) (St. Vincent and Grenada); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 397 (1878) (Porto Rico).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765 (Montserrat).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 34 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 12 (1886).

Numerous West Indian records.

APPENDIX.

Mimocichla ravid CORY.

Mimocichla ravid CORY, Auk, III, pp. 499, 501 (1886).

SP. CHAR. — Bill large; general plumage dull, ashy, or brownish plumbeous; no stripes on the throat, which is the same color as the breast; a patch of dull white on the vent and under tail-coverts; three outer tail-feathers tipped with white on the inner webs; bill, bare space around the eye, and legs orange red; iris dull red.

Length, 9.50; wing, 5.25; tail, 4.40; tarsus, 1.50; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

Margarops montanus albiventris (LAWR.).

Margarops albiventris LAWRENCE, Ann. New York Acad. of Sciences, vol. IV, p. 23 (1887).

This form is described as somewhat smaller than the type, and darker above, with more white, and less brown, spots on the under parts.

It is very closely allied to the true *montanus*, from which the propriety of separating it is doubtful.

HABITAT. Grenada.

Margarops montanus rufus CORY.

Margarops montanus rufus CORY, Auk, vol. V, pt. 1 (1888).

SP. CHAR. — Slightly larger than the type, and much lighter brown, being light reddish brown instead of dark brown. Apparently a light-colored northern race of *M. montanus*.

HABITAT. Dominica.

Rhamphocinclus sanctæ-luciæ CORY.

Rhamphocinclus sanctæ-luciæ CORY, Auk, p. 94 (1887).

Rhamphocinclus brachyurus SCLATER, P. Z. S. (1871) p. 268. — SCLATER & SEMBER, P. Z. S. (1872) p. 648. — ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, vol. V, p. 166 (1880).

SP. CHAR. ♂. — Top of the head dark brown, showing a dull rufous tinge; back and rump rufous brown; lores and below the eye black, shading into brown on the ear-coverts; throat and breast pure white; belly white; sides of the body chocolate brown; wing and tail dark brown; bill very dark, nearly black; legs olive brown.

Length, 8; wing, 3.10; tail, 3.60; tarsus, 1.15; bill, .85.

HABITAT. St. Lucia, West Indies.

The St. Lucia bird differs from that found in Martinique, in having the upper parts brown, instead of dark slate-color. The brown marking on the sides of the body is of a different shade, the black on the lores is more extended, the tail is broader, and the bird, generally, somewhat larger.

Thryothorus guadeloupensis CORY.

Thryothorus guadeloupensis CORY, Auk, III, p. 31 (1886); *ib.* Ibis (1886), pp. 471, 474.

SP. CHAR. — Upper parts dark brown, showing darkest on the head; wing-coverts tipped with rufous brown; primaries and secondaries dark brown, the outer webs mottled with reddish brown, showing pale, indistinct bands on some of the inner secondaries; entire underparts tawny brown; under tail-coverts tawny, heavily marked with dark brown; bill yellowish brown, under mandible quite pale; legs and feet pale; iris yellow.

The tail of the specimen above described is lacking.

Length, —; wing, 1.95; tarsus, .78; bill, .75.

HABITAT. Grand Terre, Guadeloupe.

Dendroica vitellina CORY.

Dendroica vitellina CORY, Auk, III, pp. 497, 501 (1886). — RIDGW. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. p. 574 (1887).

SP. CHAR. — Somewhat resembling *D. discolor* in general appearance, but larger, and having the entire underparts bright yellow, with no black streaks on the sides, but showing traces of olive on the sides and flanks; upper parts dull green, pale yellowish green on the rump; quills dark brown, edged with pale yellowish green on outer webs, inner webs edged with dull white; a distinct wing band of yellow; tail-feathers edged with yellowish green on the outer webs; two outer feathers heavily marked with white on the terminal portion of the inner webs, narrowly showing on the third feather; a superciliary line of bright yellow nearly, if not quite, reaching the occiput; bill horn color; feet dull black.

Length, 4.30; wing, 2.50; tail, 2.10; tarsus, .70; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

Dendroica aurocapilla* RIDGW.Dendroica aurocapilla* RIDGW. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. p. 572 (1887).*Dendroica petechia gundlachi* CORY, Auk, p. 501 (1886).

SP. CHAR. — "Similar to *D. rufivertex* RIDGW. from Cozumel, but crown much paler (orange instead of rufous), and rufous chestnut streaks of breast, etc., much narrower." (RIDGW. l. c.)

HABITAT. Island of Grand Cayman.

Geothlypis coryi* RIDGW.Geothlypis coryi* RIDGW. Auk, III, pp. 334, 335 (1886).

SP. CHAR. — "In plumage much resembling *G. beldingi nobis* (from lower California), but yellow of lower parts with less of an orange tint, the sides and upper parts without any olive brown tinge; the flanks bright greenish-yellow, and the yellow posterior border to the black 'mask' much narrower and less purely yellow. Form very different, the bill about twice as large and of different shape. Female very different from that of any other known species, being bright olive green above and entirely pure gamboge yellow below; with ashy auriculars and yellowish forehead and superciliary stripe.

"*Adult male* (type No. 107,876, U. S. Nat. Mus. Eleuthera I., Bahamas, March 12, 1886, Chas. H. Townsend): — Above, bright olive green, very slightly tinged with ashy on top of head; lower parts, including flanks, entirely rich gamboge yellow; forehead (back to about .35 from nostril), lores, orbital region, malar region, and auriculars, uniform deep black, bordered posteriorly by gamboge yellow (less distinct across crown); bill blackish, paler along tomia and at base of lower mandible; legs and feet light brown; wing, 2.60; tail, 2.50; culmen, .75; bill from nostril, .45; depth of bill at base, .20; width, .20; tarsus, .90.

"*Adult female* (No. 107,875, U. S. Nat. Mus. same locality and date, J. E. Benedict): — Similar to the male, except in color of the head, which lacks entirely any black, the forehead, cheeks, and superciliary region being olive yellowish, lores grayish, and auriculars ashy; flanks and under tail-coverts rather paler and more olivaceous yellow than in the male. Wing, 2.45; tail, 2.50; culmen, .75; bill from nostril, .45; depth at base, .20; width, .18; tarsus, .87." (RIDGW. orig. descr. l. c.)

HABITAT. Eleuthera, Bahama Islands.

Geothlypis tanneri* RIDGW.Geothlypis tanneri* RIDGW. Auk, III, p. 335 (1886).

SP. CHAR. — "Similar to *G. coryi*, but bill more robust and straighter, black of forehead more extended, yellow posterior border to 'mask' paler, and changing to yellowish gray across crown, olive green of upper parts much duller, and yellow of lower parts less intense

"*Adult male* (type No. 108,402, U. S. Nat. Mus. Abaco I., Bahamas, April 3, 1886, Chas. H. Townsend):—Wing, 2.65; tail, 2.50; culmen, .75; bill from nostril, .43; depth at base, .22; width, .22; tarsus, .88.

"*Adult female* (No. 108,496, same locality and date, Willard Nye):—In plumage, nearly intermediate between the same sex of *G. rostratus* and *G. coryi*, having more and brighter yellow on lower parts than the former, and less than the latter; head, however, more as in *G. rostratus*, the distinct yellow superciliary stripe of *coryi* being absent, and the forepart of crown tinged with reddish brown. Wing, 2.35; tail, 2.50; culmen, .70; bill from nostril, .42; depth at base, .22; width, .22; tarsus, .85." (RIDGW. orig. descr. l. c.)

HABITAT. Abaco, Bahama Islands.

Certhiola sharpei CORY.

Certhiola sharpei CORY, Auk, III, pp. 497, 501 (1886).—RIDGW. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. p. 574 (1887).

SP. CHAR.—Throat ash gray, darker than in *C. caboti* or *C. bahamensis*, but much lighter than *C. flaveola*; underparts yellow, brightest upon the breast, and dullest, with a slight olive tinge, on the belly and flanks; top of the head and stripe through the eye dull black; superciliary stripe white; back dull black, showing an ashy tinge; rump yellow; quills dark brown, edged with white; carpus edged with bright yellow; tail tipped with white, heaviest on the outer feathers; bill and feet dull black.

Length, 4.10; wing, 2.45; tail, 1.80; tarsus, .80; bill, .52.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

Vireo caymanensis CORY.

Vireo caymanensis CORY, Auk (1887), p. 6.—RIDGW. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. p. 573 (1887).

SP. CHAR.—(♂ Coll. C. B. Cory, No. 6273.) Upper parts dull olive, brightest on the rump and upper tail-coverts; crown darker than the back, showing a slight brownish tinge; underparts dull yellowish white, faintly tinged with olive on the sides and flanks; upper throat dull white; a dull white superciliary stripe from the upper mandible; a stripe of slaty brown from the upper mandible passing through and back of the eye; quills dark brown, narrowly edged with dull green on the outer webs, most of the inner feathers showing a white edging on the basal portion of the inner webs; tail dull olive brown, the feathers showing green on the edges; upper mandible dark; lower mandible pale; feet slaty brown.

Length, 5.40; wing, 2.75; tail, 2.25; tarsus, .75; bill, .52.

HABITAT. Island of Grand Cayman, West Indies.

This interesting species seems to be restricted to Grand Cayman. It frequents the large trees on the north side of the island.

Calliste cucullata (SWAIN.).

Aglaia cucullata "SWAINSON, Orn. Dr. pl. 7."

Calliste cucullata GRAY, Gen. B. II, p. 366; SCLATER, Contr. Orn. p. 63 (1851);

id. Syn. Av. Tan. p. 79; *id.* Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. p. 113 (1886); WELLS,

List Bds. Grenad. p. 3 (1886).

Calliste versicolor LAWRENCE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. IX, p. 613.

SP. CHAR. — Top of the head dark chestnut; back distinctly green, with golden reflections; ear-coverts black; underparts ochraceous, showing a faint bluish tinge; cressum tinged with rufous brown; under wing-coverts white.

Length, 5.25; wing, 2.30; tail, 2.10; tarsus, .60; bill, .35.

HABITAT. Grenada.

It has been supposed that Swainson's type of this species came from Venezuela; but it is probable that it is restricted to the island of Grenada, and does not occur at all on the continent.

Spindalis salvini CORY.

Spindalis salvini CORY, Auk, III, pp. 499, 501 (1886).

SP. CHAR. — Top of the head and cheeks black; a superciliary and malar stripe of white; a patch of yellowish orange on the upper throat, separated from the white malar stripe by a line of black which reaches the breast; chin dull white; lower throat and breast chestnut; back dark olive, separated from the black of the head by a chestnut collar; lower back yellowish; a patch of chestnut on the carpus; rump brownish orange; belly and under tail-coverts dull white; tail black, the two outer feathers heavily marked with white, the third feather tipped with white on the inner web, the two central feathers narrowly edged with white on the inner webs; bill horn color; feet slate brown. General appearance of *Spindalis pretrii*, but having the bill heavier and throat marking unlike those of that species, besides other minor differences.

Length, 5.50; wing, 3.35; tail, 2.75; tarsus, .70; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

Spindalis zena townsendi RIDGW.

Spindalis zena townsendi RIDGW. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. X, p. 3 (1887).

Described as being "similar to *S. zena*, but with the back either entirely olive or much mixed with this color, instead of being uniform deep black."

HABITAT. Abaco I., Bahamas.

The material before me tends to show that the same variation in coloration occurs at times in *S. zena* from New Providence.

Loxigilla barbadensis CORY.

Loxigilla barbadensis CORY, Auk, III, p. 382 (1886); *ib.* Ibis (1886), p. 472.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General appearance of *L. noctis*. Upper parts dull olive brown; underparts ashy brown, palest on the throat; under tail-coverts pale rufous brown; a faint tinge of reddish brown is sometimes perceptible on the throat and in front of the eye, but is not constant, and is lacking in several specimens; quills brown, the outer webs edged with brownish white; wing-coverts edged with red brown; tail olive brown, showing numerous nearly obsolete bands, when held in the light; bill and feet dark brown, the latter nearly black.

Length (skin), .5; wing, 2.75; tail, .2; tarsus, .75; bill, .45.

The sexes are apparently similar.

HABITAT. Barbadoes.

Loxigilla richardsoni CORY.

Loxigilla richardsoni CORY, Auk, III, p. 382 (1886); *ib.* Ibis (1886), pp. 472, 475.

SP. CHAR.—Entire plumage dull black; *no* trace of rufous brown on the throat or above the eye; under wing-coverts dull black; inner web of outer tail-feather dark brown; legs and feet apparently pale.

Length (skin), 5.10; wing, 2.85; tail, 1.95; tarsus, .95; bill, .50.

HABITAT. St. Lucia.

GENUS Volatinia REICH.

Volatinia "REICHENBACH, Av. Syst. t. 79 (1850)."

Volatinia jacarina (LINN.).

Tanagra jacarina LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 314 (1766).

Passerina jacarini VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXV, p. 14.

Spiza jacarina TSCH. Faun. Per. p. 220 (1844).

Volatinia jacarina CAB. Mus. Hein. p. 147.—SCL. P. Z. S. (1855), p. 160; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 106 (1862).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 3 (1886).—LAWR. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. IX, p. 615.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire plumage bluish black, distinct blue reflections; belly slightly tinged with brown; quills dark brown; a few white feathers at the carpus.

SP. CHAR. *Female*:—Above rusty brown; under plumage tawny brown, mottled with darker brown on the breast; quills and tail dull brown.

Length, 4.15; wing, 2; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .78; bill, .35.

The specimen above described was taken in Guiana, as I have never seen a West India example.

Recorded from Grenada.

GENUS *Spermophila* SWAINSON.

Spermophila "SWAINSON Zool. Journ. III, p. 348 (1827)."

Spermophila gutturalis (LICHT.).

"*Fringilla gutturalis* LICHT. Doubl. p. 26."

Loxia plebeia SPIX. Av. Bras. II, p. 46 (1825).

Fringilla melanocephala MAX. Beitr. III, p. 577 (1831).

Phoniparc gutturalis BP. Consp. p. 494 (1850).

Spermophila gutturalis SCL. P. Z. S. (1855), p. 160; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 105 (1862). — WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 3 (1886). — LAW. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. IX, p. 614.

Sporophila gutturalis CAB. Mus. Hein. p. 149.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.: — Entire head dull black, tinged with green on the occiput; back and rump olive green; underparts pale yellow; quills and tail brown, tinged with olive on the edges; bill pale.

A specimen in the Smithsonian Institution from Ecuador, labelled "female," has the entire plumage pale brownish olive, except on the belly, which is dull yellowish white.

Length, 4.25; wing, .2; tail, 1.75; tarsus, .55; bill, .30.

Grenada.

Icterus bairdi CORY.

Icterus bairdi CORY, Auk, III, pp. 500, 502 (1886).

SP. CHAR. — Front of face and throat black; underparts bright yellow; back dull yellow, showing a faint tinge of olive on the upper back; tail and wings black; lesser wing-coverts bright yellow; greater secondary wing-coverts pure white, forming a broad white wing patch, some of the inner primaries delicately edged with white, showing more clearly on the inner secondaries; bill and feet black.

Length, 7.25; wing, 3.75; tail, 3; tarsus, .85; bill, .85.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

Quiscalus caymanensis CORY.

Quiscalus caymanensis CORY, Auk, III, pp. 499, 502 (1886). — RIDGW. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. p. 574 (1887).

SP. CHAR. — General plumage purplish black, showing a greenish gloss on the back and rump; wing feathers showing a faint greenish gloss; quills and tail black; bill and feet black; iris yellow.

Length, 9.75; wing, 5.30; tail, 4.50; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.10.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

Elainia barbadensis CORY.

Elainia martinica SCLATER, P. Z. S. p. 175 (1874).—CORY, Ibis, p. 472 (1886).

Elainia barbadensis CORY, Auk, vol. V, p. 47 (1888).

SP. CHAR. ♂ *ad.*—Upper parts dark olive, the basal portion of the feathers on the crown white; outer webs of quills edged with dull brownish white; tail-feathers olive brown, edged with olive on the outer webs; sides of the head and cheeks dark olive; throat gray; breast and underparts olive gray faintly tinged with yellow. It is larger than *E. martinica* and apparently darker. Length, 6.25; wing, 3.55; tail, 3.30; tarsus, .95; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Barbadoes.

Elainea pagana (LICHT.).

Muscicapa pagana "LICHT. Doubl. p. 54."

Muscicapa brevirostris "MAX. Beitr. iii, p. 799."

Elainea pagana CAB. in Schomb. Guian. III, p. 701.—SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 46; *ib.* Cat. American Bds. p. 216 (1862).

Elainea martinica LAWR. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. I, p. 270 (1878).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 4 (1886).—WELLS & LAWRENCE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. IX, p. 616 (1887).

SP. CHAR. ♂.—Above somewhat lighter in color than *E. martinica*, two distinct yellowish white wing-bands; tertials heavily marked with white on the outer webs; basal portion of the feathers on the crown dull white; throat ash gray, shading into grayish olive on the breast; sides and flanks olive gray, tinged with yellow; belly distinctly yellow; flanks olive, tinged with yellow.

Length (skin), 6.40; wing, 3.30; tail, 3; tarsus, .90; bill, .38.

Grenada.

Grenada examples of this species apparently do not differ from specimens from the continent and the island of Tobago.

Myiarchus oberi LAWR.

M. oberi is allied to *M. erythrocerus*, but differs from it in being somewhat larger and darker. In a large series these characters, though slight, seems constant. Neither *M. oberi* nor *M. erythrocerus* can be confounded with *M. tyrannulus* (Müll.), for *tyrannulus*, as originally described by Brisson (*M. cayenensis* Brisson), has the tail dark brown, the feathers not edged with rufous (see p. 126).

Myiarchus denigratus CORY.

Myiarchus denigratus CORY, Auk, III, pp. 500, 502 (1886). — RIDGW. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. p. 574 (1887).

SP. CHAR. — Top of the head dark blackish brown; back dull olive brown; sides of the head, cheeks, and ear-coverts dark brown, slightly lighter than the crown; throat and breast ash gray, shading into dull yellowish white on the belly and crissum; quills very dark brown, some of the feathers edged with very pale rufous; tail-feathers dark brown, edged with pale rufous on the inner webs; bill and feet black.

Length, 6.25; wing, 3.15; tail, 3; tarsus, .80; bill, .60.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman I. The type is in my collection.

Myiarchus berlepschii CORY.

Myiarchus berlepschii CORY, Auk, V, p. 266 (1888).

SP. CHAR. — Top of the head dark brown; back and rump distinctly dark olive, shading into rufous on the tips of the upper tail-coverts; throat pale ashy, somewhat darker on the upper breast; rest of underparts pale yellow; primaries and secondaries dark brown, edged with dull rufous, the rufous color wanting on the terminal portion of the four outer primaries; the primaries show pale rufous on the basal portion of the inner webs; all the secondaries and tertials are broadly edged with pale rufous on the inner webs; tail dark brown; all the tail-feathers, excepting the two middle ones, have nearly the entire inner web bright rufous; a narrow line of brown separates the rufous from the shaft of the feather; bill dark brown; the feet are black.

Length, 7; wing, 3.50; tail, 3.25; tarsus, .95; bill, .65.

HABITAT. Island of St. Kitts, West Indies.

The underparts of this species are similar in marking and general coloration to *M. oberi*; but the throat is more ashy and lighter, and the yellow of the belly is paler. The back and head of *M. berlepschii* are darker, and the bird is smaller.

Blacicus flaviventris LAWR.

Blacicus flaviventris LAWRENCE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. IX, p. 617 (1887).

SP. CHAR. — "Upper plumage dark; hair brown, deeper in color on the crown; tail colored like the back; quills brownish black; wing-coverts dark brown, edged with clear pale rufous; throat of a dull pale fulvous; breast and abdomen pale yellow, intermixed with dusky; upper mandible black, the under clear light yellow; feet black. In size, about the same as

B. brunneicapillus. Wing, 2.50; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .50; bill, .50." (LAWR. orig. descr. l. c.)

HABITAT. Grenada.

Supposed to differ from *B. brunneicapillus* in being yellow on the abdomen instead of fulvous, and the tail not being tipped with fulvous.

Blacicus martinicensis CORY.

Blacicus martinicensis CORY, Auk, p. 96 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head smoky black; back and upper tail-coverts dark olive; throat ashy, becoming tinged with tawny brown on the breast; belly dull rufous brown, extending upon the under tail-coverts; tail dark brown; upper mandible black; under mandible pale yellow; feet dark.

Length, 4.80; wing, 2.60; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .60; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Martinique.

Chætura cinereiventris SCL.

"*Cypselus acutus* MAX. Beitr. III, p. 351 (1831) (nec. Auct.)."

Acanthylis spinicauda BURM. Syst. Ueb. II, p. 366.

Chætura cinereiventris SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 283 (1862); *ib.* P. Z. S. (1863), p. 101; *ib.* (1865), p. 612.—WELLS, List Bds, Grenada, p. 4 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head and back greenish black; rump gray; the shafts of the feathers dark, becoming pale at the tips; tail-feathers greenish black; spines extending about one quarter of an inch beyond the feathers; throat whitish, shading into gray on the breast and belly, faintly tinged with brown near the vent; under tail-coverts dull greenish black; quills dark brown.

Length, 4.20; wing, 4.30; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .40.

Grenada.

The specimen before me does not perfectly agree with another, labelled *C. cinereiventris*, from South America; but in the absence of more material for comparison, I refer it, provisionally, to that species. A bird in the Smithsonian collection, No. 84,841, is labelled *C. cinereiventris*. It was taken in Grenada in July, 1881, by Mr. J. G. W

Chætura brachyura (JARD.).

Acanthylis brachyura "JARDINE, Am. N. H. ser. I, XVIII, p. 120 (1846)."

Chætura poliuca CORY, Ibis, p. 473 (1886), LAWR.

SP. CHAR. ♂.—Top of the head, back and wings black, showing a greenish gloss when held in the light; rump and upper tail-coverts ash gray, the tail-

coverts extending to the tips of the tail-feathers; tail gray, darker than the coverts, and having the shafts black; underparts dull black, showing a slight greenish tinge when held in the light; chin brownish, showing lighter than the throat.

Length (skin), 4.25; wing, 5; tail, 1.25; tarsus, .38; bill, .15.

St. Vincent and Grenada.

This is apparently a good species, and is most certainly distinct from the *C. paliura* Temm. The upper tail-coverts are much elongated, reaching the tips of the tail-feathers. I have examined five specimens from St. Vincent and one from Grenada, in all of which the characters were constant.

Centurus caymanensis CORY.

Centurus caymanensis CORY, Auk, III, pp. 499, 502 (1886). — RIDGW. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. p. 574 (1887).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.:—Forehead and sides of the head white; crown and nape bright crimson red; a tinge of red at the nostrils; throat dull white, shading into brownish white on the breast and belly; a patch of crimson red at the vent; back banded with dull white and black; rump dull white, marked irregularly with black; quills dark brown, heavily blotched with white on the basal portion of the inner webs; secondaries, and some of the inner primaries, heavily marked with white; tail brownish black, faintly tipped with tawny brown, the outer pair and two central feathers blotched with dull white; bill and feet black.

The female is similar to the male, but lacks the red crown, having only a nucleal patch of that color.

Length, 8.60; wing, 5; tail, 4; tarsus, .75; bill, 1.50.

This species lacks the black superciliary mark which is found in both the Cuban and Bahama species.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

Centurus nyeanus (RIDGW.).

Centurus nyeanus RIDGW. Auk, III, p. 336 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—“Similar to *C. superciliaris* (TEM.) of Cuba, but much smaller; the white bars of upper parts and gray of lower parts almost entirely devoid of yellow tinge; red of belly and black superciliary spot more restricted, and outer webs of middle tail-feathers without spots.

“*Adult male* (type No. 107,996, U. S. Nat. Mus. Waitling's I., Bahamas, March 5, 1886, Willard Nye):—Frontlet bright scarlet, paler anteriorly and along lower edge; forehead (for about .30 of an inch back from base of culmen), lores, suborbital region, and auriculars white, the latter with a faint buffy grayish tinge; crown, occiput, and hind neck bright crimson

scarlet, lighter posteriorly; back, scapulars, and rump barred with black and dull white, the two colors in about equal amount, the bars of each averaging about .08 of an inch in width; wing-coverts more broadly barred with black and pure white; alula and primary coverts uniform black, the exterior feather of the former with some white along edge; primaries black, irregularly spotted with white toward base, and more or less broadly tipped with white; upper tail-coverts white, rather distantly and irregularly barred with black; tail black, the inner webs of intermediæ marked with oblique quadrate spots of white, the outer webs with an irregularly wedge-shaped streak of white on basal half (chiefly concealed by coverts); exterior pair barred or transversely spotted with white on terminal portion; chin and upper part of throat grayish buffy white, gradually deepening into light buffy grayish on lower throat; foreneck, sides of neck and chest deeper grayish, this color assuming decidedly more of a buffy tinge on the breast, upper part of belly, and on flanks; central lower part of belly dull scarlet, the adjacent portions, including lower tail-coverts, dingy white, marked with V-shaped bars of blackish; bill entirely black; feet dusky. Wing, 5.20; tail, 4.00; culmen, 1.50; tarsus, .92." (RIDGW. orig. descr. l. c.)

HABITAT. Watling's Island, Bahamas.

Centurus blakei RIDGW.

Centurus blakei RIDGW. Auk, III, p. 337 (1886).

SP. CHAR. — "Similar to *C. nyeanus*, but much darker; the forehead pale drab, or light grayish buff, instead of pure white; auriculars deep light drab; foreneck and chest olivaceous drab, and lighter bars of back; scapulars and rump light dingy buff, instead of nearly pure white; frontlet dull orange red, instead of pure vermilion or scarlet.

"*Adult male* (type No. 108,618, Abaco I., Bahamas, April 2, 1886, Charles H. Townsend): — Wing, 5.35; tail, 3.90; culmen, 1.45; tarsus, .90.

"*Adult female* (type No. 198,619, same locality, April 6, 1886, Willard Nye): — Similar to the male, but crown and occiput ash gray, becoming gradually lighter anteriorly, the hinder portion (connecting superciliary spots) spotted with black; frontlet merely tinged with orange, and grayish of lower parts, as well as white bars of back, etc., much less strongly tinged with yellowish. Wing, 5.25; tail, 3.80; culmen, 1.35; tarsus, .85." (RIDGWAY, l. c.)

HABITAT. Abaco, Bahamas.

Coccygus maynardi RIDGW.

Coccygus maynardi RIDGW. Man. N. A. Bds. p. 274 (1887).

SP. CHAR. — Smaller and paler than *C. minor*; underparts buff or ashy, not ochraceous, as in *minor*.

Length, 11.90; wing, 5.10; tail, 6.40; bill, 1.05.

HABITAT. Bahama Islands.

Chrysotis caymanensis CORY.

Chrysotis caymanensis CORY, Auk, III, pp. 497, 502 (1886).

SP. CHAR. — Resembles *C. leucocephalus*, but differs from that species in the markings of the throat and head; forehead dull yellowish white, not reaching the eye; feathers of the head bluish green, tipped and edged with dull black; cheeks bright crimson red, the feathers mixed with green in some specimens; throat pale red, the feathers broadly edged with yellow; underparts bluish green, marked with dull red on the sides and belly; the feathers of the breast and belly edged with dull black; quills heavily edged with blue on the outer webs, inner webs dark brown; tail yellowish green, the outer web of outer feather pale blue, the basal portion of inner webs heavily marked with dark red.

Length, 11; wing, 8; tail, 5; tarsus, .70; bill, 1.05.

HABITAT. Grand Cayman.

Columbigallina passerina insularis RIDGW.

Columbigallina passerina insularis RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. p. 574 (1887).

In the very large series which I have examined from the Bahamas, Grand Cayman, and elsewhere, I can find no differences which appear to be at all constant or restricted to any one locality. Mr. Maynard separated the Bahama bird under the name of *C. bahamensis* (Maynard, American Exchange and Mart, Vol. III, No. 4, p. 69, Feb. 5, 1887, Boston), describing it as "similar to the common ground dove, but with the bill constantly wholly black, and much smaller and paler."

Mr. Ridgway separates the Grand Cayman bird (l. c.) as *C. passerina insularis*, describing it as very similar to *C. bahamensis* Mayn, "but larger, and with the basal half (or more) of bill distinctly orange or yellowish." Part of the series examined is contained in my own collection, and comprises forty-one specimens from Grand Cayman and Cayman Brack, fifty-two from the Bahama Islands, and sixty-seven from Florida, Georgia, and the Greater and Lesser Antilles.

Vanellus vanellus (LINN.).

Tringa vanellus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 148 (1758); *ib.* Syst. Nat. I, p. 248 (1766).

Vanellus crestatus WOLF & MYER, Hist. Nat. Ois. de l'Allem. p. 110 (1805). — FEILDEN, Zoölogist, p. 301 (1888) (Barbadoes).

Vanellus vulgaris, BECHST. Orn. Taschenb, II, p. 313 (1803).—DRESSER, Hist. Bds. Europe, VII, p. 28 (1871-1881).

Vanellus vanellus LICHT. Nom. Mus. Berol. p. 95 (1854).—A. O. U. Code and Check List N. A. Bds. p. 160 (1886).

A single specimen of the European Lapwing has been recorded from the West Indies, a bird of this species having been taken at Barbadoes, Dec. 24, 1888. (Feilden, Zoölogist, p. 301, 1888.)

Ardea bahamensis BREWSTER.

Ardea bahamensis BREWSTER, Auk, V, p. 83 (1888).

SP. CHAR.—“Smaller than *A. virescens*; the general coloring much paler, browner, or yellower, and more uniform; the forehead strongly tinged with brownish; the light edging of the secondaries broader; the dorsal plumes and rump only slightly, sometimes not at all, greenish; top of head dark dull green, strongly tinged with brownish on the forehead; throat, jugulum, and foreneck creamy white, with dusky spotting on the jugulum; remainder of head and neck light chestnut, approaching cinnamon in places; forepart and sides of back rusty cinnamon; rump and most of upper tail-coverts drab; dorsal plumes dull greenish, the central ones glaucous, with a tinge of lilac; wings and tail dull green, the wing-coverts edged broadly on both webs, the secondaries more narrowly on the outer webs only, with rusty or whitish under wing-coverts; breast, abdomen, crissum, and sides of the body light yellowish drab.” (BREWSTER, orig. descr. l. c.)

HABITAT. Bahama Islands (Rum Kay, Watling's I., Abaco I.).

Hydrochelidon leucoptera (TEMME).

This species is given by Mr. Ridgway as accidental in the West Indies. (Man. N. A. Birds, p. 47, 1887.)

Stercorarius parasiticus (LINN.).

Larus parasiticus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 136 (1758).

Stercorarius parasiticus SCHÄFF. Mus. Orn. p. 62 (1789).—A. O. U. Code and Check List of N. A. Bds. p. 85 (1886).

Stercorarius crepidatus FEILDEN, Zoölogist, p. 350 (1888).

Col. H. W. Feilden records this species from Barbadoes, a single specimen taken alive on July 10, 1888.

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