

Seebohm's 'Monograph of the Thrushes,' of which the first part was published in 1898. Dr. Sharpe, in his Preface, clearly explains the reason of the delay in its completion, and we cannot but sympathize with him in the difficult task that he has had to perform. Seebohm, it is well known, was very familiar with this group of birds, which was one of his special favourites. A large series of plates were prepared by Mr. Keulemans for the projected work, but other occupations and bad health prevented the author from attending to the letterpress, and Dr. Sharpe has consequently been called upon to write or rewrite the greater portion of the book. We are, however, sure that ornithologists will be well satisfied with the way in which he has accomplished this hard piece of work, for the result is that we have all the available information upon this beautiful group of birds collected together in one book, and most splendidly illustrated by Keulemans' pencil. Even the most recent additions to our knowledge of the subject are contained in the Appendix.

The Monograph now completed makes two handsome volumes containing 149 coloured plates. Seebohm's division of the Thrushes into *Geocichla*, *Turdus*, *Merula*, and *Mimocichla* is adhered to, but personally we should be inclined to amalgamate the first three genera.

The following species are figured in the present parts :—

Merula subalaris.
 — *hortulorum*.
 — *protomomelæna*.
 — *celænops*.
 — *chrysolaus*.
 — *erythropleura*.
 — *obscura*.
 — *pallida*.

Merula atrigularis.
 — *naumanni*.
 — *ruficollis*.
 — *eunomus*.
Mimocichla rubripes.
 — *plumbea*.
 — *ardesiaca*.

65. *Westell on the young Cuckoo.*

[The Early Life of the young Cuckoo. By W. Percival Westell. 8vo. London, 1902. 26 pp. Price 1s.]

Mr. Westell gives a useful *résumé* of the life-history of the

Cuckoo, but the main object of his pamphlet is, no doubt, to reproduce four admirable photographs, which he tells us were taken from nature by Mr. J. P. Millar, at the instigation of Mr. John Craig, who was carrying out a series of investigations upon the subject. Of these, three shew the nestling Cuckoo ejecting a young bird or an egg from the nest, while the fourth exhibits the intruder living in harmony, at an age of about eleven days, with a young Meadow-Pipit.

66. *Zittel's 'Palæontology,'* vol. ii.

[Text-book of Palæontology. By Karl A. von Zittel. English edition, translated and edited by Charles E. Eastman, Ph.D. Vol. II. London: Macmillan.]

The recently issued second volume of the English translation of Zittel's 'Text-book of Palæontology' contains the part relating to Aves, which has been revised, and to a great extent rewritten, by Mr. F. A. Lucas, of the U.S. National Museum at Washington. It must be carefully studied by all who are interested in fossil birds. The classification employed is practically that of Stejneger's 'Standard Natural History.'

We extract a very salient passage from the introduction:—

"The difficulties attending the classification of birds are at once their great general similarity of structure and their numerous adaptive modifications, sometimes slight, sometimes so great as to obscure characters of real value. There are, besides, a certain number of aberrant forms, the exact position of which is a matter of uncertainty, and others in which there are departures more or less pronounced from the general structure of the group in which they should obviously be placed. For it must be constantly borne in mind that in palæornithology we are not dealing with the entire Class of birds, but only with a certain portion of it, since the number of known fossil birds is very small, and it is consequently impossible to trace the lines of descent of existing species; we do not even have broken lines to guide us, but merely isolated dots to indicate their probable

existence. For the proportion of fossil to existing birds is small indeed, about 500 extinct to 12,000 living species, and most of these are from the Miocene or later horizons; they are easily referable to existing families, and often to existing genera, so that they throw little light on the phylogeny of modern birds."

XXV.—*Letters, Extracts, Notices, &c.*

WE have received the following letters addressed to "The Editors":—

SIRS,—Referring to your remarks ('Ibis,' 1902, p. 674) on the dead birds seen by Mr. R. W. Llewellyn at the Casquets Lighthouse on May 15th, I venture to suggest that they were possibly Common Redstarts (*Ruticilla phænicurus*), the males of which are brightly coloured on the breast.

In Ireland, at any rate, few if any Robins are migrating in May, whereas the end of April or beginning of May is the usual date for Redstarts to arrive. I agree with you that the birds are very unlikely to have been Red-breasted Flycatchers (*Muscicapa parva*).

Yours &c.,

RICHARD M. BARRINGTON.

Fassaroe, Bray,
Co. Wicklow.

SIRS,—In reference to my remarks on the Albatrosses (see above, p. 81), I wish to add that Dr. Davidson, of ss. 'Morning,' has just brought to the Museum two specimens of a Mollymawk from the Indian Ocean, which I take to be the true *Diomedea culminata*. They are certainly distinct from *Diomedea bulleri* of the Snares, and therefore the latter remains a good species. The difference between *D. bulleri* and *D. culminata* is in the culmicorn, which is more expanded posteriorly in *D. bulleri* than in *D. culminata*. If *D. bulleri* had been put into the genus *Thalassogeron*, and

the difference between it and *D. culminata* pointed out, there would have been no difficulty in the matter. *D. bulleri* is certainly congeneric with *D. salvini*. Neither of them is such a typical *Thalassogeron* as *D. culminata* or *D. chlororhyncha*, but they cannot be separated generically.

It is *Diomedea bulleri* which breeds on the Snares, not *D. culminata*. *D. chlororhyncha* and *D. culminata* are both found occasionally in our seas, but I do not know that they breed here. Dr. Filhol says that *D. chlororhyncha* breeds at Campbell Island; but he probably did not distinguish the species accurately. I saw none when I was there in January 1901—only *D. melanophrys*, which was extremely abundant, and a few *D. bulleri* or *D. culminata*.

Yours &c.,

F. W. HUTTON.

Christchurch, Dec. 1st, 1902.

SIRS,—In discussing the respective claims to priority of the names *Chlorochrysa hedwigæ* Berl. & Stolz. and *Chlorochrysa fulgentissima* Chapm., Graf v. Berlepsch raises an important point in regard to what constitutes effective publication, which, so far as the medium in question is concerned, can, I think, be satisfactorily answered. This, the 'Bulletin' of the American Museum of Natural History, is not, as Graf v. Berlepsch terms it, a "periodical," but each annual volume is composed of a series of papers published at irregular intervals.

As stated in the 'Bulletin,' 350 separate copies of each paper are printed, "of which 100 are for the authors and 250 copies for the Library exchange list and for sale." These copies may be purchased from the Museum, or through its official agents in New York, London, Paris, and Berlin. Subscribers to the 'Bulletin,' or those who receive it in exchange, may have the papers it contains sent to them as issued, or as a bound volume at the end of the year, as they elect.

In addition to the copies of each paper distributed and placed on sale by the Museum, the author distributes a

number of complimentary copies ; but I wholly agree with Graf v. Berlepsch that such distribution would not of itself constitute a valid publication. Since, however, the 'Bulletin' and 'Memoirs' of the Museum can be purchased when they appear through recognised and stated channels of trade, as well as from the Museum itself, it is evident that in their issuance all the requirements of commercial publication are complied with.

Yours &c.,

FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

American Museum of Natural History,
New York City, Feb. 25, 1903.

SIRS,—With no desire to enter the three-cornered duel in which Messrs. Allen, Grant, and Nelson have so pleasantly, entertainingly, and instructively engaged, Mr. Grant's side-shot at the writer in your issue for January 1903 (p. 109) provokes, if, indeed, it does not compel, a reply.

In brief, I am charged with having described a *subspecies* of Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus peninsularis*) from "only one female specimen in autumn plumage"! Surely no tribunal of systematic ornithologists would deny that this is a *casus belli*! One might almost as well be accused of giving an opinion on a geographical race of which he had never seen a specimen!

However, if Mr. Grant will do me the favour to turn to the reference which he quotes from the American Museum 'Bulletin' (vol. xvi. p. 236), he will find the following words appended to the description of the Ptarmigan in question: "Of this new form the collection contains the following 26 specimens, all from the Kenai Mts."

Trusting that the difference between one and twenty-six is sufficient to warrant this correction,

I am yours &c.,

FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

American Museum of Natural History,
New York City, Feb. 25, 1903.

The Australasian Ornithologists' Union.—From the 'Emu' of January we learn that the annual meeting of the "Australasian Ornithologists' Union," held at Melbourne in November last, was in every way successful. The President, Col. Legge, was unfortunately not able to be present, but sent an excellent address, which contains much information and good advice. In his absence one of the Vice-Presidents, Mr. A. H. C. Zietz, took the chair. Besides the Council's report, several "lecturettes" were read, illustrated by a "splendid series of photographs." The second day of the meeting was devoted mainly to the Zoological Gardens, and the third to the examination of the National Museum. After the meeting was over, a week's "camp-out excursion" of the members and their friends to the "Mutton-bird Rookeries" on Philip Island took place, and passed off most satisfactorily.

Report of the Society for the Protection of Birds.—The Annual Meeting of the Society for the Protection of Birds, the aims and objects of which we all approve, though we may doubt the advisability of some of the methods by which it is proposed to carry them out, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on Feb. 10th, and seems to have passed off most successfully. The Report of the Council rightly specified two of the measures that the Society had recently taken up, in order to carry out their views, as being of noteworthy importance—namely, the passing by Parliament of a new Act whereby birds illegally obtained might be declared to be forfeited, and the promulgation in India of an ordinance which prohibits the exportation of the skins and feathers of all birds except Ostriches and specimens required for scientific purposes. With the efforts of the Society to stop women from using entire birds or their feathers as "ornaments" for their hats, we have every sympathy, and with four duchesses at their head it will be hard if the Council cannot produce some effect on milliners in this matter. At the same time it must be confessed that the progress as yet made in checking this very objectionable fashion is rather slow.

Besides mentioning with approbation the "Audubon Society" in the United States, the Report calls attention to the existence of sister societies with similar objects in South Australia and Central Queensland, so that the good work is progressing in our colonies as well as in America.

A nice series of "leaflets" issued by the Society (edited by Mr. Dresser) contains excellent contributions from several leading ornithologists.

Ornithologists at work abroad.—Mr. W. G. DOGGETT wrote from Entebbe (Nov. 5, 1902) that he was then preparing to start for the southern frontier of Uganda to take up his post as naturalist to the Anglo-German Boundary Commission under Major Delmé Radcliffe. The expedition will start from the shores of Lake Victoria at lat. 1° S., and will define the boundary between Uganda and German East Africa as far west as the Semliki River. In the Semliki forest Mr. Doggett hopes to be able to obtain, besides a good series of its birds, fresh specimens of *Okapia johnstoni*, which are much required in Europe.

Mr. OGILVIE-GRANT left England on the 14th of February for Madeira, whence he intends to proceed on an ornithological foray to the Azores. He hopes to pick up any crumbs in the way of birds that may be left after Mr. Godman's researches in 1862, and to make investigations in other departments of natural history.

We learn from the 'Orn. Monatsberichte' that Dr. KÖNIG of Bonn has left on a third ornithological expedition to Egypt, and was at Port Said on January 3rd. On this occasion he proposes to start with his caravan from Wadi Halfa, and to devote his attention to Dongola, returning from Khartoum in May.

Our last letter from Mr. MICHAEL J. NICOLL, naturalist on board Lord Crawford's steam-yacht 'Valhalla,' R.Y.S., was posted at Monte Video on January 14th. Mr. Nicoll had landed at St. Paul's Rocks and Fernando Noronha and had procured specimens at both places. At the latter island he had obtained special leave to shoot from the governor, and

had secured examples of several land-birds. The 'Valhalla' had not been able to go to South Trinidad, as originally planned, and was proceeding south to the Straits of Magellan and the Pacific.

From 'Globus' we learn that the well-known naturalists PAUL and FRITZ SARASIN have undertaken a new expedition for the further exploration of Celebes, and will send their specimens of birds and mammals to the Dresden Museum.

We hear that the Tring Museum has lately received a collection of birds from Hainan, the scene of Whitehead's explorations ('Ibis,' 1900, p. 192). It has been formed by three Japanese collectors, from whose labours Mr. Rothschild expects results of considerable value.

Our enterprising correspondent, Mr. ROBERT HALL, C.M.Z.S., of Melbourne, has left his home for Vladivostock, and will pass the spring in Amoorland, where, in company with two ornithological friends, he will observe and collect the birds of North-eastern Siberia. In the summer he proposes to proceed to London by the new Transasiatic railway to greet his brother ornithologists before returning to Australia.

XXVI.—*Obituary.*

MR. T. E. BUCKLEY, MR. A. A. LE SOUËF, and DR. C. BERG.

ORNITHOLOGY loses a steadfast adherent, and many ornithologists as steadfast a friend, by the death, on the 4th of November, 1902, of Mr. THOMAS EDWARD BUCKLEY. Born on the 3rd of April, 1846, at St. Thomas's, Old Trafford, near Manchester, of which parish his father (who came from Saddleworth, in Lancashire) was rector, he was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1869. Three years before this he had passed part of the long vacation in Lapland, reaching Quickjock, whence he brought back a considerable collection of birds, and was so smitten with the charms of Scandinavia that he revisited the country in 1867 and 1868, though he never again

proceeded so far to the northward. After taking his degree he was urged by his maternal relatives, the Akroyds, to go into "business," for which a favourable opportunity offered, but he had already become devoted to an outdoor life, and preferred enjoying freedom on his own modest competence to the confinement of a counting-house. Early in 1869 he set out with Captain Elwes for Greece and Turkey, where they passed some three months, with results that were published in these pages ('Ibis,' 1870, pp. 59, 188, & 327). Later in the same year he went to Scotland for the first time, and soon after hired a shooting-place in Sutherland; but this did not hinder him from setting off in 1872 with Captain Shelley to the Gold Coast, where they stayed two months collecting birds and other zoological specimens ('Ibis,' 1872, p. 281), and the next year to Matabili-land, in company with Messrs. Gilchrist and F. and W. Oates. To assist him in collecting on this expedition, he received a grant from the Worts Fund of the University of Cambridge, and brought back to its Zoological Museum many valuable specimens; but the party were unable to carry out the whole of their plan through the failure of their draught-oxen. An account of the birds obtained in the course of their journey was contributed by him to our pages ('Ibis,' 1873, p. 355). African zoology, especially in the facilities it offered for sport, now took a strong hold upon him, and a third expedition, this time to Amaswazi-land, was undertaken by him in 1876, though he had in the meanwhile married, and in 1888-89 a fourth to Kilimanjaro—this last proving most disastrous, and being brought abruptly to an end through his companion and very dear friend, Mr. Guy Dawnay, being killed by a buffalo. The last two expeditions, having large game for their chief object, though Buckley was by no means a mere slaughterer, were not ornithologically productive. The passion for sport led him also to North America, which he visited three times, on the last occasion (1893) going to the Rocky Mountains in quest of wild sheep; but wherever he might be, he was always a close observer of all animal life, and yet with a modest mistrust of the value of his own powers. Some

persuasion was needed to get him to exhibit to the Zoological Society on the 7th January, 1882, the marvellous series of skins of Red Grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*) which he had collected, almost all in one district, shewing an amount of variation in the plumage of the cock-birds never before suspected. But he will always be best remembered as joint author with Mr. Harvie-Brown of the series of volumes on the Vertebrate Fauna of the northern parts of the kingdom—Sutherland and Caithness, the Inner and the Outer Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland,—the volume on the latter group being worked out with Mr. A. H. Evans as his coadjutor. Light-hearted as a boy, vigorous and active, to all his friends Buckley seemed likely to attain a good old age, but he never regained his health after an attack of influenza in 1900, while an affection which seized him in June 1902, acting on impaired vitality, produced the fatal result of a few months later.

Mr. A. A. LE SOUËF, well known as the Director of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society's Gardens at Melbourne, died on May 7th, 1902. He was born in England in 1828, and emigrated to Australia with his parents in 1840. He had an inborn taste for natural history, and, as Director of the Zoological Gardens, had full opportunities for studying animal life, of which he made good use. When Mr. Le Souëf entered upon his duties they were slight, and it is to him that Australia owes one of the most complete gardens of the kind.

A third recent death is that of Dr. CARLOS BERG, Director of the Museum of Buenos Ayres. Berg was originally a Russian subject, and about 1873 joined Burmeister at Buenos Ayres, becoming Director of the National Museum on his death in 1892. He is succeeded by the well-known palæontologist, Dr. Ameghino.

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XXVII.—*On a Collection of Birds from the Northern Islands of the Bahama Group.* By J. LEWIS BONHOTE, M.A., F.Z.S.

THE following pages contain a list of birds collected in the Bahamas during a trip taken for that purpose in the winter of 1901-02.

Making Nassau our headquarters, we thence carried out three distinct expeditions. First we went to Andros, the largest and least explored of the islands; its eastern coast extends in a long ridge some fifty or sixty feet above sea-level, but towards the south and on the west the land rises hardly anywhere above the sea, and is very deeply intersected by broad lagoons. On the west coast there is none of the rock so characteristic of the other islands, but the soil is a soft white marl or mud, which partially hardens here and there on the top. Except for a roving fleet of sponging-vessels, this coast is quite uninhabited and hardly ever visited by white people. Proceeding along it to a place known as Wide Opening, we went in a small boat up the creek, which at its head narrows and forms a deep channel known as the River Lees. This so-called river is entirely salt and is about four miles long, cutting through a fairly deep ridge and opening out inside it into a

large shallow sheet of water, called Turner's Sound, which has another outlet to the sea. On the further side of Turner's Sound is a small stream, some fifteen feet across and eight to ten feet deep, which is the only fresh-water river in the whole group. This stream winds its way eastwards, occasionally widening out into small and very shallow lakes, across which, however, the channel of the stream is always well marked, and after a course of about three miles opens out into an enormous stretch of fresh water extending eastward as far as the eye can reach. In these creeks and lagoons Ducks and Herons abounded, and a good many Flamingos were also to be seen, but, owing to the absence of vegetation, Passerine birds were nearly entirely absent.

Our next expedition was due north of Nassau; and skirting the east coast of Great Abaco, we stayed on Little Abaco, which lies off its north-western point. The country here is mostly covered with pine-forest, and is locally known as the "pine-barrens," consisting of dense bush and clearings for sisal-plantations. A good many species of Passeres were collected here, while we found the American Mocking-bird fairly established as a resident and breeding bird, and have little doubt of its eventually spreading considerably to the south. In this connexion the curious distribution of two species is worth noting: firstly, *Sporadinus riccordi*, a Cuban species, which is found northwards at Andros, again in Abaco, and probably also in Great Bahama; secondly, the Turkey-Buzzard, *Cathartes aura*, which has a precisely similar distribution, so far as the Bahamas are concerned. But it is very strange that neither of these species, and especially the latter, should ever have been found on New Providence, which at its nearest point is not more than twenty-three miles from Andros.

At Little Abaco the Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*) was found breeding; a specimen of Kirtland's Warbler was also procured, and the large Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis tanneri*) was fairly numerous.

In our third and last expedition, in which I was accompanied by Mr. Frank M. Chapman, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and Mr. L. A. Fuertes, a

well-known American bird-artist, we hoped to have landed on many of the southern islands and to have visited the breeding-colonies of the Frigate-birds, Boobies, Flamingos, and Terns, but owing to illness our original plan had to be abandoned and the end of the first week saw us back again in Nassau Harbour. After a couple of days we set off once more for the southern end of Andros and the neighbouring Cays, where we found the Sooty, Noddy, and Bridled Terns breeding in numbers, as well as the Dusky Shearwater (*Puffinus auduboni*). Four other species of Terns were also seen, and probably intended to breed at no great distance. We penetrated inland and explored some old Flamingo-colonies, where we found a few new nests half built, but most of the birds could not have begun to breed. I have written fully on this species, as well as on the most noticeable of the others met with, in the 'Avicultural Magazine' from October 1902 to January 1903 inclusive, to which I would refer those who may desire more detailed information on the habits &c. than will be found in the following pages.

The total number of species met with amounts to some 108, or about two-thirds of the total number recorded from the group. So many small expeditions have been made of late years by Americans, that no novelties could be expected, but several additions were made to the Bahama list, viz.:—*Vireo flavifrons*, *Mareca americana*, *Botaurus lentiginosus*, *Nycticorax nævius*, and *Mimus polyglottus*, the last of which was hitherto only recorded from a single specimen procured by myself at Nassau on a former occasion, but was now found well established on Little Abaco. *Dendræca gundlachi* was also found on the last-named island, many miles to the north of its previously known range.

Apart from these we find that our series of skins does not bear out the conclusions arrived at in America as regards several local forms, especially *Geothlypis maynardi* and *Riccordia* (*Sporadinus*) *æneo-viridis*. In cases where we have not had sufficient material for comparison, the species have been provisionally placed under their American names.

+1. *MIMOCICHLA PLUMBEA* (Linn.).

Mimocichla plumbea (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 45 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Indian Bds. p. 122 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 506.

Mimocichla bryanti Seebohm, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. v. p. 280 (1881).

4 ♀. March 1902. Nassau, New Providence.

♀. 30th March, 1902. Little Abaco.

Very numerous on New Providence, but seldom seen owing to its retiring habits.

+2. *MIMUS POLYGLOTTUS* (Linn.).

Mimus polyglottus (Sund.) ; Cory, Cat. W. Indian Bds. p. 121 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 507.

5 ♂, 1 ♀. Little Abaco, March 1902.

1 nest and 3 clutches of eggs. Little Abaco, March 1902.

So far as I am aware, this is the first record of this species as a permanent resident in the West Indies. I have carefully compared my examples with a large series of *M. polyglottus* from the States and can find no difference. The bird was very numerous on Little Abaco, and I also saw it on Great Abaco ; it appears, however, to be local, as none were seen on some neighbouring cays. The average measurements of the six specimens procured are—wing 4·2 inches, tail 4·7, tarsus 1·19, culmen ·66. The nest is an untidy structure, built a few feet from the ground on any suitable bush ; the foundation is made of very coarse material, and consisted, in the case of one found near a boat-building yard, of sticks, fibre, old rope, shavings, pieces of sail, &c., lined with dry bents. The birds were just commencing to lay during the latter half of March, and three seemed to be the usual number of the eggs. These were pale blue, with large rust-coloured spots and a few that were paler. Measurements : 26 by 19 mm.

+3. *MIMUS GUNDLACHI* Cab.

Mimus gundlachi Cab. J. f. O. 1855, p. 470.

Mimus bahamensis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vii. p. 114 (1859) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 48 (1890) ;

id. Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 127 (1892) ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 23rd February and 4th March, 1902.

5 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 16th December, 1901, 6th January, 23rd February, and 3rd & 7th March, 1902.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 16th January.

♀. Fresh Creek, „ 5th February.

? Spanish Wells, „ 2nd February.

2 ♂. Hog Cay, off Great Abaco, 28th March.

This bird, although shy, is by no means rare on New Providence, and it is most curious that it should hitherto have been overlooked. It is to be found throughout the islands wherever sufficient “coppet,” or thick bush, grows. Apparently it breeds later than the preceding species, as I found no nests on Little Abaco, where it was fairly numerous, although outnumbered by *M. polyglottus*. I can see no difference between the Bahaman and Cuban birds, and think that Cabanis’s name should stand.

+ 4. *GALEOSOPTES CAROLINENSIS* (Linn.).

Mimus carolinensis (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 51 (1890).

Galeoscoptes carolinensis (Linn.) ; Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 121 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 507 ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, 22nd February, 1902.

3 ♀. „ 3rd January, 3rd & 8th March.

♂. Little Abaco, 24th March.

○. „ 17th March.

A regular and common winter visitor, more often heard than seen.

+ 5. *POLIOPTILA CÆRULEA CÆSIOGASTER* Ridgw.

Polioptila cærulea cæsiogaster Ridgw. Manual N. A. Birds, p. 569 (1887) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed., App. (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 120 (1892) ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

3 specimens. Little Abaco, 22nd & 30th March, 1902.

Little Abaco was the only island where I met with this pretty little Warbler, and it was not common. I did not visit the more southerly islands, where it is supposed to be more abundant.

6. *MNIOTILTA VARIA* (Linn.).

Mniotilta varia (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 54 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 117 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 507.

2 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 4th March and 17th April. Occurs on both autumn and spring migrations.

7. *CAMPSOTHTYPIS AMERICANA* (Linn.).

Parula americana (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 55 (1890).

Campsothlypis americana (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 117 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 508.

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 19th April, 1902. Common on passage, but does not remain long.

8. *DENDRÆCA GUNDLACHI* Baird.

Dendroica gundlachi Baird, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 197 (1864); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892).

Dendroica petechia gundlachi Baird; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 58 (1890).

Dendroica petechia flaviceps Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. p. 310 (December 1892).

*Dendroica petechia flavivertex** Chapman; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

2 ♂. Spanish Wells, Andros, 1st February, 1902.

♀. „ „ 22nd January, 1902.

3 ♂. Little Abaco, 21st, 24th, & 31st March, 1902.

Previously this Warbler had only been sparingly met with north of Long Island, but the present series shews it to range throughout the group. The examples are all very similar, although one or two are more thickly streaked

* Presumably a misprint for "*flaviceps*."

with chestnut on the under parts; there is hardly any chestnut to be seen on the head, but this might possibly be due to the time of year. On Andros these birds are apparently resident, as I met with them again in May. They seem solely to inhabit the mangroves, especially the large clumps standing out in the lagoons.

9. *DENDRÆCA CÆRULESCENS* (Gmel.).

Dendræca cærulescens (Gmel.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 58 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 508.

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 18th April, 1902.

Occurs regularly on passage.

10. *DENDRÆCA CORONATA* (Linn.).

Dendræca coronata (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 59 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 22nd February, 1902.

♂. Little Abaco, 24th March, 1902.

2 ♀. „ 24th & 26th March, 1902.

A common winter-visitor in suitable localities, frequenting open and swampy ground, generally in small flocks.

11. *DENDRÆCA TIGRINA* (Gmel.).

Dendræca tigrina (Gmel.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 63 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 117 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 508; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

♂. Little Abaco, 22nd March, 1902.

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 17th April, 1902.

A regular migrant through the islands, but never numerous.

12. *DENDRÆCA DISCOLOR* (Vieill.).

Dendræca discolor (Vieill.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 64 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 508; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901,
and 22nd February, 1902.

2 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 26th December, 1901,
and 21st February, 1902.

♂. Spanish Wells, Andros, 1st February, 1902.

♀. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

2 ♂. Little Abaco. 22nd & 27th March, 1902.

An abundant winter visitor.

13. *DENDRÆCA DOMINICA* (Linn.).

Dendræca dominica (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 65 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 509.

4 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901,
19th February and 3rd March, 1902.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901.

♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 21st January, 1902.

A common and abundant winter visitor, generally to be found among the topmost branches of the pine-trees.

14. *DENDRÆCA KIRTLANDI* (Baird).

Dendroica kirtlandi (Baird), Rev. Am. Bds. p. 206 (1864); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, p. 66 (1880); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Chapman, Auk, xv. p. 289 (1898); id. Auk, xvi. p. 81 (1899); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

♂. Little Abaco, 25th March, 1902.

○. Nassau, New Providence, April 1902.

Scarce as this bird must still be considered, the majority of the specimens known have been taken in the Bahamas. But little light, however, appears to have been shed on its habits or possible breeding-haunts. The two specimens enumerated above were both procured by my native boy. That from Little Abaco was one of a small flock, two other members of which he shot; but as they were somewhat badly knocked about, he did not bring them in, and all further search in the same locality proved fruitless. The second example, which came from near Nassau, was too badly shot to be skinned. Mr. Chapman, in the 'Auk,' has enumerated the known occurrences of this species, some 75 in all. Mr. Chapman is of opinion that its breeding-grounds must be sought for in the Hudson Bay Region.

The Little Abaco specimen is a male, and is undergoing a thorough moult of the head and throat. The whole of the

upper parts are of a bluish ash-colour, the feathers of the crown and scapulars having broad black centres. The ash on the scapulars is tinged with brownish, and on the major coverts becomes nearly white. Under parts pale lemon-yellow, the feathers of the flanks having dark centres; under tail-coverts white, quills and tail-feathers dark brown, the former with white outer margins, the latter with a patch of white on the inner web of the two outermost. Legs black.

Dimensions.—Wing 3 inches, tail 2·9, tarsus 1, culmen ·5.

15. *DENDRÆCA PALMARUM* (Gmel.).

Dendræca palmarum (Gmel.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 68 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 509; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901.

♂ ♀ ♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 21st January, 1902.

A very common and numerous winter visitor, found everywhere. The chestnut head is not developed till far on in the spring.

16. *DENDRÆCA ACHRUSTERA* Bangs.

Dendræca achrustera Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

Dendræca bahamensis Maynard (nec Cory), App. Cat. Bds. W. Indies (29th November, 1899).

Dendræca vigorsi (Aud.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 118 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 509.

Dendræca pinus (Wils.); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 69 (1890).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901, and 3rd March, 1902.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th December, 1901.

I am not thoroughly convinced of the validity of this species, originally described by Maynard and renamed by Bangs. Maynard's original description was published privately by himself, and I have been unable to find a copy of it in this country; but the description given by Bangs agrees fairly well with my specimens, and I have therefore placed them under his name. The wing-measurements of my

specimens are, however, larger, namely, 67 mm., 69, and 67, as against 64, 64, and 63 of Mr. Bangs's skins.

On comparing them with the large series in the British Museum, I find that they may be distinguished by their dull and dark colour and the absence of yellow on the throat. The beak is distinctly stouter, but the wing is only a trifle smaller. This form also occurs in Florida.

17. *SIURUS AUROCAPILLUS* (Linn.).

Seiurus aurocapillus (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 70 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 509 ; Banks, Auk, xvii. p. 292 (1900).

3 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 18th February, 7th March, and 17th April, 1902.

A fairly common winter visitor of very skulking habits.

18. *SIURUS NOVEBORACENSIS* (Gmel.).

Seiurus noveboracensis (Gm.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 71 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 510.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd January, 1902.

♀. Little Abaco, 24th March, 1902.

A winter visitor, inhabiting damp places with thick growth.

19. *GEOTHYLPIS TRICHAS* (Linn.).

Geothlypis trichas (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 72 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 510 ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

Geothlypis restricta Maynard, Am. Ex. & Mart. (December 15, 1886).

5 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 21st December, 1901, 4th January, 19th February, 28th April, 1902.

3 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 11th, 14th, and 16th December, 1901.

♂. Great Abaco, 1st April, 1902.

Without taking into account Mr. Palmer's recent paper* on this genus, which I hope to be able to discuss on a future occasion, I much doubt the existence of two species of the

* Auk, xvii. p. 216 (1900).

Small Yellow-throat on New Providence. In a large series of Yellow-throats from the Bahamas which I have measured, the length of the wing varies in the male from 54 to 60 mm., and in the female 51 to 54 mm.; so that further investigation is necessary before accepting Mr. Maynard's species, which chiefly differs from *G. trichas* in its smaller size, having a wing-measurement of 53-55 mm.

20. *GEOTHYLPIS ROSTRATA* Bryant.

Geothlypis rostratus Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xi. p. 67 (1866); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 73 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 119 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 510; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 290 (1900).

Geothlypis maynardi Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 290 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd March and 19th April, 1902.

This bird, which inhabits the low thick bush, is so shy and retiring in its habits that it probably appears much scarcer than it really is. It is not, however, by any means abundant.

One of my specimens (No. 1283) of the large *Geothlypis* from Nassau is certainly brighter on the back than the others, and has yellowish behind the mask instead of ash-grey, while the under parts are bright yellow throughout. The measurements are: wing 63 mm., tail 64, tarsus 24, culmen 16. I take this to be a typical example of *G. maynardi* Bangs.

The following are the measurements of two other specimens:—

		Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen.
		mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
No. 728	Coll. J. L. B.	63	60	22	15
No. 1388	„ J. L. B.	63	61	22.5	17

In these two specimens the back is duller, in the one the yellow of the flanks is greyish, though hardly at all in the other, and in the yellower one there is also a trace of yellowish behind the eye.

In other words, No. 1388 is *G. rostrata* as defined by Mr. Bangs, while No. 728 has the size and colour of the back of *G. rostrata*, with the head and under parts of *G. maynardi*.

All these specimens come from New Providence, the two extremes being taken in the spring of the year and the intermediate form in the autumn.

To my mind, the best explanation is that *G. rostrata* is the bird in its first year (*i. e.* from its 1st to its 2nd autumn), and *G. maynardi* the fully adult bird; and this conclusion is borne out by my intermediate specimen being an autumn bird in the moult.

Mr. Bangs, however, states that there is a difference in size between the two species, and since, as a rule, birds reach their full growth in their first year, the size of *G. rostrata* and *G. maynardi*, if my solution be the correct one, ought to be the same. On looking through Mr. Bangs's measurements in the paper quoted above we find no definite break between the two species, the one running right into the other. Still, supposing that the two sets are marked by a division, on looking more closely at those measurements we find that the difference lies only in the wing and tail. Those relating to the tarsus and culmen, the *only* skeletal measures given, are *precisely* the same in both series, so that structurally the two so-called species are identical so far as size is concerned, and the apparent difference is due to the length of feathers, which are moulted at a time when I suggest that the transition takes place.

The only evidence which I have to leave untouched is the question of the song, which is said by Maynard to be different; but might not age affect this also?

Apart from these arguments, surely to those who believe in the principles of evolution, as all systematists of the present day are bound to do, it is practically an impossible matter that two such nearly allied resident species, having the same habits, should exist on an island of some 80 square miles in extent. Supposing that they reached the island as two separate forms, they would be bound to approximate and merge together; or supposing, which is almost certainly the case, that they arrived on the island as *one* species, in what manner could natural selection so act as to produce two distinct species on one small rocky island, without hills, rivers, or any pronounced geographical features?

21. *GEOTHYLPIS TANNERI* (Ridgw.).

Geothlypis tanneri Ridgw. Auk, iii. p. 335 (1886).

Geothlypis rostrata tanneri Ridgw.; Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 119 (1892).

2 ♂. Little Abaco, 22nd & 28th March, 1902.

♀. „ „ 30th March.

I place my specimens provisionally under this name, though I must confess my inability to recognise any sub-specific differences between *G. tanneri* and *G. rostrata*.

There are three points in which the former may be said to differ *slightly* from *G. rostrata* :—

(i.) There is less ashy behind the mask on the top of the head.

(ii.) The ashy behind the mask over the ears has an almost imperceptible yellowish tinge.

(iii.) The olive on the flanks is of a rather browner shade.

Possibly, however, the birds I got on Little Abaco do not belong to *G. tanneri* of Ridgway, as they differ from the description as given by Cory, viz. :—

(α) “The yellow posterior border to the mask paler, and changing to yellowish grey across the crown.”

In my specimens there is a *slight* yellowish tinge on the broadest part of the light area behind the mask, but no trace of yellow whatever on the crown.

(β) In describing *G. coryi*, with which *G. tanneri* is compared, Cory says, “lower parts, including flanks, entirely rich gamboge-yellow”; and for *G. tanneri* he merely adds, “yellow of lower parts less intense.”

In my specimens the yellow is of exactly the same shade as in *G. rostrata* and is rather lemon-yellow than rich gamboge, and further the flanks are brownish olive, which colour greatly encroaches on the yellow of the lower breast and abdomen. It seems to me most unlikely that both *G. rostrata* and *G. tanneri* should occur on Abaco; but my material being scanty I place these specimens provisionally under the latter name, though my impression at the moment is that *G. tanneri* is not a good species.

It is evident that much still remains to be learnt regarding

these large Yellow-throats, and that a dull as well as a bright form is to be found on both New Providence and Abaco. To my mind there is little doubt that my dull specimens from Abaco are birds in their first year and are not distinct from *G. tanneri*. If, however, *G. maynardi* and *G. rostrata* prove to be two good species, then the dull Abaco bird must be specifically distinct from *G. tanneri*, but could hardly be considered distinct from *G. rostrata*. A large series of specimens, carefully collected and studied on the spot, will be the only means of deciding the question, and meanwhile it will be best to regard the dull birds as young specimens.

22. *SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA* (Linn.).

Setophaga ruticilla (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 75 (1890); id. Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 120 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 511.

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd March and 19th April, 1902.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 19th April.

A regular migrant, occurring in spring and autumn; solitary stragglers may occasionally be found during the winter.

23. *CÆREBA BAHAMENSIS* (Reich.).

Certhiola bahamensis Reich. Handb. i. p. 253 (1853); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 76 (1890).

Cæreba bahamensis (Reich.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 116 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 511; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

2 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 21st Feb. and 3rd March.

♀. " " 12th December, 1901.

juv. " " 28th April, 1902.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January.

♂ ♀. Little Abaco, 26th March.

A very abundant resident throughout the islands. The breeding-season commences about the end of March, the nest being a domed structure placed at a moderate height from the ground in the thick bush.

+ 24. *HIRUNDO ERYTHROGASTRA* (Bodd.).

Hirundo erythrogastra Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 45 (1783).

Hirundo horreorum A. & E. Newton, Ibis, 1856, p. 66 ;
Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 78 (1890).

Chelidon erythrogaster (Bodd.) ; Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds.
p. 115 (1892).

♂. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

My specimen was one of three or four which were hawking
along the shore. They had all gone by the next day. This
was the only occasion on which I met with this species in
the Bahamas.

+ 25. *CALLICHELIDON CYANEOVIRIDIS* (Bryant).

Hirundo cyaneoviridis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.
vii. p. 111 (1859) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 79 (1890).

Callichelidon cyaneoviridis (Bryant) ; Cory, Cat. W. Ind.
Bds. p. 115 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 511 ; Bangs,
Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♂ ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 6th March, 1902.

Though frequently seen, generally flying at a considerable
height, this species is by no means common, and never seems
to remain long in any one place. It breeds, I am told, in
hollow trees.

+ 26. *VIREO CALIDRIS* (Linn.).

Vireo altiloquus barbatulus (Cab.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. p. 82
(1890).

Vireo calidris (Linn.) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 511.

Vireo calidris barbatulus (Cab.) ; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds.
p. 115 (1892) ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♀. Green Cay, Andros, 30th April, 1902.

A regular and abundant summer visitor, arriving about
the end of April.

+ 27. *VIREO CRASSIROSTRIS* (Bryant).

Lanivireo crassirostris Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.
vii. p. 112 (1859) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 83 (1890).

Vireo crassirostris (Bryant) ; Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 116
(1892) ; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 289 (1900).

Vireo crassirostris flavescens Ridgw. Man. N. A. Bds. p. 476 (1896).

4 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 16th & 26th December, 1901, 19th & 23rd February, 1902.

3 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th & 26th December, 1901, and 28th April, 1902.

A common resident, but very difficult to observe owing to its skulking habits. None of my specimens approach in colour *V. crassirostris flavescens* of Ridgway, a form about which more information is required. In one the stripe from the eye to the nostril is deep orange.

†28. VIREO FLAVIFRONS Vieill.

Vireo flavifrons Vieill. Ois. Am. Sept. i. p. 85, fol. 54 (1807); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 83 (1890); id. Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 116 (1892).

♀. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 11th January, 1902.

With the exception of the examples seen by Mr. Moore and recorded by Cory, this is the sole record of this species; it probably occurs every winter, but is liable to be confused with the preceding species.

29. SPINDALIS ZENA (Linn.).

Spindalis zena (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 92 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 114 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 512; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

10 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th, 14th, & 26th December, 1901; 6th January, 19th & 22nd February, 17th & 28th April, 1902.

7 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 12th, 21st, & 28th December, 1901, 19th & 21st February, 1902.

Very abundant throughout New Providence. It was also met with on Andros.

30. SPINDALIS ZENA TOWNSENDI Ridgw.

Spindalis zena townsendi Ridgw. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. x. p. 3 (1887); Cory, Cat. Bds. Bah. 2nd ed., App. (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 114 (1892).

9 ♂. Little Abaco, 24th to 31st March, 1902.

♀. „ „ 31st March.

Although this form seemed "somewhat doubtful" to Cory, it has, in my opinion, more right to be recognised than many other so-called local forms. The colouring of the back is distinctive, and of a series of nineteen specimens there was no hesitation in deciding to which race any particular individual belonged. On the other hand, both forms vary, especially that from Abaco; but in Abaco birds the light olive-green edgings to the feathers of the back are *always conspicuous*, which in *S. zena* is *never* the case. As a rule, Abaco birds are paler on the breast, the deep chestnut of the chest not extending so far down.

The females are indistinguishable.

31. PYRRHULAGRA VIOLACEA (Linn.).

Loxigilla violacea (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 85 (1890).

Pyrrhulagra violacea (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 112 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 512; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 23rd February, 1902.

5 ♀. ,, ,, 16th December, 1901,
 22nd & 27th February and 3rd March, 1902.

2 ♂. Little Abaco, 26th March.

2 ♀. ,, ,, 25th & 30th March.

An abundant resident, but difficult to observe in the thick bush, which it seldom leaves. The young are olive-grey all over (darker on the back and lighter on the vent), except for the usual patches of chestnut, which are rather paler than in the adult. The dark colour of maturity first begins to appear on the cheeks. One female procured in Little Abaco on the 25th of March is much smaller than any other specimens that I have seen, but agrees in all other respects; its measurements are: wing 2·69 inches, tail 2·53, tarsus ·8, culmen ·47.

32. EUETHIA BICOLOR (Linn.).

Phonipara bicolor (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 91 (1890).

Euethia bicolor (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 113

(1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 512; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

♂ ♀ ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd January, 19th & 22nd February, 1902.

A most abundant resident. The nest is a domed structure made entirely of dry grass, generally placed at the top of a small straight sapling at a height varying from four to ten feet. The eggs are of a dull white with brownish markings, most conspicuous at the larger end. Measurements $.72 \times .51$ mm. Incubation commences at the end of March.

33. PASSERCULUS SANDVICENSIS (Gm.).

Passerculus savanna Wils.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 88 (1890).

Passerculus sandvicensis savanna (Wils.); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna (Wils.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 112 (1892).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

♂ ♀. Little Abaco, 27th & 31st March, 1902.

This bird is by no means common; the specimen procured on Andros was the only one seen. At Little Abaco it was evidently on migration, being quite numerous for about a week, after which no more were seen.

34. AGELÆUS PHŒNICEUS BRYANTI Ridgw.

Agelaius phœniceus bryanti Ridgw.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed., App. (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 110 (1892).

Agelaius bryanti Ridgw.; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 293 (1900).

3 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 17th & 31st December, 1901, and 28th April, 1902.

5 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 21st, 24th, & 31st December, 1901.

3 ♂. Spanish Wells, Andros, 1st February, 1902.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 8th May, 1902.

2 ♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 1st February, 1902.

♂. Great Abaco, 1st April, 1902.

5 ♂. Little Abaco, 25th, 28th, & 31st March, 1902.

♀. „ „ 14th March, 1902.

A most abundant species among the mangroves, generally in small flocks.

This species seems to be distinguished from the true *A. phæniceus* by having shorter wings and a longer and more slender bill. A large range of variation, however, occurs in both forms, and it is not always easy to determine with certainty to which some individuals belong.

+ 35. *TYRANNUS DOMINICENSIS* (Gmel.).

Tyrannus dominicensis (Gmel.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 108 (1892); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

Tyrannus griseus Vieill.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 99 (1890); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 513.

♂. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

A very common summer visitor, arriving about the end of April. It is one of the few Passerine inhabitants of the outlying cays or rocks, however small, so long as they contain a patch of vegetation. During the first fortnight of May it was often met with well out of sight of land.

+ 36. *MYIARCHUS SAGRÆ* (Gundl.).

Muscicapa sagræ Gundl. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vi. p. 313 (1852).

Myiarchus stolidus, var. *leucayensis* Bryant; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 100 (1890).

Myiarchus sagræ (Gundl.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 108 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 513.

Myiarchus leucayensis Bryant; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♂ ♂ ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 24th February, 3rd March, 28th February, 1902.

○. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 11th January, 1902.

♂. Fresh Creek, Andros, 5th February, 1902.

♂ ♀. Little Abaco, 30th March, 1902.

A widely distributed species, though hardly common. The nest is placed in a hole of a rotten tree, and is begun about the beginning of April.

+ 37. *BLACICUS BAHAMENSIS* (Bryant).

Empidonax bahamensis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vii. p. 109 (1859).

Contopus bahamensis (Bryant); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 101 (1890).

Blacicus bahamensis (Bryant); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 109 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 513; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

2 ♂. Little Abaco, 21st & 30th March, 1902.

A fairly common resident, seldom found away from thick cover.

+ 38. *PITANGUS BAHAMENSIS* Bryant.

Pitangus bahamensis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. ix. p. 279 (1864); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 102 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 108 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 514; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

4 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 12th & 21st December, 1901, 19th February and 28th April, 1902.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 1st March.

♂ ○. Little Abaco, 14th & 26th March.

A fairly abundant and very tame species, generally to be found on the pine-barrens.

+ 39. *CHORDEILES MINOR* Cab.

Chordeiles minor Cab. J. f. O. 1856, p. 5; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 106 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 105 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 514; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 6th May, 1902.

A very common summer migrant, arriving about the beginning of May. The males seem to reach the islands a week or more before the females. They begin to pair almost immediately, and I have seen them chasing each other in the full blaze of the midday sun.

+ 40. *DORICHA EVELYNÆ* (Bourc.).

Trochilus evelynæ Bourc. P. Z. S. 1847, p. 44.

Doricha evelynæ (Bourc.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 108 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 107 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 514; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd March, 1902.

A widely distributed species, abundant in suitable localities, but somewhat local. It is very partial to the tall flowers of the sisal.

+ 41. *SPORADINUS RICCORDI* (Gerv.).

Sporadinus riccordi Gervais, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1835, pls. 41 & 42.

Sporadinus riccordi (Gerv.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 111 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 107 (1892).

Sporadinus bracei Lawr. Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci. i. p. 50 (1877).

Riccordia æneo-viridis Wm. Palmer and J. H. Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. xv. p. 33 (1902) (Abaco).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 11th January, 1902.

4 ♂. Little Abaco, 21st March, 1902.

On Andros and Abaco this species greatly outnumbers the foregoing, which is very rarely seen on the latter island. On New Providence it is only known from one mummied specimen, the type of *S. bracei*, and can therefore hardly be considered as occurring there. I have very carefully studied and measured series of these birds from Abaco and Cuba, and fail to see the very smallest reason for separating the Abaco bird. The only points of difference I could detect were: (1) the middle tail-feather in the Abaco birds is slightly (1 mm.) broader, and (2) the tail is of a more coppery bronze; but these distinctions are by no means constant.

+ 42. *CERYLE ALCYON* (Linn.).

Ceryle alcyon (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 115 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 103 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 514.

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 17th December, 1901.

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

A common winter visitor in suitable localities. It is generally found singly and is very shy.

+ 43. *SAUROTHERA BAHAMENSIS* Bryant.

Saurothera bahamensis Bryant, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. ix. p. 280 (1864); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 116 (1890);

id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 102 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 515; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

4 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, 19th & 28th February, 5th March, and 19th April, 1902.

A fairly common inhabitant of the thick bush, more often heard than seen.

+44. *COCYZUS MINOR MAYNARDI* Ridgw.

Coccyzus maynardi Ridgw. Manual N. A. Birds, p. 274 (1887).

Coccyus minor maynardi Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed., App. (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 102 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 515; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♂. Nassau, New Providence, 19th December, 1901, and 6th March, 1902.

A generally distributed, but by no means abundant, species; in the northern islands it is certainly much more conspicuous during the summer months.

+45. *CROTOPHAGA ANI* Linn.

Crotophaga ani Linn.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 118 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 102 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 515; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 287 (1900).

3 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 19th December and 19th February.

A common and abundant resident throughout the islands.

+46. *DRYOBATES VILLOSUS MAYNARDI* Ridgw.

Dryobates villosus maynardi Ridgw. Man. N. A. Birds, p. 282 (1887); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed., App. (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 104 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 516.

Dryobates maynardi Ridgw.; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 288 (1900).

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 1st March, 1902.

♀. Great Abaco, 1st April, 1902.

♀. Little Abaco, 31st March, 1902.

A somewhat rare species, though apparently widely distributed. The present specimens confirm the remarks in my former paper, that the length of wing, and consequent

general size, is the only tangible characteristic of this race. One of the specimens shows a trace of dark stripes on the breast.

+ 47. *SPHYRAPICUS VARIUS* (Linn.).

Picus varius Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 176 (1766).

Sphyrapicus varius (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 121 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 104 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 516.

♂, 3 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 4th March, 19th February, and 1st & 7th March, 1902.

A very common winter visitor, especially round Nassau.

+ 48. *CHRYSOTIS LEUCOCEPHALA* (Linn.).

Psittacus leucocephalus Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 100 (1766).

Chrysotis collaria (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 123 (1890).

Amazona leucocephala (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 101 (1892).

I brought home several specimens of this bird alive. They are now becoming very scarce and are exterminated in most of their former haunts, viz. Abaco and Long Island. A few may possibly still be found on Inagua, but I only know of their existence positively on an island the name of which I think it inadvisable to divulge.

+ 49. *STRIX FLAMMEA PRATINCOLA* Bp.

Strix pratincola Bp. List, p. 7 (1838).

Strix flammea, var. *pratincola* Bp.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 125 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 100 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 516.

Strix pratincola Bp.; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 287 (1900).

One specimen. Hope Town, Abaco, 30th December, 1901.

This Owl is by no means common, and is hardly known by the inhabitants.

+ 50. *SPEOTYTO CUNICULARIA CAVICOLA* Bangs.

Speotyto cunicularia cavicola Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 287 (1900).

Speotyto cunicularia, var. *floridana* Ridgw.; Cory, Bds.

Bah. 2nd ed. p. 126 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 100 (1892).

Speotyto bahamensis Maynard (nec Cory), App. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. (29th Nov., 1899) ; Allen, Auk, xvii. p. 187 (1900).

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 7th March, 1902.

By no means uncommon, but not often seen. I have had no opportunity of comparing this specimen with those from Florida, and thus confirming Mr. Bangs's diagnosis, but, as it comes from the same locality as the type, I include it under its new name. Its measurements are as follows:—Wing 158 mm., tail 76, tarsus 45, middle toe (s. u.) 22, depth of bill 14.

[CIRCUS HUDSONICUS (Linn.).

I saw a Hawk at Spanish Wells, Andros, on the 22nd January, which I believe to have been of this species.]

[FALCO SPARVERIUS (Linn.).

Occasionally seen during the winter, but not very common.]

+51. BUTEO BOREALIS UMBRINUS Bangs.

Buteo borealis umbrinus Bangs, Proc. N. Engl. Zool. Club, vol. ii. p. 67 (1901).

Buteo borealis (Gm.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 131 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 99 (1892).

♂ ♀. Little Abaco, 26th March, 1902.

2 eggs. ,, ,, ,,

The Bahaman bird is apparently identical with the Floridan form lately described by Mr. Bangs. The male differs from the female in the purer white of the chest, the dark band across the breast is less marked, and the feathers on the thighs are pure white, the rusty bars being entirely absent; the ferruginous on the sides and back of the neck is also much brighter. It is rather larger, the wing measuring 15 inches as against 14 in the female.

A nest of this bird was placed about twenty feet from the ground near the top of a pine-tree; the foundation was made of coarse twigs, and it was neatly lined with green pine-needles. The eggs, two in number, were elliptical in shape and dull

bluish white in colour—on one there were no markings whatever, but on the other there were a few irregular smudges of brown.

Measurements : 56 × 47 mm.

My female agrees exactly with the description of the type, and therefore I have placed it under its new name. I can, however, see no difference between this and specimens from the Eastern States; but the series of the southern specimens being small, it is impossible to be quite certain.

+52. *PANDION CAROLINENSIS* (Gmel.).

Pandion haliaëtus (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 131 (1890).

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis (Gmel.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 99 (1892).

♀ ad. Spanish Wells, Andros, 2nd February, 1902.

♂ ad. „ „ 22nd February, 1902.

♂ imm. „ „ 3rd March, 1902.

♂ imm. Grassy Creek, Andros, 9th May, 1902.

When perfectly adult these birds are of a uniform brown on the back and wing-coverts. The head is nearly pure white, only a very few of the feathers having dark brown shafts. In the young in its first plumage all the feathers of the back have broad pale yellow margins, while a large proportion of the feathers of the head have black shafts. The feathers on the back of the crown and nape are deeply tinged with rufous, which colour extends as a slightly lighter tint to the throat. A bird shot in May has the back nearly pure brown, while the light edgings to the wing-coverts shew a considerable amount of wear. A specimen alive in captivity, which was taken from the nest on the 31st of January, and was full-fledged about three weeks later, began to moult at the end of July, and had by November assumed the pure brown back, the wing-coverts shewing considerably less white than before, the tail and flight-feathers were also moulted.

I met with two nests of this species, both of which were huge structures placed on the top of small mangrove-clumps some fifteen to twenty feet from the ground. I saw young birds on the wing with their parents at the end of January,

so that incubation must begin about the latter end of November. The birds are by no means common in the northern islands, but are chiefly to be found near the broad lagoons, where their principal food is a fish known as "Bone Fish."

+53. *CATHARTES AURA* (Linn.).

Cathartes aura (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 134 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 98 (1892).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

♂. Little Abaco, 2nd April, 1902.

This bird was nowhere abundant and was met with only on Andros and Abaco. It is very strange that it should never be found on New Providence, which is only twenty miles from Andros.

+54. *COLUMBA LEUCOCEPHALA* Linn.

Columba leucocephala Linn.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 137 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 96 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 516.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 3rd March, 1902.

♂. Washerwoman Cay, Andros, 1st May, 1902.

A resident, not very numerous during the winter. It breeds in large numbers on some of the outlying cays, flying ten or twenty miles to the mainland for its food. The breeding-season is late, not commencing till June.

+55. *ZENAIIDURA MACRURA* (Linn.).

Zenaidura macroura (Linn.); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

Zenaidura macroura (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 97 (1892).

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 19th April, 1902.

Until recently this species had not been recorded from the Bahamas. It is known, however, to the natives under the name of "Turtle Dove." The above specimen was shot off the nest, which contained two fresh eggs. Several others were seen and heard on Little Exuma and Andros. On the former island there seemed to be quite a flock on the 22nd of April, possibly migrating.

—56. COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA (Linn.).

Chamæpelia bahamensis Maynard, Am. Ex. & Mart (15th January, 1887).

Chamæpelia passerina (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 139 & App. (1890).

Columbigallina passerina (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 97 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 517.

Columbigallina bahamensis (Maynard); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

3 ♂. Nassau, New Providence, December 1901 and February 1902.

5 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, December 1901, January and February 1902.

2 ♂, ♀. Little Abaco, 26th March, 1902.

One of the most abundant species, appearing to breed all the year round. The nest is sometimes on the ground, more often a few feet up a tree. I can find no characters sufficient to warrant a special name being applied to the Bahaman bird. Like the White-headed Pigeon, it is frequently found on outlying rocks and cays some miles from the mainland.

—57. ORTYX BAHAMENSIS (Maynard).

Colinus bahamensis Maynard, App. to Cat. Bds. W. Ind. (1899); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

Ortyx virginianus (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 142 (1890).

Colinus virginianus (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 96 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 517.

♂ ad. Nassau, New Providence, 15th April, 1902.

I have provisionally placed this species under the name given to it by Mr. Maynard, but have not compared it with Floridan or other specimens, and am not therefore able to vouch for its distinctness or the reverse. I brought home three living specimens, a pair of which bred last September, but I was unable to rear the young. Incubation lasted twenty-five days. On New Providence they are fairly common in the pine-barrens, but very difficult to shoot on

the wing, owing to the trees, and it is almost impossible to flush them a second time.

+ 58. *SQUATAROLA HELVETICA* (Linn.).

Squatarola helvetica (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 144 (1890); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 517.

Charadrius squaterola (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 94 (1892).

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 13th January, 1902.

○. Spanish Wells, Andros, 2nd February, 1902.

♂. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

Fairly common throughout the winter in suitable spots near the sea, but hardly ever wandering inland.

+ 59. *ÆGIALITIS VOCIFERA* (Linn.).

Ægialitis vocifera (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 145 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 95 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 518.

♀. Nassau, New Providence, 4th January, 1902.

♀. Little Abaco, 21st March, 1902.

Fairly common in winter on open and cultivated land, seldom seen after the beginning of March.

+ 60. *ÆGIALITIS WILSONIA* (Ord).

Ægialitis wilsonia (Ord); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 147 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 95 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 518; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 285 (1900).

2 ♂, ♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

♂. Little Abaco, 21st March, 1902.

A very common resident, breeding abundantly on the lagoons of Andros. Incubation commences about the beginning of May; I found three eggs a few feet from high-water mark on the 9th of that month. There was no attempt at a nest beyond a slight hollow scraped in the sand.

+ 61. *ÆGIALITIS SEMIPALMATA* (Bp.).

Ægialitis semipalmata (Bp.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 148 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 95 (1892); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 518; Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

♀. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

♂ ♀. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

By no means numerous, but generally distributed along the sea-shore.

+ 62. *HÆMATOPUS PALLIATUS* Temm.

Hæmatopus palliatus Temm. Man. d'Orn. ii. p. 532 (1820); Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 150 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Birds, p. 95 (1892).

Hæmatopus prattii Maynard, App. to Cat. Bds. W. Ind. (1899); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 284 (1900).

2 ♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 5th & 11th May, 1902.

Although shot at Andros during the breeding-season, I am unable to distinguish these specimens from other Atlantic coast and W. Indian examples, which seem to vary considerably in the size and length of the bill. Whether *H. prattii* of Maynard is or is not a good species I cannot say, but the common form is found on Andros during the summer.

+ 63. *STREPSILAS INTERPRES* (Linn.).

Tringa interpres Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 148 (1758).

Strepsilas interpres (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 151 (1890).

Arenaria interpres (Linn.); Cory, Cat. W. I. Bds. p. 95 (1892).

♂. Mangrove Cay, Andros, 10th January, 1902.

2 ♂, 2 ♀. Grassy Creek, 16th January, 1902.

♀. Little Abaco, 30th March, 1902.

♂ ♀. Green Cay, near Andros, 29th April, 1902.

A very common species in suitable places; specimens at the end of April had just completed their change to summer plumage.

+ 64. *HIMANTOPUS MEXICANUS* Müll.

Himantopus nigricollis Vieill.; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 153 (1890).

Himantopus mexicanus (Müll.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 92 (1892).

♂ ♀. Green Cay, near Andros, 30th April, 1902.

This was the only place where these birds were met with. Some eight or nine pairs were about to breed on the shores of a

small inland pool on the Cay. They appear, unless disturbed, to keep very quiet and to confine themselves to the pool, for we did not find them the first day that we landed, and as the island was barely a mile and a half in circumference we could hardly have missed them had they left the pond. They were just about to breed, a fully shelled and pigmented egg being obtained from the female. As soon as we approached they became very noisy and eventually left the pond, but kept on returning at frequent intervals.

+ 65. *GALLINAGO DELICATA* (Ord).

Gallinago wilsoni (Temm.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 156 (1890).

Gallinago delicata (Ord); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 92 (1892).

♀. Nassau, Bahamas, 24th December, 1901.

A tolerably common winter visitor in suitable spots, but by no means numerous. It is rather local in its distribution and unless its favourite swamps be visited it is but seldom seen. It is more partial to damp spots situated amongst palmettos and bushes than to large stretches of open swamp.

66. *MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS* (Gm.).

Macrorhamphus griseus (Gm.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 157 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 92 (1892).

4 ♀. Spanish Wells, Andros, 21st January, 1902.

♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 10th May, 1902.

A rather scarce winter visitor, generally found in small flocks. In full breeding-dress it looks, at a distance, very much like a Knot. I once met with a flock of these birds in one of the gardens in the town; they were very tame and hungry, having evidently just arrived. The May individual was in full breeding-dress and very fat.

67. *EREUNETES PUSILLUS* (Linn.).

Ereunetes pusillus (Linn.); Cory, Cat. Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 157 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

♂ ad. Hog Island, off New Providence, 27th April, 1902.

This is the only occasion on which I met with this species;

it may have been overlooked, owing to its resemblance to the Little Stint, but I am inclined to think that it only visits the northern islands on migration.

68. *TRINGA MINUTILLA* Vieill.

Tringa minutilla Vieill. Nouv. Dict. xxxiv. p. 452 (1819); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 158 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

2 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 17th December, 1901.

♀. „ „ 4th March, 1902.

♀. Hog Island, New Providence, 27th April, 1902.

2 ♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

A very common winter visitor and excessively tame, allowing an approach to within two or three feet, and if disturbed merely running away for a few yards.

69. *CALIDRIS ARENARIA* (Linn.).

Calidris arenaria (Linn.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 160 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892).

♀. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

A small flock was seen on two occasions at Andros, the only place where this species was met with.

70. *SYMPHEMIA SEMIPALMATA* (Gm.).

Totanus semipalmatus (Gm.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 160 (1890); Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 518.

Symphemia semipalmata (Gm.); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 94 (1892); Bangs, Auk, xvii. p. 286 (1900).

♂. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

♂ ♀. „ „ 5th May, 1902.

These birds are not very common during the winter and, when seen, are generally very wild. On my second visit to Grassy Creek in May they were very abundant and preparing to breed, and some of them had, I fancy, begun to sit. They are known locally as "Duck Snipe."

71. *TOTANUS MELANOLEUCUS* Gm.

Totanus melanoleucus (Gm.); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 161 (1890); id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892).

3 specs. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

♀. Fresh Creek, Andros, 5th February, 1902.

Although this bird was met with on several occasions, it can by no means be considered a common winter visitor.

72. *TOTANUS FLAVIPES* Gm.

Totanus flavipes (Gm.) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 162 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 93 (1892).

2 ♀. Fresh water, Andros, 25th & 27th January, 1902.

A very scarce visitor ; all those seen were observed near the fresh-water lake in the centre of Andros, some twenty miles from the sea.

73. *ACTITIS MACULARIA* (Linn.).

Tringoides macularius (Linn.) ; Cory, Bds. Bahamas, 2nd ed. p. 162 (1890) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 519.

Actitis macularia (Linn.) ; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 94 (1892).

♀. Little Abaco, 21st March, 1902.

2 ♀. Nassau, New Providence, 27th April, 1902.

This species did not make its appearance till towards the end of March. I believe that individuals are to be found throughout the summer, but the note in my previous paper recording them as common throughout the year was a mistake, as on neither trip did I ever meet with them in winter.

+74. *ARDEA HERODIAS* Linn.

Ardea herodias Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 237 (1766) ; Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 166 (1890) ; id. Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 89 (1892) ; Bonhote, Ibis, 1899, p. 519.

♀ imm. Grassy Creek, Andros, 10th May, 1902.

This bird is commonly to be met with throughout the more secluded parts of the islands, where it is known under the name of "Arsnicker." It is very shy and almost impossible to approach. Most of the birds seen were immature.

[*ARDEA EGRETTE* Gm.

Whilst sailing down Middle Bight, Andros, on the 2nd of February, I saw a large white Heron, which I have little doubt belonged to this species. It was excessively wild and did not allow a close approach.]

+75. ARDEA TRICOLOR RUFICOLLIS (Gosse).

Egretta ruficollis Gosse, Bds. Jam. p. 38 (1847).

Ardea leucogastra, var. *leucoprymna* } Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed.

Ardea cyanirostris } p. 168 & App. (1890).

Ardea tricolor ruficollis (Gosse); Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 89 (1892).

♂ imm. Grassy Creek, Andros, 17th January, 1902.

♂ ♀ ad., ♀ imm. Spanish Wells, Andros, 22nd January, 1902.

2 ♂ ad. Fresh water, Andros, 28th January, 1902.

♂ ad. Nassau, New Providence, 29th April, 1902.

♀ ad. Grassy Creek, Andros, 4th May, 1902.

A very abundant species; examples taken at the end of April were in full breeding-plumage with deep blue beaks. They were very tame, and generally to be found in small flocks round the large clumps of mangroves. In spring they had all paired and did not appear to be gregarious. One nest contained a single egg on the 17th of May.

+76. ARDEA RUF A Bodd.

Ardea rufa Bodd. Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 54 (1783); Cory, Bds. Bah. 2nd ed. p. 170 (1890).

Herodias pealii Brewer, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. vii. p. 308 (1860).

Ardea rufescens Gmel.; Cory, Cat. W. Ind. Bds. p. 89 (1892).

A. Blue Form.

♀ ad. Grassy Creek, Andros, 15th January, 1902.

♂ ♀ ad. Wide opening, Andros, 24th January, 1902.

♂ imm. " " " "

♀ ad. Fresh Creek, Andros, 5th February, 1902.

B. White Form.

♂ ♀ ad. Grassy Creek, Andros, 14th January, 1902.

♀ ad. " " 15th January, 1902 (shot from nest).

♂ ♂ imm. Grassy Creek, Andros, 13th January, 1902.

Apparently this species is dimorphic; but, so far as my experience went, I never met with any intermediate specimens,



Bonhote, J. Lewis. 1903. "XXVII.—On a Collection of Birds from the Northern Islands of the Bahama Group." *Ibis* 3(3), 273–315.

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