

ite hiding place is under the fringes of bushes and trees which hang over the water in many places. When disturbed they swim at once for cover, to reach which they are sometimes obliged to cross the river, and will fly if hard pressed or if the distance is considerable. After a hiding place is reached they fly into the bushes overhead or swim uneasily about until forced to take to another place. A bird will often sink below the surface leaving only the head exposed, but as it always faces the object in pursuit its white breast is readily seen, even under water. When suddenly surprised, as for instance at a bend of the river, the bird dives quickly and is not seen again. It also dives when wounded, but only when escape by flight or swimming is impossible. My observations are to the effect that it dives only as a last resort.

Family ANATIDÆ.

272. *Dendrocygna autumnalis* (Linn.).

On an overflowed piece of land on the Rio Frio I saw a flock of over two thousand birds of this species. Small flocks of a dozen are often seen on the Escondido. Known as "Whistling Duck" from its note. It is commonly kept in captivity.

273. *Cairina moschata* (Linn.).

Rather uncommon and extremely shy. Frequently seen in the domestic state. Noted singly or in pairs.

274. *Anas discors* Linn.

Three individuals, one of which was shot, observed swimming in the Escondido, December 27.

275. *Dafila acuta* (Linn.).

One specimen shot and a few others seen on the Escondido in December.

Family PELECANIDÆ.

276. *Pelecanus fuscus* Linn.

Common near Greytown and Bluefields on the lagoons.

Family SULIDÆ.

277. *Sula piscator* (Linn.).

The evening before we reached Greytown, from Kingston, a pair of Boobys flew around the ship as if intending to spend the night on board, and, after considerable reconnoitering, one of the birds perched on the rigging at the bow of the boat, where it was caught by W. L. Richmond.



278. *Sula leucogaster* (Bodd.).

Very abundant along the coast, nesting on the various keys which there abound. No specimens were secured, but the identification is supposed to be correct.

## Family FREGATIDÆ.

279. *Fregata aquila* (Linn.).

Very common along the coast, and not rare on Lake Nicaragua. Occasionally seen on the Escondido, at a distance of 50 miles from its mouth. The birds breed abundantly on the keys off the coast.

## Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

280. *Phalacrocorax* sp.?

A Cormorant was abundant on the lake, and numbers were seen on the Rio Frio. Rarely noted on the Escondido.

On the lake I one day saw over a thousand, fishing. They nest on the islands of the lake, where, Mr. Bowman told me, he had found as high as five thousand in one breeding place. Such a place was visited by him during my stay at San Carlos in February, and he reported finding eggs and young in all stages at the breeding grounds.

## Family ANHINGIDÆ.

281. *Anhinga anhinga* (Linn.).

Abundant on the Rio Frio, and often seen on the Escondido.

## Family LARIDÆ.

Terns of several species were seen at Greytown and Bluefields, but no specimens were secured.



True, Frederick W. 1893. "Description of a new species of fruit bat, *Pteropus aldabrensis*, from Aldabra Island." *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 16(948), 533–534. <https://doi.org/10.5479/si.00963801.948.533>.

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