



MAP
OF
HAITI.

LIST OF THE BIRDS OF HAITI, TAKEN IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE ISLAND BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND MARCH 12, 1881.

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

1. *Mimocichla ardesiaca* (Vieill.).— Abundant in the vicinity of Fort Jacques at an altitude of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. Specimens were also taken near Port-au-Prince, but only on two or three occasions, and then in the thickest and most secluded localities. High up in the mountains we often observed it flying about in the open. Its note somewhat resembles that of our common Robin (*Turdus migratorius*). The food consists mainly of insects and berries.

The Haitian bird differs from specimens taken in Porto Rico in being somewhat smaller and having the bill more highly colored.

2. *Mimus orpheus dominicus*, (Linn.) Bryant. — An abundant resident species. Its habits, food, etc., appear to be identical with those of *M. polyglottus*.

3. *Myiadestes montanus*, Cory. (See *antea*, p. 130.) — An apparently rare species frequenting the summits of the highest mountains. The natives call it "*Musician*," and have a variety of opinions concerning it. It is generally thought to be a spirit, which, if seen, would bring misfortune to the person who was so unfortunate as to meet with it. Others consider it to be an insect. We procured a single specimen in the neighborhood of Fort Jacques.

4. *Siurus auricapillus* (Linn.). — Common winter visitant.

5. *Siurus ludovicianus* (Vieill.). — Two specimens taken; very large, but otherwise identical with the northern bird.

6. *Mniotilta varia* (Linn.). — Common winter visitant.

7. *Parula americana* (Linn.). — Winter visitant; common in the vicinity of Gonaives and Port-au-Prince.

8. *Dendrocæa tigrina* (Gm.). — Very abundant in February and March.

9. *Dendrocæa cærulescens* (Linn.). — Abundant in February and March.

10. *Dendrocæa coronata* (Linn.). — Common in winter.

11. *Dendrocæa discolor* (Vieill.). — Winter visitant.

12. *Dendrocæa palmarum* (Gm.). — Common winter visitant.

13. *Geothlypis trichas* (Linn.). — Common in winter.

14. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.). — Very abundant in winter.

15. *Certhiola cluciæ*, Hartl. — Abundant in some localities among the mountains. At Petionville we observed it daily running about the trunks of the banana trees. None were seen in the low land of the interior.

16. *Petrochelidon fulva* (Linn.).—A single specimen, taken February 10. At Gonaives several flocks were observed flying about the houses, but the next day none were seen and we did not meet with it again during our stay on the island.

17. *Vireo altiloquus barbatulus* (Vieill.) Cab.—Occasionally met with near the coast.

18. *Dulus dominicus* (Linn.).—A gregarious species, abundant among the mountains, usually in the vicinity of cocoanut trees. The food consists of insects and fruit in the season. The sexes are similar.

19. *Euphonia musica* (Gm.).—A single specimen in immature plumage taken at Le Coup (Petionville). As I believe the stage of plumage to be hitherto undescribed I give it in detail:

♂ juv. 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.

20. *Spindalis multicolor* (Vieill.).—Apparently rare. Two specimens, taken in March in full breeding plumage.

21. *Phœnicophilus palmarum* (Linn.).—Very abundant among the mountains. At Le Coup it was one of the most common species. None were observed at Jacmel on the south side of the mountains, where it seemed to be replaced by *P. dominicensis*. It resembles a Vireo in habits, and is very tame and unsuspecting. The note is a short sharp *chip*, usually uttered when in the act of taking flight. The food consists of fruit and insects of various species. The sexes are similar.

22. *Phœnicophilus dominicensis*, Cory. (See *antèa*, p. 129.)—Several specimens taken, all on the south coast, in the vicinity of Jacmel. None were observed elsewhere.

23. *Loxigilla violacea* (Linn.).—An abundant resident species although not often seen, on account of its retiring habits and the localities which it frequents being in many cases inaccessible.

24. *Phonipara bicolor* (Linn.).—Resident and common.

25. *Phonipara olivacea* (Gm.).—A rather common resident. Its note is a continuous trill, very soft and sweet. It also "chirps" in a manner much resembling *P. bicolor*. The female differs from the male in having the face-markings of a much paler yellow and smaller. The stomachs of two specimens dissected contained the remains of insects and one or two small berries.

26. *Chrysomitris dominicensis*, Bryant.—Several specimens taken in the mountains near Petionville.

27. *Icterus dominicensis* (Linn.).—A resident species, very abundant in the interior. They are gregarious, and during the months of February and March flocks of from ten to fifty individuals were seen every day at Petionville flying about among the orange-trees. The sexes are alike. Immature specimens have the throat blackish, head and back pale brown, and underparts greenish-yellow.

28. *Quiscalus ater*, Baird.—Common about the lakes and rivers of the interior.
29. *Corvus leucognaphalus*? Daud.—The state of confusion which exists at the present time regarding this genus is such that the identification of specimens without actual comparison has become well-nigh impossible. A large flock of Crows were met with in the vicinity of Gantier, and several specimens taken which differ somewhat from the description of *C. leucognaphalus*; but as further description of supposed new forms would only add to the general uncertainty, I provisionally refer it to this species.
30. *Pitangus gabbii*, Lawr.—A resident species, apparently not uncommon in the interior. Several specimens taken.
31. *Myiarchus stolidus* (Gosse).—Resident and common throughout the island.
32. *Tyrannus dominicensis* (Gm.).—Several specimens taken.
33. *Tyrannus griseus* (Vieill.).—Resident and common.
34. *Lampornis aurulentus* (Vieill.).—Very abundant among the mountains at an elevation of one thousand feet and upwards. Although often observed hovering over some flower or perched upon a small twig within a few feet of the ground, it seemed as a rule to prefer the topmost branches of the tallest trees. One huge giant in particular seemed to be an especial favorite. It grew in a small valley upon the outskirts of Petionville and I rarely passed without observing a dozen or more of this pretty little species darting in and out among its topmost branches, appearing like flies in the distance.
35. *Mellisaga minima* (Linn.).—Although this little species is very abundant in some portions of Haiti, it is by no means an easy matter to procure specimens. Even after the bird is killed its extreme smallness and plain coloration render it a difficult object to find amongst the luxuriant tropical vegetation which everywhere covers the ground. I have often observed the male bird perched upon a twig singing merrily, turning his head from side to side as if greatly enjoying his own music. The song consists of a succession of "tweeps" often continued for from one to two minutes without intermission, and may be distinctly heard at a distance of thirty yards.
36. *Sporadinus elegans* (Vieill.).—Apparently rare, as only four specimens were taken; two near Gantier, in the low country bordering the lake, and two in the vicinity of Le Coup.
37. *Cypselus phœnicobius* (Gosse).—Abundant in the interior in and about Gantier near the lakes; specimens were also taken at Jacmel.
38. *Antrostomus carolinensis* (Gm.).—Several specimens taken; apparently does not differ from the northern bird.
39. *Picumnus lawrencii*, Cory. (See *antea*, p. 129, pl. I.)—Probably rare. Two specimens taken, a male and a female, the first at Jacmel and the other among the mountains near Petionville. Its habits resemble those of a Woodpecker, it climbing about the trunks of trees in search of its food. It has a short, sharp note, generally uttered while flying. The nest

- is built in a hole in the trunk of a tree. I have placed this species in the genus *Picumnus* provisionally, as there are several slight points of difference which may admit of its generic separation.
40. *Centurus striatus* (Bodd.).—An abundant resident species, found everywhere among the mountains wherever large trees are to be found.
41. *Todus dominicensis*, Lafr.—Resident and very abundant. They are very pugnacious in disposition, constantly fighting among themselves. Sometimes two would meet in the air, lock their bills together and whirl round and round until they struck the ground, when, after a short battle, one would fly away the other following in pursuit. When suddenly surprised it often utters a peculiar noise resembling the snort of a pig.
42. *Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.).—Common winter visitant.
43. *Crotophaga ani*, Linn.—An abundant resident species, generally observed in flocks feeding in the fields or perched upon the branches of a bush, uttering from time to time a curious but not unmusical whistle. It is not particular as to food, insects, beetles, berries, or fruits being equally acceptable. An egg procured at Jacmel is of a greenish blue color, covered with a white chalky coating.
44. *Saurothera dominicensis*, Lafr.—The present species is known to the inhabitants as the "Lizard-catcher," and it is not inappropriately named. It waits quietly, standing perfectly motionless, until a lizard comes within its reach and then with surprising quickness darts upon and kills it. I have seen lizards four or five inches long killed in this way. It has a long loud call consisting of a series of quickly repeated cries somewhat resembling that of our Golden-winged Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*).
45. *Coccygus minor* (Gm.).—Several specimens taken.
46. *Chrysotis sallei*, Scl.—Abundant on the coast in summer but retiring to the interior during the winter. A single specimen was procured at Jérémie.
47. *Speotyto cunicularia dominicensis* (Mol.) Baird.—Resident and very abundant in the low scrub bordering the large lakes of the interior.
48. *Tinnunculus sparverius* var? (Linn.).—Not uncommon. Several specimens taken.
49. *Nisus fuscus* (Gm.).—A single specimen taken, representing a very pale stage of plumage.
50. *Chamæpelias passerina* (Linn.).—Abundant.
51. *Zenaidura carolinensis*, Bonap.—Very abundant in some localities. In the vicinity of Gantier it is constantly seen flying about among the low growth.
52. *Columba leucocephala*, Linn.—Abundant in the interior.
53. *Ortyx virginiana* (Linn.).—Introduced many years ago, according to the statement of the inhabitants. Common.
54. *Tringoides macularius* (Linn.).—Several specimens taken near Jacmel.
55. *Ardea rufa*, Bodd.—Several seen.

56. *Ardea cœrulea*, Linn.—Two specimens taken.
 57. *Ardea virescens*, Linn.—One specimen, taken near Port-au-Prince.
 58. *Aramus scolopaceus giganteus* (Gm.) Bp.—Considered a great delicacy by the inhabitants who claim it is not uncommon. Two specimens taken.
 59. *Parra violacea*, Cory. (See *anteà*, p. 130.)—A single specimen taken near Gantier. The natives seemed to know the bird and stated that it was not uncommon about the lakes of the interior.
 60. *Gallinula galeata* (Licht.).—Common about Lake Enriquills near Gantier.
 61. *Porphyrio martinica* (Linn.).—Several specimens taken at the lakes.
 62. *Fulica americana*, Gm.—Common.
 63. *Phœnicopterus ruber*, Linn.—One seen; probably common in some localities.
 64. *Pelecanus fuscus*, Linn.—Abundant on the coast.
 65. *Tachypetes aquilus* (Linn.).—Several specimens seen.

With the exception of the Water Birds, the foregoing list includes nearly all the species previously recorded from Haiti and Santo Domingo, besides a number new to the Island, and four new species.*

Dr. Bryant's list of the birds of Santo Domingo (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. XI, p. 89) contains a number of species not observed by our party. Some of them are questionable, being in all probability wrongly identified. They are as follows: *Dendrœca dominica*, *Temnotrogon rhodogaster*, *Corvus jamaicensis*? *Progne dominicensis*, *Saurothera vieillotii*, *Picus passerinus*, *Conurus chloropterus*? *Columba corensis*, *Geotrygon martinica*, *Numida meleagris*? *Ardea luce*? *Ardea candidissima*, *Ægialitis vociferus*, *Himantopus mexicanus*? *Querquedula discors*, *Podiceps dominicus*, *Sula fusca*? *Sula dactylatra*? *Anous stolidus*, *Sterna fuliginosa*, *Sterna regia*, *Sterna antillarum*, *Phaëton flavirostris*, *Puffinus obscurus*.

* Described in this number of the Bulletin, pp. 129, 130.