

bands nearly as broad as the brown interspaces. *Male*: Wing, 4.25; tail, 2.20; culmen, .35; tarsus, .75. *Female*: Wing, 4.05; tail, 1.90; culmen, .35; tarsus, .70. (Types, Nos. 49,678, "♂," and 50,765, "♀," U. S. Nat. Mus., Socorro I.; Col. A. J. Grayson, collector.)

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS OF OCEANITIDÆ.

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

Pealea, gen. nov.

CHAR.—Similar to *Oceanites* Keys. & Blas., but claws very broad, flat, and blunt (as in *Pelagodroma* Reich.), the tarsus exceeding the middle toe with claw by the length of the culmen (to nasal tube), and the first quill equal to or longer than the third.

Type, *Thalassidroma lineata* Peale.

The type-species is colored above much like *Oceanites oceanicus*, but very differently beneath, the belly and flanks being white marked with wedge-shaped stripes of dusky. Some of the under wing-coverts are likewise white, as is also the basal portion of the rectrices. The webs of the feet are wholly dusky. The tarsi are booted, as in *Oceanites*.

The genus is named in honor of Mr. Titian R. Peale, the very accomplished naturalist of the United States Exploring Expedition under Commodore Wilkes.

DESCRIPTION OF FOUR NEW SPECIES OF BIRDS FROM THE BAHAMA ISLANDS.*

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

1. *Geothlypis coryi*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—In plumage much resembling *G. beldingi*, nobis (from Lower California), but yellow of lower parts with less of an orange tint, the sides and upper parts without any olive-brown tinge, the flanks bright greenish yellow, and the yellow posterior border to the black 'mask' much narrower, and less purely yellow. Form very different, the bill about twice as large, and of different shape. *Female* very different from that of any other known species, being bright olive-green above and entirely pure

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gamboge-yellow below; with ashy auriculars and yellowish forehead and superciliary stripe.

Adult male (type No. 107,876, U. S. Nat. Mus., Eleuthera I., Bahamas, March 12, 1886; Chas. H. Townsend): Above bright olive-green, very slightly tinged with ashy on top of head; lower parts, including flanks, entirely rich gamboge-yellow; forehead (back to about .35 from nostril), lores, orbital region, malar region, and auriculars, uniform deep black, bordered posteriorly by gamboge-yellow (less distinct across crown); bill blackish, paler along tomtia, and at base of lower mandible; legs and feet light brown; wing, 2.60; tail, 2.50; culmen, .75; bill from nostril, .45; depth of bill at base, .20; width, .20; tarsus, .90.

Adult female (No. 107,875, U. S. Nat. Mus., same locality and date; J. E. Benedict): Similar to the male, except in color of the head, which lacks entirely any black, the forehead, cheeks, and superciliary region being olive-yellowish. lores grayish, and auriculars ashy; flanks and under tail-coverts rather paler and more olivaceous-yellow than in the male. Wing, 2.45; tail, 2.50; culmen, .75; bill from nostril, .45, depth at base, .20. width, .18; tarsus, .87.

This species is much more strongly marked than *G. rostratus* Bryant (from New Providence), from which it differs in many very pronounced characters. The color bordering the hinder edge of the black 'mask' is not light ashy, as in that species, but gamboge-yellow, as in *G. beldingi*, nobis (from Lower California). The yellow of the lower parts is much more intense, being, even on the flanks (which are pale grayish-yellow in *rostratus*), as bright as on the breast in *rostratus*. The lower mandible (in both sexes) is blackish, instead of pale brownish, and the bill has a very different shape, being much more curved, more compressed terminally, and the culmen forming an elevated, almost knife-like ridge, as in *Helinaia swainsoni*. The female is many shades richer in coloration than that of *G. rostratus*, which in plumage resembles rather closely the same sex of *G. trichas occidentalis* Brewst.

Two adult males and one adult female in the collection.

I take pleasure in naming this fine new species after Mr. Charles B. Cory, author of 'Birds of the Bahama Islands,' and other well-known ornithological works.

2. *Geothlypis tanneri*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *G. coryi*, but bill more robust and straighter, black of forehead more extended, yellow posterior border to 'mask' paler and changing to yellowish-gray across crown, olive-green of upper parts much duller, and yellow of lower parts less intense.

Adult male (type No. 108,402, U. S. Nat. Mus., Abaco I., Bahamas, Apr. 3, 1886; Charles H. Townsend): Wing, 2.65; tail, 2.50; culmen, .75; bill from nostril, .43; depth at base, .22; width, .22; tarsus, .88. *Adult female* (No. 108,496, same locality and date; Willard Nye): In plumage, nearly intermediate between the same sex of *G. rostratus* and *G. coryi*, having more, and brighter, yellow on lower parts than the former, and less than the latter; head, however, more as in *G. rostratus*, the distinct yellow superciliary stripe of *coryi* being absent, and the fore part of crown tinged with reddish brown. Wing, 2.35; tail, 2.50; culmen, .70; bill from nostril, .42; depth at base, .22; width, .22; tarsus, .85.

Three adult males and one female.

This new species is dedicated to Captain Z. L. Tanner, commander of the 'Albatross,' to whom the naturalists accompanying the expedition are indebted for facilities kindly extended to them in the prosecution of their work.

3. *Centurus nyeanus*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. superciliaris* (Temm.) of Cuba, but much smaller, the white bars of upper parts and gray of lower parts almost entirely devoid of yellow tinge, red of belly and black superciliary spot more restricted, and outer webs of middle tail-feathers without spots.

Adult male (type No. 107,996, U. S. Nat. Mus., Watling's I., Bahamas, March 5, 1886; Willard Nye): Frontlet bright scarlet, paler anteriorly and along lower edge; forehead (for about .30 of an inch back from base of culmen), lores, suborbital region, and auriculars white, the latter with a faint buffy-grayish tinge; crown, occiput and hind-neck bright crimson-scarlet, lighter posteriorly; back, scapulars, and rump barred with black and dull white, the two colors in about equal amount, the bars of each averaging about .08 of an inch in width; wing-coverts more broadly barred, with black and pure white; alulae and primary coverts uniform black, the exterior feather of the former with some white along edge; primaries black, irregularly spotted with white toward base, and more or less broadly tipped with white; upper tail-coverts white, rather distantly and irregularly barred with black; tail black, the inner webs of intermediæ marked with oblique quadrate spots of white, the outer webs with an irregularly wedge-shaped streak of white on basal half (chiefly concealed by coverts), exterior pair barred or transversely spotted with white on terminal portion. Chin and upper part of throat grayish buffy-white, gradually deepening into light buffy-grayish on lower throat; fore-neck, sides of neck, and chest deeper grayish, this color assuming decidedly more of a buffy tinge on the breast, upper part of belly, and on flanks; central lower part of belly dull scarlet, the adjacent portions, including lower tail-coverts, dingy white, marked with V-shaped bars of blackish. Bill entirely black; feet dusky. Wing, 5.20; tail, 4.00; culmen, 1.50; tarsus, .92.

This handsome new species is dedicated to Mr. Willard Nye, collector of the unique type.

4. *Centurus blakei*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. nycanus* but much darker, the forehead pale drab, or light grayish-buff (instead of pure white); auriculars deep light drab, fore-neck and chest olivaceous-drab, and lighter bars of back, scapulars and rump, light dingy buff instead of nearly pure white; frontlet dull orange-red (instead of pure vermilion, or scarlet).

Adult male (type No. 108,618, Abaco I., Bahamas, April 2, 1886; Charles H. Townsend): Wing, 5.35; tail, 3.90; culmen, 1.45; tarsus, .90.

Adult female (type No. 198,619, same locality, April 6, 1886; Willard Nye): Similar to the male, but crown and occiput ash-gray, becoming gradually lighter anteriorly, the hinder portion (connecting superciliary spots) spotted with black; frontlet merely tinged with orange, and grayish of lower parts, as well as white bars of back, etc., much less strongly tinged with yellowish. Wing, 5.25; tail, 3.80; culmen, 1.35; tarsus, .85.

Eleven adult males, six adult females.

This new species is dedicated to his Excellency, Governor Henry A. Blake, to whom the naturalists accompanying the 'Albatross' are indebted for many courtesies and kind attentions.

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

BY CHARLES B. CORY.

[Continued from p. 245.]

FAMILY COTINGIDÆ.

GENUS *Hadrostomus* CAB.

Hadrostomus CABANIS, Mus. Hein. II, p. 85 (1859).

Hadrostomus niger (GMEL.).

Lanius niger GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 301 (1788).

Tityra leuconotus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I. pl. 63 (1844).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam 2
187 (1847).