

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. 381.]

FAMILY PSITTACIDÆ.

GENUS *Ara* BRISS.

Ara BRISSON, Orn. 1760.

Ara tricolor (BECHST.).

- Psittacus tricolor* BECHST. Kurze Ueb. p. 64, pl. 1 (1811).
Macrocerus tricolor VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. p. 262.—LESS. Traité d'Orn. p. 186 (1831).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 105.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 297 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 163.
Sittace tricolor WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 669 (1832).—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. I, p. 409 (1867).
Ara tricolor D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 161 (1840).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 5 (1844-49).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 260 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 202.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 111 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).
Macrocerus makavouanna STEPH. Gen. Zool. XIV, p. 112.
Macrocerus (Aracanga) tricolor LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 132 (1850).—BP Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 149.
Arara tricolor BP. Naum. 1856.—SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psitt. p. 4 (1864).
Primolinus tricolor GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 145 (1870).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead red, becoming yellowish red on the top of the head, and shading into bright yellow on the nape; feathers of the upper back cinnamon red, edged with greenish; lesser wing-coverts brown, with reddish edgings; entire underparts scarlet red, showing a tinge of orange on the cheeks and throat, some of the feathers showing yellow on the belly; primaries and secondaries showing bright blue on the upper surface; under surface of primaries pale brownish red; upper surface of tail-feathers showing the feathers cinnamon red, shading into bright blue on the tips, some feathers showing more

blue than cinnamon, while in others the cinnamon predominates; under surface of tail-feathers cinnamon red, showing bright orange when held in the light; crissum pale blue; bare skin around the eye probably dull white; bill dark brown, pale at the tip; legs and feet brownish; iris pale yellow.

The sexes are probably similar.

Length (skin), including tail, about 18; wing, 11; tail, 10; tarsus .85; bill, curve, 2, straight line from base to tip, 1.75.

HABITAT. Cuba. Jamaica.

It is not impossible that *Ara militaris* may have occurred in Cuba and Jamaica, but it is improbable. The bird recorded as such was perhaps *A. tricolor* wrongly identified; Gosse remarks, however, that every description he received of the bird agreed with that of *A. militaris*, "the Great Green Macaw of Mexico." Dr. Gundlach writes me he believes *A. tricolor* is still to be found in the swamps of Cuba, and that years ago he killed a number of birds of this species in the swamps of southern Cuba. He has several fine specimens in his collection.

GENUS *Conurus* KUHIL.

Conurus KUHIL, Consp. Psitt. 4, 1830.

Conurus euops (WAGL.).

Sittace euops WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 638 (1832).

Psittacus euops HALM. Orn. Atl. Pap. p. 95 (1836).

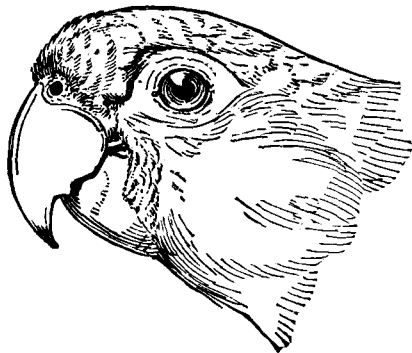
Conurus guianensis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 162 (1840).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 132 (1850).

Conurus euops GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 26 (1844-49).—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. I, p. 474 (1867).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 112 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Evopsitta euops BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 151.

Psittacara euops SOUANCE, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1856, p. 69.

Conurus guianensis CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 106.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).



- Conurus evops* GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 297 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 164; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VIII, p. 229 (1878).
Evopsitta guyanensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, 146 (1870).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage green, dark above, light beneath; the head dotted here and there with small touches of bright red; this marking does not seem at all constant; a broad patch of vermilion red on the under wing-coverts, extending upon the carpus; shafts of wing and tail-feathers brownish black; bare skin around the eye bluish white.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length (skin), 9.75; wing, 5.50; tail, 5.50; tarsus, .50.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Conurus xantholæmus SCL.

- Conurus xantholæmus* SCL. Ann. Nat. Hist. 3d ser. IV, p. 225; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 348 (1862).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 374.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 377.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 171.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 148 (1870).—CAB. J. f. O. 1879, p. 222.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).
Conurus xanthogenius SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 112 (1873).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Forehead, sides of the head and chin bright orange; rest of upper surface bright green; underparts yellowish green, marked with orange on the belly and abdomen; primaries blue, showing green on the outer webs, and having the shafts and tips brown; upper surface of tail green; under surface of tail yellow; bill dark.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 9.50; wing, 6; tail, 5; tarsus, .35; bill, .90.

HABITAT. St. Thomas and St. Croix.

Conurus nanus (VIG.).

- Psittacara nana* VIG. Zool. Journ. V, p. 273 (1830).—LEAR, Parr. pl. 12. —WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 640 (1832).
Conurus nanus GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 32 (1844-49).—SOUANCE, Icon. Perr. pl. 12. fig. 1.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 349 (1862).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. I, p. 520 (1867).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 148 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 112 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).
Conurus flaviventer GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 263 (1847).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire upper plumage bright green; underparts showing a brownish tinge on the throat and breast; dull olive on the belly; upper surface of tail bright green shading into blue at the tip; under surface of tail yellow; outer webs of primaries green, inner webs blue, becoming brown at the edge; bill pale.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 5.25; tail, 5; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Conurus chloropterus (SOUANCÉ).

Psittacara chloroptera SOUANCÉ, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1856, p. 59.

Conurus chloropterus SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 234.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. I, p. 469 (1867).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 113 (1855); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Psitticus (Conurus) chloropterus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage yellowish green, darkest on the tail and wings; under surface of wings and tail greenish yellow; under wing-coverts bright scarlet, showing upon the edge of the wing; bill pale; feet dark brown; some specimens occasionally show feathers tipped with red upon the back and wings, but generally so slightly as to be hardly noticeable. Immature birds often show yellow on the primaries.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 12; wing, 7; tail, 6; tarsus, .50.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

Conurus gundlachi CABAN.

? *Conurus evops* GUNDL. J. f. O. 1878, p. 184.

Conurus gundlachi CAB. Orn. Centralb. VI, p. 1 (1881); *ib.* J. f. O. 1882, p. 119.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1881, p. 401.

SP. CHAR.—“This species is distinguished from *Conurus evops* in having the wings nearly 3 ctm. longer, and by the extension of the red coloring of the lower wing-coverts, also on the under row of large wing-coverts, which in *evops* are yellowish olive as in most of the species of *Conurus*.” (CABANIS, l. c., orig. descr., translated.)

HABITAT. Mona, near Porto Rico.

I have never seen this species, and the descriptions of it are somewhat meagre. Dr. Gundlach says that he was told the birds came from San Domingo to the Island of Mona, but adds that this is only a supposition.

GENUS *Chrysotis* SWAINS.*Chrysotis* "SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. 1837."*Chrysotis sallæi* SCL."*Psittacus leucocephalus*? GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 338 (1788)."*Chrysotis sallæi* SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 224; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 353 (1862).

—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—CORY, Bds.

Haiti & San Domingo, p. 115 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 20

(1885).

Amazona sallæi SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psitt. p. 58 (1864).*Psittacus (Chrysotis) sallæi* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 96 (1866).*Chrysotis ventralis* GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).*Chrysotis sallæi* CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, p. 154 (1881).

Sp. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage green; forehead white, extending in front of the eye; top of head blue, narrowly tipped with black; a patch of black on the cheeks; abdomen and basal half of tail-feathers crimson, wanting upon the outer web of the outer tail-feather; thighs pale blue in very adult birds, in most specimens green, the blue being scarcely perceptible; primaries and secondaries dark blue on the outer webs; inner webs dark brown; a small patch of red on the throat, which does not appear to be constant.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 10.50; wing, 8; tail, 4.50; tarsus, .60.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

Chrysotis vittata (BODD.).*Psittacus vittatus* BODD. Tabl. Pl. d' Aub. p. 49 (1783).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 24 (1844-49).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 599.*Psittacus dominicensis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 343 (1788).—VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 1375.—WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 597 (1832).*Psittacus leucocephalus* KUHL, Consp. p. 80 (1821).*Chrysotis dominicensis* BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 151.*Chrysotis vittata* SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 224.—GRAY, List Psitt. p. 83 (1859).—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 515 (1867).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 165 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).*Amazona vittata* SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psitt. p. 58 (1864).*Chrysotis vittatus* TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 171.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 312; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 228 (1878).*Chrysotis* ————BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 256 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—A narrow band of red on the forehead; upper plumage green; the feathers of the head and neck edged with dark brown, heaviest on the neck; underparts green, lighter than the back; yellowish green on the belly; the feathers on the breast edged with dull brown; primaries having the outer webs bright blue, lacking on the first.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10.50; wing, 7; tail, 4; tarsus, .60; bill, 1.35.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Chrysotis collaria (LINN.).

Psittacus collaris LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 149 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 347 (1788).

Psittacus gutturalis MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 78 (1776).

Psittacus leucocephalus, var. β . LATH. Ind. Orn. p. 118 (1790).—WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 600 (1832).

Psittacus leucocephalus GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 25 (1844-49).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 269 (1847).

Pionus vinaceicollis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 241.

Psittacus vinaceicollis GRAY, Gen. Bds. III, App. p. 20 (1849).

Chrysotis leucocephala Bp. Naum. 1856, ———.

Chrysotis vinaceicollis SCL. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 225.

Chrysotis collaria SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 353 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 517 (1868).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

“*Chrysotis amazonicus*, juv. BL. Cat. Bds. p. 11.”

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head blue, the feathers indistinctly showing black edges, fading into green on the nape; a narrow line of white on the forehead; the rest of upper surface bright green; throat dull red, some of the feathers narrowly edged with green; cheeks greenish blue; rest of underparts green; tail green, most of the feathers having the basal half of the inner webs dull green, faintly showing on the outer webs, the red entirely wanting on the central feathers.

Length (skin), 11.50; wing 7; tail, 4.50.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Chrysotis leucocephala (LINN.).

Psittacus leucocephalus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 100 (1758).—ALDROV. Orn. I, p. 670.—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 338 (1788).—WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 599 (1832).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 297 (1866).

Psittacus martinicanus BRISS. Orn. IV, p. 242 (1760).

Chrysotis leucocephalus SWAINS. Class. Bds. II, p. 301 (1837).—BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854.—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 105.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 520 (1868).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 161.

Amazona leucocephala SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, Psitt. p. 59 (1864).

Psittacus (Chrysotis) collaria (var. *bahamensis*) BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI. p.— (1866).

Chrysotis leucocephala SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Chrysotis collaria CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 123 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage green, many feathers narrowly tipped with dark brown; forehead and the top of the head to the eyes white; throat bright red, sometimes touched with green; some of the feathers on the belly brownish red; outer webs of primaries blue, inner webs brown; tail green, showing blue on outer webs of outer feathers, and red on the basal half of inner webs of all except the central ones, which sometimes show a trace near the shaft; bill yellowish white; iris brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 13; wing, 8; tail, 4.50; tarsus, .75; bill, 1.25.

HABITAT. Cuba and Bahamas.

Birds from the Island of Inagua, Bahamas, vary somewhat from Cuban examples. The Cuban bird shows deep crimson on the belly; the tail is light green, having the basal half of the inner web of the outer feathers deep red, rest of web pale yellowish green, the red marking becoming less and less on succeeding feathers until obsolete or nearly so on the two central ones; red coloring slight or absent on under wing-coverts. The Bahama bird differs from the above by showing very little red on the belly, sometimes nearly absent; more red on the crissum and under wing-coverts; tail bluish green, the red marking shown only on the two outer feathers. It is possible that the differences in question are not constant, but judging from the material examined I am of the opinion that the two forms are at least separable sub-specifically. If this should prove to be the case Dr. Bryant's name *bahamensis* would be used for the Bahama bird.

Chrysotis agilis (LINN.).

Psittacus cayenensis BRISS. Orn. IV, p. 237 (1760).

Psittacus agilis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 143 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 266 (1847).

Psittacus minor VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XXV, p. 314.

Psittacus signatus SHAW, Gen. Zool. VIII, p. 510.—KUHLE, Consp. p. 71 (1821).

Psittacus æstivus KUHLE, Consp. p. 75 (1821).

Psittacus virescens BECHST. Kurze Ueb. p. 99.

Chrysotis signatus SWAINS. Class. Bds. II, p. 301 (1837).

Chrysotis agilis GRAY, List Psitt. p. 82 (1859).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 354 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 203.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 284.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 531 (1868).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of head dark green, becoming somewhat lighter on the back; underparts light green; most of the feathers of the head, throat, and back delicately edged with black; a patch of black on the ear-coverts; primaries blue on the outer webs, edged with green on the basal portion, the blue color but slightly showing on the first four primaries; terminal portion of quills dark brown; tail green. One specimen before me has one of the wing-coverts bright red on one side, lacking in the other specimens

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 6.50; tail, 4; tarsus, .40; bill, 1.20.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Chrysotis augusta (VIG.).

Psittacus havanensis KUHLE, Consp. p. 79 (1821).—WAGL. Mon. Psitt. p. 740 (1832).

Psittacus augustus VIG. P. Z. S. 1836, p. 80.—GRAY & MITCH. Gen. Bds. pl. 104 (1844-49).

Chrysotis augustus GRAY & MITCH. Gen. Bds. No. 16 (1844-49).

Ænochrus augustus BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 151.

Amazona augustus SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, p. 50 (1864).

Chrysotis augusta SCL. P. Z. S. 1865, p. 437.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 557 (1868).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 62, 487 (1878).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 627.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head tinged with purplish, shading into green on the nape; cheeks and throat reddish purple, the feathers edged with bluish; the feathers of the sides of the neck and nape tipped with dull purple, forming a sort of collar; back and wings green; feathers on the rump slightly tipped with bluish; breast and underparts dull purple, the feathers pale at the tips, and showing delicate bluish edging when held in the light; flanks green; a patch of red on the outer webs of two of the secondaries, faintly showing on the

last primary, dull towards the terminal portion, becoming bright scarlet on the basal half; a patch of red on the edge of the carpus; quills brown; tail purplish-brown; under surface of tail green.

Length, 17; wing, 11; tail, 7; tarsus, .75; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. Dominica.

Chrysotis guildingi (VIG.).

Psittacus guildingi VIG. P. Z. S. 1836, p. 80.—GRAY, Gen. Bds. No. 28 (1844-49).

Chrysotis guildingi BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 151.—FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 559 (1868).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 164 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 193, 487 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 42.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 627.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Amazona guildingi SCHLEG. Mus. Pays-Bas, p. 49 (1864).

SP. CHAR.—Top of the head and cheeks yellowish white, shading into yellowish orange on the throat, and into bluish feathers with black edgings on the sides of the neck and nape; back pale yellowish brown, feathers edged with dull black; underparts pale reddish brown, feathers shading into green at the ends, and tipped with black on the belly; under surface of tail dull orange, pale yellow at the tip, feathers banded across the middle by a broad stripe of green; upper surface of tail-feathers yellow at base and tip, showing a band of blue across the centre; primaries dark blue, the basal half of the first five yellow, the rest shading into orange on the outer webs of the basal half and showing less and less yellow on the inner webs; under surface of wing yellow; greenish on the under wing-coverts; bill pale.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 19; wing, 10.75; tail, 7; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

Chrysotis bouqueti (BECHST.).

Psittacus arausiacus MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 79 (1766).

Psittacus autumnalis var. β . GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 345 (1788).—LATH. Ind. Orn. p. 124 (1790).

Psittacus bouqueti BECHST. Lath. Ueb. p. 99 (1793).—KUHLL, Consp. p. 76 (1821).

Psittacus cyanocephalus VIEILL. Enc. Méth. p. 1373.—BURM. Syst. Ueb. II, p. 186.

Psittacus caerulifrons SHAW, Gen. Zool. VIII, p. 515.—VOIGHT, Cuv. Ueb. 1831, p. 741.

Chrysotis cyanocephalus SWAINS. Class. Bds. II, p. 301 (1837).

Chrysotis bouqueti GRAY, Gen. Bds. II, No. 11 (1844-49).—BP. Rev. Mag

Zool. 1854.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 627.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

Chrysotis nichollsi LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, p. 254 (1880).

SP. CHAR.—Front of head and throat dull purplish blue, palest on the throat; the feathers of the cheeks green, tipped with bluish; upper parts dark green, and the feathers tipped with dark brown; quills dark brown, tinged with green on the outer webs, and showing a patch of red on the outer web of the tenth and eleventh feathers; a patch of dull red mixed with yellow on the upper part of the breast joining the throat; underparts green, the feathers narrowly edged with bluish; tail-feathers showing red at the base of the inner webs, succeeded by dark green at the middle, and tipped with light green.

Length, 15; wing, 9.25; tail, 6.50; tarsus, .62; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. Dominica.

Chrysotis versicolor (MÜLL.).

Psittacus versicolor MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 78 (1766).

Chrysotis cyanopsis FINSCH, Die Papag. Mon. Bearb. II, p. 528 (1868).—

SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 113 (1873).

Ænochrus versicolor GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 165 (1870).

Chrysotis bouqueti SCL. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 323; *ib.* 1875, p. 61.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club. V, p. 169 (1880).

Chrysotis versicolor SCL. P. Z. S. 1881, p. 627.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 20 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Forehead and in front of the eye dark blue; top of the head, cheeks, and throat pale blue, the feathers tipped with black; a few yellowish feathers at the base of the skull; breast red, the feathers tipped with dark brown; underparts red, the feathers tipped with green; back and wing-coverts green, tipped with black; primaries dark blue on the basal portion of the outer webs; rest of the primaries dark brown; a broad patch of red on the outer webs on the tenth and eleventh feathers; outer tail-feathers showing bright red at the base, a band of blue extending half the length of the feather, and the terminal portion being yellow; under surface of tail-feathers green, having the terminal portion pale greenish yellow, and showing the red on the base of the outer feathers.

Length, 18; wing, 11; tail, 8; tarsus, .75; bill, 1.40.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

FAMILY STRIGIDÆ.

GENUS *Strix* LINN.

Strix LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, p. 131 (1766).

Strix flammea furcata (TEMM.).

- Strix furcata* TEMM. Pl. Col. p. 432 (1832).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 34 (1840).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 467.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 227 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 79.
- Strix pratincola* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 23 (1847).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 79.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.
- Glyphidura furcata* GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 52 (1869).
- Strix flammea* var. *furcata* Bd. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 12 (1874).
- Strix flammea fuscata* CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

This form varies from the usual coloration in having the secondaries and tail nearly white, the latter usually without bars.

Wing, 12.50; tail, 5.70; tarsus, 2.75.

HABITAT. Cuba and Jamaica.

Bubo virginianus is recorded from Jamaica in Sclater & Salvin's 'Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium.' I have been unable to find other West Indian records.

Strix flammea nigrescens LAWR.

- Strix flammea* var. *nigrescens* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 64 (1878).
- Strix flammea* LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 44.
- Strix flammea nigrescens* CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—"Upper plumage of a fine blackish brown, rather sparsely marked with small white spots; the tail is crossed with alternate bands of brown and light dull ochraceous freckled with brown; the wings are the color of the back, somewhat intermixed with rufous; the under plumage is light reddish-ochraceous, marked with small, round black spots (the color is lighter than the under plumage of the Costa Rica specimen); the ends of the ruff-feathers are dark reddish-brown; feathers around the eye, black; the face is of a light reddish fawn color. Bill white; iris deep chocolate, half an inch in diameter. Length (fresh), 13 in.; wing, 10; tail, 4½; tarsus 2." (LAWR., orig. descr., l. c.)

HABITAT. St. Vincent and Dominica.

Strix flammea pratincola.

- Strix pratincola* BONAP. List, 1838, p. 7.
- Strix flammea* var.? BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 65 (1867) (Bahamas).

- Strix flammea* var. *pratincola* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. p. 13, III (1874).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 125 (1880).
Strix flammea pratincola CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

This form occurs in the Bahama Islands.

Strix glaucops KAUP.

- Athene dominicensis* BP. Consp. I, p. 38 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.
Strix glaucops "KAUP, Contr. Orn. p. 118 (1852)"; *ib.* Tr. Z. S. IV, p. 246.—PELZ. J. f. O. 1872, p. 23.—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 117 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).
Strix (Athene) dominicensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 90 (1867).
Strix flammea SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 292 (1875).
Strix dominicensis CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, p. 95 (1883).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage above dark brown, shading into orange-rufous on the side of the neck; quills showing inner webs brownish; outer webs dull orange-rufous, banded with brown; entire underparts pale orange-rufous, mottled with zigzag marking of light brown, whitening somewhat on the throat and abdomen; face deep gray; an ante-orbital spot of black; circle of feathers around the face dark chestnut, bordered with black on the throat; tarsus not feathered to the feet.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 13.50; wing, 10; tail, 4.60; tarsus, 3.45.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

GENUS *Pseudoscops* KAUP.

Pseudoscops KAUP, Isis, 1848, p. 769.

Pseudoscops grammicus (GOSSE).

- Ephialtes grammicus* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 19 (1847).
Pseudoscops grammicus KAUP, Isis, 1848, p. 769.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 51 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 116 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 110 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).
Scoops grammicus BP. Consp. I, p. 46 (1850).—STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 205.
Asio grammicus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 242 (1875).

"*Adult female*. General colour above sandy-buff, transversely vermiculated with dark brown, more distinctly on the back and scapular feathers, some of which are mesially streaked with dark

brown, some of the outermost rather more broadly barred with sandy colour, but not exhibiting any trace of white or buff spots; head and neck rather lighter sandy colour, the transverse black lines very regular, especially on the ear tufts, which are coloured like the rest of the head, but are nearly uniform rufous on their inner webs; entire facial aspect foxy red, the hindermost of the ear-coverts whitish, tipped with black, merging in the ruff, which is composed of sandy-buff feathers, black at tip and at base; the stiff gular feathers sandy rufous, streaked and indistinctly barred with black; chin-feathers buffy white; rest of the under surface deep sandy rufous, with faint indications of dusky vermiculations of brown, the abdominal plumes more or less verging on white and showing very little of the mesial black streaks which are so distinct on the breast feathers; leg feathers uniform tawny buff, as also the under tail-coverts; under wing-coverts buff, slightly washed with sandy-rufous, the lower series black, with fulvous bases, forming a bar across the wing, and resembling the inner lining of the quills, which are fulvescent towards the base of the inner web, on which they are broadly barred with black; upper wing-coverts resembling the back, and very coarsely vermiculated with dark brown, the sandy-buff bars being pretty apparent here and there, and especially distinct on the outer web of the spurious quills; primary-coverts dark brown, irregularly barred across with sandy-buff; quills banded alternately for their entire length with blackish brown and sandy-buff, these bars less distinct on the secondaries, the light interspaces obscured with dark brown vermiculations, especially the innermost, which consequently resemble the back; tail sandy-buff barred across with dark brown, about eleven bars being traceable on the centre feathers, the interspaces more or less mottled with vermiculations of brown, the exterior rectrix paler and more fulvous, crossed with about thirteen brown bars; cere blackish grey; bill pale blue-grey; feet dull lead-colour; claws horny grey; iris hazel. Total length 12.2 inches, wing 8.4, tail 5.1, tarsus 1.55." (SHARPE, l. c.)

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Asio* BRISS.

Asio BRISSON, Orn. I, p. 28 (1760).

Asio stygius (WAGL.).

- Nyctalops stygius* WAGL. Isis, 1832, p. 1221.—GRAY, List Gen. Bds. p. 6.
—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 116 (1873).
Otus sygnapa D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 31 (1840).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 40 (1844-49).—BP. Consp. I, p. 50 (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 465.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 226 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 374.

Otus stygius PUCHER. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1849, p. 29.—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 40 (1844-49).—KAUP, Contr. Orn. 1852, p. 113.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 17 (1874).

Otus melanopsis LICHT. Nom. Av. p. 6.

Asio stygius STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 207.—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 241 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

Asio signapa STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 212.

SP. CHAR. "*Adult.* Above of a nearly uniform chocolate-brown. the hinder neck and wing with a few longitudinal spots of light ochre, rather more oval in shape on the latter, the rest of the upper surface having concealed spots and vermiculations of whitish buff, rather larger and more distinct on the outer margin of the scapulars; wing-coverts uniform with the back, with the same more or less concealed vermiculations, these being absent on the primary-coverts, which are uniform brown; quills chocolate-brown like the back, with obsolete bars of lighter brown, more distinct on the secondaries, where they are often replaced by ochraceous spots or vermiculations, the innermost uniform with the back, and slightly freckled with vermiculations of whitish buff or light ochre, the primaries with a few spots of deep ochre on the outer web, only distinct or of any size near the base; upper tail-coverts brown, with distinct bars of bright ochre; tail deep chocolate-brown, with a whitish tip, and crossed with five or six additional bars of bright ochre, these bars more numerous (seven or eight) on the inner web when the tail is spread; forehead and feathers above the eye brown, streaked with silvery grey; ear-tufts 2 inches long, chocolate-brown, with outer margins of light ochre; sides of face dingy brown, the cheeks streaked with fulvous, and the ear-coverts fulvous at their bases; ruff brown, mottled with light ochre, the hinder feathers almost entirely ochraceous, with brown margins and shaft-stripes; chin dingy brown, mottled with pale ochraceous, the ruff across the throat composed of white feathers with dark brown centres; rest of under surface ochraceous, mottled with brown, this color more prevalent on the upper breast where it occupies the centre of the feathers; the lower breast and abdomen streaked with brown down the middle of the feathers, with dark brown lateral bars to each, the interspaces being oval spots of white; leg-feathers deep ochre, spotted with triangular brown markings; under tail-coverts deep ochre, the longest ones streaked with brown; under wing-coverts deep ochre, the outermost spotted and margined with brown, the greater series light ochraceous at base, dark brown at tip, thus resembling the inner lining of the wing, which is almost entirely dark brown, excepting a few irregular bars of ochraceous, these being almost entirely absent near the primaries. Total length 20 inches, wing 13.7, tail 7.8, tarsus 1.4." (SHARPE, l. c.)

HABITAT. Cuba.

Asio accipitrinus (PALL.).

Strix acciptrina PALL. Reise Russ. Reich, I, p. 455 (1771).

Otus brachyotus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 21 (1850).

Brachyotus palustris CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 465 (Cuba).

Brachyotus cassinii BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 226 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 375 (Cuba).

Asio accipitrinus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 234 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Asio portoricensis RIDGW.

Strix brachyotus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. För. 1869, p. 601 (Porto Rico) (?)

Brachyotus cassinii GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 165, 1878; *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 158 (Porto Rico).

Asio portoricensis RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. IV, p. 366 (1881) (Porto Rico).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR. "Above dusky brown, nearly or quite uniform on the dorsal region; the scapulars, however, narrowly bordered with pale ochraceous or dull buff; feathers of the head narrowly, and those of the nape broadly, edged with buff; rump and upper tail-coverts paler brown or fawn-color, the feathers marked near their tips by a crescentic bar of dark brown. Tail deep ochraceous, crossed by about five distinct bands of dark brown, these very narrow on the lateral rectrices, but growing gradually broader toward the intermediæ, which are dark brown, with five or six pairs of ochraceous spots (corresponding in position to the ochraceous interspaces on the outer tail-feathers), these spots sometimes having a central small brown blotch. Wings with dark brown prevailing, but this much broken by a general and conspicuous spotting of ochraceous; primaries crossed with bands of dark brown and deep ochraceous, the latter broadest on the outer quills, the picture of which is much as in *A. accipitrinus*, but with the lighter color usually less extended. Face with dull, rather pale, ochraceous prevailing; this becoming nearly white exteriorly, where bordered, around the side of the head, by a uniform dark brown post-auricular bar; eyes entirely surrounded by uniform dusky, this broadest beneath and behind the eye. Lower parts pale ochraceous or buff, the crissum, anal region, tarsi, and tibiæ entirely immaculate; jugulum and breast marked with broad stripes of dull brown, the abdomen, sides and flanks with narrow stripes or streaks of the same. Bill dusky; iris yellow. Wing, 11.25-12.00; tail, 5.25-5.50; culmen, .70; tarsus, 1.85-2.00; middle toe, 1.20-1.30" (RIDGW., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

GENUS **Gymnasio** BONAP.

Gymnasio BONAPARTE, Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 543.

Gymnasio nudipes (DAUD.).

Strix nudipes DAUD. Traité d'Orn. II, p. 199 (1800).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 45 (1807).

Noctua nudipes STEPH. Gen. Zool. XIII, p. 70.—LESS. Traité d'Orn. p. 104.

Athene nudipes GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 35 (1844).—STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 173.

Surnia nudipes BP. Oss. Rég. An. Cuv. p. 59.

Surnium nudipes KAUP, Contr. Orn. p. 120 (1852).

Gymnasio nudipes BP. Rev. Mag. Zool. 1854, p. 543.—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 149 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

Gymnoglaux nudipes A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 54; *ib.* 1860, p. 307.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 374.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 116 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 166 (1878); *ib.* J. f. O. 1878, p. 158.

Gymnoglaux newtoni LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 258 (1867).

Gymnoglaux krugii CAB. J. f. O. 1875, p. 223.

SP. CHAR.—Entire upper surface reddish brown; feathers of the breast and belly pale, variously dotted and banded with light brown; face pale brown, showing whitish between the eyes; the feathers slightly marked with whitish on the cheeks and throat; under tail-coverts white, narrowly shafted with brown; tail dull brown; primaries brown, dotted with white, mixed with brownish white on the outer webs; lining of wing dull white, mottled with brown on the carpus.

Length, 9; wing, 6.75; tail, 3; tarsus, 1.45; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Porto Rico, St. John, St. Croix, and St. Thomas.

Gymnasio lawrenceii (SCL. & SALV.).

Noctua nudipes LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 23, pl. 4, fig. 2 (1850).

Gymnoglaux nudipes CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 465.—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VII, p. 257 (1862).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisco-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 226 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1871, p. 376.

Ephialtes nudipes BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).

Gymnoglaux lawrenceii SCL. & SALV. P. Z. S. 1858, p. 328, pl. 29; *ib.* Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 117 (1873).

Gymnasia lawrencei GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 47 (1869).

Gymnasio lawrenceii SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 150 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Upper surface dark brown, mottled with white on the back and wing-coverts; face dull brownish white, palest on the throat;

breast brown mixed with white; rest of underparts dull white, the feathers lined with brown; primaries dark brown marked with white on the outer webs; tail dark brown, showing an indistinct band of white on the under surface; bill horn-color.

Length, 8; wing, 5.50; tail, 3; tarsus, 1.25; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Glaucidium* BOIE.

Glaucidium BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 976.

Glaucidium siju (D'ORB.).

Noctua siju D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 33 (1840).—

GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 318 (1857).

Athene siju GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 25 (1844).—CASS. Cat. Strig. Phila. Mus. p. 13.

Nyctale siju BP. Consp. I, p. 54 (1850).—STRICKL. Orn. Syn. p. 177.

Strix havanensis LICHT. Mus. Berol. unde.

Glaucidium havanense KAUP, Contr. Orn. p. 103 (1852).

Glaucidium siju CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 59.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat.

Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 226

(1865).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 42 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1871,

p. 375.—RIDGW. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1873, p. 65.—SCL. & SALV.

Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 117 (1873).—SHARPE, Ibis, 1875, p. 59; *ib.*

Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 193 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Very small. Top of head pale brown, the feathers delicately dotted with dull white; face dull white mixed with brownish; throat dull white, shading into mixed light brown and white on the breast; underparts white, the feathers streaked with dark brown; thighs rufous brown; under tail-coverts white; primaries dark brown, dotted and blotched with white, heaviest on the basal portions; back and wing-coverts dull brown, mottled with pale brown; upper surface of tail-feathers dark brown, narrowly banded with brownish white; bill pale.

A female in my collection has the entire upper surface reddish brown, with the feathers on the head unspotted.

Length, 7; wing, 4; tail, 2.40; tarsus, .75; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS *Speotyto* GLOGER.

Speotyto GLOGER, Handb. Naturg. p. 226, 1842.

Speotyto dominicensis CORY.

Speotyto cunicularia SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 142 (1875).—

CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 118 (1885).

Athene cunicularia BRACE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 240 (1877)
(?)

Speotyto cunicularia dominicensis CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 22 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage brown; the head marked with streaks of dull white; feathers of the nape showing a sub-terminal bar of dull white; back mottled and barred with dusky white; quills brown tipped with dull white and barred with pale brown; secondaries marked on the outer web; tail brown, tipped with buff white and banded; ear-coverts brown; cheeks dull white; throat and upper neck dull white, separated from each other by a mark of sandy buff, barred with brownish; underparts dull white, barred with brown, the bars becoming narrower on the lower part of the body; thighs buff; under wing-coverts yellowish buff, sometimes spotted with brown near the outer edge, and becoming dull white on the edge of the wing; tarsus feathered in front to the foot; iris yellow.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 8; wing, 6; tail, 2.50; tarsus, 1.50.

HABITAT. Haiti. Bahamas?

It is possible that the species mentioned by Brace was the Florida form. I have never seen a specimen from the Bahama Islands.

Speotyto guadeloupensis (RIDGW.).

Speotyto cunicularia var. *guadeloupensis* RIDGW. in Bd. Bwr. & Ridgw. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 90 (1874).—COUES, Bds. N. W. p. 322 (1874).

Speotyto guadeloupensis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. II, p. 147 (1875).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—“Primaries without broad or regular bars of whitish on either web; primary-coverts plain brown. Brown markings on the lower parts regularly transverse, and equal in extent to the white. White spots on the upper parts very small, reduced to mere specks on the dorsal region.

“Wing, 6.40; tail, 3.40; culmen, .60; tarsus, 1.82; middle toe, .85. Outer tail-feathers and inner webs of the primaries with the light (ochraceous) bars only about one fourth as wide as the brown (disappearing on the inner quills).” (RIDGW., orig. descr., l. c.)

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and St. Nevis.

Speotyto amaura LAWR.

Speotyto amaura LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 234 (1878).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 21 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—"Upper plumage of a fine deep, brown color, marked with roundish spots of light fulvous; the spots are smallest on the crown, hind neck, and smallest wing-coverts; they are conspicuously large on the other wing-coverts, the dorsal region, scapulars, and tertials; the quills are blackish brown, with indented marks of pale reddish fulvous on the outer webs of the primaries, and large roundish paler spots on the inner webs; under wing-coverts reddish fulvous sparsely mottled with black; tail dark brown, of the same color as the back, crossed with four bars (including the terminal one), of light reddish fulvous, which do not quite reach the shaft on each web; bristles at the base of the bill black, with the basal portion of their shafts whitish; front white, superciliary streak pale fulvous; cheeks dark brown, the feathers tipped with fulvous; upper part of throat pale whitish buff, the lower part grayish white, with a buffy tinge, separated by a broad band of dark brown across the middle of the throat, the feathers of which are bordered with light fulvous; the sides of the neck and the upper part and sides of the breast are dark brown, like the back, the feathers ending with fulvous, the spots being larger on the breast; the feathers of the abdomen are pale fulvous, conspicuously barred across their centres with dark brown; on some of the feathers the terminal edgings are of the same color; the flanks are of a clear light fulvous, with bars of a lighter brown; under tail-coverts fulvous, with indistinct bars of brown; thighs clear fulvous, with nearly obsolete narrow dusky bars; the feathers of the tarsi are colored like the thighs and extend to the toes; bill clear light yellow with the sides of the upper mandible blackish, toes dull yellowish-brown.

"Length (fresh), $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing, $6\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{4}$; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

"The female differs but little from the male in plumage; the bars on the abdomen appear to be a little more strongly defined, and at the base of the culmen is a small red spot. There are two females in the collection, the other also having the red spot; in one the tarsi are feathered to the toes, in the other only for two-thirds their length.

"Length of one (fresh), 8 in.; wing, $6\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{4}$.

"Length of the other, $8\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $6\frac{1}{4}$; tail, 3; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

"Compared with *gaudeloufensis*, the prevailing color is dark brown, instead of a rather light earthy-brown, and the spots on the interscapular region are much larger; it is more strikingly barred below, the other having the breast more spotted; the bars on the tail are four instead of six. In the Antigua bird each feather of the breast is crossed with but one bar, while those of the other are crossed with two." (LAWR., orig. descr., l. c.)

HABITAT. Antigua.