

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. 120.]

FAMILY PHASIANIDÆ.

GENUS *Numida* LINN.

Numida LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 1766.

Numida meleagris LINN.

Numida meleagris LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 273 (1766).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 325 (1847).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39 (Jamaica).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 236 (San Domingo).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 204 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 303 (Jamaica).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1866) (San Domingo).—GUNDL. Repert. Físico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 397 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 601 (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878) (Barbuda).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 16 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

Common in Cuba, San Domingo, Jamaica, Porto Rico, and Barbuda.

Ortallida ruficauda is mentioned as occurring in the Grenadines, and is supposed to have been introduced (Lawr. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 278 (1878)).

FAMILY TETRAONIDÆ.

GENUS *Colinus* LESS.

Colinus LESSON, Man. d'Orn. II, p. 190, 1828.

Colinus cubanensis (GOULD).

Ortyx virginianus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 182 (1840).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 601.

- Ortyx cubanensis* GOULD, Mon. Odont. (1850).—CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 337.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 213.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 303 (1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 273 (1870).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 300; *ib.* 1875, p. 293; *ib.* 1878, p. 161; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 350 (1878).
- Ortyx cubensis* SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 137 (1873).
- Ortyx virginianus* var. *cubanensis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. III, p. 468 (1874).
- Colinus cubanensis* CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Upper portions of throat and superciliary stripe white; band of neck passing from the mandible, under the eye, down the sides of the neck; breast and lower portion of throat black; back chestnut, variegated with dull brown; the feathers on the nape heavily spotted with white; under parts variegated, dull brown, rufous, white, and dark brown; sides of the body dull rufous, heavily spotted with white and black; primaries dull brown.

The female differs from the male in having the white stripe and throat tawny buff, and in lacking the chestnut on the breast to a great extent.

Length, 8; wing, 4; tail, 2.50; tarsus, 1; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Cuba and Porto Rico.

Colinus virginianus (LINN.).

- Tetrao virginianus* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 277 (1766).
- Ortyx virginiana* GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 328 (1847).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 154 (1881) (Haiti).
- Ortyx virginianus* A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 254 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 120 (1859) (Bahamas).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 303 (Jamaica).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 237, 487 (1878) (Antigua).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 142 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 117 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 138 (1885).
- Colinus virginianus* CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above rich brownish red, mottled with black; crown black, shading into brown at the base of the skull, and mottled with black and white on the nape; a white superciliary line passing from nostril to nape; throat white, bordered broadly with black; upper breast and sides reddish brown, shading into white on the belly, the feathers thickly banded with black; crissum reddish brown; tertials and some of the wing-coverts edged with yellowish white; bill entirely black.

Female.—Resembles the male; the white of the head and throat replaced by tawny, without black edging.

Length, 8.50; wing, 4.50; tail, 2.50; tarsus, 1; bill, .52.

HABITAT. Bahamas, Haiti, San Domingo, Jamaica, St. Croix, and Antigua.

The forms represented in the different islands vary considerably, and it is possible that they represent good geographical races. The Bahama bird differs from that found in Florida in having heavy chestnut stripings on the side much broader than in the Florida birds. The black on the throat is more restricted; the lower throat showing considerable chestnut, separating the black from the upper breast; the red on the back is paler. The feathers on the underparts are very heavily banded with black, about equalling some specimens of *floridanus* in this respect, but the underparts are never mottled gray as in some specimens of *cubansis*. The Bahama bird differs even more from that found in San Domingo, which has the underparts covered with narrow black arrow-shaped markings, somewhat obsolete in the female; the male having a patch of black on the throat succeeded by pale chestnut; the general chestnut coloring is paler than in the Bahama bird.

GENUS **Eupsychortyx** GOULD.

Eupsychortyx GOULD, Mon. Odontophorinæ, p. 15-16, 1850. Type, *Tetrao cristatus* LINN.

Eupsychortyx sonninii (TEMM.).

Perdix sonninii TEMM. Pig. et Gall. III, p. 451 (1815); *ib.* Pl. Col. 75 (1820-29).

Eupsychortyx sonnini NEWTON, Ibis, 1860, p. 308 (St. Thomas).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 378 (St. Thomas).—CORY, Revised List Bds. W. I. p. 24 (1885).

Ortyx sonninii NEWTON (REINHARDT), Ibis, 1861, p. 114 (St. Thomas).

SP. CHAR. Male.—Face dull white; head crested; feathers of the crest dull buff brown; throat and superciliary stripe passing down the sides of the neck dull brownish red; sides of the neck mottled with black and white; upper back mottled with reddish brown, buff, and black; rest of upper surface marked with chestnut, black, and gray, margined with buff; tail slaty dotted and marked with buff and dark brown; primaries brown; chest grayish, mottled with brown; rest

of under surface, sides, and under tail-coverts chestnut brown, the feathers dotted with white; bill black.

Female.—Top of the head and crest brown; throat and superciliary stripe dark gray, tinged with pale brown; flank marking paler than in the male; general plumage somewhat paler than in the male, and the black patches somewhat heavier.

Length, 7.50; wing, 4.30; tail, 2.55; tarsus, 1.30; bill, .54.

HABITAT. St. Thomas.

In 1860 Professor Newton mentions this species as occurring in St. Thomas. The bird undoubtedly still exists in the Island of St. Thomas. I have lately seen a specimen in the collection of Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence, from that Island. It was probably introduced from South America.

Cassin writes (l.c.), "Mr. Swift has had the kindness to inform me that this species was introduced into the Island of St. Thomas some years since, from Venezuela, and that it has now become of frequent occurrence, quite naturalized, and rearing young freely throughout the Island. The present specimens are exactly the species figured by Mr. Gould under this name, and identical with specimens in Acad. Mus. labelled 'Venezuela' and 'Cumaná.'"

FAMILY ŒDICNEMIDÆ.

GENUS Œdicnemus TEMM.

Œdicnemus TEMMINCK, Man. d'Orn. 1815.

Œdicnemus dominicensis CORY.

Œdicnemus dominicensis CORY, Journ. Bost. Zool. Soc. II, p. 46 (1883); *ib.* Auk, I, p. 4 (1884); *ib.* Bds. Haiti and San Domingo, p. 140 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—THOMPSON, Auk, II, p. 110 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of the head, back, wing-coverts, and tail brown; feathers with very pale edgings, giving a mottled appearance to the back; the tail-feathers showing a band of dull white, succeeded by a broad black tip; breast slaty becoming dull white on the throat; abdomen white tinged with very pale rufous; a line of black passing from the top of the eye, along the sides of the head to the neck; under surface of wings white, becoming dark brown at the tips; the shafts of the feathers on the breast and throat dark brown, form-

ing numerous hair-like lines on the surface of the plumage; legs and feet greenish yellow; upper mandible black; under mandible green at the base, shading into black at the tip.

The sexes appear to be similar.

Length, 14.50; wing, 8.50; tail, 3.75; tarsus, 3.75; bill, 1.50.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ.

GENUS *Charadrius* LINN.

Charadrius LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 150, 1758; *ib.* 12th ed. p. 253, 1766.

Charadrius dominicus MÜLL.

Charadrius dominicus MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 116 (1776).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 241 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Charadrius virginianus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 333 (1847).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 423 (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 255 (St. Croix).—MARCHI, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Físico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 358 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 98 (1867) (Sombbrero).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 332 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 67 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 197 (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 238 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 241 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 276 (Grenada); *ib.* p. 461 (Gadeloupe).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 381 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Charadrius marmoratus LIEB. Aves Cuba, p. 105 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Charadrius virginianus ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).

Charadrius fluviatilis SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew).

Charadrius fluviatilis americanus SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).

Charadrius fulvus var. *virginianus* CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 145 (1886).
Antilles in Winter.

Charadrius squatarola (LINN.).

Tringa squatarola LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 149 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 252 (1766).

Tringa helvetica LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 250 (1766).

Vanellus squatarolus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 242 (1840).

Squatarola helvetica GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 333 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 358 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 232 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 380 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahamas I. p. 144 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Charadrius helveticus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

Found in winter in the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Vincent, and Grenada.

GENUS *Ægialitis* BOIE.

Ægialitis BOIE, Isis, 1822, p. 558.

Ægialitis vocifera (LINN.).

Charadrius vociferus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 150 (1758).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 246 (1840).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).

Ægialitis vociferus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 330 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 145 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 141 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).

Oxyechus vociferus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 424 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 333 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 382 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Ægialites vociferus SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 236 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas).—NEWTON, Ibis, 1860, p. 307 (St. Thomas).

Charadrius (Ægialitis) vociferus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) San Domingo).

Ægialitis vocifera A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).

Oxyechus vociferus WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Recorded from the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

Ægialitis wilsonia (ORD).

Charadrius wilsonius ORD, ed. Wils. IX, p. 77 (1825).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 106 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).

- Ægialitis wilsonius* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Cuba).
Ægialitis wilsonius CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 378 (St. Thomas).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).
 —CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 147 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 143 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).
Ochthodromus wilsonius GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 313 (Porto Rico); *ib.* 1875, p. 333 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 381 (1878) (Porto Rico).
Ægialitis wilsonia A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).

Common in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

Ægialitis semipalmata (BONAP.).

- Charadrius semipalmatus* "BP. Obs. Wils. No. 219 (1825)."—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 107 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).
Ægialitis semipalmata GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 333 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14 (Santa Lucia).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 241 (Barbuda); *ib.* p. 261 (Guadeloupe).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 169 (1880) (Santa Lucia).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, Auk, III, p. 502 (1886) (Grand Cayman).
Ægialitis semipalmatus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas).
Ægialens semipalmatus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 335 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 384 (1878) (Porto Rico).
Ægialitis semipalmatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 88 (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 100 (1867) (Sombrero).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 148 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 144 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).
Ægialites semipalmata WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Abundant in winter in many parts of the West Indies. Recorded from Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, Santa Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbuda, Gaudeloupe, St. Bartholomew, Sombrero, Grenada, and Grand Cayman.

Ægialitis nivosa CASS.

- Ægialitis nivosa* CASSIN, in Baird's Bds. N. Am. p. 696 (1858).
Ægialitis tenuirostris LAW. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VII, p. 455 (1862) (Cuba).

- Ægialeus tenuirostris* GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866);
ib. J. f. O. 1875, p. 336 (Cuba).
Ægialitis nivosus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Ægialitis meloda (ORD).

- Charadrius melodus* ORD, ed. Wils. VII, p. 71 (1824).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).
Ægialitis melodus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 330 (1847).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 80 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 88 (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 148 (1880);
ib. List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).
Ægialites melodus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas).
Ægialeus melodus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 359 (1866);
ib. J. f. O. 1875, p. 386 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 385 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Winter visitant to the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

FAMILY HÆMATOPODIDÆ.

GENUS *Hæmatopus* LINN.

- Hæmatopus* LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 152, 1758; *ib.* 12th ed. p. 257, 1766.

Hæmatopus palliatus TEMM.

- Hæmatopus palliatus* TEMM. Man. d'Orn. II, p. 532 (1820).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 104 (1850).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 423 (Cuba).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 358 (1866).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 379 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 150 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 145 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).

Records of the occurrence of this species in the Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, and St. Bartholomew.

FAMILY APHRIZIDÆ.

GENUS *Arenaria* BRISS.

- Arenaria* BRISSON, Orn. V, p. 132, 1760.

Arenaria interpres (LINN.).

Tringa interpres LINN. Syst. Nat. I. 10th ed. p. 148 (1758); *ib.* 12th ed. p. 248 (1766).

Streptilas interpres GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 333 (1847).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 100 (1850).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 205 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 66 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba I, p. 357 (1866).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 100 (1867) (Sombbrero).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 588 (St. Bartholomew); *ib.* p. 602 (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 67 (1878) (Dominica); *ib.* p. 197 (St. Vincent).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1875, p. 331 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 379 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 151 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 25 (1885).—WELLS, List Bds. Grenada, p. 7 (1886).

Arenaria interpres CORY, Auk, III, p. 502 (1886) (Grand Cayman).

Bahamas and Antilles in winter.

FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.

GENUS **Himantopus** BRISS.

Himantopus BRISSON, Orn. V, p. 33, 1760.

Himantopus mexicanus (MÜLL.).

Charadrius mexicanus MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Suppl. p. 117 (1776).

Himantopus nigricollis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 386 (1847).—LEMB. Aves Cuba p. 102 (1850).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 258 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 121 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* BREWER, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica).—SUNDEV. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. For. 1869, p. 602 (Porto Rico).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 197 (1878) (St. Vincent); *ib.* p. 238 (Antigua); *ib.* p. 242 (Barbuda).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 153 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Macrotarsus nigricollis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 422 (Cuba); *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 357 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1874, p. 113 (Porto Rico); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 377 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Himantopus mexicanus SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 237 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 97 (1867) (San Domingo).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 146 (1885).

Common in the Bahamas and Antilles.

GENUS *Recurvirostra* LINN.*Recurvirostra* LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. I, 10th ed. p. 151, 1758.*Recurvirostra americana* GMEL.

Recurvirostra americana GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 693 (1788).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 387 (1847).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 308 (1860) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 88 (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 206 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 67 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 357 (1866); *ib.* J. f. O. 1875, p. 330 (Cuba)—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 115 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 26 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

(To be continued.)

 A NEW RACE OF THE SHARP-TAILED SPARROW
(*AMMODRAMUS CAUDACUTUS*).

BY JONATHAN DWIGHT, JR.

SEVERAL years ago I obtained in New Brunswick, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, three Sparrows that I labelled *Ammodramus caudacutus*, as a matter of course. They lay unnoticed in my collection until one day last summer, when I was struck by their faded and faintly streaked appearance as compared with New York specimens at the same season. My suspicions were aroused, and during the summer and fall, which I was able to spend in the same locality, I obtained a series of these birds showing so clearly all changes of plumage that I decided to investigate as much other material as I could gather with the help of kind friends. My thanks are due to Messrs. J. A. Allen, Montague Chamberlain, H. W. Henshaw, Robert Ridgway, Geo. B. Sennett, and Dr. A. K. Fisher, for the large series of Sharp-tailed Sparrows now before me,—114 specimens in all. It confirms me in the belief that my birds represent a good geographical race, which forms the connecting link between true *caudacutus* and the inland race *nelsoni*, and it shows, moreover,