

THE AUK:

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
ORNITHOLOGY.

VOL. III.

JANUARY, 1886.

No. I.

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.

THE following pages contain, as far as known, all the species which are found in the West India Islands. No descriptions are given of well known North American birds, and the references to such are mainly restricted to the citation of works and papers on West Indian Ornithology.

FAMILY TURDIDÆ.

GENUS *Turdus* LINN.

Turdus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 291 (1766).

✓ *Turdus mustelinus* GMEL.

Turdus mustelinus GMEL. Syst. Nat. I. p. 817 (1788).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba. Ois. p. 49 (1840).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 144 (1847) (Jamaica)?—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 469 (Cuba): *ib.* 1872, p. 405 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201 (Jamaica).—COUES, Bds. Colo. Vall. p. 28 (1878).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 196 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Occasionally found in Cuba, and recorded from Jamaica, but its occurrence in the latter island is questioned.

Turdus fuscescens STEPH.

Turdus fuscescens STEPH. Shaw's Gen. Zool. Bds. 1817, p. 182.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 288 (1865) (Cuba).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 203 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Turdus minor LESS. D'Orb. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 47 (1840).

Common in Cuba.

Turdus swainsoni CABAN.

Turdus swainsoni CAB. Tschudi's Fauna Peruana. 1844; *ib.* J. f. O. 1857, p. 241 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* 1872, p. 405 (Cuba).—COUES, Bds. Colo. Vall. p. 34 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Turdus aliciae BAIRD.

Turdus aliciae BD. CASS. & LAWR. Bds. N. Am. p. 217 (1858).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 229 (1865).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 11 (1874).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 202 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 17 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 51 (1885).

Cuba and San-Domingo; not common.

GENUS **Merula** LEACH.

Merula LEACH, Cat. Brit. Mus. p. 20 (1816).

Merula jamaicensis (GMEL.).

Turdus jamaicensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 809 (1788).—BP. Consp. I, p. 271 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 327; *ib.* 1861, p. 70.—ALBRECHT. J. f. O. 1862, p. 191.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 292.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 257 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 1 (1873).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 208 (1881).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Merula jamaicensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 142 (1847).—DENNY, P. Z. S. (1847), p. 38.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Turdus capucinus "HARTL," fide BP. Consp. I, p. 271 (1850).

Turdus leucophthalmus "HILL," fide BP. Consp. I, p. 271 (1850).

Turdus lereboulleti BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 3 (1854).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Chin, and a band on the lower part of the throat showing white; the rest of entire head and throat reddish brown; back brown, with a faint tinge of olive, becoming grayish on the rump; underparts grayish brown, becoming dull white on the abdomen; wings and tail dark brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 8.50; wing, 4.50; tail, 3.50; tarsus, 1.25; bill, .70.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

✓ *Merula migratoria* (LINN.).

Turdus migratorius LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 292 (1766).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 25 (1874).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 220 (1881).

Planesticus migratorius GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 405.

Merula migratoria CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Merula aurantia (GMEL.).

Turdus aurantius GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 832 (1788).—BP. Consp. I, p. 275 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 6 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 292.

Turdus leucogenus LATII. Ind. Orn. I, p. 341 (1790).—VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XX, p. 254 (1818).

Merula saltator "HILL. Comp. Jam. Alm. 1842."—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 140 (1847).

Merula leucogenys GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 136 (1847).

Catharus aurantius BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 3 (1854).

Semimerula aurantia BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 84 (1864).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Mimocichla aurantia SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).

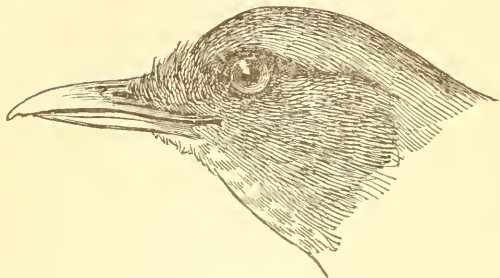
Merula aurantia SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 247 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head dark brown; chin white; abdomen dull white; the rest of plumage slaty brown; wings and tail dark brown; two of the greater wing-coverts next to the inner secondaries broadly edged with white, giving a noticeable white marking to the wing.

Female.—Appears to be similar to the male, but is perhaps somewhat paler. Some specimens do not seem to differ at all in coloration.

Length (skin), 9.50; wing, 5; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.80; bill, .85.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Merula gymnophthalma (CABAN.).

Turdus gymnophthalmus CAB. Schomb. Reis. Guian. III. p. 665 (1848). — GRAY. Handl. Bds. I, p. 257 (1869). — SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 1 (1873). — SEEBOHM. Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 212 (1881).

Turdus gymnopsis "TEMPL." fide BP. Consp. I. p. 272 (1850).

Turdus nudigenis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1848, p. 4. — LEOT. Ois. Trinidad. p. 20 (1866).

Turdus caribbeus LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 160 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).

Turdus gymnogenys SCL. & SALV. Ibis, 1879, p. 357.

Merula gymnophthalma CORY. List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above dull olive brown; underparts pale brown; throat pale, mottled with dull brown; belly pale, showing markings of dull white on the crissum; under wing-coverts pale rufous.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin). 8.50; wing, 4.75; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.15.

HABITAT. Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago.

Specimens taken in Grenada vary slightly in size and coloration from South American examples, but are apparently the same.

Merula nigrirostris (LAWR.).

Turdus nigrirostris LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 147 (1878). — LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 39. — SEEBOHM. Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 218 (1881).

Merula nigrirostris CORY. List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Female:—Front, crown, and occiput dark warm brown, each feather of the crown and occiput with a shaft-stripe of dull pale rufous; upper plumage reddish olivaceous brown, deeper in color on the upper part of the back and on the wing-coverts; the latter have their ends marked with small spots of bright rufous, which possibly may be an evidence of the example not being fully mature; the tail is of a dark warm brown, the shafts black; inner webs of quills blackish brown; the outer webs reddish brown, of the same color as the tail-feathers; the shafts are glossy black; under lining of wings clear cinnamon red; under plumage light brownish ash, with the middle of the abdomen and the crissum white; on the upper part of the breast a few feathers end with dark reddish brown, forming an irreg-

ular narrow band; the throat unfortunately is soiled with blood, but as well as I can judge, it has stripes colored like the breast, and the feathers edged with whitish; the thighs are dull rufous; the bill is large and strong, the upper mandible is black, the under also, but showing a brownish tinge; tarsi and toes dark brown."

The sexes are similar.

"Length (fresh), 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; wing, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; tail, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$; bill from front, $\frac{1}{8}$." (LAWR. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

This species is allied to *M. fumigatus*, but is perfectly distinct. It has thus far only been taken in the island of St. Vincent.

GENUS *Mimocichla* SCL.

Mimocichla SCLATER. P. Z. S. 1859. p. 336.

✓ *Mimocichla rubripes* (TEMM.).

Turdus rubripes TEMM. Pl. Col. II. p. 409 (1826).—VIG. Zool. Journ. III. p. 439 (1827).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba. Ois. p. 46 (1840).—GUNDL. Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. VI. p. 318 (1852).

Mimus rubripes BP. Consp. I. p. 276 (1850).

Galeoscoptes rubripes CAB. Mus. Hein. I. p. 82 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII. p. 307 (1860).

Mimocichla rubripes SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 6 (1862).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 38 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I. p. 263 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872. p. 406.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V. p. 283 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Upper plumage dark slaty gray; feathers on the head darker in the centre; lores and ear-coverts very dark brown; chin and lower sides of the cheeks white; throat black, the lower portion having the feathers margined with gray; breast and upper part of the belly and sides slate gray; lower part of the belly and thighs chestnut; under tail-coverts white; quills, secondaries, and wing-coverts black, edged with slate color; tail brownish black, the four outer feathers on each side tipped with white, some of the feathers showing gray at the base of the outer webs; bill brownish black.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin). 10; wing, 4.40; tail, 4.20; tarsus, 1.45; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Cuba.

✓ *Mimocichla schistacea* BAIRD.

Mimocichla schistacea BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 37 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I. p. 263 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872. p. 407.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—General appearance of *M. rubripes*, but lacking the reddish on the belly, which is replaced by white; the crissum is also white; bill heavier than in *rubripes*; otherwise the two forms are alike.

Length. 10.50; wing, 5; tail, 5.10; tarsus, 1.50; bill, 1.20.

HABITAT. Eastern part of Cuba.

Dr. Gundlach (J. f. O., l. c.) considers this a good species, and says the eggs are smaller and more finely spotted than those of *M. rubripes*. Seebohm (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V. p. 283), gives *M. schistacea* as a synonym of *M. rubripes*, but gives no reasons for so doing. Although it would be strange if two species of *Mimocichla* should be found to inhabit Cuba, yet, with our present knowledge of the two forms, *M. schistacea* must be considered distinct.

Mimocichla plumbea (LINN.).

Turdus plumbeus LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 294 (1766).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II. p. 2, pl. 58.

Turdus ardosiacus VIEILL. Ency. Méth. p. 646 (1823).

Galeoscoptes plumbea CAB. Mus. Hein. I. p. 82 (1850).—SALLÉ. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 337.

Mimocichla plumbeus BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 36 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 45, pl. 11 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Turdus (Mimocichla) plumbeus BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI. p. 68 (1866).

Mimocitta plumbea NEWTON, Ibis, 1866, p. 121.

Mimocitta plumbeus GRAY, Handl. Bds. I. p. 263 (1869).

Mimocichla bryanti SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V. p. 280 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage plumbeous; chin and small patch at base of lower mandible white; throat black; primaries and secondaries dark brown, except the first two, edged with slaty grey; tail very dark brown, almost black; the terminal third of the inner webs of the first two, and tips of first four feathers white; crissum plumbeous; legs and eyelids vermilion red; iris reddish brown.

Female:—Similar to the male, but appears to be slightly smaller. Cannot be distinguished otherwise than by dissection.

Length. 10.25; wing, 5; tail, 5; tarsus, 1; bill, 90.

HABITAT. Bahama Islands. Common at New Providence, Andros, and Abacco.

Mimocichla ardesiaca (VIEILL.).

Turdus plumbeus LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 294 (1866).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II. p. 2 (1807); *ib.* Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. XX, p. 242 (1818).

- Turdus ardosiacus* VIEILL. Ency Méth. p. 646 (1823).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 92 (1866); *ib.* X, p. 25 (1866).
- Mimus plumbeus* GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 221 (1844).—BP. Consp. 1, p. 276 (1850).
- Galeoscoptes plumbeus* CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231.
- Mimocichla ardosiaca* BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 39 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1878, p. 165; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 171 (1878).
- Turdus ardosiacus* var. *portoricensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 93 (1866).
- Mimokitta ardosiacea* Gray, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).
- Mimokitta ardosiacea* var. *portoricensis* GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).
- Mimocichla ardosiaca* SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—SEEBOHM, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. V, p. 282 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club. VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 18 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—General plumage plumbeous; a patch of black extending from below and in front of the eye to the base of the upper mandible; throat white, streaked heavily with black; top of head somewhat dotted with brown; underparts pale plumbeous, becoming white on the abdomen and crissum; primaries dark brown, the outer webs edged with plumbeous gray; same marking, but much broader, edging the secondaries; tail dark brown, the outer feathers broadly tipped with white, the white becoming less and less to the fourth, which is only narrowly touched; but the tail-marking varies in different specimens and seasons; bill, eyelids, and legs vermilion orange; iris reddish brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 10; wing, 5.20; tail, 4.70; tarsus, 1.40; bill, .75.

HABITAT. San Domingo and Porto Rico.

GENUS *Cichlherminia* BONAPARTE.

Cichlherminia Bp. Comptes Rendus, XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).

Cichlherminia herminieri (LAFR.).

- Turdus herminieri* LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 167.—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 219 (1844).
- Cichlherminia herminieri* Bp. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 327 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).
- Cichlherminia bonapartii* SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 335.
- Cichlherminia l'herminierii* GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).
- Margarops herminieri* SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pf. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 52 (1878).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1880, p. 72.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above brown; intermediate between *C. dominicensis* and *C. sanctæ-luciæ*; the feathers on the crown showing faint dusky

margins; ear-coverts brown, showing pale shaft-lines; throat rufous brown, palest on the upper portion, the centre of the feathers showing dull white; rest of underparts having the feathers white edged with brown, giving the feathers a clean-cut, pointed appearance, the white portion somewhat resembling a broad arrow head; quills and tail brown; upper surface of tail-feathers showing a rufous tinge; under mandible and tarsus pale.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 9.40; wing, 5.25; tail, 3.50; tarsus, 1.70; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and Martinique.

Cichlherminia sanctæ-luciæ (SCL.).

Margarops herminieri SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 268.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).

Margarops sanctæ-luciæ SCL. Ibis, 1880, p. 73.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 165 (1880).

Margarops herminieri var. *semperi* LAWR. MS. Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 165 (1880).

Cichlherminia sanctæ-luciæ SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 328 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

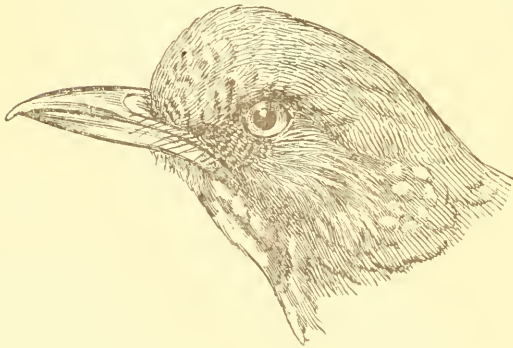
SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above light brown, showing a faint olive tinge, the color paler than in *C. herminieri*; throat dull white, showing brown shaft-markings; feathers of the breast brownish white, edged with olive brown; abdomen white, showing the brown marking on the sides; quills and tail light brown; under surface of tail ashy brown; under tail-coverts showing reddish brown at the base; under mandible and tarsus dull yellow.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10; wing, 5.10; tail, 3.70; tarsus, 1.55; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Cichlherminia dominicensis (LAWR.).



Margarops herminieri LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 52 (1878).

Margarops dominicensis LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. III, p. 16. (1880).

Cichlherminia dominicensis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 328 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

“*Male* :—The entire upper plumage is of a rich dark brown, the crown is darker and has the edges of the feathers of a lighter shade; tail and quill-feathers of a darker brown than the back; axillars and under wing-coverts white; the lores are blackish brown; the feathers back of the eyes and the ear-coverts have narrow shaft-streaks of pale rufous; the feathers of the neck and upper part of the breast are of a warm dark brown, those of the chin and middle of the throat with light rufous centres, those of the lower part of the neck and the upper part of the breast have also light rufous centres, but in addition each feather has a light terminal spot; on the lower part of the breast and on the sides the feathers have white centres, bordered strikingly with brown; the markings of the breast-feathers are squamiform in shape, those of the sides lanceolate; the abdomen is white, a few feathers on the upper part are very narrowly margined with brown; under tail-coverts brown, terminating with white; outer feathers of thighs brown, the inner whitish; ‘iris tea-color’; there is a naked space around the eye; bill yellow, with the basal half of the upper mandible dusky; tarsi and toes pale yellow.”

The sexes are similar.

“Length (fresh), 9 inches; wing, 5; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, $1\frac{3}{4}$; bill from front, 15-16, from gape $1\frac{1}{2}$.” (LAWR. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Dominica.

GENUS *Sialia* SWAINSON.

Sialia SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 173 (1827).

Sialia sialis (LINN.).

Motacilla sialis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 187 (1758); *ib.* I. p. 336 (1766).

Sialia sialis GUNDEL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* 1862, p. 177; *ib.* 1872, p. 409; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 230 (1865) (Cuba).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 62 (1864).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Cuba; no other West Indian record.

GENUS *Myiadestes* SWAINSON.

Myiadestes SWAINSON, Nat. Libr. Ornith. p. 132 (1838).

Myiadestes sibilans LAWSON.

Myadestes sibilans LAWSON. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 148 (1878); *ib.* Pr.

U. S. Nat. Mus. I. p. 188 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 39.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadectes sibilans SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 371 (1881).

Myadestes sibilans STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 17 (1882).

SP. CHAR.—Tail shorter than wing; upper surface very dark-brown, almost black; a tinge of olive brown on the lower back and rump; chin and portion of malar stripe joining base of lower mandible white, the rest the color of throat; shafts of ear-coverts showing delicate lines of white; the lower eyelid is also white; throat bright rufous, tinged with orange, separated from the malar stripe by a narrow black line; breast and upper abdomen ash gray, some of the feathers often tipped with orange rufous; rest of underparts like the throat; wings black: a white patch at base of inner webs of first six primaries reaching and extending to the base of outer web on the seventh, eighth, and ninth; central tail-feathers black, becoming grayish at base; outer tail-feather showing a wedge-shaped white mark on inner web, nearly reaching the base, which is brownish black; outer web showing brownish black on terminal half, next feather marked like outer feather, but having much less white, third narrowly tipped with white, rest black except the two central feathers, as above described; bill black; legs pale yellow; "iris hazel." Some specimens seem to lack the white spot at tip of third outer tail feather.

Length about 7.20; wing, 3.30; tail, 2.75; tarsus, .95.

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

Myiadestes genibarbis SWAINS.

Myiadestes genibarbis SWAINS. Nat. Libr. XIII, p. 134 (1838).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 423 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 366 (1869).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 352 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadestes genibarbis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 370 (1881).

Myiadestes genibarbis STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 18 (1882).

"Upper surface pure slaty-plumbeous, forehead slightly washed with olivaceous; lores black; also a stripe below the white patch on the under eyelid, assuming the color of the back on the ear-coverts, each feather of which and the above-mentioned stripe having a narrow well-defined white central streak behind, very faintly washed with brownish. From the base of lower mandible a well-defined malar stripe runs backwards, the anterior third of which is white, while the lower two-thirds have the color of the throat, from which the malar stripe is separated by a narrow, but distinct, black stripe, reaching close to the lower edge of the mandible. Throat and chin chestnut rufous, the white bases of the feathers on the latter showing somewhat through. Breast and upper sides of abdomen lighter than the back, almost clear ash-gray, becoming gradually lighter towards the abdomen: remaining underparts of the same color as the throat, only somewhat paler, and assuming a faint olivaceous shade on the upper abdomen; tibia like the back, a few feathers being tipped with rufous. Wings blackish, with pale edges on the primaries and two ash-gray bars across the secondaries, leaving between them a deep black

patch; wing-coverts, except the primary coverts, broadly edged with gray like the back; innermost secondaries almost entirely so; inner web of the quills white at the base, forming a broad bar on the under surface of the wing; edge of wing grayish white. Middle tail-feathers uniform slate-gray; the following pairs black, the outermost with a wedge-shaped white spot on the inner web at the end, making on the innermost only one-fifth of the length of the quill, on the middle one about one-half, and on the outermost about two-thirds, the outer webs being light slate-gray for the same extent from the tip. Bill black, legs pale brownish yellow. The female seems to differ from the male in having the gray color of the breast less pure, this part being somewhat suffused with rufous-olive." (STEJN. l. c.)

Length, 7.30; wing, 3.40; tail, 3.25; tarsus, .82.

HABITAT. Martinique.

Myiadestes sanctæ-luciæ STEJN.

Myiadestes genibarbis SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 269.—SEMPER, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 649.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 4 (1873).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadestes sanctæ-luciæ STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 20 (1882).

"Whole upper parts slaty plumbeous with a conspicuous olivaceous wash, becoming more intense on the lower back, but lacking on the rump and upper tail-coverts. The pattern of the head that of *M. genibarbis*, except that the black stripe below the eye extends further back on the auriculars, and that the white part of the malar stripe occupies the forward half. Chin pure white, this color abruptly defined against the throat, which is rufous chestnut. The remaining underparts like those of the Martinique bird, except that the gray of the breast extends more back on the abdomen. Wings and tail also have the same general appearance as in the above-mentioned-species; on the wing, however, the black speculum of the secondaries is more reduced, the adjacent gray cross-bands being broader, and on the tail the white is more extended, especially on the outer pair, in which the middle third of the outer web is white; besides, the outer webs of the three outermost rectrices are broadly tipped with white, and the following two pairs have also very distinct white tips. Bill black, feet pale yellow. In none of the seven specimens before me is the sex indicated; but as they show no differences the specimen described above, I presume there is no difference between the male and female." (STEJN. orig. descr.)

Length, 7.25; wing, 3.45; tail, 3.30; tarsus, .86.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Myiadestes dominicanus STEJN.

Myiadestes genibarbis LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 53 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myadestes dominicanus STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 22 (1882).

"Above slaty plumbeous, with a very faint tinge of olivaceous on head and back; lores and a narrow stripe above the eyes conspicuously suffused with olivaceous; almost the whole malar stripe whitish, the feathers the lower end tipped with chestnut; chin white, throat pure chestnut; breast, flanks, and abdomen, except the lower middle part of the latter, ash-gray, duller on the breast, more whitish on the abdomen, and very faintly washed with olivaceous, especially on the flanks, where more tinged with rufous; lower middle of abdomen, crissum, and under tail-coverts chestnut-rufous; wings and tail as in *M. sancta-luceæ*, the light basal spot on the outer web of the innermost primaries being very conspicuous and well defined; the black speculum on the secondaries larger and the amount of white on the outer tail feathers rather less than in that bird: bill black, feet pale yellow. The female differs only in having a stronger wash of olive on the back." (STEJN. orig. descr. l. c.)

Length, 7.20; wing, 3.40; tail, 3.25; tarsus, .85.

HABITAT. Dominica.

Myiadestes montanus CORY.

Myiadestes montanus CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, pp. 130, 151 (1881);
ib. Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 52 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadestes montanus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 370 (1881).

Myiadestes montanus STEJN. Pr. U. S. Mus. V, p. 23 (1882).

SP. CHAR. *Female*.—Upper parts and two central tail-feathers slaty gray; primaries and secondaries brownish black, showing white near the base of the inner webs; outer webs of primaries and terminal portion of the outer webs of secondaries edged with gray; no white spot on the chin; a spot of chestnut at the malar apex; lower eyelid whitish; throat, crissum, and belly, near the vent, reddish brown, intermediate between that of *M. solitarius* and *M. sibilans*, but approaching nearer the color of the former: rest of underparts pale gray; outer tail-feather white, with black shafts, showing a dark tinge near the extremity of the outer web; second feather black, with the central portion of the terminal half white, the black narrowing to the extremity, leaving the tip white; third feather showing a triangular patch of white at the tip; rest of tail-feathers, except the two central ones, black; bill black; legs and feet pale; iris brown.

Length, 7; wing, 3.35; tail, 3.38; tarsus, 1; bill, .38.

HABITAT. Haiti. Inhabits the mountains. The type, in my collection, is unique, although the bird is probably not uncommon in some of the mountains in the interior.

Myiadestes solitarius BAIRD.

Ptilogonys armillatus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 281 (1844).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 198 (1847).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 73.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.

Myiadestes armillatus BP. Consp. I, p. 335 (1850).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 47 (1862).

Myiadestes solitarius BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 421 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 366 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 4 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadectes solitarius SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 369 (1881).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).

Myadestes solitarius STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 24 (1882).

Myiadestes armillatus MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 294.

SP. CHAR.—Upper surface slaty-plumbeous; faint tinge of olivaceous on the forehead; cheeks dull black; lower eyelid and a small spot at the malar apex and extremity of chin white, rest of throat chestnut; underparts slaty-plumbeous, becoming lighter on the belly and crissum; under tail-coverts chestnut; wings and tail as in other species in character of marking.

Length, 7.45; wing, 3.6; tail, 3.6; tarsus, .80.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Myiadestes elizabeth (LEMB.).

Muscicapa elizabeth LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 39 (1850).

Myiadestes elizabeth CAB. J. f. O. 1856, p. 2.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 425 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 366 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 428; *ib.* Orn. Cuban Anales. 1873, p. 79.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).

Myiadestes elizabethæ NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 110.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 209.—SCL. & SALV. Exot. Orn. 1867, p. 55, pl. 28; *ib.* Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 4 (1873).

Myiadectes elizabethæ SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 372 (1881).

Myadestes elizabeth STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 26 (1882).

SP. CHAR.—Upper surface pale brownish olive, ashy on the head and rump; wings dull brown margined with pale ashy olive; tail brown margined with olive brown; central feathers dull brown, outer feathers tipped with white; throat and abdomen dull white; breast and sides shading into ashy; a faint tinge of white at the base of the forehead; lores and feathers at the eye showing pale buff; ear-coverts dull olive brown, with narrow white shaft-lines; flanks showing a tinge of olive brown; axillaries ash colored, showing a buff tinge; under wing-coverts pale buff.

Length, 7.90; wing, 3.45; tail, 3.35; tarsus, .88.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Myiadestes armillatus (VIEILL.).

- Muscicapa armillata* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. p. 69, pl. 42 (1802); *ib.* Nouv. Dict. XXI, p. 448 (1818).
Ptilogonys armillatus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 281 (1844); *ib.* Handl. Bds. I, p. 366 (1869).
Myiadestes armillatus BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 422 (1864).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 270.—LAWR Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 1878, p. 149.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 5 (1885).
Myiadectes armillatus SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 370 (1881).
Myadestes armillatus STEJN. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 25 (1882).

If this bird is not one of the known species poorly described, its true habitat yet remains to be discovered. Professor Baird gives the following translation (l. c.) of Vieillot's original description.

"Bill blackish; a white spot on the sides of the throat, and at its origin (the chin) immediately below the lower mandible (the two continuous); the eye surrounded by the same color. Head, back, rump, two intermediate tail-feathers, and the breast of a grayish-slate, paler below. Wing and tail feathers blackish, bordered externally by gray, the three lateral on each side of the tail more or less white. Belly and hinder parts brownish rufous; a beautiful yellow in form of a bracelet on the feathers of lower part of leg; feet brown; length 6 inches, 3 lines." (VIEILL. l. c.)

Vieillot gives the habitat as "Martinique."

FAMILY MIMIDÆ.

GENUS **Margarops** SCLATER.

Margarops SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 335.

Margarops fuscatus (VIEILL.).

- Turdus fuscatus* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 1 (1807).—BP. Consp. I. p. 276 (1850).
Colluricincla fusca GOULD, P. Z. S. 1836, p. 6.
Mimus fuscatus BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).
Cichlallopia fuscatus BP. Rev. Zool. 1857, p. 204.
Margarops fuscatus SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 335.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 42 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 310; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 172 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 47 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 22 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).
Cichlherminia fuscata A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 141.—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 329 (1881).
Merula fuscata CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 376.

Margarops fusca GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above brown, the feathers slightly edged with ash; throat and breast brown, feathers heavily edged with white, giving a mottled appearance which shows faintly on the belly and almost disappears at the vent; primaries brown, pale edged; upper tail-coverts tipped with white; tail brown, tipped with white; bill yellowish, with an olive tinge; upper mandible shading into brown at the base; legs pale olive; iris pale yellow.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 10.25; wing, 5.20; tail, 4.50; tarsus, 1.40; bill, .76.

HABITAT. Inagua, Bahamas; Porto Rico, San Domingo? St. Thomas, St. Croix.

Margarops densirostris (VIEILL.).

Turdus densirostris VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XX, p. 233 (1816).—LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 167.—BP. Consp. I, p. 271 (1850).

Cichlherminia densirostris BP. Compt. Rend. XXXVIII, p. 2 (1854).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 330 (1881).

Margarops densirostris SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 336.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 233 (1878).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 765.—ALLEN, Bull. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above dark brown, feathers edged with pale brown; primaries dark brown, margined with reddish brown; inner secondaries tipped with white; throat heavily marked with white on the upper portion, shading into dark brown on the breast, the feathers edged with white; centre of the belly dull white; sides mottled with white and brown; under tail-coverts white, banded with brown; tail dark brown, tipped with white; bill and legs horn color; iris pale yellow.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 10.75; wing, 5.30; tail, 4.30; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.10.

HABITAT. Dominica, Martinique, Montserrat, Santa Lucia and Guadeloupe.

Margarops montanus (LAFR.).



Turdus montanus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1844, p. 167.

Margarops montanus SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 336; *ib.* 1871, p. 268.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 259 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 52 (1878).—LISTER, Ibis,

1880, p. 39.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—
CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Cichlherminia montana SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 330 (1881).

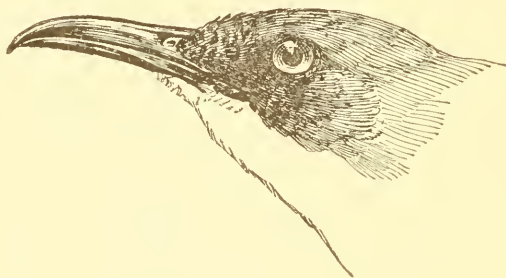
SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Upper plumage dark olive brown; throat and breast brown, the feathers edged with white; feathers of the lower breast dull white, banded with pale brown, the whole giving a mottled white and brown appearance to the underparts; wings and tail dark brown; the inner secondaries and some of the coverts tipped with white; tail-feathers tipped with white; bill and feet dark brown.

The female is somewhat lighter brown than the male on the under surface.

Length (skin), 9.20; wing, 4.55; tail, 3.75; tarsus, 1; bill, .65.

HABITAT. Martinique, St. Vincent, Dominica, Santa Lucia, and Guadeloupe.

GENUS *Ramphocinclus* LAFR.



Ramphocinclus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 66.

Ramphocinclus brachyurus (VIEILL.).

Turdus brachyurus VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XX, p. 255 (1818).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 219 (1844).

Pterodroma mexicanus LESS. Ann. Soc. Nat. 2d ser. IX, p. 168 (1838).

Ramphocinclus brachyurus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 66.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 166.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 41 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 264 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Formicarius brachyurus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 211 (1844).

Legriocinclus mexicanus LESS. Descr. Mamm. et Ois. p. 278 (1847).

Campylorhynchus brachyurus GRAY, Gen. Bds. III, App. p. 7 (1849).

Zoothera cinclops BP. Consp. I, p. 253 (1850).

Cinlocerthia brachyurus SCL. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 214.

Ramphocinclus brachyurus SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 338; *ib.* 1871, p. 268.—
ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 325 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of the head dark brown, rest of upper surface dark brown, showing a tinge of chocolate brown on the back; lores and below the eye black, shading into brown on the ear-coverts; throat and breast pure white; belly white; sides of the body chocolate brown; wings and tail dark brown; bill dark brown, almost black; legs dark olive brown; iris reddish brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 8.50; wing, 4.25; tail, 3.80; tarsus, 1.25; bill, 1.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia and Martinique.

GENUS *Cinclocerthia* GRAY.

Cinclocerthia GRAY, List Gen. Bds. p. 17 (1840).

Cinclocerthia ruficauda (GOULD).

Stenorhynchus ruficaudus GOULD, P. Z. S. 1835, p. 186.

Cinclocerthia ruficauda GRAY, List Gen. Bds. p. 17 (1840).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 7 (1862).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI. p. 320 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Ramphocinclus tremulus LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 67.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 213.

Herminierus guadeloupensis LESS. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 325.

Herminierus infanctus LESS. t. c. p. 325.

Thriothonus l'herminieri LESS. t. c. p. 326.

Formicarius tremulus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 211 (1844).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above ashy brown, shading into rufous brown on the back and rump; lores and ear-coverts dark brown; a patch in front of the eye brownish black; chin and throat very pale brown, becoming reddish brown on the belly; tail rufous brown; quills dark brown, edged with rufous brown.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length (skin), 9.30; wing, 4; tail, 3.70; tarsus, 1; bill, 1.30.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and Dominica.

Cinclocerthia macrorhyncha SCL.

Cinclocerthia macrorhyncha SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 320; *ib.* 1871, p. 268.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 325 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage above ashy; forehead dark brown; feathers in front of the eye, including lores and ear-coverts dark brown; throat dull white, shading into ashy on the breast, and

showing a tinge of rufous on the sides and under tail-coverts; the rufous slightly perceptible on the abdomen, varying in different specimens; wings dull brown, the coverts ashy; tail brown, an olive tinge on the upper surface; legs greenish; iris dull yellow.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 9.30; wing, 4.20; tail, 3.20; tarsus, 1.20; bill, 1.35.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Cinclocerthia gutturalis (LAFR.).

Ramphocinclus gutturalis LAFR. Rev. Zool. 1843, p. 67.—BP. Consp. I, p. 223 (1850).

Formicarius gutturalis GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 211 (1844).

Campylorhynchus gutturalis GRAY, Gen. Bds. III, App. p. 7 (1849).

Cinclocerthia gutturalis SCL. P. Z. S. 1855, p. 214.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 263 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 2 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. II, p. 351 (1879).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 324 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper parts brown, darkest on the head; underparts dull brownish white, the white showing clearest on the throat and belly, but never entirely free from a grayish tinge; wings and tail brown; bill and feet dark brown; iris gray.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 9.25; wing, 4.50; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.25.

It is possible that at some seasons the under surface may be differently colored, but in all the specimens before me, the underparts are marked with a dull mixture of brown and white.

HABITAT. Martinique.

GENUS *Galeoscoptes* CABAN.

Galeoscoptes CABANIS, Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).

Galeoscoptes carolinensis (Linn.).

Muscicapa carolinensis LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 328 (1766).

Turdus carolinensis LICHT.—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 51 (1840).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324 (Cuba).

Galeoscoptes carolinensis CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 230 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 407 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus carolinensis BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 51 (1880).

Mimus (Galeoscoptes) carolinensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 69 (1867).

Occasional in the Bahama Islands and Cuba.

GENUS *Mimus* BOIE.

Mimus BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 972.

Mimus polyglottus (LINN.).

Turdus polyglottus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 293 (1766).

Orpheus polyglottus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 53 (1840).

Mimus polyglottus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 230 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 408 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Cuban specimens of this bird are very rare. A specimen in my collection is labelled, in the handwriting of Dr. Gundlach, *Mimus polyglottus cubensis*. It is apparently *M. elegans*, although somewhat larger, and may represent a new race. Perhaps both species are represented there, as I have seen specimens of *polyglottus* labelled "Cuba."

Mimus orpheus (LINN.).

Turdus orpheus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 293 (1766).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 12, pl. 68 (1807).—GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 144 (1847).

Mimus orpheus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I. p. 221 (1844).—BP. Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 290.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 50 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 3 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 340 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus polyglottus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 144 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, pp. 194, 201.—HILL, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 304.—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 173 (1878).

Mimus polyglottus var. *portoricensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 68 (1866).

Mimus polyglottus var. *cubanensis* BRYANT, *l. c.* p. 68.

SP. CHAR.—Above grayish brown, showing ashy on the back; underparts white, showing a tinge of ash on the breast; wings brown, primaries heavily marked with white, the eighth and ninth almost entirely white; tail dark brown, outer feather entirely white, second nearly so, showing a brownish line on outer web more or less distinct, third feather having outer web brown, inner web white; bill black; legs brownish.

Length, 9.50; wing, 4.30; tail, 5; tarsus, 1.20.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Mimus elegans SHARPE.

Mimus polyglottus (var. *bahamensis*?) BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 68 (1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 261 (1869).

Mimus orpheus var. *dominicus* CORY, Bds. Bahama I, p. 48 (1880).

Mimus elegans SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 339 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above grayish brown, showing ashy on the back; underparts white, slightly tinged with ashy on the breast; wings brown; all of the primaries heavily marked with, and the eighth and ninth almost entirely white; tail brown, having the first two and entire inner web of third feathers white; bill black; legs brownish.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 8.50; wing, 4; tail, 4.20; tarsus, 1.20; bill, .64.

HABITAT. Inagua, Bahama Islands.

Mimus dominicus (LINN.).

Turdus dominicus LINN. Syst. Nat. I. p. 295 (1766).

Turdus merle MÜLL. Syst. Nat. Anhang, p. 139 (1766).

Mimus dominicus GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 221 (1844).—BP. Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 341.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 262 (1869).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 341 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 21 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus polyglottus var. *dominicus* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 63 (1866).

Mimus orpheus dominicus CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club. VI, p. 151 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above grayish brown, showing ashy on the back; underparts white, slightly tinged with ashy on the breast; wings brown; all of the primaries heavily marked with, and the eighth and ninth almost entirely white; tail dark brown, having the first two and inner web of third feathers white; bill black; legs brownish.

Sexes are similar.

Length, 8.50; wing, 4; tail, 4.18; tarsus, 1.20; bill, .64.

HABITAT. Haiti and San Domingo.

This species is very closely allied to *M. orpheus*, and perhaps should not be separated from it.

Mimus gilvus (VIEILL.).

Turdus gilvus VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 15 (1807).

Mimus gilvus JARD. Ann. Nat. Hist. 2nd ser. XX, p. 329 (1847).—BP.

Consp. I, p. 276 (1850).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 342.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 3 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 187 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 350 (1881).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus melanopterus LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. V, p. 35, pl. 2 (1849).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 9 (1862).—FINSCH, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 553.

Mimus columbianus CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 82 (1850).

Mimus gracilis CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 83 (1850).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 54 (1864).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. IX, p. 91 (1868).

SP. CHAR.—Above grayish brown, ashy on the rump and forehead; underparts dull ash white; flanks streaked slightly with brownish, wings brown, edged with dull white; under wing-coverts marked with brown; tail dark brown, all the feathers tipped with white, central feathers very slightly, sometimes apparently not at all, the white increasing to the outer feathers, which show a patch of white on tip of inner web, about three quarters of an inch in length, extending to a less extent to the outer web; bill and feet black.

Length (skin), 8.75; wing, 4.45; tail, 4; tarsus, 1.25.

Common in St. Vincent, Grenada, Santa Lucia, and St. Thomas.

✓ *Mimus gundlachi* CABAN.

Mimus gundlachi CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 470.—SCL. P. Z. S. 1859, p. 342.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 59 (1864).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 230 (1865).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 344 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 114 (1859).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 52 (1864).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 48 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 334 (1881).

Scotiomimus bahamensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 68 (1866).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 262 (1869).

Mimus gundlachi GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 262 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 409.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Much larger than *M. polyglottus*, and the white tail-feathers wanting. Above pale rufous brown, the rufous tint most marked on the rump and upper tail-coverts; below pale ash, streaked with fine lines of brown, becoming broader upon the sides; wings rufous brown, feathers slightly edged with pale rufous; wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two narrow bars; tail

dark brown, slightly tipped with dull white, wanting on the two middle feathers; legs bluish black; bill black; iris yellow.

The female resembles the male.

Length, about 11; wing, 5; tail, 5; tarsus, 1.60; bill, .90.

HABITAT. Bahama Islands and Cuba.

After a careful examination and comparison of a series of twenty-two of the so-called *M. bahamensis* and three specimens of *M. gundlachi*, I can not find any difference sufficient to characterize them as distinct species. One specimen from Cuba has more white on the tail-feathers than any from the Bahama Islands, but some of the latter show the white fully as much as the other Cuban examples. A large series from Cuba would determine the matter more satisfactorily.

Mimus hillii MARCH.

Mimus hillii MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 291.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 52 (1864).—GRAY, HANDL. Bds. I, p. 262 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. NOM. AVIUM NEOTR. p. 3 (1873).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 343 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).

Mimus orpheus HILL, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 304.—GRAY, HANDL. Bds. I, p. 262 (1869).

Mimus hillii A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

SP. CHAR.—General appearance the same as that of *M. gundlachi*, differing from it by being slightly browner on the head, and somewhat paler on the underparts, with more white on the end of the tail-feathers.

Length (skin), 11.20; wing, 5; tail, 5.75; tarsus, 1.55.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Very closely allied to *M. gundlachi*, and perhaps ought not to be separated from it.

FAMILY SYLVIIDÆ.

GENUS *Polioptila* SCL.

Polioptila SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 11.

Polioptila lembeyi (GUNDL.).

Culicivora lembeyi GUNDL. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. 1858, p. 273.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1861, p. 214.

Polioptila lembeyi BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 68 (1864).

Polioptila lembeyi GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 231 (1865);
ib. J. f. O. 1872, p. 410.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 237 (1869).

Polioptila lembeyi BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 78 (1874).
 —CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.
 X, p. 444 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—A narrow black line commences at the top of the eye, extending backwards, bordering the ear-coverts; above bluish gray; underparts ashy white, the white clearest on the abdomen; tail-feathers narrow and long, having the shafts dark brown, outer feather white, except the basal half of inner web, which is dark brown, second having the terminal third white and outer web narrowly tipped with white, third feather tipped with white, rest of tail-feathers brownish black; wings brownish black, the feathers edged with white, no white on the edges of the first two primaries.

Length (skin), 4.58; wing, 1.50; tail, 2; tarsus, .70; bill, .35.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Polioptila cærulea (LINN.).

Motacilla cærulea LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 337 (1766).

Culicivora cærulea D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 90
 (1840).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).
 —GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 407 (Cuba).

Polioptila cærulea GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* 1872, p. 409.—CORY,
 Bds. Bahama I. p. 52 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 6 (1883).

Common in the Bahama Islands; breeds. Numerous records from Cuba.

FAMILY TROGLODYTIDÆ.

GENUS *Thryothorus* VIEILL.

Thryothorus VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 45 (1816).

Thryothorus martinicensis SCL.

Thryothorus martinicensis SCL. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 321.—SCL. & SALV. Nom.
 Avium Neotr. p. 7 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 352
 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 228 (1881).—CORY,
 List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Hylemothrus martinicensis GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 191 (1869).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper parts dark brown, very narrowly lined on the back; feathers of the wings and tail banded with narrow lines; under surface pale rufous brown. Resembles *T. grenadensis*, but is darker.

The sexes are similar.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 2.15; tail, 2.10; tarsus, .80; bill, .10.

HABITAT. Martinique.

Thryothorus rufescens LAWR.

Thryothorus rufescens LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I. p. 47 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 228 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

“*Male*. Entire plumage rufous, much deeper in color above, of a lighter and brighter shade underneath; tail dark rufous, regularly and closely crossed with narrow bars of black; the coloring of the underpart of the tail is duller, but is barred in a similar manner; inner webs of quills blackish brown, outer webs and both webs of the innermost secondaries dark rufous, with distinct narrow bars of black; upper mandible dark brown, the under yellowish-white; feet pale brown.

Length, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in.; wing, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $1\frac{3}{4}$; tarsus, 11-16; bill from front 9-16; from rictus $\frac{3}{4}$.” (LAWR. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Dominica and Guadeloupe.

Thryothorus musicus LAWR.

Thryothorus musicus LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I. p. 148 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 223 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

“*Male*. Above of a dark ferruginous, somewhat darker on the crown and brighter on the rump; lores, and a line running back from the eye, white tinged with rufous; the exposed portions of the wings are dark rufous, conspicuously barred with black; the inner webs of the primaries are blackish-brown; under wing-coverts white; the tail-feathers are dark rufous, barred with black; the entire back and upper tail-coverts are marked inconspicuously with narrow transverse dusky lines; the feathers of the rump have concealed white shaft-stripes, which become wider towards the ends of the feathers; the feathers of the back also have the basal portion of their shafts marked with white; the throat, breast, and middle of the abdomen are white, the latter tinged with rufous; the sides are light ferruginous; the under tail-coverts are rufous, each feather marked with a subterminal round black spot; upper mandible, black; the under

whitish, with the end dusky; tarsi and toes light brownish flesh color.

“Length (fresh), $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing $2\frac{1}{2}$; tail 1 13-16; tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$.” (LAWR., orig. descr.)

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

Thryothorus grenadensis LAWR

Thryothorus grenadensis LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 161 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 228 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

“*Female.* Upper plumage of a rather bright ferruginous, a little inclining to brownish on the head and hind neck, and brighter on the rump; lores whitish tinged with rufous; a light rufous stripe extends over the eye to the hind neck: tail dull rufous, barred with black; the primary quills have their outer webs of a dull light rufous, with broad black bars: the inner webs are brownish-black; the wing-coverts and tertials are rufous with narrower black bars: under wing-coverts pale rufous; the throat is very pale rufous, inclining to whitish; the breast light rufous; the middle of the abdomen is of a rather paler shade; the sides and under tail-coverts are of a bright darker ferruginous; the upper mandible brownish-black; the under pale yellow, dusky at the tip; tarsi and toes hazel brown.

“Length (fresh), $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches; wing $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail $1\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$; bill from front, 11-16.” (LAWR. orig. descr.)

HABITAT. Grenada.

Thryothorus mesoleucus SCL.

Thryothorus mesoleucus SCL. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club. V, p. 166 (1880).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. VI, p. 223 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Top of head brown, the feathers delicately edged with lighter brown, giving a faint mottled appearance to the crown: back rufous brown, the rufous showing brightest on the rump: wings and tail brown delicately banded with brownish black; sides of the head and neck buff, shading into buffy white on the throat and breast; abdomen and crissum pale rufous; bill pale.

Length (skin), 4.05; wing, 1.95; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .70; bill, .80.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDÆ.

GENUS *Mniotilta* VIEILL.

Mniotilta VIEILLOT, Analyse, p. 45 (1816).

Mniotilta varia (LINN.).

Motacilla varia LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 333 (1766).

Mniotilta varia GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 134 (1847).—LEMB, Aves Cuba, p. 68 (1850).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 475; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865) (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193 (Jamaica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 143 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 177 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 54 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 23 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Sylvicola (Mniotilta) varia BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867) (San Domingo).

Bahama Islands and Greater Antilles. Recorded also from the Lesser Antilles.

GENUS *Compsothlypis* CAB.

Compsothlypis CABANIS, Mus. Hein. I, p. 20 (1851).

Compsothlypis americana (LINN.).

Parus americanus LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 190 (1766).

Sylvia americana D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 69 (1840).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 143 (St. Croix).

Parula americana GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 154 (1847).—CASS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, p. 376 (St. Thomas).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba); *ib.* 1872, p. 411 (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 176 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 55 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881) (San Domingo); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 24 (1885).

Bahamas and Greater Antilles; recorded from some of the Lesser Antilles.

GENUS *Protonotaria* BAIRD.

Protonotaria BAIRD. Bds. N. Am. p. 239 (1858).

✓ *Protonotaria citrea* (BODD.).

Motacilla citrea BODD. Tab. pl. 704 (1783).

Protonotaria citrea GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 324; *ib.* 1862, p. 178; *ib.* 1872, p. 411; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 231 (1865) (Cuba).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 173 (1864).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

GENUS *Helmitherus* RAF.

Helmitherus RAFINESQUE, Journ de Phys. LXXXVIII, p. 417 (1819).

✓ *Helmitherus vermivorus* (GMEL.).

Motacilla vermivora GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 95 (1788).

Vermivora pennsylvanica GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 150 (1847).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, pp. 194, 201 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).

Helinaia vermivorus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 35 (1850).

Helmitherus vermivorus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 476; *ib.* 1861, pp. 326, 409 (Cuba).

Helinaia vermivora BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860). (Cuba).

Helmitherus vermivorus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 412 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Helminthoherus vermivorus A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

✓ *Helmitherus swainsoni* AUD.

Sylvia swainsoni AUD. Orn. Biog. II, p. 563 (1834).

Helmitherus swainsoni BAIRD. Rev. Am. Bds. p. 180 (1864).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 412 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Helouæa swainsoni NEWTON, P. Z. S. 1879, p. 552 (Jamaica).

Helminthoherus swainsoni A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Helinaia swainsoni MERRIAM, Auk, II, p. 377 (1885) (Jamaica).

Recorded from Cuba and Jamaica.

GENUS *Helminthophila* RIDGW.

Helminthophila RIDGWAY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, p. 53 (1882).

Helminthophila chrysoptera (LINN.).

Motacilla chrysoptera LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 333 (1766).

Helinaia chrysoptera BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860)
(Cuba).

Helminthophaga chrysoptera GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1862, p. 177;
ib. 1872, p. 411; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865)
(Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba.

Helminthophila bachmani (AUD.).

Sylvia bachmani AUD. Orn. Biog. II, p. 483 (1834).

Helinaia bachmanii LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 36 (1850).

Helminthophaga bachmani "CAB." GUNDL. J. f. O. 1885, p. 475; *ib.* 1861,
pp. 326, 409; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865) (Cuba).
—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Helinaia bachmani BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860)
(Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba.

Helminthophila peregrina (WILS.).

Sylvia peregrina WILS. Am. Orn. IV, p. 83 (1811).

Helinaia peregrina BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860)
(Cuba).

Helminthophaga peregrina GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1862, p. 177;
ib. 1872, p. 412; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 232 (1865)
(Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba. Bahama Islands? A specimen in my cabinet is labelled "Bahama I.": the collector is unknown.

GENUS *Dendroica* GRAY.

Dendroica GRAY, Gen. Bds. App. 8 (1842).

Dendroica tigrina (GMEL.).

Motacilla tigrina GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 985 (1788).

Sylvia maritima D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba. Ois. p. 70 (1840).

Certhiola maritima GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 87 (1847).

- Rhinamphus maritimus* GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 474; *ib.* 1861, p. 409 (Cuba).
Sylvicola maritima BRYANT. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).
Dendroica tigrina A. & E. NEWTON. Ibis, 1859, p. 144 (St. Croix).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 63 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 25 (1885).
Dendroica trigrina GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).—MARCH. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).
Perissoglossa tigrina GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba. I, p. 233 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 412 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 178 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 7 (1885).

Recorded from Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles, and St. Croix.

Dendroica æstiva (GMEL.).

- Motacilla æstiva* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 996 (1788).
Rhinamphus æstivus Bp.? GUNDL. J. f. O. 1885, p. 472 (Cuba)?—CAB. J. f. O. 1860, p. 326 (Cuba).
Sylvicola æstiva? BREWER. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba)?—FINSCH, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 564 (Trinidad).
Dendroica æstiva? TAYLOR. Ibis, 1864, p. 81 (Trinidad).—CORY, Bds. Bahama, I. p. 56 (1880).

Cuba? and the Bahama Islands?

It is doubtful if *D. æstiva* occurs in the West Indies, as in some plumages it is difficult to distinguish from the closely allied forms which occur there.

Dendroica petechia (LINN.).

- Motacilla petechia* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 334 (1766).
Sylvia petechia LATH. Gen. Syn. II, p. 535 (1790).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 32, (1807).
Sylvicola æstiva GOSSE. Bds. Jam. p. 157 (1847).
Dendroica æstiva A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 143.
Dendroica petechia SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 32 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193.—GRAY. Handl. Bds. I, p. 240 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 9 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 182 (1878).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 57 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p.

106 (1881).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 277 (1885).

Sylvicola petechia BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 67 (1867).

Dendroica petechia e. *jamaicensis* SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 607.

Dendroica petechia CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1860, pp. 192, 376.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 292.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 199 (1864).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 216 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Underparts bright yellow, streaked with dull rufous on the breast and sides; forehead yellowish, shading into olive green on the top of the head; a tinge of rufous on the concealed portions of the feathers on the forehead; back olive green; wings and tail brown, edged with yellowish; under surface of tail having the appearance of bright yellow, the feathers tipped with olive green; the upper surface of tail-feathers having the inner webs yellow.

Female:—Somewhat greener than the male; more yellow on the rump and tail-coverts; no rufous on the head.

Length (skin), 4.50; wing, 2.50; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .74.

HABITAT. Jamaica. Accidental in the Bahama Islands.

Dendroica petechia gundlachi.

(?) *Motacilla albicollis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 983 (1788).

Rhinamphus aestivus CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472.

Sylvicola petechia BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).

Dendroica albicollis CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. 1860, p. 192.—LAWR Ann. N. Y. Lyc. 1860, p. 18.—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326.

Dendroica gundlachi BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 197 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 414.

Dendroica gundlachi GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 241 (1869).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 278 (1885).

Dendroica petechia d. *cubana* SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 608.

Dendroica petechia var. *gundlachi* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 216 (1874).

Dendroica petechia var. *gundlachi* CORY, Bds. Bahama I, p. 58 (1880).

Dendroica petechia gundlachi COUES, Bds. Colo. Vall. p. 255 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Lower part of throat streaked; above yellowish green; crown showing no signs of rufous, or only a faint tinge; feathers yellowish, brighter towards the bill.

Female.—Similar to the male, but somewhat paler, and showing less yellow on the tail.

Length (skin), 4.8; wing, 2.45; tail, 2.15; tarsus, .83.

HABITAT. Cuba. Accidental in the Bahama Islands.

Dendroica petechia ruficapilla.

Motacilla ruficapilla GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 971 (1788).

Sylvicola ruficapilla BP. Consp. I, p. 307 (1850).

Dendroica ruficapilla BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 201 (1864).

Dendroica ruficapilla GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 240 (1869).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 275 (1885).

Dendroica petechia var. *ruficapilla* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 217 (1874).

Dendroica petechia var. *ruficapilla* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).

Dendroica petechia ruficapilla CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Length, 4.75; wing, 2.6; tail, 2.10; tarsus, .82.

This form approaches very closely to *D. petechia*, but lacks the distinct rufous crown. Throat streaked heavily; the under tail-coverts are also streaked; otherwise like *D. petechia*.

HABITAT. Barbuda, Antigua, Porto Rico, and St. Thomas.

Dendroica petechia melanoptera.

Dendroica petechia var. *melanoptera* LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 453 (1878).

Dendroica petechia melanoptera CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Dendroica melanoptera SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 279 (1885).

Length, 4.50; wing, 2.30; tail, 1.85; tarsus, .69.

This form resembles *petechia ruficapilla*, as would be expected, but varies in having the wing-coverts black, and it is somewhat smaller in size; the rufous streaks are narrower and darker. The female lacks the rufous crown and stripes on the under surface.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and Dominica.

Dendroica capitalis LAWR.

Dendroica petechia c. *barbadensis* SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 608.

Dendroica capitalis LAWR. Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1868, p. 359.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. III, Index, p. 202 (1871).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p.

297 (1884).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X. p. 280 (1885).

Dendroica capitalis BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I. p. 271 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of the head dark rufous brown, extending to the nape, but not reaching the eye; upperparts greenish yellow; wings and tail brown, edged with yellow; inner webs of the tail-feathers broadly edged with bright yellow; underparts yellow, streaked with rufous brown.

Female:—Entire upper surface olive green; entire under surface pale yellow; tail as in the male.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.45; tail, 1.75; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Barbadoes.

Dendroica rufigula BAIRD.

Dendroica rufigula BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 204 (1864).

Dendroica rufigula GRAY, Handl. Bds. I. p. 241 (1869).—LAWR, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I. p. 486 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X. p. 285 (1885).

Dendroica vicilloti var. *rufigula* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I. p. 217 (1874).

Dendroica vicilloti rufigula COUES, Bds. Colo. Vall. p. 256 (1878).

Dendroica vicilloti (pt.) SALV. & GODM. Biol. Centr. Amer. Aves. I. p. 125 (1880).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head and throat rufous brown; upper parts greenish yellow; wings and tail brown, broadly edged with yellow; underparts bright yellow, streaked with rufous on the breast and flanks; axillaries and under wing-coverts bright yellow.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 2.25; tail, 2; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Martinique.

Dendroica eoa (GOSSE).

Sylvicola eoa GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 158 (1847).—BP. Consp. I. p. 309 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201.

Dendroica eoa SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71 (?).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I. p. 240 (1869).—SUND, Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 609.—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica. p. 106 (1881).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X. p. 266 (1885).

Dendroica eoa BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 195 (1864).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I. p. 218 (1874).

“*Male*:—Upper parts olive, approaching to yellow on the rump; sides of head marked with a band of orange, extending from the ear to the beak, and meeting both on the forehead and on the chin. Wings (quills and coverts) blackish, with yellowish edges. Tail blackish-olive, with yellow edges; the outermost two feathers on each side have the greatest portion of the inner webs pale yellow. Underparts pale yellow. The crown, rump, tertials, belly, and under tail-coverts sparsely marked with undefined spots of pale orange.

“*Female*:—Nearly as in the male, but the deep orange is spread over the whole cheeks, chin, throat, and breast. The head and back are dusky gray, tinged with olive, and patched with the fulvous much more largely, but irregularly, as if *laid* upon the darker hue. Length, 5 inches; expanse, 7.60; wing, 2.70; tail, 1.90; rictus nearly .60; tarsus, .90; middle toe, .50. Iris dark hazel; feet horn-color; beak pale horn; culmen and tip darker.” (*Gosse*, l. c.).

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Mr. Sharpe considers *D. eoa* to be a hybrid between *D. blackburniæ* and *D. ptechia* or *D. æstiva*. The type specimens are in the British Museum.

✓ *Dendroica cærulescens* (GMEL.).

Motacilla cærulescens GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 960 (1788).

Sylvia cærulescens D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 63 (1840).

Sylvicola pannosa GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 162 (1847).

Sylvicola canadensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 162 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Rhimamphus canadensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 473; 1861, p. 408 (Cuba).

Dendroica pannosa ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193 (Jamaica).

Dendroica canadensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 396 (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (1863) (Jamaica).

Dendroica canadensis SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193.

Dendroica cærulescens BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 186 (1864) (?).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 233 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 413 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 179 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Sylvicola (Dendroica) canadensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867).

Dendroica cærulescens CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 58 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 26

(1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168.

Common in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles in winter.

Dendroica coronata (LINN.).

Motacilla coronata LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 333 (1766).

Sylvia coronata D'ORB in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 60 (1840).

Rhimamphus coronatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 473; *ib.* 1861, p. 408 (Cuba).

Sylvicola coronata GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 155 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231 (San Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110, (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201 (Jamaica).

Dendroica coronatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).

Dendroica coronata MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 292 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 233 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 180 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Sylvicola (Dendroica) coronata BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867).

Dendroica coronata CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 59 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club. VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 30 (1885); *ib.* List. Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 109 (1881).

Common in winter in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles.

Dendroica maculosa (GMEL.).

Motacilla maculosa GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 984 (1788).

Sylvia maculosa D'ORB in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 72 (1840).

Rhimamphus maculosus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 474 (Cuba).

Sylvicola maculosa BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Dendroica maculosa GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 415; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 183 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Dendroica maculosa CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 62 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 29 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Occasional winter visitant in the Greater Antilles and the Bahama Islands.

✓ *Dendroica cærulea* (WILS.).

Sylvia cærulea WILS. Am. Orn. II. p. 141 (1810).

Dendroica cærulea GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 414; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865) (Cuba).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 191 (1864).

Rhimamphus cæruleus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1862, p. 177 (Cuba).

Dendroica cærulea CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Cuba. No other West India Record.

Dendroica pennsylvanica (LINN.).

Motacilla pennsylvanica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 333 (1766).

Sylvicola icteroccephala BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).

Dendroica pennsylvanica BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 191 (1864).

Dendroica pennsylvanica CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 62 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Bahama Islands in winter.

✓ *Dendroica striata* (FORST.).

Muscicapa striata "FORSTER, Phil. Trans. LXII, 383."

Sylvia striata LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 33 (1850).

Rhimamphus striatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 475; *ib.* 1861, p. 409 (Cuba).

Sylvicola striata BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER *ib.* p. 307 (Cuba).

Dendroica striatus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).

Dendroica striata GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 414 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 181 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Dendroica striata CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 61 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).

Common in winter in the Bahama Islands. Recorded from Cuba, Porto Rico, and Jamaica.

Dendroica pharetra (GOSSE).

Sylvicola pharetra GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 163 (1857).—BP. Consp. I. p. 309 (1850).—OSBURN, Zool. 1859, p. 666.

Dendroica pharetra SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 193.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 241 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 9 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 332 (1885).

Dendroica pharetra BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 192 (1864).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 220 (1874).

SP. CHAR. Male:—Entire plumage dull white and black, in general appearance resembling *Mniotilta varia* at the first glance. Throat white, the feathers narrowly tipped with black, giving a dotted appearance; the black marking becomes heavier on the breast and belly; top of head heavily streaked with black and white; rump and upper tail coverts olive brown; wings and tail brown, showing a faint olive tinge; under wing-coverts white.

Female:—Similar to the male, but duller in coloration; less black on the under surface; more brown on the lower back, rump and tail.

Length (skin), 4.40; wing, 2.30; tail, 2.05; tarsus, .72.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Dendroica blackburniæ (GMEL.).

Motacilla blackburniæ GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 977 (1788).

Sylvicola blackburniæ BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).

Dendroica blackburniæ BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 189 (1864).

Dendroica blackburniæ CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 60 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Accidental in the Bahama Islands in winter.

Dendroica dominica (LINN.).

Motacilla dominica LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 334 (1766).

Sylvia pensilis D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 65 (1840).

Sylvicola pensilis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 156 (1847).—SALLE, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231 (San Domingo).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 201 (Jamaica).

Rhimamphus pensilis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1885, p. 474; *ib.* 1861, p. 408 (Cuba).

Dendroica superciliosa GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).

Dendroica dominica GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 235 (1865);

ib. J. f. O. 1872, p. 415 (Cuba).—BRACE, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XIX, p. 240 (1877) (Bahamas).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 184 (1878) (Porto Rico).

Dendroica dominica CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 65 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 27 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).

Common in winter in the Bahamas and Greater Antilles; possibly resident in Jamaica.

Dendroica adelaidæ BAIRD.

Dendroica adelaidæ BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 212 (1864).

Sylvicola (Dendroica) adelaidæ BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 251 (1866).

Dendroica adelaidæ SUND. Oefv. K. Vet. Akad. Förh. Stockh. 1869, p. 615.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. II, p. 241 (1870).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 9 (1873).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 185 (1878).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, pp. 525, 526 (1883).—CORY, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 306 (1885).

Dendroica gracior var. *adelaidæ* BD. BREW. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 220 (1874).

Sp. CHAR. *Male*:—"Entire upper parts, and sides of neck as far forward as the eyes, uniform ash gray. Beneath, including edge of bend of wing, bright yellow; lining of wings, axillaries, and crissum, white. A broad yellow line from bill to eye, with the eyelids yellow; forehead and sides of vertex black. A black loreal line. Wings with two conspicuous white bands; the quills and tail-feathers blackish, edged externally with whitish, internally with purer white. There lateral tail-feathers with a quadrate terminal white patch on inner web. Bill black. Legs pale yellowish." (BAIRD, l. c.).

Length, 4.7; wing, 2.1; tail, 2.05; tarsus, .65.

HABITAT. Porto Rico.

Dendroica adelaidæ delicata.

Dendroica adelaidæ SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 269.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).

Dendroica adelaidæ delicata RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. V, p. 525 (1882).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Dendroica delicata SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 306 (1885).

General appearance of *D. adelaidæ*, but differs in having brighter yellow on the superciliaries and underparts; the yellow superciliary line is broader, occupying the whole forehead except a narrow central line, and the back more plumbeous; it is also slightly larger.

Length, 4.45; wing, 2.10; tail, 2.10; tarsus, .70.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

Dendroica virens (GMEL.).

Motacilla virens GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 985 (1788).

Rhimamphus virens GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 474 (Cuba).

Sylvicola virens BREWER Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Dendroica virens BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 182 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 426; *ib.* 1872, p. 413; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 233 (1865) (Cuba).

Dendroica virens LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 54 (1878) (Dominica).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Recorded from Cuba, Jamaica, and Dominica.

Dendroica kirtlandi BAIRD.

Sylvicola kirtlandi BAIRD, Ann. N. Y. Lyc. V, p. 217 (1852).

Dendroica kirtlandii BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 206 (1864).

Dendroica kirtlandi CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 66 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Common in winter at New Providence and Andros, Bahama Islands; probably ranges as far south as Long Island; no other record. It is possible that it is resident and breeds in the Bahama Islands.

Dendroica pityophila (GUNDL.).

Sylvicola pityophila GUNDL. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. 1855, p. 160.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1890).

Rhimamphus pityophilus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1857, p. 240.

Dendroica pityophila BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 208 (1864).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 221 (1874).

Dendroica pityophila GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 241 (1869).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 297 (1884).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 322 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—"Above, including sides of head and neck, uniform plumbeous gray; the forehead, vertex and loreal region olive green; chin and fore-neck bright yellow, extending on the middle of jugulum, and bordered by black streaks towards lower part of neck, most conspicuous on sides of breast. Beneath dull white, the insides of wings more ashy, the flanks something like the back. Two dull ashy white bands across the wing-coverts; the quill- and tail-feathers edged with paler ash than the ground color. Lateral tail-feather with a whitish patch on the inner web, running forward to a point along the shaft, including the whole web at the end; second feather with a more restricted patch of the same." (BAIRD, l. c.)

Length, 4.50; wing, 2.30; tail, 2.20; tarsus, .56; bill, .45.

HABITAT. Cuba.

Dendroica vigorsii (AUD.).

- Sylvia pinus* WILS. Am. Orn. III, p. 25 (1811) (Nec LATHAM, 1790).
Sylvicola (*Dendroica*) *pinus* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 67 (1867).
Dendroica pinus CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 69 (1880); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & St. Domingo, p. 33 (1885); *ib.* List. Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).
Sylvia vigorsii AUD. Orn. Biog. I, 153 (1835).
Dendroica vigorsii STEJN. Auk, II, 343 (1885).

Common in winter in the Bahama Islands and San Domingo; breeds in San Domingo.

Dendroica discolor (VIEILL.).

- Sylvia discolor* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 37 (1807).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 32 (1850) (Cuba).
Sylvicola discolor GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 159 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas); *ib.* X, p. 251 (1866)—BREWER, *ib.* VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).
Rhimamphus discolor GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 474 (Cuba).
Dendroica discolor A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 144 (St. Croix); *ib.* Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 64 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 31 (1885); *ib.* List. Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).
Dendroica discolor GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 416; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 235 (1865) (Cuba).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 186 (1878) (Porto Rico).
Sylvicola (*Dendroica*) *discolor* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867).

Winters in the Bahamas, the Greater and some of the Lesser Antilles.

Dendroica palmarum (GMEL.).

- Motacilla palmarum* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 951 (1788).
Sylvia palmarum D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 61 (1840).
Rhimamphus ruficapillus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 473; *ib.* 1861, p. 408 (Cuba).
Sylvicola palmarum SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 231 (San. Domingo).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).
Dendroica palmarum GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 415; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 234 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 183 (1878) (Porto Rico).

- Dendroica palmarum* SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 71 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 93 (Jamaica).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 68 (1880).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 106 (1881).
Sylvicola (Dendroica) palmarum BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 91 (1867).

Common in winter in the Bahama Islands and Greater Antilles.

Dendroica plumbea LAWR.

- Dendroica plumbea* LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 47 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 333 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage above dark plumbeous; a superciliary stripe of white from the bill; a spot of white on the lower eyelid; lores very dark brown, almost black; underparts mixed with ashy and dull white; outer tail-feather tipped with white on the inner web; next feather showing a smaller spot; next two narrowly tipped with white; middle and greater wing-coverts tipped with white, forming two wing-bands.

Female:—Above dark olive; underparts grayish, tinged with olive; showing a pale yellowish wash on the throat, breast and middle of the abdomen.

Length (skin), 5.20; wing, 2.45; tail, 2.25; tarsus, .72.

HABITAT. Guadeloupe and Dominica.

GENUS *Leucopeza* SCL.

- Leucopeza* SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14.

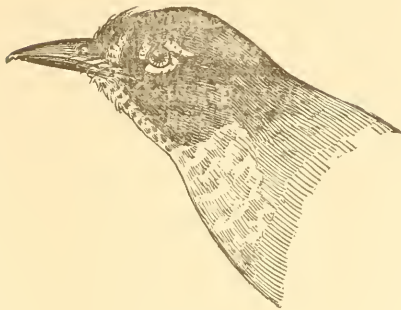
Leucopeza semperi SCL.

- Leucopeza semperi* SCL. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14.—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 228 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage above dark bluish gray; slightly brownish on lower back and rump; sides of head and ear-coverts slightly paler; throat and breast grayish white, shading into brownish on the belly; crissum, axillaries and under wing-coverts ashy gray, edged with dull white.

Length, 5.70; wing, 2.60; tail, 2.20; tarsus, .88; bill, .68.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia.

GENUS *Catharopeza* SCL.

Catharopeza SCLATER, *Ibis*, 1880, p. 73.

Catharopeza bishopi (LAWR.).

Leucopeza bishopi LAWR. *Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci.* I, p. 151 (1878); *ib.* *Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus.* I, p. 486 (1878).—SHARPE, *Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus.* X, p. 228 (1885).

Catharopeza bishopi SCL. *Ibis*, 1880, p. 73.—LISTER, *Ibis*, 1880, p. 40.—CORY, *List Bds. W. I.*, p. 8 (1885).

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—"The general plumage is smoky black; rather darker on the head; the sides are blackish cinereous; a circle of pure white surrounds the eye; a large roundish spot on the middle of the throat; the upper part of the breast, and the middle of the abdomen, are dull white, somewhat mixed with blackish on the throat and with cinereous on the abdomen; a very small spot on the chin, and the tips of the feathers on the upper part of the throat are dull white; the black on the upper part of the breast has the appearance of a broad band, separating the white of the throat from that of the lower part of the breast; the under tail-coverts are cinereous-black at base, ending largely with dull white; wings and tail black, the outer two tail-feathers have a small white spot, triangular in shape, on the inner webs at the end; bill black; tarsi and toes very pale yellowish-brown, perhaps much lighter colored in the living bird, nails also pale.

Length (fresh), $5\frac{3}{4}$ in.; wing, $2\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $2\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, $\frac{1}{2}$. Two specimens marked as females do not differ in plumage from the males." (LAWR. I. c.)

HABITAT. St. Vincent.

GENUS *Seiurus* SWAINS.

Seiurus SWAINSON, *Zool. Journ.* III, p. 171 (1827).

Seiurus aurocapillus (LINN.).

Motacilla aurocapilla LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 334 (1766).

Seiurus aurocapillus D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 55 (1849).

Seiurus aurocapillus GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 152 (1847).—SALLÉ, P. Z. S. 1857, p. 321 (San Domingo).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 294 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Físico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 325 (1865) (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 175 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 70 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 34 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Henicocichla aurocapilla GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 471; *ib.* 1861, pp. 326, 407 (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).

Siurus aurocapillus A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 142 (St. Croix); *ib.* Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Enicocichla aurocapillus BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

Ranges in winter throughout the West Indies.

Seiurus noveboracensis (GMEL.).

Motacilla noveboracensis GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 958 (1788).

Siurus nevius LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 233 (Antigua), p. 453 (Guadeloupe), p. 54 (Dominica) (1878).

Seiurus sulfurascens D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 57 (1840) (Cuba).

Seiurus noveboracensis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 151 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 294 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Repert. Físico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 235 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 416 (Cuba); *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 175 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 71 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Seiurus gossii BP. Consp. I, p. 306 (1850) (Jamaica).

Henicocichla sulphurascens GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 471; *ib.* 1861, p. 407 (Cuba).

Henicocichla noveboracensis GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 471; *ib.* 1861, pp. 326, 407 (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).

Siurus noveboracensis A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 145 (St. Croix); *ib.* Handb. Jamaica, p. 105 (1881).

Enicocichla noveboracensis BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).

The present species ranges in winter throughout the West Indies.

✓ *Seiurus motacilla* (VIEILL.).

- Turdus motacilla* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. II, p. 9 (1807).
Henicocichla motacilla CAB. J. f. O. 1857, p. 240 (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).
Henicocichla major CAB. J. f. O. 1857, p. 240 (Cuba).
Enicocichla major BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).
Henicocichla ludoviciana SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).
Seiurus ludovicianus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 417 (Cuba).
Siurus motacilla LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 233, 486 (1878) (Antigua).
Seiurus motacilla CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 35 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).

Winters in the Greater Antilles; probably occurs throughout the West Indies.

GENUS *Geothlypis* CABAN.

- Geothlypis* CABANIS, Arch. für Naturg. I, pp. 316, 449 (1847).

✓ *Geothlypis formosa* (WILS.).

- Sylvia formosa* WILS. Am. Orn. III, p. 85 (1811).
Myiodioces formosus LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 37 (1850) (Cuba).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326 (Cuba).
Myiotonus formosus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472 (Cuba).
Setophaga formosa BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).
Oporornis formosus GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 417 (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 8 (1885).
Geothlypis formosa RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 354 (1885).
 Accidental in Cuba.

Geothlypis rostrata BRYANT.

- Geothlypis rostratus* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 67 (1866).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 73 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).
Trichas rostrata GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 242 (1869).
Geothlypis trichas var. *rostrata* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 296 (1874).
Geothlypis rostrata SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 355 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Above bright olive green; a broad band of black passing from the sides of the neck, over the forehead, including the eye,

and extending to the nostril, just touching the lower mandible, the black bordered posteriorly with pearl gray, becoming deeper gray upon the crown; underparts bright yellow, the flanks shaded with olive; quills brown, with the outer webs olive green; third primary longest.

Female:—The black band wanting; plumage slightly paler; a pale ash-colored line from over the eye to sides of the neck; crown showing a trace of brown; otherwise resembling the male.

Length, 5.50; wing, 2.70; tail, 2.36; tarsus, .92; bill, .72.

HABITAT. New Providence, Bahama Islands.

Geothlypis trichas (LINN.).

Turdus trichas LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 293 (1766).

Sylvia trichas D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 67 (1840) (Cuba).

Trichas marylandica GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 148 (1847).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 110 (1859) (Bahamas).

Trichas marilandica BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Geothlypis trichas GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472; *ib.* 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 417; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 70 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 192 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 187 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 72 (1880); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 36 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jam. p. 106 (1881).

Common in winter in the Bahama Islands and Greater Antilles.

GENUS *Microligea* CORY.



Microligea CORY, Auk, I, p. 290 (1884).

Microligea palustris CORY.

Ligea palustris CORY, Auk, I, p. 1 (1884); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 38 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 349 (1885).

Microligea palustris CORY, Auk, I, p. 290 (1884); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Crown, nape and upper portion of back slaty plumbeous; rest of back and upper surface of wings and tail yellowish green; throat, breast and sides grayish plumbeous, showing a dull olive tinge on the sides, darkest on the flanks; the middle of the throat showing a slight grayish tinge, and the middle of the belly showing distinctly white; outer webs of primaries and most of the secondaries yellowish green, giving the wing a general greenish appearance; inner webs of primaries dark brown, apparently slate color in some lights; under surface of tail dull green; eyelids white.

Female:—In general appearance like the male, but differs from it by underparts being tinged with olive, mixing with the gray, and top of the head green, showing the slate color faintly.

Length, 5.50; wing, 2.50; tail, 2.50; tarsus, .75; bill, .50; middle toe, .40.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

GENUS *Teretistris* CABAN.

Teretistris CABANIS, "J. f. O. 1855, p. 475."

Teretistris fernandinæ (LEMB.).

Anabates fernandinæ LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 66 (1850).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 317 (1852).

Helmitherus blanda BP. Consp. I, p. 314 (1850).

Teretistris fernandinæ CAB. J. f. O. 1855, p. 475.—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 418.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 384 (1869).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 368 (1885).

Teretistris fernandinæ BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 234 (1864).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 11 (1873).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of the head bright olive green, this color extending to the upper back; rest of upper parts ash-gray; throat and sides of the head bright yellow, tinged with olive on the cheeks and ear-coverts; eyelids bright yellow; rest of underparts ash-gray, whitish on the middle of the belly, and tinged with olive on the flanks and sides; a slight tinge of olive on the carpus; under wing-coverts white, slightly tinged with yellow.

Length, 4.85; wing, 2.20; tail, 1.95; tarsus, .75.

HABITAT. Western part of Cuba.

Teretistris fornsi GUNDL.

Teretistris fornsi GUNDL. Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 274 (1858).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860).—ALBRECHT,

J. f. O. 1861, p. 211; *ib.* J. f. O. 1862, p. 177; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 236 (1865); *ib.* J. f. O. 1872, p. 418.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 368 (1885).

Teretistris fornsii BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 235 (1864).

Teretistris fornsii GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 384 (1869).

Teretistris fornsi SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 11 (1873).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Top of head and upper parts pale ash-gray; a faint indication of yellow on the extreme forehead; sides of the head (including the eye), throat, and underparts yellow, becoming pale on the belly and ashy white on the flanks and crissum; wings and tail pale brown, the feathers pale edged; a tinge of yellow on the carpus and under wing-coverts.

Female:—Similar to the male, but less yellow on the underparts; ashy white on the belly.

Length, 4.60; wing, 2.15; tail, 1.95; tarsus, .72.

HABITAT. Eastern portion of Cuba.

GENUS *Sylvania* NUTTALL.

Sylvania "NUTT. Man. Orn. 1832."

Sylvania mitrata (GMEI.).

Motacilla mitrata GMEI. Syst. Nat. I, p. 977 (1788).

Setophaga mitrata D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 89 (1840) (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII. p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).

Myioctonus mitratus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472; *ib.* 1861, p. 407 (Cuba); *ib.* 1872, p. 419 (Cuba).

Myiodyctes mitratus GUNDL. J. f. O. 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 419; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 237 (1865) (Cuba).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jam. p. 106 (1881).

Sylvania mitratus CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

Accidental in Cuba and Jamaica.

GENUS *Setophaga* SWAINS.

Setophaga SWAINSON, Zool. Journ. III, p. 360 (1827).

Setophaga ruticilla (LINN.).

Muscicapa ruticilla LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 326 (1766).—D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 87 (1840) (Cuba).

Setophaga ruticilla GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 164 (1874) (Jamaica).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 472; *ib.* 1861, p. 326; *ib.* 1872, p. 419; *ib.* Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 237 (1865) (Cuba).—SALLE, P. Z. S. 1857,

p. 231 (San Domingo).—A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 144 (St. Croix).—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 111 (1859) (Bahamas).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 307 (1860) (Cuba).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 72 (Jamaica).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194 (Jamaica).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 293 (Jamaica).—LAWR. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. VIII, p. 97 (1864) (Sombrello Is.); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 486 (1878) (Lesser Antilles).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1876, p. 14 (Sta. Lucia).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 187 (1878) (Porto Rico).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 75 (1885); *ib.* Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881) (Haiti); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 40 (1885).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jam. p. 106 (1881).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1884, p. 168 (San Domingo).

The present species probably occurs in most of the West India Islands. It is recorded from the Bahamas, all of the Greater, and some of the Lesser Antilles.

FAMILY CEREBIDÆ.

GENUS *Certhiola* SUNDEV.

Certhiola SUNDEV. Vet. Akad. Handl. Stockholm, p. 99 (1835).

Certhiola bahamensis REICH.

- Parus bahamensis* SELIGIN, Samml. ausl. Vögel. III, p. t. xviii (1753).
Certhia bahamensis BRISS. Orn. III, p. 620 (1760).
Certhia flaveola var. β . LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 187 (1766).
Certhia flaveola var. γ . GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 479 (1788).
Certhia flaveola var. γ . LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 297 (1790).—BECHST. Lath. Uebers. IV, p. 188.
Certhiola flaveola GRAY, Gen. Bds. I, p. 102 (1844).—BP. Consp. I, p. 402 (1850).—BAIRD, Bds. N. Am. p. 924 (1858).
Certhiola bahamensis REICH. Handb. I, p. 253 (1853).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 271.—CAB. J. f. O. 1865, p. 412.—BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 66 (1865).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 120 (1869).—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien. XXI, p. 752 (1871).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 76 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—COUES, Key N. Am. Bds. p. 317 (1884).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 27, 29 (1885).
Certhiola bairdii CAB. J. f. O. 1865, p. 412.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above black, with a slight grayish tinge; a superciliary line of white, from bill to nape; throat ashy white; breast bright yellow, extending upon the sides of the abdomen, and shading into gray upon the flanks; crissum white, wing-feathers slightly edged with dull white; a white patch at the base of the primaries, forming a bar on the wings; edge of the carpus bright yellow; tail, color of the back, tipped with white, wanting upon the middle, and largest upon the two outer feathers.

Female:—Slightly paler than the male, but otherwise resembling it.

Length, 4.50; wing, 2.60; tail, 1.90; tarsus; 70; bill, .54.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

Certhiola portoricensis (BRYANT).

Cercba flaveola VIEILL. Ency. Méth. 1820, p. 611.

Nectarinia flaveola MORITZ. Wieg. Arch. für Naturg. II, p. 387 (1836).

Certhiola flaveola SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 54 (1862) (St. Thomas).—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 166.—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 271.

Certhiola flaveola var. *portoricensis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 252 (1866).

Certhiola sti. thomæ SUND. Consp. 1869, p. 621 (?).

Certhiola portoricensis SUND. Consp. 1869, p. 622.—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 760 (1871).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 427 (1874).—GUNDL. Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 216 (1878).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VII, p. 172 (1884); *ib.* VIII, pp. 28, 29 (1885).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Back dark slate color, showing an olive tint in some specimens; in others the back almost black; rump olive yellow; breast color of rump, showing more olive on the abdomen; throat gray; second, third, fourth, and fifth primaries banded at base with white, sixth primary nearly so, rest of primaries showing white on the webs at the base.

Length (skin), 4.25; wing, 2.30; tail, 1.45; tarsus, .72; bill, .50.

HABITAT. Porto Rico and St. Thomas.

Certhiola sancti-thomæ RIDGW.

Certhiola portoricensis FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 760 (1871).—BAIRD, Am. Nat. VII, p. 672 (1873) and authors from St. Thomas and St. John.

Certhiola sancti-thomæ RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28, 29 (1885).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Very close to *C. portoricensis*, but separated from it by having the back lighter slate color, and throat lighter gray.

Measurements practically the same as those of *C. portoricensis*.

HABITAT. St. Thomas, and St. John. W. I.

This is a somewhat doubtful species, and requires further investigation. Specimens in my collection from St. John and St. Thomas show the dark back of *C. portoricensis*, while others show the gray tinge, representing *sancti-thomæ*. I have also a specimen of *C. portoricensis* which has the back nearly as gray as any from St. Thomas. A specimen from St. Thomas also agrees with one from Port Rico, in the color of the throat, although other specimens have the throat lighter. It is possible that some of the specimens in question may be incorrectly labelled, as several of them were obtained by purchase.

Certhiola bananivora (GMEL.).

Motacilla bananivora GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 951 (1788).

Certhiola—(?) SALLÉ. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 233.

Certhiola bananivora BRYANT. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1865).

—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 427 (1874).—CORY, Bds. Haiti, and San Domingo, p. 41 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

Certhiola clusie "HERZ VON WURTLEMB. HARTL. Naumannia, II, Heft. 2, p. 56 (1852) (sine descr.)."—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 771 (1871).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, p. 151 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Upper surface, including head, cheeks, wings, and tail, dull black; a superciliary white stripe, extending from the base of the upper mandible to the nape; throat dark slaty color; underparts bright yellow, becoming grayish olive upon the sides and thighs; rump and carpus bright yellow; an edging of white upon the basal portion of primaries on the outer webs, very narrow upon the first, the whole nearly concealed by the coverts, forming a narrow white wing-band; bill and feet black; tail slightly tipped with dull white on the outer feathers.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 4.40; wing, 2.40; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .60; bill, .50.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

Young birds of this species have the superciliary stripe yellow, and the back more gray. Specimens in my collection show all

intermediate stages, from the yellow one, some having it half white, half yellow, while others show but a faint spot of yellow in front of the eye. The color of the throat also varies slightly at different seasons and ages.

Certhiola bartholemica (SPARRM.).

Certhiola bartholemica SPARRM. Mus. Carls. fasc. III, No. 57 (1788).—
BECHST. Lath. Uebers. I, p. 611. (1793).

Careba flavola VIEILL. Ency. Méth. p. 611 (1820).

Certhiola bartholemica REICH. Handb. Scans. p. 253 (1853).—SUNDEV. Kütisk. Framställ. in K. Vet. Akad. Handl. II, No. 3, p. 10 (1857); *ib.* Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 622.—FINNICH. Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 763 (1872).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28, 30 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Forehead dull gray; throat dark plumbeous; superciliary stripe extending backward, commencing above the eye; white marking near base of primaries very small; lower part of rump dull yellowish green.

Length (skin), 395; wing, 235; tail, 170.

HABITAT. St. Bartholemew.

Certhiola saccharina LAWR.

Certhiola saccharina LAWR. Am. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 151 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28, 30. (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Throat very dark slate color, much darker than in *C. portoricensis*, and extending lower; underparts brighter yellow; the white marking on the primaries somewhat heavier; rump yellowish green; back very dark slate color, not quite as dark as in *C. portoricensis*.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 230; tail, 150; tarsus, .58.

HABITAT. St. Vincent, and Grenada.

Certhiola flavola (LINN.).

Certhiola flavola LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 187 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 497 (1788).—VIEILL. Ency. Méth. p. 611 (1820).—DENNY, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 39.

Certhiola flavola GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 84 (1847).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 54 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. U. O. 1862, p. 196.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 296.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 120 (1869).

—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 756 (1871).
 —SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. &
 RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 427 (1874).—A. & E. NEWTON,
 Handb. Jamaica, p. 103 (1881).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).
 —RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28-30 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—General appearance of *C. portoricensis*, but having the throat much darker gray. Upper parts of breast showing an olive tinge; the yellow of the breast is duller than in *C. portoricensis*, and somewhat ochraceous; outer webs of primaries heavily marked with white, extending fully half their length, inner webs showing much white at the base, and narrowly edged with the same; secondaries broadly marked with white on the inner webs; rump yellow, as bright as the belly.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.32; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .58.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Certhiola newtoni BAIRD.

Certhiola flaveola A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 67.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 54 (1862) (St. Croix).—SUNDEV. Vet. Akad. Förh. 1869, p. 623 (St. Croix).

Certhiola bartholemica FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 763 (1871) (St. Croix).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873) (St. Croix).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1884).

Certhiola newtoni BAIRD, Am. Nat. VII, p. 611 (1873)—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 427 (1884).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28-30 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. flaveola*. “White patch of wing more quadrate on each quill; transverse; not tapering off gradually and uniformly behind; not reaching the shaft on outer primary. Breast without ochraceous; rump olivaceous yellow; the color different from that of the belly.” (BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds.)

HABITAT. St. Croix.

Certhiola dominicana TAYLOR.

Certhiola dominicana TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 167.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 120 (1869).—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 787 (1871).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 30 (1885).

Certhiola frontalis BAIRD, MSS. Bd. BWR. & Ridgw. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).

SP. CHAR.—Superciliary stripe lacking, or extremely indistinct in front of the eye; frontal region dull grayish black; back smoky black, sometimes showing a slight olive tinge when held in the light; throat dark slate color; lower part of rump showing olive green; a delicate penciling of white on the outer webs of primaries.

Length (skin), 4.85; wing, 2.50; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .65.

HABITAT. Dominica, Antigua, Barbuda, Nevis, St. Eustatius, Guadeloupe, and Saba.

C. sundevalli Ridgw. is probably a phase of plumage of this species, the yellow superciliary stripe changing with age, as in *C. bannivora*.

Certhiola barbadensis BAIRD.

Certhiola martinicana SCL. P. Z. S. 1874, p. 174.

Certhiola barbadensis BAIRD, Am. Nat. VII, p. 612 (1873).—BB. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28, 30 (1886).

SP. CHAR.—“Upper part of throat slate black, bordered laterally by a gray rictal patch, and below by a yellowish white patch; separating the black from the yellow of the jugulum. Upper parts as in *C. dominicana*, but superciliary stripe broadest and most sharply defined anteriorly.” (RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, p. 28 (1885).)

Length, 3.75; wing, 2.40; tail, 1.75.

HABITAT. Barbadoes.

Certhiola martinicana REICH.

Certhia martinicana s. *saccharivora* BRISS. OUD. III, p. 611 (1860).

Certhia flaveola var. β . LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 187 (1766).—GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 479 (1788).

Certhiola martinicana REICH. Handb. I, p. 252 (1853).—CASSIN, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1864, p. 271.—CAB. J. f. O. 1865, p. 412.—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 120 (1869).—FINSCH, Verhandl. Zool. Botan. Gesells. Wien, XXI, p. 788 (1871).—SCL. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 269.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 428 (1874).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—ALLEN, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, p. 166 (1880).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII, pp. 28-30 (1885).

Certhiola albigula BP. Compt. Rend. 1854, p. 259.—TAYOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 167.—NEWTON, Zool. Record, 1864, p. 76.

SP. CHAR.—Sides of the throat grayish black; a patch of white on the middle of the throat to breast; underparts bright yellow, a tinge of

olive on the abdomen; lower rump narrowly banded with olive green; upper parts dull slate color; wing-coverts sometimes slightly tipped with white.

Length (skin), 4.15; wing, 2.28; tail, 1.60; tarsus, .64. Another specimen: Length (skin), 4.35; wing, 2.33; tail, 1.70; tarsus, .68.

HABITAT. Santa Lucia and Martinique.

C. finschi Ridgw. is probably a phase of plumage of this species. Some specimens from Martinique in my collection have the superciliary stripe yellow, and also show yellow on the throat. The locality given where the type specimen of *C. finschi* was taken is, as Mr. Ridgway suggests, undoubtedly incorrect. The same variation in coloring on account of age and season is shown in the San Domingo species *C. bananivora*.

Certhiola atrata LAWR.

Certhiola atrata LAWR. Am. N. Y. Acad. Sci. I, p. 150 (1878); *ib.* Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—LISTER, *Ibis*, 1880, p. 40.—CORY, *List. Bds. W. I.* p. 9 (1885).—RIDGW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. VIII pp. 28, 30 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Entire plumage dull black; a tinge of olive is perceptible on the underparts, and on the rump.

Length (skin), 4.05; wing, 2.35; tail, 1.50; tarsus, .56.

HABITAT. St. Vincent and Grenada.

Mr. Ridgway expresses the opinion that this is perhaps a melanotic variety of *C. saccharina*.

GENUS Cœreba VIEILL.

Cœreba VIEILLOT. Ois. Am. Sept. 1807.

✓ *Cœreba cyanea* (LINN.).

Certhia cyanea LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 188 (1766).

Certhia cyanogastra LATH. Ind. Orn. I, p. 295 (1790).

Cœreba cyanea VIEILL. Ois. Dos. pls. 41, 42, 43, et Gal. Ois. pl. 176 (1820-26).—MAX. Beitr. III, p. 761 (1831).—BP. *Cons. p.* I, p. 399 (1850).—THIENEM. J. f. O. 1857, p. 152.—BURM. Syst. Ueb. III, p. 150.—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 52 (1862).—GRAY, *Handl. Bds.* I, p. 116 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. *Nom. Avium Neotr.* p. 16 (1873).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. *Hist. N. Am. Bds.* I, p. 425 (1874).—CORY, *List Bds. W. I.* p. 9 (1885).

Cœreba cyanea D'ORB. in La Sagra's *Hist. Nat. Cuba*, Ois. p. 124 (1840).—LEMB. *Aves Cuba.* p. 131 (1850).

Arctorhina cyanea CAB. in Schomb. Guian. III, p. 675 (1848); *ib.* J. f. O. 1856, p. 98; *ib.* 1874, p. 139.—GUNDL. Repert. Fisico-Nat. Cuba, I, p. 291 (1865).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VIII, p. 306 (1860).

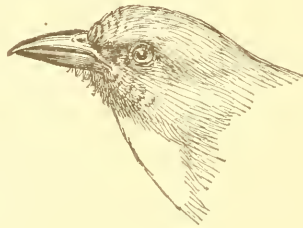
SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Top of head bright pale blue; a stripe of black passing from the upper mandible and encircling the eye; sides of the head, lower back, and entire underparts dark purplish blue, wings and upper back black; inner webs of primaries and secondaries bright yellow; sides and flanks greenish.

Female.—Entire upper parts bright green; underparts green, the shafts of the feathers showing dull white, giving a finely pencilled appearance to the throat and breast; central portion of belly showing a pale yellowish tinge.

Length (skin), 4; wing, 2.60; tail, 1.30; tarsus, .50; bill, .50.

Dr. Gundlach writes me that this species is abundant in many portions of the Island of Cuba.

GENUS *Glossiptila* SCL.



Glossiptila SCLATER, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 269.

Glossiptila ruficollis (GMEL.).

Motacilla campestris LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 329 (1766).

Tanagra ruficollis "GMEL. Syst. Nat. II."

Tachyphonus ruficularis LAER. Rev. Zool. 1846, p. 320.

Tanagrella ruficollis GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 236 (1847).—GRAY, Gen. Bds. III, App. p. 17 (1849).—BP. Consp. I, p. 236 (1850).

Pyrhulagra ruficollis BP. Consp. I, p. 493 (1850) (excl. syn.).

Neornis cereulea HARTL. Nachtr. z. Verz. Mus. Brem. p. 8 (descr. nulla).

Glossiptila ruficollis SCL. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 269.—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 196.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 296.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. I, p. 163 (1884).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 120 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 17 (1873).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 104 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—General plumage dull blue; a stripe of dull black from the bill to the eye, showing slightly on the forehead; a large patch of rufous on the throat; quills and tail dark brown, feathers edged with blue; bill black; feet horn color.

Female:—Top of head bluish gray, shading into grayish olive on the back; wings edged with pale brown; underparts gray, faintly streaked; tail brown.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 3; tail, 1.75; tarsus, .58.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

GENUS *Chlorophanes* REICH.

Chlorophanes REICH. Handb. p. 234 (1853)."

Chlorophanes atricapilla (VIEILL.).

Certhia spiza var.? Gmel. Syst. Nat. I, p. 476 (1788).

Cæreba atricapilla VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. XIV, p. 50.

Cæreba spiza MAX. Beitr. III, p. 771 (1831).

Cæreba atricapilla BP. Consp. I, p. 400 (1850).

Dacnis atricapilla SCL. Contr. Orn. p. 108 (1851).

Chlorophanes atricapilla "REICH. Handb. p. 234 (1853)."—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 52 (1862).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 163 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 118 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 16 (1873) (Cuba).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 9 (1885).

Dacnis spiza CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 95 (1850).—BURM. Syst. Ueb. III, p. 152

Nectarina mitrata LICHT. Doubl. p. 15.

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Head and cheeks black, rest of plumage, including throat, bright bluish green; quills and tail dark brown, edged with greenish; under surface of wing steel gray.

Female:—Entire plumage light green, brightest on the back, and palest on the underparts; under surface of wing dull white.

Length (skin), 5; wing, 2.75; tail, 2; tarsus, .75.

A male bird of this species in my cabinet is labelled Cuba, and Messis. Schater and Salvin (l. c.) record it from there. It is probable that if the localities given are correct, the specimens in question were escaped cage birds.

FAMILY HIRUNDINIDÆ.

GENUS *Progne* BOIE.

Progne BOIE. Isis. 1826. p. 971.

Progne dominicensis (GMEL.).

- Hirundo dominicensis* GMEL. Syst. Nat. I, p. 1025 (1788).—VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. p. 59 (1807).
Hirundo albiventris VIEILL. Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. XIV, p. 533 (1817).
Progne dominicensis BOIE, Isis, 1826, p. 971.—GOSSE. Bds. Jam. p. 69 (1847).—BP. Consp. I, p. 337 (1850).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194.—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 295.—TAYLOR, Ibis, 1864, p. 166.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 279 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 419; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 196 (1878).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 14 (1873).—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 487 (1878).—LISTER. Ibis, 1880, p. 40.—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, Bds. Haiti & San Dominigo, p. 44 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 176 (1885).
Hirundo (Progne) dominicensis BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 94 (1866).
Progne subis. var. *dominicensis* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 328 (1874).

SP. CHAR. *Male*.—Entire upper surface, throat, and sides steel blue, showing purplish reflections in some lights; rest of underparts white; quills and tail dark brown, the feathers having a faint bluish tinge on the outer webs; crissum dull white; bill and feet black.

Female.—Upper surface as in the male; throat and sides ashy brown; otherwise resembling the male.

Length, 7; wing, 5.60; tail, 3.10; tarsus, .50; bill, .50.

HABITAT. San Domingo and Antilles.

Progne subis (LINN.).

- Hirundo subis* LINN. Syst. Nat. p. 192 (1758).
Hirundo purpurea LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 344 (1766).
Progne purpurea D'ORB. in La Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. p. 94 (1840).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 3; *ib.* 1861, p. 328 (Cuba).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba).
Progne cryptoleuca BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 277 (1864).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 431.—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).
Progne subis var. *cryptoleuca* BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I, p. 322 (1874).
 HABITAT. Cuba.

GENUS Petrochelidon CABAN.

Petrochelidon CABANIS, Mus. Hein. I, 1850-51, p. 47.

Petrochelidon fulva (VIEILL.).

- Hirundo fulva* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 62 (1807).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 295.
Cecaopsis fulva BOIE, Isis, 1828, p. 315.
Hirundo melanogaster DENNY. P. Z. S. 1847, p. 38.
Hirundo paciloma GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 64 (1847).—OSBORN, P. Z. S. 1865, p. 63.
Hirundo coronata LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 45 (1850).—GUNDL. Journ. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 318 (1852).
Herse fulva BP. Consp. I, p. 341 (1850).
Petrochelidon fulva CAB. Mus. Hein. I, p. 47 (1850).—BREWER, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860).—SCL. Cat. Am. Bds. p. 40 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194.—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 291 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 71 (1869).—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 14 (1873).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 133; *ib.* Anal. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. VII, p. 198 (1878).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club. VI, p. 152 (1881); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 47 (1885); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 195 (1885).
Petrochelidon paciloma BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 292 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 71 (1869).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1874, p. 311.
Hirundo (Petrochelidon) fulva BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. X, p. 252 (1866).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Throat and sides of the breast pale rufous brown, the color passing around the neck in a narrow line at the nape; belly and crissum dull white, the latter showing a rufous tinge; top of the head bluish black, the color nearly encircling the eye; forehead and rump dark rufous brown; back bluish black, streaked with white; wings and tail dark brown; bill and feet black.

The sexes are apparently similar.

Length, 4.70; wing, 4; tail, 1.85; tarsus, .40; bill, .27.

HABITAT. Antilles.

GENUS *Tachycineta* CABAN.

Tachycineta CABANIS, Mus. Hein. I, p. 48 (1850).

Tachycineta bicolor (VIEILL.).

- Hirundo bicolor* VIEILL. Ois. Am. Sept. I, p. 61 (1807).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).
Tachycineta bicolor GUNDL. J. f. O. 1856, p. 4; *ib.* 1861, p. 330 (Cuba); *ib.* 1874, p. 113 (Cuba).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 80 (1880).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 117 (1885).

Petrochelidon bicolor BREW. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860)
(Cuba).

Accidental in Cuba and Bahama Islands.

Tachycineta euchrysea (GOSSE).

Hirundo euchrysea GOSSE, Bds. Jam. p. 68 (1847).—MARCH, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 295.—SCL. & SALV. Nom. Avium Neotr. p. 14 (1873).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 170 (1885).

Herse euchrysea BP. Bonsp. I, p. 34 (1850).

Petrochelidon euchrysea SCL. P. Z. S. 1861, p. 72; *ib.* Cat. Am. Bds. p. 39 (1862).—ALBRECHT, J. f. O. 1862, p. 194.

Callichelidon euchrysea BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 304 (1864).—GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 72 (1869).—A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Entire upper surface including head bright golden green; a slight bluish tinge perceptible on the forehead, when held in the light; underparts white; wings and tail brown, showing a tinge of bronzy green on the upper surface.

Female similar to male.

Length (skin), 4.50; wing, 4.25; tail, 2.25.

HABITAT. Jamaica.

Tachycineta sclateri (CORY).

Hirundo euchrysea (var. *dominicensis*?) BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. XI, p. 95 (1866).

Callichelidon euchrysea var. *dominicensis* GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 72 (1869).

Hirundo sclateri CORY, Auk, I, p. 2 (1884); *ib.* Bds. Haiti & San Domingo, p. 45 (1855); *ib.* List. Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1855).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 171 (1885).

SP. CHAR.—Above bright bluish green, showing a golden color in some lights, becoming decidedly blue on the forehead; upper surface of wings and tail showing a tinge of dull blue, brightest on the tail; underparts pure white; primaries brown; bill and legs very dark brown.

The sexes are similar.

Length, 5; wing, 4.60; tail, 2.

HABITAT. San Domingo.

GENUS *Chelidon* FORST.

Chelidon FORSTER, Syn. Cat. Brit. Bds. p. 55 (1817).

✓ *Chelidon erythrogastra* (BODD.).

- Hirundo erythrogastra* "BODD. Tabl. P. E. 45 (1873)."—CORY, List. Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).—SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 137 (1885).
Hirundo americana LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 44 (1850).
Hirundo rufa GUNDL. J. f. O. 1855, p. 3; *ib.* 1861, p. 328 (Cuba).—BREW. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII. p. 306 (1860).
Hirundo horreorum A. & E. NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 66 (St. Croix); *ib.* Handb. Jam. p. 107 (1881).—SUNDV. Oefv. K. Vet. Alcad. p. 584 (1869) (St. Bartholemew).—GUNDL. J. f. O. 1872, p. 431 (Cuba).—LAWR. Pf. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, p. 455 (1878) (Guadeloupe).—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 78 (1880).

Recorded from Bahama Islands, Greater Antilles, St. Croix and Guadeloupe, and St. Bartholemew.

GENUS *Callichelidon* BRYANT.

Callichelidon (BRYANT, MSS.) BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 303 (1864).

Callichelidon cyaneoviridis (BRYANT).

- Hirundo cyaneoviridis* BRYANT, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 111 (1859).—BAIRD, Rev. Am. Bds. p. 303 (1864).—SALV. Ibis, 1874, p. 307.—CORY, Bds. Bahama I. p. 79 (1880); *ib.* List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).
Callichelidon cyaneoviridis GRAY, Handl. Bds. I, p. 72 (1869).—BD. BWR. & RIDGW. Hist. N. Am. Bds. I. p. 327 (1874).
Tachycineta cyaneoviridis SHARPE, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus. X, p. 121 (1885).

SP. CHAR. *Male*:—Above velvet green, shading into steel blue, with purple reflections upon the rump and wings; a black stripe from the nostrils to the eye; underparts pure white; tail forked, the inner webs of the outer feathers edged with dull white.

Female:—Resembles the male, but the plumage much duller, and showing traces of dusky; bill and feet black.

Length, 6.40; wing, 4.40; tail, 3.10; tarsus, .42; bill, .15.

HABITAT. Bahamas.

Genus *Clivicola* FORST.

Clivicola FORST. Syn. Cat. Brit. Bds. 55 (1817).

✓ *Clivicola riparia* (FORST.).

- Hirundo riparia* LINN. Syst. Nat. I, p. 192 (1758).—LEMB. Aves Cuba, p. 47 (1850).
Cotyle riparia Gundl. J. f. O. 1856, p. 5; *ib.* 1861, p. 330; *ib.* 1874, p. 114 (Cuba).—BREW. Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. VII, p. 306 (1860) (Cuba). A. & E. NEWTON, Handb. Jamaica, p. 107 (1881).—CORY, List Bds. W. I. p. 10 (1885).

Cuba; Jamaica; probably wanders throughout the Antilles.