

The sole character which separates *Rhinonemus* from *Onos* is the presence of a nasal cirrus, a character to which we are unwilling to allow more than a subgeneric value. We believe that the species should be called *Onos cimbricus* (Linn.), but are willing to accept provisionally the name *Rhinonemus cimbricus*. We have examined numerous specimens which purported to belong to *Ciliata argentata* (Reinh.) Gill, and have found them in every case to be the young of this species, for small individuals of *R. cimbricus* are found swimming at the surface, although the adult fishes inhabit only the deeper parts of Massachusetts Bay. English ichthyologists now regard *Ciliata* as the larval form of "Motella," and if this be not the case, we doubt if this genus has ever been observed in the Western Atlantic. The National Museum has specimens of *Onos mustela* (Linn.), *Onos tricirratus* (Bloch), and *Onos maculatus* (Risso); the specific individuality of the latter two seems very doubtful, as well as that they are distinct from *Onos ensis* (Reinh.) Gill, described from the coast of Greenland.

The synonymy of *Onos cimbricus* is given below.

Onos (Rhinonemus) cimbricus (Linnæus) Goode & Bean.

Gadus cimbricus, LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat. ed. xii, 1766, p. 440.—LACÉPÈDE, Hist. Nat. Poiss. ii, 1801, p. 442.

Motella cimbrica, BELL, Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, iv, 1859, p. 209.—GÜNTHER, Cat. Fishes Brit. Mus. iv, 1862, p. 367.—GILL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 241.

Enchlyopus cimbricus, SCHNEIDER, Bloch's Systema Ichthyologiæ, 1801, p. 50, pl. ix.

Motella cimbrica, NILSSON, Prodr. Ichth. Scand. p. 48; Skand. Fauna, iv, 1855, p. 587.—YARRELL, Hist. Brit. Fishes, 2d ed. 1841, ii, p. 274.

Motella caudacuta, STORER, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. iii, 1848, p. 5; Mem. Amer. Acad. Sci. 1867, p. 411; Hist. Fishes Mass. 1867, p. 183.

Rhinonemus caudacuta, GILL, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1863, p. 241; Cat. Fishes E. Coast N. Am. 1873, p. 18.—GOODE & BEAN, Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, xiv, Dec. 1877, p. 476.

WASHINGTON, December 31, 1878.

CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS COLLECTED IN MARTINIQUE BY MR. FRED. A. OBER FOR THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

By GEORGE N. LAWRENCE.

After completing the exploration of Grenada, Mr. Ober left there the fore part of April and visited the island of Tobago, where he remained for more than two months, and did not arrive in Martinique until the beginning of July, remaining there until the latter part of August. His collection was made "from July 9th to August 20th." It consists of ninety-one specimens.

He gives an interesting account of the island, which, with his other observations, are indicated by quotation-marks.

“Sketch of Martinique.

“Martinique is the largest of the Lesser Antilles, being about 50 miles in length and containing, it is estimated, about 380 square miles.

“The surface is very uneven, the interior being one grand region of hills and mountains. The highest of these is Mount Pelée, northwest of the principal town, St. Pierre, and in the northwestern part of the island. It is over 4,000 feet in height; it is a volcano, and has emitted smoke and ashes within thirty years; now, however, there are no signs of an eruption. There are in all 5 or 6 extinct volcanoes. Here may be seen in great perfection those picturesque *pitons*, or peaked mountains—conical peaks. One group in the interior shows itself in great beauty from Fort de France. Mineral and warm springs occur in various parts of the island, and some of the rivers are of good size.

“To one glancing at a map of the island—with its high mountains, dark ravines, gloomy gorges, tracts of elevated table land, numerous bays and streams—this would seem the promised land for birds. Situated, too, midway the volcanic chain, it should possess birds that no other island could boast. Yet I have found it otherwise, and in Dominica, only 30 miles of latitude further north, I obtained more species and found birds in greater profusion. This is owing to at least two causes—the hand of man being manifest in both—1st, the dense population (the island having a population of not less than 130,000); 2nd, to the thorough cultivation of all cultivable land. From the coast to the hills, and even up the mountain sides, cane is grown; and when that is not practicable, are the provision grounds of the negroes. The rest is pasture land, trees, and rocks. I found great difficulty in getting a place of abode outside the city, and it was a week or two after my arrival before I could get even a floor to sleep upon. There are no hotels outside of St. Pierre and Fort de France, save at the two warm springs, and no inns or hostelries.

“Had it been practicable, I would have made a camp in the mountains; but this I could not do, as I did in Dominica and St. Vincent. Notwithstanding all this, I secured a roof and a room in a little hamlet in the mountains called Morne Rouge, and from there made excursions to Morne Calebasse, Morne Balisier, Mountain Pelée, and Champ Flore. Birds were unusually scarce from the incessant persecution they are subject to from boys and men; later on, after returning to St. Pierre, I went to Fort de France. After losing several days there, I crossed the bay of Fort Royal to Trois Islets—where I had great difficulty in getting shelter. Fortunately I found a host in the proprietor of an estate near Trois Islets; the estate was none other than ‘L’habitation de la Pagerie’, where the Empress Josephine was born and passed her earlier years.

“Finding lodgings in the negro barracks, and procuring sustenance at the house of my friend the proprietor, I passed some time, obtaining there nearly all the birds that I secured at all in the island.

“Trois Islets is about 20 miles south of St. Pierre, on the Caribbean

side. From there I scoured the hills and valleys to 'Ance du Diamant' on the southern point, near the famous Diamond Rock, and thoroughly canvassed that historic ground, trodden 100 years ago by the feet of the beautiful Empress of the French. In the *Jardin des Plantes*, in the suburbs of St. Pierre, I had permission to shoot, through the courtesy of the *directeur*, Monsieur Chs. Belanger. But though these gardens are extensive and beautiful, crowded with trees and shrubs of the Tropics, secluded and forbidden to the ordinary *chasseur*, I found very few species and no great numbers of any one species.

"Throughout the island there exists such a dread of the 'serpent', the Iron lance (*Trigonocephalus lanceolatus*), that I found it impossible to obtain a good boy, to assist me in finding the haunts of birds. More than once I have been startled by the cry of 'serpent' and found that my coloured brother had absconded.

"Though at first inclined to believe in the oft-repeated stories of deaths from snakebites, I soon found that the number of serpents was either grossly exaggerated, or they took good care to keep out of my way, for in all my tramps I saw but two large ones.

"There are, however, numerous deaths from these noxious reptiles during the cane season. The serpent prefers the cane fields, where he hunts the numerous rats; and, as my ground for hunting is any but the cane, for birds, this may be the reason we met so seldom. I cannot say that I was anxious to find one, however; though I did not let the possible presence interfere with my regular work.

"My thanks and those of the Institution are due to Capt. W. A. Garfield, U. S. Consul; Monsieur Chs. Belanger, *directeur du Jardin des Plantes*, and Monsieur Louis Hartmann."

Fam. TURDIDÆ.

1. *Margarops herminieri* (Lafr.).

"'Grive à pieds jaunes.'

"Rare, owing to the persecution of hunters."

2. *Margarops densirostris* (Vieill.).

"'Gros Grive.'

"Not common, being the chief bird sought by the hunters in the hunting season, consequently shy."

3. *Margarops montanus* (Vieill.).

"'Grivette.' Iris yellow.

"Length, ♂, 10 in.; alar extent, 14; wing, 4½.

"Like the same species of Dominica, it prefers the higher hills and mountains, the deep woods and their borders, and detached wood with deep shade. As numerous apparently as in Dominica."

4. *Cinlocerthia gutturalis* (Lafr.).

"'Trembleur.' Resident.

"Length, ♂, 9½ in.; alar extent, 13; wing, 4¼.

"This Trembleur, known also as the 'Grive trembleuse', is not found so easily and frequently as in Dominica. This I attribute wholly to the fact that it is pursued here with greater vigor than in the other island. So dense is the population of Martinique, that nearly every bird is considered as fit for food, and anything above a sparrow is classed as game. Even the sparrows, the 'pères noires', are caught with snares and shot with blowguns, by the little negroes of the country. In fact, they would always await my return from an excursion to obtain the mutilated birds that I would discard as useless.

"It is not strange that 'Le Trembleur', with all his queer ways and familiar habits, should now commence to disappear; not many years hence he will not be found in Martinique."

5. *Ramphocinclus brachyurus* (Vieill.).

"'Gorge blanc.' Iris hazel, in some red.

"Length, ♂, $8\frac{3}{4}$ in.; alar extent, 12; wing, 4.

"Length, ♀, $8\frac{1}{4}$ in.; alar extent, 12; wing, 4.

"Obtained several specimens at Trois Islets in August. I saw one also in the Jardin des Plantes, at St. Pierre. Mr. Semper found it in St. Lucia. Not found in the other islands. The first I have seen I shot in this island. It seems confined to Martinique and St. Lucia. Loves deep woods and the borders of streams; is easily attracted by an imitation of its note. That is the reason I am able to record the capture of so many specimens."

Fam. SYLVIIDÆ.

6. *Myiadestes genibarbis*, Sw.

"'Siffleur Montagne.'

"Length, ♂, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, $10\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

"Length, ♀, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, 11; wing, $3\frac{3}{4}$.

"The fittest place in which I could have discovered my old favorite of Dominica, was in a charming ravine through which flowed a limpid stream, at 'Champ Flore'. He was clinging to a liane on which grew numerous wild pines, and whistling exactly the same as his Dominica congene.

"From the appearance of the female and from my observations in Dominica I think they breed late."

Fam. TROGLODYTIDÆ.

7. *Thryothorus martinicensis*, Sel.

"Wren. 'Rossignol.'

"Length, ♂, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, $7\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{4}$.

"An inhabitant of the woods; I have not seen it near houses or sugar mills, only in the forests of the hills, and along the borders of streams where the bushes are thick."

Mr. Ober sent but a single specimen of this species: its dimensions are

somewhat larger than given by Mr. Selater. Compared with *T. rufescens*, the bill is longer; the color above is duller, being brownish; the under surface is very much paler; in *rufescens* the bands on the tail are more numerous and better defined.

Fam. SYLVICOLIDÆ.

8. *Dendrocœca rufigula*, Baird.

“Yellow Bird. ‘L’Oiseau Jaune.’

“Length, ♂, 5 in.; alar extent, $7\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

“Is generally distributed throughout the island. In the old fields once cultivated for cane, and now suffered to return to pasturage, where generally the *guavas* are abundant, this bird will be found, searching about the stems and leaves of the shrub for insects. These same guava bushes are also the chosen hiding places of the venomous spiders—the Tarantula, and many a hairy monster came to grief, while myself and little black assistants were beating the bushes for birds. It is a most thorough exterminator of the small insects of the island.”

This species is surely the one referred to *Sylvia ruficapilla*, Lath. (*Motacilla ruficapilla*, Gm.), by Vieillot (Nouv. Dict. xi, 1817, 228), supposing it to be the same. They differ very materially, the entire head and throat being rufous in the Martinique bird, and so described by Vieillot; whereas in *D. ruficapilla*, the crown only is stated to be rufous.

Martinique is the locality given, also, for *D. ruficapilla*, which probably was the cause of Vieillot being misled.

As the name of *ruficapilla* belongs to another species, Prof. Baird (Rev. of Amer. Birds, p. 204) applied to Vieillot's species that of *rufigula*. He then speaks of a specimen in the Museum of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences, labelled “*S. ruficapilla*,” without indication of locality. He says: “It agrees very well, especially in the greater extension of the rufous of the throat, with the *Sylvia ruficapilla* of Vieillot, from Martinique; and it may be really a West Indian species.”

Since then, in “North American Birds,” p. 217, under *D. rufigula*, there being under examination a bird from Panama, which it was thought might be the species described by Vieillot, he has in a footnote the following remark: “Should Vieillot's species be really from Martinique, in all probability the present bird will be found to be different, and therefore not entitled to the name here given.”

It now being established that Martinique is the true patria of this form, Prof. Baird's name of *D. rufigula* must be used for it. The male agrees with the description given by him of Vieillot's species, viz, in having “the rufous of entire head extending down the neck to jugulum.” The measurements of the wing and tail are just the same as given by Prof. Baird, *i. e.*, wing, 2.25; tail, 2.

There is but one specimen of the female in Mr. Ober's collection, in

very poor condition; it has the upper plumage olivaceous, and on the crown is of a rather deeper shade.

9. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.).

“*Le Gobe-mouche aurore.*”

“Not often seen.”

Fam. VIREONIDÆ.

10. *Vireosylvia calidris* var. *dominicana*, Lawr.

“*Quec.*”

Fam. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

11. *Progne dominicensis* (Gm.).

“Flying above the sea near the cliffs between St. Pierre and Fort de France.”

Fam. CÆREBIDÆ.

12. *Certhiola martinicana*, Reich.

“*Sucrier.*”

“Length, ♂, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$; wing, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.”

“Not so abundant as in Dominica, but in greater numbers than in St. Vincent and Grenada. The Jardin des Plantes, near the city of St. Pierre, is the only place in which I have seen it plentiful. In the trees overhanging the suburbs of the city it is not an infrequent visitor, especially to the tamarind tree.

“As it lives for a while contentedly in a cage, many are caught by the negro and colored boys, with bird lime, and by the use of the blowgun. Hence their scarcity; I have walked some days for several miles without seeing this or any other bird, along the shore of the west coast.”

Fam. TANAGRIDÆ.

13. *Euphonia flavifrons* (Sparm.)

“*Perrouche.*”

“Length, ♂, 5 in.; alar extent, 8; wing, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.”

“Nowhere is this bird abundant. I have already chronicled its discovery in Dominica, St. Vincent, and Grenada, but in no island is it numerous. I might set it down as rare, did I not think it possible that it may occur in greater numbers than my researches have led me to suppose, from the fact that its secluded habits and its peculiar food cause it to betake itself to the tops of the highest trees, where it might be passed a hundred times without discovery. Though undoubtedly generally associating in small flocks, I have not as yet (with one exception), found it otherwise than alone. Its stomach always contains a peculiar viscid green flat seed, the name of which I cannot at this time recall.”

14. *Saltator guadeloupensis*, Lafé

“*Gros-bec.*”

“Length, ♂, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.; alar extent, 12; wing, 4.”

“Length, ♀, 8 in.; alar extent, 12; wing, 3 $\frac{7}{8}$.”

“Prefers the skirts of woods and open fields, utters a sharp whistle, not very loud, and flits from bush to tree in low flight. Rather abundant at Trois Islets on the hillsides. More numerous than I found it in Dominica; even plentiful in the low scrub, or second growth, that covered the hillsides upon old plantations.”

Fam. FRINGILLIDÆ.

15. *Loxigilla noctis* (Linn.).

“‘*Pere noir*.’ ‘*Moisson*.’

“Length, ♂, 5½ in.; alar extent, 9; wing, 3.

“Length, ♀, 5 in.; alar extent, 8½; wing, 2¾.

“In the French islands and in those in which the patois is spoken, the names of this bird are the same; the male is called the ‘*Pere noir*’, the female the ‘*moisson*’.

“They are as abundant here as any species and confined to the open fields and cultivated districts without regard to altitude.”

16. *Phonipara bicolor* (Linn.).

“‘*Mangeur des herbes*.’ Seed-eater.

“Length, ♀, 4½ in.; alar extent, 6½; wing, 2.

“The most common species, I think, in the island. Feeds principally upon the seeds of grass and noxious weeds, and hence cannot be otherwise than of great benefit to the island.”

Fam. ICTERIDÆ.

17. *Icterus bonana* (Linn.).

“‘*Carouge*.’

“Length, ♂, 8 in.; alar extent, 10½; wing, 3½.

“Length, ♀, 7½ in.; alar extent, 10; wing, 3½.

“I saw my first specimen of this bird at Morne Rouge, another half-way up the volcano of Montagne Pelée; but did not obtain one until my visit to Trois Islets, south of Fort de France. It is not in abundance that one sees it; separately and in pairs. I found it chiefly in clearings on the hills and elevated plains. It prefers the vicinity of gardens and hedges, and shuns thick woods; though I have found it in dense scrub. Upon the hills near Trois Islets I secured it in such a situation. I was reclining beneath the shade of a low tree, one very hot day in August, looking out over the beautiful bay of Port Royal, when I was suddenly brought to my feet by the shock of an earthquake, which, repeated twice, startled the birds as well as myself. Then I noted for the first time this bird in the scrub beneath the trees.”

18. *Quiscalus inflexirostris*, Sw.

“‘*Le Merle*.’ Iris, ♂, hazel; ♀, pale yellow.

“Length, ♂, 10¼ in.; alar extent, 15; wing, 5.

“Length, ♀, 9 in.; alar extent, 13¾; wing, 4½.

"This is the first island in which I saw this bird, unless the black-bird of Grenada and the Grenadines be the same. It is abundant in the Jardin des Plantes and very numerous at Morne Rouge. Its notes are entirely different from the 'Bequia sweet' of the Grenadines; but that may be owing to the difference in season. The savannas of this high region contain many in parties of from 3 to 5.

"At Trois Islets they were in abundance and there I got many, showing the different changes in plumage from young¹ to adult. There they built their nests in a tall silk-cotton tree. They love the fronds of the palm as a retreat, doubtless feeding upon the berries that hang beneath the overarching boat-shaped spathes in large bunches. Their cry is not like those of the Grenadines, nor like that of the north, the *Q. versicolor*—but has notes in it reminding me of both. Gregarious."

I have followed Mr. Selater in referring this bird to Mr. Swainson's species; he says (P. Z. S. for 1874, p. 175): "In order to avoid giving it a fresh name I call it *Q. inflexirostris*, Sw., though the bill certainly does not quite agree with Swainson's figure (An. in Menag. p. 300)." The specimens before me differ from Swainson's figure of the bill spoken of above in being apparently shorter and stouter. Swainson says, l. c.: "Size and colour precisely like *Q. lugubris*; but the great difference in their bills induces me to consider them quite distinct. In this the bill is longer and much more slender," &c.

A comparison with *Q. lugubris* shows the present bird to closely resemble it in coloration: it is, however, somewhat larger, the bill longer and more curved, but proportionately not more slender.

Mr. Cassin in his Study of the *Icteridae* (Proc. of Acad. Nat. Sci. of Phila. 1866, p. 407) refers a specimen in the Museum of the Academy to *Q. inflexirostris*, Sw.; he says: "One specimen only in the Acad. Mus. seems to be this species, but which is, unfortunately, without label stating locality. The bill is exactly the length and otherwise very nearly as given by Mr. Swainson as cited above, though somewhat thicker. It is the only specimen that I have ever seen in which the commissure is an uninterrupted curve or arc of a circle,—not straight nor sinuated as in all other species known to me (except *Q. niger* of St. Domingo) and described in this memoir."

The dimensions given by Mr. Cassin are about the same as those of specimens from Martinique, but the bills differ; he gives, "chord of upper mandible about one and four fifth inches." In the present bird it measures but one and a quarter inches.

A specimen of *Q. niger* from St. Domingo, presented by Prof. Gabb, is of about the same size, and differs in coloration only in having the breast and abdomen without lustre—the bills though are very different, that of *Q. niger* is wider at the base, longer, straighter, and narrower at the end; the commissure is nearly straight, and the ridge of the upper mandible is perceptibly flattened. The locality of Mr. Swainson's type is unknown, and possibly it may not be the Antillian species referred to

it; but for the present, it is doubtless best to let it remain as Mr. Swainson's species.

On looking at my *Q. luminum* from Grenada, I find it has a longer and more curved bill than the Martinique bird; the chord of the upper mandible measures one and a half inches. But with its highly lustrous and more violaceous plumage, together with the decided bright green color of the wings, it does not agree with the description given of *Q. inflexirostris*.

In the account of *Q. luminum* I stated that it was the only West Indian species of *Quiscalus* I knew of in which both sexes were not black; but the female of the present bird is brown also. Of that sex, Mr. Ober sent but one adult example; the upper plumage is of a smoky-brown, the feathers of the crown edged with fulvous; the tail-feathers have their inner webs black, the outer webs are brown; sides of the head and the throat light ashy-gray; the breast and upper part of the abdomen are brownish-ash; lower part of abdomen, flanks, and under tail-coverts dark smoky-brown; thighs dull fulvous-brown; bill and feet black.

Fam. TYRANNIDÆ.

19. *Elainea martinica* (Linn.).

"Flycatcher. 'Gobe mouche.'

"Length, ♂, 7 in.; alar extent, $9\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

"Length, ♀, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, 10; wing, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

"Very few of this species to be seen; frequents the high hills, especially the wooded hollows and ravines."

20. *Myiarchus sclateri*, Lawr.

"Flycatcher."

The upper plumage is deep dark olive, the head above blackish-brown. Unfortunately, the only feathers left in the tail are the outer four on one side; the outermost two are dark brown and without rufous edgings on the inner webs; the other two feathers are brownish-black, with their inner webs edged with light rufous for about one-quarter their width; quills dark brown, their inner webs bordered with pale salmon-color; wing-coverts edged with dull white; under wing-coverts light ash, with just a tinge of yellow; throat and breast of a clear cinereous gray; abdomen and under tail-coverts dull pale yellow; sides cinereous; bill and feet black.

Length (fresh), $7\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing, $3\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, 1; middle toe and claw, $\frac{15}{16}$; hind toe to end of claw, $\frac{5}{8}$.

The single specimen sent is of about the size of *M. erythrocerus* Sel., but the plumage of the new species above is dark, with no approach to the earthy-brown color of the other; below they do not differ so much, but in *M. sclateri* the yellow is duller and more restricted; they differ materially in the rufous markings on the inner webs of the tail-feathers; in *M. erythrocerus* this color occupies about one-half the web on the

outermost two feathers, and on the others two-thirds or more; the new species differs conspicuously in its much longer and stronger tarsi and toes.

Named in compliment to Mr. P. L. Selater.

21. *Tyrannus rostratus*, Sel.

“‘Piperee.’ Resident.

“Length, ♂, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, $14\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

“Length, ♀, 10 in.; alar extent, $15\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $4\frac{3}{4}$.

“These two specimens are the only ones I have seen. Though uncommon in Dominica, it may be considered rare here. Its local name, ‘Piperee,’ is in use throughout the islands, and is derived from its cry.”

Fam. TROCHILIDÆ.

22. *Eulampis jugularis* (Linn.).

“‘Colibri gorge rouge.’

“Length, ♂, $5\frac{1}{8}$ in.; alar extent, $7\frac{1}{2}$; wing, 3.

“Length, ♀, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; alar extent, 7; wing, 3.

“The most abundant of the humming-birds in the mountain districts, but of rare occurrence in the lower portions of the island. Not so abundant, however, as in Dominica.”

23. *Eulampis holosericeus* (Linn.).

“Length, ♂, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; alar extent, 6; wing, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

“Length, ♀, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.; alar extent, $6\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

“This species is found in the mountains as well as in the valleys of the lowlands. It is found in the Jardin des Plantes, and on the elevated plateau of Morne Ronde and Champs Flores. In the elevated districts it is not in the numbers of *E. jugularis*.”

24. *Orthorhynchus exilis* (Gm.).

“‘Fou fou.’

“Length, ♂, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, $4\frac{3}{4}$; wing, 2.

“Length, ♀, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, $4\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $1\frac{7}{8}$.

“This little gem is found all over the island, though not in such profusion as I found it in Dominica. In the Jardin des Plantes it is the most numerous species, perhaps. At Morne Ronde and at Trois Islets, I found it occasionally.

“As in the other islands where the French and French *patois* is spoken, this little bird is known to the common people as ‘fou fou’, or crazy crazy, from its eccentric motions while in flight.

“They have also a superstition that if you eat its body it will make you crazy, and in their ignorance they believe it is used by the physicians in some mysterious medicine—hence its vulgar name in the English islands of ‘Doctor Bird’.”

Fam. CYPSELIDÆ.

25. *Chætura*. Seen.

"Apparently the same as my Dominica specimens."

Fam. ALCEDINIDÆ.

26. *Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.).

"Seen; rare and shy."

Fam. CUCULIDÆ.

27. *Coccyzus minor* (Gm.).

"'Coucou manioc.'

"Length, ♂, 14 in.; alar extent, 17; wing, 6.

"Length, ♀, 13½ in.; alar extent, 16½; wing, 6.

"I found this species abundant, if one can say that any species is abundant in an island so barren of birds as this. At least I could find one almost any day, by beating the scraggy bushes upon the hillsides of Trois Islets. The same in habits and notes as the 'Coucou' of the other islands."

Fam. FALCONIDÆ.

28. *Tinnunculus sparverius* var. *antillarum* (Gm.).

"Seen; uncommon."

Fam. FREGATIDÆ.

29. *Fregata aquila* (Linn.).

"Seen."

Fam. PLETHONIDÆ.

30. *Phæthon flavirostris* Brandt.

"It undoubtedly has its haunt in the cliffs near St. Pierre, south, as I have seen it near there and the cliff wall is honeycombed with holes, just such as the Tropic bird chooses for itself."

Fam. PELECANIDÆ.

31. *Pelecanus fuscus* (Linn.).

"Seen."

Fam. ARDEIDÆ.

32. *Ardea herodias* (Linn.).

"Seen flying high above Champs Flores from the mountain forest to the ocean."

33. *Florida cærulea* (Linn.).

"Seen; in blue and white plumage."

34. *Eutorides virescens* (Linn.). . .

"The most common, though not plentiful."

Fam. COLUMBIDÆ.

35. *Columba corensis* (Gm.).

“‘Ramier.’ Iris yellow.

“Though persistently hunted, this bird still inhabits the mountains, making its home especially upon the volcano of Mountain Pelée. In all the highest hills and mountains it may be found in sparse numbers. Several attempts that I made to secure this species, on the sides of the volcano, were fruitless owing to its wildness.”

36. *Zenaida martinicana*, Bp.

“‘Tourterelle.’

“Rarely seen, but inhabits the dry slopes near the sea.”

37. *Chamæpelia passerina* (Linn.).

“‘Ortolan.’ Resident.

“As the extent of cultivated and pasture land is greater than in Dominica, so is this bird found in greater numbers, though not abundant in either island.”

33. *Geotrygon montana* (Linn.).

“‘Perdix.’ Iris gold; resident.

“Length, ♂. 11¼ in.; alar extent, 19; wing, 6½.

“Though this species is far from abundant, the natives occasionally bring the birds in for sale. The ‘Ramier’ is, perhaps, more plentiful, but from its more secluded habits and from its keeping itself in the air and on the tallest trees, never touching the ground, is less subject to persecution than the ‘Perdix’. As in the United States, the snare and trap kill two to one killed by the gun; and the *springs* of the natives will soon exterminate this bird from the island and add it to the already growing list of animals that *were* and now are not.”

Fam. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

39. *Tringoides macularius* (Linn.).

“‘Becasse.’

“Length, ♂, 7½ in.; alar extent, 13¼; wing, 4½.

“A resident, but merely a straggling one, left from the flocks that visit here in the winter months.”

Fam. LARIDÆ.

40. *Sterna dougalli*, Mont.

“‘Hirondelle de Mer.’

“The sea birds are mostly found on the Atlantic side of the island, which I did not visit. This species is common, now (August), about the shores of Port Royal Bay.”

NEW YORK, December 31, 1878.