

found in fall were shot with much less difficulty than the spring birds, perhaps because they were young. I do not know whether they breed here.

74460	♂ ad.	Stockton.....	June 3, 1878
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218. *Æchmophorus clarki*, (Lawr.).—*Clark's Grebe*.

[There are no notes concerning this species.—R. R.]

74203	— ad.	Stockton.....	Apr. 26, 1878
76659	— ad.do.....	Oct. 3, 1878
76658	— ad.do.....	*Sept. 24, 1878

219. *Dytes auritus*, *β. californicus*, (Lawr.).—*American Eared Grebe*.

The bird shot at Murphy's and the one shot at Stockton are all I have seen of this species in two years.

73846	— ad.	Murphy's.....	Apr. 16, 1877	"Iris and eyelids red." Do.
74461	♂ ad.	Stockton.....	May 9, 1878	

220. *Podilymbus podiceps*, (Linn.).—*Thick-billed Grebe*.

The specimen sent was the only one seen at Murphy's in the spring of 1877. It was apparently only a visitant. I have seen them in the small lakes near the summit in fall, and they are not rare in the sloughs in the valleys in winter.

73847	— ad.	Murphy's.....	Spring, 1877
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CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF BIRDS OBTAINED IN GUADELOUPE FOR THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, BY MR. FRED. A. OBER.

By GEORGE N. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Ober collected in Guadeloupe during August and September, 1878, and sent to the Smithsonian 132 specimens of birds; in his notes he enumerates 45 species.

Early in October he engaged his passage to New York, and went on board the vessel, but she was detained in port for over two weeks by adverse winds, and did not arrive here until November 13. Mr. Ober left the United States in December, 1877, making an absence of nearly two years. The result of his explorations has proved to be quite as satisfactory as was expected.

While in Guadeloupe, Mr. Belanger gave him a copy of Dr. L'Herminier's catalogue of the birds observed in Guadeloupe; it enumerates 135 spe-

* "Bill bright yellow, except ridge; space before eye white; ridge of bill brown; iris orange. Length, 24.00."

cies. I think it is of much interest, and the number of species being so greatly in excess of those reported by Mr. Ober, I have thought best to subjoin a copy of it.

As will be noticed, a large number of the species named in it, and not procured by Mr. Ober, are migrants, but yet of the others, there are many that might be supposed to exist there still. Through the exertions of Mr. Vitrac it is to be hoped the number of species given by Mr. Ober will be greatly increased, and some of those named by Dr. L'Herminier be rediscovered.

Catalogue des oiseaux observés à la Guadeloupe par le Docteur F. L'Herminier, de 1827 à 1844.

NOTA!—Les espèces marquées d'une croix ont également été observées à la Martinique.

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| × <i>Falco peregrinus</i> Gmel. | × <i>Tyrannus matutinus</i> Vieill. |
| × " <i>sparverius</i> Gmel. | " sp. |
| × " <i>columbarius</i> Gmel. | <i>Plathyrrinchus L'herminieri</i> Less. |
| × " <i>cyaneus</i> Lesson. | × <i>Muscicapa olivacea</i> Wilson. |
| " <i>haliaetus</i> Gmel. | × <i>Quiscalus versicolor</i> Vieillot. |
| × <i>Strix nudipes</i> Daudin. | × <i>Fringilla noctis</i> Gmel. |
| <i>Psittacus purpureus</i> Gmel. | × <i>Emberiza olivacea</i> Gmel. |
| <i>Picus L'herminieri</i> Lesson. | × " <i>oryzivora</i> Gmel. |
| × <i>Picus varius</i> Wilson. | × <i>Loxia portoricensis</i> Daud. |
| <i>Cuculus minor</i> Gmel. | × <i>Columba aurita</i> Temm. |
| × <i>Crotophaga ani</i> Lath. | × " <i>leucoptera</i> . |
| × <i>Alcedo torquata</i> Lath. | × " <i>leucocephala</i> Lath. |
| × " <i>aleyon</i> Lath. | × " <i>martinica</i> Gmel. |
| × <i>Ornismya cristata</i> Lesson. | × " <i>mystica</i> Tem. |
| × <i>Trochilus granatina</i> Lath. | × " <i>portoricensis</i> Tem. |
| × " <i>holosericeus</i> Lesson. | × " <i>passerina</i> Tem. |
| <i>Cypselus (Acanthylis oxyura)</i> Bonap. | × <i>Ortyx virginianus</i> . |
| " <i>collaris</i> Wilson. (<i>Hirundo pelagica</i> .) | × <i>Fulica atra</i> Wilson. |
| <i>Caprimulgus virginianus</i> Gmel. | × <i>Gallinula galeata</i> Bonap. |
| <i>Sciurus guadeloupensis</i> . | × <i>Fulica martinicensis</i> Gmel. |
| × <i>Nectarina antillensis</i> Lesson. | × <i>Rallus crepitans</i> Gmel. |
| × <i>Sylvia varia</i> Lath. | × " <i>carolinus</i> Bonap. |
| × <i>Thriothorus littoralis</i> Vieill. | × <i>Charadrius pluvialis</i> Lesson. |
| <i>Ramphocinclus tremulus</i> Lafres. | × " <i>vociferus</i> Wilson. |
| × <i>Turdus densirostris</i> Vieillot. | × " <i>wilsonius</i> . |
| × <i>Turdus L'herminieri</i> Lafres. | × " <i>semipalmatus</i> Bonap. |
| × <i>Turdus montanus</i> Lafres. | × " <i>helveticus</i> Bonap. |
| × " <i>aurocapillus</i> Lath. | × <i>Vanellus cayennensis</i> Bonap. |
| <i>Turdus superciliaris</i> L'herm. | × <i>Calidris arcuaria</i> . |
| <i>Ficedula canadensis</i> Brisson. | × <i>Himantopus nigricollis</i> Vieill. |
| × <i>Muscicapa ruficilla</i> Lath. | × <i>Totanus flavipes</i> Vieillot. |
| × " <i>cinerea</i> L'herm. | × " <i>melanoleucus</i> Vieillot. |
| <i>Muscicapa</i> sp. | × " <i>semipalmatus</i> Tem. |
| × <i>Hirundo rufa</i> Lin. Lath. | × " <i>campestris</i> Vieillot. |
| × " <i>albiventris</i> Vieillot. | × " <i>macularius</i> Tem. |
| × " <i>riparia</i> Linn. | × " <i>hypoleucus</i> Tem. |
| × <i>Pipra musica</i> Gmel. | × " <i>melanopterus</i> L'herm. |
| × <i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i> Vieill. | " sp. |
| | × <i>Limosa hudsonica</i> Swain. |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> × <i>Limosa Isabellina</i> L'herm. × <i>Scolopax gallinago</i> Wilson. × <i>Macrorhamphus griseus</i> Bonap × <i>Tringa canutus</i> Lin. × " <i>maculata</i> Vieillot. × " <i>rufescens</i> Vieillot. × " <i>schinzii</i> Bonap. × " <i>pusilla</i> Wilson. × " <i>pugnax</i> Gmel. × " <i>semipalmata</i> Wilson. × " <i>himantopus</i> Bon. × " <i>interpres</i> Gmel. × <i>Phalaropus Wilsoni</i> Bon. × <i>Numenius hudsonicus</i> Lath. × " <i>borealis</i> Lath. × " <i>longirostris</i> Wilson. × <i>Ibis falcinellus</i> Vieillot. × <i>Ardea cayemensis</i> Gmel. × " <i>herodias</i> Wilson. × " <i>cærulea</i> Wilson. × " <i>garzetta</i> Gmel. × " <i>virescens</i> Lath. × " <i>egretta</i> Gmel. × <i>Ciconia alba</i> Tem. × <i>Platalea ajaja</i>. <i>Podiceps carolinensis</i> Lath. × " <i>Dominicanus</i> Gmel. × <i>Sula fulica</i> Vieillot. × <i>Tachypetes aquila</i> Vieillot. × <i>Phaeton æthereus</i> Lesson. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> × <i>Lepturus candidus</i>. × <i>Lestris caribæus</i> L'herm. <i>Larus atricilla</i> Lesson. × <i>Sterna stolidus</i> Gmel. " <i>galericulata</i>. " <i>hirundo</i> Lin. Lath. × " <i>minuta</i> Gmel. " <i>bicolorata</i> L'herm. " <i>deplorans</i> L'herm. " <i>fuliginosa</i> Gmel. × " <i>cantiaca</i> Tem. × " <i>anglica</i> Montagne. × " <i>argentea</i>. <i>Rhynchops nigra</i> Tem. × <i>Procellaria diabolica</i> L'herm. × " <i>mauping</i> L'herm. × <i>Thalassidroma leachii</i> Bonap. × <i>Puffinus major</i>. × " <i>L'herminieri</i> Less. × " <i>atterrimus</i> L'herm. × <i>Anas boschas</i> Lin. × " <i>arborea</i> Lin. × " <i>cyanoptera</i> Vieill. × " <i>Dominica</i> Bonap. (<i>Erismatura dominica</i>.) × <i>Anas marila</i> Lin. × " <i>americana</i> Gmel. × " <i>acuta</i> Lath. × " <i>clypeata</i> Lath. |
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— GUADELOUPE.

“This island is situated on the 16th parallel of latitude, and comprehends, under its general name of Guadeloupe, two islands, separated only by a narrow creek, called Rivière Salée. The larger, known as Guadeloupe, proper, is very mountainous, a ridge running its entire length, north and south. There are several extinct craters in this ridge of mountains (as many as fourteen, it is said), and in the southern termination is a volcano yet somewhat active. Smoke and steam and sulphur fumes are emitted, though there has been no eruption during the present century. Guadeloupe is well watered. More than fifty rivers descend from the mountains to the sea on either side. The forests are large and dense, but contain in them less animal life than one would expect.

“The adjacent island, called Grande Terre, is not quite so large as the other, being about 20 miles in length and 10 to 15 in breadth. It is low and flat, no elevation occurring of any height. This portion is well cultivated, and there are no forests or even tracts of wood.

“The formation of Guadeloupe, proper, is volcanic, while that of Grande Terre is of coral, though probably built upon volcanic tufa. The prin-

incipal port, Point à Pitre, is situated near the Rivière Salée and in Grande Terre. It contains a small museum, the *Musée de Lherminier*, which, under the energetic superintendence of its *directeur*, Monsieur L. Vitrac, promises to become of importance.

"It was founded by the late Dr. L'Herminier, who was an ardent naturalist, and discovered many new birds in this island and Martinique, some 40 years ago. His collections, containing type-specimens, and all his manuscript notes (I cannot ascertain that he ever published the results of his observations), perished in a disastrous fire that swept over Point à Pitre a few years since. Few birds are, as yet, in the museum; but there are very excellent and complete collections of crustacea, etc., and many fine specimens of aboriginal implements. It owes much of its progressiveness to its present directeur, and to Messieurs L. Guesde and St. Félix Colardeau, both of whom, one in archæology and the other in ornithology, take active part in promoting its advancement.

"There are a few birds here I did not find in any other island. The most prominent one is the Woodpecker, locally known as the '*Tappeur*', and named by Lesson *Picus Lherminieri*. I made a special excursion to obtain this bird, which is not abundant anywhere, and only found in certain localities.

"Another bird, the '*Perdix croissant*,' I found in this island, not having seen it, or even heard of it, in any other. Of this species I brought three alive to New York, of which two survived the passage.

"My collections here were made during the months of August and September; in obtaining them I visited the volcano and all adjacent forests on the west side, a valley half way down the west coast, the north side of the island, and places contiguous to Point à Pitre, and about the southern end of Grande Terre.

"To the gentlemen named above and to Monsieur G. Hurd, the *Directeur d'Intérieur*, and the U. S. consul, Capt. Chas. Bartlett, I am indebted for assistance in various matters.

"FREDERICK A. OBER.

"BEVERLY, MASS., Jan. 1, 1878."

Fam. TURDIDÆ.

1. *Margarops herminieri* (Lafr.).

" '*Pied jaune*.' "

" Length, ♂, 10½ in.; alar extent, 17; wing, 5½.

" Length, ♀, 10 in.; alar extent, 17; wing, 5¾.

" A resident of the wooded hills and mountains; found in Dominica in the same localities as the *Perdix*, woods sufficiently free from underbrush to afford places for scratching. The places where they have disturbed the earth by scratching are frequently seen in the paths, where the woods are thick, and in the open forest. They will come quickly at

the *call* if within hearing, but are shy, flying cautiously from tree to tree, never long at rest."

2. *Margarops densirostris* (Vieill.).

"'Gros grive.' Very shy.

"Length, ♂, $11\frac{1}{4}$; alar extent, $17\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

"Length, ♀, $11\frac{1}{4}$; alar extent, $17\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $5\frac{1}{2}$."

3. *Margarops montanus* (Vieill.).

"'Grivette'.

"Length, ♂, 10 in.; alar extent, 15; wing, 5.

"Length, ♀, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, 15; wing, 5.

"More numerous than the large 'Gros grive'."

4. *Cinclocerthia ruficauda*, Gould.

"'Trembleur.' Not so abundant as in Dominica.

"Length, ♂, 10 in.; alar extent, 13; wing, 4.

"Length, ♀, 10 in.; alar extent, 13; wing, 4."

Fam. TROGLODYTIDÆ.

5. *Thryothorus rufescens*, Lawr.

"'Wren.'"

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

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

"I found this bird only in the second growth of the hills, and in a wood in the flat portion of the island."

Fam. SYLVICOLIDÆ.

6. *Siurus nævius* (Bodd.).

"Water Wagtail. Rare and shy.

"Length, ♀, 6 in.; alar extent, $9\frac{1}{2}$; wing, 3.

"In the mangroves bordering the Rivière Salée, near Point à Pitre."

7. *Dendroeca petechia* var. *melanoptera*, Lawr.

"'Jaune.' Male.

"Length, ♂, 5 in.; alar extent, 7; wing, $2\frac{1}{4}$; tail, $1\frac{7}{8}$.

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

"More numerous than in Dominica; with the two sparrows the bird most commonly met with in the gardens and coffee plantations. In the latter, I find it chiefly in the pois douce trees, which, originally planted as wind-breaks for the coffee plants' protection, seam the hills all around in long rows. These trees were the haunt of the sparrows in Dominica, and of the warbler that I found there. They bear a pea-like pod, containing seeds surrounded with a sweet pulp, hence their name: pois douce, or sweet bean."

Male: The crown as far as the occiput is of a brownish-rufous; the

upper plumage is greenish-yellow; the middle tail-feathers, the outer webs and ends of inner webs of the others are dark olive, blackish along the shafts; the margins are pale yellow; the inner webs are clear light yellow, except at their ends; wing-coverts black, all margined with pale yellow; tertials and outer webs of the other quills black, inner webs of a lighter shade of black, having a grayish tinge; all the quills are edged with yellow, extending around the tips; under wing-coverts clear light yellow; sides of the head and of the throat light yellowish-rufous; all the under parts clear gamboge-yellow, marked with narrow stripes of dark rufous, except on the lower part of the abdomen and the under tail-coverts; upper mandible dark brown, the under plumbeous; tarsi and toes light hazel.

The female is rather darker above, and is without the rufous crown and longitudinal stripes below; it has the under mandible whitish.

This species most resembles var. *ruficapilla*, Gm., from St. Thomas, St. Croix, &c. Besides the striking feature of its black wings, it differs in being smaller, the wing measuring but two and a quarter inches, which in the other are two and a half; the tarsi and toes are more delicately formed; the tarsus measures $\frac{1\frac{1}{6}}$ in. against $\frac{1\frac{3}{8}}$ in. in *ruficapilla*; the rufous streaks below are narrower and darker; the color of the crown is darker than in specimens from St. Thomas and Porto Rico, and the yellow margins of the wing-coverts are not so wide.

In my investigation of this species I find *D. petechia* of my Dominica catalogue to be the same; that island is the nearest south of Guadeloupe, and not very distant. But at a further distance to the north in Antigua and Barbuda, the species of Golden Warbler proves to be var. *ruficapilla*, Gm., as might be expected; agreeing with specimens from St. Thomas and Porto Rico, considered to be the form entitled to that appellation.

In Martinique is found a very different form, viz., *D. rufigula*, Baird; in Barbadoes still another, *D. capitalis*, Lawr.

From St. Vincent and Grenada Mr. Ober sent no Golden Warblers.

8. *Dendroeca plumbea*, Lawr.

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

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

9. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.).

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

“Length, ♀, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in.; alar extent, $7\frac{1}{4}$; wing, $2\frac{3}{8}$.”

Fam. VIREONIDÆ.

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

“‘Peow-peow.’

“Length, ♂, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, $9\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

“Length, ♀, $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.; alar extent, $9\frac{3}{4}$; wing, $3\frac{1}{4}$.

“Known everywhere by its cry; frequenting chiefly trees bearing small seeds.”

Fam. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

11. *Hirundo horreorum*, Barton.

Fam. CÆREBIDÆ.

12. *Certhiola dominicana*, Taylor.

“‘Suerier.’”

“Length, ♂, 5 in.; alar extent, 8; wing, 2½.

“Not so abundant as in Dominica, where indeed it is more numerous than in any other island. It seems to me that the adult males here are brighter than any I have found elsewhere.”

When I examined the collections from Antigua and Barbuda, and determined the species of *Certhiola* from these islands to be *C. dominicana*, I quite forgot Prof. Baird's species *C. frontalis* (N. A. Birds, vol. i, p. 428) from Antigua. Upon a comparison of it now with a large series of *C. dominicana* from Dominica, I find some females precisely like the type of *C. frontalis*. There are specimens of both sexes having their fronts more or less white: it is probably a mark of immaturity. Prof. Baird's name of *frontalis* must therefore become a synonym of *dominicana*.

Fam. TANAGRIDÆ.

13. *Euphonia flavifrons* (Sparm.).

“‘La petite Perrouche verte.’”

The subjoined description of the male was given to Mr. Ober when in Guadeloupe by Monsieur Colardeau.

“Length, 5 inches; extent, 8 inches.

“Bill. Short, thick, strong; black above, whitish-blue below; broad, almost triangular, slightly hooked at the end of upper mandible.

“Nostrils. Large, deep seated.

“Head. A beautiful bright yellow spot in front over the nostrils; from this yellow spot, which extends no higher than the eyes, the whole head is of a pretty shade of blue; this coloring extends to the back of the neck, where it curves somewhat towards the throat but not around the neck; the cheeks are bluish olive-green, more yellowish under the throat.

“Back. A uniform bright olive-green, becoming more yellow on the rump.

“Wings. Dusky black, tinged with olive along the outer vanes of quills; wing-coverts olive, streaked with black.

“Belly. Bright yellowish-olive; lighter near vent.

“Tail. Twelve feathers; dusky black tinged with dark olive; short, having two-thirds concealed above and below by feathers of rump and vent.

“Eyes. Black.

“Legs. Short, strong, dirty bluish color.

“Claws. Same color; back claw the strongest.

“Tongue. Short, broad, and thick; split at the end.

“This bird feeds on small, soft, seedy berries; never eats grain or seeds like sparrows or Canary birds. Has no song, except a low chattering when feeding, and a plaintive cry when flying or alighting.”

The female has the front of a lighter yellow than the male, and the black border narrower; the blue color on the head is not much different; sides of the head dull light green; upper plumage yellowish-green, gradually becoming more yellow on the rump and upper tail-coverts; throat pale dull yellow; under plumage greenish-yellow.

In pattern of coloration the sexes are alike, but the male can be distinguished from the female by the front being of an orange-yellow, and the black border which entirely surrounds this color being wider; the lores are black; the cheek-patch is deep blackish-green; the back is dark bronze-green; the rump is of a decided yellow, the throat of a clearer yellow, and the under plumage of a much brighter yellow.

This species was found in all the islands visited by Mr. Ober, except Antigua and Barbuda; it would seem not to be abundant in any of them, as in no instance were more than two examples obtained. Though in certain localities it is not uncommon, as Mr. Ober wrote from Guadeloupe that Dr. Colardeau informed him that sometimes it was quite abundant on his estate.

In Mr. Selater's "Synopsis Avium Tanagrinum" (P. Z. S. 1856, p. 271), the male is described as having black upper plumage. I fully expected to receive some from Mr. Ober that were black above, and supposed those marked male to be immature, though in fine condition. I wrote to Mr. Ober, stating that the adult male was said to be black above, and to try and obtain it in that plumage; he replied that he had met with none so marked, and was informed by persons very familiar with the bird—notably Dr. Colardeau—that they had never seen any having black upper plumage.

Mr. Selater (l. c.) is the only one I know of who has described the male; but at that time he considered Desmarest's types (δ and ♀) in the Paris Museum (named by Bonaparte *E. selateri*) to be the same as *flavifrons*. *E. selateri* is now known to be a distinct species, and I believe is found only in Porto Rico; the male of this is black above. The male of *E. musica*, from St. Domingo, also has the upper plumage black; both of these have been somewhat mixed up with *E. flavifrons*, which no doubt led to the supposition that the male of that species had the upper plumage black.

An examination of the specimens sent by Mr. Ober from the different islands, together with the assertions of residents, I think, show conclusively that the adults of the two sexes are correctly described above.

Latham's description is supposed to be that of the female; but it is not so stated.

It may have been ascertained that the male of *E. flavifrons* had its upper plumage green; if so, I have never seen it so described.

14. *Saltator guadeloupensis*, Lafr.

“‘Grosbec.’

“Length, ♀, 9 in.; alar extent, 13; wing, 4½.

“Not abundant; same habits and frequents same places as that of Martinique and Dominica.”

Fam. FRINGILLIDÆ.

15. *Loxigilla noctis* (Linn.).

“‘Père noir’, ♂. ‘Moisson’, ♀.

“Length, ♂, 5¼ in.; alar extent, 9; wing, 3.

“Length, ♀, 5½ in.; alar extent, 8¾; wing, 2¾.

“Rather numerous. The female of this species is here called the ‘gros bec’; in the other French speaking islands the ‘moisson’. In all, however, the ‘père noir’ is applied to the male. It was a long while before I found out that these two were the same species, they are so dissimilar. The young of the first year resembles the female, as I first surmised in St. Vincent and proved in Dominica.”

16. *Phonipara bicolor* (Linn.).

“‘Mangeur d’Herbes.’

“Length, ♂, 4¼ in.; alar extent, 6; wing, 2.

“Length, ♀, 4¼ in.; alar extent, 6½; wing, 2.”

Fam. ICTERIDÆ.

17. *Quiscalus guadeloupensis*, Lawr.

“‘Merle.’

“For a long time, says my friend Monsieur St. Félix Colardeau, these birds might be found on the east bank of the Rivière des Bananiers, and never north of it. This remained a boundary line for many years, but at present the bird is spread over all the lowlands of the island. Very common in the island of Grande Terre, which is flat and low.”

Male: The general plumage is of a deep purplish-violet; the wing-coverts have a decided green lustre; tail black, glossed with green; quills black, with a greenish tinge; bill and feet black.

Length (fresh), 10¼ inches; wing, 5; tail, 4; tarsus, 1 $\frac{5}{16}$.

Female: The crown is ashy-brown; hind neck and upper part of back olivaceous-brown; lower part of back and upper tail-coverts blackish-brown; wings and tail black, the latter slightly glossed with green; throat ashy-white, a narrow dusky line extends down on each side of it from the under mandible; lower part of neck and breast dark ash tinged with fulvous; lower part of abdomen, sides, and under tail-coverts smoky-brown; bill and feet black.

Length (fresh), 9½ inches; wing, 4¾; tail, 3½.

At first sight, this species appears much like *Q. inflexirostris* from Martinique, but it is a little larger and the bill is straighter. The

plumage is more violaceous, and the tarsi and toes appear to be stronger than those of that species.

The females differ much in appearance, the female of *Q. inflexirostris* being above of a more decided brown, and having the under plumage grayer; the wings and tail are brown, but the single adult specimen of that species sent has the plumage much worn, which may account for its brown appearance.

From Dominica, intermediate between the habitats of the two forms, no species of *Quiscalus* is recorded.

Fam. TYRANNIDÆ.

18. *Elainea martinica* (Linn.).

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

"Length, ♀, 6 in.; alar extent, 9; wing, 3.

"In the oleander and pomme rose hedges near Rivière Ronge, not abundant near Matouba."

Fam. TROCHILIDÆ.

19. *Eulampis jugularis* (Linn.).

"Garnet-throat Hummer.

"With the Violet-breast about equally distributed, almost solely in the mountains. The numerous flowers that are now in bloom attract it, with the other, but it is nowhere so abundant as in Dominica."

20. *Eulampis holosericeus* (Linn.).

"Violet-breast Hummer.

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

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

"I saw in the Musée at Martinique a humming-bird much resembling this species, with the breast and throat the same, but having the chin for a half inch or so beneath the bill of the same garnet coloring as in the Garnet-throat, just as if a fragment of the gorget of the Garnet-throat had been removed from that bird and attached to this. I really thought it was a manufactured specimen, but a close examination failed to detect any defect. Mr. Belanger said there were others in the garden like it, but I never saw them, though I often hunted there. Mr. Belanger is a good botanist, but nothing of an ornithologist. Since Dr. L'herminier left nothing has been done respecting the birds of the islands. This specimen was a mounted one in a private case in the side building of the garden.

"Dr. Colardeau held that this is none other than the young of *E. jugularis*. He says he has had the young in a nest, and that they were all like this, and that the old female (which came to feed them) was exactly like the highest colored of this species."

21. *Orthorhynchus exilis* (Gm.).

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

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

"As in Dominica, this species is the most abundant and most generally distributed, though, as there, I find it more numerous in the higher hills. It seems to me that both species are here, the *exilis* and *ornatus*, as I have seen several with the darker throat."

Fam. CYPSELIDÆ.

22 *Cypseloides niger* (Gm.).

"Swallow.

"Length, ♂, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in.; alar extent, $15\frac{1}{4}$; wing, 6."

Fam. ALCEDINIDÆ.

23. *Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.).

"Ceryle."

24. *Ceryle torquata* (Linn.).

"This bird appeared in the list given me by Mr. Belanger, of the Jardin des Plantes, Martinique, but I doubted if it was obtained in Guadeloupe. I was assured, however, by Monsieur L. Vitrac, the conservateur of the Musée de L'Herminier, that he had shot that same species here. There are two, a male and a female, in the Musée."

Fam. PICIDÆ.

25. *Melanerpes l'herminieri* (Less.).

"Picus L'herminieri. 'Tappeur.'

"Length, ♂, 11 in.; alar extent, 18; wing, $5\frac{1}{2}$.

"Length, ♀, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, 17; wing, $5\frac{1}{4}$.

"The only island in which I have seen a Woodpecker of any species."

"This species frequents the hills and mountains; it is not common; in its habits reminding me of the Hairy Woodpecker of the North. Iris reddish-chocolate."

Fam. CUCULIDÆ.

26. *Coccyzus minor* (Gm.).

"'Cuckoo manioe' in all islands.

"The second growth on the hills, where once flourished the coffee-trees, affords a good feeding ground for this species, but it is not abundant in these higher hills. I saw one to-day (Aug. 30) in some high trees, in the mountains, feeding, and occasionally crying out. It is little attracted by my bird call, though manifestly disturbed by it, as I drew it from one tree-top to another, though too high to shoot."

Fam. FALCONIDÆ.

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

"T. sparverius. 'Gli gli.'

"Length, ♂, 10 in.; alar extent, 18; wing, $6\frac{1}{2}$.

"Length, ♀, 11 in.; alar extent, 21; wing, $7\frac{1}{4}$.

"In Dr. L'Herminier's catalogue as furnished me by M. Belanger of the Jardin des Plantes, Martinique, there are six species of hawks, viz, *Falco peregrinus* (*F. sparverius*, *F. tinnunculus*), *F. columbarius*, *F. cyaneus*, *F. haliaëtus*. The 2nd and 3rd are undoubtedly the same. I have seen the Duck Hawk in the Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, Martinique, and the Pigeon Hawk, but whether they were from that island or not, I cannot tell, neither could M. Belanger, the Directeur, as there were birds from Cayenne as well, and from France. Doubtless, in the 35 years since the collection of Dr. L'Herminier was finished, many changes have taken place in the fauna of the island; that I do not find all found by him is not strange either, as he had the advantage of 30 years' residence in the island. I do not know if any printed list of the birds collected by him is in existence; M. Belanger said not, that this list was from a manuscript list in the Musée."

Fam. PHÆTHONTIDÆ.

28. *Phæthon æthereus* (Linn.).

Fam. ARDEIDÆ.

29. *Butorides virescens* (Linn.).

"Green Heron. 'Chaugh.'

"Abundant in the mangrove swamps."

30. *Nyctiardea violacea* (Linn.).

"N. violaceus."

Fam. COLUMBIDÆ.

31. *Columba corensis*, Gm.

"Ramier.

"Length, ♂, 15 in.; alar extent, 24; wing, 8.

"Not so abundant as in Dominica and Grenada."

32. *Zenaida martinicana*, Bp.

"Tourterelle.

"Found mostly on the Grande Terre, the lowland among the canes and in the mangroves along the rivers where they breed."

33. *Chamæpelia passerina* (Linn.).

"Ortolan.

"Abundant, especially in the mangrove swamps bordering sugar plantations, where it breeds and seeks refuge when disturbed."

34. *Geotrygon mystacea* (Temm.).

"'Perdix croissant.'

"Length, ♂, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.; alar extent, 20; wing, 7.

"This is a Perdix more brilliantly colored than the 'Perdix rouge' and

a trifle larger. It derives its name from a white crescent-shaped stripe under the eye. The feathers of the breast have metallic reflections much different from the *P. rouge*. The iris, too, is blood-red, and there are many material differences which stamp it as a different species altogether. The '*Perdix noir*' is the female of the *P. rouge*, and has peculiarities in common. Whether the males and females of this species differ I cannot tell, having as yet (Sept. 27) no specimens to dissect. I have two *Perdix* on board in a cage in mutilated plumage, which I shall try to carry home alive. At the '*Hotel des Bains*' are eight in beautiful plumage; they take kindly to captivity and thrive. I do not know whether they mate and breed in confinement. They live in the mountains, habits same as the *Perdix rouge*; caught in springes."

Mr. Ober brought three living examples of this species to New York, which he kindly presented to me. One died soon after its arrival, and on examination proved to be a female; there is no noteworthy difference of plumage between this and the male sent in Mr. Ober's collection.

The other two specimens, which from their actions I judge to be male and female, are alike in plumage; for the past three months they have been in the Central Park Menagerie, where they appear to be contented and in good health.

Fam. RALLIDÆ.

35. *Rallus crepitans*, Gm.

"*Rallus*."

36. *Gallinula galeata* (Licht.).

"*'Poule d'eau*.'"

Fam. CHARADRIIDÆ.

37. *Charadrius virginicus*, Borkh.

"*Golden Plover*."

38. *Ægialitis semipalmata* (Bp.).

"*Ring-neck Plover*."

"Length, ♀, 7 in.; alar extent, 15; wing, 5."

"All the Plovers and Sandpipers that visit the Antilles are found here."

Fam. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

39. *Tringa maculata* (Vieill.).

40. *Ereunetes petrificatus* (Ill.).

"*Peep*."

41. *Rhyacophilus solitarius* (Wils.).

"*Sandpiper*."

Fam. LARIDÆ.

42. *Larus atricilla*, Linn.

"Larus."

43. *Sterna maxima*, Bodd.

"Sterna elegans?"

44. *Sterna dougalli*, Mont.

"Mauve à bec noir."

45. *Sterna fuliginosa* (Gm.).

"Sooty Tern."

In the collection is a full-grown specimen of the young of this species, in dark plumage; it is entirely of a smoky black, with the exception of the inside of the wings and a space on the lower part of the abdomen; the feathers of the back and wings are conspicuously margined with white.

This completes the series of catalogues of the birds ascertained by Mr. Ober to inhabit the islands of the Lesser Antilles visited by him.*

The result has been of very great value, and has contributed much to the knowledge of the ornithology of the islands explored. There was no perfect knowledge of the avifauna of any, and of some we knew absolutely nothing.

Yet the work is incomplete; there are several islands that were not visited, and in some of those explored there are species known to inhabit them that have not been identified.

As so much has been accomplished, it is to be hoped that ere long an investigation of the islands not examined by Mr. Ober will be undertaken.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1878.

**ON TWO FISHES FROM THE BERMUDAS MISTAKENLY DESCRIBED
AS NEW BY DR. GÜNTHER.**

By G. BROWN GOODE.

In the February number of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* is published a paper by Dr. Günther, describing two "new" species of fishes from the Bermudas,† collected by Mr. J. Matthew Jones, and which, as a well-merited compliment to the naturalist who has so thoroughly and enthusiastically explored those islands, he has christened *Gerres Jonesii* and *Belone Jonesii*. Strangely enough, both species had

* Those preceding it are as follows: *Dominica*, p. 48; *St. Vincent*, 185; *Antigua and Barbuda*, 232; *Grenada*, 265; and *Martinique*, 351.

† On two new Species of Fishes from the Bermudas. <*Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.* (5th series), iii, 1879, [Feb.], pp. 150-151.