

or nail of the upper mandible. This, viewed from above, is extremely small, narrow, and linear, the broader terminal half being bent very abruptly downward and backward, so as to be visible only from in front or below. With the sole exception of *Anas dominica*, Linn., all the species usually referred to this genus agree strictly with the type, *Anas leucocephala*, Scop., notwithstanding other characters are more or less variable. *Anas dominica*, Linn., has the nail of normal form, or very much like that prevailing among the ducks generally, and on this account should be separated generically from *Erismatura*.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF BIRD OF THE FAMILY
TURDIDÆ, FROM THE ISLAND OF DOMINICA, W. I.

By GEO. N. LAWRENCE.

Margarops dominicensis.

Margarops herminieri, Lawr. nec Lafr., Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. I, p. 52.

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.

Length (fresh), 9 inches; wing, 5; tail $3\frac{1}{2}$; tarsus, $1\frac{3}{4}$; bill from front, $\frac{15}{16}$, from gap, $1\frac{1}{8}$.

Type in United States National Museum.

Mr. Ober sent five specimens of this form from Dominica, all males and closely resembling each other. It is probable, as in the allied species, that the females do not differ in plumage materially from the males.

Mr. Ober's collection from Dominica contained three species of *Margarops* which I never had seen before. These were referred to known species, two of them, I think, correctly; but the one which is the subject of this article I now find was erroneously considered to be *M. herminieri*, Lafr. I supposed these species would be the same as those recorded

from the neighboring islands, as they agreed well with the descriptions given of them, and there were no available specimens to compare with.

As soon as I had finished the examination of the birds of each island collected by Mr. Ober, they were placed in a box by themselves, and not disturbed again except for an occasional comparison. The collection from Guadeloupe, containing specimens of the true *M. herminieri*, Lafr., was not received until more than a year after that from Dominica. These specimens I labelled *M. herminieri*, Lafr., as a matter of course, they being from the locality of the type. The difference between the birds from the two islands was not observed at that time, as no comparison was made.

This winter, having occasion to review the species of *Margarops*, I got the specimens from the different islands together for the first time, and at once saw that the species from Dominica was quite distinct from the Guadeloupe bird. It differs from *M. herminieri*, Lafr., in being less in length, of a more robust form, the bill stouter, and the tail shorter; the brown coloring throughout is much darker and of a ruddy cast, instead of olivaceous; the centres of the feathers on the throat and upper part of the breast are much more rufous, and have black spots at their ends; the abdomen is pure white, whereas in *M. herminieri* the lower part of the breast and the abdomen are covered with lanceolate-shaped markings, which are very striking, each feather being white, with a strongly defined brown border; only a very small space on the lower part of the abdomen is white; *M. herminieri* has the white ends of the under tail-coverts edged narrowly with pale brown; in the new species they are white without borders, and it has the tarsi and toes stronger and paler in color than those of *M. herminieri*.

FEBRUARY 1, 1880.

NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF FISHES FROM EAST FLORIDA, OBTAINED BY DR. J. A. HENSHALL.

By DAVID S. JORDAN, M. D.

During the past winter (1878-'79) a collection of fishes was made for the writer by Dr. J. A. Henshall, of Cynthiana, Ky., in the streams and inlets of Eastern Florida. The number of species obtained was not large, but the specimens were preserved in excellent condition, and among them are several of interest. Two species (*Gerres plumieri* and *Umbrina broussoneti*) had not been previously recorded from the coast of the United States. Three others were, at the time of collection, new to science. One of these has been lately described, under the name of *Jordanella florida*, by Messrs. Goode and Bean. The others have been already noticed by me in these proceedings as *Zygonectes rubrifrons* and *Zygonectes henshalli*.