

6. PERISOREUS CANADENSIS NIGRICAPILLUS.

CH.—Similar to *P. canadensis fumifrons* in darkness of coloration, but forehead, lores, chin, throat, and sides of neck distinctly white, in marked and abrupt contrast with the dark color of adjacent parts; crown, occiput, and upper part of auricular region decidedly black, with little or no admixture of slaty anteriorly. Differing from true *canadensis* in much darker coloration throughout, much blacker crown, black auriculars, less extensive white area on forehead, and more marked contrast of the white portions of head and neck, with adjacent darker colors.

♂ *adult*: (No. 85950, U. S. Nat. Mus. Labrador, Apr. 2, 1880; "Schneider"; presented by Dr. L. Stejneger.) Whole forehead (back to about .75 of an inch from the anterior points of the nasal tufts), lores, malar region, chin, throat, and sides of neck soiled white, many of the feathers of the chin and throat having black shafts; crown and occiput, with upper and posterior portions of auricular region, deep black, somewhat mixed with slaty anteriorly and posteriorly. Upper parts dark dull slate, lighter and more grayish on the nape, and changing to plumbeous on the secondaries and tail-feathers, all of which are narrowly bordered at ends with white, which is about .25 of an inch wide on lateral rectrices; primaries edged with grayish white beyond their sinuations. Lower parts dark brownish gray, quite abruptly defined against the soiled white of the jugulum. Bill and feet deep black. Wing, 5.40; the primaries 1.10 longer than secondaries; tail, 5.30, its gradation only .75; culmen, .85; tarsus, 1.40; middle toe, .65.

It is only after very careful comparison with numerous specimens of the true *P. canadensis* from Maine, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Minnesota, and various localities in the interior of British America, and of an even larger series of *P. canadensis fumifrons* from Alaska, that I have concluded to base a new geographical race of this species upon the single specimen described above. That I am fully justified in doing so is evident from the fact that not one specimen among nearly 100 adult birds of this genus resembles very closely the specimen in question. In all probability the form to which the present specimen belongs inhabits the coast-district of Labrador, and would thus represent on the Atlantic side the littoral race of Alaska, called *P. canadensis fumifrons*.

SYNOPSIS OF THE WEST INDIAN MYADESTES.

By LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

Having had occasion to examine the various species of *Myadestes** in connection with a study of the genera of *Turdidæ*, certain differences in the wing-structure among species of the West Indian group, typified by

* So the name is originally spelt by SWAINSON, and as *μύαίς* found besides *μυῖα*, I have preferred the older form to AGASSIZ'S restoration.

M. genibarbis SWAINS., led me into a further examination of the species of this section of the genus, with the aid of additional material. The inspection of the fine series of specimens, which, through the kindness of the authorities of the U. S. National Museum, I have been enabled to bring together, has resulted in a discovery of such interesting relationships between the forms in question, that I have concluded to put my notes into the shape of a monograph of all the West Indian species.

The National Museum collection, while probably more complete than any other, is still lacking in specimens from a large number of the West Indian Islands.† Mr. GEORGE N. LAWRENCE, of New York City, has kindly placed at my disposal his entire collection of species of this genus. Mr. J. A. ALLEN, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass., has loaned me seven specimens from the island of Sta. Lucia, while Mr. C. B. CORY, of Boston, has generously put in my hands the unique type of his *M. montanus*, from Haiti. These, together with the collection of the National Museum, make a series of 35 specimens, which represent very satisfactorily all the forms herein described, with the exception of *M. montanus*.

I desire to express my obligations to my friend ROBERT RIDGWAY for the kindness with which he has rendered me assistance in the preparation of these pages.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 10, 1882.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SPECIES.

- a*¹. Throat and crissum orange-brown, abruptly defined; breast slaty blue, a patch of white on under eyelid.
- b*¹. Upper parts sooty black, back and breast different in color.
1. *M. sibilans* LAWR.
- b*². Upper parts slaty blue; back and breast of the same color.
- c*¹. Legs light yellow; no yellow armilla on tibia.
- d*¹. Ears streaked with white; a white, or white and brown stripe along lower part of cheeks, bordered beneath by a blackish line.
- e*¹. Chin of same color as throat, not white; whole abdomen like the crissum.
2. *M. genibarbis* SWAINS.
- e*². Chin white, abruptly defined; upper abdomen like the breast.
- f*¹. Only the fore half of the malar stripe white, the hind part brown; tail-feathers not shorter than wing.
3. *M. sancta-lucie* STEJNEGER.
- f*². Almost the whole malar stripe white, only a few feathers at the lower end tinged with brown; tail feathers not longer than wing.
4. *M. dominicanus* STEJNEGER.

†Of the West Indian Islands inhabited by a species of *Myadestes*, but from which the National Museum possesses no specimens, are St. Domingo and Sta. Lucia. No species are known to occur upon the islands of Porto Rico, Guadeloupe, or Grenada, but as these islands are mountainous and resemble in other physical features those upon which species of *Myadestes* are known to occur, it is altogether probable that each one of these also possesses its peculiar species of the genus.

*d*³. Ears blackish, not streaked; extreme point of base of lower mandible with an almost inappreciable white or brown spot.

*e*¹. Whole chin, and the spot on the malar apex brown.

5. *M. montanus* CORY.

*e*². Extreme point of chin, and malar apex, each with a white spot.

6. *M. solitarius* BAIRD.

? *e*². Legs brown; a yellow armilla round lower end of tibia.

? 7. *M. armillatus* (VIEILL.).

*a*². Whole under surface uniform whitish; a white ring round the eye.

8. *M. elisabeth* (LEMB.).

1. MYADESTES SIBILANS LAWR.

[Plate II, Fig. 6.]

1847.—*Ptilogonys armillatus* GOSSE, Birds of Jamaica, p. 198 (*nee* Vieill.) (*part*).

1878.—*Myiadestes sibilans* LAWR. Ann. N. Y. Ac. Sc. I, p. 148; Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus.

1878, p. 188.—OBER, Camps in the Caribbees (p. 199).—LISTER, Ibis, 1880, p. 39.

U. S. NAT. MUS. No. 74062 (*♂ ad. St. Vincent, Nov. 3, 1877.*—F. A. OBER).

First primary about half the 2d, not falcate; 2d shorter than 7th, normal in shape; 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th longest; tail much shorter than wing, and double rounded; 3d and 4th pairs the longest.

Above smoky black, forehead, crown, nape and sides of head more intense; lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts more slaty, with a distinct tinge of olivaceous. Chin and the upper third of the malar stripe white, as also the lower eyelid, and a narrow stripe along the shaft of each ear-covert; throat and the lower two-thirds of the malar stripe bright orange-rufous, a well defined black line separating the malar stripe from the throat; breast, upper part of abdomen, and flanks clear ash-gray, many feathers, especially on the flanks, edged with rufous, remaining underparts of the same color as the throat, only a little paler; tibia gray, each feather tipped with rufous. Wings black with the edge, and a large patch at the base on the inner web of each of the six inner primaries, pure white, on the three innermost primaries also extending on to the outer web, and thus forming a very distinct white speculum; base of outer web of the inner secondaries dark ash forming an obscure band; the innermost secondaries with a narrow edge of faint olivaceous; under wing coverts and axillars whitish gray, several feathers being edged or tipped with rufous. The innermost pair of tail-feathers grayish-black at the base, becoming pure and deep black towards the tip; the following three pairs uniform black; the fifth pair has a large wedge-shaped white spot on the inner web along the outer two-thirds of the shaft, outer web also tipped with white; on the outermost pair the white spot extends further towards the base, only leaving a small portion at the base of both webs black, the terminal third of the outer web being dusky ash. Bill black; legs clear pale yellow, claws horny brown. "Iris bright hazel" (LAWR. l. c.).

As to the dimensions see the table below.

Another male (*No. 74065, U. S. Nat. Mus.*) has an irregular white

spot at the tip of the third of the tail-feather from the outside, which is not to be found in any of the other specimens examined.

The ♀ does not differ from the ♂ either in color or size.

Table of dimensions.

Collection.	Museum number.	Collector's number.	Collector.	Locality.	Sex and age.	When collected.	Total length.*	Wing.	Tail-feathers.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.	Exposed culmen.
U. S. Nat. M.	74061	423	F. Ober	St. Vincent	♂ ad.	Nov. 1, 1877	190	88	71	25	23	11
Do.....	74062	433	..do..	..do..	♂ ad.	Nov. 3, 1877	180	89	73	25	21	11
Do.....	74065	435	..do..	..do..	♂ ad.	Nov. 9, 1877	177	83	74	23	21	11
Lawrence.....	.....	425	..do..	..do..	♂ ad.	Nov. 1, 1877	187	89	72	25	21	11
Do.....	.....	424	..do..	..do..	♂ ad.	Nov. 1, 1877	190	87	78	24	22	11
Average measurements of the above five specimens							185	87	74	24	21	11

* Fresh.

HAB.—St. Vincent. Mr. F. A. OBER states (Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1878, p. 188) that this bird “is an inhabitant of all the high ridges containing deep woods and ravines.” He procured several specimens from the top of the volcano Souffrière (about 3,000' from the sea) and one from “High Woods, Sandy Bay, Carib Country.” LISTER met with it in every part of the high woods that he explored.

REMARKS.—Strangely enough, the “Souffrière Bird” is the most distinct and remote species of the whole rufous-throated group, although the distance between St. Vincent and Sta. Lucia is not greater than between Martinique and Dominica, not to mention the forms of St. Domingo and Jamaica, which, in spite of their remote habitat, are more nearly related to the Sta. Lucia bird than the St. Vincent species is. *M. sibilans* is easily distinguished by its proportionately shorter tail and longer tarsus, the normal second primary, the black color of the upper surface, and the white speculum on the wing. Besides, the rufous color on the under surface is mixed with orange, and totally different from the brownish tint of the other species.

2. MYADESTES GENIBARBIS SWAINS.

[Plate II, Fig. 3.]

?1818.—*Muscicapa armillata* VIEILL. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi, p. 448 (*juv.*, nec 1807).
1837.—*Myadestes genibarbis* SWAINS. Nat. Libr., XIII Ornith. Flycatch., p. 134, pl. 13.—BAIRD, Rev. N. A. Birds, I, 1866, p. 423.—LAWR. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1878, p. 352.

U. S. NAT. MUS. NO. 75136 (♂ *ad.* Martinique, July, 1877, F. A. OBER).

Second primary about two and a half times the 1st, which is attenuated, but not falcate; 2d also attenuated towards the tip, but not sinuated; 3d normal; 2d equal to the 8th; 3d shorter than 6th; 4th, 5th, and 6th

largest. Tail considerably graduated and less emarginated, the middle pair being equal to the 2d pair from the outside; tail-feathers a little shorter than wing.

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 three outmost 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 seem to differ from the male in having the gray color of the breast less pure, this part being somewhat suffused with rufous-olive.

A young bird in the collection of Mr. GEO. N. LAWRENCE (*Martinique, July, 1877*, F. A. OBER), which has begun to assume the adult plumage, has the underparts dull orange-rufous, each feather with blackish edges, except on the throat and under tail-coverts, which are almost unicolor; upper parts and small wing-coverts much darker, with small rufous spots before the black terminal edge; greater and middle wing-coverts edged at the tip with rufous. Wing-feathers elsewhere and tail almost identical with the same parts in the adults.

Table of dimensions.

Collection.	Museum number.	Collector's number.	Collector.	Locality.	Sex and age.	When collected.	Total length.*	Wing.	Tail-feathers.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.	Exposed culmen.
U. S. Nat. M.	75136	716	Ober ...	Martinique	♂ ad.	July, 1877	mm. 190	mm. 87	mm. 85	mm. 21	mm. 19	mm. 11
Do.....	75137	714	..do....	..do....	♂ ad.	..do....	190	86	78	22	20	11
Do.....	75138	734	..do....	..do....	♂ ad.	..do....	196	85	83	21	19	11
Lawr.....	.....	711	..do....	..do....	Juv.	..do....	184	84	81	21	20	11
Average measurements of the above three <i>adult</i> specimens							192	86	82	21	19	11

*Fresh.

HAB. Martinique. The label on No. 75136 states that the species is "abundant in high valleys."

REMARKS.—I have applied SWAINSON'S name to this species with some hesitation, because Mr. P. L. SCLATER (P. Z. S. 1871, p. 269) states, that he has "compared the Santa Lucia skins of this bird with two examples of *M. genibarbis* in the Swainsonian collection at Cambridge (which, although not so marked, are in all probability typical specimens), and find them agree." On the other hand, the Martinique bird agrees much better with the figure and description of SWAINSON, which give the chin as having the same color as the throat. And as it is not quite clear from the statement of Mr. SCLATER—who expressly mentions, that the St. Lucia skins do not agree with the said figure and description—to perceive, whether the birds in the Swainsonian collection differ in the same manner, I have preferred to give the name in question to the form which best agrees with the plate and the description, and to which Prof. S. F. BAIRD, in his admirable review (l. c.) already has applied the name. From Professor Baird's description it is evident that he has had before him specimens of this species, and that the determination of the locality, "Martinique," in the Lafresnaye collection was right. Besides, it is more probable that SWAINSON has had specimens from Martinique than from Sta. Lucia, since birds from the former island were common in collections, while it is very doubtful whether any skins at all had been brought to Europe from the latter at the time when SWAINSON described his species.

3. MYADESTES SANCTÆ-LUCIÆ STEJNEGER.

[Plate II, Fig. 4.]

1871.—*Myiadestes genibarbis* SCLAT. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1871, p. 269.—SEMPER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1872, p. 649.—SCL. and SALV. Av. Neotrop. (1873) p. 4.

MUS. COMP. ZOOL. CAMBR. No. 29582. (*Ad. Sta. Lucia.* JOHN SEMPER.)

Second primary two and a half times the 1st, which is attenuated and very slightly falcate; 2d attenuated and slightly sinuated at end; 3d normal; 2d intermediate in length between 7th and 8th, 3d equal to 6th,

3d, 4th, 5th and 6th longest. Tail as in *M. genibarbis*; tail-feathers equal to or a little longer than the wing.

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 backward on the abdomen. Wings and tail also have the same general appearance as in the above-mentioned species; on the wings, however, the black speculum of the secondaries is more reduced, the adjacent grey 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 from the specimen described above, I presume there is no difference between the male and female.

Table of dimensions.

Collection.	Museum number.	Collector's number.	Collector.	Locality.	Sex and age.	When collected.	Total length.	Wing.	Tail feathers.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.	Exposed culmen.
Mus C. Z. C.	26714	.....	Semper	Sta. Lucia	— ad.	.....	87	90	22	21	11	11
Do.....	27388	.....	do	do	— ad.	.....	92	92	23	21	11	11
Do.....	27389	.....	do	do	— ad.	.....	88	93	23	20	11	11
Do.....	27390	.....	do	do	— ad.	.....	86	90	21	21	11	11
Do.....	27391	.....	do	do	— ad.	.....	89	94	23	22	11	11
Do.....	27392	.....	do	do	— ad.	.....	87	92	23	20	12	11
Do.....	29582	.....	do	do	— ad.	.....	89	89	21	21	11	11
Average measurements of the above seven specimens							88	91	22	21	11	11

HAB.—Santa Lucia. Mr. SEMPER (l. c.) states these birds are “generally found in the virgin forest or near it,” and that “they are fond of cool shady places on the hills and high lands.”

REMARKS.—Although very nearly allied to the foregoing species, the *M. sancta-luciae* is easily distinguishable by the well defined white chin, the greater amount of white in the malar stripe, the darker, more chestnut shade of the rufous of the throat, the greater extent of the gray on the lower parts, and by the olivaceous tinge of the back in front of the rump.

The differences from the next form, *M. dominicanus*, will be pointed out under the head of the latter.

4. MYADESTES DOMINICANUS STEJNEGER.

[Plate II, Fig. 5.]

1878.—*Myadestes genibarbis* LAW. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1878, p. 53.

U. S. NAT. MUS. NO. 77801. (*♂ ad. Dominica.* F. A. OBER.)

Second primary two and one-third times the 1st, which is acute and somewhat falcate; 2d attenuated but scarcely sinuated at end, intermediate in length between 7th and 8th; 3d equal to 6th, normal; 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th longest. Tail somewhat graduated,* the longest feathers equal to or a little shorter than the wing.

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-luciae*, 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 ♀ differs only in having a stronger wash of olive on the back, as Mr. Lawrence has already remarked (*l. c.*).

A young ♀ in the first plumage, shot the 18th of September by Mr. Ober (U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 77803) resembles very much the young bird of *M. genibarbis* from Martinique, but may be easily distinguished by the deeper tinge of the rufous, by less well-defined edgings on the under surface, and by the rufous tips of the wing-coverts being larger and better defined, forming two very distinct bands across the wing. Besides, the tail shows the same differences as in the adults, the 4th and 5th pair being tipped with white in the Dominica bird, while those feathers are uniform black in the typical *M. genibarbis*.

Table of dimensions.

Collection.	Museum num- ber.	Collector's num- ber.	Collector.	Locality.	Sex and age.	When collected.	Total length. †	Wing.	Tail-feathers.	Tarsus.	Middle toe, with claw.	Exposed culmen.
U. S. Nat. M.	77801	153	Ober . . .	Dominica .	♂ ad. . . . .	.....	.....	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Do.	77802	60	do . . .	do . . .	♂ ad. . . . .	.....	.....	89	86	21	19	11
Do.	81780	32	do . . .	do . . .	♂ ad. . . . .	.....	.....	92	88	23	20	11
LAWR . . . . .	.....	104	do . . .	do . . .	♂ ad. . . . .	.....	.....	91	90	23	21	12
Do. . . . .	.....	105	do . . .	do . . .	♂ ad. . . . .	.....	.....	92	87	23	20	11
U. S. Nat. M	77803	366	do . . .	do . . .	♀ juv.	Sept. 18	190	87	82	23	21	.....
Average measurements of the above five adult specimens . . . . .							.....	90	88	23	20	11

* In the other specimens the middle tail feathers are shorter, the tail thus being emarginated, as in the foregoing species.

† Fresh.

HAB.—Dominica. "Frequents the most gloomy and solitary mountain gorges. . . . Never found below 1,000 feet altitude." (OBER, P. U. S. N. M., 1878, p. 53.)

REMARKS.—Compared with the two foregoing forms, the Dominica bird differs in having the throat of a much richer and deeper tint, being beautiful chestnut without any mixture of rufous; the rufous of the abdomen and crissum is still more restricted than in *M. sancte-lucie*, and is also of a deeper shade, agreeing with the color of the throat in the latter. It also differs from both in having almost the whole of the malar stripe whitish as described above. With the Santa Lucia bird it agrees in having the chin white, and the fourth and fifth pair (counting from outside) of the tail-feathers tipped with white, differing in both these respects from the typical *M. genibarbis*.

In the tint of the throat the Martinique form is exactly intermediate between the other two, as might be expected on account of the intermediate position of this island between Sta. Lucia and Dominica; but it is a strange fact that the birds from these latter islands agree in other respects much better than either of them do with the bird from the island between them.

The three forms here discussed are very closely allied, but as the differences mentioned above hold good through the extensive series of skins which I have been able to examine, I have not hesitated to describe them as separate forms. The singular relation between their mutual resemblances and the situation of the islands in which they occur, have convinced me that they, although originally grown out from the same parent stock, have how become distinct.

5. MYADESTES MONTANUS CORY.

[Plate II, Fig. 1.]

1881.—*Myiadestes montanus* CORY, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, 1881, p. 130.—Id. *ibid.* p. 151.

MUS. C. B. CORY, Boston, No. 1253 (♀ *ad.*, neighborhood of Fort Jacques, Haiti. March 3, 1881).

Second primary two and two-thirds times the 1st, which is acute and somewhat falcate, equal to the 7th, strongly sinuated and somewhat attenuated at the tip; 3d longer than the 6th, normal; 3d, 4th, and 5th longest. Tail graduated and emarginated; middle pair equal to the 2d pair (from outside); tail-feathers equal to the wing.

Above slaty plumbeous, with a very faint tinge of olivaceous on the middle of the back; lores, cheeks, and auriculars black, unstreaked; lower eyelid brownish (?) white; chin, throat, and a small patch on the malar apex, rufous-chestnut, or the same color as the throat in *M. sancte-lucie*; chin without any whitespot; breast, flanks, and abdomen (except the middle portion of the latter) ash-grey, as light as in *M. sibilans*, many of the feathers tinged with rufous; middle and lower abdomen, crissum, and under tail-coverts rufous, exactly like the same parts in *sancte-lucie*; tibia slaty plumbeous without rufous. Wings and tail

marked as in the allied species, with the exception that the gray on the outer web of the outer tail-feathers is more restricted and lighter in shade; fourth and fifth pair without white tips. Bill black; legs yellow; claws a little more dusky.

Total length (fresh) 177^{mm}; wing 85^{mm}; tail feathers 85^{mm}; tarsus 23^{mm}; middle toe with claw 20^{mm}; exposed culmen 10^{mm}.

HAB.—*Haiti*.—The only specimen which is yet known was procured by Mr. CHARLES B. CORY in the neighborhood of Fort Jacques, Haiti, He states (*l. c.*) that it is "an apparently rare species, frequenting the summits of the highest mountains."

REMARKS.—This species may be distinguished from the nearly related *M. solitarius* from Jamaica by the absence of the white spot on the extreme chin angle, and by having the malar spot rufous instead of white. The color of the throat is less chestnut, being considerably mixed with rufous; the gray color of the breast and upper abdomen is much clearer and more mixed with rufous; the rufous on the abdomen and crissum extends farther forward on the former, and is much lighter than in the Jamaican bird. Besides, the species under consideration seems to be of smaller size.

Although only the one specimen has been examined, I have very little doubt that the species will prove to be well founded. The individual variation among these birds seems to be very limited, and the differences, pointed out above, are trenchant enough to make the two forms readily distinguishable.

6. MYADESTES SOLITARIUS BAIRD.

[Plate II, Fig. 2.]

- 1847.—*Ptilogonys armilattus* GOSSE, Birds of Jamaica, p. 198, cfr. VIII (*nec* Vieill.).—
 SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1861 (p. 73).—(*Myiadestes*) MARCH, Proc.
 Ac. Nat. Sc. Phila. 1863, p. 294.
 1866.—*Myiadestes solitarius* BAIRD, Rev. Amer. Birds, I, p. 421.—(*Myiadectes*) A. and E.
 Newton, Handb. of Jamaica for 1881, p. 107.

U. S. NAT. MUS. NO. 30285 (*♂ ad.*, Port Royal Mountains, Jamaica, March, 1863. W. T. MARCH).

Second primary about two and two-thirds times the 1st, which is acute, and very falcate,* considerably shorter than 7th, sinuated and somewhat attenuated at end; 3d shorter than 6th, conspicuously attenuated toward the tip; 4th, 5th and 6th longest. Tail graduated, and slightly emarginated, middle pair being equal to the 3d pair from outside; longest tail-feathers about equal to the wing.

Upper surface pure slaty plumbeous, without any olivaceous wash, except on the forehead; lower cheeks and auriculars black, graduating into the plumbeous of the neck on the latter, the auriculars unstreaked; a large patch on lower eyelid, and a smaller one on malar apex, and on the extreme point of the chin-angle, white; chin and throat pure chestnut, exactly as in *M. dominicanus*; breast, flanks, and abdomen pure slaty

* More so than in the other ♂ specimens, which I have had opportunity to examine.

plumbeous on the upper breast, almost of the same shade as the back, but becoming much lighter on the lower parts towards the belly; anal region, crissum and under tail-coverts rufous-chestnut; tibiae like the back. Wings and tail as in the foregoing species, the edge of the wing being purer white.† Bill black, legs yellow, claws blackish brown.

The females seem not to differ materially from the males.

Mr. GOSSE states that the irides are hazel, or dull orange.

Table of dimensions.

Collection.	Museum number.	Collector's number.	Collector.	Locality.	Sex and age.	When collected.	Total length.	Wing.	Tail-feathers.	Tarsus.	Middle toe, with claw.	Exposed culmen.
U.S.Nat.M.	30285	.....	March	Pt. Royal Mts., Jamaica.	♂ ad.	Mar., 1863	91	96	22	20	11	
Do.....	74602	2307	Bryant	Moneague, Jamaica.....	♂ ad.	Feb., 1865	91	90	21	20	10	
Do.....	74603	2314	Bryant	.....do.....	♂ ad.	Feb., 1865	95	94	22	20	10	
Do.....	78216	.....	.....	Jamaica.....	♂ ad.	Oct., 1878	89	87	21	20	10	
Do.....	78217	.....	.....	.....do.....	♂ ad.	Mar., 1879	91	91	23	20	10	
Lawrence..	.....	2313	Bryant	Moneague, Jamaica.....	♂ ad.	Feb., 1865	92	89	23	21	10	
Do.....	.....	.....	March	.....do.....	♂ ad.	Apr., 1866	91	94	21	20	10	
Average measurement of the above seven specimens.....							91	91	22	20	10	

HAB.—*Jamaica*. “It is entirely restricted to the dense highland woods; it is at times very common about the woods, above New Castle, in Port Royal Mountains, and along the ridges between that parish and Saint George’s, as well as about Abbey Green, one of the approaches to the Blue Mountains.” (MARCH, *l. c.*)

? 7. MYADESTES ARMILLATUS (VIEILL.).

1807.—*Muscicapa armillata* VIEILL. Ois. Amer. Sept. I, p. 69, pl. 42.

1866.—*Myiadestes armillatus* BAIRD, Rev. Amer. Birds, I, p. 422.—SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1871, p. 270.—LAWRENCE, Ann. N. Y. Acad. 1878, p. 149.

The description of VIEILLOT (*l. c.**) does not agree with any of the West-Indian *Myadestes* yet known. That it is not the *genibarbis* from Martinique is evident from the description, although VIEILLOT in 1818 gives that island as the especial habitat of his bird. It may, however, be, that the description of the young bird, which he gives for the first time in N. Dict. d’Hist. Nat. xxi, p. 448 (1818), belongs to the Martinique species, and hence the statement of the habitat. Mr. SCLATER (*l. c.*) thinks “It is possible that *M. armillatus* verus may be the species from St. Domingo,” but the bird detected in that island by Mr. CORY agrees less with VIEILLOT’S description than any of the other

† In this specimen, Prof. BAIRD’S type, two or three feathers on each edge are tipped with rufous, which is not to be seen in the other specimens.

* And N. Dict. d’Hist. Nat. xxi, p. 448 (1818), where a few phrases are changed, and the breast given as “more blackish” (*plus noir*) than the back, instead of “paler” (*plus clair*) of the original description.

known forms, and in view of the peculiarity in their geographical distribution, that each of the mountainous islands has its own distinct species, it seems very improbable that another form is still to be found in St. Domingo. The most perplexing features of VIEILLOT'S bird are the brown feet and the beautiful yellow bracelet on the lower part of the tibia, and I am inclined to indorse the view of Mr. ROBERT RIDGWAY, that it is one of the known species,* poorly described, from a specimen supplied with legs and feet belonging to a quite different bird. The strong scutellation of the tarsus, as shown in the plate, seems to indicate that this suspicion is well founded. On the other hand, it should not be overlooked that *M. sibilans* has the tibiæ colored somewhat like the bird in question, and that the West-Indian islands are not yet so satisfactorily explored that anything can be said with certainty.

I therefore here reprint Professor BAIRD'S translation (l. c.) of VIEILLOT'S description of the adult :

"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." VIEILLOT, Ois. Am. Sept. I, 69.

8. MYADESTES ELISABETH (LEMB.).

- 1850.—*Muscicapa elisabeth* LEMBEYE, Aves de Cuba, p. 39, tab. 5, fig. 3.
 1856.—*Myiadestes elisabeth* CABANIS, Jour. f. Ornith. 1856, p. 2.—GUNDLACH, *ibid.* 1861, p. 328; 1872, p. 428.—ID. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 1858 (p. 271). Extr. p. 5.—ID. Repert. Fis.-Nat. de Cuba, I, 1865-66, p. 240.—ID. Ornith. Cuban. Anales 1873, p. 79.—BAIRD, Rev. Amer. Birds, I (1866), p. 425.
 1859.—*Myiadestes elisabethæ* NEWTON, Ibis, 1859, p. 110.—ALBRECHT, Journ. f. Ornith. 1861, p. 209.—SCL. and SALV. Exot. Ornith. (1867) p. 55, pl. xxviii.
 1873.—*Myiadestes elisabethæ* SCL. and SALV. Nomencl. Neotr. p. 4.

The adult bird has so often been described (see the above references), that I shall give here only a short description of the young.

COLL. LAWRENCE. (♂ *juv.*, Cuba. GUNDLACH.)

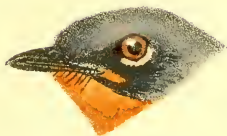
General color that of the adult. Upper parts more rusty, with a subterminal yellowish spot and terminal blackish edge on each feather, except on the rump, which is uniform; spots very obsolete on the upper tail-coverts, where the darker edges are scarcely perceptible; the upper wing-coverts, except the primary coverts, marked like the back. Underparts whitish, with a faint ochraceous tinge and very obsolete dark edgings; mustachial stripe hardly recognizable.

* Perhaps *M. dominicanus*.

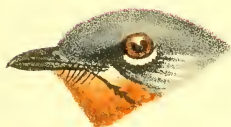


EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

- FIG. 1. *Myadestes montanus* Cory.
FIG. 2. *Myadestes solitarius* Baird.
FIG. 3. *Myadestes genibarbis* Swainson.
FIG. 4. *Myadestes sanctæ-luciæ* Stejneger.
FIG. 5. *Myadestes dominicanus* Stejneger.
FIG. 6. *Myadestes sibilans* Lawrence.



1



2



3



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