

This new form may be compared with *D. adelaidæ* (the type of the latter being used for comparison), as follows:

1. *D. ADELAIIDÆ*. Above plumbeous-gray, slightly tinged with pale olive on the back, the crown narrowly but distinctly streaked with black; middle of forehead plumbeous-gray, this bounded on each side by an interrupted black streak, continued back along sides of crown; a very small or barely appreciable yellow suborbital spot; sides of forehead (or more properly, a broad supraloral stripe) with lower parts clear lemon-yellow, the belly much paler posteriorly. Remiges and rectrices edged with olive-gray. Wing, 2.10; tail, 1.80; culmen, .39; tarsus, .70; middle toe, .40.

Hab.—Porto Rico.

2. *D. DELICATA*. Above clear plumbeous, without trace of olive tinge on back or of dusky streaks on crown; middle of forehead (narrowly) black, this forming a broad V-shaped mark bordering the crown anteriorly and laterally; rest of forehead intense yellow, almost orange; a very conspicuous suborbital spot of pure yellow; lower parts intense gamboge yellow, scarcely paler on lower part of abdomen. Remiges and rectrices edged with pure plumbeous-gray. Wing, 2.30; tail, 2.30; culmen, .42; tarsus, .80; middle toe, .40.

Hab.—Sta. Lucia.

DESCRIPTION OF A SUPPOSED NEW PLOVER FROM CHILI.

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY.

ÆGIALITES ALBIDIPECTES, sp. nov.

SP. CH.—*Adult* (No. 26997, U. S. Nat. Mus.; "Chili, S. Am.;" collector and donor unknown): Forehead (broadly) superciliary stripe (extending back to end of auriculars), cheeks (up to lower eyelid) and lower parts generally, pure white, the whole breast strongly tinged with light pinkish cinnamon, this growing gradually deeper cinnamon on the sides of the neck and across the nape. A distinct stripe from the rictus to the eye, across the lores, the whole crown, and auriculars, black. Occiput and upper parts in general, deep brownish gray, tinged, especially on the back, with light yellowish fulvous. Primaries dusky, with white shafts; greater wing-coverts distinctly tipped with white; inner secondaries chiefly white. Lateral upper tail-coverts white. Two outer tail-feathers wholly white, the others dusky.

Wing, 4.10; tail, 1.90; culmen, .60; tarsus, 1.05; middle toe, .55.

HAB.—"Chili."

This species resembles somewhat the *Æ. ruficapillus*, Temm., of Australia, but the latter has the whole crown and nape deep cinnamon-rufous, bounded anteriorly by a line of black, widening somewhat on the side of the breast, and the breast and jugulum snowy white, besides other minor differences.

There is nothing known as to the history of the type specimen, the Museum record giving simply the locality as above quoted.

I have for a long time hesitated to describe this bird as a new species, having an idea that it might perhaps prove an abnormal example of *A. collaris*, but that such is not the case I am now quite convinced, since I have had the opportunity to examine large series of the latter species, including specimens from Chili.

CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF BIRDS MADE AT VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE WESTERN COAST OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, NORTH OF CAPE ST. EUGENIO.

BY L. BELDING.

[Edited by R. RIDGWAY.]

[The most important result of Mr. Belding's explorations along the western coast of Lower California is the discovery of the fact that, as far south at least as Cerros Island and Sta. Rosalia Bay (or to latitude about 28° north) the bird-fauna presents no differences whatever from that of the southern coast of California, in the vicinity of San Diego. The coast between Sta. Rosalia Bay and Cape St. Lucas being entirely unexplored zoologically, it is of course unknown where the San Diego fauna merges into, or gives way to, that of the cape district. Since, however, we are accustomed to look to topographical indications as a probable solution of questions of this kind, it seems not unlikely that the promontory of Cape St. Eugenio, which, as a lateral offshoot from the main range extends quite to the sea-coast on the south side of the bay in question, may form the dividing line; but it is, of course, quite possible that the San Diego fauna may extend much farther toward the cape. This question, however and that of how far northward along the eastern side of the peninsula the peculiar fauna of the cape district extends, can only be decided by further investigation.—R. R.]

I. Coronados Islands, about 20 miles south and west of San Diego.

These islands are small and rocky, and situated about 10 miles off the coast of Lower California. The larger island is inhabited by several species of reptiles which are found also on the mainland, thus affording good evidence of former connection with the peninsula.

A few birds only were taken on and in the vicinity of these islands, May 16 and 17, the more important of which are the following:

1. *Hæmatopus palliatus* Temm.

[A single specimen, collected May 17, is the only example of this species in the National Museum from any locality on the Pacific coast of North America north of Mazatlan. Not mentioned in Mr. Belding's notes.—R. R.]