

ON THE WHEATEARS (*SAXICOLA*) OCCURRING IN NORTH AMERICA.

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Among the Passerine birds there is scarcely a genus more characteristic of the Old World than *Saxicola*, forming, as it does, a very compact and well-circumscribed group of about forty species inhabiting Africa, Asia, and Europe. None of its near relatives, such as *Pratincola*, *Ruticilla*, *Cyanecula*, *Luscinia*, etc., inhabit any part of the New World. The Wheatears and their allies are consequently quite foreign to the Nearctic fauna.

The occurrence of the common European Wheatear (*Saxicola ananthe*) in North America, at first thought to be only occasional or accidental, but since ascertained to be that of a regular breeder, has therefore always excited interest from a zoo-geographical standpoint, especially as it was found that, although a typical migratory bird and breeding both at the northeastern and the northwestern extremity of our continent, it appeared as a regular migrant nowhere in North America, the few isolated specimens recorded from Maine, Long Island, and even Bermuda being easily recognized as stragglers.

Once it was understood that the Wheatear was not a mere casual visitor, but a legitimate native of our continent, ornithologists naturally were on the lookout for differential characters by which to separate the American birds specifically; and Cassin, who was apparently the first to handle a specimen from eastern North America, clearly pointed out its distinctions and figured the specimen. Not unnaturally, at that time (1854) he concluded that his Nova Scotia¹ specimen and the one from northwestern America, which Vigors many years previously had named *Saxicola ananthoides*, were identical, both being from America, and he accordingly gave his bird this name, notwithstanding

¹According to Brewer, in the History of North American Birds, I, p. 60, this specimen came in reality from Coal Harbor, Labrador. The gentleman who collected it was from Nova Scotia.

the fact that his own bird was characterized by its great size, while Vigors's measurements showed a very small specimen.

This large race was clearly understood by Professor Baird when, in 1864, he wrote his admirable Review of American Birds, but though he speaks of these large specimens as having "reached North America by the Greenland route," it almost seems as if he regarded the few obtained in Labrador and Canada as winter migrants returning regularly to Greenland to breed, though he indicates the possibility that they might "nest in Newfoundland and Labrador."

Shortly after, Mr. W. H. Dall discovered the species breeding in Alaska, but these birds failed to bear out the characters of the alleged American race, which then fell into innocuous desuetude, so far as American ornithologists were concerned. The last one to examine into the matter was Mr. W. E. Nelson, who says¹ that:

The specimens secured by Mr. Dall were transmitted to Mr. Tristram to be compared with European specimens, with the result of determining that birds secured in Lapland at the same season were identical with the Alaskan examples. I have made a hasty comparison of my skins with those in the National Museum from Greenland and several Old World localities, and find no differences other than individual.

The fact that large and small specimens were found both in Europe and in America seemed to close the incident forever. It appeared settled that *Saxicola ananthe* was a homogeneous species, and consequently there was at that time no real objection to the conclusion that the Alaskan birds possibly returned to their winter quarters in Africa by way of Greenland. No attention was then paid to the suggestion made by me in my Results of Ornithological Explorations in the Commander Islands and in Kamchatka (1885) (pp. 349-351), that the *Saxicola ananthe* breeding in the Tchuktschi Peninsula and Alaska migrate southwestward along the Stanovoi Mountains to Udski, and thence farther through the interior of Asia. I did not elaborate the route of the *Saxicola* then, partly because the material at hand was as yet insufficient, partly because it was not one of the species collected by me in Kamchatka.

The existence in Europe of a large form had long been suspected. Thus Degland as early as 1849² noted the existence of the large race, as follows:

I have obtained at Dunkerque, in the month of May, specimens which are much larger than those which breed on our plains [Lille], and which differ, moreover, in their coloration. Their tarsus is longer, while their body nearly equals that of *Saxicola leucura*; the upper surface is less gray, tinged with reddish; the underside of a beautiful rufous, especially on the breast, neck, and sides, and the wing feathers are of a less deep black.

¹ Report on Natural History Collections made in Alaska, 1887, p. 221.

² Ornith. Europ., I, p. 484.

It seems that Gould in his "Birds of Great Britain" also noted this difference, but it was not till 1879 that Lord Clifton in more express terms called attention to the two races, without naming them, however. His remarks¹ are so much to the point that I take pleasure in quoting them in full:

The only authorities that I have been able to discover on the subject are Gould and Schlegel,² other authors having failed to recognize any variation in the individuals of *Saxicola cinerea* as generally recognized. Of these two authors Gould is the only one who gives exact measurements of the large race. I therefore quote the following from his "Birds of Great Britain:"

	Length.	Spread of wing.	Wing.
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
Large race.....	6½	11½	4
Small race.....	5¼	10½	3½

Without giving his other measurements these will be enough to show the proportions of the two forms. As regards the difference in colouring, that is easily stated. Both races assume in spring a grey back, a white forehead and eye streak, and a darker wing; but while the smaller race changes from a reddish buff on the lower surface to pale yellow buff on the throat and breast, and whitish on the abdomen, the larger race retains the deep reddish buff on the throat and breast, and if there is any difference between the autumn and spring colouring of these parts it is that there is a richer glow of red about them in spring than in autumn.

It is clear, therefore, that, independently of size, the rich reddish throat of the larger bird distinguishes it at once from the paler bird.

It remains to say what little I know of the separate range and migration of this larger race. It is soon told. I know nothing of the bird's occurrence west of Sussex; but it certainly appears every May on the shores of Sussex and Kent, and also on the opposite shores of the continent (see Schlegel's "Birds of Europe"). Schlegel³ says it appears "in the month of May." Gould obtained two specimens from Dungeness on May 9. My brother, Mr. Ivo Bligh, shot one in Cobham Park, near Gravesend, on May 1. This last specimen agrees exactly in size and color with Gould's life-size figure, and also with specimens at Swaysland's, the Brighton bird preserver.

On the whole, therefore, I am unable to see why such a distinctly large race, that retains a red breast in summer and arrives on our southeast coast in May instead of March, should not be as worthy of recognition as the large brightly coloured bullfinch of eastern Europe.

Unfortunately, as has already been remarked, Lord Clifton omitted to name the bird so well characterized by him, the inevitable result being that his successors simply ignored the existence of this large bird, or only gave it a passing notice, as Seebohm⁴ and Saunders.⁵

¹ Ibis, 1879, pp. 256-257.

² A mistake for Degland, as I believe. — L. S.

³ As already stated, I believe this to be a confusion with Degland's Ornithologie Européenne. Schlegel, to my knowledge, has published no Birds of Europe, nor does he say anything of a large race of Wheatear in his Revue (1844) or his Vogels van Nederland (1860). — L. S.

⁴ Hist. Brit. Birds and Eggs, I, 1883, p. 303.

⁵ Ill. Man. Brit. Birds, 1889, p. 20.

Had the bird been named, no doubt there would have been a more eager controversy and we should sooner have had the necessary material and records to solve the question.

Lately, however, the subject has received new impetus by the observation of Mr. Knud Andersen on the two races in the Fær Islands¹ and those of Mr. Herluf Winge on the large race in Greenland.² Professor Collett's detailed measurements of large series of the typical bird have also been very useful in this connection.

Finally, the United States National Museum has of late years acquired a fairly good series of both forms, for the use of which and other help I wish to express my grateful acknowledgment to Mr. Robert Ridgway, the curator, and Dr. C. W. Richmond, the assistant curator.

SAXICOLA ~~Æ~~NANTHE LEUCORHOA (Gmelin).

Diagnosis.—Larger than *Saxicola ananthe*, the length of wing varying between 100 and 108 millimeters; color similar, but the rufous tints more bright on the average.

Habitat.—Breeding in Greenland and opposite portions of North America, as well as on Iceland, migrating regularly via the Fær Islands, Shetlands, Great Britain, and France, probably to western Africa, and straggling south to the northern United States and Bermudas.

Remarks.—The accompanying diagram (p. 481) and tables clearly sustain the claims of this form to subspecific distinction. Add to these data those furnished by Mr. H. Winge, viz. 60 Danish birds with wings measuring from 91 to 99 mm. and 18 Greenland birds from 100 to 106 mm., and it will be seen that out of a total of 122 typical *Saxicola ananthe* only 5 have the wing 100 or 101 mm., while of 45 *Saxicola leucorhoa* none measure less than 100 mm. In other words, only 4 per cent of the small race exceed 99 mm., while none of the larger are below 100. In the whole series of 165 birds, consequently, only 3 per cent of the specimens are intermediate. This is shown graphically in the diagram, which is based only upon the data specified below, as Mr. Winge has not given any detailed list of his specimens. The percentage of intergradation is therefore greater than it would have been could all the 165 specimens been tabulated. It will be seen that the average length of wing in typical *Saxicola ananthe* is 94.5 mm. and of *S. leucorhoa* 104 mm.

It will be noticed that the list does not include a couple of measurements of female Wheatears from West Greenland recorded by Dr. O. Finsch³ as having the wings from 3 inches 6½ lines to 3 inches 8 lines

¹ Vid. Meddel. Naturhist. Foren. Copenh. 1898, p. 391.

² Grœnl. Fugle, 1898, p. 284.

³ Abh. Ver. Naturw. Bremen, V, 1877, p. 352.

(pied du Roi), but the reason why I have ventured to ignore them in the face of the above series of 45 birds is that Dr. Finsch himself says that the wing feathers of some of the specimens were very worn.¹

A look at the table of measurement also shows that the Alaskan specimens belong to the smaller, typical bird. We have, consequently, in America both forms, *Saxicola ananthe* in Alaska and *Saxicola leucorhoa* in Greenland and adjacent parts of northeastern North America. As all the birds found in the latter part of the continent belong to the large race, it is settled beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Wheatears which breed in Alaska do not migrate by way of Greenland or Labrador, but that they retrace their steps into the Tchuktehi Peninsula and farther south into Asia, as indicated by me fifteen years ago.

The Wheatear, the most widely distributed species of the genus *Saxicola*, thus extends its range across the entire palæartic continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. At both extremities of its home continent, however, it has expanded its range into the New World, and no one who follows on the map the route of the retreating winter migrants can for a moment be in doubt that these routes really represent the way by which the species originally invaded America. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful example to illustrate that now well-known law which was first formulated by Prof. Johan Axel Palmén, of Helsingfors. Moreover, no better example could be found for demonstrating the necessity of minute discrimination in ascertaining the characters by which these "migration route races," as Palmén calls them, are characterized.

It seems that one more lesson can fairly be drawn from the differentiation of the Greenland race, viz., that the Greenland-Iceland-England route must be considerably older than the Alaska-Tchuktehi-Udski route, since it has resulted in the establishment of a separable race. A consideration of the further fact that no regular migration route could have been effected between Greenland, Iceland, and Great Britain during the present distribution of land and water in that part of the world also leads us back to a period when the stretches of ocean now separating those islands were more or less bridged over by land. For such a condition of affairs we shall have to look toward the beginning of the glacial period. At that time it must, therefore, be assumed that the Wheatear extended its range into Greenland. The advent of the typical form into Alaska, on the other hand, is probably one of very recent time, an assumption corroborated by the somewhat uncertain and erratic distribution of the species in that northwestern corner of our continent.

¹"Namentlich sind die Spitzen und Aussensäume der Schwingen und Schwanzfedern sehr abgenutzt."

A few remarks regarding the name here employed for the large race may not be out of place.

Gmelin's *Motacilla leucorhoa* was based upon a specimen from Senegal, described by Buffon¹ and figured in the Planches Enluminées.² So far as the diagnosis goes³ it fits our bird exactly, and all reasonable doubt is dispelled by the dimensions of a Senegal specimen in the Paris Museum, possibly the type itself, measured by Hartlaub⁴ who gives 105 mm. (3 inches 10½ lines, pied du roi) as the length of the wing. It should be noted that Hartlaub also records the typical *Saxicola ananthe* from Senegal (specimen in the Leyden Museum, wing 95 mm., 3½ inches, pied du Roi). Hartlaub, however, seems to regard the larger bird as a peculiar west African species and not as a large migratory race of the common species. The possibility of this view being correct is the only consideration which prevents us from positively asserting that the large race which breeds in Greenland passes the winter in Senegal.

Bechstein's *Motacilla ananthe major*⁵ refers probably only to large individuals of the common form.

For the sake of convenience I append lists of the more noteworthy references to both forms.

SAXICOLA ANANTHE (Linnæus).

1758. *Motacilla ananthe* LINNÆUS, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., I, p. 186 (Europe); 12th ed., I, 1766, p. 332.—*Saxicola ananthe* BECHSTEIN, Ornith. Taschenb., 1803, p. 217.—HARTLAUB, Syst. Ornith. Westaf., 1857, p. 64 (Senegal).—DALL and BANISTER, Trans. Chicago Acad., I, 1869, p. 276 (Nulato, Alaska).—TRISTRAM, Ibis, 1871, p. 231 (Alaska; Lapland).—COLLETT, Nyt. Mag. Naturvid., XXIII, 1877, p. 103; XXVI, 1881, p. 269; XXXV, 1893, p. 13 (Norway).—NELSON, Cruise *Corwin*, 1881, 1883, p. 59 (St. Michaels, King Island, Alaska); Rep. Nat. Hist. Coll. Alaska, 1887, p. 221 (Alaska).—BEAN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., V, 1882, p. 146 (Cape Lisburne, Port Clarence, Clamisso Il., Alaska).—SEEBOLD Hist. Brit. B. Eggs, I, 1883, p. 301 (Great Britain).—STEJNEGER, Res. Ornith. Explor. Comm. IIs. Kamtsch., 1885, p. 349 (Tchuktchi Penins.; migration).—MURDOCH, Rep. Intern. Polar Exp. Point Barrow, 1885, p. 104 (Point Barrow, Alaska).—BUNGE, Beitr. Kenntn. Russ. Reich. (3), I, 1885, p. —.—PALMÉN, Vega-exp. Vet. Iakt., V, 1887, p. 260 (Pitlekaj, Jinretlen, Tchuktchi Penins.).—TURNER, Contr. Nat. Hist. Alaska, 1888, p. 196.—SAUNDERS, Ill. Man. Brit. B., 1889, p. 20 (Great Britain).—BISHOP, North Am. Fauna, No. 19, 1900, p. 96 (Circle; mouth of Aphoon, Yukon R., Alaska).
1839. *Saxicola anantheoides* VIGORS, Zool. Blossom (p. 19), (northwest America).

¹ Hist. Nat. Ois., quarto ed., V, 1788, p. 249.

² Plate 583, fig. 2.

³ "Un peu plus grand que le motteux de nos contrées, & ressemble très-exactement à la femelle de cet oiseau, en se figurant néanmoins la teinte du dos un peu plus brune, & celle de la poitrine un peu plus rougeâtre."

⁴ Syst. Ornith. Westaf., 1857, p. 64.

⁵ Naturg. Deutschl., IV, 1795, (p. 646.)

SAXICOLA ŒNANTHE LEUCORHOA (Gmelin).

1780. *Motacilla œnanthe* FABRICIUS, Fauna Grœul., p. 122 (Greenland), (not of Linnæus).—MOUR, Isl. Naturhist., 1786, p. 52 (Iceland).—*Saxicola œnanthe* FABER, Prodr. Isl. Ornith., 1822, p. 18 (Iceland).—HOLBOELL, Naturhist. Tidsskr., IV, 1843 (p. 392), (Greenland).—KRUEPER, Naumannia, 1857, pt. 2, p. 25 (Iceland).—JONES, Nat. Bermuda, 1859 (p. 28), (Bermuda).—COUES, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 218 (Labrador).—REINHARDT, Ibis, 1861, p. 5 (Greenland).—NEWTON, in Baring-Gould's Iceland, 1863, p. 409.—BAIRD, Rev. N. Am. Birds, 1864, p. 61 (Greenland, Canada).—BAIRD, BREWER, and RIDGWAY, Hist. N. Am. Birds, I, 1874, p. 60.—NEWTON, Arct. Man., 1875, p. 98 (Greenland).—FINSCH, Zweite Deutsche Nordpolarf., II, 1874, p. 183 (Shannon I., East Greenland); Abhandl. Ver. Nat. Bremen, 1874, p. 104; 1877, p. 352 (West Greenland).—FELDEN, Ibis, 1877, p. 403 (Fort Foulke).—KUMLIEN, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 15, 1879, p. 73 (Cumberland Sound; Disco Isl., Greenland).—CLIFTON, Ibis, 1879, p. 256 (England).—MERRIAM, Auk, 1884, pp. 295, 378; 1885, pp. 113, 305 (Godbout, Quebec, Canada).—ALLEN, Auk, 1886, p. 490 (Long Island, New York).—GRENDAL, Ornis, 1886, pp. 357, 609 (Iceland).—FISCHER and PELZELN, Mitth. Ornith. Ver. Wien, X, 1886, p. 195 (Jan Mayen I.); Zoologist, 1890, p. 8.—KOHX, Auk, 1888, p. 76 (New Orleans, Louisiana, accid.).—GREELEY, Rep. Proceed. U. S. Exp. Lady Franklin Bay, II, 1888, p. 27 (Smith Sound).—HAGERUP, Auk, 1889, p. 297 (Iviglut, Greenland).—COMEAU, Auk, 1890, p. 294 (Godbout, Canada).—STONE, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1892, p. 152 (Disco, W. Greenland).—DITCHER, Auk, 1893, p. 277 (Long Island, New York).—ANDERSEN, Vid. Med. Naturh. Foren. Copenhag., 1898, p. 391 (Fær IIs.).—WINGE, Greenlands Fugle, 1898, p. 284 (Greenland).
1788. *Motacilla leucorhoa* GMELIN, Syst. Nat., I, pt. 2, p. 966 (Senegal).—(*Œnanthe leucorhoa* VIEILLOT, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., XXI, 1818, p. 428 (Senegal).—*Saxicola leucorhoa* HARTLAUB, Syst. Ornith. Westaf., 1857, p. 64 (Senegal).
1831. *Saxicola leucothoa* LESSON, Traité d'Orn., I, p. 413 (err.; based on Gmelin).
1854. *Saxicola leucorhoa* HARTLAUB, Journ. f. Orn., 1854, p. 19 (based on Gmelin).
1854. *Saxicola œnanthoides* CASSIN, Illustr. Birds, Cal., Tex., etc., I, p. 208, pl. xxxiv ("Nova Scotia," corr. Labrador), (not of Vigors).—GAILLARD, Contr. Faune Ornith. Europ. Occ., Pt. xxix, 1891, p. 85 (Greenland, Labrador).
1889. ? *Saxicola isabellina* MEADE-WALDO, Ibis, 1889, p. 515 (Canary IIs.; not of Rüppell).

Measurements of wing of 62 specimens of *Saxicola œnanthe*.

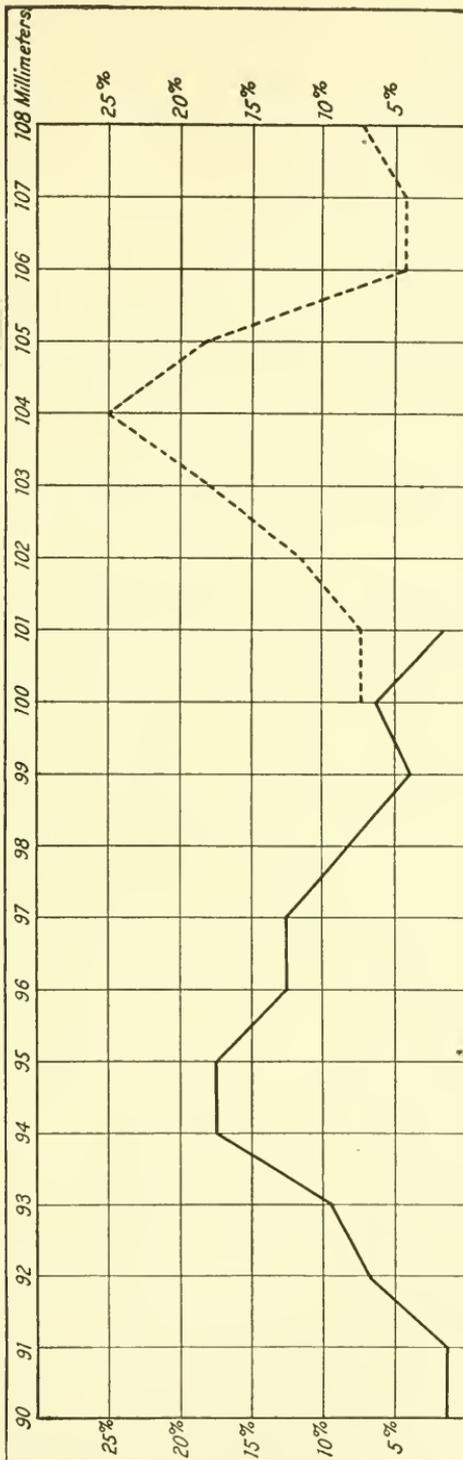
U. S. N. M. No.	Sex.	Locality.	When collected.	From whom received or by whom recorded.	Length of wing.
152814	Male ...	Helsuan, Egypt	Mar. 14, 1894	A. Fényes.	95
116471	...do ...	Germab-Geok-tepé, Transcaspia.....	Mar. 6, 1886	Tiflis Nat. Hist. Mus.	98
69971	...do ...	Rostock, Germany.....	.....	S. Burchard	94
111122	...do ...	Kristiania, Norway.....	May 9, 1884	R. Collett	93
111123	Female.	Lindesnes, Norway	Apr. 27, 1886	.....do	93
24061	Male ...	North Germany	May 20,	.....do	94
115619	Female.	Florence, Italy	Aug. —, 1884	H. H. Giglioli	92
18957	Male ...	France .....	.....	H. Drouet	96
102881	...do ...	Havre, France.....	May 18, 1873	V. Plüchke	92
102882	...do ...	.....do	Aug. 22, 1873	.....do	95
102883	...do ...	.....do	Sept. 4, 1873	.....do	100
102888	...do ...	Lancing, Sussex, England.....	Apr. 22, 1884	H. Swaysland	94
102890	Female.	.....do	May 1, 1884	.....do	90
102891	Male ...	.....do	July 28, 1884	.....do	94
102892	...do ...	.....do	Apr. —, 1883	.....do	95
106351	...do ...	.....do	Mar. 26, 1881	.....do	92
106352	Female.	.....do	Apr. 4, 1884	.....do	93
106350	Male ...	Romney, England.....	Sept. 4, 1883	.....do	96
105360	...do ...	Haskim, England	Apr. 10, 1878	H. K. Conle	91
113824	...do ...	Devon, England	Apr. 17, 1876	R. P. Nicholls	94

Measurements of wing of 62 specimens of *Saricola cyananthus*—Continued.

U. S. N. M. No.	Sex.	Locality.	When col- lected.	From whom received or by whom recorded.	Length of wing.
113826	Male	Thurston Sands, England	May 1, 1877	R. P. Nicholls	98
	do	Nolsæ, Fær Islands	May 2, 1895	Andersen, p. 392	96
	do	do	do	do	94
	Female	do	do	do	91
	do	do	July 28, 1896	do	98
	Male	Drummen, Norway	Aug. 11, 1878	Collet, 1881, p. 269	97
	Female	W. Aker, Norway	Oct. 27, 1877	do	99
	Male	do	May 29, 1883	Collet, 1893, p. 14	96
	do	do	May 4, 1884	do	95
	do	Lindesnaes, Norway	Apr. 2, 1886	do	95
	do	Homborgsund, Norway	do	do	97
	do	Lindesnaes, Norway	May 6, 1886	do	95
	Female	W. Aker, Norway	May 4, 1884	do	94
	do	Lindesnaes, Norway	Apr. 27, 1886	do	94
	Male	Kristiania, Norway	May 8, 1871	Collet, 1877, p. 103	100
	do	Bodø, Norway	June 7, 1874	do	97
	do	Kristiania, Norway	May 7, 1876	do	95
	do	do	Sept. 23, 1876	do	96
	Female	do	May 8, 1871	do	95
	do	Gudbrandsdal, Norway	May 28, 1874	do	92
	do	Kristiania, Norway	May 19, 1876	do	93
	do	do	do	do	93
	Male	Senegal, Africa	do	Hartlaub, 1857, p. 64	95
81337	do	Cape Lisburne, Alaska	Aug. 21, 1880	T. H. Bean	96
81336	do	do	do	do	101
106065	do	do	Aug. 21, 1885	H. D. de Woolfe	95
106064	do	do	May —, 1885	do	93
81335	do	Chamisso Island, Alaska	Aug. 31, 1880	T. H. Bean	95
81338	Male	Port Clarence Alaska	Sept. 6, 1880	do	100
54385	Female	Nulato, Alaska	May 23, 1868	W. H. Dall	94
54347	Male	do	do	do	100
88745	do	Point Barrow, Alaska	May 20, 1882	J. Murdoch	98
88740	do	do	May 19, 1882	do	97
88741	Female	do	do	do	92
81303	do	St. Michael, Alaska	do	E. W. Nelson	96
81302	do	do	do	do	97
54409	Male	Nulato, Alaska	May —, 1868	W. H. Dall	99
	do	Pitlekaj, Tchuktchi Peninsula	June 1	Palmén, p. 261	91
	Female	do	June 9	do	98
	Male	Jinretlen, Tchuktchi Peninsula	June 8	do	95
	Female	do	May 5	do	97
	do	do	June 2	do	94

Measurements of wing of 28 specimens of *Saricola cyananthus leucorhoa*.

U. S. N. M. No.	Sex.	Locality.	When col- lected.	From whom received or by whom recorded.	Length of wing.
		Senegal, Africa		Hartlaub, 1857, p. 64	mm.
161909	Male	Hubert Island	Aug. 25, 1897	J. D. Figgins	105
161910	?	do	do	do	104
161911	Female	Barden B.	Aug. 26, 1897	do	100
161912	Male	do	do	do	103
135063	do	Ann Arbor, Mich.?	do	A. B. Covert	105
18075	do	Grosvater Bay, Labrador	Aug. 24, 1860	E. Cotes	104
23246	do	Quebec, Canada	do	W. Couper	104
20551	do	Godthaab, West Greenland	do	Williams' College Ly- ceum	104
76083	Male	Disco Island, West Greenland	Aug. 10	L. Kumlien	100
151514	do	Jakobshavn, West Greenland	do	P. H. Sørensen	105
56496	Female	Iceland	do	W. Schlucter	101
	do	do	do	Winge, 1898, p. 288	104
	Male	Disco, West Greenland	Aug. 11	Stone, 1892, p. 152	106
	Female	Shannon Island, East Greenland	May 13, 1870	Finsch, 1874, p. 184	104
	do	do	July 26, 1870	do	108
	do	do	do	do	108
	Male	Lichtfels, West Greenland	Aug. 28	Finsch, 1874, p. 104	104
	do	do	July 12	do	102
	do	Greenland	do	Finsch, 1877, p. 352	105
	Male	Nolsæ, Fær Islands	May —, 1895	Andersen, 1898, p. 392	102
	do	do	Sept. 10, 1895	do	101
	Male	do	Sept. 26, 1895	do	102, 5
	do	do	July 3, 1897	do	105
102886	do	Lancng, Sussex, England	May 2, 1884	H. Swaisland	107
102887	do	do	do	do	102
102885	Female	Surrey, England	May 18, 1874	do	103
113825	do	Kingsbridge, England	Oct. 3, 1887	R. P. Nicholls	103



LENGTH OF WING EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIMENS.

— Sixty-one specimens of typical *Sarcicola enanthic* from Europe, northeastern Asia, and Alaska.
 - - - Twenty-eight specimens of *Sarcicola enanthic leucorhoa* from northeastern America, Greenland, and western Europe.