

CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM
BARBUDA AND ANTIGUA, BRITISH
WEST INDIES

By J. H. RILEY

This list is founded on a collection of three hundred and twenty-four bird skins, formed by Mr. H. G. Selwyn Branch on the islands of Barbuda and Antigua, British West Indies, during the late summer, fall, and early winter of 1903, and recently acquired by the United States National Museum. This collection is interesting as being the largest ever formed on these ornithologically little-known islands and for the fact that it contains a fine new species of *Dendroica* from Barbuda, the first peculiar species known from the island; some of the species are also recorded from the islands for the first time.

Antigua lies about thirty-eight miles north of Guadeloupe, and Barbuda about thirty miles north of Antigua, of which politically it is only a parish. Both islands belong to that outlying calcareous chain of islands that lies north and east of the volcanic chain of the Leeward islands. This outlying calcareous group consists, Mr. R. T. Hill states,¹ of the islands of Sombrero, Anguilla, St. Martins, St. Bartholomew, Barbuda, part of Antigua, the Grand Terre of Guadeloupe, and Marie Galante, and is of quite a different formation from the volcanic islands from Saba southward. They are said to be dry islands, with a comparatively sparse vegetation that seems to have had its effect on the bird life to a certain degree. This group of islands is also interesting as the meeting place of the Greater and Lesser Antillean faunas, for while some of the Greater Antillean species reach the islands from the north, they also mark the northern limit of a few of the Lesser Antillean forms.

Mr. F. A. Ober visited both Barbuda and Antigua in 1877, and a paper was prepared by Mr. Geo. N. Lawrence and published in volume 1 of the *Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum*. Forty-two species were recorded from Antigua and thirty-nine from Barbuda; only one species was described as new, *Spcootyto amauro* from Antigua, a species not represented in the present collection. Mr. Cyrus S. Winch, one of Mr. C. B. Cory's collectors, visited Antigua in 1890, and a nominal list of thirty-two species was published in

¹ *Cuba, Porto Rico, etc.*, 2nd ed., 1899, p. 318.

The Auk for 1891. Excepting a few scattered notices, the foregoing appears to be the only scientific bird collecting of which we have any record up to the time of Mr. Branch's visit to the islands.

Combining Lawrence's *List*, the additional species added in Cory's *Catalogue*, and the present list, we have a total now recorded from Barbuda of fifty-nine and from Antigua of sixty-one forms.

FAMILY COLYMBIDÆ

1. *PODILYMBUS PODICEPS* (Linnæus)

One male, Barbuda, Sept. 26; one female, Antigua, July 24.

The black throat-patch appears to be more restricted and the bills smaller when compared with specimens from the United States.

FAMILY PELECANIDÆ

2. *PELECANUS OCCIDENTALIS* (Linnæus)

One female, Antigua, July 7.

FAMILY FREGATIDÆ

3. *FREGATA AQUILA* (Linnæus)

One male and one female, Barbuda, Aug. 25; one male, Antigua, July 7.

FAMILY ARDEIDÆ

4. *NYCTANASSA VIOLACEA* (Linnæus)

One immature male and one adult female, Barbuda; two immature males and one immature female, Antigua.

5. *BUTORIDES VIRESCENS MACULATA* (Boddært)

Cancroma maculata BODDÆRT, Table Pl. Enl., 1783, 54 (founded on Pl. Enl. No. 912, Crabier tacheté de la Martinique).

Two females from Barbuda; one adult, and one immature male from Antigua.

Average Measurements of:	WING	TAIL	CULMEN
Seven males from the Lesser Antilles.....	173	62.5	59.5
Four males from Porto Rico.....	166	61.5	57.5
Four males from Cuba.....	169.5	61	58
Twelve males from Florida.....	182	67.5	62
Five males from northeastern United States.....	184	68	62.5

Green herons from the West Indies, except the Bahamas, are smaller, have the crest more plumbeous, and the white edgings to the wing-coverts are less pronounced and not so tawny in color when

compared with Florida specimens. Boddaert's name as given above seems to be the earliest applicable to this form.

6. **FLORIDA CÆRULEA CÆRULESCENS** (Latham)

[*Ardea*] *cærulescens* LATHAM, Index Ornith., II, 1790, 690 (Cayana).

Two males and one female, Barbuda; two males, two females, and an immature female, Antigua.

Little blue herons from the Greater and Lesser Antilles, Central America, and South America are much darker than specimens from Florida and farther north and evidently represent a good race. Specimens from Cuba seem to be intermediate, but nearer the southern than the northern form.

7. **EGRETTA CANDIDISSIMA** (Gmelin)

One male, Barbuda, Sept. 22.

FAMILY ANATIDÆ

8. **DENDROCYGNA ARBOREA** (Linnæus)

[*Anas*] *arborca* LINNÆUS, Sys. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, 128 (America septentrionali).

One male, Barbuda, Nov. 16.

9. **PÆCILONETTA BAHAMENSIS** (Linnæus)

[*Anas*] *bahamensis* LINNÆUS, Sys. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, 124 (Bahama).

Two males and one female, Barbuda; one male and one female Antigua.

FAMILY NUMIDIDÆ

10. **NUMIDA MELEAGRIS** (Linnæus)

[*Phasianus*] *Meleagris* LINNÆUS, Sys. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, 158 (Africa).

Two males and two females, Barbuda, where they were introduced.

FAMILY RALLIDÆ

11. **FULICA CARIBÆA** Ridgway

Fulica caribæa RIDGWAY, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 1884, 358 (Guadeloupe and St. John's; type in U. S. Nat. Mus. from St. John's).

Two males and one female, Barbuda; three females, Antigua, agree with the type of this species. The two males measure: wing, 189-184 (186.5); tail, 51-50 (50.5); exposed culmen, 54-49 (51.5); the four females: wing, 192-169 (180.9); tail, 51-46 (49.4); exposed culmen, 50.5-43.5 (47).

12. *GALLINULA GALEATA* (Lichtenstein)

One male and one female, Barbuda; two males and one female Antigua.

FAMILY LARIDÆ

13. *LARUS ATRICILLA* Linnæus

Two females, Barbuda, Aug. 17 and Sept. 26.

14. *STERNA MAXIMA* Boddært

One female, Barbuda, Nov. 21.

15. *STERNA HIRUNDO* Linnæus

One female, Barbuda, Sept. 24.

16. *STERNA ANTILLARUM* (Lesson)

One male, Antigua, Aug. 10.

17. *STERNA FULIGINOSA* Gmelin

One male, and one without sex, Antigua.

FAMILY SCOLOPACIDÆ

18. *ACTODROMAS MACULATA* (Vieillot)

One male, Barbuda, Sept. 22.

19. *ACTODROMAS FUSCICOLLIS* (Vieillot)

Two females, Barbuda, Sept. 20 and 22.

20. *EREUNETES PUSILLUS* (Linnæus)

One male and one female, Barbuda, Sept. 22.

21. *NUMENIUS HUDSONICUS* (Latham)

Two females, Barbuda, Sept. 25 and Nov. 12.

FAMILY CHARADRIIDÆ

22. *CHARADRIUS DOMINICUS* Müller

One male, Barbuda, Sept. 2.

FAMILY COLUMBIDÆ

23. *COLUMBA SQUAMOSA* Bonnaterre

One male, Antigua, Oct. 2.

24. **COLUMBA LEUCOCEPHALA** Linnæus

Two adult and two immature females, Barbuda; one adult and one immature male, one adult and one immature female, Antigua.

The immature males and female are almost in full adult plumage, except the top of the head which is washed with brown.

25. **ZENAIDA ZENAIDA AURITA** (Temminck)

Columba aurita TEMMINCK, Pigeons, I, fam. sec., 1808-11, 60, pls. 25 (ad.), 25 bis (yg?). (Martinica.)

Three males and four females, Barbuda; four males and three females, Antigua; one specimen without label.

This series shows a remarkable variation without respect to sex or locality. There are three types of coloration, as follows: (1) with the belly and under tail-coverts whitish; (2) with the belly and under tail-coverts vinaceous; and (3) with the belly and lower tail-coverts light gray. Some of the specimens with the belly and lower tail-coverts vinaceous approach *Zenaida zenaida* but are never quite so dark. In fact they are intermediates, as already pointed out by Mr. Cory (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XXI, 1893, 383). Temminck's plate of the adult shows the gray style of coloration.

26. **COLUMBIGALLINA PASSERINA TROCHILA** Bonaparte

Ch[amæpelia] trochila BONAPARTE, Consp. Av. II, 1854, 77 (Martinica).

Two males and four females, Barbuda; three males and five females, Antigua.

The ground doves of the West Indies are in great need of revision. Almost every island or group of islands presents more or less well-marked differences when compared. Antigua and Barbuda specimens appear to have more rufous on the primaries with narrower black edgings and to be slightly darker than specimens from the other Lesser Antilles available for comparison; the latter character is probably due to the freshness of the specimens. I have no specimens from Martinique suitable for comparison and therefore use Bonaparte's name provisionally for the form inhabiting the Lesser Antilles. I give the average measurements of the series of ground doves in the U. S. National Museum from the Lesser Antilles for comparison.

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF:	WING	TAIL	CULMEN
Three males from Antigua.....	82.5	57.3	10.7
Five females from Antigua.....	81.7	59.4	10.6
Three males from Barbuda.....	78.3	58.5	10.5

AVERAGE MEASUREMENTS OF:	WING	TAIL	CULMEN
Four females from Barbuda.....	81.9	55.9	11 ¹
One male from St. Bartholomew.	81	60
One male from St. Kitts.....	82	66.5	11
One male from St. Eustatius.....	82	61.5	11
One female from St. Eustatius.	78.5	57.5	10.5
Two males from Guadeloupe.....	82.5	58.5	11
One male from Dominica.....	83	59.5	11
One female from Dominica.....	84	61.5	11
One male from St. Vincent.....	81.5	53.5	11.5
One female from St. Vincent.....	80	54	11.5
One male from Grenada.....	78	55	11.5
One female from Grenada.....	77.5	57	12

FAMILY BUTEONIDÆ

27. *BUTEO PLATYPTERUS* Vieillot

Three immature females, Antigua.

All three specimens are very light colored (especially two of them), the lightest colored of which has the feathers of the head and hind neck white with a broad pear-shaped shaft streak of dark brown, making it appear streaked in about equal proportions of white and brown; the scapulars and greater wing-coverts contain a great amount of white; the primaries and tail are white at their bases; the brown streaks below are small and mostly confined to the cheeks and side of neck, barely meeting across the jugulum.

I can find no specimen in the U. S. National Museum to match these specimens, and they may represent an undescribed form. Mr. Cory (*Auk*, 1891, 47) has also remarked on the light colors of Antiguan specimens.

FAMILY FALCONIDÆ

28. *CERCHNEIS SPARVERIA CARIBÆARUM* (Gmelin)

[*Falco*] *caribæarum* GMELIN, *Sys. Nat.*, I, part I, 1788, 284.

Two males and four females, Barbuda; two males and three females, Antigua.

Gmelin's name as quoted above was founded primarily on Brisson's *Aesalon Antillarum*, that, judging from the description, came from one of the Lesser Antilles, probably one of the islands then under French rule. As quite a different form has usually been described under Gmelin's name, I give a description for comparison.

Adult male.—No. 191,134, U. S. N. M.; Barbuda, B. W. I., Aug. 21, 1903; collected by H. G. Selwyn Branch.

Top of head slaty gray, enclosing a large patch of cinnamon-rufous, the whole top of head with narrow black shaft-streaks; back, scapulars, and tertials cinnamon-rufous barred rather heavily with

¹ Three specimens.

black; rump rufous; tail, except outer feather, dark rufous with interrupted bars of black, a broad subterminal black bar, the tip rufous; the outer tail-feather buffy white at the base and on the outer web, rest rufous with only a narrow black shaft-streak, the subterminal black bar reaching little beyond the shaft; forehead, superciliary streak, cheeks, throat, breast, and under tail-coverts buffy white; upper breast with narrow black streaks, lower breast and flanks with oval black spots; an ochraceous-buff collar on hind part of neck; rictal stripe, stripe on side of neck, a spot a little lower down, and another on occiput black; primaries black, narrowly tipped with buff, the inner web with large white spots in a sawtooth pattern, edged with rufous; secondaries black, tipped with slaty and buff, the inner web of the feathers with large white spots, the inner feathers with some slaty and rufous bars and spots; primary coverts black barred with slaty and rufous; lesser coverts slate gray, the feathers tipped and barred near the base with rufous and black, the subterminal bar on some of the feathers being contracted into a cordate spot; under wing-coverts buff. Wing, 169; tail, 121; culmen, 12.5.

Variations in the males.—The series before me from the various islands south of the Anegada channel shows considerable variation within certain limits. In some the black bars on the tail do not reach the shaft, while in others they are complete; the rumps on some are spotted with black; the lesser wing-coverts are not tipped with rufous, and the black spots are more pronounced in some than others; the rufous spots on the head in two specimens (Nos. 77,844, Dominica; 96,481, Guadeloupe) is very extensive, occupying nearly the whole top of head, and are without the narrow black shaft-streaks; the buffy collar is absent in nearly all the specimens except the one described; in about half the specimens the tip of the tail is white; in most of the series the breast is more or less tinged with ochraceous-buff; the under wing-coverts are sometimes spotted sparsely with black; the outer tail-feather in some specimens is white barred with black, and between this condition and the one described there is almost every variation with hardly two exactly alike.

Females.—The females differ from the males in being lighter in color; more heavily barred above; the rufous spot on the head not so pronounced and the shaft-streaks more numerous and heavier; the black bars on the tail are heavier, except the subterminal bar which is not so wide, and the bars are never broken; the lesser coverts of the wing are rufous barred with black, not slaty; the spots on the underparts are more numerous and streaky.

Habitat.—This form probably inhabits most of the Lesser Antilles

from the Anegada channel southward. Specimens from Porto Rico and probably eastward to the Anegada channel belong to a different form that is apparently without a name. It may be known as:

CERCHNEIS SPARVERIA LOQUACULA new subsp.

Type No. 169,029, U. S. N. M., ♂ ad., Isabel II, Vieques island, Porto Rico, Feb. 8, 1899. Collected by A. B. Baker.

Similar to *C. s. caribæarum* but with the breast deep vinaceous-cinnamon, the back darker, the tail and back less heavily barred, and the under wing-coverts always spotted with black. Wing, 172; tail, 124.5; culmen, 13.

Females similar to females of *C. s. caribæarum* but darker above with the rufous spot on head much more pronounced; below with the spots and streaks more numerous and heavier, and with a strong suffusion of vinaceous-cinnamon.

MEASUREMENTS OF *C. s. caribæarum*

	WING	TAIL	CULMEN
Two males, Barbuda.....	172.7	125	12.5
Four females, Barbuda.....	177.4	126.5	13.2
Three males, Antigua.....	167.2	120.8	13.2
Three females, Antigua.....	178.8	124.2	13 ¹
One male, St. Bartholomew.....	174.5	123	13.5
Two females, St. Bartholomew.....	174.5	124.2	13.2
One male, St. Eustatius.....	170.5	121	12.5
One male, Nevis.....	166.5	118.5	12
One male, Saba.....	167	120	12.5
One male, St. Kitts.....	173.5	124.5	12
One female, St. Kitts.....	175.5	119	13
Two males, Guadeloupe.....	169.5 ²	116	13.2
Two females, Guadeloupe.....	176.2	125	14
One male, Dominica.....	168.5	125	13

MEASUREMENTS OF *C. s. loquacula*

	WING	TAIL	CULMEN
Nine males from Porto Rico, Culebra, and Vieques.....	167	121.2	13.2 ³
Six females from Porto Rico and Culebra.....	179.2	128.6	13.8
Two males from St. Thomas.....	167.5	123	13
Two females from St. Thomas.....	179	130.2	14
One male from Anegada.....	174	122.5
One female from Anegada.....	179	135	13

¹Two specimens. ²One specimen. ³Eight specimens.

FAMILY CUCULIDÆ

29. *COCCYZUS MINOR NESIOTES* (Cabanis and Heine)

C[occygus] nesiotes CABANIS and HEINE, Mus. Heineanum, part IV, heft I, 1862-63, 78, foot-note (Greater Antilles, in summer wandering to Florida).

Three males and two females, Barbuda; two males and seven females, Antigua.

In identifying this series I have gone over all the specimens from the West Indies in the collection of the U. S. National Museum and am prepared to recognize three forms as was done by Shelley in Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., vol. XIX, 1891, but with quite different limitations. The three forms I am prepared to recognize are as follows:

1. *Coccyzus minor maynardi* RIDGWAY

From the Bahamas and southern Florida.
Characterized by its pale coloration.

2. *Coccyzus minor nesiotes* (CABANIS AND HEINE)

From Haiti, Jamaica, Grand Cayman, Mona, Porto Rico, Vieques, St. Thomas, Antigua, and Barbuda, West Indies, and Swan island, off coast of Honduras. This race is much paler on the throat and has the underparts paler than a specimen of *Coccyzus minor* from Colombia (the type locality of *minor* is Cayenne), the only specimen from South America available for comparison. Our specimens from Haiti, Grand Cayman, and Mona average paler than the rest of the series, but in the case of the Mona specimens I think this is due to the season (late summer) in which they were collected. The two specimens from Haiti approach *C. m. maynardi* but are more buffy on the cheeks and are referred provisionally to this form. *C. m. nesiotes* has a smaller and weaker bill than the next.

3. *Coccyzus minor shelleyi* nom. nov.

Shelley described this form as *Coccyzus dominicæ* (Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., XIX, 1891, 306) from Dominica, but unfortunately Linnæus named the resident West Indian form of *Coccyzus americanus*, *Cuculus dominicus* (Sys. Nat. 1766, 170), which makes it necessary to rename this form. I have accordingly given it the name of the describer.

The present form has a larger, thicker bill than *C. minor* or *C. m. nesiotes*. It is also darker than the latter. The U. S. National Museum collection contains specimens of this form from Guadeloupe,

Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada. One of the specimens from Guadeloupe has a very short, thick bill, that is probably due to individual variation or to immaturity, as it is a young bird, though fully grown.

MEASUREMENTS OF *C. m. maynardi*

	WING	TAIL	CULMEN	DEPTH OF BILL
3 males from the Bahamas	131.5	161.7	27.3	9.2
3 females from the Bahamas	133.8	156.5	28.2	10

MEASUREMENTS OF *C. m. nesiotae*

	WING	TAIL	CULMEN	DEPTH OF BILL
1 male from Haiti.....	128.5	147	26.5	9
1 female from Haiti.....	129.5	158	26.5	10
1 female from Grand Cayman.....	135.5	162	28	10
1 female from Jamaica.....	138	166.5	26	9
2 males from Mona.....	126	159.2	29	9
4 females from Mona.....	130.9	154.9	27.1	8.9
1 female, Vieques, and 3 females, Porto Rico	131.7	164.7	26.2	9.8
1 female and 3 unsexed, St. Thomas.....	129	162.4	26.2	8.8
4 males, Antigua.....	135.2	162.7	28	9.6
7 females, Antigua.....	140.8	161.4	27.9	10.1
3 males, Barbuda.....	146.8	164.8	27.7	10
2 females, Barbuda.....	146.5	168.5	29	10
1 male, Swan island.....	135	170.5	29	10
1 female, Swan island.....	140	177	27	9.5

MEASUREMENTS OF *C. m. shelleyi*

	WING	TAIL	CULMEN	DEPTH OF BILL
1 male, Guadeloupe	144	171	28.5	10.5
1 male, Dominica.....	144	161	28.5	11.5
1 female, Dominica.....	137	174	28.5	11
1 male, Martinique.....	141	169.5	31.5	11.5
1 female, Martinique.....	151.5	194.5	30.5	11
1 unsexed, St. Lucia	143.2	169	29	11.2
1 male, Grenada.....	136	163	30	11.5

FAMILY ALCEDINIDÆ

30. CERYLE ALCYON (Linnæus)

One male and one female, Barbuda, Aug. 17 and Nov. 19; one male, Antigua, Oct. 23.

FAMILY TROCHILIDÆ

31. **MICROLYSSA¹ EXILIS** (Gmelin)

[*Trochilus*] *exilis* GMELIN, Sys. Nat., 1, part 1, 1788, 484 (Gujana).

One male and one female, Barbuda; four males and one female, Antigua.

32. **SERICOTES HOLOSERICEUS** (Linnæus)

[*Trochilus*] *holosericeus* LINNÆUS, Sys. Nat., ed. 10, 1758, 120 (America).

Five males and two females, Barbuda; four males and one female, Antigua.

FAMILY TYRANNIDÆ

33. **TYRANNUS DOMINICENSIS ROSTRATUS** (Sclater)

Tyrannus rostratus SCLATER, Ibis, Jan., 1864, 87 (Ins. Trinidad et in Guiana).

Four males and two females, Barbuda; seven males and three females, Antigua.

This series averages a clear gray, with the concealed crown-patch brighter, than in a series from Guadeloupe southward, but this is probably due to the freshness of the specimens and to the fact that the crown-patch has just been or is being assumed. The bill is slightly smaller and more pointed at the tip in Barbuda and Antigua specimens. In the collection there is a specimen, from Eleuthera island, Bahamas, of *T. dominicensis* hardly distinguishable from *T. rostratus* and is either a stray or an intermediate; at any rate *T. rostratus* is hardly entitled to specific rank.

Five males from Dominica southward (Guadeloupe specimens unsexed and not measured) average: wing, 119.2; tail, 94.4; culmen, 30.5.

Ten males from Barbuda and Antigua, average: wing, 117; tail, 93.4; culmen, 29.2.

34. **MYIARCHUS BERLEPSCHII** Cory

Myiarchus berlepschii CORY, Auk, July, 1888, 266 (St. Kitts, W. I.).

Eight males and one female taken on Barbuda, Aug. 29 and 30, and from Nov. 13 to 17, agree fairly well with a specimen from St. Kitts, except the upper tail-coverts in the Barbuda specimens are strongly tinged with rufous and the yellow below appears to be deeper; the latter probably due to the freshness of the specimens. The single female measures: wing, 89.5; tail, 79; culmen, 21.

A female from St. Kitts (the only specimen of *M. berlepschii* available) measures: wing, 88; tail, 78; culmen, 20.5.

¹ For the use of this name see *Auk*, Oct., 1904, p. 485.

The eight males from Barbuda average: wing, 92.6; tail, 81.7; culmen, 21.2.

35. **ELÆNIA FLAVOGASTRA MARTINICA** Linnæus

[*Muscicapa*] *martinica* LINNÆUS, Sys. Nat., ed. 12, 1766, 325 (Martinica).

Six males, one female, and one unsexed, Barbuda; five males and five females, Antigua.

A series of this species from Grand Cayman southward to Guadeloupe appears to be paler both above and below than specimens from Guadeloupe south (except Barbados), until Grenada is reached, where true *flavogastra* apparently occurs.

FAMILY MIMIDÆ

36. **MARGAROPS FUSCATUS** (Vieillot)

Turdus fuscatus VIEILLOT, Ois. Am. Sept., II, 1807, 1 (Greater Antilles, particularly Porto Rico and St. Domingo).

Three males and two females, Barbuda; three males and one female, Antigua.

37. **ALLENIA ALBIVENTRIS** (Lawrence)

Margarops albiventris LAWRENCE, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., IV, 1887, 23 (Grenada).

One male and two females, Barbuda; three males and one female, Antigua.

The above series, when compared with a series from the other Lesser Antilles, averages more olive brown above, without the reddish cast in the plumage seen in the other series before me. The measurements are also slightly larger, as the following will show: Four males from Barbuda and Antigua average: wing, 129; tail, 104.6; culmen, 20. Seven males from Saba south to St. Vincent average: wing, 121.3; tail, 95.6; culmen, 19.4.

Lafresnaye's name of *Turdus montanus* (Rev. Zool., May, 1844, 167), generally used for this species, is preoccupied by *Turdus montanus* Voigt, Thierreich, I, 1831, 484; Audubon, Orn. Biog., IV, 1838, 487; and Townsend, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1839, 153. Lawrence's *Margarops albiventris* as quoted above appears to be the next available name given to the species.

FAMILY VIREONIDÆ

38. **VIREOSYLVA CALIDRIS BARBADENSIS** Ridgway

[*Vireosylva calidris*] var. *barbadense* RIDGWAY, in Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, Hist. N. A. Bds., I, 1874, 359 (Barbados).

Four males and one female, Barbuda; five males, two females, and one unsexed, Antigua.

FAMILY MNIOTILTIDÆ

39. **SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA** (Linnæus)

Three males and four females, Barbuda, Aug. 10–Nov. 23; three males and two females, Antigua, Oct. 22–Dec. 14.

40. **SEIURUS NOVEBORACENSIS** (Gmelin)

Three males and three females, Barbuda, Aug. 25–Nov. 19; six males and one female, Antigua, Oct. 15–Dec. 12.

41. **SEIURUS MOTACILLA** (Vieillot)

One male, Antigua, Sept. 19.

42. **SEIURUS AUROCAPILLUS** (Linnæus)

Four males and one female, Antigua, Oct. 9 and 23, and Nov. 27.

43. **DENDROICA DISCOLOR** (Vieillot)

One male and one female, Barbuda, Nov. 2 and 23; one male and one female, Antigua, Oct. 5–13.

44. **DENDROICA SUBITA** new species

Type No. 191,301, U. S. N. M., ♂ ad., Barbuda, W. I., Sept. 19, 1903. Collected by H. G. Selwyn Branch.

Description.—Top of head, sides of neck, rump, and upper tail-coverts mouse gray; interscapular region hair brown; wings black, the feathers narrowly edged with gray, the tips to the greater coverts forming an obsolete dusky wing bar; tail black, the three outer feathers narrowly edged with white and with a large oblique white spot occupying the first and second feather but not reaching the tip, this spot much reduced on the third; a broad yellow superciliary stripe, scarcely extending beyond eye; a yellow suborbital spot, this spot separated from the superciliary by a loreal streak and from the throat by a rictal streak of dusky; forehead slightly tinged with yellow; malar region, chin, throat, chest, and breast lemon yellow; belly and under tail-coverts white; thighs dusky; lining of wing white, slightly tinged with yellow on the carpus. Measurement of type: wing, 50.5; tail, 45.5; culmen, 10.5; tarsus, 18.5; middle toe, 10.

Female similar to the male.

Remarks.—This very distinct species needs no comparison with any known form, but belongs to the same section as *Dendroica ade-*

laidæ and *Dendroica delicata* from which it differs in the entirely different color of the upper parts, the lack of the black edging to the superciliary stripe, the obsolete or in some specimens absent wing-bars, and the white spot on the outer tail-feather not reaching the tip.

There are four males, two females, and one immature in the collection, all from Barbuda, taken between Aug. 25 and Nov. 20. The four males average: wing, 51.7; tail, 45.6; culmen, 10.9; tarsus, 18.2; middle toe, 10.4. The two females average: wing, 54.5; tail, 45.2; culmen, 10.7; tarsus, 18; middle toe, 10.2.

The immature specimen is similar to the adult except that it is just acquiring the yellow of the breast and throat. The yellow starting on the lower throat branches out on the breast into two broad bands; the chin and upper throat are dusky with only a few scattering yellow feathers; the yellow superciliary stripe is indicated only by a spot above the eye; and the suborbital spot is absent.

45. *DENDROICA PETECHIA BARTHOLEMICA* Sundevall

[*Dendroica petechia*] a. *bartholemica* SUNDEVALL, Ofv. k. Vet.-Akad. Forh. Stockh., 1869, 607 (St. Bartholomew).

Three males and two females, Barbuda; five males and two females, Antigua.

This series when compared with a series from Porto Rico and Vieques shows the latter to belong to a different form. The Barbuda and Antigua birds differ in having the backs darker without dusky streaks; the chestnut on the head in fully adult birds darker and more pronounced; and in being less heavily streaked below. Three males from Barbuda average: wing, 64; tail, 48.8; culmen, 11.8. Four males from Antigua: wing, 61.6; tail, 48; culmen, 11.5.

Sundevall's name [*Dendroica petechia*] b. *cruciana* (Ofv. k. Vet.-Akad. Forh. Stockh., 1869, 608), founded on the St. Croix bird, is probably applicable to the bird from Porto Rico and the Virgin Island group which should be known as *Dendroica petechia cruciana* Sundevall.

46. *MNIOTILTA VARIA* (Linnæus)

One male and one female, Barbuda, Nov. 17 and 23; two males and three females, Antigua, Oct. 5-Dec. 15.

FAMILY CÆREBIDÆ

47. *CÆREBA DOMINICANA* (Taylor)

Certhiola dominicana TAYLOR, Ibis, Apr., 1864, 167 (Dominica).
Five males, Barbuda; eight males and six females, Antigua.

This series averages more slaty black above, and clearer, brighter yellow below when compared with specimens from Dominica, probable due to the freshness of the specimens.

FAMILY TANAGRIDÆ

48. EUPHONIA FLAVIFRONS (Sparman)

Emberiza flavifrons SPARRMANN, Mus. Carls., IV, 1789, no. 92.

One male, Barbuda; one male, Antigua.

FAMILY FRINGILLIDÆ

49. PYRRHULAGRA NOCTIS CORYI (Ridgway)

Pyrrhulagra coryi RIDGWAY, Auk, xv, Oct., 1898, 323 (St. Eustatius).

One adult and two immature males, one female, and one unsexed, Barbuda.

The adult male is in somewhat worn plumage. It agrees in color with the type of *P. coryi*, but the measurements are slightly smaller, probably caused by abraded plumage, except in the case of the bill. The type of *P. coryi* measures: wing, 68.5; tail, 51.5; culmen, 13.5. Adult male from Barbuda: wing, 66; tail 51.5; culmen, 12.

50. PYRRHULAGRA NOCTIS RIDGWAYI Cory

Pyrrhulagra noctis ridgwayi CORY, Cat. W. I. Bds., 1892, 150 (Antigua).

Seven males and two females, Antigua.

Five adult males average: wing, 68.2; tail, 50.1; culmen, 12.6.¹

51. TIARIS BICOLOR OMISSA (Jardine)

Tiaris omissa JARDINE, 1847, 332 (Tobago).

Four males, Barbuda; three males, Antigua.

¹ Four specimens.