

# 1. *Mimus polyglottus*.

*Turdus polyglottos*, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 293<sup>1</sup>.

*Orpheus polyglottos*, Sw. Phil. Mag. new ser. i. p. 369<sup>2</sup>.

*Mimus polyglottus*, Scl. P. Z. S. 1857, p. 212<sup>3</sup>; Baird, Rev. Am. B. p. 48<sup>4</sup>; Sumichrast, Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. i. p. 543<sup>5</sup>; Grayson, Pr. Bost. Soc. N. H. xiv. p. 277<sup>6</sup>; Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 267<sup>7</sup>; Baird, Brew. & Ridgw. N. Am. B. i. p. 49<sup>8</sup>; Sennett, Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. iv. p. 3<sup>9</sup>; Coues, B. Col. Vall. p. 53<sup>10</sup>.

*Mimus caudatus*, Baird, B. N. Am. p. 345<sup>11</sup>.

*Mimus polyglottus*, var. *caudatus*, Lawr. Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 12<sup>12</sup>.

*Mimus*?, Scl. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 250<sup>13</sup>.

Supra cinereus, superciliis indistincte albis, loris nigris; alis nigricantibus cinerascenti limbatis, primariorum basi et eorum tectricibus (præter apices) speculum alare album formantibus; subtus albus, pectore paulo grisescente; cauda nigra, rectrice extima tota, secundæ pogonio interno, et tertia (nisi parte media) albis; rostro et pedibus nigris. Long. tota 9·5, alæ 4·4, caudæ 4·4, rostri a rictu 1·0, tarsi 1·35. (Descr. exempl. ex Oaxaca, Mexico merid. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* N. AMERICA, from lat. N. 40° southwards<sup>8</sup>.—MEXICO, between Guaymas and Mazatlan (*Grayson*<sup>6</sup>), Mazatlan (*Grayson*, *Bischoff*<sup>7</sup>), Tres Marias Is. (*Grayson*<sup>6</sup>), Real del Monte (*Bullock*<sup>2</sup>), Orizaba (*Sallé*<sup>13</sup>, *Botteri*<sup>3</sup>, *Sumichrast*<sup>5</sup>), Mirador (*Sartorius*<sup>4</sup>), valley of Mexico (*le Strange*), Oaxaca (*Fenochio*), Villa Alta (*Boucard*), Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast*<sup>12</sup>).

This well-known species, perhaps the most familiar of all the birds of the United States, is found in suitable localities throughout Mexico as far south as the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (where *M. gilvus* is also found), its place being taken in the promontory of Yucatan and in Guatemala by the southern species *Mimus gilvus*. Whether the Cuban species spoken of by Dr. Gundlach\* is identical with the northern bird is not yet certain, as specimens do not appear to have been actually compared; but as each of the islands of the Greater Antilles appears to have a race of its own of this section of the genus *Mimus*, it is probable that the Cuban bird differs to some extent from *Mimus polyglottus*.

In Mexico *M. polyglottus* was found by Grayson in the Tres Marias Islands, where, however, though resident<sup>7</sup>, it is rare and a shy bird<sup>6</sup>. In the State of Vera Cruz Prof. Sumichrast found it in the hot and temperate regions, and he says<sup>5</sup> that it is one of the few species that are found equally abundant in localities the most widely different both as to height and climate, being found from the gulf-shores as far up as the great plains of the plateau, but always only in the more open portions. It nests in the neighbourhood of Orizaba. *Mimus polyglottus* is found in abundance all along the northern frontier of Mexico, both in the basin of the Colorado<sup>10</sup> and in the Rio-Grande valley<sup>9</sup>.

At one time Prof. Baird seemed disposed to separate the western bird under the name *M. caudatus*<sup>11</sup>, on account of the greater length of the tail of certain western

\* Orn. Cub. p. 60.