

regione parotica brunneis; fascia supralorali et palpebris albis; facie laterali albida, brunneo lineata; gula et corpore reliquo subtus albis, collo laterali et pectoris summi lateribus brunneis; gutture imo et præpectore brunneo striolatis; subalaribus et axillaribus nigricantibus, illis albo marginatis, his regulariter albo transfasciatis: rostro virescenti-nigro; pedibus virescenti-cinereis; iride brunnea. Long. tota circa 8.0, alæ 5.5, caudæ 2.2, culm. 1.35, tarsi 1.3. (Descr. feminae adultæ ex Dueñas. Mus. nostr.)

*Ptil. æstiv.* ptilosi hiemali similis, sed ubique albo maculatim notatus, pileo quasi striolato: subtus pure albus, gutture imo nigro striolato. Long. tota 7.6, alæ 5.2. (Descr. feminae adultæ ex Brownsville, Texas. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, breeding occasionally in the Northern United States, more commonly northward (*H. solitarius*)<sup>11</sup>; Pacific coast-region, eastward to the Plains (*H. cinnamomeus*)<sup>31</sup>.—MEXICO<sup>25</sup> (*Wagler*<sup>28</sup>, *Deppe & Schiede*<sup>23</sup>), San Diego<sup>9</sup> and Cachuta<sup>30</sup>, Sonora (*Robinette*<sup>9</sup>), Rio Grande, near Matamoros (*Dresser*<sup>23</sup>), Mazatlan (*Grayson*<sup>21</sup>), city of Mexico (*White*<sup>18</sup>), Tapana, Tehuantepec city (*Sumichrast*<sup>22</sup>), Sierra San Domingo, Tehuantepec, Aguas Calientes (*Richardson*<sup>27</sup>), Cuajimalpa (Tacubaya), Las Vigas, Puebla, Playa Vicente, Vera Cruz (*Ferrari-Perez*<sup>27</sup>), Cordova (*Sallé*<sup>4 17</sup>), N. Yucatan, Holbox I. (*Gaumer*<sup>27</sup>), Tabi (*F. D. G.*<sup>27</sup>); BRITISH HONDURAS (*Blancaneaux*<sup>27</sup>); GUATEMALA (*Skinner*<sup>14</sup>), San Gerónimo, Dueñas (*O. S.*<sup>11 14</sup>); HONDURAS, San Pedro (*Whitely*<sup>16</sup>), Ruatan I. (*Gaumer*<sup>7</sup>); NICARAGUA, Rio Escondido (*Richmond*<sup>12</sup>); COSTA RICA (*v. Frantzius*<sup>5</sup>), San José (*Cherrie*<sup>8</sup>, *Calleja*<sup>20</sup>, *Carmiol*<sup>20 27</sup>), Volcan de Miravalles<sup>13</sup>, Reventazon, Alajuela, Talamanca, Jiménez (*Underwood, in litt.*); PANAMA<sup>15 19</sup>, Castillo<sup>24</sup>, Volcan de Chiriqui (*Arcé*<sup>27</sup>), Lion Hill<sup>24 27</sup> (*M. Leannan*).—SOUTH AMERICA generally in winter<sup>27</sup>; WEST INDIES<sup>27</sup>.

An Eastern and a Western race of the Solitary Green Sandpiper are recognized by American ornithologists, the Western bird, *H. cinnamomeus*, being an inhabitant of the Pacific coast, and distinguished by the cinnamon tint of the light spots on the plumage. Intermediate specimens between the Western and Eastern forms are not unfrequent, as is often the case between birds from the Atlantic and Pacific regions of North America; and as the existence of such specimens is admitted, we fail to see that two independent races can be upheld, though the interesting fact must be recorded that the Green Sandpipers from Western North America do show more rufescent spots than those from the eastern side.

Little is known of its nesting-habits, common though the bird may be, and it is probable that the Solitary Sandpiper, like its European ally (*H. ochropus*), builds in trees, and selects the deserted nest of some other species.

*H. solitarius* frequents the banks of tidal rivers and creeks, feeding on small crustacea and worms, like other birds of its class, and on migration is found inland.

#### HETERACTITIS.

*Heteractitis*, Stejneger, Auk, i. p. 236 (1884); Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxiv. p. 449 (1896).

This genus, which belongs to the Tattlers, is not far removed from *Totanus*,