

*Ptil. æstiv.* Supra olivaceo-brunnea, vix æneo adumbrata, fasciis transversis nigris ornata: subtus alba, fasciis et maculis nigris guttata: rostro viridescenti-olivaceo, mandibula flavicante, ad apicem brunnea; pedibus pallide flavicanti-carneis; iride coryllina. (Descr. avis adultæ ex Cozumel. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA to Alaska, breeding throughout its range, less common on the Pacific coast <sup>29</sup>.—MEXICO (*Deppe & Schiede* <sup>4 5</sup>, *Sumichrast* <sup>20</sup>, *Mann* <sup>17</sup>), Matamoros (*Dresser* <sup>11 22</sup>), Tamesi, Tampico (*Richardson* <sup>23</sup>), Rio de Iglesias, Chihuahua (*Lloyd* <sup>23</sup>), Colima (*Xantus* <sup>13</sup>), Zacatecas, Calotlan and Bolaños in Jalisco, Aguas Calientes, Chimalapa, and Tehuantepec (*Richardson* <sup>23</sup>), Dos Arroyos, Amula, and Acapulco in Guerrero, Teapa (*Mrs. H. H. Smith* <sup>23</sup>), near the city of Mexico (*White* <sup>8</sup>), Vera Cruz (*Sallé* <sup>7 33</sup>), Orizaba (*Botteri* <sup>6</sup>), Puebla, San Lorenzo, Cordova (*Ferrari-Perez* <sup>23</sup>), Laguna Verde, La Antigua, Sola, Juchatengo in Oaxaca (*Trujillo* <sup>23</sup>), San Mateo, Santa Efigenia, Tehuantepec city (*Sumichrast* <sup>14</sup>), Tizimin, N. Yucatan (*Gaumer* <sup>23</sup>), Cozumel I. (*De Vis* <sup>18</sup>, *Benedict* <sup>25</sup>, *Gaumer* <sup>19 23</sup>); GUATEMALA, Yzabal, Dueñas (*O. S. & F. D. G.* <sup>23</sup>), Panajachel (*Richardson* <sup>23</sup>), San Gerónimo (*O. S.* <sup>9</sup>); SALVADOR, La Libertad (*Richardson* <sup>23</sup>); HONDURAS, Truxillo (*Townsend* <sup>26</sup>), Ruatan I. (*Gaumer* <sup>19 23</sup>); NICARAGUA, San Juan del Sur (*Nutting* <sup>21</sup>), Momotombo (*Richardson* <sup>23</sup>), Rio Escondido (*Richmond* <sup>28</sup>); COSTA RICA <sup>12 15</sup>, San José (*v. Frantzius* <sup>32</sup>, *Cherrie* <sup>27</sup>, *Boucard* <sup>16</sup>, *Carmiol* <sup>23</sup>), Irazu district (*Rogers* <sup>23</sup>), San Lucas, Punta Arenas, Jiménez, Alajuela, Carrillo, Civita Simon, Miravalles <sup>31</sup> (*Underwood, in litt.*); PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M<sup>c</sup>Leannan* <sup>10 23</sup>).—SOUTH AMERICA generally to Brazil, Amazonia, Ecuador, and Peru <sup>23</sup>; WEST INDIES <sup>23</sup>.—Incidental in EUROPE <sup>23</sup>.

The Spotted Sandpiper closely resembles the common *T. hypoleuca* of Europe, and in its winter and young plumages can scarcely be distinguished from that species, excepting by the greater amount of yellow on the lower mandible and the presence of a broad subterminal band on all the secondaries: in *T. hypoleuca* the inner secondaries are for the most part white. In the breeding-plumage, however, *T. macularia* is easily distinguished from its eastern ally by having the under surface of the body thickly spotted with black.

It is a common bird in North America, and nests throughout the temperate area from the Atlantic to the Pacific, ascending to a considerable altitude in the Rocky Mountains. In Central America the species is known as a winter visitor, but Mr. Cherrie is of opinion that some individuals breed in Costa Rica <sup>27</sup>. In Guatemala we observed the Spotted Sandpiper about most of the rivers during the winter months, inhabiting both the tableland and the coast country <sup>9</sup>. It is reported as common in Nicaragua, both by Mr. Nutting <sup>21</sup> and Mr. Richmond, the latter having observed examples up to the 16th of May <sup>28</sup>.

*T. macularia* arrives at its breeding-quarters in North America in April, and makes a slight nest of straw and grass, generally in some open spot on the bank of a lake or river, the parent birds afterwards showing extreme solicitude for the safety of their young. During migration it is found along the banks of rivers, either in family-parties