

or singly, as well as along the creeks of natural harbours, and likewise on the sea-shore during the autumn passage. The flight is somewhat similar to that of the allied species, the bird skimming over the surface of the water for some distance without any motion of the wings except a few rapid beats, followed by another prolonged glide.

The eggs are four in number and pyriform in shape, with a considerable amount of gloss. The ground-colour varies from cream to pale buff, with spots and blotches of dark chocolate-brown or black and some underlying inky purple. The spots are small and numerous, and the blotches are frequently confluent over the larger end, where they sometimes form an irregular cap <sup>24</sup>.

### BARTRAMIA.

*Bartramia*, Less. Traité d'Orn. p. 553 (1831); Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxiv. p. 509 (1896).

A genus peculiar to America, and remarkable for its short bill, which has a slight swelling of the dertrum, and long tail, the latter exceeding the culmen in length. The tarsus is long, measuring more than twice the length of the inner toe and claw. The tail is much graduated, the outer feathers falling short of the middle ones by as much as the length of the hind toe and claw. The feathers of the chin-angle are produced forwards, far beyond the line of the forehead.

One species only is known, *B. longicauda*, breeding throughout temperate North America, and visiting the southern continent in winter, at which season specimens have occurred in Europe and even in Australia.

#### 1. *Bartramia longicauda*.

*Tringa longicauda*, Bechst. Kurze Uebers. Latham, p. 453, t. 184 <sup>1</sup>.

*Bartramius longicaudus*, Bp. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1857, p. 59 <sup>2</sup>.

*Bartramia longicauda*, Baird, Brewer, & Ridgw. Water-Birds N. Amer. i. p. 296 <sup>3</sup>; Zeledon, An. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica, 1887, p. 129 <sup>4</sup>; Herrera, La Nat. (2) i. pp. 186 <sup>5</sup>, 328 <sup>6</sup>; Cherrie, Auk, ix. p. 329 <sup>7</sup>; Richm. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. xvi. p. 526 <sup>8</sup>; A. O. U. Check-l. N. Amer. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 96 <sup>9</sup>; Elliot, N. Amer. Shore-Birds, p. 143 <sup>10</sup>; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxiv. p. 509 <sup>11</sup>; Bangs, Auk, 1901, p. 358 <sup>12</sup>; Oates, Cat. Eggs Brit. Mus. ii. p. 50 <sup>13</sup>.

*Actiturus longicauda*, Salv. Ibis, 1889, p. 379 <sup>14</sup>.

*Tringa bartramia*, Wilson, Amer. Orn. vii. p. 63, t. 59. fig. 2 <sup>15</sup>.

*Actiturus bartramius*, Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 230 <sup>16</sup>; P. Z. S. 1864, p. 372 <sup>17</sup>; Scl. P. Z. S. 1860, p. 253 <sup>18</sup>; Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. vii. p. 334 <sup>19</sup>; ix. p. 142 <sup>20</sup>; Salv. Ibis, 1864, p. 385 <sup>21</sup>; Dugès, La Nat. i. p. 142 <sup>22</sup>.

*Actiturus bartranici*, Sumichr. La Nat. v. p. 232 <sup>23</sup>.

*Ptil. hiem.* Nigricans, plumis singulis cinnamomeo vel arenario marginatis; tectricibus majoribus alarum, secundariis intimis et scapularibus nigro transfasciatis; tectricibus primariorum et primariis nigricantibus, his ad apicem vix albo fimbriatis et intus albo fasciatis; secundariis brunneis albo terminatis, extus fulvo indentatis, intus albido fasciatis; dorso postico, uropygio et supracaudalibus nigris, his lateralibus cinnamomeis albo terminatis et nigro fasciatis; rectricibus cinerascentibus, nigro transfasciatis, reliquis cinnamomeis, albo terminatis, et plus minusve regulariter nigro transfasciatis vel fasciatim maculatis;