

pilei plumis nigris, arenario marginatis; loris et supercilio distincto fulvescenti-albis; facie laterali, præpectore et pectore summo nigro striolatis; genis et gula albis; corpore reliquo subtus albo, hypochondriis nigro fasciatis, pectoris lateribus nigro triquetrim fasciatis; subalaribus et axillaribus albis, nigro transfasciatis: rostro flavicanti-viridi, basin versus flavo; pedibus pallide flavicanti-griseis; iride coryllina. Long. tota circa 9.0, alæ 6.4, caudæ 3.2, culm. 1.2, tarsi 1.8. (Descr. maris adulti ex Pinal, Puebla. Mus. nostr.)

*Ptil. æstiv.* ptilosi hiemali similis, sed nigricantior, marginibus plumarum pallidis obsoletioribus, præpectore et pectore summo fasciis triquetris et cordiformibus notatis. (Descr. maris adulti ex Dueñas. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, mainly east of the Rocky Mountains, north to Nova Scotia and Alaska, breeding throughout most of its range<sup>9</sup>.—MEXICO, Valley of Mexico (*Herrera*<sup>5 6</sup>), Guanajuato (*Dugès*<sup>22</sup>), Zacatecas, Chapala, Jalisco (*Richardson*<sup>11</sup>), Cacoprieto, Tapanatepec, Orizaba (*Sumichrast*<sup>23</sup>), Vera Cruz (*Sallé*<sup>18</sup>), Pinal, Puebla (*F. D. G. & Ferrari-Perez*<sup>11</sup>), Las Vegas, Jalapa (*Ferrari-Perez*<sup>11</sup>); BRITISH HONDURAS, Turneff I. (*O. S.*<sup>21</sup>); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (<sup>11 16</sup>), Sakluk<sup>11</sup> (*O. S.*); HONDURAS, Ruatan I., Bay of Honduras (*Gaumer*<sup>11 14</sup>); NICARAGUA, Rio Escondido (*Richmond*<sup>8</sup>); COSTA RICA (*Carmirol*<sup>20</sup>), Alajuela (*Zeledon*<sup>4</sup>), San José (*Cherrie*<sup>7</sup>); PANAMA (*M'Leannan*<sup>11 17 19</sup>), Divala, Chiriqui (*Brown*<sup>12</sup>).—SOUTH AMERICA in winter, to Amazonia, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay<sup>11</sup>.

Bartram's Sandpiper resembles the true Plovers in many of its habits, and is one of the most interesting of all the Waders, being an inhabitant of the plains of North America, "rarely seen near water, in which it seldom, if ever, wades, frequenting grassy fields and prairie-like stretches."<sup>10</sup> It breeds throughout the greater part of its North-American habitat east of the Rocky Mountains, and is seldom found on the Pacific coast. In Central America the species is only a winter visitor, passing through the Valley of Mexico in August and September<sup>5</sup>. In Costa Rica, Mr. Cherrie says that it was tolerably common at San José from about the 5th of September to the 14th of November<sup>7</sup>; and Mr. Richmond noticed the species on the Rio Escondido in Nicaragua on the 26th of the latter month<sup>8</sup>. In Guatemala a flock consisting of some eighteen or twenty individuals arrived at Dueñas on their return journey in the beginning of April. They frequented the open dry savannas, rather than the marshy pools, and fully justified the appellation of "Field-Plovers"<sup>16</sup>.

*B. longicauda*, though seen at times in considerable numbers on the Atlantic coast of North America, is, according to Mr. Elliot, never met with in the great flocks observed in the Western States, like Kansas, and to the southward, more especially in Texas, where the bird congregates sometimes in thousands. As a rule, it is shy, except in the breeding-season, or in places where it has not been molested. He writes:—"It associates often at this time with the Golden Plover and others of the family found in similar localities, and may be seen scattered in groups or singly over the prairies"<sup>10</sup>.