

*Ptil. hiem.* Supra margaritaceo-cinerea, plumis singulis cinereo-albo marginatis; dorso postico, uropygio et supracaudalibus medianis nigris vel nigro notatis; tectricibus alarum minimis nigris albo marginatis, medianis cinereis, majoribus late albo terminatis; tectricibus primariorum et primariis nigris, his intus albis, vel basin versus pogonii externi albis, rhachidibus albis; secundariis albis, externis apicem versus brunneis, intimis dorso concoloribus; rectricibus medianis nigricantibus, reliquis cineraceis, intus albidis, rhachidibus albis; pileo cinereo, plumis nigro anguste striolatis; loris, facie laterali et corpore subtus toto albis; subalaribus et axillaribus quoque albis: rostro et pedibus nigris; iride saturate brunnea. Long. tota circa 7.2, alæ 4.9, caudæ 2.0, culm. 1.2, tarsi 0.95. (Descr. avis adultæ ex Chiapam. Mus. nostr.)

*Ptil. æstiv.* Supra ferruginea, plumis medialiter nigris; facie laterali, gutture et præpectore totis et pectoris summis lateribus ferrugineis, nigro striolatis, his nigro fasciatis.

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, probably nesting throughout the Arctic Regions, and known to breed in Grinnell Land <sup>16 18</sup>.—MEXICO (*Sumichrast* <sup>13</sup>), Mazatlan (*Grayson* <sup>11</sup>), San Blas, Tepic (*Richardson* <sup>18</sup>), San Mateo, Tehuantepec (*Sumichrast* <sup>12</sup>), Misantla, Santa Ana (*Ferrari-Perez* <sup>18</sup>), Jalapa (*Ferrari-Perez* <sup>18</sup>, *de Oca* <sup>6</sup>), Santecomapam, Oaxaca (*Boucard* <sup>5</sup>), Progreso, Yucatan (*Boucard* <sup>14</sup>), Cozumel I. <sup>9 18</sup> (*Gaumer*), Merida (*Schott* <sup>10</sup>); BRITISH HONDURAS, Cays on the coast, Northern Two Cays, Lighthouse Reef (*O. S.* <sup>8 15 18</sup>); GUATEMALA, Carranza <sup>18</sup>, Chiapam <sup>18</sup>, Rio Nagualate <sup>7</sup> (*O. S.*).—SOUTH AMERICA, both coasts in winter, to Chile, Patagonia, and the Galapagos Is. <sup>18</sup>; SANDWICH Is. <sup>18</sup>.—Arctic Regions of Europe and Asia, to the coasts of Africa, India, and Australia in winter <sup>18</sup>; ICELAND <sup>18</sup>.

The Sanderling is a common visitor to the coasts of all countries of the Old and New Worlds during winter or on migration, but its breeding-haunts are in the Arctic Regions, and very few authentic eggs have been taken. It was found nesting in Grinnell Land by Colonel Feilden during the British Arctic Expedition under Sir George Nares, and it is believed to have bred in Iceland <sup>19</sup>. A nest was obtained by MacFarlane on the tundra east of Anderson River <sup>17</sup>, and the species will probably be found to breed throughout the whole circumpolar region.

During the autumn migration the Sanderling is found in some numbers on the coasts of both hemispheres, passing southward to its winter-quarters. It seems also to winter in certain localities in Central America. Grayson says that the species is a wanderer at Mazatlan, being sometimes found in flocks on the beach in September, October, and the winter months <sup>11</sup>. Salvin met with it on the Pacific coast of Guatemala, where many individuals were frequently seen <sup>7</sup>.

Wherever *C. arenaria* is found on its autumn migrations, it is generally noticed in flocks, keeping apart from the society of Dunlins and other Waders, and is recognizable by the amount of white which the bird displays when on the wing. Its habits otherwise resemble those of the small Sandpipers which frequent sea-beaches.

The nests, so far as hitherto discovered, consist of a depression in the open ground or in a dwarf willow, lined with decayed leaves or catkins. The eggs are four in number, "buffish or brownish-olive, faintly spotted with olive-brown or bistre, with