

Mexico¹⁰ (*White*¹⁶), Vera Cruz (*Sallé*¹⁵), Sochiapa (*Trujillo*¹¹), Patzcuaro and Hacienda de los Atlixcos (*F. D. G.*¹¹), Orizaba (*fide Baird*¹⁰), Tehuantepec city (*Sumichrast*⁸), Progreso, N. Yucatan (*Gaumer*¹¹); GUATEMALA (*Constancia*²), Dueñas, Chiapam (*O. S. & F. D. G.*¹¹), Rio Nagualate, Pacific coast (*O. S.*¹⁷); NICARAGUA, Rio Escondido (*Richmond*³); COSTA RICA (*Endres*¹¹, v. *Frantzius*²⁰), Rio Frio (*Richmond*³), San José (*Underwood, in litt.*); PANAMA (*M'Leannan*^{11 18}). —SOUTH AMERICA in winter; GALAPAGOS Is.¹¹.—Incidental in Europe¹¹.

The American Little Stint, as it occurs in Central America in winter, is distinguished from all other Sandpipers by its small size, and by its pectoral band of ashy-grey, the fore-neck and chest being grey, with dark shaft-streaks to the feathers.

In the breeding-season *L. minutilla* retires, like its congeners of Europe and Asia, to the Arctic Regions, being found from Labrador to Alaska. It migrates southwards by way of the shores and rivers of North America, and by both eastern and western coasts, to Central America, wintering there and on the southern continent, extending as far as Brazil, as well as to Peru on the western coast.

Salvin noticed the species at the mouth of the Rio Nagualate on the Pacific coast of Guatemala, where it occurred in some numbers in the month of March¹⁷. It apparently winters in Nicaragua, as Mr. Richmond obtained specimens in December and March³.

Contrary to the habits of the Little Stints in Europe, where they are rather shy birds and by no means easy to procure during their migrations, the American species is said by Mr. Elliot to occur in flocks and to be confiding and gentle in disposition. In habits this bird resembles the other species of small Waders, and its food is similar⁶.

The nest is said to be a depression in dry moss with a scanty lining of grass⁶. The eggs are four in number, pyriform, of a pale stone-grey colour, with small blotches, spots, and specks of dark brown, yellowish-brown, and underlying pale purple¹².

HETEROPYGIA.

Heteropygia, Coues, Proc. Acad. Philad. 1861, p. 191; Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxiv. p. 561 (1896).

The members of the genus *Heteropygia*, a typical Neogæan form, resemble large Stints, and like them have a short bill scarcely exceeding the tarsus in length. In common with *Limonites* they possess a hind toe, but have a longer tarsus, exceeding the middle toe and claw in length.

Four species are known, one of which, *H. acuminata*, is an inhabitant of Eastern Siberia and occurs in Alaska, passing through Japan and China to winter in Australia and the Malay Archipelago; the remaining three occur in Central America.