

✓ 1. *Heteropygia maculata*.

Tringa maculata, Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 465¹; Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 229²; Dresser, Ibis, 1866, p. 36³; Ridgw. Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. x. p. 578⁴; Cherrie, Auk, 1892, p. 329⁵; A. O. U. Check-l. N. Amer. Birds 2nd ed. p. 88⁶; Elliot, N. Amer. Shore-Birds, p. 78⁷.

Actodromas maculata, Lawr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. viii. p. 12⁸; Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 4, p. 47⁹; Scl. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1864, p. 372¹⁰; Baird, Brew., & Ridgw. Water-Birds N. Amer. i. p. 232¹¹.

Heteropygia maculata, Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxiv. p. 562¹²; Oates, Cat. Eggs Brit. Mus. ii. p. 55¹³.

Tringa pectoralis, Say, in Long's Exped. Rocky Mts. i. p. 171¹⁴; Scl. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 310¹⁵; v. Frantz. J. f. Orn. 1869, p. 377¹⁶.

Tringa acuminata pectoralis, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 443¹⁷.

Ptil. hiem. Supra brunnea, plumis medialiter nigricantibus; uropygio, supracaudalibus et rectricibus medianis nigris; dorsi imi lateribus et supracaudalibus nonnullis lateralibus albis, his nigro medialiter notatis; rectricibus reliquis cinerascenti-brunneis, ad apicem albo marginatis; supercilio indistincto et facie laterali albis, nigro lineatis; regione parotica rufescenti-brunnea nigro striolata; gula alba; gutture imo, præpectore et pectore summo rufescenti-brunneis, plumis singulis medialiter nigro striatis; corpore reliquo subtus pure albo, hypochondriis cinerascenti-brunneo lavatis, et rhachidibus nigris striolatis; subalaribus et axillaribus pure albis: rostro virescenti-nigro, ad basin mandibulæ olivaceo-viridi; pedibus ochraceis flavis; iride saturate brunnea. Long. tota circa 7.0, alæ 5.0, caudæ 2.0, culm. 1.15, tarsi 1.1. (Descr. feminae adultæ ex Dueñas. Mus. nostr.)

Ptil. æstiv. vix a ptilosi hiemali distinguenda, sed magis rufescens.

Juv. ptilosi æstivæ avis adulti similis, sed supra magis rufescens, plumis conspicue rufo marginatis, scapularibus et interscapulii lateralis plumis albo conspicue limbatis; præpectore, sicut in adultis, conspicue striato. (Descr. av. hornot. ex Dueñas. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA, breeding in the Arctic Regions^{6 12}.—MEXICO, Matamoros (*Dresser*^{3 12}), Altamira, Tamaulipas¹², Zacatecas¹², Santa Rita, Chiapas (*Richardson*), San Baltazar (*Ferrari-Perez*¹²), Atlixco, Pinal, Puebla (*F. D. G. & Ferrari-Perez*¹²), Cordova (*Sallé*¹⁵), Tehuantepec city (*Sumichrast*⁹); GUATEMALA, Dueñas (*O. S.*^{2 12}); COSTA RICA (*v. Frantzius*¹⁶), San José (*Cherrie*⁵), Laguna de Cartago, Reventazon (*Underwood, in litt.*); PANAMA (*M'Leannan*^{8 10}).—SOUTH AMERICA in winter, to Brazil, Peru, Chile, and Patagonia¹²; WEST INDIES¹²; SWAN I.⁴.—Incidental in Europe¹².

The Pectoral Sandpiper breeds in the Arctic Regions of North America and migrates along both coasts of Central America to its winter home in the southern continent, reaching even as far south as Patagonia.

At Matamoros, Mr. Dresser noticed the species in July, so that it appears to start on its southern journey as soon as the breeding-season is over. He says that it did not frequent the lagoons, but was found on the banks of the Rio Grande or at small pools after rain. Salvin states that at Dueñas, in Guatemala, about the beginning of April, and towards the end of the dry season, a great part of the stream is diverted from the river Guacalate to irrigate the pastures, and that during this period numbers of Scolopacidæ frequent the inundated land, of which *H. maculata*