

On migration it is found chiefly in the interior of North America, and is more of an inland species than its allies, which it otherwise resembles in habits. The nest is a depression in the ground, lined with dead leaves. The eggs are four in number, pyriform in shape, and slightly glossy, of a pale stone-colour, very densely speckled, streaked, and blotched with rich chocolate-brown and pale underlying purple, these markings being more or less confluent and forming a cap at the larger end.

✓ 3. *Heteropygia fuscicollis*.

Tringa fuscicollis, Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 461¹; Salvin, Ibis, 1889, p. 379²;

A. O. U. Check-l. N. Amer. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 88³; Elliot, N. Amer. Shore-Birds, p. 81⁴.

Actodromus fuscicollis, Baird, Brew., & Ridgw. Water-Birds N. Amer. i. p. 227⁵.

Heteropygia fuscicollis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxiv. p. 574⁶.

Tringa bonapartii, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadr. p. 445⁷.

Ptil. hiem. speciebus similis præcedentibus, sed minor, et supracaudalibus albis facile distinguenda: rostro et pedibus nigricantibus; iride brunnea. Long. tota circa 6·5, alæ 4·7, caudæ 1·8, culm. 0·9, tarsi 0·75. (Descr. avis adultæ ex Argentina. Mus. Brit.)

Ptil. æstiv. Supra nigricans, plumis cinnamomeo marginatis, gutture minute, præpectore et corporis lateribus distincte nigro striolatis. (Descr. maris adulti ex Momotombo, Nicaragua. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. EASTERN NORTH AMERICA, breeding in the extreme north³.—MEXICO (*Boucard*⁶), Tizimin, N. Yucatan, Cozumel I. (*Gaumer*^{2 6}); NICARAGUA, Momotombo (*Richardson*⁶); PANAMA, Lion Hill (*M. Leannan*⁶).—SOUTH AMERICA to Patagonia and the Falkland Is.⁶; WEST INDIES⁶.

H. fuscicollis is a smaller species than the two foregoing, and is easily recognized by its white upper tail-coverts, which form a band between the rump and the tail.

It is a more eastern bird than its other North-American allies, breeding in the Arctic Regions from Greenland to the Mackenzie River, and even on migration and in its winter home keeping to the eastern side of Central and South America, though it has occurred in Amazonia and Central Peru, and is doubtless found in small numbers on the western coast of the southern continent. We never met with *H. fuscicollis* in Central America, and but few instances of its occurrence within our limits have been recorded.

In habits the present species appears to resemble the Common Dunlin, frequenting shores and mud-flats and assembling in flocks. It is recorded as being very tame. The nest is a depression in the ground with a few decayed leaves for lining. The eggs, four in number, are of rufous-drab colour, blotched with dark brown or black, the blotches confluent at the larger end⁴.

GALLINAGO.

Gallinago, Leach, Syst. Cat. Mamm. &c. Brit. Mus. p. 30 (1816); Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxiv. p. 616 (1896).

Like the Woodcocks (*Scolopax*), the Snipes have the eye situated very far back in