

Carlos and Rio Escondido (*Richmond*⁸); COSTA RICA (*v. Frantzius*^{25 33}, *Endrés*¹³), Blewfields (*Wickham*²³), San José (*Zeledon*³, *Cherrie*^{6 7}); PANAMA (*M'Lean-nan*^{22 24}), Divala¹³, Chitra²⁹ (*Arcé*).—SOUTH AMERICA to Brazil¹³; WEST INDIES¹³.

Wilson's Snipe represents the Common Snipe of Europe (*G. caelestis*) in the New World, but is distinguished by having sixteen tail-feathers and regularly barred axillaries. It breeds in the United States from about 42° N. lat. to Alaska and in the Subarctic Regions of North America, migrating southward in autumn. From the dates given by various observers in Central America this bird seems to be somewhat irregular in its time of arrival; and this may be accounted for by the mildness or severity of the season, the cold weather driving the birds southward to their winter home. Jouy records *G. delicata* as "common in Central Mexico in suitable places along marshy banks of streams in winter," and at the Hacienda Angostura in San Luis Potosi he met with it on the 8th of December. Two birds were observed at noonday on a mossy bank, side by side, with their long bills tucked under their wings⁹. Grayson states that it arrives at Mazatlan in December, and is distributed in small numbers throughout the country, but not in sufficient quantity to make it worthy of the sportsman's attention. The bulk of individuals on migration pass further south, and he mentions that the species disappears in May, when it doubtless proceeds to its northern breeding-grounds²⁶. Cavendish Taylor saw two or three of these birds near Comayagua in Honduras, and believed that they were common during the rainy season²⁷.

Salvin's note on the species in Guatemala is as follows:—"This seems to be the common Snipe of Guatemala, and, like the rest of its genus, frequents the swampy spots, and especially the pools formed during the rainy season. It is very abundant in the months of October and November about the plateau on which the city of Guatemala stands. At Dueñas it occurs in considerable numbers in February and March about the narrow belt of swampy land that surrounds the lake on nearly all sides. When put up, they seldom fly far, but alight again 50 or 100 yards off. They are by no means shy, but admit of one approaching to within easy shooting-distance before taking wing"³⁷.

Mr. Richmond observes that he first noticed Wilson's Snipe at San Carlos, in Nicaragua, on the 16th of October; it was common at the same place in February, and was exceedingly abundant at "Magnolia Plantation," on the Escondido River, in November and December⁸. In Costa Rica Mr. Cherrie observed this bird from October 1st to February 16th, when it was not uncommon near San José^{6 7}. The species passes by the West-Indian Islands also to South America, where it winters as far south as Rio de Janeiro.

G. delicata is a typical Snipe in its habits, frequenting marshes and banks of rivers and feeding on worms, &c. The nest is a depression in the ground or is