

*A. galapagensis*, Sharpe, from the Galapagos Islands, and a third (*A. pileatus*) has been described as *A. ridgwayi* from the Pacific side of Central America.

### 1. *Anous stolidus*.

*The Noddy*, Catesby, Nat. Hist. Carolina, i. p. 88, t. 88 (1731)<sup>1</sup>.

*Sterna stolidus*, Linn. Amœn. Acad. iv. p. 240 (1759)<sup>2</sup>; Licht. Preis-Verz. Mex. Vög. p. 3 (1830)<sup>3</sup>; Cab. J. f. Orn. 1863, p. 59<sup>4</sup>.

*Anous stolidus*, Salv. Ibis, 1864, pp. 383<sup>5</sup>, 385<sup>6</sup>; Coues, t. c. p. 392<sup>7</sup>; Sci. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1870, p. 838<sup>8</sup>; 1871, p. 566<sup>9</sup>; Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway, Water-Birds N. Amer. ii. p. 325, pt.<sup>10</sup>; A. O. U. Check-l. N. Amer. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 27<sup>11</sup>; Saunders, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxv. p. 136<sup>12</sup>; Oates, Cat. Eggs Brit. Mus. i. p. 197<sup>13</sup>.

*Anous superciliosus*, Sharpe, Phil. Trans. 168 (extra vol.), p. 468<sup>14</sup>.

Fumoso-brunneus, vix schistaceo adumbratus, remigibus cum tectricibus primariorum et rectricibus nigris, secundariis intimis dorso concoloribus; pileo pallide margaritaceo-cinereo, postice et ad nucham graduatim sed evidenter cinereo, fronte albidior; loris et palpebris nigerrimis; facie reliqua laterali fumoso-brunnea, antice vix schistaceo lavata; subalaribus pallidioribus magis cinerascanti-brunneis: rostro nigricante; pedibus rubescenti-brunneis, palmis interdigitalibus ochraceis. Long. tota circa 14·5, alæ 10·3, caudæ 5·5, culm. 1·7, tarsi 0·9.

♀ *ad.* haud a mari distinguendus. Long. tota circa 14·5, alæ 10·4. (Descr. maris et feminæ ex Glover's Reef. Mus. nostr.)

*Juv.* adultis similis, sed brunnescentior, minime schistaceo adumbratus.

*Pull.* Fuliginoso-brunneus, abdomine albicantiore, pileo antico canescente. (Descr. av. pull. ex Cay Dolores Channel. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* NORTH AMERICA, Gulf and South Atlantic States<sup>11</sup>.—MEXICO (*Deppe & Schiede*<sup>3 4</sup>), coast of Mexico<sup>14</sup>; BRITISH HONDURAS, South-west-of-all Cay<sup>5 13</sup>, Curlew Cay<sup>6</sup>, Glover's Reef<sup>7 12 13</sup>, Cay Dolores Channel<sup>12</sup>, Southern Water Cay<sup>13</sup> (*O. S.*); HONDURAS (*Whitely*<sup>8</sup>).—WEST INDIES<sup>12</sup>.—TROPICAL AND JUXTA-TROPICAL SEAS OF THE OLD WORLD<sup>12</sup>.

The Noddy occurs in considerable numbers on the islands off the coast of British Honduras, and Salvin found it breeding on many of them, especially on "South-west-of-all" Cay and "Curlew" Cay. The nest was made of sticks, being a large loose structure heaped together at the top of a cocoanut-tree or on the outer branches of a mangrove. The species has also been found off the coasts of the mainland of Mexico and Honduras, and occurs on many of the West Indian Islands.

*A. stolidus* is a very common species wherever it occurs, and it is said by Mr. Howard Saunders to breed throughout its extensive range and sometimes in great numbers. The nest is often placed on the ground or on a small bush, but occasionally the egg is deposited in the hollow of a rock.

The egg is oval in form, of a white or pinkish stone-colour, marked with various shades of reddish-brown, which are occasionally almost obsolete; while, on the other hand, some examples are boldly blotched, especially towards the larger end<sup>13</sup>.