

## 2. *Anous pileatus*.

*Le Petit Fouquet des Philippines*, Sonn. Voy. Nouv. Guin. p. 125, t. 85<sup>1</sup>.

*Sterna pileata*, Scop. Del. Faun. et Flor. Insubr. ii. p. 92, ex Sonnerat<sup>2</sup>.

*Anous pileatus*, Gray, Gen. Birds, iii. p. 661<sup>3</sup>.

*Anous stolidus pileatus*, Hartert, Nov. Zool. vii. p. 9<sup>4</sup>.

*Anous rousseaui*, Hartl. Beitr. Orn. Madag. p. 86<sup>5</sup>.

*Anous stolidus rousseaui*, Ridgway, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. xix. p. 645<sup>6</sup>.

*Anous stolidus* (nec Linn.), Scl. & Salv. Ibis, 1859, p. 233<sup>7</sup>; Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 318<sup>8</sup>; Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway, Water-Birds N. Amer. ii. p. 325, pt. 9<sup>9</sup>; Saunders, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxv. p. 137<sup>10</sup>.

*Anous stolidus ridgwayi*, Anthony, Auk, xv. pp. 36, 316<sup>11</sup>; Nelson, N. Amer. Fauna, no. 14, p. 26<sup>12</sup>.

*Anous ridgwayi*, Sharpe, Hand-l. Birds, i. p. 137<sup>13</sup>; Oates, Cat. Eggs Brit. Mus. i. p. 198, t. 15. fig. 6<sup>14</sup>.

*A. stolidus* similis, sed saturatior, nigricantior, notæo toto, gutture et pectore antico plumbeo lavatis; facie laterali nigricanti-plumbea, loris et regione oculari nigerrimis; palpebris albis; pileo antico canescente, fronte basali et linea angusta superciliari albis, pileo postico graduatim cinereo, nucha vix a collo reliquo diversa. Long. tota circa 15.0, alæ 10.7, caudæ 6.4, culm. 1.5, tarsi 0.85. (Descr. feminae adultæ ex Clipperton I. Mus. Rothschild.)

*Hab.* REVILLAGIGEDO IS., Socorro I. (*Anthony*<sup>11</sup>).—W. MEXICO, Isabel Island off San Blas (*Grayson*<sup>8</sup>, *Nelson*<sup>12</sup>), Tres Marias Is. (*Nelson*<sup>12</sup>), Clipperton I. (*Beck*); GUATEMALA, Pacific coast (*O. S.*<sup>7</sup>).—PACIFIC OCEAN generally, from the Philippines and coast of China to Laysan<sup>4 10</sup>.

The Pacific Noddy appears to be distinguishable from the true *A. stolidus* of the Atlantic, but its full range has yet to be determined. I see no reason, however, for doubting the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Hartert, that the birds examined by him from the Caroline Islands are specifically identical with those from the Revillagigedo group; a Formosan specimen in the British Museum also seems to be of the same species. The Noddy of Madagascar (*A. rousseaui*) is also considered by Mr. Hartert to belong to the Pacific form, the oldest name for which appears to be *Sterna pileata*, Scopoli. It is this form also which Mr. Anthony recently described as *Anous ridgwayi* from Socorro Island, and Mr. Rothschild has kindly lent me several specimens from Clipperton Island, Laysan, and the Carolines, all of which seem to belong to one and the same species.

Mr. Hartert<sup>4</sup> points out that the Pacific form of the Noddy has a longer and more graduated tail than the true *A. stolidus*. The crown is greyer and never inclining to white, as in the latter bird, and the general colour of the plumage is more sooty and not so brown. On comparing the series of specimens lent by Mr. Rothschild, it seems to me that these characters are recognizable, and I have therefore acknowledged *Anous pileatus* as distinct from *A. stolidus*.

Grayson met with the Pacific Noddy on Isabel Island, near San Blas<sup>8</sup>, and Mr. Nelson observed it near the Tres Marias Islands<sup>12</sup>. Mr. Anthony obtained his