

N. Amer. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 21⁶; Saunders, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxv. p. 185⁷; Oates, Cat. Eggs Brit. Mus. i. p. 205⁸.

Ptil. æstiv. Supra margaritaceo-cinereus; tectricibus alarum et secundariis intimis dorso concoloribus, his exterioribus nigro terminatis; ala spuria et tectricibus primariorum pure albis; primariis albis, nigro terminatis, interioribus cinereis, intimis cinereis, secundariis concoloribus; uropygio et cauda pure albis; pileo, facie laterali et gutture toto plumbescenti-nigris; collo postico et laterali, et corpore subtus reliquo, cum subalaribus et remigibus intus pure albis: rostro nigro; pedibus læte aurantiaco-rubris, unguibus nigris; palpebris aurantiacis; iride saturate brunnea. Long. tota circa 13·5, alæ 10·4, caudæ 3·9, culm. 1·3, tarsi 1·45.

♀ haud a mari distinguendus. Long. tota circa 12·5, alæ 10·0. (Descr. maris et feminae ex Washington, D.C. Mus. nostr.)

Ptil. hiem. ptilosi æstivæ similis, sed pileo nigro, postice et regione auriculari postica nigro notatis; pedibus carneis.

Juv. ptilosi hiemali similis, sed pileo fuscescenti-brunneo, plumis omnibus albido terminatis et subterminaliter brunnescentibus; cauda nigro terminata distinguendus. (Descr. ♀ juv. ex Ipswich, Mass. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. NORTH AMERICA generally, breeding mostly north of the United States⁶.—MEXICO, Mazatlan (*Grayson*³), Guanajuato, Guadalajara (*Dugès*²), Jalisco (*Sanchez*⁴).

Bonaparte's Gull is a well-known inhabitant of North America, migrating south in winter along both coasts. At this season of the year it also visits Mexico; but the species must be somewhat uncommon, as, beyond the localities recorded by *Dugès*² and *Sanchez*⁴, it has been met with only at Mazatlan. *Grayson*³ states that a few individuals were seen here, and some procured, in a freshwater lagoon near the sea-shore, on the 27th of March, 1868, but he never saw one subsequently³.

The flight of this Gull is said to be graceful and light, resembling that of a Tern. The bird passes through the interior of North America to its breeding-grounds. *MacFarlane* observed its nests in the region of Fort Anderson, these being placed in bushes or trees at a height of from four to twenty feet from the ground; one was composed of dark velvety pine-leaves and down, while others were of sticks lined with hay or some soft substance. *Richardson* and also *Kennicott* met with it nesting on pine-trees⁵.

The eggs, which are usually three, rarely four, in number, are olive-buff, with light or dark brown markings and underlying rather indistinct purplish spots, these being small and having a tendency to form an irregular and ill-defined zone round the larger end⁸.

2. *Larus franklini*.

Larus franklini, Swains. & Richards. Faun. Bor.-Amer., Birds, p. 424, t. 71¹; Sci. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 577²; Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway, Water-Birds N. Amer. ii. p. 258³; Ferrari-Perez, Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus. ix. p. 179⁴; A. O. U. Check-l. N. Amer. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 20⁵; Saunders, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxv. p. 191⁶; Oates, Cat. Eggs Brit. Mus. i. p. 206⁷.

Chroicocephalus franklinii, Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 317⁸.

Larus pipixcan, Wagler, Isis, 1831, p. 515⁹.