

The nest is simply a depression in the soil, with a slight lining of dry grass. The eggs are olive-buff, with spots and small blotches of various shades of brown, sometimes collected near the larger end, with inconspicuous spots of pale underlying purple<sup>15</sup>.

#### 4. *Larus heermanni*.

*Larus heermanni*, Cass. Pr. Acad. Phil. 1852, p. 187<sup>1</sup>; Salv. Ibis, 1865, p. 190<sup>2</sup>; 1866, p. 198<sup>3</sup>; Sci. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 574<sup>4</sup>; Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway, Water-Birds N. Amer. ii. p. 252<sup>5</sup>; A. O. U. Check-l. N. Amer. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 20<sup>6</sup>; Saunders, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxv. p. 225<sup>7</sup>; Nelson, N. Amer. Fauna, no. 14, p. 23<sup>8</sup>.

*Blasipus heermanni*, Coues, Ibis, 1864, p. 388<sup>9</sup>; Lawr. Mem. Bost. Soc. N. H. ii. p. 317<sup>10</sup>.

Supra schistaceus, alis saturatioribus, remigibus nigricantibus, primariis intimis anguste et secundariis latius grisescenti-albo terminatis; tectricibus primariorum extus grisescenti-albidis; supracaudalibus cineraceis; cauda nigra, albo terminata; collo undique et corpore subtus pallide cineraceis, abdomine dilutiore; pileo, faciei lateribus et gutture toto albis; subalaribus et remigibus intus plumbescenti-brunneis, axillaribus cinerascantioribus: rostro rubro, nigro sæpius terminato; pedibus nigris; iride brunnescenti-grisea; annulo periophthalmico rubro. Long. tota circa 18.0, alæ 14.0, caudæ 5.4, culm. 2.0, tarsi 2.0. (Descr. maris adulti ex Monterey. Mus. Brit.)

♀ mari similis, sed paullo minor et rostro debiliore.

*Ptil. hiem.* ptilosi æstivæ similis, sed pileo et facie laterali cum gutture imo grisescenti-fusco striolatis, gula tantum albida: rostro pallide rubro, nigro latius terminato. (Descr. feminae adultæ ex Santa Barbara. Mus. nostr.)

*Juv.* Fuliginoso-brunneus, notæi plumis plurimis pallidiore brunneo marginatis: subtus vix cinerascante lavatis. (Descr. avis jun. ex Chiapam. Mus. nostr.)

*Hab.* PACIFIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA from British Columbia southward<sup>6 7</sup>.—MEXICO, coast of Western Mexico (*Abert*<sup>4</sup>), Mazatlan (*Grayson*<sup>10</sup>), Isabel I., off San Blas (*Grayson*<sup>10</sup>, *Nelson*<sup>8</sup>), Tres Marias Is., Maria Cleofa I. (*Nelson*<sup>8</sup>); GUATEMALA, Pacific coast<sup>3 4</sup>, Chiapam<sup>2 7 9</sup>, San José<sup>7</sup> (*O. S.*).

This is a member of a small group which is restricted to the Pacific, and is, moreover, confined to the American side, with the exception of *L. crassirostris* of Japan and China. Heermann's Gull occurs on the Pacific side of North America during the breeding-season, and migrates south along the Pacific coast of Central America as far as Chiapam in Guatemala, where Salvin met with some young birds on the shore and lagoons in January<sup>3</sup>. Grayson shot specimens of *L. heermanni* near Mazatlan in February and March, and considered it to be only a winter visitant<sup>10</sup>; but he appears to have afterwards found it breeding, as an egg in the U. S. National Museum procured by him is recorded as being from that locality<sup>5</sup>.

Mr. E. W. Nelson met with two or three pairs on Isabel Island, and half a dozen others about the Tres Marias. He found a nest on May 30th, which had been occupied earlier in the season, on a rocky islet off the shore of Maria Cleofa, and full-grown young were also seen on the rocks. The old birds pursued the Blue-footed Gannets in pairs, and forced the latter to disgorge the fish they had captured. He remarks that the Gulls are bold and noisy aggressors when they wish to take advantage of