

Three genera of this subfamily are included within our limits—*Procellaria*, *Halocyptena*, and *Oceanodroma*. They are inhabitants of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, chiefly north of the Equator, with the exception of *Halocyptena*, which is confined to the Eastern Pacific, from the Galapagos Islands to the coast of Central America.

PROCELLARIA.

Procellaria, Linn. Syst. Nat. i. p. 212 (1766); Coues, Proc. Acad. Philad. 1864, p. 79; Salvin, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxv. p. 343 (1896).

The type of the genus *Procellaria* is the well-known "Storm-Petrel," or "Mother Carey's Chicken," which is widely distributed throughout the Atlantic Ocean, breeding north of the Equator. It is distinguished from *Oceanodroma*, of which Leach's Petrel (*O. leucorrhoa*) is the type, by its longer tarsus, which exceeds the length of the middle toe and claw, while the tail has no distinct fork.

Only two species are recognized, the common *P. pelagica* and *P. tethys*, with the latter of which we are alone concerned.

1. *Procellaria tethys*.

Thalassidroma tethys, Bp. J. f. Orn. 1853, p. 47¹.

Procellaria tethys, Towns. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. xiii. p. 142²; Salv. Cat. Birds Brit Mus. xxv. p. 346³; Rothsch. & Hart. Nov. Zool. vi. p. 199⁴; ix. p. 416⁵.

Fuliginoso-brunnea, vix schistaceo adumbrata; uropygio et supracaudalibus pure albis; alis caudaque nigris, tectricibus majoribus omnibus et secundariis nonnullis intimis extus clarius brunneis, plagam alarem formantibus: subtus fuliginoso-brunnea, subalaribus medianis et majoribus vix pallidioribus, chokolatinis; subcaudalibus lateralibus extus albis: rostro et pedibus nigris; iride saturate brunnea. Long. tota circa 6.0, alæ 5.3, caudæ 2.25, culm. 0.5, tarsi 0.85. (Descr. maris adulti ex Culpepper I. Mus. Brit.) ♀ ad. mari similis. Long. tota circa 5.8, alæ 5.2. (Descr. feminae adultæ ex Wenman I. Mus. Brit.)

Hab. WEST COAST OF CENTRAL AMERICA³.—GALAPAGOS IS.^{1 4 5}.

This small Petrel probably occurs on the west coast of Central America, as stated by Salvin³, though we do not know what evidence he had for this statement.

Messrs. Rothschild and Hartert say that *P. tethys* was found during the Webster-Harris expedition to the Galapagos Archipelago in the seas round the islands of Wenman, Culpepper, Albemarle, and Tower⁴; and more recently Mr. Beck has procured specimens in the neighbourhood of Bindloe, North Albemarle, and at sea in 1° N. lat., 39° W. long.⁵ It was far more abundant in the northern part of the archipelago than in the south, and was generally met with far out at sea⁴. Mr. C. H. Townsend found examples of this Petrel in lat. 40° 22' N., long. 82° 32' W., and about 400 to 600 miles east of the Galapagos².

The species will doubtless be found to breed on some of the last-named islands.