

margine alari cinerascenti-brunneo marmorato; remigibus intus cinerascentibus; axillaribus albis, apicem versus cinereo irroratis. Long. tota circa 11.5, alæ 7.0, caudæ 3.0, culm. 1.15, tarsi 1.5. (Descr. avis adultæ ex Montserrat I. Mus. nostr.)

Hab. COAST OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA, nesting on the Bahamas⁴; GULF OF MEXICO^{5 6}, Montserrat I. (*Sturge*⁷).

The question of the identity of the small Shearwaters (*Puffinus obscurus* and its allies) is admittedly a very difficult one, and in the 'Catalogue of Birds' Salvin recognized three species only—*P. obscurus*, *P. assimilis*, and *P. auricularis*, while Messrs. Rothschild and Hartert distinguish seven forms. It is not necessary in the present work to discuss the validity of the latter, and I must refer those interested in the subject to the elaborate paper above quoted⁴.

The present species differs from all the foregoing in its small size.

We have not seen any specimens of *P. auduboni* from the Gulf of Mexico, whence Dr. Elliott Coues has recorded it.

Mr. Bonhote found this Shearwater extremely common on the Cays of Andros I., in the Bahamas, breeding in May.

PRIOCELLA.

Priocella, Hombr. & Jacq. C. R. xviii. p. 357 (1844); Salvin, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxv. p. 393 (1896).

The genus *Priocella* has the same compressed tarsus as *Puffinus*, but the nasal tubes are placed higher in the bill, and are united in a single opening directed forwards.

One species only is known, inhabiting chiefly the southern oceans, but occasionally wandering northward into equatorial and temperate latitudes.

1. *Priocella glacialoides*.

Procellaria glacialoides, Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr., Aves, p. 51¹.

Priocella glacialoides, Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway, Water-Birds N. Amer. ii. p. 373²; Salvin, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. xxv. p. 393³; Sharpe, Rep. Southern Cross Coll. p. 145⁴.

Fulmarus glacialoides, A. O. U. Check-l. N. Amer. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 31⁵.

Thalassæca glacialoides, Saunders, Antarctic Manual, p. 230⁶.

Supra margaritaceo-cinerea, colore *Larino*; uropygio et supracaudalibus vix pallidioribus; cauda pallide margaritaceo-cinerea, rectricibus externis intus albis; ala spuria, tectricibus primariorum et remigibus plerisque extus nigricantibus intus cinereis basin versus albis; primariorum pogonio interno pure albo, apicem versus nigricante; primariis interioribus extus cinereis, intus albis, ad apicem nigricantibus; secundariis intimis dorso concoloribus; pileo pallide margaritaceo-cinereo; fronte lata lorisque pure albis; regione parotica alba vix cinereo lavata; genis et corpore subtus toto pure albis; colli et corporis lateribus pallide cinereo lavatis; subcaudalibus, subalaribus et axillaribus pure albis; margine alari nigricante vel cinereo lavato; remigibus intus albis: rostro flavicante, apice et culminis parte mediana, naribus et maxilla basali, nigris; pedibus pallide carneis, palmis carneis, digito externo saturatiore; iride brunnea. Long. tota circa 16.0, alæ 12.0, caudæ 4.3, culm. 1.75, tarsi 1.8. (Descr. maris adulti ex Mazatlan. Mus. nostr.)