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A LIST OF THE
BIRDS OF JAMAICA

BY

OUTRAM BANGS AND FREDERIC H. KENNARD

Excerpted from
"The Handbook of Jamaica, 1920."

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1920.

A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF JAMAICA.

By *Outram Bangs and Frederic H. Kennard.*

Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass.,

December 19th, 1919.

Dr. Frank Cuddall,
The Institute of Jamaica,
Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.

Dear Sir,

I take pleasure in submitting herewith a list of the birds of Jamaica compiled by Outram Bangs, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass., and myself.

While I, of course, helped in some of the minor drudgery necessary in checking up references, synonyms, etc., the list would have been impossible, owing to my comparatively limited knowledge of Jamaican birds, but for the work of Mr. Bangs and his wide knowledge of Antillean avifauna; and to him belongs whatever of credit may be due.

Yours very truly,
FREDERIC H. KENNARD.

INTRODUCTION.

In view of the many changes that have taken place in ornithological nomenclature, as well as in subspecific distribution, since the publication of Sclater's "Revised List of the Birds of Jamaica" in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1910, and in view of the number of species known to occur in the island, but not included therein, it has seemed to the writers that a new list of the birds of Jamaica might be welcome.

The following is necessarily largely a compilation, based on the lists of Gosse, Sclater, March, Alfred and Edward Newton, Cory, W. E. D. Scott, and Dr. George W. Field; with such additions as we have been able to make from our own knowledge of Antillean birds and their distribution, and a study of the collections in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Mass.

Avoiding what seems to us needless repetition of the synonymy and references contained in Sclater's list, we have endeavored to bring the nomenclature as nearly up to date as the present constant changes permit; and have used the systematic sequence adopted by Ridgway in *The Birds of North and Middle America*. In order to be consistent, while not entirely agreeing in the matter, we have followed Ridgway in his, what appears to us, excessive division of the older genera into very small, often monotypic, groups.

Doubtful records, and obvious escapes from captivity, we include in place, but enclose in brackets. Introduced but thoroughly naturalized species are listed like native species, attention being called to the fact in the accompanying notes.

The brief notes as to the abundance and distribution of resident species, we offer with considerable hesitation.

Owing to the shortness of our own visits to the Island, in 1907 and 1918 respectively, and the lack of recent observers there, our data regarding the many changes in the avifauna—most of them resultant upon the disastrous introduction of the Mongoose—are regrettably imperfect.

LIST.

COLYMBIDAE.

Grebes.

Colymbus dominicus dominicus. Linne. White-winged Grebe; Diver; Little Grebe.

The West Indian form of the Little Grebe is common in Jamaica, where it is resident. While it sometimes frequents the rivers, it is usually to be seen in small ponds, even the smallest—mere puddles—apparently suiting its needs.

Podilymbus podiceps. (Linne). Pied-billed Grebe

In Jamaica, as in most of the West Indies, the Pied-billed Grebe is resident and breeds. In our experience it is, however, decidedly less common than the Little Grebe.

At one time Bangs separated the West Indian form as *Podilymbus podiceps antillarum*, but we now, with much more breeding material available, believe that there is little or no difference between West Indian and North American specimens.

PROCELLARIIDÆ.

Fulmars; Shearwaters; Petrels.

Pterodroma jamaicensis. (Bancroft). Blue Mountain Duck.

This Petrel, supposed to have been peculiar to Jamaica, formerly bred in the mountains in numbers. It is now generally admitted to be extinct, having been exterminated by the introduced Mongoose.

[*Oceanites oceanicus* (Kuhl). Wilson's Petrel.

While Wilson's Petrel may occur—probably does occur—in the waters near Jamaica, there seem to be no definite records, other than that by Hill of a bird supposedly of this species taken in the autumn of 1846.]

PHÆTHONTIDÆ.

Tropic-birds.

Leptophaethon lepturus catesbyi (Brandt) Yellow-Billed Tropic-bird.

A resident species; breeds in the cliffs of the north coast, where Scott found it in numbers in 1890.

Phaethon aethereus Linne. Red-billed Tropic-bird.

[This species might be expected at any time to occur in the waters about Jamaica, but the existing records are most unsatisfactory.]

SULIDÆ.

Gannets: Boobys.

Sula leucogaster leucogaster (Boddaert). Booby; Brown Booby.

Not uncommon off the coasts of the island. It is said to breed at Pedro Cays.

Sula sula sula (Linne). Red-footed Booby; Black and White Booby.

Occasionally met with off shore; said also to breed at Pedro Cays.

[*Sula dactylatra dactylatra* (Lesson). Blue-faced Booby.

This species probably occurs at times in the vicinity of Jamaica, although there are no very definite records.]

PELECANIDÆ.

Pelicans.

Pelecanus occidentalis occidentalis (Linne). Brown Pelican.

An abundant resident, found along the coasts and in the harbours. Taylor found it breeding in the mangroves at Drunkenman Cay near Port Royal.

FREGATIDÆ.

Man-o-war Birds.

Fregata minor rothschildi Mathews. Man-o-war Bird.

Common along the southern coasts of Jamaica, it perhaps breeds on the Pedro Cays. The north coast of the island seems to be much less frequented by sea birds, with the exception of the yellow-billed Tropic-bird, than is the south shore.

ARDEIDÆ.

Herons: Bitterns.

[*Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montagu). American Bittern.

Perhaps a rare or accidental winter visitor. The records of its occurrence in Jamaica are, however, unsatisfactory.]

Ixobrychus exilis exilis (Gmelin). Least Bittern.

A common resident species, found chiefly in the mangroves. It is possible that in winter migrants from North America also occur in the island.

Ardea herodias repens Bangs & Zappey. (White phase.) West Indian Great Blue Heron.*Ardea herodias adoxa* Oberholser. (Blue phase.)

The West Indian Great Blue Heron is resident in Jamaica and undoubtedly breeds, though nowhere common. Individuals in the blue phase of plumage are rather more frequent than those in the white. It is not at all unusual to see two birds together, apparently a pair, one of which is blue and one white. We believe that there is no place in the West Indies where this species is found in which one phase of plumage occurs to the exclusion of the other.

- Casmerodius albus egretta* (Gmelin). American Egret.
 In former years the Egret was a common resident species in Jamaica. Dr. Field records the finding of a nest from which he took eggs on June 25, 1891; but the bird is now apparently very rare.
- Leucophoyx thula thula* (Molina). Snowy Egret.
 Formerly the Snowy Egret appears to have been recorded as an occasional winter visitor to Jamaica. Dr. Field, however, found it common in the summer of 1891 and breeding in a mangrove swamp near Port Henderson.
- Neither of us saw the bird while in Jamaica, and while it may still occur there, we have found no further record.
- Dichromanassa rufescens* (Gmelin). Reddish Egret.
 Formerly—according to March—an occasional visitor. We know of no recent records.
- Florida caerulea* (Linne). Little Blue Heron; Blue Gaulin.
 A common resident species. Often seen in little companies walking about in the pastures and open fields.
- Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*. (Gosse). Louisiana Heron.
 A fairly common resident species.
- Butorides virescens maculatus* (Boddaert). West Indian Green Heron; Green Bittern; Crab-catcher.

Common resident species. In all probability the North American Green Heron—*B. virescens virescens* (Linne) occurs also in Jamaica, as a winter visitor, but as the North American and West Indian forms can be told apart only by average measurements—the West Indian being smaller—it might be risky to consider even a large winter killed specimen surely to represent *B. virescens virescens*.

- Nycticorax nycticorax naevius* (Boddaert). Black-crowned Night Heron.
 Apparently very uncommon in Jamaica, and not observed there by the more recent ornithologists who have dealt with the birds of the island. It was, however, recorded by both Gosse and March.
- Nyctanassa violacea jamaicensis* (Gmelin) West Indian Yellow-crowned Night Heron

Common resident species, especially so in the more extensive mangrove swamps. Specimens from the West Indies, average paler than continental ones, and have therefore been recognized as subspecifically distinct.

PLATALEIDAE.

Spoonbills.

- Ajaja ajaja* (Linne) Roseate Spoonbill.
 Formerly in all probability, a casual visitor to the island. It has not been observed at all in recent years.

IBIDIDAE.

Ibises.

- Eudocimus alba* (Linne). White Ibis.
 In March's time a resident bird breeding in the "islets off Salt Island and Bushy Park Lands," and "only visiting the mainland in August and sometimes in September." Dr. Field records a rookery "in a mangrove swamp between Goat Island and Wreck Bay."
- Eudocimus rubra* (Linne). Scarlet Ibis.
 Formerly an irregular visitor to Jamaica, appearing some years and not others. Dr. Field records that in 1891 the Scarlet Ibis was "Reported by the fishermen as not uncommon in the swamps after heavy weather from the southward." We have found no recent records of its occurrence.

CICONIDAE.

Storks and Wood Ibises.

- Mycteria americana*, Linne. Wood Ibis.
 Accidental in Jamaica, there being but one record of its occurrence.

PHOENICOPTERIDAE.

Flamingoes.

- Phoenicopterus ruber*. Linne. North American Flamingo.
 Formerly of regular occurrence in Jamaica, where it is said to have bred. Now, if it occurs in the island at all, it is only as a rare straggler.

ANATIDÆ.

Ducks, Geese, Swans.

- Anas platyrhynchos*. Linne. Mallard.
Said to be an occasional winter visitor. The *Anas maxima* Gosse, "Green-backed Mallard" was of course a hybrid, probably *Anas platyrhynchos*. Linne *Cairina moschata*. (Linne).
- [*Anas rubripes*. Brewster. Black Duck.
Said to be an occasional winter visitor. The records are unsatisfactory.]
- Chaulelasmus streperus*. (Linne). Gadwall.
According to Scott, "Probably a regular winter visitor to the Island."
- Mareca americana*. (Gmelin). Baldpate.
An occasional winter visitor.
- Nettion carolinense*. (Gmelin). Green-winged Teal.
An occasional winter visitor.
- Querquedula discors discors*. (Linne). Blue-winged Teal.
A rather common winter visitor. Taylor says "it is probably resident." It is quite likely that *Q. discors albinucha* Kennard also occurs in the island. Unfortunately we have examined no skins of Blue-winged Teal from Jamaica.
- Spatula clypeata*. (Linne). Shoveller.
An occasional winter visitor.
- Dafila acuta taitzhoa*. (Vieillot). American Pintail.
Common winter visitor. More frequently met with than any of the other fresh water ducks that visit the island in winter, with the exception of the Blue-winged Teal.
- [*Paecilornis bahamensis bahamensis*. (Linne). Bahama Duck.
Of very doubtful occurrence in Jamaica. There are no recent records, and the older ones are unsatisfactory.]
- Lamprolaima sponsa*. (Linne). Wood Duck.
Rare or accidental winter visitor.
- Dendrocygna autumnalis*. (Linne). Black-billed Tree-duck.
Gosse's record made many years ago of the occurrence of this Tree-duck in Jamaica, is the only one we find.
- Dendrocygna arborea*. (Linne). Whistling Tree-duck.
A rather common resident species. For a few years after the Mongoose became abundant in Jamaica, the Whistling Tree-duck suffered from its young being caught by this pest, and was much reduced in numbers. Then it changed its breeding habits in some way, probably keeping its young in places too wet for the Mongoose to hunt and appears to be regaining its former abundance.
- Marila americana*. (Eyton). Redhead.
An uncommon, or accidental winter visitor.
- [*Marila valisineria*. (Wilson). Canvas-back.
Said to have occurred in Jamaica, but there appear to be no definite records.]
- [*Marila affinis*. (Eyton). Lesser Scaup.
Said to have occurred in Jamaica, but there appear to be no definite records.]
- [*Marila collaris*. (Donovan). Ringed-neck Duck.
As in the cases of the two preceding species, we find no satisfactory record for this species in Jamaica, though it has been attributed to the island as a winter visitor.]
- [*Oidemia perspicillata*. (Linne). Surf Scoter.
Said to have occurred in Jamaica, but definite records seem to be wanting.]
- Erismatura jamaicensis*. (Gmelin). Ruddy Duck.
Apparently an uncommon winter visitor, perhaps however, often confused with the next species.
Salvadori in the catalogue of Birds in the British Museum, records an adult male taken at Mount Eagle, Jamaica in May by W. Osburn.
- Nomonyx dominicus*. (Linne). Masked Duck.
A resident, breeding species, though probably locally distributed and not common.
- Chen hyperboreus nivalis*. (Forster). Greater Snow Goose.
An accidental winter visitor for which there are no recent records.
- Branta canadensis canadensis*. (Linne). Canada Goose.
Another purely accidental winter visitor.
- [*Cairina moschata*. (Linne). Muscovy Duck.
The Muscovy, if taken in Jamaica apparently in a wild state, is without doubt an escapee from captivity.]

CATHARTIDÆ.

American Vultures.

Cathartes aura aura. (Linne).

Turkey Buzzard, John Crow.

A common resident species, especially in the towns and cities, where it has the habit of a general scavenger.

Coragyps urubu. (Viellot).

Black Vulture.

An accidental visitor to Jamaica, recorded by March.

BUTEONIDÆ.

Hawks; Eagles; Kites.

Elanoides forficatus. (Linne).

Swallow-tailed Kite.

A very rare or accidental wanderer; Hill's record, as given by Gosse, is the only one we find for the island.

Ictinia mississippiensis. (Wilson).

Mississippi Kite.

According to Taylor there was, a very poor specimen of this species, without data, in the Museum of the Jamaica Institute.]

Buteo borealis jamaicensis. (Gmelin).

Jamaican Red-tailed Hawk.

A common resident species, especially in the mountains, where it may often be seen sailing about high overhead.

The subspecies is not peculiar to Jamaica, being found in the other Greater Antilles, except Cuba, where another form occurs.

Urubitinga sp. ?

Black Hawk: Crab Hawk.

A Hawk was recorded by Gosse, on the strength of Hill's observations, as *Morphnus urubitinga* Cuvier. We know of no other record. If a Crab Hawk should occur in Jamaica as a straggler, it might belong to any one of three or four species.—*Urubitinga gundlachi* (Cabanis) of Cuba and the Isle of Pines; *Urubitinga anthracina anthracina* (Licht.) of Mexico, Central America and northern South America; *Urubitinga anthracina cancrwora* (Clark) of Saint Vincent or *Urubitinga ridgwayi* (Gurney) of Mexico and Central America.]

FALCONIDÆ.

Falcons.

Falco peregrinus anatum (Bonaparte).

Duck Hawk.

The Duck Hawk is an occasional migrant or winter visitor to Jamaica. It was also thought by Taylor to be resident and to breed at the Morant and perhaps the Pedro Cays.

Falco columbarius columbarius. Linne.

Pigeon Hawk.

A not uncommon winter resident and migrant in Jamaica. Taylor thought that it bred on the island; this we doubt.

PANDIONIDÆ.

Ospreys.

Pandion haliaetus carolinensis. (Gmelin).

Osprey: Fish Hawk.

Not at all uncommon coastwise in winter in Jamaica. Whether or not it is a resident we are unable to state.

ODONTOPHORIDÆ

American Partridges.

Colinus virginianus virginianus. (Linne).

Bobwhite.

The Bobwhite, or American quail, was introduced in Jamaica, and thoroughly naturalized some hundred and seventy years ago, and remained an abundant species until the appearance of the Mongoose, that pest practically extirpating it. There are, however, probably still some quail in Jamaica. Ten or twelve years ago I. E. Sherlock wrote Bangs that he knew where a few still existed. Specimens seem to be rare in collections. There is in the Museum of Comparative Zoology one good adult male taken near Spanish Town by W. W. March. This example is of about the same size as and very similar in colour and markings to skins from Virginia and the Carolinas, and judging by it alone, it would seem that its ancestors were imported to Jamaica from that part of the United States.

NUMIDIÆ.

Guinea-fowls.

Numida meleagris meleagris. Linne.

Common Guinea-fowl.

Introduced in Jamaica and thoroughly naturalized many years ago. It is now believed to have been wholly exterminated in a wild state, by the Mongoose.

RALLIDÆ.

Rails; Gallinules; Coots.

Rallus longirostris caribæus. Ridgway. Jamaican Clapper Rail; Mud Hen; Mangrove Hen.

Gradually the forms of the Clapper Rail inhabiting other islands of the West Indies have been named, until now *R. longirostris caribæus* is restricted to Jamaica. In its favourite haunts, the mangrove swamps, it is an abundant resident species, but is shy and secretive, and is seldom seen.

Porzana carolina. (Linne). Carolina Rail. Sora, Striated Crake.

Locally an abundant winter resident, especially common in the marshes of the Black River region.

Porzana flaviventer gossi. (Bonaparte). Minute Crake.

This subspecies, which is confined to Jamaica and Cuba, is distinguished from the South American *P. flaviventer flaviventer* (Boddaert) by its paler—whiter—less yellow—under parts. It is a fairly common resident species, though local. Its favorite abode is among the floating, aquatic vegetation of the ponds and sluggish streams.

Amaurolimnas concolor. (Gosse). Red Rail, Red Crake.

This Rail was still a common bird in the island in March's time. No recent collectors have been able to find it, and possibly, especially as it was rather a dry land species, the Mongoose has nearly or quite exterminated it. It is not considered peculiar to Jamaica, South American specimens generally having been referred to the same form.

Creciscus jamaicensis jamaicensis. (Gmelin). Little Black Rail.

The Black Rail was of frequent occurrence in March's time, in the savannas, pastures and marshy places of the island. None of the more recent ornithologists to visit Jamaica have been able to find it there; possibly it has fallen a victim to the Mongoose. It was not, of course, confined to Jamaica, but ranged through eastern North America as well.

Ionornis martinica. (Linne). Purple Gallinule.

Probably a rather rare and local resident species, for which we find no definite recent records.

Gallinula chloropus cachinnans. (Bangs). Florida Gallinule.

A common resident breeding species, wherever suitable swamps and marshy ponds occur.

Fulica caribæa. Ridgway. West Indian Coot.

A resident breeding species, much less common than the Gallinule, and (from all we can learn) much less abundant now than in former years.

ARAMIDÆ.

Limpkins.

Aramus vociferus. (Latham). Limpkin, Cluckling Hen.

Formerly the Limpkin was a not uncommon resident species in Jamaica. Now it is on the verge of extinction, though probably not entirely gone. In 1910, I. E. Sherlock wrote to Bangs that he knew of a spot in the island where there still were a few Limpkins. The Mongoose is supposed to have found this species an easy prey, and to have caused its near extinction.

LARIDÆ.

Gulls.

Chroicocephalus atricilla atricilla. (Linne). Laughing Gull.

Rather common about the coasts and in the harbours, said by Taylor to be resident and to breed at the Morant Cays. Dr. Field records "A single pair was found breeding on Lime Cay, June 5."

STERNIDÆ.

Terns.

Thalasseus maximus. (Boddaert). Royal Tern.

Abundant during the winter along the coasts and in the harbours; said by Taylor to breed at the Morant Cays.

Thalasseus sandvicensis aculeatus. (Cabot). Cabot's Tern.

There seem to be no records of this bird by the earlier observers; but Dr. Field writes of its being "common" during his residence on the island in the summer of 1891. We know of no record of its breeding there. A flock of about twenty-five individuals of this species was seen in Kingston Harbour by Kennard, March 14, 1918.

- Sterna hirundo*. Linne. Common Tern. Wilson's Tern.
 Doubtless this species occurs in Jamaica on migration with more or less regularity. The existing records, however, for the island are scant.
- Sterna dougali dougali*. Montagu. Roseate Tern.
 What has been said of the Common Tern is also true of the Roseate, which must occur on migration. Dr. Field records them on July 24, 1891.
- Sterna fuscata fuscata*. Linne. Sooty Tern.
 This species is a common resident in the waters about Jamaica, and probably still breeds on the Cays. It is not seen near shore, apparently, except in stormy weather.
- Sterna anaetheta recognita*. (Mathews). Caribbean Bridled Tern.
 A resident species, breeding, according to Taylor and Dr. Field, on the small outlying Cays in the group near Port Royal.
- Sternula antillarum antillarum*. (Lesson). Least Tern.
 Recorded by Gosse, on the strength of Hill's observations, once from Kingston Harbour. This is the only instance we find of the Least Tern having occurred in Jamaica, though we feel sure it is a more or less regular migrant; and Kennard saw a flock of small terns, at a distance, that he believed to be of this species, in Kingston Harbour, on March 9, 1918.
- Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. (Gmelin). Black Tern.
 [Perhaps an occasional autumnal migrant in Jamaican waters. The only records are, however, wholly unsatisfactory.]
- Anous stolidus stolidus*. (Linne). Noddy.
 Common resident in the waters about Jamaica, though seldom seen near shore. In Gosse's time it bred on the Pedro Cays. Taylor in 1890 found it and the Sooty Tern breeding abundantly at the Morant Cays. The eggs of both species were taken in large quantities by the egg-eaters, who visited the Cays for the purpose, and possibly the colonies of breeding birds have suffered in consequence; we have no recent information on the subject.

RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.

Avocets and Stilts.

- Recurvirostra americana*. Gmelin. American Avocet.
 Apparently an accidental straggler to Jamaica. The only record appearing to be that of Gosse, of a bird identified by Hill.
- Himantopus mexicanus*. (Muller). American Stilt.
 A not uncommon winter visitor, and also a resident breeding species in smaller numbers, noted by both March and Taylor at all seasons of the year.

SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Snipes, Sandpipers, etc.

- Philohela minor*. (Gmelin). American Woodcock.
 Perhaps an accidental straggler to Jamaica. Gosse vaguely said—"the woodcock has been reported to have been met with in the island," and March tells us that in 1826 he possessed a bird shot near Spanish Town "supposed to be *Philohela minor*" of which he had "but a slight recollection" at the time he wrote.]
- Gallinago delicata*. (Ord). Wilson's Snipe.
 A common winter resident, found in small numbers in all suitable places throughout the island.
- Limnodromus griseus griseus*. (Gmelin). Dowitcher.
 An uncommon winter resident.
- Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*. (Say). Long-billed Dowitcher.
 Probably an accidental visitor only to Jamaica on migration.
- Micropalama himantopus*. (Bonaparte). Stilt Sandpiper.
 A rare migrant, recorded by March, and according to Scott observed by Taylor.
- Ereunetes pusillus*. (Linne). Semipalmate Sandpiper.
 A migrant or winter visitor, perhaps more common than the records indicate. A. E. Newton says of it, "an occasional winter visitor to Jamaica." It is also recorded by March.
- Ereunetes mauri*. Cabanis. Western Sandpiper.
 The Western Sandpiper has been recorded from Cuba and from Haiti, and probably occurs in Jamaica also, as a rare migrant. We have no definite records.]
- Canutus canutus rufa*. (Wilson). American Knot.
 An occasional winter visitor, recorded by Gosse and by March.

- Pisobia maculata.* (Vieillot). Pectoral Sandpiper. Grass Bird.
Probably an occasional winter visitor, recorded by the Newtons.
- Pisobia juscicollis.* (Vieillot). Bonaparte's Sandpiper.
An occasional winter visitor.
- Pisobia minutilla.* (Vieillot). Least Sandpiper. Peep.
A regular winter resident and migrant.
- Calidris alba rubida.* (Gmelin). American Sanderling.
A not uncommon winter resident and migrant.
- Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus.* (Gmelin). Willet.
A casual winter visitor, recorded by Gosse, and later by March, who further writes
"I have never seen it in summe. though it is said to breed in Saint Elizabeth."
- Neoglottis melanoleucas.* (Gmelin). Winter Yellow-legs: Greater Yellow-legs.
An uncommon, but apparently regular winter visitor.
- Neoglottis flavipes.* (Gmelin). Summer Yellow-legs.
A regular winter visitor.
- Tringa solitaria solitaria.* (Wilson). Solitary Sandpiper.
A common winter resident.
- Actitis macularia.* (Linne). Spotted Sandpiper.
A common winter resident. Both Gosse and Taylor thought that some individuals also remained throughout the summer. Dr. Field records it as "Resident but not common" during the summer of 1891. We suggest that these may be barren birds.
- Bartramia longicauda.* (Bechstein). Upland Plover.
Perhaps an accidental straggler to Jamaica, for which there is one record by March which carries with it a good deal of uncertainty.]
- Numenius americanus occidentalis.* Woodhouse. Lesser Long-billed Curlew.
An occasional winter visitor. March thought it bred in the island, but we believe he was mistaken. Oberholser (Auk. Vol. XXXVI, p. 268, April, 1919) identified Jamaican records as pertaining to this sub-species. It is possible that *N. americanus*, *americanus* Bechstein, may also have occurred in Jamaica, but actual specimens only can prove to which race any record may refer.

CHARADRIIDAE.

Plovers.

- Squatarola squatarola cynosurae.* Thayer and Bangs. American Black-bellied Plover.
An occasional winter visitor.
- Pluvialis dominicus dominicus.* (Muller). American Golden Plover.
An occasional winter visitor.
- [*Oxyechus vociferus vociferus.* (Linne). Killdeer.
The North American Killdeer is a migrant and winter resident in the West Indies and probably occurs in Jamaica. One must, however, have actual specimens in hand to be sure of the sub-species, as in the field we feel certain that the migrant bird cannot always be told from the smaller resident form.
All specimens we have examined from Jamaica belong to the resident, smaller form.]
- Oxyechus vociferus rubidus.* Riley. West Indian Killdeer.
A common, resident, breeding species of general distribution in the unforested parts of the island. This form can be told from true *vociferus*, which probably occurs as a migrant in Jamaica, by its much smaller size and darker colouration of the upper parts. The same sub-species also breeds in the other Greater Antilles.
- Many ornithologists refuse to recognize genera based on such slight characters as separate *Oxyechus*, *Pagolla*, etc., from *Charadrius*. The British Ornithologists' Union, A List of British Birds, 1915, has thrown together in one genus, all the Ring-necked Plover. For such, the name *rubidus* for the West Indian Killdeer is untenable, being reoccupied by *Charadrius rubidus* Gmelin, Syst. Nat. I. pt. 11, p. 688, 1790.
- Calidris alba rubida.* (Gmelin). We therefore propose for use of those who throw together *Oxyechus* and *Charadrius*,—*Charadrius vociferus ternominatus* nom. nov., West Indian Killdeer.
- Pagolla wilsonia rufinucha.* (Ridgway). West Indian Wilson's Plover.
A common resident species along the beaches.
The West Indian form of Wilson's Plover had for years been considered to belong to a recognizable sub-species, but Ridgway himself, recently in his Birds of North and Middle America has repudiated it. Peters, (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass. Vol. LXI, p. 405, Oct. 1917), however, with ample material before him, has

shown good characters by which the West Indian bird can always be told, and we follow him in recognizing it.

Charadrius semipalmatus. Bonaparte. Semipalmated Plover. Ring-neck.
An occasional winter visitor.

Charadrius melodus. Ord. Piping Plover.
An occasional migrant or winter visitor. Seen in large flocks in October, 1887 by Taylor.

ARENARIIDAE.

Turnstones.

Arenaria interpres morinella. (Linne). Turnstone.
A common winter resident and migrant. Bangs saw many flocks on all suitable beaches in January and February.

JACANIDAE

Jacanas.

Jacana spinosa violacea. (Cory). West Indian Jacana.
A resident, breeding species, rather local in its distribution, but not uncommon among the ponds and sluggish streams in Westmoreland, whence I. E. Sherlock, sent a series of skins to Bangs, now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology. Mr. Frank Cundall in a letter to Kennard dated January 18, 1919, writes of a bird "shot in the rushes surrounding a cattle pond in St. Thomas in the Vale, where I am told it is not uncommon."

COLUMBIDAE.

Pigeons: Doves.

[*Starnoenas cyanocephala*. (Linne). Blue-headed Quail Dove.
This species probably never belonged to the native ornithology of Jamaica. It has, however, figured in some of the lists of the birds of the island, and was in former days often imported alive. It may therefore have been taken in an apparently wild state, as an escape from captivity.]

Geotrygon versicolor. (Lafresnaye). Crested Quail-dove; Blue Dove; Mountain Witch.

This monotypic genus is peculiar to Jamaica. Apparently it is less numerous now than formerly, and is supposed to be much preyed upon by the Mongoose. It is still to be found, however, on the higher wooded slopes of the mountains.

Oreopeleia montana. (Linne). Ruddy Quail-dove; Mountain Partridge.

The Ruddy Quail-dove is not uncommon locally in the island, where it is resident and breeds. It prefers, moist, heavy woodlands, and sometimes is found in large numbers in a small area. It is not so common now as formerly, and without question is greatly reduced in numbers by the Mongoose. It has a wide distribution in South and Central America and throughout the West Indies.

Leptotila jamaicensis jamaicensis. (Linne). White-bellied Dove.

Peculiar to Jamaica, where it is resident, the White-bellied Dove may still be found locally in its favorite haunts, always on the ground, in the better spots in the heavy woods. It is said by local gunners to be much less common now than it was before the introduction of the Mongoose.

Chaemepelia passerina jamaicensis. (Maynard). Jamaican Ground Dove.

A very abundant resident, and familiar to all on account of its habit of living in gardens and cultivated lands near dwellings. This subspecies is peculiar to Jamaica.

Meloplinchus asiatica asiatica. (Linne). White-winged Dove.

This very ranging species is abundant in Jamaica, where it breeds. It is found chiefly in the lowlands and more open country, and prefers the vicinity of extensive mangrove swamps, spending much of its time in the mangroves.

Zenaida zenaida zenaida. (Bonaparte). Zenaida Dove. Pea Dove.

A common, resident, breeding species, usually found in the cultivated land and in old fields grown up to weeds.

Zenaida ? plumbea. Gosse. Plumbeous Dove. Blue Partridge.

This species, a resident peculiar to Jamaica, which was apparently still extant in Gosse's time, and was known as the Blue Partridge by local gunners and woodsmen, is probably now extinct. It is known to science only by an unpublished drawing by Robinson, and by Gosse's plate taken from that drawing.

Patagioenas leucocephala. (Linne). White-crowned Pigeon; Bald-pate Pigeon

A wide ranging tree-pigeon found from the Florida Keys throughout the West Indies to Yucatan and Panama. In Jamaica it is a common resident species, and though much shot for food, appears to hold its numbers fairly well.

Patagioenas squamosa. (Bonnaterre).

Scaly-naped Pigeon. "Red-necked Pigeon?"

The range of this species includes pretty much all of the Lesser and Greater Antilles, with the exception of Jamaica, from whence it has never been definitely recorded. All ornithologists who have visited Jamaica however have heard from the local gunners and woodsmen of a "Red-necked Pigeon" that they sometimes shoot. Gosse speaks of this. Scott much more recently discusses the same bird at length, but makes no guess as to what it might be. Bangs while in Jamaica had described to him by a local gunner a pigeon, under the name of "The Red-necked Pigeon," so accurately that he believed no other bird than *P. squamosa* could have been meant. This man said, also, that he still occasionally shot one or two, (this was in 1907) in a season, but that the bird was then very rare. The name is very descriptive, and as there is no reason why *P. squamosa* should not occur in Jamaica, we include it in this list, as we do all doubtful species, and suggest that it may be the "Red-necked Pigeon" of the gunners.]

Chloroenas caribaea. (Jacquin).

Jamaican Band-tailed Pigeon; Ring-tailed Pigeon.

This fine, large Tree-Pigeon is a resident peculiar to Jamaica. It is rather local in its distribution, and is found chiefly in the mountain forests. From all we can learn, it is nowhere abundant now-a-days, except in some of the very wildest mountain regions.

Chloroenas inornata exigua. Ridgway.

Jamaican Plain Pigeon: Blue Pigeon.

The Blue Pigeon is resident in the Greater Antilles, and is represented in the different islands in which it occurs by well-marked sub-species; Cuba, the Isle of Pines, Porto Rico, and Jamaica all having their own local forms. It was common in the earlier days, but is the one Tree-Pigeon that is disappearing rapidly in all the islands, and we fear that both the Cuban and the Jamaican forms are actually on the verge of extinction.

PSITTACIDAE.

Typical Parrots.

Ara gossei. Rothschild

Gosse's Macaw.

Just when this Macaw, which was the Jamaican representative of *Ara tricolor* Bechstein of Cuba, became extinct is uncertain. Rothschild's name was based on the description of the bird by Gosse, that was "shot about 1765 by Mr. Odell in the mountains of Hanover Parish, about ten miles east of Lucea."

All that can now be said is that Gosse's Macaw, peculiar to Jamaica, has long been extinct.

Ara erythrocephala. Rothschild.

Red-headed Green Macaw.

This species was also peculiar to Jamaica, and is now extinct.

It was a large Macaw, much larger than *A. gossei*.

Apparently in Hill's time it still existed in the mountains of Trelawny and St. Ann.

A specimen was "procured by Mr. White, proprietor of the Oxford Estate."

Eupsittula nana. (Vigors).

Jamaican Paroquet. Yellow-bellied Paroquet.

Resident peculiar to Jamaica. This Paroquet was perhaps always of local distribution in the island, but was certainly much more abundant formerly than now. None were observed by Scott in 1890-1891.

Amazona agilis. (Linne).

Lesser Jamaican Parrot. Black-billed Parrot.

This species is resident and peculiar to Jamaica. It was formerly much more abundant than now, though it is probably in no immediate danger of extinction.

Amazona collaria. (Linne).

Jamaican Parrot. Yellow-billed Parrot.

This species is also peculiar to Jamaica, and like the Black-billed Parrot, is a much rarer bird than it used to be.

CUCULIDAE.

Cuckoos.

Crotophaga ani Linne.

Ani: Savanna Black bird.

This wide ranging bird is a very common resident species in Jamaica. It lives in the open savannas and pastures, where its curious habits and notes and gregariousness make it one of the most conspicuous birds of the island.

Saurothera vetula. (Linne).

Jamaican Lizard-cuckoo.

This fine island species is resident and peculiar to Jamaica. In Gosse's time it was a common bird. Now it is uncommon, being one of the species that have suffered from the depredations of the introduced Mongoose.

Hyetornis pluvialis. (Gmelin).

Jamaican Hyetornis: Old Man Bird.

A resident species, peculiar to Jamaica. Common according to Scott, in the wilder unfrequented parts of the island.

Coccyzus americanus americanus. (Linne).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

Gosse and Hill regard this species as a summer visitor only to Jamaica, where they say it occasionally breeds. Dr. Field records it as common and breeding. *C. americanus americanus* (Linne) of eastern North America is found in Jamaica as a winter migrant, but the status of the breeding form is still in doubt, and Ridgway suggests "the breeding bird of the West Indies, at least the lesser Antilles, may be *Coccyzus americanus julieni.* (Lawrence)."

Coccyzus minor nesiotis. (Cabanis).

Jamaican Mangrove Cuckoo.

This subspecies is a common, widely spread resident. It is not, however, confined to Jamaica, as the same form occurs also in Haiti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. John's, etc.

BUBONIDÆ.

Eared Owls.

Pseudoscops grammicus. (Gosse).

Jamaican Eared Owl.

A monotypic genus, peculiar to Jamaica, where it is resident, widely spread throughout the more wooded parts of the island and not uncommon.

TYTONIDÆ.

Barn Owls.

Tyto alba juncata. (Temminck).

White-winged Barn Owl.

This well marked form occurs in Cuba, the Isle of Pines, the Caymans and Jamaica. In Jamaica it is a resident, breeding species, and is abundant in many parts of the island, particularly favouring places, according to Scott, where there are extensive meadows or fallow fields.

NYCTIBIDÆ.

Potoos.

Nyctibius griseus jamaicensis. (Gmelin).

Jamaican Potoo.

Peculiar to the island, a not uncommon resident species.

Nyctibius pallidus. (Gosse.) "White-headed Potoo," was based, undoubtedly on a partial albino of the ordinary species.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Goatsuckers.

Chordeiles minor minor. (Forster).

Nighthawk.

An occasional migrant from eastern North America. We know of but one definite record,—Spanish Town, September, (Ridgway Birds of North and Middle America, Part VI. p. 564).

Chordeiles minor gundlachi. (Lawrence).

Cuban Nighthawk.

This subspecies breeds abundantly in Jamaica, going south in autumn and returning in the spring.

Antrostomus carolinensis. (Gmelin).

Chuck-will's widow.

A rather uncommon winter visitor from North America.

Siphonorhis americana. (Linne).

Jamaican Goatsucker.

This monotypic genus, peculiar to Jamaica, is now believed to be extinct. It undoubtedly nested on the ground, and probably fell an easy prey to the Mongoose.

TODIDÆ.

Todies.

Todus todus. (Linne).

Jamaican Tody.

A common resident species peculiar to Jamaica.

[*Todus pulcherrimus.* (Sharpe).

Sharpe's Tody.

The type of this doubtful species, without data, was attributed by its describer, with a query, to Jamaica. Ridgway in Birds of North and Middle America says of it,— "If not really a distinct species, the type may possibly represent an extreme variation of the very variable *T. subulatus*" of Haiti.]

ALCEDINIDAE.

True Kingfishers.

- Megaceryle alcyon alcyon.* (Linne). Belted Kingfisher.
A common winter resident and migrant from eastern North America.

PICIDAE.

Woodpeckers.

- Sphyrapicus varius varius.* (Linne). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.
A common winter resident and migrant from eastern North America.
Centurus radiolatus. (Wagler). Jamaican Woodpecker.
Peculiar to Jamaica, and common in many places, it is, however, rather locally distributed.

MICROPODIDAE.

Swifts.

- Nephoecetes niger jamaicensis.* (Ridgway). Jamaican Black Swift.
A common resident species, that breeds in the higher mountains. It may at times however, be seen, circling in large, loose flocks over the lowlands.
This form is not entirely confined to Jamaica, as the same sub-species occurs in Porto Rico.
Streptoprocne zonaris pallidifrons. (Hartert). Antillean Collared Swift.
This is a not uncommon resident species with much the same habits as the Black Swift. This Swift also occurs in Cuba and the Isle of Pines, but the form found in Haiti is different.
Tachornis phoenicobia phoenicobia. Gosse. Jamaican Palm Swift.
A common resident species, that breeds in the palms. The same form also occurs in Haiti, but differs from the birds of Cuba and the Isle of Pines, which belong to another sub-species.

TROCHILIDAE.

Humming Birds.

- Mellisuga minima.* (Linne). Vervain Humming Bird.
A common resident species, peculiar to Jamaica. The only other species of the genus is found in Haiti.
Anthracothorax mango. (Linne). Mango Humming Bird.
This also is a common resident species peculiar to Jamaica.
Aithurus polytmus. (Linne). Streamer-tailed Hummingbird.
This conspicuous species, with its long graceful tail, and bright red bill, is very common all over the southern slope of the island.
The genus *Aithurus*, with its two species, is peculiar to Jamaica.
Aithurus scitulus. Brewster and Bangs. Black-billed Streamer Tail.
Found on the northern slope of the island, this species can at once be told from *A. polytmus* by its wholly black bill. It is also smaller and darker in colour. It appears to be quite as abundant in its country as is *A. polytmus* on the south slope.

COTINGIDAE.

Chatterers.

- Hylonax validus.* (Cabanis). Gosse's Flycatcher; Tom-fool.
A monotypic genus peculiar to Jamaica. This bird is resident, and generally distributed on the wooded slopes of the mountains, but is nowhere common.
Platyparis niger. (Gmelin). Black Becard. Mountain Dick (female); Judy (male).
Peculiar to Jamaica, a resident and common locally in the higher parts of the island.

TYRANNIDAE.

Tyrant Birds.

- Tyrannus dominicensis dominicensis.* (Gmelin). Gray Kingbird.
A summer visitor to the Island, where it breeds, arriving in spring and departing in autumn. It also breeds in the more northern Lesser Antilles, the other Greater Antilles, and northward to the south-eastern United States.
Tolmarchus jamaicensis. (Chapman). Jamaican King Bird; Loggerhead.
An abundant resident, peculiar to Jamaica.
Myiarchus stolidus. (Gosse). Stolid Flycatcher.

- A resident species, peculiar to Jamaica, not uncommon locally. Its favourite haunts apparently are the upper edges of the mangrove swamps where they join the upland.
- Myiarchus barbirostris*. (Swainson). Sad Flycatcher.
Common resident species, peculiar to Jamaica.
- Placicus pallidus*. (Gosse). Jamaican Wood Pewee.
A resident species peculiar to the island. Not uncommon; usually to be found at the edges of clearings on the mountain sides.
- Elaenia jallax*. (Sclater). Jamaican Elaenia.
Resident and peculiar to Jamaica, but a decidedly uncommon species.
- Myiopagis cotta*. (Gosse). Cotta Fly-snapper.
An uncommon resident species, peculiar to the island.

MIMIDÆ.

Thrashers; Mockingbirds.

- Mimus polyglottos orpheus*. (Linne). Jamaican Mockingbird.
This species, which is a very abundant resident in Jamaica, is not peculiar to the island, but occurs also in most of the other Greater Antilles.
- Mimus gundlachii hillii*. (March). Hill's Mockingbird.
This sub-species is a resident peculiar to Jamaica, and we believe is extraordinarily local in its distribution, recorded only from a small area of dry limestone, overgrown with cacti and agaves, on the south side of the island, known as the Healthshire Hills.

TURDIAE.

Thrushes.

- Myadestes solitarius*. Baird. Jamaican Solitaire.
The Solitaire, which is resident and not uncommon, occurs only at the higher altitudes in the mountains, usually not lower than where the tree-ferns begin. It is a wonderful songster, more often heard than seen.
The species is not strictly confined to Jamaica, the same form occurring in the western part of Haiti.
- Haplocichla aurantia*. (Gmelin). White-chinned Thrush; Hopping Dick.
A monotypic genus confined to Jamaica, rather common, found chiefly on the forested mountain sides.
- Planesticus jamaicensis*. (Gmelin). White-eyed Thrush: Shine eye; Glass eye.
This species is resident and peculiar to Jamaica. It is not uncommon in the thicker forest, but is shy and retiring and seldom seen.
- [*Hyllocichla mustelina*. (Gmelin). Wood Thrush
The only record we find for this species for the island is the very unsatisfactory one made by Gosse, who writes of it as "A regular winter visitor in the neighborhood of Spanish Town, but I have not seen it." March has suggested that the Wood Thrush thus referred to by Gosse was Hill's Mocking Bird.]

CORVIDÆ.

Crows; Jays.

- [*Cyanocorax chrysops*. (Vieillot). Black-headed Jay.
This South American species was included by Gosse in his Birds of Jamaica on the strength of an individual caught alive by a negro near Newcastle. The bird was without much doubt an escape from captivity.]
- Corvus jamaicensis*. Gmelin. Jamaican Crow. Jabbering Crow.
Peculiar to Jamaica, a resident, and found only in the wilder parts of the mountains.

VIREONIDÆ.

Vireos.

- Lutes osburni*. Sclater. Osburn's Vireo.
A monotypic genus peculiar to Jamaica; it is found locally in the mountain forest, but appears to be a far from common species.
- Vireo modestus*. Sclater. Jamaican Vireo; Sewy Sewy.
Common resident, peculiar to the Island.

- Vireosylva calidris calidris*. (Linne). Whif-tom-kelly. John-to-wit
This species is a summer resident in Jamaica, as in the other Antilles where it breeds, arriving in spring and departing in autumn.

AMPELIDAE.

Waxwings.

- Ampelis cedrorum*. (Vieillot). Cedar Bird.
An irregular straggler to Jamaica from North America.

HIRUNDINIDAE.

Swallows.

- Lamprochelidon euchrysea*. (Gosse). Gosse's Swallow; Golden Swallow
A resident species, peculiar to Jamaica, rather uncommon, and of local distribution in the mountains.
- Hirundo rustica erythrogastra*. Boddaert. Barn Swallow.
Probably an occasional migrant in Jamaica, as in other West Indian Islands. The species appears in most of the previous lists, but definite records are not given.
- Riparia riparia riparia*. (Linne). Bank Swallow.
This species also, is in all probability an occasional migrant to Jamaica. March recorded it as "figured" by Mr. Hill.
- Petrochelidon fulva poeciloma*. (Gosse). Cave Swallow; Jamaican Cliff Swallow.

Resident, locally common. It breeds in large colonies in caves in the cliffs, and much more rarely about buildings. The same subspecies occurs in Porto Rico, although the Cuban form on the one hand, and the Haitian on the other, have been separated by name.

- Progne cryptoleuca*. (Baird). Cuban Martin.
This Cuban species, has not before been recorded from Jamaica. There is, however, a fine adult male in the collection of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, taken at Moneague in February, 1865 by the late Dr. Henry Bryant. The species, like the next, is migratory, and a summer resident only in Cuba.
- Progne dominicensis*. (Gmelin). Caribbean Martin.
The Caribbean Martin breeds throughout the West Indies, except in Cuba, the Isle of Pines and the Bahamas. In Jamaica it is locally common, and a few individuals are said sometimes to remain throughout the winter, usually however the Martins arrive in spring and depart again in the autumn.

MNIOTILTIDAE.

Wood Warblers.

- Setophaga ruticilla*. (Linne). American Redstart.
An abundant winter resident in Jamaica occasionally arriving, according to Gosse, so early as August 10.
- Wilsonia mitrata*. (Gmelin). Hooded Warbler.
Occasional winter visitor, for which however, we find but one definite record.
- Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*. (Swainson). Northern Yellow-throat.
A common winter resident. All Jamaican specimens appear to belong to the northern form that breeds in the north-eastern United States and south-eastern Canada.
- Seiurus motacilla*. (Vieillot). Louisiana Water-thrush.
A rather common winter resident.
- Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*. (Gmelin). Water Thrush.
This bird is said to be an uncommon winter resident. We have seen no Jamaican specimens, and it is possible that *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis* Ridgeway, also occurs in the island as a winter resident since it has been recorded from the Isle of Pines by Todd.
- Seiurus aurocapillus aurocapillus*. (Linne). Oven Bird.
Common Winter resident.
- Dendroica pharetra*. (Gosse). Arrow-headed Warbler.
Resident, peculiar to Jamaica; not common, and chiefly confined to the high mountain forest.
- Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. (Gmelin). Palm Warbler.
Uncommon winter resident.

- [*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. Ridgway Yellow Palm Warbler.
Perhaps an accidental winter visitor. Scott recorded a bird he saw in Kingston, but did not secure, as of this sub-species.
- Todd, The Birds of the Isle of Pines, said of similar record for that island, "as *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea* is merely a straggler in the winter season south of Florida and as it is practically impossible for any one, even an expert to distinguish it in the field from true *palmarum* with any degree of certainty, I refer all of Mr. Read's records to true *D. palmarum*." We therefore treat Scott's record as we do all doubtful records, by enclosing in brackets.]
- Dendroica discolor*. (Vieillot). Prairie Warbler.
An abundant winter resident. Some authors have assumed that the Prairie Warbler bred in Jamaica, because it had been found in the island by Gosse as early as August 18.
- It is now known that many North American migrants reach the tropics by that date and we feel certain that the Prairie Warbler does not breed in Jamaica.
- Dendroica striata*. (Forster). Black-poll Warbler.
Rare winter visitor, for which we find but one definite record.
- Dendroica dominica dominica*. (Linne). Yellow-throated Warbler.
Common winter resident.
- Dendroica dominica albiflora*. Sycamore Warbler.
Common winter resident. This form and true *D. dominica* have distinct, well circumscribed breeding ranges in North America, they however winter together in almost equal abundance in Jamaica.
- Dendroica virens virens*. (Gmelin). Black-throated Green Warbler.
This species has been recorded from Jamaica but is probably a very rare, almost accidental, winter visitor there, as in the West Indies generally, its regular winter quarters being in Mexico and Central America.
- Dendroica coronata coronata*. (Linne). Myrtle Warbler.
A not uncommon winter resident.
- Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*. (Gmelin). Black-throated Blue Warbler.
Common winter resident.
- Dendroica tigrina*. (Gmelin). Cape May Warbler.
Common winter resident.
- Dendroica petechia petechia*. (Linne). Jamaican Mangrove Warbler.
A resident, breeding species, peculiar to Jamaica and the Cayman Islands. The species is strictly confined to the mangrove swamps from the borders of which it seldom if ever wanders; in such places, however, it is not uncommon.
- Dendroica eoa*. (Gosse) Aurora Warbler.
This species is still known only by Gosse's two copies, preserved in the British Museum, from the mangroves of Salt Pond. Whether a distinct local species occupies the mangroves of that part of the island or Gosse's specimens were exceptionally highly coloured individuals or "sports" of *D. petechia* remains for some one to go to Salt Pond and ascertain.
- Compothlypis americana pusilla*. (Wilson) Northern Parula Warbler.
Common winter visitor.
- Helmitheros vermivorus* (Gmelin). Worm-eating Warbler.
Regular, but rare winter visitor.
- Helinaia swainsonii*. Audubon. Swainson's Warbler.
Scarce winter visitor.
- Mniotilta varia*. (Linne). Black and White Warbler.
Common winter visitor.

COEREBIDAE.

Honey Creepers.

- Coereba flaveola*. (Linne). Jamaican Honey Creeper;
Banana Quit.
Abundant resident species, peculiar to Jamaica. A very familiar bird constantly to be seen in gardens, groves and banana plantations.
- [*Cyanerpes cyaneus*. (Linne). Blue Honey Creeper.
Taylor took one adult male of this species in a wild state, near Kingston. Scott, who at one time possessed the specimen, thought it showed signs of having been an escape from captivity.]

EUNEORNIDAE.

Orange Quits.

Euneornis campestris. (Linne). Orange Quit. Feather Tongue.

This monotypic family is peculiar to Jamaica. The Orange Quit is a common bird, found both in the mountains and at sea level, and is abundant in many parts of the island. This is the species known in former lists as *Glossiptila ruficollis* (Gmelin), both its generic and specific names have lately been changed.

ICTERIDAE.

Troupials.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus. (Linne). Bobolink; Rice-bird; Pink.

Occurs in Jamaica, as a migrant only, in spring and autumn, and does not winter on the island. At times in April and again in October it is very abundant.

Nesopsar nigerrimus. (Osburn). Osburn's Blackbird.

A monotypic genus peculiar to Jamaica, local in its distribution and rare, and found usually at rather high altitudes.

[*Icterus icterus*. (Linne). sub. sp. ? Troupial.

Introduced into, and for a time partially naturalized in Jamaica. Scott thinks, that it no longer occurs in a wild state, and said,—“I did not meet with it, and it apparently does not occur on the island in a wild state at present.”]

Icterus leucopteryx. (Wagler). Jamaican Oriole: Banana-bird.

A common resident species peculiar to Jamaica, widely distributed in the Island.

Holoquisticus jamaicensis jamaicensis. (Daudin) Jamaican Grackle: Tinkling Grackle.

Resident and peculiar to Jamaica; somewhat locally distributed, but often occurring in large colonies.

TANAGRIDAE.

Tanagers.

Piranga erythromelas. (Vieillot). Scarlet Tanager.

This North American species probably occurs in Jamaica as an occasional migrant, though not recorded since Gosse's time.

Spindalis nigricephala. (Jameson). Jamaican Spindalis: Orange Bird

This splendid species is a resident peculiar to Jamaica.

It is common, gregarious in its habits, and feeds on various wild fruits.

Pyrhuphonia jamaica. (Linne). Blue Quit.

A monotypic genus peculiar to Jamaica. It is an abundant resident species, and like the *Spindalis* is gregarious and fruit-eating.

FRINGILLIDAE.

Finches.

Hedymeles ludoviciana. (Linne). Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

Apparently only an accidental straggler to Jamaica, recorded by Gosse on the authority of Hill.

Pyrhulagra violacea ruficollis. (Gmelin). Jamaican Bullfinch: Coffee-bird.

Common resident, the subspecies is peculiar to Jamaica. It is commoner in the mountains than in the lowlands.

Loxipasser anoxanthus. (Gosse). Yellow-backed Finch.

A monotypic genus resident in and peculiar to Jamaica. Not uncommon in the hills and mountains, but very rare or wanting in the lowlands.

Tiaris bicolor marchii. (Baird). Black-faced Grass-quit.

This subspecies is now restricted to Jamaica and Haiti, the form of the Lesser Antilles having been separated as *T. bicolor expectata* Noble. It is a common resident species, though somewhat local in distribution.

Tiaris olivacea olivacea. (Linne). Yellow-faced Grass-quit.

This form has a wide distribution in the Greater Antilles; in Jamaica it is an abundant resident and generally distributed, though commoner in the lowlands.

Sycalis flaveola (Linne) Yellow Finch, Golden-crowned Canary.

This species, undoubtedly introduced from South America, has long been established in the open country, orange groves, etc., of Westmoreland, where it is thoroughly naturalized. It has, however, never spread far from where it was first liberated near Black

River, (for the account of which see Gosse), until quite recently it has worked eastward to Old Harbour, Trelawny, and even as far as Half-way Tree and Kingston Harbour.

The Jamaican bird has been named by Sharpe—*Sycalis jamaicæ*, but upon comparing ten fine adults in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, from Jamaica, with South American material, we are unable to verify the characters claimed by Sharpe for the island bird, or to find any others by which to separate it. In our opinion it has not changed since its introduction into Jamaica.

Ammodramus savannarum savannarum. (Gmelin) Jamaican Yellow-winged Sparrow.
Grass Pink.

A sub-species resident in and peculiar to Jamaica. It is found in open fields and pastures, and, though common in certain places, is local in its distribution.

Spiza americana. (Gmelin). Dickcissel.

An accidental visitor during migration. Recorded only by Dr. Field, who writes that "Mr. Lindell of Congreve Park in April, 1889, saw two large flocks" from which "he shot many individuals; discovering that they were of some species unknown to him, he made and preserved several skins. One of these he gave to me for identification. It proved to be the Dickcissel."

SUMMARY.

Of the above 219 species and sub-species recorded as occurring or having occurred in Jamaica, 26 are doubtful records or escapes from captivity; 3 are introduced and naturalized species; 81 are migrants or winter visitors from the north; 5 are summer visitors only, breeding, but migrating south in autumn; 52 are resident breeding species not wholly confined to the island; and the following 52, including one Family—(*Euneornidae*)—and eleven Genera (*Geotrygon*, *Pseudoscops*, *Siphonorhis*, *Aithurus*, *Hylonax*, *Haplocichla*, *Laletes*, *Euneornis*, *Neospiza*, *Pyrrhuloxia* and *Loxia*) are peculiar to Jamaica, of which five species are now believed to be extinct.

Pterodroma jamaicensis. (Baneroff.)

Rallus longirostris caribæus. Ridgway.

Geotrygon versicolor. (Lafresnaye).

Leptotila jamaicensis jamaicensis. (Linne).

Chaemepelia passerina jamaicensis. (Maynard).

Zenaidura plumbea. Gosse.

Chloroenas caribæa. (Jaquin).

Chloroenas inornata exigua. Ridgway.

Ara gossei. Rothschild.

Ara erythrocephala. Rothschild

Eupsittula nana. (Vigors).

Amazona agilis. (Linne).

Amazona collaria. (Linne)

Sauvotera vetula. (Linne).

Heterornis plumbeus. (Gmelin).

Pseudoscops grammacus. (Gosse).

Nyctibius griseus jamaicensis. (Gmelin).

Siphonorhis americana. (Linne).

Todus todus. (Linne).

Centurus radiolatus. (Wagler).

Mellisuga minima. (Linne).

Anthracothorax mango. (Linne).

Aithurus polytmus. (Linne).

Aithurus scitulus. Brewster and Bangs.

Hylonax validus. (Cabanis).

Platyparis niger. (Gmelin).

Tolmarchus jamaicensis. (Chapman).

Myiarchus stolidus. (Gosse).

Myiarchus barbirostris. (Swainson).

Blue Mountain Duck.

Jamaican Clapper Rail; Man-
grove Hen.

Crested Quail Dove; Mountain
Witch.

White-bellied Dove.

Jamaican Ground Dove.

Blue Partridge.

Ring-tailed Pigeon.

Jamaican Plain Pigeon; Blue
Pigeon.

Gosse's Macaw.

Red-headed Green Macaw.

Jamaican Paroquet.

Black-billed Parrot.

Yellow-billed Parrot.

Jamaican Lizard-cuckoo;

Rain Bird, Old Man Bird.

Jamaican Bared Owl,

Jamaican Potoo.

Jamaican Goatsucker.

Jamaican Tody.

Jamaican Woodpecker.

Vervain Hummingbird.

Mango Hummingbird.

Streamer-tailed hummingbird.

Black-billed Streamer-tail.

Gosse's Flycatcher.

Black Becard; Mountain Dick;

Judy.

Jamaican Petchary.

Stolid Flycatcher;

Sad Flycatcher.

<i>Blacicus pallidus.</i> (Gosse).	Jamaican Wood-pewee.
<i>Flaevia jallax</i> Sclater.	Sclater's Flycatcher.
<i>Myiopagis cotta.</i> (Gosse).	Cotta Flycatcher.
<i>Mimus gundlachi hillei.</i> March.	Hill's Mockingbird.
<i>Haplocichla aurantia.</i> (Gmelin).	White-chinned Thrush; Hopping Dick.
<i>Planesticus jamaicensis.</i> (Gmelin).	White eyed Thrush; Glass eye.
<i>Corvus jamaicensis.</i> Gmelin	Jamaican Crow; Jabbering Crow
<i>Laletos osburni.</i> Sclater.	Osburn's Vireo.
<i>Vireo modestus.</i> Sclater.	Jamaican Vireo; Sewy-sewy.
<i>Lamprochelidon euchrysea.</i> (Gosse)	Gosse's Swallow; Golden Swallow
<i>Dendroica pharetra.</i> (Gosse).	Arrow-headed Warbler.
<i>Dendroica eoa.</i> (Gosse).	Aurora Warbler.
<i>Coereba flaveola.</i> (Linne).	Jamaican Honey Creeper; Banana-quit.
<i>Euneornis campestris</i> (Linne).	Orange Quit; Feather-tongue.
<i>Nesopsar nigerrimus.</i> (Osburn).	Osburn's Blackbird.
<i>Icterus leucopteryx.</i> (Wagler).	Jamaican Oriole; Banana-bird.
<i>Holoquistulus jamaicensis jamaicensis.</i> (Daudin).	Jamaican Grackle; Tinkling Grackle.
<i>Spindalis nigricapala.</i> (Jameson).	Jamaican Spindalis; Orange Bird.
<i>Pyrhulphonia jamaica.</i> (Linne).	Blue Quit.
<i>Pyrhulagra violacea ruficollis.</i> (Gmelin).	Jamaican Bullfinch; Coffee-bird
<i>Loxipasser anoxanthus.</i> (Gosse).	Yellow-backed Finch.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum savannarum.</i> (Gmelin).	Jamaican Yellow-winged Sparrow; Grass Pink.

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