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# A HANDBOOK

OF

# BRITISH BIRDS,

SHOWING THE

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESIDENT AND MIGRATORY SPECIES  
IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS,

WITH

AN INDEX TO THE RECORDS OF THE RARER VISITANTS.

BY

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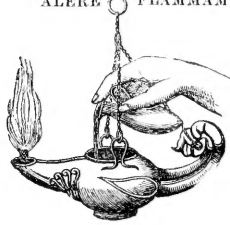
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## INTRODUCTION.

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THOSE who are acquainted with the works of Bewick, Montagu, Jardine, Selby, Macgillivray, Yarrell, and Gould, without having made a special study of their contents, may well be excused for doubting whether a further publication on the subject of British Birds can be either desirable or necessary.

Practical ornithologists, however, who may take up this Handbook will see in it an attempt to supply a want which, notwithstanding the admirable works above referred to, they must have frequently experienced\*; for in two important respects, at least, do these fail to satisfy their requirements: they do not distinguish with sufficient clearness the species which are truly indigenous to Great Britain from those which are but rare and accidental visitants; nor do they indicate with sufficient authority the scientific nomenclature which should be adopted for the species of which they take cognizance.

Without attention to the first of these points, it is impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the character of the British avifauna; while to neglect the second is to perpetuate error, and to render perplexing that which should always be simple and intelligible.

\* Cf. Alston, 'Zoologist,' 1866, p. 453.

To supply these particular necessities is the object of the present work ; and on this account no attempt has been made to travel beyond the limits indicated by giving descriptions of the species or dilating upon their haunts, habits, seasonal changes of plumage, migrations, or geographical distribution. These and many other details may be derived from the sources above mentioned, and will doubtless be worked out more fully and more satisfactorily than ever in the forthcoming new edition of Yarrell's work, for which English naturalists are anxiously expectant.

Under these circumstances it is hoped that this Handbook will be regarded not in any sense as intended to rival or supplant existing or forthcoming text-books on the subject, but to assist students in a manner and to an extent which has not been contemplated in the works referred to. The claims of species to rank as British, the proper scientific names which each should bear, the *habitat* of the rarer visitants, and the frequency or otherwise of their occurrence are points to which attention is almost exclusively directed in the following pages. To obtain accurate and reliable details upon these points no labour has been spared, no source of information neglected ; and although it is not pretended that no errors have escaped detection, yet it is believed that upon investigation these will be found to be but few and comparatively unimportant. In a great measure this must be said to be due to the assistance which the author has derived from his friends and fellow workers in the field of ornithology during the time that the work has been in progress ; and on this account his thanks are especially due to Professor Newton, Mr. J. H. Gurney, Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Robert Gray, all of whom have cooperated, at no inconsiderable expenditure of time and trouble, in replying to numerous inquiries, and furnishing important information. It is need-

less to say that through their kind assistance in revising the details now presented to the reader, a greater accuracy has been ensured than could possibly have been the case had the author relied solely upon his own efforts.

The results which follow from a consideration of these details are both curious and instructive.

When the late Mr. Yarrell, in 1856, published the third edition of his 'History of British Birds,' he enumerated 352 species which he considered had more or less claim to be included in the British list. Since that time no less than 47 others have been added\*, so that the total number of species at present recognized as occurring in Great Britain should be 399; but leaving out four of those noticed by Yarrell—viz. *Cygnus olor*, a domesticated species, *Uria ringvia* (p. 74) and *Larus capistratus* (p. 175), which are mere varieties, and *Alca impennis*, now believed to be extinct—the corrected total arrived at is 395.

Of these, in round numbers, 130 are Residents, 100 Periodical Migrants, and 30 Annual Visitants, the remainder being Rare and Accidental Visitants. And here it may be well, in order to avoid future misunderstanding, to define the terms which have just been employed.

As RESIDENTS are included those species which rear their

\* These are:—*Falco islandicus*, *Astur atricapillus*, *Milvus migrans*, *Buteo lineatus*, *Nyctale acadica*, *Lanius minor*, *Muscicapa parva*, *Vireosylva olivacea*, *Turdus atrigularis*, *T. sibiricus*, *Salicaria palustris*, *S. aquatica*, *Regulus calendula*, *Motacilla cinereocapilla*, *Anthus spinoletta*, *A. campestris*, *A. cervinus*, *A. ludovicianus*, *Alauda calandra*, *A. sibirica*, *Emberiza pusilla*, *E. rustica*, *E. melanocephala*, *Fringilla serinus*, *Carpodacus erythrinus*, *Sturnella magna*, *Picus medius*, *P. villosus*, *P. pubescens*, *P. auratus*, *Cuculus erythrophthalmus*, *Hirundo bicolor*, *Cypselus caudatus*, *Caprimulgus ruficollis*, *Syrhaptus paradoxus*, *Ægialitis vociferus*, *Totanus solitarius*, *Gallinago wilsoni*, *Grus virgo*, *G. pavonina*, *Crex carolina*, *Cygnus americanus*, *C. buccinator*, *Anser albatu*, *Sterna velox*, *Larus ichthyaëtus*, and *Larus melanocephalus*.



young annually in the British Islands, and are to be found in some part or other of the United Kingdom *throughout the year*. Of these many are partially migratory, as, for instance, *Falco æsalon*, *F. tinnunculus*, *Otus brachyotus*, *Turdus musicus*, *T. torquatus*, *Regulus cristatus*, *Motacilla yarrellii*, *Linota cannabina*, *L. flavirostris*, *L. rufescens*, *Columba palumbus*, *C. ænas*, *Charadrius pluvialis*, *Ægialitis hiaticula*, *Tringa alpina*, *Scolopax rusticola*, *Gallinago media*, and others. Nevertheless, as specimens of all may be obtained in some locality or other during every month in the year, they may be regarded for all practical purposes as residents.

PERIODICAL MIGRANTS are those which visit us annually and regularly at particular seasons, and whose advent and departure may be dated in advance with considerable precision. Of these we have familiar examples in *Luscinia philomela*, *Cuculus canorus*, and the *Hirundines*, which come here for the summer, and *Turdus iliacus* and *T. pilaris*, which spend the winter with us; while others, like most of the *Tringidæ*, perform a double migration and pass through the country twice a year, viz. in spring and autumn.

The ANNUAL VISITANTS comprise those which occur in some part of the British Islands annually, but comparatively in very limited numbers and at irregular and uncertain intervals. The month in which some or one of them may be expected may be named; but the uncertainty of their arrival in any particular county precludes their being placed with the Periodical Migrants. Amongst these may be mentioned *Oriolus galbula*, *Regulus ignicapillus*, *Ampelis garrulus*, *Emberiza lapponica*, *Linota linaria*, *Pastor roseus*, *Upupa epops*, *Coracias garrula*, *Merops apiaster*, *Recurvirostra avocetta*, *Ciconia alba*, *Grus cinerea*, *Anas strepera*, *Ædemia fusca*, *Sterna dougallii*, and *Larus minutus*.

Of the Residents, which, as above mentioned, may be

reckoned at 130 or thereabouts, 13 are not found in Ireland, and 9 are either unknown or extremely rare in Scotland. Those excluded from Ireland are :—*Sylvia undata*, *Sitta cæsia*, *Parus cristatus*, *Panurus biarmicus*, *Emberiza cirrus*, *Picus viridis*, *P. minor*, *Columba ænas*, *Tetrao tetrix*, *T. lagopus*, *Perdix rufa*, *Crex pusilla*, and *C. bailloni*.

Those unknown, or very rare, in Scotland are :—*Sylvia undata*, *Panurus biarmicus*, *Sitta cæsia*, *Parus palustris*, *Emberiza cirrus*, *Picus viridis*, *P. minor*, *Crex pusilla*, and *Crex bailloni*.

Out of 100 Periodical Migrants, the great majority of which come to us from the south, 10 do not reach Ireland, viz. *Lanius collurio*, *Muscicapa atricapilla*, *Salicaria arundinacea* (Linn.), *S. strepera*, *S. luscinioides*, *Luscinia philomela*, *Sylvia sylvia*, *Motacilla flava*, *Anthus arboreus*, *Jynx torquilla*; while 8 others are of but rare occurrence there, viz. *Falco subbuteo*, *Ruticilla tithys*, *Sylvia atricapilla*, *S. hortensis*, *Phyllopneuste sibilatrix*, *Eudromias morinellus*, *Ægialitis cantianus*, and *Tringa temminckii*. In Scotland 10 also are never, or very rarely, met with, viz. *R. tithys*, *S. arundinacea* (Linn.), *S. strepera*, *S. luscinioides*, *L. philomela*, *S. atricapilla*, *S. sylvia*, *Motacilla flava*, *Jynx torquilla*, and *Turtur auritus*.

With regard to Annual Visitants, Ireland is not visited by 8 or 9 which find their way to England, as *Regulus ignicapillus*, *Parus cristatus*, *Anthus richardi*, *Alauda alpestris*, *Emberiza lapponica*, *E. hortulana*, *Linota linaria*, and *Phalaropus hyperboreus*; while in Scotland *Anthus richardi* has not been observed, and *Coracias garrula* and *Merops apiaster* are admitted to be of very rare occurrence. Ireland does not possess any characteristic birds as is the case with Scotland; and the only species which have been found in the sister isle and not in England belong to the rare and accidental visitants, of which mention will be made hereafter. In Scotland, on the

contrary, many species which are known only in England as Periodical Migrants or Annual Visitants, nest regularly and bring up their young there, and may thus be regarded as peculiarly Scottish. Amongst these may be mentioned *Parus cristatus*, *Fringilla spinus*, *Linota flavirostris*, *Loxia curvirostra*, *Corvus corax*, *C. cornix*, *Tetrao urogallus*, *T. lagopus*, *Eudromias morinellus*, *Totanus glottis*, *Tringa alpina*, *Phalaropus hyperboreus*, *Numenius phæopus*, *Anser ferus*, *Mergus merganser*, *Colymbus arcticus*, *C. septentrionalis*, *Lestris catarractes*, *L. parasiticus*, *Falmarus glacialis*, and *Procellaria leachii*. A few of these, however, as *Corvus corax* and *Tringa alpina*, nest regularly, though in smaller numbers, in England; and *Loxia curvirostra* has done so occasionally (*vide* p. 29).

The Rare and Accidental Visitants form a large proportion of the total number of species in the British list, being 135 out of 395, or rather more than one-third of the whole. If from these we exclude the Terns, Gulls, and Petrels, many of which are almost cosmopolitan in their distribution, it will be found that of the remainder 48 are European, 14 Asiatic, 11 African, and 42 American\* in their origin.

The European species are doubtless too well known to require particular enumeration, while the proximity of the British Islands to the European continent renders their occurrence here the less remarkable.

Those of Asiatic origin are:—

*Muscicapa parva* (3)†, *Turdus varius* (12), *T. atrigularis* (1), *T. sibiricus* (1), *Reguloides superciliosus* (2), *Alauda sibirica* (1), *Carpodacus erythrinus* (2), *Cypselus caudacutus* (1), *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* (numerous examples in two dif-

\* One of these, however, *Ortyx virginianus*, is an introduced species.

† The figures in brackets indicate the number of times which the species has been recorded to have occurred.

ferent years), *Otis macqueeni* (1), *Anser ruficollis* (12), *Tadorna rutila* (8), *Histrionicus torquatus* (7 or 8), and *Somateria stelleri* (2). Of these, as might perhaps be expected, the majority are small insessorial birds which, travelling overland by short stages, would have less difficulty in reaching our shores than if they had to contend with the winds and storms which sweep a vast expanse of ocean. It should, however, be remarked that although a larger number of insessorial birds (8) have occurred less frequently, a smaller number of natatorial birds (4) have occurred a greater number of times. From what we know of the habits of these, they would appear to be, with one exception, fresh-water species (that is, frequenting inland lakes and estuaries), and therefore likely to travel hither by an overland route.

There is of course a difficulty in relying too strongly upon statistics of this kind, from the fact that few species are strictly confined to the country which they are said to inhabit. In many cases the most that can be said is, that a species is more numerous in one particular country than in any other; and this is the test which has been applied in determining the habitat of the rare and accidental visitants which are included in Part II. of this Handbook. Bearing this in mind, the classification of a species as Asiatic—for example *S. stelleri*, which is also found, though less frequently, in the northern parts of Europe and America (p. 164)—is really less arbitrary than at first sight might appear to be the case.

The species which have visited us from Africa, eleven in number, are :—*Pycnonotus capensis* (1), *Ædon galactodes* (2), *Cuculus glandarius* (2), *Caprimulgus ruficollis* (1), *Perdix petrosa* (4 or 5, but doubtfully true immigrants), *Cursorius gallicus* (19), *Grus virgo* (1), *G. pavonina* (1), *Ardea comata* (21), *A. russata* (3), and *Plectropterus gambensis* (4). Here it will be observed the gallatorial birds are in the majority;

and, indeed, it may be said that the only two species which attract attention as coming repeatedly from the African continent both belong to this order. A single African web-footed bird, the Spur-winged Goose (*P. gambensis*), has been recorded to have been met with at large in this country on four different occasions, although it has been supposed by some that these specimens may have escaped from a state of semidomestication upon some ornamental waters.

But while speculating upon the isolated occurrences of a few African birds in this country, at intervals perhaps of several years, it should be borne in mind that half the summer migrants which visit us annually and rear their young here, such as the *Hirundines*, *Sylvia atricapilla*, *S. hortensis*, *S. cinerea*, *Salicaria phragmitis*, *S. strepera*, and others, spend a considerable portion of their existence during the winter months in some part of Africa.

The question therefore is not one of possibility, but of design; and this strikes us the more forcibly when reviewing the large number of species (above forty) which have come to us, or are supposed to have come to us, from America. These are:—*Astur atricapillus* (3), *N. furcatus* (5), *Buteo lineatus* (1, doubtfully), *Scops asio* (2, doubtfully), *N. acadica* (1, doubtfully), *Vireosylvia olivacea* (1), *Regulus calendula* (1), *Anthus ludovicianus* (9, doubtfully), *Loxia leucoptera* (4), *Agelæus phæniceus* (9), *Sturnella magna* (3), *Picus villosus* (2), *P. pubescens* (1), *P. auratus* (1), *Cuculus americanus* (5), *C. erythrophthalmus* (1), *Ceryle alcyon* (2), *Hirundo purpurea* (2, doubtfully), *H. bicolor* (1), *Columba migratoria* (5)\*, *Ortyx virginianus* (introduced), *Ægialitis vociferus*, *Totanus flavipes* (3), *T. solitarius* (1), *Actiturus bartramius* (4), *Tringites rufescens* (15), *Tringoides macularius* (16), *Tringa maculata* (16)

\* Four only are noticed at p. 128; but Thompson mentions another (Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds) vol. iii. p. 443), as procured near Tralee in 1848.

*T. bonapartii* (9), *T. pusilla* (2), *Gallinago wilsoni* (1), *Macrorhamphus griseus* (15), *Numenius borealis* (4), *Botaurus lentiginosus* (14)\*, *Crex carolina* (1), *Cygnus americanus* (1), *C. buccinator* (1), *Anser albatus* (1), *Anas americana* (6), *Clangula albeola* (5 or 6), *Ædemia perspicillata* (10), *Somateria spectabilis* (15), and *Mergus cucullatus* (11).

It is extremely difficult to believe that the non-aquatic species in this list have actually journeyed across the Atlantic, and performed a voyage of at least 1700 nautical miles on the shortest route, *viâ* Newfoundland; but that most of them have actually done so seems proved by the fact that they have never been met with in Greenland, Iceland, and the Färöe Isles (the only countries through which they would otherwise have passed by a change of route); and many which have thus found their way to England or Ireland (as, for example, *Agelæus phæniceus*, *Cuculus americanus*, *Ceryle alcyon*, *Ægialitis vociferus*, *Totanus solitarius*, *Tringa bonapartii*, *Botaurus lentiginosus*, and others) have never been met with on any part of the European continent. As might be expected, at least half the American species found in this country belong to the orders Grallatores and Natatores, while of the 14 species of Insectorial birds, none of them, with the exception of *Agelæus phæniceus*, has occurred half a dozen times. This plainly shows that their appearance on this side of the Atlantic is the merest accident, and not the result of any continued and successful attempt at migration. In some instances at least it is not unreasonable to suppose that these small birds must have availed themselves to a great extent of the rigging of passing vessels, or have been brought to this country in cages, from which they have been

\* In addition to those noticed at pp. 150–152, I have recently been informed by Sir John C̄pewé that a specimen in his collection was killed at Slingsby, near Malton, Yorkshire, on the 4th Dec. 1871.

allowed, accidentally or designedly (*vide* p. 107), to escape ; and there are many birds, for example the *Picidæ*, whose importation in cages rarely, if ever, occurs.

Those who find it difficult to believe in the appearance of *Picus martius* in England after so short a journey as the passage of the German Ocean, must feel still greater difficulty in admitting the claims of any American species of *Picus* to a place in the British list. And yet there are records, apparently trustworthy, of the capture of no less than three different species of this genus in England (*vide* pp. 122, 123), all of which are inhabitants of the New World.

In attempting to ascertain the claims of such species as these to be admitted in a list of British birds, there are two difficulties which constantly beset the conscientious historian who meets with records of their capture here. These are :— first, the published communications of over-zealous collectors, who, anxious to record their possession of a species which they deem rare, hasten to give it a name before they have satisfactorily identified it ; and, secondly, the results of the many attempts which unscrupulous dealers make (unfortunately too often with success) to palm off foreign species upon unwary collectors, with the assurance that they have been killed in some part or other of the British Islands. There can be little doubt that many of such records, to which of necessity reference has been made in the second part of this work, are, for the reasons above mentioned, worthless, although perhaps originally published in perfect good faith by the owners of the specimens. It has been practically impossible, through lapse of time, death of parties, or ignorance of their addresses, to test the value of every reported occurrence of rare visitants ; but yet, whenever this was possible, it has been done, and oftentimes with the best results. In many cases where it could not be effected, the



name of the recorder may be taken as a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness of the record ; and it would be obviously unfair to omit all mention of a report because the truth of it could not now be satisfactorily ascertained. Further than this, it has been deemed more prudent to notice *erroneous* reports for the sake of showing them to be so, than to incur a risk of being supposed to have overlooked them by omitting all allusion to their existence.

It has been already stated that in order not to extend the limits of this book unreasonably by going over ground which has been already well worked, all details as to haunts, habits, &c. have been purposely omitted. Nevertheless, in a search for what has been really required, it has frequently happened that important essays and short notices of a valuable nature have been met with ; and to preserve a note of these for future reference has appeared almost as desirable as to index the records of rare visitants. On this account therefore, and especially when they have not been alluded to in the standard works before mentioned, a brief reference to volume and page has been given, the object being to save time and trouble to the reader by referring him direct to valuable sources of information which might otherwise remain unknown or overlooked. In some cases these have come to hand too late for insertion in their proper place, and have therefore unfortunately been omitted. To some extent, however, this may yet be remedied, and the work rendered more complete, if the reader will take the trouble to insert upon the proper pages the following scraps of information :—

In Scotland the Hobby (p. 4) is of more frequent occurrence in the eastern than in the western countries (Gray, *Birds West Scot.* p. 29). Three instances of its being killed in Kirkcudbrightshire are given by Mr. Tottenham Lee, (*'Naturalist,'* 1853, p. 44); and it has once been taken in

Arran (Gray, *op. cit.*). In Ireland it is very rare; Thompson mentions but one instance of its occurrence, and that in the county of Cork. There is a second Irish specimen, however, in the Museum at Belfast, and one, shot in Tipperary, in the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society. Within the last few years two others have been procured in the neighbourhood of Newtownbarry, co. Wexford, one of which was forwarded to the writer for inspection. In addition to the localities formerly frequented by the Goshawk (p. 4) may be mentioned:—Tawton, Devon, where, according to Dr. Moore (Cat. Birds Devon), a nest of this species was seen, and one of the old birds was wounded but escaped; Kilmorack, Inverness-shire (*vide* Blyth, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 568); and Balmacara, Ross-shire, at which last-named place, in April 1871, a nest was found containing two eggs, one of which is now in the collection of Mr. E. Hargitt. A more recent instance of the nesting of the Kite in Lincolnshire may be cited than that referred to at p. 6. Mr. Adrian, of Lincoln, had some Kites' eggs from a wood near Wragley, taken in the spring of 1870. This bird is very rare in Ireland. Sir William Jardine lately informed the writer that the Rough-legged Buzzard (p. 6) once nested near Twizel in Northumberland, and that he accompanied the late Mr. Selby to look at the nest.

The Fieldfare (p. 11) is said to have nested in Selkirkshire (*cf.* Fairholme, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 339, and Blyth, *op. cit.* p. 439).

The Nightingale (p. 15), said to be unknown in the west of Devonshire and Cornwall, has been heard and seen at Exeter ('Naturalist,' 1851, p. 177), and shot at Honiton ('Zoologist,' May 1846). A solitary Blackcap (p. 15) appeared at Balta Sound, Shetland, and was captured in October 1865 (*cf.* Saxby, 'Zoologist,' 1865, p. 9438).

A locality in Devon for the Dartford Warbler (p. 16) is, or was, Bickleigh Vale, near Plymouth (Moore, Trans. Plym. Inst. 1830, p. 304); ditto, in Oxfordshire, Stonwood Beckley ('Zoologist,' 1849, p. 2597); ditto, in Leicestershire, Melton Mowbray (Harley, *l. c.*); ditto, in Derbyshire, Melbourne Common (Briggs, 'Zoologist, 1849, p. 2486). The Fire-crested Wren (p. 19) is unknown in Ireland. For a note on the habits of the Crested Titmouse (p. 20) as observed in Scotland, *cf.* Saxby, 'Zoologist,' 1862, p. 7998. Its accidental occurrence in Yorkshire is confirmed, 'Zoologist,' 1872, p. 3021. Major Irby says this bird is resident and very common in the cork woods of Almoraima, ten miles from Gibraltar, and found in all the districts in the vicinity where there are any cork-trees, in which they nest. As it also breeds annually in Scotland, there can be nothing so remarkable in its occasional occurrence in England as some would have us believe. As in the case of the Long-tailed Titmouse (p. 21), the Coal Titmouse of Great Britain has been found to differ slightly in some respects from the continental form of the species, which is the true *Parus ater* of Linnæus; and Messrs. Sharpe and Dresser have accordingly separated it under the name of *P. britannicus* (*cf.* Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 4th ser., viii. p. 437). A good account of the habits of the Long-tailed Titmouse (p. 22) by Mr. Blyth is given (Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 199). Localities in Devon for the Bearded Titmouse (p. 22) were formerly Topsham and Thorverton, on the Exe (Moore, *l. c.*). The visits of Richard's Pipit (p. 24) to Great Britain have hitherto been confined to England. The Cirl Bunting (p. 26), which is chiefly restricted to the south of England, has been met with in Leicestershire (*cf.* Harley, "List Birds Leicester," in vol. iii. of Macgillivray's Hist. Brit. Birds).

The Tree Sparrow (p. 28) is plentiful in some parts of the

New Forest ; and there was a colony for many years at Standlake, in Oxfordshire. Of twenty nests taken there, one was in a faggot-stack, one in a hole of a decayed elm, two in holes of pollard ash, four in holes of pollard willow, and twelve in holes in decayed apple-trees in orchards. On the subject of Linnets (p. 28) the reader may be referred to Dr. E. Coues's Monograph of the genus published in the 'Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.' 1861, p. 373—with some additional remarks, 1863, p. 40. The change of plumage which takes place in the Crossbills (p. 29) and Pine Grosbeak (p. 113) is very remarkable. Mr. Wheelwright's observations on the subject ('Zoologist,' 1862, p. 8001) are well worth reading. No instance is on record of the nesting of the Rose-coloured Pastor (p. 30) in Great Britain ; but the birds have been seen and shot several times in the middle of summer. Dr. Moore mentions one which was shot in Devon in June, and a young one without a crest in October. A pair were shot in July at Rosemount, near Glasgow, where they had been observed for some days previously.

It is stated (p. 32) that the Green Woodpecker is unknown in Ireland. This is very near the truth ; but a single instance of its occurrence at Granard, co. Longford, is mentioned by Thompson in the Appendix to the third volume of his Nat. Hist. Ireland, p. 441. In the autumn of 1861 the Greater Spotted Woodpecker (p. 32) was observed to be very numerous in Orkney and Shetland (*cf.* Saxby, 'Zoologist,' 1862, p. 7932).

The Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (p. 32), although almost unknown in Ireland, has yet occurred oftener, so far as is known, than the Green Woodpecker. Glennon, of Dublin, has preserved six or seven, at various times, sent to him from different parts of Ireland.

Although most of the small birds which periodically visit

this country, such as Willow Wrens, Whitethroats, and Pipits, perform their long journeys by night, as evidenced by the numbers which strike against the lighthouses and are killed; others, like the Swallows, migrate by day; and many instances are on record of their having been observed *en route*. Such opportunities in the case of the rarer visitants are not so frequently enjoyed. The Hoopoe, for example, an irregular spring and autumn migrant, rarely occurring in winter, though met with annually inland, has seldom been observed on passage. In the English Channel on the 15th April, 1854, a Hoopoe, after flying two or three times round the steamer, entered one of the windows of the saloon and was taken, apparently exhausted with fatigue. Another, on the 21st April, 1853, alighted on a mackerel-boat between the Eddystone Lighthouse and Plymouth Breakwater, in an exhausted state, and allowed itself to be taken. There can be little doubt that this bird occasionally nests in England, and would do so more frequently if unmolested. A pair frequented Gilbert White's Garden at Selborne; and another pair nested for several years in the grounds of Pennsylvania Castle, Portland (*cf.* Garland, 'Naturalist,' 1852, p. 82). According to Mr. Turner of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, the nest has been taken on three or four occasions by the school-boys from pollard willows on the banks of the river at Lenthay. The birds were known to the boys as "hoops."

The Roller (p. 34), which is so rare a bird in Scotland, has once been procured in Orkney (*cf.* Saxby, 'Zoologist,' 1871, p. 2561). The Red Grouse (p. 39) may be said to be the only bird in the British Islands which is peculiar to our fauna, unless, indeed, the Scotch Ptarmigan be considered specifically distinct from the so-called Willow Grouse.

Our knowledge of the supposed gular pouch in the male

Bustard, originally due to a British anatomist, Dr. James Douglas, was first made known in 1740 by Albin, in his 'Nat. Hist. Brit. Birds,' iii. p. 36. Since that date many have been the contributions published, and various the opinions expressed, on this very curious subject. In 'The Ibis,' for 1862, pp. 107-127, will be found a very full and interesting account by Professor Newton of all that had been previously published on the matter, supplemented with observations of his own; and an important communication on the same subject by Dr. Cullen is given in 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 143.

Yarrell's paper in the Trans. Linn. Society, 1855, p. 155, and Prof. Flower's contribution, P. Z. S. 1865, p. 747, should also be referred to for additional and valuable details.

An annual decrease in numbers of the Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*) has been remarked of late by naturalists residing in localities where this species was once more plentiful; and this is doubtless due to the proportionate increase of gunners, and the unchecked shooting which at present takes place throughout the year, whereby numbers of breeding birds are destroyed immediately on their arrival in May.

It is to be hoped that the legislative protection which is now afforded to sea-birds during the nesting-season will be extended gradually to other indigenous species, that we may prevent, before it is too late, any others from being added to the already long list of fine species which have been driven from, or well nigh exterminated in, the British Islands.

As all references to the nesting-haunts of rare species are interesting, it may be well to supplement the list of counties which are believed to be frequented by the Dotterel in the breeding-season (p. 43), by adding that in May and June 1853 three nests, containing three eggs each, were taken in Elginshire (*cf.* Thurnall, 'Naturalist,' 1853, p. 254). Another locality formerly visited by the Avocet (p. 46) in the nesting-

season, was Fossdyke Wash, Lincolnshire (Pennant). The Wood Sandpiper, usually a spring and autumn migrant, is known to have remained throughout the summer and nested. In addition to the nest found by Mr. Hancock (p. 47) another was taken in a birch-plantation by a small loch-side in Elginshire, 23rd May, 1853, and the eggs identified by Mr. Bond (*cf.* Thurnall, 'Naturalist,' 1853, p. 254).

Devon may be added to the counties in which the nest of the Dunlin (p. 49) has been found (*cf.* Moore, *Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1837, p. 322).

The Crane (p. 54) is very rare in Shetland. A long account and description of two procured there in July 1865 will be found in the 'Zoologist,' 1865, pp. 9767-9772. A young Bittern (p. 56) taken at Ranworth, Norfolk, is figured in the 'Zoologist,' 1846, p. 1321. On the subject of British Wild Geese, the reader may be referred to a paper by Mr. Arthur Strickland, read before the Nat. Hist. Section of the British Association at Leeds, 24th Sept. 1858, and published in the 'Naturalist,' 1858, p. 271, wherein the author says that the Grey Lag Goose never was a migratory species in this country, but permanently resided and bred in the "carrs" of Yorkshire, and probably in the fens of Lincolnshire; and although long since banished from these places, it still breeds in the Western Isles of Scotland. As to this see also Gray, 'Birds of West of Scotland,' p. 339.

While on the subject of wild fowl, a passing allusion may be made to a couple of essays by two very practical observers on the change of plumage in Ducks and other birds,—the first by the late Charles Waterton (*Essays in Nat. Hist.*, 1st series, p. 196), the second by Mr. Blyth (*Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1837, pp. 259-300). A full and very interesting account of decoy-ponds, as worked in Norfolk, will be found in Lubbock's 'Fauna of Norfolk,' pp. 94-110; and a capital description



of a particular decoy at Tillingham, on the coast of Essex, is given in 'The Field' of 15th Feb. 1868.

One of the best existing decoys in the kingdom is that known as the Ashby Decoy, in Lincolnshire. The late owner, Mr. Henry Healy, caused a careful account to be kept of each day's capture from the winter of 1833-34 down to that of 1867-68; and the results, as arranged in the opposite Table (p. xxi), will give some notion of the immense number of fowl annually taken in a decoy, as well as of the proportions in which the various species are found associated together.

From this it will be seen that the captures have averaged 2741 head of wild fowl per annum, and in the course of five-and-thirty years there has not been such a decrease in numbers as, from various causes, might have been expected. Contrary to general belief, the number of birds taken, it appears, is influenced not by the coldness of the weather, but by the amount of rain. If it is a very dry autumn, few birds are caught; but if there is a good deal of rain in October and November, the reverse is the case. In very severe weather they betake themselves elsewhere. In the opposite Table it will also be noticed that the rarity of the Gadwall is well brought out. In five-and-thirty years, twenty-two specimens only were taken, and this in a favourable locality on the east coast. In Ireland, for reasons elsewhere stated (p. 62), this Duck is much rarer than in England. A pair killed in Dublin Bay, and another pair in the county of Antrim (*cf.* Blake-Knox, 'Zoologist,' 1871, p. 2644), are amongst the very few Irish specimens on record.

It has been stated (p. 64), on the authority of Mr. Thompson, that the Ferruginous Duck has not been obtained in Ireland. One killed on the Dublin coast, however, in 1871, was noticed by Mr. Blake-Knox in the 'Zoologist,' 1871, p. 2645.

AN ACCOUNT OF WILD FOWL KILLED AT THE ASHBY DECOY,  
FROM SEPTEMBER 1833 TO APRIL 1868\*.

	Ducks.	Teal.	Widgeon.	Shoveller.	Pintail.	Gadwall.	Total.
1833-34.....	1884	1232	102	...	9	...	3227
1834-35.....	4287	1860	140	16	54	...	6357
1835-36.....	959	788	38	16	7	...	1808
1836-37.....	768	326	24	14	...	...	1132
1837-38.....	1511	509	47	11	4	...	2082
1838-39.....	758	791	21	2	4	...	1576
1839-40.....	2014	2002	94	21	74	...	4205
1840-41.....	2584	993	126	13	8	...	3724
1841-42.....	1666	908	28	5	6	...	2613
1842-43.....	1094	2077	49	6	2	...	3228
1843-44.....	1004	1036	88	3	3	...	2135
1844-45.....	1298	1181	65	1	2	1	2547
1845-46.....	1022	1321	39	3	5	1	2390
1846-47.....	1428	905	43	5	4	1	2486
1847-48.....	1212	883	36	...	1	1	2133
1848-49.....	1740	1971	53	9	5	...	3778
1849-50.....	1145	956	27	...	2	1	2131
1850-51.....	380	853	34	...	3	...	1270
1851-52.....	632	1003	72	1	2	1	1711
1852-53.....	2682	3279	67	2	26	3	6059
1853-54.....	2425	1605	75	1	3	2	4111
1854-55.....	1298	1221	89	3	2	3	2616
1855-56.....	1004	781	33	4	4	...	1836
1856-57.....	763	771	27	11	1	2	1575
1857-58.....	634	1566	110	24	11	3	2348
1858-59.....	715	1208	82	4	4	...	2023
1859-60.....	734	1204	83	7	1	...	2029
1860-61.....	1121	2365	23	34	3	1	3547
1861-62.....	1605	1145	54	11	6	1	2822
1862-63.....	843	1481	25	14	1	...	2464
1863-64.....	2326	1842	82	20	6	1	4277
1864-65.....	1663	1205	85	5	1	...	2959
1865-66.....	282	637	17	...	...	...	936
1866-67.....	1891	1502	66	4	12	...	3475
1867-68.....	1292	1161	75	15	2	...	2545

\* This Table was published in the 'Field' of the 25th July, 1868, when the decoy was offered for sale on the death of the late owner, and was subsequently reprinted in the 'Zoologist' for Sept. 1868.

That fine bird, the Great Northern Diver (p. 68), known only in England as a winter visitant, occasionally remains throughout the summer in Ireland and the Hebrides; and although the eggs have not been obtained yet in the British Islands, the bird is believed to have nested on a loch in Assynt, Sutherlandshire (*cf.* Harvie Brown, *Zoologist*, 1868, pp. 1309, 1424). With reference to the occasional appearance of the Puffin in winter, and the remarkable difference which exists in the bills of individuals of different ages and at different seasons, the reader may be referred to the '*Zoologist*,' 1862, p. 8003, and 1863, p. 8331. To the list of breeding-haunts of the Gannet given at p. 75, may be added one of the Skellig islands, off the coast of Kerry; and as the nesting-places of the Black-headed Gull (p. 77) are becoming not only fewer in number, but gradually smaller in extent, all records of their former or existing conditions must be of interest. The Gullery at Pilling Moss, Lancashire, is described in the '*Naturalist*,' 1851, p. 194; that at Rollesby is noticed in the same periodical, 1854, p. 253. A third colony on Walney Island is pictured in the '*Zoologist*,' 1864, p. 9156; while an account of the well-known Gullery at Scoulton Mere has been recently published by Mr. Stevenson (*Trans. Norf. & Norw. Nat. Soc.* 1872, pp. 22-30).

With these fragmentary remarks it was intended to conclude this Introduction; but the reader may not unreasonably expect that something should be said in regard to the nomenclature and arrangement of species which has been adopted in the following pages. On this head a few words will suffice. It must be evident to all who have paid any attention to the subject, that so long as naturalists continue to designate species at random by any synonyms which may belong to them, so long will confusion reign paramount, to the prejudice of all students in zoology. It is only by adhering strictly to

certain fixed principles that the difficulties which present themselves on this point can be effectually overcome.

If, in furtherance of this object, naturalists would only combine in adopting the excellent and very simple rules proposed by the eminent zoologists who were appointed a Committee of the British Association for the express purpose of effecting a reform in zoological nomenclature, all confusion would speedily vanish, and science, instead of repelling the would-be student by its apparent complexity, would attract him by its real simplicity.

For the present purpose it will not be necessary to mention more than three of the rules referred to; for, being the most important, they are those which have been more particularly adhered to in the preparation of the present work.

1. A species should be designated by the oldest name which has been published for it, to the exclusion of all subsequent synonyms. This is termed "the law of priority."

2. Linnæus having originated the binomial system of nomenclature, and having published the last (12th) edition of his 'Systema Naturæ' in 1766 (which edition consequently may be taken to be as complete as he could make it), the "law of priority" should not extend to any name bestowed upon a species *prior* to that date.

3. The authority for a specific name, when not applying to the generic name also, should be placed in parentheses, otherwise not—*e. g.*, *Aquila chrysaëtus* (Linnæus), *Falco subbuteo*, Linnæus.

Once admitting the propriety of such rules, the sooner they are carried into effect the better; for although it may be repugnant to the feelings of some to discard names with which they have become familiar, they should remember that these names may not be so familiar to others, and the only names which should really be so to *all* are those only which can be

upheld upon fixed principles by such rules as those above mentioned. In the present case, therefore, an attempt has been made to rectify the nomenclature of all the species which have found their way into the British list, by presenting the reader with the oldest, as far as could be ascertained, and therefore the most correct name for each, coupled with the name of the author who first bestowed it.

The same principle has been applied, although less satisfactorily, to genera; and, for the sake of simplicity, the adoption of subgenera has been as much as possible avoided. It may be further observed that, although in the main the systematic arrangement here followed is that adopted by Yarrell, it has been deemed expedient to introduce therein certain modifications which have become necessary from an extended knowledge of the species dealt with. The Orioles, for example, as also the Rock Thrushes, have been separated from the true Thrushes, with which Yarrell had associated them. The Tree Creeper and Common Wren, hitherto placed amongst the Scansorial birds in company with the Wryneck and other zygodactyle forms, have been removed to a position more in accordance with their structure and habits. The Plovers and Sandpipers, between which families Yarrell interposed the Cranes, Herons, and Storks, have been brought into close proximity from a due consideration of their natural affinities; and in a similar manner other families and genera have been dealt with. In all cases where Yarrell's work is quoted, the pages indicated are those of the 3rd and last edition of 1856, the publication of the 4th edition by Professor Newton having only recently commenced.

In conclusion, it may be observed that, as the present work, from its nature, cannot be expected to be free from mistakes, any corrections or emendations which may be communicated by the reader will be gratefully received by the author.

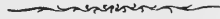
PART I.

BRITISH BIRDS, PROPERLY SO CALLED,  
BEING RESIDENTS, PERIODICAL MIGRANTS,  
AND ANNUAL VISITANTS.





# HANDBOOK OF BRITISH BIRDS.



## Order I. **RAPTORES.**

### Fam. FALCONIDÆ.

GOLDEN EAGLE. *Aquila chrysaëtus* (Linnæus).

Resident in Scotland and Ireland only; but it formerly nested in Derbyshire, and is said to have done so in the highest part of Cheviot and in North Wales. Occasionally occurring in England.

WHITE-TAILED EAGLE. *Haliaëtus albicilla* (Linnæus).

Resident in Scotland and Ireland only. Said to have nested formerly in Westmoreland, the Isle of Man, Lundy Island, Plymouth, and the Isle of Wight. Birds of the first year are regular autumnal or winter visitants to the south and south-east.

OSPREY. *Pandion haliaëtus* (Linnæus).

Nests only in Scotland, where it is a summer migrant. Visits England in spring and autumn, and is occasionally met with in Ireland in autumn.

PEREGRINE FALCON. *Falco peregrinus*, Gmelin.

Resident; migrating to the east and south-east in autumn.

HOBBY. *Falco subbuteo*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant, but not common.

MERLIN. *Falco æsalon*, Gmelin.

Resident in Scotland, Ireland, and on the moors of England and Wales. A winter visitant to the south.

KESTREL. *Falco tinnunculus*, Linnæus.

Resident; migrating to the east and south-east in autumn.

SPARROWHAWK. *Accipiter nisus* (Linnæus).

Resident, and generally distributed.

GOSHAWK. *Astur palumbarius* (Linnæus).

Formerly resident in the north of England and Scotland, and presumably in Ireland. Has been known to breed in the Forest of Glenmoor and Rothiemurcus (Colonel Thornton), and on the wooded banks of the Dee (Selby); in Kirkcudbrightshire (Lee)\*; in the woods of Castle Grant, Inverness, and Abernethy and Dulnane forests (Dunbar)†. The bird used to frequent Oakley and Piper Woods,

\* Lee in 'The Naturalist,' 1853, p. 45; and R. Gray, 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 37.

† The Ibis, 1865, p. 10.

Leicestershire (Harley\*), and has occasionally been found on Dartmoor (Dr. Moore). It is said to have nested in Yorkshire (Ransom)†. Old works on Falconry state that “the best Goshawks were procured in the north of Ireland, as in the province of Ulster, but more especially in the county of Tyrone”‡. Mr. Thompson, however, states (Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds, i. p. 62) that the Goshawk “cannot with certainty be included in the Irish fauna.” An adult female Goshawk shot in the Galtee Mountains, Tipperary, on the 17th January, 1870, as recorded by Sir Victor Brooke (‘Land and Water,’ 5th March, 1870), proved to be the American *Astur atricapillus* (‘Land and Water,’ 8th October, 1870). A young male, however, of *Astur palumbarius* was seen in Ballymanas Wood, co. Wicklow (‘Zoologist,’ 1870, p. 2283). Low was doubtless mistaken in observing, in his ‘Fauna Orcadensis,’ that the Goshawk frequents Orkney; his reference to sea-cliffs points to the Peregrine. It is thought, however, to have nested in Shetland§.

KITE. *Milvus iclinus*, Savigny.

Formerly common; now resident in few localities. Used to nest in Tolvern Wood, Cornwall (Bullmore);

\* “A List of the Birds of Leicestershire,” by James Harley, published in the 3rd vol. of Macgillivray’s ‘History of British Birds.’

† The Zoologist, 1863, p. 8678.

‡ See Turbervile’s ‘Book of Falconrie,’ 2nd ed. 1611, p. 60; ‘The Gentleman’s Recreation,’ 6th ed. 1721, p. 72; and Campbell’s ‘Treatise on Modern Falconry,’ 1780, p. 214.

§ See Edmonstone in ‘The Zoologist,’ 1844, p. 459.

in North Devon (Lord Lilford); in Brampton Brian Park, Herefordshire (Armitage\*); about Newport, Monmouthshire, in 1834 (Conway)†; Monks Wood and Alconbury Hill, Huntingdonshire, until 1844 (Wolley); in Lincolnshire until 1857 (Newton); in North Wales (Saunders); and in Inverness in 1850 (Wolley). Still breeds in Radnorshire (see 'Transactions of the Woolhope Naturalists' Field-Club' for 1869, and *Zoologist*, 1871, p. 2519).

COMMON BUZZARD. *Buteo vulgaris*, Leach.

A local resident; migrating to the east and south-east in autumn.

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD. *Buteo lagopus* (Gmelin).

An autumn migrant. The nest has been found near Hackness, Yorkshire, and near Banff ('The Ibis,' 1865, p. 12). Mr. R. Gray says ('Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 47), on the east coast of Scotland it sometimes appears in considerable numbers in autumn, when moving in migratory flocks.

HONEY BUZZARD. *Pernis apivorus* (Linnæus).

A summer migrant, sparingly distributed. The nest has been found in the New Forest; in Oxfordshire (Rev. A. Mathews); Berks (Blyth); Middlesex (Sterland); Northamptonshire (Lord Lilford); War-

\* *Trans. Woolhope Nat. Field-Club*, 1869.

† *Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1834, vii. p. 334.

wickshire (Tomes); Stafford (Buchanan); Shropshire (Shaw); Cumberland (Heysham); Northumberland (Hancock); and Aberdeenshire (Macgillivray and Robert Gray).

Mr. J. H. Gurney states that, besides being a summer visitant, this species arrives as an early autumnal migrant on the east coast, and the birds so arriving are mostly birds of the year.

MARSH HARRIER. *Circus æruginosus* (Linnæus).

Formerly common in the English fens, but now seldom observed, except as an irregular visitant, and generally in autumn; nevertheless it still breeds occasionally in a few English counties. Mr. Thompson considered it resident in Ireland, where he found it generally distributed in suitable localities. In Scotland it is much rarer, and breeds there but seldom.

HEN HARRIER. *Circus cyaneus* (Linnæus).

A local resident; occurring as an autumnal migrant in small numbers to the eastern counties.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER. *Circus cineraceus* (Montagu).

A local resident in England, rare in Scotland, and unknown in Ireland. It occurs as an autumnal migrant in small numbers in the eastern counties of England.

## Fam. STRIGIDÆ.

WHITE or BARN OWL. *Strix flammea*, Linnæus.

Resident and generally distributed.

TAWNY OWL. *Syrnium aluco* (Linnæus).

Resident in England and Scotland, and increasing in many of the Scottish counties. Mr. Thompson says (Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds, i. p. 94) that, if included at all in the Irish fauna, it must be considered extremely rare.

LONG-EARED OWL. *Otus vulgaris*, Fleming.

Resident, chiefly in wooded districts of the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Mr. J. H. Gurney informs me that "some always breed in young fir plantations in Norfolk, but by far the greater number occur as regular autumnal migrants."

SHORT-EARED OWL. *Otus brachyotus* (Forster).

Nests regularly in Scotland and the north of England, and resident all the year in the west of Scotland north of Ayrshire. A winter visitant to the south of England and to Ireland. It has now probably ceased to breed in Norfolk, but is numerous as a regular autumnal migrant to the eastern counties of England.

On the subject of Owls, the student should refer to Dr. Kaup's "Monograph of the Owls," published in vol. iv. of the 'Transactions of the Zoological Society.'

Order II. **INSESSORES.**

## Fam. LANIIDÆ.

GREAT GREY SHRIKE. *Lanius excubitor*, Linnæus.

Autumn and winter visitant; but has been found in England very rarely in summer, and has been thought in consequence to have nested in this country. An important article on this bird and its allies, by Messrs. Sharpe and Dresser, will be found in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1870, p. 590.

RED-BACKED SHRIKE. *Lanius collurio*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant, most numerous in the south of England; rare in Scotland, and not found in Ireland.

WOODCHAT. *Lanius rutilus*, Latham.

A rare summer visitant to England only. The nest has twice been found at Freshwater, Isle of Wight; and immature birds have been taken near Penzance and at Scilly.

Mr. Wise observes, in his 'History of the New Forest,' p. 314, "As some pairs are sometimes to be seen [in the Forest] in the summer, I should not be

surprised to hear of its breeding, more especially as Mr. Bond has obtained the eggs in the Isle of Wight.”

Fam. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

SPOTTED FLYCATCHER. *Muscicapa grisola*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant, generally distributed, but less common in Scotland than elsewhere.

PIED FLYCATCHER. *Muscicapa atricapilla*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant; but more local in its distribution than the Spotted Flycatcher, being confined chiefly to the northern and midland counties of England, and rarely found in the south. It is much rarer in Scotland, and is unknown in Ireland.

Fam. ORIOLIDÆ.

GOLDEN ORIOLE. *Oriolus galbula*, Linnæus.

A rare summer visitant. The nest has been found in Kent several times, and in Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Suffolk.

Fam. CINCLIDÆ.

DIPPER. *Cinclus aquaticus*, Bechstein.

Resident in Scotland, the north and south-west of England, Wales, and Ireland.

The Scandinavian form, *Cinclus melanogaster* \*

\* This is the *Sturnus cinclus* of Linnæus's 'Fauna Suecica,' no. 214, and 'Systema Naturæ,' p. 290 (12th ed.), where no reference is made to any chestnut colouring on the underparts.



(which is characterized by an absence of chestnut colouring on the underparts), appears to be an occasional migrant to Norfolk and Suffolk (see Stevenson's 'Birds of Norfolk,' vol. i. p. 69). Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., informs me that he has a specimen of this variety which was shot in Yorkshire.

An excellent paper on the genus *Cinclus*, by Mr. O. Salvin, will be found in 'The Ibis,' 1867, p. 109.

### Fam. TURDIDÆ.

MISSELTOE THRUSH. *Turdus viscivorus*, Linnæus.

Resident; and during the last thirty years greatly increased in numbers.

SONG THRUSH. *Turdus musicus*, Linnæus.

Resident; migrating in autumn to the east and south-east. A note on the migratory habits of this species, by Professor Newton, will be found in 'The Ibis' for 1860, p. 83.

FIELDFARE. *Turdus pilaris*, Linnæus.

A winter visitant. Two or three instances of its nesting in England and Scotland are on record. See A. G. More in 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 19, and Dr. Bree in 'The Field,' 12th June and 19th June, 1869.

REDWING. *Turdus iliacus*, Linnæus.

A winter visitant. Reported to have nested in

Surrey, Middlesex, Leicestershire, Shropshire, North Wales, Orkney, and the Outer Hebrides (see A. G. More in 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 19). Mr. Blyth states (Mag. Nat. Hist. 1834, vol. vii. p. 242) that "both the Redwing and the Fieldfare have been repeatedly seen throughout the summer, in a wood called the Wood of Logie, upon the estate of Sir John Forbes, at Fintry, in Aberdeenshire."

BLACKBIRD. *Turdus merula*, Linnæus.

Resident; migrating eastward and southward in autumn.

RING OUZEL. *Turdus torquatus*, Linnæus.

Resident; nesting regularly in the hilly parts of the west and north of England and throughout Scotland. In the eastern and south-eastern counties of England it is a spring and autumn migrant.

#### Fam. SYLVIIDÆ.

HEDGE SPARROW. *Accentor modularis* (Linnæus).

Resident, and generally distributed.

REDBREAST. *Erythaca rubecula* (Linnæus).

Resident, and generally distributed.

REDSTART. *Ruticilla phœnicura* (Linnæus).

A summer migrant to England and Scotland; very rare in Ireland.

BLACK REDSTART. *Ruticilla tithys* (Scopoli).

A winter visitant to England; rare in Scotland and Ireland. In a few instances has remained to nest, *e. g.* near Rugeley, Staffordshire (Hawkins, 'Zoologist,' 1852, p. 3503); at Durham (Proctor, in 'Ormsby's Sketches of Durham'); in Nottinghamshire, three nests (Sterland, 'Birds of Sherwood Forest,' p. 67); in Pembrokeshire (More, *vide* Tracy, 'Ibis,' 1865, p. 21); and in the Isle of Wight (Bond). Dr. Bullmore, in his 'Cornish Fauna' (p. 16), says this bird is "found every summer in the cliffs between Swanpool and Castle Head, Cornwall." It is a scarce bird in Scotland, where, however, it is said to have nested once, near Dumfries (Gray, 'Birds of West of Scotland,' p. 85); and in Ireland it is only known as a rare straggler.

STONECHAT. *Saxicola rubicola* (Linnæus).

Resident in many districts throughout the year, particularly in Scotland; but at the same time partially migratory in spring and autumn. It does not breed in Orkney or Shetland.

WHINCHAT. *Saxicola rubetra* (Linnæus).

A summer migrant; less common in Ireland than elsewhere, and not found in Orkney or Shetland.

WHEATEAR. *Saxicola œnanthe* (Linnæus).

A summer migrant. A few occasionally remain the winter in England and Scotland, but not in Ireland.

GRASSHOPPER WARBLER. *Salicaria locustella* (Latham).

A summer migrant; not known to extend further north than Oban in Argyleshire.

SEDGE WARBLER. *Salicaria phragmitis* (Bechstein).

A summer migrant, generally distributed.

REED WARBLER. *Salicaria strepera* (Vieillot).

A summer migrant to England, where it is chiefly confined to the midland, eastern, and south-eastern counties; very rare in Scotland, and almost unknown in Ireland. It is included in Templeton's 'Catalogue of the Birds of Ireland' as having been seen in the vicinity of Belfast, and a bird of this species is stated to have been shot at Raheny, near Dublin, in the month of December (!) 1847. Mr. Thompson, correcting this date, says (Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds, vol. i. p. 183), "shot at Raheny, 21st December, 1843, by Mr. Montgomery." Mr. Kinahan (Zoologist, 1860, p. 6961) and Mr. Blake Knox (Zoologist, 1870, p. 2018) both call attention to the fact of this single occurrence in the county of Dublin.

GREAT REED WARBLER. *Salicaria arundinacea* (Linnaeus).

An occasional summer visitant to England, where the nest has been found in Surrey, Kent, Hants, Herts, and Northamptonshire. It is unknown in Scotland and Ireland.

SAVI'S WARBLER. *Salicaria luscinioides* (Savi).

Formerly a regular summer migrant to the eastern counties, until the fen-lands were drained; and used to nest annually in the fens of Wicken, Burwell, and Whittlesea. The eggs have also been taken in Essex, Kent, and Devonshire. It can now only be considered an occasional summer visitant to England, and is unknown in Scotland and Ireland. A nest of Savi's Warbler, composed of the long narrow leaves of the common reed (*Arundo phragmitis*), and taken at Baitsbite, Cambridgeshire, is figured in the 'Zoologist,' 1846, p. 1307.

NIGHTINGALE. *Luscinia philomela* (Bonaparte).

A summer migrant; very rare in Scotland, and unknown in Ireland. As regards Scotland, two instances only are on record of its occurrence north of the Tweed. The first is noticed by Macgillivray in his 'History of British Birds,' the second by Turnbull in his 'Birds of East Lothian.'

BLACKCAP. *Sylvia atricapilla* (Linnæus).

A summer migrant; rare in Scotland and in Ireland.

GARDEN WARBLER. *Sylvia hortensis* (Gmelin).

A summer migrant to England and the south of Scotland. In Ireland it is stated by Mr. Thompson to be extremely rare; and he only refers to its occurrence in two counties, Cork and Tipperary. Mr. Blake Knox, however, has met with it in the county of Dub-

lin; I have seen it in Wicklow; and Sir Victor Brooke informs me that in the co. Fermanagh, about Lough Erne, it is common in summer, and nests regularly in the neighbourhood of Castle Caldwell, to the N.W. of that county.

WHITETHROAT. *Sylvia cinerea*, Latham.

A summer migrant. Scarce in the north of Scotland.

LESSER WHITETHROAT. *Sylvia sylviella*, Latham.

A summer migrant to England; rare in Scotland, and unknown in Ireland.

DARTFORD WARBLER. *Sylvia undata*, Boddaert.

Resident in the south of England; rare in the midland and northern counties; unknown in Scotland and Ireland.

The following localities for the species, which is seldom met with further north than lat. 52°, are on record:—

*Cornwall*.—Falmouth (Montagu, 'Orn. Dict.,' and Bullmore, 'Cornish Fauna,' p. 17). Truro (Rodd, 'Zoologist,' 1869, p. 1560). Trevider Moor (Rodd, *tom. cit.* p. 1951).

*Devon*.—(Montagu, 'Linn. Trans.' vii. p. 260; Jenyns, 'Man. Brit. Vert.' p. 112; and Gurney, 'Zoologist,' 1869; p. 1599).

*Wilts*.—(More, 'Ibis,' 1865, p. 27).

*Dorset*.—Near Blandford (Rev. O. P. Cambridge).

*Hants*.—Lyndhurst Heath (Farren, 'Zoologist,' 1862, p. 8160). Alton (Crowley, 'Zoologist,' 1862, p. 8193; 'The Field,' Nov. 6, 1858).

*Isle of Wight*.—(Hadfield, 'Zoologist,' 1865, pp. 9582 and 9609, and 1866, pp. 338 and 340; 'The Field,' Jan. 26, 1861, and April 4, 1863).

*Sussex*.—(Knox, 'Orn. Rambles,' p. 198; Merrifield, 'Sketch Nat. Hist. Brighton,' p. 167; Ellman, 'Zoologist,' 1850, p. 2953, and 1851, pp. 3113 and 3276; Harting, 'Zoologist,' 1863, pp. 8484 and 8523; 'The Field,' Jan. 26, 1861).

*Kent*.—Bexley Heath, near Dartford; the locality where it was first discovered (Pennant, *vide* Latham, 'British Zoology'). Blackheath and Hayes Common (Collingwood, 'Fauna of Blackheath and Vicinity,' p. 26). Woolwich (Whitely, 'Zoologist,' 1863, p. 8819).

*Surrey*.—Wandsworth Common (Montagu, *l. c.*). Reigate (Howard Saunders). Croydon (Crowley).

*Middlesex*.—(Harting, 'Birds of Middlesex,' pp. 54, 55; 'The Field,' Nov. 6, 1858).

*Oxfordshire*.—Once (A. G. More, 'Ibis,' 1865, p. 27).

*Cambridgeshire*.—Gamlingay Heath, near Potton (Bond). Great Abington (Smoothy, 'The Field,' Dec. 17, 1870).

*Worcestershire*.—Rare (Yarrell, 'History of British Birds').

*Leicestershire*.—Rare (Harley, "List Birds Leicestershire," in Macgillivray's 'History of British Birds,' vol. iii.).

*Derbyshire*.—Rare (A. G. More, 'Ibis,' *l. c.*).

In addition to the above-named localities, the bird has also been met with in Jersey (Harvie Brown, 'Zoologist,' 1869, p. 1560).

WOOD WREN. *Phyllopneuste sibilatrix* (Bechstein \*).

A summer migrant to England and Scotland. In Ireland it is extremely rare (Zoologist, 1866, p. 300). Sir Victor Brooke informs me that he shot a Wood

\* It appears that *sibilatrix* of Bechstein (Gemein. Naturg. Deutsch. iv. p. 660), bestowed in 1795, has priority over *sylicola* of Latham (Ind. Orn. Suppl. p. 53), proposed in 1801, and subsequently adopted by Pennant, Montagu, Yarrell, and others.

Wren in his park in the co. Fermanagh in June 1870; and Mr. Blake Knox, of Dalkey, has a specimen in his collection which was killed by a boy, with a catapult, at Glen Druid, co. Dublin.

The Wood Wren is much greener on the back and whiter on the underparts than either of its congeners, and has a well-defined superciliary streak of sulphur-yellow, which in the Willow Wren and Chiff Chaff is much shorter and paler. The legs of the Wood Wren and Willow Wren are brownish flesh-colour, while those of the Chiff Chaff are dark brown.

WILLOW WREN. *Phyllopneuste trochilus* (Linnæus).

A summer migrant, generally distributed.

CHIFF CHAFF. *Phyllopneuste rufa* (Latham).

A summer migrant, generally distributed, although rare in the north of Scotland.

The three species differ in size as follows:—

	Length.	Wing.	Tarsus.
	in.	in.	in.
Wood Wren . . . . .	5·2 . . . . .	3·0 . . . . .	0·7
Willow Wren . . . . .	5·0 . . . . .	2·6 . . . . .	0·7
Chiff Chaff . . . . .	4·7 . . . . .	2·4 . . . . .	0·6

Not only is the Wood Wren the largest of the three, but it has comparatively the longest wings and the longest legs. The wings when closed cover three-fourths of the tail. In the Willow Wren, under the same circumstances, less than half the tail is hidden. The Chiff Chaff's wing is shorter again.



After examining a large series of these birds, I have come to the conclusion that, as regards the wings, the following formulæ may be relied on:—Wood Wren, 2nd primary\* = 4th; 3rd and 4th with *outer* webs sloped off towards the extremity. Willow Wren, 2nd = 6th; 3rd, 4th, and 5th sloped off. Chiff Chaff, 2nd = 7th; 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th sloped off.

GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN. *Regulus cristatus*, Koch.

Resident; migrating eastwards and southwards in autumn, occasionally in large flocks. See Selby's 'Illustrations of British Ornithology,' i. p. 230; 'The Zoologist,' 1848, p. 2020; and Stevenson's 'Birds of Norfolk,' i. p. 136.

FIRE-CRESTED WREN. *Regulus ignicapillus*, Jenyns.

Occasional winter visitant. Professor Newton informs me that the nest found at Blonorton by Mr. Brown, particulars of which were communicated to Mr. Hewitson for his 'Eggs of British Birds,' proved to belong to the Golden-crested Wren.

#### Fam. TROGLODYTIDÆ.

COMMON WREN. *Troglodytes parvulus*, Koch.

Resident and everywhere common.

\* The first primary is quite rudimentary, and is therefore not taken into consideration.

## Fam. C E R T H I I D Æ.

TREE CREEPER. *Certhia familiaris*, Linnæus.

Resident and generally distributed.

## Fam. S I T T I D Æ.

NUTHATCH. *Sitta cæsia*, Meyer.

Resident in England, rare in Scotland, and not found in Ireland. The Scandinavian Nuthatch described by Linnæus (Syst. Nat. i. p. 177) as *Sitta europæa*, differs from that found in Great Britain; and the latter, therefore, should be distinguished as *Sitta cæsia*, that being the oldest name applied (by Meyer, Taschenb. Deutsch. Vögel, i. p. 128) to the same bird as observed in Germany.

## Fam. P A R I D Æ.

GREAT TITMOUSE. *Parus major*, Linnæus.

Resident and common.

BLUE TITMOUSE. *Parus cæruleus*, Linnæus.

Resident and common.

CRESTED TITMOUSE. *Parus cristatus*, Linnæus.

Resident in the counties of Moray, Ross, Inverness, Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen. For fuller particulars of its distribution in Scotland, see Gray's 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 104. It is rare in England,

where it has been recorded to have been met with as follows:—Sunderland Moor, Durham (Ormsby's 'Sketches of Durham'); Gosforth, Cumberland, ('Zoologist,' 1854, p. 4167); Yorkshire (Lewin's 'British Birds,' v. p. 46); Aldeburgh, Suffolk (Hele's 'Notes about Aldeburgh,' p. 82); Blackheath, Kent; and Kingsbury, Middlesex (Harting's 'Birds of Middlesex,' p. 56); Christchurch, Hants (Wise's 'New Forest,' p. 314); and Isle of Wight (More in Venable's 'Guide to the Isle of Wight').

Messrs. Sharpe and Dresser, in their 'Birds of Europe,' mention two specimens killed in Ireland, on the authority of Mr. Blake Knox.

COAL TITMOUSE. *Parus ater*, Linnæus.

Resident, and generally distributed.

MARSH TITMOUSE. *Parus palustris*, Linnæus.

Resident, but scarce in Scotland, where it is found chiefly in the Lothians.

LONG-TAILED TITMOUSE. *Acredula rosea* (Blyth).

Resident, and generally distributed. The propriety of separating the Long-tailed Tits from the true *Parus* has been long since admitted by naturalists; and, as Dr. Günther has pointed out ('Ibis,' 1865, p. 97), the employment of the generic term *Acredula* of Koch to designate the former group is strictly in accordance

with the rules of zoological nomenclature laid down by the British Association. Mr. Sharpe has shown ('Ibis,' 1868, p. 295) that, as the Long-tailed Titmouse of Scandinavia (described by Linnæus as *Parus caudatus*) differs from the British species in having a white head, the latter cannot bear the name *caudatus*, but should be distinguished as *rosea* of Blyth, that name being the next in order of precedence. The white-headed form, however, occasionally occurs in this country. I have seen two specimens, as elsewhere recorded\*, which were taken in the north of England; and Mr. Gatcombe has lately seen one in Somersetshire†.

BEARDED TITMOUSE. *Panurus biarmicus* (Linnæus).

Resident only in the eastern counties of England, where it was formerly much more abundant. It has occurred accidentally in Yorkshire (Waterton), Devon (Brooking Rowe), Cornwall (Rodd), and the Isle of Wight (A. G. More). It appears by common consent to have been classed with the Tits; but its affinity to these birds is very remote. In some respects it is distantly allied to *Emberiza schæniclus*; but its more direct affinities appear to be with the species of the American genus *Ammodramus*, whose mode of life is very similar ‡.

\* The Birds of Middlesex, p. 59.

† The Zoologist, 1872, p. 2943.

‡ See remarks on the internal structure of the Bearded Titmouse, by Mr. Tomes, published in 'The Ibis,' 1860, p. 317.

## Fam. AMPELIDÆ.

WAXWING. *Ampelis garrulus*, Linnæus.

An irregular winter visitant, occasionally appearing in large flocks.

## Fam. MOTACILLIDÆ.

PIED WAGTAIL. *Motacilla yarrelli*, Gould.

Resident; migrating southwards in autumn.

WHITE WAGTAIL. *Motacilla alba*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant, but by no means common.

GREY WAGTAIL. *Motacilla boarula*, Latham.

A local resident, breeding regularly in Scotland and the north of England, but generally observed as a winter visitant in the south of England. It has, however, been found nesting in the counties of Bucks, Sussex, Dorset, Gloucester, Devon, and Cornwall.

GREY-HEADED WAGTAIL. *Motacilla flava*, Linnæus.

An occasional summer visitant. Instances of its nesting in Northumberland will be found recorded in the 'Zoologist,' 1870, p. 2343. It is rare in Scotland, and unknown in Ireland.

RAY'S WAGTAIL. *Motacilla rayi*, Bonaparte.

A summer migrant, arriving in April and departing in September.

## Fam. ANTHIDÆ.

TREE PIPIT. *Anthus arboreus*, Bechstein.

A summer migrant to England and Scotland, but not found in Ireland.

MEADOW PIPIT. *Anthus pratensis* (Linnæus).

Resident; migrating towards the east and south in autumn.

ROCK PIPIT. *Anthus obscurus* (Latham).

Resident on most parts of the coast; occasionally found inland at the periods of migration in spring and autumn.

WATER PIPIT. *Anthus spinoletta* (Linnæus).

An occasional, perhaps regular, visitant in spring and autumn.

RICHARD'S PIPIT. *Anthus richardi*, Vieillot.

An occasional, perhaps regular, visitant in spring and autumn.

## Fam. ALAUDIDÆ.

SKY LARK. *Alauda arvensis*, Linnæus.

Resident; migrating towards the east and south at the approach of winter.

WOOD LARK. *Alauda arborea*, Linnæus.

A local resident and rare; migrating in winter to the south. Mr. Blake Knox notices it as a very abundant winter visitant to the county of Dublin ('Zoologist,' 1870, p. 2018), and adds that it also breeds in the county. It is found in the southern and midland counties of Scotland, and has accidentally been met with as far north as Orkney, a specimen having been shot at Stromness, in February 1844.

SHORE LARK. *Alauda alpestris*, Linnæus.

An irregular winter visitant; of late years more plentiful, or more observed. An instance of its nesting in Devonshire has been recorded by the Hon. T. Powys (now Lord Lilford) in the 'Zoologist,' 1852, p. 3707.

#### Fam. EMBERIZIDÆ.

LAPLAND BUNTING. *Emberiza lapponica*, Gmelin.

An irregular winter visitant. Almost unknown in Scotland, where a single specimen only is recorded to have been obtained (R. Gray, 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 125); nor is it found in Ireland.

SNOW BUNTING. *Emberiza nivalis*, Linnæus.

An annual winter visitant. Mr. R. Gray says ('Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 126), "it is very difficult to establish the fact of this species breeding regularly

in Scotland; but that it does so in limited numbers can hardly be doubted." He mentions certain mountains in Aberdeen, Banff, Inverness, and Rossshire, which are frequented by this species in summer. Dr. Saxby has, in one instance at least, discovered the nest in the island of Unst, in Shetland (see 'Zoologist,' 1861, p. 7709; 1863, p. 8680; and 1864, p. 9237).

COMMON BUNTING. *Emberiza miliaria*, Linnæus.

Resident; migrating southward in autumn.

REED BUNTING. *Emberiza schoeniclus*, Linnæus.

Resident and generally distributed. Messrs. Baikie and Heddle, in their 'Fauna Orcadensis,' state that it has once been found breeding in Orkney.

YELLOW BUNTING. *Emberiza citrinella*, Linnæus.

Resident and generally distributed, even to the far north of Scotland. It has twice been found nesting in Orkney\*.

CIRL BUNTING. *Emberiza cirrus*, Linnæus.

Resident in the south of England; rare in the north and east. Has been found two or three times only in Scotland, and is very rare in Ireland. It has of late years been observed in Wexford by Mr. Blake Knox ('Zoologist,' 1866, p. 95).

\* Baikie and Heddle, *op. cit.*



ORTOLAN BUNTING. *Emberiza hortulana*, Linnæus.

An occasional spring and autumn visitant; very rare in Scotland, and unknown in Ireland.

Fam. FRINGILLIDÆ.

CHAFFINCH. *Fringilla cœlebs*, Linnæus.

Resident and generally distributed.

BRAMBLING. *Fringilla montifringilla*, Linnæus.

An annual winter visitant, often remaining until late in the spring.

GOLDFINCH. *Fringilla carduelis*, Linnæus.

Resident and generally distributed, but reported to be much scarcer everywhere now than formerly. It is to a certain extent migratory in spring and autumn.

SISKIN. *Fringilla spinus*, Linnæus.

Nests regularly in Scotland, but in England, as a rule, it is a winter visitant. The nest, however, has been found exceptionally in Westmoreland, Durham, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Gloucestershire, Surrey, and Dorsetshire (see 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 129). In Ireland it is said to be an occasional winter visitant.

LINNET. *Linota cannabina* (Linnæus).

Resident and generally distributed; migrating southward and eastward at the approach of winter.

TWITE. *Linota flavirostris* (Linnæus).

A winter visitant, remaining to nest in the north of England and Scotland.

MEALY REDPOLL. *Linota linaria* (Linnæus)\*.

An irregular winter visitant to England and Scotland; unknown in Ireland.

LESSER REDPOLL. *Linota rufescens* (Vieillot)\*.

Resident in the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland; a winter visitant to the south. With regard to the northern range of this species, see a note by Professor Newton, 'Zoologist,' 1870, p. 2223.

TREE SPARROW. *Passer montanus* (Linnæus).

A local resident; migratory in autumn. Mr. Thompson (Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds, i. p. 256) calls attention to the fact that the Tree-Sparrow is included in Templeton's 'Catalogue of Irish Vertebrate Animals' as "a doubtful native," but adds that to his ornithological friends and himself it is "quite unknown." This was written in 1849; since that date Mr. Blake Knox ('Zoologist,' 1870, p. 2018) has detected it in Ireland, where he says it is known to the bird-catchers, and believed by them to be resident. In Scotland it is local and rare.

HOUSE SPARROW. *Passer domesticus* (Linnæus).

Resident and generally distributed.

\* With reference to this nomenclature, see 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 129.

GREENFINCH. *Coccothraustes chloris* (Linnæus).

Resident and generally distributed, even to the Outer Hebrides, where it is found in North Uist and Harris. It is a winter visitant to the Orkneys.

HAWFINCH. *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, Stephens.

Resident in the midland and eastern counties of England, migrating in spring and autumn. Found in the south and east of Scotland, but not in the west. In Ireland it is an occasional winter visitant. Of late years this species has become much commoner in England, nesting now in many counties where formerly it was chiefly observed as a winter visitant.

BULLFINCH. *Pyrrhula vulgaris*, Temminck.

Resident and generally distributed. Has been met with once in Shetland and once in Orkney.

### Fam. LOXIIDÆ.

CROSSBILL. *Loxia curvirostra*, Linnæus.

Generally, but erroneously, regarded as a winter visitant, being in fact a spring and autumn migrant. Many instances are on record of its nesting in England, as, for example, in Northumberland and Durham (Hancock), Cumberland (Hope), York (Hewitson), Leicester (Harley), Suffolk (Sheppard and Whitear), Bedford (Shelton), Herts (Bond), Middlesex (Harting), Essex (Doubleday), Kent (Jell), Surrey (Hewit-

son), Sussex (Borrer), Hants (Lewcock), Gloucester (Hewitson), Devon (Hall Jordan), Somerset (Crotch).

In Scotland it nests regularly in several counties. In Ireland Mr. Thompson considers it a winter visitant (Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds, i. p. 276), but adds that "it has bred here of late years."

### Fam. STURNIDÆ.

STARLING. *Sturnus vulgaris*, Linnæus.

Resident, and to a certain extent migratory in spring and autumn.

ROSE-COLOURED PASTOR. *Pastor roseus* (Linnæus).

An irregular visitant during summer and autumn, and met with throughout the British Islands, including the Orkneys and Shetland.

### Fam. CORVIDÆ.

CHOUGH. *Pyrrhocorax graculus* (Linnæus).

Resident in Ireland, the west of Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, North Devon, and Dorsetshire. Formerly also in Sussex and the Isle of Wight.

RAVEN. *Corvus corax*, Linnæus.

Locally resident; more numerous in Scotland, particularly in the west.

CARRION CROW. *Corvus corone*, Linnæus.

Resident, but rare in the eastern counties of England, as well as in some parts of Scotland and in Ireland.

HOODED CROW. *Corvus cornix*, Linnæus.

Resident in Scotland and Ireland; a winter visitant to the east and south of England; rare in the southwest. In Scotland it is said to pair habitually with the Carrion Crow, and on this account has been regarded by some naturalists as specifically identical with that bird. See Sir W. Jardine's 'British Birds,' vol. ii. p. 234; Macgillivray's 'History of British Birds,' vol. iii. p. 721; Thompson's 'Nat. Hist. of Ireland, Birds,' vol. i. p. 309; Gray's 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 170; Colquhoun's 'Sporting Days,' p. 104; and Baron de Selys-Longchamps in 'The Ibis,' 1870, pp. 450, 451.

ROOK. *Corvus frugilegus*, Linnæus.

Resident and generally distributed. Mr. J. H. Gurney has remarked that it is a regular autumnal migrant to the eastern coasts of England.

JACKDAW. *Corvus monedula*, Linnæus.

Resident, and especially numerous in the neighbourhood of sea-cliffs.

MAGPIE. *Pica caudata*, Fleming.

Resident and in many parts common.

JAY. *Garrulus glandarius* (Linnæus).

Resident and generally distributed, except in Ireland, where, Mr. Thompson states, it is indigenous only in the south. Mr. J. H. Gurney has remarked that in England it is a regular autumnal migrant to the eastern coasts. It has once been met with in Shetland.

### Fam. PICIDÆ.

GREEN WOODPECKER. *Picus viridis*, Linnæus.

Resident in England, but very rarely met with north of the Solway or Tweed, and unknown in Ireland.

GREATER SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Picus major*, Linnæus.

Resident in England, and in a very few instances has been noticed in Ireland. "It has been a well-known winter visitant throughout Scotland for the last fifty years; and specimens have been obtained in almost every county. It has been known to breed in limited numbers in Banffshire, Aberdeenshire, and a portion of Invernesshire" (R. Gray).

LESSER SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Picus minor*, Linnæus.

Resident in England, but included, with doubt, amongst the birds of Scotland, and unknown in Ireland. As regards Scotland, it is included in Don's

'Fauna of Forfarshire' and in Pennant's 'Caledonian Zoology,' and is stated to have been observed in Caithness; but Mr. R. Gray says \* that he has never been able to examine a specimen killed in any part of Scotland.

WRYNECK. *Jynx torquilla*, Linnæus †.

A summer migrant to England, rarely seen in Scotland north of the Forth, and unknown in Ireland. It has been observed but twice in Orkney.

#### Fam. U P U P I D Æ.

HOOPOE. *Upupa epops*, Linnæus.

An irregular spring and autumn migrant; and has occurred rarely in winter ‡. It is regarded by Mr. R. Gray § as a straggler to Scotland; and Mr. Thompson || remarks that in Ireland it has appeared occasionally in all quarters of the island. Col. Montagu states that a pair of Hoopoes began a nest in Hampshire; and Dr. Latham has referred to a young Hoopoe which was shot in this country in the month of June.

\* The Birds of the West of Scotland, p. 191.

† In departing from the customary mode of spelling the above generic term, it may be desirable to indicate its derivation—namely, Ἰνυξ, ὑγγος, so called from its shrill cry, th. ἰύζω.

‡ Two were shot in Dumfriesshire in the winter of 1870-71 (Sir William Jardine).

§ The Birds of the West of Scotland, p. 198.

|| Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds, vol. i. p. 353.

## Fam. CUCULIDÆ.

CUCKOO. *Cuculus canorus*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant, and generally distributed throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, extending even to the Outer Hebrides.

## Fam. CORACIIDÆ.

ROLLER. *Coracias garrula*, Linnæus.

An irregular summer migrant, rare in Scotland, and has been observed in two or three instances only in Ireland.

## Fam. ALCEDINIDÆ.

KINGFISHER. *Alcedo ispida*, Linnæus.

Resident and generally distributed, migrating to the coast at the approach of winter. "It has been found once or twice in Islay and likewise in Skye" (R. Gray).

## Fam. MEROPIDÆ.

BEE-EATER. *Merops apiaster*, Linnæus.

An irregular summer migrant to England. As many as twenty have been seen together at one time in Norfolk (Stevenson, 'Birds of Norfolk,' i. p. 313); and no less than twelve were procured in one day at Helston, Cornwall (Rodd, 'List of Birds,' 2nd ed.



p. 23). In Scotland this bird is a rare and accidental straggler, and in Ireland it has been very rarely met with.

Fam. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

SWALLOW. *Hirundo rustica*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant.

MARTIN. *Hirundo urbica*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant.

SAND MARTIN. *Hirundo riparia*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant.

Fam. CYPSELIDÆ.

SWIFT. *Cypselus apus* (Linnæus).

A summer migrant, arriving long after the Swallows, and departing before them.

Fam. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

NIGHTJAR. *Caprimulgus europæus*, Linnæus.

A summer migrant, generally dispersed throughout the British Islands to the north of Caithness, and extending even to the inner group of the Hebrides. It is not uncommon in Islay, Iona, and Mull, and is generally distributed in Skye, in all of which islands the eggs have been found.

Order III. **RASORES.**

## Fam. C O L U M B I D Æ.

RING DOVE or WOOD PIGEON. *Columba palumbus*,  
Linnæus.

Resident and generally distributed, migrating in large flocks to the south at the approach of winter.

STOCK DOVE. *Columba œnas*, Linnæus.

A local resident, migrating to the south in winter. In the different county faunas and local lists to which reference has been made, this species has been variously characterized as follows:—Common throughout the year in Norfolk; a permanent resident in Leicestershire; very common in Shropshire; resident in Berks and Bucks; resident in Middlesex, but more numerous in autumn and winter; resident and common in the New Forest; resident in Sussex; rare in Somerset; a winter visitant in Devon; rare in Cornwall; rare winter visitant in the Isle of Wight; and twice obtained at Scilly. Until recently it seems to have been unknown in Durham, and further north it is extremely rare. It is stated to have been met with in Caithness, and has occurred once in Orkney. It has not been recognized in Ireland.

ROCK DOVE. *Columba livia*, Temminck.

Resident, and in many places plentiful. It is especially abundant along the coast-line of the west of Scotland, and on the Hebrides or Western Isles.

TURTLE DOVE. *Turtur auritus*, Gray.

A summer migrant to England and Wales, occasionally to Scotland. In Ireland it is stated by Mr. Thompson to be "an occasional, almost an annual, visitant to cultivated districts in some parts of the island."

In the Hebrides specimens have been shot in Islay and Skye, but not in the outer islands. Dr. Saxby has recorded three instances of its occurrence in Shetland; and it has twice been procured in Orkney\*.

## Fam. PHASIANIDÆ.

PHEASANT. *Phasianus colchicus*, Linnæus.

Resident. The precise date of its introduction into Great Britain is uncertain; but there is evidence to show that it was prior to the invasion of the Normans, and that we are probably indebted for this game-bird to the enterprise of the Romans. In my 'Ornithology of Shakespeare' (pp. 210-216) I have brought together, from various sources, some curious information relating to the early introduction and preservation of this bird in England in former times.

## Fam. TETRAONIDÆ.

CAPERCAILLIE. *Tetrao urogallus* (Linnæus).

Originally indigenous in Scotland and Ireland, but

\* Baikie and Heddle, 'Fauna Orcadensis,' p. 55, and R. Gray, 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 223.

became extinct about the year 1758. One of the last native birds killed was shot at Chisholm Park, Inverness, and is believed to be in the museum at Newcastle upon Tyne\*. The species was reintroduced into Scotland in 1836, by Lord Bredalbane and Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, through the instrumentality of the well-known sportsman and author Mr. L. Lloyd.

Full and interesting particulars of this enterprise will be found in Lloyd's 'Game-birds and Wildfowl of Sweden and Norway,' pp. 34–36; and the reader may also be referred to a good account of the bird from recent observation in Scotland by Mr. Robert Gray, of Glasgow, in his lately published work the 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' pp. 227–230. The Gaelic name for this bird is "Cabar Coille," whence the English "Capercaillie" is doubtless derived.

BLACK GROUSE. *Tetrao tetrix*, Linnæus.

Resident in Scotland and in some parts of England, nesting occasionally in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Hants, Sussex, Surrey, Berks, Worcester, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Radnorshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire†. To this list may be

\* Graves, in his 'British Ornithology' (1821), assigns a much later date than this to its extinction, observing that one was killed near Fort William in 1815, and another near Borrowstoneness in 1819.

† A. G. More, in 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 426.

added Leicestershire\* and, as I am informed by Mr. J. H. Gurney, North-west Norfolk.

The bird is not found in Ireland; and it is doubtful whether it ever existed there, except as an introduced species in a few localities.

RED GROUSE. *Tetrao scoticus*, Latham.

Resident in Scotland, the north and north-west of England, Wales, and Ireland.

With reference to the distribution of the Red Grouse in Great Britain, Mr. A. G. More ascertained (Ibis, 1865, p. 427) that it is plentiful on the hills of Monmouthshire, and inhabits Hereford, Shropshire, Stafford, Radnor, and Pembroke. It breeds in Derbyshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and in every county north of lat. 54°, reaching the Outer Hebrides and Orkneys, but does not occur in Shetland.

PTARMIGAN. *Tetrao lagopus*, Linnæus.

Resident only on the higher mountains of Scotland and the Hebrides.

GREY PARTRIDGE. *Perdix cinerea*, Latham.

Resident, and generally distributed. The protective efforts of game-preservers, in almost every part of the country, have contributed greatly to the increase of this species.

\* "A List of the Birds of Leicestershire," by James Harley, published in the third volume of Macgillivray's 'History of British Birds.'

RED-LEGGED PARTRIDGE. *Perdix rufa*, Latham.

Introduced about the year 1770\*, and now a local resident, gradually extending its range. A single specimen only is recorded to have been met with in Scotland, near Aberdeen†; and in Ireland it is unknown, except as an introduced species in the county of Galway‡. Messrs. Baikie and Heddle state ('Fauna Orcadensis,' p. 56) that this species, together with the Common Partridge, was introduced into Orkney in 1840, by the Earl of Orkney.

Some interesting remarks upon the migratory habits of this species will be found in Stevenson's 'Birds of Norfolk,' pp. 413-416.

QUAIL. *Coturnix vulgaris*, Fleming.

Generally regarded as a summer migrant to the British Islands; but numbers remain during the winter, especially in Ireland. On the east of Scotland, strange to say, it is by no means so common as on the west, although met with in nearly all the counties from Berwick to Orkney. Its range northward and westward extends to the Outer Hebrides, where the nest has been found in Lewis and North Uist.

\* Cf. Dr. Clarke (of Ipswich), in Charlesworth's 'Magazine of Natural History' for 1839, p. 142.

† Gray, 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 243.

‡ Thompson, 'Nat. Hist. Ireland' (Birds), ii. p. 65.

Order IV. **GRALLATORES.**

## Fam. OTIDIDÆ.

GREAT BUSTARD. *Otis tarda*, Linnæus.

“Besides the barren ‘brecks’ of Norfolk and Suffolk, the Great Bustard, on good authority, appears in former times to have been extremely common on all the open parts of this island which were suited to its habits—the elevated moors of Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, the desolate wolds of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, Newmarket and Royston Heaths, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, together with the downs of Berkshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Southampton, and Sussex, being all more or less frequented by it; but in every one of these localities it had ceased to exist before the last of the race of British Bustards fell victims to the advancement of agricultural enterprise in this (Norfolk) and the adjoining county”\*. It has long been extinct in Scotland; the occurrence of probably the last Scottish straggler is recorded by Dr. Fleming, in his ‘History of British Animals,’ p. 115, where he states that one was shot in 1803, in Morayshire. As regards Ireland, the Great Bustard is included by Smith, in his ‘History of Cork,’ as one of the birds of the County of Cork, in 1749; but if ever it was really found in Ireland it has long since become extinct there.

\* Stevenson’s ‘Birds of Norfolk,’ vol. ii. p. 2.

LITTLE BUSTARD. *Otis tetrix*, Linnæus.

An occasional winter visitant. More than forty instances of its occurrence in England are known to me. In Scotland it is much rarer, and in Ireland it is only known with certainty to have occurred once. This was in the bog of Killough, co. Wicklow, in August 1833.

Fam. CHARADRIIDÆ.

STONE CURLEW. *Edicnemus crepitans*, Temminck.

A summer migrant, especially to the chalk districts, but is occasionally found in winter in Cornwall (Rodd), Devon (M. A. Mathew), and the Isle of Wight (A. G. More). These localities, therefore, may be said to define the limits of its range northward in winter. In the north of England and in Scotland it is unknown, except as a rare straggler; and the same remark applies to Ireland.

GOLDEN PLOVER. *Charadrius plumialis*, Linnæus.

Breeds in Scotland and the north of England, and sparingly in Devon and Somerset. To the eastern and southern counties of England it is a winter visitant, sometimes remaining very late and occurring very early. Professor A. Newton writes me word that he believes he has seen the Golden Plover on Thetford Warren during every month in the year, but that it does not breed there. Mr. Thompson has



noted this species as permanently resident in Ireland, and mentions many localities where it breeds regularly.

GREY PLOVER. *Squatarola helvetica* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant, a few remaining the winter. A single instance has come under my observation of a Grey Plover remaining in England throughout the summer. This was in 1867, in the neighbourhood of Pagham Harbour, Sussex. The bird was seen constantly from the end of May, by which time all the migrating flocks had left, until the 29th of August following, on which day I shot it. It exhibited no trace of any former wound, and was in excellent condition.

LAPWING. *Vanellus cristatus*, Meyer.

Resident, and generally distributed; assembling in large flocks at the approach of winter, when it is to a certain extent migratory.

DOTTEREL. *Eudromias morinellus* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant. Believed to breed annually on the high ranges of Westmoreland and Cumberland, and in the counties of Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Sutherland, and Caithness\*. Although rare in Ireland, there is some reason to suppose that this bird may breed annually,

\* Macgillivray, 'Hist. British Birds,' vol. iv. p. 112.

but in very limited numbers, on the high mountains in the county of Tipperary\*. An interesting account of its nesting-habits as observed by Mr. Heysham in Cumberland will be found in the second volume (p. 295) of the 'Magazine of Natural History.'

RINGED PLOVER. *Ægialitis hiaticula* (Linnæus).

Although this species may be found upon some part of the coast throughout the year, it is nevertheless migratory in spring and autumn.

KENTISH PLOVER. *Ægialitis cantiana* (Latham).

A spring and autumn migrant, breeding annually on the coasts of Kent and Sussex. It has been met with in Cornwall (Rodd), Hants (Gurney), Suffolk (Hele), Norfolk (Stevenson), and Yorkshire (Boyes); but is of rare occurrence, except in the south of England. According to Mr. Blake Knox (Zoologist, 1866, p. 301), it has been observed in a few instances, during the migration, on the Dublin coast, but it is at all times a rare visitant to Ireland.

TURNSTONE. *Streptilas interpres*, Linnæus.

A spring and autumn migrant, a few remaining throughout the winter. It is believed to nest in a few localities in Great Britain. Dr. Embleton of Beadnall, Northumberland, who used to visit the Farne Islands annually in the nesting-season, wrote to me in 1865

\* Thompson, 'Nat. Hist. Ireland' (Birds), vol. ii. p. 94.

as follows:—"The Turnstone breeds on the Farne Islands, formerly plentifully, now very few." When visiting these islands myself in 1863, I purchased from a fisherman at North Sunderland various eggs which had been taken on the island the previous year; and amongst them was one which, in the opinion of experienced oologists, could only have belonged to a Turnstone. Mr. Gray says this bird breeds on the Isle of Staffa, and believes that limited numbers will yet be found nesting on the Haskar rocks, the St. Kilda group, and probably the Monach Isles—localities somewhat difficult of access, but well worth the attention of ornithologists. He adds:—"It was suggested by the late Dr. Fleming that this species might breed in Shetland, as he had observed it there at all seasons of the year; and I find it mentioned, in a MS. note by one of the authors of the 'Fauna Orcadensis,' that it breeds in the Orkney Islands."

Mr. Thompson, in his 'Nat. Hist. of Ireland' (Birds), vol. ii. p. 120, says, "I am disposed to believe that the Turnstone may breed in Ireland, though no proof can be offered."

OYSTER-CATCHER. *Hæmatopus ostralegus* (Linnæus).

May be found on some part of the coast throughout the year, but is at the same time, to a certain extent, migratory in spring and autumn.

## Fam. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

AVOCET. *Recurvirostra avocetta*, Linnæus.

Formerly a regular, now an occasional summer visitant. The neighbourhood of Rye in Sussex, Romney Marsh in Kent, Salthouse in Norfolk, and West Fen in Lincolnshire are upon record as former breeding-places\*. To these localities may be added Winterton and Horsey in Norfolk, the neighbourhood of the Seven-Mile-House on the Bure, near Yarmouth†, and the mere-lands at Thorpe, near Aldeburgh‡.

GREENSHANK. *Totanus glottis* (Pallas).

A spring and autumn migrant, nesting regularly in some parts of Scotland. See A. G. More, in 'The Ibis' for 1865, p. 436, and Gray's 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 301.

DUSKY REDSHANK. *Totanus fuscus* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant to England and Scotland; a rare visitant to Ireland.

COMMON REDSHANK. *Totanus calidris* (Linnæus).

Resident and generally distributed, but migratory in spring and autumn.

\* 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 436.

† Stevenson, 'Birds of Norfolk,' ii. p. 238.

‡ Hele, 'Notes about Aldeburgh,' p. 120.

GREEN SANDPIPER. *Totanus ochropus* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant; a few sometimes remain the winter. It is reported to have nested in Yorkshire—Mr. Roberts, of the museum at Scarborough, having received specimens several times from the neighbourhood of Hunmanby, in all cases shot in June. The keeper there says they breed in old crow's nests; he has seen them come off from the nests\*. This is quite in accordance with what has been observed of this species on the Continent; and it is now a well-known fact that, instead of nesting on the ground like other Sandpipers, it makes use of the deserted nest of some insessorial bird, and frequently lays its eggs at a considerable height from the ground. An excellent account of the nidification of this bird, by Professor Newton, will be found in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1863, pp. 529–532 †.

WOOD SANDPIPER. *Totanus glareola* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant. A nestling bird was found at Beechamwell, Norfolk, by the late Mr. Scales, of Bustard celebrity ‡; and in June 1853 a nest and eggs were discovered by Mr. J. Hancock on Prestwick Carr, Northumberland §. It is doubtful whether this species occurs in Ireland.

\* See Stevenson's 'Birds of Norfolk,' vol. ii. p. 226, note.

† This article was reprinted in the 'Zoologist' for 1864, pp. 9115–9118, and in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 3rd ser., xiv. pp. 221–224.

‡ Gurney and Fisher, 'Zoologist,' 1846, p. 1324 and figure.

§ Hewitson's 'Eggs of British Birds' (3rd ed.), vol. ii. p. 332.

RUFF and REEVE. *Machetes pugnax* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant. Formerly nested annually in the eastern counties of England. A few pairs only now remain to breed in favourable localities, where, fortunately, they are preserved.

COMMON SANDPIPER. *Tringoides hypoleucus* (Linnæus).

Spring and autumn migrant; remaining to breed in the north of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. More rarely the nest has been found in some of the southern counties of England.

KNOT. *Tringa canutus*, Linnæus.

A spring and autumn migrant, some remaining throughout the winter.

CURLEW SANDPIPER. *Tringa subarquata* (Güldenstaedt).

A spring and autumn migrant. The discovery of a nest "in a tract of sedgy bog round the Loch of Spynie, near Elgin, on the 8th June, 1853," has been chronicled by Mr. Robert Gray, in his 'Birds of the West of Scotland.'

PURPLE SANDPIPER. *Tringa maritima*, Brünnich.

A regular winter visitant. Instances of its occurrence between April and September are rare, although it is supposed to breed within the limits of the British Islands. Hitherto, however, the nest has not been discovered.

DUNLIN. *Tringa alpina*, Linnæus.

Resident, yet migratory in spring and autumn. Breeds in Northumberland, Scotland, the Hebrides, and Shetland. The nest has also been found in Cornwall\*; and the species used formerly to breed at Martin Mere, an extensive tract of water and swamp in Lancashire†.

LITTLE STINT. *Tringa minuta*, Leisler.

A spring and autumn migrant. A few instances have come under my notice in which this bird has remained in England as late as the second week in June.

It is sparingly distributed on the eastern coasts of Scotland, but has not been met with on the western shores. It appears in Ireland as a regular autumnal visitant, but in limited numbers.

TEMMINCK'S STINT. *Tringa temminckii*, Leisler.

A spring and autumn migrant, but much rarer than the last named. It has been met with once only in Scotland‡, and once in Ireland§.

SANDERLING. *Calidris arenaria* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant, a few remaining throughout the winter. On the west coast of Scotland

\* Rodd, 'Zoologist,' 1868, p. 1319.

† Berry, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1834, vol. vii. p. 599.

‡ Gray, 'Birds of West of Scotland,' p. 321.

§ Thompson, 'Nat. Hist. Ireland' (Birds), vol. ii. p. 302.

it is said to be very common\*; not so in Ireland, where Mr. Thompson, speaking of the comparative numbers of this species and the Dunlin, says†, “In Belfast and Strangford Loughs there are fully two thousand Dunlins to a single Sanderling; and on the coast of Ireland generally there may probably be one thousand of the former to each individual of the latter species.” In ‘The Field’ of June 24th, 1871, will be found a note by Dr. Bree on the supposed nesting of the Sanderling in Ireland.

GREY PHALAROPE. *Phalaropus fulicarius* (Linnæus).

An annual autumn migrant. No instance of its occurring in England in the red plumage peculiar to the breeding-season is known to me, although it occasionally happens that specimens obtained here in autumn have a very few of the red feathers still showing through the winter dress.

RED-NECKED PHALAROPE. *Phalaropus hyperboreus* (Linnæus).

Breeds in Perthshire, Inverness, Sutherland, and the Hebrides, formerly also in Orkney. It is an occasional winter visitant to England, and is unknown in Ireland.

WOODCOCK. *Scolopax rusticola*, Linnæus.

A regular winter visitant; but many pairs annually remain to nest in suitable localities.

\* Gray, ‘Birds of the West of Scotland,’ p. 261.

† Nat. Hist. Ireland (Birds), vol. ii. p. 122.



GREAT SNIPE. *Gallinago major* (Gmelin).

Visits this country regularly every autumn, and always earlier than the Common Snipe. Instances of its occurrence in spring are rare. It appears to seek drier situations than does the Common Snipe:—*e. g.*, one shot by the Earl of Haddington *in a dry grass-field* near Mellerstain, Berwickshire, in the autumn of 1865 (Turnbull, 'Birds of East Lothian,' p. 43); two *on high ground*, Malham, Yorkshire, 6th Sept. 1862 (Christy Horsfall, 'Zoologist,' 1862, p. 8196); one *in a piece of potatoes, on dry sand*, near Milton Pewsey, Wilts, 23rd Sept. 1868 ('The Field,' 3rd Oct. 1868); one *in some heather* on Salisbury Plain, 24th Sept. 1868 (Powell, 'Zoologist,' 1868, p. 1461); and other examples might be adduced.

It is worthy of note that a Great Snipe, shot at Camelford, Cornwall, in November 1868, and examined by Mr. E. H. Rodd of Penzance\*, had eighteen instead of sixteen feathers in the tail.

COMMON SNIPE. *Gallinago media*, Leach.

A regular winter visitant, but many pairs annually remain to breed in suitable localities. With reference to the large ruddy variety for which Mr. Gould has suggested the name *G. russata*, see his 'Birds of Great Britain;' Stevenson's 'Birds of Norfolk,' vol. ii. p. 331; Rodd, 'Zoologist,' 1855, p. 4704; Gatcombe, 'Zoologist,' 1862, p. 7938; Blake Knox, 'Zoologist,'

\* See 'Zoologist,' 1868, p. 1482.

1866, p. 302; and Brooking Rowe, 'Zoologist,' 1866, p. 97, 'The Field,' 28th Nov. 1868, and 'Land and Water,' 7th Jan. 1871.

A remarkable paper on the "drumming" of the Snipe, by Herr Meves, translated from the Swedish by the late Mr. John Wolley, will be found in the 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society' for 1858, p. 199.

SABINE'S SNIPE. *Gallinago sabini* (Vigors).

Although the claim of this bird to rank as a species has not been satisfactorily established, it is inserted in this part of the 'Handbook' because it has been treated as specifically distinct by Mr. Yarrell in his 'History of British Birds,' and because, so far as I am aware, it has not been met with out of the British Islands\*. In 'The Field' of Dec. 10th, 1870, I furnished a list of the reported occurrences of this bird to that date. From this list it appears to have been met with in England and Ireland in every month of the year excepting June and July. Its absence from Scotland, as indicated by Scottish naturalists, is remarkable.

JACK SNIPE. *Gallinago gallinula* (Linnæus).

A regular winter visitant. A few cases are on record in which this bird has been seen in England

\* Since writing the above, I have been informed that a light-coloured specimen of this bird, now in the foreign collection of the British Museum, was shot near Paris by a friend of M. Jules Verreaux.

during the summer months; but there is no satisfactory evidence of its having nested here.

BAR-TAILED GODWIT. *Limosa lapponica* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant, and much commoner than the following species; but, strange to say, no instance has been discovered of its nesting in the British Islands.

BLACK-TAILED GODWIT. *Limosa ægocephala* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant. Formerly nested annually in the fens of Norfolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lincoln.

CURLEW. *Numenius arquatus* (Linnæus).

Resident; breeding in Scotland, Northumberland, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Shropshire, North and South Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and in many parts of Ireland.

WHIMBREL. *Numenius phæopus* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant—a few pairs remaining to breed in Sutherlandshire and Caithness, as also in Orkney and Shetland. Mr. A. G. More states\*, on the authority of Mr. Thomas Gough of Kendal, that the nest of the Whimbrel has been found on the mountains of Yorkshire, adjoining Westmoreland.

\* The Ibis, 1865, p. 434.

## Fam. TANTALIDÆ.

GLOSSY IBIS. *Ibis falcinellus* (Gmelin).

Formerly seen often enough in England to be known to gunners and fishermen as the Black Curlew\* ; but now a rare visitant, generally appearing in autumn.

## Fam. PLATALEIDÆ.

SPOONBILL. *Platalea leucorodia*, Linnæus.

Formerly resident, now only an occasional visitant. According to Sir Thomas Browne†, this bird used to nest at Claxton and Reedham in Norfolk, and at Trimley in Suffolk.

## Fam. CICONIIDÆ.

WHITE STORK. *Ciconia alba*, Bechstein.

An irregular visitant to England, rarer in Scotland, and has been once procured in Ireland.

## Fam. GRUIDÆ.

COMMON CRANE. *Grus cinerea*, Bechstein.

According to Ray, and Willughby, the Crane was formerly resident in the British Islands. Turner says ‡ “ Earum pipiones ipse sæpissime vidi.” Leslie

\* Lubbock's ‘Fauna of Norfolk’ (1845), p. 54.

† Sir Thomas Browne's Works (Wilkin's ed.), vol. iv. p. 315.

‡ Historia Avium, 1548.

also, in 1578, speaks of the bird as common in Scotland (“*Grues plurimæ*”)\*.

In a “Notice of animals which have disappeared from Ireland during the period of authentic history,” the author, Dr. Scouler, remarks†, “The Crane, *Grus cinerea*, was formerly so plentiful that, according to Giraldus, flocks consisting of a hundred individuals were extremely common.” The words of Giraldus are, “In tanta vero numerositate se grues ingerunt, ut uno in grege centum et circiter numerum frequenter invenies”‡. At the present day, however, this bird can only be considered a rare visitant to Great Britain.

No notice of the species would be complete without reference to the very graphic account of its nesting, as observed in Lapland, by the late Mr. John Wolley, published in ‘The Ibis’ for 1859.

#### Fam. ARDEIDÆ.

COMMON HERON. *Ardea cinerea*, Linnæus.

Resident, and generally distributed. In ‘The Field’ of Feb. 17th and March 9th, 1872, I published a list of all the Héronries ascertained to be then or lately existing in the British Islands. I have since received notices of a few others.

PURPLE HERON. *Ardea purpurea*, Linnæus.

An occasional visitant to England. Has occurred

\* De origine moribus et rebus gestis Scotorum, p. 25.

† Journ. Geol. Soc. Dublin, vol. i. p. 224.

‡ Topographia Hiberniæ, p. 705.

twice in Scotland, and is stated to have been once obtained in Ireland.

NIGHT HERON. *Nycticorax griseus* (Linnæus).

There is good reason to believe that this bird at one time nested annually in England in suitable localities. Although this is no longer the case, specimens are still met with at irregular intervals every year (I have notes of its occurrence in upwards of fifty instances), and it may accordingly be considered an annual visitant.

An interesting account of the nesting-habits of this bird, as observed by Mr. Swinhoe, will be found in 'The Ibis' for 1861, p. 53.

COMMON BITTERN. *Botaurus stellaris* (Linnæus).

At one time common in England and Ireland; but the drainage of marsh-lands has almost entirely deterred it from nesting here. It is now most frequently met with in winter. Messrs. Lubbock and Stevenson, in their respective works, refer to several instances of its having nested in Norfolk. Graves, in his 'British Ornithology,' mentions a nest on the river Cam in 1821, which contained four young birds and an addled egg; and gives a figure of the old bird, which was shot off the nest. In 1849 or 1850, a nest containing four eggs was found at Tring Reservoir, Herts\*; and a few years later a nest and eggs were taken, and the female bird shot, near Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks†; while, in the latest instance recorded, a nest con-

\* A. G. More, in 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 433.

† A. C. Kennedy, in 'The Zoologist,' 1868, p. 1255.

taining two eggs was found on Upton Broad, Norfolk, on the 30th March 1868, and on the 25th May following a nestling Bittern was captured at the same place\*.

LITTLE BITTERN. *Botaurus minutus* (Linnæus).

An occasional summer visitant to England. It has occurred in a few instances only in Scotland and Ireland. Although no well authenticated instance of its having nested in this country is on record, there is at least presumptive evidence of its having done so. Its skulking habits, and the almost impenetrable nature of the swamps which it frequents, render detection, except by accident, extremely difficult.

Fam. R A L L I D Æ.

WATER RAIL. *Rallus aquaticus*, Linnæus.

Resident, but migratory also in spring and autumn, the birds which remain with us throughout the winter receiving considerable accessions to their numbers in March and April, these numbers being again visibly diminished in the fall of the year.

LAND RAIL or CORN CRAKE. *Crex*† *pratensis*, Bechstein.

A summer migrant. Many instances, however, are on record of its having been met with in England during the winter months.

\* Stevenson, 'Birds of Norfolk,' vol. ii. p. 164.

† Genus *Crex*, Bechstein, 'Naturg. Deutschl.' iv. p. 470 (1803); *Porzana*, Vieillot, 'Analyse,' p. 61 (1816).

SPOTTED CRAKE. *Crex porzana* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant, occasionally remaining to nest in suitable localities. Before the fenlands were so extensively drained, it used to breed commonly in the eastern counties of England.

BAILLON'S CRAKE. *Crex bailloni* (Vieillot).

As the nest of this species has several times been found in England, and the bird itself has been procured in almost every month of the year, it is included in this part of the 'Handbook' as a local resident. It has only once been obtained in Scotland, and once in Ireland, and appears to be almost entirely confined, in England, to the eastern counties.

LITTLE CRAKE. *Crex pusilla* (Gmelin).

Has been noticed sufficiently often in England to justify its being placed in this part of the 'Handbook.' The seasons of the year at which it has been killed seem to indicate that it is a spring and autumn migrant. On the other hand it may be a scarce resident, whose small size and skulking habits cause it to be very often overlooked. It has not been met with either in Scotland or Ireland.

MOORHEN. *Gallinula chloropus* (Linnæus).

Resident, and generally distributed.

COOT. *Fulica atra*, Linnæus.

Resident ; but migratory in autumn, and assembling in large flocks in winter.



Order V. **NATATORES.**

## Fam. ANATIDÆ.

WILD SWAN or WHOOPER. *Cygnus musicus*, Bechstein.

A regular winter visitant, most numerous in Scotland.

BEWICK'S SWAN. *Cygnus minor*, Keys. & Blasius.

A regular winter visitant, said to be commoner in Ireland than the Whooper\*.

GREY LAG GOOSE. *Anser ferus* (Gmelin).

Breeds annually in some parts of Scotland and in the Hebrides, formerly also in the English fens. It is now a winter visitant to England and Ireland, but by no means common.

BEAN GOOSE. *Anser segetum* (Gmelin).

A winter visitant. It was stated by Macgillivray that this Goose frequented the Hebrides in summer; but this has since been shown to be a mistake†. The bird is very common, however, in the Hebrides in winter. According to Mr. Selby, also, it has been found breeding on some of the lakes in Sutherlandshire; but recent observers have not been able

\* Thompson, 'Nat. Hist. Ireland' (Birds), iii. p. 17.

† Gray, 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 343.

to confirm this statement. In Ireland it is a regular winter visitant.

PINK-FOOTED GOOSE. *Anser brachyrhynchus*, Baillon.

A winter visitant. Said to have been found breeding by Macgillivray on the islands in the Sound of Harris, and on the lakes of North Uist; but subsequent observation showed that he had mistaken the Grey Lag Goose for this species. Mr. Robert Gray says the Pink-footed Goose is only found in the winter months in any part of Scotland; and, with the exception of the western islands, no locality can boast of it in any numbers.

According to Mr. Thompson, "it cannot yet be announced as obtained in Ireland, though particularly looked for of late years."

WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. *Anser albifrons* (Gmelin).

A winter visitant to England, Scotland, and Ireland, but somewhat local in its distribution.

It has been clearly shown by Professor Newton, in a paper read before the Zoological Society in June 1860\*, that Linnæus applied the specific name "*erythropus*" to the smaller race of White-fronted Goose, known as *Anser minutus* of Naumann, and *Anser temminckii* of Boie, which inhabits Lapland, and which does not visit Great Britain. The larger White-fronted Goose, which visits the British Islands

\* P. Z. S. 1860, p. 339; reprinted in 'The Ibis,' 1860, p. 404.

regularly in winter, should therefore bear the name *Anser albifrons* of Gmelin, that name being the next in priority of date.

BERNICLE GOOSE. *Anser leucopsis*, Bechstein.

A winter visitant; very common in the west of Scotland and in the outer Hebrides, and said to be commoner on the west than on the east coast of England.

BRENT GOOSE. *Anser bernicla* (Linnæus).

A regular winter visitant; said to be commoner on the eastern than on the western shores. Mr. Robert Gray says that throughout Western Scotland the Brent Goose is much less common than the Bernicle.

CANADA GOOSE. *Anser canadensis* (Linnæus).

An irregular winter visitant.

EGYPTIAN GOOSE. *Anser ægyptiacus* (Linnæus).

An annual winter visitant.

SHELDRAKE. *Tadorna vulpanser*, Fleming.

A local resident, affecting the sand-hills upon the coast, where it makes its nest in a burrow; hence the name "Burrow-Duck" which has been given to it. In the Hebrides it has been observed breeding "in rocky holes"\* , which is rather remarkable.

\* Gray, 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 363.

WILD DUCK. *Anas boschas*, Linnæus.

A local resident, migratory in spring and autumn.

GADWALL. *Anas strepera*, Linnæus.

A rare winter visitant, less common in Scotland and Ireland than in England. The British Islands generally lie too far west to be visited by this species.

SHOVELLER. *Anas clypeata*, Linnæus.

A spring and autumn migrant, occasionally remaining to breed. The nest is reported to have been found in Haddingtonshire, Elgin, and Dumbartonshire, in Northumberland, Durham, Staffordshire, Norfolk, Kent, and Dorsetshire. Yarrell states that it formerly bred in Romney Marsh; and Mr. Hewitson, in his 'Eggs of British Birds,' mentions Hornsea Mere as a nesting-place. In Ireland the Shoveller is a regular winter visitant.

PINTAIL. *Anas acuta*, Linnæus.

A regular winter visitant in small numbers.

WIGEON. *Anas penelope*, Linnæus.

Breeds regularly in the north of Scotland, and rarely in England. The nest is reported to have been found in Derbyshire, Cheshire, Norfolk, and Sussex. It is best known, however, as a winter visitant.

TEAL. *Querquedula crecca* (Linnæus).

A local resident, and, like the Wild Duck, migratory in spring and autumn.

As the American Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*, Gmelin) is believed to have occurred in this country, it may be well to remark that it differs from the European bird in wanting the white streak which extends from the bill over the eye in the latter; and the white line below the eye is also nearly absent, being very indistinctly marked. It is also without the cream-coloured band on the scapulars, while across the shoulder there is a distinct transverse bar of white, no trace of which is to be found in the European bird. Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., informs me that two instances are known to him of the occurrence of the American Blue-winged Teal (*A. discors*, Linnæus) in England; and Mr. R. Gray has recorded the capture of one in Scotland\*; but as so many foreign wild fowl are annually imported for our parks and ornamental waters, it is almost impossible to say whether the solitary examples found at large from time to time are truly wild or escaped birds.

GARGANEY. *Querquedula circia* (Linnæus).

A spring and autumn migrant, occasionally remaining to breed. The nest is reported to have been found in Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdon. It is of rare occurrence in Scotland; and but very few examples have been met with in Ireland.

POCHARD. *Fuligula ferina* (Linnæus).

A winter visitant, occasionally remaining to breed.

\* Birds of the West of Scotland, p. 373.

The nest is recorded to have been found in Yorkshire, Norfolk, and on the borders of Herts and Bucks.

FERRUGINOUS DUCK. *Fuligula ferruginea*\* (Gmelin).

A spring visitant, generally to the eastern counties of England, between the Thames and the Humber. The east of England would therefore appear to be the western limit of its regular migration, the few individuals which have been killed more to the westward being stragglers. Mr. R. Gray† says, "I know of but one instance of the occurrence of this bird in any part of Scotland;" and, according to Mr. Thompson it has not been obtained in Ireland‡.

SCAUP. *Fuligula marila* (Linnæus).

A winter visitant. Supposed to have nested in Sutherlandshire§.

The so-called American Scaup, *Fuligula mariloides*, figured and described by Yarrell (Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 349), is now generally admitted to be no species, but a hybrid. The specimen figured by Mr. Yarrell belonged to Mr. Doubleday; and at the sale of that gentleman's collection in August 1871, it was purchased by Mr. Bond, in whose possession it now remains. From an examination of this specimen, I have little doubt that it is a hybrid between the Pochard

\* This Duck is also the "*Anas nyroca*" of Gmelin.

† Birds of the West of Scotland, p. 385.

‡ Nat. Hist. Ireland (Birds), iii. p. 134.

§ Selby, "On the Birds of Sutherland," Edinb. New Phil. Journ. vol. xx. p. 293.

and Scaup, although it is but fair to add that this view is not shared by Mr. Bond, who considers it a hybrid between *F. ferina* and *ferruginea*. The broad bill, however, and dark colour of the head and dorsal plumage are points which seem to me to indicate a relationship to the Scaup.

The specimen recorded to have been shot on Rollesby Broad, Norfolk\*, is in the possession of Mr. J. H. Gurney, who informs me that "it is not the American Scaup, but a Paget's Pochard, *Fuligula homeyeri* vel *ferinoides*, now believed to be a hybrid between the Pochard and Ferruginous Duck." Of this cross Mr. Gurney has a second example, shot at Little Waxham, Norfolk, in February 1859; and a third and well-marked specimen is in the collection of Mr. Bond †.

The bird shot near Scarborough in January 1855, and stated (*Zoologist* 1855, p. 4631; Yarrell, *l. c.*) to have been an American Scaup, was examined by Mr. John Hancock, who found it to be a female Pochard. Professor Baird has remarked (*Birds N. Amer.* p. 791) that the *F. mariloides* of Yarrell is not the *F. mariloides* of Vigors (*Voy. H.M.S. 'Blossom,'* 1839, p. 31), although Yarrell himself thought it was (*cf. Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. iii. p. 349). And

\* Fisher, '*Zoologist*,' 1845, p. 1137; 1847, p. 1778, fig.

† Other examples have been obtained and recorded. See Bartlett, *P. Z. S.* 1847, p. 48; '*Zoologist*,' 1847, p. 1779; *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1847, vol. xix. p. 422; and Stevenson, '*Zoologist*,' 1872, p. 2980.

here I would hazard the opinion that while the former is a hybrid, the latter is not a good species, having been founded apparently upon small specimens of the well-known Scaup, an inhabitant of both Nearctic and Palæartic regions\*.

TUFTED DUCK. *Fuligula cristata* (Leach).

A winter visitant; but several instances are on record of its having remained to breed in England †.

GOLDEN-EYE. *Clangula glaucion* (Linnæus).

A winter visitant. Has been once known to breed in Sutherlandshire, a nest with young birds having been found by a shepherd in the hollow of an old larch tree on Loch Assynt.

LONG-TAILED DUCK. *Harelda glacialis* (Linnæus).

A winter visitant. From information supplied to the late Mr. John Wolley, it seems possible that this Duck may occasionally remain to nest in Shetland.

COMMON SCOTER. *Ædemia nigra* (Linnæus).

A winter visitant, occasionally remaining till late in summer, and said to have nested in Caithness and Invernessshire ‡.

\* See Baird, Birds N. Amer. p. 791, and Swainson, Faun. Bor.-Amer. (Birds), p. 453.

† See 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 446.

‡ Gray, 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 382.



VELVET SCOTER. *Edemia fusca* (Linnæus).

A rare winter visitant. Mr. J. H. Gurney thinks it appears rarer than it really is, from its habit of keeping out some miles at sea.

In Orkney it seems to be an annual winter visitant. Messrs. Baikie and Heddle remark\* that it arrives in September and October, remaining until the spring, and frequenting the bays and firths in flocks generally of from ten to twenty.

EIDER DUCK. *Somateria mollissima* (Linnæus).

Resident in Shetland, Orkney, the Hebrides, the coasts of Scotland, and the coast of Northumberland, occasionally migrating as far south as the English Channel. The southernmost breeding-station is believed to be Coquet Island.

SMEW. *Mergus albellus*, Linnæus.

A winter visitant, but not numerous, and never seen in large flocks like many of the other Ducks.

RED-BREASTED MERGANSER. *Mergus serrator*, Linnæus.

Resident in Scotland and Ireland, where it breeds on the small islands in the lakes; a winter visitant to England. Mr. J. H. Gurney informs me that he once saw an adult male of this species in summer near Lowestoft.

\* Hist. Nat. Orcadensis (1848), p. 79.

GOOSANDER. *Mergus merganser*, Linnæus.

A winter visitant to England and Ireland. Of more frequent occurrence in Scotland, and said to breed in the Hebrides\*; although Capt. Elwes, who spent two months in the Hebrides during the nesting-season of 1868, made special search for this species without seeing it†; and Capt. Feilden and Mr. Harvie Brown, who visited the Long Island in the summer of 1870, were also unsuccessful in their search for it. Dr. Dewar, however, found it breeding in North Uist in 1858, and shot a female off the nest‡. In May 1871, Mr. Harvie Brown received fresh eggs of this bird from the north of Perthshire. The nest, as he informs me, was placed in the hollow of an old tree; and the eggs were taken on or about the 20th of May.

Fam. COLYMBIDÆ.

GREAT NORTHERN DIVER. *Colymbus glacialis*, Linnæus.

A winter visitant, a few remaining throughout the summer in Ireland and the Hebrides. The nest, however, has not been found in the British Islands.

\* Macgillivray, 'Hist. British Birds'; 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 447.

† 'The Ibis,' 1869, p. 22.

‡ Gray, 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 403.

BLACK-THROATED DIVER. *Colymbus arcticus*, Linnæus.

Resident in Scotland and the Hebrides, where it breeds in limited numbers; a winter visitant to England and Ireland.

RED-THROATED DIVER. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, Linnæus.

Resident in Scotland and the Hebrides, where it breeds; a winter visitant to England and Ireland. It may be observed that all three species of Diver occasionally remain about their winter quarters long enough to acquire the full breeding-plumage.

#### Fam. PODICIPIDÆ.

GREAT CRESTED GREBE. *Podiceps cristatus* (Linnæus).

A local resident, migrating southward in winter.

RED-NECKED GREBE. *Podiceps rubricollis* (Gmelin).

A winter visitant, sometimes (though rarely) remaining late enough in spring to display the complete breeding-plumage. It is of rare occurrence in Ireland.

SCLAVONIAN GREBE. *Podiceps cornutus* (Gmelin).

The same remarks apply as to the last named.

EARED GREBE. *Podiceps auritus* (Linnæus).

The same remarks apply.

LITTLE GREBE. *Podiceps minor* (Gmelin).

Resident throughout the year, but migratory in spring and autumn.

Fam. ALCIDÆ.

PUFFIN. *Fratercula arctica* (Linnæus).

A regular summer migrant to all the shores of the British Islands.

Another species, *Fratercula glacialis* (Leach), was reported to have been met with in the Isle of Wight\* ; but the identification of the specimen obtained subsequently proved to be incorrect.

An excellent account of *F. glacialis*, by Professor Newton, with a coloured plate by Wolf, will be found in 'The Ibis' for 1865, p. 212, pl. vi.

RAZOR-BILL. *Alca torda*, Linnæus.

May be found in the tideway of the open sea all round the coast at any time of year, but is most conspicuous when frequenting the cliffs in hundreds during the breeding-season.

\* More, 'Zoologist,' 1860, p. 6858; and VENABLES, 'Guide to the Isle of Wight,' p. 434.

LITTLE AUK. *Alca alle*, Linnæus.

A winter visitant, but somewhat irregular in its appearance.

GREAT AUK or GARE-FOWL. *Alca impennis*, Linnæus.

Formerly met with in the British Islands, but now believed to be extinct, no examples having been procured or seen since 1844 or 1845.

In Martin's 'Voyage to St. Kilda,' published in 1869, this bird is spoken of as formerly breeding on St. Kilda; and as recently as 1840 Mr. John Macgillivray found that it was well known to the inhabitants of that remote isle, although it had not been observed to breed there for many years previously.

The records of its occurrence in Great Britain are so few that they may be shortly enumerated here as follows:—

One seen off Fair Isle, Orkney, June 1798. Baikie & Heddle, *Hist. Nat. Orcadensis*, p. 88.

Two, Papa Westra, Orkney, 1812, one of which was sent to the late Mr. Bullock. At the sale of his collection in 1819 it was purchased for the British Museum, where it is still preserved. Montagu, *Orn. Dict. Suppl.* (1813); Latham, *Gen. Hist. Birds*, vol. x.; Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. iii. p. 480.

One taken alive off St. Kilda, 1821 or 1822, and examined by Dr. Fleming; afterwards escaped. *Edinb. Phil. Journ.* vol. x. p. 97, and Fleming, 'Hist. Brit. Animals,' p. 130.

One taken alive off St. Kilda, 1829, which afterwards escaped. Macgillivray, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. v. p. 361. But this statement must refer to the last-mentioned specimen.

One picked up dead off Lundy Island, 1829. Moore, 'Cat. Web-footed Birds, Devon.'

One taken alive, Waterford Harbour, May 1834, and lived about five months in confinement. It is now preserved in the University Museum, Dublin. Thompson, P. Z. S. 1835, p. 79, and 'Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds,' vol. iii. p. 238.

One, also on the coast of Waterford, about the same time, but not preserved. Thompson, 'Nat. Hist. Ireland, Birds,' vol. iii. p. 239.

One picked up on the long strand of Castle Freke, co. Cork, about February 1844, "having been water-soaked in a storm." Thompson, *op. cit.*

Two seen in Belfast Bay, 23rd September, 1845. Thompson, *op. cit.*

In addition to the instances above mentioned two others are on record, both of which are undoubtedly mistakes. Dr. Fleming, in his 'History of British Animals' (p. 130), states that Mr. Bullock informed him that "a Great Auk was taken in a pond of fresh water two miles from the Thames, on the estate of Sir Wm. Clayton, in Buckinghamshire." The Great Auk, however, being incapable of flight, such an occurrence would be physically impossible; and the bird referred to was, in all probability, one of the Divers. Again, Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear, in their "Catalogue of Norfolk and Suffolk Birds" (1826)\*, state that they were assured by Dr. Hooker that a bird of this species was some years since killed near Southwold, Suffolk. Sir Wm. Hooker, however, has since informed Professor Newton that he has no recollection of having made such a statement. He may have referred to a Little Auk, *Alca alle*, and have been misunderstood.

\* Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xv. p. 61.

Besides the sources of information above indicated, the following important articles relating to the history of this singular bird should be referred to:—Dr. Charlton “On the Great Auk,” *Zoologist*, 1860, pp. 6883–6888; Professor Newton’s “Abstract of Mr. Wolley’s Researches in Iceland,” *Ibis*, 1861, pp. 374–399, “On a Natural Mummy” of this bird, *P. Z. S.* 1863, reprinted in *Zoologist*, 1864, pp. 9122–9124, “The Gare-fowl and its Historians,” *Nat. Hist. Review*, 1865, pp. 467–488, and “Existing Remains,” *Ibis*, 1870, pp. 256–261; Coues, “Monograph of the *Alcidæ*,” *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, Jan. 1868; Steenstrup, “Materials for a history of *Alca impennis*” (a French translation from the Danish original), *Bulletin de la Soc. Orn. Suisse*, 1868, tome ii. pp. 5–70, and, in the same volume, Fatio, “Remarks on specimens existing in Switzerland,” pp. 73–85; J. H. Gurney, jun., “General notes and corrections of Thompson’s account of Irish specimens,” *Zoologist*, 1868, pp. 1442–1453, and 1869, pp. 1639–1643; Wyman, “Remains found in Kitchen-middens in Maine and Massachusetts,” *American Naturalist*, 1868, pp. 561 and 622; R. Gray, “Résumé of Scottish records of the species,” ‘*Birds of the West of Scotland*’ (1871), pp. 441–453. In the last-mentioned work will also be found an allusion to the discovery, in 1864, of the remains of two Gare-fowls in a “kitchen-midden” on the coast of Caithness.

GUILLEMOT. *Uria troile* (Linnæus).

May be seen in the tideway of the open sea all round the coast at any time of year—but most conspicuous during the breeding-season, when assembling by hundreds on the cliffs.

The so-called Ringed Guillemot (*Uria ringvia*, *leucophthalmus*, or *lacrymans*, as it has been variously styled) can scarcely be regarded as any thing more than a variety of the common species, from which it differs only in having a white line encircling and extending behind the eye\*.

Müller, in his ‘Bird-fauna of the Færoes,’ says, “this is certainly but a variety of *troile*, for I have watched the one pairing with the other, and have seen a Ringed Guillemot feeding a young one which a Common Guillemot had under her wing.” Mr. Harvie Brown informs me that he has witnessed a similar thing in the Hebrides †.

BLACK GUILLEMOT. *Uria grylle* (Linnæus).

Resident in the Hebrides, on some parts of the Scottish coast, and in Ireland. It is also found upon the Welsh coast, but is rare in the east and south of England.

\* An analogous variation is sometimes met with in the Razor-bill (‘The Field,’ March 23, 1872).

† See also Gray, ‘Birds of the West of Scotland,’ p. 424.



## Fam. PELECANIDÆ.

CORMORANT. *Graculus carbo* (Linnæus).

Resident and generally distributed, but most numerous on the northern and western coasts.

SHAG. *Graculus cristatus* (Faber).

Resident, but not so numerous as the last named, except perhaps on the northern and western isles of Scotland.

GANNET. *Sula bassana* (Linnæus).

Resident. The breeding-stations are:—Lundy Island in the British Channel; Ailsa Craig, off Ayrshire; St. Kilda, in the Outer Hebrides; Suliskerry, to the west of Hoy, in Orkney; and the Bass Rock, in the Firth of Forth.

## Fam. LARIDÆ.

COMMON TERN. *Sterna fluviatilis*, Naumann.

A summer visitant, and generally distributed. This bird has generally been regarded as the *Sterna hirundo* of Linnæus; but the species described by him under that name is evidently the Arctic Tern, as may be inferred from his description of the bill:—"rostrum subulatum, versus apicem compressum, rectum, coccineum, uti et pedes."

ARCTIC TERN. *Sterna hirundo*, Linnæus.

A summer visitant. This is the *Sterna macroura* of Naumann, 'Isis,' 1819, p. 1847; *Sterna arctica* of Temminck, Man. d'Orn. (1820) vol. ii. p. 742.

ROSEATE TERN. *Sterna dougallii*, Montagu\*.

A rare summer visitant. The breeding-stations of this and the last-named species will be found adverted to by Mr. A. G. More in 'The Ibis' for 1865, p. 452.

SANDWICH TERN. *Sterna cantiaca*, Gmelin.

A summer visitant, but very partial in its choice of breeding-ground.

LESSER TERN. *Sterna minuta*, Linnæus.

A summer visitant, but somewhat restricted in its distribution during the nesting-season.

BLACK TERN. *Sterna fassipes*, Linnæus.

A spring and autumn migrant—but formerly a regular summer visitant, breeding in several of the eastern counties.

LITTLE GULL. *Larus minutus*, Pallas.

Irregular visitant in autumn; the individuals obtained are usually birds of the year or adults in winter plumage.

\* The more appropriate name, *Sterna paradisea*, Brünnich, is unfortunately precluded from use, under the rules for zoological nomenclature, in consequence of having been bestowed prior to 1766, the date of the 12th edition of Linnæus's 'Systema Naturæ.'

BLACK-HEADED GULL. *Larus ridibundus*, Linnæus.

A local resident, migratory in spring and autumn.

KITTIWAKE. *Larus tridactylus*, Linnæus.

A local resident, to a certain extent migratory.

COMMON GULL. *Larus canus*, Linnæus.

The same remark applies to this species as to the last named.

ICELAND GULL. *Larus leucopterus*, Faber.

A winter visitant, but not common.

HERRING GULL. *Larus argentatus*, Gmelin.

Resident, and the most widely distributed of all our Gulls.

GLAUCOUS GULL. *Larus glaucus*, Gmelin.

A winter visitant; more numerous in Shetland, Orkney, and the east coast of Scotland.

GREATER BLACK-BACKED GULL. *Larus marinus*,  
Linnæus.

Resident, but more particularly confined to the north and west coasts.

LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL. *Larus fuscus*, Lin-  
næus.

Resident; more numerous in the north.

COMMON SKUA. *Lestris catarractes* (Linnæus).

Thirty years ago there were three separate breeding-stations in the Shetlands: one is now completely deserted; and in the other two the birds which resort there to nest are annually becoming less numerous. Towards the approach of winter this species migrates southward; and it is at this season of the year that it is most frequently met with in Great Britain.

RICHARDSON'S SKUA. *Lestris parasiticus* (Linnæus).

Breeds in Sutherland and Caithness, and in all three groups of the Scottish Isles. Migrates to the more southern British coasts after the breeding-season. Some interesting remarks on this species by Mr. L. Edmondston will be found in vol. vii. of the Edinb. Phil. Journal for 1822.

BUFFON'S SKUA. *Lestris longicaudus*, Vieillot.

An occasional visitant, chiefly in autumn. A good account of the breeding-habits of this species, as observed in Lapland, will be found in Wheelwright's 'Spring and Summer in Lapland,' pp. 355-359.

POMATORHINE SKUA. *Lestris pomatorhinus*\*, Temminck.

First noticed as a British bird in the sale catalogue

\* The specific name of this bird is generally written "pomarine;" "*pomarinus*;" but the above is the correct orthography: th. πῶμα. πῶματος, operculum, and ρῖς, ῥιρὸς, nasus.

of the late Mr. Bullock's Museum in 1819, in which catalogue a specimen was included as an undescribed Gull much allied to the Arctic, but greatly superior in size; killed at Brighton. Since that date the bird has occurred frequently, though at uncertain intervals and chiefly in autumn, on various parts of the coast. Mr. Thompson notices it as of occasional occurrence in autumn and winter on the Irish coast.

Fam. PROCELLARIDÆ.

MANX SHEARWATER. *Puffinus anglorum* (Temminck).

Breeds in Orkney, Shetland, the Outer Hebrides, North Wales, Isle of Man, Caldy Island, Lundy Island, and the Scilly Isles.

GREATER SHEARWATER. *Puffinus major*, Faber.

An annual visitant in autumn to the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, and to the Scilly Isles, and met with accidentally on other parts of the coast of England and Ireland.

FULMAR. *Fulmarus glacialis* (Linnæus).

Breeds in the Outer Hebrides, and notably at St. Kilda. Migrates to the more southern British coasts after the breeding-season, but keeps a good deal out to sea.

STORM PETREL. *Procellaria pelagica* (Linnæus).

Breeds in the Channel and Scilly Islands; on Lundy Island, Ailsa Craig, Iona, Staffa, and Treshnish; in Skye, and in all three groups of the Western and Northern Isles. Mr. J. H. Gurney writes me word that he is informed that it breeds on small islands off the coast of Pembrokeshire.

LEACH'S PETREL. *Procellaria leachii* (Temminck).

Breeds at St. Kilda in the Outer Hebrides (where it was first noticed as a British bird by the late Mr. Bullock in 1818), and in the Isle of Rum. Capt. Elwes found it frequenting also the Isle of Mingalay, where, in limited numbers, it breeds in holes and cracks in the dry peat on the top of the cliffs.

It is described by Mr. R. Gray as "strictly a western species in Scotland;" and two instances only of its occurrence on the east coast are recorded by him. In Ireland it has been repeatedly obtained in autumn and winter; and, according to Mr. Thompson, it was accurately described as breeding, in 1833, on rocky islets near Sline Head, Galway.

On the English coasts it is not uncommon in the fall of the year, at which season, after a prevalence of north-westerly gales, it is sometimes met with at a considerable distance from the sea.

## PART II.

RARE AND ACCIDENTAL VISITANTS.





Order I. **RAPTORES.**

Fam. VULTURIDÆ.

GRIFFON VULTURE. *Gyps fulvus* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* Southern Europe ; North Africa ; Western Asia.

One, Cork Harbour, spring 1843 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), i. p. 84 ; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, i. p. 3.

EGYPTIAN VULTURE. *Neophron percnopterus* (Linnaeus).

*Hab.* Southern Europe ; Africa ; Western Asia.

Two seen, one shot, Kilve, Somersetshire, October 1825 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, i. p. 7.

One, Peldon, Essex, 28th Sept. 1868 : Bree, Zoologist, 1868, p. 1456.

Fam. FALCONIDÆ.

SPOTTED EAGLE. *Aquila nœvia* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* Central and Southern Europe ; North Africa ; Syria ; India.

One, Horn Head, Donegal, 1831 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), i. p. 14.

One, Valentia Island, Kerry, May 1840 : Weaver, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1246.

- One near Youghal, Cork, January 1845 : Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1845, p. 351.
- One, Lundy Island, 1858 : Mathew, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7380.
- One, Hawks Tor, Cornwall, 4th Dec. 1860 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7311, and List Brit. Birds (2nd ed.), p. 5.
- One, Carnanton, St. Colomb, Cornwall, end of October or early in November 1861 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7817, and List Brit. Birds (2nd ed.), p. 6.
- One near Somerley, Hants, 28th Dec. 1861 : Wise, New Forest, p. 313.

The true Gyrfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*, Linnæus) has not been met with in this country. Of the Greenland and Iceland Falcons, it is probable that the latter has occurred more frequently in Great Britain than the former; but in many instances the two species have not been distinguished. As it is now impossible, without actual examination of the specimens, to name correctly all the large white Falcons which have been recorded as obtained in this country, those only can be here noticed which have been seen and identified by competent authorities.

For important remarks on the distinguishing characters, habits, and geographical distribution of these Falcons, the reader may be referred to:—Hoy, Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. vi. p. 108; Hancock, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. ii. p. 241, and Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (2nd series) vol. xiii. p. 110; The Ibis, 1862, pp. 43–53; Newton's Ootheca Wolleyana, pp. 85–98; and Yarrell's Hist. Brit. Birds (4th ed.), vol. i. pp. 36–52.

GREENLAND FALCON. *Falco candicans*, Gmelin.

*Hab.* Northern Europe and America; Iceland; Siberia.

One, Pembrokeshire: Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, i. p. 39.

One, Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall: Rodd, *List Brit. Birds*, 2nd ed. p. 6.

One, The Lizard, Cornwall: Rodd, *l. c.*

One, Bungay Common, Suffolk: Hunt, *British Ornithology*, figured; Sheppard & Whitear, *Catal. Norfolk and Suffolk Birds*, p. 2.

One near York, Feb. 1837: Hancock in letter to Mr. Thompson, *Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds)*, i. p. 31.

One, Beeston, near Cromer, Feb. 1848: Stevenson, *Birds of Norfolk*, i. p. 8.

One, Trimingham, Norfolk, Nov. 1851: Buxton, *Zoologist*, 1851, pp. 2983 and 3028 (where the name of the locality is misprinted).

One, Robin Hood's Bay, Nov. 1854: Roberts, *Zoologist*, 1855, p. 4558.

One, Dechmont, Lanarkshire, 1835: Gray, *Birds of the West of Scotland*, p. 21.

One, Foss, Perthshire, spring 1862: Gray, *op. cit.*

Two, Islay, Feb. 1838 (Hancock) and autumn 1862: Gray, *op. cit.*

Several in the Hebrides: Gray, *op. cit.* pp. 20-22.

Two, Shetland, 18th Feb. 1863, and 3rd March, 1866: Saxby, *Zoologist*, 1863, p. 8484, and 1866, p. 288.

Two, co. Donegal, Feb. 1837, and 1842: Thompson, *Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds)*, i. p. 31.

One, co. Dublin, spring 1863; Blake Knox, *Zoologist*, 1863, p. 8523.

One, Islay, 1867: H. J. Elwes, MS.

One near Beauuly, Inverness-shire, 1871: R. Gray, MS.

ICELAND FALCON. *Falco islandicus*, Gmelin.

*Hab.* Northern Europe ; Iceland ; Greenland ; Labrador ; Alaska.

One, Normanby, near Guisborough, Yorkshire, March 1837 : Hogg, Zoologist, 1845, p. 1052.

One, Bellingham, Northumberland, Jan. 1845 : Bold, Zoologist, 1845, p. 935.

One, Mayfield, Sussex, Jan. 1845 : Ellman, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3233.

One, Inverbroom, Ross-shire, May 1851 : Bond, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3275.

One, Scotland : in the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, Jun. Several in Scotland and the Hebrides : R. Gray, Birds of the West of Scotland, pp. 22, 23.

RED-FOOTED FALCON. *Falco vespertinus*, Linnæus\*.

*Hab.* Eastern and Southern Europe ; Western Siberia ; Palestine ; Northern and Western Africa.

Four, Horning, and Holkham Park, Norfolk, May 1830 : Yarrell, Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. p. 116.

One, Littlecote Park, near Hungerford, Berks : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, i. p. 57.

Two, Yorkshire : Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Durham : ditto.

One, Wembury, Devonshire : ditto.

One, Wicklow, summer 1832 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), i. p. 50.

One, Breydon, Norfolk, 1832 : Paget, Sketch of Nat. Hist. Yarmouth, p. 3.

Two, Clermont, near Esher, Surrey : Meyer, Illustr. Brit. Birds and their Eggs, vol. i. p. 47.

\* *Falco vespertinus*, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 129 (1766). *Falco rufipes*, Beseke, Vögel Kurlands, p. 20 (1792).

- One near Norwich, August 1843 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, i. p. 20.
- One in Sheffield Museum, said to have been killed in the neighbourhood : Heppenstall, Zoologist, 1843, p. 247.
- One, Cornwall, Feb. 1851 : Bullmore, Cornish Fauna, p. 9.
- One, Rottingdean, Sussex, 1851 : Sharpe & Dresser, Birds of Europe, part i.
- One, Buckingham, Jan. 1858 : Clark Kennedy, Birds of Berks and Bucks, p. 162.
- One, out of six or seven seen near Somerleyton, Suffolk, 12th July, 1862 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, i. p. 20.
- One near Hythe, summer 1862 ; Hammond, Zoologist, 1862, p. 8192.
- One, mouth of the Humber, Nov. 1864 : Boulton, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9415.
- One, Shrewsbury, no date given : Rocke, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9685.
- One, Leicester, Jan. 1866 : Widowson, The Field, 10th March, 1866.
- One, Bridlington, Yorkshire, 6th July, 1865 : hitherto unrecorded.
- One, Foveran, Aberdeen, May 1866 : Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 31.
- One, Helstone, Cornwall, autumn 1867 : Bullmore, MS.
- One, Yarmouth, Norfolk, 16th May, 1868 : Stevenson, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1491.
- One near Wrexham, Denbighshire, May 1868 : Kerrison, The Field, 23rd May 1868.
- One, Hauxley, Northumberland, Oct. 1868 : Embleton, in Tate's Hist. Alnwick, 1869.

AMERICAN GOSHAWK. *Astur atricapillus* (Wilson).

*Hab.* North America.

- One, Schehallion, Perthshire, spring 1869 : R. Gray, The Ibis, 1870, p. 292.

One, Galtee Mountains, Feb. 1870 : Sir Victor Brooke, *The Ibis*, 1870, p. 538.

One near Parsons Town, King's County, shortly afterwards : A. B. Brooke, *Zoologist*, 1871, p. 2524.

BLACK KITE. *Milvus migrans* (Boddaert \*).

*Hab.* Europe, excepting Norway, Sweden, and Finland ; Siberia ; Palestine ; Sinai ; Africa ; Madagascar.

One, Alnwick, Northumberland, 11th May, 1866 : Hancock, *The Ibis*, 1867, p. 253 ; Gurney, *Zoologist*, 1869, p. 1598.

*Obs.* Sir Robert Sibbald, in his 'Scotia Illustrata,' 1684, speaks of "a black Gled" as formerly inhabiting Scotland. In Don's 'Fauna of Forfarshire' (1813) also allusion is made (p. 39) to "*Falco ater* (Black Eagle)," found "on heaths and low hills."

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE. *Nauclerus furcatus* (Linnaeus).

*Hab.* Southern United States, Central and South America.

One, Ballachulish, Argyleshire, 1772 : Dr. Walker, *Adversaria*, 1772, p. 87, and 1774, p. 153 ; Fleming, *Hist. Brit. An.* p. 52 ; Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. i. p. 85.

One, Shaw Gill, near Hawes, Wensleydale, 6th Sept. 1805 : Dr. Sims, *Trans. Linn. Soc.* vol. xiv. p. 583 ; Yarrell, *l. c.*

One, Bishop of Winchester's Park, Farnham, Surrey, summer 1833 : Holme, *Zoologist*, 1856, p. 5042.

One, Eskdale, Cumberland, April 1853 : Robson, *Zoologist*, 1854, pp. 4166, 4406.

\* *Falco migrans*, Boddaert, *Table Pl. Enl.* p. 28 (1783). *Falco ater*, Gmelin, *Syst. Nat.* p. 262 (1788).

One shot on the Mersey, June 1843 : formerly in Macclesfield Museum, but sold with other birds by auction at Stevens's on the 14th June, 1861, realizing £9 10s. See 'The Field,' 22nd June, 1861.

RED-SHOULDERED BUZZARD. *Buteo lineatus* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* North America, east of the Rocky Mountains, from Texas to Northern Canada.

One, Kingussie, Inverness, 26th Feb. 1863 : Newcome, *The Ibis*, 1865, p. 549 ; Gray, *Birds of the West of Scotland*, p. 49.

#### Fam. STRIGIDÆ.

SNOWY OWL. *Nyctea nivea* (Daudin).

*Hab.* North America, Northern Europe, and Asia, as far eastward as Amoorland.

One, Shetland, spring 1812 : Edmonstone, *Trans. Wern. Soc. Edinb.* 1822.

One, Unst, Shetland, Sept. 1813 : Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, i. p. 135.

One, Felbrigg, Norfolk, 1st April, 1814 : Hunt, *Brit. Orn.* (1815).

One, Gunton, Norfolk, Jan. 1820 : Hunt, in *Stacey's Hist. Norf.* (1829).

Two, Rothbury, Northumberland, Jan. 1823 : Selby, *Illustr. Brit. Orn.* i. p. 96.

One, Inchigeela, 1827 : Harvey, *Fauna of Cork*, p. 5.

Several in Ireland : Thompson, *Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds)*, i. p. 95.

One, Sanday, Orkney, April 1835 : Ncill, *Mag. Nat. Hist.* viii. p. 508.

- One, Selby, Yorkshire, 13th Feb. 1837 : Denny, Mag. Zool. & Bot. ii. p. 93.
- One, near Devonport, Dec. 1838 : Bellamy, Nat. Hist. Devon, p. 200.
- One, St. Andrew's, Suffolk, 19th Feb. 1847 : Gurney, Zoologist, 1847, p. 1769.
- One seen, Swannington, Norfolk, autumn 1849 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, i. p. 58.
- One, Beeston, near Cromer, 22nd Jan. 1850 : Gurney, Zoologist, 1850, p. 2765.
- One, St. Faith's, Norfolk, Feb. 1850 : Gurney, *l. c.*
- One, Altnaharrow, Sutherland, 1855 : Sir Wm. Milner, Zoologist, 1855, p. 4594.
- Five, Hebrides, 1857 : Graham, Zoologist, 1857, p. 5831.
- One, Ballycroy, Ireland, autumn 1859 : Newton, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7415.
- Several, Shetland : Saxby, Zoologist, 1863, p. 8633, and 1864, p. 9318.
- One, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, Feb. 1863 : Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 62.
- One, off Montrose, Dec. 1867 : Harvie Brown, Zoologist, 1868, p. 1058.
- One, Lochness, Inverness-shire, Oct. 1868 : Gray, *op. cit.*
- One, Beauly, Inverness-shire, 21st August, 1869 : De Hügel, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1863.
- One, Dovein, co. Mayo, 18th March, 1871 : Ashby, The Field, 8th April, 1871.
- One, Southrepps, Norfolk, 4th Dec. 1871 : J. H. Gurney, Jun., Zoologist, 1872, p. 2912.

*Obs.* It is remarked by Mr. R. Gray, in his 'Birds of the West of Scotland,' p. 62, that the Snowy Owl "may almost be regarded as a regular spring visitant to the Outer Hebrides;" and, according to Mr. A.



G. More ('Ibis,' 1865, p. 16), this bird is reported to have nested in Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides.

HAWK OWL. *Surnia funerea* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* Northern Europe, Asia, and America.

One, coast of Cornwall, March 1830: Thompson, P. Z. S. 1835, p. 77.

One, Backwell Hill, near Yatton, 25th Aug. 1847: Higgins, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3029.

One, North Unst, Shetland, 1860: Crotch, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7706; Gray, Birds of the West of Scotland, p. 64.

One, Maryhill, near Glasgow, December 1863: Gray, *l. c.*

One near Greenock, November 1868: Gray, *l. c.*

One, Shelf near Bradford: in the collection of Mr. Labrey.

One near Greenock, December 1871: Gray, MS.

*Obs.* A note on the habits of the Hawk Owl, as observed by the late Mr. Wolley, will be found in the 'Zoologist,' 1854, p. 4203.

LITTLE OWL. *Athene noctua* (Scopoli).

*Hab.* Central and Southern Europe.

One, North Devon, 1808: Montagu, Orn. Dict. Suppl.

A pair, Middleshaw, Westmoreland, spring 1811: Graves, British Ornithology, vol. i. (unpaged).

One, Flintshire: Pennant, British Zoology, i. p. 211.

Two, London: Edwards, Gleanings in Nat. Hist. i. p. 228.

A pair and nest near Norwich: Hunt, Brit. Orn. (1815).

One, Blofield, Norfolk, 1824: Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, i. p. 59.

Two near Yarmouth: Paget, Sketch of Nat. Hist. of Yarmouth, 1834, p. 4.

- One taken alive at Derby, 17th May, 1843 : Briggs, Zoologist, 1844, p. 645\*.
- One, Easton, Norfolk, 1846 : Stevenson, *op. cit.*
- One taken alive at Maidstone, May 1856 : Whitmore Baker, Zoologist, 1856, p. 5159.
- One off Yarmouth, 6th Feb. 1862 : Stevenson, *op. cit.*
- One, Sevenoaks, Kent, 1862 : in the collection of Mr. Bond.
- One, Draycot, Calne, Wilts, about 1862 : A. C. Smith, Zoologist, 1866, p. 227.
- One, Yorkshire : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, i. p. 160.
- One, Worcestershire : Hastings, Nat. Hist. Worcester. p. 65.
- One seen at Ormskirk : Smith, Nat. Hist. Mersey District, p. 48.
- One, Wiltshire : Rennie, note to White's Selborne, p. 34.
- One near Bristol : Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One, Sunbury, Middlesex : Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 21.
- One near Helston, Cornwall : Rodd, List of Brit. Birds (2nd ed.), p. 10.
- One, Chigwell, Essex, 2nd Jan. 1865 : Ward, The Field, 14th Jan. 1865.
- One near Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 1865 : Stevenson, MS.
- One, Cambridge, "lately : " Farren, Zoologist, 1867, p. 791.
- One, Welney, Norfolk, spring 1867 : Stevenson, MS.
- One seen at Highgate, Middlesex, Oct. 1870 : hitherto unrecorded †.

*Obs.* In addition to the instance mentioned by

\* The death of this specimen was noticed in the 'Zoologist' (1848, p. 2141) by the late Mr. John Wolley, who thought it might be one of those turned out by the late Mr. Waterton. See 'Essays on Nat. Hist.' 2nd series, p. 17.

† This bird was observed by Mr. J. G. Keulemans, who, from personal acquaintance with the species in Holland, had no difficulty in recognizing it on the occasion above referred to, when it passed within a few yards of him.

Hunt, *op. cit.*, the nest is reported to have been met with in the New Forest (Wise, 'New Forest,' p. 314), and the young taken and reared at Harrow (Ward, 'The Field,' 14th Jan. 1865).

MOTTLED OWL. *Scops asio* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* United States of North America and Canada.

One, Hawksworth Cover, near Kirkstall Abbey, 1852: Naturalist, 1855, p. 169, and figure.

One near Yarmouth, Norfolk: Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 44.

*Obs.* The occurrence of this species in England must be considered doubtful.

SCOPS OWL. *Scops giu* (Scopoli).

*Hab.* Southern Europe; Western Asia; Northern Africa.

Two, Yorkshire (one near Weatherby), spring 1805; Montagu, Orn. Dict., Suppl.

One, Strumpshaw, Norfolk, June 1824: Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 43.

One, near London, prior to 1833: Selby, Illustr. Brit. Orn. i. p. 93.

One, Brill, Bucks, spring 1833: Mathews, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2596.

Two, Audley End, Essex, prior to Nov. 1837: Yarrell, Mag. Nat. Hist. iii. p. 100, and Hist. Brit. Birds, i. p. 128.

One, Loughcrew, Meath, prior to 1837: Thompson, P. Z. S. 1837, p. 54, and Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), i. p. 85.

Two, Yarmouth, and two near Norwich: Gurney & Fisher, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1304.

One, Scilly, 11th April, 1847: Rodd, Zoologist, 1847, p. 1773. Figured in Gould's Birds of Great Britain.

- One, Killiane, Wexford, April 1847 : Poole, Zoologist, 1848, p. 2019.
- One, Fladbury, Worcestershire: Hastings, Nat. Hist. Worcester. p. 65.
- One near Golspie, Sutherland, May 1854 : Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 56.
- One, Ashdown, Berks, 1858 : Gould, Birds of Great Britain\*.
- One, Cromer, 27th Nov. 1861 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 43.
- One near Pembroke, spring 1868 : Dix, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1671.
- One near Maidstone : in the Dover Museum.
- One, Carden Park, Cheshire, June 1868 : Gould, *op. cit.*
- One, Trevethoe, Cornwall, Jan. 1871 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2482.

*Obs.* This little Owl is said to have nested near Oykel, Sutherlandshire (St. John's 'Tour in Sutherland,' vol. i. p. 122), and in Castle Eden Dene (Hogg, 'History of Stockton on Tees,' Appendix, p. 14, and 'Zoologist,' 1845, p. 1054); but in neither case were the birds properly identified. As to the first mentioned there can be little doubt, from the description of the nest, that the species was the Short-eared Owl.

EAGLE OWL. *Bubo maximus*, Fleming.

*Hab.* Europe and Asia. .

- One, Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, 29th Dec. 1784: Latham, Synopsis, 1st suppl. ; Fox, Synopsis of the Newcastle Museum, p. 52.
- One, Kent: Latham, *op. cit.*

\* This, perhaps, is the specimen said to have been taken at Kingston Lisle in 1858 (Clark Kennedy, 'Birds of Berks and Bucks,' p. 166).

- One or more in Scotland and in Yorkshire: Montagu, Orn. Dict. 1803-1813.
- One, Fifeshire: Pennant, Caledonian Zoology, p. 18.
- One, Honiton, Devon, 1820: Moore, Trans. Plymouth Institution (1830), p. 298.
- One, Shardlow, Derbyshire, 1828: Briggs, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2477.
- One near Oxford, winter 1833: Matthews, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2596.
- One seen near Goring, autumn 1843; Matthews, *l. c.*
- One, Hampstead, Middlesex, 3rd Nov. 1845: Hall, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1495; Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 13.
- One Swansea: Dillwyn's Fauna and Flora of Swansea, p. 4.
- Several, at different times, in Derbyshire: Briggs, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2477.
- One near Aberdeen, Feb. 1866: Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 55.

*Obs.* In Low's 'Fauna Orcadensis,' 1813, p. 41, this bird is said "still to be found," as if it were at that date a resident in Orkney; and in a more recent 'Fauna Orcadensis,' by Messrs. Baikie and Heddle (1848), the authors remark (p. 30) that it is "believed still to breed in the Hammers of Birsay, Orkney." It is seen occasionally in Shetland (Crotch, 'Zoologist,' 1861, p. 7339; and Saxby, 'Zoologist,' 1864, p. 9240). In Ireland it is said to have been only once observed (Thompson, 'Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds),' p. 85).

ACADIAN OWL. *Nyctale acadica* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* North America.

- One near Beverley, Yorkshire: Sir. Wm. Milner, Zoologist, 1860, p. 7104.

*Obs.* The occurrence of this species in England must be considered extremely doubtful.

TENGMALM'S OWL. *Nyctale tengmalmi* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* Europe, and Northern Asia as far south as Nepâl\*.

One, Morpeth, Northumberland, 1812: Selby, *Illustr. Brit. Orn.* vol. i. p. 105.

One, Widdrington, Northumberland, Jan. 1813: Bewick, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, i. p. 65 (erroneously named Little Owl).

One, Kent, May 1836: Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. i. p. 163.

One, recently killed, purchased in London, 1836: Yarrell, *l. c.*

One, Bradwell, Suffolk: Gurney & Fisher, *Zoologist*, 1846, p. 1305.

One, Spinningdale, Sutherlandshire, May 1847: St. John, *Tour in Sutherland*, vol. i. p. 123; Gray, *Birds of West of Scotland*, p. 64.

One, Hunmanby, York, 1847: B. R. Morris, *Zoologist*, 1850, p. 2649.

One near Whitburn, Durham, Oct. 1848: Bold, *Zoologist*, 1850, p. 2765.

One, Beechamwell, Norfolk, 27th Jan. 1849: in the collection of Rev. E. Dowell of Dunton.

One, Rothbury, Northumberland, April 1849: in the collection of Mr. John Hancock.

One, Melsetter, Orkney, 1851: Baikie, *Zoologist*, 1853, p. 3843; R. Gray, *op. cit.*

One, Holmbush Park, near Horsham, 27th March, 1857: Borrer, *Zoologist*, 1858, p. 5988.

\* Mr. Elliot has shown (*Ibis*, 1872, pp. 48-52) that this species is identical with the North-American bird generally known as *N. richardsoni*, Bonaparte; North America, therefore, should be added to the habitat.

- One, Burlingham, Norfolk, 6th April, 1857: Stevenson, *Birds of Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 60.
- One, Winscombe, Somersetshire, winter 1859-60: Gould, *Birds of Great Britain*.
- One, Cramond Isle, Firth of Forth, Dec. 1860: R. Gray, *op. cit.*
- One, Flamborough, 1st Oct. 1863: Boulton, *Zoologist*, 1864, p. 9020.
- One near Embleton, Northumberland, March 1861: in the collection of Mr. Brodrick.
- Two, Windsor Forest, summer 1864: Clark Kennedy, *Birds of Berks and Bucks*, p. 167.
- One near Righton, of the Eleven Towns, Shropshire, 3rd April, 1872: Harting, *The Field*, 27th April, 1872.

*Obs.* Some remarks by the late Mr. John Wolley, on the nesting of this bird in Lapland, will be found in the '*Zoologist*,' 1857, p. 5838, and Newton's '*Ootheca Wolleyana*,' part i. p. 165.

While these pages were passing through the press, the publication, in parts, of a fourth edition of Yarell's '*History of British Birds*' had commenced, under the editorship of Professor Newton. In parts ii. and iii. of that work (pp. 146-198) will be found an admirable history of every species of Owl which has occurred in Great Britain to the present time.

The account given of each is so full, while at the same time the changes which are proposed in the nomenclature are so important, that without reference to this portion of the work the foregoing remarks upon Owls would be incomplete.

Order II. **INSESSORES.**

## Fam. L A N I I D Æ.

LESSER GREY SHRIKE. *Lanius minor*, Gmelin.

*Hab.* Central and Southern Europe; Africa.

One, St. Mary's, Scilly, Nov. 1851: Rodd, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3301, and 1867, p. 703.

One, Yarmouth, Norfolk, spring 1869: Mathew, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2060; Stevenson, *tom. cit.* p. 2139.

*Obs.* The occurrence in Great Britain of a North-American species of Grey Shrike, *Lanius excubitoroides* of Swainson, has several times been reported or hinted at (*cf.* Longmuir, The Naturalist, vol. ii. p. 239, and vol. iii. p. 140; Smith, Zoologist, 1849, pp. 2495-2567; Garth, *op. cit.* 1850, p. 2649; Tomes, *op. cit.* 1850, pp. 2650 & 2734, fig.; and Gray, Birds of the West of Scotland, p. 65). It would appear, however, from what has been published by Messrs. Dresser and Sharpe (P. Z. S. 1870, p. 590) and Prof. Newton (Yarrell's Hist. Brit. Birds, 4th ed. vol. i. p. 203) on the changes of plumage which the Grey Shrikes undergo, that the birds which were thought to be of North-American origin were only the young of *Lanius excubitor*.



## Fam. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

RED-BREASTED FLYCATCHER. *Muscicapa parva*,  
Bechstein.

*Hab.* North-western Asia; India; Eastern Europe. <sup>1</sup>

One, Constantine, near Falmouth, 24th Jan. 1863: Rodd,  
*Zoologist*, 1863, p. 8444.

One, Scilly, October 1863: Rodd, *op. cit.* p. 11; G. R. Gray,  
*Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.* (3rd series), xi. p. 229.

One, Scilly, 5th Nov. 1865: Rodd, *List Brit. Birds*, 2nd ed. p. 11.

RED-EYED FLYCATCHER. *Vireosylvia olivacea* (Vieillot).

*Hab.* United States of North America, as far south as Bogota.

Two taken by a bird-catcher, Chellaston, near Derby, May 1859:  
Sir Oswald Mosley, *Nat. Hist. Tutbury* (1863), p. 385, pl. 6;  
*Zoologist*, 1864, p. 8965. The male, which was preserved, is  
in the collection of Mr. Edwin Brown, of Burton-on-Trent.

## Fam. PETROCINCLIDÆ.

ROCK THRUSH. *Petrocincla saxatilis* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* Central Europe.

One, Thorfield, near Royston, 19th May, 1843: Yarrell, *Hist.*  
*Birds*, i. p. 245.

One, Robin Hood's Bay, Yorkshire, 1856: Morris, *Naturalist*,  
1856, p. 21.

One or more reported to have been seen and shot at Fresh-  
water, Isle of Wight (*Zoologist*, 1867, pp. 823, 913)—but  
erroneously so, as I am informed by Mr. Bond, who in-  
vestigated the circumstances\*.

\* The Blue Thrush, *Petrocossyphus cyaneus*, is said to have been  
killed in the co. Meath in November 1866 (*Zoologist*, 1870, p. 2019);  
but Messrs. Sharpe and Dresser, who have inquired into the circum-  
stance (*Birds of Europe*), have rejected its claims to be included in  
the list of British Birds.

## Fam. TURDIDÆ.

WHITE'S THRUSH. *Turdus varius*, Pallas.

*Hab.* Siberia, China, Japan, and Formosa\*.

- One, Christchurch, Hants, Jan. 1828: Eyton, Rarer Brit. Birds, p. 92; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, i. p. 203, figured.
- One, New Forest: Yarrell, *op. cit.*; Wise, New Forest, p. 314.
- One, Bandon, Cork, Dec. 1842: Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist. ii. p. 78, and Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), i. p. 128; Harvey, Fauna of Cork, p. 6.
- One, Welford, Stratford-on-Avon, 26th Jan. 1859: Tomes, Ibis, 1859, p. 379.
- One, Ballymahon, co. Longford, spring 1867: Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1870, pp. 2019, 2060.
- One, Hestercombe, Somerset, Jan. 1870: Cecil Smith, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2018.
- One seen (a doubtful instance), Cleveland, Yorkshire: Atkinson, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2142.
- One, Almondbury Bank, near Huddersfield: Beaumont, Huddersfield Naturalist, i. p. 217.
- One seen (a doubtful instance), Cobham, Kent, 5th Jan. 1871: Lord Clifton, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2845.
- One, Langsford, Somerset, 7th Jan. 1871: Cecil Smith, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2607; Byne, The Field, 6th May, 1871.
- One, Hickling, Norfolk, 10th Oct. 1871: Gunn, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2848; Stevenson, *tom. cit.* 1872, p. 2978.
- One, Castle Eden Dene, Durham, 31st Jan. 1872: J. Selater and J. C. H. Johnstone, The Field, 24th Feb. 1872.

\* The type of *T. heinii*, Cabanis, which was originally supposed to have come from Japan, and to be identical with *T. varius*, Pallas, has since been ascertained to have come from Australia, and to be *T. lunulatus*, Latham. Mr. Gurney, however, informs me that he has seen *T. varius* from Japan; and Mr. Swinhoe obtained it in Formosa, giving it at first the name of *T. hancii*, which he afterwards withdrew.

*Obs.* An excellent paper on this species by Mr. R. Tomes will be found in 'The Ibis' for 1859, p. 379. Reference should also be made to Bonaparte's monograph of the genus (*Oreocincla*), published in the 'Revue et Magasin de Zoologie,' 1857.

BLACK-THROATED THRUSH. *Turdus atrigularis*,  
Gmelin.

*Hab.* Central Asia.

One near Lewes, Sussex, 23rd Dec. 1868: Gould, *Ibis*, 1869, p. 128; Dawson Rowley, *P. Z. S.* 1869, p. 4, and Monk, *Zoologist*, 1869, p. 1560.

SIBERIAN THRUSH. *Turdus sibiricus*, Pallas.

*Hab.* Siberia.

One between Guildford and Godalming, winter 1860-61: sent to Mr. Bond as a variety of the Redwing, and identified by Mr. Blyth, who noticed it incidentally in 'The Field,' 24th Sept. 1870.

#### Fam. PYCNONOTIDÆ.

GOLD-VENTED THRUSH. *Pycnonotus capensis* (Lin-  
næus.

*Hab.* South Africa.

One, Mount Beresford, near Waterford, Jan. 1838: Thompson, *Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds)*, i. p. 153; Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, i. p. 234. Erroneously identified by Thompson and Yarrell with *P. aurigaster* of Vieillot.

## Fam. SYLVIIDÆ.

ALPINE ACCENTOR. *Accentor alpinus*, Bechstein.

*Hab.* Central and Southern Europe\*.

Two seen, one shot, Cambridge, 22nd Nov. 1822: Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, i. p. 249.

One seen, Oulton, near Lowestoft, 1824: Lubbock, *Fauna of Norfolk*, p. 35.

One, Walthamstow, Essex, prior to 1832: Pamplin, *Mag. Nat. Hist.* 1832, p. 288.

One, Wells, Somerset, 1833: Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Teignmouth: Hore, *Zoologist*, 1844, p. 566.

One near Torbay, 1844: Hore, *Zoologist*, 1845, p. 879 †.

Two, Lewes, Sussex, 26th Dec. 1857: Porter, *Zoologist*, 1858, p. 5958.

Two near Plymouth, 10th Jan. 1859: Gatcombe, *Zoologist*, 1859, p. 6377.

One near Cheltenham, 1860: Col. Newman, *Zoologist*, 1860, p. 6889.

One near Scarborough, winter 1862-63: Boulton, *Zoologist*, 1863, p. 8766.

One seen on Snowdon, Sept. 1870: H. Saunders, MS.

BLUE-THROATED WARBLER. *Cyanecula suecica* (Linnaeus).

There are three forms of Blue-throated Warbler, which have received separate names, and have been

\* Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., observed this species at Gibraltar in January 1870.

† It is possible that this record may refer to the last-named specimen.

treated as distinct species; but it is questionable whether they should not all be regarded as one and the same species in different phases of plumage. The three forms are:—

1. *Motacilla suecica* of Linnæus. The eastern and northern form, with a *red* spot in the centre of the blue throat.
2. *Sylvia leucocyanea* of Brehm. The western and southern form, with a *white* spot in the centre of the blue throat\*.
3. *Sylvia wolffi* of Meyer, with the entire throat blue †.

So far as can be ascertained, the form met with in Great Britain has been No. 1, the true *suecica*, although in one instance, that recorded by Captain Hadfield, a white-spotted bird is stated to have been met with in the Isle of Wight. The following instances of the occurrence of Blue-throated Warblers in England are on record:—

One, Newcastle Town Moor, May 1826 (red spot): Fox, Synops. Newcastle Mus. pp. 298, 309; Selby, Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, 1831, p. 255, and Zoological Journal, vol. iii. p. 497.

One, Devonshire, doubtful: M. C. Cooke, Naturalist, vol. iii. (1853), p. 203.

One near Birmingham: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. i. p. 265.

\* This is the ordinary Dutch and German form.

† This is the rarest of the three in collections. It is said to be more common in Russia, and has been met with in Holland and in Spain.

One near Yarmouth, 21st Sept. 1841 (red spot) : Yarrell, *op. cit.*

Two, Isle of Sheppy, Sept. 1844 : Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Whimble, South Devon, Sept. 1852 : Powys, Zoologist, 1852, p. 3709.

One near Worthing, Sussex, May 1853 : Stephenson, Zoologist, 1853, p. 3907.

One near Brighton, Sept. 1855 : Cavafy, Naturalist, 1855, p. 264.

One near Lowestoft, 15th May, 1856 (red spot) : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 96.

One, Worthing, Sussex, April 1858 : Wilson, Zoologist, 1859, p. 6605.

One, Brighton, October 1862 : Pratt, Zoologist, 1862, p. 8281.

One, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, resident from 1865 to 1867 (white spot) : Hadfield, Zoologist, 1865, pp. 9605, 9724, 9846 ; 1866, pp. 172, 176, 218, 445 ; 1867, p. 732.

One captured on board a fishing-boat off Aberdeen, 16th May, 1872 (red spot) : R. Gray, MS.

*Obs.* This bird has not been met with either in Scotland or Ireland.

MARSH WARBLER. *Salicaria palustris* (Bechstein).

*Hab.* Europe, South-west Asia ; North Africa.

One, Wicken Fen, Cambridge, summer 1861 : Saville, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7755 ; G. R. Gray, Cat. Brit. Birds in Brit. Mus. p. 45 (1863) ; Alston, Zoologist, 1866, p. 496.

Two, Whittlesford, Cambridge : Harting, The Field, 6th May, 1871\*.

Three near Yarmouth, June 1869 : Harting, *l. c.*

\* An article "On the Occurrence in England of the Marsh Warbler," in which the distinctions between this bird and the Reed Warbler are pointed out.

*Obs.* In all probability this species will be found to be an annual summer migrant to Great Britain; but at present it can only be classed amongst the rarer visitants.

AQUATIC WARBLER. *Salicaria aquatica* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* Southern Europe and North Africa.

One, Hove, near Brighton, 19th Oct. 1853: A. Newton, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 210.

One, Loughborough, Leicestershire, summer 1864: Harting, Ibis, 1867, p. 468; Zoologist, 1867, p. 946.

One near Dover; in Dover Museum: Gurney, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2521.

*Obs.* Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., has pointed out (Trans. Norfolk and Norwich Nat. Soc. 1871-72) that the figure of the Sedge Warbler given in Hunt's 'British Ornithology' (Norwich, 1815) was undoubtedly taken from a specimen of *S. aquatica*, and most probably, therefore, from one killed in Norfolk.

RUFOUS WARBLER\*. *Aëdon galactodes* (Temminck).

*Hab.* North Africa and Southern Europe in summer.

One, Plumpton Bosthill, near Brighton, 16th Sept. 1854: Borrer, Zoologist, 1854, p. 4511.

One, Start Point, Devonshire, Sept. 1859: Llewellyn, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (1859), iv. p. 399; Ibis, 1860, p. 103.

*Obs.* It is possible that this may be the "Red-

\* Erroneously called "Rufous Sedge Warbler." It is never found in the neighbourhood of sedge, but on the driest ground amidst scrub and cactus.

tailed Warbler (*Sylvia erythaca*),” six specimens of which are stated to have been taken at Plymouth, and to have occurred there “for the first time in Britain” (Bellamy, Nat. Hist. South Devon, p. 205). It has been suggested to me, however, by Mr. Gurney that these are more likely to have been the Black Redstart (*Ruticilla tithys*), which occurs not unfrequently about Plymouth.

ORPHEAN WARBLER. *Sylvia orphea*, Temminck.

*Hab.* Central and Southern Europe; India and South-western Asia; North Africa.

Two seen, one shot, Weatherby, Yorkshire, 6th July, 1848:

Sir W. Milner, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2588, and 1851, pp. 3107–3111; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, v. p. 343.

A young bird caught near Holloway, Middlesex, June 1866, and kept alive for six months: Harting, The Field, 22nd April, 1871.

A nest and four eggs believed to belong to this species were taken in Notton Wood, near Wakefield, in June 1864: Harting, *l. c.*

YELLOW-BILLED CHIFF CHAFF. *Phyllopneuste hypolais* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* Central and Southern Europe; North Africa.

One, Eythorne, near Dover, 15th June, 1848: Dr. Plomley, Zoologist, 1848, pp. 2228, 2346; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. i. p. 357.

One, Dunsinea, co. Dublin: Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2018.

*Obs.* Yarrell has pointed out that this species is the true *hypolais* of continental authors, and that the



*hypolais* of most British writers is the *rufa* of the continent, the well-known Chiff Chaff.

As an illustration of the way in which continental species sometimes find their way to England, and possibly to a place in the list of British birds, it may be remarked that in May 1868 Mr. J. G. Keulemans brought over three specimens of this bird from Holland, two of which he liberated at Harwich, the third having died on the passage.

YELLOW-BROWED WARBLER, Pennant & Latham.  
*Reguloides superciliosus* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* Northern Asia, India, Nepal\*; China, Japan, and Formosa †.

One, Hartley Point, Northumberland: Hancock, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. ii. p. 310; Blyth, Zoologist, 1863, p. 8329; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. i. p. 380.

One, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, 11th Oct. 1867: Gould, Ibis, 1869, p. 128.

*Obs.* This is the Dalmatian *Regulus* of some authors; a singularly inappropriate name, since the bird is as rare in Dalmatia as it is in Great Britain.

RUBY-CROWNED WREN. *Regulus calendula* (Linnaeus).

*Hab.* United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

\* Ibis, 1862, pp. 54-57.

† P. Z. S. 1863, p. 297. The bird has occurred accidentally in Sweden (Sundeval), in Heligoland and Berlin (Journ. für Orn.), and near Leyden (Crommelin, Nederl. Tijdschr. 1865, p. 244).

One, Kenmore Wood, Loch-Lomond side, summer of 1852: Gould, P. Z. S. 1858, p. 290; Bree, Birds of Europe, vol. ii. p. 109.

A second is recorded to have been procured in Branspeth Wood, Durham, in 1852 (Bree, *l. c.*); but this proved to be a specimen of *Regulus ignicapillus*.

### Fam. MOTACILLIDÆ.

ASHY-HEADED WAGTAIL. *Motacilla cinereocapilla*,  
Savi.

*Hab.* Southern Europe and North Africa, migrating as far south as Trans Vaal.

One near Penzance, a male with nearly black head, in the collection of Mr. Vingoe: identified by Mr. Gould, to whom the specimen was sent for inspection.

One, Sherringham, Norfolk: J. H. Gurney, jun., MS.

### Fam. ANTHIDÆ.

TAWNY PIPIT. *Anthus campestris*, Bechstein.

*Hab.* Southern and South-eastern Europe and North Africa, occasionally extending to South Africa.

Two, Brighton, 17th Aug. 1858, and 24th Sept. 1862: Dawson Rowley, Ibis, 1863, p. 37.

One, Brighton, 30th Sept. 1864: Dawson Rowley, Ibis, 1865, p. 113, and Zoologist, 1864, p. 9327.

One, Scilly, Sept. 1868: Rodd, Zoologist, 1868, p. 1458.

Two, Brighton, 6th Sept. 1869: Bond, Zoologist, 1870, p. 1984.

One, Brighton, autumn 1870: Bond, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2383.

RED-THROATED PIPIT. *Anthus cervinus*, Pallas.

*Hab.* Europe ; North Africa ; Palestine ; India ; China ; Japan.

One, Unst, Shetland, 4th May, 1854, in collection of Mr. Bond : Harting, *The Field*, 26th August, 1871.

One, the same year, but in September, near Freshwater, Isle of Wight : Harting, *l. c.*

PENNSYLVANIAN PIPIT. *Anthus ludovicianus* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* North America generally, and Greenland.

One near London : Edwards, *Gleanings*, ii. p. 185, pl. 297.

One, Middlesex : Montagu, *Orn. Dict.*, art. "Lark, Red."

One near Woolwich, 1812 : Montagu, *op. cit.*

Two near Edinburgh, June 1824 : Macgillivray, *Man. Brit. Birds*, p. 169.

Two, Rathlin Island, co. Donegal : Tristram, *Science Gossip*, 1861 ?

Three, Dunbar, East Lothian, in spring : Turnbull, *Birds of East Lothian*, p. 40 ; R. Gray, *Birds of West of Scotland*, p. 116.

Several seen at Dunbar, winter 1846 : R. Gray, *op. cit.*

One, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Sept. 1865 : Bond, not hitherto recorded.

One, Bridlington, Yorkshire, 20th Nov. 1869 : Boynton (*vide* Sclater and Bree), *Zoologist*, 1870, p. 2021. But see Reeks, *tom. cit.* p. 2067, and Bree, in reply, *tom. cit.* p. 2100.

*Obs.* It seems probable that many of these specimens, recorded as the American *ludovicianus*, were the European *spinoletta* (see *anteà*, p. 24).

## Fam. ALAUDIDÆ.

CRESTED LARK. *Alauda cristata*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* Central and Southern Europe; North Africa.

One, Taney, Ireland, Feb. 1836: "W. R." Dublin Penny Journal, 27th Feb. 1836; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. i. p. 480.

One or more in Ireland "since that date": Yarrell, *l. c.*

One, Sussex: Yarrell, *l. c.* and figure.

Two near Penzance, Sept. 1846: Rodd, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1497.

One near Penzance, 24th Oct. 1850: Rodd, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3033.

One near Shoreham, 20th Oct. 1863: Dawson Rowley, The Ibis, 1864, p. 224.

One near Falmouth, Dec. 1865: Bullmore, Cornish Fauna, p. 20.

SHORT-TOED LARK. *Alauda brachydactyla*, Leisler.

*Hab.* Central and Southern Europe; Western Asia and North Africa.

One near Shrewsbury, 25th Oct. 1841: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. i. p. 488.

One near Brighton, Sept. 1854: Dawson Rowley, Ibis, 1859, p. 330\*.

One, Scilly, 23rd Sept. 1854: Rodd, Zoologist, 1854, p. 4477.

One, Brighton, April 1858: Dawson Rowley, *l. c.*

\* This is in all probability the specimen noticed by Mr. Hussey as obtained near Brighton in the autumn of 1854 (Zoologist, 1855, p. 4558).

One near Southampton, 1862\*, and one ten years previously : Pemberton Bartlett, Zoologist, 1862, p. 7930 ; Wise, New Forest, p. 315.

CALANDRA LARK. *Alauda calandra*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* Southern Europe and North Africa.

One, Devonport, near Plymouth : Gatcombe, Zoologist, 1863, p. 8768.

One near Exeter : Gurney, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1599.

SIBERIAN LARK. *Alauda sibirica*, Pallas.

*Hab.* North-eastern Europe and Western Asia.

One near Brighton, autumn 1869 : Bond, Zoologist, 1870, pp. 1984, 2022 ; Dawson Rowley, *tom. cit.* p. 2066.

#### Fam. EMBERIZIDÆ.

LITTLE BUNTING. *Emberiza pusilla*, Pallas.

*Hab.* Eastern and Southern Europe ; Western and Central Asia.

One, Brighton, Nov. 1864 : Gould, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 377 ; Ibis, 1865, p. 113 ; and Birds of Great Britain, figure.

RUSTIC BUNTING. *Emberiza rustica*, Pallas.

*Hab.* Eastern and Southern Europe ; Western Asia.

One, Brighton, 23rd Oct. 1867 : Gould, Ibis, 1869, p. 128, Birds of Great Britain, figure.

\* This bird was taken alive ; and an account of its habits as observed in captivity will be found on the page above mentioned.

BLACK-HEADED BUNTING. *Emberiza melanocephala*,  
Scopoli.

*Hab.* South-eastern Europe and Asia.

One, Brighton Racecourse, 3rd Nov. 1868: Gould, *Ibis*, 1869, p. 128; *Birds of Asia*, figure; and *Birds of Great Britain*, figure.

Fam. FRINGILLIDÆ.

SERIN FINCH. *Fringilla serinus*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* Southern Europe; North Africa.

One, Portsmouth, April 1852: *Naturalist*, 1853, p. 20.

One, Brighton, 20th June, 1859: Bond, *Zoologist*, 1860, p. 7105.

One near London, Oct. 1859: Bond, *l. c.*

Three near Brighton, autumn 1860: Dawson Rowley, *Ibis*, 1861, p. 113.

One, Hove, near Brighton, 19th April, 1866: Monk, *Zoologist*, 1866, p. 229.

One, Bishop's Hull, Somerset, winter 1866: Cecil Smith, *Birds of Somersetshire*, p. 180.

One, locality not noted, April 1869: Bond, *Zoologist*, 1870, p. 1984.

One, Worthing, 4th May, 1869: Lucas, *The Field*, 12th June, 1869.

ROSY BULLFINCH. *Carpodacus erythrinus* (Pallas).

*Hab.* North-eastern Europe and Asia.

One, Brighton, Sept. 1869: Wonfor, *Zoologist*, 1869, p. 1918; Bond, *Zoologist*, 1870, p. 1984.

One, Caen Wood, Hampstead, 5th Oct. 1870: Bond, *Zoologist*, 1870, p. 2383; Gould, *Birds of Great Britain*, figure.

PINE GROSBEAK. *Pinicola enucleator* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* The north of Europe, Asia, and America.

Several, Invercauld Forest, Aberdeen : Pennant, Brit. Zool. vol. i. p. 317 ; Tour in Scotland, 2nd ed. 1772.

Others, Dumfriesshire : Burgess, List Birds Kirkmichael, 1792.

Several, Woods of Glamis and Lindertis, 1813 : Don, Fauna of Forfarshire, p. 43.

One, Cavehill, near Belfast, Dec. 1819 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. i. p. 275.

One, Bill Quay, Newcastle : Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Newcastle, vol. i. part 3, p. 265.

Several, The Denes, Yarmouth, Nov. 1822 : Paget, Sketch of Nat. Hist. Yarmouth, p. 6.

Two near Yarmouth : Lubbock, Fauna of Norfolk, p. 36.

Two, Raveningham, Norfolk : Gurney and Fisher, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1313\*.

Several, Pembrokeshire, date not mentioned : Fox, Synops. Newcastle Mus. p. 65.

One, Worcestershire, prior to 1834 : Hastings, Nat. Hist. Worcestersh. (1834), p. 65.

One or more, Eccles, Bewickshire, prior to 1835 : Thomson, Statistical Acc. Eccles (1835).

One or more, Kent : Pemberton Bartlett, Zoologist, 1844, p. 621.

One, Harrow, Middlesex : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. i. p. 609 ; Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 90.

One, Rochdale, Lancashire, Feb. 1845 : Clarke, Zoologist, 1845, p. 1025.

\* With reference to these there appears to be some doubt, cf. Stevenson, 'Birds of Norfolk,' vol. i. p. 235, where it is also stated that there are two specimens labelled "Norfolk" in the British Museum.

- Two, Ashdown Forest, Sussex, Feb. 1848: Knox, Orn. Rambles in Sussex, p. 212.  
 One near Petworth, Sussex: Knox, *l. c.*  
 One, Braemar, August 1850: Macgillivray, Nat. Hist. Dec-side, p. 403.  
 One, Somersetshire: Baker, Somerset Archæol. Proc. 1851, p. 144.  
 One, Taunton: Prideaux, Zoologist, 1862, p. 3474.  
 One seen at Dunkeld: Col. Drummond Hay, hitherto unrecorded.

## Fam. LOXIIDÆ.

PARROT CROSSBILL. *Loxia pityopsittacus*, Bechstein.

*Hab.* Northern Europe and Western Siberia.

- One, Shropshire: Pennant, Brit. Zool.  
 Two, Scotland: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, ii. p. 24.  
 Two, Ross-shire, 1833: Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 154.  
 Nine, Dartmoor, 1838: Rowe, List of Birds of Devon, p. 27.  
 Several, Edwinstowe, Notts, 1849: Sterland, Birds of Sherwood Forest, p. 126.  
 Two, Caithness: Osborne, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edinb. vol. ii. p. 341.  
 One, Harrow, Middlesex, Jan. 1850: Newman, Zoologist, 1850, p. 2770; Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 92.  
 One, Riddlesworth Hall, Norfolk: Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 239.  
 One, Saxham, Suffolk\*, Nov. 1850: Newton, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3145.

\* In the 'Zoologist' for 1863, p. 8845, and in Gould's 'Birds of Great Britain,' mention is made of several Parrot Crossbills, killed at Brandon, Suffolk, in October 1863 and March 1864; but these subsequently proved to be only large varieties of the Common Crossbill (*cf.* Stevenson, 'Birds of Norfolk,' vol. i. pp. 239, 240).



- Several, Breamore, Hants, Nov. 1855 : Wise, New Forest, p. 315.
- One, Bognor, Sussex, Nov. 1859 : Zoologist, 1859, p. 6329.
- Three near Epping, Sept. 1861 : Doubleday, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7759.
- Several, Wemyss Bay, Firth of Clyde, spring 1862 : R. Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 154.
- Three, Cheltenham, 1862 : Guise, Zoologist, 1862, p. 7844.
- Three, Colchester, Feb. 1862 : Bree, Zoologist, 1862, p. 8032.
- A pair, Southgate, Middlesex, Nov. 1864. The male in the collection of Mr. Bond.
- Two, Oswestry, no date mentioned : Rocke, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9781.
- One, Flamborough, Aug. 1866 : Boulton, Zoologist, 1867, p. 543.
- One, (?) Melton, Suffolk, Jan. 1869 : Clark Kennedy, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1700.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. *Loxia bifasciata*, Nilsson.

*Hab.* Northern Europe and Asia.

- One near Belfast, January 1802 : Templeton, Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. vii. p. 309 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. i. p. 283.
- One near Worcester, 1836 : Yarrell, *vide* Strickland, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 30 ; Macgillivray, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 692.
- Five or six seen, one shot, near Ipswich : Yarrell, *vide* Hoy, *op. cit.*
- One, Birmingham : Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One, Lariggan, Cornwall, 1843 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1843, p. 142.
- Two, Isle of Wight, 1844 : Bury, Zoologist, 1844, p. 643 ; A. G. More, in Venable's Guide to Isle of Wight, p. 430.
- One, Surrey : Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One, Bury St. Edmunds, May 1846 : Hunter, Zoologist,

- 1846, p. 1498; Stevenson, *Birds of Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 243.
- One, Mickleover, near Derby, Nov. 1845: Bell, *Zoologist*, 1846, p. 1247.
- Nine, Brampton, near Carlisle, 1846: Cooper, *Zoologist*, 1846, p. 1551; Hodgkinson, *Zoologist*, 1847, p. 1638.
- One, Epping: Yarrell, *vide* Doubleday, *op. cit.*
- Four or five seen, one shot, near Thetford, 10th May, 1846: Hunter, *Zoologist*, 1846, p. 1498; Stevenson, *op. cit.* p. 242.
- Several, Drinkston, Suffolk, 1849: Bree, *Zoologist*, 1849, p. 2419.
- One, Taunton, Somerset, 1851: Prideaux, *Zoologist*, 1852, p. 3474.
- One, co. Dublin, July or August 1868: Blake Knox, *Zoologist*, 1868, p. 1376.

AMERICAN WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. *Loxia leucoptera*, Gmelin.

*Hab.* Northern parts of North America.

- One near Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, Feb. 1841: R. Gray, *Birds of West of Scotland*, p. 155.
- One, Exmouth, Sept. 1845: Fitton, *Zoologist*, 1845, p. 1190; Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. ii. p. 34.
- Four, Edwinstowe, Notts, April 1849: Sterland, *Birds of Sherwood Forest*, p. 126.
- "A large flock" near Banff, 1859: Edward, *Zoologist*, 1859, p. 6631; R. Gray, *l. c.*

*Obs.* Some years since Dr. Dewar of Glasgow, when 600 miles off Newfoundland, observed a number of these birds crossing the Atlantic before a stiff westerly breeze. Many alighted on the rigging, and ten or twelve specimens were secured. Of these two escaped

as the ship neared Ireland, and made for the land ; two others flew out of their cage while being conveyed through Liverpool. The rest lived for some time in confinement.

### Fam. ICTERIDÆ.

RED-WINGED STARLING. *Agelæus phœniceus*, Vieillot.

*Hab.* United States, from Atlantic to Pacific.

One near London : Albin, *Hist. Birds*, vol. i. p. 36.

One, Barton Broad, Norfolk, June 1843 : Gurney, *Zoologist*, 1843, p. 317, and 1864, p. 9024 ; Stevenson, *Birds of Norfolk*, vol. i. p. 244.

One, Shepherds Bush, Middlesex, autumn 1844 : Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. ii. p. 40 ; Harting, *Birds of Middlesex*, p. 92.

One, Sidlesham, Sussex, 25th Dec. 1863 : Jeffery, *Zoologist*, 1864, p. 8951.

One, Romney, Kent, June 1864 or 1865\*.

One, Liphook, Hants, 16th May, 1865 : Jesse, *Zoologist*, 1865, p. 9782.

One, Hove, near Brighton, 21st March, 1866 : Monk, *Zoologist*, 1866, p. 229 ; two others procured at the same time were preserved by Swaysland at Brighton.

One near Banff, 12th June, 1866 : Edward, *Zoologist*, 1866, p. 310.

One, seen in Haddingtonshire " a few years ago : " R. Gray, *Birds of West of Scotland*, p. 156.

\* Mr. J. H. Gurney, Jun., informs me that he saw this specimen while in the hands of a bird-stuffer at Rye for preservation.

AMERICAN MEADOW STARLING. *Sturnella magna*  
(Linnæus).

*Hab.* Eastern United States to the High Central Plains.

One, Thrandeston, Suffolk : Sclater, *Ibis*, 1861, p. 176.

One seen, South Walsham, Norfolk : Sclater, *l. c.*

One near Cheltenham, many years ago\* : Lloyd, *The Field*,  
11th March, 1871.

Fam. CORVIDÆ.

NUTCRACKER. *Nucifraga caryocatactes* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* Northern and Central Europe †.

One, near Mostyn, Flintshire, 5th Oct. 1753 : Pennant, *Brit. Zool.* vol. ii. p. 265 (1766).

One, Kent : Latham, *Synopsis*, vol. i. p. 400.

One seen near Bridgewater, autumn 1805 : Montagu, *Orn. Dict. Suppl.* 1813.

One, North Devon, August 1808 : Montagu, *op. cit.*, figured  
in *Graves, Brit. Orn.* vol. i. (1821).

One, Cornwall : *Monthly Magazine*, Dec. 1808.

\* This specimen was forwarded by Mr. Lloyd for my inspection, and to be named, in March 1871.

† Examples from Scandinavia are said to possess shorter and stouter bills than those obtained in Central Europe, on which account the two forms have been specifically separated, though with what justice I am unable to say, not having examined a sufficiently large series. It is possible that this variation may depend upon sex. On this subject the reader may be referred to De Selys Longchamps (*Bulletin Acad. Sci. Bruxelles*, tom. xi. no. 10), and to Fisher "On the Two Species or Varieties of the Nutcracker" (*Zoologist*, 1845, p. 1073). Both forms have been procured in this country.

- One seen near Hooe Lake, Cornwall: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 132.
- One seen in Netherwitton Wood, Northumberland, autumn 1819: Selby, Illustr. Brit. Orn. vol. i. p. 368.
- One near Washford Pyne Moor, Devon, 1829: Moore, Cat. Birds Devon, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 179.
- One, Rollesby, near Yarmouth, 30th Oct. 1844: Fisher, Zoologist, 1845, p. 824; Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 282.
- One near Alfriston, Sussex, Sept. 1844: Borrer, Zoologist, 1845, p. 868.
- One near Pepper-Harrow Park, Godalming: Letters of Rusticus, p. 158.
- One seen near Guildford: *op. cit.* p. 159.
- Three, Scotland: Macgillivray, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. i. p. 584; Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 188.
- One, Clandon Common, Surrey, 1847: Webb, Zoologist, 1850, p. 2914.
- One off Yarmouth, 7th Oct. 1853: Green, Zoologist, 1853, p. 4096; Gurney, *tom. cit.* p. 4124.
- One near Whitehaven, no date mentioned: Robson, Zoologist, 1854, p. 4168.
- One, Wisbeach, 8th Nov. 1859: Foster, Zoologist, 1859, p. 6809.
- One seen, Saltram, Devon, Oct. 1862: Rowe, List of Birds of Devon, p. 28.
- One, Gorleston, near Yarmouth, 8th Oct. 1864: Stevenson, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9045; Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 283.
- One near Wakefield, autumn 1865: purchased by me in May 1866.
- One, Invergarry, Inverness-shire, Oct. 1868: Harvie Brown, Zoologist, 1868, pp. 1484 and 1519; Gray, *op. cit.*
- One, Christchurch, Hants, 6th Nov. 1868: Gurney, Zoologist, 1868, p. 1481, and 1869, p. 1511.

## Fam. PICIDÆ.

GREAT BLACK WOODPECKER. *Picus martius*, Lin-  
næus.

*Hab.* Northern Europe.

- One or more, Devonshire, 1785–1790: Latham, Gen. Syn. Suppl. p. 104.
- One shot at Blandford, Dorset, 1799: Pulteney, Cat. Birds Dorset, p. 6.
- One shot at Whitchurch, Dorset, 1799: Pulteney, *l. c.*
- One said to have been shot in Lancashire by Lord Stanley: Montagu, Orn. Dict. Suppl. 1813; but the statement subsequently shown to be incorrect: Collingwood, Hist. Faun. Lancashire and Cheshire, p. 16; Zoologist, 1865, pp. 9626, 9627.
- One shot in Battersea Fields, Middlesex: Montagu, *op. cit.*
- One formerly in collection of Donovan, now in the Derby Museum, Liverpool; said to have been killed in this country: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 138.
- One or more considered by Yarrell to have occurred in Scotland, from a statement by Sir Robert Sibbald in his 'Historia Animalium in Scotia,' p. 15; but this statement shown to have been misconstrued: E. C. Buxton, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9730.
- One shot near Crediton, in collection of late Mr. Newton, of Okehampton, Devon: Rowe, Nat. Hist. Dartmoor.
- Two killed in Yorkshire: Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One in Lincolnshire: Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One shot near London about 1830: Blyth, Field Naturalist, p. 49.
- Two reported to have been killed in Norfolk (Adam White, Trans. Linn. Soc. 17th Nov. 1835); but there is no doubt that the species obtained was *Picus major*: Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 291; Zoologist, 1864, p. 9248.

- One seen several times in the Home Park, Windsor, April 1844: Clark Kennedy, *Birds of Berks and Bucks*, p. 178.
- One shot at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, "many years" prior to 1845: Bury, *Zoologist*, 1845, p. 915; A. G. More in *Venable's Guide to Isle of Wight*, p. 430.
- One seen several times in Caen Wood, Hampstead, May 1845: Harting, *Birds of Middlesex*, p. 112.
- Two shot near Nottingham. Macgillivray thus refers to them:—"Two specimens in my collection, a male and female, which I purchased from Dr. Madden, to whom they had been sent by their owner as having been shot near Nottingham. That gentleman afterwards obtained for me a certificate of the fact by the person who had procured them" (*Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. iii. p. 79).
- One or more, Worcestershire. "Of unfrequent occurrence," Hastings, *Nat. Hist. Worcester*, p. 66.
- One killed, Ripley, near Knaresborough, March 1846: Garth, *Zoologist*, 1846, p. 1298.
- One, Audley End, near Saffron Walden, 5th June, 1847: Newton, *Zoologist*, 1851, p. 3278.
- One, Claremont, Surrey, prior to 1850: McIntosh, *Naturalist*, 1851, p. 20. Evidently a mistake.
- Two seen at Yarm, Yorkshire: Hogg, *Cat. Birds S.E. Durham*, p. 16; Hewitson, *Eggs of British Birds*, p. 193.
- One, Somersetshire: *Somerset Archæol. Proc.* p. 144.
- One, Belmont, Unst, Shetland: Crotch, *Zoologist*, 1861, p. 7341.
- One seen in Pignel Wood, near Brockenhurst, New Forest, and eggs taken 9th June, 1862: Farren, *Zoologist*, 1862, p. 8091; and Wise, *New Forest*, p. 272.
- Two "frequently seen near Christchurch, Hants:" Yarrell, *l. c.*, and Wise, *l. c.*
- One seen in Ditton Park, March 1867: Clark Kennedy, *l. c.*
- One purchased in the flesh in Leadenhall Market, 6th Nov. 1868, but supposed to have been sent from Sweden with Capercaillie: Gurney, *Zoologist*, 1869, p. 1515.

One reported to have been shot at Binstead, Hants, 1868: Gould, *Zoologist*, 1869, p. 1516; but subsequently admitted to have been purchased in Leadenhall Market: Rodd, *Zoologist*, 1869, p. 1562.

MIDDLE SPOTTED WOODPECKER. *Picus medius*,  
Linnæus.

*Hab.* Europe.

One, Lancashire: Pennant, *Brit. Zool.* vol. i. p. 180.

One, Dorsetshire: Pulteney, *Cat. Birds Dorset*, p. 6.

One, Inverness-shire: St. John, *Nat. Hist. Highlands*, p. 76.

Two, Middlesex: Harting, *Birds of Middlesex*, p. 108.

*Obs.* Although, some years since, I included this species in my 'Birds of Middlesex,' p. 108, upon what appeared at the time to be a sufficient warranty, I think on maturer consideration that the species has little or no claim to be included in the present list.

HAIRY WOODPECKER. *Picus villosus*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* North America, to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

A pair, Halifax, Yorkshire, in collection of Duchess of Portland: Latham, *Gen. Syn.* vol. ii. p. 578; *Ind. Orn.* vol. i. p. 232.

One near Whitby, Yorkshire, 1849: Higgins, *Zoologist*, 1849, p. 2496; *Bird, tom. cit.* p. 2527; Newman, *Zoologist*, 1851, p. 2985; *Bird, tom. cit.* p. 3034.

DOWNY WOODPECKER. *Picus pubescens*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* Eastern United States.

One, Bloxworth, near Blandford, Dorsetshire, Dec. 1836: Rev. O. P. Cambridge, *Zoologist*, 1859, p. 644.



GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER. *Picus auratus*,  
Linnæus.

*Hab.* Eastern North America.

One, Amesbury Park, Wilts, autumn 1836: Marsh, Zoologist, 1859, p. 6327.

*Obs.* Mr. Marsh says, *l. c.*:—My brother, now Member for Salisbury, saw this bird in the flesh before it was preserved; it was brought to him just after it was shot. It was preserved by Mr. Edwards, of Amesbury, and has never been out of my possession.”

#### Fam. CUCULIDÆ.

GREAT SPOTTED CUCKOO. *Cuculus glandarius*, Lin-  
næus.

*Hab.* Africa and South-western Europe.

One, Omagh Island, co. Galway, March 1842: Ball, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1843; Thompson, Nat. Hist. Ireland (Birds), vol. i. p. 364; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 205\*.

One near Chiltrim Farmhouse, North Tyne, 5th Aug. 1870: Charlton, The Field, 3rd Sept. 1870†.

\* Yarrell refers to another specimen as having been obtained at Llawrenny, Pembrokeshire, and recorded in the ‘Zoologist,’ 1851, p. 3046; but on turning to the volume and page indicated, it appears that the communication has reference to an example of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

† This specimen was identified by Mr. W. Proctor, of Durham, who preserved it for Mr. Charlton.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. *Cuculus americanus*,  
Linnæus.

*Hab.* Eastern United States, through Central America and West Indies to Buenos Ayres.

One, Youghal, co. Cork, autumn 1825 : Ball, Field Naturalists' Magazine, 1832, p. 6 ; Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. i. p. 365 ; Harvey, Fauna of Cork, p. 10.

One near Bray, co. Wicklow : Ball, *l. c.* ; Thompson, *l. c.*

One, Cornwall : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 210.

One, Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, autumn 1832 : Tracey, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3046 ; Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One near Aberystwith, 26th Oct. 1870 : Cousens, The Field, 5th Nov. 1870.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO. *Cuculus erythrophthalmus*,  
Wilson.

*Hab.* United States, throughout Central America to Upper Amazon.

One, Killead, co. Antrim, 25th Sept. 1871 : Lord Clermont, Zoologist, 1872, p. 3022. Recorded as *C. americanus*, Blake Knox, *tom. cit.* p. 2943. I examined this specimen on the 28th May, 1872.

Fam. ALCEDINIDÆ.

BELTED KINGFISHER. *Ceryle alcyon* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* North America.

One, Annsbrook, co. Meath, Oct. 1845 : Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1845 ; Nat. Hist. Ireland (Birds), vol. i. p. 373.

One, Luggelaw, co. Wicklow, Nov. 1845 : Thompson, *op. cit.*

## Fam. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

PURPLE MARTIN. *Hirundo purpurea*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* North America generally.

One, Kingstown, co. Dublin, 1840: Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. ii. p. 267.

One, Colne Bridge, Huddersfield, 1854: Hobkirk, 'Huddersfield, its Hist. and Nat. Hist.' 1868, p. 218.

*Obs.* Two others are mentioned by Yarrell as having been obtained at Kingsbury, Middlesex, in Sept. 1842; but he was misinformed on the subject. A specimen, said to have been shot near Macclesfield, was sold at Stevens's, with other birds from the Macclesfield Museum, on the 14th June, 1861, and realized £1 8s.

WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW. *Hirundo bicolor*, Vieillot.

*Hab.* North America, from Atlantic to Pacific.

One near Derby, 1850: Wolley, *Zoologist*, 1853, p. 3806; Newton, *P. Z. S.* 1860, p. 131; *Zoologist*, 1860, p. 7145.

## Fam. CYPSELIDÆ.

ALPINE SWIFT. *Cypselus melba*, Illiger.

*Hab.* Central and Southern Europe, Western Asia, and Africa.

One, Dover, 20th Aug. 1830: Note-book of a Naturalist, p. 226.

- One, Buckenham, Norfolk, 13th Oct. 1831 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 266.
- One, Rathfarnham, near Dublin, March 1833 : Dublin Penny Journ. 1833 ; Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One, Saffron Walden, Essex, July 1838 : Macgillivray, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 613.
- One, Leicester, 23rd Sept. 1839 : Macgillivray, *op. cit.*
- One, 40 miles W. of Land's End, June 1842 : Couch, Cornish Fauna, p. 147.
- One, Cambridge, May 1844 : Fitton, Zoologist, 1845, p. 1191.
- One near Doneraile, co. Cork, June 1844 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. i. p. 418.
- One, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Oct. 1851 : Ellman, Zoologist, 1852, p. 3330.
- One, Mylor, Cornwall, 1859 : Bullmore, Cornish Fauna, p. 24.
- One, Hulme, near Manchester, 18th Oct. 1863 : Carter, Zoologist, 1863, p. 8846.
- One seen at Kingsbury Reservoir, Aug. 1841, and one shot near Reading next day : Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 128.
- One near Lough Neagh, May 1866 : Howard Saunders, Zoologist, 1866, p. 389.
- One near Weston-super-Mare : Cecil Smith, Birds of Somersetshire, p. 287.
- Several seen, Isles of Arran, west coast of Ireland, July 1866 : Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1866, p. 456.
- Several seen, Achill Island, co. Mayo : Blake Knox, *tom. cit.* p. 523.
- One near the Lizard, Cornwall : Rodd, List Birds Cornwall, 2nd ed. p. 23.
- One, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 8th Sept. 1870 : Hill, The Field, 17th Sept. 1870.
- One seen, Colchester, 8th June, 1871 : Dr. Bree, The Field, 17th June, 1871.

One seen, Norwich, June 1871, on two occasions : H. Stevenson, MS.

One seen, South Point, Durham, 24th July 1871 : Crawhall, The Field, 5th Aug. 1871.

SPINE-TAILED SWIFT. *Cypselus caudacutus* (Latham).

*Hab.* Siberia, India, Persia, China, and Australia.

One, Great Horkesley, near Colchester, 8th July 1846 : Catchpool, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1492 ; Newman, Zoologist, 1863, p. 8329.

*Obs.* This bird was examined in the flesh by Messrs. Yarrell, Fisher, Hall, Edward Doubleday, and Newman.

#### Fam. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

RUFOUS-NAPED NIGHTJAR. *Caprimulgus ruficollis*, Temminck.

*Hab.* North Africa and South-western Europe.

One, Killingworth, near Newcastle, 6th Oct. 1856 : Hancock, Ibis, 1862, p. 39.

*Obs.* Mr. Hancock says (*l. c.*):—"I am far from believing that this is really its first occurrence in our island. It very closely resembles *C. europæus*, and is almost sure to be confounded with that species by the casual observer."

It is said to be distinguishable by its smaller size and by the general lighter colour of its plumage (*cf.* 'Ibis,' 1866, p. 180).

Order III. **RASORES.**

## Fam. C O L U M B I D Æ.

PASSENGER PIGEON. *Columba migratoria*, Lin-  
næus.

*Hab.* North America to High Central Plains.

One, Monymaal, Fifeshire, 31st Dec. 1825: Fleming, Hist.  
Brit. An. p. 145.

One near Royston, Hertfordshire, July 1844: Yarrell, Hist.  
Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 317.

One seen near Tring, Hertfordshire: Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One near Mellerstain, Berwickshire, shot by Lord Hadding-  
ton: Turnbull, Birds of East Lothian, p. 41\*.

## Fam. P T E R O C L I D Æ.

PALLAS'S SANDGROUSE. *Syrrhaptes paradoxus* (Pal-  
las).

*Hab.* Astracan, Turkestan, and particularly the Kirghiz  
Steppes.

First included in the British list by Mr. T. J. Moore  
(Zoologist, 1859, p. 6728; Ibis, 1860, p. 105) from a  
specimen obtained at Tremadoc, North Wales, on the  
9th July, 1859†. It was in company with two others

\* A gentleman in Berwickshire, however, had turned out several  
Passenger Pigeons, shortly before the Mellerstein specimen was  
shot (Turnbull, *l. c.*).

† A specimen in the Lynn Museum was also procured in July,  
1859, at Walpole, St. Peters, Norfolk (Rev. F. L. Currie, Ibis, 1859,  
p. 472; Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 337).

which escaped. In 1863 an extraordinary flight of these birds visited Great Britain, and numerous examples were shot and duly chronicled. A very complete summary of these will be found in an article by Professor Newton in 'The Ibis,' 1864, p. 185; and as regards the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, where as many as seventy-five were killed, the reader may be referred to an excellent chapter on the subject in Stevenson's 'Birds of Norfolk,' vol. i. pp. 376-404.

Fam. TETRAONIDÆ.

BARBARY PARTRIDGE. *Perdix petrosa* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* North Africa.

One, Edmondthorpe, near Melton Mowbray, April 1842 :  
Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 400.

One, Sudbourn, Suffolk : Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Freston, Suffolk : J. H. Gurney, jun., MS.

One near Ipswich : *id.*\*

One, Killiganoon, Cornwall, 1865 : Bullmore, Cornish Fauna,  
p. 25.

VIRGINIAN COLIN. *Ortyx virginianus* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* Eastern United States to the High Central Plains.

This can only be regarded as an introduced species, and has therefore no claim to be considered a British bird. Early in the present century several pairs were

\* Mr. Gurney considers that these specimens must have been turned down or their eggs introduced by game-preservers.

turned out in Norfolk by the late Earl of Leicester (Stevenson, 'Birds of Norfolk,' vol. i. p. 436). In 1840 a number were liberated in the neighbourhood of Windsor by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort (Clark Kennedy, 'Birds of Berks and Bucks,' p. 182). In 1857 four brace were let loose in East Lothian, and were subsequently reported to be thriving (Turnbull, 'Birds of East Lothian,' p. 42).

In April, 1867, three males and four females were set free by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Sandringham ('The Field,' 26th Aug. 1871). Since that time, the Maharajah Duleep Singh and other gentlemen in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk have turned out a good many. It is thus easy to account for the appearance of the solitary specimens which have been shot at various times in different localities, and thereupon chronicled as rare British birds.

### Fam. TURNICIDÆ.

ANDALUSIAN HEMIPODE. *Turnix sylvatica* (Desfontaines).

*Hab.* Southern Europe and Northern Africa.

One, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire, 29th Oct. 1844: Goatley, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1845; Zoologist, 1845, p. 872.

One near the same place shortly afterwards: Goatley, *l. c.*; Matthews, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2599.

One, Fartown, near Huddersfield, 7th April, 1865: Gould, P. Z. S. 1866, p. 210; 'Huddersfield, its Hist. and Nat. Hist.' p. 219.



Order IV. **GRALLATORES.**

## Fam. OTIDIDÆ.

MACQUEEN'S BUSTARD. *Otis macqueeni*, Gray.

*Hab.* Afghanistan and North-west India.

One, Kirton Lindsey, Lincolnshire, 7th Oct. 1847 : Roberts, Zoologist, 1848, pp. 1969, 2065; Newman, *tom. cit.* p. 2146; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 457. In the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York.

*Obs.* This is not the only instance of the occurrence of this species in Europe. Specimens have been met with at Zeist in Holland, at Dieghem near Brussels, and in Denmark.

## Fam. CHARADRIIDÆ.

CREAM-COLOURED COURSER. *Cursorius gallicus*, Gmelin.

*Hab.* North Africa.

One near Wingham, Kent : Latham, Gen. Syn. Suppl. p. 254, pl. 116 (1787); Montagu, Orn. Dict.; Fox, Zool. Journ. vol. iii. p. 493; and Naturalist, 1837, p. 133. In the British Museum.

One, North Wales, 1793 : Fleming, Hist. Brit. An. p. 112.

One near Weatherby, April 1816 : Atkinson, Compend. Brit. Orn. p. 165.

- One, Yorkshire, 1825 : Gould, *vide* Lord Harewood, Birds of Great Britain.
- One, Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, 15th Oct. 1827 : Fox, Zoological Journal, vol. iii. p. 492, figured by Selby and Bewick.
- One, Freston, near Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 3rd Oct. 1828 : Acton, Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. p. 163. In the collection of the late Mr. Hoy.
- One, Cheswick, Northumberland, 9th Nov. 1846 : in the collection of Mr. Brodrick.
- One seen near Blakeney, Norfolk, autumn 1847 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 49.
- One seen, Westacre, Norfolk, autumn 1855 : Stevenson, *op. cit.*
- One, East Down, Salisbury Plain, 2nd Oct. 1855 : Gardner, Zoologist, 1855, p. 4913 ; Yarrell, *op. cit.* vol. ii. p. 463.
- Two seen, one shot, Braunton Burrows, North Devon, Oct. 1856 : Mathew, Zoologist, 1857, p. 5346. In the possession of the Rev. J. W. Landon, of Braunton.
- One, Hackney Marshes, Middlesex, 19th Oct. 1858 : Newman, Zoologist, 1858, p. 6309 ; Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 142. In the possession of Mr. Beresford.
- Two seen, Braunton Burrows, North Devon, March 1860 : Mathew, Zoologist, 1860, p. 6980.
- One, Somerset : Rowe, List Birds Devon, p. 32.
- One, Allonby, near Maryport, Cumberland, Oct. 1864 : Allis, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9418.
- One near Sandwich, Kent, Oct. 1866 : Harding, Zoologist, 1866, p. 523. In the Margate Museum?, lately sold.
- One, Cleghorn, near Lanark, 8th Oct. 1868 : Walker, Zoologist, 1868, p. 1459 ; Harvie Brown, *tom. cit.* p. 1482 ; Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 250.
- One, Christchurch, Hants : Gurney, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1512.
- One near Low Lynn, Northumberland, Nov. 1870 : Gurney, Zoologist, 1871, pp. 2522, 2562. In the Berwick Museum.

COLLARED PRATINCOLE. *Glareola pratincola* (Lin-  
næus).

*Hab.* Europe ; Asia ; Africa.

One, Boldness, Cumberland, 1807 : Graves, Brit. Orn. vol. ii.,  
not paged.

One near Ormskirk, Lancashire, 1807 : Bullock, Trans. Linn.  
Soc. 1815, vol. xi. p. 177.

One near Truro, Cornwall, Sept. 1811 : Graves, *op. cit.*

One, Unst, Shetland, 16th Aug. 1812 : Bullock, *l. c.*

One, Ende Waters, Surrey, prior to 1821 : Graves, *op. cit.*

Two, Breydon, Yarmouth, May 1827 : Paget, Sketch Nat.  
Hist. Yarmouth, p. 10.

One, Branston Hall, near Lincoln, 15th Aug. 1827 : Yarrell,  
Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 473.

One, Wilbraham Fen, Cambridge, May 1835 : Yarrell, *fide*  
Rev. L. Jenyns, *op. cit.*

One, Castle Freke, co. Cork : Harvey, Fauna of Cork, p. 11.

One, Blakeney, Norfolk, May 1840 : Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Tilshead, Salisbury Plain, Nov. 1852 : A. C. Smith,  
Zoologist, 1853, p. 3843 ; Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Staxten Wold, Scarborough, May 1844 : Sir W. Mil-  
ner, Zoologist, 1848, p. 2023.

One, Bedlington, Northumberland, Feb. 1850 : Duff, Zoolo-  
gist, 1850, p. 2771. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney,  
jun.

Two seen at Exmouth : Rowe, List Birds Devon, p. 32.

Two seen on the Warren, Exmouth, 7th Sept. 1851 : Hon. T.  
Powys, Zoologist, 1852, p. 3710.

One, Stokes Bay, near Gosport, Oct. 1864 : Feilden, Zoolo-  
gist, 1872, p. 2945.

One, Feltwell, Norfolk, June 1868 : Stevenson, Zoologist,  
1869, p. 1492.

One near Whitby, 19th Oct. 1871 : Simpson, Zoologist, 1871,  
p. 2870.

LITTLE RINGED PLOVER. *Ægialitis curonicus*  
(Gmelin)\*.

*Hab.* Europe ; Asia ; North Africa.

One, Shoreham, Sussex (Doubleday) : Gould, Birds of Europe.

Two, Norwich Museum, said to have been killed in Norfolk (Lubbock, 'Fauna of Norfolk,' p. 73) ; one only exists at present, and its history is more than doubtful : *cf.* Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 97.

One, Whixley, Yorkshire, 30th July, 1850 : Garth, Zoologist, 1850, p. 2953.

One, Shoreham, Sussex, Sept. 1851 : Ellman, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3279.

One near Brighton : Cavafy, Naturalist, 1854, p. 234.

Several between Cuckmere Haven and Seaford, Sussex, Feb. 1855 : Grantham, Zoologist, 1855, p. 4762.

One out of a flock near Barnstaple, Sept. 1859 : Mathew, Zoologist, 1859, p. 6762.

One, Christchurch, Hants, "many years ago : " Wise, New Forest (1862), p. 315.

One, Scilly, Oct. 1863 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1863, p. 8848.

One, Kingsbury Reservoir, Middlesex, 30th Aug. 1864 : Harting, Zoologist, 1864, p. 9283 ; Birds of Middlesex, p. 149. In the author's collection.

Three out of a flock of twenty, between Lewes and Newhaven, 17th March, 1866 : Monk, Zoologist, 1866, p. 229.

KILLDEER PLOVER. *Ægialitis vociferus* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* North and South America.

One, Knapp Mill, near Christchurch, Hants, April 1857 : Selater, Ibis, 1862, p. 275.

\* *Charadrius curonicus*, Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. p. 692 (1788), and Beseke, *fide* Gmelin, Vög. Kurlands, p. 66 (1792). *C. philippinus*, Latham, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 745 (1790). *C. fluviatilis*, Bechstein, Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. p. 422 (1809). *C. minor*, Meyer & Wolf, Taschenb. Vög. Deutschl. ii. p. 324 (1810).

## Fam. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

BLACK-WINGED STILT. *Himantopus candidus*, Bonnaterre\*.

*Hab.* South and South-eastern Europe; India; Africa.

Two near Dumfries: Sir R. Sibbald, Hist. Scot. lib. iii. p. 18

Pennant, Caledonian Zoology, p. 35, pl. 4.

Six, Frinsham Pond, Hants, April 1779: Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne.

One, Mountains of Clova, and one, Ben Lawers, Perthshire, August 1793: Don, Faun. Forfar. (1812).

One, Anglesea, 1793: Montagu, Orn. Dict. (suppl.).

One near Oxford: Pennant, Brit. Zool.

Two, Lopness, Orkney, 1814: Baikie and Heddle, Hist. Nat. Orcadensis, p. 64.

A pair, Hickling, Norfolk, 1822: Paget, Sketch N. H. Yarmouth, p. 10.

One, Northwold Fen, Norfolk, June 1822: Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 244.

One, Breydon Harbour, Yarmouth, May 1823: Stevenson, *op. cit.*

One seen near Youghal, co. Cork, winter 1823: Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. ii. p. 221.

One, Lincolnshire, July 1824: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 677.

One, Devonshire, and one Slapton Ley, near Dartmouth: Moore, Trans. Plymouth Inst. 1830, p. 331, and Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 322.

One, Poole, Dorsetshire: Yarrell, *op. cit.*

\* *Himantopus candidus*, Bonnaterre, Tabl. Encyclop. Orn. vol. i. p. 24 (1791). *H. rufipes*, Bechstein, Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. vol. iv. p. 446 (1809). *H. atropterus*, Meyer and Wolf, Taschenb. Vög. Deutschl. vol. ii. p. 315 (1810). *H. melanopterus*, Temminck, Man. d'Orn. vol. ii. p. 528 (1820).

- One on the Bure, Yarmouth, 1824: Paget, *op. cit.*  
 A pair, Stoke Ferry, Norfolk, spring 1826: Yarrell, *op. cit.*  
 One, Frinsham Pond, Hants, Dec. 1832: Holme, Zoologist, 1856, p. 5041.  
 One near Lough Mask, co. Mayo, Jan. 1836: Thompson, *op. cit.*  
 One, Clontarf, Dublin Bay, 1837: Thompson, *op. cit.*  
 One seen, Yarmouth, Norfolk, autumn 1839: Stevenson, *op. cit.*  
 One, Hickling, Norfolk, 7th May, 1842: Gurney and Fisher, Zoologist, 1843, p. 182; Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 353.  
 One, Shetland, "some years ago:" Edmonstone, Zoologist, 1844, p. 463; Crotch, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7342.  
 One near Thornbury, Gloucestershire: Dillwyn, Fauna of Swansea (1848), p. 8.  
 One, Perlethorpe, Notts, 30th Jan. 1848: Sterland, Birds of Sherwood Forest, p. 194.  
 One, Shipley, near Henley: Matthews, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2601.  
 One on the Clyde, near Port Glasgow, 1850: Gray, Birds W. Scotland, p. 303.  
 One, Swanpool, Cornwall: Cocks, Contrib. Faun. Falmouth, Naturalist, 1851, p. 114; Bullmore, Cornish Fauna, p. 29.  
 One, Bosham, Sussex, Dec. 1855: Newman, Zoologist, 1856, p. 4946.  
 One, Trotton, Sussex, 17th May, 1859: Knox, Ibis, 1859, p. 395\*.  
 One seen, Yarmouth, 19th May, 1866: Stevenson, *op. cit.*  
 One seen, Tile Burn, Aberdeen, 15th Sept. 1867: R. Gray, *op. cit.*  
 One, Possil Marsh, near Glasgow, Oct. 1867: R. Gray, *op. cit.*  
 One, Dumfriesshire, Oct. 1867: R. Gray, *op. cit.*  
 One, Faversham, Kent: in the Canterbury Museum †.

\* An interesting account of the habits of this bird is given, *l. c.*

† A bird recorded as the Black-winged Stilt, shot at Stanningfield, near Bury St. Edmunds, in May 1871 (Zool. 1871, p. 2684), proved to be the Dusky Redshank, *Totanus fuscus* (Zool. 1872, p. 3064).

YELLOWSHANK. *Totanus flavipes* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* North and South America.

One, Misson, Lincolnshire, winter 1854-55: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 637.

One near Tadcaster, Oct. 1858: Sir W. Milner, Zoologist, 1858, p. 5958: Graham, Naturalist, 1858, p. 291.

One, Marazion, Cornwall, 12th Oct. 1871: Rodd, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2807.

SOLITARY SANDPIPER. *Totanus solitarius* (Wilson)\*.

*Hab.* North and South America.

One on the Clyde, Lanarkshire, "some years ago:" R. Gray, Ibis, 1870, p. 292; Birds of the West of Scotland, p. 295.

BARTRAM'S SANDPIPER. *Actiturus bartramius* (Wilson).

*Hab.* North and South America.

One near Warwick, 31st Oct. 1851: Reid, Zoologist, 1852, p. 3330; Gurney, *tom. cit.* p. 3388; More, Zoologist, 1854, p. 4254; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 633.

One near Cambridge, 12th Dec. 1854: Tearle, Illustr. Lond. News, 20th Jan. 1855, and figure; Yarrell, *op. cit.* In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.

One on the Wye, at Bigsweat, Gloucestershire, 19th Jan. 1855: Morris, Brit. Birds, vol. iv. p. 296.

One near Falmouth, 13th Nov. 1865: Bullmore, Zoologist, 1866, p. 37; Cornish Fauna, p. 31†.

\* *T. solitarius*, Wilson, Am. Orn. vii. p. 53, pl. 58 (1813). *T. chloropygius*, Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. vi. p. 401 (1816). This bird closely resembles the Wood Sandpiper (*T. glareola*), but has the upper tail-coverts dark greenish brown instead of white, and each feather in the tail is broadly barred with black across both webs.

† In the 'Zoologist' for 1864, p. 9118, Mr. Dutton, of Eastbourne, reported his possession of a specimen of Bartram's Sandpiper, shot at Newhaven. On examining this bird, however, I found it to be a Ruff (*Machetes pugnax*) in autumn plumage.

BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER. *Tringites rufescens*  
(Vieillot).

*Hab.* North and South America.

One, Melbourne, Cambridgeshire, Sept. 1826 : Yarrell, Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xvi. p. 109, pl. 11 ; Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 60 ; Eyton, Rarer Brit. Birds, p. 39, figure.

One, Formby, Lancashire, May 1829 : Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Sherringham, Norfolk, 29th July, 1832 : Yarrell, *op. cit.* ; Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 359.

One, Yarmouth, autumn 1839 : Yarrell, *op. cit.* ; Stevenson, *op. cit.*

One, Yarmouth, 22nd Sept. 1841 : Fisher, Zoologist, 1843, p. 182 ; Stevenson, *op. cit.* In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.

One, Sussex coast, 1843 : Bond, Zoologist, 1843, p. 148.

One, Yarmouth, 20th Sept. 1843 : Fisher, Zoologist, 1843, p. 363. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.

One, Marazion, Cornwall, 3rd Sept. 1846 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1500.

One near Dublin : M'Coy, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1845, p. 271. In Mus. Nat. Hist. Soc. Dublin.

One on the Exe, August 1851 : D'Urban, Guide to Exeter, p. 122.

One, Lundy Island, 1858 : in possession of Dr. Woodforde, of Taunton.

One, Land's End, 8th Sept. 1860 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1860, p. 7236.

Two, People's Park, Belfast, Oct. 1864 : Saunders, Zoologist, 1866, p. 389 ; Blake Knox, *tom. cit.* p. 457.

One, co. Dublin : Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1866, p. 303.

One, Scilly, Sept. 1870 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2346\*.

\* Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., informs me that a specimen recorded in the 'Zoologist,' 1857, p. 5791, as a Buff-breasted Sandpiper, was, he believes, a young Ruff.



SPOTTED SANDPIPER. *Tringoides macularius* (Linnaeus).

*Hab.* North America.

One, Essex : Edwards's Gleanings in Nat. Hist. vol. vi. p. 139.  
Two near Belfast, July and Sept. 1828 : Mag. Nat. Hist. 1829, p. 395\*.

One near Runton, Norfolk, 26th Sept. 1839† : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 661.

Two seen, Shetland, 1844 : Zoologist, 1844, p. 462.

One seen, Bridlington, Yorkshire, March 1848 : Zoologist, 1848, p. 2147.

One, Whitby, 29th March, 1849 : Sir W. Milner, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2455 ; Higgins, *tom. cit.* p. 2456.

One, Bishop's Auckland, April 1849 : Duff, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2499.

One seen, Bishop's Auckland, 3rd June, 1850 : Duff, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3036.

Several near Brighton : Cavafy, Naturalist, 1854, p. 234.

One, Kingsbury Reservoir, Middlesex : Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 180. In the collection of Mr. Bond.

Two, Warrington, Lancashire, May 1863 : Smith, Notabilia of the Mersey District, p. 51.

One, Formby, Lancashire : Byerley's Fauna of Liverpool, p. 19.

One, Epworth, Lincolnshire, Feb. 1864 : Hudson, Zoologist, 1864, pp. 9046, 9290 ‡.

One, Eastbourne, Sussex, Oct. 1866. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun.

\* This occurrence seems doubtful : *cf.* Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. ii. p. 216.

† The owner of this specimen, Mr. J. H. Gurney, informs me that he has now no doubt that he was imposed upon when he purchased it, and that it was set up from an American skin.

‡ This, like many of the preceding, is a doubtful instance.

Two, Aberdeen?, Aug. 1867: Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 299.

One near Mildenhall, Suffolk, 1869: Tuck, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2684\*.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER. *Tringa maculata*, Vieillot†.

*Hab.* North and South America.

One, Breydon Harbour, Yarmouth, 17th Oct. 1830: Hoy, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 116; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 82.

One, Annet I., Scilly, 27th May, 1840: Rodd, Zoologist, 1843, p. 141: Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Hartlepool, Oct. 1841: Yarrell, *op. cit.*; Hogg, Cat. Birds Durham, p. 28.

One, Gwyllyn Vase, near Falmouth: Cocks, Contrib. Faun. Falmouth, Naturalist, 1851, p. 137.

One, Teesmouth, August 1853: Rudd, Naturalist, 1853, p. 275.

One near Yarmouth, 30th Sept. 1853: Gurney, Zoologist, 1853, p. 4124; Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 368‡.

In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.

\* A specimen of the Spotted Sandpiper in my collection, purchased some years since of Mr. H. Burton, was said to have been shot, with another, out of a small flock of Sandpipers, on the Kentish coast, by a man from whom he was in the habit of buying freshly killed birds; but I have been unable to obtain any further particulars. The price asked and given for it (only two or three shillings) seemed to indicate an ignorance of its value as a British killed specimen, and to preclude the notion of attempted imposition.

† *Tringa maculata*, Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. p. 465 (1819). *Tringa pectoralis*, Say, Long's Exped. i. p. 171 (1823).

‡ In the 'Zoologist' for 1849 (p. 2392), Mr. J. H. Gurney recorded a specimen of this Sandpiper as having been shot on the Denes at Yarmouth in September 1848; but in a subsequent note in the same journal he states that he had been imposed upon, and that the skin was a foreign one.

- One, Coatham, near Redcar, Yorkshire, 17th Oct. 1853 : Rudd, Naturalist, 1853, p. 275.
- One near Whitley, Northumberland, 27th June, 1855 : Bold, Zoologist, 1855, p. 4808.
- One, Northumberland coast. Shot by Mr. W. Proctor, of Durham ; hitherto unrecorded.
- One, Caistor, near Yarmouth, 16th Sept. 1865 : Stevenson, *op. cit.*
- One, Don Mouth, Aberdeen, 2nd Oct. 1867 : R. Gray, Birds of the West of Scotland, p. 321.
- One, Terrington Marsh, near Lynn, 9th Jan. 1868 : Stevenson, *op. cit.*
- Three, Scilly, Sept. 1870 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2346 ; Mathew, Zoologist, 1872, p. .
- One, Eastbourne, Sept. 1870 : hitherto unrecorded.
- One, Thorpe Mere, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 5th Oct. 1870 : Hele, The Field, 15th Oct. 1870.
- A pair, Braunton Burrows, North Devon, 12th Sept. 1871 : Rickards, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2808\*.

BROAD-BILLED SANDPIPER. *Tringa platyrhyncha*,  
Temminck.

*Hab.* Northern Europe and Asia, migrating southwards on both continents for the winter.

- One, Breydon Harbour, Yarmouth, 25th May, 1836 : Hoy, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 116 ; Gurney, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1375 ; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 65 ; Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 360.

\* A bird killed near Ulceby, Lincolnshire, on the 12th Oct. 1863, was recorded as the Pectoral Sandpiper by the Rev. F. O. Morris in 'The Field' of Nov. 7, 1863. I am informed, however, by Mr. J. Cordeaux, who shot it, that it was only an unusually small example of the Reeve, *Machetes pugnax*.

- One, Belfast Bay, 4th Oct. 1844 : Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. xv. p. 309 ; Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. ii. p. 282.
- One, Shoreham, Sussex, Oct. 1845 : Borrer, Zoologist, 1845, p. 1394 ; Yarrell, *op. cit.* In the collection of Mr. Borrer.
- One, Breydon Harbour, Yarmouth, 25th May, 1856 : Gurney, Zoologist, 1856, p. 5159 ; Stevenson, *tom. cit.* p. 5160. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.
- One, same place, 23rd April, 1868 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 361. In the collection of Mr. Stevenson.

BONAPARTE'S SANDPIPER. *Tringa bonapartii*,  
Schlegel\*.

*Hab.* North and South America.

- One, Stoke Heath, Shropshire : Eyton, Fauna of Shropshire, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. ii. p. 53 ; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 79.
- One, Ireland ; in Belfast Museum : Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- A pair, Hayle, Cornwall, 13th Oct. 1846 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1554. In the collection of Mr. Rodd.
- One, Scilly, Oct. 1854 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1854, p. 4512.
- One, Kingsbury, Middlesex, 1856 : Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 273. In the collection of Mr. H. E. Dresser.
- One near Bexhill, Sussex, 8th Oct. 1857 : Kent, Zoologist, 1859, p. 6537. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.
- Two, Scilly, Oct. 1870 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1870, pp. 2384, 2409.
- Four, Instow, North Devon, Nov. 1870 : C. Smith, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2409 ; Mathew, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2441. In the collections of Mr. Cecil Smith and Rev. M. A. Mathew.
- One, Eastbourne, Sussex, 12th Nov. 1870 : Bates, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2442. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.

\* This is the Schinz's Sandpiper of Eyton, Yarrell, and other English naturalists. *Tringa schinzi* of Bonaparte, Amer. Orn. iv. p. 69, pl. 24 (1832), but not of Brehm, Beiträge, iii. p. 355 (1822), and Naumann, Naturg. Vög. Deutschl. vii. p. 453, pl. 187 (1834), whose *T. schinzi* is only a small variety of the Dunlin, *T. alpina*.

AMERICAN STINT. *Tringa pusilla*, Wilson\*.

*Hab.* North and South America; West Indies.

One, Marazion Marsh, Cornwall, 10th Oct. 1853: Rodd, Zoologist, 1854, p. 4297; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds (preface to 3rd edition). In the collection of Mr. Vingoe.

One, Northam Burrows, Devon, Sept. 1869: Rodd, The Field, 23rd Oct. 1869; Zoologist, 1869, p. 1920; Rickards, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2025. In the collection of Mr. Rickards †.

WILSON'S SNIPE. *Gallinago wilsoni*, Temminck.

*Hab.* North and South America.

One, hitherto unrecorded, killed in the grounds of Mr. Charles Pascoe Grenfell, at Taplow Court, Bucks, 1st Aug. 1863. It was forwarded in the flesh to Mr. Gould for identification; and while in his possession I had an opportunity of examining it ‡.

\* *T. pusilla*, Wilson, Am. Orn. v. p. 32, pl. 37 (1812), not of Linnæus. *T. minutilla*, Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. xxxiv. p. 466 (1819). *T. wilsoni*, Nuttall, Man. ii. p. 121 (1834).

† Mr. Rickards kindly brought this specimen to London, shortly after he had skinned it, in order that I might see it. We compared it with skins in my collection from North and South America and the West Indies, and were satisfied of its identity with Wilson's species.

‡ Although this specimen has but fourteen feathers in the tail, like our Common Snipe, instead of sixteen, which is the usual number in *G. wilsoni*, the general character of the plumage and particularly the colour of the axillary plumes (which are closely barred across both webs) show that it is referable to the American and not to the European species. It may have lost the outer tail-feather on each side, or may never have possessed more than fourteen; for it appears that in some species the number of tail-feathers is not always constant. While this sheet was passing through the press, a Snipe was forwarded to Mr. Gould by Mr. Rodd, of Penzance, which, possessing sixteen feathers in the tail, was thought, chiefly on

RED-BREASTED SNIPE. *Macrorhamphus griseus* (Gmel.).

*Hab.* North America.

- One, Devonshire, Oct. 1801 : Montagu, Orn. Dict.  
 One, Devonshire : Moore, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 320\*.  
 One near Carlisle, 25th Sept. 1835 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 47. In the collection of the late Mr. Heysham.  
 One, Yarmouth, autumn 1836 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 348. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.  
 One, Yarmouth, Oct. 1841 : Hoy, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1841, vol. vi. p. 236. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.  
 Four near Newport, Isle of Wight, 1842 : Bury, Zoologist, 1845, p. 931 (doubtful).  
 Two seen, one killed, Horsey, Norfolk, 9th Oct. 1845 : Gurney, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1374; Stevenson, *op. cit.*  
 One, Point of Ayr, Isle of Man, 1847 : Hadfield, Zoologist, 1856, p. 5251.  
 One on the Thames, near Battersea : Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 195. In the collection of Mr. Bond.  
 One, Scilly, Oct. 1857 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1857, p. 5832; 1863, p. 8848.  
 One, Kingsbridge, Devonshire, 1857 : Nicholls, Zoologist, 1857, p. 5791.  
 One, Sands near Banff, 25th Sept. 1858 : Edward, Zoologist, 1858, p. 6269.  
 One on the Brent, Stone Bridge, Middlesex, Oct. 1862 : Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 195. In the author's collection.

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that account, to be *G. wilsoni*; but in no other respect does it differ from our Common Snipe, and I am satisfied therefore that it is only a variety of that species. At p. 51, *anteà*, I have called attention to the fact that a specimen of *G. major*, examined by Mr. Rodd, had eighteen feathers in the tail instead of sixteen.

\* A Catalogue of the Wading Birds of Devonshire.

One, Dunbarnie Links, near Largo, Sept. 1867: R. Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 314.

One on the Clyde, Lanarkshire, "some years ago:" R. Gray, Ibis, 1870, p. 292.

ESQUIMAUX CURLEW. *Numenius borealis* (Forster)\*.

*Hab.* North America.

One, Cairn Monearn, near Stonehaven, Kincardineshire, 6th Sept. 1855: Longmuir, Naturalist, 1855, p. 265; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 620.

One on the Alde, near Aldeburgh, Suffolk: Hele, Notes about Aldeburgh, p. 177. Not preserved.

One, Woodbridge, Suffolk: Hele, *op. cit.* In the possession of Mr. Hilling, of Woodbridge.

One purchased in Dublin in the flesh, 21st Oct. 1870: Blake-Knox, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2408. In the collection of Sir Victor Brooke†.

### Fam. CICONIIDÆ.

BLACK STORK. *Ciconia nigra* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* Europe; India; Africa.

One, West Sedge Moor, Somerset, 13th May, 1814: Montagu, Trans. Linn. Soc. 1818, vol. xii. p. 19.

Three, Norfolk, 1823: Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 183.

One, on the Tamar, Devon, 5th Nov. 1831: Moore, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 321; Rodd, Zoologist, 1848, p. 2147.

\* *Numenius borealis* of Forster, Phil. Trans. lxii. p. 411 (1772), and Latham, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 712 (1790); not of Gmelin, whose *borealis*, Syst. Nat. i. p. 654 (1788), is *hudsonicus* of Latham, *l. c.*

† I am informed by Sir Victor Brooke, that this specimen was ascertained to have been shot in Sligo.

- One, Otley, Suffolk, Oct. 1832 : Hoy, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1834, p. 53\*.
- One, Somersetshire : Atkinson, Compend. Brit. Orn. 1834.
- One, Poole Harbour, Dorsetshire, 22nd Nov. 1839 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 592.
- One, Romney Marsh : Pemberton Bartlett, Zoologist, 1844, p. 624. In the collection of Mr. Thornhill of Riddlesworth. Stevenson, *op. cit.*
- One, Poole Harbour, Dorsetshire, 1849 : in the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.
- One, Market Weighton Common, Yorkshire, 1852 : Yarrell, *op. cit.* In the Museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York.
- One, Lydd, Kent, 5th May, 1856 : Dennis, Zoologist, 1856, p. 5160.
- One, near Hartlepool, Aug. 1862 : Christy Horsfall, Zoologist, 1862, p. 8196.
- One, Otmoor, Nov. 1862 : Gould, Birds of Great Britain.
- One, Westacre, Norfolk, 19th May, 1867 : Hamond, Ibis, 1867, p. 382 ; Stevenson, *op. cit.*

### Fam. GRUIDÆ.

DEMOISELLE CRANE. *Grus virgo* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* South-eastern Europe ; Southern Asia ; North Africa.

Two seen, one shot, Deerness, Orkney, 14th May 1863 : Saxby, Zoologist, 1863, p. 8692.

BALEARIC CRANE. *Grus pavonina* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* North and West Africa.

One, Dalry, Ayrshire, 17th Sept. 1871 : R. Gray, Ibis, 1872, p. 201. In the collection of Mr. Christy Horsfall.

\* This, no doubt, is the specimen referred to by Mr. Stevenson (*op. cit.*), as having been killed at Grundisburgh, Suffolk, in 1832.



## Fam. ARDEIDÆ.

GREAT WHITE HERON. *Ardea alba*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* South-eastern Europe ; India ; North Africa.

One or more seen in England, about 1678 : Willughby, Ornithology, p. 279, pl. 49.

One, Cumberland, "some years since" (1824) : Latham, Gen. Hist. Birds, vol. ix. p. 84.

One seen near Aveton Giffard, on the Avon, Devon, autumn 1805 : Montagu, Orn. Dict.

One, Loch of Strathbeg, spring 1816 : Edward, Naturalist, 1854, p. 243.

One on the Isis, Oxfordshire, Sept. 1833 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, ii. p. 551.

Two seen, rivers Stour and Orwell, Oct. 1834 : Shepherd and Whitear, Cat. Norfolk and Suffolk Birds ; Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. xv. p. 40\*.

Two seen, coast of Banff, about 1834 : Edward, Zoologist, 1860, p. 6847.

One, Hornsea Mere, Yorkshire, winter 1821 : Strickland, Report Brit. Association, 1838, p. 106 ; Holme, Zoologist, 1856, p. 5035. In the collection of the late Mr. Strickland.

One near Beverley, Yorkshire, about 1836 : Strickland, *l. c.*

One near Osberton : Strickland, *l. c.* In the collection of Mr. Foljambe.

One, Lincolnshire : Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Tynninghame, Firth of Forth, June 1840† : Yarrell, *op. cit.* ; Turnbull, Birds of East Lothian, p. 42.

\* These may have been the same bird seen twice.

† This specimen was examined in the flesh by Macgillivray, who has figured the head in his 'Hist. Brit. Birds,' vol. iv. p. 460, under the name of *Egretta nigrirostris*.

- One seen, Romney Marsh, Kent : Pemberton Bartlett, Zoologist, 1844, p. 624.
- One, Thorney Fen, Cambridgeshire, June 1849 : Foster, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2568. In the collection of Dr. Strong of Peterborough.
- One, Buttermere, Cumberland : Robson, List Birds West Cumberland, Zoologist, 1854, p. 4169.
- One seen near Penzance, 4th Feb. 1866 : Bullmore, Cornish Fauna, p. 27.

LITTLE EGRET. *Ardea garzetta*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* South-eastern Europe and Africa.

- One, Cork Harbour, 1792 : Templeton, Cat. Vert. An. Irel. ; Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. ii. p. 157.
- One, Anglesea : Pennant, Brit. Zool. vol. ii. p. 21.
- One, Flatoars, on the Dart, Devonshire, 1816 : Rowe's List Birds Devon, p. 36.
- One, Christchurch, Hants, July 1822 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 554 ; Wise, New Forest, p. 316 ; Gurney, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1512.
- One, Hale, Hants : Wise, *op. cit.* ; Gurney, *l. c.*
- Two, Cornwall, about 1825 : Couch, Cornish Fauna, i. p. 22.
- One, co. Kerry : Harvey, Fauna and Flora of Cork, p. 12.
- One near Norwich, 1834 or 1835 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 150.
- One, Yarmouth : Stevenson, *op. cit.*
- One, Sutton Coal-field, Warwickshire : Christy, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1836, p. 647.
- One, Inchbroome, Morayshire : Rev. G. Gordon, Fauna of Moray, Zoologist, 1844, p. 513.
- One, Countess Weir, on the Exe, May 1870\* : Gatcombe, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2308.

\* I examined this specimen at Exeter, 22nd Sept. 1870.

SQUACCO HERON. *Ardea comata*, Pallas.

*Hab.* South-western Asia ; Egypt ; Nubia.

- One, Boyton, Wilts, 1778 : Latham, Gen. Hist. Birds, vol. ix. p. 110.
- One, Ormsby Broad, Norfolk, Dec. 1820 : Latham, *op. cit.* ; Paget, Sketch Nat. Hist. Yarmouth, p. 7 ; Dowell, Zoologist, 1843, p. 78\*.
- One, Oulton, near Yarmouth, May 1831 : Selby, Ill. Brit. Orn. vol. ii. p. 26.
- One, Christchurch Harbour, Hants, 1832 : Eyton, Rarer Brit. Birds, p. 100 ; Wise, New Forest, p. 316.
- One, Ormsby Broad, Norfolk, 12th June 1834 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 152.
- One, Lake Lothing, near Lowestoft, June 1834 : Stevenson, *op. cit.*
- One, Flixton, near Bungay, Suffolk : Stevenson, *op. cit.*
- One near Kingsbridge, Devon, July 1840 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 562.
- One, Penzance, April 1843 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1843, p. 190.
- One, St. Michael's Carhayes, Cornwall, April 1845 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9617.
- One, Kirkoswald, Cumberland, July 1845 : Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One, Lands End, May 1847 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1867, p. 830.
- Three, Penzance, 1849 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2498.
- One on the Glasgow Canal, near Stockton, 9th Oct. 1852 : Martin, Naturalist, 1853, p. 61.
- One, Wareham, Dorsetshire, 5th May, 1855 : Gurney, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1511.

\* This bird was caught in a fisherman's net which was hanging out to dry. Latham, who notes this circumstance (*op. cit.*), gives the date 20th July, 1822 ; while in Sir W. Hooker's MS. the same fact is referred to as having occurred on the 11th July, 1820. Mr. Stevenson has reason to believe that Dec. 1820 is the correct date (*cf.* Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 152).

- One, St. Helens, Isle of Wight, 19th May, 1858 : More, Zoologist, 1860, p. 6855. In the collection of Mr. Borrer.
- One, Redruth, Cornwall, 1862 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1862, p. 8035.
- One, Surlingham Broad, Norfolk, 26th June, 1863 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 153.
- One, Bockleton, Shropshire, "some years ago:" Rocke, Zoologist, 1866, p. 81.
- One, Fryers Mayne, Dorchester, 15th May, 1867 : Grant, The Field, 25th May 1867.
- One, Wyke Regis, Dorsetshire, 1st July, 1867 : Thompson, Zoologist, 1867, p. 915\*.

BUFF-BACKED HERON. *Ardea russata*, Wagler.

*Hab.* Southern Europe and Africa.

- One, Kingsbridge, Devon, Oct. 1805 : Montagu, Trans. Linn. Soc. vol. ix. p. 197 ; Orn. Dict. Suppl. 1813.
- One, Martham, near Yarmouth, 1827 : Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 151.
- One, South Devon, April 1851 : Cleveland, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3116.

AMERICAN BITTERN. *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Mont.)†.

*Hab.* North America.

- One, Piddletown, Dorsetshire, autumn 1804 : Montagu, Orn. Dict. Type in British Museum.

\* In addition to the instances above mentioned, Mr. Rocke reported his possession of one (Zool. 1865, p. 9419) which was said to have been killed near Yarmouth on the 7th July, 1864 ; but, from inquiries made, Mr. Stevenson is convinced that it was not procured anywhere in the county of Norfolk. See his 'Birds of Norfolk,' vol. ii. p. 153.

† *Ardea lentiginosa*, Montagu, Orn. Dict. Suppl. (1813). *Ardea minor*, Wilson, Am. Orn. vol. viii. p. 35, pl. lxxv. (1814). I have compared the type of Montagu's *lentiginosa* with specimens of *minor*

- One, Mothecombe, near Plymouth, 22nd Dec. 1829 : Moore, Cat. Birds Devon, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 320\*.
- One, Christchurch, Hants, 1836 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. ii. p. 172. This is *Nycticorax griseus*, young.
- One, Isle of Man, 1836 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 578. Doubtful.
- One, Dumfriesshire, Oct. 1844 : Yarrell, *op. cit.* ; Thompson, *op. cit.* In the collection of Sir William Jardine.
- One near Armagh, 12th Nov. 1845 : Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. xvii. 1846 ; Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. ii. p. 168. In the Belfast Museum.
- One, Fleetwood, Lancashire, 8th Dec. 1845 : Cooper, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1248. In Mus. Lit. and Phil. Soc. Preston. Clearly identified by Mr. Cooper, *l. c.*
- One near Yarmouth : Gurney and Fisher, Zoologist, 1848, p. 1965. Doubtful. *Cf.* Stevenson, Birds of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 174.
- One, Anglesea, Dec. 1851 : Gurney, Zoologist, 1866, p. 145. Examined in the flesh.
- One, Links of Balgownie, Bridge of Don, Aberdeenshire, Nov. 1854 : Gray, Birds of the West of Scotland, p. 280. In the Aberdeen University Museum.
- One, Latheron-wheel, Caithness, autumn 1862 : R. Gray, *op. cit.* In Mus. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edinburgh?

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from North America, and find them to be in every respect identical. Bonaparte was mistaken in supposing them to be distinct (Geogr. & Comp. List, 1838, p. 48). As distinguished from the European *stellaris* the American species is much smaller in size, with smaller and more slender legs and feet, and invariably has the primaries of a uniform leaden-brown colour, while in *stellaris* the same feathers are broadly barred across both webs with buff. This last peculiarity will at all times serve to distinguish the species.

\* This specimen cannot now be found, Dr. Moore's collection having been sold and dispersed ; but the owner referred to it, *l. c.*, as a specimen " exactly corresponding with Montagu's description."

- One, Pentland Hills, Mid Lothian, about 1861 : The Field, 4th March, 1871. In the collection of Mr. Cowan, of Logan House.
- One near Canterbury : J. H. Gurney, Zoologist, 1866, p. 145. Identified by Mr. Gurney.
- One, Pevensey Marshes, Sussex, 26th Nov. 1867 : Dutton, Zoologist, 1868, p. 1098. In the collection of Sir John Crewe.
- One near Dundalk, co. Louth, 18th Nov. 1868 : Lord Clermont, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1517. In the Belfast Museum.
- One, Guernsey, 27th Oct. 1870 : Harting, The Field, 14th Jan. 1871. C. Smith, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2642. In the collection of Mr. Cecil Smith.
- One, Woodhill, near Liskeard, Cornwall, 4th Dec. 1870 : Harris, The Field, *l. c.* This proved to be *stellaris*.
- One, Cahir, co. Galway, 31st Oct. 1870 : Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2408. In the possession of Mr. Fennell, of Garyroan.

## Fam. RALLIDÆ.

CAROLINA CRAKE. *Crex carolina* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* North America.

One on the Kennet, near Newbury, Berks, Oct. 1864 : Newton, P. Z. S. 1865, p. 196 ; Eyre, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9540 ; Clark Kennedy, Birds of Berks and Bucks, p. 196.

*Obs.* Audubon gives two instances of this species having been met with at sea ; and as a proof that the short-winged *Rallidæ* are not incapable of sustained flight, it may be noted that during the voyage of the steamship 'Nova Scotia' from Liverpool to Quebec, in October 1865, when in lat. 26° 28' N., long.

23° 24' W., more than 500 miles from the coast of Ireland, a Virginian Rail, *Rallus virginianus*, came on deck and was captured. Both this and the last-named species visit the Bermudas annually, although this group of islands is distant from Cape Hatteras, the nearest point of the North-American coast, about 600 miles!

The well-known Corn Crake, too, is a summer visitant to Greenland, has been met with on several occasions on the eastern coast of the United States, and has also been procured in Bermuda.

Two instances are on record of the occurrence in Great Britain of the Purple Gallinule, *Porphyrio hyacinthinus*, in a quasi-wild state; but these had doubtless escaped from some ornamental water.

## Order V. **NATATORES.**

### Fam. ANATIDÆ.

POLISH SWAN. *Cygnus immutabilis*, Yarrell.

*Hab.* Uncertain; but presumably the countries bordering the Baltic.

In January 1838 flocks of this species were seen pursuing a southern course along the line of our north-eastern shores, from Scotland to the mouth of the Thames, and several specimens were shot (Yarrell, *Hist. Brit. Birds*, vol. iii. p. 231).

Four were shot on the Medway, where a flock of thirty and several smaller flocks were seen : Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Cambridgeshire : in the Wisbeach Museum.

Three out of a flock of thirteen, Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, Dec. 1851 : Southwell, *Naturalist*, 1852, p. 170.

One on the Thames near Clewer Mill, winter 1854-55 : Clark Kennedy, *Birds of Berks and Bucks*, p. 204.

Two, Horsey Mere, 2nd March, 1855 : Fredericks, *Zoologist*, 1855, p. 4661.

One, Hartlepool : J. H. Gurney, jun., MS.

One in Leadenhall Market, Feb. 1861 : Harting, *Birds of Middlesex*, p. 223.

Two, Leadenhall Market, 3rd May, 1871 : J. H. Gurney, MS.

*Obs.* The claim of this bird to rank as a species is not universally admitted by ornithologists. But the fact of the cygnets being white from the time they leave the egg, and the colour of the legs of young and old being grey instead of black, favour the view that it is specifically distinct from *Cygnus olor*.

AMERICAN SWAN. *Cygnus americanus*, Sharpless\*.

*Hab.* North America.

In February 1841, Macgillivray obtained from a poulterer in Edinburgh a specimen of this Swan, shot in the south of Scotland, which he at first mistook for Bewick's Swan ; but on dissecting it he found differences indicative of a distinct species ; and on comparing its sternum, windpipe, and digestive organs

\* *Cygnus americanus*, Sharpless, Doughty's Cab. Nat. Hist. i. p. 185, pl. xvi. (1830). *Cygnus bewickii*, Swainson, Faun. Bor.-Amer. ii. p. 224 (1831).



with those of *Cygnus americanus*, he found it to belong to that species. Macgillivray, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iv. p. 682; Manual of British Birds (Water Birds), p. 158.

TRUMPETER SWAN. *Cygnus buccinator*, Richardson.

*Hab.* North America.

Five seen, four shot, near Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 27th Oct. 1866: Hele, Notes about Aldeburgh, p. 147.

*Obs.* These birds were described by Mr. Hele (*l. c.*) under the head of "Swan, *species incerta*;" but Mr. J. H. Gurney, writing to me from Aldeburgh, under date 26th Sept. 1871, says:—"Since staying here I have seen Mr. Hele's 'Swan, *species incerta*,' p. 147 of his Aldeburgh Notes, and believe it to be really an American Trumpeter Swan, giving that species a title to be considered an accidental visitor to this country."

CASSIN'S SNOW GOOSE. *Anser albatrus*, Cassin\*.

*Hab.* North America.

Two out of a flock, Wexford Harbour, Nov. 1871: Howard Saunders, Proc. Zool. Soc. March 1872.

*Obs.* As to the propriety of separating this species from *Anser cærulescens*, Linn. (*A. hyperboreus*, Pall.), see Baird, Birds N. America, p. 760.

\* *Anser cærulescens*, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 198 (1766). *A. hyperboreus*, Pallas, Spic. Zool. vi. p. 80 (1767). *A. albatrus*, Cassin, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. 1856, p. 41.

RED-BREASTED GOOSE. *Anser ruficollis*, Pallas.

*Hab.* Northern Asia and Siberia.

- One near London, winter 1766\*: Montagu (*vide* Latham), Orn. Dict.
- One near Wycliffe, Yorkshire, about the same time: Bewick, Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 280; Selby, Ill. Brit. Orn. vol. ii. p. 276.
- One, Halvergate, Norfolk, 1805: Stacey, Hist. Norf. vol. i. p. lxii; Sheppard and Whitear, Cat. Norfolk and Suffolk Birds, p. 55.
- One or more, Cambridgeshire, winter 1813: Stephens, Shaw's Zoology, vol. xii. p. 53, pl. 43.
- One near Berwick-on-Tweed, 1818: Fleming, Hist. Brit. An. p. 128.
- One, Kenton Warren, Devonshire, 1828: Moore, Cat. Birds Devon, Mag. Nat. Hist. 1837, p. 360.
- One, Ireland, prior to March 1833: Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 64.
- One, Teign Marshes, Devon, 1st Feb. 1837: Moore, *l. c.*
- Two seen on the Tees, Durham, "of late" (1845): Hogg, Cat. Birds S.E. Durham, p. 31.
- One shot in Cowpen Marsh, Durham, about the same time: Hogg, *l. c.*
- One seen, Loch Strathbeg, "some years ago" (1852): Macgillivray, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iv. p. 636.
- One, Maldon, Essex, 6th Jan. 1871: Poole, The Field, 21st Jan. 1871; Harting, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2513. I purchased this bird a few days after it was shot. It is now in the collection of Mr. Marshall, of Taunton.

*Obs.* In addition to the above-mentioned occurrences, the Red-breasted Goose is included in the

\* According to Fox (Synops. Newcastle Mus.), this date should be 1776.

following local catalogues, although without any particulars:—Couch, Cornish Fauna, p. 24; Rodd, in Guide Book to Cornwall, p. 129; Somerset, Archæol. Proc. p. 146; Osborne & Shearer's Birds of Caithness, in Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb. vol. ii. p. 340; Wilson, Voyage round Scotland, vol. ii. p. 180.

SPUR-WINGED GOOSE. *Plectropterus gambensis*  
(Linnæus).

*Hab.* Western and Southern Africa.

One, St. Germans, Cornwall, June 1821: Bewick, Brit. Birds, vol. ii. p. 313, figure.

One near Banff, Feb. 1855: Naturalist, 1855, p. 181; Edward, Zoologist, 1860, p. 6968; Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 353.

One, Boveney Weir, Berks, winter 1858–59: Clark Kennedy, Birds of Berks and Bucks, p. 201.

One, Upavon, Wilts, 4th Sept. 1869: Dr. Moses, Science Gossip, March 1870.

*Obs.* The distinctness of this species from *P. rüppelli* of Sclater, about which some doubt has been expressed (*cf.* Schlegel, Mus. Pays-Bas), has been satisfactorily established by Mr. Sclater, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 131, and 1860, p. 38. An excellent coloured plate by Wolf, P. Z. S. 1859, p. 131, shows both species in juxtaposition.

RUDDY SHELDRAKE. *Tadorna rutila* (Pallas).

*Hab.* Eastern Europe and Asia.

One near Blandford, Dorset, winter 1776: Fox, Synops. Newcastle Museum. In the Newcastle Museum.

- One, south of England: Selby, Ill. Brit. Orn. vol. ii. p. 294.  
In the collection of the late Mr. Selby.
- One, Sanday, Orkney, October 1831: Baikie and Heddle, Hist. Nat. Orcadensis, p. 74; Macgillivray, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. v. p. 21.
- One, Caithness: Wilson's 'Voyage round Scotland,' vol. ii. p. 180; Shearer and Osborne, Birds of Caithness, in Proc. Roy. Soc. Edinb. vol. ii. p. 340; Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 362. In the collection of Mr. Sinclair, of Wick.
- One, Iken, near Orford, Suffolk, Jan. 1834: Mag. Nat. Hist. 1834, vol. vii. p. 151; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 236. In the possession of Mr. Manning, of Woodbridge.
- One on the Murrough of Wicklow, 7th July, 1847: Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. xx. p. 171; Nat. Hist. Ireland (Birds), vol. iii. p. 65. In the collection of Mr. Warren.
- One seen near Blackstakes, Suffolk, 1864, in company with Common Sheldrakes: Hele, Notes about Aldeburgh, p. 150.
- One said to have been taken in a decoy on the Trent, near Epworth: Hudson, Zoologist, 1864, pp. 9046, 9290. But shown to have been a mistake: Newton, *tom. cit.* p. 9363.
- One near Tralee, co. Kerry, 17th Aug. 1869: Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2105.

*Obs.* Mr. J. H. Gurney, jun., informs me that this species has twice been killed in Norfolk, but that on each occasion the bird was found to have escaped from semi-domestication. It is highly probable that this has been the case with other specimens, which, on being found at large, were supposed, in consequence, to have been truly wild.

AMERICAN WIGEON. *Anas americana*, Gmelin.

*Hab.* North America.

- One, Leadenhall Market, winter 1837-38 : Blyth, Naturalist, vol. iii. p. 417 ; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 293 ; Gurney, Zoologist, 1864, p. 9024.
- One, Burn of Boyndie, Banffshire, Jan. 1841 : Edward, Zoologist, 1860, p. 6970.
- One, Strangford Lough, Feb. 1844 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 112.
- Others, Belfast Bay : Thompson, *op. cit.*
- One, Essex coast, Jan. 1864 : Carter, Zoologist, 1864, p. 8962.
- One on the Taw, near Barnstaple, 20th April 1870 : Mathew, Zoologist, 1870, p. 2182.

RED-CRESTED DUCK. *Fuligula rufina* (Pallas).

*Hab.* South-eastern Europe, North Africa, and Asia.

- One, Breydon Harbour, Norfolk, July 1818 : Hunt, Brit. Orn. vol. ii. p. 333, fig.
- Two, same harbour, winter 1826 : Hunt, in Stacey's Norfolk, vol. i. p. lxiii.
- One, Boston, Lincolnshire, Jan. 1826 : Yarrell, Zool. Journ. vol. ii. p. 492.
- Several in Leadenhall Market, the same winter : Bartlett, Naturalist, vol. iii. p. 420.
- One, Surlingham, Dec. 1827 : Hunt, *l. c.*
- One, Horsea Mere, Norfolk, 12th Jan. 1844 : Gurney, Zoologist, 1844, p. 576.
- One, Swanpool, Cornwall, Feb. 1845 : Bullmore, Cornish Fauna, p. 37.
- One out of eighteen, on the Thames, near Erith : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 330.
- One, Milford Haven : G. R. Gray, Cat. Brit. Birds in Brit. Mus. p. 198. In the British Museum.

- One, "Great Britain, from Mr. Turner's collection:" G. R. Gray, *l. c.* In the British Museum.
- One, Boston, Lincolnshire, 1854: Newman, Zoologist, 1854, p. 4166; Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One, Colchester, Essex: Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One, Craighuish, Jan. 1862: Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 383. In the collection of Capt. Orde, of Kilmory.
- One, Braunton, North Devon, 24th Dec. 1867: Mathew, Zoologist, 1868, p. 1098.
- One, Hickling Broad, Norfolk, Feb. 1868: Stevenson, Zoologist, 1868, p. 1128.
- One, Stackpole, Pembrokeshire: Dix, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1678.

HARLEQUIN DUCK. *Histrionicus torquatus*, Bonap.

*Hab.* Northern Asia and America; accidentally in Europe.

- A pair, Scotland: Montagu, Orn. Dict.; Sowerby, Brit. Miscell. (1806) p. 11, pl. 6.
- One, Orkney: Sowerby, *l. c.*; Baikie and Heddle, Hist. Nat. Orcadensis, p. 81.
- One, Devonshire, winter 1830: Moore, Cat. Birds Devon.
- One, Yarmouth: Paget, Sketch Nat. Hist. Yarmouth, p. 12.
- One, Cheshire, Dec. 1840: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 366.
- One, Caithness, prior to March 1841: Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 394.
- Two, Torquay, winter 1846: Battersby, Zoologist, 1847, p. 1697; Yarrell, *op. cit.* Proved to be the young of the Long-tailed Duck: A. Newton, Ibis, 1859, p. 165.
- One, Banffshire, autumn 1851: E. Newton, Zoologist, 1852, p. 3331. Also proved to be a Long-tailed Duck: A. Newton, *l. c.*
- One, Loch of Strathbeg, "a few winters since:" Edward, Naturalist, 1854, p. 242.

One near Coleshill, Warwickshire, 7th April, 1857 : Foggit, Naturalist, 1857, p. 163. Proved to be a female Scaup : Buckley, Naturalist, 1858, p. 124 ; A. Newton, *l. c.*

One, Aberdeenshire, 1858 : R. Gray, *op. cit.* p. 394.

BUFFEL-HEADED DUCK. *Clangula albeola* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* North America.

One near Yarmouth, winter 1830 : Paget, Sketch Nat. Hist. Yarmouth, p. 11 ; Lubbock, Fauna of Norfolk, p. 119 ; Degland and Gerbe, Orn. Europ. ii. p. 547. Formerly in the collection of the late Mr. Miller, now in the collection of Mr. Rising of Horsey, near Yarmouth.

One in the Margate Museum, said to have been obtained in Orkney in the autumn of 1841 (Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 379), but the statement since found to be a mistake. The Curator of the Museum bought the skin of R. Dunn, whose son informed Mr. J. H. Gurney, Jun., in a letter, that it had not been obtained in Great Britain or even in Europe.

One, West Mud, near Devonport, winter 1841 : in the collection of Rev. W. Hore, of Barnstaple. When paying a visit to Mr. Hore in September 1870, I had an opportunity of seeing this bird and learning from the owner the above-mentioned particulars.

One, Bessingly Beck, near Bridlington, winter 1864-65 : Cordeaux, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9659. The precise locality, not mentioned in the Zoologist, *l. c.*, was subsequently communicated in a letter by Mr. Cordeaux.

One, in British Museum, labelled "Norfolk" (Gray, Cat. Brit. Birds in Brit. Mus. p. 226), the authenticity of which is very doubtful.

One, Loch of Loriston, Aberdeenshire, January 1865 : R. Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 396. In the possession of Mr. Angus of Aberdeen.

One, Loch of Strathbeg, "many years ago:" R. Gray, *l. c.*  
In the Banff Museum.

*Obs.* The Buffel-headed Duck is included by Donovan in his work on British Birds (vol. x. pl. 226); but no authority is given for such insertion, nor is any locality named.

SURF SCOTER. *Edemia perspicillata* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* Coasts of North America.

One, Musselburgh Bay, Firth of Forth, 1852: Martin, Naturalist, 1853, p. 83; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 324; Turnbull, Birds of East Lothian, p. 45.

One seen, Rona's Voe, Shetland\*, June 1847: Dunn, Zoologist, 1848, p. 2067; Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 383.

One near Weymouth, Dorset, winter 1851: Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One between Weymouth and Purton, Dec. 1853: Thompson, Zoologist, 1854, p. 4255.

One, Aberdeen coast, Nov. 1855: Sir W. Jardine, MS. In the collection of Mr. Hargitt, of Edinburgh.

\* It is generally stated, on the authority of Fleming and Selby, that this Duck frequents the islands of Orkney and Shetland; but, with the exception of the instances above quoted, there is no evidence to support this statement. Selby apparently copied from Fleming; and the latter merely observes (Hist. Brit. An. p. 119), "it is stated by Temminck to have occurred in Orkney." Temminck's words are, "rare et accidentellement dans les Orcades" (Man. d'Orn. p. 854). Messrs. Baikie and Heddle, in their 'Hist. Nat. Orcadensis' (1848), p. 79, state that "Surf Scoters appear in small flocks in our sounds during winter. They generally arrive in October, and have been observed till the end of March." Mr. R. Gray says this is an obvious mistake. Their remarks, no doubt, apply to the Velvet Scoter.



- One, Crofton, Cumberland, Aug. 1856 : Eyton, Rarer Brit. Birds, p. 81, fig. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.
- One, Gristhorpe, near Scarborough, 25th Oct. 1860 : Bell, Zoologist, 1860, p. 7274 ; 1861, p. 7385. Proved to be a mistake.
- One, Scilly, Sept. 1865 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9794.
- One received in the flesh by Mr. Bartlett for preservation, locality not stated : Naturalist, vol. iii. p. 420.
- One, Holm, near Stornoway, winter 1865 : Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 383. In the collection of Sir James Matheson.
- One, Swanbister, Orkney, March 1866 : Gray, *op. cit.*
- One, Scilly, Oct. 1867 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1867, p. 1017, and 1868, p. 1059.

KING DUCK. *Somateria spectabilis* (Linnæus).

*Hab.* Northern Europe and America, but more especially the Arctic Regions.

- One, Breydon Harbour, Norfolk, 25th July, 1813 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 311.
- One, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, 1827 : Acton, Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. 1831, p. 163 ; Jenyns, Brit. Vert. An. p. 238.
- One, Orkney, Nov. 1832 : Gould, P. Z. S. 1832, p. 189 ; Baikie and Heddle, Hist. Nat. Orcadensis, p. 78.
- One, Kingstown Harbour, 1st Oct. 1837 : Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. v. p. 6 ; Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 116.
- One, Derrynane, co. Kerry, winter 1843 : Thompson, *op. cit.* Occasionally met with in Shetland : Edmonstone, Zoologist, 1844, p. 463 ; Crotch, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7343.
- One, Tralee Bay, co. Kerry, winter 1845-46 : Thompson, *op. cit.*
- One, Wensdale Voe, near Hoy, Shetland, 20th May, 1846 : Dunn, Zoologist, 1848, p. 2188.

- One, Bedlington, Northumberland, 1846: Duff, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3036.
- One, Belfast Bay, 11th March, 1850: Thompson, *op. cit.*
- One or more, Kyle of Tongue, Sutherland: St. John, Tour in Sutherland, vol. i. p. 144.
- One, Lowestoft, 7th Jan. 1854: Harper, Naturalist, 1854, p. 165. It is doubtful whether this was not an Eider.
- One seen in the Tyne estuary, winter 1847: Turnbull, Birds of East Lothian, p. 45; Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 380.
- One, Orkney, May 1868: Gray, *op. cit.* In the collection of Mr. E. Hargitt.
- One, Leadenhall Market, 17th Nov. 1870: Gurney, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2443. In the collection of Mr. J. H. Gurney.

*Obs.* Mr. Bullock assured Col. Montagu that he had found this Duck breeding in Papa Westra, one of the Orkney islands, towards the latter end of June. In Baikie and Heddle's 'Hist. Nat. Orcadensis' (1848) it is stated (p. 78) to be a rare occasional visitant to Orkney.

STELLER'S WESTERN DUCK. *Somateria stelleri*\*  
(Pallas).

*Hab.* Northern Europe; Northern and North-eastern Asia; North-west America.

- One, Caistor, near Yarmouth, 10th Feb. 1830: Paget, Sketch of Nat. Hist. Yarmouth, p. 11; Yarrell, Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. iv. p. 117; Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 306. In the Norwich Museum.

\* *Anas stelleri*, Pallas, Spic. Zool. vi. p. 35, pl. 5 (1766). *Anas dispar*, Sparrmann, Mus. Carls. t. 7, 8 (1786).

Originally described from specimens brought by Steller from Kamtschatka, and called the Western Duck, from having been found on the western coast of North America. According to Prof. Baird,

One, Filey, Yorkshire, 15th Aug. 1845 : Bell, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1249; Yarrell, *op. cit.* In the collection of Mr. G. N. Curzon.

HOODED MERGANSER. *Mergus cucullatus*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* North America.

One, Yarmouth, winter 1829 : Selby, Trans. Nat. Hist. Northumb. vol. i. p. 292; *id.* Ill. Brit. Orn. vol. ii. p. 383\*; Paget, Sketch of Nat. Hist. Yarmouth, p. 12. In the collection of the late Mr. Selby.

One, Menai Straits, near Bangor, winter 1830–31 : Eyton, Hist. Rarer Brit. Birds, p. 75 and fig. In the collection of Mr. Eyton.

One, Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 387. In the collection of Mr. Biddulph.

One, Stoke Nayland, Suffolk : Yarrell, *vide* Hoy, *op. cit.*

One, Dingle Bay, co. Kerry, winter 1840 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 161.

One, co. Meath : Watters, Birds of Ireland, p. 215.

One, Caithness, prior to 1841 : Sinclair, Cat. Birds Caithness; Shearer and Osborne, Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edinb. ii. p. 340; Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 398.

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however (Birds N. Amer. p. 802), the occurrence of this Duck in North America is "a matter of much uncertainty," no specimen actually taken in North America having come to his knowledge. Nevertheless he adds:—"It appears to inhabit North-eastern Asia, especially Kamtschatka and the Kurile Islands, and to extend thence into Northern and Western Europe. It doubtless visits the north-west coast of America, where it is said by Bonaparte to be abundant; with what foundation I do not know." In the 'Ibis,' 1872, p. , Mr. J. H. Gurney notices the fact of a pair having been obtained on Flaxman's Island on the western arctic coast of North America.

\* Mr. Selby adds (*l. c.*):—"Since this capture I have been informed that more instances have occurred, all apparently females or young males in the garb of that sex."

A pair near Leeds : Gould, Birds of Great Britain.

One, Somersetshire : Baker, Somerset. Archæol. Proc. p. 146.  
Three seen, Firth of Forth, 5th May, 1853 ; Colquhoun,  
Sporting Days, pp. 20, 21 ; The Ibis, 1867, p. 239 ; Gray,  
Birds of West of Scotland, p. 399.

Two, Sheerness, March 1870 : Mathew, Zoologist, 1870,  
p. 2182.

### Fam. ALCIDÆ.

BRÜNNICH'S GUILLEMOT. *Uria arra* (Pallas)\*.

*Hab.* Northern Europe, Asia, and America.

One or more, coast of Kerry, July 1833 : Sabine, in Ainsworth's Descr. Caves of Ballybunian, Kerry ; Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 213.

One, Youghal, 1st Feb. 1850 : Thompson, *op. cit.*

One, Caithness : Wilson, Voyage round Scotland and the Isles, vol. ii. p. 179 ; Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 422. In the collection of Mr. Sinclair.

Several, Unst, Shetland : Macgillivray (*vide* Sir J. Ross), Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. v. p. 316 ; Baikie and Heddle, Hist. Nat. Orcadensis, p. 86 ; Crotch, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7343†.

Several, Orkney : Macgillivray, *op. cit.* ; Baikie and Heddle, *op. cit.* ; R. Gray, *op. cit.*

One, Sutherlandshire : Sir W. Milner, List of Birds of Sutherlandshire : A. G. More, Ibis, 1865, p. 449.

\* *Cepphus arra*, Pallas, Zoograph. Rosso-Asiat. ii. p. 347 (1811).  
*Uria brünnichii*, Sabine, Trans. Linn. Soc. xii. p. 538 (1818).

† In a list of the birds of Shetland (Zoologist, 1861, p. 7343), Mr. Crotch includes Brünnich's Guillemot as "permanent." At p. 7707 of the same volume, however, he says :—"Brünnich's Guillemot we could never see or hear of."

- One or more, with the eggs, St. Kilda, 15th June, 1847: Sir W. Milner, Zoologist, 1848, p. 2061.
- One, coast of Banffshire: Edward, Zoologist, 1860, p. 6971.
- One or more, Farne Islands: Zoologist, 1852, p. 3479.
- One, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 7th Feb. 1860: More in Venable's Guide to I. of Wight, p. 434.
- One, Rosemullion Head, Cornwall: Bullmore, Cornish Fauna, p. 39.
- One, Dublin Coast: Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2609.

## Fam. L A R I D Æ.

CASPIAN TERN. *Sterna caspia*, Pallas.

*Hab.* Europe, Western Asia, North Africa.

- One, Yarmouth, Oct. 1825: Paget, Sketch Nat. Hist. Yarmouth, p. 12.
- One near Caistor, Norfolk: Paget, *op. cit.* In the Norwich Museum.
- Three or four seen, one shot, near Aldeburgh, Suffolk: Jenyns, Brit. Vert. An. p. 265. In the Cambridge Museum.
- One, Norfolk coast, 1839: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 498.
- One, Breydon Harbour, Yarmouth, 9th June 1849: Burton, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2499; Smith, *tom. cit.* p. 2529; Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One, same harbour, June 1850. In the "Dennis Collection," in the Museum at Bury St. Edmunds.
- One, same harbour, 16th July, 1850: Gurney, Zoologist, 1850, p. 2915. Two or three others seen.
- One, Norfolk coast, 14th August, 1851: Gurney, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3235; Yarrell, *op. cit.*; Harper, Naturalist, 1852, p. 128.

- One, Caythorpe, Lincolnshire, 17th May, 1853: Footit, Zoologist, 1853, p. 3946; Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One near Yarmouth, May 1862: Stevenson, Zoologist, 1862, p. 8093.
- One, Christchurch, Hants: Wise, New Forest, p. 317; Gurney, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1512.

SWIFT TERN. *Sterna velox*, Rüppell.

*Hab.* North-western, Northern, and North-eastern Africa.

One between Dublin and Howth, Dec. 1846.

Two seen same time: Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. xx. p. 170; Zoologist, 1847, p. 1878; Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 266; Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1866, p. 305.

*Obs.* This species appears to have been accidentally omitted from the last (3rd) edition of Yarrell's 'History of British Birds,' since it was recorded to have been procured in Ireland long before that edition was published. Some interesting remarks on its habits, nesting, &c. may be found in 'The Ibis,' 1860, p. 127, and 1864, p. 337.

WHISKERED TERN. *Sterna hybrida*, Pallas.

*Hab.* Southern Europe, India, and North Africa.

One, Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, August 1836: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 517\*.

One, Dublin Bay, Sept. 1839: Thompson, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. vol. xx. p. 170; Zoologist, 1847, p. 1878; Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 298; Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1866, p. 306.

\* Mr. Yarrell says (*l. c.*), "five examples have occurred in Britain in the last six or seven years;" but he only gives particulars of one.

One, Hickling Broad, Norfolk, 17th June, 1847: Gurney and Fisher, Zoologist, 1847, p. 1820.

One near Trescoec Abbey, Cornwall, August 1851: Rodd, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3280.

One near Plymouth, May 1865: Gatcombe, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9629.

*Obs.* Some interesting particulars with regard to the nidification of this species as observed in India by Mr. A. Anderson will be found in 'The Ibis,' 1872, pp. 81-83.

WHITE-WINGED BLACK TERN. *Sterna leucoptera*,  
Meisner and Schinz.

*Hab.* Africa.

One on the Shannon, 1841: M'Coy, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. xv. p. 271. In the Dublin Museum. Thompson says (Nat. Hist. Irel. Birds, vol. iii. p. 307) that this bird was shot by Mr. John Hill, not on the Shannon, but on the Liffey, near the Pigeon-house Fort, Dublin Bay, in October 1841.

One, Dublin Bay: Thompson, *op. cit.*; Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1866, p. 306.

One, Horsey Mere, Norfolk, 17th May, 1853: Frederick, Zoologist, 1853, p. 3911.

Two, Coventry, June 1857: Gould, Birds of Great Britain.

One, Hickling Broad, Norfolk, 27th June, 1867: Stevenson, Zoologist, 1867, p. 951.

One, Ilfracombe Harbour, 2nd or 3rd Nov. 1870: H. Saunders, MS. In the collection of Mr. Westlake, of Ilfracombe.

Four, Breydon Harbour, Yarmouth, 26th May, 1871: Stevenson, Zoologist, 1871, p. 2830.

SOOTY TERN. *Sterna fuliginosa*, Gmelin.

*Hab.* West-India Islands, Central America, South-Sea

Islands, and Australia. Also Ascension Island, where it breeds in some numbers\*.

One, Tutbury, near Burton-on-Trent, 1853: Brown, Zoologist, 1853, p. 3755; Sir Oswald Moseley, Nat. Hist. Tutbury, p. 110. In the collection of Mr. H. W. Desvœux.

One on the Thames, near Wallingford, Berks, 21st June, 1869: Harting, The Field, 26th June, 1869; Zoologist, 1869, p. 1867. In the possession of Mr. Franklyn. This bird was brought to me for examination shortly after it was killed, and before it was skinned.

One on the estuary of the Axe, near Axminster: Rev. J. B. Selwood, The Field, 17th July, 1869. It is doubtful whether this may not have been *Sterna fassipes*. The death of Mr. Selwood has unfortunately prevented a solution of the doubt.

#### NODDY TERN. *Sterna stolidus*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* Central America, West-India Islands, South-Sea Islands, and Australia.

Two between Wexford and Dublin: Thompson, Trans. Linn. Soc. 1835; Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 308.

One, co. Dublin: Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1866, p. 306.

*Obs.* This species has been recorded as "a summer visitant to St. George's Channel" (*cf.* Austin, Ann. Nat. Hist. vol. ix. p. 435); but doubtless *Sterna fassipes* is the species intended.

#### GULL-BILLED TERN. *Sterna anglica*, Montagu.

*Hab.* Europe, North Africa, and America.

One, Sussex: Montagu, Orn. Dict. Suppl. 1813†. Type in Col. Montagu's collection in the British Museum.

\* For a description of this breeding-place, *cf.* Sperling, 'Ibis,' 1868, pp. 286-288.

† "Others have been killed about Rye" (Montagu, *l. c.*).



- One, Kent, June 1839: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 521.
- One near Leeds: Yarrell, *op. cit.*
- One, Breydon Harbour, Yarmouth, 14th April, 1849. In the "Dennis Collection," in the Museum, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Three, Yarmouth, July and Sept. 1849: Gurney, Zoologist, 1849, pp. 2569, 2592.
- One, Yarmouth, 24th May, 1850: Gurney, Zoologist, 1850, p. 2854.
- One, Yarmouth, July 1851: Gurney, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3235.
- One, Norfolk, particulars forgotten. In the Wisbeach Museum.
- One, Rye Harbour, Sussex: Knox, Orn. Rambles in Sussex, p. 253.
- One, Selsea, Sussex, 31st March, 1852: Knox, *op. cit.*
- Two, Barnstaple, autumn 1859: Mathew, Zoologist, 1859, p. 6762.
- One near Plymouth, autumn 1866: Gatcombe, Zoologist, 1867, p. 557.
- One near Christchurch, Hants, 14th May, 1872: Von Hügel, Zoologist, 1872, p. 3149.

*Obs.* Both Selby and Audubon compared specimens of the Marsh Tern of North America, *S. aranea*, Wilson, with Montagu's type of *S. anglica* in the British Museum, and agreed in considering them identical. The geographical range of this species, therefore, is very considerable.

SABINE'S GULL. *Larus sabini* (Leach).

*Hab.* North America.

- One, Belfast Bay, 18th Sept. 1822: Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 309.

- One, Dublin Bay, near Kingstown : Thompson, *op. cit.*  
 One, Belfast Bay, near Claremont, 15th Sept. 1834 : Thompson, *op. cit.*  
 One, Dublin Bay, 12th Sept. 1837 : Thompson, *op. cit.*  
 One, Milford Haven, autumn 1839 : Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 550.  
 Two, Torbay, Devon, Oct. 1843 : Hore, Zoologist, 1845, p. 879.  
 One, Cambridgeshire : Yarrell, *op. cit.*  
 One, Newhaven, Sussex, 22nd Oct. 1853 : Borrer, Zoologist, 1853, p. 4408 ; Knox, Ornithological Rambles in Sussex.  
 One, Hove, Brighton, 7th Oct. 1858 : Dawson Rowley, Zoologist, 1859, p. 6331.  
 One, Banffshire coast : Edward, Zoologist, 1860, p. 6974.  
 One, Balta Sound, Shetland : Saxby, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7436.  
 One on the Thames, near Blackwall, Sept. 1862 : Harting, Birds of Middlesex, p. 251.  
 One, Weston-super-Mare : Mathew, Zoologist, 1863, p. 8692, and 1865, p. 9470.  
 One, Mounts Bay, Cornwall, Sept. 1866 : Rodd, Zoologist, 1866, p. 501.  
 One, Bridlington, Yorkshire, 5th Sept. 1866 : Boulton, Zoologist, 1867, p. 543.  
 One, Kingstown Harbour, 28th Sept. 1866 : Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1866, p. 526, 1868, p. 1099.  
 One, same place, 18th Sept. 1867 : Blake Knox, *l. c.*  
 One, Plymouth Sound, autumn 1866 : Gatcombe, Zoologist, 1867, p. 557.  
 One, Weston-super-Mare, 14th Sept. 1867 : Mathew, Zoologist, 1867, p. 992.  
 One, Bangor, co. Down, Oct. 1867 : Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1868, p. 1099.  
 One, Eastbourne, 10th Oct. 1870 : J. H. Gurney, Jun., MS.

BONAPARTE'S GULL. *Larus philadelphia*, Ord.

*Hab.* North America.

One on the Lagan, near Belfast, 1st Feb. 1848: Thompson, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1848, p. 192; Zoologist, 1849, p. 2069.

This bird was examined in the flesh by Mr. Thompson.

One on Loch Lomond, April 1850: Sir G. Leith, Zoologist, 1851, p. 3117, and 1867, p. 966.

One on one of the English lakes: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 555.

One off Skerries, co. Dublin, 14th Feb. 1855: Hon. T. L. Powys, Zoologist, 1855, p. 4762.

One, Dublin Bay, July 1864: Blake Knox, Zoologist, 1866, p. 306.

One, Falmouth Harbour, autumn 1864: Rodd, Zoologist, 1865, p. 9501. In the collection of the late Mr. Couch.

ROSS'S GULL. *Larus rossi*, Richardson.

*Hab.* Arctic America.

One, Milford-cum-Kirby, Yorkshire, Feb. 1847: Charlesworth, Proc. York. Phil. Soc. vol. i. p. 33; Zoologist, 1847, p. 1782; Sir William Milner, *tom. cit.* p. 1694. In the collection of Sir W. Milner. But these accounts differ as to locality and date of capture.

*Obs.* Macgillivray says (Man. Brit. Orn. ii. p. 254), "this species has once occurred in Ireland;" but Thompson, in his 'Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds),' does not include it. In 'The Ibis,' 1865, p. 103, the editor remarked that he was not assured of the existence of more than five other specimens of this rare Gull:—viz., one in the University Museum, Edinburgh, shot on Melville Peninsula in June 1823; one in the Derby Museum, Liverpool, believed to be from the same source; one in the Museum at Mayence, from Kamschatka; one in the collection of Herr Gätke, shot on

Heligoland ; and one in the collection of Herr Benzon of Copenhagen, obtained in the Færoes, in February 1863.

IVORY GULL. *Larus eburneus*, Gmelin.

*Hab.* Coasts of Arctic America, Labrador, and Newfoundland.

One, Balta Sound, Shetland, Dec. 1822 : Edmonstone, Mem. Wern. Nat. Hist. Soc. vol. iv. p. 501.

One, Firth of Clyde : Selby, Ill. Brit. Orn. vol. ii. p. 497.

One, west coast of Ireland : Ross, Append. 2nd Voy. p. 35.

One near Tralee, co. Kerry, Jan. 1835 : Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 347.

One, Hartlepool, Durham, March 1837 : Hogg, Cat. Birds S.E. Durham, p. 39.

One, Cowpen Marsh, Durham : Hogg, *l. c.*

One, Wrenningham, Norfolk : Gurney, Zoologist, 1846, p. 1384 ; H. Stevenson, MS.

One, Banff, 29th Jan. 1847 : Edward, Zoologist, 1860, p. 6974.

Three seen, one shot, Dingle Bay, co. Kerry, Feb. 1847 : Thompson, *op. cit.*

Three, Brighton and Rye Harbour, Sussex, winter 1848 : Knox, Ornithological Rambles in Sussex, p. 255.

One, Glengariff Harbour, Jan. 1849 : Thompson, *op. cit.*

One, Achill Island, co. Mayo : Thompson, *op. cit.*

One, Galway Bay : Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One near Torquay, 18th Jan. 1853 : Burt, Zoologist, 1853, p. 3807 ; Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One, Thrumster, Caithness, Nov. 1854 : Gray, Birds of West of Scotland, p. 481.

One near Greenock, on the Clyde, winter 1858 : Gray, *op. cit.*

One, Gardenstown, Banff, Dec. 1860 : Edward, Zoologist, 1861, p. 7387.

One, Shetland, winter 1863 ; Saxby, Zoologist, 1864, p. 9094.  
 One, Weston-super-Mare, 1864 : Mathew, Zoologist, 1865,  
 p. 9470.

One, Campbeltown, Kintyre, Feb. 1867 : Gray, *op. cit.*

One, Islay, Feb. 1867 : Gray, *op. cit.*

One, Melsetter, Orkney, May 1867 : Gray, *op. cit.*

LAUGHING GULL. *Larus atricilla*, Linnæus.

*Hab.* Eastern coasts of North America.

One out of five, near Winchelsea, August 1774 : Montagu,  
 Orn. Dict. In Col. Montagu's collection in the British  
 Museum.

Two seen near Hastings : Montagu, *op. cit.*

One, Lodmoor, Weymouth, winter 1850 : Thompson, Zoolo-  
 gist, 1851, p. 3055.

GREAT BLACK-HEADED GULL. *Larus ichthyaëtus*  
 Pallas.

*Hab.* South-eastern Europe ; Egypt ; Palestine ; India.

One, Exmouth, May 1859 : Ross, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.  
 Dec. 1859, p. 467 ; Zoologist, 1860, p. 6860. In the Exeter  
 Museum\*.

MEDITERRANEAN BLACK-HEADED GULL. *Larus*  
*melanocephalus*, Natterer.

One on the Thames, near Barking Creek, Jan. 1866 : Saun-  
 ders, Ibis, 1872, p. 79. In the British Museum.

*Obs.* It may be here remarked that the Masked  
 Gull, *Larus capistratus* of Temminck, which is in-  
 cluded as a distinct species by Eyton, Jenyns, Yarrell,  
 and other authors, would be here inserted as a rare or  
 accidental visitant, were there any good grounds for

\* I examined this specimen on the 22nd Sept. 1870.

believing it to be a valid species. But there can be little doubt that the name *capistratus* has been bestowed upon a small specimen of *L. ridibundus* in a transitional or accidental state of plumage; *cf.* Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. pp. 334–340.

### Fam. PROCELLARIDÆ.

DUSKY SHEARWATER. *Puffinus obscurus* (Gmelin).

*Hab.* West coast of Africa to Cape of Good Hope; rare in the Mediterranean.

One, Valentia Harbour, co. Kerry, 11th May 1853: Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 659. In the collection of Mrs. Blackburn.

One, Earsham, near Bungay, Suffolk, 10th April 1858: Stevenson, Zoologist, 1858, p. 6096.

One taken alive, mouth of the Ouse, near Lynn, 26th July, 1851: Southwell, Naturalist, 1851, p. 189. In the Lynn Museum. This is the young of *P. major*. J. H. Gurney, MS. A pair taken alive, Plymouth Sound, 11th Dec. 1852: Banker, Naturalist, 1853, p. 204.

One, near Berry Head, South Devon, Feb. 1869: De Hügel, Zoologist, 1869, p. 1720.

*Obs.* Under the head of Cinereous or Dusky Shearwater, certain birds of this genus have been recorded as above; but it is extremely doubtful whether they are all of one species, *P. obscurus*, Gmelin. On the contrary, I suspect that only the first on the list is of that species, and that the others are either the young of *P. major* (*cf. antea*, p. 79), perhaps in the plumage of the specimen described as *fuliginosus* by Strickland

(P. Z. S. 1832, p. 128) \*, or belong to a species not yet recognized as British. I have seen two or three specimens of a Shearwater taken on different parts of the English coast, intermediate in size between *P. major* and *anglorum* †; and I have little doubt that a careful examination of these would result in the establishment of a fourth species of *Puffinus* in the British list.

Not having had the opportunity of examining the specimens above noticed, I consider their species for the present undetermined, with the exception of the first on the list, but refer to the records of their capture, for convenience, under the head of the species to which they have been thought to belong.

Those who may investigate this question will derive considerable assistance from a perusal of Dr. Elliott Coues's "Critical Review of the Family *Procellariidæ*," published in the 'Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.' 1864, pp. 72 & 116, and 1866, pp. 25 & 134; and of Professor Newton's remarks on the subject in the 'Zoologist' for 1852, pp. 3691-3698.

CAPPED PETREL. *Estrelata hesitata* (Kuhl) ‡.

*Hab.* Atlantic coast, from Florida to New York, and the West Indies.

\* This specimen was killed at Bridlington in Yorkshire.

† The species recorded by Yarrell as the Cinereous Shearwater, it will be recollected, is considerably smaller than *anglorum*.

‡ In determining the generic relationship of this bird I have followed the nomenclature adopted by Dr. Elliott Coues in his excellent monograph above mentioned (*cf.* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1866, p. 139).

One, Southacre, near Swaffham, spring 1850: Newton, Zoologist, 1852, p. 3691, figure; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 643, figure.

*Obs.* A specimen of this Petrel, killed in the English Channel, is in the Museum at Boulogne-sur-Mer.

BULWER'S PETREL. *Procellaria bulweri*, Jardine.

*Hab.* Madeira and adjacent islands.

One on the Ure, near Tanfield, Yorkshire, 8th May, 1837: Gould, Birds of Europe, pt. xxii. fig.; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 664.

One off Scarborough, spring 1849: Higgins, Zoologist, 1849, p. 2569.

WILSON'S PETREL. *Procellaria wilsoni*, Bonaparte.

*Hab.* North America.

Two, English Channel: Jenyns, Man. Brit. Vert. An. p. 286; Yarrell, Hist. Brit. Birds, vol. iii. p. 668.

Seen in abundance off the Land's End, May 1838: Gould, P. Z. S. 1839, p. 139.

One, Polperro, Cornwall, Nov. 1838: Couch, Cornish Fauna, ii. p. 71; Rodd, List Birds Cornwall, p. 46.

One, Norfolk, spring 1839: Yarrell, *vide* Buxton, *op. cit.* Doubtfully in Norfolk: H. Stevenson, MS.

One, Cumberland: Yarrell, *vide* Heysham, *op. cit.*

One believed to have been killed on the Irish coast, August 1840: Thompson, Nat. Hist. Irel. (Birds), vol. iii. p. 417.

One, Sussex: Bond, Zoologist, 1843, p. 148; Yarrell, *op. cit.*

One on the Avon, Sutton Benger, Wilts, 2nd Nov. 1849: Marsh, Zoologist, 1859, p. 6492.

One, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Nov. 1863: Delme Radcliffe, Zoologist, 1864, p. 8892.

One near Aldeburgh, Suffolk, "some years since" (1871): Hele, Notes about Aldeburgh, p. 176.



# SUMMARY,

FORMING

## A NEW LIST OF BRITISH BIRDS, SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED.

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RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.

RARE VISITANTS.

### Order I. RAPTORES.

#### Fam. VULTURIDÆ.

*Gyps fulvus* (*Gmel.*).  
*Neophron percnopterus*  
(*Linn.*).

#### Fam. FALCONIDÆ.

<i>Aquila chrysaëtus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	<i>Aquila nævia</i> ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).
<i>Haliæetus albicilla</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
<i>Pandion haliæetus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	<i>Falco candicans</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>
„ <i>subbuteo</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	„ <i>islandicus</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>
„ <i>æsalon</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	„ <i>vespertinus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>
„ <i>tinnunculus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
<i>Accipiter nisus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
<i>Astur palumbarius</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	<i>Astur atricapillus</i> ( <i>Wils.</i> ).
<i>Milvus ictinus</i> , <i>Savigny.</i>	<i>Milvus migrans</i> ( <i>Bodd.</i> ).
	<i>Nauclerus furcatus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).

RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.	RARE VISITANTS.
Buteo vulgaris, <i>Leach.</i>	Buteo lineatus ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).
„ lagopus ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).	
Pernis apivorus ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
Circus æruginosus ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ cyaneus ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ cineraceus ( <i>Mont.</i> ).	

## Fam. STRIGIDÆ.

Strix flammea, <i>Linn.</i>	Nyctea nivea ( <i>Daudin.</i> ).
Syrnium aluco ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	Surnia funerea ( <i>Linn.</i> ).
Otus vulgaris, <i>Flem.</i>	Athene noctua ( <i>Scop.</i> ).
„ brachyotus ( <i>Forst.</i> ).	Scops asio ( <i>Linn.</i> ).
	„ giu ( <i>Scop.</i> ).
	Bubo maximus, <i>Flem.</i>
	Nyctale acadica ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).
	„ tengmalmi ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).

## Order II. INSESSORES.

## Fam. LANIIDÆ.

Lanius excubitor, <i>Linn.</i>	Lanius minor, <i>Gmel.</i>
„ collurio, <i>Linn.</i>	
„ rutilus, <i>Lath.</i>	

## Fam. MUSCICAPIDÆ.

Muscicapa grisola, <i>Linn.</i>	Muscicapa parva, <i>Bechst.</i>
„ atricapilla, <i>Linn.</i>	Vireosylva olivacea ( <i>Vieill.</i> ).

## Fam. ORIOLIDÆ.

Oriolus galbula, *Linn.*

## Fam. CINCLIDÆ.

Cinclus aquaticus, *Bechst.*

## RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.

## RARE VISITANTS.

## Fam. PETROCINCLIDÆ.

Petrocincla saxatilis (*Gmel.*).

## Fam. TURDIDÆ.

Turdus viscivorus, <i>Linn.</i>	Turdus varius, <i>Pall.</i>
„ musicus, <i>Linn.</i>	„ atrigularis, <i>Gmel.</i>
„ pilaris, <i>Linn.</i>	„ sibiricus, <i>Pall.</i>
„ iliacus, <i>Linn.</i>	
„ merula, <i>Linn.</i>	
„ torquatus, <i>Linn.</i>	

## Fam. PYCNONOTIDÆ.

Pycnonotus capensis (*Linn.*).

## Fam. SYLVIIDÆ.

Accentor modularis ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	Accentor alpinus, <i>Bechst.</i>
Erythaca rubecula ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	Cyanecula suecica ( <i>Linn.</i> ).
Ruticilla phœnicura ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ tithys ( <i>Scop.</i> ).	
Saxicola rubicola ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ rubetra ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ œnanthe ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
Salicaria locustella ( <i>Lath.</i> ).	Salicaria palustris ( <i>Bechst.</i> ).
„ phragmitis ( <i>Bechst.</i> ).	„ aquatica ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).
„ strepera ( <i>Vieill.</i> ).	
„ arundinacea ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ luscinioides ( <i>Savi.</i> ).	
	Aëdon galactodes ( <i>Temm.</i> ).
Luscinia philomela ( <i>Bonap.</i> ).	
Sylvia atricapilla ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	Sylvia orphea ( <i>Temm.</i> ).
„ hortensis ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).	
„ cinerea, <i>Lath.</i>	

RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.	RARE VISITANTS.
<i>Sylvia sylvicola</i> , <i>Lath.</i>	
„ <i>undata</i> , <i>Bodd.</i>	
<i>Phyllopneuste sibilatrix</i>	<i>Phyllopneuste hypolais</i>
<i>(Bechst.)</i> .	<i>(Linn.)</i> .
„ <i>trochilus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
„ <i>rufa</i> ( <i>Lath.</i> ).	
	<i>Reguloides superciliosus</i>
	<i>(Gmel.)</i> .
<i>Regulus cristatus</i> , <i>Koch.</i>	<i>Regulus calendula</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).
„ <i>ignicapillus</i> , <i>Jenyns.</i>	

## Fam. TROGLODYTIDÆ.

*Troglodytes parvulus*, *Koch.*

## Fam. CERTHIIDÆ.

*Certhia familiaris*, *Linn.*

## Fam. SITTIDÆ.

*Sitta cæsia*, *Meyer.*

## Fam. PARIDÆ.

*Parus major*, *Linn.*

„ *cæruleus*, *Linn.*

„ *cristatus*, *Linn.*

„ *ater*, *Linn.*

„ *palustris*, *Linn.*

*Acredula rosea* (*Blyth*).

*Panurus biarmicus* (*Linn.*).

## Fam. AMPELIDÆ.

*Ampelis garrulus*, *Linn.*

## RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.

## RARE VISITANTS.

## Fam. MOTACILLIDÆ.

Motacilla yarrelli, <i>Gould.</i>	Motacilla cinereocapilla, <i>Savi.</i>
„ alba, <i>Linn.</i>	
„ boarula, <i>Lath.</i>	
„ flava, <i>Linn.</i>	
„ rayi, <i>Bonap.</i>	

## Fam. ANTHIDÆ.

Anthus arboreus, <i>Bechst.</i>	Anthus campestris, <i>Bechst.</i>
„ pratensis ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	„ cervinus, <i>Pall.</i>
„ obscurus ( <i>Lath.</i> ).	„ ludovicianus ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).
„ spinoletta ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ richardi, <i>Vieill.</i>	

## Fam. ALAUDIDÆ.

Alauda arvensis, <i>Linn.</i>	Alauda cristata, <i>Linn.</i>
„ arborea, <i>Linn.</i>	„ brachydactyla, <i>Leisl.</i>
„ alpestris, <i>Linn.</i>	„ calandra, <i>Linn.</i>
	„ sibirica, <i>Pall.</i>

## Fam. EMBERIZIDÆ.

Emberiza lapponica, <i>Gmel.</i>	Emberiza pusilla, <i>Pall.</i>
„ nivalis, <i>Linn.</i>	„ rustica, <i>Pall.</i>
„ miliaria, <i>Linn.</i>	„ melanocephala,
„ schœniclus, <i>Linn.</i>	<i>Scop.</i>
„ citrinella, <i>Linn.</i>	
„ cirrus, <i>Linn.</i>	
„ hortulana, <i>Linn.</i>	

## Fam. FRINGILLIDÆ.

Fringilla cœlebs, <i>Linn.</i>	Fringilla serinus, <i>Linn.</i>
„ montifringilla, <i>Linn.</i>	

## RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.

## RARE VISITANTS.

*Fringilla carduelis*, *Linn.*  
 „ *spinus*, *Linn.*  
*Linota cannabina* (*Linn.*).  
 „ *flavirostris* (*Linn.*).  
 „ *linaria* (*Linn.*).  
 „ *rufescens* (*Vieill.*).  
*Passer montanus* (*Linn.*).  
 „ *domesticus* (*Linn.*).  
*Coccothraustes chloris* (*Linn.*).  
 „ *vulgaris*, *Steph.*  
*Pyrrhula vulgaris*, *Temm.*

*Carpodacus erythrinus* (*Pall.*).  
*Pinicola enucleator* (*Linn.*).

## Fam. LOXIIDÆ.

*Loxia curvirostra*, *Linn.*      *Loxia pityopsittacus*, *Bechst.*  
 „ *bifasciata*, *Nils.*  
 „ *leucoptera*, *Gmel.*

## Fam. ICTERIDÆ.

*Agelæus phœniceus*, *Vieill.*  
*Sturnella magna* (*Linn.*).

## Fam. STURNIDÆ.

*Sturnus vulgaris*, *Linn.*  
*Pastor roseus* (*Linn.*).

## Fam. CORVIDÆ.

*Pyrrhocorax graculus* (*Linn.*).      *Nucifraga caryocatactes*  
*Corvus corax*, *Linn.*      (*Linn.*).  
 „ *corone*, *Linn.*  
 „ *cornix*, *Linn.*  
*Corvus frugilegus*, *Linn.*

## RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.

## RARE VISITANTS.

*Corvus monedula*, *Linn.*

*Pica caudata*, *Flem.*

*Garrulus glandarius* (*Linn.*).

## Fam. PICIDÆ.

*Picus viridis*, *Linn.*

„ *major*, *Linn.*

„ *minor*, *Linn.*

*Picus martius*, *Linn.*

„ *medius*, *Linn.*

„ *villosus*, *Linn.*

„ *pubescens*, *Linn.*

„ *auratus*, *Linn.*

*Jynx torquilla*, *Linn.*

## Fam. UPUPIDÆ.

*Upupa epops*, *Linn.*

## Fam. CUCULIDÆ.

*Cuculus canorus*, *Linn.*

*Cuculus glandarius*, *Linn.*

„ *americanus*, *Linn.*

„ *erythrophthalmus*,  
*Wils.*

## Fam. CORACIIDÆ.

*Coracias garrula*, *Linn.*

## Fam. ALCEDINIDÆ.

*Alcedo ispida*, *Linn.*

*Ceryle alcyon* (*Linn.*).

## Fam. MEROPIDÆ.

*Merops apiaster*, *Linn.*

## Fam. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

*Hirundo rustica*, *Linn.*

*Hirundo purpurea*, *Linn.*

„ *urbica*, *Linn.*

„ *bicolor*, *Vieill.*

„ *riparia*, *Linn.*

## RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.

## RARE VISITANTS.

## Fam. CYPSELIDÆ.

Cypselus apus (*Linn.*).Cypselus melba, *Ill.*,, caudacutus (*Lath.*).

## Fam. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Caprimulgus europæus, *Linn.* Caprimulgus ruficollis, *Temm.*

## Order III. RASORES.

## Fam. COLUMBIDÆ.

Columba palumbus, *Linn.*Columba migratoria, *Linn.*,, œnas, *Linn.*,, livia, *Temm.*Turtur auritus, *Gray.*

## Fam. PTEROCLIDÆ.

Syrhaptus paradoxus (*Pall.*).

## Fam. PHASIANIDÆ.

Phasianus colchicus, *Linn.*

## Fam. TETRAONIDÆ.

Tetrao urogallus, *Linn.*,, tetrax, *Linn.*,, scoticus, *Lath.*,, lagopus, *Linn.*Perdix cinerea, *Lath.*,, rufa, *Lath.*Perdix petrosa (*Gmel.*).Coturnix vulgaris, *Flem.*Ortyx virginianus (*Linn.*).

## Fam. TURNICIDÆ.

Turnix sylvatica (*Desfont.*).



RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.RARE VISITANTS.Order IV. **GRALLATORES.**

## Fam. OTIDIDÆ.

Otis tarda, *Linn.*  
 „ tetrax, *Linn.*

Otis macqueeni, *Gray.*

## Fam. CHARADRIIDÆ.

Œdicnemus crepitans, *Temm.*

Cursorius gallicus, *Gmel.*  
 Glareola pratincola (*Linn.*).

Charadrius pluvialis, *Linn.*

Squatarola helvetica (*Linn.*).

Vanellus cristatus, *Meyer.*

Eudromias morinellus (*Linn.*).

Ægialitis hiaticula (*Linn.*).

Ægialitis curonicus (*Gmel.*).

„ cantiana (*Lath.*).

„ vociferus (*Linn.*).

Streptilas interpres (*Linn.*).

Hæmatopus ostralegus (*Linn.*).

## Fam. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Recurvirostra avocetta, *Linn.*

Himantopus candidus, *Bonnat.*

Totanus glottis (*Pall.*).

Totanus flavipes (*Gmel.*).

„ fuscus (*Linn.*).

„ solitarius (*Wils.*).

„ calidris (*Linn.*).

„ ochropus (*Linn.*).

„ glareola (*Linn.*).

Machetes pugnax (*Linn.*).

Actiturus bartramius (*Wils.*).

Tringites rufescens (*Vieill.*).

Tringoides hypoleucus  
 (*Linn.*).

Tringoides macularius  
 (*Linn.*).

Tringa canutus, *Linn.*

Tringa maculata, *Vieill.*

RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.	RARE VISITANTS.
<i>Tringa subarquata</i> ( <i>Güld.</i> ).	<i>Tringa platyrhyncha</i> , <i>Temm.</i>
„ <i>maritima</i> , <i>Gmel.</i>	„ <i>bonapartii</i> , <i>Schleg.</i>
„ <i>alpina</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	„ <i>pusilla</i> , <i>Wils.</i>
„ <i>minuta</i> , <i>Leisl.</i>	
„ <i>temminckii</i> , <i>Leisl.</i>	
<i>Calidris arenaria</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ <i>hyperboreus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
<i>Scolopax rusticola</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
<i>Gallinago major</i> ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).	<i>Gallinago wilsoni</i> , <i>Temm.</i>
„ <i>media</i> , <i>Leach.</i>	
„ <i>sabini</i> ( <i>Vigors</i> ).	
„ <i>gallinula</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
	<i>Macrorhamphus griseus</i> ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).
<i>Limosa lapponica</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ <i>ægocephala</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
<i>Numenius arquatus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ <i>phæopus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	<i>Numenius borealis</i> ( <i>Forst.</i> ).

## Fam. TANTALIDÆ.

*Ibis falcinellus* (*Gmel.*).

## Fam. PLATALEIDÆ.

*Platalea leucorodia*, *Linn.*

## Fam. CICONIIDÆ.

*Ciconia alba*, *Bechst.**Ciconia nigra* (*Linn.*).

## Fam. GRUIDÆ.

*Grus cinerea*, *Bechst.**Grus virgo* (*Linn.*).„ *pavonina* (*Linn.*).

## RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.

## RARE VISITANTS.

## Fam. ARDEIDÆ.

<i>Ardea cinerea</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	<i>Ardea alba</i> , <i>Linn.</i>
„ <i>purpurea</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	„ <i>garzetta</i> , <i>Linn.</i>
	„ <i>comata</i> , <i>Pall.</i>
	„ <i>russata</i> , <i>Wagl.</i>
<i>Nycticorax griseus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
„ <i>minutus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	( <i>Mont.</i> ).

## Fam. RALLIDÆ.

<i>Rallus aquaticus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
<i>Crex pratensis</i> , <i>Bechst.</i>	
„ <i>porzana</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	<i>Crex carolina</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).
„ <i>bailloni</i> ( <i>Vieill.</i> ).	
„ <i>pusilla</i> ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).	
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
<i>Fulica atra</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	

## Order V. NATATORES

## Fam. ANATIDÆ.

<i>Cygnus musicus</i> , <i>Bechst.</i>	<i>Cygnus immutabilis</i> , <i>Yarr.</i>
„ <i>minor</i> , <i>Keys. &amp; Bl.</i>	„ <i>americanus</i> , <i>Sharpl.</i>
	„ <i>buccinator</i> , <i>Richards.</i>
<i>Anser ferus</i> ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).	<i>Anser albatus</i> , <i>Cassin.</i>
„ <i>segetum</i> ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).	„ <i>ruficollis</i> , <i>Pall.</i>
„ <i>brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Baill.</i>	
„ <i>albifrons</i> ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).	
„ <i>leucopsis</i> , <i>Bechst.</i>	
„ <i>bernicla</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ <i>canadensis</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ <i>ægyptiacus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	

## RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.

## RARE VISITANTS.

Tadorna vulpauser, *Flem.*Anas boschas, *Linn.*,, strepera, *Linn.*,, clypeata, *Linn.*,, acuta, *Linn.*,, penelope, *Linn.*Querquedula crecca (*Linn.*).,, circia (*Linn.*).Fuligula ferina (*Linn.*).,, ferruginea (*Gmel.*).,, marila (*Linn.*).,, cristata (*Leach*).Clangula glaucion (*Linn.*).Harelda glacialis (*Linn.*).Ædemia nigra (*Linn.*).,, fusca (*Linn.*).Somateria mollissima (*Linn.*).Mergus albellus, *Linn.*,, serrator, *Linn.*,, merganser, *Linn.*Plectropterus gambensis  
(*Linn.*).Tadorna rutila (*Pall.*).Anas americana, *Gmel.*Fuligula rufina (*Pall.*).Clangula albeola (*Linn.*).Histrionicus torquatus, *Bo-*  
*nap.*Ædemia perspicillata (*Linn.*).Somateria spectabilis (*Linn.*).,, stelleri (*Pall.*).Mergus cucullatus, *Linn.*

## Fam. COLYMBIDÆ.

Colymbus glacialis, *Linn.*,, arcticus, *Linn.*,, septentrionalis,  
*Linn.*

## Fam. PODICIPIDÆ.

Podiceps cristatus (*Linn.*).,, rubricollis (*Gmel.*).

## RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.

## RARE VISITANTS.

- Podiceps cornutus (*Gmel.*).  
 „ auritus (*Linn.*).  
 „ minor (*Gmel.*).

## Fam. ALCIDÆ.

- Fratercula arctica (*Linn.*).  
 Alca torda, *Linn.*  
 „ alle, *Linn.*  
 „ impennis, *Linn.*  
 Uria troile (*Linn.*).  
 „ grylle (*Linn.*).  
 Uria arra (*Pall.*).

## Fam. PELECANIDÆ.

- Graculus carbo (*Linn.*).  
 „ cristatus (*Faber.*).  
 Sula bassana (*Linn.*).

## Fam. LARIDÆ.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sterna fluviatilis, <i>Naum.</i> | Sterna caspia, <i>Pall.</i>     |
| „ hirundo, <i>Linn.</i>          | „ velox, <i>Rüpp.</i>           |
| „ dougallii, <i>Mont.</i>        | „ hybrida, <i>Pall.</i>         |
| „ cantiaca, <i>Gmel.</i>         | „ leucoptera, <i>Meisn.</i>     |
| „ minuta, <i>Linn.</i>           | „ fuliginosa, <i>Gmel.</i>      |
| „ fissipes, <i>Linn.</i>         | „ stolidia, <i>Linn.</i>        |
|                                  | „ anglica, <i>Mont.</i>         |
| Larus minutus, <i>Pall.</i>      | Larus sabini ( <i>Leach.</i> ). |
| „ ridibundus, <i>Linn.</i>       | „ philadelphia, <i>Ord.</i>     |
| „ tridactylus, <i>Linn.</i>      | „ rossi, <i>Richards.</i>       |
| „ canus, <i>Linn.</i>            | „ eburneus, <i>Gmel.</i>        |
| „ leucopterus, <i>Faber.</i>     | „ atricilla, <i>Linn.</i>       |
| „ argentatus, <i>Gmel.</i>       | „ ichthyaëtus, <i>Pall.</i>     |
| „ glaucus, <i>Gmel.</i>          | „ melanoccephalus, <i>Natt.</i> |

RESIDENTS AND MIGRANTS.	RARE VISITANTS.
<i>Larus marinus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
„ <i>fuscus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
<i>Lestris catarrhactes</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ <i>parasiticus</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	
„ <i>longicaudus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	
„ <i>pomatorhinus</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	

## Fam. PROCELLARIDÆ.

<i>Puffinus anglorum</i> ( <i>Temm.</i> ).	<i>Puffinus obscurus</i> ( <i>Gmel.</i> ).
„ <i>major</i> , <i>Faber.</i>	
<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	<i>Œstrelata hæsitata</i> ( <i>Kuhl.</i> ).
<i>Procellaria pelagica</i> ( <i>Linn.</i> ).	<i>Procellaria bulweri</i> , <i>Jard.</i>
„ <i>leachii</i> ( <i>Temm.</i> ).	„ <i>wilsoni</i> , <i>Bonap.</i>

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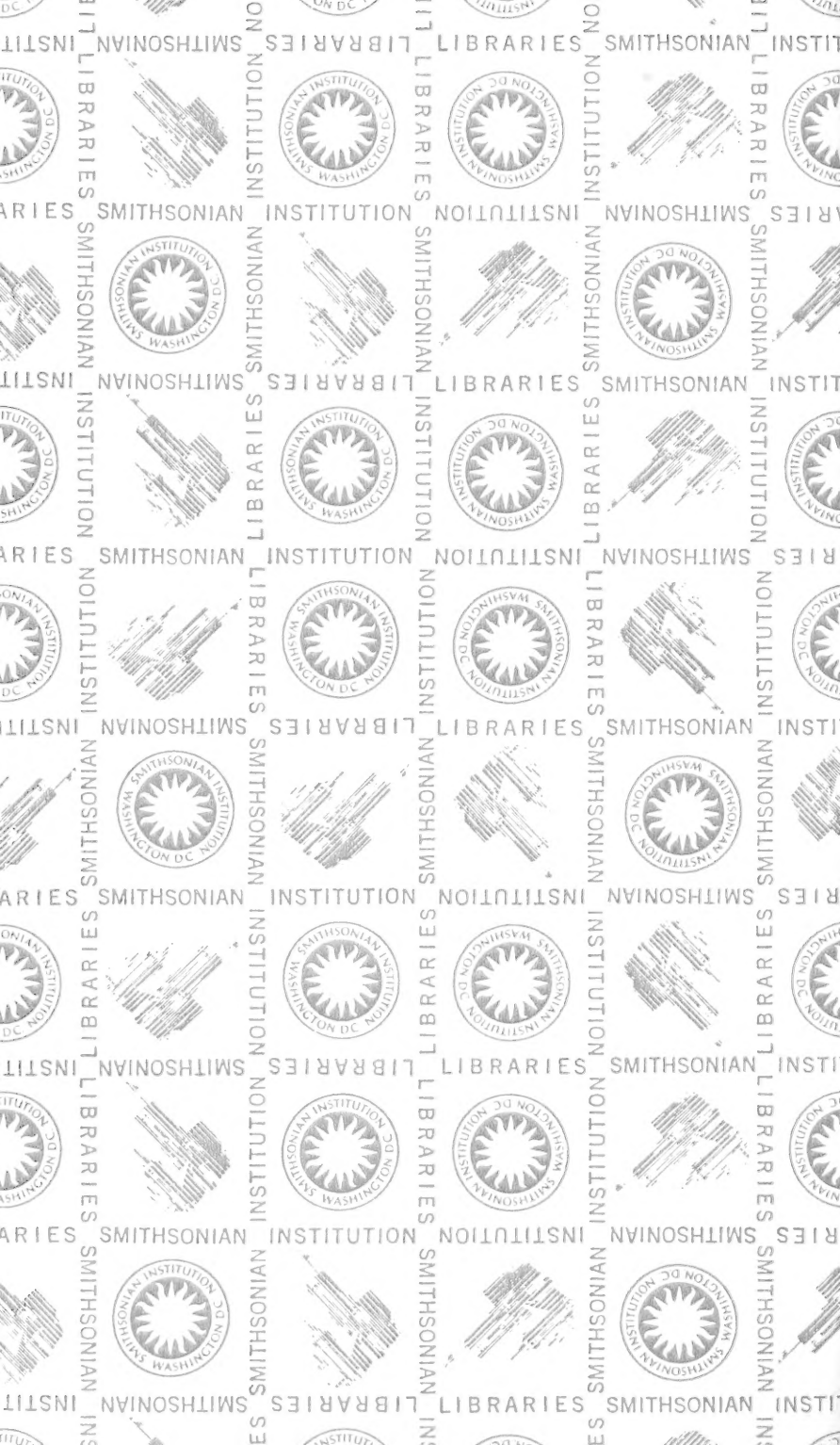
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