

Fam. TYRANNIDÆ.

10. *Tyrannus rostratus*, Sol.

"Loggerhead. Resident.

"Extremely abundant; its cry of piperee, piperee, heard everywhere from morn till night. Old pastures its favorite haunt; but where the 'Cabbage Palm' is found (the *Oreodoya olivacea*) there the Piperee delights to stay, passing half the day perched upon the extreme tip of the terminal apex of the tree, leaving it only to chase and capture some insect flying by, or to sport a while with its mate."

Fam. TROCHILIDÆ.

11. *Eulampis holosericeus* (Linn.).

"Violet-breast Hummer. Rather numerous."

12. *Orthorhynchus exilis* (Gm.).

"Crested Hummer. Very common.

"More in the fields than the gardens; especially likes the Tamarind trees."

Fam. CUCULIDÆ.

13. *Coccyzus minor* (Gm.).

"Four o'clock Bird. Sparsely distributed. Resident."

Fam. STRIGIDÆ.

14. *Speotyto amaura*, Lawr.

"Owl. Length, ♂, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, $21\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $6\frac{3}{4}$.

"Length, ♀, $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; alar extent, 21; wing, $6\frac{1}{4}$.

"Iris bright yellow. Called here, 'coo coo', from its hoot at night. I considered it for a time as almost mythical, reports concerning its existence were so conflicting. Some described it as a large Bat, others asserted that it was (judging from the size of its eyes) as large as a 'Guinea Bird'; all agreed that it was a night-bird, that it lived in old drains, holes in the cliffs and ruined walls; and that its hoot would strike terror to the stoutest heart.

"Like its congener of Dominica, it has a bad name; and though it may not be called here, as in Dominica, the 'Jumbie Bird' or bird of evil spirits—the name implies more than that—still it has the reputation of being a bad character. The blacks declare that it will not hesitate to tear the eyes out of any individual unfortunate enough to meet it at night. 'Me rudder see de Debbil, any time', is their forcible way of testifying to the powers, supernatural and otherwise, possessed by this poor Owl. Finding it impossible to shoot one, I offered a reward of two shillings for the first Owl brought me, and within three hours had three living birds which the men dug out of a cliff in the Chalk-hills. One that I kept two days gave frequent utterance to a chattering cry, espe-

cially if any one approached, but it did not hoot. It feeds upon lizards and mice, it is said."

Male.—Upper plumage of a fine deep brown color, marked with roundish spots of light fulvous; the spots are smallest on the crown, hind neck, and smaller wing-coverts; they are conspicuously large on the other wing-coverts, the dorsal region, scapulars, and tertials; the quills are blackish-brown, with indented marks of pale reddish fulvous on the outer webs of the primaries, and large roundish paler spots on the inner webs; under wing-coverts reddish fulvous sparsely mottled with black; tail dark brown, of the same color as the back, crossed with four bars (including the terminal one), of light reddish fulvous, which do not quite reach the shaft on each web; bristles at the base of the bill black, with the basal portion of their shafts whitish; front white, superciliary streak pale fulvous; cheeks dark brown, the feathers tipped with fulvous; upper part of throat pale whitish buff, the lower part grayish-white, with a buffy tinge, separated by a broad band of dark brown across the middle of the throat, the feathers of which are bordered with light fulvous; the sides of the neck and the upper part and sides of the breast are dark brown, like the back, the feathers ending with fulvous, the spots being larger on the breast; the feathers of the abdomen are pale fulvous, conspicuously barred across their centres with dark brown; on some of the feathers the terminal edgings are of the same color; the flanks are of a clear light fulvous, with bars of a lighter brown; under tail-coverts fulvous, with indistinct bars of brown; thighs clear fulvous, with nearly obsolete narrow dusky bars; the feathers of the tarsi are colored like the thighs and extend to the toes; bill clear light yellow, with the sides of the upper mandible blackish; toes dull yellowish-brown.

Length (fresh), $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; wing, $6\frac{3}{4}$; tail, $3\frac{1}{8}$; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The female differs but little from the male in plumage; the bars on the abdomen appear to be a little more strongly defined, and at the base of the culmen is a small red spot. There are two females in the collection, the other also having the red spot; in one the tarsi are feathered to the toes, in the other only for two-thirds their length.

Length of one (fresh), 8 in.; wing, $6\frac{1}{2}$; tail, $2\frac{7}{8}$; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Length of the other, $8\frac{1}{2}$; wing, $6\frac{1}{4}$; tail, 3; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. Ridgway suggested a comparison with his *S. guadeloupensis*, the type of which belongs to the Boston Natural History Society, and by the courtesy of Dr. Brewer I have been able to make it.

Compared with *guadeloupensis*, the prevailing color is dark brown, instead of a rather light earthy-brown, and the spots on the interscapular region are much larger; it is more strikingly barred below, the other having the breast more spotted; the bars on the tail are four instead of six. In the Antigua bird each feather of the breast is crossed with but one bar, while those of the other are crossed with two.