CATALOGUE

OF THE

COLLECTION

OF

BIRDS’ EGGS

IN THE

BRITISH MUSEUM

(NATURAL HISTORY).

VOLUME II.

CARINATÆ (CHARADRIIFORMES—STRIGIFORMES).

BY

EUGENE W. OATES.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

SOLD BY

LONGMANS & Co., 39 PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C.;
B. QUARITCH, 15 PICCADILLY, W.; DULAU & Co., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.;
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.;
AND AT THE

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY), CROMWELL ROAD, S.W.

1902.
PREFACE.

The number of specimens of eggs enumerated by Mr. Oates in this second volume of his 'Catalogue' is just 15,000. The Crowley Bequest proves from its registration, which has not yet been completed, to have added very largely to the series of eggs in the National Collection, and it has supplied a large number of desiderata. It is especially rich in eggs of Australian birds, of which the Museum had not a good series, and a glance at the following pages will show how important have been the accessions from Mr. Crowley's bequest.

As before, the editing of this volume has been undertaken by Dr. Bowdler Sharpe, the Assistant Keeper in charge of the Sub-Department of Vertebrata.

E. RAY LANKESTER,
Director.

British Museum (Natural History),
February 1, 1902.

418488
INTRODUCTION.

In the present volume the Carinate are continued from the Charadriiformes to the end of the first volume of Dr. Bowdler Sharpe's ‘Hand-list of the Genera and Species of Birds.’ The total number of species is 726, and of specimens of eggs 14,998, distributed in the following manner:

**Carinate.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>No. of species</th>
<th>No. of specimens</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charadriiformes</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>4366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gruiformes</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardeiformes</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>2210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palamedeiformes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenicopteriformes</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anseriformes</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>2473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecaniformes</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>947</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathartidiformes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accipitriformes</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strigiformes</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 726 14,998

The symbols employed in the present volume are the same as those in the first volume. [P.] means “Presented by,” [C.] “Collected by,” [E.] Received in exchange.” The measurements of specimens are invariably in English inches.

EUGENE W. OATES.
SYSTEMATIC INDEX.

Sub-Class **CARINATÆ**.

Order **CHARADRIIFORMES**.

Sub-Order **CHIONIDÆ**.

Family **CHIONIDIDÆ**. Page

Chionarchus, **Kidder & Coues**. 1

Sub-Order **ATTAGIDÆ**.

Family **THINOCORYTHIDÆ**.

Attagis, **Less. & Is. Geoffr.** 2

Thinocorys, **Esch.** 2

Sub-Order **CHARADRII**.

Family **CHARADRIIDÆ**.

Sub-Family **ARENARINÆ**.

Arenaria, **Briss.** 3

Sub-Family **HÆMATOPODINÆ**.

Hæmatopus, **Linn.** 4

osculans, **Swinh.** 5

longirostris, **Vieill.** 5

leucopus, **Garn.** 6

palliatus, **Temm.** 6

unicolor, **Wagler** 7

moquini, **Bp.** 7

niger, **Pall.** 8

ater (**Less.**). 8

Sub-Family **LOBIVANELLINÆ**.

Lobipluvia, **Bp.** 8

malabarica (**Bodd.**) 8, 344

Microsarcops, **Sharpe** 9

cinerus (**Blyth**). 9

Lobivanellus, **Strickl.** 9

lobatus (**Lath.**). 9, 344

miles (**Bodd.**). 10

Sub-Family **CHARADRINÆ**.

Sarcogrammus, **Reichenb.** 10

indicus (**Bodd.**) 10, 345

atrinuchalis (**Jerd.**) 11

Zonifer, **Sharpe** 12

color (**V.**) 12, 345

Hoplopterus, **Bp.** 12

spinosus (**Linn.**) 12, 345

ventralis (**Wagl.**) 13, 345

species (**Wagl.**) 13, 345

Belonopterus, **Reichenb.** 14

cayennensis (**Gm.**) 14, 345

chilensis (**Mol.**) 14

Vanellus, **Briss.** 15

tvallens (**Linn.**) 15, 346

Chætusia, **Bp.** 16

gregaria (**Pall.**) 16, 346

Stephanibyx, **Reichenb.** 16

coronatus (**Bodd.**) 16, 346

Squatarola, **Leach** 17

helvetica (**Linn.**) 17

Charadrus, **Linn.** 17

pluvialis (**Linn.**) 17, 346

dominicus (**P. L. S. Müll.**) 18, 346

Ochthodromus, **Reichenb.** 19

obscurus (**Gm.**) 346

bicinctus (**J. & S.**) 347

wilsoni (**Ord.**) 10, 347

goffroyi (**Wagl.**) 20, 347
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eudromias, Brehm</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morinellus (Linn.)</td>
<td>21, 347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonibyx, Reichenb.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>modestus (Licht.)</td>
<td>21, 347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxypechus, Reichenb.</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vociferus (Linn.)</td>
<td>22, 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tricoloris (Vieill.)</td>
<td>22, 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aëgialeus, Reichenb.</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semipalmatus (Bp.)</td>
<td>23, 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aëgialitis, Bowie</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiaticola (Linn.)</td>
<td>23, 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dubia (Scop.)</td>
<td>25, 348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peroni (Bp.)</td>
<td>25, 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alexandrina (Linn.)</td>
<td>26, 349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marginata (V)</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pallida (Strickl.)</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruficapilla (Temm.)</td>
<td>27, 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collaris (V)</td>
<td>27, 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nivosus, Cass.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melodia (Ord.)</td>
<td>28, 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occidentalis, Cab.</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falklandica (Lath.)</td>
<td>28, 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pecuaria (Temm.)</td>
<td>29, 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sancte-helenae, Harting</td>
<td>29, 350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melanops (V)</td>
<td>29, 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucullata (V.)</td>
<td>30, 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thinornis, Gray</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nove-zealandiae (Gm.)</td>
<td>30, 351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anarhynchus, Q. &amp; G.</td>
<td>31, 351</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-Family Peltohyatinae.

Peltothyas, Sharpe            | 31   |
| australis (Gould)            | 31    |

Sub-Family Himantopodinae.

Himantopus, Briss.            | 32   |
| himantopus (Linn.)           | 32, 352 |
| melanurus (V.)              | 33    |
| leucocephalus, Gould.        | 34, 352 |
| picatus, Eltm.               | 34, 352 |
| mexicanus (P. L. S. Müll.)   | 34, 352 |
| melas, H. & J.               | 35    |
| Recurvirostra, Linn.         | 35    |
| avocetta, Linn.              | 35, 352 |
| americana (Gm.)              | 36, 352 |
| novæ-hollandiae, V.          | 353   |

Sub-Family Totaninae.

Numenius, Briss.              | 36   |
| arquatus (Linn.)             | 36, 353 |
| longirostris, Wilson         | 38, 353 |
| phaeopus (Linn.)             | 38, 353 |
| borealis, Lath.              | 39    |
| Limosa, Briss.               | 39   |
| lapponica (Linn.)            | 40    |
| limosa (Linn.)               | 40, 353 |
| hudsonica (Lath.)            | 41    |
| fedoa (Linn.)                | 354   |
| Symphemia, Rafin.            | 41    |
| semipalmata (Gm.)            | 41, 354 |
| Totanus, Bechst.             | 42    |
|fuscus (Linn.)                | 42, 354 |
| calidris (Linn.)             | 43    |
| stagnatilis, Bechst.         | 354   |
| flavipes (Gm.)               | 44    |
| Helodromas, Kaup             | 44    |
| ochropus (Linn.)             | 44, 354 |
| Tringoides, Bp.              | 45    |
| hypoleucus (Linn.)           | 45    |
| macularius (Linn.)           | 46, 355 |
| Terekia, Bp.                 | 47    |
| cinerea (Güldenst.)          | 47, 355 |
| Glottis, Koch                | 47    |
| nebularius (Gunn.)           | 47, 355 |
| Rhyacophilus, Kaup            | 48   |
| glareola (Gm.)               | 48, 355 |
| Pavoncella, Leach            | 49    |
| pugnax (Linn.)               | 49    |
| Bartramia, Less.             | 50    |
| longicuda (Bechst.)          | 50, 355 |
| Ereunetes, Illiger           | 51    |
| pusillus (Linn.)             | 51, 355 |

Sub-Family Scolopacinae.

Tryngites, Cab.               | 51    |
| subruficollis (V.)           | 51    |
| Calidris, Illiger            | 52    |
| arenaria (Linn.)             | 52    |
| Limonites, Kaup              | 52    |
| minuta, (Leisl.)             | 52    |
| minutilla (V.)               | 55, 355 |
| temminckii (Leisl.)          | 53, 356 |
| Heteropygia, Cowes           | 55    |
| maculata (V.)                | 55    |
| bardi (Cowes)                | 55    |
| Arquatella, Baird            | 56    |
| maritima (Gm.)               | 56, 356 |
| cuousi, Ridgwe               | 57    |
| Tringa, Linn.                | 57    |
| canutus (Linn.)              | 57, 356 |
| Pelidna, Curier              | 58    |
| alpina (Linn.)               | 58, 356 |
| Limicola, Koch               | 59    |
| platyrhyncha (Temm.)         | 59, 356 |
| Gallinago, Leach             | 60    |
| stenura (Kuhl)               | 356   |
| megala, Swinhoe              | 357   |
| major (Gm.)                  | 60, 357 |
| nigripennis, Bp.             | 60, 357 |
SYSTEMATIC INDEX.

Page

gallinago (Linn.)  61,357

delicata (Ord)  62,357

drenata (Uliger)  62

nobilis, Scel.  63

macroactyla, Bp.  63,358

paraguaia (V.)  63,358

solitaria, Hodgs.  64

gigantea (Temm.)  65

stricklandi (Gray)  65

jamesoni (Bp.)  65,358

pusilla, Butter  65

Liurnocryptes, Kaup  66

gallinula (Linn.)  66,358

Scolopax, Linn  66

rusticula, Linn  66,359

Philohela, Gray  67

minor (Gm.)  67,359

Rostratula, V.  68

capensis (Linn.)  68,359

meticillaris (V.)  69

Sub-Family Phalaropodine.

Crymophilus, V.  69

fulicarius (Linn.)  69,359

Phalaropus, Briss.  70

hyperboreus (Linn.)  70,359

Steganopus, V.  70,359

tricolor, V.  70,359

Sub-Order PARRIDÆ.

Family PARDIDÆ.

Hydrophasis, Sharpe  71

chirurgus (Scop.)  71,360

Metopidius, Wagler  71

indicus (Lath.)  71,360

Phyllopezus, Sharpe  72

africanus (Gm.)  72,360

Hydralector, Wagler  73

gallinaceus (Temm.)  73,360

Jacana, Schaeffer  73

jacana (Linn.)  73,360

nigra (Gm.)  75

Asarcia, Sharpe  75

variabilis (Linn.)  75

Sub-Order CURSORII.

Family CURSORIDÆ.

Pluvianus, V.  74

ægyptius (Linn.)  74,361

Cursorius, Lath.  74

gallicus (Gm.)  74

rufus, Gould  361

coromandelicus (Gm.)  75,361

temminkii, Swains  361

Rhinoptilus, Strickl.  76

bicinctus (Temm.)  362

chalcopterus (Temm.)  76

Family GLAREOLIDÆ.

Stiltia, Bp.  362

isabella (V.)  362

Glareola, Briss  76

pratincola (Linn.)  76,362

melanoptera, Nordm.  77

orientalis, Leach  78,363

Galactocyrtseæ, Heine & Reichenow  78

ocularis (Verr.)  78

cinerea (Fraser)  78

lactea (Temm.)  79,363

Family DROMADIDÆ.

Dromas, Paykull  80

ardeola, Paykull  80,363

Sub-Order ÙEDICNEMÆ.

Family ÙEDICNEMIDÆ.

(Edicnemus, Temm.  80

edicnemus (Linn.)  80

senegalensis, Swains  81,363

vermiculatus, Cab.  363

bistriatus (Wagler)  82

capensis, Licht.  82,364

Burhinus, Uliger  83

grrallarius (Lath.)  83,364

Esacus, Less  83

recurvirostris (Cur.)  83,364

Orthorhamphus, Salvad.  84

magnirostris (V.)  84,364

Sub-Order OTIDÆS.

Family OTIDIDÆ.

Otis, Linn.  84

tarda, Linn.  84,364

Tetrix, Leach  85

tetrix (Linn.)  85,364

Lophotis, Reichenb.  86

ruficrista (Smith)  365

gindiana (Oust.)  86

Compotis, Heine  365

afa (Forst.)  365

leucoptera (Reichenb.)  365
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bubulcus, <em>Bp.</em></td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lucidus (Rafin.)</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coromandus (Bodd.)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardetta, <em>Gray</em></td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minuta (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sinensis (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exilis (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>involucris (<em>V.</em>)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinnamomea (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nannocnus, <em>Stein.</em></td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eurythmus (<em>Swinh.</em>)</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dupetor, <em>Heine &amp; Reichenb.</em></td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavicollis (<em>Lath.</em>)</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botaurus, <em>Briss.</em></td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stellaris (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pectiloptilus (<em>Wagler</em>)</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lentiginosus (<em>Mont.</em>)</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order PALAMEDEIFORMES.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Order PALAMEDEIDEÆ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family PALAMEDEIDEÆ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chauna, <em>Illig.</em></td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cristata (<em>Swains.</em>)</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order PHÉNICOSTERIFORMES.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family PHÉNICOSTERIDÆ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phénicopterus, <em>Linn.</em></td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruber, <em>Bonn.</em></td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roseus, <em>Pall.</em></td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chilensis, <em>Mol.</em></td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phénicoptéias, <em>Gray</em></td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minor (<em>Geoffr.</em>)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order ANSERIFORMES.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family ANATIDÆ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Family Cygninæ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cygnus, <em>Bechst.</em></td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cygnus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bewickii, <em>Yarr.</em></td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columbianus (<em>Ord.</em>)</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buccinator, <em>Richards.</em></td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olor, <em>Gm.</em></td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melanocoryphus (<em>Mol.</em>)</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenopsis, <em>Wagler</em></td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atrata (<em>Lath.</em>)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Family Anseranatinaæ.</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anseranas, <em>Less.</em></td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semipalmata (<em>Lath.</em>)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Family Plectopterinaæ.</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plectopterus, <em>Steph.</em></td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>niger, <em>Scl.</em></td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairina, <em>Fleming</em></td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moschata (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcidorns, <em>Eton</em></td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melanomota (<em>Penn.</em>)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhodonessa, <em>Reichenb.</em></td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caryophyllacea (<em>Lath.</em>)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettopus, <em>Brandt</em></td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auritus (<em>Bodd.</em>)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulchellus, <em>Gould</em></td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coromandelianus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albipennis, <em>Gould</em></td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lampronessa, <em>Wagler</em></td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sponsa (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aëx, <em>Boie</em></td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galericulata (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Family Cereopsinæ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cereopsis, <em>Lath.</em></td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novæ-hollandiae, <em>Lath.</em></td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Family Anserinæ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coscoroba, <em>Reichenb.</em></td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coscoroba (<em>Mol.</em>)</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chen, <em>Boie</em></td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caeruleus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperboeaus (<em>Pall.</em>)</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser, <em>Briss.</em></td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anser (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubrirostris, <em>Hodgs.</em></td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albidrons (<em>Scop.</em>)</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gambeli, <em>Hartl.</em></td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythropus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fabalis (<em>Lath.</em>)</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachyrhynchus (<em>Baill.</em>)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eulabia, <em>Reichenb.</em></td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indica (<em>Lath.</em>)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cygnopsis, <em>Brandt</em></td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cygnoides (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philacte, <em>Bann.</em></td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canagica (<em>Sevast.</em>)</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta, <em>Scop.</em></td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canadensis (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchinsi (<em>Richards.</em>)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leucopsis (<em>Bechst.</em>)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bernicla (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nigricans (<em>Laur.</em>)</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruficollis (<em>Pall.</em>)</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesoehen, <em>Salvad.</em></td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandvicensis (<em>Vig.</em>)</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SYSTEMATIC INDEX.

Sub-Family Chenonettinæ.

Chloëphaga, Eyt. .......................... 154
melanoptera (Eyt.) ........................ 154
hybrida (Mol.) .................................. 155
magellanica (Gm.) .......................... 155
inornata (King) ............................ 155
rubidiceps, Scl. .............................. 156
poliocephala, Scl. .......................... 156
Chenonetta, Brandt .......................... 156
jubata (Lath.) ............................... 156

Sub-Family Anatinae.

Dendrocycna, Swains .......................... 157
viduata (Linn.) .............................. 157
fulva (Gm.) .................................. 157
arcuata (Horsf.) ............................. 158
javanica (Horsf.) ............................. 158
autumnalis (Linn.) ........................... 159
eytoni (Gould) .............................. 159
Alopochen, Stejn .............................. 159
ægyptiacus (Linn.) ............................ 159
jubatus (Spix) ................................. 160
Tadorna, Fleming .............................. 160
 tadorna (Linn.) ............................. 160
 radjah (Garn.) ............................... 160

Casarca, Bp .................................. 161
cana (Gm.) .................................. 162
variegata (Gm.) .............................. 162
tadornoides (J. & S.) ........................ 162
Anas, Linn. ................................ 162
boscas, Linn. ................................. 162
melleri, Scl. ................................ 163
obscura, Gm. ................................ 164
superciliosa, Gm. ............................. 164
undulata, Dubois ............................. 165
cristata, Gm. ................................ 165

Polionetta, Oates .............................. 166
pœcilorhyncha (Forst.) .................... 166
albigularis (Hume) ......................... 166
Eunetta, Bp .................................. 166
falcata (George) ............................. 166
Chaulelasmus, Gray ........................ 167
streperus (Linn.) ............................ 167
Mareca, Steph. ............................... 167
penelope (Linn.) ............................. 167
americana (Gm.) ............................. 168
sibilatrix, Poepp. ............................ 169
Nettium, Kaup. ............................... 169
formosum (Georgi) .......................... 169
crecca (Linn.) ............................... 169
carolinense (Gm.) ........................... 170
castaneum (Eyton) ........................... 170
gibberifrons (S. Müll.) .................... 171
flavirostre (V.) .............................. 171
oxypterus (Meyen) .......................... 172

punctatum (Burch.) ......................... 172
brasiliense (Gm.) ............................ 172
Dafila, Steph. ............................... 172
cuta (Linn.) ................................ 172
şpinicuđa (V.) ............................... 173
Dafifula, Coues .............................. 174
eatoni (Sharpe) ............................... 174
Pœcilonetta, Eyt. ............................ 174
bahamensis (Linn.) .......................... 174
erythrophyncha (Gm.) ...................... 174
Elasmonetta, Salvad. ........................ 175
chlorotis (Gray) ............................. 175
Querquedula, Steph. ........................ 175
puna (Licht.) ............................... 175
querquedula (Linn.) ........................ 175
discoa (Linn.) ............................... 176
cyanoptera (V.) .............................. 176
Spatula, Boie ............................... 177
clypeata (Linn.) ............................. 177
rhynchotis (Lath.) ........................... 177
platalea (V.) ............................... 178
capensis (Smith) ............................. 178
Marmaronetta, Reichenb. ................... 178
angustirostris (Ménétr.) .................... 178

Sub-Family Fuligulinae.

Netta, Kaup. ................................ 179
rufina (Pall.) ............................... 179
Metopiana, Bp. ............................... 179
peposaca (V.) ............................... 179
Aythya, Boie ............................... 180
ferina (Linn.) ............................... 180
americana (Bp.) ............................. 180
nyroca (Güld.) ............................... 181
eythrophthalma (Wied.) .................... 181
Aristonetta, Baird ........................... 182
valisneria (Wils.) ......................... 182
Fulligula, Steph. ........................... 182
marila (Linn.) ............................... 182
alinis, Eyton ............................... 183
fuligula (Linn.) ............................. 183
novæ-zealandiæ (Gm.) ...................... 184
Tachyeres, Owen ............................ 184
cinereus (Gm.) ............................... 184
Clangula, Leach ............................ 184
clangula (Linn.) ............................. 184
islandica (Gm.) ............................. 185
albœola (Linn.) ............................. 185
Harelda, Steph. ............................. 186
glacialis (Linn.) ............................ 186
Histrionicus, Less ........................... 187
histrionicus (Linn.) ......................... 187
Œdemia, Fleming ............................ 187
nigra (Linn.) ............................... 187
fusca (Linn.) ............................... 188
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>deglandi, Bp</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perspicillata (Linn.)</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henicometta, Gray</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stelleri (Pall.)</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctonetta, Gray</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fischeri (Brandt)</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somateria, Leach</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mollissima (Linn.)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v-nigra (Gray)</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erionetta, Cowes</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spectabilis (Linn.)</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-Family Erismaturinae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thalassornis, Eyton</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leuconotus (Smith)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nomonyx, Ridgw.</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominicus (Linn.)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erismatura, Bp</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leucocephala (Scop.)</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jamaicensis (Gm.)</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vittata, Philippi</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biziura, Steph.</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lobata (Temm.)</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-Family Merganettiae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hymenolæmus, Gray</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malacorhynchos (Gm.)</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sub-Family Merginae.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mergus, Linn.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albellus (Linn.)</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lophodytes, Reichenb.</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucullatus (Linn.)</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merxanser, Briss.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merganser (Linn.)</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>americanus, Cass.</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serrator (Linn.)</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Order PELECANIFORMES.

Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phalacrocorax, Briss.</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carbo (Linn.)</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filamentosus (Temm. &amp; Schl.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lucidus (Licht.)</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capensis (Sparrm.)</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaimardi (Garnot)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punctatus (Sparrm.)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featherstoni, Buller</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resplendens, Ridg.</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penicillatus (Brandt)</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graculus (Linn.)</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desmaresti, Payr.</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalconotus (Gray)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auritus (Less.)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cincinatus (Brandt)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuscoctilis, Steph.</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vigua (V.)</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onsolowi, Forbes</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stewarti, Ogilvie-Grant.</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magellanicus (Gm.)</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albiventer (Less.)</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verrucosus (Cab.)</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varius (Gm.)</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gouldi (Salvad.)</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus (Brandt)</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melanoleucus (V.)</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanicus (Horsf.)</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pygmaeus (Gm.)</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>africanus (Gm.)</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Plotidæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plotus, Linn.</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufus, Daud.</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melanogaster (Gm.)</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anhinga (Linn.)</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Sulidæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sula, Briss.</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bassana (Linn.)</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serrator, Gray</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanops (Stowd.)</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piscatrix (Linn.)</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>websteri, Rothsch.</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>variegata (Tschudi)</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nebouxi, Milne-Edw.</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sula (Linn.)</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Fregatidæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fregata, Briss.</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquila (Linn.)</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ariel (Gould)</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Phaëthonidæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phaëthon, Linn.</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubricauda, Bodd.</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvus (Brandt)</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>americanus, Ogilvie-Grant.</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>æthereus, Linn.</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family Pelecanidæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pelecanus, Linn.</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onocrotalus, Gm.</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crispus, Bruch</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>philippensis, Gm.</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuscus, Gm.</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythrorhynchus, Gm.</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conspicillatus, Temm.</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATHARTIDIFORMES.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Cathartidæ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarcorhamphus, Dumér</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gryphus (Linn.)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypagus, Vieill.</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papa (Linn.)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catharistes, Vieill.</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urubu (Vieill.)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathartes, Illy.</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aura (Linn.)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falklandicus (Sharpe)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibycter, Vieill.</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mepallopterus (Meyen)</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aust ails (Gm.)</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milvago, Speck.</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chimango (Vieill.)</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-Family Accipitrinæ.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyboroides, Smith</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiatus (Scop.)</td>
<td>234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circus, Læcèp.</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanæus (Linn.)</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hudsonius (Linn.)</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cineræus, Vieill.</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spilonotus, Kaup</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macrocelis, A. Newton</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maurus (Temm.)</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoleucus (Forst.)</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maculæus (S. G. Gm.)</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aæuginosus (Linn.)</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranivorus (Daud.)</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouldi, Bp.</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parabuteo, Ridgway.</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unicinctus (Temm.)</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisii (Audub.)</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melierax, Gray</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canorus (Risbach)</td>
<td>241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyzonius (Rüpp.)</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gabar (Daud.)</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astur, Læcèp.</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palumbarius (Linn.)</td>
<td>242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atricapillus (Wils.)</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trivirgatus (Temm.)</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badius (Gm.)</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliospis (Hume)</td>
<td>244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brevipes, Severtz.</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soloenisis (Horsf.)</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francisca (Smith)</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cineræus (Vieill.)</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haplochrous (Scl.)</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufitorques, Peale</td>
<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approximans, Vign.</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruentus, Gould</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accipiter, Briss.</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nisus (Linn.)</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanochistus, Hume</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punicus, Erlanger</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velox (Gm.)</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperi (Bp.)</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirrhocephalus (Vieill.)</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascariensis, Verr</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rufiventris, Smith</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Order ACCIPITRIFORMES. |    |      |
| Sub-Order Serpentarill. | |      |
| Family Serpentaridæ. | 222 |      |
| Serpentarius, Cuv. |   | 222  |
| Serpentarius (Miller) | 222 |      |

| Order ACCIPITRES. |    |      |
| Family Vulturidæ. |    |      |
| Vultur, Briss. | 223 |      |
| Monachus (Linn.) | 223 |      |
| Gyps, Savigny | 224 |      |
| Fulvus (Gm.) | 224 |      |
| Fulvescens, Hume | 225 |      |
| Himalayensis, Hume | 225 |      |
| Kolbi (Daud.) | 225 |      |
| Indicus (Scop.) | 226 |      |
| Palleaecens, Hume | 226 |      |
| Pseudogyps, Sharpe | 226 |      |
| Bengalensis (Gm.) | 226 |      |
| Otagyps, Gray | 227 |      |
| Auricularis (Daud.) | 227 |      |
| Calvus (Scop.) | 228 |      |
| Lophogyps, Bp. | 229 |      |
| Occipitalis (Burch.) | 229 |      |
| Neophron, Savigny | 229 |      |
| Prenopecterus (Linn.) | 229 |      |
| Ginginianus (Lath.) | 231 |      |

| Family Falconidæ. |    |      |
| Sub-Family Polyborinæ. |    |      |
| Polyborus, Vieill. | 232 |      |
| Tharus (Mol.) | 232 |      |
| Cheriway (Jacq.) | 232 |      |

VOL. II.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Systematic Index</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Family Buteoninae.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachytiarchis, <em>Kaup</em></td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albicaudatus (<em>Vieill.</em></td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geranonaëtas, <em>Kaup</em></td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melanoleucus (<em>Vieill.</em>)</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buteo, <em>Cuv.</em></td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poliosoma (Q. &amp; G.)</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythronotus (<em>King</em>)</td>
<td>252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jakal (<em>Daud.</em>)</td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>augur, <em>Rüpp.</em></td>
<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferox (S. G. <em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desertorum (<em>Daud.</em>)</td>
<td>254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buteo (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumpes, <em>Hodgs.</em></td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leucocephalus, <em>Hodgs.</em></td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brachypterus, <em>Hartl.</em></td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>swainsoni, <em>Bp.</em></td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calurus, <em>Cass.</em></td>
<td>257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lineatus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>latissimus (<em>Wils.</em>)</td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Family Gypaetinae.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asturina, <em>Vieill.</em></td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plagiata, <em>Schl.</em></td>
<td>258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupornis, <em>Kaup</em></td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnirostris (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urubitinga, <em>Lafr.</em></td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anthracina (<em>Nitzsch</em>)</td>
<td>259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Family Aquilinae.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uroaëtas, <em>Kaup</em></td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audax (<em>Lath.</em>)</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquila, <em>Briss.</em></td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chrysaëtas (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heliaca, <em>Savign.</em></td>
<td>263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adalberti, <em>Brehm</em></td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bifasciata, <em>J. E. Gray</em></td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapax (<em>Temm.</em>)</td>
<td>265, 377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vindhiama, <em>Frankl.</em></td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pomerana, <em>Brebm.</em></td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hastata (<em>Less.</em>)</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maculata, <em>Gm.</em></td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archibuteo, <em>Brehm.</em></td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lagopus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sancti-johannis (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferrugineus (<em>Licht.</em>)</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eutolmaëtas, <em>Blyth</em></td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatus (<em>Vieill.</em></td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spilogaster (<em>Bp.</em>)</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pennatus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morphnoïdes (<em>Gould</em>)</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ictinaëtas, <em>Jerd.</em></td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malayensis (<em>Temm.</em>)</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spizaëtas, <em>Vieill.</em></td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bellicosus (<em>Daud.</em>)</td>
<td>272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coronatus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nipalensis (<em>Hodgs.</em>)</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cirrhatus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linnaëtas (<em>Horsf.</em>)</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lophoaëtas, <em>Kaup</em></td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occipitalis (<em>Daud.</em>)</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circaëtas, <em>Vieill.</em></td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallicus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spilornis, <em>Gray</em></td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheela (<em>Lath.</em>)</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albidus (<em>Temm.</em>)</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rutherfordi, <em>Swinh.</em></td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butastur, <em>Hodgs.</em></td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teesa (<em>Frankl.</em>)</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liventer (<em>Temm.</em>)</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufipennis (<em>Sundev.</em>)</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haliaëtas, <em>Savigny</em></td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albicilla (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leucocephalus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leucogaster (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leucoryphus (<em>Pall.</em>)</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalassoëtas, <em>Kaup</em></td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelagicus (<em>Pall.</em>)</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haliastur, <em>Selby</em></td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indus (<em>Bodd.</em>)</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intermedius, <em>Gurney</em></td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girrenera (<em>Vieill.</em>)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sphenurus (<em>Vieill.</em>)</td>
<td>282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elanoides, <em>Vieill.</em></td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furcatus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milvus, <em>Cuv.</em></td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>milvus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ægyptius (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>285, 378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>korschun (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>affinis, <em>Gould</em></td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>govinda, <em>Sykes</em></td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melanotis, T. &amp; S.</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lophioctinia, <em>Kaup</em></td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isura (<em>Gould</em>)</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rostrhamus, <em>Less.</em></td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sociabilis (<em>Vieill.</em>)</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elanus, <em>Savigny</em></td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceruleus (<em>Desf.</em>)</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus, <em>Gould</em></td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leucurus (<em>Vieill.</em>)</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scriptus, <em>Gould</em></td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pernis, <em>Cuv.</em></td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apivorus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>philonorhynchus (<em>Temm.</em>)</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxon</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baza, <em>Hodgs.</em></td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madagascariensis (<em>Smith</em>)</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jerdoni (<em>Blyth</em>)</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subcristata (<em>Gould</em>)</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ictinia, <em>Vieill.</em></td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumbea (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mississipiensis (<em>Wils.</em>)</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microhierax, <em>Sharpe</em></td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caeruleus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melanoleucus (<em>Blyth</em>)</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpa, <em>Bp.</em></td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novae-zealandiae (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>australis (<em>Hombr. &amp; Jacq.</em>)</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco, <em>Linn.</em></td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peregrinus, <em>Tunst.</em></td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peregrinator, <em>Sunder.</em></td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melanogeny, <em>Gould</em></td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbarus, <em>Linn.</em></td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feldeggii, <em>Schl.</em></td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jugger, <em>J. E. Gray</em></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subbuteo, <em>Linn.</em></td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gracilis, <em>Brehm</em></td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunulatus, <em>Lath.</em></td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fusco-caeruleus, <em>Vieill.</em></td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albugularis, <em>Daud.</em></td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chiquera, <em>Daud.</em></td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruficollis, <em>Swains.</em></td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eleonora, <em>Géné</em></td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ësalon, <em>Tunst.</em></td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columbarius, <em>Linn.</em></td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierofalco, <em>Cuv.</em></td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candidans (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>islandus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rusticolus (<em>Linn.</em></td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gryfalcó (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cherrug (<em>J. E. Gray</em>)</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hieraciæa, <em>Gould</em></td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëbergora (<em>Vig. &amp; Horf.</em>).</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orientalis (<em>Schl.</em>)</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerchneis, <em>Boie</em></td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tinnunculus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canariensis, <em>König</em></td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rupicola (<em>Daud.</em>)</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cenchoidea (<em>Vig. &amp; Horf.</em>)</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rupicoloides (<em>Smith</em>)</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newtoni (<em>Gurney</em>)</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naumannii (<em>Fleisch.</em>)</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sparveria (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinnamomina (<em>Swains.</em>.</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythropus, <em>Brehm</em></td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vespertinus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amurenensis (<em>Radde</em>)</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Order Pandionæ.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pandion, <em>Savigny</em></td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Order STRIGIFORMES.**

**Family Bubonidae.**

**Sub-Family Asioinæ.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asio, <em>Briss.</em></td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otus (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wilsonianus (<em>Less.</em>)</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accipitrinus (<em>Pall.</em>)</td>
<td>319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nisuella, <em>Daud.</em></td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Family Ketupinæ.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ketupa, <em>Less.</em></td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceylonensis (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ketupa (<em>Horsf.</em>)</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Family Buboninæ.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bubo, <em>Cuv.</em></td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bubo (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>virginianus (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascalaphus, <em>Savign.</em></td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abyssinicus (<em>Guér.</em>)</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bengalensis (<em>Frankl.</em>)</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>capensis, <em>Smith</em></td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maculosis (<em>Vieill.</em></td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verreauxi, <em>Bp.</em></td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coromandus (<em>Lath.</em>)</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nyctea, <em>Steph.</em></td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyctea (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scops, Savigny.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scops (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spilocephala (<em>Blyth</em>)</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rutila, <em>Pucher</em></td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plumipes (<em>Hume</em>)</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakkammana (<em>Pennant.</em>)</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glabripes (<em>Swinh.</em>)</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lempijl (<em>Horsf.</em>)</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leucotis (<em>Temm.</em>)</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icterorhyncha, <em>Shelley</em></td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brasiliana (<em>Gm.</em>)</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asio (<em>Linn.</em>)</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floridana, <em>Ridg</em></td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>macfarlanei (<em>Brewster.</em>)</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninox, <em>Hodgs.</em></td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lugubris (<em>Tickell</em>)</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scutulata, Raffles</td>
<td>329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>japonica (Temm. &amp; Schl.)</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boobook (Lath.)</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connivens (Lath.)</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supercilii (Vieill.)</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Family Syriniæ.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syrnium, Savigny</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aluco (Linn.)</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uralense (Pall.)</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuscescens, Temm. &amp; Schl.</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nebulosum (Forst.)</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rufipes (King)</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ocellatum, Less</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>newarense (Hodgs.)</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotiaptex, Swains</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lapponica (Retz.)</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciccaba, Wagler</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albigularis (Cass)</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-Family Nyctalinae.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyctala, Brehm</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tengmalmi (Gm.)</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>acadica (Gm.)</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strix, Linn.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flammea, Linn</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanica (Gm.)</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perlata (Licht.)</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pratincola, Bp</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicatula, Gould</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rosenbergi, Schl</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candida, Tick</td>
<td>342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Page numbers are likely incorrect and the text is fragmented and contains errors in species naming and taxonomy.
Sub-Class **CARINATÆ**.

Order **CHARADRIIFORMES**.

The eggs of the birds of this Order are double-spotted, with the exception of those of *Hydrophasianus chirurgus* and *Dromas ardeola*, which are quite unmarked.

The texture of the shell and the amount of gloss are very variable. The shape also varies, but is chiefly of two types, the eggs of the Plovers and Sandpipers being generally pyriform, whereas those of the other groups are chiefly of an oval form.

There is a great similarity between the eggs of many of the birds of this Order and those of some of the Gulls and Terns on the one hand, and of the Rails on the other.

Sub-Order **CHIONIDES**.

Family **CHIONIDIDÆ**.

Genus **CHIONARCHUS**, Kidder & Coues.

Chionarchus minor (Hartl.).


The eggs of Hartlaub's Sheathbill are generally of a regular oval form, but a few are somewhat sharply pointed. They are entirely gloss-less and the shell is rather rough. The ground varies from pale buff or light stone-colour to a rather bright pinkish buff, and this is marked with reddish, chocolate, or purplish brown and underlying pale purple. In the majority, the surface-markings...
consist chiefly of large blotches and smears, which are confluent and cover the greater part of the shell. In others, they consist of blotches of small size, more or less separate and distinct, and not covering more than about one-quarter of the surface of the shell.

The underlying markings are seldom prominent. The eggs measure from 2.05 to 2.5 in length, and from 1.43 to 1.6 in breadth.

2. Kerguelen Island, Jan. Voyage H.M.S. 'Challenger.'
2. Kerguelen Island, Jan. Voyage H.M.S. 'Challenger.'
2. Kerguelen Island, Jan. Voyage H.M.S. 'Challenger.'

Sub-Order ATTAGIDÆ.

Family THINOCORYTHIDÆ.


Attagis gayi, Less.

(Plate I. fig. 7.)

Attagis gayi, James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 11 (1892); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 715 (1896); Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 307; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 145 (1899).

The eggs of Gay’s Seed-Snipe are generally of a sharply-pointed oval form, but sometimes they are pyriform. The shell is smooth and possesses a considerable amount of gloss. The ground is of a creamy-buff colour, slightly tinged with olive, and this is rather thickly marked with specks, spots, and small blotches of pinkish brown, chocolate-brown, yellowish brown, and underlying pale purple. These are more dense at the larger end than elsewhere, and generally form an ill-defined cap. Eight specimens measure from 1.9 to 1.95 in length, and from 1.32 to 1.38 in breadth.

3. Central Chile (Landbeck). Berkeley James Coll.

Genus THINOCORYS, Esch.

Thinocorys orbignianus, Geoffr. & Less.

Thinocorys orbignianus, Scl. & Huds. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 178 (1889); James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 11 (1892); Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 306.


Thinocorys orbignianus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 146 (1899).

The eggs of D’Orbigny’s Seed-Snipe are pyriform, smooth and glossy. The ground varies from cream-colour to pale creamy-buff,
and this is very delicately marked with black, chocolate-brown, and underlying pale purple. The markings consist of firm, well-defined specks and spots, rather thickly set over the whole shell. At the larger end they are frequently intermingled with lines and scrawls, and form a more or less distinct cap. Fourteen specimens measure from 1·4 to 1·7 in length, and from 1·07 to 1·18 in breadth.

2. Chile.
  2. Tarapaca, N. Chile (Rahmer).
  5. Tarapaca (Lane).
  3. Central Chile (Landbeck).
  2. Central Chile (Landbeck).

Old Collection.
Berkeley James Coll.
Berkeley James Coll.
Berkeley James Coll.

Sub-Order CHARADRIII.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ.

Sub-FamilyARENARIINÆ.

Genus ARENARIA, Briss.

Arenaria interpres (Linn.).

Tringa morinella, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vöy. tab. 1xi. fig. 1, a–d (1845–54).
Arenaria interpres, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 92 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 146 (1899).

The eggs of the Turnstone are pyriform and possess a fair amount of gloss. The ground-colour is greenish white, pale olive-green, or olive-buff, and this is spotted, blotched, and smeared with various shades of brown, olive-brown, and underlying purplish grey. The markings are coarser and more numerous at the larger end, where they are often confluent and form a cap. Specimens measure from 1·5 to 1·75 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·2 in breadth.

3. Grinnell Land, lat. 81° 40’ N., 30th July Voy. H.M.S. ‘Discovery.’
  (C. Hart).
  4. Finmark (Nordvii).
    1. Smölen Islands, Norway, June.
    2. South Sweden (H. W. Wheelwright).
    2. South Baltic, 3rd June (Benzon).
    1. Denmark (Charbonnier: Hargitt Coll.).
  3. Denmark (Kjørbølling).
  4. Island of Lessö, Denmark (Benzon).

Seeböhm Coll.
Mr. A. Rosbach [P.]
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Seeböhm Coll.
Seeböhm Coll.

Salvin-Godman Coll.
Sub-Family HÆMATOPODINÆ.

The eggs of the Oyster-catchers are usually of a regular oval form, but at times they are somewhat sharply pointed. A few specimens are elliptical. They possess a small amount of gloss and are all handsomely marked.

Genus HÆMATOPUS, Linn.

Hæmatopus ostralegus, Linn.


The eggs of the European Oyster-catcher are of a pale buff colour, frequently tinged with rufous or olive. The markings consist of spots, streaks and blotches of dark brown or black, and underlying grey or pale purple. Occasionally they assume the shape of short lines and scrawls. They are generally very evenly distributed over the whole shell, but in some specimens they are coarser and more numerous at the broad end than elsewhere, but they seldom form a well-defined cap. Examples measure from 2.05 to 2.57 in length, and from 1.5 to 1.72 in breadth.

Hæmatopus osculans, Swinh.
(Plate I. fig. 3.)


The eggs of the Japanese Pied Oyster-catcher in the Collection were found by Swinhoe after the parent birds had abandoned them. They are of very abnormal shape and coloration. One is a very narrow ellipse, the other a narrow pointed oval. The ground is of a pale creamy-buff colour, and this is evenly, but very sparingly, marked with small spots of yellowish brown and large blotches of pale purple or grey. The two examples measure respectively: 2·25 by 1·4; 2·35 by 1·47.


Hæmatopus longirostris, Vieill.


The eggs of the Australian Pied Oyster-catcher are rather larger than those of H. ostrealegus, but do not otherwise differ from them. They measure from 2·1 to 2·75 in length, and from 1·55 to 1·75 in breadth.
2. Claremont Islands (Capt. Stanley). Voy. H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake.'
1. Island near Cape Flinders, 12th Aug. (J. Macgillivray).

Hæmatopus leucopus, Garn.


The eggs of the Falkland-Islands Pied Oyster-catcher have the ground-colour slightly darker than that of the eggs of H. ostralegus, but do not otherwise differ from them. They measure from 2·2 to 2·45 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·65 in breadth.

The eggs of an Oyster-catcher taken by the 'Challenger' Expedition on the Falkland islands, and not satisfactorily authenticated at the time, are undoubtedly those of the present species; the eggs of H. ater, the second species of Oystercatcher inhabiting the same islands, being of quite a different type.

2. Falkland Islands. Voy. H.M.S. 'Challenger.'

Hæmatopus palliatus, Temm.


The eggs of the North-American Pied Oyster-catcher have a much paler ground than those of H. ostralegus, but do not otherwise differ from them. They measure from 2·1 to 2·53 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·6 in breadth.

2. Hog Island, 12th July (W. E. Princeton University, N.J. [E.]).


Hæmatopus unicolor, Wagler.


Hæmatopus unicolor, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadriidae, p. 308 (1887); Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. ii. p. 18 (1888); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 300, pl. xx. fig. 2 (1889); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 118 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 147 (1899).

The eggs of the Australian Black Oyster-catcher resemble those of H. ostralegus, and cannot be separated from them. They measure from 2·33 to 2·57 in length, and from 1·56 to 1·75 in breadth.

1. Australia. Salvin-Godman Coll.


Hæmatopus moquini, Bp.

Hæmatopus capensis, Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 672 (1875–84).


Hæmatopus moquini, Dresser, Birds Eur. ix. (Suppl.) p. 359 (1890); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 119 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 147 (1899).

The egg of the African Black Oyster-catcher in the Collection resembles many of those of H. ostralegus, but the underlying markings are very prominent and of a dark inky-purple colour. It measures 2·3 by 1·63.

CHARADRIIDÆ.

Hæmatopus niger, Pall.

Hæmatopus niger, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges Vög. tab. lvii. fig. 5, a, b (1845–54); Baird, Brewer & Ridgway. Water Birds N. Am. i. p. 116 (1884); Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadriidæ, p. 310 (1887); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 120 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 147 (1899).

The eggs of the North-American Black Oyster-catcher resemble those of H. ostralegus, and have a much darker ground than the eggs of H. palliatus. They measure from 2.04 to 2.4 in length, and from 1.47 to 1.6 in breadth.


3. Rosario Channel, Vancouver Island, 8th June (Dr. Lyall).

3. Waldron Island, Vancouver Island, 23rd June (Dr. Lyall).

1. Santa Cruz Island, California, June (Henshaw Coll.).

Hæmatopus ater (Less.).


Haematopus palliatus (nee Temm.), James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 11 (1892).

The eggs of the South-American Black Oyster-catcher have the same pale ground as those of H. palliatus, and can consequently be easily separated from the eggs of H. leucopus, the other species of Oyster-catcher found in the Falkland Islands, in which the ground-colour is much darker. The markings are, moreover, small and delicate, consisting of spots, lines, and short streaks. Numerous specimens measure from 2.3 to 2.7 in length, and from 1.5 to 1.7 in breadth.


1. Port Henry, Straits of Magellan, 23rd Jan. (Dr. Coppinger).

Voy. H.M.S. ‘Alert.’

Sub-Family LOBIVANELLINEÆ.

Genus LOBIPLUVIA, Bodd.

Lobipluvia malabarica (Bodd.).

(Plate I. fig. 2.)


Lobipluvia malabarica, Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 966 (1880); Oates, ed.
MICROSARCOPS.—LOBIVANELLUS.

Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 345 (1890); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 130 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 148 (1890).


The eggs of the Indian Wattled Lapwing are usually pyriform, but a few examples are of a blunt oval shape. They are without gloss. The ground is buff, pale green or olive-brown, and this is marked with spots, streaks and blotches of black, dark brown, umber-brown, and underlying pale inky-purple. The markings are usually very evenly distributed over the entire shell, but in a few specimens they are denser at the broad end than elsewhere. The eggs measure from 1·35 to 1·6 in length, and from 1·02 to 1·1 in breadth.

2. Cawnpore, 22nd April. Hume Coll.

Genus MICROSCARCOPS, Sharpe.

Microscarcops cinereus (Blyth).

(Plate I. fig. 6.)


Microsarcops cinereus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 133 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 149 (1899).

The eggs of the Grey-headed Wattled Lapwing in the Collection are of a pointed oval form and without gloss. The ground-colour is buff, and this is spotted and blotched, more thickly at the larger end than elsewhere, with blackish brown and underlying pale purple. The two specimens measure respectively: 1·95 by 1·33; 1·91 by 1·33.


Genus LOBIVANELLUS, Strickl.

Lobivanellus lobatus (Lath.).


The eggs of Latham's Wattled Plover are pyriform, but a specimen
is occasionally of a lengthened, narrow, oval shape. They have little gloss and sometimes it is entirely absent. The ground-colour varies from olive-buff to olive-green, and this is thickly spotted, streaked, and blotched with deep blackish brown and underlying pale purple. Six examples measure from 1·85 to 2·15 in length, and from 1·35 to 1·45 in breadth.

1. Australia. Sir D. Cooper [P.]

Lobivanellus miles (Bodd.).


The egg of Gould’s Wattled Lapwing in the Collection is pyriform and fairly glossy. The ground-colour is of an olive-buff, and is covered very evenly all over with small roundish spots of dark brown, yellowish brown, and underlying pale purple. It measures 1·7 by 1·17.

1. Australia. Sir D. Cooper [P.]

Sub-Family CHARADRIINÆ.

Genus SARCOGRAMMUS, Reichenb.

Sarco grammus indicus (Bodd.).

(Plate I. fig. 4.)

Sarco grammus indicus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 149 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 150 (1899).

The eggs of the Indian Red-wattled Lapwing are mostly pyriform, but the proportion between their length and breadth varies greatly. They have a very slight gloss. The ground-colour is buff of different shades, sometimes tinged with olive, and is boldly streaked and blotched with dark brown or black, often tinged with rufous and yellow. There are also the usual underlying markings of pale purple or grey, which however are inconspicuous. The markings are often denser at the broad end than elsewhere, but they seldom form any well-defined cap. The eggs measure from 1·45 to 1·85 in length, and from 1·13 to 1·3 in breadth.
4. Sind (Dr. H. Gould).
Gould Coll.

Hume Coll.

2. Sultanpur, 9th July.
Hume Coll.

3. Gurgaon District, 4th April
(W. N. Chill).
Hume Coll.

4. Gurhwal, 26th May.
Hume Coll.

Hume Coll.

4. Agra, 16th June.
Hume Coll.

22. Etawah.
Hume Coll.

Hume Coll.

Hume Coll.

2. Etawah, 2nd April.
Hume Coll.

2. Etawah, 6th April.
Hume Coll.

4. Etawah, 6th April.
Hume Coll.

3. Etawah, 10th April.
Hume Coll.

2. Etawah, 10th April.
Hume Coll.

2. Etawah, 10th April.
Hume Coll.

2. Etawah, 15th April.
Hume Coll.

2. Etawah, Aug.
Hume Coll.

2. Etawah, 14th Aug.
Hume Coll.

4. Futtehgurh, 27th April
Seebohm Coll. (A. Anderson).

2. Allahabad.
Hume Coll.

3. Allahabad.
Hume Coll.

3. Allahabad, 5th July.
Hume Coll.

Hume Coll.

2. Jhansi, April.
Hume Coll.

2. Jhansi, April.
Hume Coll.

Hume Coll.

Hume Coll.

2. Hoshungabad, 14th May (E. C. Nunn).
Hume Coll.

2. Hoshungabad, 28th June (E. C. N.).
Hume Coll.

Hume Coll.

2. Saugor, C. Provs.
Hume Coll.

1. Kotagerry, Nilghiris, 2nd June
(Miss Cockburn).
Hume Coll.

2. Ceylon (E. L. Layard).
Salvin-Godman Coll.

1. Ceylon.
E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.].

Sarcogrammus atrinuchalis (Jerd.).

Lobivanellus atrinuchalis, Oates, Birds Burm. ii. p. 374 (1885); id. ed.
Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 344 (1890).

Lobivanellus indicus atrinuchalis, Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadriidae,
p. 186 (1887).

Sarcogrammus atrinuchalis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 152 (1896);
id. Hand-l. i. p. 150 (1899).

The eggs of the Burmese Wattled Lapwing cannot be separated
from those of S. indicus by any character.

Oates Coll.

Oates Coll.

Hume Coll.
1. Yeaboo, Tenasserim, 10th March (W. Davison).
1. Salang, Tonka Island, 27th March (J. Darling).

Genus **ZONIFER**, Sharpe.

**Zonifer tricolor** (*V.*).


The eggs of the Black-breasted Wattled Lapwing are pyriform but very broad in relation to their length. They have a fair amount of gloss. The ground-colour is olive-buff, and this is somewhat delicately marked with roundish spots and small blotches of dark brown or black, evenly scattered over the shell. The underlying markings are of a pale purple colour and inconspicuous. Five specimens measure from 1·65 to 1·75 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·3 in breadth.

2. Tasmania (*M. Allport*). Seebohm Coll.

Genus **HOPLOPTERUS**, *Bp.*

**Hoplopterus spinosus** (*Linn.*).


The eggs of the Egyptian Spur-winged Lapwing are chiefly pyriform, but many are of a pointed oval form. They have a faint trace of gloss. The ground-colour is buff, frequently with a greenish tinge, and this is boldly marked, more so at the larger end than elsewhere, with black or dark blackish-brown blotches and spots. The underlying markings are of a pale purple colour and are very inconspicuous. The eggs measure from 1·45 to 1·7 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·17 in breadth.
Hoplopterus ventralis (Wagl.).


The eggs of the Indian Spur-winged Lapwing are either pyriform or of a pointed oval shape. They are almost entirely gloss-less. The ground-colour is pale buff, sometimes very decidedly tinged with green, and this is rather delicately marked with spots and small blotches of black or dark brown. The underlying markings are pale purple and inconspicuous. Occasionally the markings are large and coarse, and sometimes they are linear or streaky. Specimens measure from 1·42 to 1·78 in length, and from 1·12 to 1·3 in breadth.

Hoplopterus speciosus (Wagl.).


Hoplopterus speciosus, *Gurney, in Anderss. Birds Dam.-Land*, p. 267 (1872); *Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa*, p. 667 (1875–84);

The eggs of the Black-backed Lapwing in the Collection are quite indistinguishable from the eggs of H. spinosus. They measure respectively: 1·55 by 1·1; 1·57 by 1·1; 1·65 by 1·15; 1·5 by 1·13.


Genus BELONOPTERUS, Reichenb.

Belonopterus cayennensis (Gm.).
Charadrius cajennensis, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lviii. fig. 7 (1845–54).
Belonopterus cayennensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 163 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 151 (1899).

The eggs of the Cayenne Lapwing vary from pyriform to a regular oval shape. They have little or no gloss. The ground-colour is olive-buff, spotted and blotched with black and dark brown, and underlying pale purple. On some specimens the markings are coarse, on others small and delicate. The examples in the Collection vary greatly in size, the smallest measuring 1·6 by 1·12 and the largest 1·95 by 1·4.

3. Uruguay.

Belonopterus chilensis (Mol.).
(Plate I. fig. 8.)
Vanellus chilensis, Yarrell, P. Z. S. 1847, p. 54.
Vanellus cayennensis (nec Gm.), James, New List of Chilian Birds, p. 11 (1892).

The eggs of the Chilian Lapwing resemble those of B. cayennensis in the colour and general character of the markings, but the ground-colour varies, being in some specimens a bright buff and in
others a clear olive. Six examples vary from 1·85 to 2·02 in length, and from 1·35 to 1·4 in breadth.

2. Chile. 1. Chile (E. C. Reed). 3. Central Chile (Landbeck).


Genus VANELLUS, Briss.

Vanellus vanellus (Linn.).

Charadrius vanellus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lviii. fig. 4, a-f (1845-54).


The eggs of the Common Lapwing are sharply pyriform. Some are slightly glossy; the majority are, however, gloss-less. The ground is very variable, being pale olive, pale buff, stone-colour or olive-buff. The markings consist of spots and blotches of blackish brown, black and underlying pale purple. They are small and thickly set on some specimens, large and sparse on others. The eggs measure from 1·75 to 2 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·4 in breadth.

3. Loch Stenness, Orkneys, 19th May Seebohm Coll. (E. Hargitt).


2. Loch Luichart (W. McRae: Hargitt Coll).


4. Ashopton, Derbyshire, April (H. Seebohm).


4. Longshaw, Derbyshire (Gordon). Salvin-Godman Coll.


2. Sherwood Forest, 7th April (H. Seebohm).


1. Finchley, Middlesex, 30th April (H. Burton). Salvin-Godman Coll.
2. Yarkand, Central Asia, 22nd April (J. Scully). Hume Coll.

Genus CHÆTUSIA, Bp.

**CHÆTUSIA gregaria (Pall.)**


Of the five eggs of the Sociable Lapwing in the Collection, two are distinctly pyriform and three are somewhat sharply pointed ovals. They are in every case gloss-less. The ground-colour is olive-buff, and this is rather sparingly spotted and blotched with dark brown or black and some underlyling pale purple. The markings are more prominent at the larger end than elsewhere. The examples measure from 1·65 to 1·9 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·36 in breadth.

4. South Russia, 14th April. Seebohm Coll.

Genus STEPHANIBYX, Reichenb.

**Stephanibyx coronatus (Bodd.).**


Chætusia coronata, Sharpe, *ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa*, p. 670 (1875-84)


The eggs of the Crowned Lapwing are pyriform, but the proportion between the length and breadth varies considerably, some specimens being short and broad, and others long and narrow. They have a slight trace of gloss. The ground-colour is of a lively buff, rather delicately spotted and blotched with black and underlyling purple. The eggs of this species are easily separable' from
those of *Hoplopterus speciosus*, which breeds in the same localities. They measure from 1'3 to 1'7 in length, and from 1'07 to 1'2 in breadth.

2. Cape Colony (E. L. Layard). E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]

**Genus SQUATAROLA, Leach.**

**Squatarola helvetica (Linn.).**


The eggs of the Grey Plover are sharply pyriform and have a very faint gloss. The ground-colour is greenish grey, olive, or olive-buff, and it is rather boldly spotted and blotched with dark brown, black, and very pale, inconspicuous, underlying purple. On a few specimens the markings are small and delicate, consisting chiefly of small spots and short lines; the majority, however, are coarsely marked with confluent blotches. The eggs measure from 1'9 to 2'15 in length, and from 1'4 to 1'45 in breadth.


**Genus CHARADRIUS, Linn.**

**Charadrius pluvialis, Linn.**

The eggs of the Golden Plover are sharply pyriform and possess a fair amount of gloss. The ground-colour varies greatly, ranging from a pale greenish grey to olive-buff, and rich brown and black. The underlying pale purple markings are very inconspicuous. Some specimens are less coarsely marked than others, the spots and blotches being comparatively small and well-defined. Numerous examples measure from 1·9 to 2·1 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·5 in breadth.

2. Iceland (W. Proctor).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. Müller).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Knockie, Inverness (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Mucklemess, Northumberland, 14th May (R. Greenwood).
2. Cumberland (Heysham).
2. Strines, Derbyshire, 30th May (H. Seebohm).
4. Repwaag, Norway, lat. 71º N., 17th June (H. Seebohm).
4. Lake Boal, Denmark (Frinkell).
2. Hamont, Holland, 2nd June (J. Baker).
4. Yenesei Valley, lat. 71½º, 1st July (H. S.).

Charadrius dominicus (P. L. S. Müller).

The eggs of the Eastern Golden Plover are pyriform, slightly glossy, and somewhat smaller on the whole than those of *C.pluvialis*. There is little variation in the colour of the eggs of this species, the ground varying from greenish grey to a very pale stone-colour. The markings consist of spots and blotches of dark brown or black, with a few underlying spots of dull purple, which are very inconspicuous, and are more or less confluent on the larger end, where they often form a large cap. The eggs measure from 1.8 to 2.1 in length, and from 1.3 to 1.35 in breadth.

4. Yenesei Valley, lat. 69°30' N., 12th July (H. S.).
1. Hudson's Bay (Dr. Rae).
3. Repulse Bay, July.

Genus **OCHTHODROMUS**, Reichenb.

**Ochthodromus wilsoni** (Ord).


The eggs of Wilson's Plover are varied in shape, some being of a regular oval, others of a pointed oval, form and a few approaching the pyriform. They are without gloss. The ground-colour is pale creamy buff, marked with spots and small blotches of black and underlying pale purple. These markings frequently coalesce at the larger end and form large patches. The eggs measure from 1.27 to 1.5 in length, and from 0.97 to 1.05 in breadth.
Ochthodromus geoffroyi (Wagl.).
(Plate I. fig. 9.)

Ægialitis geoffroyi, Dresser, Birds Eur. vii. p. 475 (1878); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 939 (1880); Harting, P. Z. S. 1882, p. 355; La Touche, Ibis, 1892, p. 496.


The eggs of a Plover found by Swinhoe in Formosa and assigned by him to Charadrius longipes (C. dominicus) are now in the Collection and probably are, as surmised by Seebohm, the eggs of the present species.

The eggs of the Greater Sand-Plover are either pyriform or of an oval shape, and they have a fair amount of gloss. The ground-colour is clear pale buff, generally thickly marked with spots and huge blotches of dark umber-brown, or black, and some small spots of pale underlying purple. In a few specimens the markings are comparatively delicate, consisting only of spots and scrawls, but in the majority they are very large and coarse. The eggs are not separable from those of Rostratula capensis. They measure from 1.3 to 1.42 in length, and from .95 to 1.07 in breadth.


Seebohm Coll.
Genus **EUDROMIAS**, Brehm.

**Eudromias morinellus** (Linnaeus).


The eggs of the Dotterel are chiefly pyriform, but some are quite of a regular oval shape. They have a small amount of gloss. The ground-colour is olive-grey or olive-buff, boldly spotted and blotched with rich brown or black, and some underlying pale inky-purple, the latter being very inconspicuous and almost absent in some specimens. The surface-markings are almost invariably confluent at the broad end. The eggs measure from 1·48 to 1·75 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·2 in breadth.


3. Cumberland (Cooper).


1. Cumberland, 5th June (F. N.).

3. Cumberland, July (F. N.).

3. Cumberland, July (F. N.).

2. Lapland.

3. Lapland (Hawkins).

2. Tornea, Lapland, June (J. Wolley).

3. Kautokeino, Finmark, 26th June (Meves).


3. Kautokeino, 30th June (Meves).

Genus **ZONIBYX**, Reichenb.

**Zonibyx modestus** (Licht.).

(Plate I. fig. 5.)

*Squatarola cincta*, *Gould, P. Z. S.* 1859, p. 95.


The eggs of the Falkland-Island Dotterel are long, narrow and pointed. A few examples possess a small amount of gloss, but the majority are quite gloss-less. The ground-colour varies from a pale olive-buff to a rather rich buff, thickly spotted and blotched with
black and sparsely with underlying pale purple. The markings are bold and evenly spread over the shell. The eggs measure from 1.7 to 1.9 in length, and from 1.13 to 1.23 in breadth.


Genus OXYECHUS, Reichenb.

**Oxyechus vociferus** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Killdeer Plover are pyriform and slightly glossy. The ground-colour is pale creamy-buff, marked, more thickly at the broad end than elsewhere, with spots and small blotches of dark brown and black. Some of the markings take the form of lines and scrawls. The underlying spots of dull purple are very inconspicuous. Specimens measure from 1.41 to 1.6 in length, and from 1.06 to 1.1 in breadth.

1. North America (*Henshaw Coll.*).
1. North America (*Henshaw Coll.*).
4. Fort Benton, N. America (*Smiths. Inst.*).
4. Fort Benton, N. America (*Smiths. Inst.*).
4. Little Slave Lake (*S. Jones: Henshaw Coll.*).
4. Little Slave Lake (*S. Jones: Henshaw Coll.*).
4. Toronto, Canada.
4. Toronto, Canada.
4. Washoe Lake, Nevada, 1st June (*H. W. Henshaw*).
4. Washoe Lake, Nevada, 1st June (*H. W. Henshaw*).
4. Texas (*H. E. Dresser*).
4. Texas (*H. E. Dresser*).
3. Ithaca, New York, 4th May (*C. J. Pennock*).
3. Ithaca, New York, 4th May (*C. J. Pennock*).

**Oxyechus tricollaris** (Vieill.).


The eggs of Temminck’s Three-banded Plover in the Collection
are pyriform and gloss-less. The ground is cream-colour, and this is covered in a remarkable manner with an intricate tracery of interwoven lines, both coarse and fine, of a purplish-brown colour. These lines are everywhere thickly disposed over the shell, but they are still more crowded in a series of ill-defined zones round the egg. A pale underlying purple tinge suffuses the shell. Two examples measure respectively: 1·23 by ·88; 1·25 by ·9.


Genus *ÆGIALEUS*, Reichenb.

*Ægialeus* semipalmatus (Bp.).


The eggs of the Semi-palmed Ringed Plover are pyriform, and possess a small amount of gloss. They are of a pale buff colour, marked with spots and small blotches which are well-defined, deep black, and of a somewhat roundish form. The markings are more frequent at the larger end than elsewhere, but they seldom coalesce and form patches. The underlying markings are pale purple and inconspicuous. Examples measure from 1·27 to 1·45 in length, and from ·93 to 1·03 in breadth.

4. North America (Harting Coll.).  
2. Hudson’s Bay (H. E. Dresser).  
4. Sable Island, Nova Scotia (P. S. Dodd; Henshaw Coll.).  

Genus *ÆGIALITIS*, Boie.

*Ægialitis* hiaticola (Linn.).


The eggs of the Ringed Plover are sharply pyriform and fairly glossy. The ground varies from cream-colour to pale buff, often tinged with pale green. It is marked with spots and small blotches of dark brown or black, evenly spread over the shell. On some examples the markings consist entirely of small spots; on others, small blotches preponderate. The underlying markings of pale purple are very conspicuous on many specimens. The eggs measure from 1.25 to 1.55 in length, and from 0.95 to 1.05 in breadth.

4. Faroe Islands (H. C. Müller: Hargitt Coll.)
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.)
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands, 1st June (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands, 4th June (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands, 5th June (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.)
3. Nairn, Scotland, June (H. Gunn: Hargitt Coll.)
4. Farn Islands, 1st June (Hargitt Coll.)
4. Farn Islands, 4th June (W. Cuthbertson: Hargitt Coll.)
4. Farn Islands, 28th May (H. Seebohm).
4. Farn Islands, 4th June (H. S.).
4. Farn Islands, 19th June (H. S.).
4. Farn Islands, 19th June (H. S.).
2. Clinsdale, Liverpool, 9th May. H. Durnford, Esq. [P.]
3. Walney Island, 3rd July (P. Godman), Salvin-Godman Coll.
2. Cornwall.
2. Sweden.
2. Nilima, East Bothnia, 14th June (J. Wolley).
2. East Pomerania (T. Holland).
3. Yenesei Valley, lat. 71° 30' N., 3rd July (H. S.).
1. Yenesei Valley, lat. 71° 30' N., 3rd July (H. S.).
Ægialitis dubia (Scop.).


Ægialitis philippensis, Beavan, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 376; id. Ibis, 1868, p. 386.

Ægialitis curonica, Dresser, Birds Eur. vii. p. 491 (1876); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 952 (1880); Irby, Orn. Str. Gibr. 2nd ed. p. 269 (1895); Poynting, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 31, pl. 7 (1895–6).


The eggs of the Little Ringed Plover are sharply pyriform and perfectly gloss-less. The ground-colour is pale buff, in many cases faintly tinged with green; it is rather densely marked all over with specks, small spots, streaks and lines of amber-brown or black. The markings are always extremely delicate, and they are generally more frequent at the large end than elsewhere. The underlying markings consist of small spots of pale purple. The eggs measure from 1·1 to 1·25 in length, and from 0·8 to 0·9 in breadth.

4. Mannsfeld, Saxony, 8th June (Dr. Rey).
1. Casas Viejas, Cadiz, May (L. H. Irby).
3. Allahabad, 14th March. Hume Coll.

Ægialitis peroni (Bp.).


The eggs of the Malay Sand-Plover are of a regular oval form and gloss-less. The ground is pale cream-colour, and this is thickly marked with spots, streaks, lines, and scrawls of dark brown or black, together with some underlying markings of pale purple.
Five examples measure from 1·15 to 1·32 in length, and from 0·85 to 0·9 in breadth.

2. Labuan, Borneo. Sir Hugh Low [C.].

Ægialitis alexandrina (Linn.).

Ægialitis cantiacus, Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 355.
Ægialitis cantiana, Dresser, Birds Eur. vii. p. 483 (1876); Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 113.

The eggs of the Kentish Plover are pyriform and glossless. The ground-colour varies from a pale to a dark buff, occasionally tinged with pale green, and is covered, pretty evenly all over, with specks, spots, and scrawls of dark brown or black, together with some small underlying markings of pale purple. They measure from 1·16 to 1·36 in length, and from 0·85 to 0·95 in breadth.

2. Sylt, Denmark, 30th May. H. Durnford, Esq. [P.].
6. Tunis. L. Fraser, Esq. [C.].
Aegialitis.

27

2. Jask, Persian Gulf.
3. Ceylon, 1st July (W. V. Legge).
5. Chefoo, N. China, April (Dr. Stenhouse, R.N.).

Aegialitis ruficapilla (Temm.).

\[ \text{Aegialophilus ruficapillus, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. ii. p. 235 (1865);} \\
\text{Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 54 (1883).} \]


The eggs of the Red-capped Plover vary from pyriform to a pointed oval shape. They are quite gloss-less. The ground-colour is buff, and this is marked with spots, small blotches, streaks, and a few lines and scrawls of black, together with some pale purple underlying blotches. The markings are larger and more frequent at the broad end than elsewhere. Seven specimens measure from 1·12 to 1·25 in length, and from .9 to .93 in breadth.

2. Bass Straits (C. G.).  
2. Rotnest Island, W. Australia (Harting Coll.).

Aegialitis collaris (Vieill.).

\[ \text{Aegialitis collaris, Sel. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1866, p. 199; 1873, p. 309;} \\
\text{Harting, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 458, pl. lx. fig. 7; Sel. & Huds. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 173 (1889); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 288 (1890); id. Hand-l. i. p. 155 (1899).} \]


The eggs of Azara’s Sand-Plover in the Collection differ slightly from each other. One is pyriform, of a pale buff colour, spotted all over with umber-brown. The other is a regular oval, of a warm buff colour, and covered with black spots, lines and scrawls. Two examples measure respectively: 1·1 by .82; 1·06 by .77.

1. Ucayali River, Upper Amazonia (E. Bartlett).  
1. Ucayali River (E. B.).  
1. J. E. Harting, Esq. P.]

Aegialitis nivosa, Cass.

(Plate II. fig. 5.)


The eggs of the Snowy Sand-Plover in the Collection are closely alike. Two are somewhat pyriform, the third is of a regular oval shape. They are all glossless. The ground-colour is very pale creamy-buff, rather elegantly marked with spots, lines, and scrawls of dark brown or black, and a few underlying markings of pale purple. Three specimens measure respectively: 1·2 by ·87; 1·24 by ·9; 1·27 by ·91.

3. Santa Barbara, California, 8th July Salvin-Godman Coll. *(H. W. Henshaw).*

Ægialitis meloda (Ord).


The eggs of the American Piping Plover are pyriform and are occasionally very slightly glossy. The ground-colour is of a very pale creamy-buff, marked all over, but not thickly, with small round spots of umber-brown or black, together with others of pale purple. The markings are very well-defined, and it is seldom that two spots coalesce together. Eight examples measure from 1·17 to 1·3 in length, and from ·95 to 1 in breadth.

2. Barnegat, New Jersey, 28th June *(W. E. D. Scott).* Princeton University, N.J.[E.]

Ægialitis occidentalis, Cab.


The eggs of Cabanis's Sand-Plover in the Collection resemble those of ÆE. nivosa, already described, and cannot be separated from them. They measure respectively: 1·27 by ·9; 1·27 by ·9; 1·23 by ·96.

3. Chile. Old Collection.

Ægialitis falklandica (Lath.).


The eggs of the Patagonian Sand-Plover are pyriform and glossless. They vary in colour from olive-buff to a pale dingy green, and they are spotted and blotched with dark brown or black. The markings at the broad end coalesce and form continuous patches. The underlying markings are inconspicuous and of a pale purple colour. Specimens measure from 1.37 to 1.53 in length, and from 1.02 to 1.08 in breadth.

2. Falkland Islands. Purchased.

Ægialitis pecuaria (Temm.).

Ægialitis varius, Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 661 (1875–84).

The eggs of Kittlitz’s Sand-Plover are of a pointed oval form and have a very small amount of gloss. They resemble somewhat the eggs of Oxyechus tricolor (p. 23), being of a pale creamy-buff colour, thickly covered with an entangled mass of dark brown spots, streaks, and twisted lines, but there are no indications of zones as in the eggs of that species. The underlying markings are pale purple and nearly obsolete. Four examples measure from 1.23 to 1.3 in length, and from .87 to .91 in breadth.

2. Cape Colony. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]
(E. L. Layard).

Ægialitis sanctæ-helenæ, Harting.

Charadrius pecuarius, Melliss, Ibis, 1870, p. 104.

The eggs of the St. Helena Sand-Plover differ from the eggs of Æ. pecuaria only in being larger. Three eggs measure respectively: 1.25 by .97; 1.44 by 1; 1.37 by .97.

1. St. Helena. J. C. Melliss, Esq. [P.]
2. St. Helena. Dr. Gillespie [P.]

Ægialitis melanops (V.).

Ægialitis nigrifrons, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. ii. p. 232 (1865); Harting, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 459, pl. lx. fig. 9; Ramsay, P. Z. S. 1877,
The eggs of the Black-fronted Sand-Plover are much smaller than those of *Æ. pecuaria* and *Æ. sancta-helenae*, and they are distinctly pyriform, but otherwise they hardly differ from them. The ground-colour is of a clear pale yellowish buff, and this is very thickly covered with a multitude of dark brown specks, streaks, and involved lines, together with some clouds of pale purple, underlying the others and very conspicuous. Specimens measure from 1·04 to 1·16 in length, and from 0·3 to 0·55 in breadth.

1. New South Wales. Salvin-Godman Coll.
5. Flinders’ Island, Bass Straits (Dr. Rayner). Gould Coll.

**Ægialitis cucullata (V.).**

(Plate I. fig. 1, Plate II. fig. 1.)


The eggs of the Hooded Sand-Plover are of a regular, but rather broad, oval form and glossy-less. They are of a pale buff colour, marked all over with spots and small blotches of black and underlying pale purple. Some of the markings are streaky and others resemble scrawls. Six examples measure from 1·35 to 1·46 in length, and from 1·04 to 1·1 in breadth.


**Genus THINORNIS, Gray.**

**Thinornis novae-zealandiae (Gm.).**


*Thinornis novae-zealandiae*, Potts, *Zool. 1885*, p. 422; *Butler, Birds New*
The eggs of the New Zealand Plover in the Collection differ considerably from each other. One is pyriform and has a cream-coloured ground, delicately marked all over with small umber-brown specks, broken lines, and comma-like streaks, together with some pale purple underlying spots. The other is of a regular oval form, and has an olive-buff ground, very thickly covered with specks and an involved series of lines and scrawls of dark brown, together with a few underlying markings of pale purple. Both have a very slight gloss. They measure respectively: 1·35 by 0·97; 1·4 by 1·03.


Genus ANARHYNCHUS, Q. & G.


The sole egg of the Wry-billed Plover in the Collection is of a regular oval form and quite glossless. It is of an olive-buff colour, thickly spotted and mottled with very dark umber-brown and underlying pale purple. The markings are very thickly spread over the broader half of the egg, and become more or less confluent at the apex. It measures 1·43 by 1·02.

1. Otaio River, Canterbury, New Zealand, 20th October (J. R. Cook: Harting Coll.).

Sub-Family PELTOHYATINÆ.

Genus PELTOHYAS, Sharpe.

Peltohyas australis (Gould). (Plate II. fig. 2.)


The eggs of the Australian Dotterel in the Collection are pyriform, and possess a very slight amount of gloss. They are of a pale buff colour, at times tinged with green, somewhat sparingly spotted
and blotched with dark brown or black, with some pale purple underlying spots. In two examples the markings are somewhat large and coarse; in the others they are small and delicate. Two specimens measure respectively: 1'4 by .93; 1'32 by .97.

4. Victoria, Australia.  
   Gould Coll.

Sub-Family HIMANTOPODINÆ.

Genus HIMANTOPUS, Briss.

Himantopus himantopus (Linn.).

Himantopus vulgaris, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxii. fig. 5, a–c; tab. ic. fig. 21 a, b (1845–54).


The eggs of the Common Stilt are pyriform or of a pointed oval shape. Many have a small amount of gloss, others entirely want it. The ground is of various shades of buff, olive-buff, and greenish stone-colour, but some specimens are so pale as to be almost cream-colour. The markings are dark brown, umber-brown, or black, and consist of well-defined spots, streaks, and blotches, scattered very evenly over the whole shell. On some examples these markings are larger and more frequent at the large end, but they seldom form a cap. The underlying markings are pale purple. The eggs measure from 1'5 to 1'8 in length, and from 1'1 to 1'32 in breadth.

1. Coto del Rey, Seville, Spain (H. Saunders).  
   Seebohm Coll.
2. Coto del Rey, 2nd May (H. S.).  
   Seebohm Coll.
3. Coto del Rey, 2nd May (H. S.).  
   Seebohm Coll.
   Seebohm Coll.
5. Coto del Rey, 4th May (H. S.).  
   Seebohm Coll.
6. San Lucar, Spain (H. S.: Har- 
   gitt Coll.).  
   Seebohm Coll.
7. Lake Tulza, Dobrudscha, 7th June (H. Seebohm).  
   Seebohm Coll.
8. Lake Tulza, 7th June (H. S.: four clutches of two eggs each).  
   Seebohm Coll.
9. Sarepta, S.E. Russia (Stader: Har- 
   gitt Coll.).  
   Seebohm Coll.
Himantopus melanurus (V.).

(Plate II. fig. 9.)


The eggs of the Chilian Stilt in the Collection are sharply pointed ovals and entirely gloss-less. The ground-colour is olive-green, thickly and boldly marked all over with black spots and blotches.

* The large series of eggs of this species from Sultanpur appears to have been taken by Baboo Kalee Narayn (Hume, Nests & Eggs *Ind. B.* iii. p. 354).
which are often confluent. The underlying markings are faint purple and inconspicuous. Three examples measure respectively: 1·82 by 1·2; 1·75 by 1·2; 1·81 by 1·21.


**Himantopus leucocephalus, Gould.**


The sole egg of the Australian Stilt in the Collection is of a somewhat pointed oval form and very slightly glossy. It is of a greenish stone-colour, and is covered sparingly with spots and blotches of deep brown and underlying pale purple. This egg resembles many of those of the Common Stilt. It measures 1·7 by 1·2.

1. River Murray, near Adelaide, 17th E. S. Moulden, Esq. [P.], Dec.

**Himantopus picatus, Ellm.**


The two eggs of the New Zealand Pied Stilt in the Collection are pointed ovals and have a small amount of gloss. They are hardly separable from the eggs of the Common Stilt, but they are rather larger. The ground-colour is olive-buff, and it is spotted and blotched with dark brown. The underlying markings are of a rather dark inky-purple and very prominent. Two examples measure respectively: 1·9 by 1·2; 1·79 by 1·2.


**Himantopus mexicanus (P. L. S. Müller).**

The eggs of the North-American Stilt are rather larger than those of the Common Stilt, but do not otherwise differ from them. They measure from 1·7 to 1·9 in length, and from 1·18 to 1·26 in breadth.

1. North America (Smiths, Inst.).  
   Salvin-Godman Coll.
2. Utah (Henshaw Coll.).  
   Salvin-Godman Coll.
3. Washoe Lake, Nevada (H. W. Henshaw).  
   Salvin-Godman Coll.

Himantopus melas, H. & J.

Himantopus melas, Potts, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. ii. p. 70 (1869); 
Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 323 (1893); id. Hand-l. i. p. 156 (1893).

Himantopus nova-zealandiae, Harting, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 459, pl. 1x. 
fig. 10; Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. ii. p. 24 (1888).

The eggs of the Black Stilt in the Collection resemble very closely those of the Common Stilt and the New-Zealand Pied Stilt. As pointed out, however, by Mr. Harting (l. c.), the markings on the eggs of the present species are more streaky than is the case with those on the eggs of the other species of this genus, but whether this character is constant it is impossible to say at present. Three specimens measure respectively: 1·7 by 1·26; 1·8 by 1·22; 1·8 by 1·22.

3. Otago River, New Zealand, 14th Oct. (J. R. Cook: Harting Coll.)

Genus RECURVIROSTRA, Linn.

Recurvirostra avocetta, Linn.

Recurvirostra avocetta, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögl. tab. lxvi. fig. 2, a–h 
(1845–54); Bauderker, Eier Eur. Vögl. tab. 5. fig. 3 (1855–63); 
Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 339, pl. xxi. fig. ii (1856); 
Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 359; Dresser, Birds Eur. vii. p. 577 (1875); 
Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 673 (1875–84); Legge, 
Birds Ceyl. p. 925 (1880); Poynting, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 79, 
pl. 19 (1895–6); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 326 (1896); id. 
Hand-l. i. p. 157 (1899).

Himantopus avocetta, Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 74, pl. 24 (1885); id. 
Geogr. Distr. Charadriidae, p. 289 (1887); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, 
p. 129, pl. 38. figs. 2, 5 (1893).

The eggs of the Common Avocet are mostly pyriform, and many 
eggs have a slight amount of gloss. They are very uniform, being 
of a buff colour, spotted and blotched with dark brown or black, 
and underlying pale purple. On some examples the markings are 
small; on others, coarse and blotchy. The eggs are very much 
larger than those of the Common Stilt, but otherwise they resemble 
them closely. They measure from 1·7 to 2·15 in length, and from 
1·25 to 1·45 in breadth.
Recurvirostra americana (Gm.)


No difference can be detected between the eggs of the North-American Avocet and those of the Common Avocet. Those of the former species measure from 1.9 to 2.05 in length, and from 1.3 to 1.4 in breadth.

1. North America (Henshaw Coll.).
3. Little Slave Lake (S. Jones: Henshaw Coll.).
4. Utah (L. E. Ricksecker: Henshaw Coll.).
5. Utah.

Sub-Family TOTANINÆ.

Genus NUMENIUS, Briss.

Numenius arquatus (Linn.).

Numenius arquatus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel. tab. lxviii. fig. 1, a–f (1845–54); Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel. tab. 14. fig. 1 (1855–63); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 322, pl. lxxxvii. fig. ii (1856);
The eggs of the Common Curlew are chiefly pyriform, but a few are of a pointed oval form. Many have a fair amount of gloss, others have it faintly indicated, and some are gloss-less. The ground-colour is of various shades of olive-green, and occasionally of a buff or stone-colour. The surface-markings consist of spots and blotches of dark brown, umber-brown, or yellowish brown, and they are very evenly distributed over the whole shell. The underlying markings are of a pale purple colour. On some examples the markings are small and well-defined; on others they are large, and confluent over the larger half of the egg, but they seldom form any well-marked cap. On some specimens the markings are everywhere pale, on others they are very dark. The eggs measure from 2.4 to 2.9 in length, and from 1.75 to 2 in breadth.

4. Loch Luichart, Ross-shire (W. McRae: Hargitt Coll.).
3. Loch Luichart, 26th April (E. Hargitt).
4. Knockie, Inverness (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Knockie (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Knockie (J. Richmond: Hargitt Coll.).
3. Strathglass, Inverness (Hargitt Coll.).
4. Dumfries-shire, 22nd April.
4. Dumfries-shire, 29th April.
2. Stouprigg, Northumberland, 18th May.
4. Alnwick Moor, Northumberland, 30th April.
4. Mucklemoos, Northumberland, 14th May.
2. Hutton Moor, Cumberland (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Riasley Moss, Lancashire (E. Crossfield: Hargitt Coll.).
Numenius longirostris, *Wilson.*

(Plate II. fig. 8.)


The three eggs of the American Curlew in the Collection are pyriform, and have a small amount of gloss. The ground is of a pale greenish stone-colour, and this is rather densely marked with greyish brown and underlying pale purple. The surface-markings have a general streaky appearance, especially at the larger end. Three examples measure respectively: 2·65 by 1·85; 2·4 by 1·75; 2·42 by 1·75.


**Numenius phaeopus (Linn.).**


The eggs of the Common Whimbrel are smaller than the eggs of the Common Curlew, but otherwise resemble them closely. The ground-colour, however, of the eggs of the present species is more varied, ranging from a pale green to an olive-green, and from a pale buff to a brownish buff. Numerous specimens measure from 2·2 to 2·5 in length, and from 1·55 to 1·75 in breadth.

4. Iceland (*W. Proctor*). H. F. Walter, Esq. [P.].
5. Iceland (*W. P.*). Salvin-Godman Coll.
2. Faroe Islands, 14th June (*H. W. Feilden*). Seebohm Coll.
7. Faroe Islands (*H. C. Müller*). Seebohm Coll.
3. Faroe Islands 12th June (*H. C. M.*). Seebohm Coll.
The two eggs of the Eskimo Whimbrel in the Collection are pyriform and rather narrow in proportion to their length. They are almost gloss-less. The ground-colour is olive-buff, and it is sparingly spotted and blotched with umber-brown and underlying pale purple. The markings are larger and more frequent on the larger half of the egg than elsewhere. Two examples measure respectively: 2 by 1·35; 2·25 by 1·5.

2. Arctic America (Smiths. Inst.). Salvin-Godman Coll.

Genus **LIMOSA**, Briss.

The eggs of the Godwits are pyriform, at times somewhat narrow and lengthened, at others broad and abruptly pointed. They have a considerable amount of gloss.
Limosa lapponica (Linn.).


The eggs of the Bar-tailed Godwit have an olive-green ground-colour. The markings vary considerably in character. On some specimens they consist of small, cloudy and indistinct spots and smears of pale brown; on others, of well-defined spots and blotches of dark umber-brown. In either case, they are usually evenly spread over the shell. The underlying spots of pale grey or purple are inconspicuous. Numerous examples measure from 2.01 to 2.32 in length, and from 1.45 to 1.55 in breadth.


Limosa limosa (Linn.).


Limosa agocephala, Dresser, Birds Eur. viii. p. 211 (1872); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 832 (1880).


The eggs of the Black-tailed Godwit vary from olive-green to olive-buff, and they are marked with spots, blotches, smears and clouds of pale yellowish-brown and umber-brown, usually very evenly distributed over the shell. The markings on some specimens are darker than on others, but in every case they are ill-defined and cloudy. On a small number the blotches form a cap at the broad end, where a few spots and hair-like lines of dark brown or black are also occasionally present. Dark specks are also to be frequently seen on other parts of the shell. The underlying grey markings are indistinct. The eggs measure from 2.05 to 2.27 in length, and from 1.42 to 1.55 in breadth.

Limosa.—Symphemia.


Limosa hudsonica (Lath.).
(Plate II. fig. 11.)


The eggs of the American Black-tailed Godwit, or Hudsonian Godwit, do not appear to be separable from the eggs of L. limosa, but it may be noted that the three examples in the Collection are very lengthened and narrow. They measure respectively: 2·15 by 1·3; 2·15 by 1·4; 2·1 by 1·4


Genus SYMPHEMIA, Rafin.

Symphemia semipalmata (Gm.).


Catoptrophorus semipalmaetus, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 30. fig. 6 (1854–63).

Symphemia semipalmata, Bree, Birds Eur. 2nd ed. v. p. 15, pl.— (1876); Baird, Brewer & Ridg. Water Birds N. Am. i. p. 285 (1884); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 405 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 100 (1899).

The eggs of the Willet are pyriform, and possess a considerable amount of gloss. The ground-colour is very variable, being pale greyish-green, pale buff, stone-colour or brownish buff, and this is spotted and blotched, more thickly at the broad end than elsewhere, with yellowish-, umber-, or dark chocolate-brown, together with some underlying inky purple. On some specimens the markings are small, on others they are of large size and frequently confluent. The eggs measure from 2·02 to 2·2 in length, and from 1·4 to 1·55 in breadth.

2. Cobbs Island, 16th May (W. E. D.), Princeton University, N.J.[E.].


Genus TOTANUS, Bechst.

Totanus fuscus (Linn.).

The eggs of the Dusky, or Spotted, Redshank are pyriform and rather glossy. The ground-colour in the majority of the eggs in the Collection is dull green; in some, olive-buff; and in others, stone-colour. The markings are bold, and consist of spots, blotches, and smears of rich brown and chocolate-brown, with underlying inky-purple. On some specimens the blotches become confluent over the broader half and nearly hide the ground-colour; on others, the markings are more evenly distributed over the shell. A few specimens are marked with some blackish hair-lines at the larger end. The eggs measure from 1·75 to 1·95 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·35 in breadth.


5. Lapland (Meves). Seebohm Coll.


Totonus calidris (Linn.).


The eggs of the Common Redshank are pyriform, and have a fair amount of gloss. The ground varies from cream-colour or pale buff to a rich ochraceous buff, and this is spotted and blotched with rich chocolate-brown and black, with underlying pale purple. The markings on the broad end of the egg are bolder than elsewhere and frequently form an irregular cap. All four specimens forming the clutch taken by Colonel H. W. Feilden in Norfolk are of a pale blue colour, minutely speckled with rufous, and are quite abnormal. Numerous examples measure from 1·62 to 1·9 in length, and from 1·13 to 1·3 in breadth.

4. Smölen Islands, Norway, May. Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe [P.]
4. Yarkand, Central Asia, 22nd April (J. Scul..). Hume Coll.
Totonius flavipes (Gm.).


The few eggs of the Yellowshank, or Yellow-legs, in the Collection are pyriform. Two are fairly glossy, of a pale greenish-buff colour, and marked all over with spots and small blotches of rich blackish brown and underlying pale purple, the blotches being more or less confluent over the broad end. Two others are glossy less and of a rich cream-colour, marked with spots and blotches of dark brown and very conspicuously with underlying inky-purple. The four specimens measure respectively: 1·7 by 1·16; 1·7 by 1·17; 1·67 by 1·15; 1·73 by 1·18.

2. Anderson River, Arctic America, 22nd June (R. MacFarlane, Smiths. Inst.).
1. Anderson River Fort, June (R. MacF.).
1. Fort Anderson (R. MacF.).

Genus HELODROMAS, Kaup.

Helodromas ochropus (Linn.).


The eggs of the Green Sandpiper are pyriform, and have a considerable amount of gloss. They are of a cream- or light buff-colour, tinged with pink in some instances, green in others, and rather delicately spotted with reddish brown, chocolate-brown, and some underlying pale purple. The markings are sometimes large and somewhat blotchy, but usually they are small, rounded and well-defined. They are more thickly disposed over the broad end than elsewhere, but they seldom form a distinct cap at that part. The eggs measure from 1·45 to 1·6 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·2 in breadth.
2. Gardsjo, Lapland, 20th May (*H. W. Wheelwright*).

3. Reval, Baltic Provinces (*Russow*).

3. Schloss Nainpen, Pomerania, 10th May (*T. Holland*).

4. East Pomerania, 18th May (*T. H.*).

1. East Pomerania (*H. P. Hawkins*).

Genus **TRINGOIDES**, Bp.

**Tringoides hypoleucus** (*Linn.*).


**Actitis hypoleucus**, *Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vogel* tab. 30. fig. 3 (1855–63).


The eggs of the Common Sandpiper closely resemble the eggs of the Green Sandpiper in shape and coloration. They are, however, smaller and more glossy, many of them being indeed highly glossy. The ground varies from cream-colour to a rich pinkish buff. The markings consist of specks, spots, and small blotches of light and dark reddish brown, chocolate-brown, and pale purple, the latter underlying the others. On a few specimens the markings consist of lines and scrawls, and occasionally of small cloudy smears, more or less confluent. On the whole, however, they are distinct and rounded. The eggs measure from 1'35 to 1'6 in length, and from 1 to 1'1 in breadth.

3. Loch Luichart, Ross-shire, June (*W. McRae: Hargitt Coll.*).

4. Knockie, Inverness-shire (*Hargitt Coll.*).

4. Knockie (*Hargitt Coll.*).

4. Knockie, 29th May (*Hargitt Coll.*).

4. Loch Cluny, Inverness-shire, 20th May (*Hargitt Coll.*).

4. Invermorriston, Inverness-shire (*E. Hargitt*).

4. Invermorriston (*E. H.*).

4. Invermorriston (*E. H.*).

4. Loch End, Inverness-shire (*E. H.*).

4. Loch End (*E. H.*).

3. Loch End, 3rd June (*E. H.*).

4. Cumberland (*Heysham*).  

Gould Coll.

4. Keswick, Cumberland (*F. Nicholson*).  

Seebohm Coll.
Tringoides macularius (Linn.).


Actitis macularia, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel tab. 30. fig. 2 (1855–63).


The eggs of the Spotted Sandpiper are typically pyriform, but many approach a regular oval shape. They have a considerable amount of glossy. The ground varies from cream-colour to pale buff, and this is spotted and blotched with dark chocolate-brown or black, and some underlying inky purple. The spots are small and numerous; the blotches are large and frequently confluent over the broad end, where they form in many cases an irregular cap. The eggs measure from 1·2 to 1·35 in length, and from 0·9 to 1·02 in breadth.
4. Listowel, Ontario, 30th May (W. Kella).
4. Montreal (Whiteaves: Hargitt Coll.).
14. Quebec (Gale: Hargitt Coll.).
3. New Brunswick (H. E. Dresser).
4. Picton, Nova Scotia, 26th June (H. Poole: Smiths. Inst.).

Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Seebohm Coll.

Genus TEREKIA, Bp.

TEREKIA cinerea (Güldenst.).

Xenus cinereus, Baedeker, J. f. O. 1856, p. 34, taf. ii. fig. 16.
Terekia cinerea, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 14. fig. 4 (1855-63);
Dresser, Birds Eur. viii. p. 195 (1871); Seebohm & Harvie-Brown,
Ibis, 1876, p. 292; Bree, Birds Eur. 2nd ed. v. p. 19, pl. — (1876);
Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 836 (1880); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M., xxiv.
p. 474 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 161 (1899).

The eggs of the Terek Sandpiper are pyriform, and fairly glossy.
The ground-colour is pale olive-buff, marked with spots, streaks,
and blotches of dark brown, chocolate-brown or black, with the
usual underlying inky purple, the latter colour being rather prominent.
The markings are decidedly of a streaky character, and they are
more frequent and also larger on the broader half than elsewhere.
The eggs measure from 1·4 to 1·6 in length, and from ·95 to 1·1 in
breadth.

4. R. Petchora, lat. 66° N., 15th June (H. Seebohm & J. A. Harvie-
Brown).
4. Archangel, 4th June (Piotruch).
2. Archangel (H. E. Dresser).
4. North Russia (Meves).

Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.

Genus GLOTTIS, Koch.

GLOTTIS nebularius (Gunn.).

Totanus glottis, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxiv. fig. 3 (1845–54);
Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 336, pl. xci. (1856); Legge,
Birds Ceylon, p. 840 (1880); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 149, pl. 29
(1885); id. Geogr. Distr. Charadriidae, p. 355 (1887); id. Eggs of
G. canescens, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 30. fig. 7; tab. 71. fig. 2
(1855–63).

The eggs of the Greenshank are pyriform, and possess a fair amount of gloss. The ground varies from cream-colour to pale buff, in many specimens faintly tinged with green. The markings, consisting of spots, streaks, and blotches, are of a rich brown colour, often tinged with rufous, and very pale underlying purple. The markings are fairly dense all over the shell, but at the larger end the blotches are generally of good size and confluent, forming a bold cap. On some examples the markings are all small and evenly distributed over the whole shell. The eggs measure from 2·5 to 2·1 in length, and from 1·27 to 1·42 in breadth.

2. Reay, Caithness, 27th May (Hargitt Coll.).
   1. Loch Alsh, Ross-shire, 23rd May (Hargitt Coll.).
   3. Lapland (J. Wolley).
   1. Salmojarvi, Lapland, 28th May (J. W.).
   4. Næsby, Lapland, 9th June (Meves).
   4. Muonioniska, Lapland, 6th June (Meves: Hargitt Coll.).
   2. Muonioniska, 8th June (Knoblock).
   3. Aaras-tunturi, Lapland, 11th June (J. Wolley).
   1. Kylikirowa, Lapland, 9th June (J. W.).

Genus RHYACOPHILUS, Kaup.

Rhyacophilus glareola (Gm.).


Rhyncophilus glareola, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 491 (1890); id. Hand-l. i. p. 162 (1899).

The eggs of the Wood-Sandpiper are pyriform, the smaller end frequently coming to a very sharp point. They have a considerable amount of gloss. The ground-colour is generally very pale green or
greenish white, but sometimes it is pale buff and rarely a rather bright buff. The markings consist of spots and blotches of rich reddish-brown, chocolate-brown, and pale underlying lilac. The majority of the specimens are boldly blotched at the larger end and spotted elsewhere. Some are marked with a profusion of spots at the large end and with merely a few specks on the other parts of the shell. Some others again are very evenly marked all over. The eggs vary from 1·41 to 1·55 in length, and from 1 to 1·1 in breadth.

1. Lapland (J. Wolley).
2. Lapland, 31st May (J. W.).
3. Lapland (J. W.).
4. Varanger Fjord, Lapland, June (Nordvi).
5. Varanger Fjord, June (Nordvi).
7. Valkenswaard (J. B.).
8. Valkenswaard (J. B.).

Salvin-Godman Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.

Genus PAVONCELLA, Leach.

Pavoncella pugnax (Linn.).


The eggs of the Ruff are pyriform, and fairly glossy. The ground-colour varies from pale grey to olive-green. The surface-markings consist of spots and blotches of dark rich brown, or umber-brown, and these are large and confluent at the broad end, where they form an irregular cap. The underlying markings are pale purplish brown, and usually take the shape of smears and clouds. The eggs measure from 1·6 to 1·85 in length, and from 1·15 to 1·25 in breadth.

1. Muonioniska, Lapland (Nordvi: Hargitt Coll.).
2. Muonioniska (Nordvi: Hargitt Coll.).

Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Genus **BARTRAMIA, Less.**

**Bartramia longicauda (Bechst.).**


*Copes, Birds N.-West*, p. 502 (1874).


The eggs of Bartram’s Sandpiper are mostly of a very broad oval form. A few specimens, however, are narrow and lengthened, and others are pyriform. They resemble the eggs of the Common and Green Sandpipers, and are as glossy as those of the former species. The ground varies from cream-colour to a light buff, and this is covered with rather small distinct spots and blotches of umber-brown and underlying pale purple. The markings are rather more numerous at the large end than elsewhere, but they are seldom confluent, and they rarely form a noticeable cap or even a large blotch. The eggs measure from 1.73 to 2 in length, and from 1.25 to 1.35 in breadth.

---

Genus **EREUNETES**, Illiger.

**Ereunetes pusillus** (*Linn.*).  
(Plate II. figs. 6 & 7.)


The eggs of the Canadian Semipalmated Sandpiper are pyriform and possess a considerable amount of gloss. The specimens in the Collection are of two types. In one the ground-colour is pale buff, and this is very thickly mottled and speckled with rich rufous brown. In the other the ground is greyish cream-colour, and this is blotched and spotted with sepia, brown, and pale under-lying purple. Eight examples measure from 1.2 to 1.25 in length, and from .84 to .9 in breadth.

4. North America (*Henshaw Coll.*).  
1. North America (*Capt. Collinson*).  
2. Franklin Bay, 4th July (*R. Mac-  
Farlane*).  
1. Anderson River, Arctic America  
(*R. MacF.*).  

**Sub-Family SCOLOPACINÆ.**

Genus **TRYNGITES**, Cab.

**Tryngites subruficollis** (*V.*).

**Tryngites rufescens**, *Newton, P. Z. S.* 1867, p. 165, pl. xv. fig. 4; *Dresser,  
Birds Eur.* viii. p. 111 (1876); *Baird, Brewer & Ridgway, Water Birds  
N. Am.* i. p. 306 (1884); *Seebohm, Brit. Birds*, iii. p. 226, pl. 31  
(1883); *id. Eggs of Brit. Birds*, p. 151, pl. 43. fig. 11 (1896);  


(1891); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. p. 521 (1896); *id. Hand-l.*  
i. p. 162 (1899).

The two eggs of the Buff-breasted Sandpiper in the Collection are pyriform and slightly glossy. The ground-colour is very pale greenish white, thickly and rather coarsely blotched with umber-brown and under-lying pale purple. Intermingled with the blotches are some smaller markings. In one example the blotches are much larger at the broad end than elsewhere, in the other they are of much the same size over the whole surface of the shell. The specimens measure respectively: 1.43 by 1.05; 1.4 by 1.03.
1. Anderson River, Arctic America, Salvin-Godman Coll.
20th June (R. MacFarlane).

Genus CALIDRIS, Illiger.

Calidris arenaria (Linnae).


The two eggs of the Sanderling in the Collection are pyriform; one has a fair amount of gloss, the other is quite gloss-less. The ground is olive-buff, and this is marked with pale olive-brown. In one specimen the markings consist of small spots and specks very evenly distributed over the shell; in the other, of spots and blotches more thickly set over the broad end than elsewhere. Both examples have the usual underlying pale purple markings. They measure respectively: 1:33 by .91; 1:37 by 1.

1. Grinnell Land, lat. 82° 33' N., Voy. H.M.S. 'Alert.'
24th June (Col. H. W. Feilden).
Iceland (W. Proctor).

Genus LIMONITES, Kaup.

Limonites minutus (Leisl.).


Limonites minuta, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 538 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 163 (1899).

The eggs of the Little Stint are pyriform and glossy. They are rather variable in ground-colour and in the character of the markings. The former varies from pale greenish grey to pale brown and pale buff. The surface-markings are rich brown tinged with rufous, and while in some specimens they consist of spots and

* The specimens figured by Baedeker appear to be too large for the eggs of the present species.
small blotches, in others they are huge smears, often confluent, covering a large portion of the shell, and forming a cap at the broad end. The underlying markings are pale grey and inconspicuous. The eggs measure from 1·03 to 1·18 in length, and from 0·8 to 0·85 in breadth.


Limonites minitulla (V.).

Tringa minitulla, Newton, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 165, pl. xv. fig. 3; Dresser, Birds Eur. viii. p. 51 (1872); Cuves, Birds N.-West, p. 452 (1874); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 213, pl. 31 (1885); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 149, pl. 44. fig. 8 (1896); Poynting, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 155, pl. 34 (1895–6).


The eggs of the American Stint are pyriform, and have comparatively little gloss. They are pale stone-grey, marked with small blotches, spots, and specks of dark brown, yellowish brown, and underlying pale purple. The markings are more numerous and larger at the broad end than elsewhere, and frequently form a small but dense cap. The eggs measure from 1·07 to 1·17 in length, and from 0·8 to 0·87 in breadth.

2. Labrador (Möschler). Seebohm Coll.

Limonites temmincki (Leisl.).

Tringa temmincki, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxiii. fig. 2, a–c (1845–54); Dresser, Birds Eur. viii. p. 45 (1871); Seebohm & Harvie-Brown, Ibis, 1876, p. 308; Seebohm, Ibis, 1879, p. 149; Legge, Birds Ceyl. p. 892 (1880); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 217, pl. 31 (1885); id. Geogr. Distr. Charadriidae, p. 434 (1887); id. Eggs of
The eggs of Temminck's Stint are very well represented in the Collection. They are characterized by the small size and delicacy of their markings, few specimens exhibiting a blotch of large size, as is the case with many of the eggs of L. minuta. The ground is greenish or greyish white, pale stone-colour, or light buff. The surface-markings, consisting of specks, spots, and small streaky blotches, are very evenly spread over the shell, and in comparatively few specimens do they form anything like a pronounced cap. The underlying markings are pale grey. The eggs measure from 1 to 1·25 in length, and from .8 to .85 in breadth.

Genus **HETEROPYGIA**, **Cones**.

**Heteropygia maculata** (V.).


The two eggs of the Pectoral Sandpiper brought back by Captain Collinson from Arctic America, together with two skins of adult birds of this species, agree closely with the egg figured by Poynting, and numbered 3 on his plate (*l. c.*). They are very sharply pyriform and fairly glossy. They are pale greyish green, coarsely marked all over with spots and streaky blotches of umber-brown and underlying pale purple. The markings are of very irregular shape and more or less confluent, especially at the broad end, where they form a dense cap. One specimen measures 1·55 by 1·06; the other is imperfect, and cannot be accurately measured.

2. Cambridge Bay, Arctic America Voy. H.M.S 'Enterprise.'
   (Capt. Collinson).

**Heteropygia bairdi** (Cones).

(Plate II. fig. 4.)


The eggs of Baird’s Sandpiper are pyriform and only slightly glossy. They are of a pale stone-colour, very densely speckled, streaked and blotched with rich chocolate-brown and pale underlying purple. The markings are confluent at the larger end of the egg, and form a more or less perfect cap. Four examples measure respectively: 1·35 by 0·97; 1·37 by 0·96; 1·3 by 0·93; 1·28 by 0·91.

1. North America.
   1. Cambridge Bay, Arctic America
      (Capt. Collinson).

2. Repulse Bay, Hudson’s Bay
   Dr. Rae [P.].
Genus **ARQUATELLA**, Baird.

**Arquatella maritima** (Gm.).


The eggs of the Purple Sandpiper are pyriform, rather glossy, and very variable in colour. The ground-colour ranges from pale green of different shades to pale olive-buff and pale buffish brown. The markings are bold, and consist of spots and large blotches of yellowish brown, umber-brown, blackish brown, and pale underlying purple. On the majority of specimens these are pretty evenly distributed over the whole shell, in others they are larger and more frequent at the broad end, where they become confluent and form an imperfect zone or cap. Numerous specimens vary from 1·35 to 1·50 in length, and from 1·02 to 1·1 in breadth.

4. Greenland.
   1. Greenland (*Hülboll*).  
   4. Greenland (*Hülboll*).  
   4. Greenland (*E. Fenéker*).
   3. Egadisminde, Greenland.
   3. Faroe Islands (*J. Wolley*).
   2. Faroe Islands (*H. C. Müller: Hargitt Coll.*).

   3. Faroe Islands (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   3. Faroe Islands (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   3. Faroe Islands, 20th May (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   1. Faroe Islands, 1st June (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   3. Faroe Islands, 3rd June (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   2. Faroe Islands, 3rd June (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   4. Faroe Islands, 6th June (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   4. Faroe Islands, 7th June (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   4. Faroe Islands, 13th June (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   2. Faroe Islands, 15th June (*H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.*).  

Gould Coll.  
Salvin-Godman Coll.  
Salvin-Godman Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Salvin-Godman Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Salvin-Godman Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.
2. Faroe Islands, 15th June (H. C. M.: Sebohm Coll.
Hargitt Coll.).
Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands, 16th June (H. C. M.: Sebohm Coll.
Hargitt Coll.).
3. Faroe Islands, 19th June (H. C. M.: Sebohm Coll.
Hargitt Coll.).
Hargitt Coll.).
Hargitt Coll.).
4. Faroe Islands, 16th June (H. C. M.).
4. Faroe Islands (H. C. M.).
3. Advent Bay, Spitsbergen, 19th June. A. Trevor Battye, Esq. [P.]

Arquatella couesi, Ridgew.

(Plate II. fig. 10.)


The eggs of the Aleutian Sandpiper in the Collection are pyriform and possess but little gloss. They are very uniform, being of a pale olive-buff, densely marked, especially on the broader half, with spots, streaks, and blotches of umber-brown, and some indistinct pale underlying grey. The markings at the broad end are confluent, and form a dense cap. These eggs cannot be exactly matched by any of those of A. maritima in the Collection, but they are of the same general character. They measure from 1·4 to 1·51 in length, and from 0·95 to 1 in breadth.

1. North America.
4. St. Michael's, Alaska, 29th May
Old Collection.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
(E. W. Nelson).

Genus TRINGA, Linn.

Tringa canutus (Linn.).


The history of the single egg of the Knot contained in the Collection has already been fully given by the late Mr. Sebohm in the
works above quoted. A label attached to the egg declares it to be "One of a clutch of four sent with the parent bird, shot on the nest, to Henry Seebohm by Monsieur Verslev, the chief tenor of the opera in Copenhagen, who received it from Coloniforstecher Bolbroe, who procured it in 1875 on Disco in Greenland, near Godhavn, in lat. 69°."

The egg is pyriform, somewhat lengthened and narrow, and with a large amount of gloss. The ground is of a greyish cream-colour, and this is boldly marked over the larger half with coarse blotches of chestnut-brown and pale underlying purple. Intermingled with these are some spots and lines of deep black. The smaller half of the egg is marked with only a few rufous spots. The specimen measures 1'61 by 1'08.


Genus PELIDNA, Cuvier.

Pelidna alpina (Linn.).


The eggs of the Dunlin resemble those of the Purple Sandpiper, and pass through the same variations of ground-colour. They are, however, much smaller, measuring from 1'25 to 1'4 in length, and from 9 to 1 in breadth.


3. Orkney Islands (Hubbard). Salvin-Godman Coll.


3. Inverness (Hargitt Coll.). Seebohm Coll.


3. Cumberland (Heysham).
4. Varanger Fjord, Lapland, June (Nordvi).
4. Varanger Fjord, June (Nordvi).
1. Denmark (Charbonnier: Haryitt Coll.).
1. Mecklenburg (Charbonnier: Haryitt Coll.).
2. Holland (J. B.).

Genus LIMICOLA, Koch.

Limicola platyrhyncha (Temm.).

Limicola pygmaea, Baederker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 53, fig. 5 (1855—63).
Limicola platyrhyncha, Dresser, Birds Eur. viii. p. 3 (1876); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 896 (1880); Poynting, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 127, pl. 28 (1895—6); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 612 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 165 (1899).

The eggs of the Broad-billed Sandpiper are pyriform and have a considerable amount of gloss. They are pale buff, usually very thickly mottled and streaked with rich chocolate-brown and pale underlying grey. In the majority of the specimens in the Collection the markings are everywhere so dense as to conceal the greater part of the ground-colour; in others they are comparatively sparse. The eggs measure from 1·18 to 1·37 in length, and from ·87 to ·94 in breadth.

1. Lapland (H. W. Wheelwright).
2. Lapland (H. W.).
1. Lapland, 16th June (J. Wolley).
1. Lapland; 20th June (J. W.).
2. Muonioniska, Lapland, 12th June (J. Wolley).
2. Muonioniska, 14th June (J. W.).
4. Muonioniska, 20th June (Knoblock).
4. Muonioniska, 27th June (Meves: Haryitt Coll.).
3. East Bothnia (H. W. Wheelwright: Haryitt Coll.).
Genus GALLINAGO, Leach.

Gallinago major (Gm.).


Telmatias major, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 53. fig. 2 (1855-63).


Many of the eggs of the Great Snipe are pyriform, but others are of quite an ordinary oval form. They have a fair amount of gloss. The ground-colour is pale greyish buff, frequently with a faint tinge of green. The markings are very bold, and are chiefly confined to the broader half of the egg. They consist of spots and large blotches, usually confluent, of rich umber-brown, pale brown, and underlying pale purplish grey. In some specimens a few entangled lines may be seen on the broad end. The specimens in the Collection measure from 1.7 to 1.9 in length, and from 1.22 to 1.3 in breadth.

4. Dorpat, Baltic Provs. (Russov).
4. Boil, Jutland (Benzon).
4. Boil, 10th May (Benzon).

Salvin-Godman Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.

Gallinago nigripennis, Bp.

(Plate II. fig. 3.)

Gallinago àequatorialis, Ayres, Ibis, 1869, p. 302.

The eggs of the Ethiopian Snipe in the Collection resemble many of the eggs of the Common Snipe; they have a considerable amount of gloss. They are pale greenish- or olive-buff, rather sparingly spotted and blotched with dark blackish brown, pale brown, and underlying grey. The markings are larger and more frequent at the broad end, where, in one specimen, they are more or less confluent. Three examples measure respectively: 1.62 by 1.15; 1.65 by 1.15; 1.65 by 1.14.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.].
Gallinago gallinago (Linn.).


Telmattias gallinago, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 53. fig. 3 (1855-63).


Gallinago gallinago, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 633 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 165 (1899); Oates, Game Birds Ind. ii. p. 455 (1899).

The eggs of the Common Snipe are, generally speaking, pyriform, but some approach the regular oval form. They have a considerable amount of gloss. They are very variable in colour, the ground ranging from pale greyish green to a pale green, and from pale stone-colour to a rather rich brownish buff. The markings consist of spots and blotches of rich brown, pale brown, occasionally reddish brown, and pale underlying grey or purple. These are mostly disposed over the broader half and are often confluent, forming a very irregular cap. The markings on the narrow half are generally small and sparse. The eggs measure from 1·5 to 1·72 in length, and from 1·05 to 1·2 in breadth.

4. Knockie, Inverness-shire, 26th April (Hargitt Coll.).
3. Knockie, 26th April (Hargitt Coll.).
4. Rush Meadow, 30th April (Pearce).
4. Newton Stacey, Hants, 14th April (Turle).
2. Holland.
2. Karasuando, Lapland (J. Wolley).
4. Riga, Baltic Sea (Russow).
2. Yarkand, Central Asia, 12th June (J. Scully).
1. Yarkand (J. S.).

Gallinago delicata (Ord).

(Plate III. fig. 1.)

Gallinago wilsoni, Coues, Birds N.-West, p. 475 (1874); Baird, Brewer & Ridgway. Water Birds N. Am. i. p. 188 (1884).

The eggs of the North-American, or Wilson’s, Snipe in the Collection resemble many of those of the Common Snipe. They measure from 1.53 to 1.6 in length, and from 1.07 to 1.12 in breadth.


Gallinago frenata (Illiger).

Scolopax frenata, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. ix. fig. 3, a, b (1845-54); Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadriidae, p. 494 (1887).

The two eggs of the Brazilian Snipe in the Collection can be matched by eggs of the Common Snipe. They are olive-buff, marked, almost entirely at the broad end, with roundish spots of rich umber-brown and pale underlying purple. They measure respectively: 1.6 by 1.1; 1.57 by 1.15.

Gallinago nobilis, *Scorn.*

(Plate III. fig. 11.)


The eggs of the Noble Snipe are as large as those of the Woodcock. The two specimens in the Collection are bluntly pyriform, and possess a small amount of gloss. They are pale olive-buff, spotted, streaked, and blotched with chocolate-brown and dull underlying purple. In one example the markings are all rather small, well-defined, and distinct. In the other, many of them are large and coarse, running into each other and forming large blotches. The two eggs measure respectively: 1·8 by 1·3; 1·85 by 1·3.

1. Fianarantsoa, Madagascar *W. Deans Seebohm Coll.*

   Covun: Harting Coll.

2. Retiro, Antioquia, U.S. Colombia *Salvin-Godman Coll.*

Gallinago macrodactyla, *Bp.*


The sole egg of the Madagascar Snipe in the Collection is of a narrow oval shape, much compressed at the smaller end. It has a small amount of gloss. The ground is of a rather dark buff colour, and this is marked, more densely at the larger end than elsewhere, with spots and small blotches of chocolate-brown. The underlying markings of pale grey are very faint and inconspicuous. The example measures 1·78 by 1·2.

1. Fianarantsoa, Madagascar *W. Deans Seebohm Coll.*

   Covun: Harting Coll.

Gallinago paraguayæ (*V.*).


The eggs of the Paraguayan Snipe vary from a pointed oval
shape to pyriform and have a considerable amount of gloss. They range from pale olive to olive-buff and dark buff, and they are spotted and blotched with dark umber-brown and pale underlying purple. On some specimens these markings are bold and are chiefly distributed over the broad end; on others they are small and sometimes streaky, rather evenly distributed over the whole shell. One undersized specimen in the Collection measures 1·3 by .95. Ordinary examples measure from 1·67 to 1·82 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·3 in breadth.

1. Paraguay. O. V. Aplin, Esq. [P.]
1. Chile. Old Collection.
2. Falkland Islands. Voy. H. M. S. 'Challenger,'
1. Falkland Islands. Old Collection.

Gallinago solitaria, Hodgs.

(Plate III. fig. 9.)

Gallinago solitaria, Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind. iii. p. 333 (1880); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 654 (1896); Oates, Game Birds Ind. ii. p. 446 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 166 (1899).
Gallinago nemoricola, Oates, ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 350 (1890).*

The eggs of the Himalayan Solitary Snipe are pyriform and fairly glossy. They are easily distinguished from the eggs of all the other Snipes in the Collection by reason of their pinkish-buff ground-colour. The markings, consisting of spots and blotches, are deep chocolate-brown, reddish brown, and pale underlying purple. Some specimens are marked pretty evenly all over with small and distinct blotches; others with confluent blotches, which form huge patches on the larger half of the egg. Many of the blotches are streaky, and make an angle with the major axis, seeming to be, as it were, twisted round the egg from right to left, when the specimen is viewed with the broad end uppermost as represented in the figure. Eight specimens measure from 1·7 to 1·8 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·3 in breadth.

3. Native Sikkim, 18th June (L. Mandelli). Hume Coll.
3. Ta-tsien-lu, Tibet, 12,000 feet Seebohm Coll.
(A. E. Pratt).
2. Ta-tsien-lu, 12,000 feet (A. E. P.). Seebohm Coll.

* As I have already pointed out in my 'Game Birds of India,' the eggs which Mr. Mandelli attributed to G. nemoricola are really those of the present species.
Gallinago gigantea (*Temm.*).

(Plate III. fig. 8.)


The eggs of the Brazilian Giant Snipe in the Collection resemble those of the Woodcock, but are very much larger. They are of a regular oval form and possess a considerable amount of gloss. The ground is pale creamy buff, and this is marked all over with small spots of rusty brown, many of which are blurred at the edges. The underlying markings are pale purple, and consist not only of spots but also of rather large blotches. One example measures 2·15 by 1·53.

2. Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic Seebohm Coll, *(L. Hardy du Dréssant).*

Gallinago striicklandi (Gray).

(Plate III. fig. 3.)


The eggs of Strickland's Snipe in the Collection are of a very remarkable shape and colour, and were probably taken from the same nest. They are long, extremely narrow, and bluntly pointed. They have very little gloss. The ground is cream-coloured, and this is very sparingly speckled and spotted with yellowish brown, chocolate-brown, and pale underlying purple. In one example, the markings form a very irregular zone round the broad end; in the other, they are evenly spread over the whole of the larger end. The two specimens measure respectively: 1·95 by 1·07; 1·93 by 1·15.


1. Central Chile (*Landbeck*). Berkeley James Coll.

Gallinago pusilla, Buller.


The eggs of the Chatham-Islands Snipe are of an ordinary oval shape and have but little gloss. They are not to be mistaken for the eggs of any other species of Snipe. The ground is of a rich vol. II.
pinkish-buff colour, and this is thickly speckled, spotted, and blotched with rich reddish brown and underlying pale grey. In one example, the markings are all minute and they are chiefly distributed round the lower part of the broad end, forming a wide zone. In a second specimen, they consist of both spots and blotches very thickly planted over the broader half of the egg. In a third, the larger half is nearly covered with a confluent mass of blotches. In all three specimens the smaller half of the egg is but sparingly marked. They measure respectively: 1·6 by 1·15; 1·5 by 1·07; 1·54 by 1·12.

Chatham Islands.

Dr. H. O. Forbes [P.]

Genus **LIMNOCRYPTES**, Kaup.

**Limnocryptes gallinula (Linn.).**


The eggs of the Jack Snipe resemble those of the Common Snipe so closely that it is impossible to give any character by which they may with certainty be distinguished from them. They are, however, slightly smaller, measuring from 1·45 to 1·65 in length, and from 1·05 to 1·13 in breadth.


Hargitt Coll.)

1. Muonioniska, 26th July (*Meves: Seebohm Coll.*

Hargitt Coll.).

Genus **SCOLOPAX**, Linn.

**Scolopax rusticola**, Linn.

Scolopax rusticola, Thien. *Fortpflanz. ges. Vöö.* tab. lx. fig. 6, a-d (1845-54); Hewitson, *Eggs of Brit. Birds*, ii. p. 348, pl. xvi. (1856); Dresser, *Birds Eur. vii.* p. 615 (1877); *Hume & Marsh. Game Birds*
The eggs of the Woodcock vary much in shape, some being broad blunt ovals, others pointed ovals, and others again pyriform. They possess a large amount of gloss. The ground ranges from cream-colour and greyish white to a pale buff. The markings, which consist of spots, blotches, and clouds, are yellowish brown, umber-brown, and pale underlaying purple, those of the latter colour being very prominent. The markings on many specimens are small and very evenly spread over the entire shell; on others they are large and chiefly set over the broader half of the egg, where they are often confluent and form large patches and sometimes an irregular cap or zone. Specimens measure from 1·6 to 1·9 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·42 in breadth.

3. Loch Luchart, Ross-shire, 3rd May
   (W. McRae: Hargitt Coll.).
3. Knockie, Inverness-shire (Hargitt Coll.).
4. Knockie, 9th March (Hargitt Coll.).
4. Knockie, 25th March (Hargitt Coll.).
4. Dochfour Woods, Inverness (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Sherwood Forest (H. Seebohm).
3. Hampshire.
2. Epping Forest (J. W. Maitland).
1. Tunbridge, Kent (H. Saunders).
4. Bayham, Sussex, April (Lord Camden).
1. East Sussex (H. Saunders).
2. Courland, Baltic Sea, 20th April (Russow).
3. Denmark (Benzon).
2. Pomerania (T. Holland).
2. Eure, France (A. Noury: Hargitt Coll.).

Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.

Genus Philohela, Gray.

Philohela minor (Gm.).


The eggs of the American Woodcock in the Collection resemble those of the European Woodcock, but they are shorter in relation to their breadth and some specimens are spheroidal in shape. The markings on some examples are very faint, the ground being mottled and marbled with very pale yellowish brown and grey. In others they are bold and well-defined. Six eggs measure from 1·4 to 1·57 in length, and from 1·13 to 1·22 in breadth.


Genus ROSTRATULA, V.

Rostratula capensis (Linn.).


The eggs of the Painted Snipe are usually of a pointed oval form. A few are elliptical and others approach the pyriform. They are fairly glossy and of a pale yellowish-buff colour, boldly blotched and streaked with intensely deep brown or black and some very inconspicuous underlying pale purple. The markings generally run into each other and cover about half the surface of the shell. On some specimens, however, the markings are smaller and are mingled with spots and lines. Numerous specimens measure from 1·29 to 1·5 in length, and from 0·89 to 1·05 in breadth.

3. Lamu, E. Africa. F. J. Jackson, Esq., C.B. [P.]
4. Lamu. F. J. Jackson, Esq., C.B. [P.]
5. Lamu. F. J. Jackson, Esq., C.B. [P.]
3. India. Sebohm Coll.
4. India. Hume Coll.
2. Eastern Narra, 8th April (S. D.). Hume Coll.
ROSTRATULA.—CRYMOPHILUS.


Rostratula semicollaris (V.).

(Plate III. fig. 10.)

Rhynchæae semicollaris, Durnford, Ibis, 1876, p. 164; Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadriiæ, p. 459 (1887); James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 12 (1892).

Rostratula semicollaris, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 690 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 167 (1899).

The eggs of the South-American Painted Snipe are of an elongated elliptical form and possess little or no gloss. A few specimens in the Collection are quite indistinguishable from the eggs of R. capensis, being covered with huge black blotches. Others, the majority, are marked with confluent specks, streaks, and small blotches of dark brown in such a manner that very little indeed of the pale yellowish-buff ground-colour is visible. They measure from 1·35 to 1·42 in length, and from 95 to .98 in breadth.

1. Chile.
2. Lake Acubeo, Chile, 9th Nov. (H. Berkeley James).
2. Central Chile, Nov.
2. Central Chile, Nov.
2. Central Chile, Nov.

Sub-Family PHALAROPODINÆ.

Genus CRYMOPHILUS, V.

Crymophilus fulicarius (Linn.).

Phalaropus rufescens, Thien. Fortfplanz. ges. Vög. tab. 1x:ii. fig. 3, a-c (1845-54).
Phalaropus fulicarius, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 37. fig. 3 (1855-63); Newton, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 165, pl. xv. fig. 1; Dresser, Birds Eur. vii. p. 605 (1874); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 55, pl. 27 (1885); id. Geogr. Distr. Charadriiæ, p. 338 (1887); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 130, pl. 38. fig. 3 (1896); Poynting, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 91, pl. 21 (1895-6).

The eggs of the Grey Phalarope are sharply pyriform and have a small amount of gloss. The ground varies from olive-buff to buffish brown of different shades, and this is somewhat thickly spotted and blotched with blackish brown, chocolate-brown, and underlying pale
purple. The markings are larger and more frequent at the broad end of the egg, where they often become confluent and form very bold patches. Numerous specimens measure from 1·15 to 1·37 in length, and from '82 to '9 in breadth.

3. North America (Henshaw Coll.).  
3. Greenland (Theobald).  
4. Greenland.  
4. Greenland (E. Whymper).  
4. Greenland.  
4. Greenland.

Genus PHALAROPUS, Briss.

Phalaropus hyperboreus (Linn.).

Phalaropus cinereus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel. tab. lxiii. fig. 4, a–m (1845–54).  

The eggs of the Red-necked Phalarope are smaller than those of the Grey Phalarope, but do not otherwise differ from them. They measure from 1·06 to 1·25 in length, and from '8 to '85 in breadth.

3. Anderson River, Arctic America, 21st June (R. MacFarlane: Henshaw Coll.).  
4. Fort Yukon, Alaska, 7th June (J. Lockhart: Smiths. Inst.).  
2. Fort Yukon (J. L.: Smiths. Inst.).  
4. Greenland.  
2. Iceland (W. Proctor).  
4. Iceland, 12th July (A. Newton).  
4. North Iceland (C. Steinéke: Hargitt Coll.).  
3. Yenesei Valley, Lat. 70° N., 14th July (H. S.).  
4. Yenesei Valley, Lat. 70° N., July.  

Salvin-Godman Coll.  
Salvin-Godman Coll.  
Salvin-Godman Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.  
Seebohm Coll.

Sub-Order PARRÆ.

Family PARRIDÆ.

Genus HYDROPHASIS, Sharpe.

Hydrophasis chirurgus (Scop.).

Parra sinensis, *Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel* tab. lxxii. fig. 9 (1845-54).

The eggs of the Pheasant-tailed Jacana are broad, sharply pyriform, and extremely glossy. They are quite plain, without a trace of any markings, and range through rich bronze, olive-brown, purplish brown, olive-green, clear brown, and dull yellowish. They measure from 1.25 to 1.65 in length, and from 1.03 to 1.18 in breadth.

5. Allygurh, Aug.
2. Monghyr. Prof. Oldham [P.]

Genus METOPIDIUS, Wagler.

Metopidius indicus (Lath.).


The eggs of the Indian Jacana are of a pointed oval form and excessively glossy. The ground varies considerably, being cream or pale stone-colour in some, olive-brown, buff, or reddish buff in others. The surface-markings are very dark brown or more commonly black, and consist exclusively of intertwined and entangled lines, knotted and twisted in the greatest confusion. The underlying markings are pale grey or brown, and are seldom conspicuous. Examples measure from 1·3 to 1·55 in length, and from .95 to 1·1 in breadth.


Genus *PHYLLOPEZUS*, Sharpe.

**Phyllopezus africana** (Gm.).

*Parra africana, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel* tab. 59. fig. 3 (1855-63); *Gurney, Ibis*, 1862, p. 38; *Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa*, p. 648 (1875-84).


The eggs of the African Jacana do not differ from those of *Metopidius indicus*, except in size. Two examples measure respectively: 1·28 by .9; 1·2 by .88.

1. South Africa.  Sir Andrew Smith [C.]
Equatorial Africa (*Emi & Pasha*).  P. L. Sclater, Esq. [P.].
Genus **HYDRALECTOR**, Wagler.

**Hydralector gallinaceus** (Temm.).

Parra gallinacea, Gould, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 661; id. Handb. Birds Austr. ii. p. 330 (1865); Ramsay, Ibis, 1867, p. 417; pl. viii. fig. 3; Campbell, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 60 (1883); North, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 327, pl. xvi. fig. 8 (1889).


The eggs of the Comb-crested Jacana do not appear to differ from those of *Metopidius indicus*, except in being smaller. Six examples measure from 1·15 to 1·21 in length, and from 8 to 8·5 in breadth.

2. Australia. Sir Daniel Cooper [P.]
2. Australia. Donald Mackintosh, Esq. [P.]
2. Eastern Australia (Lieut. D. Cooper).

Genus **JACANA**, Schaeffer.

**Jacana nigra** (Gm.).

(Plate III. fig. 7.)


Jacana nigra, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 84 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 168 (1896).

The eggs of the Black Jacana in the Collection are quite similar to those of *Metopidius indicus*, but are of smaller size. Two examples measure respectively: 1·16 by 9; 1·18 by 9.


Genus **ASARCIA**, Sharpe.

**Asarcia variabilis** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Mexican Jacana, like those of the Black Jacana, are quite similar to the eggs of *Metopidius indicus*, but they are smaller. Three examples measure respectively: 1·18 by 9; 1·2 by 9; 1·19 by 8·6.

2. Lake Peten, Guatemala, April Salvin-Godman Coll.
   (O. Salvin)
Sub-Order CURSORII.

Family CURSORIIDÆ.

Genus PLUVIANIDÆ.

Pluvianus ægyptius (Linn.).

Charadrius ægyptiacus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. i. fig. 18 (1845-54).

The eggs of the Black-backed, or Black-headed, Plover in the Collection are of a blunt oval form and are without gloss. One example is cream-colour, and the other has a pale buff ground. The markings consist of specks, small spots, and streaks of yellowish brown, rather thickly set over the whole shell, and a few underlying spots of dull purplish grey. Two specimens measure respectively: 1:25 by 9; 1:25 by 9:5.


Genus CURSORIDÆ, Lath.

Cursorius gallicus (Gm.).


The eggs of the Cream-coloured Courser are of a regular oval form, but a few specimens are nearly elliptical. They have little or no gloss. The ground varies from cream-colour to pale buff, and

* The egg figured by Mr. Harting does not resemble the two examples in the Collection.
this is very thickly marked with specks, spots, narrow streaks, and small blotches of brown of various shades. These markings are usually very evenly spread over the shell, but in some specimens they are denser, in a broad belt, round either the middle or the broad end of the egg. The underlying pale purple markings on many examples are bold and conspicuous, on others small and faint. The specimens in the Collection measure from 1·35 to 1·47 in length, and from 1·03 to 1·1 in breadth.

2. Fuertaventura, Canary Islands, 8th March. E. G. Meade-Waldo, Esq. [P.]
1. Fuertaventura, March (Ramon Gomez).


**Curxorius coromandelicus (Gm.).**


The eggs of the Indian Courser are of a very broad oval, elliptical, or spheroidal form, and they have no gloss. The ground varies from cream-colour to a pale yellowish buff, and this is densely spotted, mottled, and speckled with blackish brown or black. The markings are everywhere more or less confluent and they are very evenly spread over the entire shell. On some specimens there are numerous short twisted lines in addition to the markings described above. There are also many large blotches and spots of underlying grey distributed over the egg. Numerous specimens measure from 1·14 to 1·26 in length, and from 0·93 to 1·03 in breadth.

87. Rohtuk District, 29th June. Hume Coll.

* These eggs are neither dated nor arranged in clutches. They are no doubt those found by Khan Nizam-ood-din Khan and recorded by Mr. Hume under the name of *C. gallicus* (l. c.).
Genus RHINOPTILUS, Strickl.

Rhinoptilus chalcopterus (Temm.).

(Plate III, fig. 2.)


The eggs of the Bronze-winged Courser resemble those of many species of Plover. They are of a pointed oval form and have no gloss. The ground-colour is pale buff, and this is thickly blotched with deep black and underlying pale purple. The markings are very evenly spread over the entire shell and are in many places confluent. Three examples measure respectively: 1·5 by 1·1; 1·43 by 1·07; 1·42 by 1·1.

3. Henga, 3300 feet, 4 days S.W. of R. Crawshay, Esq. [P.]
   Deep Bay, Lake Nyassa.

Family GLAREOLIDÆ.

Genus GLAREOLA, Briss.

Glareola pratincola (Linn.).


The eggs of the Common Pratincole vary from a regular oval to an elliptical and even spheroidal shape. They have no gloss. The ground ranges from cream-colour and pale stone-colour to pale buff and dull yellow, and in many specimens it is tinged with pale green. The markings are profusely and very evenly spread over the entire shell. They consist of spots and blotches of very dark brown or black, which are often confluent and cover about half the ground. The underlying markings consist of spots and blotches of grey or dull purple and are frequently very conspicuous. Numerous specimens measure from 1·1 to 1·35 in length, and from 0·8 to 1·05 in breadth.
5. South Spain.
7. Missolonghi, 1st June (H. S.).
8. Missolonghi, 1st June (H. S.).
10. Missolonghi, 1st June (H. S.).
11. Missolonghi, 1st June (H. S.).
12. Missolonghi, 1st June (H. S.).
15. Tangiers.
17. Guerah el Tharf, Algeria, 20th May (W. H. S.).
18. Guerah el Tharf, 5th June (W. H. S.).
19. Guerah el Tharf, 5th June (W. H. S.).
20. Sidi Khalifa Cheriz, Algeria, 8th May (W. H. S.).
22. Zana, Algeria, 11th June (O. Salvin).
23. T'zchar, Algeria (O. S.).
27. Eastern Narra, 8th May (S. D.).
29. Eastern Narra, 8th May (S. D.).
30. Eastern Narra, 8th May (S. D.).
32. Eastern Narra, 7th June (S. D.).
33. Eastern Narra, 11th June (S. D.).
34. Eastern Narra, 15th June (S. D.).
35. Eastern Narra (S. D.).

Glareola melanoptera, Nordm.

Glareola melanoptera, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lviii. fig. 2, a, b (1845-54); Baedecker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 22. fig. 3 (1855-63); Dresser Birds Eur. vii. p. 419 (1874); Harting, P. Z. S. 1874, p. 454; Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 650 (1875-84); Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadriideae, p. 261 (1887); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 57 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 171 (1899).

The eggs of Nordmann's Pratincole do not appear to differ from
those of the Common Pratincole. Six examples measure from 1·25 to 1·3 in length, and from 0·92 to 1·02 in breadth.


**Glareola orientalis, Leach.**

(Plate III. figs. 5 & 6.)


The eggs of the Oriental Pratincole are quite indistinguishable from those of the Common Pratincole. They measure from 1·12 to 1·25 in length, and from 0·9 to 0·96 in breadth.


Genus **GALACTOCHRYSEA, Heine & Reichenb.**

**Galactochrysea ocularis (Verr.).**


The eggs of the Madagascar Pratincole in the Collection are of a blunt oval form and without gloss. They are cream-coloured, rather densely and evenly marked all over with spots and small blotches of dark sepia-brown and underlying pale purple. These markings are confluent in many parts. In one specimen there are also numerous lines and scrawls, principally round the larger end of the egg, where, in conjunction with the other markings, they form an irregular broad belt. Two examples measure respectively: 1·27 by 1·03; 1·35 by 1·04.


**Galactochrysea cinerea (Fraser).**

(Plate III. fig. 4.)

Glareola (Galachrysia) cinerea, Hartert, J. f. O. 1886, p. 610.

Galactochrysea cinerea, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. p. 64 (1896); *id.* Hand-l. i. p. 171 (1899).

The eggs of the White-winged Pratincole are of a very broad oval form and with no gloss. The ground is of a yellowish cream-colour, and this is mottled and marbled with brown and underlying grey to such an extent, that less than half the ground remains visible. Five examples are of almost the same size, and measure 1.03 by .79.


**Galactochrysea lactea (Temm.).**


The eggs of the Little Indian Pratincole are of a regular oval shape and perfectly gloss-less. Great diversity exists in the ground-colour. It is indifferently dull white, greenish white, cream-colour, pale fawn-colour, pinkish grey, and pale buff. The markings, which lie very evenly over the entire shell, consist of specks, spots, small blotches, and hieroglyphic-like lines of olive-brown, pale reddish brown, and underlying pale grey, those of the latter colour being numerous and conspicuous. On some specimens the markings are coarser than on others and on some they are merely specks. The eggs measure from .95 to 1.18 in length, and from .78 to .88 in breadth.

21. Wazirabad, India, 9th May 

(H. O. Hume) Hume Coll.


6. Delhi, 14th May (C. T. Bingham). Hume Coll.


Family DROMADIDÆ.

Genus DROMAS, Paykull.

Dromas ardeola, Paykull.


The eggs of the Crab-Plover are of an oval form, very slightly glossy and plain white. The shell is slightly rough and granulated and the interior, when held up against the light, is of a pale greenish-yellow colour. They measure from 2·42 to 2·66 in length, and from 1·73 to 1·85 in breadth. They are abnormally large for the size of the bird.

5. Montafie Island, 20 miles east of Bushire, Persian Gulf, June (E. A. Butler).
3. Hume Coll.
4. Hume Coll.
5. Hume Coll.
6. W. D. Cumming, Esq. [P.]
7. W. D. Cumming, Esq. [P.]
8. Commander E. R. Sholpand, R.I.M. [P.]

Sub-Order ÆDICNEMI.

Family ÆDICNEMIDÆ.

Genus ÆDICNENUS, Temm.

Ædicnemus edicnemus (Linn.).


The eggs of the European Stone-Curlew, or Stone-Plover, are of an oval form, the proportion, however, between the length and the breadth being very variable. They have little or no gloss. The ground varies from creamy-white, pale buff, or stone-colour to rich buff, and some specimens have a decided olive or greenish tinge. The markings are of different shades of brown, frequently approaching black, and underlying grey or pale purple. They consist of spots, blotches, and streaky lines and are disposed over the shell in an endless variety of designs. Frequently the blotches on the broad end are large, confluent, and form huge patches; quite as often they are comparatively small and evenly set over the entire shell. One example in the Collection is greenish white with only a very few brown specks on it. The eggs measure from 1·65 to 2·2 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·6 in breadth. Indian examples are much smaller than those from Europe.

10. Lincolnshire (Harriott Coll.).
**Oedicnemus senegalensis**, *Swains.*

*Oedicnemus senegalensis, Baedeker, L. Brehm & A. Brehm, J. f. O. 1853, App. p. 117, taf. v. fig. 3; Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 646 (1875–84); Seebohm, Geogr. Distr. Charadriidae, p. 78 (1887); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiv. p. 10 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 172 (1899); Ogilvie Grant, Ibis, 1900, p. 327.

The eggs of Swainson's Stone-Curlew are smaller than those of *Oedicnemus*, but do not otherwise differ. Three examples measure respectively: 1·82 by 1·33; 1·87 by 1·3; 1·92 by 1·44.

1. Ambukol, Soudan, 15th April
   (Col. W. Verner).
2. Famaka, Blue Nile, 7th May.
   H. Weld-Blundell, Esq., & Lord Lovat [P.].

**Oedicnemus bistriatus** (*Wagler*).

(Plate IV. fig. 1.)


The eggs of the Central-American Stone-Curlew are of quite the same character as those of *Oedicnemus*, but they are much larger and the markings are perhaps finer. Three examples measure respectively: 2·25 by 1·6; 2·35 by 1·6; 2·31 by 1·58.

1. Guatemala (*R. Owen*).
2. San Geronimo, Guatemala, 5th May
   (*R. O.*)
1. Huanuchal, Guatemala, March
   (*E. Arcé*).

**Oedicnemus capensis**, *Licht.*

*Oedicnemus maculosus*, *Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vég. tab. lvii. fig. 3, a-b (1845–54); *Harting, P. Z. S.* 1874, p. 457.


Of the five eggs of the South-African Stone-Curlew in the Collection, four resemble those of *Oedicnemus*, but the fifth is quite abnormal. It is densely covered with a mass, more or less confluent, of narrow streaky blotches of purplish brown, very little of the cream-coloured ground remaining visible. Five examples measure from 1·95 to 2·2 in length, and from 1·47 to 1·57 in breadth.

1. Cape Colony (*E. L. Layard*).
2. Cape Colony.
2. South Africa.

1. Cape Colony
   (E. L. Layard).
   Seebohm Coll.
2. Cape Colony
   E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]
2. South Africa
   P. L. Sclater, Esq. [P.].
Genus **BURHINUS**, Illiger.

**Burhinus grallarius** (Lath.).


The eggs of the Australian Stone-Curlew are of a rather pointed oval form, and they have in a few instances a very trifling amount of gloss. They vary much in colour. A few examples in the Collection cannot be separated from the eggs of *Œ. œdicnemus* except, perhaps, by their superior size. The majority, however, are sufficiently distinct. The ground in these varies from a light stone-colour to a pale buff, and is usually very thickly streaked and blotched with dark brown of different shades and underlying pale purple. In some specimens the markings are so dense as to conceal nearly the whole of the ground; in others about half the ground remains visible. The eggs measure from 2·05 to 2·4 in length, and from 1·43 to 1·67 in breadth.

2. Australia.
3. Australia.
1. Australia *(Irving).*
2. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.

**Genus ESACUS**, Less.

**Esacus recurvirostris** (*Cuv.*).

(Plate IV. fig. 2.)


The eggs of the Great Indian Stone-Plover are so similar, except in size, to those of *Œ. œdicnemus*, that they require no separate description. They measure from 2 to 2·36 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·7 in breadth.

2. Wazirabad, India, 9th May.
2. Etawah, March.

1. Allahabad, 14th March. Hume Coll.

Genus ORTHORHAMPHUS, Salvad.

Orthorhamphus magnirostris (V.).

Edicnemus recurvirostris apud Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lvi. fig. 1 (1845-54).

The eggs of the Thick-billed Stone-Curlew are larger than those of Esacus recurvirostris, and may, perhaps, be said to have a rather paler ground-colour, but the eggs of the two species are hardly separable. Five examples measure from 2·27 to 2·57 in length, and from 1·6 to 1·75 in breadth.

2. Troughton, N.W. Australia, July. Lieut. G. Oliver [P.].

Sub-Order OTIDIDÆ.

Family OTIDIDÆ.

The eggs of the Bustards vary considerably with regard to shape, colour, and amount of gloss. They are double-spotted, but the markings are faint, hazy, and ill-defined. The shell is strong, smooth, and pitted with numerous pores.

Genus OTIS, Linn.

Otis tarda, Linn.

Otis tarda, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lvi. fig. 1, a–c (1845–54); Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 45. fig. 1 (1855–63); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 285, pl. lxxiii. fig. i (1856); Saunders, Ibis, 1871, p. 384; Dresser, Birds Eur. vii. p. 309 (1873); Danford, Ibis, 1878, p. 34; Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind. i. p. 1 (1879); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, ii. p. 581, pl. 22 (1884); id. Eggs of Brit.
Birds, p. 88, pl. 23. fig. 4 (1896); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 284 (1894); Oates, Game Birds Ind. i. p. 394 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 173 (1899).

The eggs of the Great Bustard are of a broad oval or elliptical form and sometimes pointed at both ends. They have a considerable amount of gloss. The ground varies from dull olive-green to olive-buff, and this is evenly, but rather sparingly, marked with clouds, smears, and small blotches of yellowish brown, pinkish brown, and underlying pinkish grey or pale purple. Some specimens also exhibit a few spots and streaks of rich dark brown, generally at the broad end. Numerous specimens measure from 2.7 to 3.35 in length, and from 2 to 2.4 in breadth.

2. Andalusia, Spain, 15th May. R. C. Batley, Esq. [P.]
3. Halberstadt, Germany, 22nd May. Seebohm Coll.
1. Leipzig, Germany. Seebohm Coll.
2. R. Volga, Russia (Dr. Stader: Hargitt Coll.). Seebohm Coll.
1. Russia (Brandt). Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. Poltava, South Russia. Seebohm Coll.

Genus TETRAX, Leach.

Tetrax tetrax (Linn.).

Otis tetrax, Thien. Forti, flanz. ges. Vög. tab. lvi. fig. 3, a–c (1845–54); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 287, pl. lxxiii. fig. ii (1856); Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 353; Dresser, Birds Eur. vii. p. 383 (1872); Hume & Marsh., Game Birds Ind. i. p. 3 (1879); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, ii. p. 587, pl. 22 (1884); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 89, pl. 23. fig. 2 (1896); Irby, Orn. Str. Gibr. 2nd ed. p. 257 (1895).

Tetrax camppestris, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 45. fig. 2 (1855–63).

Tetrax tetrax, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 287 (1894); Oates, Game Birds Ind. i. p. 409 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 174 (1899).

The eggs of the Little Bustard are of a short pointed oval form, frequently elliptical and sometimes spheroidal. They are highly glossy. The ground is dark olive-green or olive-brown, and occasionally of a buff colour, and this is marked with streaks, clouds,
and blotches of very pale reddish brown or yellowish brown. The underlying markings are hardly separable from the ground-colour. Many specimens are marked so faintly that they appear to be quite plain, but when closely examined the markings can always be made out. The eggs measure from 1·92 to 2·23 in length, and from 1·43 to 1·6 in breadth.

1. France. Seebohm Coll.
2. Dobrudscha (Dr. Cullen). Seebohm Coll.
4. Sarepta, S. Russia (Dr. Stader: Hargitt Coll.). Seebohm Coll.
2. Tunis.

Genus LOPHOTIS, Reichenb.

Lophotis gindiana (Oust.).

(Plate IV. fig. 3.)


The eggs of Oustalet’s Bustard are perfectly elliptical in shape and highly glossy. They are of a pale olive-buff colour, spotted and blotched with yellowish brown and grey. The markings are very dense in a broad zone round one end of the egg, and somewhat sparse elsewhere. In one example the zone is chiefly composed of an intricate tracing of lines and scrawls, and markings of this character also occur in the other specimens in a minor degree. The underlying grey blotches are everywhere prominent. Three examples measure respectively: 1·82 by 1·35; 1·76 by 1·36; 1·89 by 1·35.


Genus HETEROTETRAX, Sharpe.

Heterotetrax vigorsii (Smith).

(Plate IV. fig. 4.)


The eggs of the Pink-coloured Bustard in the Collection are
perfectly elliptical in shape. They are very smooth and have a fair amount of gloss. The pores are obsolete. The ground is of a buff colour, and this is evenly marked all over with streaky clouds, smears, and lines of pale pinkish brown and dull purplish grey. Two examples measure respectively: 2.45 by 1.69; 2.48 by 1.8. These dimensions do not agree well with those given by Layard (I. e.).

1. South Africa.  
1. South Africa.  

E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.].  
Purchased.

Genus NEOTIS, Sharpe.

Neotis ludwigi (Rüpp.).

Neotis ludwigi, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 200 (1894); id.  
Hand-l. i. p. 174 (1899).

The eggs of Ludwig’s Bustard in the Collection are of different types. One appears to have been bleached by the sun. It is of a broad, pointed oval form, rather glossy, with the pores extremely well-marked, and pale bluish white, sparingly smeared with grey. It measures 3.2 by 2.35. The second example is of a narrow oval form, fairly glossy, and with the pores normally developed. It is of an olive-buff colour, streaked and smeared with pale brown and faint purple. It measures 3.03 by 2.

1. South Africa.  
1. South Africa.  

Sir Andrew Smith [C.].  
H. F. Walter, Esq. [P.].

Neotis caffra (Licht.).

Otis caffra, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lvi. fig. 2 (1845-54); Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 634 (1875-84).  
Neotis caffra, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 301 (1894); id. Hand-l. i. p. 174 (1899).

The eggs of Stanley’s Bustard are of a short elliptical form and fairly glossy. They are of a pinkish buff colour, streaked and blotched with pale brown and dull purple. The markings are very evenly distributed over the shell. Two examples measure respectively: 2.9 by 2.25; 2.8 by 2.2.

1. South Africa.  
1. South Africa.  

Old Collection.  
E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.].

Genus SYPEHOTIS, Less.

Syphoetides indica (Gm.).

Syphoetides aurita, Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind. i. p. 33 (1879); iii. App. pl. i. (1880); Barnes, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. i. p. 57 (1886); vi. p. 18 (1891).


The eggs of the Lesser Florican are not separable by any character from those of the Little Bustard. Very many specimens in the Collection are almost spherical in shape, some are very broadly pyriform and a few are broad ovals. The markings in the majority are just as indistinct as they are in the eggs of the Little Bustard. On the other hand, a few examples are very clearly marked with chocolate-brown. The eggs measure from 1.77 to 2.06 in length, and from 1.5 to 1.7 in breadth.

2. India.  
3. Sholapur, 18th Sept.  
2. Sholapur, 22nd Sept.  
7. Sholapur, 7th Oct.  

Gould Coll.  
Hume Coll.  
Hume Coll.  
Hume Coll.  
Hume Coll.  
Hume Coll.  
Hume Coll.  
Hume Coll.  
Hume Coll.  
Hume Coll.

Genus **HOUBAROPSIS**, Sharpe.

**Houbaropsis bengalensis (Gm.)**.

(Plate IV. fig. 5.)


Houbaropsis bengalensis, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiii. p. 315 (1894); *Oates, Game Birds Ind.* i. p. 414 (1898); *Sharpe, Hand-l.* i. p. 175 (1899).

The sole egg of the Bengal Florican in the Collection is of a regular oval form, and possesses a considerable amount of gloss. It is of a pale slaty-green, sparingly and indistinctly spotted and streaked with very pale russet-brown and dull purple. It measures 2.56 by 1.75.

1. Purneah, Bengal, June (*F. A.* Hume Coll.  
*Shillingford*).

* All these eggs of the Lesser Florican from Sholapur are stated by Mr. Hume ("Nests and Eggs," l. c.) to have been presented to him by Messrs. Wendel, Alexander, and J. Davidson. There are no distinguishing marks on the eggs by which the donations of these gentlemen may be separated.
Genus HOUBARA, Bp.

HOUBARA, Bp.

Houbara macqueeni (Gray & Hardw.).

Houbara macqueeni, A. Newton, P. Z. S. 1861, p. 397, pl. xxxix. fig. 5; Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind. i. p. 17 (1879); Barnes, Journ. Bomb. Nat. Hist. Soc. vi. p. 12, pl. — fig. 837(1891); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 318 (1894); Oates, Game Birds Ind. i. p. 405 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 175 (1899).


The eggs of the Indian Houbara Bustard are closely elliptical in form and possess very little gloss. The ground varies from stone-colour to dull olivé-brown, and the markings are more distinct than is usually the case with the eggs of the Bustards. They consist of spots and blotches of rather dark brown and pale underlying purple, very evenly distributed over the whole shell. Specimens measure from 2·3 to 2·55 in length, and from 1·65 to 1·85 in breadth.

1. Altai Mountains, 15th May
   (Tancred).
3. Altai Mountains, June
   (Tancred).

HOUBARA undulata (Jacq.).

Otis hubara, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lvi. fig. 4, a, b (1845-54); Bree, Birds Eur. iv. p. 4, pl. — (1867); 2nd ed. iv. p. 155, pl. — (1875).

Houbara undulata, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 45. fig. 3 (1855-63); Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 353; Tristram, Ibis, 1860, p. 75; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 320 (1894); id. Hand-l. i. p. 176 (1899).


The eggs of the Houbara Bustard are on the whole paler than those of the foregoing species, but otherwise inseparable from them. Eight examples measure from 2·3 to 2·55 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·8 in breadth.

1. Morocco, 7th April.
1. Algeria (J. H. Gurney).
1. Plain of Roumila, Algeria, 21st May
   (O. Salvin).
1. The Harakta, Algeria, 10th June
   (O. S.).
2. Egypt (S. Stafford Allen).
Genus **EUPODOTIS, Less.**

**Eupodotis edwardsi** (Gray & Hardw.).


The eggs of the Great Indian Bustard are mostly of a blunt oval form, but some are elliptical and others are pointed at both ends. They have a large amount of gloss. They vary much in colour. In the commonest type the ground-colour is olive-brown of various shades, mottled and clouded very indistinctly with pale reddish brown. In another type the ground-colour is dull olive-green, and the markings are more distinct, consisting of fairly well-defined blotches. In another type, again, the ground is a pale blue and the markings are small, well-defined, and often collected together at the larger end. In all the specimens faint traces of underlying pale purple blotches are visible on close inspection. Numerous specimens measure from 2.75 to 3.45 in length, and from 2.05 to 2.45 in breadth.


**Eupodotis australis** (J. E. Gray).


The eggs of the Australian Bustard in the Collection are of a very blunt oval, almost elliptical, shape, and are very glossy. They resemble the commonest type of egg of the Great Indian Bustard. Two examples measure respectively: 3 by 2.24; 3.05 by 2.2.


Order **GRUIFORMES**.

Sub-Order **GRUES**.

Family **GRUIDÆ**.

The eggs of the Cranes are generally double-spotted. The shell is very strong, slightly rough, and pitted with small pores.

Genus **GRUS**, Pallas.

**Grus grus** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Common Crane are of a narrow oval form, but some specimens are equally pointed at both ends. They have a slight amount of gloss. The ground varies from cream-colour or pale buff to olive-buff and pale pinkish buff. In some specimens the markings are very distinct and well-defined, but in the majority they are smudgy and indistinct. They consist of spots and blotches of various shades of brown, pinkish brown, reddish brown, and underlying pale purple. On a few examples there are also some spots of dark umber-brown at the larger end. The markings are spread over the whole shell, but at the broad end they often become confluent and form, in many specimens, a small but very dense cap, in others an indistinct cap or zone, while in a few examples there are no traces of either, the markings being no denser at that part than elsewhere. The eggs measure from 3.5 to 4.28 in length, and from 2.3 to 2.5 in breadth.

6. Casas Viejas (L. H. I.)
1. Laguna de la Janda, Spain, April (L. H. I.).
2. Laguna de la Janda, May (L. H. I.)
3. Laguna de la Janda (L. H. I.)
1. Laguna de la Janda (L. H. I.).
Grus canadensis (Linn.).


The eggs of the Little Brown Crane in the Collection can all be matched by eggs of the Common Crane. They measure from 3·4 to 3·7 in length, and from 2·25 to 2·5 in breadth.

1. Alaska (Henshaw Coll.).
1. Alaska (Smiths. Inst.).
1. Yukon Delta (E. W. N. : Henshaw Coll.).

Grus japonensis (P. L. S. Müll.).

Grus viridirostris, David & Oust. Ois. de la Chine, p. 435 (1877).

The eggs of the Sacred Crane in the Collection are of a remarkably narrow oval form and almost without gloss. Their coloration is of quite the same character as that of the eggs of the Common Crane. The ground is cream-coloured, and this is sparingly spotted and blotched with reddish brown and underlying pale purple. In one example the markings form an irregular cap at the broad end, in
the second they are evenly distributed over the entire shell. Two specimens measure respectively: 4-2 by 2-35; 3-97 by 2-35.

1. Laid in confinement, 27th June Salvin-Godman Coll.

Genus **ANTIGONE**, Reichenb.

**Antigone antigone** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Sarus Crane are of quite a different type from those of the Common Crane. They are chiefly of a narrow oval form, but broad ovals are occasionally to be seen. They are glossy, and in many cases very highly so. The ground is white, frequently tinged with faint cream-colour, pale pink, or greenish. The markings are small and almost invariably well-defined. They consist of spots and small blotches, with occasional streaks of yellowish-brown, pale chestnut-brown, and underlying pale purple, and these are sparsely scattered over the entire shell. In some examples, however, the markings are distinctly more numerous at the larger end than elsewhere, but they fail to form a cap or zone. A few specimens are entirely unmarked. A series measures from 3-6 to 4-4 in length, and from 2-35 to 2-75 in breadth.

9. India.
2. Gurgaon, 20th July.

1. Etawah, July.
2. Etawah, Aug.
1. Etawah, 1st Aug.
1. Etawah, 10th Aug.
1. Etawah, Aug. (*W. E. Brooks*).
1. Rahun, Etawah, Aug.
1. Oudh, 10th Sept.
2. Futttehgurh (*A. A. Anderson*).
1. Futttehgurh, 15th July (*A. A. A.)*.
1. Near Allahabad, 26th July (*C. T. Bingham*).

7. Saugor, C. Prov.

Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Antigone sharpei, Blanf.


The eggs of the Burmese Sarus Crane in the Collection are somewhat discoloured with incubation. They appear to have been white originally. One example is quite unmarked; two others are marked with a very few pale rufous blotches. They have a fair amount of gloss. Three specimens measure respectively: 3·85 by 2·45; 3·95 by 2·45; 3·8 by 2·5.

1. Pegu, 5th Sept. (*E. W. O.*).

Antigone australasiana (*Gould*).


The eggs of the Australian Crane have a somewhat paler ground than those of the Common Crane (*Grus grus*), but are otherwise quite similar to them. They measure from 3·45 to 3·87 in length, and from 2·26 to 2·5 in breadth.

1. Australia.
2. Australia.
1. New South Wales.

Gould Coll.
Sir D. Cooper [P.].
Old Collection.
F. A. Philbrick, Esq., K.C. [P.]

Genus BUGERANUS, Gloger.

Bugeranus carunculatus (*Gm.*).


The single egg of the Wattled Crane in the Collection is of a long, narrow oval form and fairly glossy. The ground is of a rich buff colour, and this is densely streaked and blotched with dark umber-brown and underlying purple. At the broader end these markings coalesce and form a dense cap. This specimen measures 4·1 by 2·45.

1. South Africa.

E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]
Genus TETRAPTERYX, Thunb.

Tetrapteryx paradisea (Licht.).


The eggs of the Stanley Crane are of a narrow oval form, but a few are compressed and somewhat pointed at the larger end. They have a varying amount of gloss. Many of the specimens in the Collection resemble the egg of *Bugeranus carunculatus* already described; others have a cream-coloured or very pale buff ground, less densely marked with umber-brown and purple, and others again have the markings sparse, and of a pale brown colour with obsolete underlying purple blotches. They measure from 3.5 to 3.97 in length, and from 2.27 to 2.4 in breadth.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]
1. Bloemfontein, 5th Dec. F. A. Barratt, Esq. [P.]

Genus ANTHROPOIDES, V.

Anthropoides virgo (Linn.).


The eggs of the Demoiselle Crane are so similar to those of the Common Crane that no character by which they may be separated can be pointed out, except size. They are perhaps, on the whole, somewhat more richly coloured than those of the Common Crane. They measure from 2.93 to 3.57 in length, and from 1.85 to 2.2 in breadth.

1. Kustendjì, Dobrudscha, 10th May Seebohm Coll. (Hargitt Coll.).
1. Kustendjì (Dr. Cullen: Hargitt Coll.).
2. Sarepta (Dr. Stader; Hargitt Coll.). Seebohm Coll.

Genus BALEARICA, Briss.

Balearica regulorum (Benn.)
Balearica regulorum, Gurney, Ibis, 1868, p. 255; Layard, Ibis, 1869, p. 376; Ayres, Ibis, 1873, p. 286; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 179 (1899).

The sole egg of the Southern Crowned Crane in the Collection is of a very regular oval shape, glossy and of a pale bluish-white colour. Mr. Barratt, who took this example, states, as quoted by Sharpe, that the eggs of this Crane were always found by him to be of this colour. Layard, however, describes an egg of this species as "of a dull pale brown tinged with green, and obscurely marked with faint reddish-brown confused blotches, chiefly at the obtuse end, with here and there a dark mark standing out prominently."
Mr. Barratt’s example measures 3.5 by 2.25.

1. Transvaal.

F. A. Barratt, Esq. [P.]

Sub-Order ARAMI.

Family ARAMIDÆ.

Genus ARAMUS, V.

Aramus scolopaceus (Gm.).


The eggs of the Southern Courlan are biconical in shape, both ends being about equally compressed and pointed. They have a slight gloss and the shell is very smooth. The ground is rich.
cream-colour, and this is spotted and blotched all over, but not very densely except at what may be described as the larger end, with pale yellowish brown and faint underlying purple. At the end where the markings are more frequent, these are intermingled with numerous lines and scrawls of the same yellowish brown as the blotches, and similar lines also appear here and there on other parts of the shell. Four examples measure from 2·45 to 2·55 in length, and from 1·63 to 1·73 in breadth.


Sub-Order *PSOPHIAE*.

Family *PSOPHIIDÆ*.

Genus *PSOPHIA*, Linn.

*Psophia leucoptera*, Spix.

(Plate V. fig. 6.)


The single egg of the White-winged Trumpeter in the Collection is of a very blunt oval form, both ends being nearly equally rounded, and of a dull white colour with a very slight tinge of buff. The shell is rough and without gloss. The specimen measures 2·2 by 1·65.

1. Laid in confinement (s’Graveland, F. E. Blaauw, Esq. [P.]. Holland, July).

Sub-Order *DICHOLOPHI*.

Family *CARIAMIDÆ*.

Genus *CARIAMA*, Briss.

*Cariama cristata*, Linn.


The eggs of the Crested Cariama in the Collection, all of which were laid in confinement, vary much in shape, size, and colour. One example is nearly a perfect ellipse, smooth and dull white, with obsolete traces of a very few brownish blotches. It measures 2·4 by 1·85.
A second is of a very broad oval form, slightly rough and dull white, with a few lines and small blotches of yellowish brown. It measures 2.27 by 1.8.

A third example is also a broad oval, very smooth and dull white, sparsely marked with blotches of brown and very pale underlying purple. It measures 2.55 by 1.85.

A fourth is of a narrow, lengthened oval form, cream-coloured, marked with numerous blotches at the broad end, spots and smaller blotches elsewhere, of pale umber-brown. It measures 2.85 by 1.87.


Order ARDEIFORMES.

Sub-Order PLATALEÆ.

Family IBIDIDÆ.

The eggs of the Ibises are of varied types, some being quite plain and others spotted. Typically they are of an oval form, with a rather rough, chalky shell, devoid of gloss.

Genus IBIS, Cuvier.

Ibis æthiopica (Lath.).


The eggs of the Sacred Ibis taken in Egypt and now in the Collection are of a very narrow and lengthened oval form. They are much stained with yellow and brown smears, but were probably white originally. They measure respectively: 2.57 by 1.63; 2.57 by 1.56. The other examples are white, marked, chiefly at the larger end, with small spots of yellowish brown. One is a narrow oval, measuring 2.55 by 1.63; the other is a broad oval, 2.53 by 1.8.
IBIS.—CARPHIBIS.


Ibis melanocephala (Lath.).

Ibis melanocephala, Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 1106 (1880); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 226 (1890); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 7 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 185 (1899).

The eggs of the Indian White Ibis vary greatly in size and shape. The majority perhaps are of a narrow, pointed oval form, but a considerable number are pointed at both ends and a few are elliptical. They are of a pale bluish-white colour, generally plain, but some are spotted very faintly with pale yellowish brown. They measure from 2-1 to 2-82 in length, and from 1-5 to 1-82 in breadth.

5. Hansi, Punjab, 12th June (W. Blewitt).
3. Hansi, 14th June (W. B.).
1. Hansi, 17th June (W. B.).

There is an egg in the Collection, laid in confinement in the Zoological Gardens of London, and the product of ‘I. bernieri and I. molucca. It is white, marked with a few yellowish-brown dots and lines, chiefly at the larger end, and measures 2-36 by 1-36.

Genus CARPHIBIS, Reichenb.

Carphibis spinicollis (Jameson).


An egg of the Straw-necked Ibis in the Collection is of a biconical form, both ends being sharply pointed. It is slightly rough, without gloss, and of a dull blue colour. It measures 2-75 by 1-95.
1. Australia (Wilson).
Genus **INOCOTIS, Reichenb.**

**Inocotis papillosa (Temm.).**


The eggs of the Black Ibis are usually of an ordinary oval form, but some are very narrow and others are more or less pointed at both ends. They are pale bluish green, often plain, but at times spotted with brown or yellowish brown. The markings are invariably sparse and faint. The eggs measure from 2.24 to 2.77 in length, and from 1.6 to 1.86 in breadth.

3. India.
2. Hansi, 18th June (*W. B.*). Hume Coll.
2. Delhi, 7th May (*C. T. Bingham*). Hume Coll.

Genus **COMATIBIS, Reichenb.**

**Comatibis comata (Ehrenb.).**

Geronticus comatus, *Tristram, Ibis,* 1860, p. 78.


Geronticus calvus *apud Danford, Ibis,* 1880, p. 88.


An egg of the Red-cheeked, or Bald, Ibis in the Collection is nearly elliptical in shape, slightly rough in texture, and with no gloss. It is of a very pale blue colour, marked, more thickly at the broader end than elsewhere, with spots and very small blotches of yellowish brown and pale rufous. It measures 2.37 by 1.73.

1. Algeria (*Loche*). Salvin-Godman Coll.

Genus **HAGEDASHIA, Bp.**

**Hagedashia hagedash (Lath.).** (Plate V. fig. 5.)

Hagedashia hagedash, Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 739 (1875-84); id. Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 10 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 186 (1899).

The egg of the Hadadah Ibis in the Collection is decidedly biconical in shape, the larger end being nearly as much compressed as the smaller. The shell is rather rough and much pitted with pores. The ground-colour is greyish buff, and is densely streaked and blotched with two shades of reddish brown. The specimen measures 2'43 by 1'57.

1. Natal. T. Ayres, Esq. [C.]

Genus THERISTICUS, Wagler.

Theristicus melanopsis (Gm.).
Theristicus melanopsis, Newton, Ibis, 1870, p. 502; id. P. Z. S. 1871, p. 56, pl. iv. fig. 8; Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 190; 1878, p. 400; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 21 (1898).
Theristicus caudatus, Sel. & Huds. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 110 (1889); James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 8 (1892).
Theristicus melanopsis, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 186 (1899).

The eggs of the Black-faced Ibis are narrow and biconical, the two ends being very closely alike. The shell is coarse and without gloss. The ground-colour is dull white or pale greyish white, and this is very sparingly marked with spots and very small blotches of deep brown and pale underlying purple. The markings are very evenly distributed over the whole shell. In one specimen they are very distinct and well-defined, but in three they are hazy and indistinct. Four examples measure respectively: 2'57 by 1'65; 2'6 by 1'6; 2'6 by 1'6; 2'6 by 1'65.


Genus LOPHOTIBIS, Reichenb.

Lophotibis cristata (Bodd.).

The egg of the Crested Ibis in the Collection is almost a perfect ellipse in shape, smooth, glossy, and plain white. It measures 2'38 by 1'6.

Genus **PLEGADIS**, Kaup.

**Plegadis falcinellus** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Glossy Ibis are usually of a narrow and blunt oval form, sometimes elliptical or biconical. Many specimens possess a very slight amount of gloss, others are gloss-less. They are of a plain blue colour, those taken in India being of a darker tint than those taken in Europe. They measure from 1·8 to 2·25 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·55 in breadth.

2. River Save, Servia, 24th May. 2. Seeborn Coll.
5. R. Volga. 5. Seeborn Coll.

**Plegadis guarauna** (Linn.).

(Plate V. fig. 7.)

Ibis falcinellus (*nee Linn.*). *Hudson, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 790.*


The eggs of the White-faced Glossy Ibis closely resemble those of the foregoing species, their colour being of the same dark blue-tint as the eggs of the latter species taken in India. They measure from 1·7 to 2·15 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·55 in breadth.

1. Chile. 1. Old Collection.
2. Chile. 2. E. C. Reed, Esq. [P].
Genus **EUDOCIMUS**, Wagler.

**Eudocimus albus** (Linn.).


The eggs of the American White Ibis are of a blunt oval form approaching the elliptical, and they have no gloss. The four examples in the Collection vary considerably in coloration. Three have a greyish-white ground. Of these, one is marked equally all over with spots and small blotches of reddish brown and underlying purple, the markings of this latter colour being extremely numerous and prominent. The other two are marked with umber-brown and pale rufous, the markings at the broad end being large, confluent, and forming a dense cap in one specimen, some large patches in the other. A fourth specimen is of a light buffish green, marked with large blotches of umber-brown which coalesce at the larger end. These four examples measure respectively: 2·12 by 1·45; 2·19 by 1·47; 2·18 by 1·4; 2·1 by 1·5.

1. North America.  
1. North America (*Henshaw Coll.*).  
2. North America (*Smiths. Inst.*).

Family **PLATALEIDÆ.**

Genus **PLATALEA**, Linn.

**Platalea leucorodia,** Linn.


*Platalea leucorodia*, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. p. 44 (1898); *id. Hand-l.* i. p. 188 (1899).

The eggs of the Spoonbill are typically of an elongated, pointed shape, but some are biconical and a few are spheroidal. The shell is rather coarse and without gloss. The ground is white, frequently tinged with yellow, and this is marked with spots, blotches, and smudges of yellowish brown, reddish brown, dark brown, or black. In some specimens the markings are evenly distributed over the
entire shell, in others they are chiefly collected together at the broad end. Some eggs exhibit underlying markings of pale purple; others entirely want them. The eggs measure from 2.4 to 2.95 in length, and from 1.65 to 1.95 in breadth.

2. Europe.   H. F. Walter, Esq. [P.].
15. Horster Mere, Holland, 23rd May   Seebohm Coll.
(H. Seebohm).
2. R. Volga (Dr. Stader: Hargitt Coll.).   Seebohm Coll.
1. Moor Mooza, 15th May.   W. D. Cumming, Esq. [P.].
(A. O. Hume).
(W. E. Brooks).

Genus **AJAJA**, Reichenb.

**Ajaja ajaja** (Linn.).


**Ajaja ajaja**, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi.* p. 52 (1898); *id. Hand-l.* i. p. 189 (1899).

The egg of the Roseate Spoonbill in the Collection is of a regular oval shape, rather rough and gloss-less. It is dull white, streaked and blotched, equally over the entire shell, with pale chestnut-brown. There are also numerous dark specks scattered over the egg. It measures 2.47 by 1.72.

Sub-Order CICONIÆ.

Family CICONIIDÆ.

Sub-Family TANTALINÆ.

Genus PSEUDOTANTALUS, Ridg.

Pseudotantalus leucocephalus (Forst.).

The eggs of the Painted Stork, or Pelican-Ibis, are typically of an oval form, but many are elliptical or biconical. They have no gloss. The shell is fine, compact, and plain white, turning to yellow with incubation. The eggs measure from 2·55 to 2·95 in length, and from 1·75 to 2 in breadth.

3. India. Gould Coll.

Sub-Family CICONIINÆ.

Genus DISSÖURA, Cab.

Dissöura episcopus (Bodd.).

Dissöura episcopus, Jerd. Birds Ind. iii. p. 737 (1864).

Dissöura episcopus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 190 (1899).

The eggs of the White-necked Stork are of a blunt oval or elliptical form, and occasionally bluntly pyriform. They are gloss-less and of a dull white colour, but they become much stained and soiled as incubation proceeds. They measure from 2·3 to 2·66 in length, and from 1·75 to 1·92 in breadth.
1. Etawah, 26th July. Hume Coll.

Genus EUXENURA, Ridg. w.

Euxenura maguari (Gm.).


The eggs of the Maguari Stork in the Collection are all of an elliptical shape and vary much in size. Four specimens have a slight amount of gloss, and one is quite without gloss. They are dull white, and measure respectively: 2·85 by 2·03; 2·9 by 2·1; 2·8 by 1·85; 3·15 by 2; 2·75 by 1·8.


Genus CICONIA, Briss.

Ciconia ciconia (Linn.).

Ciconia ciconia, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 299 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 190 (1899).

The eggs of the White Stork are elliptical in shape, coarse in texture, pitted with small pores, slightly glossy, and plain white in colour. The inside of the shell is yellowish white. They measure from 2·6 to 3 in length, and from 1·95 to 2·15 in breadth.

2. Holland. Lord Lilford [P.]
1. Brunswick, 10th May.  
2. Dorpat, Baltic Provs. (Russow).  
4. Seville, Spain (A. Ruiz).  
5. Near Coria, Spain, 19th April (H. Saunders).  

Ciconia nigra, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögl. tab. lxx. fig. 6, a, b (1845-54); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 319, pl. lxxxiv. fig. ii (1856); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 309 (1873); Elwes, Ibis, 1880, p. 388; Seebohm, Brit. Birds, ii. p. 529, pl. 37 (1884); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 68, pl. 18. fig. 1 (1896); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 303 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 100 (1899).

The eggs of the Black Stork are very similar to those of the White Stork, but they are on the whole smaller and the inside of the shell is green. They are also shorter in relation to their breadth, many specimens being spheroidal. They measure from 2-4 to 2-8 in length, and from 1-8 to 2 in breadth.

1. Europe.  
4. Denmark (Benzon).  
1. Jutland, 24th April (Benzon).  
1. Pomerania, 18th April (T. K.).  

Ciconia nigra (Linn.).

Genus ANASTOMUS, Bonn.

Anastomus oscitans (Bodd.).


The eggs of the Open-bill, or Shell-Ibis, are generally of an elliptical shape, but blunt oval forms occur. They are dull white, fairly smooth, and have no gloss. They become discoloured soon after incubation commences. They measure from 2 to 2.55 in length, and from 1.45 to 1.85 in breadth.


Genus **XENORHYNCHUS**, *Bp.*

**Xenorhynchus asiaticus** (*Lath.*)


The eggs of the Black-necked Stork are either of an elliptical or of a blunt oval shape. They are of a dull white colour, smooth to the touch, covered with very numerous minute pores, and possess a small amount of gloss. They measure from 2·65 to 3·15 in length, and from 1·95 to 2·3 in breadth.

3. Delhi, 14th Sept. Hume Coll.

Genus **EPHIPIPORHYNCHUS**, *Bp.*

**Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis** (*Shaw.*)

*Mycteris senegalensis*, *Gurney, Ibis*, 1862, p. 34; *Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa*, p. 731 (1875–84).

*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi.* p. 312 (1898); *id. Hand-l.* i. p. 191 (1899).

The eggs of the African Jabiru in the Collection are dull white, slightly glossy, coarse in texture, and covered with minute pores. One is elliptical, two are pointed ovals. They measure respectively: 3·1 by 2·25; 3·05 by 2·21; 3 by 2·25.

Genus **LEPTOPTILUS**, Less.

**Leptoptilus dubius** (Gm.).


The eggs of the Adjutant are either of an elliptical or a blunt oval shape, but the proportion between the two diameters is very variable. They are dull white in colour, smooth in texture, covered with minute pores, and show no gloss. The interior of the shell is dark green. Numerous eggs measure from 2·75 to 3·25 in length, and from 2 to 2·55 in breadth.


**Leptoptilus javanicus** (Horsf.).


The eggs of the Smaller Adjutant, or Hair-crested Stork, are quite indistinguishable from those of the Adjutant (*L. dubius*). Three examples measure respectively: 3 by 2·24; 3·16 by 2·25; 2·98 by 2·2.


Sub-Order **SCOPI.**

Family **SCOPIDÆ.**

Genus **SCOPUS**, Gm.

**Scopus umbretta**, Gm.

The eggs of the Hammer-headed Stork appear to be usually of an elliptical shape, but some are oval. They are dull white in colour, rather smooth to the touch, very slightly pitted with pores, and perfectly without gloss. They measure from 1.63 to 1.9 in length, and from 1.17 to 1.42 in breadth.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]
2. Colenso, Natal. Capt. Savile Reid [P.]
3. Callebas Laagte, Natal, 30th May. Capt. Savile Reid [P.]

Sub-Order BALÆNICIPITITES.

Family BALÆNICIPITIDÆ.

Genus BALÆNICEPS, Gould.

Balæniceps rex, Gould.


An egg of the Whale-headed Stork in the Collection is of a blunt oval form, approaching the elliptical. It is much stained, but was apparently, when fresh, dull white in colour. The shell is coarse and chalky and has no gloss. This example measures 3.6 by 2.3.


Sub-Order ARDEÆ.

Family ARDEIDÆ.

The eggs of the Herons and Bitterns are indifferently of an oval, elliptical, or biconical shape, and in every large series eggs of these three shapes will be found to be about equally represented. The texture of the shell is somewhat rough and chalky.

The eggs are always unspotted and, with few exceptions, of a blue colour. When the series is large, the majority of the specimens will be found to be of the same blue colour as the eggs of the Common Heron (Ardea cinerea) and Notophoyx novaehollandiae (Plate V. fig. 1), but a few will be paler, resembling the egg of
Genus **PYRRHERODIAS**, Finsch & Hartl.

**Pyrrherodias purpurea** (*Linn.*).


The eggs of the Western Purple Heron vary from 2 to 2.35 in length, and from 1.47 to 1.75 in breadth.

1. Casas Viejas, Cadiz, 16th May (J. H. Irby).
1. Horster Mere, Holland, 23rd May.
4. Naarden Mere, Holland, 29th May (P. Crowley).
3. Fao, Persian Gulf, 24th April.
1. Pochefstroom, Transvaal (T. Ayres).
1. South Africa (E. L. Layard).
1. Madagascar.

**Pyrrherodias manillensis** (*Meyen*).


The eggs of the Eastern Purple Heron range from 1.95 to 2.45 in length, and from 1.42 to 1.75 in breadth.
11. Loyah Bridge, 14th July (W. E. Brooks).
18. Loyah Bridge, 14th July (W. E. Brooks).
20. Loyah Bridge, 14th July (W. E. Brooks).
27. Loyah Bridge, Etawah, 14th July (W. E. Brooks).
33. Sind, June (E. A. Butler).
34. Loyah Bridge, 23rd Aug. (W. E. B.).
36. Loyah Bridge, 17th Sept.
37. Loyah Bridge, 14th July (W. E. Brooks).
41. Cawnpore, 17th Sept.
43. Saugor, C. Prov., 29th April (F. R. B.).
44. Saugor, 25th May (F. R. B.).
45. Saugor, 24th June (F. R. B.).
46. Saugor, 7th July (F. R. B.).
47. Myitkyo, Pegu, 7th July (E. W. Oates).

Genus **ARDEA**, Linn.

**Ardea goliath**, Cretzschm.


The eggs of the Goliath Heron in the Collection are chiefly of a lengthened elliptical shape, and measure from 2·75 to 3·3 in length, and from 1·95 to 2·02 in breadth.


**Ardea sumatrana**, Raffl.


The eggs taken by Sir H. Low in Labuan and attributed to *Leptoptilus javanicus* are, as surmised by Mr. Hume, those of the present species, the Ashy-grey Heron. They are bluntly biconical. Four examples measure respectively: 2·67 by 1·9; 2·7 by 1·9; 2·77 by 1·9; 2·9 by 1·8.

8. Loyah Bridge, 14th July (W. E. Brooks).
12. Loyah Bridge, 17th Sept.
13. Loyah Bridge, 14th July (W. E. Brooks).
22. Saugor, 7th July (F. R. B.).
23. Myitkyo, Pegu, 7th July (E. W. Oates).
**Ardea melanocephala, Vig. & Childr.**


The three eggs of the Black-necked Heron in the Collection measure respectively: 2·41 by 1·71; 2·45 by 1·65; 2·4 by 1·7.

1. South Africa. 
2. South Africa. 
3. South Africa (E. L. Layard: Tristram Coll.).

**Ardea cocoi, Linn.**


The sole egg of the Cocoi Heron in the Collection is of a lengthened pointed oval shape, and measures 2·7 by 1·8.


**Ardea cinerea, Linn.**

Ardea cinerea, Thien. Fortpfanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxix. fig. 2 (1845–54); Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 60. fig. 3 (1855–63); Hewitson, Birds, ii. p. 310, pl. lxxxii. fig. ii (1856); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 207 (1875); Seebom, Brit. Birds, ii. p. 468, pl. 38 (1884); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 233 (1890); Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 112; Seebom, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 59, pl. 17. fig. 1 (1896); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 74 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 194 (1899).

The eggs of the Common Heron measure from 2·15 to 2·5 in length, and from 1·45 to 1·8 in breadth.

2. Isle of Skye. J. Oldfield, Esq. [P.]
5. Hirsova, Lower Danube, 12th June (H. Seebohm).
3. Hansi, Punjab, 26th March.
5. Hansi, 27th March.
1. Hansi, 29th March.
5. Hansi, 14th April.
5. Gurgaon District, 29th April (F. R. Blewitt).
2. Sauger, 26th June.
8. Foochow, China, 16th May.

**Ardea herodias, Linn.**


The eggs of the Great Blue Heron measure from 2·25 to 2·6 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·86 in breadth.

1. North America (Smiths. Inst.).
2. Saskatchewan, Canada.
4. Pennsylvania (D. G. Elliot: Tristram Coll.).
2. Eastern Shore, Maryland, 31st May (W. E. D. Scott).
2. Eastern Shore, Maryland, 31st May (W. E. D. S).

**Ardea wardi, Ridgway.**

Ardea wardi, Baird, Brewer & Ridgway. Water Birds N. Am. i. p. 10 (1884); Scott, Auk, v. p. 183 (1883); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 80, note (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 194 (1899).

The eggs of Ward’s Great Blue Heron measure from 2·42 to 2·7 in length, and from 1·72 to 1·9 in breadth.

1. Indian River, Florida, winter Princeton University, N.J. [E.].

**Ardea occidentalis, Audub.**

Ardea occidentalis, Baird, Brewer & Ridgway. Water Birds N. Am. i. p. 6 (1884); Scott, Auk, vii. p. 222 (1890); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 84 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 194 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 290 (1899).
The eggs of the American Great White Heron in the Collection measure respectively: 2·63 by 1·8; 2·45 by 1·78; 2·55 by 1·85; 2·5 by 1·85; 2·44 by 1·85. A remarkably small specimen measures 2·18 by 1·62.


Genus **MESOPHOX**, Sharpe.

**Mesopholyx intermedia** (Wagl.).

The eggs of the Lesser Egret measure from 1·72 to 2·05 in length, and from 1·26 to 1·5 in breadth.

1. Ceylon. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]

**Mesopholyx plumifera** (Gould).

The three eggs of the Plumed Egret in the Collection measure respectively: 1·8 by 1·35; 1·88 by 1·33; 1·75 by 13·9.

Genus **HERODIAS, Boie.**

**Herodias alba (Linn.).**

_Ardea alba, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxix. fig. 3 (1845-54); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 274, pl. 75. fig. i (1846); Layard, Ann. & Mag. N. H. 2nd ser. xiv. p. 111 (1854); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 231 (1880); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, ii. p. 477, pl. 38 (1884); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 61, pl. 17. fig. 8 (1866)._

_Egretta alba, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 60. fig. 4 (1855-63); Newton, _P. Z. S._ 1861, p. 398, pl. xxxix. fig. 6._

_Herodias alba, Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 1138 (1880); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 237 (1890); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 90 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 195 (1899)._

The eggs of the Great White Egret vary extremely in size, those taken in Europe being much larger than those taken in India. The former measure from 2·35 to 2·7 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·77 in breadth. The latter vary from 1·88 to 2·38 in length, and from 1·4 to 1·6 in breadth.

1. N.W. Provinces, India, 20th June (W. E. Brooks)._ Hume Coll.
3. Futtehgur (A. Anderson)._ Seebohm Coll.
5. Allahabad, 20th July._ Hume Coll.
2. Ceylon (E. L. Layard)._ Salvin-Godman Coll.
2. Ceylon._ E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.].
1. Trincomalee, Ceylon, 30th Jan. (W. V. Legge)._ Crowley Bequest.

**Herodias egretta (Wilson).**

_Ardea egretta, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxix. fig. 4 (1845-54); Gibson, Ibis, 1880, p. 156; Scott, Auk, vi. p. 17 (1889); Sel. & Huds. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 98 (1889); James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 8 (1892); Christy, Ibis, 1897, p. 340._

_Herodias egretta, Baird, Brewer & Ridgw. Water Birds N. Am. i. p. 23 (1884); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 95 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 195 (1899); von Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv. p. 274 (1900)._

The eggs of the American Egret measure from 2 to 2·45 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·62 in breadth.

3. Florida (Henshaw Coll.). (W. E. D. Scott)._ Salvin-Godman Coll.
HERODIAS.—FLORIDA.—MELANOPHOYX.

2. Central Chile (Landbeck).
1. Los Ingleses, Buenos Ayres (E. Gibson).

Genus **FLORIDA**, Baird.

**Florida caerulea** (Linn.).

Florida caerulea, **Baird, Breuer & Ridgw. Water Birds N. Am.** i. p. 43 (1884); Sharpe, **Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi.** p. 100 (1898); id. **Hand-l. i.** p. 195 (1898); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 230 (1899); von Thering, **Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv.** p. 274 (1900).


The eggs of the Little Blue Heron measure from 1·61 to 1·8 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·31 in breadth.


Genus **MELANOPHOYX**, Sharpe.

**Melanophoyx ardesiaca** (Wagler).

Ardea ardesiaca, **Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa,** p. 712 (1875–84). Melanophoyx ardesiaca, **Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi.** p. 104 (1898); id. **Hand-l. i.** p. 196 (1899).

The eggs of the Lesser Grey Heron in the Collection are elongated and have both ends rather pointed. They measure esp. ectively: 1·8 by 1·24; 1·88 by 1·32; 1·83 by 1·33.

Genus **DICHROMANASSA**, Ridgwr.

**Dichromanassa rufa** (*Bodd.*).


The eggs of the Reddish Egret, or Peale’s Egret, vary from 1:77 to 2:05 in length, and from 1:33 to 1:5 in breadth.

1. Florida (*Henshaw Coll.*).
   1. Florida (*A. L. Heerman*).
   3. Tampa Bay, Florida, 13th May (*W. E. D. Scott*).
2. Tampa Bay, May (*W. E. D. S.*).
2. Old Tampa Bay, Florida, 26th April (*W. E. D. S.*).
3. Old Tampa Bay, 26th April (*W. E. D. S.*).
3. Old Tampa Bay, 26th April (*W. E. D. S.*).
2. Sarasota Bay, May (*W. E. D. S.*).
5. Sarasota Bay, May (*W. E. D. S.*).
3. Sarasota Bay, May (*W. E. D. S.*).

Genus **NOTOPHOYX**, Sharpe.

**Notophoyx novæ-hollandiae** (*Lath.*).  
(Plate V. fig. 1.)


The eggs of the White-fronted Heron measure from 1:8 to 2:04 in length, and from 1:35 to 1:45 in breadth.

4. Dawson River, Queensland.
1. Tasmania.
1. Cullenswood, Tasmania.
3. Table Cape, Tasmania.

---

118 ARDEIDÆ.
Notophoyx pacifica (Lath.).


The eggs of the Pacific Heron in the Collection measure respectively: 2·11 by 1·48; 2·07 by 1·33; 2·1 by 1·5; 2·1 by 1·42; 2·13 by 1·4; 2·05 by 1·5.

3. Dawson River, Queensland, Crowley Bequest. 15th Oct.

Notophoyx flavirostris, Sharpe.

Notophoyx picata, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 112 (1898).

The sole egg of the Australian Pied Egret in the Collection is of an elliptical shape, and measures 1·6 by 1·21.


Genus LEPTERODIUS, Hempr. & Ehr.

Lepterodius gularis (Bosc).


The eggs of the African Reef-Heron are of a very pale blue colour, and measure from 1·6 to 1·97 in length, and from 1·23 to 1·3 in breadth.


Lepterodius asha (Sykes).

Ardea gularis, Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 1136 (1880).
Demiegretta gularis, Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii p. 244 (1890).
Demiegretta asha, Sharpe, Ibis, 1891, p. 112.

The eggs of the Indian Reef-Heron measure from 1·72 to 2·01 in length, and from 1·28 to 1·41 in breadth.

5. Koweit, Persian Gulf, April. W. D. Cumming, Esq. [P.]
1. Koweit, May. W. D. Cumming, Esq. [P.]
1. Koor Mooza, Persian Gulf. W. D. Cumming, Esq. [P.]
3. Koor Mooza, May. W. D. Cumming, Esq. [P.]
5. Warba Island, Persian Gulf, 3rd May (E. A. Butler).


1. Ceylon (E. L. Layard).
2. Ceylon. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]

---

Genus *GARZETTA*, Kaup.

**Garzetta garzetta** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Little Egret vary from 1·65 to 1·9 in length, and from 1·22 to 1·37 in breadth.


5. Astrakhan.
2. Allahabad.


2. Foochow, China, May. C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.]
4. Foochow, 3rd May. C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.]
2. Foochow, 31st May. C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.]
2. Foochow, June. C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.]
Garzetta nigripes (Temm.).


The eggs of the Spotless Egret measure from 1.71 to 1.9 in length, and from 1.28 to 1.35 in breadth.


Genus **LEUCOPHOX**, Sharpe.

**Leucophox candidissima** (Gm.).


The eggs of the Snowy Egret measure from 1.62 to 1.82 in length, and from 1.25 to 1.33 in breadth.

1. Long Island (*T. M. Brewer).* Salvin-Godman Coll.
4. Tampa Bay, 26th April (*W. E. D. S.).*
3. Tampa Bay, 26th April (*W. E. D. S.).*
2. Tampa Bay, 26th April (*W. E. D. S.).*
3. Tampa Bay, 27th April (*W. E. D. S.).*
2. Tampa Bay, 13th May (*W. E. D. S.).*
2. Tampa Bay, 13th May (*W. E. D. S.).*
3. Tampa Bay, 28th May (*W. E. D. S.).*
2. Jamaica (*E. Cavendish Taylor).* Crowley Bequest.
3. Central Chile (*Landbeck).* Berkeley James Coll.
1. Chile (*Cuming : Tristram Coll.)* Crowley Bequest.

Genus **HYDRANASSA**, Baird.

**Hydranassa ruficollis** (Gosse).

Hydranassa ruficollis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 127 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 197 (1899).

The eggs of the Louisiana Heron measure from 1·6 to 1·98 in length, and from 1·23 to 1·33 in breadth.

3. Florida (Henshaw Coll.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
3. Tampa Bay, May (W. E. D. S.).
5. Tampa Bay, May (W. E. D. S.).
3. Tampa Bay, May (W. E. D. S.).
2. Port Henderson, Jamaica, 6th June. Crowley Bequest.
2. Port Henderson, Jamaica, 6th June. Crowley Bequest.

Genus NYCTANASSA, Reichenb.

Nyctanassa violacea (Linn.).


The eggs of the White-crowned Night-Heron vary from 1·95 to 2·15 in length, and from 1·46 to 1·52 in breadth.

5. Hope Island, Grenada, West Indies, 27th April (J. G. Wells).

Genus DEMIEGRETTA, Blyth.

Demiegretta sacra (Gm.).

Arden sacra, Potts, Tr. New Zeal. Inst. iii. p. 97 (1870); Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. ii. p. 129 (1888).

The eggs of the Eastern Reef-Heron are mostly of the pale blue
type (Plate V. fig. 2). They measure from 1·65 to 1·95 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·35 in breadth.

2. Port Blair, Andamans (R. J. Wimberley).
2. South Andaman Island, 15th April (R. J. W.)
2. Australia.
2. Bushy Island, Torres Straits.
1. Port Essington, N. Australia.
2. Troughton Island, N.W. Australia.
1. Lizard Island (J. Macgillivray).
2. Islet near Lizard Island.
1. Howick Islands, May (J. Macgillivray).
2. Ellice Islands, Pacific Ocean.
2. Fiji Islands, 22nd Oct.
1. Foochow, China, May.
1. Foochow, June.

Genus NYCTICORAX, Rafin.

Nycticorax nycticorax (Linn.).

Ardea nycticorax, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxix. fig. 13, a, b (1845–54); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 313, pl. lxxxii. fig. i (1856).

Nycticorax griseus, Baedercker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 59. fig. 6 (1855–63); Tristram, Ibis, 1860, p. 77; Saunders, Ibis, 1871, p. 372; Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 269 (1879); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 1165 (1880).


Nycticorax nycticorax, Seebohm, Brit. Birds, ii. p. 496, pl. 38 (1884); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 64, pl. 17. fig. 4 (1886); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 146 (1896); id. Hand-l. i. p. 198 (1899).


The eggs of the Night-Heron measure from 1·68 to 2·18 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·5 in breadth.

1. North America (Henshaw Coll.).
2. Canada (Gale: Hargitt Coll.).
1. Canada (Whiteaves).
1. Pennsylvania.

Crowley Bequest.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Gould Coll.
Gould Coll.
J. B. Jukes, Esq. [P.].
Gould Coll.
Gould Coll.
Gould Coll.
Gould Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Rev. S. J. Whitmee [C.].
Crowley Bequest.
C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.].
C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.].
Nycticorax tayazu-guira (\(V\)).


The eggs of the Dark Night-Heron measure from 2·06 to 2·21 in length, and from 1·52 to 1·65 in breadth.

1. Argentine Republic.
2. Central Chile, Nov.
3. Central Chile (Landbeck).
1. Falkland Islands.
2. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott).
2. Falkland Islands.
2. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott; Tristram Coll.).

Nycticorax caledonicus (\(Gm\)).

The eggs of the Nankeen Night-Heron vary from 2.02 to 2.27 in length, and from 1.4 to 1.55 in breadth.

1. Australia. Crowley Bequest.

**Nycticorax manilensis, Vig.**

Nycticorax manilensis, Steere, List Birds & Mamm. Philip. p. 27 (1890); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 162 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 198 (1899).

The eggs of the Manila Night-Heron in the Collection measure respectively: 2.22 by 1.45; 1.96 by 1.43; 2.4 by 1.48; 2 by 1.33.


Genus **CANCHROMA**, Linn.

**Canchroma cochlearia, Linn.**

Canchroma cochlearia, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vig. tab. lxviii. fig. 5 (1845–54); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 163 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 198 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 231 (1899); von Hering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv. p. 275 (1900).

The eggs of the Boat-billed Heron in the Collection measure respectively: 2.02 by 1.5; 1.96 by 1.4; 2.03 by 1.47. The specimen from Guiana is bluish white; the others are pale blue.


Genus **GORSACHIUS**, Bp.

**Gorsachius melanolophus** (Raffl.).


The eggs of the Malay Bittern in the Collection are of a pale bluish-white colour. Two specimens measure respectively: 1.8 by 1.4; 1.9 by 1.4.

2. Palawan, Philippine Islands, 27th June (J. Whitehead).

Genus **BUTORIDES**, Blyth.

**Butorides atricapilla** (Afzel.).


The eggs of the African Green Bittern measure from 1·42 to 1·65 in length, and from 1·09 to 1·2 in breadth.

1. Island of Rodriguez (H. H. Slater). Royal Society [P.].

Butorides brevipes (Hempr. & Ehr.).

Butorides brevipes, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 278 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 199 (1899).

The eggs of the Red-Sea Green Bittern do not appear to be separable from those of B. atricapilla. Three examples measure respectively: 1·45 by 1·15; 1·5 by 1·15; 1·45 by 1·15.


Butorides striata (Linn.).


The eggs of the South-American Green Bittern in the Collection measure 1·5 by 1·07, and 1·35 by 1·05 respectively.

1. Brazil. Crowley Bequest.

Butorides javanica (Horsf.).


The eggs of the Little Green Bittern vary from 1·4 to 1·64 in length, and from 1·08 to 1·23 in breadth.

1. Delhi, 12th June (C. T. Bingham). Hume Coll.
Butorides amurensis (Schrenck).


The two eggs of the Amur Green Bittern in the Collection measure respectively: 1·6 by 1·14; 1·5 by 1·1. They are of a pale blue colour.

2. Amur-land (Doerries).

Butorides stagnatilis (Gould).

Butorides macrorhyncha, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. ii. p. 316 (1865); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 322, pl. xviii. fig. 6 (1889).


The eggs of the Thick-billed Green Bittern in the Collection measure respectively: 1·71 by 1·2; 1·57 by 1·25; 1·53 by 1·2; 1·55 by 1·17.

2. Port Essington, N. Australia.
1. Moreton Bay, Australia.
1. New South Wales.

Butorides virescens (Linn.).

Ardea virescens, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel, tab. lxxx. fig. 11 (1845–54); Scott, Auk, vi. p. 18 (1889); Christy, Ibis, 1897, p. 339.


The eggs of the North-American Green Bittern measure from 1·47 to 1·63 in length, and from 1·08 to 1·18 in breadth.

1. North America.
1. Massachusetts (Henshaw Coll.).
3. Hog Island, Virginia, 22nd May
   (W. E. D. Scott).
4. Tampa Bay, Florida, 26th April
   (W. E. D. S.).
2. St. Croix, West Indies, 10th April
   (A. & E. Newton).
2. St. Vincent, West Indies, April
   (Mrs. H. H. Smith).
2. Hope Island, Grenada, West Indies
   (J. G. Wells).
Genus **ARDEOLA**, Boie.

**Ardea ralloides** (Scop.).


*Buphus comatus*, *Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel* tab. 59. fig. 4 (1855-63).


*Ardeola ralloides*, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. p. 554, pi. cccv. fig. 10 (1898); *id. Hand-l. i. p. 201 (1899).

The eggs of the Squacco Heron vary from 1·45 to 1·65 in length, and from 1·06 to 1·2 in breadth.

11. Kalarash, Lower Danube, 27th May (H. *Seebohm*).
5. Hirsova, Lower Danube, 12th June (H. S.).
1. Save River, Servia, 22nd May.
5. Astrakhan.
2. Lake Halloula, Algeria, 12th June (H. B. *Tristram*).
2. Lake Halloula, 13th June (H. B. T.).
7. Lake Halloula, June (H. B. T.).
1. Zana, Algeria, 6th June (H. B. T.).
1. Betisilea, Madagascar (*W. Deans Cowan*).

**Ardea grayi** (Sykes).


*Ardea grayi*, *Legge, Birds Ceylon*, p. 1150 (1854); *Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B.* iii. p. 248 (1890); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvi. p. 207 (1890); *id. Hand-l. i. p. 201 (1899).

The eggs of the Indian Squacco Heron measure from 1·35 to 1·65 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·25 in breadth.

2. India.
2. India.
4. India.
3. Himalayan Terai, 10th May.
2. Himalayan Terai, 11th May.
3. Himalayan Terai, 3rd July.
1. Umballa, 1st July.
1. Chunar, 4th July.
2. Mirzapur, 26th June (W. *E. Brooks: Tristram Coll.*).
4. Lucknow, 21st August.
2. Etawah, 30th July (A. *O. Hume*).
20. Allygurh, July (A. *O. H.*).
2. Ceylon. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]

**Ardeola bacchus (Bp.).**


The eggs of the Chinese Squacco Heron measure from 1·45 to 1·58 in length, and from 1·11 to 1·19 in breadth.

8. Foochow, China, 31st May. C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.]

**Ardeola speciosa (Horsf.).**


The sole egg of Horsfield’s Squacco Heron in the Collection is pale blue, and measures 1·51 by 1·17.

1. S.E. Borneo, 25th April (Grabowsky). Crowley Bequest.

**Genus BUBULCUS, Bp.**

**Bubulcus lucidus** (Rafin.).


The eggs of the Buff-backed Cattle-Egret are uniformly of a very pale bluish-white colour. They measure from 1·68 to 2·06 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·4 in breadth.

2. South Spain. Lord Lilford [P.]

**VOL. II.**
Bubulcus coromandus (Bodd.).

(Plate V. fig. 2.)


The eggs of the Indian Cattle-Egret are, as a rule, rather smaller than those of B. lucidus, but they are otherwise very similar to them. They measure from 1·6 to 1·85 in length, and from 1·22 to 1·4 in breadth.

3. Sind (E. A. Butler).
1. Umballa, Punjab, 1st July.
1. Etawah (W. E. Brooks).
4. Futtegurh (A. A. Anderson).
6. Raipur.
2. Kotaghrerry, Nilghiri Hills, 13th April (Miss Cockburn).
1. Ceylon (E. L. Layard).
1. Ceylon.

Crowley Bequest.
Hume Coll.
Seebomh Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.

Genus ARDETTA, Gray.

The eggs of the Little Bittern are white, and some have a faint gloss. They measure from 1.22 to 1.55 in length, and from .98 to 1.1 in breadth.

Crowley Bequest.
Gould Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
5. Mark Brandenberg.  
Seebohm Coll.
4. Seine Inférieure, France, 20th June  
(Seebohm Coll.).

2. Volga.  
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
4. Zana, 10th June (O. Salvin).  
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. Zana, 24th June (O. S.).  
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Hume Coll.
2. Eastern Narra, 3rd June (S. D.).  
Hume Coll.
1. Kashmir, 12th June.  
Hume Coll.

Ardetta sinensis (Gm.).


The eggs of the Little Yellow Bittern are of an exceedingly pale bluish-white colour, rather paler than those of *Bubulus coromandus*. They measure from 1.11 to 1.37 in length, and from .89 to .96 in breadth.

Hume Coll.
2. Eastern Narra, 1st July (S. D.).  
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
4. Eastern Narra, 26th July (S. D.).  
Hume Coll.
Oates Coll.
3. Amoy, China (R. Swinhoe).  
Seebohm Coll.
1. Ruk Island, Carolines, 23rd May (Rothschild Mus.).  
Crowley Bequest.
1. Ruk Island, 22nd June (Rothschild Mus.).  
Crowley Bequest.

Ardetta exilis (Gm.).  

(Plate V. fig. 3.)


The eggs of the American Little Bittern are of exactly the same
pale bluish-white colour as those of *A. sinensis*. They measure from 1·2 to 1·27 in length, and from 0·92 to 1·02 in breadth.


**Ardetta involucris (V.).**

(Plate V. fig. 4.)


The eggs of the South-American Little Bittern are of a greenish-yellow colour, and measure from 1·45 to 1·3 in length, and from 0·95 to 1 in breadth.

5. Argentine Republic. A. H. Holland, Esq. [P.]

**Ardetta cinnamomea (Gm.).**


The eggs of the Chestnut Little Bittern are white, a few specimens being tinged with very faint blue. They measure from 1·2 to 1·42 in length, and from 1 to 1·1 in breadth.

4. Dibrugurgh, Assam, 4th July (J. R. Cripps) Hume Coll.
3. Tippera, June (V. Irwin) Hume Coll.
4. Tippera, 30th May (V. I.) Hume Coll.
3. Akyab, Burma, 30th June (E. R. Shopland) Crowley Bequest.
Nannocnus.—Dupetor.

4. Pencinff, China, 8th Oct. C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.]

Genus NANNOCNUS, Stejn.

Nannocnus eurythmus (Swinh.).

Ardetta sinensis (nec Gm.), Tacz. J. f. O. 1874, p. 325.
Nannocnus eurythmus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 242 (1898);

The eggs of Schrenck’s Little Bittern are of the same blue colour as the eggs of the Common Heron. Two examples measure respectively: 1·7 by 1·15; 1·61 by 1·15.

2. Ususi River, 22nd June (Doerries). Crowley Bequest.

Genus DUPETOR, Heine & Reichen.

Dupetor flavicollis (Lath.).

Ardetta flavicollis, Steinhoe, Ibis, 1863, p. 422; La Touche, Ibis, 1892, p. 489.

The eggs of the Black Bittern are of precisely the same colour as those of Bubulcus coromandus. They measure from 1·51 to 1·85 in length, and from 1·12 to 1·37 in breadth.

4. Sind.
2. Eastern Narra, Sind, 5th May (S. Doig).
Hume Coll.

Genus BOTAURUS, Briss.

Botaurus stellaris (Linn.).

Ardea stellaris, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel tab. lxix. fig. 8 (1845-54).

Botaurus stellaris, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel. tab. 60. fig. 5 (1855-63);

Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 316, pl. lxxxiii. fig. ii (1856);

Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 281 (1875); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, ii. p. 508, pl. 39 (1884); Irby, Orn. Str. Gibr. 2nd ed. p. 206 (1895);

Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 64, pl. 17. fig. 10 (1896); Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. M. xxvi. p. 253 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 204 (1899).

The eggs of the Common Bittern are of a brownish-drab colour and possess a considerable amount of gloss. They measure from 1'97 to 2'15 in length, and from 1'5 to 1'56 in breadth.

1. Poland. Crowley Bequest.
1. Algeria. Crowley Bequest.

Botaurus poeciloptilus (Wagler).

Botaurus poeciloptilus, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. ii. p. 313 (1865);

Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 59 (1883); Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. ii. p. 141 (1888); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 320, pl. xviii. fig. 3 (1889); Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. M. xxvi. p. 258 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 204 (1899).


The eggs of the Australian Bittern resemble those of B. stellaris. Three specimens measure respectively: 2'05 by 1'47; 2'1 by 1'47; 1'98 by 1'5. Two other specimens are very small and measure respectively: 1'78 by 1'3; 1'8 by 1'36.

(G. J. Bostock: Tristram Coll.).
Botaurus lentiginosus (Mont.).

Botaurus minor, Coues, B. N.-West, p. 523 (1874).

The eggs of the American Bittern are slightly smaller than those of B. stellaris, but do not otherwise differ from them.

1. Massachusetts (Henshaw Coll.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. Maryland (T. M. Brewer). Crowley Bequest.
1. Wisconsin (Kumlien : Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Order PALAMÈDEIFORMES.

Sub-Order PALAMÈDEÆ.

Family PALAMÈDEIDÆ.

Genus CHAUNA, Illig.

Chauna cristata (Swains.).


The eggs of the Crested Screamer vary from a regular oval to an elliptical shape. They are white, occasionally tinged with either pale buff or extremely pale green, and the shell is compact and smooth. Specimens measure from 3·25 to 3·65 in length, and from 2·2 to 2·35 in breadth.
Order PHŒNICOPTERIFORMES.

Family PHŒNICOPTERIDÆ.

The eggs of the Flamingoes are either of a narrow oval or of a biconical shape. They are white, but often assume a yellowish or brownish tinge with incubation. The shell is disintegrated, chalky and rough, without gloss, and frequently with a wrinkled surface.

Genus PHŒNICOPTERUS, Linn.

Phœnicopterus ruber, Bonn.

Phœnicopterus ruber, Thié. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxx. fig. 7, a, b, c (1845–54); Baird, Brewer & Ridgw. Water Birds N. Am. i. p. 415 (1884); Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 9 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 205 (1899); von Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv. p. 277 (1900).

The eggs of the American Flamingo appear to be inseparable from those of the Common Flamingo. Three specimens measure respectively: 2·36 by 2·13; 3·65 by 2·02; 3·28 by 2.

1. North America (Smiths. Inst.).
2. North America (Field Coll.).

1. Cuba (J. J. Audubon).

Phœnicopterus roseus, Pall.


Phœnicopterus antiquorum, Bree, Birds Eur. iv. p. 38, pl. — (1867); 2nd ed. v. p. 37, pl. — (1876).

The eggs of the Common Flamingo vary greatly in size. They
measure from 3'05 to 4'05 in length, and from 2 to 2'35 in breadth.

4. South Spain. Lord Lilford [P.].
1. South Spain (H. Saunders: Seebohm Coll.
2. R. Guadalquivir, April. Lord Lilford [P.].
1. Tunis. L. Fraser, Esq. [C.],
1. Egypt. Salvador-Godman Coll.

Phænicopeterus chilensis, Mol.

Two eggs of the Chilian Flamingo in the Collection appear to be full-sized, and measure 3'5 by 2'18 and 3'7 by 2'1 respectively. A third specimen, from the Berkeley James Collection, is very small, and measures only 2'8 by 1'7. It has a firm, granulated shell.

2. Desert of Atacama, Chile Crowley Bequest.
1. Central Chile (Landbeck). Berkeley James Coll.

Genus PHÆNICONAIAS, Gray.

Phæniconaias minor (Geoff.).

Three eggs of the Lesser Flamingo measure respectively: 3'85 by 2'13; 3'48 by 2'13; 3'4 by 1'9.

1. [N.W. India.] Crowley Bequest.
Order ANSERIFORMES.

The eggs of the Swans, Geese, and Ducks differ considerably in the texture of their shell and shape. They are invariably plain and free from markings.

Family ANATIDÆ.

Sub-Family CYGNINÆ.

The eggs of the Swans are biconical, elliptical, or, less frequently, oval in form. The shell is firm and strong, granulated, and fairly glossy. The colour is variable.

Genus CYGNUS, Bechst.

Cygnus cygnus (Linn.)


Cygnus cygnus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 207 (1899).

The eggs of the Whooper Swan are of a dull yellowish white or pale creamy-buff colour. They measure from 4·2 to 4·65 in length, and from 2·7 to 2·85 in breadth.

2. Europe.
1. Iceland (Hargitt Coll.).
1. Iceland.
2. Iceland.
1. Iceland (W. Proctor).
1. Iceland (W. Proctor).

Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Seebohm Coll.
Cygnus.

Cygnus bewickii, Yarr.

Cygnus minor, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxvi. fig. 1 (1845-54); Bewick, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 31. fig. 1 (1855-63); Seebohm, Ibis, 1879, p. 158.

Cygnus bewickii, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 396, pl. exi. fig. i (1856).

Cygnus bewickii, Seebohm & Harvie-Brown, Ibis, 1876, p. 438; Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 441 (1880); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 484, pl. 58 (1885); Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 29 (1895); Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 29, pl. 8. fig. 2 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 207 (1899).

The eggs of Bewick's Swan are inseparable from those of C. cygnus, but are somewhat smaller. Four specimens measure from 3·8 to 4·25 in length, and from 2·53 to 2·65 in breadth.

1. Yenesei Valley, Lat. 69° N., 2nd July (H. Seebohm).
1. Yenesei Valley, Lat. 69½° N., 7th July (H. S.)
1. Yenesei Valley, Lat. 70½°, 18th June (H. S.).

Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.

Cygnus columbianus (Ord.).

Cygnus americanus, Coues, Birds N.-West, p. 545 (1874).

The eggs of the Whistling Swan do not appear to be separable from those of C. cygnus. Four specimens measure respectively: 3·9 by 2·55; 4·11 by 2·55; 4·2 by 2·63; 3·95 by 2·63.

1. Arctic Coast, east of Anderson River (Smiths. Inst.). Crowley Bequest.

Cygnus buccinator, Richards.


The eggs of the Trumpeter Swan are inseparable from those
C. cygnus. Two examples measure 4'4 by 2'65; 4'42 by 2'8 respectively.

1. Fort Rae, Great Slave Lake (F. Clark: Henshaw Coll.)  
2. Labrador (Tristram Coll.)  

Cygnus olor, *Gm.*


Olor immutabilis, *Baedeker,* tom. cit. tab. 63. fig. 2.


The eggs of the Mute Swan are coarsely granulated and of a greyish-green colour. They measure from 4'3 to 4'58 in length, and from 2'85 to 3'03 in breadth.

1. Europe, 2nd July.  
2. Europe.  
3. Europe, 14th May.  
4. Russia.  
5. Laid in confinement (Cambridge).  

Cygnus melanocoryphus (Mol.).


The eggs of the Black-necked Swan are fairly smooth in texture, and they vary much in size and colour. Some examples are white; others are pale buff or cream-coloured. They measure from 3'57 to 4'45 in length, and from 2'4 to 2'8 in breadth.

3. Argentine Republic, Sept.  
4. Central Chile, 4th Nov.  
5. Central Chile (E. C. Reed).  

Genus **CHENOPSIS**, Wagler.

**Chenopsis atrata** (Lath.).


The eggs of the Black Swan are variable in colour, some resembling the eggs of *Cygnus cygnus* and others those of *C.olor*. Two examples are of a clear bluish-grey colour. Specimens measure from 3·97 to 4·45 in length, and from 2·5 to 2·7 in breadth.

3. Australia. 1. Queensland. Laid in confinement (Banks of the Thames, 17th March).
1. Australia (A. J. Campbell). Laid in confinement (Bristock: Tristram Coll.).

Sub-Family **ANSERANATINÆ**.

Genus **ANSERANAS**, Less.

**Anseranas semipalmata** (Lath.).


The eggs of the Semipalmated Goose are very broad ellipses, smooth, glossy, pitted with small pores, and of a yellowish white. Four specimens measure respectively: 2·96 by 2·2; 2·84 by 2·16; 3·05 by 2·2; 3 by 2·22.

2. New South Wales (Sir D. Cooper). Gould Coll.
Sub-Family PLECTROPTERINÆ.

Genus PLECTROPTERUS, Steph.

Plectropterus niger, Scl.
Plectropterus niger, Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 50 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 208 (1890).

The single egg of the South-African Spur-winged Goose in the Collection was taken from the oviduct of a bird of this species: it is a broad oval, very glossy and ivory-white, and measures 2.9 by 2.18.


Genus CAIRINA, Fleming.


The eggs of the Muscovy Duck are broad ovals, almost elliptical in shape, smooth, fairly glossy, and of a greyish-white colour. Three examples measure respectively: 2.22 by 1.7; 2.22 by 1.8; 2.25 by 1.7.

2. [S. America.] Old Collection.
1. [S. America] (Nehrkom Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Genus SARCIDIORNIS, Egton.

Sarcidiornis melanotus, Penn.
Sarcidiornis melanotus, Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 1063 (1880); Hume & Marsh, Game Birds Ind. iii. p. 91 (1880); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 282 (1890); Blanford, Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, iv. p. 423 (1898).
Sarcidiornis melanotus, Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 54 (1895); Oates, Game Birds Ind. ii. p. 103 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 208 (1899).

The eggs of the Comb-Duck are generally elliptical in shape, but the smaller end is sometimes very slightly compressed. They are smooth, rather glossy, and pale yellowish white. They measure from 2.22 to 2.58 in length, and from 1.65 to 1.78 in breadth.
Genus RHODONESSA, Reichenb.

Rhodonessa caryophyllacea (Lath.).

(Plate VI. fig. 1.)

Anas caryophyllacea, Simson, Ibis, 1884, p. 271.

In shape the eggs of the Pink-headed Duck are almost spherical. They are very smooth, slightly glossy, and cream-coloured. They measure from 1·71 to 1·82 in length, and from 1·61 to 1·7 in breadth.

4. Purneah, Bengal, 3rd July (F. A. Shillingford).

Genus NETTOPUS, Brandt.

Nettopus auritus (Bodd.).


The egg of the African Dwarf Goose in the Collection is elliptical in shape, smooth, fairly glossy, and cream-coloured. It measures 1·7 by 1·22.

1. Madagascar (E. Newton: Tristram Coll.).

Nettopus pulchellus, Gould.


The sole egg of the Green Dwarf Goose in the Collection is a perfect ellipse in shape, smooth, slightly glossy, and appears to have been cream-coloured. It measures 1·7 by 1·32.


**Nettopus coromandelianus** (Gm.).


The eggs of the Indian Dwarf Goose, or "Cotton-Teal," are generally truly elliptical in form, occasionally compressed at the smaller end, very smooth and glossy, and cream-colour. They measure from 1·54 to 1·75 in length, and from 1·17 to 1·38 in breadth.


The egg of the White-quilled Dwarf Goose in the Collection is of an elliptical form, smooth, slightly glossy, and appears to have been cream-coloured. It measures 1·86 by 1·4.

1. Australia. Salvin-Godman Coll.

**Genus LAMPRONESSA**, Wagler.

**Lampronessa sponsa** (Linn.).

Anas sponsa, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxx. fig. 8 (1845-54).

*Æx sponsa, Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii.* p. 72 (1895).


Of the eggs of the Summer-Duck or Wood-Duck, some are elliptical in shape, others are slightly compressed at the smaller end. They are very smooth, glossy, and of a cream-colour. They measure from 1·9 to 2·2 in length, and from 1·45 to 1·6 in breadth.

7. *North America.*
   1. North America.
   1. Lake Superior (*Prof. Agassiz: Tristram Coll.*).
   2. *Quebec* (*Gale*).
   2. Concord, Massachusetts (*Henshaw Coll.*).

Genus *ÆX*, *Boie*.

*Æx galericulata* (*Linn.*).

*Anas galericulata, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vöig. tab. lxxx. fig. 9* (1845–54).


The eggs of the Mandarin Duck are quite similar to those of *Lampronessa sponsa*. Five examples measure respectively: 2·15 by 1·55; 2·05 by 1·52; 2·13 by 1·45; 2·1 by 1·5; 2·12 by 1·51.

2. Laid in confinement.

Crowley Bequest.

Sub-Family CEREOPSISÆ.

Genus *CEREOPSIS*, *Lath*.

*Cereopsis nova-hollandiae*, *Lath*.

*Anser cereopsis, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vöig. tab. lxxvii. fig. 3* (1845–54).

The eggs of the New Holland Goose are of a very blunt oval form, slightly rough, and possessing but little gloss. They vary from white to pale cream-colour, and they measure from 3.1 to 3.25 in length, and from 2.05 to 2.22 in breadth.

3. Australia.
1. Laid in confinement, June (Zool. Gardens, London; Tristram Coll.).

Sub-Family ANSERINÆ.

The eggs of the Geese of this Sub-Family are typically of a broad oval form, but elliptical examples also occur. The shell is strong, granulated, rather rough and fairly glossy. The eggs vary from a nearly pure white to a pale cream-colour, but they soon become stained with incubation. It is unnecessary to describe the eggs of each species separately.

Genus COSCOROBA, Reichenb.

Coscoroba coscoroba (Mol.).

Cygnus coscoroba, Gibson, Ibis, 1880, p. 36.

The eggs of the Coscoroba Goose are dull white. An example procured by Mr. Holland and another from the Falkland Islands are very smooth and glossy; others from Brazil are slightly rough and show little or no gloss. Examples measure from 3.2 to 3.75 in length, and from 2.22 to 2.42 in breadth.

6. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.
1. Argentine Republic.
1. Falkland Islands (Tristram Coll.).

Genus CHEN, Boie.

Chen caerulescens (Linn.).

Chen caerulescens, Baird, Brewer & Ridg. Water Birds N. Am. i. p 436 (1884); Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 82 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 210 (1899).

The eggs of the Blue Snow-Goose in the Collection measure 3.2 by 2, 3.22 by 2.08 respectively.
Chen hyperboreus (Pull.)


Anser hyperboreus, Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 490, pl. 61 (1885); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 30, pl. 11. fig. 3 (1890).

The eggs of the Snow-Goose measure from 2·7 to 3·22 in length, and from 2 to 2·15 in breadth.

1. North America (Smiths. Inst.).
3. Fort Anderson, Arctic America (R. MacFarlane: Henshaw Coll.).
5. Great Slave Lake, 26th June (M. D. Smith).

Genus ANSER, Bris.

Anser anser (Linn.)


Anser anser, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 211 (1899).

The eggs of the Grey Lag-Goose vary from 3·1 to 3·68 in length, and from 2·22 to 2·45 in breadth.

3. Iceland (Hargitt Coll.).
5. Sutherlandshire.
8. Tamso, Finnmark, April (H. Seebohm).
10. Helsingfors, Gulf of Finland.
11. Helsingfors (H. E. Dresser).
2. S.W. Spain, May (L. H. Irby)*. Sebohm Coll.

**Anser rubrirostris, Hodggs.**


The eggs of the Indian Grey Lag Goose in the Collection measure respectively: 3·5 by 2·36; 3·4 by 2·35.

2. Laid in confinement, Etawah, Hume Coll. N.W. Prov., India, May.

**Anser albinrons (Scop.).**

*Anser albinrons, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxv. fig. 6 (1845-54); Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 63. fig. 3 (1855-63); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 387, pl. cix. fig. iii (1856); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 375 (1878); Sebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 505, pl. 60 (1885); Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 92 (1895); Sebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 32, pl. 10. fig. 4 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 211 (1899).

The eggs of the White-fronted Goose measure from 2·95 to 3·37 in length, and from 2 to 2·18 in breadth.

4. Laid in confinement (Knowsley Park). Crowley Bequest.

**Anser gambeli, Hartl.**


The eggs of the American White-fronted Goose vary from 3 to 3·32 in length, and from 1·98 to 2·2 in breadth.

* Colonel Irby in his 'Ornithology of the Straits of Gibraltar' (2nd ed.) makes no mention of the finding of these eggs. Mr. Howard Saunders, however, assures us that the Grey Lag-Goose has been known to nest in the south-west of Spain (Man. Brit. Birds, 2nd ed. p. 398), probably on the evidence of these specimens.
1. Yukon Delta, 31st May (Henshaw Coll.).
2. Yukon Delta, 7th June (Henshaw Coll.).
5. Alaska, 26th June (Henshaw Coll.).
6. Anderson River, Arctic America (R. MacFarlane: Henshaw Coll.).
8. Anderson River, July (R. MacFarlane: Henshaw Coll.).
11. Anderson River, Arctic America (R. MacFarlane: Henshaw Coll.).
12. Alaska, 26th June (Henshaw Coll.).

Anser erythropus (Linn.).


Anser minutus, Wheelwright, Spring & Summer in Lapland, p. 361 (1871).


The eggs of the Lesser White-fronted Goose measure from 2·76 to 3·25 in length, and from 1·9 to 2 in breadth.

3. Lapland.
2. Lapland, 8th June.
1. Lapland (H. W. Wheelwright).
2. Muniovara, Lapland, 8th June.
4. Kautokeino, Lapland (Meves: Harvitt Coll.).
1. Mutkanoma, Lapland (J. Wolley).
1. Mutkanoma, 30th May (J. W.).
1. Finland (Tristram Coll.).

Anser fabalis (Lath.).


Anser arvensis, Thien. tom. cit. tab. lxxv. fig. 7.

Anser fabalis, Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 99 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 211 (1899).

The eggs of the Bean-Goose measure from 2·95 to 3·5 in length, and from 2·15 to 2·3 in breadth.

1. Northern Europe (Harvitt Coll.).
1. Iceland.
1. Iceland (W. Proctor).  Seebohm Coll.
1. Iceland, May.  Seebohm Coll.
1. Iceland (W. Proctor).  Crowley Bequest.
1. Finmark.
4. Yenesei Valley, Lat. 69° N., 7th July (H. Seebohm).

Anser brachyrhynchus (Baill.).

Anser brachyrhynchus, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 386, pl. cviii. fig. i (1856); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 369 (1878); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 498, pl. 60 (1885); Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 103 (1885); Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 31, pl. 10. fig. 3 (1896); Trecor-Battye, Ibis, 1897, p. 580; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 211 (1899).

The eggs of the Pink-footed Goose measure from 3'12 to 3'4 in length, and from 2'08 to 2'2 in breadth.

1. Spitsbergen.
1. Laid in confinement.

Genus EULABIA, Reichenb.

Eulabia indica (Lath.).


Eulabia indica, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 212 (1899).

The eggs of the Barred-headed Goose measure from 3 to 3'45 in length, and from 2'07 to 2'25 in breadth.


* These five eggs constitute one clutch, now united again.
Genus CYGNOPSIS, Brandt.

Cygnopsis cygnoides (Linn.).


The eggs of the Chinese Goose measure from 3·1 to 3·9 in length, and from 2·15 to 2·45 in breadth.

1. Siberia (Dybowski: Nehrkorn Coll.).

Genus PHILACTE, Bann.

Philacte canagica (Sevast.).


The eggs of the Emperor Goose vary from 3 to 3·55 in length, and from 2 to 2·12 in breadth.


Genus BRANTA, Scop.

Branta canadensis (Linn.).


The eggs of the Canada Goose measure from 3·25 to 3·64 in length, and from 2·22 to 2·42 in breadth.

2. Laid in confinement, 20th May (Blackburn Park, Lancashire).
1. North America.
1. North America (Smiths. Inst.).
1. North America (Hargitt Coll.).
1. Anderson River, Arctic America, 26th May (R. MacFarlane: Smiths. Inst.).
2. Labrador.
1. Labrador (Tristram Coll.).

**Branta hutchinsi** (Richards).


The eggs of Hutchins’s Goose measure from 2·77 to 3·42 in length, and from 1·88 to 2·3 in breadth.

5. St. Michael's, 6th June (E. W. N.: Henshaw Coll.).
4. Liverpool Bay, Anderson River, Arctic America (R. MacFarlane: Henshaw Coll.).
1. Liverpool Bay (R. MacFarlane: Smiths. Inst.).
1. Anderson River (R. MacFarlane: Smiths. Inst.).
2. Cambridge Bay, Arctic America (Capt. Collinson).

**Branta leucopsis** (Bechstein).


The eggs of the Barnacle Goose in the Collection measure respectively: 2·85 by 1·93; 2·82 by 1·95; 2·9 by 2; 2·8 by 2; 2·9 by 2.

**Branta bernicla** (Linn.).

*Anser bernicla*, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxv. fig. 2 (1845-54).

The eggs of the Brent Goose measure from 2·56 to 3·2 in length, and from 1·77 to 1·95 in breadth.

1. Spitsbergen (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
5. Spitsbergen, 27th June (Nathorst Exped.). Crowley Bequest.

**Branta nigricans** (Laur.).


The eggs of the Black Brent Goose measure from 2·73 to 3·05 in length, and from 1·86 to 1·9 in breadth.

2. Arctic America (Smiths. Inst.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
Anatidae.

Branta ruficollis (Pall.).


Branta ruficollis, *Tacz. Faune Orn. Siber. Orient.* p. 1110 (1893);

Salvador*; *Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. p. 124 (1895); *Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 213 (1899).

The eggs of the Red-breasted Goose in the Collection measure respectively: 2·68 by 1·8; 2·68 by 1·83.

1. Yenesei Valley, Lat. $70^\circ$ N., Seebohm Coll.
1st July (*H. Seebohm*).
1. Yenesei Valley, 2nd July. H. L. Popham, Esq. [P.]

Genus NESOCHEN, Salvad.

Nesochen sandvicensis (Vig.).


The eggs of the Sandwich Island Goose in the Collection measure from 2·9 to 3·5 in length, and from 2·13 to 2·27 in breadth.

2. [Sandwich Islands.]

The eggs of the Geese of this Sub-Family have little or no gloss and the shell is obsolesely granulated.

Genus CHLOÆPHAGA, Eyton.

Chloëphaga melanoptera (Eyton).


Chloëphaga melanoptera, *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. p. 129 (1895); *Lane, Ibis*, 1897, p. 190; *Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 213 (1899).

The eggs of the Andean Goose are cream-coloured. They are of an elliptical form, and measure from 3·05 to 3·15 in length, and from 1·95 to 2 in breadth.

Chloephaga hybrida (Mol.).


The eggs of the Kelp Goose are of a pale brownish cream-colour. They are oval in shape, and measure from 3 to 3-55 in length, and from 2-05 to 2-25 in breadth.

  1. Falkland Islands, 27th Oct.
  2. Falkland Islands, 28th Oct.
  2. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott).
  3. Falkland Islands (C. C. A.).
  1. Falkland Islands.
  1. East Falklands, Nov.
  1. Port Louis, East Falklands.
  McCormick Bequest. McCormick Bequest.
  Voy. H.M.S. ‘Challenger.’ Salvin-Godman Coll.
  Gould Coll. Crowley Bequest.
  Old Collection. Old Collection.
  Dr. Coppinger [P.].

Chloephaga magellanica (Gm.).


The eggs of the Upland Goose vary from a short elliptical to a long narrow oval shape, and are of a brownish cream-colour. They measure from 2-65 to 3-4 in length, and from 1-86 to 2-2 in breadth.

  12. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott).
  2. Falkland Islands.
  1. Falkland Islands.
  1. Elizabeth Sound, Straits of Magellan.
  Salvin-Godman Coll.
  Zoological Society.
  Gould Coll.
  Voy. H.M.S. ‘Challenger.’ Crowley Bequest.
  Dr. Coppinger [P.].

Chloephaga inornata (King).


Branta ruficollis (Pall.).


The eggs of the Red-breasted Goose in the Collection measure respectively: 2'68 by 1'8; 2'68 by 1'83.

1. Yenesei Valley, Lat. 70½° N., Seebohm Coll. 1st July (*H. Seebohm*).
1. Yenesei Valley, 2nd July. H. L. Popham, Esq. [P.]

Genus *NESOCHEN*, *Salvad.*

Nesochen sandvicensis (Vig.).


The eggs of the Sandwich Island Goose in the Collection measure from 2'9 to 3'5 in length, and from 2'13 to 2'27 in breadth.

2. [Sandwich Islands.] Crowley Bequest.

Sub-Family *CHENONETTINÆ.*

The eggs of the Geese of this Sub-Family have little or no gloss and the shell is obsoletely granulated.

Genus *CHLOÆPHAGA*, *Eytan.*

Chloëphaga melanoptera (Eytan).


Chloëphaga melanoptera, *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.*, xxvii. p. 129 (1895); *Lane, Ibis*, 1897, p. 190; *Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 213 (1899).*

The eggs of the Andean Goose are cream-coloured. They are of an elliptical form, and measure from 3'05 to 3'15 in length, and from 1'95 to 2 in breadth.

Chloephaga hybrida (Mol.).


The eggs of the Kelp Goose are of a pale brownish cream-colour. They are oval in shape, and measure from 3 to 3.55 in length, and from 2.05 to 2.25 in breadth.

1. Falkland Islands, 27th Oct.
1. Falkland Islands, 28th Oct.
2. Falkland Islands.
2. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott).
3. Falkland Islands (C. C. A.).
1. Falkland Islands.
1. East Falklands, Nov.
1. Port Louis, East Falklands.

McCormick Bequest.
McCormick Bequest.
McCormick Bequest.
Voy. H.M.S. 'Challenger.'
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Gould Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Old Collection.
Old Collection.
Dr. Coppinger [P.].

Chloephaga magellanica (Gm.).


The eggs of the Upland Goose vary from a short elliptical to a long narrow oval shape, and are of a brownish cream-colour. They measure from 2.65 to 3.4 in length, and from 1.86 to 2.2 in breadth.

12. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott).
2. Falkland Islands.
1. Falkland Islands.
1. Elizabeth Sound, Straits of Magellan.

Salvin-Godman Coll.
Zoological Society.
Gould Coll.
Voy. H.M.S. 'Challenger.'
Crowley Bequest.
Dr. Coppinger [P.].

Chloephaga inornata (King).


The eggs of the Chilian Goose in the Collection are cream-coloured and of an elongated oval form. They measure from 2'8 to 2'9 in length, and from 1'9 to 2'02 in breadth.

1. Chile. Old Collection.
3. Chile. Crowley Bequest.

**Chloephaga rubidiceps, Scl.**


The eggs of the Ruddy-headed Goose are usually of a pointed oval form, occasionally elliptical. They are of a brownish cream-colour, and measure from 2'6 to 2'83 in length, and 1'9 in breadth.


**Chloephaga poliocephala, Scl.**


The eggs of the Ashy-headed Goose in the Collection vary in shape, some being oval and others almost perfectly elliptical. They are of a brownish cream-colour, and measure respectively: 2'7 by 1'9; 2'8 by 1'88; 2'8 by 1'85; 2'82 by 1'93; 2'65 by 1'85; 2'75 by 1'9.

2. [S. America.] Crowley Bequest.

**Genus CHENONETTA, Brandt.**

**Chenonetta jubata (Lath.).**


The sole egg of the Maned Goose in the Collection is almost elliptical in shape, slightly glossy, and of a cream-colour. It measures 2·45 by 1·65.


Sub-Family ANATINÆ.

The eggs of the Ducks of this Sub-Family are subject to much variation in colour. In shape they are generally either oval or elliptical. They have a small amount of gloss, and the shell is smooth and of firm texture.

Genus DENDROCYCNA, Swains.

Dendrocycna viduata (Linn.).

Anas viduata, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel, tab. lxxxi. fig. 5 (1845–54).

The eggs of the White-faced Tree-Duck are elliptical in form, slightly glossy, and cream-coloured. Specimens measure from 1·83 to 2·15 in length, and from 1·4 to 1·53 in breadth. The largest example measures 2·15 by 1·53, and the smallest 1·83 by 1·4.


Dendrocycna fulva (Gm.).

Dendrocycna fulva, Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 1009 (1880); Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind. iii. p. 119 (1880); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 286 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 214 (1890).
Dendrocycna fulva, Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 149 (1895); Blanford, Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, iv. p. 492 (1898); Oates, Game Birds Ind. ii. p. 120 (1889); von Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv. p. 279 (1900).

The eggs of the Large Whistling Tree-Duck are almost perfectly elliptical in shape, glossy, and cream-coloured. Two examples measure respectively: 2·24 by 1·7; 2·28 by 1·68.

Dendrocycna arcuata (Horsf.).

Dendrocycna arcuata, *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. p. 153 (1895);

The eggs of the Wandering Tree-Duck in the Collection are almost elliptical in shape, one end being very slightly compressed. They are cream-coloured, and have a fair amount of gloss. Four specimens measure respectively: 2.05 by 1.52; 1.9 by 1.4; 1.87 by 1.5; 1.9 by 1.43.

2. Philippine Islands, May (Moseley).  
Crowley Bequest.
2. Australia, 4th March.  
Gould Coll.

Dendrocycna javanica (Horsf.).

(Plate VI. fig. 2.)

Dendrocycna javanica, *Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxvii. p. 156 (1895);
*Blanford, Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds* iv. p. 430 (1898); *Oates, Game Birds Ind.* ii. p. 112 (1899).

The eggs of the Small Whistling Tree-Duck are usually elliptical in form, but some are slightly compressed at one end. They have a slight gloss and are cream-coloured, becoming a rather deep yellow with incubation. They measure from 1.72 to 2 in length, and from 1.4 to 1.6 in breadth.

1. India (*Theobald*).  
Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. India.  
Old Collection.
1. Nepal.  
Old Collection.
11. Eastern Narra, Sind (*S. Doig*).  
Hume Coll.
1. Mirzapur, 24th July (*W. E. Brooks: Tristram Coll.*).  
Crowley Bequest.
Hume Coll.
5. Etawah, 15th July.  
Hume Coll.
1. Etawah, 22nd July (*W. E. Brooks*).  
Seebohm Coll.
1. Etawah, Aug.  
Hume Coll.
1. Etawah, 26th Aug.  
Hume Coll.
2. Etawah, 29th Aug.  
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
2. Monghyr, Bengal.  
Prof. Oldham [P.]
7. Dibrugarh, Assam, 29th May  
(*J. R. Cripps*).  
Hume Coll.
1. Pegu, 6th July (*E. W. Oates*).  
Seebohm Coll.
Dendrocycna.—Alopecyn.


Dendrocycna autumnalis (Linn.).


Dendrocycna autumnalis, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 215 (1899).

The egg of the Black-bellied Tree-Duck in the Collection is of an elliptical shape, slightly glossy, and of a pale yellowish-white colour. It measures 2:15 by 1:64.


Dendrocycna eytoni (Gould).


The egg of Eyton’s Tree-Duck in the Collection is rather pointed at both ends, without gloss, and of a creamy-white colour. It measures 1:9 by 1:42.

1. S. Australia (White). Gould Coll.

Genus ALOPOCHEN, Stejn.

Alopecyn ægyptiacus (Linn.).


Alopecyn ægyptiacus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 215 (1899).

The eggs of the Egyptian Goose are of a narrow, pointed oval form, fairly glossy and of a pale cream-colour. Specimens measure from 2:8 to 2:97 in length, and from 1:85 to 1:95 in breadth.*


* The Collection contains six eggs of A. ægyptiacus × Casarca rutila, laid in confinement in the Zoological Gardens of London. They are elliptical in shape, very glossy, and of an ivory-white colour. They measure 2:3 by 1:75.
2. Lower Egypt (S. Stafford Allen).
3. Laid in confinement (Knowsley Park, Lancashire: Gould Coll.).

Alopochen jubatus (Spix).

Alopochen jubatus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 215 (1899).

The eggs of the Orinoco Goose are of an oval shape, slightly glossy, and of a pale brownish cream-colour. Three examples measure respectively: 2.4 by 1.72; 2.33 by 1.77; 2.38 by 1.63.


Genus TADORNA, Fleming.

Tadorna tadorna (Linn.).

Anas tadorna, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxx. fig. 11 (1845–54).
Tadorna vulpanser, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 68. fig. 1 (1855–63);
Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 397, pl. cxxii. fig. i (1856).
Tadorna cornuta, Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 451 (1878); Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind. iii. p. 135 (1880); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 520, pl. 66 (1885); Salvadori, Cat. Birds H. M. xxvii. p. 171 (1895);
Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 36, pl. 16. fig. 6 (1896); Blanford Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, iv. p. 427 (1898).
Tadorna tadorna, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 215 (1899).

The eggs of the Common Sheld-Duck are of an oval form, but a few specimens are bluntly biconical. Some are fairly glossy; others are entirely without gloss. They are creamy white, and measure from 2.45 to 2.75 in length, and from 1.9 to 2 in breadth.

3. Hoy, Orkneys, 4th June (C. Doncaster).
1. Warnham Bay, Northumberland, 21st June.
4. Cumberland (Heysham).
9. Rockcliffe, Carlisle, 7th June.
2. The Warren, Carnarvon, May (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Poole Harbour, Dorset, 9th July.
2. Island of Sylt, Frisian I., 2nd June.
2. Island of Sylt, 31st May (A. W. Johnson).
TADORNAL.—CASARCA.

2. Rügen Island, N. Germany. Crowley Bequest.

Tadorna radjah (Garn.).


The eggs of the White-headed Sheld-Duck are of a very blunt oval shape, closely approaching the elliptical. They are slightly glossy and of a cream-colour. Five examples measure respectively: 2·17 by 1·65; 2·25 by 1·65; 2·36 by 1·6; 2·2 by 1·64; 2·3 by 1·72.


Genus CASARCA, Bp.

Casarca casarca (Linn.).

Anas rutila, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel. tab. lxxx. fig. 12 (1845-54).


Tadorna casarca, Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 461 (1875); Legge, Birds Ceylon, pp. 1070, 1222 (1880).

Casarca casarca, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 215 (1899).

The eggs of the Ruddy Sheld-Duck are of a somewhat narrow, pointed, oval form, very smooth, slightly glossy, and of a pale cream-colour. Examples measure from 2·62 to 2·8 in length, and from 1·73 to 1·87 in breadth.

2. Lower Volga (Dr. Kutter). Seebolm Coll.
2. South Russia, 11th May. Crowley Bequest.
9. South Russia.
Casarca cana (Gm.).


The eggs of the South-African Sheld-Duck in the Collection are bluntly pointed at both ends, without gloss, and of a pale cream-colour. They measure 2·7 by 1·81; 2·65 by 1·83 respectively.


Casarca variegata (Gm.).


The eggs of the New-Zealand Sheld-Duck are nearly elliptical in shape, one end being very slightly more pointed than the other. They are very smooth, fairly glossy, and pale cream-colour. Two specimens measure respectively: 2·73 by 1·88; 2·75 by 1·94.

2. [New Zealand.] Crowley Bequest.

Casarca tadornoides (J. & S.).


The eggs of the Australian Sheld-Duck, or Mountain Duck, in the Collection are elliptical in shape, fairly smooth, without gloss, and of a pale cream-colour. They vary greatly in size, measuring respectively: 2·75 by 1·9; 3·3 by 2·17.


Genus ANAS, Linn.

About half the eggs of the Mallard in the Collection are of a perfectly elliptical shape and the other half are of an oval shape, with the smaller end very slightly compressed. Some are devoid of gloss; others show a fair amount. They vary in colour; the majority are either greyish green or greenish buff, and a few are rich cream-colour. They measure from 2.1 to 2.4 in length, and from 1.5 to 1.7 in breadth.

1. Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District. B. R. Ross, Esq. [P.]
10. Washoe Lake, Nevada, 4th June (Henshaw Coll.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. Dubuque, Iowa, 28th May (Henshaw Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. Loch Knockie (Hargitt Coll.). Seebohm Coll.

Anas melleri, Scl.

The eggs of Meller’s Duck are of a blunt oval form and smooth, possessing a fair amount of gloss, and being of a rich cream-colour. They measure from 1·9 to 2 in length, and from 1·46 to 1·51 in breadth.


Anas obscura, Gm.  
(Plate VI. fig. 3.)

The eggs of the Dusky Duck are of an elliptical or blunt oval shape, smooth, rather glossy, and of a pale greyish-green colour. They measure from 2·3 to 2·42 in length, and from 1·62 to 1·76 in breadth.

1. North America (Henshaw Coll.).  Salvin-Godman Coll.

Anas superciliosa, Gm.  

The eggs of the Australian Black Duck are elliptical or oval in shape, and vary from cream-colour to pale brown, occasionally faintly tinged with green. A few eggs are fairly glossy; others are without gloss. They measure from 2·05 to 2·5 in length, and from 1·55 to 1·7 in breadth.

1. Australia.  Sir D. Cooper [P.].
ANAS.

2. Samoa, Sept.
4. Fiji Islands (E. L. Layard: Tristram Coll.).

Anas undulata, Dubois.

(Plate VI. fig. 5.)


The eggs of the Yellow-billed Duck are elliptical in shape, slightly glossy, and pale brown in colour. They measure from 2.2 to 2.5 in length, and from 1.61 to 1.71 in breadth.

2. South Africa (E. L. Layard).
2. Cape of Good Hope (E. L. L.: Tristram Coll.).
1. South Africa.

Anas cristata, Gm.

(Plate VI. fig. 4.)


The eggs of the Antarctic Grey Duck are almost invariably of a regular oval form and but rarely elliptical. They are slightly glossy and cream-coloured. They measure from 2.3 to 2.75 in length, and from 1.55 to 1.9 in breadth.

1. Bolivian Andes, 28th Jan.
7. Chile, Jan.
7. Prov. of Tarapacá, Chile (Rahmer).
1. West Coast of Patagonia.
6. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott).
2. Falkland Islands (C. C. A.).
4. Falkland Islands *.
2. Falkland Islands.

Crowley Bequest.
Berkeley James Coll.
Berkeley James Coll.
Dr. Coppinger [P.].
Gould Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Voy. H.M.S. ‘Challenger.’
Purchased.
Lieut. A. Smith [P.].

* Two of these were attributed to Querquedula flavirostris (Zool. ‘Challenger’ Exped. ii. pt. viii. p. 150) by the naturalists of the Expedition, but obviously by an oversight.
Genus **POLIONETTA**, Oates.

**Polionetta poecilorhyncha** (Forst.)

(Plate VII., fig. 3.)


The eggs of the Spotted-billed, or Indian Grey, Duck are of a short elliptical form, devoid of gloss or but very slightly glossy, and of a white or greyish-white colour. They measure from 2·08 to 2·3 in length, and from 1·65 to 1·8 in breadth.

1. Eastern Narra, 7th June (*S. D.*). Crowley Bequest.

**Polionetta albigularis** (*Hume*).

(Plate VII. fig. 2.)


The egg of the Andaman Duck in the Collection is of a regular elliptical form, fairly glossy, and of a cream-colour. It measures 1·9 by 1·4.

1. Port Mouat, Andaman Islands, Hume Coll.
15th Aug. (*Capt. Wimberley*).

Genus **EUNETTA**, Bp.

**Eunetta falcata** (*Georgi*).


The eggs of the Falcated Teal are of an elliptical shape, smooth in texture, and very glossy. One specimen in the series is cream-coloured; two others are very pale brown. These three examples measure respectively: 2·27 by 1·53; 2·1 by 1·58; 2·15 by 1·52.

1. Lake Baikal, E. Siberia
   (Dybowski: Tristram Coll.).

Genus CHAULEASMUS, Gray.

Chaulelasmus streperus (Linn.).


Chaulioides strepera, Baederer, Eier Eur. Vögel. tab. 61. fig. 3 (1855–63).


The eggs of the Gadwall are usually of a blunt oval shape, but a small number are elliptical. They are smooth and glossy, and vary from cream-colour to greyish green. They measure from 2 to 2·3 in length, and from 1·46 to 1·61 in breadth.

3. Cumberland (Heysham).
1. Merton, Norfolk (H. S.).
2. Kustendji, Turkey, 30th May
   (Dr. Cullen: Tristram Coll.).
10. Astrakhan.
5. Delta of the Volga, 30th May.
1. Zana, Algeria, 10th June (O. Salvin).
5. Zana, 12th June (O. S.).
1. Zana, 12th June (O. S.: Tristram Coll.).

Genus MARECA, Steph.

Mareca penelope (Linn.).


Mareca penelope, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel. tab. 61. fig. 4 (1855–63); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 541 (1876); Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind. iii. p. 197 (1880); Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii. p. 227 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 218 (1896).
The eggs of the Wigeon are for the most part of an oval shape, but some are biconical, and others elliptical. They are cream-coloured, sometimes faintly tinged with green, and possess a fair amount of gloss. They measure from 1-9 to 2-35 in length, and from 1-3 to 1-55 in breadth.

8. Iceland (Nielson).
2. Caithness.
8. Glen Luine, Ross-shire, 19th May (Hargitt Coll.).
8. Loch Cluny, Ross-shire, 20th May (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Muonialuska, Finmark, 12th June.
1. Konjajarvi, Lapland, June (J. Wolley).
2. Jerisjervi, Lapland, 5th July (J. W.).
8. Yenesei Valley, Lat. 66° N., 20th June (H. S.).

Mareca americana (Gm.).


The eggs of the American Wigeon resemble those of M. penelope. They measure from 2-08 to 2-23 in length, and from 1-43 to 1-55 in breadth.

1. Mouth of Porcupine River, Alaska, 19th June (J. Lockhart: Smiths. Inst.).
1. Mackenzie River District, June.
5. Anderson River Fort, June (R. MacFarlane).
10. Devil's Lake, Dakota, 6th July (E. S. Bryant).

MARECA.—NETTIUM.

Mareca sibilatrix, Poepp.


The eggs of the Chiloe Wigeon vary from cream-colour to very pale brown. Mr. Hudson (l.c.) states that the eggs of this Wigeon are pure white. Six examples measure respectively: 2.31 by 1.6; 2.37 by 1.57; 2.38 by 1.57; 2.3 by 1.62; 2.19 by 1.57; 2.12 by 1.62.

2. South America.
3. Argentine Republic, Nov.

Genus NETTIUM, Kaup.

Nettium formosum (Georgi).


The egg of the Baikal Teal in the Collection is of a pointed oval form, very smooth, but without gloss. It resembles many of the eggs of the Common Teal, being cream-colour tinged with green. It measures 2 by 1.4.

1. Amur-Land, 10th June.

Nettium crecca (Linn.).

1. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott: Crowley Bequest. Tristram Coll.).

_Nettium oxypterum_ (Meyen).

Nettion oxypterum, _Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M._ xxvii. p. 262 (1895);
Nettium oxypterum, _Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 219 (1899)._  

The eggs of the Sharp-winged Teal vary from a narrow oval to a narrow elliptical shape. They have a slight gloss and are cream-coloured. They measure from 2.1 to 2.38 in length, and from 1.45 to 1.55 in breadth.

8. Province of Tarapacá, Northern Chile Berkeley James Coll. (Rahmer).

_Nettium punctatum_ (Burch.).

Querquedula hottentota, _Sharpe, ed. Layard's Birds S. Africa_, p. 757 (1875-84).
Nettium punctatum, _Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 219 (1899)._  

The eggs of the Hottentot Teal in the Collection are of an oval shape, smooth, moderately glossy, and pale cream-colour. Two examples measure respectively: 1.7 by 1.3; 1.75 by 1.28.

2. Ovampo-Land, S.W. Africa (C. J. Crowley Bequest. _Andersson_: Tristram Coll.).

_Nettium brasiliense_ (Gm.).

Nettion brasiliense, _Salvadori, Cat. Birds B. M._ xxvii. p. 266 (1895);
Nettium brasiliense, _Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 219 (1899)._  

The eggs of the Brazilian Teal are elliptical in shape, smooth, slightly glossy, and dark cream-colour. Two examples measure respectively: 1.8 by 1.33; 1.8 by 1.37.

2. Santa Catharina, Brazil, 8th Dec. Crowley Bequest.

_Genus DAFILA, Steph._

_Dafila acuta_ (Linn.).

_Anas acuta, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögt. tab. lxxix. fig. 5 (1845-54); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 403, pl. exiii. fig. ii (1866); Seebohm & Harvie-Brown, Ibis, 1876, p. 443; Seebohm, _Ibis_, 1879, p. 160; id. _Brit. Birds_, iii. p. 534, pl. 63 (1885); id. _Eggs of Brit. Birds_, p. 38, pl. 13. fig. 3 (1896).

The eggs of the Pin-tail Duck vary from a broad to a narrow oval form and are sometimes elliptical. Some specimens are very glossy, others are entirely without gloss. They range from greenish buff to greyish green, and measure from 2 to 2·25 in length, and from 1·45 to 1·6 in breadth.

2. Fort Simpson.  
1. North America, Lat. 58° 30' N., 22nd June.  
B. R. Ross, Esq. [P.].

2. Fort Simpson.  
Dr. J. Rae [P.].

Salvin-Godman Coll.

Salvin-Godman Coll.

2. Fort Simpson.  
5. St. Michael's, Alaska, June (*Henshaw Coll.*).  
Salvin-Godman Coll.

5. St. Michael's, Alaska, June (*Henshaw Coll.*).  
Salvin-Godman Coll.

2. Fort Simpson.  
7. My Vatn Lake, Iceland (*Nielson*).  
Crowley Bequest.

7. My Vatn Lake, Iceland (*Nielson*).  
Seebohm Coll.

2. Fort Simpson.  
8. Cromlit, near Knockie, Inverness-shire, 17th May (*E. Hargitt*).  
Salvin-Godman Coll.

8. Cromlit, near Knockie, Inverness-shire, 17th May (*E. Hargitt*).  
Seebohm Coll.

2. Fort Simpson.  
5. Copenhagen, 20th May.  
Salvin-Godman Coll.

5. Copenhagen, 20th May.  
Seebohm Coll.

2. Fort Simpson.  
8. Munitioniska, Lapland, 8th June (*Meyes*).  
Salvin-Godman Coll.

8. Munitioniska, Lapland, 8th June (*Meyes*).  
Seebohm Coll.

2. Fort Simpson.  
8. Pakistan Ras, Lat. 66° N., 5th June (*H. Seebohm & J. A. Harvie-Brown*).  
Salvin-Godman Coll.

8. Pakistan Ras, Lat. 66° N., 5th June (*H. Seebohm & J. A. Harvie-Brown*).  
Seebohm Coll.

2. Fort Simpson.  
6. Yenesei Valley, 1st July (*H. Seebohm*).  
Salvin-Godman Coll.

6. Yenesei Valley, 1st July (*H. Seebohm*).  
Seebohm Coll.

2. Fort Simpson.  
Salvin-Godman Coll.

Seebohm Coll.

Dafila spinicauda (*V.*).  


The eggs of the Brown Pin-tail Duck are of a broad oval shape and almost without gloss. They are of a pale brownish cream-colour. Five examples measure respectively: 2·09 by 1·55; 2·1 by 1·53; 2·08 by 1·6; 2·01 by 1·47; 2·15 by 1·55.

1. Sacaya, Prov. of Tarapacá, Chile, 11th March.  
A. H. Holland, Esq. [C.].

1. Chile (*Tristram Coll.*).  
Crowley Bequest.

1. Chile (*Tristram Coll.*).  
Crowley Bequest.
Genus **DAFILULA**, Coues.

*DAFILULA eatoni* (Sharpe).  
(Plate VII. fig. 1.)


The eggs of Eaton's Duck are not separable from those of *Dafila acuta*. They measure from 1·89 to 2·15 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·43 in breadth.

(A. E. Eaton)  
Royal Society [P.].

(A. E. E.)  
Royal Society [P.].

Voy. H.M.S. 'Challenger.'

Genus **PCECILONETTA**, Eyton.

*PCECILONETTA bahamensis* (Linn.).


The eggs of the Bahama Duck are either oval or elliptical in shape and possess little or no gloss. They are cream-colour or pale reddish cream-colour, and measure from 2·05 to 2·3 in length, and from 1·4 to 1·5 in breadth.

Zool. Society.

Salvin–Godman Coll.

2. Argentine Republic, Nov.  
A. H. Holland, Esq. [C.]  
Crowley Bequest.

2. South Africa (E. L. Layard)  
Crowley Bequest.

Poecilonetta erythrorhyncha (Gm.).


The eggs of the Red-billed Teal are of an oval shape, often glossy, and cream-colour. Five specimens measure respectively: 2 by 1·5; 2 by 1·4; 2 by 1·42; 1·95 by 1·48; 1·9 by 1·48.

2. South Africa (E. L. Layard)  
Crowley Bequest.
Genus **ELASMONETTA**, Salvad.

**Elasmonetta chlorotis** (Gray).


The egg of the New Zealand Brown Duck in the Collection is almost elliptical in shape, smooth, glossy, and of a greyish cream-colour. It measures 2.32 by 1.7.

1. Deep Creek, River Rangitata, New Zealand, Jan. (Field Coll.).

Genus **QUERQUEDULA**, Steph.

**Querquedula puna** (Licht.).


The eggs of the Puna Teal are oval or elliptical in shape, and while some are without gloss others have a fair amount. They vary from a light greyish cream-colour to a pale buff, and measure from 2.05 to 2.48 in length, and from 1.45 to 1.65 in breadth.

1. Peru.
22. Province of Tarapacá, North Chile, Jan.
6. Province of Tarapacá (Rahmer).

**Querquedula querquedula** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Garganey are mostly elliptical in shape, smooth, glossy, and cream-coloured. They measure from 1.72 to 1.85 in length, and from 1.29 to 1.35 in breadth.

1. Ranworth Broad, Norfolk, 26th April Seebohm Coll. (R. Bowdler Sharpe).
Querquedula discors (Linn.).


The eggs of the Blue-winged Teal are almost always of an elliptical shape, very smooth, slightly glossy, and of a pale cream-colour. They measure from 1·67 to 1·9 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·33 in breadth.

Querquedula cyanoptera (V.).


The eggs of the Cinnamon Teal vary from creamy white to pale reddish buff. They measure from 1·8 to 2·05 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·47 in breadth.
Genus SPATULA, Boie.

Spatula clypeata (Linn.).


The eggs of the Shoveler are of an elliptical or narrow oval shape, and fairly glossy. They vary from pale buffish white to a pale greenish buff. They measure from 2·0 to 2·38 in length, and from 1·4 to 1·58 in breadth.


5. Yukon Delta, 5th June (E. W. N.: Henshaw Coll.).

6. Canada (Whiteaves: Harqitt Coll.).

7. Manitoba, 19th June (G. M. Dawson).

8. Manitoba, 19th June (G. M. D.).

9. Loch Awe, Scotland, 14th May (E. Milner).

10. Merton, Norfolk, 30th May (Lord Walsingham).


12. Holland (Tristram Coll.).


14. Estonia, Baltic Sea, 18th June (Russow).

15. Pomerania, 21st April (T. Holland).


Spatula rhynchotis (Lath.).


Rhynchaspis variegata, Potts, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. iii. p. 102 (1871); Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. ii. p. 200 (1888).

The eggs of the Australian Shoveler are of an elongated oval shape, smooth, and slightly glossy. They are cream-coloured, faintly tinged with green, and measure from 2·06 to 2·2 in length, and from 1·43 to 1·5 in breadth.


6. Taieri River, Otago, New Zealand (E. P. Seymour).
Spatula platalea (V.).

(Plate VII. fig. 4.)


The eggs of the Red Shoveler are for the most part elliptical, without gloss, and of a rich creamy-buff colour. They measure from 1·94 to 2·17 in length, and from 1·31 to 1·4 in breadth.

2. Argentine Republic, Nov. A. H. Holland, Esq. [C.]

Spatula capensis (Smith).

Rhynchaspis capensis, Layard, Ibis, 1839, p. 377.

The eggs of the Cape Shoveler are elliptical in shape, glossy, and cream-colour with a faint tinge of green. Two examples measure respectively: 2 by 1·5; 2·17 by 1·54.


Genus MARMARONETTA, Reichenb.

Marmaronetta angustirostris (Ménétr.).


Anas angustirostris, Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 479 (1872); Bree, Birds Eur. 2nd ed. v. p. 119 (1876).

Querquedula angustirostris, Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind. iii. p. 237 (1880).


The eggs of the Marbled Duck are of an elliptical form and cream-coloured. Some specimens are fairly glossy, others are highly polished. They measure from 1·65 to 1·92 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·4 in breadth.

2. Ruhilla, near Seville, June (A. Ruiz: Tristram Coll.).
Sub-Family FULIGULINÆ.

Genus NETTA, Kaup.

**Netta rufina** (Pall.).


The eggs of the Red-crested Pochard are of an elliptical or narrow oval shape, slightly glossy, and of a greyish-green or pea-green colour. They measure from 2·24 to 2·4 in length, and from 1·58 to 1·72 in breadth.

2. Albufera de Valencia, Spain, 3rd April (*H. Saunders*).  
2. Danube.  
1. South Russia (*Hargitt Coll.*).  
2. Zana, Algeria, 9th June (*O. Salvin*).  
1. Zana, 9th June (*H. Tristram*).  
1. Eastern Algeria, 6th June (*H. B. T.*).

Genus METOPIANA, Bp.

**Metopiana peposaca** (*V.*).

(Plate VII. fig. 5.)


The eggs of the Rosy-billed Duck vary considerably in size, shape, and colour. Some are broad ovals and of a greyish cream-colour, others are of a narrow oval or elliptical shape, rather glossy,
and of a very light cream-colour. They measure from 2.05 to 2.4 in length, and from 1.52 to 1.75 in breadth.

1. Argentine Republic.
6. Argentine Republic, Nov.
3. Chile.

**Genus AYTHYA, Boie.**

**Athyta ferina** (Linn.).


*Athyta ferina*, *Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 222* (1890).

The eggs of the Common Pochard are mostly of an oval form and some are elliptical. They possess a considerable amount of gloss and are of a greenish-drab or greyish-green colour. They measure from 2.2 to 2.45 in length, and from 1.6 to 1.72 in breadth.

2. Loch Awe, June (Hargitt Coll.).
1. Dunvegen, Skye, 10th June (E. V. Seebohm Coll.).
1. Hornsea Mere, Yorkshire (Wolley Crowley Bequest).
2. Merton, Norfolk, 14th May (H. Seebohm Coll.).
8. Brandenburg, Germany, 2nd May.
1. Zana, 10th June (H. B. Tristram).

**Athyta americana** (Bp.).


*Athyta americana*, *Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 222* (1899).

The eggs of the American Red-headed Pochard closely resemble
those of *A. ferina*. Six examples measure respectively: 2·32 by 1·65; 2·14 by 1·66; 2·15 by 1·67; 2·16 by 1·68; 2·22 by 1·62; 2·3 by 1·68.

1. North America (*Smiths. Inst.*).
3. Washoe Lake, Nevada (*Henshaw Coll.*).
4. Hudson's Bay.

**Aythya nyroca** (*Güld.*).

*Anas nyroca*, *Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel* tab. lxxx. fig. 3 (1845–54).

*Fuligula nyroca*, *Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel* tab. 23, fig. 2 (1855–63);

*Saunders, Ibis*, 1871, p. 397; *Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind.* iii. p. 263 (1880);

*Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B.* iii. p. 292 (1890);


*Nyroca nyroca*, *Oates, Game Birds Ind.* ii. p. 318 (1899).

**Aythya nyroca**, *Sharpe, Hand-l.* i. p. 223 (1899).

The eggs of the Ferruginous, or White-eyed, Duck are of an elliptical or oval shape, and fairly glossy: they vary from cream-colour to pale buff, frequently with a tinge of green. They measure from 1·92 to 2·21 in length, and from 1·41 to 1·54 in breadth.

2. San Lucar, S. Spain (*H. Saunders*).
3. South Russia, 2nd June.
4. Ain Djendeli, Algeria, 6th June (*H. B. Tristram*).
5. Ain Djendeli, Algeria, 9th June (*H. B. T.*).
6. Ain Djendeli, Algeria, 6th June (*O. Salvin*).
7. Ain Djendeli, Algeria, 24th June (*O. S.*).
8. Ain Djendeli, 22nd June (*W. H. Simpson*).
9. Chemora, Algeria, 24th June (*O. S.*).
10. Kashmir, 8th June (*W. E. Brooks*).
11. Kashmir, 9th June (*W. E. B.*).
12. Srinagar, Kashmir, 9th June (*W. E. B.*).

**Aythya erythrophthalma** (*Wied.*).

*Aythia capensis*, *Anderss. Birds Damara-Land*, p. 342 (1872); *Sharpe, ed. Layard's Birds S. Africa*, p. 760 (1884); *Kushel, J. f. O.* 1895, p. 84.


**Aythya erythrophthalma**, *Sharpe, Hand-l.* i. p. 223 (1899).
The eggs of the South-African Pochard are very broad ovals, smooth in texture, moderately glossy, and pale brown in colour. Two examples measure respectively: 2·15 by 1·68; 2 by 1·58.

   (C. J. Andersson: Tristram Coll).

Genus **ARISTONETTA**, Baird.

**Aristonetta valisneria** (Wils.).


Nyroca valisneria, **Savadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii.** p. 342 (1895); **Nehrke, Kat. Eiersamml.** p. 246 (1899).

Aristonetta valisneria, **Sharpe, Hand-l. i.** p. 223 (1899).

The eggs of the Canvas-back Duck are quite inseparable from those of *Aythya ferina*. Three examples measure respectively:

2·44 by 1·73; 2·42 by 1·65; 2·6 by 1·67.

2. Yukon River, Alaska, 26th June Crowley Bequest. 
   (J. Lockhart: Smiths. Inst.).

1. Mouth of Porcupine River, Alaska, 14th June (J. L.: Smiths. Inst.).

Genus **FULIGULa**, Steph.

**Fuligula marila** (Linn.).

Anas marila, **Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel.** tab. lxxviii. fig. 4, a, b (1845–54).

Fuligula marila, **Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel.** tab. 48. fig. 1 (1855–63); **Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds.** ii. p. 426, pl. cxvii. fig. iii (1856); **Seebohm & Harvie-Brown, Ibis**, 1876, p. 444; **Dresser, Birds Eur. vi.** p. 545 (1878); **Hume & Marsh. Game Birds Ind.** iii. p. 271 (1880); **Seebohm, Brit. Birds.** iii. p. 579, pl. 64 (1885); **Savadori, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvii.** p. 355 (1895); **Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds.** p. 46, pl. 14. fig. 2 (1896); **Sharpe, Hand-l. i.** p. 223 (1899).


The eggs of the Scaup Duck resemble those of *Aythya ferina*, but are larger. Some are highly glossy, others are without gloss. They measure from 2·37 to 2·6 in length, and from 1·65 to 1·78 in breadth.

2. Iceland, June (A. Benzon).
10. My Vatn Lake, Iceland (Steinéke: Hargitt Coll.).
5. Faroe Islands, 6th July (H. C. Müller).
1. Simpokaari, Lapland, 2nd July (W. Meaborg).
1. Kautokeino, Lapland (J. Wolley).
1. Quickiokk, Lapland (H. W. Wheelwright).

Crowley Bequest.
The eggs of the Lesser Scaup Duck are not separable from those of *F. marila*. Four examples measure respectively: 2.41 by 1.65; 2.35 by 1.65; 2.37 by 1.63; 2.3 by 1.55.

1. North America.
   1. Yukon River, Alaska, 22nd June (J. Lockhart: Smiths. Inst.).

The eggs of the Tufted Duck merely differ from those of *Aythya ferina* and *Fuligula marila* in being rather smaller. They measure from 2.15 to 2.4 in length, and from 1.58 to 1.65 in breadth.

2. Wallington, Northumberland, 24th June.
   1. Merton, Norfolk, 14th May (H. Seeborn).
   1. Rainworth, Nottinghamshire, 10th June (J. Whitaker).
   3. Laid in confinement (Elreden, Suffolk, June).

5. Lapland, June (Hargitt Coll.).
   2. Muoniumiska, 8th July (J. Wolley).
   1. Muoniumiska, 1st July (J. W.).
   1. Finland, 19th June (J. W.).

**Fuligula novæ-zealandiæ** *(Gm.)*


The eggs of the New Zealand Scaup Duck are long narrow ellipses, smooth, glossy, and of a greyish cream-colour. Three specimens measure respectively: 2.5 by 1.67; 2.6 by 1.58; 2.5 by 1.62.

1. New Zealand, 18th Oct. *(Holdsworth).* Crowley Bequest.

**Genus TACHYERES, Owen.**

**Tachyeres cinereus** *(Gm.)*


The eggs of the Loggerhead-Duck are of a regular broad oval shape, smooth, fairly glossy, and of a brownish cream-colour. They measure from 3.12 to 3.42 in length, and from 2.1 to 2.3 in breadth.

2. Falkland Islands. Salvin-Godman Coll.
8. Falkland Islands.
2. Falkland Islands.
3. Falkland Islands.
1. Alert Bay, Straits of Magellan, Oct. Dr. Copping [P.].
1. Elizabeth Island. Voy. H.M.S. 'Challenger.'

**Genus CLANGULA, Leach.**

**Clangula clangula** *(Linn.)*

*Anas clangula*, *Thien. Fortypflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxviii. fig. 5, a, b* (1845–54); *Wheelwright, Spring & Summer in Lapland*, p. 364 (1871).


The eggs of the Golden-eye are either of a broad and blunt oval shape, or elliptical, smooth, glossy, and of a very deep green or greyish-green colour. They measure from 2·1 to 2·4 in length, and from 1·55 to 1·75 in breadth.

1. North America (Smiths. Inst.).
4. Muonioniska, Lapland, June (J. Wolley).
2. Lapland, 1st June.
1. Lapland, May (J. Wolley).
2. Lapland (J. W.).
1. Lapland (J. W.).
9. Lake Enäre, Finland (Nordvi).
7. Sweden.

**Clangula islandica** (*Gm.*).

*Anas islandica*, *Thien. Fortvflanz. ges. Vog. tab. lxxviii. fig. 6, a, b* (1845–54).

Clangula islandica, *Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vog. tab. 56. fig. 2* (1855–63);


The eggs of Barrow’s Golden-eye are larger than those of *C. clangula*, but do not otherwise differ from them. They measure from 2·32 to 2·56 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·85 in breadth.

4. Iceland (W. Proctor).
10. Iceland, 28th May (Steinéke).
8. Iceland (H. C. Müller).
10. Iceland (H. C. M.).
2. Iceland.
2. Iceland, June.

**Clangula albeola** (*Linn.*).


The egg of the Buffel-headed Duck in the Collection is almost a
perfect ellipse in shape, very smooth, with a considerable amount of gloss, and of a greenish-white colour. It measures 2.1 by 1.45.

1. Yukon River, Alaska, 7th June  
   (J. Lockhart : Smiths. Inst.).

Genus HARELDA, Steph.

Harelda glacialis (Linn.).

Anas glacialis, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxix. fig. 6 (1845-54).  
Harelda glacialis, Baederker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 23. fig. 3 (1855-63);  
Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 617 (1875); Seebohm & Harvie-Brown,  
Ibis, 1876, p. 445; Seebohm, Ibis, 1879, p. 160; Salvadori, Cat. Birds  
B. M. xxvii. p. 389 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 224 (1899).

fig. i (1856); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 598, pl. 66 (1885); id.  
Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 50, pl. 15. fig. 3 (1896).

p. 57 (1884).

Clangula hyemalis, Nelson, Report Nat. Hist. Alaska, p. 72 (1887);  

The eggs of the Long-tailed Duck are either truly elliptical or of  
a blunt oval shape; they possess a considerable amount of gloss and are of a pale greyish-green colour, inclining at times to buff or to pale brown. They measure from 2 to 2.2 in length, and from 1.45  
to 1.6 in breadth.

2. North America, Lat. 58° 30' N., 22nd June.  
3. St. Michael's, Alaska, 20th June  
   (E. W. Nelson : Henshaw Coll.).
4. Anderson River Fort, end of June  
   (R. MacFarlane : Smiths. Inst.).
7. Hudson's Bay.  
   8. Stewart Island, June (Henshaw Coll.).
6. Iceland (H. C. Müller).  
5. My Vatn Lake, Iceland, 10th June  
   (Nelson).
3. Husavik, Iceland.  
7. Muonioniska, Lapland, 14th June  
   (Meves : Hargitt Coll.).
3. Lapland (J. Wollev).  
3. Lapland (J. W.).  
8. Archangel (Piottuch).  
6. R. Petchora, 7th June (H. Seebohm  
3. R. Petchora, Lat. 67° 30' N., 2nd July  
6. R. Petchora, Lat. 68° N., 2nd July  
2. R. Petchora, Lat. 68° 30' N. (H. S. &  
   J. A. H.-B.).

Dr. J. Rae [P.]
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Gould Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Crowley Bequest.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Genus **HISTRIONICUS**, Less.

**Histrionicus histrionicus** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Harlequin Duck are generally of a broad oval shape, occasionally elliptical, smooth, glossy, and cream-coloured. They measure from 2·15 to 2·43 in length, and from 1·62 to 1·75 in breadth.

1. Iceland.
2. Iceland (W. Proctor).
3. Iceland (W. P.)
5. Iceland, 15th July.
6. Iceland, 1st July.
7. My Vatn Lake, Iceland, 10th June.
8. My Vatn Lake (Nielson).

2. Iceland.
3. Iceland (W. P.).
5. My Vatn Lake, Iceland, 10th June.
7. My Vatn Lake (Nielson).

Genus **ŒDEMIA**, Fleming.

**Œdemia nigra** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Common Scoter are usually of an oval form, and seldom elliptical. They are smooth, possess a considerable amount of gloss, and vary from greyish buff to light brownish cream-colour. They measure from 2·4 to 2·65 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·85 in breadth.

1. Iceland (Thienemann).
2. Lapland.
3. Lapland (J. Wolley).
4. Sutherlandshire (*G. J. Hancock: Tristram Coll.)*.
5. My Vatn Lake, Iceland 12th June (Nielson).
6. My Vatn Lake, 12th June (Nielson).
7. My Vatn Lake, Iceland 12th June (Nielson).
8. My Vatn Lake, 12th June (Nielson).
10. My Vatn Lake, 12th June (Nielson).

1. Old Collection.
2. Seebohm Coll.
4. Seebohm Coll.
5. Seebohm Coll.
7. Seebohm Coll.
8. Seebohm Coll.
9. Crowley Bequest.
10. Crowley Bequest.
Edemia fusca (Linn.).

Anas fusca, Thuen. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxxvi. fig. 1 (1845-54).

Oidemia fusca, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 8. fig. 3 (1855-63).


The eggs of the Velvet Scoter resemble those of *E. nigra*, but are rather larger. They measure from 2-6 to 2-9 in length, and from 1-8 to 1-93 in breadth.

1. Lapland (J. Wolley).
2. Lapland, June (J. W.).
3. Lapland, July (J. W.: Tristram Coll.).
5. Peldonoma, Lapland (J. W.).
7. Finmark (Nordvi).
8. Finland.
9. Lappajervi, Finland (J. Wolley).
10. Akkes-jervi, Finland (J. W.).

Oidemia deglandi, Bp.


The eggs of the American Velvet Scoter in the Collection are of a narrow oval shape, fairly glossy, and cream-coloured. They measure respectively: 2-64 by 1-7; 2-5 by 1-7.

1. East of Anderson River, Arctic America, 22nd June (R. Mac-Farlane: Smiths. Inst.).
2. Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River.
Oedemia perspicillata (Linn.).


The eggs of the Surf-Scoter resemble those of *Œ. nigra*. Five examples measure respectively: 2·35 by 1·61; 2·37 by 1·56; 2·25 by 1·58; 2·23 by 1·55; 2·22 by 1·67.

2. Anderson River, Arctic America, 26th June (R. MacFarlane: Smiths. Inst.).
1. Anderson River, 26th June (R. MacF.; Tristram Coll.).
2. Labrador Coast (J. G. Bell: Tristram Coll.).

Genus HENICONETTA, Gray.

Heniconetta stelleri (Pall.).


The eggs of Steller's Duck are of a blunt oval form, very smooth, fairly glossy, and of a pale buffish-green colour. They measure respectively: 2·17 by 1·62; 2·15 by 1·55; 2·28 by 1·56.

2. Varanger Fjord, Norway. 1. Lyngen, Tromsö, Norway, 26th May (Nehrkorn Coll.).

Genus ARCTONETTA, Gray.

Arctonetta fischeri (Brandt).


The eggs of the Spectacled Eider Duck are of a very narrow,
pointed oval form, smooth, fairly glossy, and of a dull greenish-buff or greyish-green colour. They measure from 2.66 to 2.81 in length, and from 1.72 to 1.8 in breadth.


Genus SOMATERIA, Leach.

Somateria mollissima (Linn.)

Anas mollissima, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxviii. fig. 1, a-c (1845-54).


The eggs of the Eider Duck are of a rather narrow oval form, with the smaller end pointed. They are smooth, glossy, and vary in colour from greyish green to deep green. They measure from 2.8 to 3.3 in length, and from 1.9 to 2.1 in breadth.

1. Iceland (W. Proctor).
4. Iceland, 11th June (Nelson).
5. Iceland, 4th June (Nelson).
1. Spitsbergen.
1. Malotchskin Schar, Novaya Zemlya, 22nd June.
4. Faröe Islands (H. C. Müller).
5. Faröe Islands, 10th June (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.). Seebhm Coll.
5. Faröe Islands, 10th June (H. C. M.: Hargitt Coll.). Seebhm Coll.
1. Fair Island, Orkneys.
2. Farn Islands.
4. Farn Islands.
1. Farn Islands, 29th May (H. Seebohm).
1. Farn Islands, June.
5. Farn Islands, 4th June (E. Hargitt). Seebhm Coll.
30MATEKIA. 
BKIONBTTA. 
191
2. Farn Islands, 14th June (H. Seebohm). Seebohm Coll.
5. Skaarholmen, Smölen Islands, 28th May. Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe [P.]
5. Triktîn Island, Smölen Islands, 26th May. Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe [P.]
1. Sweden. S. O. Sahlin, Esq. [P.]

Somateria v-nigra (Gray).

The eggs of the Pacific Eider Duck resemble those of S. mollissima. They measure from 2.9 to 3.2 in length, and from 1.9 to 2.05 in breadth.


Genus ERIONETTA, Coues.

Erionetta spectabilis (Linn.).

The eggs of the King-Eider are smaller than those of S. mollissima,
but resemble them in form and colour. They measure from 2·42 to 3 in length, and from 1·6 to 1·9 in breadth.

2. Melville Island, Arctic America
   (H. Piers: Tristram Coll.).
1. Anderson River, Arctic America,
   6th July (R. MacFarlane: Smiths. Inst.).
1. Anderson River, 6th July (R. MacF.:
   Smiths. Inst.).
4. Franklin Bay, Arctic America (R. MacF.).
1. Cambridge Bay, Arctic America
   (Capt. Collinson).
7. Repulse Bay, Hudson's Bay, 9th July.
1. Floe-berg Beach, Lat. 82° 27' N.,
   July (Col. H. W. Feilden).
1. Floe-berg Beach, Lat. 82° 28' N.,
   18th July (H. W. F.).
1. Davis Straits, May.
1. Greenland (Holbøll).
1. Disco, Greenland.
2. Labrador.
1. Novaya Zemlya, 12th July.

Sub-Family ERISMATURINÆ.

Genus THALASSORNIS, Eyton.

Thalassornis leuconotus (Smith).

Thalassornis leuconotus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 226 (1899).

The eggs of the White-backed Duck are short ellipses and resemble those of the Ducks of the Erismatura group in having the shell rough and granulated. They have a slight gloss and are of a pale greenish-white colour. Two specimens measure respectively 2·6 by 2; 2·55 by 2.

2. Newcastle, Natal, 18th Sept.
   (E. A. Butler).

Genus NOMONYX, Ridgw.

Nomonyx dominicus (Linn.).


The eggs of the Masked Duck in the Collection are of an oval
shape, but the larger end is somewhat pointed. They are pale bluish white, the shell being granulated and rough in texture and without any gloss. The two examples measure respectively: 2·47 by 1·83; 2·4 by 1·75.


Genus ERISMATURA, Bp.

Erismatura leucocephala (Scop.).


The eggs of the White-headed Duck are either elliptical or of a broad oval shape. The shell is thick and covered with coarse granulations, and has little or no gloss. The eggs, when first laid, appear to be of a pale bluish white, but with incubation they become pale yellow or brown. They measure from 2·55 to 2·85 in length, and from 1·9 to 2·05 in breadth.


Erismatura jamaicensis (Gm.).


The eggs of the Ruddy Duck are smaller than those of E. leucocephala, but otherwise resemble them closely. They are, however, less coarsely granulated. They measure from 2·35 to 2·55 in length and from 1·75 to 1·9 in breadth.

Erismatura vittata, *Philippi*.


The eggs of the Rusty Lake-Duck are coarsely granulated and of a yellowish or creamy-white colour. Those in the Collection are soiled by incubation. They measure from 2·37 to 2·88 in length, and from 1·8 to 2·08 in breadth.

1. Chile. E. C. Reed, Esq. [P.]
1. Chile. Crowley Bequest.
1. Falkland Islands. Crowley Bequest.

Genus **BIZIURA**, *Steph*.


The eggs of the Musk-Duck in the Collection are somewhat equally pointed at both ends. Some examples are smooth and others are coarsely granulated. They are of a yellow or olive-buff colour, and measure from 2·87 to 3·5 in length, and from 1·9 to 2·21 in breadth.

2. Australia. Donald Mackintosh, Esq. [P.]
2. Table Cape, Tasmania. Crowley Bequest.

Sub-Family **MENANTINÆ**.

Genus **HYMENOLAEMUS**, *Gray*.

*Hymenolaemus malacorhynchus* (*Gm.*).


The eggs of the New-Zealand Blue Duck are of a narrow, pointed
oval form, smooth, glossy, and of a cream-colour. Four examples measure respectively: 2·51 by 1·71; 2·51 by 1·79; 2·7 by 1·7; 2·78 by 1·75.

1. Lord Howe's Island. Crowley Bequest.

Sub-Family MERGINÆ.

Genus MERGUS, Linn.

Mergus albellus (Linn.).


The eggs of the Smew are of an elliptical or blunt oval form, smooth, glossy, and of a pale cream-colour. They measure from 1·91 to 2·05 in length, and from 1·4 to 1·46 in breadth.

1. Lapland, 8th June (J. Wolley). Crowley Bequest.
2. Lapland, 20th June. Crowley Bequest.

Genus LOPHODYTES, Reichenb.

Lophodytes cucullatus (Linn.).


The eggs of the Hooded Merganser are somewhat spherical in shape, very smooth, rather glossy, and of a creamy-white or pale cream-colour. They measure from 2 to 2·28 in length, and from 1·65 to 1·8 in breadth.

3. Labrador, 29th May. Crowley Bequest.
2. Labrador. Crowley Bequest.

Genus MERGANSER, Briss.

Merganser merganser (Linn.).

Mergus merganser, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lxxxi. fig. 9 (1845–54); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 439, pl. cxix. fig. iii (1856); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 685 (1875); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 626, pl. 67 (1885); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 55, pl. 15. fig. 6 (1896).


Merganser merganser, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 229 (1899).

The eggs of the Goosander are mostly biconical in form, sometimes oval or elliptical, smooth, rather glossy, and of a dark cream-colour. They measure from 2·5 to 2·85 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·88 in breadth.

1. Iceland (W. Proctor). Crowley Bequest.
1. Finland (J. Wolley). Seebohm Coll.
2. Finland, 7th June. Crowley Bequest.

Merganser americanus, Cass.


The eggs of the American Goosander are either oval or elliptical in shape, smooth, and fairly glossy. They appear to be extremely variable in size and colour. Specimens in the Collection are cream-colour, pale greyish green, or pale brownish buff. They measure from 2·12 to 2·62 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·82 in breadth. The
largest example measures 2·62 by 1·82, and the smallest 2·12 by 1·5.


Merganser serrator (Linn.).


The majority of the eggs of the Red-breasted Merganser are of a narrow, pointed oval shape and a few are elliptical. They are smooth and glossy, and vary in colour from brownish cream to drab. They measure from 2·4 to 2·82 in length, and from 1·6 to 1·85 in breadth.

9. Oland, Denmark, 26th June (Meyes). Sebohm Coll.
10. Archangel (Piottuch). Sebohm Coll.
Order PELECANIFORMES.

Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

The eggs of the Cormorants are of a narrow biconical or elliptical form, but a few are oval with the smaller end compressed and bluntly pointed.

They are of a pale blue colour, but this is, in the majority of the specimens, concealed from view by a coat of white chalky matter which is entirely without gloss, more or less soft, and easily removed. As incubation proceeds portions of this outer layer wear away, and the egg presents an appearance somewhat as depicted in Pl. VIII. fig. 1. In many cases this outer layer is preserved intact and becomes much discoloured, as depicted in Pl. VIII. fig. 3. Some specimens are without any chalky covering, and they are then of a beautiful blue colour as represented in Pl. VIII. fig. 2. In every large series eggs of all three types will be found.

The eggs of the various species of Cormorants resemble each other very closely and cannot be separated, except in a few cases, by dimensions. It is therefore unnecessary to attempt to describe them in detail.

Genus PHALACROCORAX, Briss.

Phalacrocorax carbo (Linn.).


The eggs of the Common Cormorant measure from 2-2 to 2-9 in length, and from 1-4 to 1-75 in breadth.

2. Svarte Vogel Bay, Greenland, July Voy. H.M.S. 'Discovery.'
(C. Hart).
3. Fair Island, Orkneys. E. M. Nelson, Esq. [P.]
2. Farn Islands. W. Thorburn, Esq. [P.]
2. Isle of Wight. Gould Coll.
2. Skage, Norway, 7th May. Seebohm Coll.
1. West Australia (J. A. Campbell). Crowley Bequest.

Phalacrocorax filamentosus (Temm. & Schl.).
Phalacrocorax filamentosus, Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 350 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 232 (1899).

An egg of Temminck's Cormorant in the Collection measures 2·4 by 1·42.

1. E. Siberia. Crowley Bequest.

Phalacrocorax lucidus (Licht.).

The eggs of the South-African Cormorant in the Collection measure 2·5 by 1·55; 2·7 by 1·6; 2·62 by 1·63 respectively.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.].

Phalacrocorax capensis (Sparrm.).

Two eggs of the Cape Cormorant measure respectively : 2·2 by 1·4; 2·12 by 1·36.

Phalacrocorax gaimardi (Garnot).


The eggs of Gaimard’s Cormorant in the Collection measure respectively: 2·45 by 1·33; 2·44 by 1·4; 2·31 by 1·6; 2·35 by 1·58.

2. Chile. Old Collection.
2. Chile. Crowley Bequest.

Phalacrocorax punctatus (Sparrm.).


The eggs of the New-Zealand Spotted Shag in the Collection measure respectively: 2·4 by 1·52; 2·3 by 1·42; 2·3 by 1·4; 2·26 by 1·43.

2. Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand, Crowley Bequest. 14th July.
2. Otago Province, New Zealand (P. Crowley Bequest. Seymour).

Phalacrocorax featherstoni, Buller.

Phalacrocorax featherstoni, Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. ii. p. 166 (1888); Forbes, Ibis, 1893, p. 533; Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 356 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 232 (1899).

The eggs of the Chatham-Island Shag in the Collection measure respectively: 2·28 by 1·4; 2·22 by 1·3.


Phalacrocorax resplendens, Ridgw.

Phalacrocorax resplendens, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 233 (1899).

Five eggs of Baird’s Cormorant measure respectively: 2·31 by 1·47; 2·26 by 1·38; 2·12 by 1·47; 2·05 by 1·31; 2·06 by 1·4.

4. Farallone Islands, near San Francisco, Crowley Bequest. California (Tristram Coll.).
Phalacrocorax penicillatus (Brandt).


The eggs of Brandt’s Cormorant in the Collection measure from 2-2 to 2-5 in length, and from 1-45 to 1-57 in breadth.

1. North America (Smith's Inst.).   Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. Farallone Islands.               Crowley Bequest.
3. Oregon Coast (Tristram Coll.).   Crowley Bequest.

Phalacrocorax graculus (Linna.)

Carbo graculus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vöö. tab. xciii. fig. 2 (1845–54).
Phalacrocorax graculus, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vöö. tab. 54. fig. 3 (1855–63); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 163 (1879); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, iii. p. 656, pl. 34 (1885); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 71, pl. 19. fig. 1 (1896); Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 364 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 233 (1899).
Phalacrocorax cristatus, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, ii. p. 473, pl. cxxx. fig. i (1856).

The eggs of the Shag measure from 2-25 to 2-6 in length, and from 1-4 to 1-6 in breadth.

3. Hoy, near Stromness, Orkneys, May (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. Farn Islands, June. Seebohm Coll.
3. Lundy Island, Bristol Channel, May. Seebohm Coll.

Phalacrocorax desmaresti, Payr.

Phalacrocorax graculus, Saunders, Ibis, 1871, p. 398; Whitehead, Ibis, 1885, p. 45.
Phalacrocorax desmaresti, Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 368 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 233 (1899).

An egg of the Mediterranean Shag in the Collection measures 2-3 by 1-5.

1. River Volga (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
Phalacrocorax chalconotus (Gray).


Phalacrocorax glaucus, Buller, *tom. cit.* p. 163.


3. Otago Province, New Zealand, Crowley Bequest.

26th Oct. (P. Seymour).

Phalacrocorax auritus (Less.).


The eggs of the Double-crested Cormorant measure from 2:17 to 2:53 in length, and from 1:28 to 1:54 in breadth.

1. Florida (*Audubon*).
3. Florida (*Audubon*).
2. Florida (*D. G. Elliot*).
   (W. E. D. Scott).
3. Old Tampa Bay, 26th April (W. E. D. S.).
2. Old Tampa Bay, 28th April (W. E. D. S.).
2. British Honduras (O. S.).

Phalacrocorax cincinatus (Brandt).


Phalacrocorax fuscicollis, Steph.


The eggs of the Lesser Indian Cormorant measure from 2 to 2.3 in length, and from 1.2 to 1.42 in breadth.


Phalacrocorax vigua (V.).


The eggs of the South-American Cormorant measure from 2.06 to 2.46 in length, and from 1.43 to 1.55 in breadth.

3. Chile. Old Collection.
2. Central Chile. Berkeley James Coll.

Phalacrocorax onslowi, Forbes.


The eggs of Onslow’s Cormorant in the Collection measure respectively: 2.35 by 1.44; 2.32 by 1.52; 2.47 by 1.58; 2.43 by 1.56.

4. Chatham Islands (Dr. Haast: Crowley Bequest. *Tristram Coll.)*.

Phalacrocorax stewarti, Ogilvie-Grant.


Two eggs of Stewart's Cormorant measure respectively: 2'71 by 1'67; 2'63 by 1'6.

2. Otago Province, New Zealand, Crowley Bequest.
   26th Oct. (S. P. Seymour).

. Phalacrocorax magellanicus (Gm.).
   (Plate VIII. fig. 2.)


The eggs of the Falkland-Island Cormorant vary from 2'27 to 2'48 in length, and from 1'4 to 1'53 in breadth.

   3. Falkland Islands.
   1. Falkland Islands.
   1. Cockle Cove, Straits of Magellan, 14th Oct.               Dr. Coppinger [P.].

Phalacrocorax albiventer (Less.).

Phalacrocorax carunculatus, Abbott, Ibis, 1861, p. 166.

The eggs of the King-Shag measure from 2'33 to 2'65 in length, and from 1'45 to 1'65 in breadth.

1. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott).
   2. Falkland Islands (C. C. A.).
   1. Falkland Islands.
   1. Falkland Islands.
   2. Falkland Islands.

Phalacrocorax verrucosus (Cab.).

Phalacrocorax verrucosus, Sharpe, Phil. Trans. 168. p. 149 (1879); Sel. & Salv. Zool. 'Challenger' Expsed ii. pt. viii. p. 122 (1880); Sel. t. e. p. 150 (1889); Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 393 (1898); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 235 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 234 (1899); Hall, Ibis, 1900, p. 2.

The eggs of the Kerguelen-Island Cormorant vary from 2'27 to 2'51 in length, and from 1'41 to 1'52 in breadth.


Royal Society [P.].

Voy. H.M.S. 'Challenger.'
Phalacrocorax varius (Gm.).


The egg of the New-Zealand Cormorant in the Collection measures 2·25 by 1·55.

1. Cook's Strait, New Zealand.

Dr. Lyall [P.].

Phalacrocorax gouldi (Salvad.).


The eggs of the White-breasted Cormorant vary from 2·05 to 2·35 in length, and from 1·35 to 1·6 in breadth.

3. Australia.
3. New South Wales.
3. Moreton Bay.
2. Bass Straits.

Crowley Bequest.
Gould Coll.
Gould Coll.
Gould Coll.

Phalacrocorax hypoleucus (Brandt).


The eggs of the Australian Pied Cormorant measure from 2·15 to 2·4 in length, and from 1·45 to 1·55 in breadth.

2. Moreton Bay, Queensland (Gould: *Tristram Coll.*).

Phalacrocorax melanoleucus (V.).

The eggs of the Australian Little Cormorant measure from 1.8 to 1.9 in length, and from 1.2 to 1.28 in breadth.

5. Table Cape, Tasmania, Dec. Crowley Bequest.

**Phalacrocorax javanicus** *(Horsf.)*

(Plate VIII. fig. 3.)


The eggs of the Indian Pigmy Cormorant measure from 1.65 to 1.95 in length, and from 1.08 to 1.25 in breadth.

4. Sind.
2. Eastern Narra, Sind (*S. Doig & E. A. Butler*).
4. Sultanpur, 22nd July.
1. Etawah, Aug. (*W. E. Brooks*).
15. Raipur, C. Prov.
2. Ceylon.
1. Trincomali, Ceylon, 30th Jan. (*W. V. Legge*).
1. Myitkyo, Pegu, 26th July (*E. W. Oates*).
1. Myitkyo, 28th July (*E. W. O.*).

**Phalacrocorax pygmaeus** *(Gm.)*


The eggs of the Pigmy Cormorant measure from 1.63 to 1.95 in length, and from 1.1 to 1.26 in breadth.

1. Europe. Old Collection.
2. Kustendji, Dobrudsha, 30th May. Lord Lilford [P.].
19. Hirsova, Dobrudsha, 12th June (*H. Seebohm*).
11. Algeria (*Loche*). Purchased.
2. Lake Fetzarah, Algeria, 1st May (Loche). Salvin-Godman Coll.

**Phalacrocorax africanus (Gm.).**


Six eggs of the African Cormorant measure respectively: 1·81 by 1·15; 1·6 by 1·08; 1·7 by 1·13; 1·6 by 1·13; 1·78 by 1·16; 1·72 by 1·23.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.].

**Family PLOTIDÆ.**

**Genus PLOTUS, Linn.**

**Plotus rufus, Daud.**


The eggs of the African Darter measure from 2·1 to 2·4 in length, and from 1·35 to 1·45 in breadth.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.].
2. South Africa (E. L. Layard : Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Plotus melanogaster (Gm.).**


The eggs of the Indian Darter measure from 1·95 to 2·35 in length, and from 1·28 to 1·46 in breadth.
2. Sultanpaur, 22nd July. Hume Coll.

5. Padas River, N.W. Borneo, 15th Nov. (J. Whitehead).

Plotus anhinga (Linn.).


The eggs of the American Darter vary from 1·92 to 2·18 in length, and from 1·33 to 1·45 in breadth.

1. Florida. Sir Richard Owen [P.]
2. Florida. Crowley Bequest.

Family SULIDÆ.

The eggs of the Gannets or "Boobies" resemble those of the Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae), but they appear on the whole to be rather broader in proportion to their length and to be more constantly of an oval shape, biconical or elliptical forms being less frequently met with. The eggs of the different species vary only in size.

Genus SULA, Briss.

Sula bassana (Linn.).

id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 69, pl. 19. fig. 4 (1896); Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 425 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 236 (1899).

The eggs of the Gannet measure from 2'65 to 3'4 in length, and from 1'85 to 2'15 in breadth.


2. Faroe Islands, 8th May (H. C. M.). Seebohm Coll.


3. Lundy Island, Bristol Channel, May (H. Saunders).

Sula serrator, Gray.


Dysporus serrator, Potts, Trans. New Zeal. Inst. ii. p. 78 (1869); Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. ii. p. 177 (1888); McLean, Ibis, 1892, p. 254.


The eggs of the Australian Booby measure 2'97 by 1'8; 2'9 by 1'8; 2'98 by 1'85; 3'3 by 1'92; 3'15 by 1'82; 3'02 by 1'8 respectively.

4. Dunedin, New Zealand, July (P. Seymour).


Sula cyanops (Sundev.).


The eggs of the Masked Booby measure from 2'35 to 2'8 in length, and from 1'65 to 1'9 in breadth.


(J. Walker).

VOL. II. P
8. Sulphur Island, Bonin Group, Japan, 8th June (P. A. Hoist). Seebohm Coll.

**Sula piscatrix** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Red-legged Booby vary from 2·03 to 2·55 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·65 in breadth.


**Sula websteri**, Rothsch.


The eggs of Webster's Booby measure from 2·23 to 2·62 in length, and from 1·54 to 1·72 in breadth.

10. Clarion Island, Revillagigedo Group, 4th July (C. M. Harris). Webster-Harris Exped.
Sula variegata (Tschudi).

Sula variegata, Lane, Ibis, 1897, p. 185; Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 434 (1898); Rothschild & Hart. Nov. Zool. vi. p. 178 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 237 (1899).


The eggs of the Peruvian Booby vary from 2·5 to 2·8 in length, and from 1·75 to 1·85 in breadth.

1. St. Benedicte Island, Revillagigedo Group, Pacific Ocean, 18th May. 2-26 by 1·65; 2·42 by 1·65; 2·43 by 1·62; 2·5 by 1·69; 2·4 by 1·57; 2·25 by 1·6.
1. St. Benedicte Island, 18th May. 2-26 by 1·65; 2·42 by 1·65; 2·43 by 1·62; 2·5 by 1·69; 2·4 by 1·57; 2·25 by 1·6.
1. Clarion Island, Revillagigedo Group, 21st May. 2-26 by 1·65; 2·42 by 1·65; 2·43 by 1·62; 2·5 by 1·69; 2·4 by 1·57; 2·25 by 1·6.
1. Clarion Island, 3rd July (R. H. Beck). 2-26 by 1·65; 2·42 by 1·65; 2·43 by 1·62; 2·5 by 1·69; 2·4 by 1·57; 2·25 by 1·6.
1. Clarion Island, 4th July (C. D. Hull). 2-26 by 1·65; 2·42 by 1·65; 2·43 by 1·62; 2·5 by 1·69; 2·4 by 1·57; 2·25 by 1·6.

Sula nebouxi, Milne-Edw.

(Plate VIII. fig. 1.)


Six eggs of Neboux’s Booby measure respectively: 2·26 by 1·65; 2·42 by 1·65; 2·43 by 1·62; 2·5 by 1·69; 2·4 by 1·57; 2·25 by 1·6.

1. Isabel Island, W. coast of Mexico. Crowley Bequest.
1. Tres Marias Islands, W. coast of Mexico. Crowley Bequest.
Sula sula (Linn.).

Sula fusca, Macgillivray, Voy. 'Rattlesnake'; ii. p. 359 (1852).
Dysporus sula, Finsch & Hartl. Fauna Central-Polyn. p. 260, tab. iii. fig. 6 (1867); Oates, Birds Brit. Burm. ii. p. 229 (1883).
Sula sula, Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 436 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 229 (1883); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 364 (1889); Seebohm, Birds Japan. Emp. p. 212 (1890); Lister, P. Z. S. 1891, p. 294.

The eggs of the Brown Booby measure from 2.3 to 2.6 in length, and from 1.55 to 1.76 in breadth.

2. Ena, New Britain, 15th June. Crowle Bequest.

1. West Coast of Australia. Old Collection.
1. Torres Straits (J. Macgillivray: Tristram Coll.).
1. Heron Island, New Caledonia (E. L. Layard: Tristram Coll.).
2. Canton Island, Phoenix Group, Pacific Ocean, 1st July (J. J. Lister).
2. Sulphur Island, Bonin Group, Japan (P. A. Holst).
1. Ascension Island, 8th April. Surgeon Comry, R.N. [P.].

Family FREGATIDÆ.

The eggs of the Frigate-birds are either of an elliptical or of a very blunt oval form. They are white, without any gloss, and of a rather rough and chalky texture.

Genus FREGATA, Briss.

Fregata aquila (Linn.).


Tachypetes aquila, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vog. tab. 38. fig. 4 (1855-63); Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. ii. p. 182 (1888).

The eggs of the Great Frigate-bird measure from 2·34 to 2·85 in length, and from 1·65 to 2 in breadth.

1. Malden Island, Pacific Ocean (Campbell Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Fregata ariel (Gould).


The eggs of the Lesser Frigate-bird vary extremely in size, the largest specimen in the Collection measuring 2.63 by 1.75, the smallest 2.26 by 1.5.

2. Cato Island, Australia.
5. Malden Islands, Pacific Ocean, 24th April (Campbell Coll.).
6. Phoenix Island, Phoenix Group, Pacific Ocean, 26th June (J. J. Lister).

Sir John Murray [P.].
Gould Coll.
The Admiralty [P.].
Crowley Bequest.
Crowley Bequest.
Seebohm Coll.

Family *PHAETHONTIDÆ.*

The eggs of the Tropic-birds resemble each other in all particulars except size, and it is not therefore necessary to describe those of each species separately.

They are almost invariably of an oval shape, some being pointed at the smaller end and some blunt at that part. A few specimens are perfectly elliptical and others are occasionally spheroidal. The shell is slightly rough and entirely without gloss.

The ground varies from cream- or pinkish cream-colour to greyish pink, and this is marked with various shades of reddish brown, purplish red, and greyish purple. Almost every specimen is primarily covered, very thickly, with minute dots, generally of reddish brown. The larger markings, which are usually of a rich tint of red or purple, vary in size and distribution. Sometimes they are well-defined blotches sparingly scattered over the shell; sometimes they are smears and blotches combined, covering a considerable portion of the egg and often forming a dense cap at either the large or small end. Some specimens are pale, others are very dark and present the same beautiful appearance as the more richly coloured eggs of the Eagles and Hawks.

Genus *PHAËTHON*, Linn.

*Phaëthon rubricauda*, Bodd.

The eggs of the Red-tailed Tropic-bird measure from 2.45 to 2.75 in length, and from 1.72 to 1.95 in breadth.

3. Christmas Island, Indian Ocean  
   (C. W. Andrews).
   1. Australia.
   4. Lord Howe Island, Pacific Ocean  
      (E. Saunders).
   2. Bellona Shoal, Pacific Ocean.
   1. Canton Island, Phoenix Group,  
      Pacific Ocean, 6th July (J. J. Lister).
   1. Phoenix Island, Phoenix Group,  
      29th June (J. J. L.).
   1. Round Island, Mauritius.
   1. Round Island (E. L. Layard:  
      Tristram Coll.).

**Phaethon fulvus** (Brandt).

(Plate VIII. fig. 5.)

Phaethon fulvus, Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 455 (1898); Sharpe,  
Hand-l. i. p. 238 (1899); id. in Andrews' Monogr. Christmas Isl. p. 45 (1900).

The eggs of Andrews's Tropic-bird in the Collection measure respectively: 1.96 by 1.41; 1.84 by 1.38; 2.12 by 1.51.

3. Christmas Island, Indian Ocean,  

**Phaethon americanus**, Ogilvie-Grant.

p. 118 (1880); Sel. t. c. p. 150 (1880).
Phaëthon flavirostris (nee Brandt), Baird, Brewer & Ridg. Water Birds  
N. Am. ii. p. 186 (1884).
Phaëthon americanus, Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 456 (1884); Sharpe,  

The eggs of the Yellow-billed Tropic-bird vary from 1.97 to 2.25 in length, and from 1.46 to 1.57 in breadth.
2. Bermuda.
4. Bermuda.
8. Bermuda.
5. Bermuda, May and June (Tristram Coll.).
2. Barbados.

The eggs of the White-tailed Tropic-bird measure from 2·01 to 2·37 in length, and from 1·45 to 1·77 in breadth.

1. Isabel Island, W. Coast of Mexico.

Family PELECANIDÆ.

The eggs of the Pelicans are usually either of an elliptical or of a biconical shape, both ends being precisely alike; a few specimens, however, are of an ordinary oval form. The shell is strong, slightly rough, and white, covered more or less with a layer of somewhat soft chalky matter, which is often deposited in uneven patches and wrinkles.

The eggs of all the Pelicans are very similar.

Genus PELECANUS, Linn.

Pelecanus onocrotalus, Gm.

Pelecanus onocrotalus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel. tab. xciii. fig. 7 (1845-54); Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel. tab. 38. fig. 2 (1855-63); Bree, Birds Eur. iv. p. 174, pl. — (1867); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 193 (1879);
The eggs of the Roseate Pelican measure from 3·35 to 4·05 in length, and from 2·04 to 2·55 in breadth.

2. Southern Europe, 18th July. Seebohm Coll.
2. Dobrudsch, 3rd April (Nehrkorn Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. River Volga. Crowley Bequest.
1. Koor Mooza, Persian Gulf, 15th Jan.* W. D. Cumming, Esq. [P.]

**Pelecanus crispus, Bruch.**


The eggs of the Dalmatian Pelican measure from 3·05 to 3·95 in length, and from 2·15 to 2·45 in breadth.


**Pelecanus philippensis, Gm.**


Pelecanus philippensis, *Blanford, Fauna Brit. Ind.*, *Birds*, iv. p. 335 (1898);

* Mr. Ogilvie-Grant (l. c.) states that the Pelicans of the Persian Gulf are more or less intermediate between *P. onocrotalus* and *P. roseus.*
Grant, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 471 (1898); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 238 (1899).

The eggs of the Spotted-billed Pelican measure from 2·65 to 3·3 in length, and from 2 to 2·2 in breadth.

2. Ceylon.

Pelecanus fuscus, Gm.


The eggs of the Brown Pelican measure from 2·83 to 3·24 in length, and from 1·83 to 2 in breadth.

1. Gulf Coast, April (W. E. D. S.).,,
3. Old Tampa Bay, Florida, 26th April (W. E. D. S.).,,
1. Old Tampa Bay, 26th April (W. E. D. S.).,,
2. Old Tampa Bay, 26th April (W. E. D. S.).,,
2. Old Tampa Bay, 27th April (W. E. D. S.).,,
PELECANUS. 219

2. Old Tampa Bay, 28th April
1. Old Tampa Bay, 28th April
3. Old Tampa Bay, 28th April
2. Old Tampa Bay, 29th April
3. Old Tampa Bay, 29th April
1. Old Tampa Bay, 30th April (W.E.D.S.).
1. Honduras (Dyson).
1. Panama, Feb.
2. Jamaica.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos, Gm.


The eggs of the American White Pelican in the Collection measure from 3·06 to 3·4 in length, and from 1·92 to 2·2 in breadth.

2. Pyramid Lake, 15th May.
2. Lake Oregon, 12th May.
1. Coast of California.

Pelecanus conspicillatus, Temm.


The eggs of the Australian Pelican measure from 3·4 to 3·65 in length, and from 2·13 to 2·33 in breadth.

1. Australia.
1. Australia.
1. Australia (F. M. Rayner).
1. Old Collection.
1. Sir George Grey [P.].
Order CATHARTIDIFORMES.

The eggs of the American Vultures are varied, those of some species being plain white, while those of others are spotted.

Family CATHARTIDÆ.

Genus SARCORHAMPHUS, Dumér.

Sarcorhamphus gryphus (Linn.)


The eggs of the Great Condor are of a lengthened oval shape and plain white. The shell is granulated and rough, but possesses a small amount of gloss. Three examples measure respectively: 4·3 by 2·55; 4·25 by 2·7; 4·1 by 2·7.

1. Andes (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. Andes. Crowley Bequest.

Genus GYPAGUS, Vieill.

Gypagus papa (Linn.)


The sole egg of the King Vulture in the Collection is of a narrow oval shape, rough, granulated, and plain white. It has a small amount of gloss, and measures 3·62 by 2·35.

Genus **CATHARISTES, Vieill.**

**Cathartes urubu** *(Vieill.)*

*Cathartes jota, Thien. Fortpfanz. ges. Vög. tab. liv. fig. 2 (1845–54).*  
*Cathartes atratus, Brewer, N. Amer. Ool. pt. i. p. 4, pl. 1. figs. 3, 4 (1856); Sel. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 542; Sel. & Huds. Argyent. Orn. ii. p. 89 (1889); James, New List of Chilian Birds, p. 7 (1892); Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 106.*

*Catharista atrata, Baird, Brewer & Ridg. N. Amer. Birds, iii. p. 351 (1874); Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 163, pl. iv. figs. 7, 10 (1892); von Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv. p. 267 (1900).*

*Cathartes atratus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 24 (1874); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 2 (1899).*

*Cathartes urubu, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 240 (1899).*

The eggs of the Black Turkey-Vulture are slightly rough, without gloss, and usually of a regular oval form, but occasionally narrow and elongated. The ground is of a cream-colour with an almost imperceptible tinge of green, and this is spotted and blotched with deep chocolate-brown and underlying pale purple. Some specimens are merely spotted, others are boldly blotched, especially at the large end, where the markings are frequently confluent. Specimens measure from 2·65 to 3·08 in length, and from 1·9 to 2·1 in breadth.

1. **Laid in confinement (Zool. Gardens, Antwerp).**  
2. **South Carolina (T. M. Brewer).**  
3. **Guatemala, May (E. Arcé).**  
4. **Antioquia, U.S. Colombia (T. K. Salmon).**  
5. **Central Chile (Landbeck).**  
6. **Uruguay.**

Genus **CATHARTES, Illig.**

**Cathartes aura** *(Linn.)*

*Cathartes aura, Thien. Fortpfanz. ges. Vög. tab. liv. fig. 1 (1845–54); Brewer, N. Amer. Ool. pt. i. p. 1, pl. 1. figs. 1, 2 (1856); Sel. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1879, p. 542; Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, p. 161, pl. iv. figs. 1, 3 (1892); Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 196; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 240 (1899); von Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv. p. 268 (1900).*

*Rhinogryphus aura, Baird, Brewer & Ridg. N. Amer. Birds, iii. p. 344 (1874).*  
*Oenops aura, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 25 (1874); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 2 (1899).*

The eggs of the Turkey-Buzzard are very similar to those of *Cathartes urubu*, but the ground-colour is faintly tinged with pink in place of green. One specimen in the Collection differs from all the others in being of a very regular but lengthened elliptical shape,
pure white, sparingly marked all over with small and well-defined spots of blackish brown, yellowish brown, and underlying pale purple. Examples measure from 2·4 to 2·76 in length, and from 1·75 to 1·96 in breadth.

2. North America (Field Coll.).
1. North America.
1. Chicago (Henshaw Coll.).
1. South Carolina (T. M. Brewer).
1. Chile.
2. Uruguay.

Cathartes falklandicus (Sharpe).

(Plate IX. fig. 3.)


The eggs of the Falkland-Islands Turkey-Buzzard resemble those of C. aura, but they appear to be more sparingly and less coarsely marked. Four examples measure respectively: 2·75 by 2; 2·75 by 1·88; 2·95 by 1·95; 2·82 by 2.

2. Falkland Islands. H.M.S. 'Challenger' Exped.

Order A C C I P I T R I F O R M E S.

The eggs of the Diurnal Birds of Prey are so extremely varied in shape, texture, and colour, that no general description of them is possible. Some are plain white, others are spotted, and others again are covered with an almost uniform wash of brilliant reddish brown.

Sub-Order S E R P E N T A R I I.

Family S E R P E N T A R I I DÆ.


Serpentarius serpentina (Miller).

Falco serpentina, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lv. fig. 3, a, b. (1845-54).

Serpentarius serpentarius, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 241 (1899).

The eggs of the Secretary Bird are pointed ovals, smooth, fairly glossy, and plain white. Three examples measure respectively: 3·05 by 2·2; 3·12 by 2·25; 3·14 by 2·25.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]

Sub-Order ACCIPITRES.

Family VULTURIDÆ.

Genus VULTUR, Briss.

Vultur monachus (Linn.).

Vultur cinereus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. liv. fig. 3, a–e (1845–54); Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 7, pl. — (1866); Saunders, Ibis, 1871, p. 56.
Vultur monachus, Buedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 25. fig. 1, tab. 74. fig. 2 (1855–63); Tristram, Ibis, 1865, p. 245; Elwes & Buckley, Ibis, 1870, p. 63; Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 383 (1872); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 3 (1874); Bree, Birds Eur. 2nd ed. v. p. 7, pl. — (1875); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 241 (1899).

The eggs of the Cinereous Vulture are elliptical in shape, the proportion between the two diameters varying, but both ends being always alike. The shell is very coarse and rough and quite devoid of gloss. The colour varies from dull white to pale creamy buff, some being marked with only a few specks of reddish brown at one end, others with uniform deep reddish brown. Sometimes the ground-colour is tinged with pink. Occasionally specimens are almost entirely covered with a coat of dull brownish pink; others are boldly blotched with grey and deep rufous in about equal proportions. As a rule, the markings have a tendency to form a cap over one of the ends of the egg. Numerous specimens measure from 3·45 to 3·9 in length, and from 2·6 to 2·95 in breadth.

1. Southern Spain, April (H. S.). Crowley Bequest.
1. Castilla, Spain, 7th April (Lord Lilford). Seebohm Coll.
1. Prov. of Madrid, 19th April (Lord Lilford).
1. Avila, west of Madrid, April (Lord Lilford).
1. Avila, April (Lord Lilford).
3. Attica, Greece, April (T. Krüper).
2. Dobrudscha, April.
1. El Kantara, Algeria (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Genus GYPS, Savigny.

The eggs of the Griffon Vultures are so much of the same type that it is not necessary to describe those of each species separately.

The majority are of an elliptical shape, others are broad ovals. The shell is minutely granulated and pitted and is almost devoid of gloss.

Normally they are plain white or yellowish white, but in every large series a few specimens may be found marked with pale rufous or yellowish-brown spots and small blotches at one end or, more rarely, over the whole shell.

GYPS fulvus (Gm.).

Vultur fulvus, Thien. Fortpflanz. qes. Vög. tab. 1v. fig. 2 (1845–54); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 1, pl. i. (1856); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 4, pl.1 (1883); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 1, pl. 1. fig. 3 (1896).

Gyps fulvus, Baederker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 17. fig. 1 (1855–63); Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 178; Tristram, Ibis, 1859, p. 279, 1865, p. 246; Saunders, Ibis, 1871, p. 56; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 5 (1874); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 373 (1879); Irby, Orn. Str. Gibr. 2nd ed. p. 147 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 242 (1899).


Gyps hispaniolensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 6 (1874).

The eggs of the Griffon Vulture vary from 3·5 to 3·95 in length, and from 2·5 to 2·85 in breadth.

1. Spain, 12th Feb.
1. Near Malaga, Spain (L. H. Irby).
1. Alora, near Malaga (H. Saunders).
1. Near Alora, March (H. S.).
1. Chorro, west of Madrid, 3rd April (H. S.).
1. Avila, west of Madrid, 6th April (H. S.).
Gyps fulvescens, Hume.

Gyps fulvescens, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 7 (1874); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 199 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 242 (1899).


The eggs of the Bay Vulture in the Collection are plain yellowish white, and measure 3.45 by 2.65; 3.55 by 2.7 respectively.


Gyps himalayensis, Hume.


The eggs of the Himalayan Vulture are sometimes plain and occasionally slightly spotted. They appear to vary much in size and shape, the smallest specimen in the Collection measuring 3.55 by 2.45, and the largest 4 by 2.9.

2. Himalayas.

Gyps kolbi (Daud.).

Gyps fulvus, Layard, Ibis, 1869, p. 68.
Gyps kolbi, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 8 (1874); id. ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 1 (1884); id. Hand-l. i. p. 242 (1899).
The eggs of the South-African Griffon Vulture in the Collection are plain white, and measure respectively: 3·5 by 2·8; 3·6 by 2·7.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]

Gyps indicus (Scop.).


The eggs of the Long-billed Vulture are apparently always plain white. They measure from 3·35 to 3·5 in length, and from 2·65 to 2·7 in breadth.


Gyps pallescens, Hume.


Gyps pallescens, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 11 (1874); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 203 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 242 (1899).

The eggs of the Pallid Vulture are mostly plain white, but about one specimen in every five is marked with rufous and more rarely with grey or neutral tint. They measure from 3·5 to 3·9 in length, and from 2·6 to 2·85 in breadth.


Genus PSEUDOGYPS, Sharpe.

Pseudogyps bengalensis (Gm.).

Gyps bengalensis, Lloyd, ibis, 1873, p. 402.

The eggs of the Indian White-backed Vulture vary from an oval to a nearly spherical shape. The shell is finely granulated and almost devoid of gloss. They are normally white, tinged with very pale yellow or buff. The majority of the eggs are plain; a few specimens are sparingly spotted and blotched with rufous of various shades, generally at one end only. They measure from 3.05 to 3.85 in length, and from 2.25 to 2.8 in breadth.

1. Eastern Narra, Sind, 20th Nov.
Crowley Bequest.
1. Eastern Narra, 27th Nov.
Crowley Bequest.
1. Kattiawar, 27th Nov.
Col. Hayes Lloyd [P.].
2. Deeg, Bhurtpur, 24th Jan.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
2. Bhurtpur, 30th Jan.
Hume Coll.
Prof. Oldham [P.].
1. Gurgaon District, 12th Jan.
Hume Coll.
5. Gurgaon District, 13th Jan.
Hume Coll.
3. Delhi, 1st Nov. (C. T. Bingham).
Hume Coll.
1. Delhi, 19th Nov. (C. T. B.).
Hume Coll.
1. Delhi, 20th Nov.
Hume Coll.
1. Delhi, 24th Dec.
Hume Coll.
3. Muttra, near Agra, 14th Jan.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
5. Bindrabund, Muttra, 18th Jan.
Hume Coll.
1. Luchmipur, 22nd Nov.
Crowley Bequest.
Hume Coll.
1. Etawah, Nov.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
1. Soraon, near Allahabad.
Hume Coll.
1. Near Allahabad, 8th Nov. (C. T. Bingham).
Hume Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Oates Coll.

Genus OTOGYPS, Gray.

Otgogyps auricularis (Daud.).


The eggs of the Eared Vulture are elliptical in shape, rough in texture, and without gloss. One example in the Collection is dull white, mottled all over and boldly blotched at one end with reddish brown; a second is white with a few small spots of yellowish brown scattered over the larger end; and two others are smeared all over with reddish and yellowish brown. They measure respectively: 3·7 by 2·7; 3·5 by 2·7; 3·56 by 2·75; 3·5 by 2·75.

1. Laid in confinement (Lilford [P.].
   Aviaries).
1. Transvaal, July (*T. Ayres*).
1. Cape Colony (*Atmore: Tristram Coll.*).

Otogyps calvus (*Scop.*).


The eggs of the Indian Black Vulture are short pointed ovals, and occasionally of an elliptical or biconical shape, rough in texture, and with little or no gloss. They are, for the most part, plain yellowish white, but a few are sparingly marked with rufous at the larger end. They measure from 3·1 to 3·7 in length, and from 2·4 to 2·8 in breadth.

1. Agrore Valley, Punjab, 8th May.* Hume Coll.
3. Sirsa District, Punjab, 10th March.* Hume Coll.
1. Rohtuk, near Delhi, 25th March.* Hume Coll.
1. Gurgaon District, 28th March.* Hume Coll.
1. Jodhpur, 3rd April.* Hume Coll.
1. Sambhur Lake, 21st April.* Hume Coll.
1. Agra, 7th Feb.* Hume Coll.
1. Agra, 9th Feb.* Hume Coll.
1. Mynpuri, 1st March (*A. O. Hume*).
1. Etawah, 6th March.* Hume Coll.
1. Reya, Allahabad, 24th Oct. (*C. T. Ringham*).
1. Allahabad, 12th Nov.* Hume Coll.
1. Nipal (*A. G. V. Theobald*).* Crowley Bequest.
Genus **LOPHOGYPS, Bp.**

**Lophogyps occipitalis** (Barch.).


The sole egg of the White-headed Vulture in the Collection is of a lengthened oval shape and plain white. It measures 3·9 by 2·55.

1. Transvaal, July (*T. Ayres*). Crowley Bequest.

Genus **NEOPHRON, Savigny.**

The eggs of the two species of Vultures of this genus are quite inseparable, and both pass through the same variations of size and colour.

They are normally of a regular oval shape, but elliptical, biconical, and even spheroidal examples are to be met with. The shell is rough but has, at times, a slight amount of gloss.

The coloration is extremely varied. The ground is white, cream-colour, pale grey, or rufous white, and while some specimens are marked with only a few reddish-brown specks at the larger end, others are covered with confluent masses of deep reddish brown to such an extent that little of the ground-colour remains visible. Between these two extremes every variation in shade, extent, and intensity of markings is found. Some specimens are almost uniformly marked all over, while many have a large cap of richer colour at one end.

**Neophron percnopterus** (*Linn.*).

*Cathartes percnopterus*, *Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. liii. fig. 2 (1845–54).*


The eggs of the Egyptian White Vulture measure from 2·3 to 2·9 in length, and from 1·8 to 2·1 in breadth.

2. South Europe (*Hargitt Coll.*). *Seebohm Coll.*
1. Malaga, Spain, 22nd March (*H. Saunders*).

1. Malaga, 28th April (*H. S.*). *Seebohm Coll.*
2. Sotomayor, Malaga, 7th May (*H. S.*). *Seebohm Coll.*
1. Kef el Hammam, Algeria, 23rd April (O. S.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. Kef D'srael, Algeria, 18th April (O. S.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. Egypt, 16th May (Stafford Allen: Hargitt Coll.). Seebohm Coll.
1. Wady Haman, Gennesaret, 1st April (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
THE EGGS OF THE INDIAN WHITE VULTURE ARE OF ABOUT THE SAME DIMENSIONS AS THOSE OF \textit{N. percnopterus}.

3. Hansi, 12th March (\textit{W. B.}). Hume Coll.
27. Hansi, 18th April. Hume Coll.
35. Hansi, 26th April. Hume Coll.
42. Hansi, 3rd May. Hume Coll.
44. Hansi, 5th May. Hume Coll.
46. Hansi, 7th May. Hume Coll.
47. Hansi, 8th May. Hume Coll.
49. Hansi, 10th May. Hume Coll.
52. Hansi, 13th May. Hume Coll.
53. Hansi, 14th May. Hume Coll.
55. Hansi, 16th May. Hume Coll.
57. Hansi, 18th May. Hume Coll.
60. Hansi, 21st May. Hume Coll.
64. Hansi, 25th May. Hume Coll.
65. Hansi, 26th May. Hume Coll.
68. Hansi, 29th May. Hume Coll.
69. Hansi, 30th May. Hume Coll.
73. Hansi, 3rd June. Hume Coll.
74. Hansi, 4th June. Hume Coll.
75. Hansi, 5th June. Hume Coll.
76. Hansi, 6th June. Hume Coll.
77. Hansi, 7th June. Hume Coll.
78. Hansi, 8th June. Hume Coll.
80. Hansi, 10th June. Hume Coll.
82. Hansi, 12th June. Hume Coll.
84. Hansi, 14th June. Hume Coll.
86. Hansi, 16th June. Hume Coll.
88. Hansi, 18th June. Hume Coll.
89. Hansi, 19th June. Hume Coll.
91. Hansi, 21st June. Hume Coll.
92. Hansi, 22nd June. Hume Coll.
96. Hansi, 26th June. Hume Coll.
98. Hansi, 28th June. Hume Coll.
100. Hansi, 30th June. Hume Coll.
108. Hansi, 8th July. Hume Coll.
110. Hansi, 10th July. Hume Coll.
111. Hansi, 11th July. Hume Coll.
112. Hansi, 12th July. Hume Coll.
114. Hansi, 14th July. Hume Coll.
118. Hansi, 18th July. Hume Coll.
120. Hansi, 20th July. Hume Coll.
122. Hansi, 22nd July. Hume Coll.
1. Etawah, 18th March. Crowley Bequest.

Family FALCONIDÆ.

Sub-Family POLYBORINÆ.

Genus POLYBORUS, Vieill.

Polyborus tharus (Mol.).

Falco brasiliensis, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. 1. fig. 4 (1845-54).
Polyborus tharus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 31 (1874); Sel. & Huds. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 81 (1889); James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 7 (1892); Holland, Ibis, 1892, p. 204; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 196;

The eggs of the Brazilian Caracara are normally of a short oval form, but some are pyriform and others spheroidal. The shell is smooth but without gloss. The ground-colour varies from cream to pale buff and reddish buff, and this is marked with spots, smears, and blotches of different shades of reddish brown. The markings sometimes cover only one-third of the ground, and sometimes nearly conceal the whole of it. The eggs measure from 2.05 to 2.5 in length, and from 1.7 to 1.95 in breadth.

2. Uruguay. O. V. Aplin, Esq. [P.]
5. Argentine Republic, Nov. A. H. Holland, Esq. [C.]
1. Argentine Republic. Miss H. Lydekker [P.]
2. Chile. Old Collection.
3. Central Chile (Landbeck). Berkeley James Coll.
1. Chile. Crowley Bequest.
3. Chile, 8th March (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Polyborus cheriway (Jacq.).

Polyborus tharus (nec Mol.), Brewer, N. Amer. Ool. pt. i. p. 58, pl. ii. figs. 18, 19 (1856); Owen, Ibis, 1861, p. 67.
Polyborus.—Ibycter.


The eggs of Audubon's Caracara are not separable from those of P. tharus. The specimens in the Collection measure from 2·1 to 2·35 in length, and from 1·75 to 1·85 in breadth.

1. Rio Attaskosa, Texas, 7th May
   (H.E. Dresser).
1. Rio Medina, Texas (H. E. D.).
1. Texas (Smiths. Inst.).
1. San Antonio, Texas.
1. Matagorda, E. Mexico (T. M. Brewer).
2. San Geronimo, Guatemala, 2nd April
   (R. Owen).
2. San Geronimo, April (R. O.).
2. Rio Negro, Antioquia, U.S. Colombia
   (T. K. Salmon).

Genus Ibycter, Vieill.

Ibycter megalopterus (Meyen).

Ibycter megalopterus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 36 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 244 (1899).

The sole egg of the Large-winged Carrion-Hawk in the Collection is of a very regular oval shape, smooth, and very slightly glossy. It is cream-coloured, speckled and spotted all over with chocolate-brown except at the broad end, where the markings form a dense confluent cap. It measures 1·85 by 1·45.

1. Chile. Crowley Bequest.

Ibycter australis (Gm.).


The eggs of the Southern Carrion-Hawk resemble those of Polyborus tharus and P. cheriway so closely as to require no separate description. One specimen, however, is abnormal, being nearly spherical in shape and of a cream-colour, very sparingly mottled with pale rufous. It measures 1·6 by 1·45. Normal examples measure from 2·35 to 2·65 in length, and from 1·85 to 1·92 in breadth.

2. Falkland Islands.
3. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott).
5. Falkland Islands (C. C. A.).

Voy. H.M.S. 'Challenger.'
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Gould Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Genus MILVAGO, Sp.w.

Milvago chimango (Vieill.).
(Plate IX. figs. 4 & 5.)


Milvago chimango, Sel. & Huds. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 74 (1899); James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 7 (1892); Holland, Ibis, 1892, p. 204; Aplin, Ibis, 1894, p. 196; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 244 (1899).

The eggs of the Chimango Carrion-Hawk are subject to much variation. Normally they are of a regular oval shape, but elliptical examples are often met with. The shell is slightly rough in texture and seldom possesses any gloss.

The ground varies from cream-colour to pale buff, and is marked in many different ways. In one type of egg the markings consist entirely of minute rufous specks; in a second of blotches of chocolate or reddish brown, which often form a cap at one end of the shell; in a third of specks and clouds of reddish brown; and in a fourth the markings form a nearly uniform rufous wash over the whole egg, little of the ground-colour remaining visible. A series measures from 1·55 to 1·86 in length, and from 1·22 to 1·45 in breadth.

2. Brazil.
1. Rio, Brazil.
1. Uruguay.
10. Argentine Republic, Nov.
1. Argentine Republic.
2. Buenos Ayres (Tristram Coll.)
2. Buenos Ayres.
4. Central Chile, Nov.
3. Central Chile.
4. Central Chile (Landbeck).
4. Central Chile (Landbeck).

Crowley Bequest.
Crowley Bequest.
O. V. Aplin, Esq. [P.].
A. H. Holland, Esq. [C.].
Miss H. Lydekker [P.].
Crowley Bequest.
Crowley Bequest.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Berkeley James Coll.
Berkeley James Coll.
Berkeley James Coll.

Sub-Family ACCIPITRINÆ.

Genus POLYBOROIDES, Smith.

Polyboroides radiatus (Scop.).
(Plate X. fig. 5.)


Polyboroides radiatus, var. madagascariensis, Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, Hist. Nat. Madag., Ois. i. p. 50 (1879).

The egg of the Madagascar Gymnogene in the Collection is a very blunt oval, the shell being fairly smooth and slightly glossy.
It is very pale greenish white, streaked and mottled with yellowish brown, except at the smaller end, which is covered by a large cap of deep reddish brown, marked with blotches of a blackish colour. The specimen measures 2·05 by 1·56.

1. Madagascar.  
Rev. W. Deans Cowan [P.]

Genus CIRCUS, Lacép.

The eggs of the Harriers are white or bluish white, generally plain, but sometimes marked. They are of a broad oval or elliptical shape, and occasionally they are spheroidal. They have usually a small amount of gloss.

Circus cyaneus (Linn.).


Circus cyaneus, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 47, pl. xvi. fig. ii (1859); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 52 (1874); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 431 (1879); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 128, pl. 6 (1883); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 17, pl. 5. fig. 2 (1886); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 245 (1890).

The eggs of the Hen-Harrier appear to be always of a plain bluish-white colour. They measure from 1·55 to 2·0 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·6 in breadth.

5. Orphir, Orkney Islands, 18th May (Hargitt Coll.).  
5. Orphir, 27th May (Hargitt Coll.).  
1. Orphir, 27th May (Hargitt Coll.).  
4. Orkney Islands (Hargitt Coll.).  
1. Islay Island, W. Scotland.  
1. Argyllshire (E. Newton).  
1. Northumberland (H. Saunders).  
2. Blackwater, Dorset, 24th May.  
1. Wales (H. Saunders).  
3. Holland (J. Baker).  
2. Valkenswaard, Holland, 12th May (J. B.).

2. Dorpat, Baltic Provinces (Russow).  
1. River Volga.  

Circus hudsonius (Linn.).


The majority of the eggs of the American Harrier, or Marsh-Hawk, are plain bluish white; a few are marked with small blotches of pale brown. They measure from 1.7 to 1.95 in length, and from 1.4 to 1.45 in breadth.

   1. North America (Smiths. Inst.).
   4. North America (Field Coll.).
   5. Fort Yukon, Alaska (J. Lockhart: Henshaw Coll.).
   1. Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District.
   3. Iowa, U.S.A.

Circus cincereus, Vieill.

Circus cincereus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 56 (1874); Scl. & Huds. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 57 (1889); Holland, Ibis, 1892, p. 203; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 245 (1899); von Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv. p. 270 (1900).

The eggs of the Cinereous Harrier are pale bluish white. Five examples measure respectively: 1.75 by 1.35; 1.73 by 1.31; 1.72 by 1.37; 1.71 by 1.37; 1.75 by 1.4.

1. Chile.

Circus spilonotus, Kaup.


The eggs of Kaup's Harrier are white with a very faint tinge of blue. They measure from 1.8 to 1.95 in length, and from 1.35 to 1.5 in breadth.

5. Amur-land, 7th June (Field Coll.).
1. Amur-land.

Circus macroscelis, A. Newton.

Circus macroscelis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 73 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 245 (1899).
Circus maillardi, var. macroscelis, Milne-Edwards & Granddidier, Hist. Nat. Madag., Ois. i. p. 90 (1879).

The sole egg of the Madagascar Harrier in the Collection is white faintly tinged with blue, and measures 2.01 by 1.48.

1. Madagascar.
Circus maurus (Temm.).


Circus maurus, Sharpe, *Cat. Birds B. M.* i. p. 60 (1874); *id. ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa*, i. p. 13 (1875-84); *id. Hand-l. i.* p. 245 (1899); *Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml.* p. 3 (1899).

One egg of the Black Harrier in the Collection is pale bluish white, and measures 1-9 by 1-45. Another is bluish white, mottled with pale rufous; it measures 1-87 by 1-52.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq [P.]

Circus melanoleucus (Forst.).


*Strigiceps melanoleucus, Tacz. Faune Orn. Sibér. Orient.* p. 120 (1891).

Of the five eggs of the Pied Harrier in the Collection, two are plain bluish white, two are sparingly marked with pale rufous, and one is smeared with very pale yellowish brown. They measure from 1-67 to 1-72 in length, and from 1-33 to 1-47 in breadth.


Circus maculosus (Vieill.).


*Circus macropterus, Scl. & Huds. Argent Orn. ii.* p. 58 (1899); *Holland, Ibis,* 1897, p. 168.

The eggs of the Long-winged Harrier are plain white. No specimen collected by Mr. Holland now exhibits any trace of "an irregular ring of blood-red at the broad end," as mentioned by him (l. c.). They measure from 1-8 to 2-03 in length, and from 1-4 to 1-5 in breadth.


Circus assimilis, Jard. & Selby.


The eggs of the Spotted Harrier have no gloss and are plain white.
They measure from 1·83 to 2·08 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·6 in breadth.

1. Interior of S. Australia (White).  
   Gould Coll.
2. Yandembah, N.S.W., 31st Oct.  
   (A. J. North).  
   Crowley Bequest.
3. Mount Hope, Victoria, 12th Nov.  
   (A. J. North).  
   Crowley Bequest.
   Crowley Bequest.

**Circus pygargus** (Linn.).

Falco cineraceus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xlv. fig. 3, a, b (1845-54).

Strigiceps cineracens, Baederker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 74. fig. 4 (1855-63).

Circus cineraceus, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 49, pl. xvi. fig. iii (1856); Saunders, Ibis, 1871, p. 64; Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 423 (1878); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 131, pl. 6 (1883); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 18, pl. 5. figs. 1 & 3 (1896).

Circus pygargus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 64 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 245 (1899).

The eggs of Montagu’s Harrier are pale bluish white. They measure from 1·55 to 1·75 in length, and from 1·15 to 1·4 in breadth.

1. New Forest, 1st June (L. H. Irby).  
   Seebohm Coll.
2. Dorsetshire, 24th June.  
   Mansell Pleydell, Esq. [P.]
3. Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 2nd July  
   (H. Saunders: Hargitt Coll.).  
   Seebohm Coll.
4. Ventnor Down, 30th May (H. S.).  
   Seebohm Coll.
5. St. Humbert, Belgium, 4th June.  
   Salvin-Godman Coll.
6. Holland (J. Baker: Tristram Coll.).  
   Crowley Bequest.
7. Valkenswaard, Holland (J. Baker).  
   Salvin-Godman Coll.
   Seebohm Coll.
   Seebohm Coll.
10. Louvière, France, 1st June (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).  
    Seebohm Coll.
11. Elbeuf, France, 10th June (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).  
    Seebohm Coll.
12. Charleval, Eure, France, 6th June  
    (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).  
    Seebohm Coll.
13. South Spain.  
    Lord Lilford [P.]
    Seebohm Coll.
    Seebohm Coll.
    Seebohm Coll.
    Seebohm Coll.
18. Halberstadt, 22nd May.  
    Seebohm Coll.
19. Reval, Russia (Russow).  
    Seebohm Coll.
20. Volga.  
    Seebohm Coll.
21. Volga, 16th April.  
    Seebohm Coll.
22. Volga.  
    Gould Coll.
23. Sarepta, S.E. Russia.  
    Old Collection.
24. Kustendji, Turkey, 4th June  
    (Cullen).  
    Seebohm Coll.
25. Metidjeh, Algeria, May (Loche: Tristram Coll.).  
    Crowley Bequest.
Circus macrurus (S. G. Gm.).

Circus pallidus, Bree, t. c. 2nd ed. i. p. 61, pl. — (1875).
Circus macrurus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 67 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 246 (1899).
Circus swainsoni, Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 441 (1878).

The eggs of the Pale Harrier are pale bluish white, rather boldly spotted and blotched with pale rufous and yellowish brown. They measure from 1·65 to 1·92 in length, and from 1·25 to 1·42 in breadth.

3. Dobrudscha (H. F. Möschler).
2. Sarepta, S.E. Russia (H. F. M.).
5. Sarepta (H. F. M.).
4. Volga.

Circus aeruginosus (Linn.).

Falco aeruginosus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vog. tab. xliv. fig. 5, a-c (1845–54).
Circus aeruginosus, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 49. fig. 1 (1855–63); Saunders, Ibis, 1871, p. 64; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 69 (1874); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 415 (1878); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 124, pl. 6 (1883); Irby, Orn. Str. Gibr. 2nd ed. p. 103 (1895); Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 17, pl. 5. fig. 4 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 246 (1899).
Circus rufus, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 44, pl. xvi. fig. i (1856).

The eggs of the Marsh-Harrier vary in colour from white to pale bluish white. Some specimens are very sparingly and indistinctly mottled with pale brown, but the majority are quite plain. They measure from 1·8 to 2·15 in length, and from 1·4 to 1·6 in breadth.

4. Hickling Broad, Norfolk.
2. Wood Walton, Whittlesea Mere.
1. Holland (J. Baker).
1. Holland (J. B.: Tristram Coll.).
1. Playa de la Resina, Spain, 22nd April (H. Saunders).
2. Aranjuez, Spain, 4th May (H. S.).
2. Casas Viejas, Spain, 2nd May (L. H. Irby).
2. Gibraltar.


3. Pomerania, 8th April. 4. Seeborn Coll.

Circus ranivorus (Daud.).

(Plate IX. fig. 1.)

Circus ranivorus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 71 (1874); Sharpe, ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 14 (1875–84); Ayres, Ibis, 1878, p. 283; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 246 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 3 (1899).

The eggs of the South-African Marsh-Harrier are of a very pale bluish-white colour. They measure from 1·75 to 1·9 in length, and from 1·4 to 1·5 in breadth.

4. South Africa (Field Coll.). 4. South Africa (Field Coll.).

Circus gouldi, Bp.

Circus gouldi, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 72 (1874); Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. i. p. 206 (1888); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 2, pl. ii. fig. 3 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 246 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 3 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 2 (1901).

The eggs of Gould's Harrier are very pale bluish white. Specimens measure from 1·76 to 2·05 in length, and from 1·4 to 1·6 in breadth.

1. Hindmarsh Island, Murray River, 14th Aug. 2. E. S. Moulden, Esq. [P.]
2. Table Cape, Tasmania, Dec. (Hinsby). 2. Crowley Bequest.
1. Christchurch, New Zealand. 2. Capt. R. Snow [P.]
Genus **PARABUTEO**, Ridgw.

**Parabuteo unicinctus** (Temm.).

(Plate IX. fig. 2.)


Parabuteo unicinctus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 247 (1899).

The eggs of the One-banded Buzzard-Hawk are of a regular oval shape, rather rough in texture, without gloss, and dull white. The majority of the eggs are plain, but occasionally a specimen is very sparingly marked with yellowish brown. They measure from 2 to 2.2 in length, and from 1.5 to 1.7 in breadth.

2. Chile.

2. Central Chile, Oct.

2. Central Chile, Oct.

2. Central Chile, Oct.

2. Central Chile, Oct.

Old Collection.

Berkeley James Coll.

Berkeley James Coll.

Berkeley James Coll.

Berkeley James Coll.

**Parabuteo harrisi** (Audub.).

Morphnus unicinctus, Brewer, N. Amer. Ool. pt. i. p. 60, pl. ii. figs. 20 & 21 (1856).


No difference can be detected between the eggs of Harris's Buzzard-Hawk and those of *P. unicinctus*. Five examples measure respectively: 2.07 by 1.6; 2.1 by 1.6; 2.2 by 1.55; 2.15 by 1.6; 2.08 by 1.6.

1. North America (Smiths. Inst.).

2. North America (Field Coll.).


Salvin-Godman Coll.

Crowley Bequest.

Crowley Bequest.

Genus **MELIERAX**, Gray.

**Melierax canorus** (Rislach).

Falco musicus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vöö. tab. xlv. fig. 8 (1845–54).

Melierax canorus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 87 (1874); id. ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 17 (1875–84); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 4 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 247 (1899).

The eggs of the Chanting Goshawk are very broad ovals, smooth in texture, with no gloss, and plain white. Four examples measure vol. 11.
respectively: 2·07 by 1·75; 2·2 by 1·65; 2·13 by 1·7; 2·27 by 1·7.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]
   South Africa (E. L. Layard). Crowley Bequest.

Melierax gabor (Daud.).


The egg of the Red-faced Goshawk in the Collection is a regular oval, plain white, and with no gloss. It measures 1·6 by 1·24.


Genus ASTUR, Lacép.

Astur palumbarius (Linn.).

Falco palumbarius, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xlv. fig. 7, a–e (1845–54).

Astur palumbarius, Baedeker, Eier Euv. Vög. tab. 33. fig. 3 (1855–63); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 34, pl. xi. (1856); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 95 (1874); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 587 (1875); Irby, Orn. Strat. Gibr. 2nd ed. p. 195 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 248 (1899).


Accipiter palumbarius, Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p 142, pl. 5 (1883); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 19, pl. 4. fig. 6 (1896).

The eggs of the Goshawk vary from an oval to an elliptical shape, are fairly smooth, and have a small amount of gloss. They are pale bluish white, and no specimen in the Collection exhibits any trace of markings. They measure from 2·05 to 2·45 in length, and from 1·6 to 1·9 in breadth.

2. Forêt de Bord, Elbeuf, France, Seebohm Coll. 5th April (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).
2. Forêt de Bord, 16th April (Noury: Seebohm Coll. Hargitt Coll.).
1. Forêt de Bord, 21st April (Noury: Seebohm Coll. Hargitt Coll.).
2. Forêt de Bord, 26th April (Noury: Seebohm Coll. Hargitt Coll.).
3. Forêt de Bord, 26th April (Noury: Seebohm Coll. Hargitt Coll.).
2. Forêt de Bord, 6th May (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).
3. Forêt de Brotonne, 12th May (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).
4. Forêt de Brotonne, 13th April (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).
5. Forêt de Lalonde, 25th April (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).
6. Forêt de Lalonde, May (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).
2. Lapland (J. Wolley).
3. Finland, 12th May (J. W.).
4. Jutland, 30th April (Erichsen).
8. Politz, near Stettin, 14th April (T. H.).

Astur atricapillus (Wils.).


The sole egg of the American Goshawk in the Collection is of an elliptical form and possesses a small amount of gloss. It is white with a slight tinge of blue, and measures 2:25 by 1:7.


Astur trivirgatus (Temm.).

Astur trivirgatus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 105 (1874); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 20 (1878); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 119 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 249 (1899).


The eggs of the Indian Crested Goshawk are broad ovals, without...
gloss, and pale bluish white. Three specimens measure respectively: 1·95 by 1·5; 1·8 by 1·47; 1·87 by 1·5.

2. Maunbhoom, 1st April (R. C. Beavan).

**Astur badius** (Gm.).

(Plate X. fig. 1.)


The eggs of the Shikra are of a broad oval or elliptical shape, smooth, almost invariably without gloss, and of a delicate pale bluish white, as a rule plain, but sometimes speckled and spotted with faint grey. They measure from 1·4 to 1·65 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·3 in breadth.

1. India.
1. Muddekhham, 28th April. Crowley Bequest.
1. Lucknow, 1st April. Hume Coll.
1. Lucknow, 16th April. Hume Coll.
1. Etawah, 10th April. Hume Coll.

**Astur poliopsis** (Hume).

Astur poliopsis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 110 (1874); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 121 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 249 (1899).

The eggs of Hume's Shikra taken by Colonel Bingham in Tenasserim are somewhat lengthened ovals, very slightly glossy, and plain white tinged with blue. They measure respectively: 1·65 by 1·2; 1·6 by 1·1; 1·65 by 1·23.

3. Zinzaway, Tenasserim, 12th April Hume Coll.
   (Col. C. T. Bingham).
Astur.

245

**Astur brevipes, Severtz.**

Accipiter badius, Krüper, J. f. O. 1869, p. 25.


Micronisus brevipes, Bree, *Birds Eur.* 2nd ed. i. p. 54, pl. — (1875).

The eggs of the Levant Shikra resemble those of *A. badius,* but are larger. They measure from 1.5 to 1.75 in length, and from 1.24 to 1.28 in breadth.


**Astur soloensis (Horsf.).**


The eggs of Horsfield’s Goshawk are of a regular oval form and without gloss. They are creamy white, sparingly speckled with chocolate-brown. Two examples measure respectively: 1.5 by 1.1; 1.5 by 1.09.

2. Ningpo, China, May (R. Swinhoe *: Crowley Bequest. Tristram Coll.*)

**Astur franciscæ (Smith).**

Astur franciscæ, Sharpe, Cat. *Birds B. M.* i. p. 116 (1874); *id. Hand-l.* i. p. 250 (1899).


The egg of the Madagascar Goshawk in the Collection is a very blunt, broad oval, and possesses a small amount of gloss. It is dull white, marked with a few indistinct specks of yellowish brown. It measures 1.45 by 1.15.


---

* No reference to these eggs appears to have been made in Swinhoe’s published writings.
Astur cinereus (Vieill.).


Astur cinereus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 117 (1874); North, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 2 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 250 (1899); Campbell, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 4 (1901).

The sole egg of the Grey Goshawk in the Collection is of a regular oval shape, with no gloss, and is of a plain bluish-white colour. It measures 1·81 by 1·5.


Astur haplochrous (Scl.).


Acepliter haplochrous, Layard, Ibis, 1880, p. 336.

The eggs of the New Caledonian Goshawk are very broad, blunt ovals, approaching an ellipse in shape, and are devoid of gloss. They are dull white, sparingly speckled and mottled with pale rufous. Two examples measure respectively: 1·63 by 1·3; 1·6 by 1·32.


Astur rufitorques, Peale.

(Plate X. fig. 4.)


Astur cruentus (nee Gould), Layard, Ibis, 1876, p. 144.

The eggs of the Fiji-Islands Goshawk are more or less elliptical in shape and without gloss. Their colour appears to be subject to much variation, but the specimens in the Collection are in most cases so stained that it is difficult to discover the original colour of the shell. Two specimens are undoubtedly pale bluish white. Others are smeared with what appear to be blood-stains, and others again are boldly blotched with rufous. Many of the examples convey the impression that they were addled eggs. They measure from 1·54 to 1·7 in length, and from 1·27 to 1·4 in breadth.

1. Fiji Islands. Crowley Bequest.
Astur approximans, Vig.
(Plate X. fig. 7.)

Astur approximans, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 41 (1865); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 126 (1874); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 3 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 251 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 4 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 6 (1901).

The eggs of the Australian Goshawk are blunt ovals and are devoid of gloss. The ground-colour is creamy-white. One specimen is plain; two are sparingly speckled and spotted with chocolate-brown; and a fourth is streaked with pale purple and sparingly blotched with pale rufous, but almost entirely at the large end. Four examples measure respectively: 1·85 by 1·46; 1·85 by 1·45; 1·77 by 1·3; 1·74 by 1·36.

2. Dawson River, Queensland, March Crowley Bequest.
(North Coll.)

Astur cruentus, Gould.
(Plate X. fig. 6.)


The eggs of the West-Australian Goshawk in the Collection approach the spheroidal form and are quite devoid of gloss. They are white, very sparingly spotted and blotched withumber-brown. They measure respectively: 1·75 by 1·45; 1·75 by 1·4.

2. West Australia. Gould Coll.

Genus ACCIPITER, Briss.

Accipiter nisus (Linn.).


The eggs of the Common Sparrow-Hawk are usually of a broad oval shape, but many are elliptical and others spheroidal. The shell is without gloss and fairly smooth. The ground-colour is pale bluish white, and the markings vary
greatly in extent and character. Normally they are of a reddish- or yellowish-brown colour, but frequently they are of a deep chocolate-brown. On some specimens the markings consist of merely a few spots or specks, but in the majority large blotches and smears are present, and these are often confluent and form a cap at one end of the egg and sometimes an irregular zone. An occasional example may be found which is wholly unmarked. Many eggs exhibit underlying markings of pale grey or lavender. A series measures from 1·35 to 1·85 in length, and from 1·15 to 1·4 in breadth.


1. Scotland.
24. Frensham, Hants, June (Smithers). Crowley Bequest.
25. Frensham, June (Smithers). Crowley Bequest.
27. Isle of Wight. Salvin-Godman Coll.
3. Cork Wood, Gibraltar, 11th May
   (L. H. Irby).
5. Sandvig, Sundal Fjord, Norway, May (Nikolai Hanson).
1. Pomerania, 12th May.
5. Stolp (T. H.).
5. Politz, Pomerania (T. H.).
1. Livonia, Baltic Prov., 4th June
   (Russow).
3. Livonia, 4th June (Russow).
3. Mt. Olympus, Greece, 21st May
   (T. Krüper).

**Accipiter melanoschistus, Hume.**

(Plate XI. figs. 2 & 3.)


The eggs of the Himalayan Sparrow-Hawk resemble those of *A. nisus*. The ground-colour is bluish white and the markings are disposed in various ways. In two specimens they are almost entirely confined to a broad—very irregular zone round the larger end. In two others they cover the shell, but are much more dense over the larger than the smaller half. In a fifth example the markings are small, but closely set over the egg, forming a large confluent cap at the smaller end. They measure from 1·62 to 1·77 in length, and 1·3 in breadth.


**Accipiter punicus, Erlanger.**


The eggs of the Tunisian Sparrow-Hawk in the Collection are similar to many of those of *A. nisus*. They are pale bluish white, marked, chiefly at the large end, with spots and blotches of yellowish brown and some underlying clouds of pale lavender. They measure respectively: 1·57 by 1·1; 1·54 by 1·23; 1·7 by 1·15; 1·6 by 1·22.


**Accipiter velox (Gm.).**

Accipiter fusces, Brewer, N. Amer. Ool. pt. i. p. 18, pl. iii. figs. 23, 24 (1856); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 135 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 252 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 4 (1899).

The eggs of the Sharp-shinned Hawk are quite similar to those of *A. nisus* and subject to the same variations. They measure from 1·38 to 1·5 in length, and from 1·12 to 1·21 in breadth.

1. Massachusetts (*Henshaw Coll.*). Salvin-Godman Coll.

**Accipiter cooperi** (*Bp.*).


The eggs of Cooper's Sparrow-Hawk are blunt ovals, and occasionally have a small amount of gloss. They are plain bluish white, and only one example in the series exhibits any markings, these consisting merely of a few spots and smears of pale brown. They measure from 1·87 to 2·05 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·6 in breadth.

1. New Jersey. Crowley Bequest.

**Accipiter cirrhcephalus** (*Vieill.*).

*Accipiter cirrhcephalus*, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. p. 141 (1874); *North, Nests & Eggs Austral. Birds*, p. 5, pl. ii. fig. 6 (1889); *Sharpe, Hand-l*. i. p. 253 (1899); *Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austral. Birds*, i. p. 9, pl. i. (1901).

The eggs of the Australian Sparrow-Hawk are of a broad oval shape and show no gloss. They are pale bluish white, some being spotted and blotched with yellowish buff, while others are quite plain. They measure from 1·55 to 1·62 in length, and from 1·2 to 1·25 in breadth.

2. Dawson River, Queensland, Sept. (*North Coll.*).
**Accipiter madagascariensis, Verr.**

Accipiter madagascariensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 143 (1874); Milne-Edwards & Grandinier, Hist. Nat. Madag., Ois. i. p. 106 (1879); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 253 (1899).

The sole egg of the Madagascar Sparrow-Hawk is of a short elliptical form, smooth in texture, without gloss, and of a very pale bluish-white colour. It measures 1·53 by 1·22.

1. Madagascar.

**Accipiter rufiventris, Smith.**

(Plate X. fig. 3.)

Accipiter rufiventris, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 148 (1874); id. ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 22 (1875–84); id. Hand-l. i. p. 253 (1899).

The eggs of the African Red-breasted Sparrow-Hawk are of a broad oval shape, smooth in texture, and without gloss. They are cream-coloured, covered with smears and blotches of umber-brown, which are more or less confluent and form a cap at the smaller end of the egg. Two examples measure respectively: 1·45 by 1·15; 1·47 by 1·2.

2. South Africa.

**Accipiter virgatus (Reinw.).**

(Plate X. fig. 2.)


The eggs of the Besra Sparrow-Hawk resemble those of *A. nisus*. Three specimens are sparingly marked with inky purple and rufous; three are boldly blotched with chocolate-brown, either at the larger or smaller end; and a seventh is marked all over with pale purplish-grey and a few darker blotches. They measure from 1·4 to 1·55 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·2 in breadth.


**Accipiter rufotibialis, Sharpe.**

Accipiter rufotibialis, Sharpe, Ibis, 1889, p. 68; id. Hand-l. i. p. 254 (1899).

The eggs of Whitehead’s Sparrow-Hawk in the Collection are of a broad oval form, smooth in texture, and very slightly glossy. They are pale bluish white. One specimen is boldly blotched with rusty brown round the larger end and speckled elsewhere; the second is
very sparsely spotted all over with pale rufous. The two examples measure respectively: 1·47 by 1·17; 1·41 by 1·16.


Sub-Family BUTEONINÆ.

Genus GERANOÄETUS, Kaup.

Geranoäetus melanoleucus (*Vieill.)*.

(Plate XI. fig. 1.)


The eggs of the Giant Buzzard are very regular ovals, slightly rough in texture, and without gloss. Some specimens are plain white or bluish white. The majority, however, are marked in a greater or less degree with grey, purplish brown, or yellowish brown. The markings on some eggs are exceedingly sparse and faint, and on others bold and of a rich colour. Eight specimens measure from 2·3 to 2·8 in length, and from 1·77 to 2 in breadth.

1. Chile.
   1. Central Chile. Old Collection.
   2. Central Chile. Berkeley James Coll.
   2. Chile. Crowley Bequest.

Genus BUTEO, Cuvier.

*Buteo poliosomus* (*Q. & G.*).

(Plate XI. fig. 4.)


The eggs of the Grey-bodied Buzzard in the Collection are almost elliptical in shape. They are dull white, marked with spots and blotches of umber-brown, which are more frequent at the larger end than elsewhere, and form a broad irregular zone at that part. They measure respectively: 2·46 by 1·85; 2·55 by 1·83.

2. Falkland Islands (*C. C. Abbott*). Gould Coll.

*Buteo erythronotus* (*King*).

Buteo erythronotus, *Gould, P. Z. S.* 1859, p. 93; *Scl. Ibis,* 1860, p. 25, pl. i. fig. 3; *Abbott, Ibis,* 1861, p. 151; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i.
BUTEO.


The eggs of the Red-backed Buzzard are of a broad oval or elliptical shape, slightly rough, and devoid of gloss. They are dull white, marked with rich chocolate-brown and underlying purplish-grey blotches, or, in many cases, with yellowish-brown and pale rufous specks and spots. In some specimens the markings are pretty evenly distributed over the shell, while in others they are chiefly restricted to one half of the egg. They measure from 2.2 to 2.4 in length, and from 1.7 to 1.9 in breadth.

2. Chile. Old Collection.
2. Falkland Islands. Voy. H.M.S. 'Challenger.'
1. Falkland Islands. Crowley Bequest.

Buteo jakal (Daud.).

(Plate XII. fig. 4.)


The eggs of the Jackal Buzzard are of a broad oval or elliptical shape, rather rough in texture and without gloss. They are white, smeared, blotched, and spotted with dull reddish brown and brownish pink. In one example the larger markings are chiefly on the broad end, in two others on the smaller. A fourth specimen is faintly and sparingly marked all over. They measure from 2.15 to 2.4 in length, and from 1.8 to 1.93 in breadth.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]

Buteo augur, Rüpp.


The egg of the Augur Buzzard is a very broad oval, somewhat smooth, without gloss, and dull white, spotted and smeared, more densely on the smaller half than elsewhere, with pale yellowish brown. It measures 2.4 by 1.85.

**Buteo ferox** (*S. G. Gm.*).


Buteo ferox, *Tristram, Ibis*, 1865, p. 255; *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i.* p. 176 (1874); *Dresser, Birds Eur. v.* p. 463 (1875); *Bree, Birds Eur.* 2nd ed. i. p. 117, pl. — (1875); *Danford, Ibis*, 1878, p. 5;


The eggs of the Long-legged Buzzard are not separable from those of the Common Buzzard (*B. buteo*) described below. They measure from 2·2 to 2·5 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·95 in breadth.

4. R. Volga.
2. R. Volga.
3. R. Volga.
2. R. Volga.
2. R. Volga.
1. R. Volga.
1. Sarepta, R. Volga.
3. Sarepta (*Dr. Studer*).
2. Smyrna, 27th March (*T. Krüper*).
2. Smyrna, 12th April.
2. Smyrna, 16th April.
2. Taurus, Asia Minor, 1st May (*C. G. Danford*).
2. Taurus, Asia Minor, 7th May (*C. G. D.*).
2. Keda, Palestine, 1st May (*H. B. Tristram*).
1. Rabbath Ammon, Palestine, 2nd May (*H. B. T.*)
3. Mount Carmel, Palestine, 22nd March (*H. B. T.*).
2. Bussahir, Himalayas, 1st March.

**Buteo desertorum** (*Daud.*).

Buteo tachardus, *Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög.* tab. 73. fig. 3 (1855-63);

*Salvin, Ibis*, 1859, p. 183.


The eggs of the African Buzzard are undistinguishable in colour from those of *B. ferox* and *B. buteo*. Their average size is, however, somewhat smaller, the length varying from 1·95 to 2·32, and the breadth from 1·6 to 1·8.

2. Dobrudschca.
1. Khifan M'Sakta, Algeria, 24th April (*O. Salvin*).
The eggs of the Common Buzzard are chiefly of a regular oval shape, but many are elliptical and others are spheroidal. The shell is coarse in texture and generally without gloss. The ground-colour varies from white to bluish white and from cream-colour to pinkish white. Many eggs are plain or very feebly marked, but the majority are blotched, streaked and spotted, and also clouded, with various shades of brown, reddish brown, and underlying neutral tint or lilac. Some specimens are marked with confluent blotches of rather rich reddish brown, others are covered with large smears of brownish pink, and others again are spotted and otherwise marked over one half of the shell, the other half being comparatively free from markings. A series of specimens measures from 2 to 2·4 in length, and from 1·65 to 1·9 in breadth.
1. Forêt de Bord, 14th May (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).

2. Forêt de Lalonde, Elbeuf, 30th April (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).

3. Forêt de Lalonde, 6th May (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).

4. Forêt de Brotonne, Elbeuf, 22nd April (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).

5. Rouvray, Elbeuf, April (Noury: Seebohm Coll.).


8. Rosbach, Nassau, 9th May.


10. Stolp, Pomerania (T. Holland).


13. Livonia, Baltic Provinces, April (Rusavow).


Buteo plumipes, Hodgs.

Buteo plumipes, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 180 (1874); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 31 (1878); Tacz. Faune Orn. Sibér. Orient. pt. i. p. 64 (1891); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 256 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 5 (1890).


The sole egg of Hodgson's Buzzard in the Collection is of a very regular oval form, smooth and fairly glossy. It is white, rather closely spotted and mottled all over with brownish yellow. It measures 2.37 by 1.73.

1. Eastern Siberia (Dybowski).

Buteo leucocephalus, Hodgs.


Archibuteo aquilinus, Tacz. J. f. O. 1873, p. 116, Taf. iii, figs. 34, 35.


The eggs of the Upland Buzzard are not separable from those of the Common Buzzard. They measure from 2.3 to 2.4 in length, and from 1.7 to 1.9 in breadth.
3. Amur-land, 8th May (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
3. Amur-land (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Buteo brachypterus, Hartil.**


The eggs of the Madagascar Buzzard are broad ovals or ellipses, fairly smooth, and without gloss. One of the specimens in the series is plain white; others are sparingly marked with spots and small blotches of brown of various shades. They measure from 2'02 to 2'16 in length, and from 1'67 to 1'76 in breadth.

   Crowley Bequest.

**Buteo swainsoni, Bp.**


The eggs of Swainson’s Buzzard are broad ovals and devoid of gloss. They are white, sparingly speckled and mottled with yellowish brown. One specimen, however, in the series is beautifully streaked and smeared with reddish brown and pale purple. They measure from 2'02 to 2'3 in length, and from 1'67 to 1'8 in breadth.

1. N. America (Smiths. Inst.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
3. N. America (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Buteo calurus, Cass.**


The eggs of the Western Red-tailed Buzzard are broad ovals, fairly smooth, and without any gloss. One example is white, boldly spotted and blotched with chocolate-brown. Three others are also white, but they are spotted and smeared, chiefly at the smaller end, vol. ii.
with pale purplish grey and pale rufous. These specimens measure respectively: 2·27 by 1·87; 2·3 by 1·8; 2·4 by 1·9; 2·42 by 1·82.

2. N. America (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Buteo lineatus** (Gm.).


*Buteo lineatus, var. lineatus, Baird, Brewer & Ridg. N. Amer. Birds, iii. p. 275 (1874).*

The eggs of the Red-shouldered Buzzard are as varied as those of the Common Buzzard (*B. buteo*) and cannot be separated from them. They measure from 1·95 to 2·25 in length, and from 1·65 to 1·8 in breadth *.

1. N. America (Henshaw Coll.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
3. N. America (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. N. America (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
3. N. America (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. N. America, 3rd May. Crowley Bequest.

**Buteo latissimus** (Wils.).


*Buteo pennsylvanicus, Baird, Brewer & Ridg. N. Amer. Birds, iii. p. 259 (1874).*

The eggs of the Broad-winged Buzzard in the Collection resemble those of the Common Buzzard (*B. buteo*) but are much smaller, measuring from 1·8 to 2 in length, and from 1·45 to 1·6 in breadth.

2. North America (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. North America (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Genus ASTURINA, Vieill.**

**Asturina plagiata**, Schl.

Asturina nitida, var. plagiata, Baird, Brewer & Ridg. N. Amer. Birds, iii. p. 246 (1874).*

* It is possible that some of the specimens here enumerated may be referable to the closely allied *B. elegans.*
Asturina plagiata, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 204 (1874); Bendire, 
*Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds*, i. p. 251, pl. vii. fig. 7 (1892); Sharpe, 
*Hand-l.* i. p. 257 (1890); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 6 (1899); 

The eggs of the Mexican Buzzard-Hawk are closely elliptical in 
shape, slightly rough, and without any gloss. They are usually plain 
white, but a specimen is occasionally sparingly speckled with pale 
brown. Five examples measure respectively: 2 by 1·55; 2 by 1·55; 1·95 by 1·61; 1·93 by 1·61; 1·8 by 1·58.

3. San Geronimo, Guatemala, 
3rd April (R. Owen). 
Salvin-Godman Coll.

2. Mexico. 
Crowley Bequest.

Genus RUPORNIS, Kaup.

*Rupornis magnirostris* (Gm.). 
(Plate XII. figs. 2 & 3.)

Asturina magnirostris, Sharpe, *Cat. Birds B. M.* i. p. 207 (1874); 
*Scl.* & 
*Salv. P. Z.* s. 1879, p. 540. 

The eggs of the Large-billed Buzzard-Hawk are spheroidal in shape, 
somewhat rough in texture, and devoid of gloss. The ground-colour 
in all the examples in the Collection is dull white, but the markings 
are varied. One specimen is thickly covered with specks and 
smears of pale purple and rusty brown; a second is marked, chiefly 
on one half of the egg, with smears of reddish brown, showing 
some blackish spots and some pale neutral-tint underlying blotches; 
a third is freckled all over and blotched at one end with rufous; 
and a fourth is sparingly speckled with neutral-tint and dark brown. 
They measure respectively: 1·8 by 1·5; 1·85 by 1·48; 1·8 by 1·43; 
1·8 by 1·5.

2. Medellin, Antioquia, U.S. Colombia 
(T. K. Salmon). 
Salvin-Godman Coll.

2. [S. America (d'Hamonville Coll.).] 
Crowley Bequest.

Genus URUBITINGA, Lafr.

*Urubitinga anthracina* (Nitzsch). 
? Falco urubitinga*, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xlix. fig. 1 
(1845–54). 
Urubitinga anthracina, *Owen, Ibis*, 1861, p. 68; Sharpe, *Cat. Birds B. M.* 
i. p. 215 (1874); *Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds*, i. p. 248, 
pl. viii. figs. 8 & 9 (1892); *Sharpe, Hand-l.* i. p. 255 (1899); *Nehrk. 
Kat. Eiersamml.* p. 6 (1899).

* Thienemann’s figure of the egg of *Falco urubitinga* is an excellent repre- 
sentation of the egg of the present species.
An egg of the Mexican Black Buzzard in the Collection is almost elliptical in shape, fairly smooth, and without gloss. It is white, smeared and otherwise marked all over with two or three shades of rufous and with pale purplish grey. It measures 2·2 by 1·8.

1. San Gerónimo, Guatemala, Salvin-Godman Coll.
29th April (R. Owen).

Sub-Family GYPAÉTINÆ.

Genus GYPAÆTUS, Storr.

Gypaetus barbatus (Linn.).

Gypaetus barbatus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. liii. fig. 1 (1845-54); Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 9. fig. 1 (1855-63); Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 176; Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 12, pl. — (1866); t. c. 2nd ed. i. p. 12, pl. — (1875); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 401 (1872); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 229 (1874); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 127 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-t. i. p. 260 (1899).

The eggs of the Lämmergeier, or Bearded Vulture, are of an elliptical or spheroidal shape. The shell is rough in texture, granulated and without gloss. They are often of a uniform colour varying from rusty yellow to a deep orange-brown, but some are rusty yellow, blotched and streaked with dull reddish and purplish brown, and others are cream-colour mottled with dull purple and grey. They measure from 3 to 3·6 in length, and from 2·55 to 2·75 in breadth.

1. South Europe.
4. Spanish Pyrenees.
2. Sierra Nevada, Spain, 1st Feb.
1. Acarnania, Greece, 14th Jan. (T. Krüper).
1. Kabylia, Algeria, Feb. (Loche: Tristram Coll.).
1. Kabylia (Loche: Tristram Coll.).
1. Bokhara, Algeria, Jan. (Loche: Tristram Coll.).

Old Collection.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Crowley Bequest.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Hume Coll.
Sub-Family AQUILINÆ.

Genus UROAETUS, Kaup.

Uroaetus audax (Lath.).

Aquila fucosa, Ramsay, Ibis, 1863, p. 446.
Aquila audax, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 8 (1865); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 5, pl. i. fig. 1 (1889).

Uroaetus audax, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 231 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 260 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 6 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 11, pl. i. (1901).

The eggs of the Wedge-tailed Eagle are either elliptical or of a broad oval shape. The shell is rough and has little or no gloss. They are of various types of coloration. In one the eggs are yellowish white, either plain or marked with a few dark rufous spots. In another they are white or cream-coloured, marked all over with spots and small blotches of chocolate-brown, yellowish brown, and underlying neutral-tint. In a third they are buff, boldly smeared and blotched with reddish brown and purplish grey. They measure from 2'65 to 3'2 in length, and from 2'1 to 2'35 in breadth.

1. New South Wales, 5th Dec. Crowley Bequest.
5. Dawson River, Queensland (North Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
7. Milang, near Adelaide, S. Australia, 9th July. E. S. Moulden, Esq. [P.].
10. Table Cape, Tasmania (A. D. Atkinson). Crowley Bequest.

Genus AQUILA, Briss.

Aquila chrysaetos (Linn.).


Aquila chrysaetos, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vog. tab. 17. fig. 2 (1855–63); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 8, pl. iii., pl. iv. fig. i (1856); Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 180; Tristram, Ibis, 1859, p. 283; Newton, Ooth. Woll. pt. i. p. 8, pl. ii. figs. 1–4, pl. iii. figs. 1–4, pl. iv. figs. 1–4 (1864); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 235 (1874); Danford, Ibis, 1878, p. 4; Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 533 (1889); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 96, pl. 2 (1883); id. Birds Japan. Emp. p. 199 (1890); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs. Ind. Birds, iii. p. 130 (1890); Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 263; pl. ix. figs. 3 & 5 (1892); Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 14, pl. 2. fig. 4 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 261 (1899).

The eggs of the Golden Eagle are broadly oval, elliptical or spheroidal in shape, and the shell is rough and devoid of gloss. The
ground-colour varies from white to a dingy pinkish buff and the markings are extremely varied. A certain number of eggs are plain white and others are very sparingly marked, but the majority are very handsomely spotted, blotched, and smeared with various shades of rufous, brown, purplish grey, and brownish pink. In one common type, the shell is covered with spots and well-defined small blotches of rufous; in another, the markings consist of specks and blotches of rufous which form a confluent cap at the larger end; in another type, the egg is thickly smeared and blotched with chocolate-brown. A few specimens are very thickly smeared and streaked with brownish pink, while others are densely blotched with reddish brown and underlying purplish grey. A series measures from 2·65 to 3·2 in length, and from 2·15 to 2·5 in breadth.

2. Tyrone, Ireland (H. Saunders).
2. Tyrone (H. S.).
2. Scotland, 14th May (F. Nicholson).
2. Reay Forest, Sutherlandshire, 27th April.
1. Loch Broom, Ross-shire, 23rd April.
2. Courtboll, Ross-shire, 4th May (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Inverness-shire (Hargitt Coll.).
1. Port Clair, Inverness-shire, April (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Glen Tilt, Perthshire, 7th April (F. Nicholson).
2. Glen Tilt, 27th April (F. N.).
2. Glen Tilt, 13th May (F. N.).
2. Corrie Creggach, near Tarbert, 11th April (F. N.).
2. Glen Etive, Argyle, 15th April (F. N.).
2. West of Oban, Argyle, April (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Sweden, 2nd April (Meves).
2. Kustendji, Turkey, 16th April.
2. Acarnania, Greece (T. Krüper).
1. Algeria (Loche).
1. Algiers (Hargitt Coll.).
1. Forest north of Kef Laks, Algeria, 20th April (O. Salvin).
2. Boghas-lu-chan, Asia Minor, 10th May (C. G. Danford).
Aquila heliaca, Savign.

Falco imperialis, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xlvi. fig. 5, a–e (1845–54); Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 58, pl. — (1867). 
Aquila heliaca, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 25. fig. 2 (1855–63); Elwes & Buckley, Ibis, 1870, p. 66; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 238 (1874); Bree, t. c. 2nd ed. i. p. 64, pl. — (1875); Tacz. Faune Orn. Sibér. Orient. p. 17 (1891); Blanford, Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, iii. p. 334 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 261 (1899).

Aquila imperialis, Simpson, Ibis, 1890, p. 376, pl. xii. fig. 3. 
Aquila mogilnik, Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 521 (1873); Danford, Ibis, 1878, p. 4.


The eggs of the Imperial Eagle are of a broad oval form, in some cases approaching the spheroidal. The shell is rather rough and is occasionally slightly glossy. Many specimens are plain white or yellowish white; the majority are feebly blotched and spotted with pale rufous, yellowish brown, brownish pink, and underlying neutral-tint. Only one specimen in the series is at all richly coloured, and this is densely mottled all over with rufous and yellowish brown. They measure from 2.6 to 3.15 in length, and from 1.9 to 2.4 in breadth.

1. Europe. Old Collection.

   2. South Russia. Sebohm Coll.
   1. Volga (Hargitt Coll.). Sebohm Coll.


1. Sirsa, Punjab, 22nd March (W. Blevitt).
1. Mt. Edough, Bona, Algeria (Loche : Tristram Coll.).

**Aquila adalberti, Brehm.**

Aquila imperialis *nec Beech.*, Saunders, Ibis, 1871, p. 61.

The eggs of the Spanish Imperial Eagle are inseparable from those of *A. heliaca*. They measure from 2.75 to 3.2 in length, and from 2.2 to 2.4 in breadth.

2. Spain, 14th March (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. Spain, 10th April (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. Madrid, 14th April. Crowley Bequest.
1. Coto del Rey, 28th March. Lord Lilford [P.].
1. Coto del Rey, 7th April (H. Saunders).
2. Coto del Rey, 18th April (H. S.). Seebohm Coll.
1. Coto de Doñana, 8th April (L. H. Irby).

**Aquila bifasciata, J. E. Gray.**

*Aquila nipalensis nec Hodg.*., *Dresser, Birds Eur.* v. p. 507 (1874).
*Aquila mogilnik nec Gm.*, Sharpe, *Cat. Birds B. M.* i. p. 240 (1874).

The eggs of the Steppe Eagle resemble those of *A. heliaca*, but they are somewhat smaller and they appear, on the whole, to be
more distinctly spotted. They measure from 2·45 to 2·9 in length, and from 2·05 to 2·25 in breadth.

3. R. Volga (Dr. Stader). Crowley Bequest.
3. South Russia (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. South Russia, June (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. South Russia (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Aquila rapax (Temm.).**

*Aquila naevioides*, Baedeker, *Eier Eur. Vog.* tab. 73, fig. 2 (1855-63).


The eggs of the Tawny Eagle are short ovals in shape, the smaller end being nearly as much rounded as the larger. The ground-colour is white. Three specimens are sparingly marked with yellowish brown; a fourth is smeared all over with pale brownish pink and blotched here and there with dull reddish brown. They measure respectively: 2·65 by 2·1; 2·75 by 2·1; 2·9 by 2·17; 2·81 by 2·18.


**Aquila vindhiana, Frankl.**


The eggs of the Indian Tawny Eagle vary in shape from broad oval to spheroidal. The shell is fairly smooth, and many specimens possess a small amount of gloss. The ground-colour is white, and about half the number of specimens in the Collection are unmarked. The others are more or less sparingly streaked, spotted, and blotched with different shades of reddish and yellowish brown and underlying dull purplish grey. They measure from 2·35 to 2·9 in length, and from 1·8 to 2·25 in breadth.

2. Sirsa District, Punjab, 14th Nov. Hume Coll.
1. Ladwi, Punjab, 28th Jan.  
Hume Coll.
(W. Blewitt).
(W. B.).
(W. B.).
(W. B.).
(W. B.).
(W. B.).
(W. B.).
(W. B.).
(W. B.).
2. Hansi, 8th March  
(W. B.).
1. Hansi, 14th March  
(W. B.).
2. Hansi, 16th April  
(W. B.).
2. Hansi, 24th April  
(W. B.).
4. Rohtuk, Delhi, 22nd Dec.
4. Rohtuk, 24th Dec.
2. Rohtuk, 26th Dec.
2. Rohtuk, 27th Dec.
2. Gurgaon District, 7th Jan.
1. Delhi, 27th Dec.
4. Gurhi Hursoo, near Delhi, 14th Jan.
1. Muttra, 23rd Jan.
1. Futtahpur Sikri, 31st Jan.
1. Etawah, 16th Jan.  
(W. E. Brooks).
1. Etawah, 18th Nov.  
(W. E. B.).
1. Etawah, 26th Jan.  
(W. E. B.).
2. Futtahpur, 6th Dec.  
(A. Anderson).
1. Mynpoori, 1st March.

Aquila pomerana,  
Brehm.

Falco navius,  
Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xlix. fig. 5, a–c (1845–54).
Aquila navia (nee Gm.),  
Aquila maculata,  
Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 246 (1874).
Aquila pomarina,  
Aquila pomerana,  
Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 261 (1899).

The eggs of the Lesser Spotted Eagle resemble those of the Golden Eagle in coloration. A few specimens, however, are very
AQUILA. 267

feebly marked with only a few specks. The majority are richly coloured. They measure from 2.15 to 2.65 in length, and from 1.8 to 2.1 in breadth.

1. Europe.
2. Northern Europe (W. Proctor).
5. Pomerania.
1. Pomerania (Dr. Brasse).
1. Pomerania (T. Holland).
1. Stolp, 29th April (T. H.).
2. Stolp, 6th May (T. H.).
2. Stolp, 7th May (H. Seebohm).
2. Stolp, 13th May (T. Holland).
2. Stolp, 28th May (T. H.).
2. Stolp, 30th May (T. H.).
2. Carwitz, Pomerania, 11th March (T. H.).
1. Carwitz, 10th May (T. H.).
1. Carwitz, 18th May (T. H.).
2. Livonia, Baltic Provs., 25th May (Russow).

Aquila hastata (Less.).

(Plate XII. fig. 1.)


The eggs of the Small Indian Spotted Eagle are broad ovals, with the smaller end very blunt and rounded. They are fairly smooth in texture and devoid of any gloss. Two specimens in the series are much soiled with incubation, but appear to have been plain white. Other examples are dull white sparingly spotted and smeared with reddish brown, and in many cases also with underlying pale purple or lilac. They measure from 2.37 to 2.55 in length, and from 1.9 to 2.11 in breadth.

1. Agrore Valley, Punjab, 28th April (Colonel Unwin).
1. Agrore Valley, 6th May (Colonel Unwin).
1. Delhi, 14th May (C. T. Bingham).
1. Calcutta, 9th May (J. C. Parker).
1. Faridpur, Bengal, 16th May (J. R. Cripps).
Aquila maculata, Gm.


The eggs of the Larger Spotted Eagle, although somewhat larger, as a rule, than those of the Lesser Spotted Eagle (A. pomerana), are quite inseparable from them. Many European eggs of this species are very richly coloured. The four Indian eggs in the series, and also some European examples, are pale, being marked with light rufous and purplish grey. A number of specimens measure from 2·45 to 2·7 in length, and from 1·95 to 2·15 in breadth.


Genus ARCHIBUTEO, Brehm.

Archibuteo lagopus (Gm.).

Archibuteo lagopus, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 41. fig. 2 (1855–63); Newton, Ooth. Woll. pt. i. p. 121, pl. v. figs. 1–6, pl. vi. figs. 1–6 (1864); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 196 (1874); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 471 (1875); Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 15, pl. 5. fig. 7 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 262 (1899).
Aquila lagopus, Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. iii, pl. 5 (1883).

The eggs of the Rough-legged Eagle-Buzzard cannot be separated by any character from those of Buteo lagopus. They measure from 2 to 2·35 in length, and from 1·65 to 1·85 in breadth.

The eggs of the North-American Rough-legged Eagle-Buzzard are indistinguishable from those of *A. lagopus* and *Buteo buteo*, and appear to be quite as varied in coloration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Collector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lapland, 2nd June (Hargitt Coll.)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapland (Hargitt Coll.)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapland (Hargitt Coll.)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapland (Hargitt Coll.)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapland, 18th May (J. Wolley)</td>
<td>Crowley Bequest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapland, 21st May (J. W.)</td>
<td>Crowley Bequest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapland (R. Duff)</td>
<td>Crowley Bequest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kautakeino, Lapland (Meves)</td>
<td>Crowley Bequest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickonna, Muonio Valley, Lapland, 12th May (J. Wolley)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickonna (J. W.)</td>
<td>Salvin-Godman Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tepasto, Lapland (J. W.)</td>
<td>Crowley Bequest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motkajervi, Lapland, 5th June (J. W.)</td>
<td>Salvin-Godman Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motkajervi (J. W.)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quickjock, Lapland (H. W. Wheelwright)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quickjock (R. Duff)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finmark (Norder)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offoden Fjord, Norway (Tristram Coll.)</td>
<td>Crowley Bequest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Lapland (J. Wolley)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalmal Peninsula, W. Siberia, Lat. 67° N. (Dr. Otto Finsch)</td>
<td>Seebohm Coll.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Archibuteo sancti-johannis (Gm.).**

Archibuteo sancti-johanuis, Brewer, N. Amer. Ool. pt. i. p. 34, pl. iii. fig. 28 (1856); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 197 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 262 (1890); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 5 (1899).


The eggs of the North-American Rough-legged Eagle-Buzzard are indistinguishable from those of *A. lagopus* and *Buteo buteo*, and appear to be quite as varied in coloration.
Archibuteo ferrugineus (Licht.).


The eggs of the Ferruginous Rough-legged Eagle-Buzzard in the Collection are nearly elliptical in shape, slightly rough in texture, and almost devoid of gloss. The ground-colour of both specimens is dull white. One example is spotted and blotched, more coarsely at the smaller end than elsewhere, with chocolate-brown; the other is thickly speckled and smeared with pale yellowish brown. They measure respectively: 2-5 by 1-85; 2-5 by 1-9.

1. Fort Carlton, Saskatchewan, Canada, Salvin-Godman Coll. 30th April (T. W. Blakiston).
1. California, Crowley Bequest.

Genus EUTOLMAÉTUS, Blyth.

Eutolmaætus fasciatus (Vieill.).

Falco bonelli, Thien. Fortspflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xlix. fig. 4 (1845-54); Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 62, pl. — (1866).
Aquila bonelli, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 17. fig. 3 (1855-63); Simpson, Ibis, 1860, p. 291, pl. xii. fig. 2; Saunders, Ibis, 1871, p. 62; Bree, op. cit. 2nd ed. i. p. 83, pl. — (1875).
Utolmaætus fasciatus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 262 (1899).

The eggs of Bonelli’s Eagle are of a very regular oval form, smooth, and showing but little gloss. They are faint bluish white, often plain; at other times marked with spots, blotches, and smears of brownish pink, yellowish brown, and underlying pale inky purple. The markings on some eggs are sparse, on others dense, but they are generally pale, and few eggs can be termed richly-coloured. They measure from 2-5 to 3-08 in length, and from 1-95 to 2-28 in breadth.

2. Europe. Old Collection.
1. Algeria (Locke). Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. Bhurtpur, Oudh, 30th Jan.

**Eutolmaetus spilogaster (Bp.).**


The eggs of the African Hawk-Eagle taken by Mr. Hawker in Somali-land are nearly elliptical in shape, rather coarse in texture, and without gloss. One example is much stained, but appears to have been plain white; the second is also white, but marked with a few spots and lines of yellowish brown on the smaller half. They measure respectively: 2.41 by 1.9; 2.46 by 1.97.

2. Somali-land.

R. McD. Hawker, Esq. [P.].

**Eutolmaetus pennatus (Gm.).**


The eggs of the Booted Eagle are oval, elliptical, or spheroidal in shape, somewhat rough in texture, and slightly glossy. They are generally plain white or pale greenish white; a few, however, are sparingly marked with rufous or pale yellow. Specimens measure from 2 to 2.3 in length, and from 1.56 to 1.86 in breadth.

1. San Ildefonso, Old Castile, Spain, 8th June (*Tristram Coll.*).
2. South Spain.
4. Seville, May (*A. Ruiz*).
2. Coria, Seville, 18th March (*H. Saunders*).
2. Villamejor, Seville, 6th May (*H. S.*).
2. Coto del Rey, Seville, 1st May (*H. S.*).
1. Gibraltar, April.
2. Near Gibraltar, 2nd May (*L. H. Irby*).
272

2. South Russia, 16th May (H. Goebel). Seebohm Coll.

Eutolmaetus morphnoides (Gould).

Aquila morphnoides, North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 6, pl. ii. fig. 1 (1889).
Eutolmaetus morphnoides, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 262 (1899).

The eggs of the Australian Booted Eagle are of a short elliptical or spheroidal shape and without gloss. They are white, sparingly spotted and blotched with yellowish brown or dull purplish grey, or a combination of both. Five examples measure respectively: 2·02 by 1·7; 2·2 by 1·78; 2·25 by 1·83; 2·2 by 1·7; 2·2 by 1·67.

1. Interior of Australia. Gould Coll.

Genus ICTINAÆTUS, Jerd.

Ictinaetus malayensis (Temm.).

(Plate XIII. fig. 1.)


The eggs of the Black Eagle are of a short oval or elliptical shape, coarse in texture, and almost without gloss. One specimen in the Collection appears to have been plain white; a second example is white, mottled and spotted all over, but more densely at the smaller end than elsewhere, with brownish red. They measure respectively: 2·5 by 1·82; 2·5 by 2·03.


Genus SPIZAÆTUS, Vieill.

Spizaetus bellicosus (Daud.).

Spizaetus bellicosus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 265 (1874); id. ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 40 (1875–84); id. Hand-l. i. p. 263 (1899).

The egg of the Martial Hawk-Eagle in the Collection is of a broad oval shape, rough in texture, and quite devoid of any gloss.
It is dull white, spotted and blotched with very pale reddish brown; the markings are very evenly distributed over the whole shell. The specimen measures 3.3 by 2.5.

1. Orange River Colony, 10th June  
   Crowley Bequest.  
   (T. Ayres: Tristram Coll.)

**Spizaetus coronatus** (Linn.).


The egg of the Crowned Hawk-Eagle in the Collection is a regular oval, of rough texture, without gloss, and plain white. It measures 2.9 by 2.12.

1. South Africa.  
   Old Collection.

**Spizaetus nipalensis** (Hodgs.).


The eggs of Hodgson's Hawk-Eagle are of a blunt oval form, coarse in texture, and without gloss. The specimens in the Collection have a greyish-white ground-colour. One is marked with a few small brown blotches on the smaller half of the egg; the other is marked, chiefly over the larger half, with blotches of inky purple and spots of reddish brown. They measure respectively: 2.55 by 1.93; 2.78 by 2.18.

   Hume Coll.
1. Masuri, Himalayas, 8th March.  
   Hume Coll.

**Spizaetus cirrhatus** (Gm.).


The eggs of the Crested Hawk-Eagle are pointed ovals, rather variable in breadth, and occasionally they are short ellipses. The shell is slightly rough and entirely without gloss. A few specimens are plain white; the majority are sparingly marked at the larger end with specks, spots, and occasionally with crooked lines of rufous and yellowish brown. They measure from 2.4 to 2.95 in length, and from 1.85 to 2.2 in breadth.

1. S. Konkan, West Coast of India,  
   Hume Coll.  
   6th Jan.  
   (G. Vidal).
1. S. Konkan, 18th March (G. V.). Hume Coll.

Spizaëtus limnaëtus (Horsf.).


The eggs of the Changeable Hawk-Eagle closely resemble those of S. cirrhatus. Of the three specimens in the Collection, one is plain white, the others are marked with a few small rufous specks on the larger end. They measure respectively: 2·85 by 1·9; 2·7 by 2·13; 2·7 by 1·95.

1. Labuan, Borneo, Jan. Sir Hugh Low [C.].

Genus LOPHOÄETUS, Kaup.

Lophoaëtus occipitalis (Daud.).

Lophoaëtus occipitalis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 274 (1874); id. ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 41 (1875-84); id. Hand-l. i. p. 264 (1899).

The eggs of the African Crested Eagle in the Collection are of a spheroidal shape, devoid of gloss, and of a white colour, sparingly blotched and streaked with pale rufous, and spotted, at the broad end only, with deep chocolate-brown. Four examples measure respectively: 2·32 by 1·82; 2·38 by 1·93; 2·28 by 1·76; 2·37 by 1·9.

2. Fashoda, White Nile, 21st March. R. M. Hawker, Esq. [P.]
2. Fashoda, 24th April. R. M. Hawker, Esq. [P.]
Genus **CIRCAETUS**, Vieill.

*Circaetus gallicus* (Gm.).


The eggs of the Short-toed Eagle vary in shape from oval to elliptical, and are plain white, with no gloss, though sometimes tinged with blue. Canon Tristram (*l. c.*) speaks of having found a spotted egg of this species, but the occurrence of such a specimen must be rare. The eggs measure from 2·6 to 3·05 in length, and from 2 to 2·4 in breadth.

1. Seville, Spain, 11th May (*A. Ruiz*). Salvin-Godman Coll.
   1. Coto del Rey, Seville, 12th April (H. Saunders).
   1. Cilli, Styria, 5th May (H. E. Dresser).
   1. Delphi, Greece, 19th May (H. Seebohm).
   1. Blad el Elma, Algeria, 8th April (O. Salvin).
   1. Blad el Elma, 8th April (O. S.: Tristram Coll.).
   1. Burnabat, Smyrna, 26th May (T. Krüper).
Genus **SPILORNIS**, Gray.

The eggs of the Serpent-Eagles are of a broad oval shape, rather rough in texture, and without gloss.

**Spilornis cheela** (*Lath.*).

(Plate XIII. fig. 4.)


The eggs of the Crested Serpent-Eagle are variable. One example in the series has a reddish-white ground-colour, marked with rich reddish brown. At the larger end there is a broad cap of this colour, and the remainder of the egg is streaked and smeared longitudinally with a somewhat paler tint of the same. A second example is creamy white, boldly blotched all over with rich reddish brown, more densely at the small end than elsewhere. Two other specimens are sparingly smeared with very faint yellowish brown only. These four examples measure respectively: 2·73 by 2·14; 2·8 by 2·14; 2·8 by 2; 2·9 by 2·1.

1. Dhurmsala, Himalayas, 20th March
   (C. R. Cock).

1. Dhurmsala, 11th April (C. R. C.).

2. [India] (General Fagan).

**Spilornis albidus** (*Temm.*).


The eggs of Jerdon's Serpent-Eagle are creamy white. One specimen is thinly speckled and spotted with brownish red; another is sprinkled with a few spots of dull rufous and some blotches or clouds of pale grey, chiefly at the larger end. The two examples measure respectively: 2·65 by 1·95; 2·65 by 2.

2. Raipur, C. Prov., India, May
   (F. R. Blewitt).

**Spilornis rutherfordi**, Swinh.


The egg of Rutherford's Serpent-Eagle taken by Colonel Bingham in Tenasserim is white, spotted, blotched, and smeared with rufous and purplish brown, the markings forming an immense cap at the
larger end. The specimen taken by Mr. Cripps is greyish white, sparingly spotted and blotched with pale brownish yellow and grey. A third example, taken by Mr. Parker *, is reddish white, marked with two or three shades of reddish brown, the blotches being confluent at the large end and forming a wide cap. These three specimens measure respectively: 2.5 by 1.96; 2.55 by 2.05; 2.55 by 1.9.

1. Faridpur, Bengal, 1st April (J. R. Cripps). Hume Coll.

Genus BUTASTUR, Hodg.

Butastur teesa (Frankl.).


The eggs of the White-eyed Buzzard-Eagle are of a broad oval or elliptical shape, smooth in texture, and with, occasionally, a slight trace of gloss. All the specimens in the series are plain white tinged with blue. The late Mr. A. Anderson, however, stated that the eggs of this species are occasionally marked. They measure from 1.7 to 2 in length, and from 1.4 to 1.6 in breadth.

3. India, 30th April. Hume Coll.

* The history of this specimen is recorded by Mr. Hume (Nests and Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 153) under the name of S. cheela.
Butastur liventer (Temm.).

(Plate XIV. fig. 2.)


The eggs of the Rufous-winged Buzzard-Eagle resemble those of B. teesa, being of a very pale bluish-white colour. One specimen, however, is marked with a few grey spots at the larger end, but these are probably nest-stains. Three examples measure respectively: 1·84 by 1·45; 1·8 by 1·45; 1·71 by 1·41.


Butastur indicus (Gm.).


The sole egg of the Grey-faced Buzzard-Eagle in the Collection is a regular oval in shape, smooth, fairly glossy, and plain white with a very slight tinge of blue. It measures 2 by 1·58.


Genus HALIAÈTUS, Savigny.

Haliaëtus albicilla (Linn.).

Falco albicilla, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögl. tab. xlvi. fig. 5, a, b (1845–54).

Haliaëtus albicilla, Baederker, Eier Eur. Vögl. tab. 57. fig. 2 (1855–63); Elwes & Buckley, Ibis, 1870, p. 70; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 302 (1874); Baird, Brewer & Ridgwe. N. Amer. Birds, iii. p. 324 (1874); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 551 (1875); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 87, pl. 2 (1883); id. Birds Japan. Emp. p. 198 (1890); Tacz. Faune Orn. Sibér. Orient. p. 29 (1891); Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 14, pl. 2. fig. 1 (1886); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 267 (1899).""

The eggs of the White-tailed Eagle are chiefly of a broad oval shape, but sometimes they are elliptical or spheroidal. The shell is coarse in texture and often possesses a considerable amount of gloss. All the eggs of this Eagle in the Collection are plain white, except one specimen, which is marked with spots and scrawls of rufous at the larger end. Numerous examples measure from 2·7 to 3·3 in length, and from 2·1 to 2·45 in breadth.

4. Greenland.
2. Greenland, April (Hargütt Coll.). Seebohm Coll.
1. Greenland, May (Fenéker: Hargütt Coll.). Governor Holbøll [C].
Haliaëtus leucocephalus (Linn.).


The eggs of the Bald Eagle in the Collection are plain white and cannot be separated from those of the White-tailed Eagle. They measure respectively: 3·1 by 2·3; 2·85 by 2·1; 2·77 by 2·23.

1. Santa Cruz Island, California (Henshaw Coll.).
1. Florida (Field Coll.).

Haliaëtus leucogaster (Gm.).

Falco leucogaster, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. i. fig. 1 (1845–54).
Ichthyætus leucogaster, Macgillivray, Voy. 'Rattlesnake,' ii. p. 356 (1852).

The eggs of the White-bellied Sea-Eagle resemble those of
H. albicilla, but are rather smaller. They measure from 2·55 to 3·1 in length, and from 2 to 2·3 in breadth.

2. De Freycinet Island, N.W. Australia, 26th May.
4. Hope Island, Australia, 18th July (J. M.).
5. Eagle Island, Australia, 1st Aug.
6. South Australia (Wilson).
7. Bass Strait.

Haliaeetus leucoryphus (Pall.).

Falco leucorypha, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. 1. fig. 2 (1845–54); Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 75, pl. — (1866).

Haliaeetus leucoryphus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 308 (1874); Bree, op. cit. 2nd ed. i. p. 106, pl. — (1875); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 545 (1876); Danford, Ibis, 1878, p. 3; Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 163 (1890); Tacz. Faune Orn. Sibér. Orient. pt. i. p. 43 (1891); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 267 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 7 (1899).

The eggs of Pallas's Sea-Eagle are rather smaller than those of H. albicilla, but otherwise are inseparable from them. The markings shown on the eggs figured by Dr. Bree are probably only nest-stains. A series measures from 2·55 to 3·05 in length, and from 1·98 to 2·3 in breadth.

2. Sarepta, R. Volga (Dr. Stader).
3. Asia Minor, 7th May (C. G. Danford).
5. Eastern Narra, 18th Nov. (S. D.).
10. irsa District, Punjab.
11. Bhuttoo, Hisar, 14th Dec.
2. The Dhoon.  

1. Allahabad.  
2. Dacca, 11th Dec.  

2. Wau, near Pegu, 30th Nov. (E. W. O.).

Genus THALASSOAETUS, Kaup.

**Thalassoaetus pelagicus** (Pall.)


The egg of Steller's Sea-Eagle in the Collection is of a broad and somewhat pointed oval form, and plain white. The shell is slightly rough and entirely without gloss. It measures 3·2 by 2·5.

1. Petropaulovsk, Kamtchatka, Sept.  
(Crowley Bequest. (Ivan Naga).

Genus HALIASTUR, Selby.

**Haliastur indus** (Bodd.).


The eggs of the Brahminy Kite are usually of a short oval shape, sometimes spheroidal and occasionally elliptical. The shell is smooth and faintly glossy. Many specimens are plain white; others, the majority, are sparingly speckled and spotted, and occasionally blotched, with reddish brown. They measure from 1·8 to 2·25 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·75 in breadth.

2. Fyzabad.
Haliastur intermedius, Gurney.


An egg of the Malayan Brahminy Kite taken in Borneo is of an elongated elliptical form and plain white. Another, taken in the Philippine Islands, is white, minutely speckled all over with dark brown. Neither specimen shows any trace of gloss. They measure respectively: 1·95 by 1·4; 1·95 by 1·6.

1. Labuan, Borneo, Dec. Sir Hugh Low [C.].
2. Siquijor, Philippine Islands.

Steere Exped.

Haliastur girrenera (Vieill.).

Haliastur leucosternus, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 17 (1865).
Haliastur girrenera, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 315 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 298 (1899).
Haliastur indus, North, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 8 (1889).
Haliastur indus girrenera, Campbell, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 19, pl. 2 (1901).

The eggs of the Australian Brahminy Kite in the Collection are elliptical in shape and devoid of gloss. They are white, sparingly speckled with rufous and dark brown, and they measure respectively: 2·07 by 1·58; 2·1 by 1·65.


Haliastur sphenurus (Vieill.).

Haliastur sphenurus, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 20 (1865); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 316 (1874); North, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 9, pl. iv. figs. 1, 2 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 268 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamm. p. 7 (1899); Campbell, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 20 (1901).

The eggs of the Whistling Kite are of a broad, rounded oval
shape and have no gloss. They are dull white, spotted and blotched with rufous or yellowish brown, chiefly at one end. They measure from 2'03 to 2'44 in length, and from 1'6 to 1'75 in breadth.

2. Lachlan River, N.S.W., 9th Sept. Crowley Bequest.
(A. J. North).

Genus ELANOIDES, Vieill.

Elanoides furcatus (Linn.).

Elanoides furcatus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 317 (1874); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 63, pl. 6 (1883); ibid. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 10, pl. 5, figs. 5 & 6 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 208 (1899).

The eggs of the Fork-tailed Kite vary from a blunt oval to an elliptical shape, and have no gloss. They are creamy white, spotted and blotched with ferruginous or chocolate-brown. In one specimen the markings are evenly disposed over the whole shell; but in others one half is much more densely marked than the other. Five examples measure respectively: 1'82 by 1'43; 1'87 by 1'45; 1'9 by 1'51; 1'76 by 1'48; 1'8 by 1'5.

2. Giddings, Lee Co., Texas, 28th April Crowley Bequest.
(J. R. Ringley).
1. Brazil.
Old Collection.

Genus MILVUS, Cuvier.

The eggs of the six species of Kites are well represented in the Collection, and it is obvious that they cannot be separated by any character of size, shape, or colour. It is therefore unnecessary to attempt to describe the eggs of each species separately.

In shape they are either regular ovals or ellipses, but sometimes they are spheroidal and occasionally pyriform. The shell is fairly smooth, and is almost entirely without gloss. With regard to the coloration, Mr. Hume, with a very large series before him, thus describes the eggs of M. govinda:—"As regards the eggs themselves, the countless variety of types of coloration which they exhibit defy description. I have before me now specimens absolutely devoid of any trace of colour, which might well stand for gigantic specimens of Butastur teesa, but these of course are very exceptional; I have only two such in a series of several hundreds. The ground-colour is almost invariably a pale greenish or greyish-white, more or less
blotched, clouded, mottled, streaked, pen-lined, spotted or speckled with various shades of brown and red, from a pale buffy-brown to purple, and from blood-red to earth-brown. Many of the eggs are excessively handsome, having the boldest hieroglyphics, blotched in blood-red, on a clear white or pale green ground. Others again are covered with delicate markings, as if etched on them with a crow-quill; but no doubt the markings in the majority are more or less smudgy, and but dingily coloured. In some few the ground-colour is a dull mottled purple, clouded over with deeper shades of purplish-brown."

**Milvus milvus (Linn.).**


**Milvus milvus**, *Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 268* (1899).

The eggs of the Common Kite measure from 2·05 to 2·5 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·8 in breadth.

1. Great Britain.
   1. Sutherlandshire.
   2. Sutherlandshire, April (*A. Gunn*).
   3. Sutherlandshire, May (*A. G.*).
   4. Lincolnshire (*F. Bond*).
   5. Chatelherault, France, 26th June (*Lieut. Knocks*).

1. Switzerland.
   1. Seville, Spain (*L. H. Irby*).
   2. Seville, 10th April (*L. H. I.*).
   3. Seville, 2nd May (*H. Saunders*).

2. Coto del Rey, Seville, 18th April (*H. S.*).
   1. Coto del Rey, 3rd May (*H. S.*).
   3. Pomerania, 28th April.
   4. Pomerania, 4th May.

2. Stolp, Pomerania, 20th April (*T. Holland: Hargitt Coll.*).

2. Stolp, 23rd April (*T. H.*).

2. Stolp, 7th May (*T. H.*).

2. Stettin, 2nd April (*T. H.*).

2. Stettin, 3rd April (*T. H.*).

2. Stettin, 7th April (*T. H.*).

2. Stettin, 12th April (*T. H.*).

2. Politz, near Stettin, 24th April (*T. H.*).

2. Politz, 28th April (*T. H.*).
1. Waldeck \( (H. \text{ Seebohm: Hargitt Coll.}) \), \quad \text{Seebohm Coll.}
2. Djebel Dekma, Algeria, 6th April \( (O. \text{ Salvin}) \), \quad \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.}
3. Khifan M'sakta, Algeria, 9th April \( (O. \text{ S.}) \), \quad \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.}
4. Ouled Zeid, Algeria, 13th April \( (O. \text{ S.}) \), \quad \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.}
5. Ouled Zeid, Algeria, 20th April \( (O. \text{ S.}) \), \quad \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.}
6. Gala el Hamara, Algeria, 15th April \( (O. \text{ S.}) \), \quad \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.}
7. Hamman Zeid, Algeria, 17th April \( (O. \text{ S.}) \), \quad \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.}
8. Kef Laks, Algeria, 17th May \( (O. \text{ S.}) \), \quad \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.}
9. Kef Zeid, Algeria, 20th April \( (H. \text{ B. Tristram}) \), \quad \text{Crowley Bequest.}

**Milvus aegyptius** \( (Gm.) \)


*Falco aegyptius*, *Bree, Birds Eur. 1st ed. i. p. 105, pl. — (1863).*


The eggs of the Arabian Kite measure from 1.87 to 2.35 in length, and from 1.5 to 1.7 in breadth, and are therefore smaller, on the whole, than those of *M. milvus*.

2. Mount Hermon, Palestine, 14th May \( (H. \text{ B. Tristram}) \).
1. Egypt.
2. Egypt.
3. Egypt.

4. Egypt, Feb. \( (E. \text{ Cavendish Taylor}) \).
1. Egypt, 16th March \( (S. \text{ Stafford Allen}) \).

5. Egypt, 24th March \( (G. \text{ E. Shelley}) \).
7. Damietta, 13th April.
8. Damietta, 14th April.
9. Cairo.
11. Deshour, March.
12. Benisouf, 25th March \( (G. \text{ E. Shelley}) \).

13. Cape of Good Hope.

\( \text{Crowley Bequest.} \)

\( \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.} \)

\( \text{Seebohm Coll.} \)

\( \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.} \)

\( \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.} \)

\( \text{Salvin-Godman Coll.} \)

\( \text{Old Collection.} \)

\( \text{Seebohm Coll.} \)

\( \text{Seebohm Coll.} \)

\( \text{Seebohm Coll.} \)

\( \text{Old Collection.} \)

\( \text{E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.].} \)

\( \text{Rev. W. Deans Cowan [C.].} \)
Milvus korschun \((Gm.\).\)

Falco ater, *Thien. Fortspflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xlv. fig. 6, a–d* (1845–54);


Milvus ater, *Salvin, Ibis*, 1859, p. 184; *Saunders, Ibis*, 1871, p. 64; *Seebohm, Brit. Birds*, i. p. 80, pl. 5 (1883); *id. Eggs of Brit. Birds*, p. 13, pl. 3. fig. 6 (1890).


The eggs of the Black Kite are perhaps, on the whole, more distinctly marked than those of *M. egyptius*, but they do not otherwise differ. They measure from 1.9 to 2.32 in length, and from 1.6 to 1.75 in breadth.

1. Andalucia, Spain, 30th April (\(H.\) Saunders).
   - Andalucia, May (\(L.\ \ H.\ \ Irby\)).
   - Near Seville (\(L.\ H.\ \ I\)).
   - Coto del Rey, Seville, 1st May (\(H.\) Saunders).
   - Coto del Rey, 2nd May (\(H.\ \ S\)).
   - Coto del Rey, 3rd May (\(H.\ \ S\)).
   - Politz, Pomerania (\(T.\ \ Holland\)).
   - Politz, 9th May (\(T.\ \ H\)).
   - Stettin (\(T.\ \ H\)).
   - Gröningen, 28th April (Crowfoot Coll.).
   - Posen, 14th May (Crowfoot Coll.).
   - R. Volga.
   - Astrakhan, May (Hencke).
   - Astrakhan, May (Hencke).
   - Asia Minor, 1st May (\(C.\ \ G.\ \ Danford\)).

3. Chaman, Afghanistan (\(H.\ \ E.\ \ Barnes\)).
   - Kef Zaroua, Algeria, 22nd April (\(O.\ \ Salvin\)).
   - Kef Zaroua, 23rd April (\(O.\ \ S\)).
   - Kef M'slouta, Algeria, 2nd May (\(O.\ \ S\)).
   - Kef M'slouta, 2nd May (\(O.\ \ S:\ Tristram Coll\)).
   - Kef Boujata, Algeria, 16th April (\(O.\ \ S\)).
   - Kef Boujata, 19th April (\(O.\ \ S\)).
   - Kef Maida, Algeria, 28th April (\(O.\ \ S\)).
   - Kef Maida, 28th April (\(O.\ \ S:\ Tristram Coll\)).

3. Khi'fan M'sakta, Algeria, 24th April (\(O.\ \ S\)).
MILVUS. 287

1. Gala el Hamra, Algeria, 18th May (O. S.: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Milvus affinis, Gould.

Milvus affinis, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 49 (1865); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 323 (1874); North, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 10, pl. iv. figs. 5 & 6 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 268 (1899).

The two eggs of the Australian Kite in the Collection are white, very sparingly marked with pale rufous. They measure respectively: 2:15 by 1:63; 2:2 by 1:6.


Milvus govinda, Sykes.

Milvus govinda, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 325 (1874); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 80 (1878); Oates ed. Hume, Nest & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 173 (1890); Blanford Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, iii. p. 374 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 268 (1899).


The eggs of the Common Indian Kite measure from 1:9 to 2:35 in length, and from 1:54 to 1:85 in breadth.

2. Rohtuk, near Delhi, 28th Dec. Hume Coll.
1. Delhi, 7th April (C. T. Bingham). Hume Coll.
3. Delhi, 29th Dec. Hume Coll.
171. Agra, 1st-27th Feb. (*A. O. Hume*).  
3. Etawah, 16th Feb. (*W. E. B.*).  
2. Etawah, 17th Feb.  
2. Etawah, 22nd Feb.  
2. Etawah, 24th Feb.  
1. Etawah, 6th March.  
1. Etawah, 8th March.  
4. Etawah, 9th March.  
1. Etawah, 24th March.  
2. Etawah, 13th April.  
1. Futtiehpur Sikri, 30th Jan.  
1. Allahabad.  
2. Allahabad, 11th March (*C. T. Bingham*).  
5. Bhurtpur, 26th Jan.  
2. Benares.  
2. Kishingunji, Bengal, 9th Jan.  
3. Maunbhoor, Bengal (*R. C. Beavan*).  
2. Raipur, C. Prov.  
1. Madras.  
2. Pegu, 26th Jan. (*E. W. Oates*).  
1. Pegu, 28th Jan. (*E. W. O.*).  
1. Pegu, 6th Feb. (*E. W. O.*).  
1. Pegu, 7th Feb. (*E. W. O.*).  
1. Pegu, 11th Feb. (*E. W. O.*).  
1. Pegu, 14th Feb. (*E. W. O.*).  
1. Pegu, March (*E. W. O.*).  
2. Moulmein, Tenasserim, 5th Jan. (*W. Davison*).

Milvus melanotis, *T. & S*.


The eggs of the Black-eared Kite measure from 2·05 to 2·35 in length, and from 1·6 to 1·8 in breadth. The smallest specimen measures 2·05 by 1·6, and is therefore no larger than some of the eggs of *Milvus govinda*. 

---

**Milvus melanotis** is described in the text, along with various references to other works and specimens collected in different locations. The eggs of the Black-eared Kite are measured, indicating their length and breadth, and compared to other eggs mentioned, such as those of *Milvus govinda*. The text concludes with a description of the measurements of the Black-eared Kite's eggs, noting their size relative to other eggs mentioned.
Genus LOPHIOCTINIA, Kaup.

Lophoictinia isura (Gould).

Falco isurus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vog. tab. xliv. fig. 7 (1845-54).
Lophoictinia isura, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 326 (1874); North, 
Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 11, pl. iv. figs. 3 & 4 (1889); Sharpe, 
Hand-l. i. p. 269 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. 
p. 23, pl. 3 (1901).

The eggs of the Square-tailed Kite are of a broad oval shape. 
Some are slightly glossy, others are entirely devoid of gloss. They 
are creamy white, blotched and smeared with ferruginous chocolate-
brown. In one example the boldest markings are at the large 
end, but in the others they are at the small end, where they coalesce 
and form a cap or zone. They measure from 1·91 to 2 in length, 
and from 1·51 to 1·64 in breadth.

2. West Australia.
( G. J. Bostock).
2. Dawson River, Queensland (North 
Coll.).
2. Dawson River, Oct. (North Coll.).

2. Bussahir, 12th March.
1. Amoy, China ( R. Swinhoe).
1. Amoy, 24th March ( R. S.).
2. Amoy, 5th May ( R. S.).
2. Foochow, 26th Feb.
1. Foochow, 1st March.
2. Foochow, 17th March.
3. Foochow, 18th March.
1. Foochow, 22nd March.
2. Foochow, 24th March.
1. Foochow, 25th March.
2. Foochow, 26th March.
1. Foochow, March.
1. Foochow, 1st April.
2. Foochow, 7th April.
3. Foochow, 24th April.
1. Foochow, 25th April.
1. Foochow, 2nd May.
1. Foochow, 8th May.
1. Foochow.
An egg of the Hook-billed Kite is of a narrow oval shape, almost elliptical, smooth in texture, and with a faint gloss. It is pale greenish white, marked with confluent blotches of brown at the larger end and progressively smaller blotches and spots up to the smaller end. It measures 1'87 by 1'35.

1. Florida (Henshaw Coll.)

Genus ELANUS, Savign.

Elanus caeruleus (Desf.).

Falco melanopterus. Thien. Fortypflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xliv. fig. 6 a, b (1845-54); Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 108, pl. — (1866).

Elanus melanopterus, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 18. fig. 4, tab. 49. fig. 3 (1855-63); Bree, op. cit. 2nd ed. i. p. 127, pl. — (1875).


The eggs of the Black-winged Kite are of an oval or elliptical shape and occasionally spheroidal. They show scarcely any gloss. The ground-colour varies from white to cream-colour and brownish white. The majority of the specimens are very thickly streaked, blotched, and smeared with reddish brown of several shades, very little of the ground-colour being left visible. In a certain number, the markings are less dense and cover little more than half the ground. In some, the markings form a cap at one end of the egg, the remainder of the shell being comparatively free of them. One example is merely marked with a zone of spots round the middle, the two ends being almost plain. A series measures from 1'45 to 1'68 in length, and from 1'14 to 1'27 in breadth.
Elanus hypoleucus, Gould.

(Plate XIII. fig. 3.)

Elanus hypoleucus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 338 (1874); id. Ibis, 1894, p. 244; id. Hand-l. i. p. 269 (1899).

The sole egg of the Philippine Black-winged Kite in the Collection is a blunt oval, smooth, and devoid of gloss. It is white, thickly smeared, especially at the large end, with two shades of brown. It measures 1·65 by 1·25.

1. Mindoro, Philippine Islands, A. H. Everett, Esq. [C.].
   14th Dec.

Elanus leucurus (Vicill.).


The eggs of the White-tailed Black-winged Kite, like those of some species of Baza, are of two distinct types. They agree, however, in being of a broad oval shape and without gloss. Two specimens are plain bluish white; two others are creamy white, very thickly blotched and smeared with deep reddish brown. They measure respectively: 1·7 by 1·34; 1·69 by 1·33; 1·6 by 1·3; 1·63 by 1·3.

2. Buenos Ayres, 13th April (Field Coll.).

Elanus scriptus, Gould.

(Plate XIII. fig. 2.)


The eggs of the Letter-winged Kite are broad ovals, slightly rough, and devoid of gloss. One specimen in the Collection is dull white, sparingly speckled with reddish brown. Others are cream-coloured, thickly spotted and smeared with reddish brown, and resembling...
the commoner type of egg of *E. caerulescens*. Four specimens measure respectively: 1.75 by 1.3; 1.72 by 1.25; 1.73 by 1.3; 1.5 by 1.18.

2. New South Wales.  
   1. South Australia.  

Genus *PERNIS*, Cuv.

*Pernis apivorus* (Linn.).


*Pernis apivorus*, *Baedeker, Eier Eur.* Vög. tab. 57. fig. 3 (1855–63); *Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds*, i. p. 40, pl. xv. (1856); *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. p. 344 (1874); *Dresser, Birds Eur.* vi. p. 3 (1875); *Seeborn, Brit. Birds*, i. p. 69, pl. 3 (1883); id. *Eggs of Brit. Birds*, p. 11, pl. 3. figs. 3 & 4 (1896); *Sharpe, Hand-l.* i. p. 270 (1899).

The eggs of the *Honey-Buzzard* are short ovals or ellipses and occasionally almost spherical in shape. They are smooth and possess a considerable amount of gloss. The ground is white or cream-colour, but is in many cases almost entirely concealed by the markings, which are deep reddish brown, plain brown, chocolate-brown, and sometimes blackish brown. The disposition and size of the markings vary much. Some specimens are blotched chiefly on the larger half; others have a broad cap at the large end, the remainder of the shell being merely speckled and spotted; others again have about three-quarters of their surface covered with confluent blotches and smears, and a certain number are entirely covered with a deep rufous wash, more or less mottled with dark brown or black.

The eggs vary from 1.9 to 2.22 in length, and from 1.5 to 1.7 in breadth.

   1. New Forest (*Hargitt Coll.*).  
   2. New Forest, 14th June.  
   1. New Forest, 16th June (*Wise*).  
   2. New Forest, 24th June (*Wise*).  
   2. France.  
   1. Forêt de Bord, Elbeuf, France (*Noury: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   1. Forêt de Bord, June (*Noury: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   2. Forêt de Bord, 6th June (*Noury: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   1. Forêt de Bord, 15th June (*Noury: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   2. Forêt de Couche, 15th June (*Noury: Hargitt Coll.*).  
   1. Andernach, Switzerland.  
   2. Sweden (*Hargitt Coll.*).  
   1. Sweden.

H. F. Walter, Esq. [P.].

Salvin-Godman Coll.

Seebohm Coll.

Crowley Bequest.

Seebohm Coll.

Seebohm Coll.

Seebohm Coll.

Seebohm Coll.

Seebohm Coll.

Seebohm Coll.

Seeborn Coll.

Seebohm Coll.

Salvin-Godman Coll.
1. Pomerania (Hargitt Coll.). Seebohm Coll.
2. Stolp, Pomerania, 10th June (H. Seebohm).
2. Brunswick, 5th June (Krull). Seebohm Coll.
2. Brunswick, 10th June (Krull). Seebohm Coll.

Pernis ptilonorhynchus (Temm.).

(Plate XIV. fig. 4.)


The eggs of the Crested Honey-Buzzard are as varied in colour as those of P. apivorus, but they appear to be on the whole much paler than the eggs of that species, only a small minority of the specimens being at all richly coloured. One example, for instance, is marked with dingy purple. Another is buffish brown, mottled and clouded with yellowish brown. A third is dull yellow, mottled with pale brown; and a fourth is greenish white, freckled and mottled all over with greyish brown. They measure from 1·85 to 2·1 in length, and from 1·62 to 1·75 in breadth.


Genus BAZA, Hodgs.

Baza madagascariensis (Smith).

(Plate XIV. fig. 1.)


The eggs of the Madagascar Cuckoo-Falcon appear to be of two distinct types. One specimen, which is here figured, is perfectly
elliptical in shape and slightly glossy. It is cream-coloured, boldly spotted and blotched with chocolate-brown. Two other examples are also elliptical in shape and without gloss, but they are plain white. The three eggs measure respectively: 1·75 by 1·35; 1·87 by 1·47; 2 by 1·41.


2. Tanala, Madagascar (W. Deans Cowan).

Baza jerdoni (Blyth).

Baza sumatrensis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 357 (1874).

The sole egg of Jerdon’s Cuckoo-Falcon in the Collection is very nearly elliptical in shape, dull white, and without gloss. It measures 1·8 by 1·4.

1. Java*. Crowley Bequest.

Baza subcristata (Gould).

Baza subcristata, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 56 (1865); Ramsay, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 392; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 357 (1874); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 15, pl. ii. fig. 5 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 271 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 29 (1901).

The eggs of the Australian Cuckoo-Falcon are of an elliptical shape, without gloss, and plain bluish white; but, according to Ramsay, they are sometimes marked with light brown. Three examples measure respectively: 1·63 by 1·27; 1·71 by 1·4; 1·77 by 1·42.

2. Dawson River, Queensland, 29th Oct. (North Coll.).


Genus ICTINIA, Vieill.

Ictinia plumbea (Gm.).

(Plate XIV. fig. 3.)

Ictinia plumbea, Salvin, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 158; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 364 (1874); Goeldi, Ibis, 1897, p. 150; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 272 (1899); von Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv. p. 272 (1900).

The egg of the Plumbeous Kite in the Collection is spheroidal

* There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of this egg, although Baza jerdoni has not hitherto, I believe, been recorded from Java.
in shape, plain white, and without gloss. It measures 1·65 by 1·4.

1. Santa Fé, Veragua, Panama * Salvin-Godman Coll.
   (E. Areé).

**Ictinia mississippiensis** (Wils.).


The eggs of the Mississippi Kite are broad ovals in shape, and plain white. Two examples in the Collection show no gloss; the others have a very slight amount. They measure respectively: 1·7 by 1·4; 1·73 by 1·35; 1·67 by 1·33; 1·62 by 1·36.

2. North America (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Genus MICROHIERAX, Sharpe.**

**Microhierax caerulescens** (Linn.).

(Plate XV. fig. 3.)


The eggs of the Red-legged Falconet taken by Colonel Bingham are of a very regular oval form, smooth, and devoid of gloss. They are now of a dull yellow colour, but they were originally white. Four examples measure respectively: 1·1 by ·83; 1·11 by ·83; 1·08 by ·85; 1·06 by ·82.

4. Zinzaway, Tenasserim, 14th April Hume Coll.
   (Col. C. T. Bingham).

**Genus HARPA, Bp.**

**Harpa nova-zealandiae** (Gm.).


The eggs of the New-Zealand Falcon are of an oval form and

* Both parent birds were received with this egg by Messrs. Salvin and Godman.
are fairly glossy. Three specimens are of a yellowish-buff colour, densely speckled and mottled with rich brown all over. One is buff, mottled and smeared with reddish brown. They measure respectively: 2 by 1·51; 1·93 by 1·48; 2·08 by 1·5; 1·9 by 1·47.

1. New Zealand. Crowley Bequest.
3. New Zealand (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Harpa australis** (Hombr. & Jacq.).

Harpa australis, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 373 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 273 (1899).

Harpa ferox, Buller, Birds New Zeal. 2nd ed. i. p. 220 (1888).

The sole egg of the Small New-Zealand Falcon in the Collection is of a very regular oval shape and slightly glossy. It is pale buff, densely spotted and smeared with rich reddish brown. It measures 1·78 by 1·35.

1. New Zealand (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Genus FALCO, Linn.**

The eggs of the Falcons vary from a broad oval to an elliptical or spheroidal shape. The shell is generally devoid of gloss, but a certain number of specimens in every large series exhibit a slight amount.

**Falcoperegrinus, Twist.**

Falco gentilis, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. ii. fig. 1. a-e (1845-54).


Falco peregrinus, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 24, pl. viii. (1856); Seebohm & Harrie-Brown, Ibis, 1876, p. 110; Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 31 (1876); Seebohm, Ibis, 1878, p. 323; id. Brit. Birds, i. p. 23, pl. 3 (1883); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 4, pl. 3. fig. 1 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 273 (1899).


The eggs of the Peregrine Falcon vary from cream-colour to pinkish buff and deep brownish red. The majority are densely marked with spots, blotches, and smears, more or less confluent, of various shades of reddish brown and, less frequently, yellowish brown, while in many specimens a very small extent only of the ground-colour remains visible. Some eggs are marked with rather well-defined spots and blotches, chiefly on the larger half. On some of the richer-coloured examples a few small markings of intensely deep blackish brown may be observed. A series of eggs measures from 1·85 to 2·15 in length, and from 1·48 to 1·75 in breadth.
1. North America.
   1. Fort Yukon, Mouth of the Porcupine, Alaska, June (J. Lockhart: Smiths. Inst.).
   1. Fort Yukon (J. Macdougall: Henshaw Coll.).
   1. Fort Yukon (J. Sibbiston: Smiths. Inst.).
2. Fort, Peel's River, Arctic America (J. Lockhart: Smiths. Inst.).
2. Frederickshab, Greenland (Erasmus Müller: Hargitt Coll.).
2. Rathlin Island, Ireland, May (H. Saunders).
3. Rathlin Island, 19th May (H. S.).
3. Horn Head, Donegal, May (H. S.).
2. Lough Bray, Wicklow, 24th May.
4. Waterford, 12th April.
2. Lewis, Hebrides.
2. Copinsha, Orkneys, May.
2. Scotland (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Inverness-shire (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Knockie, Inverness-shire (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Knockie (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Island of Islay (R. Gordon-Cumming).
2. Bass Rock, 24th April (Hargitt Coll.).
3. Skiddaw, Cumberland, May (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Weymouth Bay, Dorsetshire.
4. Lulworth, Dorsetshire, May (H. White).
1. Freshwater Cliffs, Isle of Wight.
1. Sweden (H. W. Wheelwright).
1. Sweden.
2. Sweden (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Pomerania.
4. Stolp, Pomerania,
4. Stargard, Pomerania, 14th April (T. Holland).
2. Stettin (T. Krüper).
1. Near Stettin, 28th April (T. H.).
1. Petchora River, N.E. Russia, 26th June (H. Seebohm).
4. Yenesei River, 70° 1/2 N. lat., 14th July (H. Seebohm).

FALCIONIDÆ.

Falco peregrinator, Sundev.

(Plate XIV. fig. 5.)


The five eggs of the Shahin Falcon which are in the Collection have been described in detail by Mr. Hume (I. c.). Four of these, although differing in many respects from each other, can be matched by eggs of the Peregrine Falcon. The fifth, taken by Mr. F. R. Blewitt at Raipur, is peculiar. In shape it is a narrow oval. The ground is pinkish cream-colour, and this is delicately speckled and spotted all over with deep reddish brown, the markings being larger at the broad end than elsewhere. There are, in addition, some small clouds of pale lilac-grey scattered over the shell. Five examples measure respectively: 1.9 by 1.55; 2.05 by 1.6; 1.95 by 1.6; 1.89 by 1.55; 1.96 by 1.4.

1. Dhurmsala, Himalayas, 12th March (C. R. Cock).

Falco melanogenys, Gould.

Falco melanogenys, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 26 (1865); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 385 (1874); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 16, pl. iii. fig. 4 (1889); Le Souëf, Ibis, 1895, p. 422; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 274 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 31, pl. 4 (1901).

The eggs of the Black-cheeked Falcon are mostly of an elongated narrow oval form, but otherwise resemble those of the Peregrine Falcon. They measure from 2 to 2.2 in length, and from 1.45 to 1.6 in breadth.

2. Australia. Sir D. Cooper [P.].
Falco barbarus, Linn.


The eggs of the Barbary Falcon resemble, and are as varied as, those of F. peregrinus. They measure from 1·9 to 2·1 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·6 in breadth.

3. Algeria.
   2. Khilan Msakta, Algeria, 9th April (O. Salvin).
   1. Djebel Dekma, Algeria, 8th April (O. S.).
   1. Djebel Dekma, Algeria, 8th April (O. S.).
   1. Kef Boudjato, Algeria, 17th April (O. S.; Tristram Coll.).
   1. Kef Boudjato, 20th April (O. S.: Tristram Coll.).
   3. Marocco, 8th April.

Falco feldeggi, Schlegel.


Falco feldeggi, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 389 (1874); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 51 (1879); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 274 (1899).

The eggs of the Lanner Falcon closely resemble those of F. peregrinus, but they are paler and less densely marked, being in fact intermediate between the eggs of F. peregrinus and F. jugger. They measure from 1·95 to 2·2 in length, and from 1·5 to 1·75 in breadth.

2. Europe.
   2. Russia.
   2. R. Volga, May.
   3. R. Volga.
   2. Egypt.
   2. The Pyramids, Egypt (S. Stafford Allen).
   1. Pyramid of Ghizeh.
Falco jugger, J. E. Gray.

(Plate XIV. fig. 6.)

Falco jugger, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 393 (1874); Oates ed. Hume, 
Nests & Eggs Ind. B. iii. p. 186 (1890); Blanford, Fauna Brit. Ind., 
Birds, iii. p. 419 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 274 (1899).

The eggs of the Laggar Falcon are characterized by their general 
pale colour. The ground-colour is pale reddish or yellowish brown, 
and occasionally pale buff, thickly speckled and spotted all over with 
a darker shade of the ground-colour. Some specimens exhibit 
clouds and blotches, but as a rule the markings are small and 
seldom bold and sharply defined. They are usually equally distribu-
icted over the shell, but in few eggs there is a tendency to the 
formation of a cap at either end. Some examples are of a nearly 
uniform pale dingy buff. They measure from 1.85 to 2.15 in length, 
and from 1.45 to 1.65 in breadth.

2. India. Gould Coll.
1. India, 16th Jan. Hume Coll.
1. India, 20th Jan. Hume Coll.
20. Sirsa.
5. Ludwi, Punjab, 30th March. Hume Coll.
2. Gurgaon, Punjab, 10th March. Hume Coll.
Falco subbuteo, Linn.


The eggs of the Hobby resemble those of the Peregrine Falcon in coloration. The majority are densely mottled and spotted with rufous of various shades, chocolate-brown or deep blackish brown. Some are deep rufous, mottled with a darker shade of the same, and marked with a few black dots. On the whole the eggs are free from smears and large confluent blotches, the markings being small and more or less well defined, and it is seldom that they form a cap at either end. They measure from 1·37 to 1·67 in length, and from 1·15 to 1·25 in breadth.

Falco gracilis, Brehm.


The eggs of the Algerian Hobby in the Collection are quite inseparable from those of *F. subbuteo.* They are cream-coloured, densely speckled and spotted with rufous, and in one specimen the markings form a large cap at the broad end. Three examples measure respectively: 1·63 by 1·3; 1·68 by 1·29; 1·52 by 1·2.
Falco lunulatus, Lath.

Falco lunulatus, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 29 (1865); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 398 (1874); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 19 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 275 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 34, pl. iv. (1901).

The eggs of the Australian Hobby in the Collection are of a pointed oval form, smooth in texture, and without gloss. One specimen is cream-coloured, mottled and spotted all over with yellowish brown. Two others are of a pinkish cream-colour, mottled and spotted with pale rufous. They measure respectively: 1·8 by 1·32; 1·76 by 1·28; 1·8 by 1·28.

2. Dawson River, Queensland, 8th Oct. Crowley Bequest. (North Coll.).
1. Table Cape, Tasmania (C. D. Crowley Bequest. Atkinson).

Falco fusco-caerulescens, Vieill.

Hypotriorchis femoralis, Brewer, N. Amer. Ool. pt. i. p. 14, pl. iii. fig. 22 (1856).


Falco fusco-caerulescens, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 400 (1874); Sel. & Huds. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 69 (1889); James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 7 (1892); Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 300, pl. x. figs. 9 & 10 (1892); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 275 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 9 (1899); von Ihering, Rev. Mus. Paulista, iv. p. 372 (1900).

The eggs of the Orange-chested Hobby vary from a broad oval to a pyriform shape. They are smooth in texture and without gloss. Two examples in the series are cream-coloured, profusely smeared with two shades of brown. The others have a pale blue ground and are marked at one end or the other with confluent blotches of umber-brown, the other portions of the shell being very sparingly spotted with the same. Nine specimens measure from 1·5 to 1·6 in length, and from 1·19 to 1·25 in breadth. These dimensions are much smaller than those given by the American authors quoted above. It is probable that Chilian birds of this species are much smaller than North-American examples.

2. Central Chile (Landbeck). Berkeley James Coll.

Falco albigularis, Daud.


The eggs of the White-throated Falcon in the Collection are of a blunt oval form, smooth in texture, and with no gloss. They are of
a cream-colour, very densely spotted, blotched, and smeared with deep chocolate-brown in one specimen, yellowish brown or pale rufous in the other two. They measure respectively: 1·71 by 1·31; 1·7 by 1·3; 1·68 by 1·3.


Falco chicquera, Daud.

(Plate XV. figs. 1 & 2.)

Falco chicquera, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 403 (1874); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 110 (1875); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 192 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 275 (1899).


The eggs of the Turumti or Red-headed Merlin are precisely similar to those of F. jugger in all respects except that of size. They measure from 1·6 to 1·75 in length, and from 1·2 to 1·35 in breadth.


2. Sitapur, Oudh, 10th March Crowley Bequest. (Tristram Coll.).

Falco eleonora, Géné.

Falco eleonora, Then. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel. tab. iii. fig. 8, a, b (1845–54); Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 44, pl. — (1866); id. op. cit. 2nd ed. i. p. 43, pl. — (1875); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 103 (1873); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 404 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 275 (1899). Dendrofalco eleonora, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel. tab. 33. fig. 5 (1855–63).

The eggs of the Eleonora Falcon resemble those of F. jugger and F. chicquera and are of about the same size as the eggs of the latter. They measure from 1·55 to 1·82 in length, and from 1·23 to 1·4 in breadth.

2. Europe. Old Collection.
FALCONIDÆ.

2. Eastern Algeria (Loche : Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Falco æsallon, Tunst.

Falco æsallon, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. lii. fig. 4, a–c (1845–54); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 30, pl. x. fig. i (1856); Newton, Ooth. Woll. p. 105 (1864); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 83 (1875); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 34, pl. 4 (1883); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 6, pl. 4. fig. 7 (1896).

Æsallon lithofalco, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 33. fig. 2 (1855–63).
Falco merillus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 275 (1899).

The eggs of the Merlin are quite of the same character as those of F. peregrinus and F. subbuteo, and require no separate description. They measure from 1·4 to 1·8 in length, and from 1·15 to 1·25 in breadth.

4. Iceland (Steinêke).
4. Iceland.
4. Iceland.
3. Iceland (W. Proctor).
2. Lewis, Hebrides.
4. Faroe Islands, 7th June (H. C. Müller : Hargitt Coll.).
4. Pomoua, Orkneys (C. Hubbard).
1. Hoy, Orkneys (W. B. Kennear).
2. Assynt, Sutherlandshire, 2nd June.
2. Brora, Sutherlandshire.
5. Knockie, Inverness-shire (Hargitt Coll.).
8. Perthshire.
1. Island of Islay, W. coast of Scotland.
4. Cumberland (Heysham).
5. Branthwaite, Cumberland, 10th May (Dixon & Barnes).
2. Near Sheffield, 22nd May.
2. Near Sheffield, 28th May.
1. Wales.
4. Lapland (Meves).
5. Kautokeino, Lapland, 14th June (Meves : Hargitt Coll.).
2. Rautok, Lapland, 10th June (Meves).
2. Rautok, 16th June (Meves).
4. Muonic, Lapland, 10th June.

Seebohm Coll.
P. Crowley, Esq. [P.]
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Salvin-Godman Coll.
Sebohm Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Seebohm Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
Seebohm Coll.
Sebohm Coll.
Sebohm Coll.
Sebohm Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
2. Russian Lapland, 8th March (J. Seebohm Coll. 
Wolley).

2. Nalima, East Bothnia, 10th June Salvin-Godman Coll. 
(J. Wolley).
4. Livonia, Baltic Provinces, June Seebohm Coll. 
(Russow).

**Falco columbarius, Linn.**


The eggs of the American Merlin or Pigeon-Hawk are variable in colour, but they are not separable from those of *F. regulus*. They measure from 1·5 to 1·7 in length, and from 1·2 to 1·25 in breadth.

2. Fort Yukon, Mouth of the Porcupine River, Alaska (M. McDonald : Henshaw Coll.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
2. Fort Yukon, 18th June (J. Lockhart : Smiths. Inst.). Crowley Bequest.

1. Fort Simpson, Arctic America, June. B. R. Ross, Esq. [P.].

1. Carlton, Saskatchewan, 25th May Salvin-Godman Coll. 
(T. W. Blakiston).

**Genus HIEROFALCO, Cuv.**

The eggs of the Jer-Falcons are usually broad ovals, but frequently they are of an elliptical shape, short and somewhat spheroidal. The shell is slightly rough in texture and has scarcely any gloss.

The eggs of the Jer-Falcons are quite inseparable from each other. Seebohm thus describes them:—"The ground-colour is creamy white, but usually the markings entirely conceal it from view. They are closely freckled and spotted with reddish brown and brick-red. Many eggs closely resemble the eggs of the Hobby; others approximate more nearly to certain varieties of the Peregrine. In a large series in my collection, however, I do not find that the eggs are ever so dark as those of some other British Falcons, and the markings are very evenly dispersed, sometimes becoming confluent, at other times uniformly distributed over the entire surface. Some specimens have the markings smoothly and evenly laid on, giving them the appearance of ground-colour, which is marbled and more intensified here and there. Another beautiful variety is mottled all over with

**VOL. II.**
rosy-pink shell-markings, intermixed with pale reddish-brown blotches and spots on a creamy-white ground; whilst others have the spots and blotches mostly confined to the larger end of the egg, leaving the white under-surface exposed to view."

**Hierofalco candidans (Gm.).**


The eggs of the Greenland Jer-Falcon measure from 2:25 to 2:42 in length, and from 1:73 to 1:86 in breadth.


**Hierofalco islandus (Gm.).**


The eggs of the Iceland Jer-Falcon measure from 2:2 to 2:4 in length, and from 1:7 to 1:93 in breadth.


**Hierofalco rusticolus (Linn.).**


The egg of MacFarlane’s Jer-Falcon in the Collection measures 2:37 by 1:74.

Hierofalco gyrfalco (Lin.)

Hierofalco gyrfalco, *Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögt. tab. 74, fig. 5* (1855–63); 
*Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 416 (1874); id. Hand-l. i. p. 276 (1899).* 
Hierofalco, Newton, Ooth. Woll. pt. i. p. 57, pl. viii. figs. 1–6 (1864); 
*Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 15 (1875); Bree, Birds Eur. 2nd ed. i. p. 19, pl. — (1875); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 16, pl. 3 (1883); id.* 
*Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 2, pl. 5, fig. 8 (1896).* 
Hierofalco gyrfalco norvegicus, *Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 21, pl. — (1866).* 

The eggs of the Norwegian Jer-Falcon measure from 2.25 to 2.4 in length, and from 1.75 to 1.9 in breadth.

3. Lapland (*H. W. Wheelwright*). 
2. Lapland (*H. W. W.*). 
1. Lapland, 1st May (*J. Wolley*). 
2. Muonioniska, Lapland (*J. W.*). 
1. Kattila-jervin-palita, Lapland, 1st May (*J. Wolley*). 
1. Kautokeino, 21st April (*J. Wolley*). 
2. Kautokeino, 10th May. 
1. Russian Lapland, 14th May (*Knoblock*). 

Hierofalco cherrug (J. E. Gray).

Hierofalco sacer, *Simpson, Ibis, 1860, p. 377, pl. xii. fig. 1; Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 31, pl. — (1869); op. cit. 2nd ed. i. p. 26, pl. — (1875); Elwes & Buckley, Ibis, 1872, p. 73; Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 69 (1879).* 
Hierofalco saker, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 417 (1874).* 
Hierofalco cherrug, *Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 276 (1899).* 

The eggs of the Saker Falcon measure from 1.9 to 2.3 in length, and from 1.43 to 1.7 in breadth.

1. Bulgaria, 9th April (*H. J. Elwes*). 
2. Bulgaria, 10th April (*H. J. E.*). 
4. Sarepta, R. Volga (Dr. Stader). 
3. Sarepta (Dr. Stader). 
4. Sarepta. 
3. Uman, S. Russia (*H. Goebel*). 
2. Uman (*H. G.*). 
4. Uman, 13th April (*H. G.*). 
3. Astrakhan, May. 

Gould Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Crowley Bequest. 
Crowley Bequest. 
Salvin-Godman Coll. 
Salvin-Godman Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 

Salvin-Godman Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Crowley Bequest. 
Crowley Bequest. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Sebohm Coll. 
Sebohm Coll.

**Hieracidea berigora** (Vig. & Horsf.).

Falco occidentalis, *Thien. Fortpflanz. ges Vög. tab. l. fig. 5 (1845–54).*


Hieracidea berigora, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 421 (1874); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 21 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 276 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 36 (1901).*

The eggs of the Western Brown Falcon are short ovals or ellipses in shape, slightly rough and without gloss. They are quite of the Falcon type, some eggs resembling those of the Jer-Falcons, others those of *F. jugger*, while others again are as richly coloured as some of the eggs of the Peregrine Falcon. They measure from 1.95 to 2.27 in length, and from 1.44 to 1.58 in breadth.

2. West Australia. Gould Coll.

**Hieracidea orientalis** (Schleg.).

Falco berigora, *Thien. Fortpflanz. ges Vög. tab. l. fig. 6 (1845–54).*

Hieracidea berigora, *Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 31 (1865).*

Hieracidea orientalis, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 422 (1874); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 20, pl. iii. fig. 2 (1889); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 9 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 276 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 37, pl. 4 (1901).*

The eggs of the Australian Brown Falcon cannot be separated by any character from those of *H. berigora*.

2. West Australia, 17th Sept. Crowley Bequest.

Genus **CERCHNEIS**, Boie.

**Cerchneis tinnunculus** (Linn.).


Cerchneis guttatus, *Baedeker, t. c. tab. 10. fig. 3.*


The eggs of the Common Kestrel resemble, and are subject to the same variations in colour as, the eggs of *F. peregrinus*, *F. subbuteo*, and *F. regulus*. They exhibit all the variations of the eggs of these Falcons, from a pale brownish-yellow example speckled with brown, to one in which the markings are confluent masses of the richest reddish brown; they measure from 1·3 to 1·7 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·35 in breadth.

4. Knockie, Inverness-shire (*Hargitt Coll.*).
4. Knockie (*Hargitt Coll.*).
4. Knockie, 16th May (*Hargitt Coll.*).
5. Lochend, Inverness-shire (*Hargitt Coll.*).
3. Strath Glass, Inverness-shire (*Hargitt Coll.*).
3. Canty Bay, Haddington (*Hargitt Coll.*).
4. Glen Kill, Lamlash, Arran, 14th May (*Hargitt Coll.*).
4. England, 22nd April (*O. Salvin*).
1. Castle Eden, Durham, June (*Tristram Coll.*).
1. Castle Eden (*Tristram Coll.*).
3. Carlisle (*Heysham: Tristram Coll.*).
2. Bowdon, Cheshire (*F. Nicholson*).
4. Bowdon (*F. N.*).
5. Bowdon (*F. N.*).
1. Bowdon (*F. N.*).
5. Wilstrop, Yorkshire, 23rd May (*Hargitt Coll.*).
2. Strines, near Sheffield, 22nd May (*H. Seebohm*).
3. Strines, 30th May (*H. S.*).
2. Ashopton, Derbyshire, 22nd May (*H. S.*).
2. Cambridgeshire.
5. Cambridgeshire.
2. Wicken, Cambridgeshire, 21st May.
5. Clay Hythe, Cambridgeshire, 16th May (*O. Salvin*).
6. Haddenham, Cambridgeshire.
3. Milton, Cambridgeshire, 16th May (*O. Salvin*).
4. Foxley Wood, Norfolk, 18th May (*F. Norgate*).
2. Hendon, Middlesex (*O. S.*).
5. Lulworth, Dorsetshire. Crowley Bequest.

4. Spain. Lord Lilford [P.]
2. Sweden. S. O. Sahlin, Esq. [P.]

Cerchneis canariensis, König.

(Plate XV. fig. 6.)

Tinnunculus alaudarius, Godman, Ibis, 1872, p. 165.
Cerchneis tinnunculus canariensis, König, J. f. O. 1889, p. 263.
Cerchneis canariensis, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 277 (1899).

The eggs of the Canary-Islands Kestrel in the Collection are rounded ovals and resemble many of the eggs of the Common Kestrel, being pinkish buff mottled and speckled all over with rich reddish brown. They measure respectively: 1·4 by 1·23; 1·5 by 1·2; 1·51 by 1·23; 1·5 by 1·24.

Cerchneis rupicola (Daud.).

(Plate XV. fig. 8.)


The eggs of the South-African Kestrel appear to be inseparable from those of C. tinnunculus, but they are, on the whole, rather paler. They measure from 1:47 to 1:72 in length, and from 1:23 to 1:34 in breadth.

2. S. Africa. E. L. Lavard, Esq. [P.]
2. Cape of Good Hope, Oct. (E. L. Layard; Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. Griqualand (T. C. Atmore; Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Cerchneis cenchroides (Vig. & Horsf.).

Tinnunculus cenchroides, Gould, Handb. Birds Austr. i. p. 35 (1865); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 22, pl. iii. fig. 5 (1889).


The eggs of the Nankeen Kestrel are normally of a regular oval shape, but sometimes they are very broad and rounded. Some are dull creamy buff, heavily mottled and blotched with dingy reddish brown; others are pinkish buff, similarly marked with rather bright reddish brown. One example is heavily blotched with rufous and pale lilac-grey. They measure from 1:38 to 1:61 in length, and from 1:18 to 1:22 in breadth.

4. Australia (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. Salisbury, S. Australia, 2nd Aug. E. S. Moulden, Esq. [P.]
1. Lachlan River, N.S.W. Crowley Bequest.
Cerchneis rupicoloides (Smith).

(Plate XV. fig. 7.)


The eggs of the Great African Kestrel are of a broad oval or elliptical form, smooth, and with scarcely any gloss. In the majority the ground is cream-colour, and this is thickly freckled, dotted, and blotched with yellowish brown or different shades of reddish brown. Some specimens have a pale red ground, smeared and blotched with darker red. The eggs measure from 1·6 to 1·8 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·4 in breadth.

2. S. Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]
1. Griqualand (*T. C. Atmore*). Crowley Bequest.

Cerchneis newtonii (Gurney).


The eggs of Newton's Kestrel vary from a long narrow oval to a spheroidal shape, and they show no gloss. They are very variable in their coloration. One specimen in the series, for instance, is uniform deep brownish red, speckled with black; another is buff, minutely speckled with dark brown; several examples are blotched with two shades of reddish brown; others, again, have a rich reddish-buff ground, profusely marked with reddish brown and purplish brown; and one has a deep reddish-brown cap at the large end and no markings elsewhere. A series measures from 1·3 to 1·55 in length, and from 1·08 to 1·2 in breadth.


Cerchneis naumannii (*Fleisch.*).


The eggs of the Lesser Kestrel resemble generally those of *C. tinnunculus,* but they are, on the whole, much paler. The ground varies from cream-colour to rich buff, and the markings are smaller and less dense than on the eggs of the Common Kestrel; in many respects they are similar to those on the eggs of *F. jugger* and *F. chicquera.* They measure from 1·3 to 1·45 in length, and from 1·08 to 1·2 in breadth.

1. Utrera, Andalucia (Col. L. H. Irby).
5. Seville, Spain, 9th May (H. Saunders).
5. Seville, 9th May (H. S.).
5. Seville, 9th May (H. S.).
3. Cilli, Styria.
1. Cilli, 18th May.
2. Cilli, 24th May.
3. Cilli (Crowfoot Coll.).
3. Asia Minor, 24th April (T. Krüper).
5. Cyprus, 16th May.
4. Larnaka, Cyprus.
1. Safed, Palestine, 10th May (H. B. T.).
1. Egypt.
2. El Djem, Tunis, May.

1. Safed, Palestine, 10th May (H. B. T.).

**Cerchneis sparveria** (Linn.).

*Tinnunculus sparverius,* *Baederker, Eier Eur. Vögel* tab. 74. fig. 7 (1855–63); *Brewer, N. Amer. Ool.* pt. i. p. 16, pl. ii. figs. 13, 14, 15, & 15 a (1856); *A. & E. Newton, Ibis,* 1859, p. 63.
*Cerchneis sparveria,* *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* i. p. 437 (1874); *id.* *Hand-l.* i. p. 277 (1899).

The eggs of the American Kestrel are of a broad oval or elliptical
shape, and a few specimens are slightly glossy. They are typically speckled and spotted, and but seldom blotched. The ground is generally cream-colour, and the markings are reddish brown, yellowish brown, or umber-brown in different combinations. On the whole the eggs of this Kestrel are dingy in colour. They measure from 1·25 to 1·4 in length, and from 1 to 1·1 in breadth.

1. North America.
   1. North America (Smiths. Inst.).
   3. Rocky Mountains.
   5. Princeton, New Jersey, 28th April
      (W. E. D. Scott).
   3. Miami, Florida (Henshaw Coll.).
   1. Great Fountain, St. Croix, May
      (A. & E. N.).

Cerchneis cinnamomina (Swains.).

(Plate XV. figs. 4 & 5.)

Cerchneis cinnamomina, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 439 (1874);
Tinnunculus cinnamominus, Scl. & Huds. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 69 (1889);
   James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 7 (1882); von Ihering, Rev. Mus.
   Paulista, iv. p. 272 (1900).

The eggs of the Cinnamon Kestrel in the Collection are mostly
very similar to those of C. sparveria. Three specimens, however,
are peculiar. They are pale rufous or brownish orange, speckled
with two shades of dark brown. Eleven examples measure from
1·32 to 1·44 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·17 in breadth.

1. St. Croix, West Indies.
   5. Princeton, New Jersey, 28th April
      (E.).
   5. Princeton, New Jersey, 28th April
      (W. E. D. Scott).
   3. Miami, Florida (Henshaw Coll.).
   1. Great Fountain, St. Croix, May
      (A. & E. N.).

Genus ERYTHROPUS, Brehm.

Erythropus vespertinus (Linn.).

Falco vespertinus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. iii. fig. 1, a–d (1845–
54); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 93 (1871); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i.
   p. 42, pl. 4 (1880); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 7, pl. 4. fig. 10 (1896).
Erythropus vespertinus, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 10. fig. 1 (1855–63);
   Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 278 (1899).
Cerchneis vespertina, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 443 (1874).

The eggs of the Red-legged Kestrel are quite similar to those of
Cerchneis tinnunculus, but are smaller. They measure from 1·32
to 1·54 in length, and from 1·1 to 1·25 in breadth.
2. Europe. Old Collection.
1. Europe. Salvin-Godman Coll.
5. Sarepta, 16th May. Crowley Bequest.
3. Ain Oosera, Algeria (Loche: Tris-tram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. Ain Oosera, June (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Erythropus amurensis (Radde).

The egg of the Eastern Red-legged Kestrel in the Collection is almost elliptical in shape, smooth, and without gloss. It is cream-colour, very densely mottled and speckled with pale rufous. It measures 1'45 by 1'19.

1. Ussuri River, E. Siberia, 26th May Crowley Bequest. 
(Dörries: Nehrkorn Coll.).

Sub-Order PANDIONES.

Genus PANDION, Savign.

Pandion haliaetus (Linn.).

Falco haliaetus, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xlix. fig. 2, a, b (1845–54).
Pandion haliaetus, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 2. fig. 1 (1855–63); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 19, pl. vi. (1856); Newton, Ooth. Woll. pt. i. p. 58, pl. vii. figs. 1–6 (1864); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. i. p. 449 (1874); Dresser, Birds Eur. vi. p. 139 (1876); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 55, pl. 3 (1883); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 9, pl. 3. fig. 5 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 279 (1899).

The eggs of the Osprey are generally of a perfectly oval form, coarse in texture, and possess a very small amount of gloss. The ground varies from cream-colour, sometimes tinged with yellow, to pinkish buff. The markings are bold and consist of spots and huge
Pandionides.

Blotches of the richest reddish brown and chocolate-brown. These are usually confluent and seldom cover less than half the surface of the egg. Some specimens are smeared and blotched with yellowish brown, and a certain number exhibit underlying blotches of violet-grey. They measure from 2·2 to 2·6 in length, and from 1·65 to 1·9 in breadth.

1. Sutherlandshire, 25th May. 316
3. Loch Luine, Inverness-shire (*Har- gitt Coll.*).
1. [England.]
1. Kyrvo, Lapland, 8th June (*Har- gitt Coll.*).
1. Kalasaaski, Lapland (*J. Wolley)*.
1. Kalasaaski (*J. W.*).
1. Kalasaaski, 2nd June (*J. W.*).
3. Muonioniska, Lapland, 24th May (*J. W.*).
3. Kalasaaski (*J. W.*).
1. Kyrvo, Lapland, 8th June (*Har- gitt Coll.*).
1. Kalasaaski, Lapland (*J. Wolley*).
1. Kalasaaski (*J. W.*).
3. Muonioniska, Lapland, 24th May (*J. W.*).
3. Kalasaaski (*J. W.*)
2. Stettin, 27th April (*T. Holland*).
3. Politz, 2nd May (*T. H.*).
2. Politz, 2nd May (*T. H.*).
3. Stettin, 27th April (*T. H.*).
3. Politz, near Stettin, 23rd April (*T. H.*).
3. Politz, 29th April (*T. H.*).
2. Politz, 5th May (*T. H.*).
3. East Prussia, 28th April.
1. River Volga (*Hargitt Coll.*).
3. Lower Volga.
1. Red Sea (S. Stafford Allen).
1. Tunis.
1. Japan (*Tristram Coll.*).

**Pandion carolinensis, Gm.**


*Pandion haliaëtus, var. carolinensis, Baird, Brewer & Ridgiv. N. Amer. Birds,* iii. p. 184 (1874); Bendire, *Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds,* i. p. 320, pl. x. fig. 17, pl. xi. figs. 5–9 (1892).


The eggs of the American Osprey are not separable from those of *P. haliaëtus.* Examples measure from 2·2 to 2·52 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·85 in breadth.
Pandion.—Polioætus.

Pandion leucocephalus, Gould.

The eggs of the Australian Osprey are quite of the same type as those of P. haliaetus. They measure from 2·25 to 2·48 in length, and from 1·66 to 1·82 in breadth.

Genus Polioætus, Kaup.

The eggs of the Grey Fishing-Eagles are broad ovals in shape, somewhat rough, plain white, and without any gloss.

Polioætus ichthyæetus (Horsf.).

The eggs of the Large Grey-headed Fishing-Eagle measure from 2·55 to 2·75 in length, and from 1·93 to 2·15 in breadth.
Polioaétus major, A. B. Meyer & Wiglesw.

The single egg of the Himalayan Grey Fishing-Eagle in the Collection measures 2:72 by 2:05.

Order STRIGIFORMES.

The eggs of the Owls are invariably plain white when first laid, but usually, after incubation has commenced, they acquire a creamy or yellowish tinge. Typically they are spheroidal in shape, but the eggs of some species are regular ovals and those of others elliptical. The shell is frequently glossy and sometimes highly so, and in texture smooth. The larger eggs, however, frequently exhibit pores and granulations.

Family BUBONIDÆ.

Sub-Family ASIONINÆ.

Genus ASIO, Briss.

Asio otus (Linn.).

Strix otus, Thien. Fortypflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xliii. fig. 8, a, b (1845–54); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 160, pl. 7 (1883).

Otus vulgaris, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 49. fig. 6 (1855–63); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 55, pl. xvii. fig. iii (1856).

Asio otus, Tristram, Ibis, 1865, p. 262; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 227 (1875); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 251 (1876); Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 22, pl. 6. fig. 4 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 280 (1899).

The eggs of the Long-eared Owl are usually of an oval or elliptical, and rarely of a spheroidal, shape. They possess a considerable amount of gloss, and measure from 1:45 to 1:76 in length, and from 1:1 to 1:33 in breadth.
ASIO.

5. Co. Waterford, Ireland, 31st March. R. J. Ussher, Esq. [P.]
4. Port Clair, near Fort Augustus, Inverness-shire, 18th May (Hargitt Coll.). Seebohm Coll.


Asio wilsonianus (Less.).

Asio wilsonianus, Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 328, pl. xii. fig. 2 (1892); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 280 (1899).

The eggs of the American Long-eared Owl in the Collection are broad ellipses in shape and slightly glossy. They measure respectively: 1·47 by 1·25; 1·5 by 1·22; 1·43 by 1·22.

1. Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District, Canada, 1st May. B. R. Ross, Esq. [P.]

Asio accipitrinus (Pall.).

Strix brachyotus, Thié. Fortpfanz. ges. Vög. tab. xlvii. fig. 7, a, b (1845–54); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 167, pl. 7 (1883).
Brachyotus aegoleus, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 42. fig. 8 (1855–63).
Otus brachyotus, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 58, pl. xvii. fig. ii (1856).
Brachyotus cassini, Brewer, N. Amer. Ool. pt. i. p. 68, pl. iv. fig. 43 (1856).
Asio brachyotus, Newton, Ooth. Woll. pt. i. p. 157 (1864); Holland, Ibis, 1592, p. 203; James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 6 (1892); Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 23, pl. 6. fig. 1 (1896).
Otus (Brachyotus) brachyotus, Baird, Brewer & Ridg. N. Amer. Birds, iii. p. 22 (1874).


The eggs of the Short-eared Owl are usually of a short elliptical form and have a considerable amount of gloss. They measure from 1.42 to 1.7 in length, and from 1.16 to 1.35 in breadth.

3. N.W. America, 8th June. 3. Labrador.
1. Labrador.
4. Winnebago, Illinois, 15th April (Henshaw Coll.).
2. Central Chile (Paulsen).

4. Orphir, Orkneys, 22nd June. 3. Orphir (Hargitt Coll.).
2. Stromness, Orkneys, April (Tristram Coll.).
2. Hickling Marshes, 14th May (H. S.).
2. Lapland, June (J. Wolley).
5. Pareguando, Lapland, 2nd June.
4. Knoljarvi, Finland, 30th May.
2. Reval, Baltic Provs., 26th May (Russow).
2. Archangel, Russia (Norvä).
2. Lower Volga.

The eggs of the African Long-eared Owl resemble those of A. accipitrinus. Two examples measure respectively: 1.52 by 1.3; 1.56 by 1.32.

2. Potchefstroom, Transvaal, April Crowley Bequest.
(T. Ayres).

Asio nisuella, Daud.

Phasmoptynx capensis, Ayres, Ibis, 1871, p. 148.

The eggs of the African Long-eared Owl resemble those of A. accipitrinus. Two examples measure respectively: 1.52 by 1.3; 1.56 by 1.32.
Sub-Family KETUPINÆ.

Genus KETUPA, Less.

Ketupa ceylonensis (Gm.).

Ketupa ceylonensis, Tristram, Ibis, 1865, p. 261; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 4 (1875); Legge, Birds Ceylon, p. 127 (1878); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 96 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 281 (1899).


The eggs of the Brown Fish-Owl are spheroidal in form and possess a fair amount of gloss. They measure from 2.1 to 2.38 in length, and from 1.8 to 1.9 in breadth. The Palestine example is small and measures only 1.9 by 1.57.


Ketupa ketupa (Horsf.).


Ketupa ketupa, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 281 (1899).

The egg of the Malay Fish-Owl in the Collection resembles those of K. ceylonensis, but is quite devoid of gloss. It measures 2.2 by 1.85.


Sub-Family BUBONINÆ.

Genus BUBO, Cuv.

Bubo bubo (Linn.).

Strix bubo, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xliii. fig. 9, a–d (1845–54).
Bubo atheniensis, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 49. fig. 4 (1855–63).
Bubo maximus, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 50, pl. xvii. fig. iv (1856); Newton, Ooth. Woll. pt. i. p. 160 (1864); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 187, pl. 7 (1883); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 26, pl. 6, fig. 8 (1896).

The eggs of the Eagle-Owl are of a short oval or elliptical shape and glossy. They measure from 2·1 to 2·5 in length, and from 1·81 to 1·95 in breadth.

2. Laid in confinement [Catton Hall, Norwich (J. H. Gurney)].
5. Laid in confinement [Swaysland Aviaries, Brighton, April].
2. Lapland, 23rd April.
1. Salmojärv, Finmark, 11th April (J. Wolley).
1. Gothenburg, Sweden, April (Tristram Coll.).
3. Pomerania, 2nd April (T. Holland).
1. Gibraltar (L. H. Irby).
1. Parnassus, Greece, 4th May (H. Seebohm).

**Bubo virginianus (Gm.).**


The eggs of the American Great Horned Owl resemble those of *B. bubo*, but are rather smaller, measuring from 2·08 to 2·25 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·89 in breadth.

1. Labrador

**Bubo ascalaphus, Savign.**


The egg of the Egyptian Great Horned Owl taken by Mr. Cochrane in Egypt is spheroidal in shape. The two brought by Canon Tristram from Palestine are elliptical. They measure respectively: 2·15 by 1·59; 2·3 by 1·6; 2·09 by 1·7.

**Bubo bengalensis** (*Frankl.*).


The eggs of the Rock Horned Owl are spheroidal in shape and glossy. They measure from 1·97 to 2·15 in length, and from 1·52 to 1·74 in breadth.


**Bubo capensis**, *Smith.*


The egg of the Cape Great Horned Owl in the Collection is of a roundish oval form, smooth in texture, slightly glossy, and measures 2·3 by 1·9.


**Bubo maculosus**, *Vieill.*


The eggs of the Spotted Horned Owl are broad ellipses in shape and slightly glossy. Three examples measure respectively: 2·05 by 1·65; 2·07 by 1·6; 2·01 by 1·5.

1. South Africa. E. L. Layard, Esq. [P.]
Bubo verreauxi, *Bp.*


The egg of Verreaux’s Great Horned Owl in the Collection is a broad blunt oval and fairly glossy. It measures 2·4 by 1·95.


Bubo coromandus (*Lath.*).


The eggs of the Dusky Great Horned Owl are typically of a broad, blunt oval form, but some are spheroidal and others elliptical. They are fairly glossy and vary much in size, measuring from 1·95 to 2·8 in length, and from 1·64 to 2·02 in breadth. The largest example in the Collection measures 2·8 by 2·02, and the smallest 1·95 by 1·64.

NYCTEA.—SCOPS.


Genus NYCTEA, Steph.

**Nyctea nyctea** (Linn.).


Surnea nyctea, *Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds*, i. p. 64, pl. xviii. fig. iii (1856); Seebohm, *Brit. Birds*, i. p. 177, pl. 7 (1883); Id. *Eggs of Brit. Birds*, p. 25, pl. 6. fig. 7 (1896).


The eggs of the Snowy Owl are somewhat elongated ovals or ellipses and are slightly glossy. They measure from 2-15 to 2-35 in length, and from 1-64 to 1-8 in breadth.

4. Lapland (Hargitt Coll.). Salvin-Godman Coll.
5. Lapland, 2nd June. Crowley Bequest.

Genus SCOPS, Savign.

The eggs of the Scops Owls are typically spheroidal in shape and moderately glossy.

**Scops scops** (Linn.).


Scops giu, *Newton, Ooth. Woll. pt. i. p. 153 (1864); Tristram, *Ibis*, 1865,
The eggs of the European Scops Owl measure from 1.15 to 1.3 in length, and from 0.97 to 1.12 in breadth.

3. Malaga, Spain, 16th June (H. Saunders).
3. Cilli, Styria, 27th May.
1. Cilli, 2nd June.
2. Cilli, 11th June.
5. Cilli, 16th June.

The eggs of the Spotted Himalayan Scops Owl measure from 1.24 to 1.3 in length, and from 1.05 to 1.1 in breadth.


Scops spilocephala (Blyth).


The eggs of the Spotted Himalayan Scops Owl measure from 1.28 by 1.1 to 1.24 by 1.14; 1.27 by 1.11.


Scops rutila, Pucher.


Scops menadensis, Milne-Edwards & Grandidi, Hist. Nat. Madag., Ois. i. p. 138, pl. 301. fig. 8 (1879).

Three eggs of the Madagascar Scops Owl measure respectively: 1.28 by 1.1 1.24 by 1.14; 1.27 by 1.11.
Scops plumipes (Hume).


Three eggs of the Himalayan Plume-footed Scops Owl measure respectively: 1·21 by 1·05; 1·25 by 1·1; 1·21 by 1·1.


Scops bakkamæna (Pennant).


The eggs of the Collared Scops Owl measure from 1·13 to 1·3 in length, and from 0·95 to 1·15 in breadth.


1. Hansi, 14th March (W. F. B.).


1. Etawah, 10th March (A. O. Hume).


2. Dapuli, W. Coast of India, 12th Jan. (G. Vidal).

1. Ceylon (E. L. Layard).


Scops glabripes (Swinh.).

Scops elegans (nec Cass.), Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 87 (1875).

Scops glabripes, Stylian, Ibis, 1891, p. 485; La Touche, Ibis, 1892, p. 481; 1898, p. 372; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 286 (1899).

An egg of Swinhoe’s Scops Owl measures 1·4 by 1·22.

1. Yuen-fu, China, 21st May. C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.].

Scops lempiji (Horsf.).

Scops lempiji, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 91 (1875); id. & Whitehead Ibis, 1889, p. 79; Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii, p. 107 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 287 (1899).
Three eggs of the Malayan Scops Owl measure respectively: 1.26 by 1.1; 1.3 by 1.1; 1.45 by 1.15.

1. Tenasserim, 11th March (Col. C. T. Bingham).
2. Lockaboeni, Java, 20th Feb.
3. Kina Balu, Borneo, 26th March (J. Whitehead).

**Scops leucotis (Temm.).**


The eggs of the White-faced Scops Owl in the Collection measure respectively: 1.55 by 1.22; 1.5 by 1.22.


**Scops icterorhyncha, Shelley.**

Scops icterorhyncha, Shelley, Ibis, 1873, p. 138; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 103 (1875); id. Hand-l. i. p. 287 (1899).

An egg of Shelley’s Scops Owl is spheroidal in shape, slightly glossy, and measures 1.17 by 1.


**Scops brasiliana (Gm.).**


An egg of the Brazilian Scops Owl measures 1.37 by 1.16.

   Princeton University [E.].

Scops floridana, Ridgw.

Three eggs of the Florida Scop Owl measure respectively: 1·23 by 1·04; 1·27 by 1·05; 1·24 by 1·07.

3. Florida (Henshaw Coll.). Salvin-Godman Coll.

Scops macfarlanei (Brewster).
Megascops asio macfarlanei, Brewster, Auk, viii. p. 140 (1891); Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 371, pl. xii. fig. 9 (1892).
Scops macfarlanei, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 289 (1899).

Three eggs of Macfarlane's Scop Owl measure respectively: 1·33 by 1·19; 1·36 by 1·2; 1·35 by 1·17.


Genus NINOX, Hodgs.

The eggs of the Brown Hawk-Owls are shortened ovals or ellipses, approaching the spheroidal, and are moderately glossy.

Ninox lugubris (Tickell).
Ninox lugubris, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 154 (1875); id. Hand-l. i. p. 290 (1899).

The eggs of Tickell's Brown Hawk-Owl measure from 1·55 to 1·6 in length, and from 1·3 to 1·36 in breadth.

2. Sikhim Terai, 5th March.  Hume Coll.

Ninox scutulata, Raffles.
The egg of Raffles’s Brown Hawk-Owl in the Collection measures 1·47 by 1·28.

1. Ceylon, 7th April (Hart).  
   Hume Coll.

**Ninox japonica** (Temm. & Schleg.).

Ninox japonica, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 290 (1899).

Five eggs of the Japanese Brown Hawk-Owl measure respectively: 1·52 by 1·2; 1·65 by 1·27; 1·6 by 1·24; 1·49 by 1·23; 1·49 by 1·2.

1. Amur-land (Nehrkorn Coll.).  
   Crowley Bequest.

   Crowley Bequest.

   Crowley Bequest.

**Ninox boobook** (Lath.).

Ninox boobook, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 168 (1875); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 25, pl. vi. fig. 6 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 291 (1899); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 11 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 43 (1901).

Four eggs of the Boobook Hawk-Owl measure respectively: 1·55 by 1·33; 1·64 by 1·39; 1·62 by 1·35; 1·53 by 1·33.

1. New South Wales.  
   Gould Coll.

1. Australia.  
   Crowley Bequest.

1. Queensland, 7th Nov. (North Coll.).  
   Crowley Bequest.

   Crowley Bequest.

**Ninox connivens** (Lath.).

Ninox connivens, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 175 (1875); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 25 (1889); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 291 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 46 (1901).

The eggs of the Winking Hawk-Owl in the Collection measure respectively: 1·95 by 1·6; 1·98 by 1·5; 1·91 by 1·5.

1. West Australia, Oct. (Gilbert).  
   Gould Coll.

2. Dawson River, Queensland, 22nd Oct. (North Coll.).  
   Crowley Bequest.

**Ninox superciliaris** (Vieill.).


Two eggs of the Madagascar Hawk-Owl measure respectively: 1·35 by 1·08; 1·36 by 1·1.

2. Tamala Country, Madagascar (W).  
   Crowley Bequest.

*Deans Cowan: Tristram Coll.*
Sub-Family SYRNIINÆ.

Genus SYRNIUM, Savign.

The eggs of the Wood-Owls are typically short rounded ovals or ellipses in shape, smooth in texture, and with a considerable amount of gloss.

Syrniurn aluco (Linn.).

Syrniurn aluco, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xliii. fig. 5, a-c (1845-54); Seeborn, Brit. Birds, i. p. 154, pl. 6 (1883).

Syrniurn aluco, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 42. fig. 5 (1855-63); Tristran, Ibis, 1865, p. 262; Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 247 (1875); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 271 (1879); Seeborn, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 22, pl. 6. fig. 9 (1896); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 293 (1899).

Syrniurn stridula, Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 63, pl. xviii. fig. ii (1856).

The eggs of the Tawny Owl measure from 1.76 to 1.95 in length, and from 1.45 to 1.6 in breadth.

3. Knockie, Inverness-shire, 17th April (Hargitt Coll.)
3. Knockie, 21st April (Hargitt Coll.)
1. Leyburn, Yorkshire, 7th April (Hargitt Coll.)
2. Brize Norton, Oxfordshire (H. Seeborn).
1. Elveden, Suffolk, 6th April.
2. Epping Forest, near London (O. Salvin: Tristran Coll.).
2. Farnham, Surrey.
6. New Forest, Hants (Hargitt Coll.)
2. New Forest, 4th May.
2. New Forest, 14th May.
3. Forêt de Bord, Elbeuf, France, 10th April (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).
3. Forêt de Bord, 16th April (Noury: Hargitt Coll.).
1. Brunswick, 23rd March.
1. Forest of Gilead, Palestine, 29th April (H. B. Tristran).

Syrniurn uralense (Pall.).


Four eggs of the Ural Owl measure respectively: 1.98 by 1.6; 1.93 by 1.65; 2.06 by 1.65; 1.9 by 1.6.

4. Amur-land, 1st May (Dörries).
Syrinium fusescens, Temm. & Schleg.


Four eggs of the Japan Owl measure respectively: 1-95 by 1-58; 1-9 by 1-55; 1-85 by 1-62; 1-95 by 1-6.


Syrinium nebulosum (*Forst.*).

Ulula nebulosa, Baedeker, *Eier Eur. Vögel* tab. 73, fig. 6 (1855–63).


Three eggs of the American Barred Owl measure respectively: 2 by 1-7; 2-1 by 1-65; 1-9 by 1-6.


1. Laid in confinement (Lilford Lord Lilford [P.]).

1. Laid in confinement (Lilford Lord Lilford [P.]).

Syrinium rufipes (*King*).


The eggs of the Red-footed Owl appear to differ from those of the other Owls of this group in being of a regular oval shape, slightly rough in texture and without gloss. Five specimens from Chile measure from 1-51 to 1-65 in length, and from 1-2 to 1-25 in breadth.

5. Central Chile (*Landbeck*). Berkeley James Coll.

Syrinium ocellatum, *Less*.


The eggs of the Mottled Wood-Owl measure from 1-87 to 2-07 in length, and from 1-54 to 1-7 in breadth.


1. Hansi, 16th April (*W. B.*). Hume Coll.


2. Etawah, 7th March. Hume Coll.

**Syrnium newarene (Hodgs.).**

Two eggs of the Brown Wood-Owl measure respectively: 2 by 1.7; 2.07 by 1.8.
1. Laid in confinement (Lilford Crowley Bequest. Aviaries, 22nd March).

**Genus SCOTIAPTEX, Swains.**

*Scotiaptex lapponica (Retz.).*
Ulula cinerea, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 73. fig. 4 (1855–63).
Scotiaptex lapponica, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 295 (1899).

The eggs of the Lapp Owl are spheroidal in shape, fairly smooth in texture, and moderately glossy. They measure from 2.07 to 2.12 in length, and from 1.65 to 1.75 in breadth.
1. Lapland (J. Wolley). Salvin-Godman Coll.
5. Lapland, 14th May. Crowley Bequest.
1. Finland.
1. Annas-joki, Finland, April (J. Wolley: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

**Genus CICCABA, Wagler.**

*Ciccaba albiculare (Cass.).*

The eggs of the White-throated Wood-Owl in the Collection are spheroidal in shape, slightly rough, and devoid of all gloss. They measure respectively: 1.55 by 1.35; 1.46 by 1.21.
1. Santa Elena, Antioquia, U.S. Salvin-Godman Coll.
Colombia (T. K. Salmon).
Sub-Family NYCTALINÆ.

Genus NYCTALA, Brehm.

Nyctala tengmalmi (Gm.).

Strix tengmalmi, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel tab. xliii. fig. 3, a, b (1845–54); Wheelerwright, Spring & Summer in Lapland, p. 263 (1871); Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 164, pl. 7 (1883).

Nyctale funerea, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vog. tab. 42, fig. 6 (1855–63).


Nyctala tengmalmi, Newton, Ooth. Woll. pt. i. p. 165, pl. ix. figs. 1–4 (1864).


The eggs of Tengmalm’s Owl are oval or elliptical in shape, smooth in texture, and slightly glossy. They measure from 1·15 to 1·34 in length, and from ‘97 to 1·09 in breadth.

2. Europe. 3. Lapland, 22nd May (H. W. Wheelerwright).
1. Serki-jervi, Finland, 2nd June (J. Wolley).
1. Serki-jervi (J. W.).
5. Knolo-jervi, Finland, 15th May.
2. Switzerland (T. Holland).

Nyctala acadica (Gm.).

Nyctala acadica, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 287 (1875); Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 350, pl. xii. fig. 7 (1892); Nehrk. Kat. Eiersamml. p. 12 (1899); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 296 (1899).

The eggs of the White-fronted Owl in the Collection are of an elliptical or oval shape and fairly glossy. They measure respectively: 1·22 by ‘9; 1·2 by ‘95; ‘91 by ‘9.


Genus SURNIA, Daud.

Surnia ulula (Linn.).

Strix funerea, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vögel tab. xliii. fig. 12 (1845–54); Wheelerwright, Spring & Summer in Lapland, p. 259 (1871).

Surnia ulula, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vog. tab. 42, fig. 1 (1855–63); Newton, Ooth. Woll. pt. i. p. 167, pl. ix. figs. 5–8 (1864); Dresser, Birds Eur.
The eggs of the Hawk-Owl are oval or elliptical in shape, smooth in texture, and glossy. They measure from 1.47 to 1.59 in length, and from 1.15 to 1.25 in breadth.

2. Lapland, 13th June (H. W. Wheelwright).
7. Lapland (A. Newton).
3. Tana Elv, Lapland.
1. Mielmooka-vara, Lapland (J. Wolley).
1. Tepasto, Lapland (J. W.).

Surnia caparoch (P. L. S. Müll.).

Surnia caparoch, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 296 (1899).

The eggs of the American Hawk-Owl are not separable from those of S. ulula. They measure from 1.53 to 1.64 in length, and from 1.18 to 1.23 in breadth.

2. Anderson River Fort, Arctic America (R. MacFarlane: Smiths. Inst.).

Genus ATHENE, Boie.

Athene noctua (Scop.).

Strix noctua, Thien. Fortsflanz. ges. Vog. tab. xliii. fig. 2, a-c (1845-54).
Athene noctua, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vog. tab. 42. fig. 4 (1855-63); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 357 (1871); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 296 (1899).
Noctua nudipes, Hewitson, Eggs of Br. Birds, i. p. 67, pl. xix. fig. iii (1856).
Carine noctua, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 133 (1875). 
Noctua noctua, Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 174, pl. 7 (1883); id. Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 25, pl. 6. fig. 5 (1896).

The eggs of the Little Owl are spheroidal in shape, smooth in texture, and possess a considerable amount of gloss. They measure from 1·28 to 1·46 in length, and from 1·05 to 1·2 in breadth.

1. Near Marseilles.
4. South Spain, 2nd May.
3. Holland (J. Baker).
3. Onderkerk, Holland, 31st May (J. B.).
4. Pomerania, 1st May (T. Holland).
2. Saxony, 24th April.
3. Attica, Greece (T. Krüper).
6. Larnaka, Cyprus.
2. Egypt.
1. Egypt, 17th March (G. E. Shelley).
1. Egypt, 17th April (S. Stafford Allen).
1. Egypt, 22nd April (S. S. A.).
1. Tunis (C. A. Wright).
4. Sfaks, Tunis, 13th May.
1. Chemora, Algeria, 18th May (O. Salvin).
1. Madracen, Algeria, 27th May (O. S.).

Athene glaux (Savign.).

Athene numida, Salvin, Ibis, 1859, p. 190.
Carine meridionalis, Shelley, Birds Egypt, p. 177 (1872).
Carine glaux, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 135 (1875).
Athene glaux, Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 367 (1877); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 296 (1890).

The eggs of the Southern Little Owl resemble those of A. noctua. They measure from 1·22 to 1·4 in length, and from 1·06 to 1·1 in breadth, but one very large specimen from Egypt measures 1·45 by 1·21.

6. Lord Lilford [P.].
2. Egyptian Collection.
1. Egypt, 17th March (G. E. Shelley).
1. Egypt, 17th April (S. Stafford Allen).
1. Egypt, 22nd April (S. S. A.).
1. Tunis (C. A. Wright).
4. Sfaks, Tunis, 13th May.
1. Chemora, Algeria, 18th May (O. Salvin).
1. Madracen, Algeria, 27th May (O. S.).

Athene brama (Temm.).

Athene brama, Blanf. Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, iii. p. 301 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 296 (1899).
The eggs of the Indian Spotted Owlet are similar to those of *A. noctua* and *A. glauca*. They measure from 1.15 to 1.4 in length, and from 0.93 to 1.1 in breadth.

2. India.  
   2. Sind (*J. H. Gould*).  
   1. Sirsa District, Punjab.  
   1. Hansi, Punjab, 24th Jan. (*W. F. Blewitt*).

2. Hansi, 11th March (*W. F. B.*).  
2. Hansi, 15th March (*W. F. B.*).  
5. Hansi, 16th March (*W. F. B.*).  
2. Hansi, 17th March (*W. F. B.*).  
3. Hansi, 18th March (*W. F. B.*).  
2. Hansi, 19th March (*W. F. B.*).  
8. Hansi, 20th March (*W. F. B.*).  
4. Hansi, 21st March (*W. F. B.*).  
1. Hansi, 23rd March (*W. F. B.*).  
1. Hansi, 24th March (*W. F. B.*).  
1. Hansi, 26th March (*W. F. B.*).  
1. Hansi, 28th March (*W. F. B.*).  
2. Hansi, 30th March (*W. F. B.*).  
3. Hansi, 12th April (*W. F. B.*).  
1. Hansi, 16th April (*W. F. B.*).  
1. Hansi, 20th April (*W. F. B.*).  
4. Hansi, 20th April (*W. F. B.*).  
2. Hansi, 24th April (*W. F. B.*).  
1. Hansi, 30th April (*W. F. B.*).  
3. Sultanpur, 24th March (*W. N. Chill*).

2. Gurgaon District, 5th April.  
2. Jodhpur.  
2. Nimberah, Udaipur, 1st March.  
4. Etawah, 6th March.  
1. Etawah, 7th March.  
2. Etawah, 9th March.  
2. Etawah, 9th March (*W. E. Brooks*).  
2. Etawah, 28th March.  
2. Etawah, 30th March.  
2. Etawah, 1st April.  
2. Etawah, 4th April.  
2. Etawah, 23rd April.  

Genus **SPEOTYTO**, Gloger.

**Speotyto cunicularia** (*Mol.*).

The eggs of the South-American Burrowing-Owl vary much in size and shape. Some are broad oval or elliptical in shape and very glossy; others are spheroidal and only moderately glossy. They measure from 1·12 to 1·35 in length, and from 1·02 to 1·17 in breadth.

5. Central Chile (L. Landbeck).
6. Central Chile (L. L.).
1. Chile (Tristram Coll.).
2. Argentine Republic.

Berkeley James Coll.
Berkeley James Coll.
Crowley Bequest.
A. H. Holland, Esq. [C.].
Crowley Bequest.

Speotyto hypogaea (Bp.).

Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea, Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 395, pl. xii. fig. 14 (1892).
Speotyto hypogaea, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 297.

Two eggs of the North-American Burrowing-Owl are blunt ovals, very glossy, and measure respectively: 1·2 by 1; 1·28 by 1·01.

2. Oakland, California.
Crowley Bequest.
Crowley Bequest.

Genus GLAUCIDIUM, Bote.

Glaucidium passerinum (Linn.).

Strix passerina, Thien. Fortpflanz. ges. Vög. tab. xliii. fig. 4 (1845–54).
Glaucidium passerinum, Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vög. tab. 45. fig. 3 (1855–63); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 349 (1871); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 191 (1875); id. Hand-l. i. p. 297 (1899).
Strix pusilla, Bree, Birds Eur. i. p. 124, pl. — (1866); iv. p. 201 (1867).

The eggs of the Pigmy Owl are broad ovals or ellipses in shape and possess a considerable amount of gloss. They measure from 1·1 to 1·22 in length, and from 0·85 to 0·91 in breadth.

4. Europe (Field Coll.).
1. Hungary.
1. St. Petersburg, Russia (Dr. Malm: Tristram Coll.).
Crowley Bequest.
Seebohm Coll.
Crowley Bequest.

Glaucidium radiatum (Tick.).

Athene radiata, Becham, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 375.

The eggs of the Jungle-Owlet are generally of a broad elliptical shape and are moderately glossy. They measure from 1·2 to 1·32 in length, and from 1 to 1·11 in breadth.
2. Sikhim Terai, 16th April. Hume Coll.
1. Khandesh, 14th April (J. Davidson). Hume Coll.
2. Khandesh, 16th April (J. D.). Hume Coll.

2. Glaucidium cuculoides (Vig.).

Glaucidium cuculoides, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 219 (1875); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 113 (1890); Blanford Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, iii. p. 305 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 299 (1899).

The eggs of the Barred Owlet are spheroidal in shape and glossy. They measure from 1.29 to 1.5 in length, and from 1.15 to 1.2 in breadth.


The eggs of the Chinese Barred Owlet resemble those of G. cuculoides. Four specimens measure respectively: 1.35 by 1.17; 1.42 by 1.24; 1.46 by 1.21; 1.36 by 1.22.

3. Micropallas whitelyi (Swinh.).


Genus MICROPALLAS, Coues.

Micropallas whitneyi (Cooper).

Micropallas whitneyi, Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 411, pl. xii. fig. 13 (1892); Sharpe, Hand.-t. i. p. 299 (1899).

Three eggs of Whitney's Owl are spheroidal in shape and slightly glossy. They measure respectively: 1·02 by 0·87; 0·99 by 0·83; 1·05 by 0·9.

2. [New Mexico (Field Coll.).] Crowley Coll.
1. Lowell, New Mexico, 17th May. Crowley Coll.

Family STRIGIDÆ.

Genus STRIX, Linn.

The eggs of the Barn-Owls are typically oval in shape, one end being distinctly pointed, smooth in texture, and moderately glossy.

Strix flammea, Linn.

Strix flammea, Thien. Fortpfanz. ges. Vögel. tab. xliii. fig. 1, a, b (1845-64); Baedeker, Eier Eur. Vögel. tab. 42. fig. 7 (1855-63); Hewitson, Eggs of Brit. Birds, i. p. 61, pl. xvii. fig. i (1856); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 291 (1875); id. ed. Layard, Birds S. Africa, p. 82 (1875-84); Dresser, Birds Eur. v. p. 237 (1879); Cowan, Proc. R. Phys. Soc. Edinb. vii. p. 148 (1882); Seebohm, Eggs of Brit. Birds, p. 21, pl. 6. fig. 3 (1890); Sharpe, Hand.-t. i. p. 300 (1896).

Aluco flammeus, Seebohm, Brit. Birds, i. p. 148, pl. 7 (1883).

The eggs of the Barn-Owl measure from 1·48 to 1·8 in length, and from 1·15 to 1·35 in breadth.

2. Haddon Hall, Derbyshire (H. Seebohm).
1. Tunis. L. Fraser, Esq. [C.].
Strix javanica (Gm.).


Strix javanica, Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 93 (1890); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 300 (1899).

The eggs of the Indian Barn-Owl measure from 1.55 to 1.71 in length, and from 1.24 to 1.27 in breadth.

2. Raipur, Cent. Prov., India. Hume Coll.

Strix perlata (Licht.).

Strix flammea, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 291, part. (1875); SET. & HUDS. Argent. Orn. ii. p. 48 (1880); James, New List Chilian Birds, p. 6 (1892); von IHERING, Rev. Mus. Paulista, p. 266 (1900).

Strix perlata, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 300 (1899).

The eggs of the South-American Barn-Owl measure from 1.48 to 1.67 in length, and from 1.13 to 1.3 in breadth.

2. Chile. Old Collection.

Strix pratincola, Bp.


Strix pratincola, Bendire, Life-Hist. N. Amer. Birds, i. p. 325, pl. xii. fig. 1 (1892); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 300 (1899).

The eggs of the American Barn-Owl measure from 1.6 to 1.8 in length, and from 1.28 to 1.33 in breadth.

5. North America (Field Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. Galveston Island, Texas (Audubon: Tristram Coll.).

Strix delicatula, Gould.


Strix delicatula, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 297 (1875); Layard, Ibis, 1876, p. 144; Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 301 (1899).


Three eggs of the Australian Barn-Owl measure respectively: 1.7 by 1.22; 1.65 by 1.21; 1.73 by 1.2.

3. Fiji Islands, Pacific Ocean (E. Crowley Bequest. L. Layard: Tristram Coll.).
STRIIDAE.

Strix rosenbergi, Schleg.

Two eggs of the Celebean Barn-Owl in the Collection measure 1·7 by 1·35.

2. Rurukan, Minahassa, Celebes (Nehr-korn Coll.).

Strix candida, Tick.
Strix candida, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. ii. p. 308 (1875); North, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, p. 24, pl. vi. fig. 5 (1889); Oates ed. Hume, Nests & Eggs Ind. Birds, iii. p. 95 (1890); Blanford, Fauna Brit. Ind., Birds, iii. p. 266 (1895); Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 302 (1899); Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, i. p. 53 (1901).

The eggs of the Grass-Owl measure from 1·52 to 1·62 in length, and from 1·2 to 1·27 in breadth.

1. Queensland, Australia (Cockerell).
APPENDIX.

Page 2. Add:

Attagis gayi.

3. Chile. Crowley Bequest.

Page 2. Add:

Thinocorys orbignianus.

1. Chile. Crowley Bequest.

Page 2. Add:

Thinocorys rumicivorus, Esch.


Thinocorys rumicivorus, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 146 (1899).

An egg of the Common Seed-Snipe resembles many of the eggs of T. orbignianus. It measures 1·47 by 1·08.

1. Chile. Crowley Bequest.

Page 3. Add:

Arenaria interpres.


Page 5. Add:

Haematopus longirostris.

1. Moreton Bay, Australia (Gould Crowley Bequest. Coll.).

2. Moreton Bay (Gould Coll.). Crowley Bequest.


1. Blue Cliff, New Zealand, 14th Feb. Crowley Bequest. (Tristram Coll.).
APPENDIX.

Page 6. Add:—

**Haematopus palliatus.**


Page 7. Add:—

**Haematopus unicolor.**

4. Australia (*E. D. Atkinson*).
2. King Island, Bass Straits, 23rd Nov. Crowley Bequest. *(A. J. North).*

Page 7. Add:—

**Haematopus moquini.**

The specimen in the Crowley Bequest resembles the one already described, and measures 2·5 by 1′6.

1. Cape of Good Hope (*E. L. Layard: Crowley Bequest. Tristram Coll.)*

Page 8. Add:—

**Haematopus niger.**


Page 8. Add:—

**Haematopus ater.**

1. Falkland Islands, Nov. (*C. C. Abbott: Crowley Bequest. Tristram Coll.)*

Page 8. Add:—

**Lobipluvia malabarica.**

1. Ceylon (*E. L. Layard*). Crowley Bequest.

Page 9. Add:—

**Lobivanellus lobatus.**

4. Eden, New South Wales, 22nd Nov. Crowley Bequest. *(A. J. North).*
3. Yandembah, N.S.W., 14th Nov. Crowley Bequest. *(A. J. N.).*
APPENDIX.

Page 10. Add:

Sarcogrammus indicus.

   Brooks: Tristram Coll.).
3. Nilghiri Hills, South India (Tristram Coll.).

Page 12. Add:

Zonifer tricolor.

Nine specimens, now recorded, measure from 1·55 to 1·73 in length, and from 1·2 to 1·27 in breadth.

1. Swan River, West Australia (J. G. Crowley Bequest. 
   Bostock: Tristram Coll.).
3. Cardington, Bell River, N.S.W. Crowley Bequest. 
   (E. P. Murray: Tristram Coll.).
   (A. J. North).
2. Yon Yango, Victoria, 21st Nov. Crowley Bequest. 
   (A. J. N.).

Page 12. Add:

Hoplopterus spinosus.

1. Damietta, Egypt (Smart Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. Gizeh, Egypt (S. Stafford Allen: Tristram Coll.). 
   Crowley Bequest.
1. River Nile, 15th March (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 13. Add:

Hoplopterus ventralis.

   Brooks: Tristram Coll.).

Page 13. Add:

Hoplopterus speciosus.

Seven examples, recently acquired, measure from 1·52 to 1·6 in length, and from 1·11 to 1·15 in breadth, and resemble those already described.


Page 14. Add:

Belonopterus cayennensis.

APPENDIX.

Page 15. Add:

Vanellus vanellus.


Page 16. Add:

Chætusia gregaria.

3. Russia (Smart Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
4. Moravian Settlement, mouth of the River Volga (Tristram Coll.).

Page 16. Add:

Stephanibyx coronatus.

Eight additional specimens measure from 1·38 to 1·6 in length, and from 1·09 to 1·16 in breadth.


Page 17. Add:

Charadrius pluvialis.


Page 18. Add:

Charadrius dominicus.


Page 19. Add:

Ochthodromus obscurus (Gm.).


Two eggs of the New-Zealand Dotterel in the Crowley Bequest are smaller than the eggs of Charadrius pluvialis, but resemble them in colour. They measure respectively: 1·8 by 1·25; 1·7 by 1·26.

APPENDIX.

Page 19. Add:—

**Ochthodromus bicinctus (J. & S.).**


Ochthodromus (*Ægialitis*) bicinctus, Campbell, Nests & Eggs Austr. Birds, ii. p. 790, pl. 22 (1901).

The eggs of the Chestnut-banded Plover are either of a regular oval form or pyriform and they are without gloss. They vary from olive-buff to greenish grey, rather thickly spotted and mottled, especially at the broad end, with dark brown or black. The markings are small and often confluent, but there is a total absence of large blotches. Specimens measure from 1·3 to 1·42 in length, and from 0·88 to 1·02 in breadth.

The eggs of this Plover closely resemble those of *Thinornis novaezealandiae*.

5. New Zealand.  
1. New Zealand (*E. P. Seymour*).  
1. Otago, New Zealand (*E. P. S.*).  
2. Otago, 6th Dec. (*E. P. S.*).  

Crowley Bequest.

Crowley Bequest.

Crowley Bequest.

Page 20. Add:—

**Ochthodromus wilsoni.**

2. North America (*Smart Coll.*).  
1. North America (*Tristram Coll.*).  
2. New York (*D. G. Elliot*).

Crowley Bequest.

Crowley Bequest.

Crowley Bequest.

Page 20. Add:—

**Ochthodromus geoffroyi.**

4. Amoy, China (*R. Swinhoe*).  

Crowley Bequest.

Crowley Bequest.

Page 21. Add:—

**Eudromias morinellus.**

1. Lapland (*J. Wolley*).  
2. Lapland (*H. W. Wheeler*).

Crowley Bequest.

Crowley Bequest.

Page 22. Add:—

**Zonibyx modestus.**

1. Falkland Islands (*C. C. Abbott: Tristram Coll.*).

Crowley Bequest.
Page 22. Add:—

Oxyechus vociferus.

3. North America (Smart Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 23. Add:—

Oxyechus tricollaris.

Additional specimens agree well with the two examples already described. They measure from 1·12 to 1·4 in length, and from .85 to .9 in breadth.

2. Cape Colony (E. L. Layard). Crowley Bequest.
2. Cape Colony (Atmore: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 23. Add:—

Ægialeus semipalmatus.


4. North America (Smart Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 24. Add:—

Ægialitis hiaticola.


Page 25. Add:—

Ægialitis dubia.

Page 26. Add:—

Ægialitis peroni.

The specimens noted below have the ground-colour pale buff, but otherwise resemble the eggs already described.


Page 26. Add:—

Ægialitis alexandrina.

3. Tunis, June (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. Tzhar, Algeria, 4th June (W. H. Simpson: Tristram Coll.).

Page 27. Add:—

Ægialitis marginata (V.).


An egg of the White-breasted Plover in the Collection is pyriform and without gloss. It is of a pale creamy-buff colour, delicately spotted and scribbled over with very dark brown and lavender-grey. It measures 1:25 by .92.


Page 27. Add:—

Ægialitis pallida (Strickl.).

Charadrius marginatus, var. tenellus, Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, Hist. Nat. Madag., Ois. ii. p. 509, pl. 305. fig. 5 (1885).

The eggs of the Tropical White-breasted Plover vary from pyriform to an oval shape and exhibit a small amount of gloss. They are of a buff colour, thickly blotched all over with black and pale inky-purple. The markings are more or less confluent, but do not form either a cap or a zone at the broad end. Specimens measure from 1:35 to 1:4 in length, and from .93 to 1 in breadth.

Page 27. Add:—

Ægialitis ruficapilla.

2. Australia (E. P. Ramsay).
2. Rockhampton, Queensland, 7th Oct. (North Coll.)
2. Albert Park, Melbourne, 12th Dec. (A. J. N.)
2. Table Cape, Tasmania (E. D. Atkinson).

Page 27. Add:—

Ægialitis collaris.

Two additional eggs measure respectively: 1.13 by .78; 1.03 by .8. They are pyriform and of a warm buff colour, spotted with dark brown or black and some underlying lavender-grey. In one specimen the markings form a zone round the broader end.

1. Upper Ucayali River, E. Peru (E. Bartlett: Tristram Coll.).
1. Brazil (Nehrkorn Coll.).

Page 28. Add:—

Ægialitis meloda.

4. North America (Smart Coll.).
4. North America (Tristram Coll.).
2. New Jersey (A. L. Heermann: Tristram Coll.).

Page 29. Add:—

Ægialitis falklandica.

2. Falkland Islands (C. C. Abbott: Tristram Coll.).

Page 29. Add:—

Ægialitis pecuaria.

2. South Africa.
1. South Africa.
1. East Africa.

Page 29. Add:—

Ægialitis sanctæ-helenæ.

A specimen from the Crowley Bequest resembles the one already described and measures 1.35 by .95.

1. St. Helena.
APPENDIX.

Page 30. Add:—

**Egialitis melanops.**


Page 30. Add:—

**Egialitis cucullata.**

2. Table Cape, Tasmania (*E. D. A.*). Crowley Bequest.

Page 30. Add:—

**Thinornis novæ-zealandiae.**

Numerous additional specimens agree well with one or other of the two eggs already described, except that a single example has the ground-colour greenish-white. Thirteen eggs measure from 1.32 to 1.42 in length, and from .97 to 1.08 in breadth.

2. Chatham Islands. Crowley Bequest.
1. Chatham Islands (*Dr. H. O. Forbes*). Crowley Bequest.

Page 31. Add:—

**Anarhynchus frontalis.**

The egg of the Wry-billed Plover from the Harting Collection, already described by me and previously described and figured by Mr. Harting in the *P. Z. S. (l. c.)*, has been incorrectly assigned to this species. It agrees well with the eggs of *Thinornis novæ-zealandiae*, of which there is now a large series in the Collection.

Eggs of the Wry-billed Plover in the Crowley Bequest, taken by the late Mr. Potts, are of quite a different character from the eggs of the New-Zealand Plover, and agree well with the description of them given by Sir Walter Buller (*l. c.*). They are pyriform, smooth in texture, and devoid of gloss, of a pale greenish stone-colour, very delicately stippled all over with minute dots of umber-brown and lilac- or lavender-grey. Three examples measure respectively: 1.38 by 1.04; 1.38 by 1.03; 1.36 by 1.04.

3. New Zealand (*Potts Coll.*). Crowley Bequest.
Page 32. Add:—

**Himantopus himantopus.**

4. Zana, 10th June (*H. B. T.*). Crowley Bequest.

Page 34. Add:—

**Himantopus leucocephalus.**

The eggs of this Stilt are quite inseparable from those of the Common Stilt. Four specimens measure respectively: 1·71 by 1·18; 1·65 by 1·2; 1·7 by 1·18; 1·7 by 1·12.

3. Australia.

Crowley Bequest.

Page 34. Add:—

**Himantopus picatus.**

Five additional specimens measure from 1·63 to 1·85 in length, and from 1·17 to 1·28 in breadth. They resemble the eggs of the Common Stilt.

1. New Zealand.
2. Rakaia, Canterbury, N.Z. (*E. P. Seymour*).
1. Upper Ashburton River, Canterbury (*E. P. S.*).

Crowley Bequest.

Page 34. Add:—

**Himantopus mexicanus.**

1. North America.
1. Matamoros, Mexico (*Dr. Berlandier: Tristram Coll.*).
2. Upper Amazons.

Crowley Bequest.

Page 35. Add:—

**Recurvirostra avocetta.**

2. Chott Chaboun, Algeria, 22nd June (*W. H. Simpson: Tristram Coll.*).
2. Zana, Algeria, 15th June (*H. B. Tristram*).

Crowley Bequest.

Page 36. Add:—

**Recurvirostra americana.**

1. Rocky Mountains (*Dr. Heerman: Smiths. Inst.*).

Crowley Bequest.
Page 36. Add:

**Recurvirostra novæ-hollandiae, V.**


The eggs of the Australian Avocet appear to be indistinguishable from those of *R. avocetta*. Two examples measure respectively: 1·9 by 1·4; 1·9 by 1·35.


Page 36. Add:

**Numenius arquatus.**


Page 33. Add:

**Numenius longirostris.**

Another example is of very large size, measuring 2·8 by 1·9.


Page 38. Add:

**Numenius phæopus.**

2. Iceland (W. Proctor: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

5. Iceland (W. P.: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.


Page 40. Add:

**Limosa limosa.**

1. Orkney Islands, June (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 41. Add:—

**Limosa fedoa (Linn.).**


An egg of the American Bar-tailed Godwit in the Collection is more strongly marked than is generally the case in the eggs of the Godwits. It is olive-buff, blotched, pretty evenly all over, with dark umber-brown and purplish grey. It measures 2·39 by 1·6.

1. North America, 8th June. Crowley Bequest.

Page 41. Add:—

**Symphemia semipalmata.**


Page 42. Add:—

**Totanus fuscus.**


Page 43. Add:—

**Totanus stagnatilis, Bechst.**


The eggs of the Marsh-Sandpiper resemble the paler eggs of *Totanus calidris* in colour, but are much smaller. They are of a pale creamy-buff colour, spotted and blotched with chocolate-brown, black, and underlying purplish grey. Six examples measure from 1·39 to 1·6 in length, and from 1·04 to 1·1 in breadth.


Page 44. Add:—

**Helodromus ochropus.**

Page 46. Add:—

Tringoides macularius.

Page 47. Add:—

Terekia cinerea.
2. Archangel (Smart Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. Moravian Settlement, River Volga (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 47. Add:—

Glottis nebularius.
2. Finland, 4th June (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. Lapland, 12th June (J. Wolley: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 48. Add:—

Rhyacophilus glareola.
4. Lapland (J. Wolley). Crowley Bequest.

Page 50. Add:—

Bartramia longicauda.
1. Lake Superior (T. M. Brewer: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 51. Add:—

Ereunetes pusillus.
2. Labrador. Crowley Bequest.
1. Labrador. Crowley Bequest.

Page 53. Add:—

Limonites minutilla.
APPENDIX.

Page 53. Add:—

**Limonites temmincki.**

4. Lapland (J. Wolley). Crowley Bequest.

Page 56. Add:—

**Arquatella maritima.**

4. Iceland (W. Proctor: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 57. Add:—

**Tringa canutus.**

Two eggs in the Crowley Bequest, taken in Iceland, are said to be those of the Knot. They agree perfectly with the egg in the Seebohm Collection taken in Greenland and already described as being probably that of the Knot. They measure respectively: 1·6 by 1·1; 1·6 by 1·12.

They bear an exact resemblance in size, shape, and colour to some of the eggs of the Common Snipe. The genuineness of these eggs, therefore, requires confirmation, but they are probably correctly identified.

2. Iceland (W. Proctor). Crowley Bequest.

Page 58. Add:—

**Pelidna alpina.**


Page 59. Add:—

**Limicola platyrhyncha.**


Page 60. Add:—

**Gallinago stenura (Kuhl).**


An egg of the Pintail Snipe in the Collection resembles some of the eggs of the Common Snipe. It is pale greyish green, blotched, chiefly at the broad end, with rich brown and purplish grey. It measures 1·48 by 1·1.

1. Amur-land, 18th April. Crowley Bequest.
Page 60. Add:

**Gallinago megala, Swinhoe.**


The two eggs of Swinhoe's Snipe in the Collection differ considerably from each other. One is broadly pyriform and olive-buff, blotched with umber-brown and dull purplish grey, the markings forming an irregular cap at the broad end. The other is of a narrow, pointed oval shape, of a pale greyish cream-colour, and blotched in a similar manner to the egg already described. The two examples measure respectively: 1·6 by 1·2; 1·65 by 1·2.

2. East of Lake Baikal (*Dybowski*). Crowley Bequest.

Page 60. Add:—

**Gallinago major.**

2. Copenhagen, 26th May (*A. Benzon: Tristram Coll.*). Crowley Bequest.

Page 60. Add:—

**Gallinago nigripennis.**

Additional specimens are similar to those already described. Four examples measure respectively: 1·6 by 1·13; 1·7 by 1·18; 1·68 by 1·2; 1·7 by 1·16.


Page 61. Add:—

**Gallinago gallinago.**


Page 62. Add:—

**Gallinago delicata.**

APPENDIX.

Page 63. Add:—

**Gallinago macrodactyla.**

Two additional examples are very similar to the egg of this species already described. They measure respectively: 1·82 by 1·21; 1·6 by 1·2.


Page 63. Add:—

**Gallinago paraguayanæ.**

2. Chile. Crowley Bequest.

Page 65. Add:—

**Gallinago jamesoni (Bp.).**


The eggs of Jameson's Snipe resemble those of *G. pusilla* more closely than the eggs of any other species of Snipe represented in the Collection, but they are very much larger. They are of a pointed oval form and exhibit a slight trace of gloss. The ground-colour is pale buff, and the whole surface of the egg is sprinkled with spots and small blotches of dark purplish brown and under-lying lavender. The markings become dense at the broad end, and in one specimen form a small but very well-defined cap at that part. Two examples measure respectively: 2·02 by 1·34; 1·99 by 1·32.

2. Pichincha, West Ecuador, 12,000 feet, Nov. W. Goodfellow, Esq. [P.].

Page 65. Add:—

**Gallinago pusilla.**

Two additional specimens resemble respectively the first and second specimens already described. They measure: 1·57 by 1·1; 1·55 by 1·11.

2. Chatham Islands (*H. O. Forbes*). Crowley Bequest.

Page 66. Add:—

**Lymnocryptes gallinula.**

APPENDIX.

Page 66. Add: —

Scolopax rusticula.


Page 67. Add: —

Philohela minor.


Page 68. Add: —

Rostratula capensis.

3. [India.] Crowley Bequest.

Page 69. Add: —

Crymophilus fulicarius.

3. Iceland (W. Proctor: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 70. Add: —

Phalaropus hyperboreus.


Page 71. Add: —

Genus STEGANOPUS, V.

Steganopus tricolor, V.

Steganopus wilsoni, Baird, Brewer & Ridg. Water-Birds N. Amer. i. p. 335 (1884).

The egg of Wilson's Phalarope in the Collection is of a narrow, pointed oval shape, and slightly glossy. It is of a pale creamy-buff colour, blotched with dark brown, black, and underlying inky-purple.
The markings are larger and more dense at the broad end than elsewhere. It measures 1·37 by .96.


Page 71. Add:—

**Hydrophasis chirurgus.**


Page 71. Add:—

**Metopidius indicus.**


Page 72. Add:—

**Phyllopezus africanus.**

Two additional specimens differ much in size, measuring respectively 1·17 by .85; 1·32 by .9.


Page 73. Add:—

**Hydralector gallinaceus.**

1. S.E. Borneo, 25th April (Grabowsky). Crowley Bequest.


Page 73. Add:—

Genus **JACANA**, Schaeffer.

**Jacana jacana** (Linn.).


The eggs of the Common Jacana resemble those of **Metopidius**
indicus and Jacana nigra. Five examples differ much in size, the largest measuring 1·2 by 1·94, and the smallest 1 by 1·81.

3. Brazil (Nehrkorn Coll.).
2. Argentine Republic.
Crowley Bequest.
Crowley Bequest.

Page 74. Add:—

**Pluvianus aegyptius.**

Additional specimens are marked in a somewhat similar manner to the two examples already described, but the ground-colour varies from buff to very rich buff and the markings are of a rich umber-brown. Five specimens measure from 1·19 to 1·3 in length, and from 1·89 to 1·98 in breadth.

2. North Nigeria.
   J. T. Loder-Symonds, Esq.

   R. McD. Hawker, Esq. [P.]

Page 75. Add:—

**Cursorius rufus, Gould.**


The eggs of Burchell's Courser do not appear to be separable from those of *C. coromandelicus*. Four examples measure respectively:

1·17 by 1·94; 1·24 by 1; 1·15 by 1·92; 1·22 by 1·95.


Page 75. Add:—

**Cursorius coromandelicus.**

1. India, 23rd May.
1. North-West Provinces (W. E. Brooks: Tristram Coll.).
Crowley Bequest.
Crowley Bequest.

Page 75. Add:—

**Cursorius temmincki, Swains.**


An egg of Lichtenstein's Courser in the Collection resembles many of the eggs of *C. coromandelicus* in general appearance, but is
covered with a very close entanglement of lines of a purplish-brown colour. It measures 1·22 by 0·98.


Page 76. Add:—

*Rhinoptilus bicinctus* (Temm.).


Two eggs of Levaillant's Courser in the Collection are inseparable from many of the paler-coloured eggs of *Cursorius coromandelicus,* and they differ remarkably from those of *Rhinoptilus chalcopeterus* taken by Mr. Crawshay.

1. Cape Colony (E. L. Layard: *Tristram Coll.*).

1. Cape Colony (T. C. Atmore: Crowley Bequest.

Pape 76. Add:—

Genus *STILTIA*, Bp.

*Stiltia isabella* (V.).


*Stiltia isabella*, *Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M.* xxiv. p. 51 (1896); *id. Hand-l. i. p. 170 (1899); Campbell, Nest & Eggs Austr. Birds*, ii. p. 769, pl. 21 (1901).


The eggs of the Australian Pratincole in the Collection are of a pointed oval form and devoid of gloss. They are smaller than the eggs of *Galactochrysea ocularis,* but otherwise resemble them so very closely as to require no separate description. They measure respectively: 1·29 by 0·95; 1·3 by 0·9.


Page 76. Add:—

*Glareola pratincola*.

3. Tzhar, Algeria, 4th June (H. B. *Tristram*).

APPENDIX.


Page 78. Add:—

Glareola orientalis.

5. India. Crowley Bequest.
1. Philippine Islands. Crowley Bequest.

Page 79. Add:—

Galactochrysea lactea.

3. Fyzabad, Oudh, 6th April (Smart Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 80. Add:—

Dromas ardeola.


Page 82. Add:—

Œdicnemus senegalensis.

Two additional examples measure respectively: 1·92 by 1·4; 1·9 by 1·4.


Page 82. Add:—

Œdicnemus vermiculatus, Cab.


The egg of the Vermiculated Stone-Curlew in the Collection is inseparable from many of the eggs of Œ. Œdicnemus and measures 1·83 by 1·37. It is of a buff colour, blotched and streaked with dark brown, yellowish brown, and dull purplish grey.

1. East Africa (Nehrkorn Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
Page 82. Add:—

**Edicnemus capensis.**

2. Transvaal (T. Ayres: Tristram Coll.) Crowley Bequest.
1. Cape Colony (Atmore: Tristram Coll.) Crowley Bequest.
1. Cape of Good Hope (E. L. Layard: Tristram Coll.) Crowley Bequest.

Page 83. Add:—

**Burhinus grallarius.**

2. Dawson River, Queensland (North Coll.) Crowley Bequest.

Page 83. Add:—

**Esacus recurvirostris.**

1. South India (Tristram Coll.) Crowley Bequest.

Page 84. Add:—

**Orthorhamphus magnirostris.**


Page 84. Add:—

**Otis tarda.**

3. Europe. Crowley Bequest.

Page 85. Add:—

**Tetrax tetrax.**

APPENDIX.

Page 86. Add:—

Lophotis ruficrista (Smith).


The egg of the Red-crested Bustard in the Collection is spheroidal in shape, and very smooth and glossy. It is of a buff colour, slightly tinged with olive, and is sparingly streaked and mottled with very faint umber-brown. It measures 1·9 by 1·55.


Page 86. Add:—

Genus COMPSOTIS, Heine.

Compsotis afra (Forst.).


The egg of the African Black Bustard in the Collection is of a short elliptical shape, slightly rough in texture, and devoid of gloss. It is of an olive-buff colour, spotted and blotched with umber-brown and pale purple. It measures 2·2 by 1·7.

1. South Africa (E. L. Layard: Crowley Bequest. Tristram Coll.).

Page 86. Add:—

Compsotis leucoptera (Reichenb.).


The eggs of the White-quilled Bustard in the Collection are spheroidal in shape, very smooth, and glossy. They are of a clear pale olive-buff colour, very distinctly spotted and blotched with pale umber-brown and lilac-grey in one example, rich chocolate-brown and lavender in another. Two examples measure respectively: 1·89 by 1·6; 1·88 by 1·6.

1. Damara-land (C. J. Andersson: Crowley Bequest. Tristram Coll.).
Page 86. Add:—

**Heterotetrax vigorsi.**

One of the additional specimens closely resembles the two eggs already described, and measures 2·67 by 1·75. Another is of a greyish-green colour, sparingly blotched and streaked with pale umber-brown and pale lavender. It measures 2·72 by 1·78.


Page 87. Add:—

**Neotis ludwigi.**

Two additional specimens resemble the second example already described. They measure respectively: 2·8 by 2; 2·85 by 2.


Page 87. Add:—

**Neotis caffra.**

Examples from the Crowley Bequest resemble those already described. They measure respectively: 2·95 by 2·22; 3·08 by 2·2; 2·95 by 2·12.


Page 87. Add:—

**Genus LISSOTIS, Reichenb.**

**Lissotis melanogaster (Rüpp.).**

Lissotis melanogaster, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 306 (1894); id. Hand-l. i. p. 175 (1899).

An egg of the Black-bellied Bustard is perfectly elliptical in shape and very glossy. It is of a buff colour, mottled and blotched with pale brown and underlying pale lavender-grey: it measures 2·57 by 1·97.

APPENDIX.

Page 87. Add:

Genus TRACHELOTIS, Reichenb.

Trachelotis barrowi (J. E. Gray).

Trachelotis barrovii, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 311 (1894).
Trachelotis barrowii, Sharpe, Hand-l. i. p. 175 (1899).

The eggs of Barrow's Bustard in the Collection are somewhat spherical in shape, fairly smooth, and slightly glossy. They vary in colour. One example is of an olive-buff colour, blotched all over with umber-brown and pale lavender. A second example is of a buff colour, streaked and smeared with pale brown and very pale lavender-grey. A third is of a darker buff colour, streaked and clouded with pale umber-brown. These specimens measure respectively: 2 by 1·62; 2·1 by 1·62; 2 by 1·6.


Page 87. Add:

Syphoetis indica.


Page 89. Add:

Houbara undulata.


Page 90. Add:

Eupodotis kori (Burch.).


An egg of the Kori Bustard from the Crowley Bequest is moderately glossy and of a buff colour, streaked and blotched with brownish pink and underlying pale lavender-grey. It measures 2·92 by 2·08.

APPENDIX.

Page 90. Add:—

**Eupodotis edwardsi.**


Page 90. Add:—

**Eupodotis australis.**

Six additional specimens agree well in colour with those already described. They measure from 2·8 to 3·22 in length, and from 2 to 2·2 in breadth.

3. Australia (*E. P. Ramsay*), Crowley Bequest.
   1. Lachlan District, N.S.W., 10th Nov. Crowley Bequest. (*A. J. North*).

Page 91. Add:—

**Grus grus.**

2. Europe (*Tristram Coll.*). Crowley Bequest.
   1. Germany (*Tristram Coll.*). Crowley Bequest.

Page 92. Add;—

**Grus mexicana** (*P. L. S. Müll.*).


The egg of the Sandhill Crane from the Crowley Bequest resembles typical examples of the eggs of the Common Crane. It measures 3·6 by 2·4.


Page 92. Add:—

**Grus canadensis.**


Page 92. Add:—

**Grus japonensis.**

Three examples measure respectively: 4 by 2·35; 3·93 by 2·4; 3·9 by 2·4.

Genus LIMNOGERANUS, Sharpe.

Limnogeranus americanus (Linn.).

Limnogeranus americanus, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 259 (1894); id. Hand-l. i. p. 178 (1899).

Two eggs of the Whooping Crane in the Collection are inseparable from eggs of the Common Crane. They measure respectively: 3'93 by 2'48; 4'04 by 2'5.


Page 93. Add:—

Antigone antigone.

1. India. Crowley Bequest.

Page 93. Add:—

Antigone sharpei.

An additional example is sparingly blotched with pale rufous. It measures 3'9 by 2'6.


Page 94. Add:—

Antigone australasiana.

1. Adelaide, S. Australia (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
2. Dawson River, Queensland (North Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 94. Add:—

Genus PSEUDOGERANUS, Sharpe.

Pseudogeranus leucauchen (Temm.).

Pseudogeranus leucauchen, Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxiii. p. 266 (1894); id. Hand-l. i. p. 178 (1899).

The egg of the White-naped Crane in the Collection resembles...
the common type of egg of *Grus grus*. It is slightly glossy and measures 3·63 by 2·32.


Page 94. Add:—

**Bugeranus carunculatus.**

Two additional specimens resemble the egg already described. They measure respectively: 4·21 by 2·5; 4·17 by 2·5.


Page 95. Add:—

**Tetrapteryx paradisea.**


1. Tugela River, Natal (*Dr. Slanger*: Crowley Bequest. *Tristram Coll.*).

Page 95. Add:—

**Anthropoides virgo.**


Page 96. Add:—

**Balearica regulorum.**

Three additional specimens are all of a plain bluish-white colour. They measure respectively: 3·5 by 2·3; 3·5 by 2·3; 3·5 by 2·16.


Page 97. Add:—

**Aramus giganteus (Bp.).**

*Aramus guarauna*, *D' Orbign. in Ramon de la Sagra's Hist. Nat. Cuba, Ois. pl. xxxi. fig. 4 (1839).


The eggs of the Florida Courlan or Limpkin are not separable.
from those of *A. scolopaceus*. They measure from 2·25 to 2·45 in length, and from 1·7 to 1·8 in breadth.

7. Florida, 14th March. Crowley Bequest.
2. Savannah, Florida (Nehrkorn Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 97. Add:—

Sub-Order *RHINOCETES.*

Family *RHINOCETIDÆ.*

Genus *RHINOCETUS, J. Verr. & Des Murs.*

*Rhinochetus jubatus, J. Verr. & Des Murs.*


The egg of the Kagu in the Collection is of much the same character as those of the two species of *Aramus* already described. It is perfectly elliptical in shape, slightly rough in texture, and devoid of gloss. The ground is cream-coloured, spotted and blotched with dark brown and two shades of purplish grey. It measures 2·5 by 1·75.


Page 97. Add:—

Sub-Order *EURYPYGÆ.*

Family *EURYPYGIDÆ.*

Genus *EURYPYGÀ, Illiger.*

*Eurypygà helias* (Pall.).


The eggs of the Sun-Bittern are of a short elliptical shape, very smooth in texture, and moderately glossy. They are of a pale buff colour, spotted and blotched, almost entirely on one half of the egg,
with chocolate-brown and purplish grey. Three examples measure respectively: 1·77 by 1·3; 1·77 by 1·32; 1·75 by 1·35.

2. Laid in confinement. Crowley Bequest.

Page 97. Add:—

**Psophia leucoptera.**

A second specimen is very similar to the one already described. It measures 2·51 by 1·75.

1. Laid in confinement, Holland, 7th July (Mr. Blaauw’s Aviaries). Crowley Bequest.

Page 98. Add:—

**Ibis æthiopica.**

A fifth specimen measures 2·5 by 1·62.


Page 99. Add:—

**Ibis melanoccephala.**

1. S. India (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 99. Add:—

**Carphibis spinicollis.**

Additional examples are of a regular oval shape, with the shell coarse, pitted with pores, and very slightly glossy. They are white, with a very faint tinge of blue. Four specimens measure respectively: 2·52 by 1·8; 2·55 by 1·72; 2·57 by 1·7; 2·55 by 1·77.


Page 100. Add:—

**Inocotis papillosa.**

APPENDIX.

Page 100. Add:—

**Comatibis comata.**

A second specimen is very similar to the one already described, but is more sparingly marked. It measures 2·47 by 1·56.

1. Ain Oosera, Algeria, June (Loche). Crowley Bequest.

Page 100. Add:—

**Hagedashia hagedash.**

Three additional specimens are sea-green, very boldly blotched and smeared with very dark brown, paler brown, and greyish buff. Some of the blotches are tinged with rufous. They measure respectively: 2·58 by 1·7; 2·35 by 1·68; 2·4 by 1·75.


Page 101. Add:—

**Theristicus melanopsis.**

A fifth example resembles the others already described, but has the markings rather more numerous. It measures 2·51 by 1·65.

1. Chile (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 101. Add:—

**Lophotibis cristata.**

Two additional specimens are of a narrow, pointed oval shape. One is smooth, the other is rough and pitted with pores. They measure respectively: 2·4 by 1·6; 2·32 by 1·61.


Page 102. Add:—

**Plegadis falcinellus.**

2. River Volga (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Page 102. Add:—

**Plegadis guarauna.**

1. Santiago, Chile (Leybold). Crowley Bequest.
Eudocimus albus.

Seven additional specimens are of the same character as those already described, and measure from 2'2 to 2'46 in length, and from 1'42 to 1'6 in breadth.

2. Cuba (Nehrkorn Coll.). Crowley Bequest.

Platalea leucerodia.


Ajaja ajaja.

The eggs of the Roscate Spoonbill are white, streaked and splashed with pale yellowish brown or chestnut-brown. Many specimens also exhibit markings of dull lilac intermingled with the others. Examples measure from 2'2 to 2'65 in length, and from 1'5 to 1'8 in breadth.

2. Florida. Crowley Bequest.

Genus TANTALUS, Linn.

Tantalus loculator, Linn.

Tantalus loculator, Copes, Birds N.-West, p. 513 (1874); Baird, Brewer & Ridg. Water Birds N. Amer. i. p. 81 (1884); Sharpe, Cat. Birds B. M. xxvi. p. 321 (1898); id. Hand-l. i. p. 189 (1899).

The eggs of the Wood-Ibis are elliptical in shape, without gloss, rough in texture, and plain white. Three examples measure respectively: 2'65 by 1'85; 2'65 by 1'8; 2'65 by 1'88.


Pseudotantalus leucocephalus.

1. Bengal (Theobald: Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
1. S. India (Tristram Coll.). Crowley Bequest.
APPENDIX.

Page 105. Add:—

**Pseudotantalus ibis (Linn.).**


The eggs of the African Wood-Ibis are of a narrow oval shape, tolerably smooth, devoid of gloss, and of a dull white colour. Three examples measure respectively: 2·5 by 1·55; 2·45 by 1·7; 2·47 by 1·52.


Page 105. Add:—

Genus **ABDIMIA**, *By*.

**Abdimia abdimii (Licht.).**


The eggs of the White-bellied Stork are of a broad elliptical shape, fairly smooth in texture, devoid of gloss, and of a dull white colour. Four examples measure respectively: 2·21 by 1·7; 2·22 by 1·7; 2·2 by 1·7; 2·3 by 1·7.

1. Abyssinia (*Tristram Coll.*). Crowley Bequest.


Page 105. Add:—

**Dissoiira episcopus.**


1. Malabar Coast (*Tristram Coll.*). Crowley Bequest.


Page 106. Add:—

**Ciconia ciconia.**

APPENDIX.

Page 107. Add:—

**Ciconia nigra.**

1. Sjælland, Denmark (P. Theobald: *Tristram Coll.*) Crowley Bequest.
2. Denmark (A. Benzoni: *Tristram Coll.*) Crowley Bequest.

Page 107. Add:—

**Anastomus oscitans.**

1. Southern India (*Tristram Coll.*) Crowley Bequest.

Page 108. Add:—

**Xenorhynchus asiaticus.**

3. India. Crowley Bequest.
1. India, 23rd Sept.

Page 109. Add:—

**Leptoptilus dubius.**


Page 109. Add:—

**Scopus umbretta.**


Page 110. Add:—

**Balaeniceps rex.**

A second example is probably the companion egg of the one already described, as they were both taken by Petherick. It measures 3·35 by 2·3.

Genus **ARDEIRALLUS**, Sharpe.

**Ardeirallus sturmi** (Wagler).


The eggs of the African Dwarf Bittern are elliptical in shape and of a pale blue colour. Four examples measure respectively: 1·47 by 1·1; 1·33 by 1·07; 1·44 by 1·1; 1·47 by 1·12.


Page 242. Add:—

**Melierax polyzonus** (Rüpp.).


The eggs of the Many-banded Goshawk are of an elliptical shape, devoid of gloss, and plain white. Three examples measure respectively: 2·1 by 1·62; 2·08 by 1·62; 1·91 by 1·5.


Page 252. Add:—

**Genus TACHYTRIORCHIS**, Kaup.

**Tachytriorchis albicaudatus** (Vieill.).


The eggs of the White-tailed Buzzard in the Collection are of a broad oval shape, slightly rough in texture, devoid of gloss, and plain white in colour. They measure respectively: 2·24 by 1·8; 2·32 by 1·82.


Page 265. Add:—

**Aquila rapax**.

A fifth specimen is white, blotched at the larger end only with pale brown, and measures 2·86 by 2·2.

1. S. Africa (*E. L. Layard*). Crowley Bequest.
APPENDIX.

Page 278. Add:—

**Butastur rufipennis (Sundev.).**


The eggs of the Rufous Buzzard-Eagle are of a broad oval or spheroidal shape and devoid of gloss. Some specimens are plain bluish white, others are bluish white sparingly speckled with rufous. They measure from 1·66 to 1·97 in length, and from 1·41 to 1·47 in breadth.

1. Fashoda, White Nile, 10th April. R. McD. Hawker, Esq. [P.].

Page 285. Add:—

**Milvus ægyptius.**

2. Fashoda, 24th March. R. McD. Hawker, Esq. [P.].
3. Fashoda, 29th March. R. McD. Hawker, Esq. [P.].
4. Fashoda, 8th April. R. McD. Hawker, Esq. [P.].

Page 295. Add:—

**Microhierax melanoleucus (Blyth).**


An egg of the Black-and-White Falconet in the Collection is of a blunt oval form, smooth in texture, devoid of gloss, and of a dull yellow colour. It was probably white when freshly laid. It measures 1·16 by 1·9.

1. Foochow, China. C. B. Rickett, Esq. [P.].

Page 299. Add:—

**Falco feldeggii.**


Page 303. Add:—

**Falco ruficollis, Swains.**

APPENDIX.

An egg of the African Rufous-necked Falcon is a perfect ellipse in shape, fairly smooth in texture, devoid of gloss, and of a white colour. It measures 1·68 by 1·28.

1. Fashoda, White Nile, 24th April. R. McD. Hawker, Esq. [P.]

Page 323. Add:—

**Bubo abyssinicus (Guér.)**


The eggs of the Abyssinian Great Horned Owl in the Collection are spheroidal in shape and moderately glossy. They measure respectively: 2 by 1·6; 2 by 1·61.

2. Gebel Ahmed Aga, Soudan, R. McD. Hawker, Esq. [P.]
   19th Feb.
Abdimia, 375.
abdimii (Abdimia), 375.
abdimii (Ciconia), 375.
abyssinicus (Bubo), 379.
acadica (Nyctala), 334.
acadica (Nyctale), 334.
A. Accipiter, 247.
accipitrinus (Asio), 319, 320.
acuminata pectoralis (Tringa), 334.
acadica (Nyctale), 334.
Acgoleus (Brachyotus), 319.
egyptiaca (Chenalopex), 159.
egyptiacus (Alopochen), 159.
egyptiacus (Anser), 150.
egyptiacus (Charadrius), 74.
egyptiacus (Chenalopex), 159.
egypticus (Pluvianus), 74.
egyptius (Charadrius), 74.
egyptius (Cursorius), 74.
egyptius (Falco), 265.
egyptius (Milvus), 285, 286, 287, 288.
egyptius (Pluvianus), 74, 361.
eguatorialis (Gallinago), 60.
eguatorialis (Scolopax), 60.
æriginosus (Circus), 239.
æriginosus (Falco), 239.
æsalon (Falco), 304.
eitherus (Phaëthon), 216.
ætherus (Phaëton), 215, 216.
eitherus (Phaëton), 214.
æthiopica (Ibis), 98, 372.
æ. Ex, 145.
affinis (Aythya), 183.
affinis (Fuligula), 183.
affinis (Fulix), 183.
affinis (Milvus), 287.
afa (Compsotis), 365.
afa (Otis), 365.
aficana (Nyroca), 181.
aficana (Parra), 72.
aficana (Sarcidornis), 142.
africanus (Graucus), 207.
africanus (Phalaenocorax), 207.
africanus (Phyllopezus), 72, 360.
afoies (Eupodotis), 365.
afoies (Otis), 365.
ajaga (Platalea), 104.
ajaga (Platalea), 104.
alaudarius (Tinunculus), 309, 510.
albus (Ardia), 116.
alba (Ciconia), 106.
alba (Egretta), 116.
alba (Herodias), 116.
alba (Ibis), 103.
albellus (Mergellus), 195.
albellus (Mergus), 195.
albeola (Clangula), 185.
albeola (Fuligula), 185.
albicadatus (Tachytriorchis), 377.
albicilla (Falco), 278.
albicilla (Haliaeetus), 278, 280.
albicollis (Himantopus), 34.
albidus (Silornis), 276.
albifrons (Anser), 148.
albifrons, var. gambeli (Anser), 148.
albifrons minutus (Anser), 149.
albigulare (Nettion), 166.
albigulare (Nettium), 166.
albigulare (Syrinium), 333.
albigularis (Cicabida), 333.
albigularis (Falco), 302.
albigularis (Polionetta), 166.
albipennis (Nettopus), 144.
albipennis (Nettopus), 144.
albiventer (Phalaenocorax), 204.
albiventris (Phalaenocorax), 204.
albus (Eudocimus), 103, 374.
albostriatus (Scops), 325.
albostriatus (Scops), 325.
albidaeina (Aythya), 26, 349.
albidaeina (Aythya), 26, 349.
albidaeina (Aythya), 180.
albidaeina (Nyroca), 180.
albidaeina (Nyroca), 180.
albidaeina (Recurvirostra), 36, 352.
albidaeina (Asio), 319.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

americanus (Cygns), 139.
americanus (Himantopus), 36.
americanus (Limno-geranus), 369.
americanus (Merganser), 166.
americanus (Phæthon), 215.
amuresis (Aquila), 264.
amuresis (Buitides), 127.
amuresis (Cerchneis), 315.
amuresis (Erythropus), 315.
Anahynchus, 31.
Anas, 162.
Anatomaus, 103.
gasturostria (Anas), 178.
gasturostria (Chaulelas- minus), 178.
gasturostria (Marmaronetta), 178.
gasturostria (Querque- dula), 178.
anhinga (Plotus), 208.
Anser, 147.
anter (Anser), 147.
Anseranus, 141.
antarctica (Bernida), 155.
antarcticus (Anser), 155.
averana (Urubitinga), 259.
Anthropoides, 95.
Antigone, 93.
antigone (Antigone), 93, 94, 369.
antigone (Grus), 93, 94.
antigone (Grus), 93, 94.
antigone (Phœnico- perus), 136.
aviporus (Falco), 292.
aviporus (Pernis), 292.
approximans (Astur), 247.
aviparius (Pluvialis), 18.
Aquila, 261.
avula (Fregata), 212.
avula (Tachypetes), 213.
avulina (Archibuteo), 256.
Aramus, 96.
Archibuteo, 265.
Arctonetta, 180.
aveata (Anas), 158.
aveata (Dendrocycna), 188.
aveata (Dendrocycna), 188.
Ardea, 112.
Ardeirallus, 377.
Ardeola, 128.
aroeola (Dromas), 1, 80, 363.
aroeissaca (Ardea), 117.
aroeissaca (Melano- phoys), 117.
Arsetta, 130.
Arenaria, 3.
arearia (Calidris), 52.
arearia (Tringa), 52.
argala (Leptoptilus), 100.
arie (Fregata), 213.
Arstonetta, 182.
armatus (Hoplopterus), 13.
Arquatella, 56.
arquatus (Numenius), 36, 363.
averness (Anser), 149.
Asaceia, 73.
ascalphus (Bubo), 322.
ascalphus (Strix), 322.
asu (Ardea), 119.
asa (Demigretta), 119.
asa (Heredias), 122.
asa (Lepterodius), 119.
asiaticus (Xenorrhynchos), 108, 376.
Asio, 318.
avo, var. floridana (Scops), 329.
avo floridanus (Mega- scope), 329.
avo macfarlanei (Mega- scope), 329.
avo (Megascope), 328.
avo (Scops), 328.
avo (Strix), 328.
assilis (Circus), 237, 240.
Astur, 242.
Asturina, 258.
aver (Falco), 286.
aver (Hæmatopus), 6, 8, 344.
aver (Milvus), 286.
Athene, 335.
avheniensis (Bubo), 321.
avatra (Catharista), 221.
avatra (Chenopsis), 141.
avatra (Chenopsis), 141.
avatra (Catharistas), 221.
avatra (Cathartes), 221.
avatra (Cygnus), 141.
avricailla (Butorides), 125.
avricailla. var. ruten- bergi (Ardea), 126.
avricailla (Accipiter), 243.
avricailla (Astur), 243.
avriceps (Falco), 238.
avrinuchalis (Sarco gramm-nus), 11.
avronuchalis (Lobivan- lus), 11.
Attagis, 2.
aucklandica (Scolopax), 65.
avdax (Aquila), 261.
avndax (Uroaetus), 261.
avgur (Buteo), 253.
avra (Cathartes), 221, 222.
avra (Chnops), 221.
avra (Rhignorphus), 221.
avricalis (Orogyna), 227.
avricalis (Vultur), 228.
avurita (Sypheotides), 87.
avurita (Sypheosis), 88.
avurita (Nettopus), 143.
avurita (Phalacrocorys), 202.
avustraliana (Antigone), 94, 365.
avustralianus (Grus), 94.
avustralis (Charadrius), 31.
avtalia (Choriotes), 90.
avtalia (Eudromias), 31.
avtalia (Eupodotis), 90, 365.
avtalia (Harpa), 206.
avtalia (Ibextor), 223.
avtalia (Milvago), 222, 233.
avtalia (Mycteria), 108.
avtalia (Peltobas), 81.
avtalia (Sula), 209.
avmannalis (Dendro- cyna), 159.
avmannalis (Dendro- cyna), 159.
avocetta (Himantopus), 35.
avocetta (Recurvirostra), 35, 352.
Aythya, 180.
bacchus (Ardea), 129.
badius (Accipiter), 244.
badius (Astur), 244.
bahamensis (Dafila), 174.
bahamensis (Pecto- netta), 174.
Coromandus, 235.

cirrhatus (Spizaëtus), 273, 274.
cirrhocephalus (Accipiter), 250.
clanga (Aquila), 268.
Clangula, 184.
clangula (Anas), 184.
clangula (Clangula), 184.
clangula (Fuligula), 185.
clypeata (Anas), 177.
clypeata (Rhynchos), 177.
clypeata (Spatula), 177.
eochlearia (Canchroma), 125.
ecoei (Ardea), 113.
celestis (Gallinago), 61.
ceole (Otis), 87.
celensoi (Phalacrocorax), 203.
collaris (Égialitis), 27, 350.
collaris (Antigone), 93.
collaris (Charadrius), 27.
columbarius (Falco), 305.
columbianus (Cygnus), 193.
columbianus (Olor), 139.
comata (Ardea), 128.
comata (Comatibis), 100, 373.
comata (Ibis), 100.
Comatibis, 100.
comatus (Buphus), 128.
comatus (Geronticus), 109.
communis (Falco), 290.
communis (Grus), 91.
Compsosat, 365.
connivens (Hieracoglaux), 330.
connivens (Ninox), 330.
conspicillatus (Pelecanus), 219.
cooperi (Accipiter), 250.
cooperi (Nisus), 250.
cornoramus (Carbo), 198.
cornuta (Tadorna), 160.
coromandelianus (Netta), 144.
coromandelianus (Nettopus), 144.
coromandelicus (Cursorius), 75, 361, 362.
cormandus (Bubo), 324.
cormandus (Bubuleus), 130.
coronata (Chatusia), 16.
coronata (Chettusia), 16.
coronatus (Charadrius), 16.
corontius (Spizaëtus), 273.
corontius (Stephanibyx), 16, 346.
coronatus (Vanellus), 16.
Coscoroba, 146.
coscoroba (Coscoroba), 146.
coscoroba (Cygnus), 146.
couesi (Arquatella), 57.
coulesi (Tringa), 57.
crccca (Anas), 169.
crccca (Nettion), 169.
crccca (Nettium), 169.
crccca (Querquedula), 169.
crccceoides (Querquedula), 171.
crcepitans indicus (Édicianus), 80.
crcepitans (Édicienmus), 80.
crispus (Pelecanus), 217.
cristata (Anas), 165.
cristata (Cariama), 97.
cristata (Chauna), 135.
cristata (Fuligula), 183.
cristata (Lophotibis), 101, 373.
cristatus (Dicholophus), 97.
cristatus (Pernis), 282.
cristatus (Phalacrocorax), 201.
cristatus (Vanellus), 15.
cruentus (Astur), 246, 247.
Crymophilus, 69.
cucullata (Égialitis), 30, 351.
cucullatus (Lophodytes), 195.
cucullatus (Mergus), 195.
cuculoides (Athena) 339.
cuculoides (Glaucidium), 339.
cunicularia hypogea (Speotyto), 358.
cunicularia (Speotyto), 337, 338.
cunicularia var. hypogea (Speotyto), 338.
curonic (Égialitis), 25.
Cursorius, 74.
cyaneus (Circus), 235.
cyaneus (Falco), 235.
cyaneus (Strigiceps), 235.
cyaneus var. hudsonius (Circus), 235.
cyans (Falco), 307.
cyans (Sula), 209, 211.
cyaneoptera (Querquedula), 176.
cyanus (Butoris), 126.
cygnoidea (Anser), 131.
cygnoidea (Cygnopsis), 151.
Cygnopsis, 151.
Cygnus, 138.
cygnus (Cygnus), 138, 139, 140, 141.
Dafla, 172.
Daflula, 174.
deglandi (Édemia), 188.
desmaresti (Phalacrocorax), 201.
delicata (Gallinago), 62, 377.
deliciatula (Strix), 341.
delicatulus (Strix), 341.
Demiegretta, 122.
Dendrocycrna, 157.
desertorum (Buteo), 254, 256.
Dichromanassa, 118.
dilophus cinennatus (Phalacrocorax), 202.
dilophus floridanus (Phalacrocorax), 202.
dilophus (Phalacrocorax), 202.
discors (Querquedula), 176.
dispar (Anas), 189.
dispar (Bemlica), 155.
Disocura, 105.
dominicus (Charadrius), 18, 19, 20, 346.
dominicus fulvus (Charadrius), 19.
dominicus (Nomonyx), 192.
Dromas, 80.
dubia (Égialitis), 25, 348.
dubius (Leptoptilus), 109, 376.
Dupetor, 133.
eatoni (Dafla), 174.
eatoni (Daflula), 174.
eatoni (Querquedula), 174.
edwardsi (Eupodotis), 90, 368.
egretta (Ardea), 116.
egretta (Garzetta), 120.
egretta (Herodias), 116.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>egrettoides (Herodias)</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elanoides, 283.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elanus, 290.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elasmonetta, 175.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegans (Buteo), 258.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elegans (Scoops), 327.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eleonorae (Dendrofalc)</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eleonorae (Falco), 303.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ephippiorhynchus, 108.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>episcopus (Dissoura), 105.</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>episcopus (Dissura), 105.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ereumetes, 51.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriometta, 191.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erismatura, 193.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythronotus (Buteo), 252.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythrophthalmus (Aythya), 181.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erythropus, 314.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythropus (Anser), 149.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythrorhyncha (Pacilona), 174.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythrorhyncha (Pelecanus), 219.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esacus, 83.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eudocimus, 103.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eudromias, 21.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eulabia, 150.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eunetta, 166.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eupodotis, 90.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>europaeus (Cursor), 74.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurypyga, 371.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythmna (Botaurus), 133.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erythnus (Nannocnus), 133.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eutolmaeetus, 270.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eutolmus (Microhiera), 295.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euxenura, 106.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exilis (Ardetta), 131.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exilis (Botaurus), 131.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eytoni (Dendrocygna), 159.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eytoni (Dendrocygna), 159.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fabalis (Anser), 149.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcata (Anas), 166.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcata (Eunetta), 166.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcata (Querquedula), 166.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcinellus (Ibis), 102.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falcinellus (Plegadis), 102.</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco, 296.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falklandica (Ægialitis), 28.</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falklandica (Enopa), 222.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falklandicus (Cathartes), 222.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falklandicus (Charadrius), 20.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatus (Eutolmaëtus), 270.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatus (Hieraëtus), 270.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasciatus (Nissëtus), 270.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>featherstoni (Phalacrocorax), 200.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feda (Limosa), 354.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fedeggi (Falco), 299.</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femoralis (Falco), 302.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>femoralis (Hypotriorchis), 302.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferina (Anas), 180.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferina (Aythya), 180, 181, 182, 183.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferina (Fuligula), 180.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferina (Nygoa), 180.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferox (Buteo), 254.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferox (Falco), 254.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferox (Harpa), 296.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferruginea (Erismatura), 194.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferruginea (Nygoa), 181.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferruginea (Archibuteo), 270.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feron (Anser), 147.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feron (Cygnus), 138.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiber (Sula), 212.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filamentosus (Phalacrocorax), 199.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fischeri (Arrotetta), 189.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flammea delicatula (Strix), 341.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flammea (Strix), 340, 341.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flammea var. pratincola (Strix), 341.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flammeus (Aluco), 340.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviollia (Ardeiralla), 133.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviollia (Ardetta), 133.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviollia (Dupetor), 133.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flavipes (Totanus), 44.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviostr (Nettion), 171.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviostr (Nettium), 171.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviostris (Notophoxy), 119.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviostris (Phaëthon), 215.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviostris (Phaëton), 215.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flaviostris (Querquedula), 165, 171.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida, 117.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floridana (Scoops), 329.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floridanus (Phalacrocorax), 202.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forficatus (Elanoides), 283.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forficatus (Naucelerus), 283.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formosa (Anas), 169.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formosa (Querquedula), 169.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formosum (Nettion), 169.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formosum (Nettium), 169.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forski (Milvus), 285.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>francesii, var. typicus, (Astur), 245.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>franciscæ (Astur), 245.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>franciscæ (Scelopspiza), 245.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fregata, 212.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frenata chilensis (Scolopax), 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frenata (Gallinago), 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frenata magellanic (Scolopax), 63.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frenata (Scolopax), 62.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frontalis (Anarhyncha), 31, 351.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frontalis (Charadrius), 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fucosa (Aquila), 261.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulicarius (Crymophilus), 69, 359.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulicarius (Phalaropus), 69.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuliginosus (Hæmatopus), 7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuligula, 182.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuligula (Anas), 183.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuligula (Fuligula), 183.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulva (Dendrocygna), 157.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulva (Dendrocygna), 157.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvescens (Gyps), 225.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvus (Charadrius), 18.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvus (Falco), 261.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvus (Gyps), 224, 225.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvus (Phaëthon), 215.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fulvus (Vultur), 224.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funerea (Nyctale), 334.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funerea (Strix), 334.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funerea (Surnia), 335.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>furcatus (Elanoides), 283.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fusca (Anas), 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fusca (Fuligula), 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fusca (Edemina), 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fusca (Oidemia), 188.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fusca (Sula), 212.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuscascens (Syrinium), 332.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemilasius (Buteo)</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heniconetta, 189.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herodias, 116.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>herodias (Ardea), 114.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heteropygia, 55.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterotetra, 86.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiaticola (Ægialitis), 23, 348.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiaticula (Ægialitis), 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiaticola (Charadrius), 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiaticula major (Charadrius), 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hieneidea, 308.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hierofalco, 305.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>himalayensis (Gyps), 225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himantopus, 32.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>himantopus (Himantopus), 32, 352</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiruata japonica (Ninox), 330.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>histrionica (Anas), 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>histrionica (Cosmonetta), 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>histrionica (Fuligula), 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>histrionica (Harelda), 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histrionicus, 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>histrionicus (Histrionicus), 187</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoplopterus, 12.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotentota (Nettion), 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotentota (Querque-dula), 172</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houbara, 59.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houbaropsis, 88.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hubara (Otis), 89.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudsonica (Limosa), 41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudsonicus (Circus), 235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudsonius (Circus), 235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>humilis (Ploioaëtus), 318</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hutchinsi (Anser), 152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hutchinsi (Bernicla), 152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hutchinsi (Branta), 152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hybrida (Chloëphaga), 155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydralector, 73.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydranassa, 121.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrophasis, 71.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyemalels (Clangula), 186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenolemus, 194.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperboreus (Anser), 147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperboreus (Chen), 147</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperboreus (Lobipes), 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyperboreus (Phalaropus), 70, 359</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypogaea (Speotyto), 338</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus (Actitis), 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus (Elanus), 291</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus (Phalacrocorax), 205</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus (Totanus), 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypoleucus (Tringoides), 45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypomelaena (Parra), 73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibis, 98.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibis (Pseudotantalus), 375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibyeter, 233.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ichthyæatus (Ploioaëtus), 317.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icterhyncha (Scops), 328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ictimaëcus, 272.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ictinia, 294.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ictinus (Milvus), 284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignavus (Bubo), 222.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ignipiliatus (Phaënooëtus), 137</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immutabilis (Cygnus), 140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immutabilis (Olor), 140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperialis (Aquila), 263, 264</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperialis (Falco), 263</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperialis (Phalacrocorax), 203</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indica (Eulalia), 150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indica (Parra), 71.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indica (Sypheotis), 367</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicus (Anser), 150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicus atronuchalis (Lobivanellus), 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicus (Butastur), 278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicus (Gyps), 236</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicus (Lobivanellus), 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicus (Metopidius), 71, 72, 73, 360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicus (Sarcogrammus), 10, 11, 345</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infrani (Syrnium), 333</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indus girrenera (Halisastur), 282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indus (Halisastur), 281, 282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inocotis, 100.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inornata (Chloëphaga), 155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intermedi (Ardea), 115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intermedi (Herodias), 115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intermedi (Mesophyox), 115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intermedius (Haliastur), 282</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpres (Arenaria), 3, 343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpres (Charadrius), 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interpres (Strepsiis), 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>involueris (Ardetta), 132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isabella (Stilita), 362</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isabellina (Stilita), 362</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>islandica (Anas), 185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>islandica (Clangula), 185</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>islandicus (Falco), 306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>islandus (Falco), 306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>islandus (Hierofalco), 306</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isura (Lophoëcînia), 289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isura (Falco), 289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isurus (Milvus), 289</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacana, 73, 360.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jacana (Jacana), 360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jacana (Parra), 73, 360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jakal (Buteo), 250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jakal (Falco), 253</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jamaicensis (Erisnatura), 193</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jamesoni (Gallinago), 358</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jamesoni (Scolopax), 358</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>japonensis (Grus), 92, 368</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>japonica (Ninox), 330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jardini (Circus), 237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanensis (Ketupa), 321</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanica (Butorides), 126, 127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanica (Dendrocyena), 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanica (Dendrocygna), 158</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanicus (Strix), 341</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanicus (Leptoptilus), 109, 112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>javanicus (Phalacrocorax), 206</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jerdoni (Ægialitis), 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jerdoni (Baza), 294</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jota (Cathartes), 221</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jubata (Chenalopex), 160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jubata (Chenonetta), 156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jubata (Chlamydochen), 156</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jubatus (Alopecen), 160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
jubatus (Chenalopex), 160.
jubatus (Rhinochetus), 371.
jugger (Falco), 300, 303, 308, 313.
jugularis (Demiegecretta), 122.

Ketupa, 321.
ketupa (Ketupa), 321.
kolbi (Gyps), 225.
kori (Eupodotis), 367.
korschun (Milvus), 286.
korschun, var. ægyptius (Milvus), 285.
lacta (Galactochoarya), 79, 363.
lacta (Glaerola), 79.
lacteus (Bubo), 324.
lagopus (Aquila), 268.
lagopus (Archibuteo), 268, 269.
lagopus (Buteo), 268.
lagopus (Falco), 268.
lagopus, var. sanctijohannis (Archibuteo), 269.

Lampronessa, 144.
lanarius (Falco), 299.
lanarius græus (Falco), 299.
lapponica (Limosa), 40.
lapponica (Scotiaptex), 353.
lappontium (Syrnium), 353.
latissimus (Buteo), 258.
lempijii (Ephialtes), 327.
lempijii (Scops), 327.
lentiginosus (Botaurus), 155.

Lepterodius, 119.
Leptoptilus, 109.
leucauchen (Grus), 369.
leucauchen (Pseudogera-
nus), 369.
leucerodia (Platæa), 103, 374.
leucocephala (Ciconia), 103.
leucocephala (Erisma-
tura), 193.
leucocephalus (Buteo), 256.
leucocephalus (Haliaë-
tus) 279.
leucocephalus (Himan-
topus), 34, 352.

leucocephalus (Pandion), 317.
leucocephalus (Pseudo-
tantalus), 105, 374.
leucocephalus (Tantalus), 105.
leucocephalus piceatus (Himantopus), 34.
leucogaster (Falco), 279.
leucogaster (Graculus), 205.
leucogaster (Haliaëctus), 279.
leucogaster (Icthyæctus), 279.
leucogaster (Phalaracor-
ax), 205.
leucogaster (Polioæctus), 279.
leucogaster (Sula), 212.
leuconota (Thalassior-
nis), 192.
leuconota (Thalassornis), 192.
leuconotus (Thalassor-
nis), 192.
Leucophoyx, 121.
Leucophthalma (Nyroca), 181.
leucophthalmos (Fuli-
gula), 181.
leucopeps (Anser), 152.
leucopeps (Bernica), 152.
leucopeps (Branta), 152.
leucoptera (Ardeola), 128.
leucoptera (Compotsis), 305.
leucoptera (Psophia), 97, 372.
leocopys (Rostrhamus), 290.
leucorodia (Platæa), 103.
leucorypha (Falco), 280.
leucoryphus (Haliaëctus), 250.
leueosternus (Haliasti), 282.
leucotis (Scops), 328.
leueurus (Buteo), 254.
leueurus (Elanus), 291.
leueurus (Milvo), 233.
levallanti (Ploto), 207.
Limicola, 59.
limaëctus (Spizaëctus), 274.
Limnoëryptes, 66.
Limnogeranus, 369.

Limonites, 52.
Limosa, 39.
limosa (Limosa), 40, 353.
lineatus (Buteo), 258.
lineatus, var. lineatus
(Buteo), 258.
lineatus (Numenius), 37.
Lissotis, 366.
lithofalco (Æsalon), 304.
lithofalco (Falco), 305.
liventer (Butastur), 278.
lobata (Biziura), 194.
lobatus (Lobivanelus), 9, 344.
lobatus (Phalaropus), 69, 70.
Lobipluvia, 8.
Lobivanelus, 9.
luculator (Tantalus), 374.
longicauda (Bartramia), 50, 355.
longicaudus (Actiturus), 50.
longipes (Charadiarus), 20.
lonirostris (Hæmato-
pus), 5.
lonirostris (Hæmato-
pus), 343.
lonirostris (Numenius), 38, 353.
Lophoæctus, 274.
Lophodytes, 195.
Lophogyps, 229.
Lophoictinia, 289.
Lophotibis, 101.
Lophotis, 86.
lucidus (Bubulcus), 129.
lucidus (Phalarocorax), 199.
ludwigi (Neótis), 87, 366.
ludwigi (Otis), 87.
lugubris (Ninox), 329.
lumulatus (Falco), 302.
luteocerca (Gallinago), 357.

maçfarlanei (Scops), 329.
maçqueeni (Houbara), 89.
maçqueeni (Otis), 89.
macrodactyla (Gallinago), 63, 368.
macropterus (Circus), 237.
macrobrachyca (Buto-
rides), 127.
macrocœlus (Circus), 236.
macurus (Cirrus), 239.
macularia (Actitis), 46.
macularia (Tringoides), 46.
macularius (Totanus), 46.
macularius (Tringoides), 46, 355.
maculata (Actodromas), 55.
maculata (Aquila), 263, 265.
maculata (Heteropygia), 55.
maculata (Tringa), 55.
macularus (Cirrus), 237.
macularus (Edicenmus), 82.
madagascariensis (Accipiter), 251.
madagascariensis (Baza), 293.
magellana (Bernicla), 155.
magellana (Chloephaga), 155.
magellanicus (Gallinago), 63.
magellanicus (Phalacrocorax), 204.
magnirostris (Asturina), 259.
magnirostris (Esacus), 84.
magnirostris (Eedicenmus), 84.
magnirostris (Orthobranchus), 84, 364.
magnirostris (Rupornis), 250.
maugari (Ciconia), 106.
maugari (Euexenuara), 106.
maillard, var. macroscelis (Cirrus), 236.
major (Gallinago), 60, 357.
major (Polioaëtus), 318.
major (Scolopax), 60.
major (Telmatias), 60.
malabarica (Lobipluvia), 8, 344.
malabaricus (Lobi-vanellus), 9.
malabaricus (Scops), 327.
malacorynchus (Hymenolemus), 194.
malacorynchus (Hymenolaimus), 194.
malayensis (Ichithaëtus), 272.
malayensis (Neopus), 272.
manilensis (Nycticorax), 125.
manilensis (Ardea), 111.
manilensis (Nycticorax), 125.
manilensis (Pelecanus), 217.
manilensis (Phoix), 111.
manilensis (Fyrrherodias), 111.
manisetus (onor), 140.
Mareca, 167.
marginata (Ægalitis), 349.
marginatus (Charadrius), 349.
marginatus tenellus (Charadrius), 349.
marginatus, var. tenellus (Charadrius), 349.
marina (Anas), 182.
marina (Fuligula), 182, 183.
marina (Fulix), 182.
maritima (Arquatella), 56, 356.
maritima couesi (Tringa), 57.
maritima (Tringa), 56.
Marmaronetta, 178.
maurus (Cirrus), 237.
maurus (Falco), 237.
maximus (Bubo), 321.
megala (Gallinago), 357.
megala (Scolopax), 357.
megaptorius (Ibycter), 233.
melanecephala (Ardea), 113.
melanecephala (Ibis), 99, 272.
melanecephalus (Pluvianus), 74.
melanocoryphus (Cygnus), 140.
melanogaster (Lissotis), 306.
melanogaster (Otis), 366.
melanogaster (Platus), 207.
melanogenys (Falco), 298.
melanoleuca (Anseranas), 141.
melanoleuca (Buteo), 252.
melanoleuca (Cirrus), 237.
melanoleuca (Geranoaëtus), 252.
melanoleuca (Graculus), 205.
melanoleuca (Microhierax), 378.
melanoleuca (Phalacrocorax), 205.
melanoleuca (Strigiceps), 237.
melanophulus (Gorsachius), 125.
melanonota (Sarcediorinis), 142.
melanorhynchus (Sarcediorinis), 142.
Melanophyox, 117.
melanopsis (Theristicus), 101.
melanops (Ægalitis), 29, 351.
melanops (Theristicus), 101, 373.
melanoptera (Bernicla), 154.
melanoptera (Chloöphaga), 154.
melanoptera (Glaeola), 77.
melanopterus (Elanus), 290.
melanopterus (Falco), 290.
melanopterus (Himantopus), 32.
melanopus (Herodias), 121.
melanorhynchus (Numenius), 38.
melanoschistus (Accipiter), 249.
melanotis (Milvus), 288.
melanotis (Spilornis), 276.
melanotus (Sarcediorinis), 142.
melanotus (Sarcediorinis), 142.
melania (Limoso), 40.
melanus (Himantopus), 33.
melanurus (Totanus), 40.
melus (Himantopus), 35.
melli (Anas), 163.
Meliex, 241.
modia (Ægalitis), 28, 350.
meleus (Ægalitis), 28.
meleus (Charadrius), 28.
menadensis (Scops), 326.
Merganser, 196.
mergusander americanus (Mergus), 196.
mergusander (Merganser), 196.
moglinik (Aquila), 263, 264.
mollissina (Anas), 190.
mollissina (Somateria), 190, 191.
molucca (Ibis), 90.
monacha (Egialitis), 30.
monachus (Charadrius), 30.
monachus (Vultur), 223.
monarchus (Egialitia), 30.
montanus (Buteo), 277.
montnesia (Grus), 92.
moquini (Hematopus), 7, 344.
morinella (Tringa), 3.
morinellus (Charadrius), 21.
morinellus (Eudromias), 21, 347.
morphnoides (Aquila), 272.
morphnoides (Eutolaema), 272.
morphnoides (Hieraetus), 272.
morphnoides (Nisaetus), 272.
musculus (Cygnus), 138.
musculus (Falco), 241.
navia (Aquila), 266, 268.
nevioideae (Aquila), 265.
nevius (Falco), 296.
nannocerus, 133.
nau mannii (Cerchneis), 312.
ebouxii (Sula), 211.
ebularius (Glottis), 47, 355.
ebulosa (Ulula), 332.
ebulosum (Syrinium), 332.
emoricola (Gallinago), 64.
neophron, 229.
neotis, 87.
nepalensis (Spizaetus), 273.
nesochen, 154.
netta, 179.
nettium, 169.
nettopus, 143.
newareoee (Syrinium), 333.
newtonii (Cerchneis), 312.
newtonii (Tinnunculus), 312.
niger (Hematopus), 8, 344.
niger (Melanopelargus), 107.
niger (Milvus), 286.
niger (Plectropterus), 142.
niger ater (Hematopus), 8.
nigra (Anas), 187.
nigra (Ciconia), 107, 376.
nigra (Fuligula), 187.
nigra (Jacana), 73, 361.
nigra (Edemnia), 187.
nigrifrons (Egialitia), 29.
nigrifrons (Charadrius), 30.
nigripennis (Gallinago), 60, 357.
nigripennis, var. bernieri (Gallinago), 63.
nigripes (Garzetta), 121.
ninox, 320.
nipalensis (Aquila), 264.
nipalensis (Spizaetus), 273.
nisouella (Asio), 320.
niusa (Acoceptor), 247, 249, 250, 251.
niusa (Falco), 247.
nitida (Asturina), 258.
nitida, var. plagiata (Asturina), 258.
nivea (Nyctea), 325.
nivoso (Egialitia), 27, 28.
nobilia (Gallinago), 63.
ubilia macroadactyla (Scolopax), 63.
nobilis (Scolopax), 63.
nocuta (Athene), 335, 336, 337.
nocuta (Carine), 336.
nocuta (Nocta), 336.
nocuta (Strix), 335.
nomonyx, 192.
notophosy, 118.
nova-hollandiae (Ardea), 118.
nova-hollandiae (Cereopsis), 145.
nova-hollandiae (Notophosy), 118.
nova-hollandiae (Recuvoirstra), 353.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Ochthodromus, 19.
Ocularis (Galactochrysea), 78, 362.
Ocularis (Glareola), 78.
Edemia, 187.
Eidicnemus, 80.
Oeicnemus (Eidicnemus), 80, 81, 82, 83, 363.
Olor (Cynus), 140, 141.
Oncorhynchus (Phalaenocorax), 216, 217.
Onslowi (Phalaenocorax), 203.
Oribignianus (Thinoecorax), 2.
Oribignianus (Thinoecorys), 2, 343.
Oribignyanus (Thinoecorius), 2.
Orientalis (Glareola), 78, 363.
Orientalis (Hieroecidae), 308.
Orthorhampheus, 84.
Oscitans (Anastomus), 107, 376.
Osculans (Hæmatopus), 5.
Ostralegus (Hæmatopus), 4, 5, 6, 7.
Otis, 84.
Ougyypus, 227.
Otus (Asio), 318.
Otus (Strix), 318.
Oxyechus, 22.
Oxyptera (Querquedula), 172.
Oxypterus (Nettion), 172.
Oxypterus (Nettion), 172.
Pacific (Ardea), 119.
Pacific (Notophyxs), 119.
Pallasensis (Gyps), 226.
Pallilatus (Hæmatopus), 6, 8, 344.
Pallidus (Eigialitis), 349.
Pallidus (Cirrus), 239.
Pallidus (Falco), 239.
Palmarius (Acipiter), 242.
Palmarius (Astur), 242.
Palmarius (Falco), 242.
Palmarius, var. ari-capillas (Astur), 243.
Pandion, 315.
Papa (Cathartes), 220.
Papa (Gypagus), 220.
Papa (Sarcorhamphus), 220.
Papillosa (Inocotis), 100, 372.
Papillosus (Geroucticus), 100.
Papillosus (Inocotis), 100.
Parabuteo, 241.
Paradisea (Anthropoides), 95.
Paradisea (Grus), 95.
Paradisea (Tetrapteryx), 95, 370.
Paraguaica (Scolopax), 63.
Paraguayia (Gallinago), 63, 358.
Parasiticus (Mylus), 285.
Parasiticus (Falco), 285.
Passerina (Strix), 338.
Passerineum (Glauceanum), 338.
Patachonicus (Micro-pterus), 184.
Pavocelea, 49.
Pectoralis (Lobivanellus), 12.
Pectoralis (Sarciophorus), 12.
Pectoralis (Tringa), 55.
Pecuaria (Eigialitis), 39, 350.
Pecuarius (Charadrius), 29.
Pelicagicus (Falco), 281.
Pelicagicus (Haliaehtus), 281.
Pelicagicus (Phalacrocorax), 209.
Pelicagicus resplendens (Phalacrocorax), 209.
Pelicagicus (Thalasson-étes), 283.
Pelecanus, 216.
Pelidna, 58.
Peltodyas, 31.
Penelope (Anas), 167.
Penelope (Mareca), 167.
Penicillatus (Phalacrocorax), 201.
Pennata (Anila), 271.
Pennatus (Eutolmaëtes), 271.
Pennatus (Falco), 271.
Pennatus (Nisatius), 271.
Pennesylvanicus (Buteo), 258.
Peposaca (Metopoma), 179.
Perscopterus (Cathartes), 229.

obscura (Anas), 164.
obsecurus (Charadrius), 346.
obsecurus (Nyticorax), 124.
obsecurus (Ochthodromus), 346.
Obsoletus (Buteo), 257.
Occidentalis (Ægialitis), 28.
Occidentalis (Ardea), 114.
Occidentalis (Charadrius), 28.
Occidentalis (Falco), 308.
Occidentalis (Hieroecidae), 308.
Occidentalis (Vanellus), 14.
Ocippitalis (Lophoëctus), 274.
Ocippitalis (Lophogypus), 229.
Ocippitalis (Vultur), 229.
Ocellatum (Syrnium), 332.
Ochropsus (Helodromas), 44, 354.
Ochropsus (Totanus), 44. 

nova-zealandiae (Charadrius), 30.
Nova-zealandiae (Falco), 295.
Nova-zealandiae (Fuligula), 184.
Nova-zealandiae (Harpa), 295.
Nova-zealandiae (Himantopus), 34, 35.
Nova-zealandiae (Thinornis), 30, 347, 351.
Nubicus (Otogyys), 228.
Nudipes (Noctua), 335.
Numinis, 36.
Numida (Athene), 336.
Nyctala, 334.
Nyctanassa, 122.
Nyctea, 325.
Nyctea (Nyctea), 325.
Nyctea (Strix), 325.
Nyctea (Surnia), 325.
Nycticorax, 123.
Nycticorax (Ardea), 123.
Nycticorax (Nyctiardea), 123.
Nycticorax (Nycticorax), 123.
Nyroca (Aythya), 181.
Nyroca (Fuligula), 181.
Nyroca (Nyroca), 181.

papa (Sarcorhamphus), 220.
papillosa (Inocotis), 100, 372.
papillosus (Geroucticus), 100.
papillosus (Inocotis), 100.
Parabuteo, 241.
Paradisea (Anthropoides), 95.
Paradisea (Grus), 95.
Paradisea (Tetrapteryx), 95, 370.
Paraguaica (Scolopax), 63.
Paraguayia (Gallinago), 63, 358.
Parasiticus (Mylus), 285.
Parasiticus (Falco), 285.
Passerina (Strix), 338.
Passerineum (Glauceanum), 338.
Patachonicus (Micropterus), 184.
Pavocelea, 49.
Pectoralis (Lobivanellus), 12.
Pectoralis (Sarciophorus), 12.
Pectoralis (Tringa), 55.
Pecuaria (Ægialitis), 39, 350.
Pecuarius (Charadrius), 29.
Pelicagicus (Falco), 281.
Pelicagicus (Haliaehtus), 281.
Pelicagicus (Phalacrocorax), 209.
Pelicagicus resplendens (Phalacrocorax), 209.
Pelicagicus (Thalasson-étes), 283.
Pelecanus, 216.
Pelidna, 58.
Peltodyas, 31.
Penelope (Anas), 167.
Penelope (Mareca), 167.
Penicillatus (Phalacrocorax), 201.
Pennata (Anila), 271.
Pennatus (Eutolmaëtes), 271.
Pennatus (Falco), 271.
Pennatus (Nisatius), 271.
Pennesylvanicus (Buteo), 258.
Peposaca (Metopoma), 179.
Perscopterus (Cathartes), 229.
LIST OF THE CURRENT
NATURAL HISTORY PUBLICATIONS
OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

The following publications can be purchased through the Agency of Messrs. LONGMANS & Co., 39, Paternoster Row; Mr. QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly; Messrs. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road; and Messrs. DULAU & Co., 37, Soho Square; or at the NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.


Summary of the Voyage ... By Dr. R. W. Coppinger.
Mammalia ... ... ... " O. Thomas.
Aves ... ... ... " R. B. Sharpe.
Reptilia, Batrachia, Pisces ... ... " A. Günther.
Mollusca ... ... ... " E. A. Smith.
Echinodermata ... ... ... " F. J. Bell.
Crustacea ... ... ... " E. J. Miers.
Coleoptera ... ... ... " C. O. Waterhouse.
Lepidoptera ... ... ... " A. G. Butler.
Alcyonaria and Spongiida ... " S. O. Ridley. 1l 10s.

MAMMALS.


BIRDS.

Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum:—

Vol. VI. Catalogue of the Passeriformes, or Perching Birds, in the Collection of the British Museum. Cichlomorphae: Part III., containing the first portion of the family Timeliidae (Babbling Thrushes). By
Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum—continued.


Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum—continued.


Vol. XIX. Catalogue of the Picariae in the Collection of the British Museum. *Scansores* and *Coccyges*: containing the families Rhamphastidae, Galbulidae, and Bucconidae, by P. L. Sclater; and the families Indicatingae, Capitonidae, Cuculidae, and Musophagidae, by
Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum—continued.

G. E. Shelley. Pp. xii., 484: 13 coloured Plates. [With Systematic and Alphabetical Indexes.] 1891, 8vo. 1l. 5s.


Vol. XXVI. Catalogue of the Plataleæ, Herodiones, Steganopodes, Pygopodes, Alcae, and Impennes in the Collection of the British Museum. Plataleæ (Ibises and Spoonbills) and Herodiones (Heron and Storks), by R. Bowdler Sharpe. Steganopodes (Cormorants, Gannets, Frigate-birds, Tropic-birds, and Pelicans), Pygopodes (Divers and Grebes), Alce (Auks), and Impennes (Penguins), by W. R. Ogilvie-Grant. Pp. xvii., 687. Woodcuts and 14 coloured Plates. [With Systematic and Alphabetical Indexes.] 1898, 8vo. 1l. 5s.
Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum—continued.


A Hand-list of the Genera and Species of Birds. [Nomenclator Avium tum Fossilium tum Viventium.] By R. Bowdler Sharpe, LL.D.:


Vol. II. Pp. xv., 312. [With Systematic Index, and an Alphabetical Index to Vols. I. and II.] 1900, 8vo. 10s.

List of the Specimens of Birds in the Collection of the British Museum. By George Robert Gray:

Part III., Section I. Ramphastidæ. Pp. 16. [With Index.] 1855, 12mo. 6d.

Part III., Section II. Psittacidæ. Pp. 110. [With Index.] 1859, 12mo. 2s.

Part III., Sections III. and IV. Capitonidæ and Picidæ. Pp. 137. [With Index.] 1868, 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Part IV. Columbæ. Pp. 73. [With Index.] 1856, 12mo. 1s. 9d.

Part V. Gallinæ. Pp. iv., 120. [With an Alphabetical Index.] 1867, 12mo. 1s. 6d.


Catalogue of the Collection of Birds' Eggs in the British Museum (Natural History):


REPTILES.


Appendix. Pp. 28. 1872, 4to. 2s. 6d.
Part II. Emydosaurians, Rhynchocephalia, and Amphisbænians. Pp. vi., 41. 25 Woodcuts. 1872, 4to. 3s. 6d.


Vol. III. Lacertidae, Gerrhosauridae, Scincidae, Anelytropidae, Dibamidae, Chamaeleontidae. Pp. xii., 575. 40 Plates. [With a Systematic Index and an Alphabetical Index to the three volumes.] 1887, 8vo. 17. 6s.

Catalogue of the Snakes in the British Museum (Natural History). By George Albert Boulenger, F.R.S. :


Vol. II., containing the conclusion of the Colubridæ aglyphæ. Pp. xi., 382: 25 Woodcuts and 20 Plates. [With Systematic and Alphabetical Indexes.] 1894, 8vo. 17s. 6d.

Vol. III., containing the Colubridæ (Opisthoglyphæ and Proteroglyphæ), Amblycepalidæ, and Viperidæ. Pp. xiv., 727: 37 Woodcuts and 25 Plates. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index to the 3 volumes.] 1896, 8vo. 17. 6s.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE

BATRACHIANS.


FISHES.


Catalogue of Fish collected and described by Laurence Theodore Gronow, now in the British Museum. Pp. vii., 196. [With a Systematic Index.] 1854, 12mo. 3s. 6d.


MOLLUSCA.


List of the Shells of Cuba in the Collection of the British Museum collected by M. Ramon de la Sagra. Described by Prof. Alcide d'Orbigny in the "Histoire de l'Ille de Cuba." Pp. 48. 1854, 12mo. 1s.

List of the Shells of South America in the Collection of the British Museum. Collected and described by M. Alcide D'Orbigny in the "Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale." Pp. 89. 1854, 12mo. 2s.


Catalogue of the Pulmonata, or Air Breathing Mollusca, in the Collection of the British Museum. Part I. By Dr. Louis Pfeiffer. Pp. iv., 192. Woodcuts. 1855, 12mo. 2s. 6d.


Part I. Volutidae. Pp. 23. 1855, 12mo. 6d.

Part II. Olividae. Pp. 41. 1865, 12mo. 1s.

Catalogue of the Conchifera, or Bivalve Shells, in the Collection of the British Museum. By M. Deshayes:


Part II. Petricoladse (concluded); Corbiculadse. Pp. 217-292. [With an Alphabetical Index to the two parts.] 1854, 12mo. 6d.

BRACHIPODA.


POLYZOA.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE

CRUSTACEA.


ARACHNIDA.


MYRIPODA.


INSECTS.

Coleopterous Insects.

Nomenclature of Coleopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum:—


Part VII. Longicornia, I. By Adam White. Pp. iv., 174. 4 Plates. 1853, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Part VIII. Longicornia, II. By Adam White. Pp. 237. 6 Plates. 1855, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Part IX. Cassididæ. By Charles H. Boheman, Professor of Natural History, Stockholm. Pp. 225. [With Index.] 1856, 12mo. 3s.


**Hymenopterous Insects.**

Catalogue of Hymenopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum. By Frederick Smith. 12mo.:

Part I. Andrenidæ and Apidæ. Pp. 197. 6 Plates. 1853, 2s. 6d.


Part III. Mutillidæ and Pompilidæ. Pp. 206. 6 Plates. 1855. 6s.


Part V. Vespidæ. Pp. 147. 6 Plates. [With an Alphabetical Index.] 1857. 6s.


Part VII. Dorylidæ and Thynnidæ. Pp. 76. 3 Plates. [With an Alphabetical Index.] 1859. 2s.

List of the Specimens of Dipterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum. By Francis Walker, F.L.S.
Part VII. Supplement III. Asilidae. Pp. ii., 507-775. 1855, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Dipterous Insects.

Lepidopterus Insects.

Catalogue of the Lepidoptera Phalæna in the British Museum. By Sir George F. Hampson, Bart. :
—Atlas of 17 Coloured Plates, 8vo. 15s.
—Atlas of 18 Coloured Plates (xviii.—xxxv.), 8vo. 15s.

Illustrations of Typical Specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera in the Collection of the British Museum:
Part V. By Arthur Gardiner Butler. Pp. xii., 74. 78-100 Coloured Plates. [With a Systematic Index.] 1881, 4to. 27. 10s.
Part VI. By Arthur Gardiner Butler. Pp. xv., 89. 101-120 Coloured Plates. [With a Systematic Index.] 1886, 4to. 27. 4s.
Part VIII. The Lepidoptera Heterocera of the Nilgiri District. By George Francis Hampson. Pp. iv., 144. 139-156 Coloured Plates. [With a Systematic List.] 1891, 4to. 27.
Part IX. The Macrolepidoptera Heterocera of Ceylon. By George Francis Hampson. Pp. v., 182. 157-176 Coloured Plates. [With a General Systematic List of Species collected in, or recorded from, Ceylon.] 1893. 4to. 27. 2s.


List of the Specimens of Lepidopterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum. By Francis Walker. 12mo. —


Part XXII. ———— Pp. 499–755. 1861, 3s. 6d.

Part XXIII. ———— Pp. 756–1020. 1861, 3s. 6d.

Part XXIV. ———— Pp. 1021–1280. 1862, 3s. 6d.

Part XXV. ———— Pp. 1281–1477. 1862, 3s.

Part XXVI. ———— Pp. 1478–1796. [With an Alphabetical Index to Parts XX.–XXVI.] 1862, 4s. 6d.


LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE

Neuropterous Insects.

Catalogue of the Specimens of Neuropterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum. By Francis Walker. 12mo. —


Part III. Termitidæ—Ephemeridæ. Pp. ii., 477–585. 1853, 1s. 6d.

Catalogue of the Specimens of Neuropterous Insects in the Collection of the British Museum. By Dr. H. Hagen. Part I. Termitina. Pp. 34. 1858, 12mo. 6d.

Orthopterous Insects.


Part II. Locustidæ (continued). Pp. 225–423. [With an Alphabetical Index.] 1869, 8vo. 4s. 6d.


Hemipterous Insects.


Part II. Scutata (continued). Pp. 241-417. 1867. 4s.
Part III. Pp. 418-599. [With an Alphabetical Index to Parts I., II., III., and a Summary of Geographical Distribution of the Species mentioned.] 1868. 4s. 6d.
Part IV. Pp. 211. [With Alphabetical Index.] 1871. 6s.
Part VII. Pp. 213. [With Alphabetical Index.] 1873. 6s.
Part VIII. Pp. 220. [With Alphabetical Index.] 1873. [6s. 6d.

Homopterous Insects.


VERMES.

Catalogue of the Species of Entozoa, or Intestinal Worms, contained in the Collection of the British Museum. By Dr. Baird. Pp. iv., 132. 2 Plates. [With an Index of the Animals in which the Entozoa mentioned in the Catalogue are found, and an Index of Genera and Species.] 1853, 12mo. 2s.

ANTHOZOA.

Catalogue of Sea-pens or Pennatulariidae in the Collection of the British Museum. By J. E. Gray, F.R.S., &c. Pp. iv., 40. 2 Woodcuts. 1870, 8vo. 1s. 6d.


Catalogue of the Madreporarian Corals in the British Museum (Natural History): —


Vol. III. The Genus Montipora; the Genus Anacropora. By Henry M. Bernard, M.A. Pp. vii., 192. 30 Collotype and 4 Lithographic Plates. [With Systematic Index, Index of Generic and Specific Names, and Explanation of the Plates.] 1897. 4to. 11. 4s.

BRITISH ANIMALS.


Catalogue of British Fossorial Hymenoptera, Formicidæ, and Vespidæ in the Collection of the British Museum. By Frederick Smith, V.P.E.S. Pp. 236. 6 Plates. [With an Alphabetical Index.] 1858, 12mo. 6s.


List of the Specimens of British Animals in the Collection of the British Museum; with Synonyma and References to figures. 12mo.:


Part VII. Mollusca, Acephala and Brachiopoda. By Dr. J. E. Gray. Pp. iv., 167. 1851. 3s. 6d.
Part VIII. Fish. By Adam White. Pp. xxiii., 164. (With Index and List of Donors.) 1851. 3s. 6d.

Part IX. Eggs of British Birds. By George Robert Gray. Pp. 143. 1852. 2s. 6d.


Part XIII. Nomenclature of Hymenoptera. By Frederick Smith. Pp. iv., 74. 1853, 1s. 4d.


PLANTS.

Illustrations of the Botany of Captain Cook's Voyage Round the World in H.M.S. "Endeavour" in 1768-71. By the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., K.B., P.R.S., and Dr. Daniel Solander, F.R.S. With Determinations by James Britten, F.L.S., Senior Assistant, Department of Botany, British Museum:

Part I.—Australian Plants. 101 Copper-plates [after paintings by F. P. Nodder], with 31 pages of descriptive text. 1900, fol. 25s.

Part II.—Australian Plants, Pt. II. 142 Copper-plates (pls.101-243) [after paintings by F. P. Nodder, James Miller, J. F. Miller, and John Cleveley], with 41 pages of descriptive text (pp. 35-75). 1901, fol. 35s.

Catalogue of the African Plants collected by Dr. Friedrich Welwitsch in 1853-61:


Part III. Dipsaceae to Scrophulariaceae. Pp. 511-784. [With Index of Genera.] 1898, 8vo. 5s.

Part IV. Lentibulariaceae to Ceratophylleae. Pp. 785-1035. [With Index.] 1900, 8vo. 5s.


Vol. II., Part II. Cryptogamia. Pp. 261-566. [With Table of Errata and General Index to the whole work.] 1901, 8vo. 6s.

Vascular Cryptogams ... By William Carruthers, F.R.S.
Mosses ... ... ... " Antony Gepp, M.A., F.L.S.
Hepatics ... ... ... " F. Stephani.
Marine Algae ... ... " Ethel S. Barton.
Freshwater Algae ... ... " W. West, F.L.S., and G. S. West, B.A.
Diatomaceae ... ... " Thomas Comber, F.L.S.
Lichenes ... ... " E. A. Wainio.
Fungi ... ... " Annie Lorrain Smith.
Mycetozoa ... ... " Arthur Lister, F.R.S.


FOSSILS.


Part III. Containing the Order Ungulata, Suborders Perissodactyla, Toxodontia, Condylarthra, and Amblypoda. Pp. xvi., 186. 30 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms.] 1886, 8vo. 4s.

Part IV. Containing the Order Ungulata, Suborder Proboscidea. Pp. xxiv., 235. 32 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms.] 1886, 8vo. 5s.

Part V. Containing the Group Tillodontia, the Orders Sirenia, Cetacea, Edentata, Marsupialia, Monotremata, and Supplement. Pp. xxxv., 345. 55 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms.] 1887, 8vo. 6s.

Catalogue of the Fossil Birds in the British Museum (Natural History). By Richard Lydekker, B.A. Pp. xxvii., 368. 75 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms.] 1891, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Catalogue of the Fossil Reptilia and Amphibia in the British Museum (Natural History). By Richard Lydekker, B.A., F.G.S. —

Part I. Containing the Orders Ornithosauria, Crocodilia, Dinosauria, Squamata, Rhynchocephalia, and Proterosauria. Pp. xxviii., 309. 69 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms.] 1888, 8vo. 7s. 6d.
Part II. Containing the Orders Ichthyopterygia and Sauropsyenia. Pp. xxi., 307. 85 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms.] 1889, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Part III. Containing the Order Chelonia. Pp. xxiii., 295. 66 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms.] 1889, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Part IV. Containing the Orders Anomodontia, Ecaudata, Caudata, and Labyrinthodontia; and Supplement. Pp. xxiii., 295. 66 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species to the entire work.] 1890, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Catalogue of the Fossil Fishes in the British Museum (Natural History). By Arthur Smith Woodward, F.G.S., F.Z.S.:


Part II. Containing the Elasmobranchii (Acanthodii), Holocephali, Ichthyodorulites, Ostracoderma, Dipnoi, and Teleostomi (Crossopterygia and Chondrostean Actinopterygia). Pp. xlv., 567. 58 Woodcuts and 16 Plates. [With Alphabetical Index, and Systematic Index of Genera and Species.] 1891, 8vo. 21s.


Systematic List of the Edwards Collection of British Oligocene and Eocene Mollusca in the British Museum (Natural History), with references to the type-specimens from similar horizons contained in other collections belonging to the Geological Department of the Museum. By Richard Bullen Newton, F.G.S. Pp. xxviii., 365. [With table of Families and Genera, Bibliography, Correlation-table, Appendix, and Alphabetical Index.] 1891, 8vo. 6s.

Catalogue of the Fossil Cephalopoda in the British Museum (Natural History):—

Part I. Containing part of the Suborder Nautiloidea, consisting of the families Orthoceratidae, Endoceratidae, Actinoceratidae, Gomphoceratidae, Asoceratidae, Poterioceratidae, Cyrtoceratidae, and Supplement. By Arthur H. Foord, F.G.S. Pp. xxxi., 344. 51 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms.] 1888, 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Part II. Containing the remainder of the Suborder Nautiloidea, consisting of the families Lituitidae, Trochoceratidae, Nautilidae, and Supplement. By Arthur H. Foord, F.G.S. Pp. xxviii., 407. 86 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index, and Alphabetical Index of Genera and Species, including Synonyms.] 1891, 8vo. 15s.

Part III. Containing the Bactritidae, and part of the Suborder Ammonoidea. By Arthur H. Foord, Ph.D., F.G.S., and George Charles Crick, A.R.S.M., F.G.S. Pp. xxxiii., 303. 146 Woodcuts. [With Systematic Index of Genera and Species, and Alphabetical Index.] 1897, 8vo. 12s. 6d.

List of the Types and Figured Specimens of Fossil Cephalopoda in the British Museum (Natural History). By G. C. Crick, F.G.S. Pp. 103. [With Index.] 1898, 8vo. 2s. 6d.


Catalogue of the Fossil Bryozoa in the Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History):—


Catalogue of the Blastoidea in the Geological Department of the British Museum (Natural History), with an account of the morphology and systematic position of the group, and a revision of the genera and species. By Robert Etheridge, jun., of the Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History), and P. Herbert Carpenter, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.L.S. (of Eton College). Pp. xv., 322. 20 Plates. [With Preface by Dr. H. Woodward, Table of Contents, General Index, Explanations of the Plates, &c.] 1886, 4to. 25s.

The Genera and Species of Blastoidea, with a List of the Specimens in the British Museum (Natural History). By F. A. Bather, M.A., F.G.S., of the Geological Department. Pp. x., 70. 1 Woodcut. 1899, 8vo. 3s.

Catalogue of the Palæozoic Plants in the Department of Geology and Palæontology, British Museum (Natural History). By Robert Kidston, F.G.S. Pp. viii., 288. [With a list of works quoted, and an Index.] 1886, 8vo. 5s.

Catalogue of the Mesozoic Plants in the Department of Geology, British Museum (Natural History). By A. C. Seward, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., University Lecturer in Botany and Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge:—


GUIDE-BOOKS.

(To be obtained only at the Museum.)

Guide to the Galleries of Mammalia in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History). 6th Edition. Pp. 120. 57 Woodcuts and 4 Plans. Index. 1898, 8vo. 6d.


The same, in two parts:

Part I. Mollusca to Bryozoa. Pp. xii., 64. 107 Woodcuts. [With List of Illustrations, Table of Stratified Rocks, and Introduction.] 1897, 8vo. 6d.

Part II. Insecta to Plants, &c. Pp. ix., 64*–158. Woodcuts 108–182. [With List of Illustrations and Index to the two parts.] 1897, 8vo. 6d.

Guide to Sowerby’s Models of British Fungi in the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History). By Worthington G. Smith, F.L.S. Pp. 82. 93 Woodcuts. With Table of Diagnostic Characters, and Index. [Second Edition.] 1898, 8vo. 4d.

Guide to the British Mycetozoa exhibited in the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History). By Arthur Lister, F.L.S. Pp. 42. 44 Woodcuts. Index. 1895, 8vo. 3d.

The Student's Index to the Collection of Minerals, British Museum (Natural History). [By L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S.] Pp. 34. With a Plan of the Mineral Gallery. 1899, 8vo. 2d.


An Introduction to the Study of Rocks. By L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S. Pp. 118. [With plan of the Mineral Gallery, Table of Contents, and Index.] 1898, 8vo. 6d.

An Introduction to the Study of Meteorites, with a List of the Meteorites represented in the Collection. By L. Fletcher, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Pp. 95. [With a Plan of the Mineral Gallery, and an Index to the Meteorites represented in the Collection.] 1896, 8vo. 6d.

E. RAY LANKESTER,
Director.

British Museum
(Natural History),
Cromwell Road,
London, S.W.

July 20th, 1901.