

11. ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.  
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 THE SOCIETY.

Dr. Acland of Oxford has kindly placed in my hands for examination a small collection of birds made by Capt. Prevost, R.N., of H. B. M. Ship 'Commissioner,' in Vancouver's Island. Though the species are not numerous and are all known, as this is, I believe, the first series of Birds that has been brought to England from a colony which is now attracting so much attention, I have thought that their names would be worthy of record. I accordingly subjoin a list of them, adding a few notes on their previous history and geographical distribution.

1. *TURDUS MIGRATORIUS*, Linn.

Several specimens, including the young bird just from the nest.

2. *SIALIA MEXICANA*, Sw.

Several specimens.

3. *REGULUS SATRAPA*, Licht.

One example.

4. *CERTHIA AMERICANA*, Bp.

Seems to be rather shorter in the wings than eastern specimens.

5. *VIREO* —?

An imperfect specimen of the section with the first spurious primary, which I am unable to refer to any described species.

6. *HIRUNDO THALASSINA*, Sw.

One specimen, not quite in full plumage.

7. *HELMINTHOPHAGA CELATA* (Say); Baird, Rep. p. 257.

Two examples.

8. *ZONOTRICHIA GAMBELLI* (Nutt.); Baird, Rep. p. 460.

Two specimens seem to present the character of the continuous superciliaries, which Professor Baird has noted as the only difference between this species and *Z. leucophrys*.

9. *SPIZELLA SOCIALIS* (Wils.).

10. *MELOSPIZA FALLAX*, Baird, Rep. p. 481?

11. *PIPILO OREGONUS*, Bell.

12. *XANTHOCEPHALUS ICTEROCEPHALUS* (Bp.).

13. *STURNELLA NEGLECTA*, Aud., Baird, Rep. p. 537.

14. *CYANURUS STELLERI* (Gm.).

I have not yet met with specimens, which I can certainly refer to Prof. Baird's *C. macrolophus*, but I possess examples of two other allies of the present species—*C. diadematus* from the Table-land of Mexico, and *C. coronatus* from Southern Mexico and Guatemala.

15. *CERYLE ALCYON* (Linn.).

Several specimens.

16. *NEPHÆCETES BOREALIS* (Kennerly).—*N. niger*, Baird, Rep. p. 142.—*Cypselus borealis*, Kennerly.

I am much pleased at being able to handle a specimen of this fine Swift from Vancouver's Island, and to compare it with examples of Gosse's *Cypselus niger* from Jamaica in my own collection. Prof. Baird is right in saying that the difference between specimens of these birds is small, yet I am not quite convinced of their specific identity. The bird of the Antilles is smaller in every part, there seems to be a considerable difference in the breadth of the skull, and the northern bird has much more of the fine white edging to the feathers of the face than is found in the southern species, and is generally browner and not so dark in colouring. I am inclined on the whole to think that the birds may yet prove to be distinct.

17. *HYLOTOMUS PILEATUS* (Linn.); Baird, Rep. p. 107.18. *PICUS GAIRDNERI*, Aud.19. *SPHYROPICUS RUBER* (Gm.); Baird, Rep. p. 104.20. *COLAPTES MEXICANUS* (Sw.).21. *TINNUNCULUS SPARVERIUS* (Linn.).22. *COLUMBA FASCIATA*, Say.23. *TETRAO OBSCURUS*, Say.

This bird appears to be the *Tetrao obscurus* of Say, and the species generally known and described under that name. The tail has a broad terminal band of pale slate-colour, and I can hardly believe that the bird figured in 'Northern Zoology' (pl. 59), in which, besides other differences, the tail is described and figured as uniform black, can belong to this same species\*.

24. *BONASA SABINII*, Douglas; Baird, Rep. p. 631.25. *OREOORTYX PICTUS* (Douglas); Baird, Rep. p. 642.26. *APHRIZA VIRGATA* (Gm.).

I believe there can be no doubt about the occurrence of this bird

\* Sir William Jardine has already expressed this opinion in letters to myself and in a note in the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine' for April 1859.

on the shores of the Northern Pacific. Besides the present example, specimens are in the British Museum from the same country. Prof. Baird, in his 'General Report' (p. 698), seems hardly satisfied on this point.

27. *MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS* (Gm.).
28. *GAMBETTA MELANOLEUCA* (Gm.).
29. *TRINGA WILSONI*, Nutt.; Baird, Rep. p. 721.
30. *TRINGA* — ?
31. *QUERQUEDULA CYANOPTERA* (Vieill.).
32. *QUERQUEDULA CAROLINENSIS* (Gm.) ♀.
33. *MERGUS CUCULLATUS* (Linn.).
34. *LARUS BELCHERI*, Vigors, Zool. Journ. iv. 358.—*Larus heermanni*, Cassin?
35. *BRACHYRHAMPHUS MARMORATUS* (Gm.); Baird, Rep. p. 915.  
An adult and two younger specimens.

SYNOPSIS OF THE KNOWN ASIATIC SPECIES OF SILK-PRODUCING MOTHS, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES FROM INDIA. BY FREDERIC MOORE, ASSIST. MUSEUM, INDIA HOUSE.

(Annulosa, Pls. LXIV., LXV.)

In the following list we have endeavoured to give descriptions of those species of silk-producing Moths that are known to inhabit India, its adjacent countries and islands, and to bring together such information (so far as our present materials will allow) relating to each individual species, as may prove interesting, and, we trust, useful, not only to the Oriental entomologist, but also to those gentlemen, in India and elsewhere, who devote their attention to the advancement of the productive resources of the silk trade.

Genus *BOMBYX*, Schrank.

*Bombyx*, Schrank, Fauna Boica, ii. pt. 2. p. 150 (1802).

*Phalæna-Bombyx*, pt., Linnæus.

*Bombyx*, pt., Fabricius.

*Sericaria*, pt., Latreille.

1. *BOMBYX MORI* (Linnæus).

*Phalæna-Bombyx mori*, Linnæus, S. N. i. 2. p. 817 (1767); Amœn. Acad. iv. p. 563; Faun. Suec. p. 832; (Aldrovand, Ins. p. 280; Albin, Ins. pl. 12. f. 16; Réaum. Ins. ii. pl. 5. f. 2; Roesel, Ins. iii. pl. 7, 8).



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