

relative rank of the groups which present the cases of analogy. The analogy may be more or less remote: thus the case of analogy (so often quoted as such), as existing between the Goat-sucker (*Caprimulgus*) and the Bat—members of different classes—might be regarded as an instance of analogy, say of the *fifth* degree; that of the Otters to the Beavers (animals of different orders of the same class), an analogy of the *fourth* degree; and that of the Beaver to the Coypu* (both Rodents), an analogy of the third degree: again, the relationship existing between the Whales and Fishes may be one of analogy of the fifth degree; that existing between the Dugong and the Porpoise may be one of affinity or analogy; but in either case is less remote than the relationship of the *Cetacea* to the Fishes.

According to these propositions moreover, the relationship of the *Lagostomus* to the *Marsupiatia* might be one of affinity of the fourth degree, whilst that of the Wombat to the *Rodentia* might be one of analogy of the same degree: that of the Wombat to the *Phalangistidae*, an affinity of the third degree, and of the Koala to *Phalangista*, an affinity of the second degree; and lastly, that of *Phalangista vulpina* to *Phalangista Cookii*, of the nearest or first degree. The affinity of the *Monotremata* to the class *Reptilia* would be several degrees further removed than that of the *Echidna* to the *Ornithorhynchus*.

LI.—Catalogue of the Birds found in Corfu and the other Ionian Islands, also on the coast of Albania; from Notes made during a sojourn of four years. By H. M. DRUMMOND, 42nd R.H. With Notes by H. E. STRICKLAND, M.A.

[THIS valuable paper was read to the Zoological Section at Cork, and being afterwards placed in my hands, I have ventured to append a few notes before sending it to press. When I was at Corfu in 1835 I had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with Captain Drummond, at that time I believe the only ornithologist in the Ionian Islands. He had even then formed a considerable collection, and the following list will show the great extent of his subsequent researches. The nomenclature is that of Temminck's 'Manuel d'Ornithologie,' and though the names have undergone modifications from later ornithologists, yet there will be no difficulty in recognising the species by means of them. I have annexed the letter B. to those species which have also occurred in Britain.—H. E. S.]

* These two animals are essentially modelled upon different types of the Roden torder.

Vultur cinereus. Very rare: three of these birds were shot at Cerigo in 1842: has never been noticed in Corfu.

— *fulvus*. Very numerous in Albania, and is occasionally seen in Corfu throughout the year.

Cathartes percnopterus (B.). More frequently seen in Corfu than the above, and breed there.

Gypaëtus barbatus. An occasional visitant: common in Albania.

Falco peregrinus (B.). Found in the islet of Ovo near Cerigo; also the island of Fano in the north channel of Corfu, where they breed in considerable numbers: has never been noticed in Corfu.

— *subbuteo* (B.). Arrives at Corfu in flocks about the 1st of April; does not remain, but returns on its way south in autumn.

— *tinnunculus* (B.). Sedentary.

— *tinnunculoides*. } These birds arrive in large flocks about the 20th

— *rufipes* (B.). } of April and remain till the middle of May; they are generally seen in company, hovering over the marshes in search of insects, which they seize and devour on the wing.

— *imperialis*. Very rare: has been shot in Cerigo, never seen in Corfu.

— *fulvus* (B.). Very rare: occasionally seen on the Albanian coast.

— *haliaëtus* (B.). Sedentary.

— *albicilla* (B.). Very common on the Albanian coast, and occasionally seen in Corfu throughout the year.

— *nisus* (B.). Arrives in Corfu in September and remains all winter.

— *milvus* (B.). Very rarely seen in Corfu: very common in the winter at Santa Maura.

— *ater*. This very rare bird is an occasional visitant at Cerigo, but has not been noticed in any of the other islands.

— *buteo* (B.). Common: sedentary.

— *lagopus* (B.). Very rare: has been shot in Cerigo, never seen in Corfu.

— *apivorus* (B.). Very rare: has been shot in Cerigo, never seen in Corfu.

— *rufus* (B.). Very numerous, especially in winter, frequenting the marshes: feeds upon frogs and lizards.

— *cyaneus* (B.). Very common: breeds on the main land, and is found in the dusk of the evening in great numbers in the marshes, where they roost.

Strix flammea (B.). Not very common: sedentary.

— *passerina* (B.). Very common: sedentary*.

— *bubo* (B.). Generally seen in winter: rare in Corfu: one was shot in the island of Vido in April 1835, in making his escape out of a hen-roost, and on examination his crop was found to contain, instead of a chicken, a large rat which he had recently killed and swallowed whole.

* This is not the *Strix passerina* of Linnæus, and is now denominated *Strix* (or *Athene*) *noctua*, Retz.—H. E. S.

ΑΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΝΙΔΑΣ
 ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΒΕΛΟΥΣΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ
 ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟΝ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ - Β' Α ΓΙΚΟ ΤΜΗΜΑ
 ΑΥΣ Α ΠΕΡ ΒΙΒΛ 1843 004 D ΗΜΕΡ. 5-86

- Strix brachyotus* (B.). Numerous during its passage north in April; does not remain.
- *scops* (B.). Arrives about the 15th of April; some few remain during the summer.
- Corvus corax* (B.). Very numerous and always seen in flocks, and breed among the rocks of the citadel.
- *cornix* (B.). Occasionally seen in Corfu: very common in Albania, where they breed.
- *frugilegus* (B.). Arrives in October, and takes its departure for the north in February.
- *monedula* (B.). Sedentary.
- Garrulus picus* (B.). Numerous in Albania, where they breed: rare in Corfu.
- *glandarius* (B.). Very numerous: sedentary*.
- Coracias garrula* (B.). Arrives at Corfu about the 15th of April and remains till the middle of May: not very common.
- Oriolus galbula* (B.). Very common: arrives 25th of April: a few remain to breed.
- Sturnus vulgaris* (B.). Common during the winter months, never seen in summer.
- Pastor roseus* (B.). An occasional visitant: rare.
- Lanius meridionalis*. Arrives 20th of April: very common: breeds.
- *minor*. Arrives about the 25th of April: rare: does not remain †.
- *rutilus* (B.). Very numerous: arrives 1st of April, remains all summer.
- *collurio* (B.). Makes its appearance about the 15th of April: rare: does not remain.
- Muscicapa grisola* (B.). Very common: arrives first week of April: breeds.
- *albicollis*. { Common during its passage: arrives beginning of April, and is not seen after the 15th of May.
- *luctuosa* (B.). }
- Turdus musicus* (B.). Common in winter, never seen in summer.
- *merula* (B.). Common in winter: breeds on the mountains on the main land.
- *saxatilis*. Rare in Corfu: arrives 10th of April: breeds on the mountains.
- *cyaneus*. Common: remains all the year round.
- Sylvia turdoides*. Arrives in Corfu the first week of May: very numerous in the marshes, where they squeak and screech all day long,

* The common jay of Syria, Asia Minor and Greece, is not the *Garrulus glandarius* of Britain, but the nearly allied species with a black crown, *G. atricapillus*, Geoff. (*G. melanocephalus*, Gené.), but Capt. Drummond assures me that the jay of the Ionian Islands is identical with that of Britain.—H. E. S.

† *Lanius meridionalis* is generally considered as very rare in the south of Europe, and *L. minor* as very common. In the Ionian Islands, however, unless there be some error of transcription or of identification, the reverse would appear to be the case.—H. E. S.

- the cock bird clinging to the top of some high reed watching his mate, who builds her nest suspended about a foot above the water, attached to the stems of four reeds, and lays four or five eggs; they take their departure about the end of August.
- Sylvia olivetorum* (Strickland). This bird is very common in Corfu; it arrives about the 15th of May: they frequent the olive-groves; their song is very fine, and though not loud, has more music in it than that of most birds; it moves to the south in August*.
- *palustris*. Arrives about the same time as the above, and from the similarity of its song might be mistaken for it. I have however heard it imitate other birds with great effect: though I have seen it along the banks of rivers and in the marshes, yet I have more frequently found them in the olive-groves.
- *phragmitis* (B.). Common: sedentary.
- *arundinacea* (B.). Common: sedentary.
- *luscini* (B.). Arrives about the 10th of April, but does not remain.
- *rubiginosa*. Very common in Corfu; it arrives about the 10th of May and remains throughout the summer. This bird is named the rufous sedge warbler (Gould), a name in my estimation not at all appropriate, as it is never seen among sedges or in marshy places, but frequents the vineyards and olive-groves, especially the former, where the male may be constantly seen on a clod of earth or on the stump of a vine, jerking his broad tail over his back and spreading it out like a fan, at the same time uttering his monotonous chant, which consists of four or five notes, commencing low and ending high, and is repeated very quickly. I should rather call it the fan-tailed warbler, as being a name more suited to its habits.
- *atricapilla* (B.). Arrives about the 20th of March and is very numerous during its passage, but does not remain.
- *melanocephala*. Very common: remains all the year round.
- *cinerea* (B.). Arrives beginning of April: breeds.
- *rubecula* (B.). Arrives about the 1st of October and takes its departure the end of February; on their arrival these birds may be seen hung up in the market in bunches, and are sold as *Becaficas*.
- *tithys* (B.). Arrives in the autumn and remains all winter.
- *phænicurus* (B.). Passes on its way north about the end of March, but does not remain.
- *hippolais*. } Arrive in the spring: a few remain to breed,
- *trochilus* (B.). } but they are most numerous in September and are then very fat, and are eagerly sought after by the Greek sportsmen; (these, as far as I can learn, are the true *Becafica* so esteemed by epicures). Of *S. trochilus* a few remain during the winter.

* This species, first described in Gould's 'Birds of Europe' from a specimen which I obtained in Zante in 1836, appears not to have been noticed out of the Ionian Islands, though it migrates (doubtless to Africa) in winter. Capt. Drummond's observations on its habits precisely coincide with my own. It is now placed in the genus *Calamoherpe* by the Prince of Canino.—H. E. S.

- Sylvia conspicillata*. Very common: arrive 27th of March and remain all summer.
- Regulus ignicapillus* (B.). Found during the winter in Corfu, and frequent the olive-groves in considerable numbers: disappear in spring.
- Troglodytes vulgaris* (B.). Not very common, but remains during the year.
- Saxicola oenanthe* (B.). Common during the passage: arrives the end of March.
- *aurita*. Arrives in considerable numbers 1st of April: does not remain.
- *stapazina*. Arrives in considerable numbers 1st of April: a few remain during the summer, and breed on the citadel rock at Corfu*.
- *rubetra* (B.). Rare: seen occasionally during the winter.
- *rubicola* (B.). Very common: remains all the year round.
- Motacilla alba*. This is the common pied wagtail of the continent, and differs from the English one; is most numerous in winter, when they may be seen in large flocks frequenting the marshes: disappears in summer.
- *flava* (B.?). This bird also differs from the common yellow wagtail of England in having the head in the breeding-season of a jet-black, at other times it is of a lead-colour†. These birds appear in great numbers about the 1st of April, but disappear in winter; in the spring they are caught in large numbers by means of the clapnet, and are sold for a penny a-piece to the Greeks, who generally cut their wings and turn them loose in their houses for the purpose of destroying the flies, which they soon learn to do, catching them in the most dextrous manner; consequently this and the foregoing species only are known by the name of the flycatcher. The *Muscicapa* is never used for this purpose.

* The general opinion among ornithologists now is, that *Saxicola aurita* is only a different state of plumage of *S. stapazina*, though I believe their identity is not yet actually demonstrated. On this point Capt. Drummond writes to me, "*Saxicola stapazina* and *S. aurita* I consider as decidedly different birds. The *aurita* is far more numerous in Corfu during its passage in the spring, but I have never seen it during the summer months; while, on the other hand, the *stapazina* breeds there, and I have found their nests on the citadel rocks." These facts however are quite consistent with the specific identity of the two birds, for if the so-called *S. aurita* be only the winter plumage of *stapazina*, its apparent disappearance in spring would be owing, not to emigration, but to a change of costume.—H. E. S.

† This is an important statement, as the black-headed wagtail is considered by the Italian naturalists to be a distinct species from the gray-headed ones, which they further divide into two species, one with a white stripe over the eye (*M. flava* of North Europe and accidentally of Britain), and the other without. Do all these three kinds inhabit the Ionian Islands? and do they all appear to pass into each other? It would be desirable to ascertain whether these supposed changes of colour take place in the domesticated individuals.—H. E. S.

- Motacilla boarula* (B.). Makes its appearance during the winter, but is rare.
- Anthus rufescens*. }
 —— *pratensis* (B.). } Sedentary: very common during the winter,
 —— *arboreus* (B.). } but rarely seen in summer.
- Alauda arvensis* (B.). Arrives in Corfu the latter part of September, and takes its departure the following February.
- *arborea* (B.). Arrives in Corfu the end of September in small flocks and remains during the winter, retiring to the high mountains of Albania in the spring.
- *cristata*. Very numerous: remains all the year.
- *isabellina*. Rare: arrives in the middle of April, does not remain.
- *calandra*. Never seen in Corfu, but has been shot in Zante, where it is very rare. These birds were seen in great numbers at Lutraki, near Corinth, in June 1842, but I have not observed it in any other part of Greece.
- Parus major* (B.). Very common: sedentary.
- *cæruleus* (B.). Very common: sedentary.
- *caudatus* (B.). Occasionally seen in small flocks in winter.
- Emberiza melanocephala*. Arrives in great numbers about the beginning of May and remains all the summer, generally frequenting the vineyards, where it builds its nest in the stump of an old vine.
- *miliaria* (B.). Very common: remains all the year.
- *schanicula* (B.?). Seen in Corfu only during the winter*.
- *hortulana* (B.). Arrives 10th of April; about the beginning of May they retire to the mountains to breed.
- *cæsia*. Arrives in considerable numbers about 10th of April, but is found only on the hills where it breeds.
- *cirlus* (B.). Sedentary, though not very common.
- Loxia curvirostra* (B.). Very rare: of accidental passage, but has been shot in Corfu, as I was informed through the kindness of Mr. Alexander, collector of customs and superintendent of the quarantine establishment at Cerigo, to whom I am indebted for much information concerning the birds of Cerigo; he is a zealous ornithologist, and has been recently joined by some of the English inhabitants in establishing a museum at Corfu, where he has consigned his valuable collection of birds of the Ionian Islands.
- Pyrrhula vulgaris* (B.). Seen only in the winter: rare in Corfu.
- Fringilla coccothraustes* (B.). Seen only in winter: some seasons very rare in Corfu, at others common: goes north beginning of April.
- *chloris* (B.). Very common: remains all the year round.
- *domestica* (B.). Very common: remains all the year round.
- *caelebs* (B.). Arrives in Corfu about the 1st of October: common during the winter: disappears the end of February.
- *cannabina* (B.). Sedentary.

* I would suggest a query, whether this may not be the nearly allied species *E. pyrrhuloides*, Pall. (*E. palustris*, Savi), which is abundant in the South of Europe.—H. E. S.

- Fringilla montium* (B.). Sedentary.
- *carduelis* (B.). } These birds are seen in large flocks, and
 — *citrinella*. } generally in company during the winter,
 arriving the latter part of September and disappearing by the first
 week of April. A few of the former may sometimes be seen during
 the summer, but rarely, the latter never.
- *spinus* (B.). Only one instance of this bird having been seen
 in Corfu, and that I shot just outside the town; it probably might
 have made its escape from the cage. I have never heard of its
 being seen in Albania or any of the islands previous to this in-
 stance.
- Cuculus canorus* (B.). Very common during the passage: arrives
 about the 10th of April, and have all passed by the beginning of
 May. They are killed by the Greeks in great numbers and sold
 as a delicacy.
- Picus major* (B.). } Are the only two of the family that are ever seen,
 — *medius*. } and both these very rare even in Albania, and
 only one instance occurs of the former having been shot in Corfu.
- Yunx torquilla* (B.). Arrives the 20th of March: not very common:
 does not remain. In Malta these birds are so numerous during
 the passage that they are brought into market in basket-loads,
 when they are immediately stripped of their feathers, trussed, and
 the bill dextrously passed in under the wings; in this state they
 are sold in numbers to the uninitiated at a high price as fine fat
 snipes.
- Sitta syriaca*. Not very common in the islands, but occasionally seen
 among the rocks: they breed in Corfu and arrive there about the
 end of March.
- Certhia familiaris* (B.). Common in the winter, making their ap-
 pearance with the fire-crested wren.
- Tichodroma phainoptera*. These very rare birds I have never seen
 in Corfu. Mr. Alexander informed me that they were found on
 the rock of Ovo at Cerigo in the winter, being, as he supposes,
 driven down from the mountains by the snow. It is also found in
 the cliffs of the island of Fano, where they have at different times
 been shot by Mr. J. Greenwood, son of the resident.
- Upupa epops* (B.). Very numerous during the passage: it makes its
 appearance among the first, arriving about the 15th or 20th of
 March: a few remain during the summer.
- Merops apiaster* (B.). Arrive about the 5th of April: some seasons
 they come in great numbers, and may be heard high up in the air
 and far out of sight, uttering their guttural cry, on their way to
 the north. Sometimes they will come and alight on some solitary
 tree in such numbers that I have known an instance of twenty-five
 having been killed at one shot. These birds are generally the im-
 mediate forerunner of the quail, from which they are generally
 called the king-quail. The stomach of several of these birds which
 I examined contained the remains of large hornets and brown
 moths of a large size: they do not remain.
- Alcedo ispida* (B.). Generally makes its appearance about the end

- of August, and seen all the winter in great numbers frequenting
 the sea-shore: never seen in summer, and disappears the beginning
 of April.
- Hirundo rustica* (B.). The first of these birds arrive about the 15th
 of March, and about the 25th they are very numerous, remaining
 till next autumn.
- *rufula*. This very rare bird I first observed in considerable
 numbers flying over a small marsh near Patras on the 17th of
 April 1836; I was unable to obtain a specimen at the time, and
 did not meet with them again till the 14th of April 1842, when I
 saw two of these birds in the island of Fano, one of which I shot.
 Its companion immediately disappeared, and though I was several
 days on the island, I never saw another.
- *urbica* (B.). } Arrive about the first week of April: a few
 — *riparia* (B.). } only remain to breed.
- *rupestris*. These birds are never observed during the sum-
 mer, as they probably either go north or take up their abode in
 the lofty mountains of Albania; but as soon as the cold weather
 sets in, they are seen skimming over the marshes in great numbers;
 a few stragglers may occasionally remain to breed, as I have seen
 a pair as late as the 20th of May.
- Cypselus alpinus* (B.). Arrives about the 20th of April, some sea-
 sons not till May: they remain till the autumn and breed on the
 citadel rocks.
- *murarius* (B.). Arrive about the same time as the above and
 remain.
- Caprimulgus europæus* (B.). Arrives about the 10th of April, but does
 not remain.
- Columba palumbus* (B.). Occasionally seen in Corfu, and assembles
 in large flocks in winter on the coast of Albania.
- *anas* (B.). Occasionally seen, not very common.
- *livia* (B.). Found in great numbers in the caves and rocks
 of the sea-shore in the different islands.
- *turtur* (B.). Arrive the 15th of April in great numbers: a
 few remain to breed.
- Perdix saxatilis*. Rare in Corfu, but very numerous in Santa Maura,
 Ithaca, and some of the other islands.
- *coturnix* (B.). The first of these birds make their appearance
 about the 27th of March; but the grand flight, which depends much
 upon the wind (which requires to be from the southward), does not
 arrive till the 10th or 15th of April, when they sometimes appear
 in such numbers, especially in the island of Fano, that instances
 have not been wanting of fifty or sixty couple being killed by a
 single gun in two or three hours. Many of them are so tired, that
 being unable to reach the land they fall into the sea and are in-
 stantly devoured by the gulls, *L. argentatus*, and the ravens, which
 hover about on these occasions in great numbers. They return
 again about the 15th of August, but many remain to breed, and a
 few even remain all the winter.
- Glareola torquata* (B.). Arrive in great numbers the 15th of April,

- and are constantly seen skimming over the salt marshes in search of insects; by the first week of May they take their departure.
- Otis tarda* (B.). Very rare in the islands: a very fine male was shot in Corfu in February 1842.
- *tetra* (B.). Of regular passage in Santa Maura and Zante, arriving in the beginning of April: does not remain: never seen in Corfu.
- Edicnemus crepitans* (B.). Common: breeds in some of the islands.
- Himantopus melanopterus* (B.). Occasionally seen during its passage in April in considerable numbers in Corfu, but does not remain.
- Hæmatopus ostralegus* (B.). Not very common: arrives about the 20th of March, does not remain.
- Charadrius pluvialis* (B.). Small flocks are occasionally seen during the winter months.
- *hiaticula* (B.). } These birds arrive in great numbers the
— *minor* (B.). } beginning of October, especially the
C. *minor*, and remain till the end of May.
- Vanellus melanogaster* (B.). Seen occasionally in the months of April and September.
- *cristatus* (B.). Very common during the winter.
- Streptilas collaris* (B.). Occasionally passes in April: rare.
- Ciconia alba* (B.). Arrives the 1st of April, remains till middle of May.
- Ardea cinerea* (B.). Very rare in Corfu: occasionally seen in the spring.
- *purpurea* (B.). Very numerous: arrive the 1st of April: breed.
- *egretta* (B.). Never seen in Corfu, but common in Santa Maura and the salt marshes on the Albanian coast opposite Corfu: arrive in October and depart early in March.
- *garzetta* (B.). Common in Corfu, and are found in Albania in troops of from fifty to sixty: arrive in September and go north by end of April.
- *stellaris* (B.). Never seen in Corfu; very common in Albania.
- *ralloides* (B.). Very common during its passage: arrives the first week of April, but does not remain longer than 15th of May.
- *minuta* (B.). Arrives in Corfu in great numbers about the 1st of May: a few remain to breed, and though the young may be found in the autumn, I have never been able to discover the old birds at that season, and therefore conclude that they must return south at an earlier period.
- Nycticorax ardeola* (B.). Arrives the first week of April, does not remain.
- Recurvirostra avocetta* (B.). Occasionally seen in Corfu beginning of April: rare.
- Ibis falcinellus* (B.). More numerous some seasons than others: arrives the 10th of April, but disappears by the first week of May.
- Numenius arquatus* (B.). Arrives the beginning of September in great numbers.

- Numenius phæopus* (B.). Arrives the beginning of September in great numbers: not so common as the above.
- Tringa subarquata* (B.). These birds are common, arriving in autumn and mixing with the dunlins and other sandpipers during the winter, from which they are not easily distinguished: it is then the pigmy curlew of Bewick. In the month of May they assume their full plumage, and take their departure in the beginning of June.
- *variabilis* (B.). } Very common during the winter: go north
— *minuta* (B.). } beginning of May.
- Machetes pugnax* (B.). Arrives the 15th of March: though the female is very common, the male is seldom seen*.
- Totanus fuscus* (B.). Very rare in Corfu.
- *calidris* (B.). Very common during the winter.
- *ochropus* (B.). Arrives the 15th of March: very common: does not remain beyond the end of April.
- *hypoleucos* (B.). Common during the winter and spring.
- *glottis* (B.). Common during the winter and spring.
- Scolopax rusticola* (B.). Arrives the first week of October: very numerous in Albania: returns by the 27th of March.
- *major* (B.). Arrives the 1st of April: does not remain beyond the end of the month.
- *gallinago* (B.). A few appear about the 20th of August, and by the 15th of November are seen in great numbers, particularly on the salt marshes at Butrinto, opposite Corfu, where I have known fifty couple to have been killed by one gun in a few hours. I have occasionally seen them throughout the summer, so one may conclude that they breed there.
- *peregrina*. This bird is frequently found in Corfu, and may eventually prove only to be a variety of the *gallinago*; the only difference being in its size, which is much less, and the tail-feathers consisting of twelve instead of fourteen; in other respects it is perfectly similar.
- *gallinula* (B.). Arrives about the 1st of November, and on its arrival is generally found in groups.
- Rallus aquaticus* (B.). Found in great numbers during all the winter months.
- Gallinula crex* (B.). Very rare: occasionally appears in April.
- *porzana* (B.). Very common: sedentary: more abundant in spring.
- *pusilla* (B.). Very rare in Corfu: arrives in April.
- *chloropus* (B.). Very common: sedentary.
- Fulica atra* (B.). Sedentary: in winter they are seen in immense numbers.
- Podiceps cristatus* (B.). } Very common in winter, arriving about the
— *auritus* (B.). } 1st of November and remaining till the
— *minor* (B.). } beginning of April.

* It is possible that some of these supposed females may have been males in winter plumage, as the latter do not acquire their nuptial dress till the month of May.—H. E. S.

Sterna caspia (B.). Two of these birds were shot at Butrinto, opposite Corfu, by Capt. Sandham, R.E., 5th of April 1835.

— *hirundo* (B.).
— *nigra* (B.).
— *minuta* (B.). } Common during the spring.

Larus argentatus (B.). Sedentary: very numerous. These birds are the only ones of the family that are abundant during the summer months.

— *canus* (B.). Very common: does not breed.
— *melanocephalus*. Very common in winter, when it may easily be known from the *L. ridibundus* in being entirely white, and having no black tips to the wings; about the 1st of March the head assumes a jet-black: disappear by the 1st of April.

Puffinus cinereus. Sedentary.

— *anglorum* (B.). Sedentary.

Thalassidroma pelagica (B.?). Rarely seen in these seas*.

Anser ferus (B.). Very rare; only having seen three of these birds in the winter of 1841-42.

Cygnus musicus (B.). Very rare: only one instance occurs of this bird having been shot in Cephalonia.

Anas tadorna (B.). Very common.

— *boschas* (B.). Very common: breeds at Butrinto.

— *strepera* (B.). Rare.

— *acuta* (B.). Sometimes very common.

— *penelope* (B.). Extremely numerous.

— *querquedula* (B.). Extremely numerous: breeds in Corfu.

— *crecca* (B.). Not so numerous as the above.

— *clypeata* (B.). Very common.

— *nyroca* (B.). Very common.

— *fuligula* (B.). Very common.

Mergus serrator (B.). Very numerous in Corfu: arrives in November.

— *albellus* (B.). Rare: not seen in Corfu, found in Santa Maura.

Pelecanus onocrotalus. Very numerous in Santa Maura and Butrinto, opposite Corfu, where they may be seen in flocks from fifteen to

* In a recent letter to myself Capt. Drummond remarks, that when the above list was drawn up "I had not seen the *Thalassidroma meletensis* discovered by my friend Signor Schembri at Malta, who stated that the *pelagica* is not known there, and that the *meletensis* breeds in great numbers on the rock of Filfola at the south end of the island of Malta. When in the Ionian Islands I was unfortunately unable to procure a specimen, but I have no doubt that what I saw were the *meletensis*, and that it is peculiar to the Mediterranean. On my passage home I saw plenty of the *meletensis*, but after passing the Gut [of Gibraltar] the *pelagica* made its appearance, and the *meletensis* was no longer seen. They are easily distinguished; the *meletensis* is, if anything, a little smaller, and has the lower half of the tail-feathers white as well as the rump." I have only to remark that this supposed new species of *Thalassidroma* (of which I can find no published account) must be the *T. pelagica* of the Prince of Canino, who states it in his 'Fauna Italica' to breed on rocks near Malta.—H. E. S.

thirty, sitting on the banks of the salt marshes all day long, sunning and preening themselves.

Carbo cormoranus (B.). Common: sedentary.

— *pygmaeus*. Found in Cephalonia, never in Corfu, but very numerous at Butrinto during the winter.

Summary.

	Species
Common to Ionian Islands and Britain...	157
Doubtful if same as British species	3
European, but not British	39
Peculiar to Ionian Islands	1

Total number of birds of Ionian Islands .. 200

It may appear remarkable that so large a proportion of these species should inhabit such opposite extremities of Europe as Great Britain and the Ionian Islands. The *fauna* of these two regions are however much more distinct than the above numbers would appear to indicate, for many of the birds which abound in the Ionian Islands are of very rare and accidental occurrence in Britain, such for instance as *Cathartes percnopterus*, *Falco rufipes*, *Coracias garrula*, *Oriolus galbula*, *Cypselus alpinus*, *Glareola torquata*, *Ardea purpurea*, &c.—H. E. S.

III.—List of the Birds of the Island of Crete, from observations made during a stay of nearly two months, from 27th April to 18th June, 1843. By H. M. DRUMMOND, 42nd R.H. With Notes by H. E. STRICKLAND, M.A.

[THIS list, which was also read to the British Association at Cork, is necessarily less complete than Capt. Drummond's list of the birds of the Ionian Islands, yet it is a remarkable instance of how much may be done in the short space of two months by an active and observant naturalist. This is the first contribution which has been made since the days of old Belon to the ornithology of Crete*, an island which, being the most remote extremity of Europe towards the south-east, may be expected to possess a peculiarly interesting fauna.—H. E. S.]

Vultur fulvus.

Cathartes percnopterus (B.).
Gypaëtus barbatus.

{ Probably breed on the island. 1. Very numerous: 2. a few seen on the highest mountains: 3. common on the tops of the mountains.

Falco subbuteo (B.). Seen in flocks as late as 12th June, in chase of a large species of beetle, which they dextrously seize with their claws and devour on the wing: it probably breeds: only seen in the dusk of the evening, when several were shot.

* This island, to which the Saracens first gave the name of Candia, has been known to its inhabitants from the days of Minos to the present hour by no other name than Crete, and I rejoice to see that this venerable appellation is again coming into general use.—H. E. S.