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**North American shore birds; a history of the snipes, sandpipers, plovers and their allies, inhabiting the beaches and marshes of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, the prairies and the shores of the inland lakes and rivers of the North American continent**

New York, F.P. Harper, 1895.

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## FRAZER'S OYSTER-CATCHER.

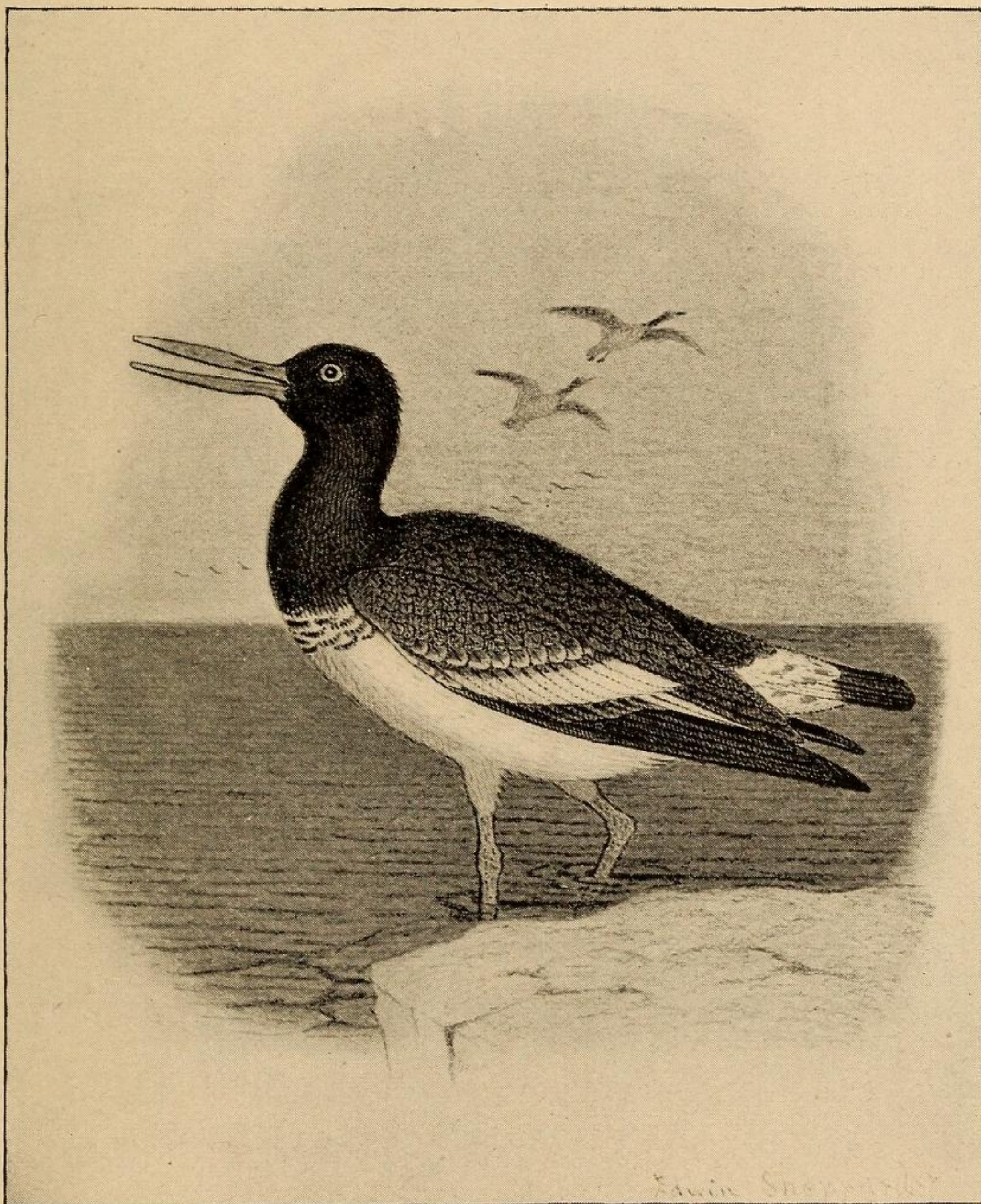
MR. FRAZER obtained three specimens of this bird to the northward of La Paz, on the Gulf of California, and these comprise the foundation for this species. It was said to be common in the locality and evidently preparing to breed upon the sandy islands and shores of the gulf. It would seem desirable to compare more examples, not only with the common Oyster-catcher, but especially with the Galapagos bird, in order to arrive at an entirely satisfactory decision as to the exact status of this form. The description given below will enable any one who may have specimens from the Gulf of California to ascertain if they agree with those sent to Mr. Brewster. This bird has also been seen on Los Corronados Islands, San Quentin Bay, and Cerros Island; also at Magdalena Bay, where it was common, and on Santa Margarita Island. They mated here in January, were shy, ran rapidly along the beach and took wing, uttering a loud, clear whistle, and after a short flight alighted at the water's edge. They fed upon small bivalves.

### *HÆMATOPUS FRASERI.*

*Habitat.*—Western Mexico.

*Adult.*—Similar to both the common Oyster-catcher and the species found in the Galapagos Islands. “Differing from the North American bird in having a stouter and more depressed bill, little or no white on the eyelids; the back, scapulars, and wing-coverts richer and deeper brown, the primaries and tail-feathers darker; the upper tail-coverts more or less varied with brown and white; the lateral under tail-coverts marked with brown; the bend of the wing and greater under primary coverts mottled





72. Frazar's Oyster-catcher.



with black and white; from the Galapagos species in the rather shorter bill and distinctly brown (instead of sooty black) back, scapulars, and wing-coverts, dark markings on the under tail-coverts, and greater amount of white on the under primary coverts; from both the above-mentioned species in the broad zone of mottled black and white feathers extending across the breast. Extreme measurements, three specimens, all males: wing, 9.75-10.27; tail, 3.90-4.26; tarsus, 2.18-2.30; bill, length from nostril, 2.35-2.37; from feathers, 2.99-3.05; depth at angle, 49.53."—*Brewster*.