PHALAROPE.

forwards on the lower part of the neck; through the eyes, from the bill, a dusky stripe to the hindhead; behind the eyes a rufous one, reaching on the sides of the neck, and joining the other at the back part; rump, and upper tail coverts banded dusky and white; all the under parts of the body dusky white, but the sides marked with ashcoloured spots; under wing coverts crossed with lines of black, the upper ash-colour, the greater brown, tipped white, forming a band on the wing; scapulars margined with rufous; quills dusky, some of the secondaries tipped with white; tail dusky; legs dusky lead-colour.

The female has a mixture of rufons about the eyes; the rufous on the neck less extended, and mixing with the cinereous; the spots on the sides fewer, with some longitudinal streaks on the npper parts. The above seems to be descriptive of the two sexes in a complete state of plumage.

The Red Phalarope is very rare in England; one is mentioned, shot in Yorkshire, near Brignal; another on the banks of a fresh water pool, in the Isle of Stronsa, in May, 1769; and a specimen in the Leverian Museum, killed in England: is said to be more common on the Continent, being found in Siberia, and in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea; also in Scandinavia; comes into Greenland in April, and departs in September; generally found in pairs, and whilst swimming, frequently dips the bill into the water, after insects; for it is said not to be able to dive, or does so with difficulty: that described by Mr. Johnson was much on the wing; the wings sharp, and the cry like that of the Greater Tern.

Inhabits also America; comes into Hudson's Bay the beginning of June, and lays four eggs about the middle of the month, on a dry spot: the young fly in August, and they wholly depart in September; known there by the name of Occumushishisk, or A-coom-oo-shish.

That described by Mr. Simmonds, under the name of Phalaropus Williamsii, answered to the description above. He met with them in plenty at the edges of two or three fresh water lakes, in Sanda, and North Ronaldsha, the two most northerly of the Orkney Islands;

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