

In ashy-blue plumage and in full breeding-dress.

For the first time noted as an inhabitant of a Philippine island.

47. *Larus ridibundus*, Linn.

Larus ridibundus, Linn., S. N., vol. i. p. 225, No. 9 (1766); v. Martens, J. für O., 1866, p. 30.

Larus, sp., Walden, Trans. Zool. Soc., No. 206.

Larus ridibundus, Tweeddale, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, p. 551.

[No. 363, ♂. Manila.]

Dr v. Marten's (*l. c.*) identification of the Manila specimens sent to Berlin by Jagor is thus confirmed.

48. *Sterna bergi*, Licht.

Sterna bergi, Licht, Verz. d. Doubl. Berl. Mus., p. 80 (1823); Tweeddale, Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, p. 551; 1878, pp. 346, 712, 976.

[No. 345, ♂. Samboangan. Eyes black.]

New to the Philippines.

49. *Hydrochelidon hybrida*, Pallas.

Sterna hybrida, Pallas., Zoogr. Rosso-As., vol. ii. p. 336, No. 395 (1831).

Hydrochelidon leucopareia, Wald., Trans. Zool. Soc., vol. ix. p. 344; Proc. Zool. Soc., 1877, p. 551.

[No. 364, ♀. Manila.]

II.—*On the Birds collected in the Admiralty Islands.* By P. L. SCLATER, M.A.,
Ph.D., F.R.S.

(Plates VII. to XI.)

(Reprinted with additions and corrections from the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1877.)

Of this little known group of islands Mr Moseley gives us the following account:¹—The Admiralty Islands are a group consisting of one large island and numerous small ones. The group lies between latitudes 1° 50' and 3° 10' S., and longitudes 146° and 148° E. It forms the north-westerly termination of the long curved chain of large islands, which, stretching roughly N.E. and S.W., is composed of the New Ireland, Solomon, and New Hebrides groups. The main island of the Admiralty group is distant from New Hanover, the nearest large island of the chain, about 130 miles, and from the nearest point of New Guinea about 150 miles. The main island is oblong in form, and is about 50 miles in extreme length, and 16 in extreme breadth. The area of the entire

¹ Journ. Anthropol. Inst., 1877. See also Moseley's Naturalist on the Challenger, p. 448.