

TWO NEW BIRD-RECORDS FROM SURINAM (DUTCH GUYANA)

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Falco peregrinus anatum Bonaparte

Adult (evidently ♀), Surinam.

Wing 363, tail 170, tarsus 53, culmen from cere 24 mm.

Together with other Surinam bird-skins, the specimen was sent to Harlem (Holland) in 1899 for exhibition at the "Koloniale Westindische Tentoonstelling". It is now in the collection of the Colonial Institution at Amsterdam.

The North-American Peregrine Falcon has not yet been recorded from all three Guyanas: Chubb (1916) does not mention it from the British Colony, nor the brothers Penard (1908) from Surinam, nor Von Berlepsch (1908) from Cayenne. As the bird has been recorded several times from Trinidad (off the coast of Venezuela) (cf. Roberts, 1934) and a juvenile specimen from Brazil is preserved in the Zoological Museum at Berlin (Kleinschmidt, 1927, p. 112: "Amazonasmündung"), occasional migratory-records do not come unexpected. Besides, Von Berlepsch lists the Peregrine Falcon among the Falconidae that are "not yet recorded from Cayenne", but are "likely to be found there" (p. 289).

The North-American Peregrine Falcon has a wide-spread winter-range and is recorded from several other localities in South-America (Ecuador, Matto Grosso; Chile?), but usually does not go farther south than Panama.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus (Brewster)

In a relatively large collection of old stuffed birds, made in the Dutch Colony of Surinam, and received at Amsterdam in 1859, there are three specimens of the Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus* (Gm.)). All three birds are in winterdress. One of these birds shows remarkably large measurements and a relatively slender bill. The bird must therefore be referred to the western race *inornatus*, while the other two birds belong to the typical eastern *semipalmatus*.

semipalmatus (Gm.):

Coll. No. 1726. Wing 193, tail 69, tarsus 54, culmen 54 mm.

Coll. No. 1727. Wing 187, tail 68, tarsus 46, culmen 54 mm.

inornatus (Brewster):

Coll. No. 1728. Wing 216, tail 80, tarsus 66, culmen 63 mm.

The Willet seems to be fairly common in Surinam in winter (Penard, 1908), and it is quite remarkable that Von Berlepsch has no records from Cayenne, although migratory-records are evidently expected by him (p. 306).

According to Ridgway (1919) the race *semipalmatus* breeds generally in the eastern parts of the United States and the Bahama Islands; it winters on the coasts of the Gulf States and the Caribbean coast of Mexico and Central America, the West Indies, and northern South America. The breeding range of *inornatus* covers the western and southwestern portions of the United States. It winters chiefly on the Pacific coast of Central and South America, south to Peru, but it said to be found also on the westcoast of Florida. Therefore, the above-mentioned record from Surinam seems to be somewhat exceptional.

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