## INTRODUCTION.

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remain here long enough in the spring to acquire their full summer plumage. In Ireland it is said to be very rare.

276. Totanus ochropus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Vol. IV. Pl. LVI.

GREEN SANDPIPER.

TURNSTONE.

Although strictly speaking this Sandpiper is only a spring and autumn migrant, examples are now and then obtained in winter, and it has even been reported to have nested in this country. This is by no means unlikely; but its remarkable habit of depositing its eggs in the old nests of other birds, at a considerable height from the ground, has no doubt caused it to be overlooked.

277. Totanus glareola . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Vol. IV. Pl. LVII. Wood-Sandpiper.

Like the last named this species is most frequently observed at the vernal and autumnal periods of migration; but two or three instances of its nesting in Norfolk, Northumberland, and Elginshire have been placed on record.

## Genus Actitis.

This well-known and graceful little Sandpiper, like others of the family, is a bird of double passage, and appears with great regularity every spring and autumn. Unlike other species, however, it does not always quit this country to find a nesting-place, but breeds regularly in the north of England, Wales, and Scotland, and less frequently in some parts of the south of England.

An inhabitant of the northern continent of America, this bird can only be regarded as a rare straggler to Europe and the British Islands, where it is reported to have been met with several times.

## Genus Strepsilas.

Although a regular migrant to our shores, a few remain with us throughout the winter, and there is good