

171. BARRED WARBLER, *Sylvia nisoria*.—Several birds of this species occurred in the autumn, and were for the first time identified beyond a doubt. I had seen the species during a previous visit, and though pretty certain of the accuracy of the observation I refrained from placing it on record.
172. EVERSMAUN'S WARBLER, *Phylloscopus borealis*.—This new species to the British avifauna was chronicled in the last number of the "Annals." Though first recorded from Fair Isle it will be ascertained, by reference to p. 114 of the current number, that this species had previously occurred elsewhere in the Scottish Isles, but, alas, has hitherto passed under name of *P. irridanus*.
173. ICTERINE WARBLER, *Hypolais hypolais*.—Although this species is a summer visitor to Scandinavia, it is only occasionally detected on the British shores during the period of its passages between its summer and its winter haunts. It has not been previously recorded from any part of Scotland.
174. SAVI'S WARBLER, *Locustella luscinioides*.—The appearance of this species at Fair Isle during the spring must be regarded as one of the most interesting events in British ornithology for many years. This bird was formerly a summer visitor to the fens of East Anglia, but ceased to be a native bird over fifty years ago, and is not known to have visited us since. That it should have reappeared in Britain at a locality so far removed from its ancient English haunts is, indeed, most remarkable. Even Heligoland, with its unrivalled record for feathered rarities, cannot boast of having Savi's Warbler amongst its distinguished visitors. Needless to say, this bird has not hitherto been known to visit Scotland.
175. ALPINE ACCENTOR, *Accentor collaris*.—I saw a bird of this species, at close quarters, resting on the face of one of the great cliffs on the west side of the island. I might have shot it with ease, but had no desire to drop it into the Atlantic surf several hundreds of feet below. It flew off to another part of the cliff and was lost amid fastnesses so vast and unapproachable as to render observation quite impossible. Thousands of migrants, unfortunately, resort to this great range of precipices, and entirely baffle the efforts of the observer. This bird is new to the Scottish fauna.
176. COOT, *Fulica atra*.—Single birds appeared on several occasions during the spring and autumn. This species nests in the southern part of Shetland, and these visitors may have been wanderers from this colony, or migrants passing to and from it.