

Transcriber's Note

The following index is provided to facilitate the search for the birds by linking to the Order pages of the three major divisions of the text.

ORDERS OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

Links to Synopsis, Color Images, and Systematic Listing

Order

I. PYGOPODES. Grebes, Loons, and Auks.

- II. LONGIPENNES. Gulls, Terns, Jaegers, Etc.
- III. TUBINARES. Albatrosses, Shearwaters, Petrels, Etc.
- IV. STEGANOPODES. Cormorants, Pelicans, Gannets, Man-o'war Birds, and Tropic-Birds.
- V. ANSERES. Ducks, Geese, and Swans.
- VI. ODONTOGLOSSÆ. Flamingoes.
- VII. HERODIONES Herons, Bitterns, Ibises, and Spoonbills.
- VIII. PALUDICOLÆ. Cranes, Rails, Coots, Gallinules, Etc.
- IX. LIMICOLÆ. Snipes, Sandpipers, Curlews, Plovers, Etc.
- X. GALLINÆ. Grouse, Partridges, Bob-Whites, Etc.
- XI. COLUMBÆ. Pigeons and Doves.
- XII. RAPTORES. Vultures, Hawks, and Owls.
- XIII. PSITTACI. Paroquets and Parrots.
- XIV. COCCYGES. Cuckoos, Trogons, Kingfishers, Etc.
- XV. PICI. Woodpeckers.
- XVI. MACROCHIRES. Goatsuckers, Swifts, and, Hummingbirds.
- XVII. PASSERES. Flycatchers, Jays, Blackbirds, Finches, Swallows, Warblers, Thrushes, and Other Perching Birds.

COLOR KEY TO

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

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By FRANK M. CHAPMAN

**Curator of Ornithology in the American Museum
of Natural History**

HANDBOOK OF BIRDS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

Third edition. With introductory chapters on the study of Ornithology; how to identify birds and how to collect and preserve birds, their nests and eggs. 20 full-page plates and 150 cuts in the text. 12mo. Library edition. Pocket edition.

BIRD-LIFE

A guide to the study of our common birds. With 75 full-page colored plates and numerous text drawings by Ernest Thompson Seton. Containing an Appendix, especially designed for teachers. 12mo. Cloth.

BIRD STUDIES WITH A CAMERA

A fascinating account of the habits of common birds, with descriptions of the largest bird colonies existing in eastern North America. The author's phenomenal success in photographing birds in Nature not only lends to the illustrations the charm of realism, but makes the book a record of surprising achievements with the camera. 12mo. Cloth.

WARBLERS OF NORTH AMERICA

A full description of our "most beautiful, most abundant, and least known birds." Illustrated with colored plates of every species and photographs of nests and eggs. Imp. 8vo. Illustrated.

CAMPS AND CRUISES OF AN ORNITHOLOGIST

The story of eight years' experience in travel, in which the author covered over 60,000 miles in his search for material with which to prepare a series of groups of American birds, to exceed in beauty and scientific value anything which had heretofore been attempted in this line. The illustrations, over 250 in number, are from Dr. Chapman's photographs, and beyond question form a remarkable series of pictures of bird-life. 8vo.

COLOR KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

This work may be described as an illustrated dictionary of North American birds. It is the most complete publication of its kind, and makes an admirable introduction to the study of birds and the literature of Ornithology and at the same time is an authoritative work of reference. Over 800 pictures.

OUR WINTER BIRDS

An introduction to the study of birds. The author believes that the study of Ornithology should begin with the winter birds as they are fewer in number and easier to approach. Divided into convenient groups such as field birds, forest birds, home birds, etc. Illustrated. 12mo.

THE TRAVELS OF BIRDS

A series of chapters on bird migration, describing birds as travelers, why they travel, dangers by the way, night flyers and day flyers, etc. Many illustrations from drawings. Illustrated.

WHAT BIRD IS THAT?

A bird book for beginners with 301 birds in color.

D. APPLETON AND COMPANY, NEW YORK

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TOPOGRAPHY OF A BIRD Bluebird
(natural size)

[Pg v]

COLOR KEY TO

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

With Bibliographical Appendix

BY

FRANK M. CHAPMAN

CURATOR OF ORNITHOLOGY
IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Author of "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America,"
"Bird-Life," Etc.

With Upward of 800 Drawings

BY

CHESTER A REED, B. S.

Revised Edition



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D. APPLETON & COMPANY
1912

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1903

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1912

Published November 1912

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PREFACE.



o learn to call a bird by its right name is the first step in the study of ornithology. We may propose to investigate the structure, food, and habits of the birds of the world, or desire merely a superficial knowledge of the species found in our garden, but in either case we are at once confronted by this question of identification.

From the scientific point of view there is but one satisfactory way to identify a bird. A specimen of it should be in hand in order that its form, color, and size may be accurately determined, when, with the aid of analytical keys, with which most text-books are provided, it is a simple matter to ascertain the bird's name.

Wide experience has shown the writer, however, that where one dead bird is identified, hundreds of attempts are made to name the living bird in nature. This is to be expected. It is the natural outcome of the recent remarkable interest in the study of

birds which, fostered by Audubon Societies and nature study teachers, has assumed an ethical and educational importance of the first magnitude.

We cannot place a gun in the hands of these thousands of bird-lovers whom we are yearly developing; indeed most of them would refuse to use it. Specimens, therefore, are rarely available to them and we should make some special effort to meet their peculiar wants. The present volume has been prepared with this end in view. Identification of the bird in the bush is its sole end; an end, however, which we trust will prove but the beginning of a new and potent interest in nature.

FRANK M. CHAPMAN

*American Museum of Natural History,
New York City, 1903.*

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PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION.

In the present edition of the Color Key the body of the book, aside from the correction of typographical errors, remains as it was in the preceding edition. The Systematic Table has been reset and brought up to July, 1912, the date of the publication of the latest supplement to the third edition of the American Ornithologists' Union's 'Check-List of North American Birds.' Two Appendixes are added. The first includes all the changes in nomenclature and descriptions of new birds which have been accepted by the A. O. U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature since the publication of the Color Key in 1903; the second contains a list of faunal ornithological papers which it is hoped will add greatly to the reference value of the book.

F. M. C.

*American Museum of Natural History,
New York City, October, 1912.*

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ILLUSTRATIONS

The illustrations in this volume are designed to aid the student in identifying birds in their haunts by giving, in color, those markings which most quickly catch the eye. They do not pretend to be perfect reproductions of every shade and tint of the plumage of the species they figure, but aim to present a bird's characteristic colors as they appear when seen at a distance. It was impracticable to draw all the birds to the same scale but all those on the same page are so figured. Reference should always be made, however, to the measurements given at the beginning at each description. The figures are based on the male bird.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

♂. The sign of Mars, signifying male.

♀. The sign of Venus, signifying female.

Ad. Adult, a bird in fully mature plumage.

Yng. Young, a fully grown bird which has not yet acquired the plumage of the adult.

L. Length, the distance from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. This measurement is made from dead birds, birds in life appear somewhat shorter.

W. Wing, the distance from the 'bend' of the wing to the end of the longest feather.

T. Tail, the distance from the insertion of the tail-feathers to the end of the longest one.

Tar. Tarsus, the distance from the heel to the insertion of the toes, or of the so-called 'leg.'

B. Bill, the distance from the feathers at the base of the bill above to its tip.

NOTE. All measurements are in inches and tenths, and a variation of about ten per cent. from the figures given may be expected. The number before the name of each species is that of the American Ornithologists' Union's 'Check-List of North American Birds.'

[Pg_1]

INTRODUCTION

HOW TO LEARN A BIRD'S NAME

"How can I learn to know the birds?" is the first question of the seeker after bird-lore. The scientist's reply, "By shooting them and studying their structure and markings in detail," may do for the few who, like himself, desire to know the birds scientifically; but it is emphatically not the answer to give the ninety and nine who, while they desire to secure an intimate, accurate knowledge of birds, will not gain it at the sacrifice of bird-life.

In the present volume, therefore, an attempt has been made so to group, figure, and describe our birds that any species may be named which has been *definitely seen*. The birds are kept in their systematic Orders, a natural arrangement, readily comprehended, but, further than this, accepted classifications have been abandoned and the birds have been grouped according to color and markings.

A key to the Orders gives the more prominent characters on which they are based; telling for example, the external differences between a Duck and a Grebe. In comparatively few instances, however, will the beginner have much difficulty in deciding to what Order a bird belongs. Probably eight times, out of ten the unknown bird will belong to the Order PASSERES, or Perching Birds, when one has only to select the color section in which it should be placed, choose from among the colored figures the bird whose identity is sought, and verify one's selection by reading the description of the bird's characteristics and the outline of its range.

[Pg_2]In the case of closely related species, and particularly subspecies, the subjects of range and season are of the utmost importance. Most subspecies resemble their nearest allies too closely to be identified in life by color alone, and in such cases a bird's name is to be learned by its color in connection with its distribution and the season in which it is seen.

During the breeding period, unless one chance to be in a region where two races intergrade, subspecific names may be applied to the bird in nature with some certainty, for it is a law that only one subspecies of a species can nest in the same area; but during migrations and in the winter, when several subspecies of one species may be found associated, it is frequently impossible to name them with accuracy.

For example, during the summer one need have no hesitancy in calling the Robins of the lowlands of South Carolina the Southern Robin (*Planesticus migratorius achrusterus*) but later, when the Northern Robins (*Planesticus migratorius migratorius*) begin to appear, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish them in life from the resident birds.

If it were possible to impress the student, who proposes to name the bird in the bush, with the *absolute necessity* for careful, definite observation he would be saved many disappointing and discouraging experiences.

It is not possible to examine your bird too thoroughly. Never be satisfied with a superficial view and a general impression. Look at your bird, if you can, from several points of view; study its appearance in detail, its size, bill, crown, back, tail, wings, throat, breast, etc., and AT ONCE enter what you see in a note-book kept for that purpose. In this way, and this way alone, can you expect to compete with those who use the gun.

It does not follow, however, that because one does not collect specimens of birds one cannot study them scientifically. While the student may not be interested in the classification of birds purely from the standpoint of the systematist, he is strongly urged

to acquaint himself with at least the arrangement of the Orders and Families of our birds and their leading structural characters.

[Pg_3] To the student who desires to prepare himself for his work afield such a study may well come before he attempts to name the birds. But where the chief end in view is to learn a bird's name, the more technical side of the subject may be deferred. In any event, it should not be neglected. This orderly arrangement of knowledge will not only be practical benefit in one's future labors but it will bring with it that sense of satisfaction which accompanies the assurance that we know what we know.

As one learns to recognize bird after bird it is an admirable plan to classify systematically one's list of bird acquaintances under their proper Orders and Families. These may be learned at once from the systematic table at the end of the book, where the numbers which precede each species are arranged serially, and hence systematically.

In some instances, as an aid to identification in the field, descriptions of birds' notes have been included. It is not supposed that these descriptions will convey an adequate idea of a bird's song to a person who has never heard it, but it is hoped that they may occasionally lead to the recognition of calls or songs when they are heard.

An adequate method of transcribing bird's notes has as yet to be devised and the author realizes only too well how unsatisfactory the data here presented will appear to the student. It is hoped, however, that they may sometimes prove of assistance in naming birds in life.

As has been said before, the aim of this volume is to help students to learn the names of our birds in their haunts. But we should be doing scant justice to the possibilities of bird study if, even by silence, we should imply that they ended with the learning to know the bird. This is only the beginning of the quest which may bring us into close intimacy with the secrets of nature. The birds' haunts and food, their seasons and times of coming and going; their songs and habits during courtship, their nest-building, egg-laying, incubating and care of their young, these and a hundred other subjects connected with their lives may claim our attention and by increasing our knowledge of bird-life, add to our love of birds.

[Pg_4]

HOW BIRDS ARE NAMED

Birds have two kinds of names. One is a common, vernacular, or popular name; the other is a technical or scientific name. The first is usually given to the living bird by the people of the country it inhabits. The second is applied to specimens of birds by ornithologists who classify them.

Common names in their origin and use know no law. Technical names are bestowed under the system of nomenclature established by Linnæus and their formation and application are governed by certain definite, generally accepted rules. The Linnæan system, as it is now employed by most American ornithologists, provides that a bird, in addition to being grouped in a certain Class, Order, Family, etc., shall have a generic and specific name which, together, shall not be applied to any other animal.

Our Robin, therefore, is classified and named as follows:

CLASS AVES, BIRDS.

ORDER PASSERES, PERCHING BIRDS.

SUBORDER *Oscines*, SINGING PERCHING BIRDS.

FAMILY *Turdidæ* Thrushes.

SUBFAMILY *Turdinæ* Thrushes.

GENUS, *Planesticus*, Thrushes.

SPECIES, *migratorius* American Robin.

The Robin's distinctive scientific name, therefore, which it alone possesses, is *Planesticus migratorius*. There are numerous other members of the genus *Planesticus*, but not one of them is called *migratorius* and this combination of names, therefore, applied to only one bird.

[Pg_5]The questions Why use all these Latin terms? Why not call the bird "Robin" and be done with it? are easily answered. Widely distributed birds frequently have different names in different parts of their range. The Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), for instance, has over one hundred common or vernacular names. Again, the same name is often applied to wholly different birds. Our Robin (*Planesticus migratorius*) is not even a member of the same family as the European Robin (*Erithacus rubecola*.) If, therefore, we should write of birds or attempt to classify them only by their common names, we should be dealing with such unfixed quantities that the result would be inaccurate and misleading. But by using one name in a language known to educated people of all

countries, a writer may indicate, without danger of being misunderstood, the particular animal to which he refers. Among people speaking the same tongue, where a definite list of vernacular names of animals has been established, they can of course be used instead of the scientific names.

Such a list of North American birds has been prepared by the American Ornithologists' Union. It furnishes a common as well as scientific name for each of our birds, and is the recognized standard of nomenclature among American ornithologists. The names and numbers of birds employed in this Color Key are those of the American Ornithologists' Union's 'Check-List of North American Birds.'

It will be observed that in this 'Check-List,' and consequently in the following pages, many birds have three scientific names, a generic, specific, and subspecific. The Western Robin, for example, appears as *Planesticus migratorius propinquus*. What is the significance of this third name?

In the days of Linnæus, and for many years after, it was supposed that a species was a distinct creation whose characters never varied. But in comparatively recent years, as specimens have been gathered from throughout the country inhabited by a species, comparison frequently shows that specimens from one part of its range differ from those taken in another part of its range. At intervening localities, however, intermediate specimens will be found connecting the extremes.

[Pg_6]Generally, these geographical variations, as they are called, are the result of climatic conditions. For instance, in regions of heavy rainfall a bird's colors are usually much darker than they are where the rainfall is light. Song Sparrows, for example, are palest in the desert region of Arizona, where the annual rainfall may not reach eight inches, and darkest on the coast of British Columbia and Alaska, where the annual rainfall may be over one hundred inches. In going from one region, however, to the other the gradual changes in climate are accompanied by gradual changes in the colors of the Song Sparrows, and the wide differences between Arizona and Alaska Song Sparrows are therefore bridged by a series of intermediates.

Variations of this kind are spoken of as geographic, racial, or subspecific and the birds exhibiting them are termed subspecies. In naming them a third name, or trinomial is employed, and the possession of such a name indicates at once that a bird is a geographic or racial representative of a species, with one or more representatives of which it intergrades.

Returning now to the Robin. Our eastern Robins always have the outer pair of tail-feathers tipped with white and, in adults, the back is blotched with black; while Robins from the Rocky Mountains and westward have little or no white on the outer tail-

feathers, and the back is dark gray, without black blotches. These extremes are connected by intermediate specimens sharing the characters; of both eastern and western birds. We do not, therefore, treat the latter as a species, but as a subspecies, and consequently, apply to it a subspecific name or trinomial, *Planesticus migratorius propinquus*, (*propinquus*, meaning nearly related.)

A further study of our eastern Robin shows that in the southern parts of its breeding range (the Carolinas and Georgia), it varies from the northern type in being smaller in size and much paler and duller in color; and to this second geographical variety is applied the name *Planesticus migratorius achrusterus*, (*achrusterus*, meaning less highly colored).

After the recognition of western and southern races of the Robin under three names (trinomial) it would obviously be inconsistent to apply only two [Pg_7]names (binomial) to our eastern bird, the former being no more subspecies of the latter than the latter is of the former. In other words, to continue to apply only generic and specific names to the Eastern Robin would imply that it was a full species, while the use of a trinomial for the Western or the Southern Robin shows them to be subspecies. As a matter of fact we know that there is but one species of true Robin in the United States, consequently in accordance with the logical and now generally accepted method, we apply to that species the name *Planesticus migratorius*, and this is equally applicable to Robins from east, south or west. When, however, we learn that the Eastern Robin is not a species but a subspecies, we repeat the specific name by which it was made known and call it *Planesticus migratorius migratorius*.

It may be asked, Why give names to these geographical races? Why not call Eastern, Western and Southern Robins by one name, *Planesticus migratorius*, without regard to their climatic variations?

In reply, two excellent reasons may be given for the recognition of subspecies by name; first, because in some cases they differ from one another far more than do many species, when it would clearly be inadvisable to apply the same name to what are obviously different creatures. For example, it has lately been discovered by Mr. E. W. Nelson that the small, black-throated, brown-breasted, Quails or Bob-whites of southern Mexico, through a long series of intermediates inhabiting the intervening region, intergrade with the large, white-throated, black-and-white breasted, Bob-white of our northern states. It would be absurd to call such wholly unlike birds by the same name, nor could we give a full specific name to the Mexican Bob-white since at no place can we draw a line definitely separating it from the northern Bob-white. Furthermore, the use of only two names would conceal the remarkable fact of the intergradation of two such strikingly different birds; a fact of the first importance to students of the evolution of species.

For much the same reason we should name those birds which show less pronounced variations, such as are exhibited by the Robin. Here we have a species in the making, and in tracing the relation between cause and effect, [Pg_8]we learn something of the influences which create species. Thus, climate has been definitely proven so to alter a species, both in size and color that, as we have seen in the case of the Song Sparrows, marked climate changes are accompanied by correspondingly marked changes in the appearance of certain animals. In naming these animals we are, in effect, giving a 'handle to the fact' of their evolution by environment.

Since it is evident that a bird may vary much or little, according to the governing conditions and its tendency to respond to them, no fixed rule can be laid down which shall decide just what degree of difference are deserving a name. It follows, therefore, that in some cases ornithologists do not agree upon a bird's claim to subspecific rank.

In North America, however, questions of this kind are referred to a committee of seven experts of the American Ornithologists' Union, and their decision establishes a nomenclature, which is accepted as the standard by other American ornithologists and which has been adopted in this volume.

Foreign birds of wholly accidental occurrence, most of which have been found in North America but once or twice, are included in the systematic list of North American birds, but are not described or figured in the body of the book, where their presence would tend to convey an erroneous impression of their North American status. Furthermore, records of the presence of birds so rare as these can be properly based on only the capture of specimens.

In the preparation of the following pages both author and artist have had full access to the collections of the American Museum of Natural History, and they are also glad to acknowledge their indebtedness to William Brewster of Cambridge, Massachusetts, to Robert Ridgway, Curator of Birds in the United States National Museum, and to C. Hart Merriam, Chief of the Biologic Survey, for the loan of specimens for description and illustration.

SYNOPSIS OF ORDERS AND FAMILIES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

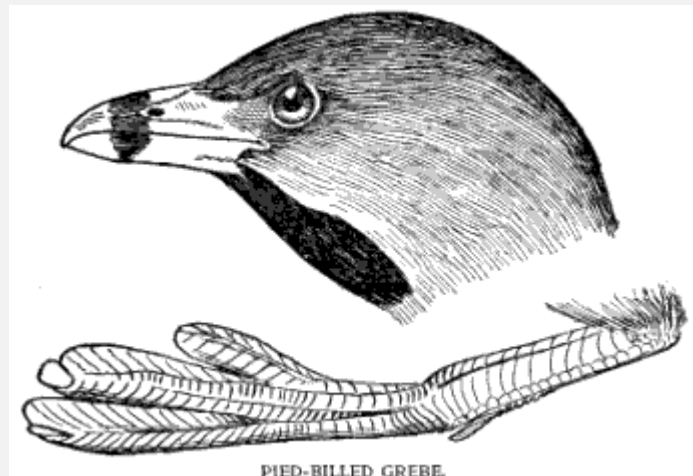
The figures are all life-size, except as stated.

WATER BIRDS.

ORDER I. GREBES, LOONS, AND AUKS. PYGOPODES.

(3 families, 32 species, 3 subspecies.)

Duck-like birds with the bill usually pointed, never wider than high, and without flutings, 'gutters,' or serrations on its side; wings short, never with a bright colored patch or 'speculum'; tail rudimentary, not noticeable; toes webbed or lobed. Color usually blackish above, white below; the throat often dark. The Grebes and Loons, when pursued, dive rather than fly; the Auks usually take wing.

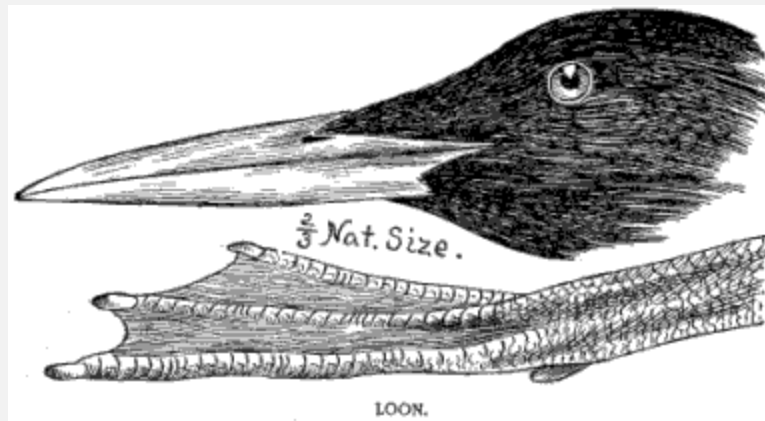


Family 1. GREBES. PODICIPIDÆ.

Toes four with lobate webs; tipped with a broad nail; tail wanting.



[Pg_10]



Family 2. LOONS. GAVIIDÆ.

Toes four, webbed; toe-nails not broad and flat; tail present.

Family 3. AUKS, MURRES, AND PUFFINS. ALCIDÆ.

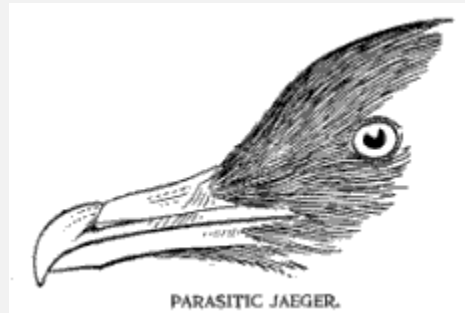
Toes three, webbed; toe-nails sharp; tail present.

ORDER II. GULLS, TERNS, JAEGER, ETC. LONGIPENNES.

(3 families, 42 species, 1 subspecies.)

Birds generally seen on the wing, as a rule, over water. Bill strong, thick; hooked in the Gulls and Jaegers; sharply pointed in the Terns; often colored in part yellow or red; wings very long, the outer feathers much the longest; tail usually short and square in

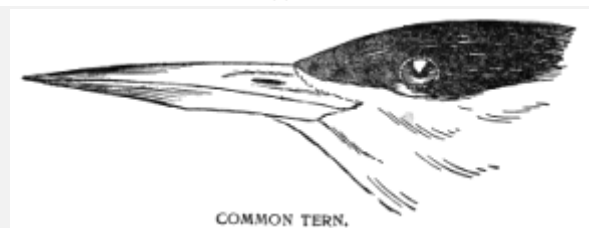
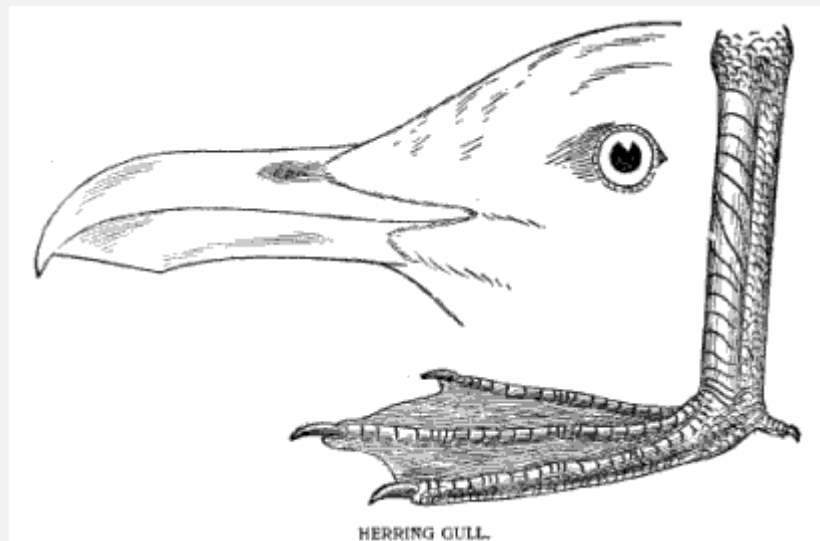
the Gulls, long and forked in the Terns; toes webbed. Color usually pearly gray above, white below in adult Gull and Terns; Jaegers and many young Gulls are dark.



Family 4. SKUAS AND JAEGERS. STERCORARIIDÆ.

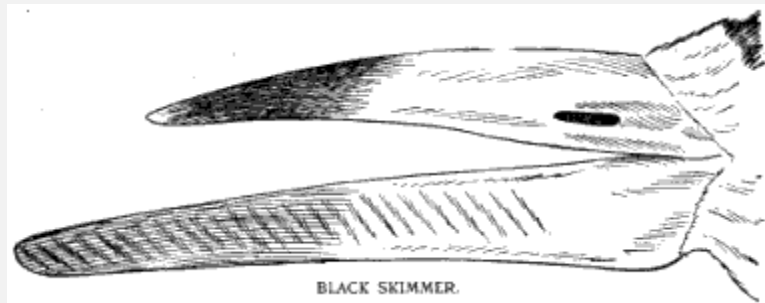
Toes four; three front ones webbed; bill with swollen, hooked tip, its base with a scaly shield.

[Pg_11]



Family 5. GULLS AND TERNS. LARIDÆ.

Toes usually four, three front ones webbed; upper mandible curved and hooked; tail usually square (Gulls, subfamily *Larinæ*). Bill straight and pointed; tail often forked (Terns, subfamily *Sterninæ*).



[Pg_12]

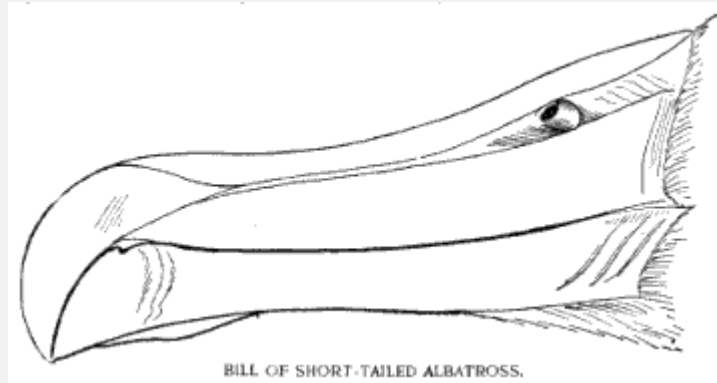
Family 6. SKIMMERS. RYNCHOPIDÆ.

Toes four, three front ones webbed; bill thin and blade like, the maxilla longer than the mandible; tail slightly forked.

ORDER III. ALBATROSSES, SHEARWATERS, PETRELS, ETC. TUBINARES.

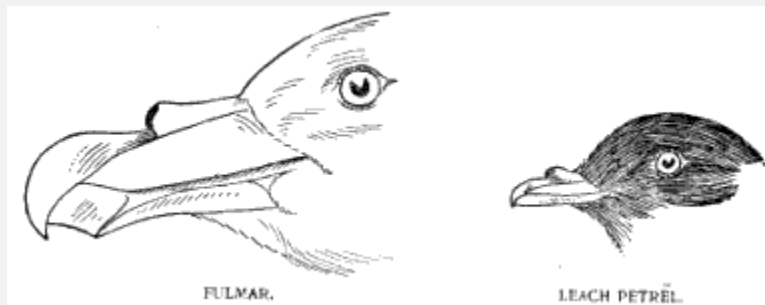
(2 families, 30 species, 1 subspecies.)

Sea-birds keeping, as a rule, well off shore, and flying low, near the water, often skimming over the waves. Bill, with upper mandible hooked; nostrils opening through tubes; wings long and pointed; tail short; feet webbed; hind-toe rudimentary or absent. Color usually gray or black and white; no bright markings.



Family 7. ALBATROSSES. DIOMEDEIDÆ.

Nostrils opening through tubes, separated and on either side of the bill.



Family 8. FULMARS, PETRELS AND SHEARWATERS. PROCELLARIIDÆ.

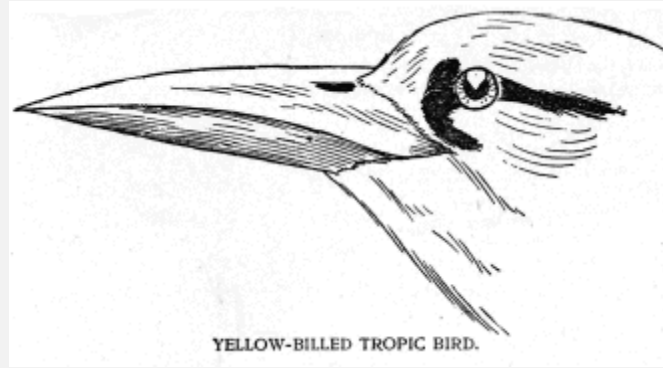
Nostrils joined and situated on top of the bill.

[Pg_13]

ORDER IV. CORMORANTS, PELICANS, GANNETS, MAN-O'WAR BIRDS, AND TROPIC-BIRDS. STEGANOPODES.

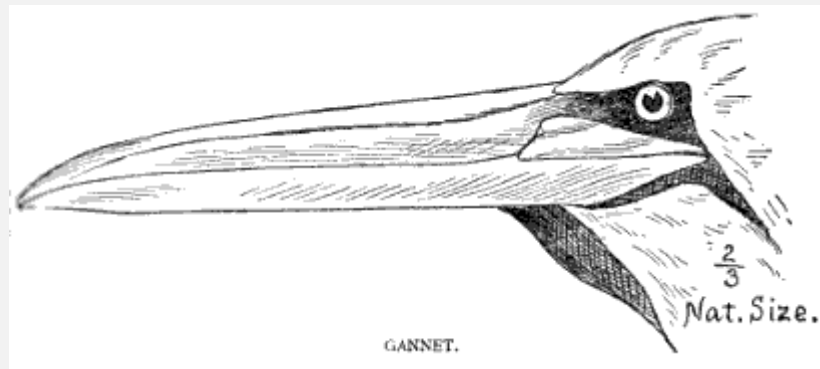
(6 families, 19 species, 5 subspecies.)

Large birds, two feet or more in length, varying widely in appearance and habits; in external structure agreeing only in having all four toes joined by webs.



Family 9. TROPIC BIRDS. PHAËTHONTIDÆ.

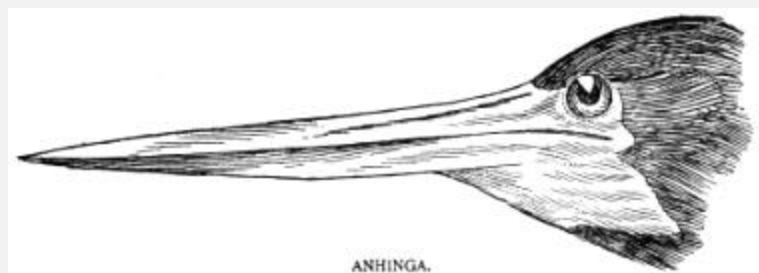
Bill pointed, somewhat tern-like; central tail feathers much elongated; chin feathered.



Family 10. GANNETS. SULIDÆ.

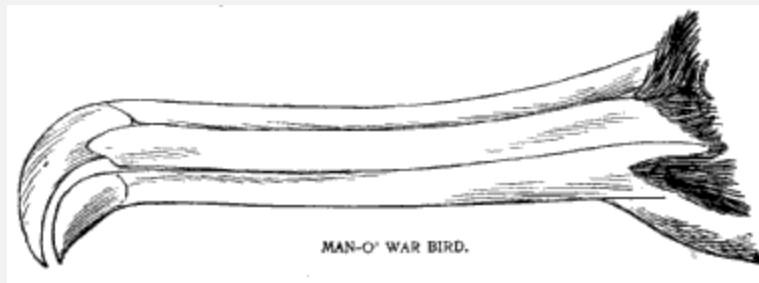
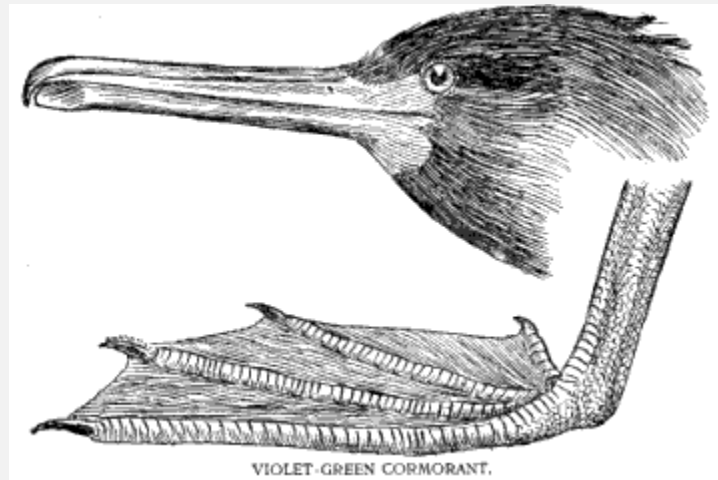
Bill stout, its tip not hooked; chin and eye space bare; tail pointed, its feathers not 'fluted.'

[Pg_14]



Family 11. ANHINGAS; SNAKE-BIRDS. ANHINGIDÆ.

Bill straight and slender; chin and eye space bare; tail rounded; its middle feathers fluted.



Family 12. CORMORANTS. PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

Bill with a hooked tip; a small pouch at its base; plumage usually black or blackish.



Family 13. PELICANS. PELECANIDÆ.

Bill hooked at tip, with a large pouch; tail short, square; eye space bare.

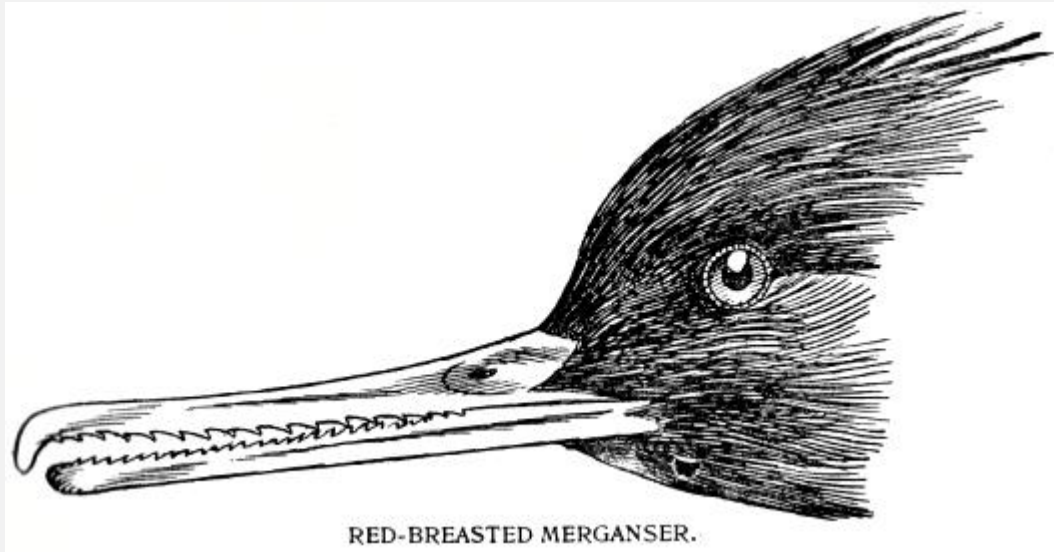
Family 14. MAN-O' WAR BIRDS. FREGATIDÆ.

Bill hooked; pouch small; tail long and forked; eye space feathered.

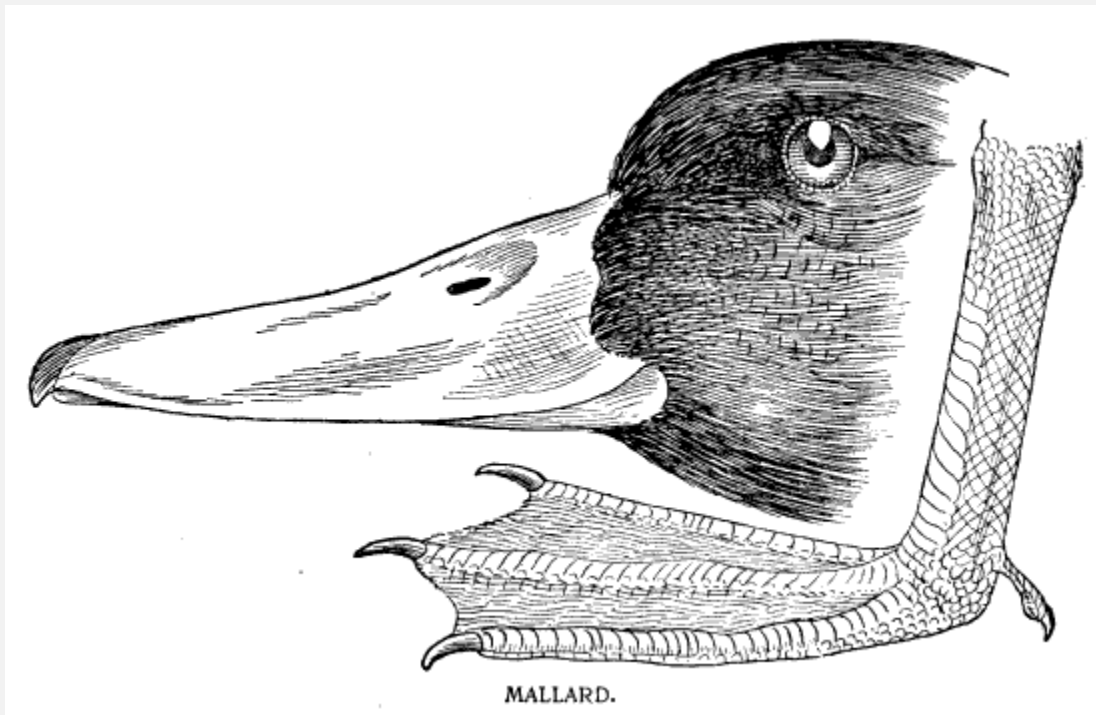
ORDER V. DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS. ANSERES.

(1 family, 49 species, 6 subspecies.)

Birds of familiar form; bill, except in Mergansers or Saw-billed Ducks, broad and with rows of 'strainers' or 'gutters' on either side; wings short, in the Ducks usually with a bright colored patch or speculum; tail generally short; legs short; feet webbed. Most species, unlike the Grebes, take wing rather than dive when pursued.



[Pg_16]



Family 15. DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS. ANATIDÆ.

Bill long, narrow, and rounded with tooth-like projections along its sides.
(Mergansers. Subfamily *Merginæ*.)

Bill broad, flattened, typically duck-like; tarsus or leg with transverse scales; hind toe without a lobe. (River Ducks. Subfamily *Anatinæ*.)

Bill and tarsus as in preceding, but hind toe with a broad lobe or flap. (Sea and Bay Ducks. Subfamily *Fuligulinæ*.)

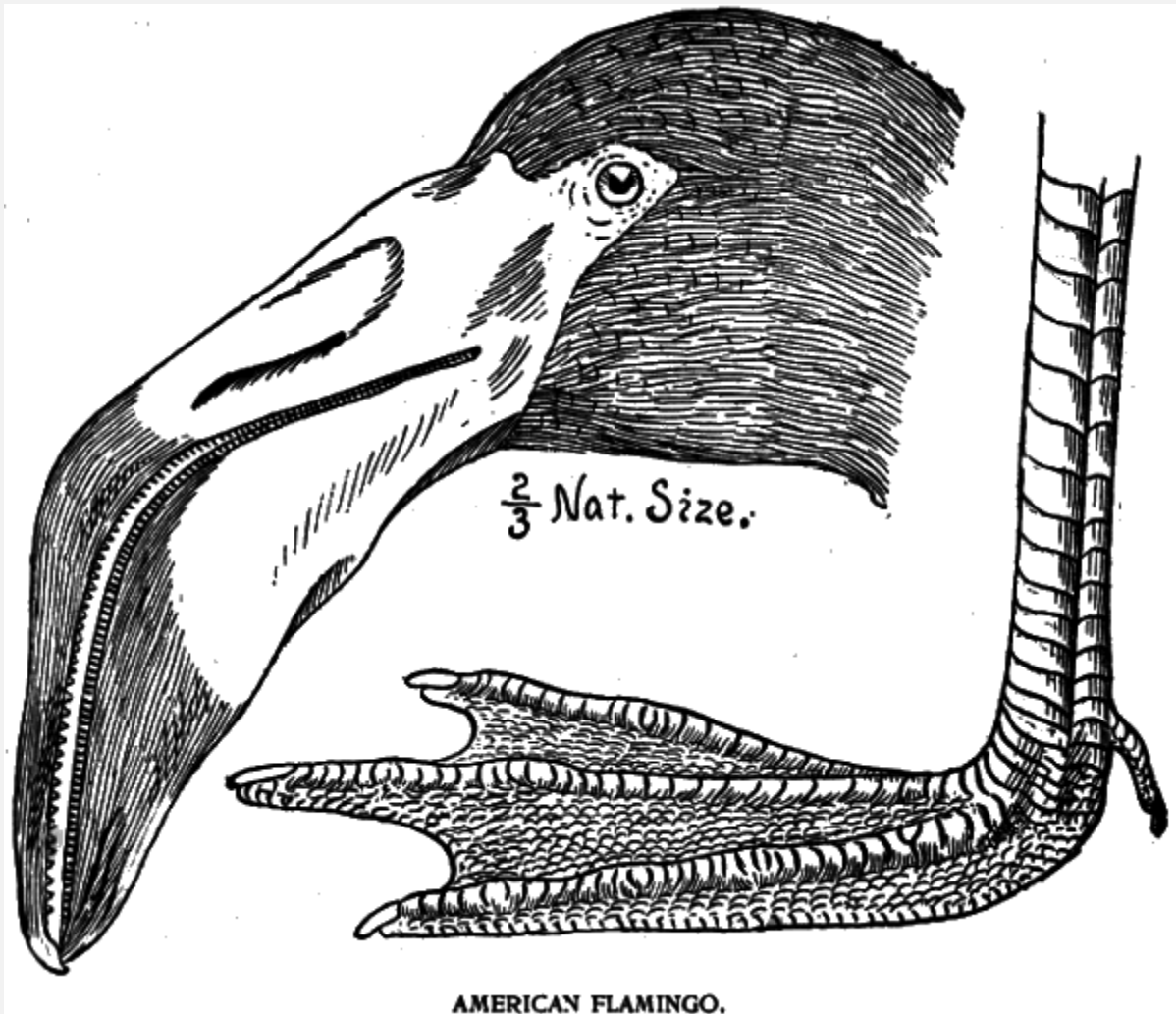
Bill proportionately narrower than in the River or Bay Ducks; gutters on its sides less developed; scales on front of tarsus rounded. (Geese. Subfamily *Anserinæ*.)

Large, usually white birds, with bare eye space. (Swans. Subfamily *Cygninæ*.)

ORDER VI. FLAMINGOES. ODONTOGLOSSÆ.

(1 family, 1 species.)

Bright red or pink and white birds, standing four feet or more in height; side of the bill with gutters, its end bent downward; wings rather short; legs long; feet webbed.



Family 16. FLAMINGOES. PHOENICOPTERIDÆ.

Characters of the Family similar to those of the Order.

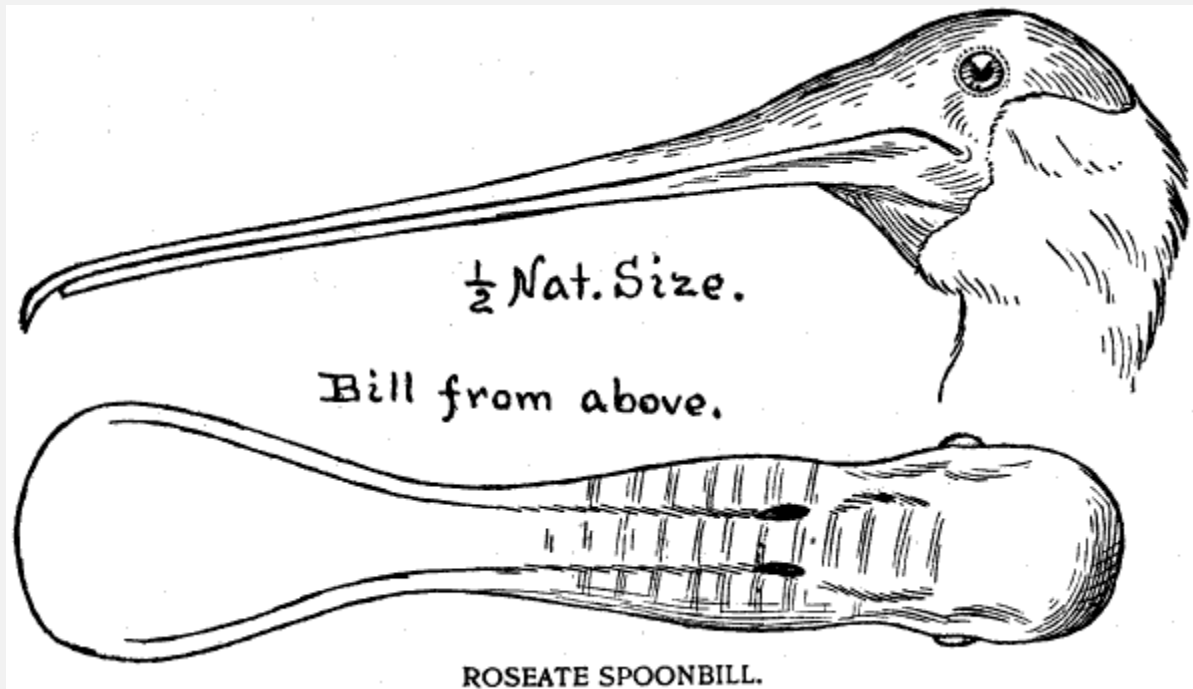
ORDER VII. HERONS, BITTERNs, IBISES, AND SPOONBILLS.

HERODIONES.

(4 families, 19 species, 3 subspecies.)

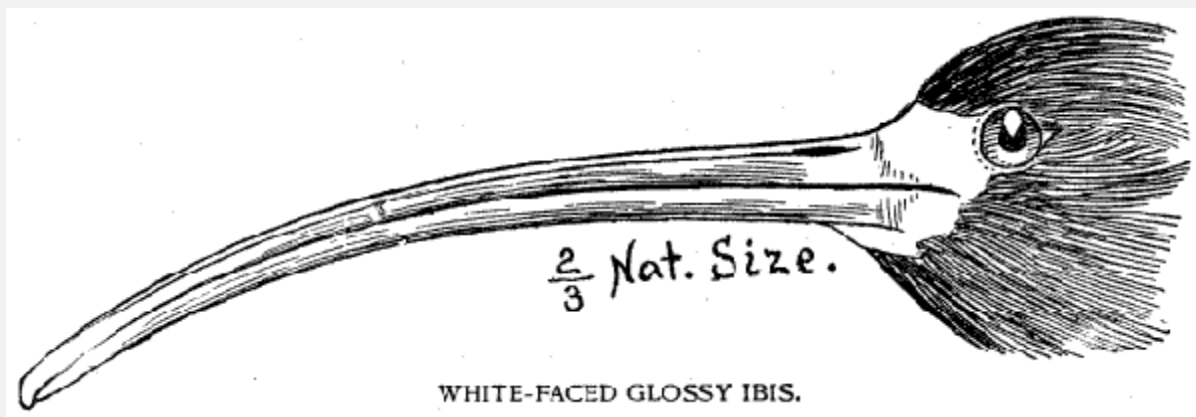
Long-legged wading birds, generally found along shores or on muddy flats; bill variable; in the Herons straight and sharply pointed; in the Ibises, slender, rounded, and curved downward; in the Spoonbill, flattened: wings rounded; tail short; legs long; toes all on same level, long, slender, without webs. Herons and Bitterns fly with a fold in the neck, the head being drawn in; Ibises and Spoonbills fly with the neck straight, the head being extended.

[Pg_18]



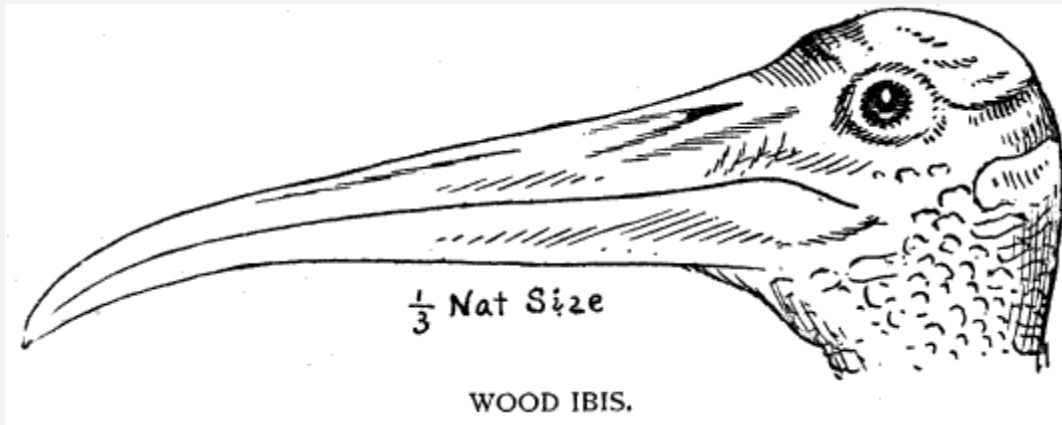
Family 17. SPOONBILLS. PLATALEIDÆ.

Bill flattened and much broadened at the end; crown and face bare in adults; toes partly webbed.



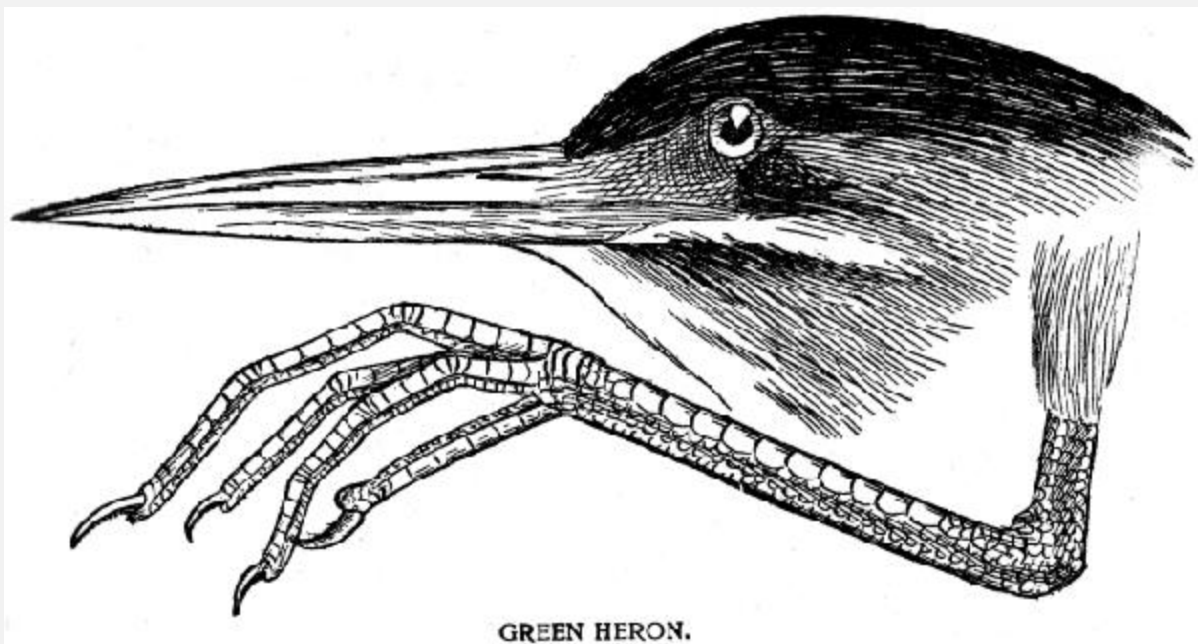
Family 18. IBISES. IBIDIDÆ.

Bill long and curved down; its side with grooves; toes partly webbed.



Family 19. STORKS AND WOOD IBISES. CICONIIDÆ.

Bill stout, without grooves; tarsus reticulate.[Pg_19]



Family 20. HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNS. ARDEIDÆ.

Bill usually straight and sharply pointed; lores naked; head feathered; tarsus with transverse scales; middle toe-nail pectinate or with a comblike edge.

ORDER VIII. CRANES, RAILS, COOTS, GALLINULES, ETC. PALUDICOLÆ.

(3 families, 16 species, 3 subspecies.)

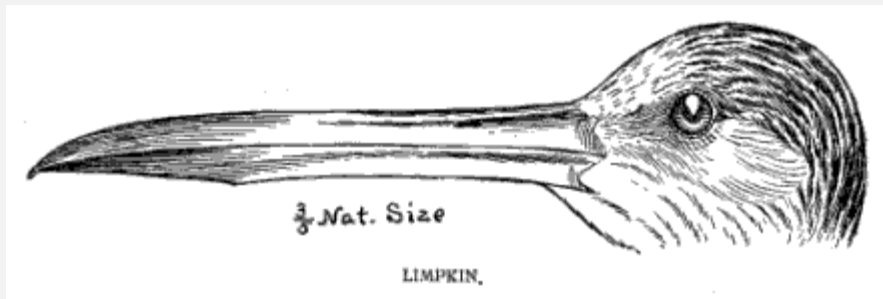
Birds varying greatly in size and appearance, but all agreeing (and differing from *Herodiones*) in having the hind-toe elevated, that is, leaving the foot at a higher level than the front toes; tail short; legs usually long. All fly with the neck extended, a fact by which Cranes in flight may be known from Herons. Rails are short-winged skulkers in grassy marshes; Gallinules frequent reedy shores; Coots, which alone of the Order have webbed (lobate) toes, are as aquatic as Ducks, from which they may be known by their pointed, white bill, nodding motion of the head when swimming, and habit of pattering over the water when alarmed.



[Pg_20]

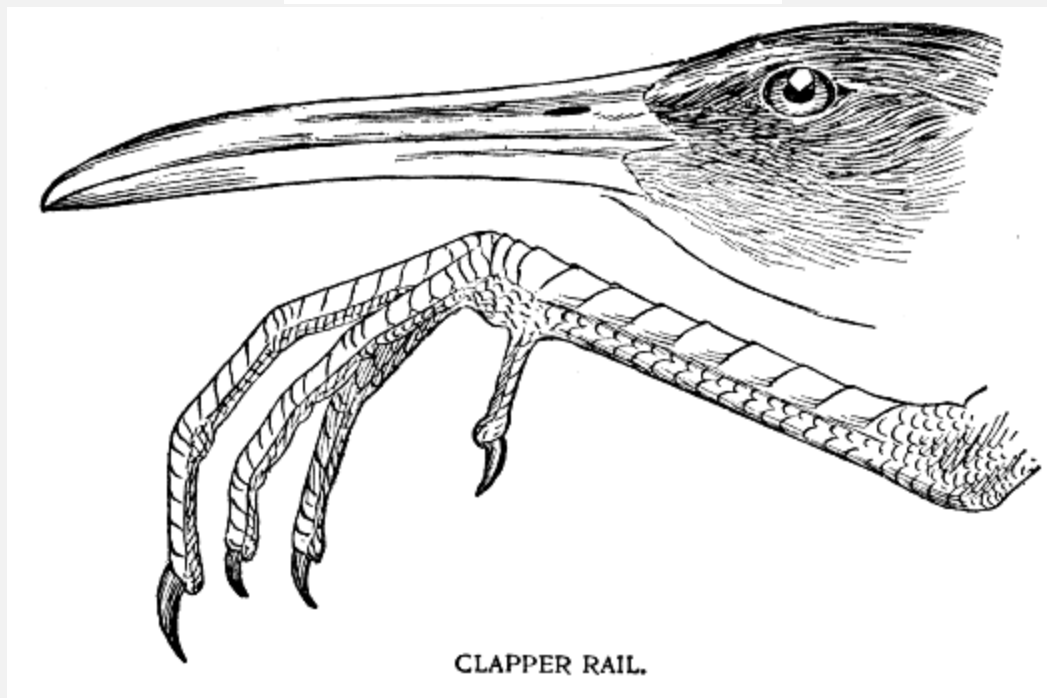
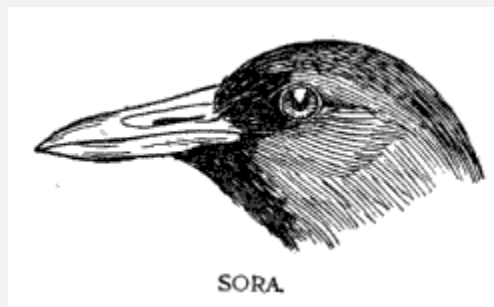
Family 21. CRANES. GRUIDÆ.

Large birds over three feet in length; head partly bare in adults.



Family 22. COURLANS. ARAMIDÆ.

Bill long and slender; head wholly feathered; toes not webbed.





Family 23. RAILS, COOTS, AND GALLINULES. RALLIDÆ.

Bill variable; toes always long, webbed (lobed) in only one species; wings short and rounded; tail short.

ORDER IX. SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, CURLEWS, PLOVERS, ETC. LIMICOLÆ.

(7 families, 55 species, 4 subspecies.)

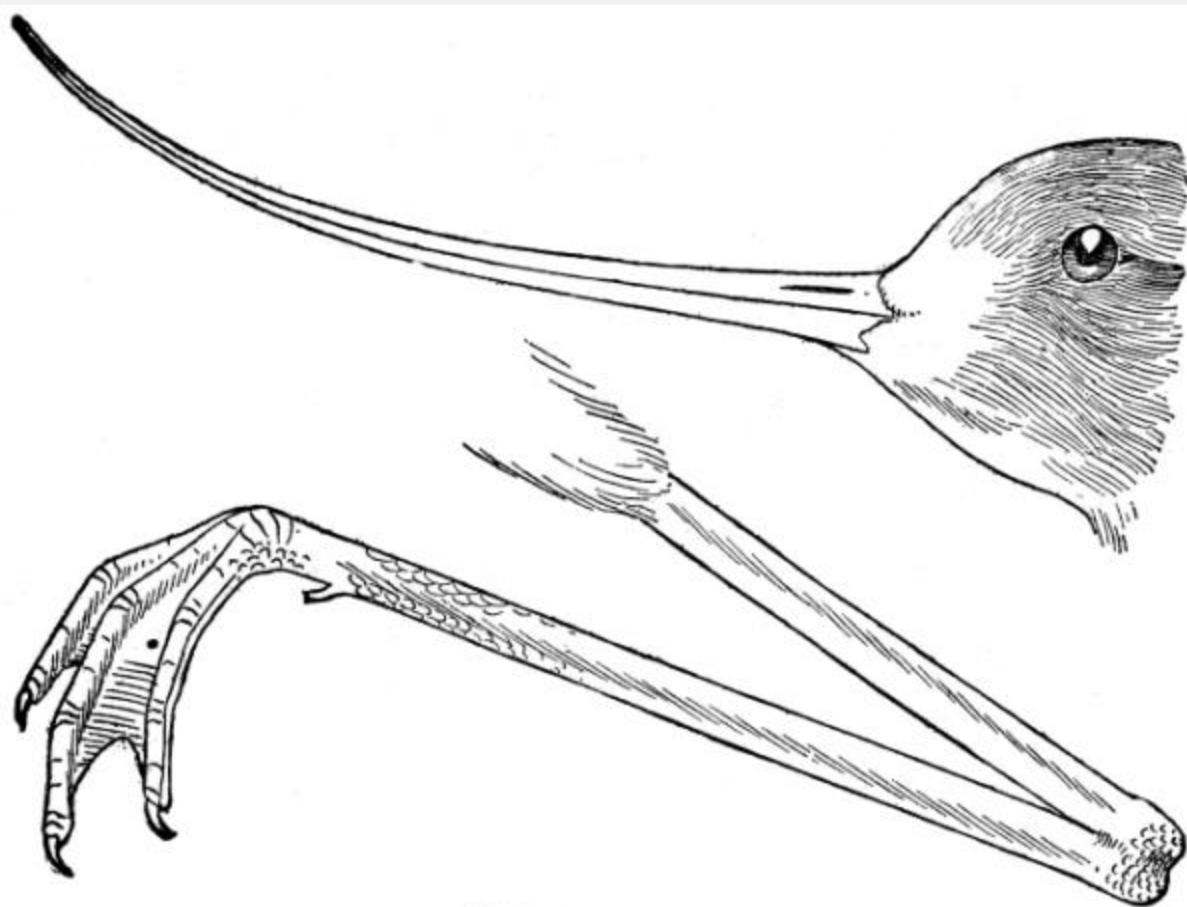
Generally long-legged, slender-billed birds of shores and mud flats, and sometimes fields. Most of them are under a foot in length; none are so large as the Ibises; wings long and pointed; tail short; toes long and slender, usually without webs; color generally brown or blackish above, mottled and streaked with whitish and buff. Many species utter characteristic piping whistles as they fly or when they take wing.



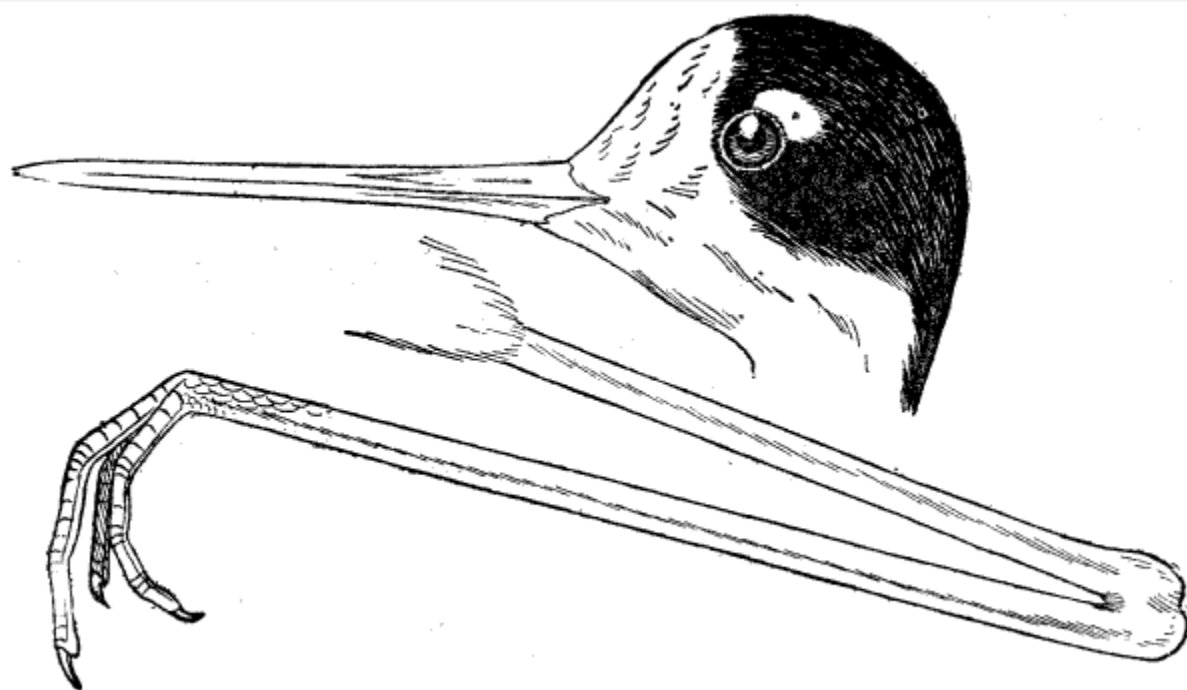
Family 24. PHALAROPES. PHALAROPODIDÆ.

Front toes with lobes or webs; tarsus flattened; plumage thick; swimming Snipe.

[Pg_22]



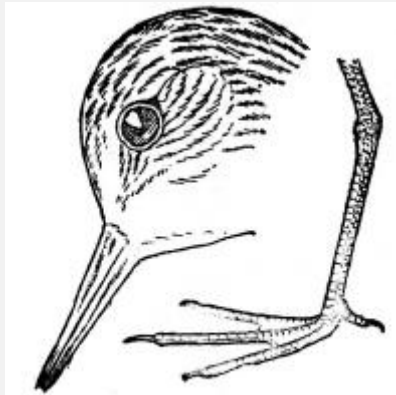
AMERICAN AVOCET.



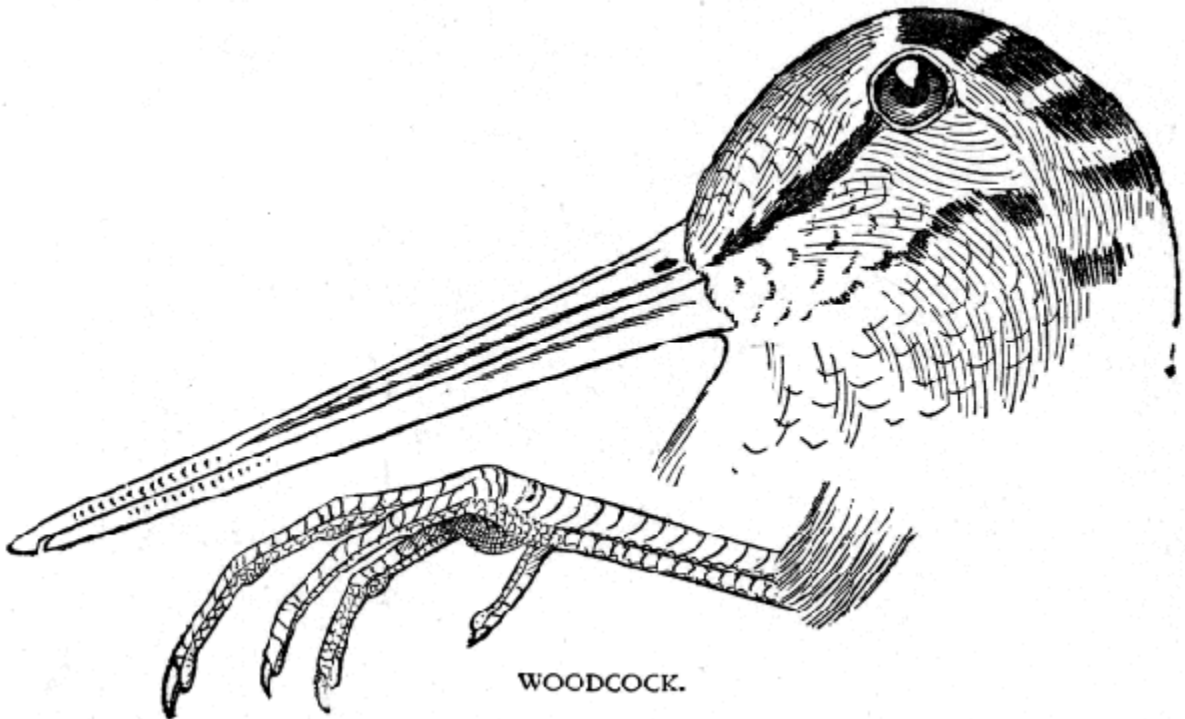
BLACK-NECKED STILT.

Family 25. AVOCETS AND STILTS. RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.

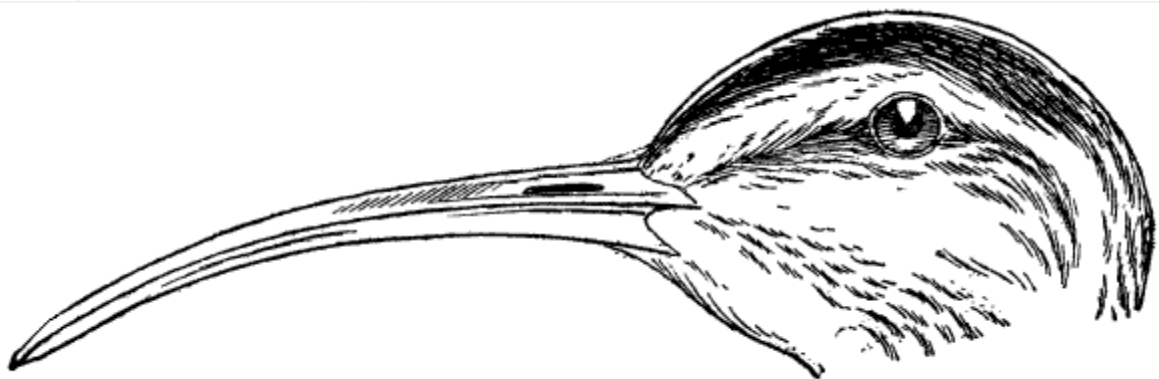
Long legged, wading Snipe; in Avocets toes four, front three webbed; bill recurved; in Stilts toes three, almost unwebbed; bill straight.



SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.



WOODCOCK.

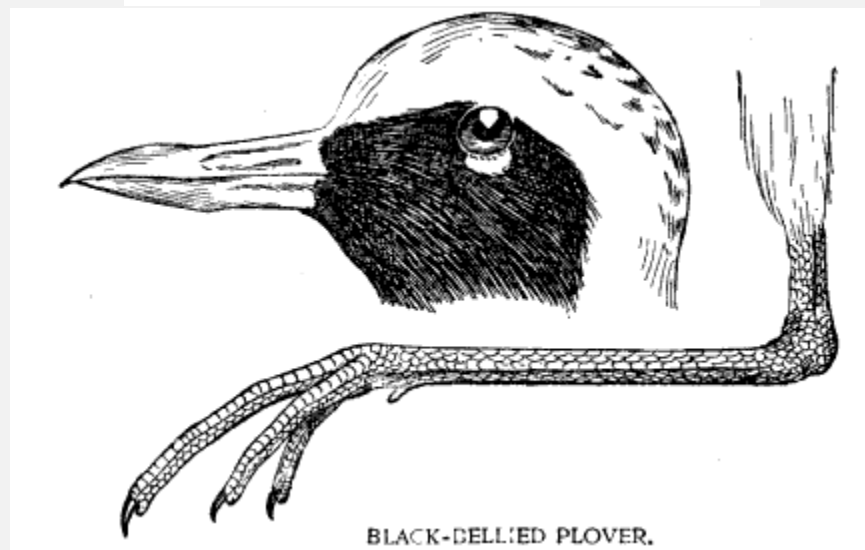
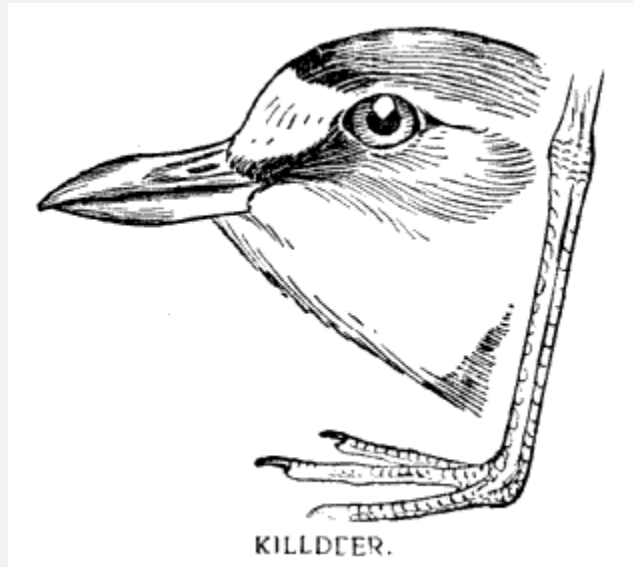


HUDSONIAN CURLEW.

Family 26. SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, CURLEWS, ETC. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

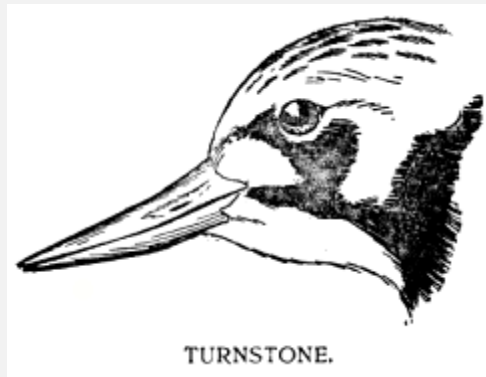
Toes usually four; tarsus with transverse scales; bill generally long, slender, and soft, used as a probe.

[Pg_24]



Family 27. PLOVERS. CHARADRIIDÆ.

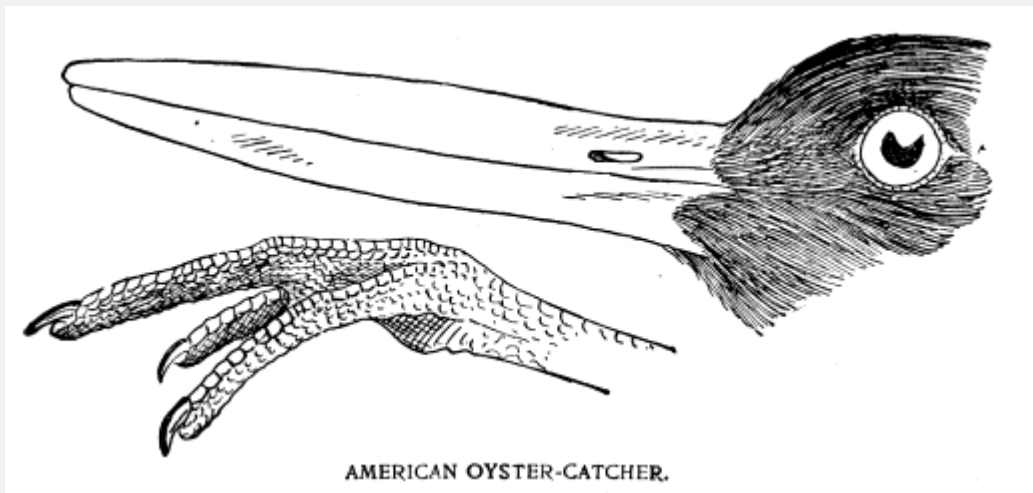
Toes usually three, or when four, the fourth rudimentary; tarsus with rounded scales, bill, as compared with that of Snipe, short and stout.



Family 28. SURF BIRDS AND TURNSTONES. APHRIZIDÆ.

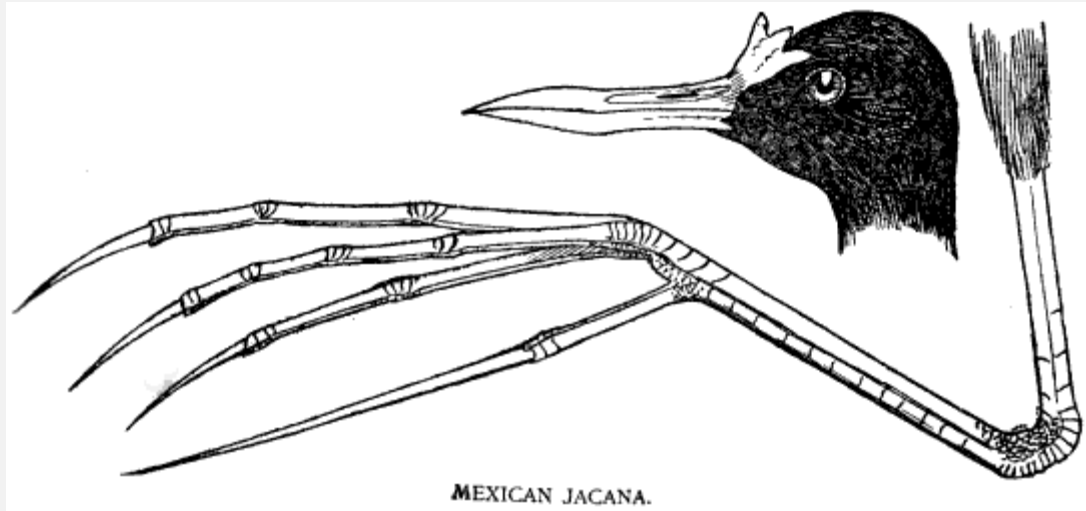
Toes four, tarsus with transverse scales; bill short, rather hard.

[Pg_25]



Family 29. OYSTER-CATCHERS. HÆMATOPODIDÆ.

Toes three, webbed at base; tarsus stout, with rounded scales; bill heavy, compressed, and said to be used for opening shells.



Family 30. JACANAS. JACANIDÆ.

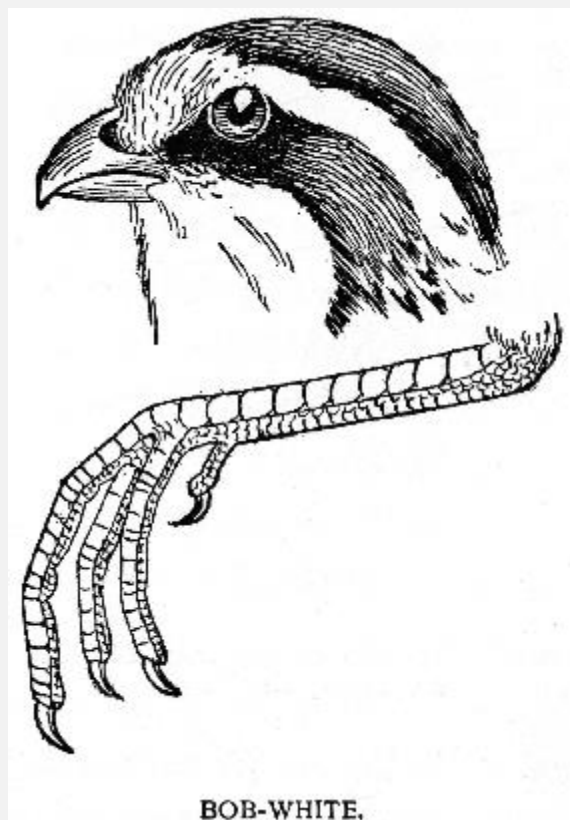
Toes four, with their nails greatly elongated to support the bird while walking on aquatic vegetation; wing, with a sharp spur; bill with fleshy lobes at base and, in some species, on its sides.

LAND BIRDS.

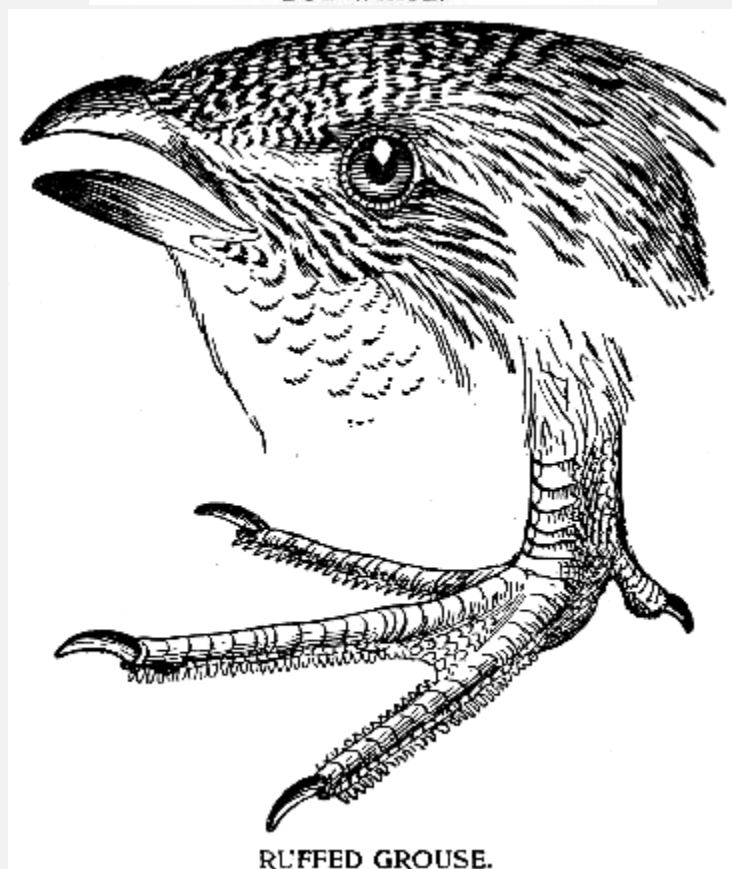
ORDER X. GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, BOB-WHITES, ETC. GALLINÆ.

(3 families, 24 species, 25 subspecies.)

Ground-inhabiting birds of chicken-like form; bill stout, hen-like; wings short and rounded; tail variable; feet strong; hind-toe elevated. Color usually mixed brown, black, and buff, or bluish gray.



BOB-WHITE.



RUFFED GROUSE.

Family 31. GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, ETC. TETRAONIDÆ.

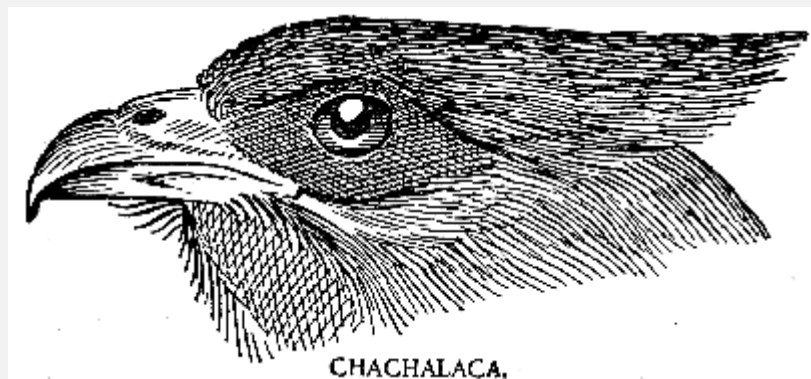
Characters the same as those of the Order; tarsus naked in Partridges and Quails; more or less feathered in Grouse and Ptarmigan.

[Pg_27]



Family 32. TURKEYS, PHEASANTS, AND CHICKENS. PHASIANIDÆ.

Tarsus naked, often spurred, tail remarkably variable (for example, Turkey, Peacock); head often with a comb, wattles, or other excrescences.



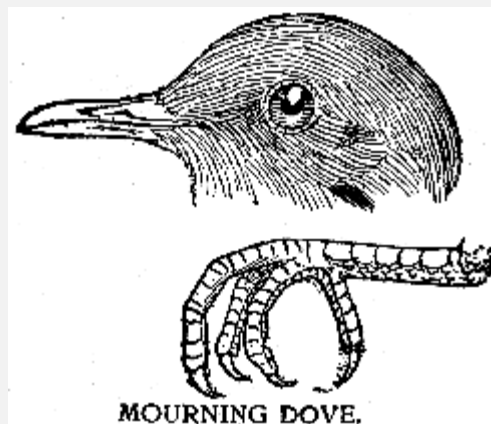
Family 33. CURASSOWS AND GUANS. CRACIDÆ.

Large tree-haunting, pheasant-like birds; toes four, all on same level.

ORDER XI. PIGEONS AND DOVES. COLUMBÆ.

(1 family, 13 species, 3 subspecies.)

Walking birds, feeding both on the ground and in trees; bill slender, grooved, nostrils opening in a fleshy membrane; tail variable, short and square, or long and pointed; feet stout, often reddish. Color usually grayish brown. Call-notes a characteristic cooing.



Family 34. PIGEONS AND DOVES. COLUMBIDÆ.

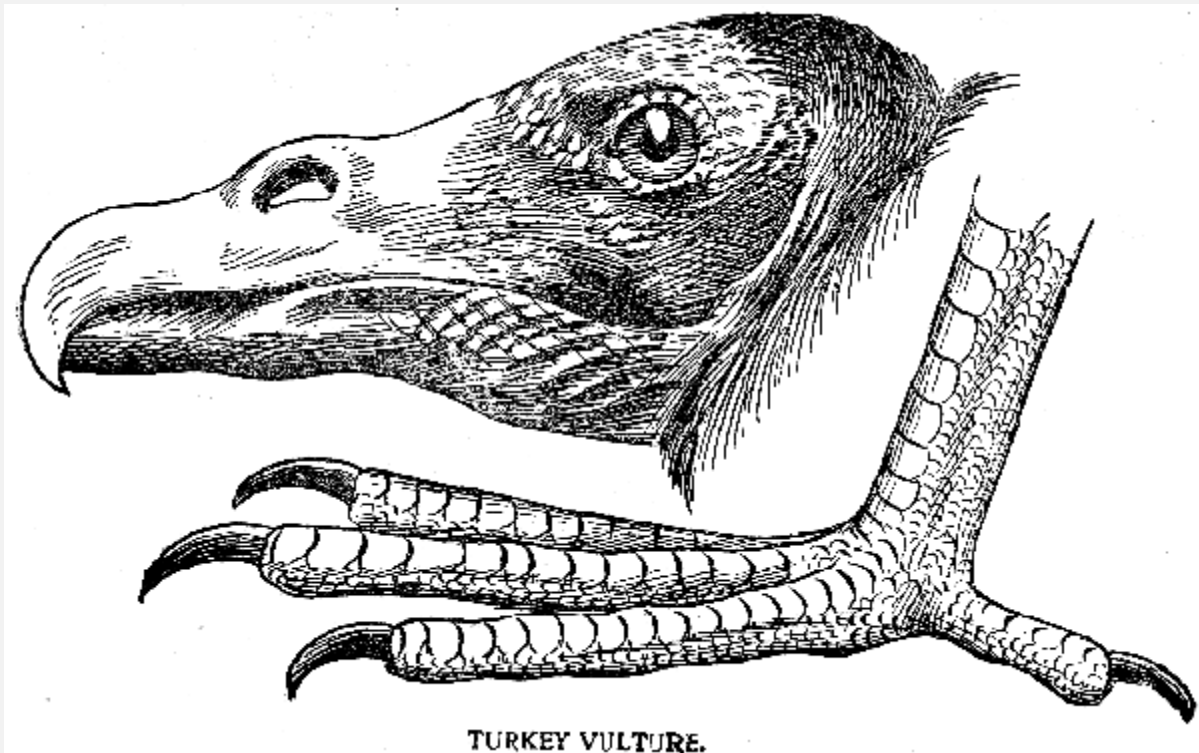
Characters those of the Order.

[Pg_28]

ORDER XII. VULTURES, HAWKS, AND OWLS. RAPTORES.

(4 families, 56 species, 33 subspecies.)

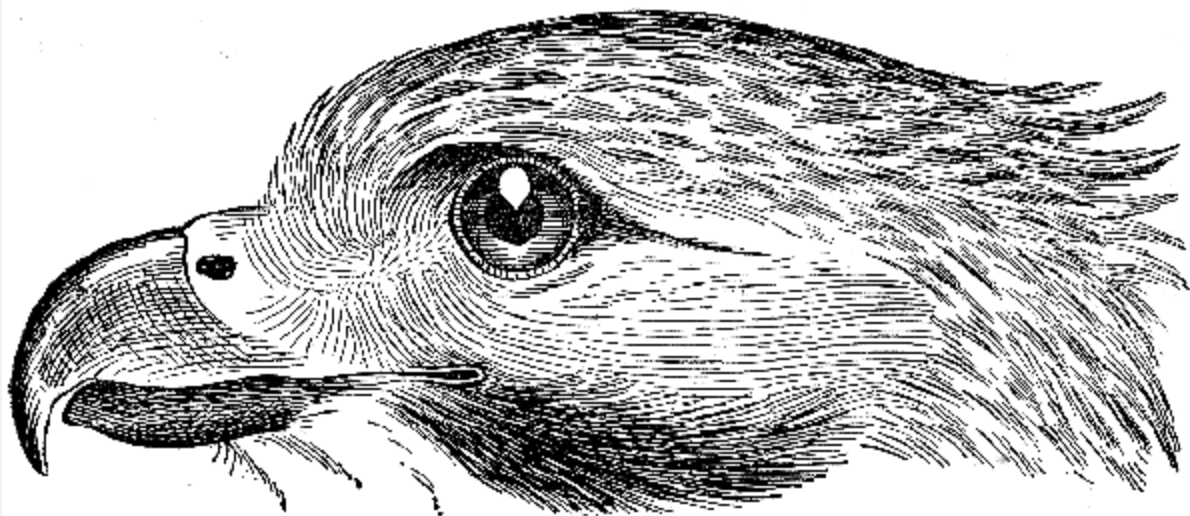
Generally large birds with hooked bill; strong, heavy feet, and long, curved nails; wings large; tail rather long, usually square.



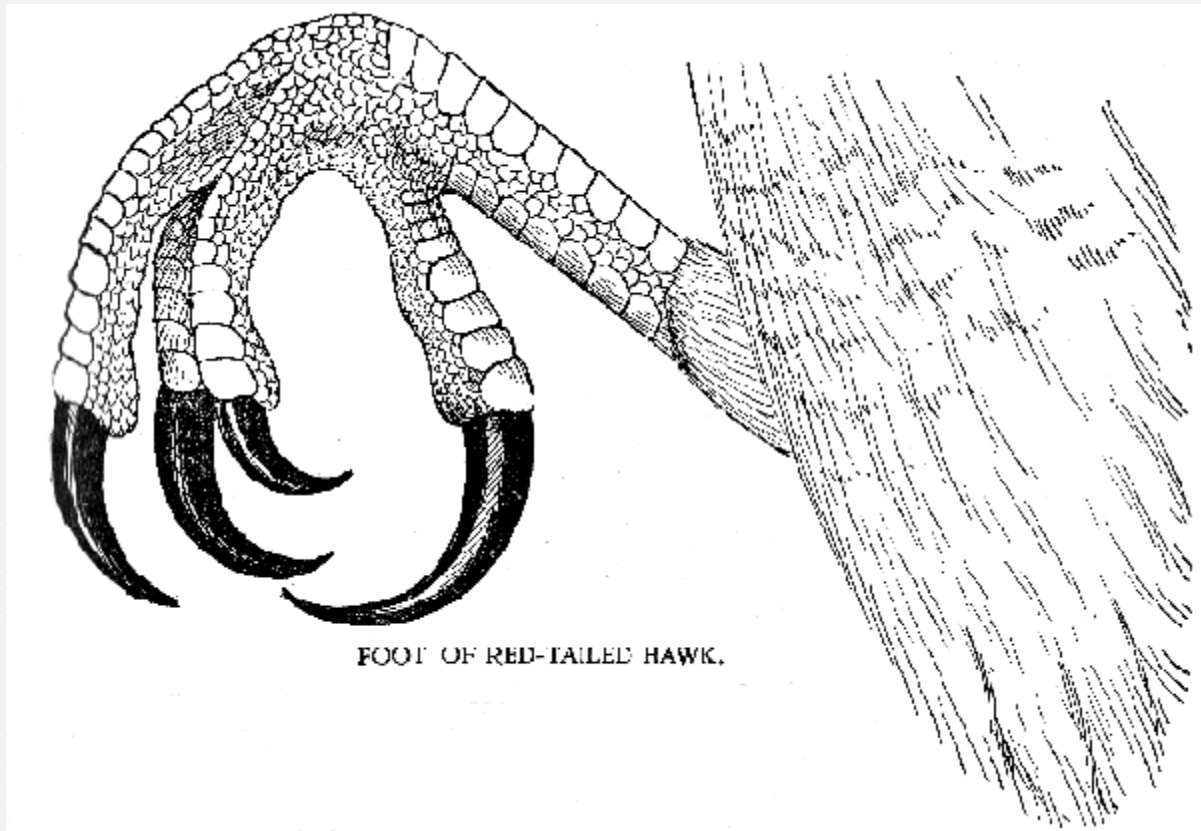
TURKEY VULTURE.

Family 35. AMERICAN VULTURES. CATHARTIDÆ.

Bill not strongly hooked; toe-nails comparatively weak; nostrils large, piercing the bill; head and more or less of neck, bare.



RED-TAILED HAWK.



Family 36. FALCONS, HAWKS, EAGLES, ETC. FALCONIDÆ.

Nostrils opening in a cere at the base of the bill; hook of bill and claws well developed; plumage firm and close; tarsus usually largely bare.



[Pg_30]

Family 37. BARN OWLS. STRIGIDÆ.

Eyes black, set in a somewhat triangular facial disc; bill more or less concealed by feathers; nostril opening at the edge of a fleshy cere; inner edge of middle toe-nail serrate; no 'ears'; tarsus feathered.



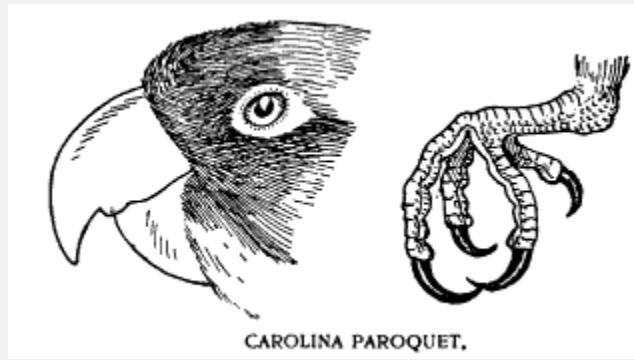
Family 38. HORNED OWLS, ETC. BUBONIDÆ.

Eyes yellow or black, set in a circular facial disc; bill more or less concealed by feathers; nostrils opening at the edge of a fleshy cere; tarsus feathered.

ORDER XIII. PAROQUETS AND PARROTS. PSITTACI.

(1 family, 2 species.)

Usually bright green birds with, a heavy hooked bill, broad scoop-shaped lower mandible; long, pointed wings; tail, in Parrots, generally square; in Paroquets, pointed; feet heavy, two toes in front and two behind.



Family 39. PARROTS AND PAROQUETS. PSITTACIDÆ.

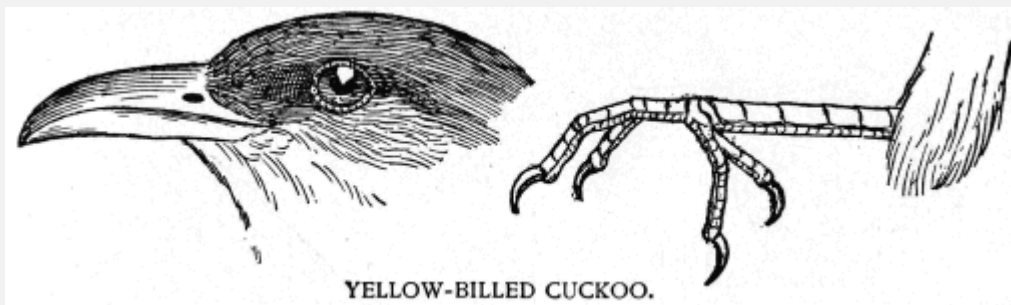
Characters the same as those of Order.

[Pg_31]

ORDER XIV. CUCKOOS, TROGONS, KINGFISHERS, ETC. COCCYGES.

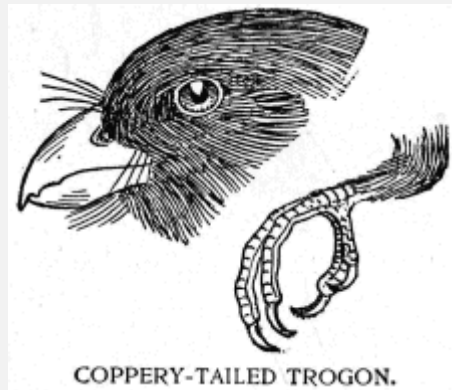
(3 families, 8 species, 2 subspecies.)

A composite Order of several groups of birds bearing no close relation to each other. Cuckoos have slightly curved bills, long tails, and two toes in front and two behind. Trogons have short, rather broad, stout bills, and soft, loose plumage, often green above, red below; moderately long tails; small feet with two toes in front, two behind. Kingfishers have long, rather stout, pointed bills; wings, long; tail, medium; three toes in front and one behind; middle and outer toes joined for half their length.



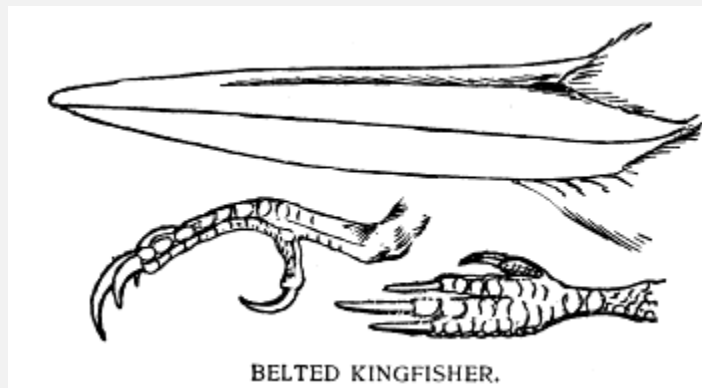
Family 40. CUCKOOS, ANIS. ETC. CUCULIDÆ.

Toes two in front, two behind; bill, usually, more or less decurved; tail, long and rounded, the outer feathers being, generally, much shorter than the middle pair.



Family 41. TROGONS. TROGONIDÆ.

Toes two in front, two behind; bill, short; upper mandible decurved and dentate; tail square; plumage, soft, loose, and generally shining green above.



[Pg_32]

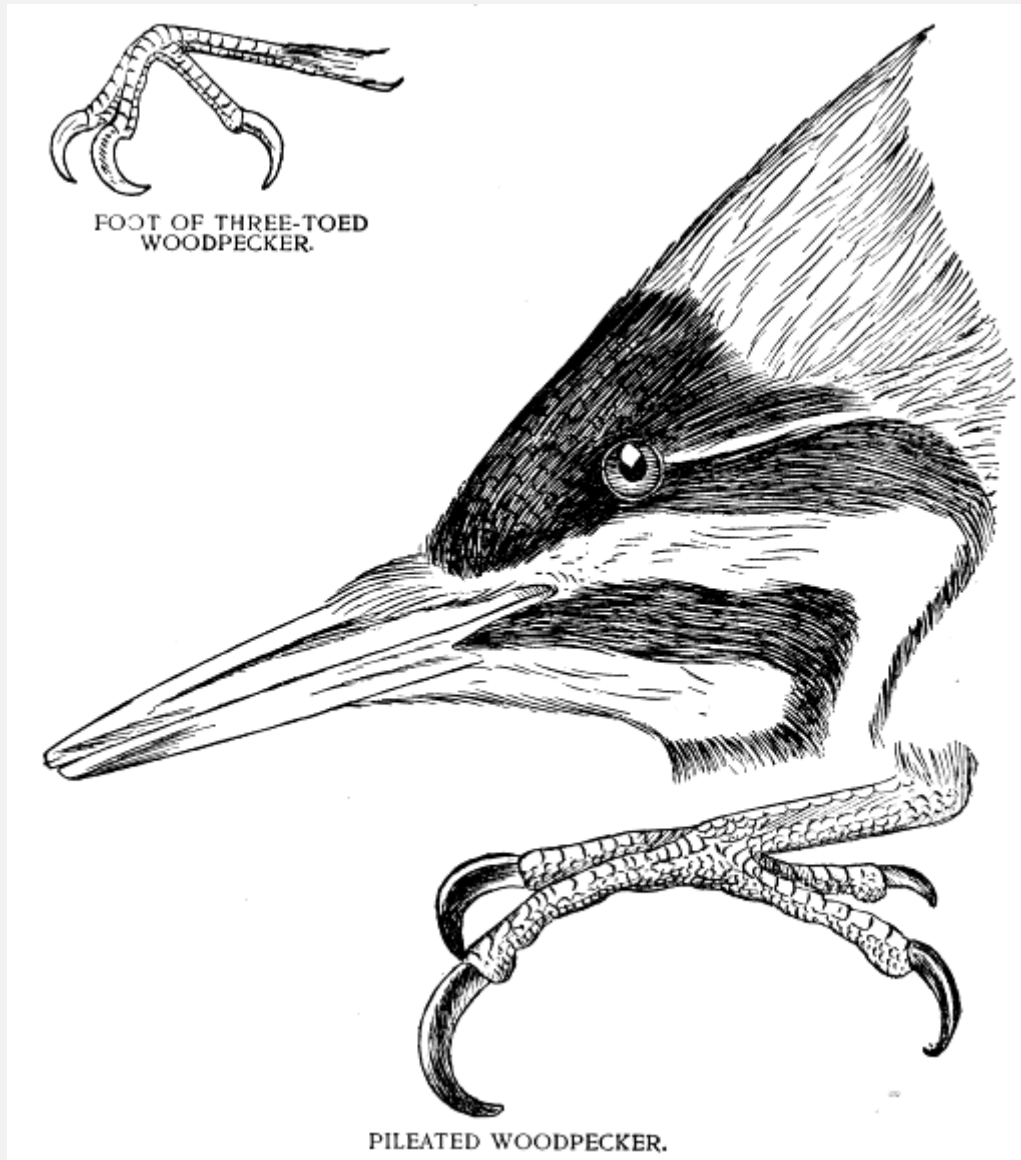
Family 42. KINGFISHERS. ALCEDINIDÆ.

Legs short; feet small; toes, three in front, one behind; third and fourth toes joined; bill, stout and long.

ORDER XV. WOODPECKERS. PICI.

(1 family, 24 species, 22 subspecies.)

Climbing birds with stout, pointed bills, bristly nostrils, pointed, stiffened tail feathers, strong feet and nails; two toes in front and two behind, except in *Picoides*, which has two in front and one behind. Prevailing colors, black and white, the males usually with red on the crown.



Family 43. WOODPECKERS. PICIDÆ.

Characters the same as those of the Order.

ORDER XVI. GOATSUCKERS, SWIFTS, AND HUMMINGBIRDS. MACROCHIRES.

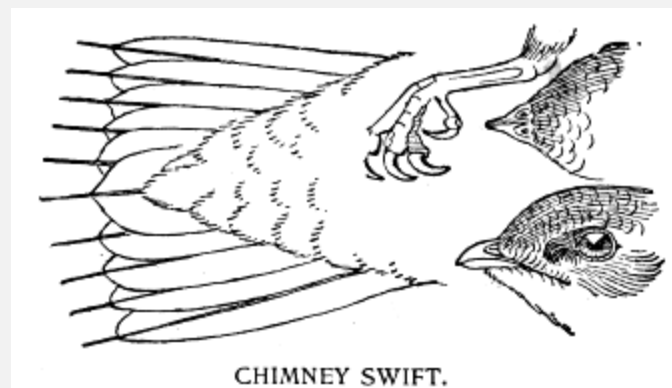
(3 families, 27 species, 6 subspecies.)

Bill, in the Goatsuckers and Swifts, small; mouth large; in the Hummingbirds, bill long, slender, needle-like; wings and tail variable; feet, in all three groups, small and weak. Color, in Goatsuckers, mixed brown, buff and black; in Swifts, black and white; in Hummingbirds, usually shining green above with resplendent throat-patches of varied hues.



Family 44. GOATSUCKERS, ETC. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Feet usually small and weak; toes, three in front, one behind; middle toe-nail pectinate or combed; bill small; mouth very large and usually beset by long bristles.



Family 45. SWIFTS. MICROPODIDÆ.

Bill small, triangular when seen from above; mouth large, no bristles; tail variable, in *Chaetura* with projecting spines; wings long and narrow; feet small and toes short; plumage usually dark.



Family 46. HUMMINGBIRDS. TROCHILIDÆ.

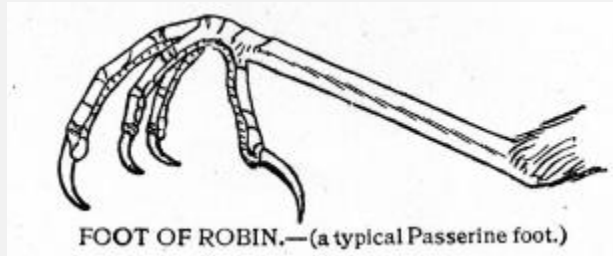
Bill long and slender; feet slender; wings large and pointed; tail exceedingly variable, often assuming the most striking shapes.

[Pg_34]

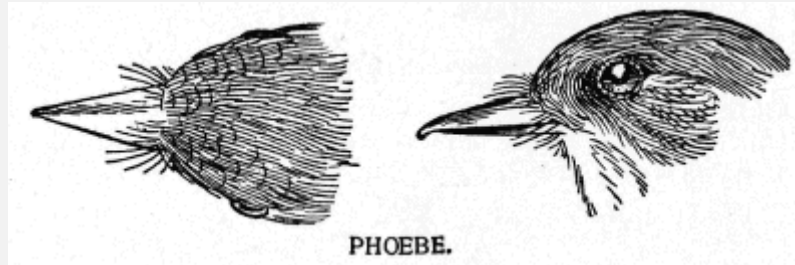
ORDER XVII. FLYCATCHERS, JAYS, BLACKBIRDS, FINCHES, SWALLOWS, WARBLERS, THRUSHES, AND OTHER PERCHING BIRDS. PASSERES.

(18 families, about 325 species and 226 subspecies.)

Bill, wings, and tail variable; feet with four toes not connected, the hind-toe as long as the middle one; its nail generally longer than that of the middle toe. This Order contains more species than the remaining sixteen Orders put together. In it will be found over 80 per cent. of the birds commonly seen by field students. It is difficult of definition, but almost any small perching bird may, with more or less certainty, be referred to the *Passeres*.



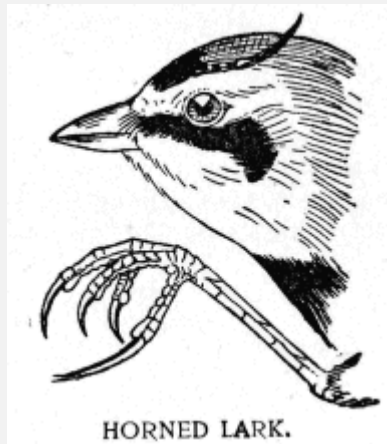
FOOT OF ROBIN.—(a typical Passerine foot.)



PHOEBE.

Family 48. FLYCATCHERS. TYRANNIDÆ.

Bill broad, flat, hooked at tip, its base with bristles; wings rather pointed, the second to fourth primaries longest; tarsus rounded behind as well as in front; feathers of crown generally somewhat lengthened, forming when erected, a small crest; pose, when perching, erect; food of insects usually captured on the wing; voice generally unmusical.



HORNED LARK.

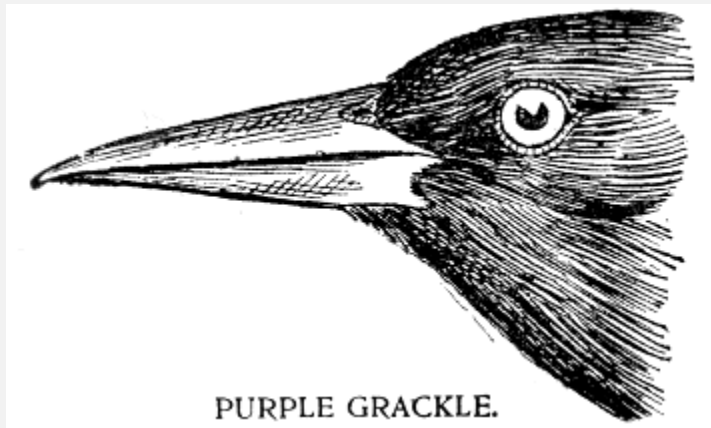
Family 49. LARKS. ALAUDIDÆ.

Hind toe-nail much lengthened; bill rounded, straight; tarsus rounded behind as well as in front; our species with a tuft of feathers on either side of the head; outer primary short or rudimentary; walking birds, singing while on the wing.



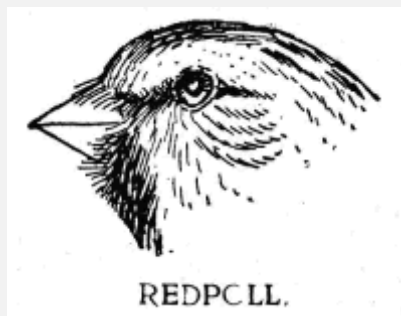
Family 50. CROWS AND JAYS. CORVIDÆ.

Large perching birds, usually twelve inches or more in length; bill stout; nostrils covered by projecting bristles; feet heavy; outer tail-feathers usually shortest; fourth to fifth primary longest, first about half as long.



Family 52. BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, ETC. ICTERIDÆ.

Base of bill, between nostrils, extending back and dividing feathers on forehead; nostrils not concealed by bristles; first three primaries of equal length.





EVENING GROSBEAK.



CARDINAL

Family 53. FINCHES, SPARROWS, ETC. FRINGILLIDÆ.

Bill short, stout, conical; third or fourth primaries longest; first about half an inch shorter; the majority are small birds and but few are over eight inches in length.



SUMMER TANAGER.

Family 54. TANAGERS. TANAGRIDÆ.

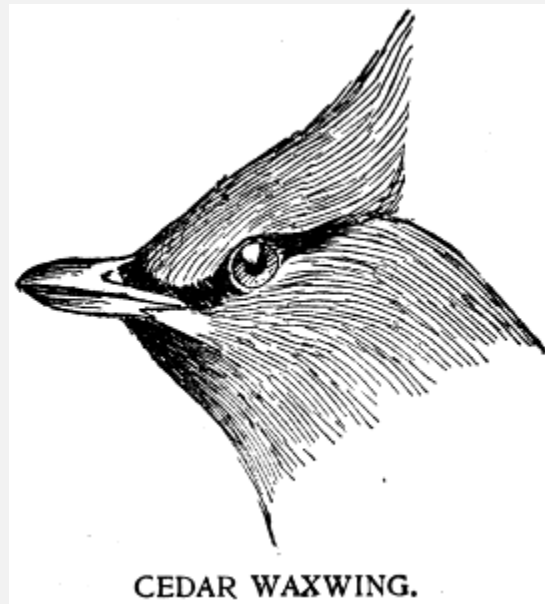
Bill somewhat finch-like but more swollen in outline; the upper mandible, in typical forms, toothed or dentate.



Family 55. SWALLOWS. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Bill short, broad and flat; feet small and weak; wings long and narrow; tail notched and sometimes forked; birds of the air, feeding while on the wing.

[Pg_37]



Family 56. WAXWINGS. AMPELIDÆ.

Bill short, stout, and rounded, its tip notched; wings rather long; head crested.



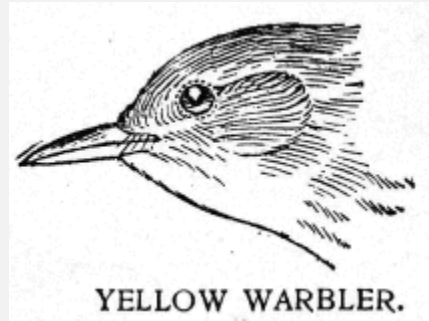
Family 57. SHRIKES. LANIIDÆ.

Bill stout, its mandible hooked and hawk-like; feet truly Passerine; pose, in perching, erect; solitary grayish birds.



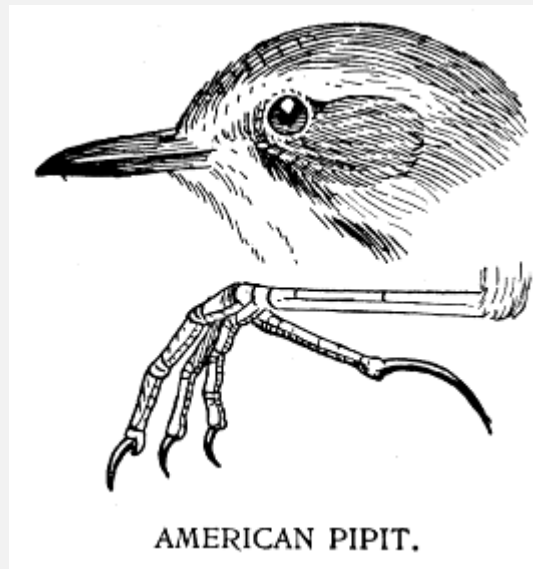
Family 58. VIREOS. VIREONIDÆ.

Bill small, but distinctly hooked; outer primary usually very small and sometimes apparently wanting; olive-green gleaners among the leaves.



Family 60. WARBLERS. MNIOTILTIDÆ.

Bill, in most of the species, slender, sharply pointed, and without a notch or hook at the tip; in the genera *Wilsonia* and *Setophaga*, flat and flycatcher-like; in *Icteria* stout; back of tarsus compressed into a thin ridge; three outer primaries of nearly equal length.



Family 61. WAGTAILS. MOTACILLIDÆ.

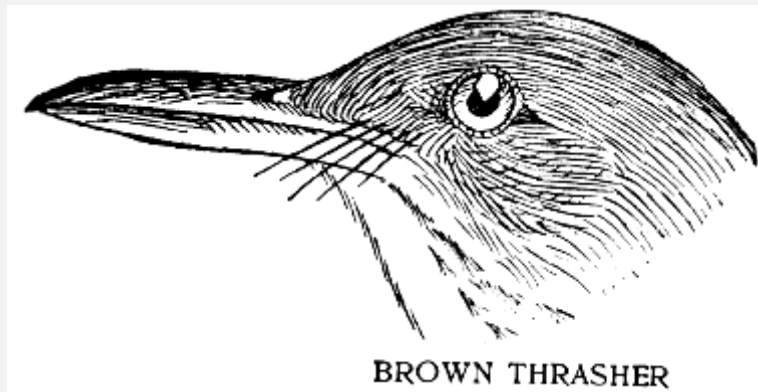
Hind toe-nail much lengthened; bill slender, nostril not covered with bristles, as in true Larks; back of tarsus thin, not rounded; terrestrial, walking with a wagging motion of the tail.



Family 62. DIPPERS. CINCLIDÆ.

Thick-set birds with short wings and tail; plumage thick and water-proof; tarsus scaled; semi-aquatic in habit, haunting mountain streams.

[Pg_39]



Family 63. WRENS, THRASHERS, ETC. TROGLODYTIDÆ.

Tarsus scaled; tail rounded, the outer feathers being shortest; third to fourth primary longest, the outer half as long; bill in Thrashers often decurved, its base with bristles; In Wrens, bill without bristles; brown or grayish inhabitants of lower growth.



Family 64. CREEPERS. CERTHIIDÆ.

Bill slender and much decurved; tail usually pointed and stiffened.



Family 65. NUTHATCHES AND TITS. PARIDÆ.

Fourth or fifth primary longest; first an inch or less in length. Chickadees (subfamily *Parinæ*) have a short, stout bill, the nostrils covered with bristles; the tail is rather long and rounded. Nuthatches (subfamily *Sittinæ*) have a long, slender bill, short, square tail, and large feet.



Family 66. KINGLETS, GNATCATCHERS, ETC. SYLVIIDÆ.

Bill slender and Warbler-like, but first primary only one-third as long as the fourth.



Family 67. THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS, ETC. TURDIDÆ.

Tarsus 'booted', without scales, ([see foot of Robin](#) under Synopsis of Order *Passeres*); tail square; mandible notched and slightly hooked; outer primary an inch or less in length; second to fourth of about equal length.

COLOR KEY TO
NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS

ORDER I. DIVING BIRDS.

PYGOPODES.

Family 1.	GREBES.	PODICIPIDÆ.
Family 2.	LOONS.	GAVIIDÆ.
Family 3.	AUKS, MURRES, and PUFFINS.	ALCIDÆ.

Grebes are at home in reed-grown ponds or sloughs where their nests are made on rafts or islets of water-soaked vegetation. Their eggs number from four to eight, are dull white in color, and are usually covered by the bird with a portion of the nesting material when it leaves its home. Grebes occasionally rest on the shore, but are rarely found far from the water. When on land they may lie flat on their breasts or sit erect on their tails and entire foot, or tarsus. Their progress on land, as a rule, is awkward and they may use their wings as fore feet to assist them. In diving, Grebes sometimes spring partly from the water and then plunge downward head first, or they may quietly sink with scarce a ripple to mark the place of their disappearance.

Loons generally pass the summer on some large lake, and in the winter many of them live at sea. They nest, as a rule, on the shore, but so near the water that the parent bird may slide off its two dark brown, mottled eggs into its favorite element. Like the Grebes, Loons are expert divers, and birds of both families so often seek safety under the water rather than in the air that it is frequently difficult to make them fly. The young of both Grebes and Loons are born covered with feathers and take to the water shortly after birth, often using the back of the parent bird as an ever present island on which they may rest at will.

The Auks, Murres, and Puffins are sea birds which nest usually in large colonies on isolated islets or rocky, inaccessible shores of the northern part of the northern hemisphere. They lay one or two eggs, sometimes in an exposed position among the rocks with no attempt at nest-building, sometimes at the end of a burrow excavated by the birds. In the latter case, the young are reared in the nest; in the former, they sometimes enter the water at an early age.

The one egg laid by Murres is remarkable both in color and in shape. In color it varies from bluish green to buff, and is usually heavily scrawled with black. In outline it is pyriform or pear-shaped. When moved it does not roll away as would a hen's egg but revolves about its own tip. In this manner it retains its place on the narrow ledges often chosen by Murres for nesting-sites.

[Pg_43]

Grebes and Loons

2. Holbæll Grebe (*Colymbus holbælli*). L. 19. *Ads.* Crown and hindneck glossy black; back blackish; throat and sides rufous. *Winter.* Above blackish brown; throat and underparts white; foreneck pale rufous. *Yng.* Similar and "An exceedingly loud harsh voice not unlike that of an angry Crow, but of much greater volume. The calls with singular deliberation, *car, car*, three or four times, sometimes lengthened to *caar*, and again, broken and (Brewster.)

Range.—North America, eastern Siberia, and Japan; breeds locally in the interior from about Lat. 50° northward; winters from Maine and British Columbia south to Southern California, chiefly on the coasts.

3. Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*). L. 13.5. *Ads., summer.* Crown, hindneck, and throat glossy black; wings blackish; foreneck, breast, sides, and lores chestnut; abdomen white. *Winter.* Above grayish black; below

Range.—Northern Hemisphere; breeds largely in the interior from eastern Quebec, northern Illinois, St. Clair Flats, North Dakota, and British Columbia south to Gulf States and southern California.

4. American Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*). L. 13. *Ads.* Above, neck all around, and underparts yellowish brown; flanks chestnut; belly white. *Winter.* Grayish brown above; white below.

Range.—Western North America east to Kansas; breeds locally from Texas and middle California north to Manitoba and British Columbia; winters from Texas southward.

5. Least Grebe (*Colymbus dominicus brachypterus*). L. 10. *Ads.* Throat black; *cheeks slaty*, above blackish black or slate on throat or cheeks. Smallest of our Grebes.

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas and southern Lower California south to northern South America.

6. Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*). L. 13.5. *Ads., summer.* Above brownish black; throat and band brownish; belly white. *Winter.* The same, but throat white, breast more rusty, bill without black band. *Notes.* A loud *cow-cow-cow-cow-uh, cow-uh, cow-uh, cow-uh.*"

Range.—Argentine Republic; north through Mexico and West Indies to Lat. of Hudson Bay; breeds locally throughout its range, but chiefly north of California southward.

1. Western Grebe; Swan Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*). L. 26. *Ads., summer.* Crown and hindneck black; head and under parts white. *Winter.* Crown and hindneck like back. *Notes.* A loud, rattling, grating whistle.

Range.—Western North America; In summer eastward to Shoal Lake, Manitoba; northward to southern Alaska; breeds locally from northern California to central Mexico.

7. Loon (*Gavia imber*). L. 32. *Ads., summer.* Above, including whole neck, glossy black; throat and neck with white spots or bars; belly white. *Winter.* Above blackish *marginied with grayish*; no white spots; below white. *Notes.* A harsh "too-too-e."

Range.—Northern hemisphere; in North America, breeds from Maine, northern Illinois, Minnesota, and northern California north to Greenland; breeding range south to Gulf of Mexico, chiefly on coasts.

8. Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsii*). L. 36. Similar to [No. 7](#), but larger and bill yellowish or whitish. *Notes.* A harsh "too-too-e." (Murdoch.)

Range.—"Arctic America west of Hudson Bay, and northern Asia; casual in northern Europe." (A. O. U.)

9. Black-throated Loon (*Gavia arctica*). L. 27; W. 12. *Ads., summer.* Foreneck and back bluish black; throat and belly white; crown and nape gray; belly white. *Winter.* Similar to [No. 7](#), but smaller. *Notes.* A dismal "too-too-e."

Range.—Northern part of northern hemisphere; in America breeds from Hudson Bay north to Arctic coast; winters south to British Columbia, th

10. Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*). Similar to [No. 9](#), but foreneck in summer reflecting deep blue or green; hindneck and belly white. *Notes.* A harsh "kok, kok, kok." (Murdoch.)

Range.—Western North America; breeds at Point Barrow, Alaska, and eastward; winters south along Pacific Coast to Mexico.

11. Red-throated Loon (*Gavia lumme*). L. 25. *Ads., summer.* Foreneck chestnut, head and neck ashy. *Winter.* Head and neck spotted with white. *Notes.* A harsh "gr-r ga, gr-r, gr-r-ga, gr-r." (Nelson.)

Range.—Northern part of northern hemisphere; in North America breeds from New Brunswick to Greenland and Hudson Bay, and northwestern California.

12. Tufted Puffin (*Lunda cirrhata*). L. 15. *Ads., summer.* Cheeks white; a pair of long straw color plumes on each side of head. *Winter.* Cheeks sooty, plumes usually absent. *Yng.* Similar to winter adult, but breast and belly whitish.

Range.—Northern Pacific; resident locally from Santa Barbara Islands north to Alaska. Accidental in Maine.

13. Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*). L. 13; W. 6; B. 1.8. *Ads.* Above, and foreneck blackish; cheeks and under parts bright red. *Notes.* A hoarse croak.

Range.—North Atlantic; breeds from Bay of Fundy north to Greenland; winters south to Long Island.

13a. Large-billed Puffin (*F. a. glacialis*). W. 7; B. 2.1. Similar to [No. 13](#), but larger.

Range.—Arctic Ocean from Spitzbergen to northern Greenland.

14. Horned Puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*). Similar to [No. 13](#), but in summer with the throat blackish. *No.* (Nelson.)

Range.—"Northern Pacific from Kuril Islands to British Columbia." (A. O. U.)

15. Rhinoceros Auklet (*Cerorhinca monocerata*). L. 15.5. *Ads., summer.* A horn on base of bill; *two* pairs of long black plumes on each side of head; back and breast grayish; belly white. *Winter.* Similar, but no horn. *Yng.* Similar to winter ad. but no tufts.

Range.—"North Pacific: breeding south (formerly) to the Farallones; in winter south to Lower California and Japan." (A. O. U.)

16. Cassin Auklet. (*Ptycoramphus aleuticus*). L. 9. *Ads.* A white spot above eye; above blackish; throat and breast white; sides blackish; back blackish; wings blackish; tail blackish; shrill, squealing "*Come bear-r-r, come bear-r-r.*"

Range.—"Pacific Coast of North America from Aleutian Islands to Lower California; breeding south to San Geronimo Island (Lat. 30°)." (A. C. Silliman.)

23. Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*). L. 9.7. *Ads., summer.* No crest; above dark brown, below blackish; wings blackish; tail blackish; feathers edged with brown. *Winter.* Wholly different; above gray; head dark; below white; a nearly complete white band across the breast; back blackish; ad. but blacker above; sprinkled with blackish below.

Range.—North Pacific; breeds from Vancouver north to Aleutian Islands; winters south to southern California.

24. Kittlitz Murrelet (*Brachyramphus brevirostris*). L. 9.5; B., from feathers on top, .4. *Ads., summer.* Above blackish; sides mottled with buff and black; belly white. *Winter.* Sides of head, to *above* eye, and lower parts white; above blackish; back blackish; wings blackish; tail blackish.

Range.—Northern Japan, Kamchatka and Aleutian Islands, east to Unalaska. (A. O. U.)

25. Xantus Murrelet (*Brachyramphus hypoleucus*). L. 10. Bill slender. *Ads.* Above slaty black; under surface of wings blackish; primaries *white*.

Range.—Pacific Coast from Monterey south to Cape St. Lucas; breeding as far north as Santa Barbara Island.

26. Craveri Murrelet (*Brachyramphus craveri*). L. 10. Bill slender. *Ads.* Above slaty or brownish black; sides blackish; back blackish; wings blackish; tail blackish; sometimes mixed with white.

Range.—Coasts of Lower California, from Cape St. Lucas north to Espiritu Santo Island in the Gulf of California, and to Natividad Island (lat. 23°).

34. Dovekie (*Alle alle*). L. 8. *Ads., summer.* Above blackish; inner wing feathers tipped with white; throat and breast white; back blackish; but throat and breast white or mixed grayish.

Range.—North Atlantic and East Arctic; in America breeds from Lat. 68° northward; winters south to Long Island, rarely to Virginia. Accidental to the West Indies.

17. Paroquet Auklet (*Cyclorrhynchus psittaculus*). L. 10. *Ads., summer.* No crest; a white plume from behind; rest of under parts white. *Winter.* Throat white. *Notes.* "A low, sonorous, vibrating whistle." (Nelson.)

Range.—"North Pacific, from Sitka and the Kuril Islands northward." (A. O. U.) Five records for coast off San Francisco in winter.

18. Crested Auklet (*Simorhynchus cristatellus*). L. 10. *Ads., summer.* Bill red; a crest of slender recurved feathers above eye; above sooty black; below grayer. *Yng.* Similar but bill brown; no crest or tufts. *Notes.* "A chirping note," (Nelson.)

Range.—North Pacific from Kadiak and Japan northward." (A. O. U.)

19. Whiskered Auklet (*Simorhynchus pygmæus*). L. 7.5. *Ads., summer.* White feathers at base of sides of head and below eye; a crest of slender recurved feathers; above, and throat dark slate fading into white belly. *Yng.* Similar but head. *Notes.* "A low chattering note." (Nelson.)

Range—"North Pacific, from Unalaska through the Aleutian chain to Kamchatka." (A. O. U.)

20. Least Auklet (*Simorhynchus pusillus*). L. 6.5. *Ads., summer.* No crest; sides of head with white feathers; throat white; under parts white, marked irregularly with sooty. *Winter.* Little or no sooty on breast. *Yng.* Similar to winter.

Range.—"North Pacific, from Sitka and Japan north to Bering Strait." (A. O. U.)

21. Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*). L. 10.5. *Ads., summer.* No crest; head and throat black; back gray; breast and belly white. *Winter.* Similar but throat white; no white head stripes. *Notes.* "A low plaintive whistle."

Range.—North Pacific, from southern Vancouver Island and Japan northward; south in winter to Monterey, California; accidental in Wisconsin.

27. Black Guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*). L. 13. *Ads., summer.* Black; greater wing-coverts white; wings *white*. *Winter.* Above gray or black tipped with white; below white.

Range.—Coasts of northern Europe and North Atlantic; in America breeds from Knox Co., Maine north to southern Greenland; winters south to Connecticut, and Long Island.

28. Mandt Guillemot (*Cepphus mandtii*). Similar to No. 27, but bases of greater wing-coverts *white*.

Range.—Arctic regions; breeds from Labrador and Hudson Bay north to northern Greenland and northern Alaska; in winter migrates but little south.

29. Pigeon Guillemot (*Cepphus columba*). Similar to No. 27, but inner surface of wings *sooty gray*. *Notes.*

Range.—North Pacific; breeds from Santa Catalina Island north to Bering Strait, west through Aleutian Islands to Kamchatka and northern Japan.

30. Murre (*Uria troile*). L. 16; B. 1.7. *Ads., summer.* Above and neck sooty brown; under parts and tips of wings streaked. *Winter.* Similar, but throat white washed with sooty. *Notes.* A hoarse *murre* and squawking *a-r-r-r-r-r-r-r*.

Range.—North Atlantic; breeds in North America from Bird Rock, Magdalen Islands, north to southern Greenland; winters south to Maine and New England.

30a. California Murre (*U. t. californica*). Similar to No. 30 but larger, W. 8.2; B. 1.9.

Range.—North Pacific; breeds from Pribilof Islands south to Farallones; winters south to southern California.

31. Brunnich Murre (*Uria lomvia*). Similar to [No. 30](#), but bill shorter, 1.2. In summer, head and throat brown; in winter, grayish at base.

Range.—North Atlantic and eastern Arctic; breeds in North America from Bird Rock, Magdalen Islands, north to Greenland; winters south to Long Island and Ontario, rarely to Lake Michigan.

31a. Pallas Murre (*U. l. arra*). Similar to [No. 31](#), but larger; W. 8.6; B. 1.5. *Notes.* "A peculiar growling or grating sound."

Range.—North Pacific; south to Kadiak and Kamchatka.

32. Razor-billed Auk (*Alca torda*). L. 16.5. *Ads., summer.* Above sooty black, foreneck browner; tips of secondary feathers white. *Winter.* Similar, but foreneck white. *Yng.* Similar to winter ad. but without eye line. *Notes.* A hoarse *cluck*.

Range.—North Atlantic; breeds from Bird Rock, Magdalen Islands, north to Greenland; winters south to Long Island and, rarely, to Ontario and New England.

33. Great Auk (*Plautus impennis*). L. 29; W. 5.7. *Ads.* Above blackish; a large white spot before the eye; secondary feathers white; throat seal brown; belly, white. Resembling No. 32 in general appearance but body much larger; wing, 1.5.

Range.—Formerly, the coasts and islands of North Atlantic, south on American side to Florida (in winter?); now extinct.

ORDER II. LONG-WINGED SWIMMERS.

LONGIPENNES.

Family 1.	SKUAS and JAEGERs.	STERCORARIIDÆ.
Family 2.	GULLS and TERNS.	LARIDÆ.
Family 3.	SKIMMERS.	RYNCHOPIDÆ.

Skuas and Jaegers are pirates among the birds of the high seas. Bold and dashing, they pursue the swift flying Terns or much larger Gulls with equal success, forcing them to drop the fish they have captured and catching it ere it reaches the water.

Gulls (Subfamily *Larinæ*) are usually considered so characteristic of the sea that 'Sea Gull' is the name popularly applied to all members of the subfamily to which they belong. Several species, however, are equally at home, both in the winter and when nesting, on the larger bodies of water in the interior, and one species is rarely or never found on our sea coasts.

Gulls nest on the ground, on drifts of marsh-grass, on cliffs, and one species, at least, among American Gulls (the Herring Gull) has as a result of persecution, acquired the habit of nesting in trees.

Gulls feed from the surface of the water, picking up their food with their strongly curved bills in passing or while hovering, not by plunging into the water, as do the Terns. They are, in fact, the scavengers of the water, and perform a service of great value to mankind by devouring the bodies of various forms of aquatic animals which, in dying, come to the surface and, if cast ashore, might, in decaying, prove a source of disease.

For this reason it was especially unfortunate that the plumage of these birds became fashionable for millinery purposes, with the result that thousands of them were destroyed for their wings and breasts. In this country, however, through the efforts of the American Ornithologists' Union and the Audubon Societies, laws have been passed prohibiting the killing of these beautiful and useful birds, and wardens have been placed on their nesting grounds to protect them.

Gulls often rest in great flocks on the water, sitting high up and riding the waves buoyantly, but the Terns (Subfamily *Sterninae*), after they have acquired the power of flight, are rarely seen on the water. They are lighter, more active birds than the Gulls, with longer wings and tails, and sharper, more pointed bills. They feed largely on small [Pg_50]fish (the species called silversides being a favorite) of no value to man, which they secure by darting from the air with great speed and directness. When looking for food, Terns usually fly with the bill downward, a habit which will aid in distinguishing them from the Gulls, whose bill is carried in a line with the body.

Terns usually nest in large colonies on the beach of some isolated islet either on our sea coasts or in the interior. The nest is generally composed of a few wisps of sea-weed or grass, or the two or three eggs are not infrequently laid in a slight hollow in the sand or among the shells and pebbles.

Like the Gulls, Terns have been slaughtered in enormous numbers for millinery purposes; but in this country, at least, effective efforts are now being made to preserve them.

Skimmers nest in numbers on our Atlantic Coast from Virginia southward, laying their four eggs in a slight depression in the sand. In feeding, their mouth is held open and the longer, thin, lower mandible is dropped beneath the surface of the water, when, flying rapidly, they readily pick up food.

In young Skimmers, however, the two mandibles are of equal length and the lower mandible does not become appreciably longer than the upper one until the birds begin to fly. During the flightless period of the bird's life, the bill may be used to pick up food along the shore, but when the power of flight is acquired and with it ability to feed in the characteristic Skimmer manner, then the peculiar bill of these birds becomes fully developed.

The young of all the Gulls and Terns are born covered with down and can leave the nest a few hours after birth. The Noddy, however, is said to be several weeks in its stick nest, which, unlike other members of its group, it often builds in bushes.

The young are colored to harmonize with their usual surroundings. Young Skimmers are pale, sandy brown, of the same color as the sand in which they are hatched. Young Terns are darker, and young Laughing Gulls born in nests of reeds or meadow grasses, are the darkest of the three.

All young Gulls and Terns have the habit of squatting low near the ground in the presence of danger and remaining motionless until actually touched when they seem to realize that they have been seen and trust to their legs for safety.

Skua and Jaegers

35. Skua (*Megalestris skua*). L. 22. *Ads.* Above dark, dirty brown; below paler. *Yng.* Similar, but more distinct on head and neck.

Range.—North Atlantic, chiefly eastern; breeds from Shetland Islands northward; winters south to Gibraltar, and rarely Long Island. One species.

36. Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*). L. 20; B. 1.5. Middle tail feathers rounded. *Ads.* *light phase* all around, white tinged with straw; back, lower belly, upper and under tail coverts brownish slate. below. *Yng.* Above blackish brown margined with rusty; below white margined with dusky and buffy. *Notes.* "A

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds north of Lat. 70°; winters, mainly at sea, south to South America, southern Africa and Australia.

37. Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*). L. 17; B. 1.1; its scaly shield *longer* than distance from end of bill to eye. *Ads.* Similar in color to No. 36, but central tail feathers *pointed*, 8.6 long. *Yng.* Similar in color to No. 36 but smaller. *Notes.* "Loud wailing cries, interspersed with harsh shrieks." (Nelson.)

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds in Arctic regions; winters mainly at sea, from California, Great Lakes, and Massachusetts south to South America.

38. Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*). L. 21; B. 1, its scaly shield *shorter* than the distance from end of bill to eye. *Ads.* Similar to No. 36 but central tail feathers pointed and 12 in. long. *Yng.* Like No. 36 and No. 37, but to measurements. *Notes.* "A hoarse *qua*, a shrill *phěū-phěū-phěū-pheo*, when flying; or a rattling *kr-r-r-r*, *kr-r-r-r* syllables shrill and querulous." (Nelson.)

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds in Arctic regions; winters mainly at sea, south to Gibraltar and Gulf of Mexico; one California record.

Gulls

39. Ivory Gull (*Pagophila alba*). L. 17. *Ads.* Pure white; bill yellow; feet black. *Yng.* Similar, but wings and

Range.—Breeds in Arctic regions; winters south to Great Lakes and British Columbia; rarely to Massachusetts.

40. Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*). L. 16. Hind toe a knob. *Ads.* Head, neck all around, underparts, and tail black. *Yng.* Tip of tail, ear-coverts, nape, and wing-coverts with black; bill black; inner web of primaries white. *Notes.* *wake, 'kit-a-wake.*

Range.—North Atlantic and eastern Arctic regions; breeds in America, from Gulf of St. Lawrence to Greenland; winters south to Great Lakes, and

40a. Pacific Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*). Similar to [No. 40](#), but hind toe more developed; black on tail. *Notes.* "A shrill, harsh cry when disturbed and a low whistle when communicating with each other." (Nelson.)

Range.—"North Pacific and Bering Sea; south in winter, casually to southern California." (A. O. U.)

41. Red-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa brevirostris*). *Ads.* Similar to Ad. of [No. 40](#), but legs red, back and underparts grayish. *Yng.* Similar to No. 40, but no black on tail or wings.

"Range.—Coasts and Islands of Bering Sea." (A. O. U.)

54. Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*). L. 18. *Ads., summer.* Bill greenish yellow, a black band across the middle. *Ads. Winter.* Similar, but head and neck streaked with grayish. *Yng.* Tail grayish with brownish gray and whitish; belly white; end half of bill black.

Range.—North America, coast and interior; breeds from Newfoundland, southern Minnesota, and British Columbia northward; winters from New England to California.

55. Short-billed Gull (*Larus brachyrhynchus*). L. 17; B. 1.50 *Ads., summer.* Head, neck, tail, and underparts black, their white spaces followed by black; remaining primaries tipped with white. *Yng.* Grayish brown. *Notes.* "A querulous *kwew-kwew*," (Nelson.)

Range.—North Pacific; breeds in Alaska and interior of northern British Columbia; winters on coast from British Columbia to southern California.

42. Glaucous Gull (*Larus glaucus*). L. 28; W. 17.1; B. 2.35. No black in plumage. *Ads.* Primaries white tipped with black; outer web of lower mandible. *Yng.* Dirty white or gray, mottled with dusky and buffy, chiefly above; primaries white; outer

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds in America, from Labrador northward; winters south to middle California, Great Lakes and Long Island.

42.1. Point Barrow Gull (*Larus barrovianus*). Similar to [No. 42](#), but bill through angle not so deep, (.8 as c more distinctly tipped with white. *Notes.* "kû-kû-kû, kû-kû-kû, kû-lēē-ōō, kû-lēē-ōō, kû-lēē-ōō, kû-kû-kû, kû-kû-kû, screaming." (Nelson.)

Range.—"Bering Sea and contiguous waters; northeast to Point Barrow, southwest to Japan." (A. O. U.)

43. Iceland Gull (*Larus leucopterus*). L. 25; W. 16; B. 1.75. Similar in color to Nos. 42 and 42.1, but smaller

Range.—Atlantic; breeds in Greenland; winters south in America to Great Lakes, and rarely, Long Island.

44. Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*). L. 27. *Ads., summer.* Head, tail, and underparts white with white. *Ads., winter.* Head and neck streaked with brownish. *Yng.* Brownish gray, more or less mixed with white

Range.—North Pacific; breeds from British Columbia to Bering Straits; winters south to southern California.

45. Kumlien Gull (*Larus kumlieni*). W. 16.2; B. 1.75. Similar to [No. 43](#), but primaries with well defined black with white, with ashy gray on outer web and shaft part of inner web; second primary ashy gray on only shaft part

Range.—"North Atlantic coast of North America, breeding in Cumberland Gulf; south in winter to the coast of the Middle States." (A. O. U.)

46. Nelson Gull (*Larus nelsoni*). "Wing 18.25, culmen 2.35. *Ads.* In plumage exactly like *L. kumlieni*; depth of middle toe (without claw) 2.40." (Ridgway.)

Range.—"Coast of Norton Sound, Alaska." (A. O. U.)

47. Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*). L. 29. *Ads., summer.* Back and wings slaty black; *winter.* Similar, but head and neck streaked with dusky. *Yng.* Back grayish brown margined with buffy white; more or less marked with dusky. *Notes.* "A braying *ha-ha-ha*, a deep *keow, keow*, a short barking note, and a loud impressive." (Brewster.)

Range.—North Atlantic and northern Europe; breeds in North America from Nova Scotia to Greenland; winters south to Great Lakes and South

48. Slaty-backed Gull (*Larus schistisagus*). L. 26. *Ads., summer.* General appearance of No. 47; back lighter and neck streaked. *Yng.* Above brown margined with buff and white; primaries brown; tail brown with little or

Range.—"North Pacific, chiefly on the Asiatic side; Herald Island, Arctic Ocean, and Alaskan coast of Bering Sea." (A. O. U.)

49. Western Gull (*Larus occidentalis*). L. 24. *Ads., summer.* Head, neck, tail, and underparts white; back white spot near tip of first one. *Ads., winter.* Crown and hind neck streaked with brownish. *Yng.* Grayish brown fuscous. *Notes.* *Ooēēk, ooēēk, ooēēk; ca-ca-ca*, and other calls.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds and winters from Lower California to British Columbia.

57. Heermann Gull (*Larus heermanni*). L. 17. *Ads., summer.* Bill red; head and throat white, shading into sooty with white; primaries black. *Ads., winter.* Head and neck streaked with grayish brown. *Yng.* Uniform grayish brown

Range.—Pacific coast of North America; breeds from Mazatlan, Mexico, north to Lower California; occurs regularly north to Vancouver Island

51. Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*). L. 24. *Ads.*, *summer*. White spaces at end of outer primaries sometime and neck, streaked with grayish. *Yng.* Above ashy brown, margined and marked with buffy; wings brownish bl with buffy; below ashy brown, sometimes lightly barred or streaked with dusky. *Notes.* *Cack-cack-cack; hah, h*

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds in America from Maine, Great Lakes, Minnesota, and British Columbia northward; winters south to Cuba.

52. Vega Gull (*Larus vegæ*). Similar to [No. 51](#), but back said to be darker; feet yellow.

Range.—"Bering Sea and adjacent waters; south in winter to California and Japan." (A. O. U.)

53. California Gull (*Larus californicus*). L. 20. *Ads.* Similar to [No. 54](#) but larger; a red spot near tip of lower larger and nearer end. *Yng.* Similar to No. 54 but darker; tail nearly uniform fuscous.

Range.—Western North America; breeds chiefly in interior, from Utah to Lat. 68°, 30'; winters from British Columbia to Mexico.

58. Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*). L. 16. *Ads., summer*. Head dark slate; tail white; bill with reddish. *Ads., winter*. Head white with grayish on nape and behind eyes. *Yng.* Tail grayish with a broad black band; nape and back white. *Notes*. A nasal *cow-ow*, also *cuk-cuk-cuk*, and a high, long-drawn laugh.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Texas and Florida to Maine and Nova Scotia; rare in interior; winters from South Carolina to north.

59. Franklin Gull (*Larus franklini*). L. 15. *Ads., summer*. Breast with a rosy tinge; outer primaries with wide black band; tip with white. *Ads., winter*. "Head mainly white, with [its] sides and back grayish dusky." *Yng.* "Top and sides dusky, tipped with white; tail with subterminal band of dusky; rest of tail, under parts, forehead, and eyelids white."

Range.—Interior of North America; breeds from Iowa and Minnesota northward to Great Bear Lake; winters from west Gulf States to South America.

60. Bonaparte Gull (*Larus philadelphia*). L. 14. *Ads., summer*. Outer web of outer primaries and tip black; inner web white. *Ads., winter*. Similar, but throat and head white, its back grayish. *Yng.* Tail white, tipped with black; outer primary black; space near tip white; rest of plumage much as in young of No. 58.

Range.—North America; breeds in interior from Hudson Bay and Manitoba west to the Yukon; winters from British Columbia and Maine to Louisiana.

61. Ross Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*) L. 13.5. Bill small, .7; middle tail feathers longest. *Ads., summer*. White above; black below. *Ads., winter*. No collar; a black spot before eye. *Yng.* Lesser coverts black, margined with whitish; tail white, central tail feathers black; spot and space about eye dusky; crown white, washed with pearl.

Range.—"Arctic regions; south in autumn and winter to Kamchatka, Point Barrow, Alaska and Disco Bay, Greenland." (A. O. U.)

62. Sabine Gull (*Xema sabinii*). L. 14. Tail slightly forked. *Ads., summer*. Head and throat slaty black, margined with yellow; outer primaries black, small tip and inner half of inner web white. *Ads., winter*. Similar, but head and throat black. *Yng.* Tail white, tipped with black; crown and back ashy brown; forehead and underparts white. *Notes*. "A nasal *cow-ow*, also *cuk-cuk-cuk*, and a high, long-drawn laugh."

Range.—Arctic regions: breeds in America from St. Michaels, Alaska and Melville Bay, Greenland, northward; winters south on Atlantic coast to Peru.

64. Caspian Tern (*Sterna caspia*). L. 21. T. 6., forked 1.5. Largest of our Terns. *Ads.*, *breeding*. Bill white; *primaries frosty black*. After breeding, crown streaked black and white; bill more orange. *Yng.* Similar to adult, but blackish. *Notes*. A loud, harsh "kay-awk" or "key-rak."

Range.—Cosmopolitan; breeds in North America, locally from Texas to Newfoundland and Great Slave Lake; winters mostly south of United States.

65. Royal Tern (*Sterna maxima*). L. 19; T. 7, forked 3.5; B. 2.5. *Ads.*, *summer*. *Primaries frosty black*, white except at tip, where frosty; bill orange red; crown black; above pearl; below white. *Ads.*, *winter*. The crown has black streaks. *Yng.* Similar to winter ad. but wings and tail with grayish.

Range.—Middle America; breeds from southern Brazil and Peru to Gulf States, Virginia, and California; wanders north to Great Lakes and Massachusetts southward.

66. Elegant Tern (*Sterna elegans*). L. 16.5; B. 2.7. Similar to [No. 65](#), but smaller; bill longer and more slender below.

Range.—"Pacific coast of America from California to Chili." (A. O. U.)

67. Cabot Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis acuflavida*). L. 16; T. 5.5, forked 2.7. *Ads.*, *breeding*. Bill black, the tip yellow; below white; primaries much as in No. 65. After breeding, head white; nape with black streaks. *Yng.* Similar to adult, but blackish; tip of bill less yellow.

Range.—Tropical America; breeds on east side of Mexico north along Gulf Coast to Florida, and Atlantic coast to South Carolina; wanders to West Indies and Central America.

63. Gull-billed Tern (*Gelochelidon nilotica*). L. 14.5; T. 5.5. *Ads.*, *summer*. Bill thick, short, black; tail short; above pearl; below white. *Ads.*, *winter*. Head white, with black patch before and behind eye. *Yng.* Similar, but above edge black; below with grayish. *Notes*. A high, thin, somewhat reedy *tee-tee-tee*, sometimes suggesting a weak-voiced katydid.

Range.—Cosmopolitan; breeds in North America from Mexico to Florida and north to Virginia; wanders north rarely to New Brunswick; winters in the West Indies.

73. Aleutian Tern (*Sterna aleutica*). L. 14. T. 6.7, forked 3. *Ads.*, *summer*. Above and below pearl gray; crown black; forehead white; line from bill to eye black. *Ads.*, *winter*. "With rather more white on forehead." (Carter). *Notes*. "A sharp whistle." (Nelson.)

Range.—Alaska from Kadiak to Bering Strait, southwest to Japan.

74. Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*). L. 9; T. 3.5, forked 1.7. *Ads.*, *summer*. Bill yellow, black at tip; forehead black; crown black; above pearl; below white. *Ads.*, *winter*. Crown white; nape black; bill dark; tail shorter. *Yng.* Similar, but crown brownish. *Notes*. "A sharp squeak much like the cry of a very young pig following its mother."

Range.—Western hemisphere; breeds locally from northern South America northward to Massachusetts, Dakota, and southern California; winters in the West Indies.

76. Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus*). L. 15. *Ads.* Forehead and line over eye white; lores and crown black; crown brown; outer tail feathers white, except at tip; inner ones grayish brown. *Notes*. A soft *qua*.

Range.—Tropical regions; north in Atlantic to the Bahamas; casual in Florida.

69. Forster Tern (*Sterna forsteri*). L. 15; T. 7, forked. 4. *Ads.*, *summer*. Inner web of outer tail feather dusky at end; crown black; back pearl. *Ads.*, *winter*. Crown white or grayish; *a large black spot about eyes*; bill black. brownish. *Notes*. A long drawn, deep, reedy *cack* and *tweet-tweet-tweet-tweet*.

Range.—North America; breeds locally north to California, and from Texas along coast to Virginia and in interior to Manitoba; wanders to Massachusetts south to Brazil.

70. Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*). L. 15; T. 5.5, forked, 3.2 *Ads.*, *summer*. Outer web of outer tail feather bill *red*, blackish at end; crown black; back pearl. *Ads.*, *winter*. Forehead and underparts white; bill black. *Yng.* tail shorter. *Notes*. A vibrant, purring, *tearr*, and other calls.

Range.—Northern hemisphere; in America, chiefly east of Plains; breeds locally on coast and in interior from Gulf States to Barren Grounds and

71. Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisæa*). L. 15.5; T. 7.2 forked 4.5. Similar to [No. 70](#), but *summer ad.* with bill shorter, .6 instead of .7. *Notes*. Like *tearr* of No. 70, but shriller, ending in rising inflection, like squeal of a pig.

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds from Massachusetts north to Greenland and northwest to Aleutian Islands and Alaska; winters south to C

72. Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli*). L. 15.5; T. 7.5, forked, 5.2. *Ads.*, *summer*. Bill black, reddish only at tip; tail wholly white; crown black; back pearl. *Ads.*, *winter*. Forehead with white; no pink below. *Notes*. A re

Range.—Temperate and tropical regions; breeds in North America on east coast only, from Florida north to Nova Scotia; rare north of Virginia

75. Sooty Tern (*Sterna fuliginosa*). L. 17. *Ads.*, *summer*. Above *blackish*, forehead and underparts white; t mostly white. *Yng.* Sooty slate; linings of wings white; scapulars, upper tail coverts, and tail feathers tipped nasal *ker-wacky-wak*, and other calls.

Range.—"Tropical and subtropical coasts of the globe. In America from Chili to western Mexico and the Carolinas, and casually to New England."

77. Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*). L. 10. *Ads.*, *summer*. Head and underparts black *winter*. Forehead, nape, and underparts *white*; head gray. *Yng.* Similar to last, but above with brownish margins

Range.—Temperate and tropical America; breeds in interior from California, Kansas, and Illinois to Alaska; irregular migrant on Atlantic coast from United States to Chili.

79. Noddy (*Anous stolidus*). L. 15. *Ads.* Crown silvery white; rest of plumage *sooty brown*. *Yng.* Similar, but bill to eye. *Notes.* A low reedy *cack* increasing to a hoarse, guttural *k-r-r-r-r-r-r-r*.

Range.—"Tropical and subtropical regions; in America from Brazil and Chili north to the Gulf and South Atlantic States." (A. O. U.)

80. Black Skimmer (*Rynchops nigra*). L. 18. *Ads.* Lower mandible longer than upper; forehead, underparts of plumage black. *Yng.* Plumage widely margined with buffy. *Notes.* Varied, nasal, penny-trumpet-like; also *ca*

Range.—North America, chiefly eastern; breeds from southern New Jersey southward; wanders rarely to Nova Scotia; winters from Gulf States

ORDER III. TUBE-NOSED SWIMMERS.

TUBINARES.

Family 1. ALBATROSSES.

DIOMEDIDAE.

Family 2. FULMARS, SHEARWATERS, and PETRELS.

PROCELLARIIDAE.

The Albatrosses, of which about ten species are known, are birds of far southern seas, where they nest on isolated islands. After the young are reared, several species migrate northward and are found off our Pacific coast. The largest known species, the Wandering Albatross, which has been made famous by Coleridge's "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," measures from twelve to fourteen feet in expanse of wing, and, like other members of this family, is a tireless ocean wanderer.

In the museum of Brown University, there is a mounted Wandering Albatross, killed off the coast of Chili by Capt. Hiram Luther, December 20, 1847. When captured, a small bottle was found tied around the bird's neck, containing a slip of paper from which it was learned that the bottle had been attached to the bird December 12, 1847, by Capt. Edwards of the New Bedford Whaler, "Euphrates," when about 800 miles off the coast of New Zealand, or about 3,400 miles from the point at which, eight days later, the bird was secured.

The Fulmars, (genus *Fulmarus*), are northern birds and nest in immense numbers on isolated islets, somewhat like certain Gulls.

Comparatively little is known of the nesting places of our Shearwaters, but it is believed that most of them breed on the islands of the South Atlantic and South Pacific, and pass their winter, (our summer) off our coasts.

One of the Petrels, (Wilson Petrel), is known to have this habit. It has been found nesting on Kerguelen Island, in S. Lat. 49° 54', in February, and in May it appears off our coasts for the summer.

Petrels nest in holes in the ground, laying one white egg. They are never seen near their homes during the day, the bird then on the nest waiting until night to feed, when the one which has been at sea returns to assume its share of the task of incubation. Those birds are therefore both diurnal and nocturnal.

Albatrosses

81. Black-footed Albatross (*Diomedea nigripes*). L. 32. *Ads.* Sooty brown, lighter below; region about base *and rounded at its base. Notes.* A whining groan, uttered when contesting for food. (Turner).

Range.—North Pacific; north to Lat. 52°; south at least to Lower California.

82. Short-tailed Albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*). L. 36. *Ads.* White; the head straw; tail and primaries gray; *rounded at base.*

Range.—North Pacific, north to Bering Strait; south, at least, to Lower California.

82.1. Laysan Albatross (*Diomedea immutabilis*). L. 32. *Ads.* Head, neck, rump, upper tail coverts, and white; *the eye sooty black; back, wings, and end of the tail dark sooty brown; interscapular region paler; base of the tail*

Range.—Laysan Island, Pacific Ocean; casual off the coast of Lower California.

83. Yellow-nosed Albatross (*Thalassogeron culminatus*). L. 36. *Ads.* Above slate brown, grayer on head; *sometimes grayish; tail gray.*

Range.—"Indian and southern Pacific Oceans; casual off the coast of Oregon; accidental in the Gulf of St. Lawrence." (A. O. U.)

84. Sooty Albatross (*Phœbetria fuliginosa*). L. 35. *Ads. Sides of lower mandible conspicuously grooved; eye white eye-ring.*

Range.—"Oceans of southern hemisphere, north to the coast of Oregon." (A. O. U.)

Fulmars and Shearwaters

86. Fulmar (*Fulmarus glacialis*). L. 19; W. 13; B. 1.5. *Ads.* Light phase. Head, neck, and under parts white; back and tail black. *phase.* Uniform dark slaty gray. *Notes.* Silent.

Range.—North Atlantic, breeds from Lat. 69° northward; winters south to Lat. of Massachusetts, and rarely to Virginia.

86b. Pacific Fulmar (*F. g. glupischa*). Similar to [No. 86](#), but nasal tubes light.

Range.—North Pacific; breeds from Bering Sea north; winters south to Mexico.

86.1. Rodger Fulmar (*Fulmarus rodgersii*). Similar to light phase of [No. 86](#), but back with white feathers; tail black.

Range.—"Bering Sea and adjacent parts of North Pacific." (A. O. U.)

87. Slender-billed Fulmar (*Priocella glacialoides*). L. 18.5. *Ads.* Head and underparts white; back and tail black. *web.*

Range.—Southern Seas; north on Pacific coast to Washington.

94. Sooty Shearwater (*Puffinus fuliginosus*). L. 17. *Ads.* Sooty gray, lighter below.

Range.—"Atlantic Ocean, breeding in the southern hemisphere; a summer visitor off our coast, from South Carolina northward." (A. O. U.)

95. Dark-bodied Shearwater (*Puffinus griseus*). L. 17. *Ads.* Above dusky black or brownish, paler below; bill black.

Range.—South Pacific; north in summer on the American coast to California.

96.1. Wedge-tailed Shearwater (*Puffinus cuneatus*). L. 17. T. 5.4, pointed. *Ads.* Above brown; below white. Middle tail feathers nearly 2. longer than lateral ones. (Cat. B. M.)

Range.—"North Pacific Ocean, from the Hawaiian Islands north to the Bonin Group and Lower California." (A. O. U.)

88. Cory Shearwater (*Puffinus borealis*). L. 21. *Ads.* Above grayish brown; below, including under wing coverts, white.

Range.—North Atlantic; recorded only off the coast from Massachusetts to Long Island.

89. Greater Shearwater (*Puffinus gravis*). L. 20. *Ads.* Above grayish brown or blackish; tips of longer upper wing coverts blackish; *of belly and under tail coverts ashy gray.*

Range.—"Atlantic Ocean, from Cape Horn and Cape of Good Hope north to Arctic Circle." (A. O. U.)

91. Pink-footed Shearwater (*Puffinus creatopus*). L. 19.5. *Ads.* Above dusky gray or brown; below white; sides of neck and under tail coverts dusky brown; feet, flesh-color; bill yellowish.

Range.—Pacific Ocean north on the American coast in summer and fall to middle California.

92. Audubon Shearwater (*Puffinus lherminieri*). L. 12. *Ads.* Above black or brownish black; below white; sides of neck and under tail coverts blackish.

Range.—Middle Atlantic; breeds in West Indies and Bahamas; wanders north to Long Island.

93. Black-vented Shearwater (*Puffinus opisthomelas*). L. 15. *Ads.* Above dusky *black*; below white; sides of neck and under tail coverts brown; bill black.

Range.—"Pacific Ocean, chiefly southward; coast of Lower California north to Santa Cruz, Cal." (A. O. U.)

93.1. Townsend Shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis*). Similar to [No. 93](#), but bill and feet smaller, B. 1.2; above dusky, extending below eye. (Townsend.)

Range.—Pacific Ocean (Clarion Island, Lower California).

96. Slender-billed Shearwater (*Puffinus tenuirostris*). L. 13., bill slender 1.2 *Ads.* "Above dark sooty slate; below white, where sometimes inclining to whitish." (Ridgw.)

Range.—North Pacific, from Japan and Kotzebue Sound south on the American coast to middle California.

98. Black-capped Petrel (*Æstrelata hasitata*). L. 15. *Ads.* Above sooty brown; back of neck and upper tail

Range.—Tropical Atlantic; irregular in United States (Florida, Virginia, New York, Kentucky, Vermont, and Ontario.)

103. Least Petrel (*Halocyptena microsoma*). L. 5.7. *Ads.* Sooty blackish brown, lighter below.

Range.—"Coast of Lower California south to Panama." (A. O. U.)

105. Forked-tailed Petrel (*Oceanodroma furcata*). L. 8. 7. *Ads.* Tail forked; bluish gray, wings darker; a bl

Range.—North Pacific; breeds in Aleutian Islands; recorded north to Bering Strait; winters south to California.

105.1. Kaeding Petrel (*Oceanodroma kaedingi*). W. 6. *Ads.* Similar to [*O. leucorrhoa*](#), but much smaller (Anthony.)

Range.—Pacific Ocean; (Socorro Islands, Lower California.)

108. Ashy Petrel (*Oceanodroma homochroa*). L. 8.5. *Ads.* No white on rump; tail forked; sooty black above

Range.—"Coast of California; breeds on the Santa Barbara and Farallone Islands." (A. O. U.)

104. Stormy Petrel; Mother Carey's Chicken (*Procellaria pelagica*). L. 5.5. *Ads.* Sooty black, browner below; tail *black*.

Range.—North Atlantic; winters south to western Africa and New Brunswick.

106. Leach Petrel; Stormy Petrel (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa*). L. 8., W. 6.2. *Ads.* Tail forked; above sooty; *wing coverts grayish brown*; longer upper tail coverts *not* tipped with black. *Notes.* An elfin-like crow of eight notes.

Range.—North Atlantic and North Pacific; breeds from Maine to Greenland and from Farallone to Aleutian Islands; winters south to Virginia and the West Indies.

106.1. Guadalupe Petrel (*Oceanodroma macrodactyla*). L. 8.4; W. 6.4; T. 3.9, fork 1 in. deep. *Ads.* Similar to No. 106, but *tail more deeply forked*, larger feet, shorter bill, and very broad dusky tips to the upper tail coverts. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Pacific Ocean; (Guadalupe Island, Lower California.)

107. Black Petrel (*Oceanodroma melania*.) L. 9. *Ads.* Sooty black, paler below; wing-coverts grayish, tail feathers black.

Range.—South Pacific, north to Santa Barbara Islands; breeds on Coronados Islands, southern California.

108.1 Socorro Petrel (*Oceanodroma socorroensis*). W. 5.5. *Ads.* Similar to [No. 108](#), but wings longer; tail feathers *whitish*; no white on under surface of wing. (Towns.)

Range.—Pacific Ocean; (Socorro Island, southern California.)

109. Wilson Petrel; Stormy Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus*). L. 7. *Ads.* Webs of feet with yellow patch; tail feathers *tipped with black*. *Notes.* A weak *weet, weet*, and a hoarse chattering *patret-tu-cuk-cuk-tu-tu*. (Wilson.)

Range.—Atlantic Ocean; breeds in Southern seas, (Kerguelen Island in February), and migrates north to Newfoundland, spending summer off coast of New England.

ORDER IV. TOTIPALMATE SWIMMERS.

STEGANOPODES.

Family 1.	TROPIC BIRDS.	PHAËTHONTIDÆ.
Family 2.	GANNETS.	SULIDÆ.
Family 3.	DARTERS.	ANHINGIDÆ.
Family 4.	CORMORANTS.	PHALACROCORACIDÆ.
Family 5.	PELICANS.	PELECANIDÆ.
Family 6.	MAN-O'-WAR-BIRDS.	FREGATIDÆ.

The members of this Order agree in having all four toes connected by webs, but in other respects they differ widely in structure and, consequently, in habit. The young of all the Steganopodes are born naked, unlike the young of most of the other water birds, which, as a rule, are hatched covered with feathers and can swim or run about soon after birth. The nests of the Steganopodes are, of necessity, therefore, more complex structures than those of birds whose nests are merely incubators and not cradles as well.

Tropic Birds resemble the larger Terns, when in the air, but their wing strokes are more rapid. They usually nest in holes in the face of cliffs, and lay one whitish egg, marked with chocolate.

Gannets are true sea birds, but, as a rule, do not live very far from the land. When breeding, Gannets are usually associated in great numbers. Their nests, as a rule, are placed on the ground or on cliffs, and one or two chalky white eggs are laid. At this season the birds are exceedingly tame and in localities where they have not been much molested, one may walk about among the sitting birds without their taking flight. Gannets are powerful birds on the wing. Their vigorous wing strokes are interrupted at intervals by short sails. They feed on fish which they capture by diving from the air.

The Darters or Anhingas number four species, distributed throughout the tropical parts of the globe, only one species inhabiting America. This is generally called the Snakebird or Water Turkey in Florida, where it is a common species on the more isolated rivers and lakes. [Pg_68]The name Snakebird is derived from the bird's habit of swimming with the body submerged, when the long, sinuous neck, appearing above the water, readily suggests a snake. At other times Snakebirds mount high in the air and sail about, like Hawks, in wide circles. They build a large, well-made nest in a bush or tree, generally over the water, and lay four bluish white, chalky eggs.

Cormorants nest in large colonies, generally on isolated islets, but sometimes in remote swamps. The nests are placed closely together on the ground, in bushes, and less frequently in trees, according to the nature of the bird's haunts.

Cormorants feed on fish which they catch by pursuing them under the water. They dive from the surface of the water like Ducks, or from a low perch, but not from the air, as do the Gannets.

Pelicans nest in colonies, generally on some small island, building their nests on the ground or in bushes, and laying two or three large, white, chalky eggs.

Brown Pelicans secure their food by plunging on it from the air, generally from about twenty feet above the water. The sides of the bill are then bowed outward, the opening widened, forming, with the pouch, an effective net in which fish, twelve and fourteen inches long, are captured.

White Pelicans, on the contrary, feed from the water, scooping up fishes as they swim. At times a flock of these birds may surround a school of small fish in shallow water and drive them shoreward, at the same time actively filling their pouches.

Young Pelicans are fed on fish which they take from the pouch of the parent bird by thrusting their bills and heads well into it and prodding actively about for the food to be found there. Young Cormorants secure their food in a similar manner.

Frigate Birds, of which only two species are known, have a greater expanse of wing in proportion to the weight of their body than any other bird. Their power of flight is consequently unexcelled and they may spend days in the air without tiring. Their feet are as weak as their wings are strong, and are of use only in perching.

The food of Frigate Birds consists chiefly of fish, which they catch from near the surface of the water, or rob from Gulls and Terns by pursuing them, forcing them to disgorge their prey, and catching it ere it reaches the water.

Tropic Birds and Gannet

112. Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaëthon americanus*). L. 30; T. 19. *Ads.* Bill yellow; no bars above; middle tail feathers barred with black; middle tail feathers not lengthened.

Range.—Tropical coasts; breeds in West Indies, Bahamas and Bermudas; casual in Florida; accidental in western New York and Nova Scotia.

113. Red-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaëthon æthereus*). L. 30; T. 20. *Ads.* Bill red; above barred with black; long tail.

Range.—"Coasts of tropical America, north on the Pacific coast to Cape Colnett, Lower California; accidental on the Newfoundland Banks. Breeds on the coast of California." (A. O. U.)

117. Gannet (*Sula bassana*). L. 35. *Ads.* White; head and neck tinged with straw; primaries blackish. *Yng.* G. harsh *gor-r-r-rok*.

Range.—North Atlantic; breeds, in America, only on Bird Rock and Bonaventure Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence; winters off the coast, south to

Boobies

114. Blue-faced Booby (*Sula cyanops*). L. 28. *Ads.* Body and lesser wing coverts white; central brown. *Yng.* Above plain dark grayish brown with some grayish streaks; below white; flanks streaked with gray.

Range.—Tropical seas; north in America to Lower California and Bahamas; casual in southern Florida.

114.1. Blue-footed Booby (*Sula nebouxii*). L. 33. *Ads.* Head, neck, and underparts white, the first two streaked with whitish; legs and feet bright blue. (Goss.)

Range.—Pacific coast of America, from Gulf of California to Galapagos and Chili. (Cat. B. M.)

115. Booby (*Sula sula*). L. 30. *Ads.* Breast and belly white; bill and feet yellow. *Yng.* Entirely brownish yellow. *Notes.* A harsh, guttural *bork, hork*. (Audubon).

Range.—"Atlantic coasts of tropical and subtropical America, north to Georgia. Also, West Pacific and Indian Oceans." (A. O. U.) Accidental on

115.1. Brewster Booby (*Sula brewsteri*). L. 30. *Ads.* Similar to [No. 115](#), but head and neck paler, bill blue, feet

Range.—"Coasts and Islands of the eastern south Pacific Ocean, north to Lower California; breeding as far north as Georges Island at the head of

116. Red-footed Booby (*Sula piscator*). L. 28. Feet *reddish*. *Ads.* White; head and nape straw color; tail *white*. *Yng.* Above sooty brown; head, neck, and lower parts light smoky gray. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Tropical seas, except Pacific coast of America (Cat. B. M.); north in Atlantic to Bahamas and, rarely, southern Florida.

Cormorants

119. Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*). L. 36; T. 7.5, of 14 feathers. *Ads.* Chin and sides brownish, *distinctly* margined with black; below uniform shining black. *Breeding plumage.* Head and throat black; flanks. *Yng.* *Belly white*; above olive grayish brown, margined with black; throat *whitish*; neck brownish.

Range.—North Atlantic; breeds from Nova Scotia to Greenland; winters south to Carolinas.

120. Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax dilophus*). L. 30; W. 12.5; T. 6.2, of 12 feathers. *Ads.* Back and sides below shining black. *Breeding plumage.* With tufts on either side of head black, sometimes mixed with white; throat black; head, neck, and lower belly brown; breast whitish.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds locally from Bay of Fundy, Minnesota, North Dakota, northward; west to Assiniboia; winters from south to California.

120a. Florida Cormorant (*P. d. floridanus*). Similar to No. 120, but blacker and smaller. L. 25.

Range.—South Atlantic and Gulf States; breeds north to North Carolina and southern Illinois.

120b. White-crested Cormorant (*P. d. cincinnatus*). Similar to [No. 120](#), but larger, L. 36; nuptial crests white.

Range.—Pacific coasts; breeds in Alaska; winters south to California.

120c. Farallone Cormorant (*P. d. albociliatus*). Similar to [120b.](#), but smaller, L. 28.

Range.—Breeds on California coast and in interior, south to Socorro Island. (Ridgw.)

121. Mexican Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax mexicanus*). L. 25. W. 10. *Ads.* Narrow border at base of pouch white plumes. *Yng.* Head and hindneck brownish; back grayish, margined with black; throat, foreneck and breast white.

Range.—Breeds In West Indies and Central America to west Gulf States; north in summer rarely to Kansas and southern Illinois.

122. Brandt Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax penicillatus*). L. 35; T. 6. Chin and sides of throat *buffy* black, *faintly* margined with black; below green black. *Breeding plumage*. With white, hair-like plumes from back of head; throat and pouch blue. *Yng.* Above dark brown; throat and belly whitish; breast and sides brown.

Range.—Pacific coast from Cape St. Lucas to Washington; resident.

123. Pelagic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*). L. 28; W. 10; T. 6.2. Forehead *feathered*; back feathers green and purplish black; below bottle green. *Breeding plumage*. With white plumes on neck and rump and white crest. *Yng.* Above greenish dusky brown, less green below.

Range.—"Aleutian and Kuril Islands, and Kamchatka, south to Japan." (A. O. U.)

123a. Violet-green Cormorant (*P. p. robustus*). Similar to [No. 123](#), but larger; bill stouter, W. 10.8.

Range.—"Coast of Alaska, from Norton Sound south to Washington." (A. O. U.)

123b. Baird Cormorant (*P. p. resplendens*). Similar to [No. 123](#), but smaller; bill slenderer; W. 9.5. *Notes*.

Range.—Pacific coast from Washington south to Mazatlan, Mexico.

124. Red-faced Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax urile*). L. 34. *Forehead* as well as lores bare. *Ads.* Above green; belly green. *Breeding plumage*. With forehead and nape crests and white patches on flanks. *Notes*. "A low, drawn-out note."

Range.—"Pribilof, Aleutian, and Kuril Islands, and coast of Kamchatka. South in winter to northern Japan." (A. O. U.)

118. Anhinga; Snakebird; Water Turkey (*Anhinga anhinga*). L. 36. *Ad.* ♂. Black; grayish head and neck; bill black; feet black. *Ad.* ♀. Resembles male but whole head, neck, and breast brownish. *Yng.* Similar to ♀ but black parts dusky. *Notes.* Utters a harsh, grating note when fighting or in coming to the nest.

Range.—Tropical and subtropical America; breeds north to southern Illinois and South Carolina; winters from Gulf States southward.

125. American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*). L. 60. *Ads.* White; primaries black; bill in both sexes black; crown brownish.

Range.—North America; breeds in interior from eastern California, Utah, Yellowstone Park, Minnesota (?) northward to Lat. 61°; winters from Gulf States southward.

126. Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*). L. 50; W. 19.5. *Ads.* Pouch greenish; head white, rarely yellowish; bill black; neck. *Yng.* Brownish gray, white below. *Notes.* Adults as a rule silent; young before flying, very noisy.

Range.—Atlantic and Gulf coast of tropical and subtropical America; breeds from northern South America to South Carolina; has strayed to Florida; winters from Gulf States southward.

127. California Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus californicus*). Similar to [No. 126](#), but larger. L. 54; W. 21; pouch black.

Range.—Pacific coast from Galapagos north to British Columbia; breeds north only to Los Coronados Islands.

128. Man-o'-War Bird; Frigate Bird (*Fregata aquila*). L. 40. *Ad.* ♂. Black, glossy above; pouch "scarlet"; belly white. *Yng.* Similar to ♀, but head and neck white. *Notes.* Usually silent; rarely a croaking note.

Range.—Tropical and subtropical coasts; in America north to Florida, Texas, and southern California; casually to Kansas, Ohio and Nova Scotia; winters from Gulf States southward.

ORDER V. DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS.

ANSERES.

Family 1.

DUCKS, GEESE, and SWANS.

ANATIDÆ.

The Anatidæ of North America are placed in five well-marked subfamilies, the Mergansers (*Merginæ*), River Ducks (*Anatinæ*), Sea Ducks (*Fuligulinæ*), Geese (*Anserinæ*), and Swans (*Cygninæ*).

The Mergansers, Saw-bills, or Shelldrakes are fish-eating Ducks and their rounded bills, set with tooth-like projections along the sides, are of evident use to them in holding their prey.

The River Ducks include such well-known species as the Mallard, Black Duck, and Widgeon. They differ from the Bay or Sea Ducks in not having a well-developed web or flap on the hind-toe. As a rule they feed in shallow water by tipping, standing on their heads, as it were, while reaching the bottom for food.

The Bay or Sea Ducks have the hind-toe webbed. They feed, as a rule, in deeper water than the River Ducks, sometimes descending to the bottom in water over one hundred feet deep. During the winter they gather in flocks often of several thousand individuals, and frequent the larger bodies of water.

With both the River and Bay Ducks the sides of the broad, flat bill are set with gutters which serve as strainers, retaining the mollusks, seeds and roots of aquatic plants on which these Ducks feed, while the mud or water taken in with the food is forced out the sides of the bill as it closes.

Geese are more terrestrial than Ducks and often visit the land to nip the grass. This is particularly true in the west where large flocks of, Geese, especially Snow Geese, may be seen feeding on the prairies. On the water they feed over shallows by tipping and probing the bottoms.

Swans also feed from the surface of the water either by simply immersing the head and neck or by half submerging the body, when, with the tail pointed to the zenith, the length of their reach is greatly increased.

In spite of their comparatively short wings the large muscles attached to them give to the Anatidæ great power of flight. Not only do they make extended journeys, when migrating, without a rest, but they attain a speed which is surpassed by but few birds. Some of the smaller species, when alarmed, doubtless flying at the rate of one hundred miles an hour.

In common with other diving water birds the Ducks, when molting, lose most of their wing feathers all at once, and for a time are therefore unable to fly. During this comparatively helpless period the brightly colored males assume in part the plumage of the females and [Pg_75]are thereby rendered less conspicuous. With the return of the power of flight, however, they regain their distinctive, male plumage, which is usually brighter than that of the female. With our Geese and Swans there is no sexual difference in color.

Most of our Ducks and Geese breed in the north, some within the Arctic Circle, and winter from the southern limit of frozen water southward. The American Merganser, Hooded Merganser, Wood Duck, Buffle-head, Golden-Eyes, Tree Ducks, and possibly Harlequin Duck nest in hollow trees, at times some distance from the water. The young of the American Golden-eye and of the Wood Duck have been seen to reach the water by jumping from the nest-hole and fluttering down in response to the calls of the parent below. It is said that they are also brought down in the bill of the old bird, but this statement apparently lacks confirmation.

The remaining species of our Ducks, Geese, and Swans, nest as a rule, on the ground generally near water. From five to fifteen and, in the case of the Fulvous Tree Duck, possibly as many as thirty eggs are laid. In color they vary from white to buffy and pale olive and are always uniformly colored. Incubation is performed by the female alone. The males at this period among most Ducks deserting their mate to undergo the partial molt before mentioned. While incubating the females surround their nest with soft down plucked from their bodies and when leaving the nest to feed, this down is drawn over the eggs with the double object, doubtless, of concealing them and of keeping them warm.

With Eider Ducks this down constitutes the larger part of, if not the entire nest. Saunders states that in Iceland the down in each nest weighs about one-sixth of a pound. This is gathered by the natives, who, however, are careful to afford the sitting bird an opportunity to raise her brood without further molestation.

The collection of Eider down thus furnishes an admirable illustration of proper economic relations between man and birds. The down is an important source of income to the natives of the comparatively barren, northern countries in which the Eiders nest. So long as man can remember it has been gathered annually. Still the Ducks continue to return in numbers year after year to the same region, perhaps the exact spot in which they nested the year before.

Less intelligent methods would perhaps rob the bird of its second, as well as of its first nest and, unable to reproduce its kind, the species would become extinct within a comparatively short period.

The evils which would follow such a course are, however, thoroughly understood. The Ducks, in the first place, are encouraged in every way. It is said that should one walk into a peasant's cabin and preempt his cot as a nesting-site, the peasant would gladly give up his bed to so valuable a visitor.

129. American Merganser (*Merganser americanus*). L. 25; B. from nostril, 1.5; nostril midway between eye and bill; no crest. *Ad.* ♀. and *Yng.* *Chin white*; crown and throat reddish brown; rest of underparts and speculum white. *Notes.* When alarmed, several low, guttural croaks. (Elliot.)

Range.—North America; breeds from New Brunswick, rarely mountains of Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and mountains of Colorado and California south to South Carolina and southern California.

130. Red-breasted Merganser (*Merganser serrator*). L. 22; B. from nostril, 1.8; nostril nearer to eye than bill; cinnamon band streaked with black; head feathers lengthened. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* Crown grayish brown, washed with black; underparts and speculum white; back and tail ashy. *Notes.* When alarmed, several low, guttural croaks. (Elliot.)

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds, in America, from New Brunswick and northern Illinois north to Greenland and Alaska; winters from California to the West Indies.

131. Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*). L. 17.5. *Ad.* ♂. A large, circular black and white crest. *Ad.* ♀. Neck and breast grayish brown; back, blackish; belly white. *Notes.* "A hoarse croak, like a small edition of that of the Mallard." (Nelson.)

Range.—North America from Cuba and Lower California north to Labrador and Alaska; breeds locally throughout its range, chiefly in interior of Illinois, and Massachusetts southward.

132. Mallard (*Anas boschas*). L. 23. Speculum (patch in wing) purple bordered by black and *white*; under wing-coverts *dusky* and *buff*; back blackish with *internal* buff loops. *Notes.* A low mellow whistle, and a harsh rolling note. (Nelson.)

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds, in America, from Labrador, Indiana, Iowa, and California north to Greenland and Alaska; winters from America and West Indies.

143. Pintail (*Dafila acuta*). L. ♂, 28; ♀, 22. *Ad.* ♂. Central tail feathers black, 7.5 long, pointed. *Ad.* ♀. Tail black, with buff bars; under wing-coverts *dusky* and *buff*; back blackish with *internal* buff loops. *Notes.* A low mellow whistle, and a harsh rolling note. (Nelson.)

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds, in America, from New Brunswick, Iowa, Illinois, and British Columbia northward; winters from America and West Indies.

133. Black Duck (*Anas obscura*). L. 22. *Ads.* Speculum bluish purple tipped with *black*; no white in crown *without* paler margins; throat, usually, without markings; legs "olivaceous brown," bill "greenish." *Notes.* A *quack* resembling that of the Mallard.

Range.—Eastern North America; chiefly east of Mississippi; breeds locally from New Jersey and Illinois north to Labrador and Hudson Bay; winters from New York south to Florida.

133a. Red-legged Black Duck (*A. o. rubripes*). Similar to [No. 133](#) but larger; crown edged with buff or grayish.

Range.—Summer range not definitely known, but breeding specimens have been taken in northern Labrador, James Bay, and west shore of Hudson Bay.

134. Florida Duck (*Anas fulvigula*). L. 20. *Ads.* Throat and front of neck plain buff, usually unmarked; speculum rusty buff; broadly *streaked* with black. *Notes.* A *quack* similar to that of [No. 133](#).

Range.—Florida to coast of Louisiana; resident.

134a. Mottled Duck (*A. f. maculosa*). Similar to [No. 134](#), but underparts *mottled* with black, the markings being more numerous.

Range.—Eastern Texas; breeds (at least) from Corpus Christi north to Kansas; winters on west Gulf Coast.

135. Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus streperus*), L. 19.5. Under wing coverts and axillars *pure white*. *Ad.* ♂. *W.* white. *Ad.* ♀. Head and throat as in ♂, back fuscous and buffy; breast and *sides* ochraceous thickly spotted with white. *Notes.* A *quack* like that of the Mallard but shriller and more often repeated.

Range.—Northern hemisphere; in America, breeds in the interior from Kansas and California north to Manitoba and Assiniboia; winters from New York south to Florida.

136. Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*). L. 18.5. *Ad.* ♂. Head and neck reddish brown; crown buff; sides with white; throat *rusty*, finely streaked and barred with black; breast and sides rusty; speculum blackish. *Notes.* Of male, low, purring growl. (Saunders.)

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds in America, only in the Aleutian Islands; casual in migrations and in winter in California and on Atlantic coast.

137. Baldpate (*Mareca americana*). L. 19. No rusty on head. *Ad.* ♂. Under tail-coverts black; streak from eye to throat *whitish* finely marked with black; breast and sides rusty washed with grayish. *Notes.* "A low, soft whistle."

Range.—North America; breeds in the interior from Minnesota and British Columbia north to Alaska; winters from British Columbia and Virginia south to Atlantic coast to Labrador.

139. Green-winged Teal (*Nettion carolinensis*). L. 14.5. Wing-coverts gray, tipped with buff or white. speculum (wing-patch) green bordered by black tipped with white. *Ad.* ♀. Wings as in ♂; throat and sides of neck and sides washed with rusty, marked with black. *Notes.* A "peculiar chirping almost a twittering" as they fly. (S)

Range.—North America; breeds from New Brunswick, Minnesota, and British Columbia north to Greenland and Alaska; winters from Virginia and West Indies.

140. Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*). Wing-coverts blue. *Ad.* ♂. Cheek patch white. *Ad.* ♀. Resembles speculum greenish brown not distinctly tipped with white. L. 16.

Range.—North America; chiefly east of Rockies; breeds from New Brunswick, Kansas, southern Illinois and northern Ohio, north to Alaska; Mississippi Valley to northern South America, California, and Lower California.

141. Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*). *Ad.* ♂. Head and neck, breast and sides reddish brown; underparts, *including throat*, are usually suffused with rusty; the throat often being blackish or speckled with chestnut. L. 16.

Range.—Western North America from British Columbia south to South America, east to Rockies and south Texas; rarely to Florida.

142. Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*). L. 20. Bill much broader at tip than at base. *Ad.* ♂. Belly chestnut; breast blue; back conspicuously margined with buff. *Notes.* "Occasionally a few feeble quacks." (Elliot.)

Range.—Northern hemisphere; in America chiefly in interior; breeds locally from Texas, and regularly from Minnesota and British Columbia north to Alaska; Columbia, Illinois, and Maryland south to northern South America.

144. Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*). L. 18.5. *Ad.* ♂. Head crested; green, blue, and purple with white stripes. *Ad.* ♀. crown glossy purplish brown; back olive-brown glossed with greenish. *Notes.* A frightened, plaintive, *oo-eeek*.

Range.—North America; breeds locally from Florida to Labrador and British Columbia, winters from British Columbia, southern Illinois, and Cuba.

146. Redhead (*Aythya americana*). L. 19. *Ad.* ♂. Head and *upper* neck entirely bright reddish brown. *Ad.* ♀. Head and neck without fine bars; speculum gray. *Notes.* "A hoarse guttural rolling sound." (Elliot.)

Range.—North America; breeds chiefly in interior from Maine, Minnesota, and California north to Labrador and British Columbia; winters from California and West Indies.

147. Canvas-back (*Aythya vallisneria*). L. 21. *Ad.* ♂. Head and *whole* neck *dull* reddish brown. *Ad.* ♀. Head and neck grayish brown, *finely barred with black and white*. *Notes.* "A harsh guttural croak." (Elliot.)

Range.—North America; breeds only in interior from Minnesota and Oregon north to Alaska and the Barren Grounds; winters from British Columbia to Mexico and West Indies.

148. American Scaup Duck (*Aythya marila*). L. ♂, 18.5; ♀, 17.5. *Ad.* ♂. Head glossed with greenish; sides of head and neck grayish brown. Feathers about base of bill white; breast and back rusty grayish brown; speculum white. *Notes.* "Similar to the guttural sound of the Redhead and other diving Ducks." (Elliot.)

Range.—Northern parts of northern hemisphere; in America, breeds in the interior rarely from Minnesota, and regularly from North Dakota north to Alaska.

149. Lesser Scaup Duck (*Aythya affinis*). L. ♂ 17; ♀, 16.5. *Ad.* ♂. Head glossed with purplish; sides with grayish brown. Feathers about base of bill white; breast and back rusty grayish brown; speculum white. *Notes.* "Similar to the guttural sound of No. 148, but smaller."

Range.—North America; breeds only in interior from Iowa rarely, North Dakota commonly, and British Columbia, north to Barren Grounds; winters from Guatemala and West Indies.

150. Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*). L. 16.5. *Ad.* ♂. A chestnut neck-ring; chin *white*; back *black*; speculum gray. Feathers about base of bill and throat white, back and breast *rusty* grayish brown; speculum gray. Resembles ♀ of [No. 146](#), but smaller.

Range.—North America: breeding only in the interior from Minnesota northward; winters from Maryland and British Columbia south to Guatemala and West Indies.

151. American Golden-eye (*Clangula clangula americana*). L. 20. Ad. ♂. Head *greenish*; white patch at throat brown; breast and back gray, a white throat-ring; belly and speculum white. *Notes*. Rarely a low croak; a h in flight.

Range.—North America; breeds from Maine, northern Minnesota, and Alberta, north to Arctic Regions; winters from southern Alaska, the Gre

152. Barrow Golden-eye (*Clangula islandica*). L. 20. Ad. ♂. Head *purplish blue*; white patch at base of bill. ♀ of No. 151. *Notes*. A high whistling made by wings in flight, probably also a low croaking as in No. 151.

Range.—Northern North America; breeds from Gulf of St. Lawrence, and mountains of Colorado north to southern Greenland; winters south to

153. Buffle-head (*Charitonetta albeola*). L. 14.7. Ad. ♂. Head blue, purple, and green; a white band from e patch on either side of head; throat and upper parts grayish brown; belly and speculum white. *Notes*. A single Canvas-back's roll. (Elliot.)

Range.—North America; breeds from Maine, Iowa, and British Columbia northward; winters from southern limit of breeding range to West Ind

167. Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis*). L. 15. Tail-feathers narrow and stiff; bill short (1.5) and broad reddish brown. Ad. ♀. A whitish streak through dusky cheeks; back grayish brown with fine buffy bars; belly silv all white or whitish.

Range.—Western hemisphere from northern South America to Hudson Bay; breeds locally throughout its range, but chiefly northward; winte southward.

168. Masked Duck (*Nomonyx dominicus*). L. 14. Tail-feathers long, (4.5) narrow, stiff and pointed. Ad. ♂ brown all around; white in wing. Ad. ♀. A brownish streak through eye: buffy streaks above and below it; ba below washed with rusty.

Range.—Tropical America north to Lower Rio Grande; accidental in Wisconsin, Lake Champlain, and Massachusetts.

154. Old-squaw (*Harelda hyemalis*). L. ♂, 21; ♀, 16; T. ♂, 8; ♀, 2.5. No colored speculum. *Ad.* ♂. Cervix black in winter, crown, nape, throat, and neck all around white. In summer, black, with rusty markings on back. *Ad.* ♀. Underparts white; breast and sides of neck dusky. In summer, crown, cheeks and nape blackish, throat and bill black. *Notes.* In spring, a rich, musical *a-leedle-a*, frequently repeated in deep, reed-like tones. (Nelson.) Also (Mackay.)

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds from northern Labrador and Aleutian Islands north to Arctic Ocean; winters south to Virginia, Upper Mississippi, and Texas."

155. Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*). L. 17. *Ad.* ♂. Back and breast slaty blue; head darker. *Ad.* ♀. Ears whitish, above blackish brown; below dusky and whitish. *Notes.* "A confusion of low gabbling and chattering."

Range.—"Northern North America, breeding from Newfoundland, the northern Rocky Mountains, and the Sierra Nevadas (latitude 38°), north to Alaska; California; eastern Asia, Iceland." (A. O. U.)

156. Labrador Duck (*Camptolaimus labradorius*). L. 20. *Ad.* ♂. Primaries blackish; rest of wing white. *Yng.* ♂. Like ♀ but throat and ends of greater wing-coverts white.

Range.—Formerly North Atlantic coast; bred from Labrador northward; wintered south to New Jersey; believed to be extinct; last records, Cape Cod, 1875.

157. Steller Eider (*Eniconetta stelleri*). L. 18. *Ad.* ♂. Throat and neck black nearly divided by a white ring; back and nape greenish; breast chestnut. *Ad.* ♀. Above and below black and rusty, speculum purple bordered with white.

Range.—"Arctic and subarctic coasts of the northern hemisphere, Aleutian Islands, east to Unalaska and Kadiak; Kenai Peninsula." (A. O. U.)

158. Spectacled Eider (*Arctonetta fischeri*). L. 21. *Ad.* ♂. Front of head plush-like; cushiony pads around eyes black. belly black.

Range.—"Alaskan coast of Bering Sea and north to Point Barrow." (A. O. U.)

159. Greenland Eider (*Somateria mollissima borealis*). L. 23. Feathers on sides of bill reaching to nostrils; culmen *pointed* at base (posteriorly.) *Ad.* ♂. Crown black with a white wedge. *Ad.* ♀. Brownish black above neck finely margined with buff. *Yng.* ♂. Similar to ♀ but more buffy. *Notes.* "A sort of cooing sound" in the breeding season; *ho, 'ha ho*; female's like that of Mallard. (Brunnich.)

Range.—Northeastern North America; breeds from Labrador to Greenland; winters south to Massachusetts.

160. American Eider (*Somateria dresseri*). L. 23. Similar in color to [No. 159](#), but bare spaces on either side of bill (posteriorly).

Range.—Northeastern North America; breeds from Isle au Haut, Maine, to Labrador; winters south to New Jersey and Great Lakes.

161. Pacific Eider (*Somateria v-nigra*). Similar to [No. 159](#), but *Ad.* ♂ with a black V on throat; sides of bill reaching to base of bare space on culmen less than distance from same place to end of bill. *Notes.* "A low guttural sound."

Range.—North Pacific from Aleutian Islands north to Arctic Ocean east to Great Slave Lake.

162. King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*). L. 23. Feathers at side of bill *not* reaching nostril. *Ad.* ♂. White above; blue. *Ad.* ♀ in 1 *Yng.* Resembling same plumages of [No. 159](#) and [No. 160](#).

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds from Labrador and St. Michaels, Alaska north to Greenland and Arctic Ocean; winters south to New Jersey.

163. American Scoter (*Oidemia americana*). L. 19. Feathers at base of bill not extending forward on sides yellow at base. *Ad.* ♀. Brownish above, lighter below; no white on wing or on sides of head. *Notes.* A long mus

Range.—Northern North America; breeds from Labrador and Alaskan shores of Bering Sea northward; winters south to Virginia, Great Lakes,

166. Surf Scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*). L. 20. Feathers extending forward on top of bill. *Ad.* ♂. Black, nap and white, a round black patch on its sides. *Ad.* ♀. Above black, throat and breast paler; belly whitish; a whitish with white patches on ears.

Range.—Northern North America; breeds from Newfoundland northward; winters south to Virginia, Florida, Illinois, and Lower California.

165. White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*). L. 22. A white patch on wing; feathers extending forward nostrils. *Ad.* ♂. Black, a white spot about eye; bill orange, black at base. *Ad.* ♀. Dusky brown above; lighter below of head whitish.

Range.—Northern North America; breeds from Labrador and North Dakota northward; winters south to Virginia, southern Illinois, and Lower

177. Black-bellied Tree Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*). L. 22. *Ads.* belly and tail coverts *black*: foreback whitish. *Notes.* A shrill whistle. (Elliot.)

Range.—Tropical America north to southern Texas.

178. Fulvous Tree Duck (*Dendrocygna fulva*). L. 22. *Ads.* Belly uniform rusty brown; upper tail coverts white in wing. *Notes.* A squealing whistle.

Range.—Tropical America, north in summer to Texas, Louisiana, Nevada and central California. "Casual in North Carolina and Missouri." (A.

169. Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*). L. 23-28, *Ads.* White, head sometimes rusty; primaries black.

Range.—"Pacific coast to the Mississippi Valley, breeding in Alaska; south in winter to southern Illinois and southern California; casually to N

169a. Greater Snow Goose (*C. h. nivalis*). Similar to [No. 169](#), but larger, L. 30-38.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds in Arctic regions; winters from Chesapeake, New Jersey (rarely) south to Cuba; rare on Atlantic coast

170. Ross Snow Goose (*Chen rossii*). L. 21; B. 1.6. Similar in color to [No. 169](#), but much smaller; bill parti

Range.—Arctic America in summer; Pacific coast to southern California and east to Montana in winter.

180. Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*). L. 55. Nostril nearer to tip of bill than to eye. *Ads.* White, bill and feet black. *Yng.* Head and neck brownish, rest of plumage washed with grayish. *Notes.* 'whoogh, 'whoogh, very low

Range.—North America; breeds within Arctic Circle; winters from British Columbia (?) Lower Mississippi Valley, Chesapeake Bay, south to Gu

181. Trumpeter Swan (*Clor buccinator*). L. 65. Nostril about in middle of bill. *Ads.* White, bill and feet black. *Yng.* Head and neck brownish; rest of plumage washed with grayish. *Notes.* Loud and sonorous in tone like those of a French h

Range.—"Chiefly the Interior of North America, from the Gulf Coast to the Fur Countries, breeding from Iowa and the Dakotas northward; we
(A. O. U.)

169.1. Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*). L. 28. *Ads.* Head and neck white; below brownish gray; foreback white; but head and neck grayish brown.

Range.—North America; breeds in Hudson Bay region; winters on west coast of the Gulf of Mexico; two California records; said to have occurred in California.

171a. American White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons gambeli*). L. 28. *Ads.* Forehead and rump white; below black; but no white on head no black below.

Range.—North America; breeds in Arctic region; winters on Gulf Coast, California and Mexico; rare on Atlantic coast.

176. Emperor Goose (*Philacte canagica*). L. 26. *Ads.* Foreneck blackish; rest of head and neck white some black. *Yng.* Body less distinctly scaled; head and hindneck spotted with grayish. *Notes.* When flying, a deep, hoarse, hoarse when alarmed and about to fly, a ringing *û-lûgh*, *-ûlûgh*. (Nelson.)

Range.—"Coast and islands of Alaska north of the Peninsula; chiefly about Norton Sound and Valley of the Lower Yukon; Commander Island and California." (A. O. U.)

Geese

172. Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*). L. 38. *Ads.* A white patch on cheeks and throat; rest of head and black neck. *Yng.* Similar but with blackish on white of throat. *Notes.* A sonorous *honk*.

Range.—North America; breeds from Labrador, Minnesota and British Columbia, north chiefly in the interior, to Alaska; winters from Long Island and southern California.

172a. Hutchins Goose (*B. c. hutchinsii*). Similar to [No. 172](#), but smaller; L. 30; tail feathers, 14-16.

Range.—Western North America; breeds in Arctic regions; winters from British Columbia and Kansas south to Lower California and Mexico.

172b. White-cheeked Goose (*B. c. occidentalis*). Size of [No. 172](#), but throat blackish, lower neck with white.

Range.—"Pacific coast region, from Sitka, south in winter to California." (A. O. U.)

172c. Cackling Goose (*B. c. minima*). Similar to [No. 172b](#), but smaller, L. 24; tail feathers 14-16.

Range.—Western North America; breeds in Alaska; winters from British Columbia southward; east rarely to Wisconsin.

173. Brant (*Branta bernicla glaucogastra*). L. 26. *Ads.* Sides of neck with white markings; belly *whitish*. *N.* (Elliot.)

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds in Arctic regions; winters in America, from Mississippi Valley east, and from Illinois and Massachusetts.

174. Black Brant (*Branta nigricans*). L. 26. *Ads.* *Sides* and *front* of neck with white markings; belly nearly all *r-r-r-r*; on alarm repeated often with emphasis. (Nelson.)

Range.—Western North America; breeds in northern Alaska and eastward; winters from British Columbia to Lower California; occasional on Atlantic coast.

ORDER VI. FLAMINGOES.

ODONTOGLOSSÆ.

Family 1.

FLAMINGOES.

PHŒNICOPTERIDÆ.

Flamingoes might be called long-legged Ducks. Their feet are webbed, and their bill is set with ridges, which serve as sieves or strainers, as do the 'gutters' on a Duck's bill. They are, however, wading birds and their webbed feet are of use in supporting them on the soft mud of shallow lagoons or bays where they search for the favorite food of small mollusks. In feeding the flat top of the bill is pressed into the mud when its tip points upward toward the bird's body. Flamingoes fly with the neck and legs stretched to the utmost presenting on the wing a picturesque, but by no means so graceful an appearance as do the Herons. Their voice is a vibrant *honking* like that of a Goose.

ORDER VII. HERONS, STORKS, IBISES, ETC.

HERODIONES.

Family 1.

SPOONBILLS.

PLATALEIDÆ

Family 2.

IBISES.

IBIDIDÆ.

Family 3.

STORKS and WOOD IBISES.

CICONIIDÆ.

Family 4.

BITTERNS, HERONS, ETC.

ARDHIDÆ.

The Roseate Spoonbill was formerly a common bird in Florida and along the Gulf coast, but so many have been killed for their plumage that in the United States the species is now exceedingly rare except in the most remote parts of southern Florida.

Spoonbills build a rude nest of sticks in mangrove bushes or small trees and lay three to five whitish eggs speckled with shades of brown.

Ibises are usually found in flocks along the shore of lagoons, lakes, etc., or in marshy places. They fly with the neck outstretched and are generally silent. Their nests of reeds, weed stalks, etc., are sometimes [Pg_88]placed in low bushes, at others in grassy marshes. The eggs number from three to five. They are plain blue in the Glossy Ibis, greenish white with chocolate markings, in the White Ibis.

The Storks are largely Old World birds, only three of the some twenty known species inhabiting the Western Hemisphere. But one of these is found regularly north of the Rio Grande, the so-called Wood Ibis which is abundant in southern Florida. It lives in flocks and builds a nest of sticks usually in cypress trees, often forty feet from the ground, laying two or three white eggs. When flying the neck is extended. It progresses by alternate flapping and sailing and occasionally soars high overhead in circles, like a Vulture.

The Bitterns and Herons unlike our other long-legged wading birds, fly with a fold in the neck. They belong in two subfamilies, the *Botaurinae* and *Ardeinae*, respectively. The Bitterns are usually solitary birds inhabiting grassy or reedy marshes where their colors harmonize with their surroundings and render them difficult to see. The American Bittern nests on the ground and lays three to five pale brownish eggs. The Least Bittern usually weaves a platform nest of reeds among rushes growing in the water and lays four or five bluish white eggs.

Hérons feed along the shore and are consequently more often seen than Bitterns. With the exception of the Green Heron and the Yellow-crowned Night Heron, which usually nest in isolated pairs, our species gather in colonies to nest. Several hundred pairs occupying a limited area in some wooded or bushy swamp to which, when undisturbed, they return year after year.

Hérons build a rude platform nest of sticks, sometimes placing it in bushes, sometimes in the tallest trees, and at others on the ground or beds of reeds in marshes. The eggs are greenish blue in color and usually four in number. It is among those Herons, which in nesting time are adorned with delicate plumes or aigrettes, that the greatest ravages of the millinery hunter have been made. Attacking these birds when they have gathered on the nesting ground, they are not permitted to rear their young and the species is thus exterminated branch and root.

The voice of Herons is a harsh squawk varying in depth of tone with the size of the bird.

[Pg_89]

Flamingo, Spoonbill and Ibis

182. Flamingo (*Phænicopterus ruber*). L. 45; from toe to bill, 60. *Ads.* Rosy red, lighter on back; primaries grayish brown; lighter below. *Notes.* A *honk* resembling that of a Canada Goose.

Range.—Atlantic coasts of tropical and subtropical America; resident (breeding?) in southwestern Florida (Monroe county); casual west to Texas.

183. Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*). L. 32. *Ads.* Head and throat bare; sides of breast and end of tail rusty under tail-coverts carmine. *Yng.* Head feathered, buff and carmine replaced by pink.

Range.—Tropical and subtropical America; north to Gulf States.

185. Scarlet Ibis (*Guara rubra*). L. 24. *Ads.* Scarlet: tips of primaries black. *Yng.* Grayish brown, lower back underparts dull white.

Range.—"Florida, Louisiana and Texas, southward to the West Indies and northern South America. No record of its recent occurrence in the United States."

Ibises

184. White Ibis (*Guara alba*). L. 25. *Ads.* White, tips of outer primaries black, face orange red. *Yng.* C white. *Notes.* When near nest, *crook, croc, croo*; when disturbed, a loud, hoarse, *bunk, bunk, hunk*. (Audubon).

Range.—Tropical America; breeds north to Lower California, southern Indiana, southern Illinois and South Carolina; winters from Gulf south to Long Island;

186. Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis autumnalis*). L. 24. *Ads.* Front of head black with greenish reflections. *Yng.* Head white, rest of underparts fuscous brown; back with greenish reflections.

Range.—Tropical and subtropical regions in America; rare or local in southeastern United States; casual north to Massachusetts and Illinois.

187. White-faced Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis guarauna*). L. 24. *Ads.* Front of head *white*. *Yng.* Resembles young

Range.—Tropical and subtropical America; north to California, (rarely British Columbia), Texas, Kansas, east rarely to Florida; winters south of

188. Wood Ibis (*Tantalus loculator*). L. 40. *Ads.* Head and neck bare; white, primaries, secondaries and tail and neck feathered, grayish brown. *Note.* When alarmed, a rough, guttural croak. (Audubon.)

Range.—Tropical and subtropical America; breeds In Gulf States, (Lower California?), and later may stray as far north as New York, Wisconsin

Bitterns

190. American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*). L. 28. *Ads.* A glossy black streak on either side of the neck deeper, more rusty. *Notes.* Call, *quawk*; song, *pump-er-lunk*.

Range.—North America north to Labrador and British Columbia, breeding chiefly north of latitude 35°; winters from about latitude 35° southward.

191. Least Bittern (*Ardetta exilis*). L. 13. *Ad.* ♂. Hindneck rufous, foreneck, underparts, and under tail-coverts but crown and back brown, below streaked with brownish. *Notes.* Call, an explosive *quab*; song, a soft *coo* repeated.

Range.—North America; breeds from Gulf States to New Brunswick and Manitoba; winters from Gulf States southward. "Less common west of northern California." (A. O. U.)

191.1. Cory Bittern (*Ardetta neoxena*). L. 13. *Ad.* ♂. Hindneck black, foreneck chestnut, belly mixed black and white. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but crown and back duller.

Range.—Eastern North America; recorded from Florida, Ontario, (breeding), Massachusetts, and Michigan; about 20 specimens known.

Hérons

192. Great White Heron (*Ardea occidentalis*). *Ads.* White, no "aigrette" plumes. A white Heron about the size of the Great Egret is supposed to be a gray-blue phase of this bird has been called *Ardea wuerdmanni*, a bird which resembles [No. 193](#).

Range.—Southern Florida, Cuba and Jamaica.

196. American Egret (*Herodias egretta*). L. 41. *Ads.* White, about 50 *straight* "aigrette" plumes grow from the feet *black*. *Ads.* when not breeding and Yng., the same, but no plumes.

Range.—Tropical and temperate America; breeds north to Virginia, southern Illinois, and California; later strays to New Brunswick, Minnesota and the Gulf States southward.

197. Snowy Heron (*Egretta candidissima*). L. 24. *Ads.* White, about 50 *recurved* "aigrette" plumes grow from the feet *yellow*. *Ads.* when not breeding and Yng. The same, but no plumes.

Range.—Tropical and temperate America; bred formerly north to Long Island, southern Illinois and California; now very rare in eastern North America and California southward.

194. Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*). L. 45; W. 18.5; B. 5.5; Tar. 7. *Ads.* Center of crown white, head and crest, crown wholly black, plumage more streaked.

Range.—Northern South America north to Arctic regions; breeds locally throughout most of North America range; winters from about latitude 40° N.

194a. Northwest Coast Heron (*A. h. fannini*). Similar to [No. 194](#) but much darker; upperparts bluish slate.

Range.—Pacific coast from Vancouver to Sitka.

194b. Ward Heron (*A. h. wardi*). Similar to [No. 194](#) but whiter below, neck darker; legs olive; larger, L. 52.

Range.—Florida; coast of Texas.

202. Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*). L. 24. *Ads.* Crown and back greenish black with two or three rounded white plumes, except just after breeding season. *Yng.* Grayish brown streaked with white on outer webs of primaries, *pale rufous*. *Notes.* An explosive *qûawk*.

Range.—Western hemisphere; breeds in North America north to New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, and Oregon; winters from California and Mexico.

203. Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violaceus*). L. 23. *Ads.* Blue-gray; crown and ear-coverings streaked with black; head with two or three rounded, white plumes, except just after nesting season. *Yng.* Primaries *bluish slate, no rufous*; back brownish streaked with white; below whitish streaked with blackish.

Range.—Tropical and subtropical America; breeds north to South Carolina, southern Illinois, and Lower California; strays to Massachusetts and New England.

198. Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa rufescens*). L. 29. Two color phases independent of age. *Ads.* Dark plumage, about 30 "aigrette" plumes. *White phase.* White, including plumes; tips of primaries sometimes speckled with black without plumes.

Range.—West Indies and Central America north to coasts of Gulf States, Illinois (rarely), and Lower California.

199. Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*). L. 26. *Ads.* "Aigrette" plumes, short, dirty white, blackish. *Yng.* Head and neck brownish; throat and line down foreneck white; above slaty washed with brownish.

Range.—West Indies and Central America north to Gulf States, casually to Long Island and Indiana.

200. Little Blue Heron (*Florida cærulea*). L. 22. *Ads.* Head and neck maroon; rest of plumage slaty black. *Yng.* legs *greenish yellow*.

Range.—Tropical America and eastern United States; breeds north to Virginia and Illinois, later may stray north as far as Nova Scotia; winters from Gulf States southward.

201. Little Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*). L. 17. Smallest of our Herons. *Ads.* Crown, glossy green-black; rest of head and neck purplish chestnut; back green washed with bluish gray. *Yng.* Neck and below streaked with white, duller. *Notes.* A rattling *oc-oc-oc-oc-oc*, a startling *scow*, and, more rarely, a deep, hollow groan. (Brewster.)

Range.—Tropical and temperate North America; breeds from Gulf States north to Nova Scotia and Manitoba; winters from Gulf States southward.

201a. Frazar Green Heron (*B. v. frazari*). Similar to [No. 201](#), but rather larger and darker, neck more purplish, light markings more restricted. (Brewster.)

Range.—Lower California.

201b. Anthony Green Heron (*B. v. anthonyi*). Similar to [No. 201](#), but slightly larger, and paler, light markings more extensive and whiter. (Mearns.)

Range.—Arid portions of southwestern United States, south into Mexico.

ORDER VIII. CRANES, RAILS, ETC.

PALUDICOLÆ.

Family 1.	CRANES.	GRUIDÆ.
Family 2.	COURLANS.	ARAMIDÆ.
Family 3.	RAILS, GALLINULES, and COOTS.	RALLIDÆ.

Cranes bear a general resemblance to Herons in that they are long-legged, long-necked birds, but when on the wing, they carry the neck fully extended, a habit which will readily distinguish them from the curved neck Herons. Cranes are less aquatic than Herons and are often found feeding on the prairies or pine-barrens where worms, grasshoppers, lizards, roots, etc., form their fare. They nest on the ground laying two buffy eggs thickly marked with brown. The young, unlike the nearly naked, helpless young of Herons, are born covered with down and can soon follow their parents. The Cranes have loud sonorous voices; the Herons raucous croaks.

The Limpkin is a singular inhabitant of the more retired Florida swamps. It feeds upon the ground largely upon a kind of land shell, but also perches in trees. Its nest of twigs is placed in a small tree or bush, and it lays from four to seven pale buffy eggs stained and speckled with cinnamon brown.

The Rails (Subfamily RALLINÆ) are inhabitants of grassy marshes where, trusting to their long legs, they more often escape observation by running than by flying. One may hear their characteristic notes coming from the dense growth only a few yards distant and still be unable to catch a glimpse of their maker.

Rails nest on the ground laying six to twelve or fifteen buffy eggs spotted with reddish brown. The young of all our species are born covered with a shining black down.

The Gallinules (Subfamily GALLINULINÆ) are more aquatic than the Rails and are consequently less difficult to observe.

The Coots (Subfamily FULICINÆ) are still more aquatic than the Gallinules, as might be supposed from their lobed toes, in fact are as much at home in the water as though they were Ducks. Both Gallinules and Coots lay eight to sixteen buffy, thickly speckled eggs in a nest of reeds often built on a pile of rushes in the reeds.

[Pg_96]

Cranes and Limpkin

204. Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*). L. 50. *Ads.* White; skin of top of head dull red; primaries black; less washed with rusty.

Range.—Interior of North America: breeds from northern Mississippi Valley north to Arctic regions; winters from Gulf States southward.

205. Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis*). L. 35. W. 18; B. 4. *Ads.* Skin of top of head dull red; plumage with more or less rusty.

Range.—"Northern North America from Hudson Bay to Alaska, migrating south through western United States east of Rocky Mountains to Mexico."

206. Sandhill Crane (*Grus mexicana*). Similar to [No. 205](#), but larger. L. 44; W. 20; B. 5. *Notes.* A loud, scolding note, repeated more times.

Range.—North America; breeds locally from Texas, Cuba, Florida north through Mississippi Valley to Manitoba, British Columbia, and Oregon; winters southward.

207. Limpkin (*Aramus giganteus*). L. 28. *Ads.* Glossy olive-brown, striped with white; wings and tail more rufous. Note: a loud, repeated and the last note prolonged into a wail.

Range.—Central America and West Indies north to southern Texas and Florida.

208. King Rail (*Rallus elegans*). L. 15. *Ads.* Above olive-brown, black, and olive-gray; wing-coverts reddish and sides *blackish*, *sharply* and broadly barred with white. *Notes.* A loud *bup, bup, bup*, repeated and ending in

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from Florida north to Connecticut and South Dakota; strays to Maine; winters from Virginia and Lower

209. Belding Rail (*Rallus beldingi*). Similar to [No. 208](#), but paler; flank-bars narrower.

Range.—Lower California.

210. California Clapper Rail (*Rallus obsoletus*). L. 17. Above grayish olive-brown streaked with blackish brown narrowly banded with white. Margins to back feathers much broader than in forms of *crepitans*.

Range.—Salt Marshes of Pacific coast north to Washington.

212. Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*). L. 9.5; B. 1.5. *Ads.* Above blackish and grayish brown; wing-coverts black and white. Resembling a King Rail in color, but much smaller. *Notes.* Calls, *kep* or *kik*; song, a grunting sou

Range.—North America; breeds from Pennsylvania, Long Island, northern Illinois, and middle California north to Labrador, Manitoba, and British limits south to Cuba and Guatemala.

215. Yellow Rail. (*Porzana noveboracensis*). L. 7; B. .5. *Ads.* Above black and buffy barred with white; white. *Notes.* An abrupt cackling, '*krék*, '*kre*k, '*kre*k, '*kre*k, *kûk*, '*k'k'k*. (Nuttall.)

Range.—Eastern North America north to New Brunswick, Quebec, and Hudson Bay, west to Manitoba and rarely California; probably breeds c

211. Clapper Rail, Marsh Hen (*Rallus crepitans*). L. 14.5; W. 5; B. 2.5. *Ads.* Above *pale* olive bordered by breast *pale* cinnamon; flanks barred *gray* and white. *Notes.* *Gkak, gkak, gkak*, at first loud and rapid, ending low.

Range.—Salt marshes of the Atlantic coast; breeds from North Carolina to Connecticut; winters from Long Island (rarely) southward, north eastward.

211a. Louisiana Clapper Rail (*R. c. saturatus*). Similar to [No. 211](#), but above rich brown edged with olive; slender, 2.3.

Range.—Coast of Louisiana.

211b. Scott Clapper Rail (*R. c. scotti*). Similar to [No. 211](#), but much darker; sooty brown or black above breast and neck cinnamon, washed with brownish; flanks brown and white. Darkest bird of group.

Range.—Gulf coast of Florida.

211c. Wayne Clapper Rail (*R. c. waynei*). Similar to [No. 211](#), but darker, back rich olive-brown edged with white.

Range.—Atlantic coast, North Carolina to eastern Florida.

211.2. Caribbean Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris caribæus*). L. 14; W. 5.7; B. 2.4. *Ads.* Above olive cinnamon; flanks *brown* and white.

Range.—West Indies; coast of southeastern Texas (and northeastern Mexico?).

214. Carolina Rail (*Porzana carolina*). L. 8.5; B. 8. *Ads.* Region about base of bill black. *Yng.* Similar, but cinnamon. *Notes.* Calls, *kuk* or *peep*, song, *ker-wee*; and a high, rolling *whinny*.

Range.—North America; breeds from Long Island, Illinois, Kansas, and southern California, north to Newfoundland, Hudson Bay region, and southern Illinois, and northern California south to South America.

216. Little Black Rail (*Porzana jamaicensis*): L. 5; B. 6. *Ads.* Head, breast, and belly slate; back blackish brown. *Notes.* Probably, *kik-kik-kik*, *quee'ah*, or *kik-ki-ki-ki*, *ki*, *quee'ah*, or variants. (Brewster.)

Range.—"Temperate North America north to Massachusetts, northern Illinois, and Oregon: south to West Indies and Guatemala." (A. O. U.) P. (Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas).

218. Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*). L. 13. *Ads.* Crown-plate bluish, bill carmine tipped with greenish; under tail-coverts white. *Yng.* Above browner; below with white; no red on bill.

Range.—Tropical and subtropical America; breeds only in eastern North America north to southern Illinois and South Carolina, strays to Maine and to South America.

219. Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*). L. 13.5. *Ad.* Crown-plate red, bill red tipped with greenish; legs slate; flanks slate *streaked with white*. *Yng.* Crown-plate smaller with bill brownish; no red on legs; below grayish. *Notes.* An explosive *cuck* and varied calls suggesting a disturbed brooding hen, the squawking of a struggling hen, etc.

Range.—Temperate and tropical America; breeds locally north to Maine, Montreal, Minnesota, and northern California; winters from Gulf States to South America.

221. American Coot (*Fulica americana*). L. 15. Toes with scallops. *Ads.* Bill whitish; crown-plate and tail black; rest of plumage slate. *Yng.* Whiter below, browner above, crown-plate smaller. *Notes.* An explosive *cuck*.

Range.—North America; breeds in the interior (chiefly northward) north to the Mackenzie and on Pacific coast to British Columbia; winters from America and West Indies.

ORDER IX. SHORE BIRDS.

LIMICOLÆ.

Family 1.	PHALAROPES.	PHALAROPODIDÆ.
Family 2.	AVOCETS AND STILTS.	RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.
Family 3.	SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, ETC.	SCOLOPACIDÆ.
Family 4.	PLOVERS.	CHARADRIIDÆ.
Family 5.	SURF BIRDS AND TURNSTONES.	APHRIZIDÆ.
Family 6.	OYSTER-CATCHERS.	HÆMATOPODIDÆ.
Family 7.	JACANAS.	JACANIDÆ.

The Phalaropes are swimming Snipes. The Northern and Red Phalaropes, both of which have well-developed lobes or scalloped webs on their toes, except when nesting, live at sea a hundred miles or more off shore, where they find an abundance of food in small forms of marine life. The Wilson Phalarope is a bird of the interior and consequently, is far less aquatic than the remaining species of the family; nevertheless it readily takes to water, swimming buoyantly and gracefully.

Contrary to the general rule, the female Phalarope is larger and more brightly colored than the male and this difference in size and plumage is accompanied by similarly unusual habits; the female taking the place of the male in the Phalarope household. The female of necessity lays the eggs, but they are hatched by the male alone, who it is said, cares for the young, also without the assistance of his mate.

The Avocets and Stilts are wading Snipes. The Stilts secure their food by quick thrusts of the bill, but the Avocets use their singular, upturned member in a more interesting manner. When in water two or three inches deep, the bill is dropped below

the surface, until the curved lower mandible evidently touches the bottom; then walking rapidly, or even running, the bill is swung from side to side and the bird thus explores the mud in its search for food, which, when it is felt, is picked up in the usual way.

Many of the members of the family Scolopacidae are probing Snipe. The Woodcock, Wilson Snipe, and Dowitcher are good examples. [Pg_101] Their bill is long and sensitive and they can curve or move its tip without opening it at the base. When the bill is thrust into the mud the tip may therefore grasp a worm and it thus becomes a finger as well as a probe.

Though not ranked as song birds, many of the Snipes and Plovers have pleasing calls and whistles and in the breeding season they become highly musical or indulge in singular vocal performances.

The song of the Bartramian Sandpiper would attract the attention of the least observant and the singular aerial evolutions of the Snipe and Woodcock lend an unusual interest to the study of these birds in the spring. The Pectoral Sandpiper was observed by Nelson in Alaska, in May, to fill its oesophagus with air dilating the skin of the neck and breast and forming a sack as large as the body. Then in the air or on the ground the bird produced a series of hollow booming notes, constituting its love song.

The Plovers have shorter, harder bills than the true Snipe and several of our species frequent the uplands rather than muddy shore or tidal flats.

The Turnstones are true shore birds. Their home with us is on the seacoast where they feed along the beach turning over shells and pebbles in their search for food.

The Oyster-catchers are also strictly maritime. They frequent bars left bare by the tide and, it is said, use their stout bills to force open mussels; oysters, or other bivalves left exposed by the water. This belief, however, does not appear to rest on careful, definite observation.

The Jacana belongs to a small family of birds with representatives throughout the tropics. All its members are remarkable for the length of their toes, the wide extent of which enable these birds to walk over aquatic vegetation. So, for instance, I have seen them running over small lily leaves which, sinking slightly beneath the surface, made the birds appear to be walking on the water.

The Limicolæ, as a rule, nest on the ground. The Phalaropes, Snipes, and Plovers lay four eggs, the Oyster-catcher three, the Jacanas, it is said, four in some species to ten in others. The eggs of all are proportionately large and pointed or pear-shaped and

are usually thickly marked with dark spots. The young are born covered with down and leave the nest just after hatching.

[Pg_102]

Shore Birds

222. Red Phalarope (*Crymophilus fulicarius*). L. 8.10; B. 9. Bill heavy, wider than deep. *Ad.* ♀. Below black and buff. *Ad.* ♂. Similar, but smaller; crown and back streaked with brown, black, and buff. *Yng.* Resem underparts *white*. *Winter.* Crown and underparts white, hindneck black, back gray. *Notes.* A musical *clink, clink*

Range.—"Northern parts of northern hemisphere, breeding in the Arctic regions and migrating south in winter; in the United States south to chiefly maritime." (A. O. U.)

223. Northern Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*). L. 7.7; B. .8. Bill short, slender, sharply pointed. *Ad.* ♀. Br ochraceous on back. *Ad.* ♂. Smaller, less rufous; on throat; above blackish streaked with rusty. *Yng.* Underparts blackish streaked with straw-color. *Winter.* Upperparts gray mixed with white; underparts white. *Notes.* A low c

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds from Labrador and northern British America north to Greenland and Alaska; winters apparently south of off the coasts.

224. Wilson Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*). L. 9.5; B. 1.3. Bill long. *Ad.* ♀. Sides of neck black and chestnut and black much less and duller; crown and back blackish, latter sometimes with rufous. *Yng.* Below wh ochraceous; nape brownish gray. *Winter.* Above gray, upper tail-coverts white; below white. *Notes.* A soft, trun

Range.—North America, chiefly in the interior; breeds from northern Illinois (rarely), Minnesota and Central California, north to latitude 5 America.

283. Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*). Similar to [283.1](#) but larger, W. 6., and upperparts in *ad.* with black 283.1.

Range.—Eastern hemisphere, in America, only in Greenland and Alaska.

283.1. Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria morinella*). L. 9.5; W. 5.7. *Ads.* Reddish brown prevailing in upper brown margined with buffy, throat, abdomen, rump and long upper tail-coverts *white* as in *ad.*; shorter upper t loud twittering note. (Nuttall.)

Range.—Nearly cosmopolitan; breeds in Arctic regions; winters in America south of United States to Patagonia.

288. Mexican Jacana (*Jacana spinosa*). L. 8. Toes over 1.5. *Ads.* Chestnut and black; wings mostly green below white. Above grayish brown, sometimes with rump chestnut, nape black. *Notes.* A harsh, rapidly repeated

Range.—Central America and Mexico north to Lower Rio Grande Valley, Cuba and Haiti.

225. American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*). L. 16.5; B. 3.7. *Ads.* Head and neck rufous; belly white; *in winter*. Similar, but head and neck grayish or whitish. *Notes.* A rather musical, loud *plēē-ēēk* hurriedly repeated.

Range.—North America west of Mississippi; breeds from northern States, central California and rarely Texas, north in the interior to latitude 40°; south to Gulf States to Central America and West Indies; casual on Atlantic coast.

264. Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*). L. 24; B. 6., longest among our Snipe. *Ads.* Above black; below buffy, neck and breast finely streaked with dusky. *Yng.* Similar, but buff deeper.

Range.—North America; breeds on Atlantic coast from Florida to North Carolina; in interior north to Manitoba and British Columbia; later straggles from Gulf States and southern California southward.

265. Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*). L. 17; B. 3.7. *Ads.* Less buff than [No. 264](#); above dark gray; below barred with same; below white, breast streaked; sides barred with blackish.

Range.—North America; breeds in Arctic region; winters south of United States to South America.

266. Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*). L. 13.5; B. 2. *Ads.* Tail barred with grayish brown and black; above the breast thickly streaked; sides barred with blackish.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds in Arctic regions; winters south of United States to South America; migrates chiefly through interior.

226. Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*). L. 15; Tar 4.10. *Ad.* ♂. Forehead, lower back, and underparts and wings black. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but upper back and scapulars grayish brown. *Yng.* Similar to ♀, but brown above and buffy. *Notes.* A sharp, rapidly uttered *ip-ip-ip* when flying; a hoarse *k-r-r-r-r-ing* note when on the ground.

Range.—Temperate and tropical America; breeds north to Gulf States, (locally and rarely in Mississippi Valley to Minnesota) and California; northern South America; rare east of Mississippi except in Gulf States.

286. American Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus palliatus*). L. 19. *Ads.* Base of tail and longer upper tail-coverts blackish brown; white in wings conspicuous in flight. *Yng.* Similar but feathers above with buffy margins. *Notes.*

Range.—Temperate and tropical America; breeds on sea coasts only, north to Virginia and western Mexico; winters south of United States to South America.

286.1. Frazar Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus frazari*). Similar to [No. 286](#), but darker above, black breast patch, black and white band; upper tail coverts with brown markings.

Range.—"Lower California (both coasts), north to Los Coronados Islands." (A. O. U.)

287. Black Oyster-catcher (*Hæmatopus bachmani*). L. 17. *Ads.* Black. *Yng.* Somewhat browner. *Notes.* A

Range.—"Pacific coast of North America from Aleutian Islands to La Paz, Lower California."

228. American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*). L. 11. *Ads.* Below ochraceous-rufous; *no bars*; forehead slate; mixed black, rusty and slaty. *Notes.* A nasal *peent* or *paip*; a whistling of wings and a twittering whistle.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds locally from Florida to Labrador and Manitoba, but chiefly northward; winters from southern New Jersey to northern California.

230. Wilson Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*). L. 11.2. *Ads.* Throat and belly white or whitish; breast rusty buff intermingled with streaked black and cream-buff; tail black and rusty; outer feathers barred black and white. *Notes.* When taking flight a tremulous, penetrating bleating, thought to be produced by air rushing through the birds wings; a *kûk-kûk-kûk*. (See page 106.)

Range.—North America; breeds from northern New England (rarely Connecticut), northern Illinois and northern California north to Labrador, southern Illinois, and South Carolina to northern South America.

261. Bartramian Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*). L. 11.5. Outer primary barred black and white. *Ads.* Above black; breast and sides with dusky arrowheads; throat and belly whitish. *Yng.* Similar, but more buffy. *Notes.* A prolonged, mournful, mellow whistle, "*chr-r-r-r-r-ee-e-e-e-e-oo-oo-o-oo*."

Range.—North America chiefly interior; breeds locally from Kansas and Virginia to Alaska and Nova Scotia; winters south of United States to northern South America.

262. Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*). L. 8.5. Inner border of inner web of primaries white. *Ads.* Above black widely margined with grayish brown; below ochraceous-buff; a few black spots. *Yng.* Above black evenly margined with whitish; below much as in adult.

Range.—North America especially in the interior; breeds in the Yukon district and the interior of British America north to the Arctic coast; south to northern South America.

281. Mountain Plover (*Podasocys montana*). L. 9. No black on breast. *Ads.* Lores and crown-band black; a few black spots on breast; rusty. *Yng.* Similar, but no black, rusty wash deeper. *Winter.* Same as last but rusty paler.

Range.—Western United States; breeds from Kansas to North Dakota; winters westward to California, south to Lower California and Mexico; and north to Alaska.

231. Dowitcher (*Macrorhamphus griseus*) L. 10.5; B. 2.1, pitted at tip. *Ads.* Rump, tail, under wing-coverts above black margined with rusty; rump, white; below reddish brown, spotted and barred with black. *Yng.* Similar to ad. but below white. *Winter.* Above gray, breast gray mixed with dusky, belly white.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds chiefly north and northwest of Hudson Bay; winters from Florida to northern South America.

232. Long-billed Dowitcher (*Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*). B. 2.1 to 2.9. Similar to preceding but larger, tail feathers barred below. *Notes.* A lisping, energetic musical, *peet-peet; pĕe-ter-wĕe-too; wĕe-too* repeated. (Nelson.)

Range.—"Western North America, breeding in Alaska to the Arctic coast, migrating south in winter through western United States (including Mexico) to the Atlantic coast." (A. O. U.)

233. Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*). L. 8.2; tarsus long, 1.6. *Ads.* Entire underparts and upper tail-coverts not barred. *Yng.* Resembles ad. but below white, breast lightly streaked; rump white no bars. *Winter.* Similar to ad. but below white.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds within Arctic Circle; winters from Florida to South America.

234. Knot (*Tringa canutus*). L. 10.5; B. 1.3. Upper tail-coverts with black bars and loops; tail feathers white. *Ads.* Mixed black, gray and reddish brown above, reddish brown below. *Yng.* Above gray, margined with black; breast lightly streaked. *Winter.* Similar, but above gray.

Range.—Northern hemisphere; breeds within Arctic circle; winters from Florida to South America: migrates chiefly along the coasts, rare on Pacific coast.

244. Curlew Sandpiper (*Erolia ferruginea*). L. 8; B. 1.5, slightly curved. *Ads.* Below chestnut-rufous, above gray margined with whitish; back blacker; below white. *Winter.* Above plain brownish gray; below white.

Range.—"Old World in general; occasional in Eastern North America and Alaska." (A. O. U.)

235. Purple Sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*). L. 9. *Ads.* Above black, margined with rusty and cream-buff; head and neck marked with black. *Winter.* Head, neck, and breast, slaty; back blacker, margined with slaty; central secondaries

Range.—"Northern portions of the northern hemisphere; in North America chiefly the northeastern portions, breeding in the high north, migrating to Florida), the Great Lakes and Upper Mississippi Valley." (A. O. U.)

236. Aleutian Sandpiper (*Arquatella couesi*). L. 8.5. Similar to [No. 235](#), but ad. and yng. with more ochraceous; head lighter and wider. *Notes.* When flying, a low, clear, musical *tweo-tweo-tweo*; when feeding, *clū-clū-clū*. (Nelson)

Range.—"Aleutian Islands and coast of Alaska, north to Kowak River, west to Commander Islands, Kamchatka." (A. O. U.)

256. Solitary Sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius*). L. 8.4. Under wing-coverts, axillars, and all but breast white. *Ads.* Above fuscous with a faint greenish tinge; head and neck streaked, back spotted with whitish; breast streaked with dusky. *Yng.* Fewer spots and streaks above; breast markings fused. *Winter.* Practically no white markings

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Northern States (rarely and sporadically) northward; little known of breeding habits; winters south

256a. Western Solitary Sandpiper (*H. s. cinnamomeus*). Similar to [No. 256](#), but spots above buffy, especially on breast; back speckled black and white.

Range.—Western North America; breeds in British Columbia (exact breeding range unknown); winters south of United States.

263. Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*). L. 7.5. *Ads.* Below white *thickly* spotted with black; above buff; head and neck lightly marked with black. *Yng.* Similar above but faintly margined with dusky and buff; below white, breast gray; no margins above. *Notes.* *Peet-weet*, repeated.

Range.—North America, north to Hudson Bay; breeds throughout its North American range; winters from southern California and West Indies

284. Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*). L. 9. No rusty; lower back, longer upper tail-coverts and wing-coverts black. *Ads.* Above and breast brownish black; belly white. *Yng.* Browner margined with whitish. *Winter.* *Peet*, sharp, *weet, weet, too-weet*. (Nelson.)

Range.—"Pacific coast of North America from Point Barrow, Alaska to Santa Margarita Island, Lower California; breeding from Alaska to Bri

237. Pribilof Sandpiper (*Arquatella ptilocnemis*). L. 10. *Ads.* Similar to [No. 236](#) above but crown *patch*. *Yng.* Resemble adult above but breast grayish indistinctly streaked and with a pale buff band; belly white above.

Range.—"Breeding in the Pribilof Islands, Alaska, and migrating to coast of adjacent mainland south of Norton Sound." (A. O. U.)

243a. Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina pacifica*). L. 8; B. 1.5; slightly curved. *Ads.* Belly black; back streaked with dusky; belly white *spotted* with black; back black, rusty, and buff. *Winter.* Above brownish gray; below streaked.

Range.—North America; breeds in Arctic regions and winters from Gulf States and California to South America.

246. Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*). L. 6.3; B. .6 to .8. Toes webbed at base. *Ads.* Above *rusty*; below white, breast *indistinctly* streaked. *Yng.* Above with rusty and whitish margins; below white, breast brownish gray with black shaft streaks; below white. *Notes.* *weet-weet*.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds in Arctic regions; winters from Gulf States to South America.

247. Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes occidentalis*). Similar to preceding but bill longer .8 to 1.2; ads. more rusty and more numerous. *Notes.* Call, a soft *weet-weet*; song, uttered on the wing, "a rapid, uniform series of rather rapid notes."

Range.—North America, chiefly west of Mississippi Valley; breeds in Arctic regions; winters from Gulf States to South America.

248. Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*). L. 8. Three toes, tarsus scaled. *Ads.* Above rusty, black and grayish; below *washed with rusty*. *Yng.* Nape grayish, back *black*, feathers with *two* white or yellowish white terminal spots; below brownish gray with dusky shaft streaks; below silky white.

Range.—"Nearly cosmopolitan, breeding in Arctic and Sub-Arctic regions, migrating, in America, south to Chili and Patagonia." (A. O. U.)

238. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Actodromas acuminata*). L. 8.7. *Tail feathers pointed. Ads.* A white line blackish. *Yng.* Crown as in ad., back black and rusty; below white, breast buffy, no streaks. *Winter.* Back grayish as in yng., but breast grayer and with indistinct streaks. *Notes.* A soft metallic *pleep-pleep*. (Nelson.)

Range.—"Eastern Asia, and coast of Alaska, migrating south to Java and Australia." (A. O. U.)

239. Pectoral Sandpiper (*Actodromas maculata*). L. 9. *Ads.* Middle tail-feathers longest, pointed, blackish and rusty; below white, breast thickly streaked; upper tail-coverts *black*. *Yng. and in winter* much the same. *Notes.* C resonant, musical *tōō-ū*, repeated eight times, made after filling æsophagus with air until it is puffed out to size

Range.—North America; breeds in Arctic regions; winters south of United States to South America; rare on Pacific coast.

240. White-rumped Sandpiper (*Actodromas fuscicollis*). L. 7.5. Longer upper tail-coverts *white*. *Ads.* streaked. *Yng.* More rufous above; breast less distinctly streaked. *Winter.* Brownish gray above; similar to yng.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds in the interior north of Hudson Bay; winters south of United States to southern South America; rare on

241. Baird Sandpiper (*Actodromas bairdii*). L. 7.5. No rusty in plumage. *Ads.* Longest u buffy, *faintly* streaked. *Yng.* Similar, but back *conspicuously* margined with whitish. *Winter.* Above "buffy gray

Range.—Interior of North America; breeds in the Arctic regions and winters south of United States to southern South America.

242. Least Sandpiper (*Actodromas minutilla*). L. 6. Smartest of our Sandpipers. *Ads.* Above black, buff and streaked. *Yng.* Similar, but breast less distinctly streaked. *Winter.* Above brownish gray, often streaked with bla

Range.—North America; breeds from Sable Island and Magdalens northward; winters from Gulf States and California south to South America.

249. Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). L. 18; B. 4; slightly recurved. Tail barred, cinnamon and black; underparts less fine black markings. *Ads.* Above black and ochraceous; below buffy white finely and uniformly barred with black but few bars below.

Range.—North America; breeds in the interior from western Minnesota, rarely Iowa and Nebraska northward; winters south of United States to South America.

250. Pacific Godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*). L. 16. B. 3.7, slightly recurved, tail barred black and white. *Ads.* "Head, neck and lower parts, plain cinnamon color." (Ridgw.) *Winter.* Above black, grayish and rusty streaked, elsewhere with irregular, black bars. *Notes.* "A loud ringing *kû-we'w*, repeated."

Range.—"Shores and Islands of the Pacific Ocean, from New Zealand and Australia to Kamchatka and Alaska. On the American coast recorded from Alaska to California (A. O. U.)"

251. Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*). L. 15; B. 3.2, slightly recurved. Under wing-coverts dusky black at end, white at base. *Ads.* Above black, rusty and grayish, below chestnut-red barred with blackish and buff below buffy whitish, breast grayer. *Winter.* Similar below but above brownish gray.

Range.—Eastern North America chiefly interior; breeds in Arctic Regions; winters south of United States to South America.

270. Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*). L. 11. Hind-toe present, small. *Ads.* Above black. *Yng.* Above grayish brown spotted with white and some yellowish; below white. *Winter.* Similar to preceding.

Range.—Northern Hemisphere; breeds in Arctic Regions, winters in America from Florida to Brazil.

272. American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*). L. 10.5; W. 7. No hind-toe; axillars dusky. *Ads.* Above black, below black, sides of breast white. *Yng.* Duller above, below grayish white with dusky marks and yellowish below. *Notes.* Call, a plaintive *too-lee-e*; song, a marvelously harmonious succession of notes. (Nelson.)

Range.—Western Hemisphere; breeds in Arctic Regions; winters from Florida to Patagonia, rare on Pacific coast.

272a. Pacific Golden Plover (*C. d. fulvus*). Similar to [No. 272](#) but wing shorter, 6.5; yellow richer.

Range.—"Breeding from northern Asia to the Pribilof Islands and coast of Alaska, south in winter through China and India to Australia and Polynesia."

254. Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*). L. 14; B. 2.2. No rusty; upper tail-coverts mostly white. *Ads.* Above black margined with whitish; below white and black. *Yng.* Above grayish margined with black; below white and black. *Winter.* Similar but white margins less conspicuous. *Notes.* A whistled *wheu, wheu-wheu-wheu-wheu*.

Range.—North America; breeds from Minnesota, rarely northern Illinois, and Anticosti northward; winters from Gulf States and California to southern South America.

255. Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*). L. 10.7; B. 1.4. Similar in color to preceding but smaller in size.

Range.—North America; breeds rarely in upper Mississippi Valley but chiefly north of latitude 55°; winters from Gulf States to southern South America.

258. Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*). L. 15; W. 8; B. 2.1. Primaries black with a broad white band; upper tail-coverts brownish gray, black, and a little buff; below white heavily marked with black and slightly washed with buff. *Ads.* Above white with buffy; below white, breast lightly streaked with dusky. *Winter.* Similar, but above plain brownish gray. *Notes.* A whistled *wheu, wheu-wheu-wheu-wheu*.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Florida to southern New Jersey, later strays casually to Maine; winters from Gulf States to southern South America.

258a. Western Willet (*S. s. inornata*). Similar to [No. 258](#) but slightly larger. W. 8.5; B. 2.4. In summer above black both above and below. *Yng. and Winter.* Indistinguishable in color from [No. 258](#).

Range.—Western United States; breeds from Texas to Manitoba; winters from southern California and Gulf States southward. A rare migrant to southern South America.

259. Wandering Tattler (*Heteractitis incanus*). L. 11. Tail-coverts plain slaty gray. *Ads.* Above plain slaty gray. *Yng.* Above slaty gray more or less margined with whitish; breast and sides slaty gray; throat and belly white with buffy margins above.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from British Columbia northward; winters south to Hawaiian Islands and Galapagos.

282. Surf Bird (*Aphriza virgata*). L. 10; B. 1. Upper tail-coverts and base of tail-feathers white. *Ads.* Above white with buffy margins; below white with buffy margins; breast barred slaty and whitish; belly white spotted with slaty. *Winter.* The same, but above white with buffy margins.

Range.—"Pacific coast of America, from Alaska to Chili." (A. O. U.)

273. Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*). L. 10.5. Rump and upper tail-coverts rusty. *Ads.* Above grayish brown rings. *Notes.* A noisy *kildeē, kildeē*.

Range.—North America, north to Newfoundland, Manitoba and British Columbia; (rare on North Atlantic coast); breeds locally throughout Valley and California south to South America.

274. Semipalmated Plover (*Ægialitis semipalmata*). L. 6.7. Web between bases of inner and middle toes. *Ad.* Ring in front of it. *Yng.* Similar, but black parts brownish; back margined with whitish. *Winter.* Same as last but

Range.—Breeds from Labrador northward; winters from Gulf States to Brazil.

275. Ring Plover (*Ægialitis hiaticula*). L. 7.5. No webs between toes. Similar to [274](#) but larger, bill yellow

Range.—"Northern parts of Old World and portions of Arctic America, breeding on the west shore of Cumberland Gulf." (A. O. U.)

277. Piping Plover (*Ægialitis meloda*). L. 7; B. short, .5. Very pale above. *Ads.* Above ashy, crown and sides black but black replaced by ashy gray. *Notes.* A short plaintive, *pip*ing whistle, repeated.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Virginia to Newfoundland; winters from Florida southward.

277a. Belted Piping Plover (*Æ. m. circumcincta*). Similar to [No. 277](#) but black on sides of breast meeting t

Range.—Mississippi Valley; breeds from northern Illinois and Nebraska north to Lake Winnipeg, east to Magdalen and Sable Islands; winters fr

278. Snowy Plover (*Ægialitis nivosa*). L. 6.5. No complete ring. *Ads.* Black on crown; ear-coverts and sides black; above margined with whitish. *Winter.* Same as last but no whitish margins.

Range.—Western United States east to Texas and Kansas; breeds from Indian Territory and southern California northward; winters from Texas

280. Wilson Plover (*Ochthodromus wilsonius*). L. 7.5; B. .8. No black on hindneck. *Ad.* ♂. One black br head. *Ad.* ♀. Similar but black areas brownish gray. *Yng.* Same as last, but above margined with whitish. *Winter.*

Range.—Tropical and temperate America; breeds north to Virginia, Gulf States, and Lower California; winters southward to Brazil; casual north

ORDER X. GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, BOB-WHITES, ETC.

GALLINAE.

Family 1.	GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, etc.	TETRAONIDÆ.
Family 2.	TURKEYS, PHEASANTS, etc.	PHASIANIDÆ.
Family 3.	CURASSOWS and GUANS.	CRACIDÆ.

The members of the family Tetraonidæ are usually placed in three subfamilies as follows: (1.) *Perdicinæ*, containing the true Quails and Partridges of the Old World and with no species in America. (2.) *Odontophorinæ*, including the Bob-whites and so-called 'Quails' and 'Partridges' of the New World, and with no species in the eastern hemisphere. (3.) *Tetraoninæ*, the Grouse, with representatives in the northern parts of both hemispheres. All the members of the first two families have the legs bare, while the Grouse have the legs, and often even the toes, more or less feathered.

The application of different names to the members of this family, in various parts of the country, often make it uncertain just what species is referred to under a given title. Our Bob-white, for example, is a 'Quail' at the north and a 'Partridge' at the south. As a matter of fact it is, strictly speaking, neither a true Quail nor Partridge but a member of a family restricted to America.

Again, the Ruffed Grouse is a 'Partridge' at the north and a 'Pheasant' at the south, whereas in truth it is neither one nor the other. So far as the application of these local names goes, it is to be noted that where the Bob-white is called 'Quail' the Grouse is called 'Partridge' and that where it is called 'Partridge' the Grouse is known as 'Pheasant'.

All the Tetraonidæ are ground-inhabiting birds, and their plumage of blended browns, buffs and grays brings them into such close harmony with their surroundings that, as a rule, we are unaware of the presence of one of these birds until, with a whirring of short, stiff, rounded wings it springs from the ground at our feet. It is this habit of 'lying close,' as sportsmen term it, in connection with their excellent flesh, which makes the members of this family the favorites of the hunter and epicure and only the most

stringent protective measures will prevent their extinction as their haunts become settled.

[Pg_114]With the Ptarmigan this harmony in color is carried to a remarkable extreme, the birds being white in winter and brown, buff and black in summer; while during the early fall they assume a grayish, neutral tinted plumage to bridge over the period from the end of the nesting season, in July, to the coming of the snow in September.

The Tetraonidæ all nest on the ground, laying usually from ten to twenty eggs. The young, like those of their relative, the domestic fowl, are born covered with downy feathers and can run about shortly after birth.

The Turkey is the only wild member of the Phasianidæ in this country, but the family is well-represented in the domesticated Chickens, Peacocks, and Pheasants, all of which have descended from Old World ancestors. Our domesticated Turkey is derived from the Wild Turkey of Mexico, which was introduced into Europe shortly after the Conquest and was thence brought to eastern North America. It differs from the Wild Turkey of the eastern United States chiefly in the color of the tips of the upper tail-coverts. These are whitish in the domesticated Turkey, as they are in the Mexican race from which, it has descended, and rusty brown in the Eastern Wild Turkey.

Besides the five races of Wild Turkey described beyond, another species of Turkey is found in America. This is the Honduras or Yucatan Turkey, now largely confined to the peninsula of Yucatan. It is not so large as our bird, but is even more beautifully colored, its plumage being a harmonious combination of blue, gray and copper.

Ring-necked and 'English' Pheasants have been introduced into various parts of the United States, and in Oregon and Washington and in the east, on various private game preserves, they have become naturalized. The true English Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*) is believed to have been introduced into England from Asia Minor probably by the Romans. Unlike the Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*) it has no white collar. The last named species, however, has also been introduced into England where it freely interbreeds with the earlier established English Pheasant and individuals without at least a trace of white on the neck are now comparatively rare.

The Curassows and Guans are tropical American birds, only one species reaching the southern border of the United States. They are arboreal in habit and form an interesting link between the Partridges, etc. and the Pigeons.

Bob-White and Partridge

289. Bob-white; 'Quail;' 'Partridge' (*Colinus virginianus*). L. 10. Ad. ♂. Throat, forehead and line over eye buff. line over eye buff. *Notes.* Song, a ringing, whistled *Bob-white* or *buck-wheat-ripe*; calls, a conversational *you* and *I'm here*, repeatedly uttered when the individuals of a flock are separated.

Range.—Eastern North America, resident from southern Dakota, southern Minnesota, southern Ontario, southern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine west to South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and eastern Texas. "Introduced at various points in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, California and Arizona."

289a. Florida Bob-white (*C. v. floridanus*). Similar to [No. 289](#), but smaller, L. 8.5, and much darker; black bars below

Range.—Florida; typical only in southern half of peninsula, grading into [No. 289](#) in northern and western parts of the state.

289b. Texan Bob-white (*C. v. texanus*). Similar to [No. 289](#), but brown and buff areas paler; black bars below

Range.—Texas, except western part, rarely to western Kansas, south to Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, Mexico.

291. Masked Bob-white (*Colinus ridgwayi*). L. 9. Ad. ♂. Throat black; breast and belly reddish buff. *Notes.* Song, *Bob-white*; call, when the birds are scattered, *hoo-we*. (H. Brown.)

Range.—Northern Sonora, Mexico, north to Pima County, Arizona.

296. Mearns Partridge (*Cyrtonyx montezumæ mearnsi*). L. 9. Ad. ♂. Sides with numerous, large, crowded black spots above *streaked* with buffy and marked with chestnut and black, below with a few broken black bars. *Notes.* A *chiur*, when alarmed, *chuk-chuk-chuk*. (Bendire.)

Range.—Northern Mexico, western Texas, southern New Mexico and southern Arizona.

292. Mountain Partridge (*Oreortyx pictus*). L. 11. *Ads.* Hindhead and nape same color as back; inner margin of wing buff; call, a rapidly repeated *cuh-cuh-cuh-cuh*, and a sharp *pit-pit*.

Range.—Pacific coast from Santa Barbara, California, north to southern Washington.

292a. Plumed Partridge (*O. p. plumiferus*). Hindhead, nape, and foreback same *color as breast*; inner margin of wing buff.

Range.—Sierra Nevada (both slopes), east to Panamint Mountains; and to Mount Magruder, Nevada; south in the coast ranges from San Francisco to San Diego.

292b. San Pedro Partridge (*O. p. confinis*). Similar to [No. 292a](#), but upperparts much grayer, the back, rump, and wing very slightly tinged with olive; bill stouter. (Ridgway.)

Range.—San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.

293. Scaled Partridge (*Callipepla squamata*). L. 10. *Ads.* Belly *without* chestnut patch; breast and foreback brownish gray. *Notes.* A nasal *pe-cos' pe-cos'* (Bailey.)

Range.—"Tableland of Mexico, from the Valley of Mexico, north to central and western Texas, Santa Fe, New Mexico and southern Arizona."

293a. Chestnut-bellied Scaled Partridge (*C. s. castanogastris*). Similar to [No. 293](#), but ♂ with chestnut patch on belly; ♀ than in ♀ of [No. 293](#).

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, northwest to Eagle Pass, Texas; south into northeastern Mexico.

294. California Partridge (*Lophortyx californica*). L. 10. *Ad.* ♂. Above *olive-brown*; belly patch chestnut; hindhead streaked with dusky; no distinct chestnut patch on belly. *Notes.* Song, a pheasant like crow and a crowing, ending in a sharp *pit-pit pit*, and a note like that of a young Robin.

Range.—"Coast region of California south to Monterey, introduced in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia." (A. O. U.)

294a. Valley Partridge (*L. c. vallicola*). Similar to [No. 294](#), but much grayer above; sometimes plain bluish above.

Range.—"From western and southern Oregon, except near the coast, south through western Nevada and the interior of California to Cape St. Lucas."

295. Gambel Partridge (*Lophortyx gambelii*). L. 10. *Ad.* ♂. Throat, forehead and belly patch *black*; hindhead grayish buff; forehead gray; no black on belly; hind head brownish; crest smaller. *Notes.* Song, *yuk-käe-ja*.

Range.—"Western Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, southern Utah, southern Nevada, southern California in the Colorado Valley and south into northern Mexico."

297. Dusky Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*). L. ♂, 20. ♀, 18. *Ad.* ♂. Gray tail-band *over* one inch wide above blackish with fine rusty and grayish markings. *Ad.* ♀. With more white below; foreback regularly *barred* irregularly barred with buff or grayish; terminal gray band finely marked with black. *Notes.* A loud, ventriloquial

Range.—"Rocky Mountains, from central Montana and southeastern Idaho to New Mexico and Arizona; east to the Black Hills, South Dakota and O. U.)

297a. Sooty Grouse (*D. o. fuliginosus*). Similar to [No. 297](#), but slightly darker, gray band on central tail feathers

Range.—"Northwest Coast Mountains, from California to Sitka, east to Nevada, western Idaho and portions of British Columbia." (A.O.U.)

297b. Richardson Grouse (*D. o. richardsonii*). Similar to [No. 297a](#), but *no* tail band, or, if showing indistinct below.

Range.—"Rocky Mountains, especially on the eastern slopes, from central Montana, northern Wyoming and southeastern Idaho, into British America

298. Hudsonian Spruce Grouse (*Canachites canadensis*). L. 15. *Ad.* ♂. Tail-feathers tipped with brown *gray*. *Ad.* ♀. Above, bases of feathers more or less barred with rusty especially on foreback; throat and breast buff male. *Notes.* A drumming sound produced by the beating of the wings. (Bendire.)

Range.—Labrador and Hudson Bay region.

298b. Alaska Spruce Grouse (*C. c. osgoodi*). *Ad.* ♂. Similar to *Ad.* ♂. of [No. 298c](#), but margins to feathers *gray*. Similar to *Ad.* ♀ of [No. 298c](#), but paler, barred with buff instead of rusty.

Range.—Alaska.

298c. Canada Grouse (*C. c. canace*). *Ad.* ♂. Similar to *Ad.* ♂. of [No. 298](#). *Ad.* ♀. Similar to *Ad.* ♀ of [No. 298](#), deeper and more conspicuous, showing throughout upper surface and on flanks.

Range.—Northern New England, northern New York, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec west to northern Minnesota.

299. Franklin Grouse (*Canachites franklinii*). Resembles [No. 298](#), but tail without brown tips, sometimes

Range.—"Northern Rocky Mountains, from northwestern Montana to the coast ranges of Oregon and Washington, and northward in British America (latitude 60°)." (A. O. U.)

300. Ruffed Grouse; 'Partridge;' 'Pheasant' (*Bonasa umbellus*). L. 17. Ad. ♂. Prevailing color above rusty brown. Similar but neck-tufts smaller. *Notes*. The male produces a drumming sound by rapidly beating its wings; the female, when defending her brood, a singular low whining sound.

Range.—Eastern United States from Minnesota, southern Ontario, southern New Hampshire and southern Vermont, south to Virginia and northwestern Arkansas.

300a. Canadian Ruffed Grouse (*B. u. togata*). Similar to [No. 300](#), but slightly grayer above; tail generally darker and better defined.

Range.—Spruce forests of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Maine northern New Hampshire, northern Vermont and south to higher mountains of New York to eastern slope of coast ranges of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia; north to James Bay.

300b. Gray Ruffed Grouse (*B. u. umbelloides*). Similar to [No. 300a](#), but grayer; prevailing color of upperparts always gray.

Range.—Rocky Mountains, from Colorado north to latitude 65° in Alaska, east to Mackenzie and poplar woods of western Manitoba.

300c. Oregon Ruffed Grouse (*B. u. sabini*). Similar to [No. 300](#), but much darker, prevailing color of upperparts rusty brown.

Range.—Pacific coast ranges from Cape Mendocino, California, north to British Columbia.

301. Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*). L. 15. Bill large, more than .4 deep at base; tail *black*, narrowly tipped with white; upper breast rusty brown. *Ad. ♂ Fall*. Rustier and more finely marked above. *Ad. ♀ Summer*. Above black; below buff barred with black; middle of belly whitish. *Ad. ♀ Fall*. Much like fall male. *Ads., Winter*. White, tail black; eye black. *Notes*. Song, *kû-kû-kû-kû* while ascending five or ten yards in the air; a hard rolling *kr-r-r-r* when descending.

Range.—Arctic Regions; in America breeding south to Lat. 55° in winter migrating south to Lat. 50°; recorded once from Penobscot Co., Maine.

301a. Allen Ptarmigan (*L. l. alleni*). Similar to [No. 301](#), but ♀ more finely marked; shafts of primaries, at least, without the web of the feather.

Range.—Newfoundland.

302. Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*). L. 14. Bill *less* than .4 deep at base; tail black. Always to be distinguished by its bill. *Ad. ♂ Summer*. Above irregularly barred and mottled with gray and rusty buff; below barred black and minutely speckled black, gray and buff, the prevailing color being grayish brown. *Ad. ♂ Winter*. White, lores and bill black; throat and breast barred with rusty and margined with whitish; below rusty barred with black and tipped with whitish. *Ad. ♀ Fall*. Similar to ♂ but no black before eye.

Range.—North America from Gulf of St. Lawrence and higher mountains of British Columbia north to Arctic Regions (except northern Labrador).

302a. Reinhardt Ptarmigan (*L. r. reinhardti*). *Ad. ♂ Summer*. Similar to [No. 302](#), but "less rusty" (Ridgw.) *Ad. ♀ Summer*. Resembles ♀ of [No. 302](#). *Ads. Fall*. Much grayer than [No. 302](#) in fall. *Ads. Winter*. When courting the male utters a growling *kurr-kurr*. (Turner.)

Range.—Northern Labrador north to Greenland.

302b. Nelson Ptarmigan (*L. r. nelsoni*). *Ad. ♂ Summer*. Ground color of upperparts deep umber-brown, very finely barred with bright tawny brown and black. *Ad. ♀ Summer*. Similar to ♂ of [No. 302](#). (Ridgw.)

Range.—Unalaska, Aleutian Islands.

302c. Turner Ptarmigan (*L. r. atkhensis*). Lighter in general hue than 302d and without black. (Elliot.) *Ad. ♂, Summer.* "Ground color of upperparts pale raw-umber brown, mixed with pale grayish; chest and neck ochre and black." *Ad. ♀, Summer.* Ground color of upperparts rusty, mixed with pale grayish buff, narrowly and chest and neck coarsely barred with rusty and black. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Atka, Aleutian Islands.

302d. Townsend Ptarmigan (*L. r. townsendi*). *Ad. ♂, Summer.* Above, breast and flanks raw umber finely variegated with black blotches on head, neck and upperpart of back and wings. *Ad. ♀, Summer.* Above ochraceous, blotched and below. (Elliot.)

Range.—Kyska and Adak, Aleutian Islands.

302.1. Evermann Ptarmigan (*Lagopus evermanni*). L. 13.9. *Ad. ♂, Summer.* Above and breast rusty. *Ad. ♀, Summer.* Entire body plumage, ochraceous, blotched and barred with black and above tipped with white bars wider and no white tips. (Elliot.)

Range.—Attu, Aleutian Islands.

303. Welch Ptarmigan (*Lagopus welchi*). L. about 14. Bill and tail as in [No. 302](#); plumage grayer than in [No. 302](#) black *finely* and irregularly marked with wavy lines of buff and white. *Ad. ♀, Summer.* Above black *finely* and grayish and white.

Range.—Newfoundland.

304.? White-tailed Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*). L. 13. Tail *white*. *Ad. ♂, Summer.* Above white. *Ad. ♀, Summer.* Above black barred with rich buff; below rich buff barred with black. *Ads., Fall.* Above vermiculated with black. *Ads., Winter.* Entirely white. *Notes.* When about to fly and at the beginning of flight a frightened hen. (Grinnell.)

Range.—"Alpine summits of Rocky Mountains; south to New Mexico; north into British America (as far as Fort Halkett, Liard River); west to British Columbia." (Bendire.)

304a.? Kenai White-tailed Ptarmigan (*L. l. peninsularis*). Similar to [No. 304](#), but in summer buff marked much grayer.

Range.—Kenai Peninsula, Alaska.

305. Prairie Hen (*Tympanuchus americanus*). L. 18. Underparts with distinct brown and white bars of about equal width. *Ad.* ♀. Neck-tufts much smaller; whole tail barred. *Notes.* Song, a loud "booming."

Range.—"Prairies of Mississippi Valley; south to Louisiana and Texas; east to Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Ontario; west through Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory; north to Manitoba; general tendency to extension of range westward and contraction eastward; migration north in O. U.)

305a. Attwater Prairie Hen (*T. a. attwateri*). Similar to [No. 305](#), but smaller and darker; neck-tufts more slenderly feathered.

Range.—Southwestern Louisiana and eastern Texas.

306. Heath Hen (*Tympanuchus cupido*). Similar to No. 305, but smaller; scapulars more broadly tipped with dusky; axillars *barred* with dusky.

Range.—Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

307. Lesser Prairie Hen (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*). Similar to [No. 305](#), but smaller, more buffy above; whitish spaces between them. *Notes.* Doubtless the same as those of [No. 305](#).

Range.—Southwestern parts of Kansas and western Indian Territory, western (and southern?) Texas. (Bendire.)

308. Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Pediæcetes phasianellus*). L. 17. Breast feathers with internal V shaped loop above *black*; narrowly barred with rusty and margined with paler.

Range—Interior of British America, east to Rocky Mountains, about James Bay (Moose Factory) and the west shore of Hudson Bay, northern M. River, northwest territory. (Bendire.)

308a. Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse (*P. p. columbianus*). Similar to [No. 308](#), but prevailing color above more

Range.—"Northwest United States; south to northeastern California, northern Nevada and Utah; east to Montana and Wyoming, west to Oregon Mountains, through British Columbia to central Alaska (Fort Yukon)" (Bendire.)

308b. Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse (*P. p. campestris*). Similar to [No. 308a](#), but more rusty. *Notes.* Song, a b. and stamping of feet. Calls, when disturbed, *cack, cack, cack*; a soft clear whistle and a grunt of alarm. (Seton.) in reply a guttural, raucous croak. (Grinnell.)

Range—"Plains and prairies of United States, north to Manitoba; east to Wisconsin and northern Illinois; west to eastern Colorado; south to eas

309. Sage Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*). *Ad.* ♂, L. 29; *Ad.* ♀, L. 22. Similar to ♂, but smaller, whitish. *Notes.* When courting, low, grunting, guttural sounds; when alarmed, a sort of cackle, *käk, käk*. (Bendire.)

Range.—"Sage regions of the Rocky Mountain Plateau, and west chiefly within the United States, but north to Assiniboia and the dry interior of Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado; south to northern New Mexico, Utah and Nevada; west in California, Oregon and Washington, to the Sierra Nevada."

Pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus* × *P. colchicus*). An introduced species, see [remarks on page 114](#).

310. Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*). ♂ *Ad.* L. about 48; upper tail-coverts and tail tipped with white. *Notes.* Similar to those of the domesticated Turkey.

Range.—Eastern United States from Pennsylvania south to central Florida; west to Nebraska and northeastern Colorado.

310a. Merriam Turkey (*M. g. merriami*). Similar to [No. 310](#), but tail and upper tail-coverts tipped with white.

Range.—"Mountains of southern Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and western Texas; and northern Chihuahua and Sonora, Mexico." (Bailey.)

310b. Florida Wild Turkey (*M. g. osceola*). Similar to [No. 310](#), but smaller; primaries with narrow *broken* tips.

Range.—Southern Florida.

310c. Rio Grande Turkey (*M. g. intermedia*). Tips of upper tail-coverts and of tail rusty buff in *Ad.* Nos. [310](#) and [310a](#).

Range.—"Lowlands of southern Texas and northeastern Mexico." (A. O. U.)

311. Chachalaca (*Ortalis vetula maccalli*). L. 21. *Ads.* Above olive-brown; tail blacker, all but middle tail-feathers brownish. *Notes.* A loud, trumpeting *cha-cha-laca*, repeated a number of times.

Range.—Tropical portions of eastern Mexico, from Vera Cruz north to Lower Rio Grande Valley.

ORDER XI. PIGEONS AND DOVES.

COLUMBÆ.

Family 1.

PIGEONS and DOVES.

COLUMBIDÆ.

Pigeons are distributed throughout the greater part of the globe, but their center of abundance appears to be in the Malay Archipelago, where about one hundred and twenty of the some three hundred known species are found. One hundred or more species have been described from the New World but only twelve of these inhabit North America.

The various races of domestic Pigeons, 'Pouters,' 'Fantails,' etc. are descendants of the Rock Dove of Europe, modified in form and habit through the selection by the breeder or 'fancier.'

Pigeons build a flimsy, platform nest of twigs and lay two white eggs. Both sexes incubate, one relieving the other at certain hours each day. The young are born naked and are fed by regurgitation, on 'Pigeons' milk,' the parent thrusting its bill into the mouth of its young and discharging therein food which has been softened in its own crop.

Some species of Pigeons nest in isolated pairs, others in large colonies, but it is the habit of many species to gather in large flocks after the nesting season.

The Wild or Passenger Pigeon, once so abundant in this county, was found in flocks throughout the year. Alexander Wilson, the 'father of American Ornithology' writing about 1808, estimated that a flock of Wild Pigeons seen by him near Frankfort, Kentucky, contained at least 2,230,272,000 individuals. Audubon writes that in 1805 he saw schooners at the wharves in New York city loaded in bulk with Wild Pigeons caught up the Hudson River, which were sold at one cent each.

As late as 1876 or 1877 there was a colony of nesting Wild Pigeons in Michigan, which was twenty-eight miles long and averaged three or four miles in width, and in 1881 the birds were still so abundant in parts of the Mississippi Valley that the writer

saw thousands of birds, trapped in that region, used in a Pigeon match near New York City.

Today, however, as a result of constant persecution, the Wild Pigeon is so rare that the observation of a single individual is noteworthy.

[Pg_124]

Pigeons and Doves

312. Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*). L. 15. Ad. ♂. Tail-band ashy above, whiter below; a white nape band; on some specimens, nape band absent; pinkish of crown and breast dingy. *Notes*. An owl-like hooting, sometimes a hoarse *hoóp-ah-whóo*, and again *wh'oo-ugh*. (Bailey.)

Range.—"Western United States from Rocky Mountains to the Pacific: north to Washington and British Columbia; south to Mexico and the high wooded mountain regions." (A. O. U.)

312a. Viosca Pigeon (*C. f. vioscæ*). Similar to [no. 312](#), but paler, more clearly bluish slate above; pink of crown and breast.

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

313. Red-billed Pigeon (*Columba flavirostris*). L. 15. Ads. No tail-band; wings, tail, and belly slate; head and neck with dark markings. *Notes*. A fine, loud, *coo-whoo-er-whoo*.

Range.—Costa Rica migrating north to southern Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

314. White-crowned Pigeon (*Columba leucocephala*). L. 13.5 Ad. ♂. Crown white; body slate; lower hind wing and tail feathers much paler; crown ashy.

Range.—Greater Antilles and Islands about Anegada Channel, coast of Honduras, Bahamas and certain Florida Keys.

315. Passenger Pigeon, Wild Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*). L. 16. Outer tail-feathers chestnut at base of inner web; rest of tail and lower back bluish slate. *Ad.* ♀. Browner above, breast brownish ashy; neck feathers less iridescent. *Notes.* *A*.

Range.—Formerly eastern North America north to Hudson Bay; now exceedingly rare, less so in the upper Mississippi valley than elsewhere.

316. Mourning Dove, Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*). L. 11.8. Outer tail-feathers slate color at base of inner web; rest of tail and lower back bluish slate. Head of head buffy; *a black ear mark.* *Ad.* ♀. Similar but paler, breast more ashy brown, neck-feathers less iridescent. *Notes.* *coo-o-o.*

Range.—North America, breeding from West Indies and Mexico north to southern Maine, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; Kansas and southern California southward.

317. Zenaida Dove (*Zenaida zenaida*). L. 10. *Ad.* ♂. Tail short, *without* white markings; all but central pair of tail-feathers tipped with white. *Ad.* ♀. Similar but pinkish of crown and underparts brownish; neck feathers less iridescent. *Notes.* [316](#), but are louder and deeper.

Range.—Greater Antilles, coast of Yucatan and Bahamas, north in April to Florida Keys.

318. White-fronted Dove (*Leptotila fulviventrīs brachyptera*). L. 12. No black ear-mark; under wing-coverts whitish; all but central pair of tail-feathers tipped with white. *Ad.* ♀. Forehead dingier; breast brownish ashy; neck feathers less iridescent. *Notes.* *coo*, short, soft *coo*.

Range.—Central America and Mexico, north in February to valley of Lower Rio Grande.

319. White-winged Dove (*Melopelia leucoptera*). L. 12. Wing-coverts, externally, widely margined with white; but central pair of tail-feathers bluish slate with a black band and whitish tip. *Notes*. A loud, crowing *cooker-coo*, *crow-co-er-coo*.

Range.—Southern border of United States from Texas to Arizona south to Lower California and Central America, Cuba and Jamaica, casual at

320. Ground Dove; Mourning Dove (*Columbigallina passerina terrestris*). L. 6.7. Smallest of our Doves. Plumage vinaceous pink; hindhead and nape ashy blue margined with dusky; base of bill *coral*, tip black. *Ad.* ♀. Forehead feathers with dusky centers and margins. *Notes*. A soft, crooning *coo*.

Range.—Atlantic and Gulf States north to northern North Carolina, west to eastern Texas; more common near coast.

320a. Mexican Ground Dove (*C. p. pallescens*). Similar to [No. 320](#), but forehead and underparts much paler.

Range.—Texas to southern California and south to Central America.

320b. Bermuda Ground Dove (*C. p. bermudiana*). Similar to [320a](#), but smaller and paler; bill wholly black.

Range.—Bermuda.

321. Inca Dove (*Scardafella inca*). L. 8. *Ads.* Tail long, outer feathers tipped with white; plumage above and below a scaled appearance.

Range.—Southern Texas (San Antonio), southern Mexico and southern Arizona south to Lower California and Central America.

322. Key West Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon chrysia*). L. 12. *Ads.* A white line below eye; belly white; back purplish, *green* and *blue* reflections; tail rusty with no white.

Range.—Cuba, Hayti, Bahamas and, rarely, Florida Keys.

322.1. Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*). L. 11. *Ad.* ♂. No white line below eye; breast dull pinkish with purplish reflections, tail rusty without white. *Ad.* ♀. Above olive-brown with greenish reflections; below rusty brown.

Range.—Mexico south to Brazil; West Indies; casual at Key West Florida.

323. Blue-headed Quail Dove (*Starnænas cyanocephala*). L. 12. *Ads.* Crown and sides of throat dull blue; nape and back bars and pinkish tips; belly rusty brown, lower back as in [No. 316](#). *Notes*. A hollow sounding *hu-up*, the first syllable

Range.—Cuba, and rarely Florida Keys.

ORDER XII. VULTURES, HAWKS, AND OWLS.

RAPTORES.

Family 1.	AMERICAN VULTURES.	CATHARTIDÆ.
Family 2.	FALCONS, HAWKS, EAGLES, etc.	FALCONIDÆ.
Family 3.	BARN OWLS.	STRIGIDÆ.
Family 4.	HORNED OWLS.	BUBONIDÆ.

In the Raptores we have a group of birds of great value to man but whose services for the most part, are so little appreciated that, far from protecting these birds, we have actually persecuted them.

The Vultures, it is true, are given credit for their good work as scavengers and they are protected both by law and by public sentiment. Every one knows that a living Vulture is infinitely more useful than a dead one. As a result throughout countries inhabited by these birds they are usually both abundant and tame, entering the cities to feed in the streets with an assurance born of years of immunity from harm.

But how differently their kin of the family Falconidæ act in their relations to man! 'Wild as a Hawk' has become an adage. These birds are universally condemned. To kill one is a commendable act. Every ones hand is raised against them. In some localities a price has actually been set upon their heads.

A fondness for chickens, it is alleged, is the chief crime of Hawks, and in popular parlance all Hawks are 'Chicken Hawks' and as such are to be killed on sight.

Naturalists have long been aware that only one of our common Hawks habitually preys upon poultry while most of our species, by feeding largely on meadow mice, are actually beneficial. It was not, however, until this matter received the attention of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, that the economic status of Hawks, as well as of Owls, was placed on a sound scientific basis. In Dr. A.

K. Fisher's report on the food of Hawks and Owls, issued by the Biologic Survey in 1893, the results of the examination of the contents of several thousands stomachs of these birds is tabulated. It is stated, for example, that only three out of two hundred and twenty stomachs of the so-called 'Chicken' or Red-shouldered [Pg_128]Hawk contained the remains of poultry, while mice were found in no less than one hundred and two, and insects in ninety-two.

That the Sparrow Hawk is also wrongly named is clear from a study of its food, only fifty-four out of three hundred and twenty stomachs examined containing remains of birds, while insects were found in two hundred and fifteen.

As a matter of fact, among our commoner Hawks, the Cooper and Sharp-shinned are the only ones feeding largely on birds and poultry, and if the farmer will take the pains to ascertain what kind of Hawk it is that pays unwelcome visits to his barn-yard, he will be spared the injustice of condemning all Hawks for the sins of one or two.

Feeding after sunset, when the small mammals are most active, Owls are even more beneficial than Hawks. The Great Horned Owl, it is true, has an undue fondness for poultry, but the bird is generally so rare near thickly populated regions that on the whole it does comparatively little harm.

Fortunately, it is those Owls which are most common in settled regions which are of most value to man. Thus, our little Screech Owl feeds chiefly on mice and insects. Only one of the two hundred and fifty-five stomachs examined by Dr. Fisher contained the remains of poultry while mice were found in ninety-one and insects in one hundred. Of the Short-eared or Marsh Owl, seventy-seven out of one hundred and one stomachs contained mice remains, and the same injurious little rodents were found in eighty-four out of one hundred and seven stomachs of the Long-eared Owl.

The bones and hair of the small mammals eaten by Owls are rolled into oblong pellets in the stomach and are ejected at the mouth. These pellets may often be found in large numbers beneath the roosts in which Owls pass the day. In 200 such castings of the Barn Owl Dr. Fisher found the remains of 454 small mammals of which no less than 225 were meadow mice.

Hawks build large-bulky nests of sticks placing them usually well up in large trees, and lay, as a rule, four eggs which are generally whitish, blotched with brown. The Marsh Hawk is an exception. Its nest built largely of grasses, is placed on the ground in marshes and the eggs, often numbering six and rarely eight, are bluish white unmarked.

The Owls nest in holes in trees or banks, or, in some instances, an old Hawk or Crow nest may be occupied. The eggs usually number three to five and are always pure white.

Vultures and Osprey

324. California Vulture (*Gymnogyps californianus*). L. 44-55; Ex. 8 1-2 to nearly 11 feet. (Ridgw.) *Ads.* unfeathered; feathers around neck and on underparts narrow and stiffened; greater wing-coverts tipped with wh

Range.—"Coast ranges of southern California from Monterey Bay, south to Lower California and east to Arizona" (Bailey). Recorded from Bu

325. Turkey Vulture; Turkey Buzzard (*Cathartes aura*). L. 30; T. 11. *Ads.* Head and neck *red* unfeathered bill whitish. *Notes.* A low hissing sound when disturbed.

Range—Western Hemisphere from central and northeast New Jersey, central Illinois, northern Minnesota, the Saskatchewan region and British C New Jersey, southern Illinois and southern California southward.

326. Black Vulture; Carrion Crow (*Catharista urubu*). L. 24. T. 8. *Ads.* Head and neck unfeathered, bl *wings silvery.* *Notes.* A low grunting sound when disturbed.

Range.—Tropical America, north, as a resident to North Carolina, southern Illinois and southern Kansas; west to the Plains, south to northern So Dakota.

364. American Osprey; Fish Hawk (*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*). L. 23. Nape white; feet large; no b with few or no spots on breast. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but breast with numerous grayish brown spots and streaks. *Notes.*

Range.—America; breeds from Florida, Texas and Lower California, north to Labrador, Great Slave Lake and northern Alaska; winters from northern South America.

Kites and Marsh Hawks

327. Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*). L. 24. *Ads.* Back purplish black, wings and tail blue-black above. *we.* (Bendire.)

Range.—Middle America; summers north to Virginia, central Illinois, northern Minnesota, Manitoba and Dakota; west to central Kansas, rarely to Colorado.

328. White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*). L. 15.5. *Ads.* Shoulders black; back and middle tail-feathers ashy above; underparts white. *Yng.* Upperparts with rusty. *Notes.* A plaintive, musical whistle. (Barlow.)

Range.—Middle America north to South Carolina, southern Illinois, Indian Territory, western Texas, Arizona and central California; south to Argentina.

329. Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*). L. 14. *Ads.* Head, ends of secondaries, and underparts blackish without bars. *Yng.* Head streaked black and white; back blackish, tipped with rusty; tail with three or four broken bars with rusty and blackish.

Range.—Middle America; breeds north to South Carolina, southern Illinois and Kansas; winters in tropics.

330. Everglade Kite; Snail Hawk (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*). L. 18. Longer upper tail-coverts and base of tail-feathers with brownish and whitish bands. *Yng.* Above blackish brown tipped with rusty; below mottled rusty, blackish above.

Range.—Tropical America north to southern Florida and eastern Mexico; south to Argentine Republic.

331. Marsh Hawk; Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*). L. ♂, 19; ♀, 22. Upper tail-coverts and base of tail white. *Ad.* ♂, and *Yng.* Above brownish black with more or less rusty, particularly on the nape; below blackish. *Notes.* A peevish scream and peculiar clucking or cackling. (Preston.)

Range.—North America; breeds locally north to about latitude 60°; winters from southern New York, northern Illinois, northern Kansas, Colorado, and Arizona.

332. Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*). L. ♂, 11.2; ♀, 13.5; T. ♂, 5.5; ♀, 7. Tail *square* at end. *Ads.* barred white and rusty brown. *Yng.* Above blackish brown lightly margined with rusty; below white streaked with black. *Notes.* *Cac-cac-cac.* (Ralph.)

Range.—North America; breeds throughout its range but chiefly northward; winters from Massachusetts and Vancouver Island southward.

333. Cooper Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). L. ♂, 15.5; ♀, 19; T. ♂, 7.7; ♀, 9. Similar in color to [No. 332](#), but blacker. *Notes.* A cackling or chattering. (Bendire.)

Range.—North America; breeds from southern Mexico north to British America; winters from Massachusetts, Lower Mississippi Valley and Ohio southward.

334. American Goshawk (*Accipiter atricapillus*). L. ♂, 22; ♀, 24; T. ♂, 10; ♀, 11.5. *Ads.* Above bluish slaty gray; below barred slaty-gray and white. *Yng.* Above blackish brown, rusty and buff; below buff and white. *Notes.* A shrill scream and a frequently repeated *keeah* or *keah*.

Range.—North America; breeds chiefly north of United States; winters south to New Jersey, rarely Virginia, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas; west to California.

334a. Western Goshawk (*A. a. striatulus*). Similar to [No. 334](#), but *Ad.* dark plumbeous above, markings on lower parts of *Yng.* broader and blacker. (Ridgw.) *Notes.* A shrill scream and a frequently repeated *keeah* or *keah*.

Range.—"Western North America; north to Sitka, Alaska; south to California; east to Idaho. Breeds in the Sierra Nevada south to latitude 38°."

346. Mexican Goshawk (*Asturina plagiata*). L. 17. *Ads.* Above slaty gray; below barred slaty-gray and white with rusty markings, particularly on wing-coverts; longer upper tail-coverts white with black spots or bars; tail brownish whitish with large elongate spots. *Notes.* A peculiar piping note uttered while hovering in the air. (Bendire.)

Range.—Middle America, from Panama north, in March, to Mexican border of United States.

335. Harris Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi*). L. ♂, 19; ♀, 22. Longer upper tail-coverts, base and tip of tail black; under wing-coverts, reddish brown; under tail-coverts white. *Yng.* Similar but streaked below with rusty, buff and black. *Ad.* Similar to adult but with more buff and black. *Call.* long, harsh, Buteo-like scream. (V. Bailey.)

Range.—Middle America from Panama north to southern Texas, rarely Mississippi and southern California.

337 Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*). L. ♂, 20; ♀, 23. *Four* outer primaries notched. *Ads.* Tail rusty brown above; near its tip; below buffy white, a band of spots across the belly; legs usually without bars. *Yng.* Tail grayish above; blackish bars; upper tail-coverts barred black and white; below less buffy than in adult; legs more often barred. *Call.* sound of escaping steam.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Great Plains, north to about latitude 60°; breeds throughout its range; winters from Massachusetts to Mexico.

337a. Krider Hawk (*B. b. kriderii*). Similar to [No. 337](#), but nearly or wholly white below. *Ads.* Usually with a few black spots on the belly.

Range.—"Great Plains of United States from Minnesota to Texas; east irregularly or casually to Iowa and northern Illinois." (Bendire).

337b. Western Red-tail (*B. b. calurus*). Very variable in color. *Ads.* Sometimes sooty brown above and below; sometimes resembles [No. 337](#), but tail *averages* paler and sometimes has more than one bar; the underparts are deep buff. *Yng.* Similar to *Yng.* of [No. 337](#), but markings below heavier; flanks more barred.

Range.—Western North America from Rocky Mountains to Pacific; north to British Columbia, south to central America; generally resident.

337d. Harlan Hawk (*B. b. harlani*). *Ads.* Above sooty brown; tail closely *mottled* with blackish, rusty and white; below or less-spotted on belly to sooty brown. *Yng.* Similar, but tail barred with blackish, gray, rusty or whitish.

Range.—"Gulf States and Lower Mississippi Valley, north (casually) to Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and Pennsylvania; east to Georgia, and Florida."

339. Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*). L. ♂, 18.3; ♀, 20.3. *Four* outer primaries notched. *Ad.* ♂. Breast patch rusty brown. *Yng.* Below whitish *streaked* with brownish; lesser wing-coverts less reddish; primaries with *rusty buff* *feather*.

Range.—Eastern United States to Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska and Minnesota, north to Maine, south to northern Florida; generally common.

339a. Florida Red-shouldered Hawk (*B. l. alleni*). Smaller than [No. 339](#). (W. ♂, 11.) *Ad.* Much grayer above.

Range.—Florida north along coast to South Carolina; west along coast to eastern Texas.

339b. Red-bellied Hawk (*B. l. elegans*). Similar to [No. 339](#), but rusty of breast usually unbroken. Young with *rusty* prevailing; less buff on primaries. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Pacific coast from Lower California north to British Columbia; east rarely to Colorado and western Texas.

342. Swainson Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*). L. ♂, 20. *Three* outer primaries notched. *Ad.* ♂. Breast patch rusty brown. Dark phase. Brownish black more or less varied with rusty; tail obscurely barred. *Yng.* Below *rich* rusty brown. *tick*, *pi-tick*, frequently repeated. (Bendire.)

Range.—"Western North America from Wisconsin, Illinois, Arkansas and Texas to the Pacific coast; north to Arctic regions and south to Argentina. Breeds nearly throughout its North American range." (A. O. U.)

343. Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*). L. ♂, 15.8; ♀, 16.7. *Three* outer primaries notched. *Ads.* Tail tip; below *barred* with rusty brown. *Yng.* *No* buff in primaries; tail brownish with several black bars; below with *high*, sharp, keen, penetrating whistle.

Range.—Eastern North America, breeds west to Plains, north to New Brunswick and Saskatchewan; winters from southern New Jersey south to Florida.

340. Zone-tailed Hawk (*Buteo abbreviatus*). L. ♂, 19; ♀, 21. *Ads.* Tail with little if any white tip; *inner* webs with black and white bars. *Yng.* Browner; tail grayish brown; white on inner webs, with numerous blackish bars. *Notes.* (Belding.)

Range.—Tropical America north to southern Texas, southern Arizona and southern California.

344. Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*). L. 17; T. 7. *Ads.* Above slaty gray, tail barred with black and rest of underparts *white*. Dark phase. Blackish, forehead whitish; tail lighter than back, barred with black. *Yng.* buff, *without* black markings. *Notes.* Somewhat resembling the scream of the Red-shouldered Hawk, but more p

Range.—Tropical America, north to eastern Mexico; rare in Florida.

345. Mexican Black Hawk (*Urubitinga anthracina*). L. ♂, 19; ♀, 21. *Ads.* Tail with a white tip and feathers. *Yng.* Above brownish black, buff and rusty; below buffy striped with blackish; tail with several black and the spring whistle of *Numenius longirostris*. (Bendire.)

Range.—"Tropical America in general, north to central Arizona, and the Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas." (Bendire).

362. Audubon Caracara (*Polyborus cheriway*). L. 22. Tail white with a black end and numerous black bars and black. *Yng.* Crown, back, and belly dark brown; hindneck, breast and belly *streaked* with buffy. *Notes.* Generally a cackling note. (B. F. Goss.)

Range.—Northern South America, north to southern Texas, southern Arizona and Lower California; interior of southern Florida; resident.

363. Guadalupe Caracara (*Polyborus lutosus*). Resembles [No. 362](#), but has rump and upper tail-coverts dull brown; tail brownish buff with broad bars of grayish brown bordered by narrower zigzag bars or lines of dull (Ridgway.)

Range.—Guadalupe Island, west of Lower California.

341. Sennett White-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus sennetti*). L. ♂, 21; ♀, 23. Three outer primaries curv. brownish black; breast usually white, throat blackish, belly heavily marked with rusty and blackish; sometimes with *gray.*, white on inner webs with numerous indistinct blackish bars. *Notes.* A cry much like the bleating of a goat.

Range.—"From southern Texas and Arizona south to Mexico." (Bailey.)

347a. American Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*). B. .7 deep, *smaller* than in [No. 347](#); to the toes. *Ads.* Basal half of tail white, end half barred with black; belly with more or less black. *Yng.* No black; more black on belly. Black phase. Black more or less varied with brown and rusty as it approaches light plum. feathered legs.

Range.—North America; breeds north of United States; winters south to Virginia, Missouri and central California.

348. Ferruginous Rough-Leg (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*). B. 1. deep, larger than in [No. 347a](#); L. ♂, 22; ♀, 23. rich rusty streaked with black; legs rusty barred with black; tail grayish sometimes washed with rusty. *Yng.* Above buffy below white; breast with a few streaks; legs *spotted*; tail with inner webs and base white; outer webs grayish. varied with rusty; *tail as in ad.*

Range.—"Western North America from the Plains (east North Dakota to Texas), west to the Pacific and from the Saskatchewan region south into Colorado and Kansas north to the Saskatchewan Plains." (A. O. U.)

355. Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*). L. ♂, 17; ♀, 20. A blackish patch on the sides. *Ad.* ♂. Above including back with more or less concealed buffy bars. *Ad.* ♀. No buffy bars on back. *Yng.* Above margined with buffy. *Notes.* *Kee, kée, kee* and a sort of cackle. (Bendire.)

Range.—"United States from the eastern border of the Plains to the Pacific and from the Dakotas south into Mexico; casual east to Illinois. Breeds in the mountains." (A. O. U.)

349. Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*). L. ♂, 30-35; ♀, 35-40; Ex. ♂, 78-84; ♀, 84-90. (Ridgw.) Legs feathered to toes; nape paler than body; basal two-thirds of tail white. *Yng.* Base of tail with broken grayish bars. *Notes.* A shrill, *kiah* repeated a number of times. (Bendire.)

Range.—Northern parts of northern hemisphere; in America south into Mexico; rare east of Mississippi, more common in Rocky Mountains and

352. Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). L. ♂, 33; ♀, 35; Ex. ♂, 84; ♀, 89. Legs *not* feathered to toes. *Ads.* Head and body blackish, more or less varied with white; tail blackish mottled with white. *Notes.* Of the male, a loud, *ke-a, ke-a*, and broken. (Ralph.)

Range.—North America breeding locally throughout its range, more frequently near the Atlantic coast; resident in United States.

352a. Alaska Bald Eagle (*H. l. alascanus*). Similar to [No. 352](#), but larger. W. ♂, 23.8; ♀, 24.6; T. ♂, 11.5; ♀, 11.5.

Range.—Alaska.

353. White Gyrfalcon (*Falco islandus*). L. ♂, 22; ♀, 24. Tarsus feathered in front nearly to toes; on sides of head and coverts *pure* white. *Ads.* Below white with few or no black markings. *Yng.* Dark areas above larger, below with

Range.—Arctic regions, in America south in winter casually to Maine.

354. Gray Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*). L. ♂, 22; ♀, 24. Tarsus feathered in front nearly to toes; on sides of head and coverts *with* dusky margins. *Ads.* Crown usually more white than dusky; above *barred* with blackish and grayish; legs barred with dusky. *Yng.* Above dark brown with broken buffy bars and margins; tail with white and buffy bars; white everywhere streaked with blackish.

Range.—Arctic regions; south in winter to the northern border of the United States; casually as far as Kansas and Maine.

354a. Gyrfalcon (*F. r. gyrfalco*). Similar to [No. 354](#), but head usually with more dusky than white; above grayish. *Yng.* With dark stripes of lower parts usually about equal in width to white interspaces.

Range.—"Northern Europe and Arctic America, from northern Labrador and coasts of Hudson Bay to Alaska" (Ridgw.); south in winter casually to Long Island.

354b. Black Gyrfalcon (*F. r. obsoletus*). Similar to [No. 354](#), but much darker; above plain dusky with feathered margins with buffy, the former prevailing. *Notes.* A chattering *ke-a, ke-a, ke-a*, blending into a rattling scream.

Range.—Labrador: south in winter to northern New England; casually to Long Island.

356. Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). L. ♂, 16; ♀, 19. Sides of throat black. *Ads.* Above bluish sides margined with rusty; tail with broken rusty bars and whitish tip; below *deep* rusty buff streaked with black barred. *Notes.* Loud screams and noisy cacklings. (Bendire.)

Range.—Western Hemisphere; breeds locally from Southern States to Arctic regions; winters from Northern States southward; more common v

356a. Peale Falcon (*F. p. pealei*). *Ads.* Crown uniform with back; chest heavily spotted with blackish; back (Ridgw.)

Range.—"Pacific coast region of North America from Oregon to the Aleutian and Commander Islands, breeding throughout its range." (A. O. U

357. Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*). L. ♂, 10.5; ♀, 13. Two outer primaries notched. *Ad.* ♂. Above slate than *four* black bands. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* Above dark blackish brown; bars in middle tail feather five or less; below

Range.—North America; breeds chiefly north of United States from Rocky Mountains and westward; breeds from Colorado and California north California, south to northern South America.

357a. Black Merlin (*F. c. suckleyi*). Similar to [No. 357](#), but much darker above and more heavily, marked below nearly obsolete.

Range.—Pacific coast from northern California to Sitka; east to eastern Oregon and Washington.

358. Richardson Merlin (*Falco richardsonii*). Resembles [No. 357](#), but is paler and has the central tail feather terminal one.

Range.—Interior of North America from eastern border of Great Plains west; rare west of Rockies; north to, at least, latitude 53°; south to Mexi

359. Aplomado Falcon (*Falco fusco-cærulescens*). L. ♂, 16; ♀, 17.5. Middle of belly black. *Ads.* Above rusty. *Yng.* Similar but grayish brown above, belly paler.

Range.—South and Central America north to southern border of the United States.

360. Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*). L. 10; ♀, 11. *Ad.* ♂. Tail with one black bar; below *spotted*. *Ad.* ♀ black bars; below *streaked*. *Notes.* A rapidly repeated *killy-killy-killy*, usually uttered while on the wing.

Range.—Eastern North America west to Rocky Mountains; breeds from Gulf States to Hudson Bay; winters from southern Illinois and New Jer

360a. Desert Sparrow Hawk (*F. s. phalæna*). Similar to [No. 360](#), but slightly larger and appreciably paler; streakings of underparts finer and more rusty. ♂, L. 10.6; W. 7.5; T. 5.3; ♀, L. 10.8; W. 7.7; T. 5.3. (Mearns.)

Range.—"Western United States, north to western British Columbia and western Montana south, to Mazatlan in northwestern Mexico." (A. O.

360b. St. Lucas Sparrow Hawk (*F. s. peninsularis*). Similar to [No. 360a](#), but paler; smaller than [No. 360a](#). (Mearns.)

Range.—Lower California (Cape Region only?)

365. Barn Owl; Monkey-faced Owl (*Strix pratincola*). L. 18. No ear-tufts; eyes black. *Ads.* Above gray and buff, less washed with buff and spotted with black. *Yng.* More buffy below. *Notes.* A sudden, harsh scream and a soft whistle several times generally when flying.

Range.—United States north to Long Island, (rarely Massachusetts), southern Ontario, Minnesota and Oregon; migrates slightly south and winter

366. American Long-eared Owl (*Asio wilsonianus*). L. 14.8. Ear-tufts long; eyes yellow. *Ads.* Above gray and buff, less washed with buff and spotted with black. *Yng.* More buffy below. *Notes.* Usually silent except during the breeding season when they utter a soft toned, slow whistle. *Whistling dicky, dicky, dicky.* (Bendire.)

Range.—North America; breeds from Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and British Columbia south into Mexico.

367. Short-eared Owl (*Asio accipitrinus*). L. 15.5. Ear tufts short; eyes yellow. *Ads.* No gray above; belly buff and buffy. *Notes.* Like the *ki-yi* of a small dog. (Lawrence.)

Range.—"Nearly cosmopolitan;" in America breeds locally from Virginia, northern Mississippi Valley, and Dakotas northward; winters from n

378. Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa*). L. 10. Tarsi bare behind. *Ads.* Spotted above with buff and buffy. *Yng.* Less distinctly spotted above; belly without bars. *Notes.* A mellow, sonorous *coo-c-o-o*; a chattering shrill alarm-note, *tzip-tzip*. (Bendire.)

Range.—Western North America from humid coast region east to prairies of Mississippi Valley (western Nebraska, central Kansas, western Minnesota); south to Central America.

378a. Florida Burrowing Owl (*S. c. floridana*). Similar to [No. 378](#), but slightly smaller and whiter throughout; tarsi nearly bare.

Range.—Interior of southern Florida.

368. Barred Owl (*Syrnium varium*). L. 80. No ear-tufts; eyes black. *Ads.* Head, back and breast *barred*; toe-nails. *Notes.* A loud, sonorous *whoo-whoo-whoo-too-whoo, to-whoo-ah*; a long-drawn, *whoo-ah*; rarely a wild song; a remarkable medley of hoots and *ha-has*.

Range.—Eastern North America except Gulf Coast; north to Nova Scotia and Manitoba; west to Colorado; resident, except at northern limit of range.

368a. Florida Barred Owl (*S. v. alleni*). Similar to [No. 368](#), but smaller, darker; black bars especially on breast *bare*.

Range.—Florida; north along coast to South Carolina; west along coast to Texas.

368b. Texas Barred Owl (*S. v. helveolum*). Similar to [No. 368](#) in color, but with the toes bare as in [No. 368](#).

Range.—Southern Texas.

369. Spotted Owl (*Syrnium occidentale*). Resembles [No. 368](#), but has the head and neck *spotted* with black tips. *Notes.* Probably similar to those of [No. 368](#). (Bendire.)

Range.—Western United States from southern Colorado and New Mexico, west to California, south to Lower California and Guanajuato, Mexico.

369a. Northern Spotted Owl (*S. o. caurinum*). Similar to [No. 369](#), but darker; white markings smaller; white tips to primaries nearly obsolete. (Merriam.)

Range.—Western Washington and British Columbia.

370. Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex nebulosa*). L. 27. No ear-tufts; eyes yellow. *Ads.* Above black finely *streaked*; feet feathered to toe-nails. *Notes.* Said to be a tremulous, vibrating sound. (Fisher.)

Range.—North America; breeds north of Lat. 55°; winters south to northern border of United States casually as far as New Jersey, Illinois, Minnesota.

371. Richardson Owl (*Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni*). L. 10. *Ads.* Above *grayish* brown with numerous black bars; feet feathered to toes and usually with indistinct, dusky bars. *Notes.* A musical, soft whistle. (Wheelright.) A peculiar song.

Range.—Northern North America; breeds from Gulf of St. Lawrence and Manitoba northward; winters south to northern border of United States; no Pacific coast record (?).

372. Saw-whet Owl; Acadian Owl (*Nyctala acadica*). L. 8. *Ads.* Above *cinnamon* brown; forehead with *rufous* with white spots; feet and legs less heavily feathered than in [No. 371](#) and *without* dusky bars. *Yng.* Breast and legs *rusty buff*, *unstreaked*. *Notes.* A frequently repeated whistle; sometimes high, sometimes low; *g* resembles noise of saw-filing. (Ralph.)

Range.—North America; breeds from mountains of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts (rarely), northern New York, northern Illinois; and, in Rocky Mountains, Virginia, Kansas and central California.

372a. Northwest Saw-whet Owl (*N. a. scotæa*). Similar to [No. 372](#), but darker both above and below, darker legs and feet more rufescent. (Osgood.)

Range.—Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

379. Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*). L. 7. Top of head *spotted*. *Ads.* Above grayish brown; spots whitish. *Notes.* *coohuh, coohuh*, repeated a number of times. (Bendire.)

Range.—"Timbered regions of western North America, from southern Rocky Mountains in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona," west to California and south into Mexico.

379a. California Pygmy Owl (*G. g. californicum*). Similar to [No. 379](#), but darker; spots above buff or rusty.

Range.—Humid coast region from Monterey, California, north to British Columbia.

379.1. Hoskin Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium hoskinsii*). Similar to [No. 379a](#), but smaller and grayer, the forehead upperparts less distinctly spotted. (Brewst.)

Range.—Southern Lower California.

380. Ferruginous Pygmy Owl (*Glaucidium phalænoides*). L. 7. Top of head *streaked*. *Ads.* Above varying from *grayish brown* to plain reddish brown without marks; below white streaked with grayish brown or reddish brown. *Yng.* *whistled coo* repeated many times at intervals of about one second.

Range.—Tropical America; from Brazil north to Mexican border of United States.

381. Elf Owl (*Micropallas whitneyi*). L. 6. Smallest of our Owls. *Ads.* Above grayish brown, head spotted with *rusty*, white and grayish. *Notes.* A tremulous *cha-cha, cha-cha*, in different keys, sometimes low, sometimes dis-

Range.—Tableland of Mexico from Puebla north to Mexican border of United States; Lower California, and (rarely) California.

373. Screech Owl (*Megascops asio*). L. 9.4; W. 6.4; T. 3. Two color phases; with ear-tufts; eyes yellow. *Ad.* C marked with black; below gray, white, rusty and black. *Ad.* Red phase. Above bright rusty brown with a few black and barred with rusty brown. *Yng.* Above gray or rusty *barred* with black and white; below white thickly b repeated tremulous, wailing whistle; often followed by a slower refrain-like call; a castanet-like snapping of the

Range.—Eastern North America from Florida north to New Brunswick, Ontario and Minnesota, west to the Great Plains; resident.

373a. Florida Screech Owl (*M. a. floridanus*). Smaller than [No. 373](#), W. 6.0; T. 2.8. Two color phases. Si darker and more heavily marked below; especially in red phase.

Range.—Florida, north along coast to South Carolina; west along coast to Louisiana.

373b. Texas Screech Owl (*M. a. mccalli*). Similar to [No. 373](#), but smaller, W. 6.1; underparts, especially s barer. I have seen only a gray phase.

Range.—"From western and southern Texas across east border of tablelands of Mexico." (Bailey.)

373c. California Screech Owl (*M. a. bendirei*). W. 6.6. A gray color phase only. Resembling [No. 373](#), but the nape; black streakings more regularly distributed; underparts much as in [No. 373b](#).

Range.—California and southern Oregon.

373d. Kennicott Screech Owl (*M. a. kennicottii*). L. 10; W. 7.25. *Ads.* Sooty brown prevailing above; bla as wide as white ones; darkest of our Screech Owls.

Range.—Pacific coast from Oregon to Sitka.

373e. Rocky Mountain Screech Owl (*M. a. maxwelliæ*). W. 7. Similar to [No. 373f](#) above but paler; pale gra throughout much narrower and less numerous than in [No. 373g](#); palest of our Screech Owls.

Range.—"Foothills and adjacent plains of the east Rocky Mountains from Colorado north to Montana" (Bendire).

373f. Mexican Screech Owl (*M. a. cineraceus*). A gray color phase only. Similar to [No. 373b](#). but much [373b](#) almost wholly absent; below black bars more numerous and narrower than in [No. 373b](#).

Range.—"New Mexico, Arizona, Lower California, and western Mexico." (A. O. U.)

373g. Aiken Screech Owl (*M. a. aiken*). A gray color phase only. W. 6.5. Similar to [373f](#), but still grayer; a wider on head, back, and underparts.

Range.—"Plains, El Paso County, Colorado, south probably to central New Mexico and northeastern Arizona." (A. O. U.)

373h. MacFarlane Screech Owl (*M. a. macfarlanei*). A gray color phase only. *Ads.* Of the size of *kenn* of *bendirei*. W. 7.2; T. 3.8. (Brewst.)

Range.—"Eastern Washington and Oregon to western Montana and probably intermediate regions, and north to the interior of British Columbia

373.1. Spotted Screech Owl (*Megascops trichopsis*). L. 7.7. *Ads.* Above mixed black, grayish brown and buff of foreback with buffy white *spots* on either side near the end; below much as in [No. 373f](#).

Range.—Southern Arizona and southward into northern Mexico.

373.2. Xantus Screech Owl (*Megascops xantusi*). W. 5.3. *Ad.* ♂. Above drab, back tinged with pinkish reddish brown; breast paler ashy faintly suffused with pinkish or rusty; belly whitish; underparts finely barred with clove-brown. (Brewst.)

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

374. Flammulated Screech Owl (*Megascops flammeola*). L. 7. *Ads.* Ear-tufts small; eye surrounded by rufous tips of scapulars largely rusty; neck band rusty.

Range.—Mountains of Guatemala north to Colorado (11 specimens, 7 from Boulder County, Cook), west rarely to California (2 specimens).

374a. Dwarf Screech Owl (*M. f. idahoensis*). Similar to [No. 374](#), but slightly smaller and paler, especially white and black markings are restricted.

Range.—Idaho, eastern Oregon and California (San Bernardino Mountains, 3 specimens, Grinnell).

375. Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*). ♂, L. 22; W. 15. *Ads.* Ears conspicuous; the feathers nearly the disc rich rusty. *Notes.* A loud, low, deep-toned *whoo, hoo-hoo-hoo*, whooo-whoohoo, variable, but usually on the s

Range.—Eastern North America; north to Labrador, south to Central America; resident.

375a. Western Horned Owl (*B. v. pallescens*). Smaller and paler than [No. 375](#), W. 13.7; facial disc washed

Range.—Western United States, except Pacific coast region, east to Great Plains; casually Wisconsin and Illinois north to Manitoba and British

375b. Arctic Horned Owl (*B. v. arcticus*). Black and white prevailing above; bases of feathers light yellow little or no buffy; facial disc gray.

Range.—Interior of Arctic America, from Rocky Mountains east to Hudson Bay; breeds north of Lat. 51°; in winter straggles southward to ad and Nebraska.

375c. Dusky Horned Owl (*B. v. saturatus*). Size of [No. 375b](#), but much darker; black bars below equalling group.

Range.—"Pacific coast region from Monterey Bay, California, north to Alaska; east to Hudson Bay and Labrador." (A. O. U.)

375d. Pacific Horned Owl (*B. v. pacificus*). Somewhat smaller than [No. 375b](#), W. 13.5; more like [No. 375](#)

Range.—California, except humid coast region; east to Arizona.

375e. Dwarf Horned Owl (*B. v. elachistus*). Similar to [No. 375c](#), but very much smaller. W. ♂, 12.8; ♀, 13

Range.—Lower California.

376. Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*). L. 25. *Ad.* ♂. White more or less barred with blackish. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, bu

Range.—Northern parts of northern hemisphere; in America breeds from Lat. 50° northward; winters south to northern United States; straggles

377a. American Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*). L. 15; T. 7.2 long and *rounded*. *Ads.* Above brownish conspicuously margined with white; chin blackish; belly barred. *Notes.* A shrill cry generally uttered while flyin

Range.—Northern North America: breeds from Newfoundland and northern Montana northward; winters south to northern United States, rarely Pacific coast.

ORDER XIII. PAROQUETS AND PARROTS.

PSITTACI.

Family 1. PARROTS and PAROQUETS.

Parrots are found throughout the warmer parts of the earth. About one hundred and fifty of the some five hundred known species inhabit America. The Carolina Paroquet, practically the only member of this family found in the United States, since the Thick-billed Parrot barely reaches our border in Arizona, was once an abundant bird in the Southern States, but it is now restricted to a few localities in Florida and possibly Indian Territory.

ORDER XIV. CUCKOOS, TROGONS, KINGFISHERS, ETC.

COCCYGES.

Family 1.	CUCKOOS, ANIS, etc.	CUCULIDÆ.
Family 2.	TROGONS.	TROGONIDÆ.
Family 3.	KINGFISHERS.	ALCEDINIDÆ.

The Cuckoos are a group of world-wide distribution, but are more numerous in the eastern than in the western hemisphere where only thirty-five of the some one hundred and seventy-five species are found. The habit of the European Cuckoo in placing its eggs in the nest of other birds is well known. The American species, however, build nests of their own though it is true they are far from well made structures. With the Anis one nest serves for several females who may deposit as many as thirty eggs, incubation

and the care of the young being subsequently shared by the members of this singular family.

Trogon are found in the tropics of both the Old and New Worlds. They are quiet, sedentary birds inhabiting forests and feeding largely on fruit. So far as is known they nest in hollow trees.

Only eight of the one hundred and eighty or more known Kingfishers are found in America, the remaining species being confined to the Old World where they are most numerous in the Malay Archipelago.

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Parrots and Paroquets

382.1. Thick-billed Parrot (*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*). L. 16.5. *Ads.* Forehead, loreal region, stripe over eye yellow; under wing-coverts yellow; rest of plumage green.

Range.—Central Mexico north rarely to southern Arizona.

382. Carolina Parakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*). L. 12.5 *Ads.* Forehead and cheeks deep orange, rest of head green; rest of head green like back; no yellow on bend of wing. *Notes.* A sharp, rolling *kr-r-r-r-r-r*.

Range.—Formerly eastern United States, north to Maryland, Great Lakes, and Iowa; west to Colorado, Oklahoma and eastern Texas; now restricted to Florida.

383. Ani (*Crotophaga ani*). Resembling [No. 384](#) but upper mandible without grooves. *Notes*. A complaining

Range eastern South America; north to West Indies and Bahamas, rarely to southern Florida; accidental in Louisiana and Pennsylvania.

384. Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*). L. 12.5 B. .7 high; the upper mandible with ridges and feathers with iridescent margins.

Range.—Northwestern South America, north through Mexico to Lower California and southeastern Texas; casually Arizona, Louisiana and Florida.

385. Road-runner (*Geococcyx californianus*). L. 23. Toes two in front, two behind. *Ads*. Above glossy olive; tail much rounded, outer tail-feathers tipped with white. *Notes*. A soft cooing and a low *chittering* note produced. Bendire mentions a note like that of a hen calling her brood.

Range central Mexico north, rarely to southwestern Kansas, southern Colorado, and Sacramento Valley, California, rarely to southern Oregon.

386. Mangrove Cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*). L. 13. *Ads*. Underparts *uniformly* rich buff; above grayish brown; black, outer feathers broadly tipped with white.

Range.—Northern South America, north through Central America, Mexico and Greater Antilles (except Porto Rico?) to Florida and Louisiana,

386a. Maynard Cuckoo (*C. m. maynardi*). Similar to [No. 386](#), but underparts paler, the throat and forebreast

Range.—Bahamas and (eastern?) Florida Keys.

387. Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). L. 12.2. *Ads*. Below white; lower mandible largely yellow with white. *Notes*. *Tut-tut, tut-tut, tut-tut, tut-tut, cl-uck, cl-uck, cl-uck, cl-uck, cl-uck, cl-uck, cow, cow, cow, cow*

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Florida to New Brunswick and Minnesota; winters in Central and South America.

387a. California Cuckoo (*C. a. occidentalis*). Similar to [No. 387](#) but somewhat grayer and larger; the bill

Range.—Western North America; north to southern British Columbia; east to Western Texas; winters south into Mexico.

388. Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*). L. 11.8. *Ads*. White below; bill *black*; tail, seen from white; above, especially on crown, browner than [No. 387](#). *Notes*. Similar to those of [No. 387](#), but softer, the *cow*

Range.—Eastern North America; west to Rocky Mountains; breeds north to Labrador and Manitoba; winters south of United States to Brazil.

389. Coppery-tailed Trogon (*Trogon ambiguus*). L. 12. *Ad.* ♂. Wing-coverts finely vermiculated; tail cop end of outer feathers white, mottled with black. *Ad.* ♀. Ear-coverts gray; back grayish brown; middle tail-feather brownish; upper belly grayish; ventral region pink. *Notes.* Resemble those of a hen Turkey. (Fisher.)

Range.—Southern Mexico north to Lower Rio Grande and Arizona.

390. Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*). L. 13. *Ad.* ♂. Breast-band and sides like back. *Ad.* ♀. Breast-band rattle.

Range.—North America; breeds from Florida, Texas, and California north to Arctic regions; winters from Virginia, Kansas, and southern Calif

391. Texas Kingfisher (*Ceryle americana septentrionalis*). L. 8.7. *Ad.* ♂. Breast rusty brown; back green breast white, sometimes tinged with buffy; a breast and belly band of greenish spots. *Notes.* When flying, a sh rapid, excited ticking.

Range.—Tropical America, from Panama north to southern Texas.

ORDER XV. WOODPECKERS.

PICI.

The some three hundred and fifty known species of Woodpeckers are distributed throughout the wooded parts of the world, except in Australia and Madagascar, nearly one half of this number being found in the New World. Feeding largely upon the eggs and larvæ of insects, which they can obtain at all seasons, most of the North American species are not highly migratory but are represented in the more northern parts of their range at all times of the year.

Woodpeckers nest in holes in trees generally excavated by themselves. The eggs, four to eight or nine in number, like those of most birds that lay in covered situations, are pure white. The young are born naked and are reared in the nest.

In few birds is the close relation between structure and habit more strikingly illustrated than in the Woodpeckers. Their lengthened toes placed two before and two behind (except in one genus) and armed with strong nails enable them readily to grasp the bark of trees up which they climb. Their stiffened, pointed tail-feathers are also of assistance to them in retaining their position on tree trunks, serving as a prop on which they may rest while chiseling out their homes or laying bare the tunnels of the grubs of wood boring beetles. For this purpose they use their bill, a marvellously effective tool with which some of the large Woodpeckers perform astonishing feats. I have seen an opening made by a Pileated Woodpecker in a white pine tree, twelve inches long, four inches wide, and eight inches deep, through perfectly sound wood to reach the larvæ at work in the heart of the tree. The bill is also used as a musical instrument, the 'song' of Woodpeckers being a rolling tattoo produced by rapid tapings on some resonant limb.

As might be supposed the Woodpeckers are great of economic value. Professor Beal states that at least two-thirds to three-fourths of the food of our common Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers consists chiefly of noxious insects.

392. Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*). L. 20; B. 2.7, ivory white. *Ad.* ♂. Crest scarlet, black. *Notes.* A sharp, penny trumpet-like yap-yap.

Range.—Florida west to eastern Texas; north to southern Missouri and Oklahoma; formerly north to North Carolina, Illinois, and Indiana.

400. Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*). L. 9.5. Back shining black *without* white; toes yellow. *Ad.* ♀. Crown black. *Notes.* A sharp, shrill, *chirk, chirk*. (Hardy.)

Range.—"Northern North America, from the Arctic regions south to northern United States, (New England, New York, Michigan, Minnesota (A. O. U.)

401. American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides americanus*). L. 8.7. Back *with* white: toes two in front of bars on back broken, detached *not* confluent. *Notes.* A prolonged squealing, rarely uttered. (Turner.)

Range.—Northern North America; west to Rocky Mountains; breeds from Maine, mountains of New Hampshire, northern New York, and northern Massachusetts, central New York, and northern Illinois.

401a. Alaskan Three-toed Woodpecker (*P. a. fasciatus*). Similar to [No. 401](#), but white bars on back confluent, no white patch.

Range.—"Alaska Territory; casually? south through western British Columbia to northwestern Washington (vicinity of Mt. Baker); east irregularly to Northwest Territory." (Bendire.)

401 b. Alpine Three-toed Woodpecker (*P. a. dorsalis*). Similar to [No. 401a](#), but larger. W. 5; bill narrow. *Notes.* sharp *whip, whip, whip*, (Mearns.)

Range.—"Rocky Mountain region from British Columbia and Idaho south into New Mexico." (A. O. U.)

405. Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophlæus pileatus*). L. 17. W. 8.9. *Ad.* ♂. Crown, crest, and streaks on sides of head black. *Ad.* ♀. Forehead brownish, no red on sides of throat. *Notes.* A sonorous *cow-cow-cow*, repeated slowly when two birds meet; both suggesting calls of the Flicker.

Range.—Southern United States, north to South Carolina.

405a. Northern Pileated Woodpecker (*C. p. abieticola*). Similar to [No. 405](#), but slightly larger, W. 9; T. 6.

Range.—Locally distributed throughout more heavily wooded regions of North America, except in southern United States, north to Lat. 63°.

393. Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*). L. 9; W. 4.7 Outer tail-feathers white *without* terminal black; underparts white; nape with a red band. *Ad.* ♀. Similar but nape band white. *Notes.* A sharp *peek* and a Kingfisher-like *chickadee*.

Range.—Eastern United States from North Carolina to Canada.

393a. Northern Hairy Woodpecker (*D. v. leucomelas*). Similar to [No. 393](#), but larger; L. 10; W. 5.2.

Range.—British America north to Alaska.

393b. Southern Hairy Woodpecker (*D. v. audubonii*). Similar to [No. 393](#), but smaller; L. 8; W. 4.2.

Range.—South Atlantic and Gulf States, north to South Carolina.

393c. Harris Woodpecker (*D. v. harrisi*). Similar to [No. 393](#), but wing-coverts usually *without* white spots.

Range.—Pacific coast from northern California to British Columbia.

393d. Cabanis Woodpecker (*D. v. hyloscopus*). Similar to [No. 393c](#), but whiter below.

Range.—California, east to Arizona.

393e. Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker (*D. v. monticola*). Similar to [No. 393c](#), but pure white below;

Range.—Rocky Mountain region from northern New Mexico north to British Columbia.

393f. Queen Charlotte Woodpecker (*D. v. picoideus*) Similar to [No. 393c](#), but middle of back barred with black. (Osgood.)

Range.—Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

394. Southern Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*). L. 6; W. 3.5. Outer tail-feathers white *with* terminal black; smallest of group, underparts dingier than in [No. 394c](#); white of less extent; wing-coverts spotted. *Ad.* ♂. Similar to [No. 393](#), but sharp *peek* and a rattle similar to that of [No. 393](#), but not so loud.

Range.—South Carolina, Georgia, and Gulf States to Texas.

394a. Gairdner Woodpecker (*D. p. gairdnerii*). Similar to [No. 394b](#), but underparts sooty gray; the darkest of group.

Range.—Pacific coast from northern California north to British Columbia.

394b. Batchelder Woodpecker (*D. p. homorus*). Similar to [No. 394c](#), but wing-coverts with few or no white streaks.

Range.—"Rocky Mountain region of the United States." (A. O. U.)

394c. Northern Downy Woodpecker (*D. p. medianus*). L. 6.5; W. 3.7. Similar to [No. 394](#), but larger; white of less extent.

Range.—Eastern North America south to South Carolina.

394d. Alaskan Downy Woodpecker (*D. p. nelsoni*). W. 4. Similar to [No. 394c](#), but still larger and whiter;

Range.—Alaska.

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394e. Willow Woodpecker (*D. p. turati*). Similar to [No. 394a](#), but smaller, W. 3.8. superciliary patch and less spotted with white. (W. K. Fisher.)

Range.—"California, *except*: desert ranges and eastern slope of Sierra Nevada, coast region north of Marin Co., and region north of upper end of

395. Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*). L. 8.4. Sides of head and neck white bordered by black; tuft on either side of the hindhead. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but no red on head. *Notes.* A loud, hoarse, *yank, yank.*

Range.—Southern United States; west to eastern Texas; north to Virginia and Arkansas.

396. Texan Woodpecker (*Dryobates scalaris bairdi*). L. 7.5. Outer tail-feathers barred to their base; nasal tipped with red; back barred: below *brownish white*, spotted and streaked with black. *Ad.* ♀. Similar but top of head

Range.—Northern Mexico, north to Texas boundary, New Mexico, southern Colorado, southern Nevada, southwestern Utah, and southeastern

396a. Saint Lucas Woodpecker (*D. s. lucasanus*). Similar to [No. 396](#), but outer tail-feather barred with black sometimes on inner web. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Lower California, north, rarely to Colorado Desert, California.

397. Nuttall Woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*). L. 7.5. Below white only *slightly* soiled; outer tail-feathers black. Crown *black* streaked with white; nape red. *Ad.* ♀. Similar but top of head entirely black, usually, with a red. *Notes.* A sharp *quee-quee-quee-queep*; a diminutive *chittah*. Bailey. Loud rattling notes. (Henshaw.)

Range.—Northern Lower California, north locally, to southern Oregon.

398. Arizona Woodpecker (*Dryobates arizonæ*). L. 8.2. Above *brown*, below *spotted*. *Ad.* ♂. A red nape. Brown of crown continuous with that of back. *Yng.* Whole crown red.

Range.—Northwestern Mexico north to southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico.

399. White-headed Woodpecker (*Xenopicus albolarvatus*). L. 9. Whole head and part of wings white. *Ad.* sharp, clear *witt-witt*; a rather silent bird. (Bendire.)

Range.—Mountains of western United States from southern California north to southern British Columbia; east to western Idaho and western N

402. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*). L. 8.5; W. 4.8. *Ad.* ♂. Crown and throat red; a *white* belly washed with yellow; breast patch black *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but throat white; crown rarely black. *Yng.* Breast green; crown dirty yellowish margined with dusky; red feathers soon appear on throat and crown. *Notes.* A clear ring resembling *mew* of Catbird. (Brewster.)

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Massachusetts and northern Illinois north to about Lat. 63° 30'; south in Alleghanies to northwest Virginia to Central America.

402a. Red-naped Sapsucker (*S. v. nuchalis*). Similar to [No. 402](#), but slightly larger. W. 5; the nape band red; bordering streaks; female the same but chin white.

Range.—Rocky Mountain region; breeds from Colorado and northeastern California (?), north to British Columbia; winters from southern California to Central America.

403. Red-breasted Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus ruber*). L. 9. *Ads.* Crown, whole throat and *breast* dull red. [402](#). *Notes.* *Jay* or *chaē*, *peeye*, *pinck*, and *peurr*: (Bendire.)

Range.—Breeds in mountains from northern Lower California north to southern Oregon.

403a. Northern Red-breasted Sapsucker (*S. r. notkensis*). Similar to [No. 403](#), but colors deeper, red brighter.

Range.—Pacific coast region from Santa Cruz Mountains, California, north to southern Alaska.

404. Williamson Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*). L. 9. Belly *bright* yellow; rump white. *Ad.* ♂. Above wing-coverts white. *Ad.* ♀. Crown and throat brownish; back and lesser wing-coverts barred black and whitish like sides. *Notes.* A shrill *huit-huit* uttered when flying. (Bendire.) The roll of this Woodpecker is not continuous.

Range.—Higher mountain ranges of western United States; breeds from northern New Mexico, Arizona, and southeastern California north to southern California and western Texas into Mexico.

408. Lewis Woodpecker (*Asyndesmus torquatus*). L. 11. *Ads.* Breast and a collar around the neck gray; rest pinkish red; above shining green black. *Yng.* No gray collar; crown suffused with red. *Notes.* A weak, peeping bird.

Range.—Western United States; breeds from New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California north to southern Alberta and British Columbia; winters from western Texas and southern California.

406. Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*). L. 9.7. *Ads.* Whole head and breast red; end of secondaries and breast grayish streaked with blackish; back black margined with grayish; end half of secondaries white with black. *Notes.* *ruck, ker-r-ruck.*

Range.—Eastern United States west to Rocky Mountains; breeds from Florida and Texas north to New York and Manitoba; local and irregularly from New York, southward.

407. Striped-breasted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*). L. 9.5. Breast band *streaked with white*; rump and nape, and breast-spot red. *Ad.* ♀. Center of crown with a black band of *same* width as white band on forehead. *Notes.* *chûh-chûh.*

Range.—Mexico north to southwest Texas and Arizona.

407a. Californian Woodpecker (*M. f. bairdi*). Similar to [No. 407](#), but black breast-band with white only on sides. *Notes.* *chûh-chûh.*

Range.—Pacific coast region from northern California to southern Oregon.

407b. Narrow-fronted Woodpecker (*M. f. angustifrons*). *Ad.* ♂. Similar to [No. 407](#), but smaller, W. 5.2; the crown-band *wider* than white forehead band. *Notes.* *chûh-chûh.*

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

409. Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*). L. 9.5. Center of belly reddish. *Ad.* ♂. Top of head and nape grayish, forehead tinged with red. *Notes.* A hoarse, *chûh-chûh.*

Range.—Eastern United States, west to the Plains; breeds from Florida and Texas to Maryland, Ontario, and South Dakota; winters from Virginia to Massachusetts.

410. Golden-fronted Woodpecker (*Centurus aurifrons*). L. 10.5; center of belly yellow. *Ad.* ♂. Forehead yellow. Forehead and nape yellow, crown entirely gray. *Notes.* Loud and penetrating. (Bailey.)

Range.—Mexico, north to central Texas.

411. Gila Woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*). L. 10. Center of belly yellow. *Ad.* ♂. Top of head and nape of head and nape entirely sooty gray. *Notes.* *Dchûrr, dchûrr*; when flying, a shrill *huit* like call-note of Phainopepla.

Range.—Northwestern Mexico, north to southwestern New Mexico, and Lower California.

412. Southern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*). Smaller than [No. 412a](#), W. 5.6.

Range.—Southeastern United States north to South Carolina.

412a. Northern Flicker (*C. a. luteus*). L. 13; W. 6.4. Crown bluish gray; throat pinkish brown; a scarlet yellow. *Ad.* ♂. With black patches on the sides of the throat. *Ad.* ♀. Without black throat patches. *Notes.* A loud whistle when taking flight; a *weéchew* repeated and used only when two or more birds are together; and a mellow *cū* song.

Range.—Eastern North America west to the Rocky Mountains and Alaska; rare on the Pacific coast; apparently hybridizing with [No. 413](#) at the

413. Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer collaris*). L. 13. No red nape band; crown brownish; throat reddish. *Ad.* ♂. Patches at side of throat red. *Ad.* ♀. No red throat patches. *Notes.* Resemble those of [No. 412](#).

Range.—Western United States, except northwest coast region; east to the Rocky Mountain region; apparently hybridizing with [No. 412](#) at the

413a. Northwestern Flicker (*C. c. saturator*). Similar to [No. 413](#), but much darker throughout, back vinous

Range.—Pacific coast region; breeds from Oregon north to southern Alaska; winters south to northwest California.

414. Gilded Flicker (*Colaptes chrysoides*). L. 12; W. 5.7. Crown cinnamon; under surface of wings and tail throat bluish gray, its sides with a red patch. *Ad.* ♀. No red on sides of throat. *Notes.* Resemble those of [No. 412](#).

Range.—"Central and southern Arizona from Lat. 34° to southern Sonora, and Lower California south of Lat. 30°." (A. O. U.)

414a. Brown Flicker (*C. c. brunnescens*). Similar to [No. 414](#), but slightly smaller; upperparts darker. (Anthony)

Range.—Lower California north of Lat. 30°.

415. Guadalupe Flicker (*Colaptes rufipileus*). Similar to [No. 413](#), but bill 1.6 or more; more slender, cinnamon-brown; rump vinaceous-white. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

Order XVI. GOATSUCKERS, SWIFTS, AND HUMMINGBIRDS.

MACROCHIRES.

Family 1.	GOATSUCKERS.	CAPRIMULGIDÆ.
Family 2.	SWIFTS.	MICROPODIDÆ.
Family 3.	HUMMINGBIRDS.	TROCHILIDÆ.

The Goatsuckers are birds of the dusk and early morning. They live chiefly on insects which they capture on the wing, their enormous mouths being especially well adapted to this kind of hunting. Our species build no nest but lay their two mottled eggs on the bare ground or leaves. The young are hatched covered with down and can follow their parents about long before they acquire the power of flight. Goatsuckers are noted for their singular calls, most of the species uttering loud, characteristic notes which, heard at night, are especially effective.

Swifts are birds of world-wide distribution; about half the seventy-five known species being found in America. They are pre-eminently birds of the air with wings so well developed that few birds can surpass them in power of flight, but with feet so weak and small that many species cannot perch as do most birds, but, when resting, cling to a vertical surface and use their tail to aid their feet in supporting themselves. Their nests are often marvels of architectural skill and constructive ability. The eggs, four to six in number, are white.

Hummingbirds are found only in America where they range from Patagonia to Alaska, but the larger part of the some five hundred known species are found in the Andean region of Columbia and Ecuador. Only one species is found east of the Mississippi, and nine of our sixteen western species advance but little beyond our Mexican border.

Hummingbirds nests are the most exquisite of birds' homes. Their eggs, so far as is known, number two, and are pure white. The young are born naked and, in the case of our Ruby-throat, at least, spend about three weeks in the nest.

The notes of some tropical Hummingbirds are sufficiently varied to be classed as songs but our species utter only sharp squeaks and excited chipperings.

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Goatsuckers

416. Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*). L. 12. Mouth bristles with fine, hair-like branches; feathers white, *rusty, and black on outer webs*; chin chiefly *rusty*; throat-patch buffy. *Ad.* ♀. No white in tail. *Notes.* repeated many times.

Range.—South Atlantic and Gulf States; breeds north to Virginia and Illinois; west to Kansas and central Texas; winters from southern Florida

417. Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*). L. 9.7. Mouth bristles *without* branches. *Ad.* ♂. Three outer white on inner vane of outer feather 1.4 or more wide; throat patch white; chin chiefly black. *Ad.* ♀. Three outer buff; throat patch rusty buff. *Notes.* A rapid, vigorous, whistled *whip-poor-will*, repeated many times.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from Gulf States north to New Brunswick and Manitoba; winters from Gulf States

417a. Stephens Whip-poor-will (*A. v. macromystax*). Similar to [No. 417](#), but slightly larger, W. 6.5; mouth patch rusty; white on inner web of outer feather *less* than 1.3 wide.

Range.—"Arizona, New Mexico, and southwestern Texas, south over mountains bordering tablelands of Mexico to Guatemala." (Bailey.)

418. Poor-will (*Phalænoptilus nuttallii*). L. 7.7. Primaries *rusty* barred with black. *Ad.* ♂. Three outer a *large* white throat patch; plumage above suggesting in color the wings of certain moths. *Ad.* ♀. Similar rendered *poor-will, cow-day, pearl-rob-it, puir-whee-er*.

Range.—Western United States; breeds from Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota west to eastern slope of Sierra Nevadas: north to Montana and British

418a. Frosted Poor-will (*P. n. nitidus*). Similar to [No. 418](#), but paler, the upperparts especially whiter, more

Range.—"Texas to Arizona and from western Kansas south to northern Mexico." (Bailey.) Lower California.

418b. California Poor-will (*P. n. californicus*). Similar to [No. 418](#), but darker.

Range.—Breeds on coast of California, north to Butte County; winters from southern California southward.

419. Merrill Parauque (*Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli*). L. 12; T. 6.2. Outer tail-feather without white. Two Outer tail-feather black with sometimes a little rusty, next feather white on inner web, third feather white ex brownish with broken rusty bars; next two with white at tip. *Notes*. A vigorous *ker-whee-you* repeated and some *whee-you*.

Range.—Mexico north to southern Texas; winters chiefly south of Rio Grande.

420. Nighthawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*). L. 10; W. 7.8. Primaries blackish with a white bar and no rusty s Above black with white and buff markings; throat and band near end of tail white. *Ad.* ♀. Throat rusty, no whi in the breeding season, a booming sound produced by diving from a height earthward.

Range.—Eastern United States, chiefly, breeds from Florida to Labrador, west and northwest to northern California, British Columbia, and Ala

420a. Western Nighthawk (*C. v. henryi*). Similar to [No. 420](#), but markings above rusty and more numerou

Range.—Western United States, east to the Plains, wintering south of United States; exact distribution unknown.

420b. Florida Nighthawk (*C. v. chapmani*). Similar to [No. 420](#), but smaller (L. 8.6; W. 7.1;) and paler; w more numerous.

Range.—Florida, west along Gulf Coast to eastern Texas; south in winter to South America.

420c. Sennett Nighthawk (*C. v. sennetti*). Similar to [No. 420b](#), but still paler, white and buff prevailin Nighthawks.

Range.—Great Plains north to Saskatchewan; winters south of the United States.

421. Texan Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis texensis*). Wing quills *with* rusty spots; outer primary shorte washed with rusty buff. *Ad.* ♂. Throat-patch and band near end of tail white. *Ad.* ♀. No white band in tai accompanied by a humming sound. (Merrill.)

Range.—Central America; breeding north to southern Texas, southern New Mexico, southern Utah, southern Nevada, and Lat. 38° in Californi

422. Black Swift (*Cypseloides niger borealis*). L. 7; W. 6.5. Tail without spines, slightly forked. *Ads.* Sooty above; the eye; forehead whitish. *Notes.* Generally silent. (Bendire.)

Range.—Breeds from Central America north, in mountains of western United States, to British Columbia; east to Colorado; winters south of U.

423. Chimney Swift (*Chætura pelagica*). L. 5.4; W. 4.9. Tail with protruding spines. *Ads.* Above sooty; below whitish. *Notes.* A rolling twitter.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from Florida to Labrador and Manitoba; winters south of United States, to Central A.

424. Vaux Swift (*Chætura vauxii*). L. 4.5; W. 4.4. *Ads.* Similar to [No. 423](#), but smaller and somewhat browner; but are less frequently uttered. (Bendire.)

Range.—Western United States; breeds on Pacific coast, locally, north to British Columbia; east casually to Montana and Arizona; winters south.

425. White-throated Swift (*Aëronautes melanoleucus*). L. 6.5. Tail forked, without spines. *Ads.* Above sooty; belly and flank patches white. *Notes.* A sharp, metallic twitter.

Range.—Western United States; east to western Nebraska and Black Hills; breeds in Rocky Mountains north to Montana; on Pacific coast north to America.

426. Rivoli Hummingbird (*Eugenes fulgens*). L. 5.1. A small white spot behind eye. *Ad.* ♂. Crown purple, tail somewhat more bronzy. *Ad.* ♀. Above bronzy green, all but central tail-feathers with blackish ends and narrow throat feathers *green centrally*. *Yng.* ♂. Throat with more or less green, belly and above more bronzy than in ♀.

Range.—Nicaragua, north in mountains to mountains of southeastern Arizona, and southwest New Mexico; winters south of United States.

429. Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Trochilus alexandri*). L. 3.5; W. 1.7. *Ad.* ♂. Chin and upper throat black, tail feathers pointed. *Ad.* ♀. Throat grayish white; *chin buffy*; tail feathers more rounded, three outer ones tipped with dusky spots.

Range.—Western United States; breeds from San Antonio, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California north to Montana and British Columbia; winters south of United States.

430. Costa Hummingbird (*Calypte costæ*). L. 3.1. No rusty in plumage. *Ad.* ♂. Crown, throat and length of tail green. *Ad.* ♀. Below grayish white; above grayish green; outer tail-feathers *gray* at base, then black and at tip usually with some amethyst spots; tip of outer tail-feather grayish.

Range.—Northwestern Mexico; breeds north throughout Lower California, to southern California, northern Nevada, southwestern Utah, and southward.

437. Lucifer Hummingbird (*Calothorax lucifer*). L. 3.6; B. .8. *Ad.* ♂. Throat purplish pink, feathers at its base narrow, the outer ones less than .05 in. wide on end half. *Ad.* ♀. Below nearly uniform *rusty buff*, above bronzy.

Range.—"From western Texas and southern Arizona south to the city of Mexico and Puebla." (Bailey.)

440. Xantus Hummingbird (*Basilinna xantusi*). L. 3.6. A white streak behind eye. *Ad.* ♂. Chin, forehead and throat brown. *Ad.* ♀. Below uniform rusty, above green; outer tail-feathers rusty brown.

Range.—Lower California, north to Lat. 29°; most common in Cape Region.

427. Blue-throated Hummingbird (*Cæligena clemenciæ*). L. 5.2. A white *stripe* behind, and a smaller one below; throat grayish; back green; tail blue-black, outer feathers broadly white tipped. *Ad.* ♀. Similar but throat dusky gray.

Range.—Southern Mexico north. In mountains to mountains of southwestern New Mexico and southern Arizona; winters south of United States.

438. Reiffer Hummingbird (*Amazilis tzacatl*). L. 4.1. *Ads.* Above, *throat* and *breast* shining green; *throat* brown, *narrowly* margined with coppery. *Yng.* Similar but more rusty above.

Range.—Northern South America; north, rarely, to Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas.

439. Buff-bellied Hummingbird (*Amazilis cerviniventris chalconota*). Similar to [No. 438](#), but belly *rusty green* and coppery green.

Range.—Central America, north, in spring, to Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas.

440.1. White-eared Hummingbird (*Basilinna leucotis*). L. 3.7. A white line behind eye. *Ad.* ♂. Chin, forehead green, tail blackish bronzy green. *Ad.* ♀. Crown rusty, back bronzy green, below gray spotted with green; outer tail-feathers green. Similar.

Range.—Nicaragua north, in spring, through mountains to southern Arizona.

441. Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Iache latirostris*). L. 4. *Ad.* ♂. Above green; below darker; throat purplish; outer tail-feathers green at base, then bluish black tipped with gray. *Yng.* ♂. Similar to *Ad.* ♀, but tail blue blackish green feathers.

Range.—Southern Mexico; breeds north through mountains to southern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico.

428. Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Trochilus colubris*). L. 3.5; W. 1.5. *Ad.* ♂. Throat ruby, chin blackish; throat grayish, tail-feathers rounded, three outer ones tipped with white. *Yng.* ♂. Like ♀ but throat with dusky line.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to about Long. 100°; breeds from Florida and eastern Mexico, north to Labrador and Hudson Bay region.

431. Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte annæ*). L. 3.6. *Ad.* ♂. Crown and throat glittering purplish pink, lengthened. *Ad.* ♀. Above green; below grayish washed with green; throat usually with pink feathers; tail with brown above.

Range.—Western United States, from northern Lower California north to northern California; east to southern Arizona; south in winter to Mexico.

432. Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*). L. 4. *Ad.* ♂. Outer primary very narrow, end shining above, purplish below without white tips. *Ad.* ♀. Outer tail-feathers rusty at base, then black with a broad white above bronzy green; throat feathers with dusky centers; sides rusty.

Range.—Rocky Mountains: west, rarely to eastern California; north to southern Wyoming and Idaho; winters south of United States.

433. Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), L. 3.6. *Ad.* ♂. Next to middle pair of tail-feathers *notched* brown sometimes washed with green. *Ad.* ♀. Sides *rusty*, back green, throat spotted with green and sometimes then black and a white tip, the feather *more* than .12 wide; middle tail-feathers green at base, end black. *Yng.* ♂ at base.

Range.—Western United States; breeds from the higher mountains of southern California and Arizona, north to Lat. 61° in Alaska; during migration, Mexico, and western Texas; winters in southern Mexico.

434. Allen Hummingbird (*Selasphorus alleni*). L. 3.6. *Ad.* ♂. Crown and *back green*, and tail rusty tipped with other respects like [No. 433](#). *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* ♂. Like the same of [No. 433](#), but outer tail-feather less than .12 in.

Range.—Pacific coast, from Monterey, California, north to British Columbia; migrates south through Arizona, and southern California to Mexico.

435. Morcom Hummingbird (*Atthis morcomi*). L. 2.9. *Ad.* ♀. Above bronzy green; middle tail-feathers black half; rest of tail-feathers rusty brown, then green, then black and tipped with white; below white, sides rusty, throat black. Male unknown.

Range.—Huachuca Mountains, southern Arizona, (known from one specimen.)

436. Calliope Hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*). L. 3. *Ad.* ♂. Throat purplish pink, white at base *showing the* throat with green spots, above green, outer tail-feathers gray at base, then black, then white *in nearly equal amount*.

Range.—Mountains of western United States; breeds north to Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia; west to eastern Oregon and eastern California coast of United States.

Order XVII. PERCHING BIRDS.

PASSERES.

Family 1.	FLYCATCHERS.	TYRANNIDÆ.
Family 2.	LARKS.	ALAUDIDÆ.
Family 3.	CROWS AND JAYS.	CORVIDÆ.
Family 4.	BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, ETC.	ICTERIDÆ.
Family 5.	FINCHES, SPARROWS, ETC.	FRINGILLIDÆ.
Family 6.	TANAGERS.	TANAGRIDÆ.
Family 7.	SWALLOWS.	HIRUNDINIDÆ.
Family 8.	WAXWINGS.	AMPELIDÆ.
Family 9.	SHRIKES.	LANIIDÆ.
Family 10.	VIREOS.	VIREONIDÆ.
Family 11.	WARBLERS.	MNIOTILTIDÆ.
Family 12.	WAGTAILS.	MOTACILLIDÆ.
Family 13.	DIPPERS.	CINCLIDÆ.
Family 14.	WRENS, THRASHERS, ETC.	TROGLODYTIDÆ.
Family 15.	CREEPERS.	CERTHIIDÆ.
Family 16.	NUTHATCHES AND TITS.	PARIDÆ.

Family 17. KINGLETS, GNATCATCHERS, ETC.

SYLVIIDÆ.

Family 18. THRUSHES, BLUEBIRDS, ETC.

Turdidæ.

The North American members of the Order PASSERES are placed in two Suborders, the *Clamatores*, or so-called Songless Perching Birds, which includes all the Flycatchers, and the Suborder *Oscines*, or Singing Perching Birds, which includes all our remaining Perching Birds. While the Flycatchers are therefore technically classed as songless birds, it does not follow that they have no songs. Sing they do, but because of the less developed condition of their voice-producing organ, they cannot give utterance to the longer and more musical songs of the Oscines, which are supplied with a better musical instrument.

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The Flycatchers, (Family *Tyrannidæ*) number somewhat over three hundred and fifty species, and are found only in America, where they are most abundant in the tropics. Feeding almost exclusively on insects, those species which visit the United States are of necessity migratory, not more than half a dozen of the thirty species which nest with us, remaining in the United States during the winter, and these are found only on our southern borders.

Flycatchers as a rule, capture their prey on the wing. When perching, their pose is usually erect and hawk-like. They often raise their crown feathers, which in many species are somewhat lengthened, a habit giving them a certain big-headed appearance.

Flycatchers are most useful birds. The food of the Kingbird, for example, a species which is erroneously believed to destroy honey bees, has been found to consist of 90 per cent. insects, mostly injurious species, while only fourteen out of two hundred and eighty-one stomachs contained the remains of honey bees; forty of the fifty bees found being drones.

The true Larks, (Family *Alaudidæ*) are chiefly Old World birds, the Skylark being the best known member of the Family. In America we have only the Horned or Shore Larks, one species of which shows so much climatic variation in color throughout its wide range, that no less than thirteen subspecies or geographical races of it are recognized in the United States.

The Horned Lark is a bird of the plains and prairies and is less common in the Atlantic States than westward. Like the Skylark it sings in the air, but its vocal powers are limited and not to be compared with those of its famous relative.

The Crows and Jays, (Family *Corvidæ*) number about two hundred species of which some twenty-five inhabit the western hemisphere. To this family belong the Raven, Rook, Magpie and Jackdaw, all birds of marked intelligence; and our Crows and Jays are fully worthy of being classed with these widely known and distinguished members of their family.

The Crows and Jays, by varying their food with the season, are rarely at loss for supplies of one kind or another and most species are represented throughout their ranges at all times of the year. In the more northern parts of their homes, however, some of these birds are [Pg_164]migratory, and Crows, as is well known, gather in great flocks during the winter, returning each night to a roost frequented, in some instances, by two or three hundred thousand Crows.

While the Crows and Jays are technically 'Song Birds' their voices are far from musical. Nevertheless they possess much range of expression and several species learn to enunciate words with more or less ease.

The Starlings, (Family *Sturnidæ*) are Old World birds represented in America only by the European Starling which was introduced into Central Park, New York City, in 1890 and is now common in the surrounding country.

The Blackbirds, Orioles, and Meadowlarks, (Family *Icteridæ*) number about one hundred and fifty species and are found only in the New World. The Blackbirds are most numerous in North America, where, migrating in vast armies and often living in large colonies, they become among the most characteristic and conspicuous of our birds.

The Orioles are most numerous in the tropics, where some thirty species are known. Apparently all of them are remarkable as nest builders, the large Cassiques, nearly related, great yellow and black birds, weaving pouches three and four feet long, several dozen of which, all occupied, may be seen swinging from the branches of a single tree.

The Finches, Sparrows, Grosbeaks, etc., (Family *Fringillidæ*) number nearly six hundred species, a greater number than is contained in any other family of birds. They are distributed throughout the world, except in the Australian region, some ninety odd species inhabiting North America.

Varying widely in color, the Fringillidæ all agree in possessing stout, conical bills, which are of service to them in crushing the seeds on which they feed so largely.

The streaked, brownish Sparrows, often so difficult of identification, are usually inhabitants of plains, fields, or marshes, where they are rendered inconspicuous by their dull colors. The more gayly attired Grosbeaks, Buntings, Cardinals etc., frequent trees or bushy growths, where their plumage either harmonizes with their surroundings or where they have the protection afforded by the vegetation.

Most of the members of this family are good singers, some of them [Pg_165]indeed being noted for their powers of song. They are less migratory than insect-eating birds and some species are with us at all seasons. Their abundance, musical gifts, and constant presence render them, from the field student's point of view, highly important members of the great class Aves.

From an economic standpoint the Fringillidæ are no less deserving of our esteem. Some species are of incalculable value as destroyers of the seeds of noxious weeds. Fifteen hundred seeds have been found in the stomach of one Snowflake or Snowbunting, and it has been estimated by Professor Beal, of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, that during the winter season, in the single State of Iowa, where his studies were made, Tree Sparrows devour no less than 875 *tons* of weed seeds, chiefly of the ragweed.

The Tanagers, (Family *Tanagridæ*) are found only in the New World, where they are most numerously represented in the tropics. As a family they are remarkable for the brilliancy of their colors; the common, but mistaken idea that most tropical birds are brightly clad being in no small part due to the abundance of Tanagers and beauty of their plumage.

Only five of the some three hundred and fifty known species reach the United States and these are migratory, coming to us in the spring and returning to the tropics in the fall. Tanagers, as a rule, are not possessed of much vocal ability, our species ranking high in their family as songsters, the notes of many species being far less musical.

Like most gaily costumed birds the plumages of many Tanagers undergo striking changes in color with age and season. The male of our Scarlet Tanager, for example, is olive-green with black wing-coverts during his first winter, the scarlet plumage not being acquired until the following spring. It is worn, however, only during the nesting season after which the less conspicuous olive-green dress is again acquired, the wings and tail, however, remaining black.

Swallows, (Family *Hirundinidæ*) are of world-wide distribution, and as might be expected in birds possessing such remarkable powers of flight, many of the species have unusually extended ranges. Our Barn Swallow, for example, is found throughout North America in summer, and in the winter it migrates as far south as southern Brazil.

Birds of the air, the aërial habits of Swallows are reflected in their [Pg_166]long wings and small, weak feet; while their small bills and broad, widely opening mouths indicate their manner of feeding.

In spite of their poor equipment of tools, Swallows take high rank as nest builders, and it is interesting to observe that although the birds are structurally much alike, their nests often differ widely in character. Compare for instance, the mud-made dwellings of the Barn and Cliff Swallows with the tunneled hole of the Bank Swallow and one realizes how little the character of a bird's home may depend on the structure of it's builder.

The food of Swallows, remarks Professor Beal, "consists of many small species of beetles which are much on the wing, many species of diptera (mosquitoes and their allies), with large quantities of flying ants and a few insects of similar kinds. Most of them are either injurious or annoying, and the numbers destroyed by Swallows are not only beyond calculation, but almost beyond imagination."

The true Waxwings, (Family *Ampelidæ*) number only three species with representatives in the northern parts of both hemispheres. Their notes, as a rule are limited to a few unmusical calls, which, with our Cedar Waxwing, are usually uttered when the bird is about to fly.

Waxwings are found in small flocks during the greater part of the year and roam about the country as though they were quite as much at home in one place as in another, provided food be plenty. Small fruits, chiefly wild ones, constitute their usual fare, but they also feed on insects, the injurious elm beetle being among their victims.

The Shrikes, (Family *Laniidæ*) are represented in America by only two species, the remaining two hundred or more members of this family being found in the Old World. Shrikes are noted for their singular habit of impaling their prey on thorns or similarly sharp-pointed growths, or occasionally they may hang it in the crotch of a limb. This proceeding enables them to tear it to pieces more readily, for it will be observed that while Shrikes have a hawk-like bill, their feet are comparatively weak and sparrow-like and evidently of no assistance to them in dissecting their food.

Our Northern Shrike, or Butcherbird, feeds chiefly on small birds and mice, while the southern species, or Loggerhead, is a great destroyer of grasshoppers and he also eats lizards and small snakes.

The Vireos, (Family *Vireonidæ*) number fifty species, all American. [Pg_167] They search the foliage carefully for leaf-eating insects and their eggs, and examine the crevices in the bark for eggs of the injurious wood-boring insects. They are therefore unusually beneficial birds.

Bearing a general resemblance in size and color to many of the Warblers, Vireos are sometimes confused with members of that family. They are, however, as a rule, more deliberate in their motions and not such active flutterers as are many of the Warblers. They are also more musical, all the Vireos having characteristic songs, which if not always highly musical, are generally noticeable, pronounced and unmistakable.

The nests of all our Vireos are pendant, deeply cup-shaped structures usually hung between the forks of a crotch, to the arms of which they are most skilfully woven.

The Warblers, (Family *Mniotiltidæ*) like the Vireos are distinctly American birds, indeed they may be called characteristic North American birds since most of the one hundred odd species are found north of Mexico. Between thirty and forty species of these active, beautiful little creatures may be found in the course of a year at a single locality in the Eastern States and they therefore constitute an exceedingly important element in our bird-life. Most of them come in May at the height of the spring migration; when the woods often swarm with them as they flit from limb to limb in pursuit of their insect food. The larger number of them pass onward to their northern homes and in September they return to us in increased numbers.

The beauty of their plumage, the briefness but regularity of their visits, the rarity of certain species, combine to make the Warblers especially attractive to the field student and their charms are heightened by the difficulty with which many of them are identified. Study them as we may there are still species which have escaped us.

By far the larger number of Warblers may be described as flutterers that feed agilely about the terminal branches, (genera *Dendroica* and *Helminthophila*); others are true flycatchers, so far as feeding habit is concerned, (genera *Setophaga* and *Wilsonia*), while others still feed in the undergrowth or on the ground, (genera *Geothlypis* and *Seiurus*). Insects constitute almost their entire fare and they are among our most beneficial birds.

Most of the Wagtails (Family *Motacillidæ*), are inhabitants of the [Pg_168]Old World, only three of the sixty odd species being found in this country. Our Pipit or Titlark is our best known, most widely distributed species.

Like other members of its family it has the habit of wagging or tipping its tail both when walking (for it should be noted that these birds are ground-inhabiting and walkers) and at rest.

The Dippers (Family *Cinclidæ*) though numbering only twelve species are distributed throughout the larger part of the world from the Andes of South America to the mountains of Alaska, Europe, Asia and Africa.

Everywhere they are haunters of streams, usually dashing mountain torrents, over and *under* which they seem equally at home. Darting into the rushing waters they fly beneath the surface or feed on the bottom with perfect ease, their thick, dense plumage evidently forming a water-proof covering. Their nests are great balls of moss often placed so near some boiling cascade as to receive frequent showers of spray. The opening, however, is at the side, and the eggs and young are well protected by an effective roof.

The Wrens, Thrashers, and Mockingbirds, (Family *Troglodytidæ*) form two well defined subfamilies. The Wrens, (Subfamily *Troglodytinæ*) number about one hundred and fifty species all but a dozen of which are confined to America. The Thrashers and Mockingbirds, (Subfamily *Miminæ*) number some fifty species, all of which are confined to America.

As their dull, neutral colors would lead us to suppose, both Wrens and Thrashers are inhabitants of the lower growth rather than of the tree-tops, and while they may seek an elevated perch whence to deliver their song, their food is secured and their time consequently largely passed near or on the ground.

Few families of birds contain so many noted musicians, nearly every member of this family being a singer of more than usual ability.

The Creepers, (Family *Certhiidæ*) number twelve species, only one of which is found in America. This, however has a wide range and, presenting more or less climatic variation in color, is recognized under several subspecific names. Its habits, nevertheless, are much the same everywhere. It climbs the trees of the mountains of Mexico or of California with the same ceaseless energy it shows in Maine.

The sharply-pointed, stiffened tail-feathers of the Creeper are of evident use to it as it ascends trees and pauses here and there to pick [Pg_169]out an insect's egg from the

bark. The same type of tail feather is shown by Woodpeckers, an excellent illustration of similar structure accompanying similar habits in birds not at all closely related.

The Nuthatches and Titmice, (Family *Paridae*), like the Wrens and Thrashers, belong in two well marked Subfamilies; The Nuthatches, (Subfamily *Sittinæ*) number about twenty species, only four of which inhabit America; the Titmice, (Subfamily *Parinæ*) number some seventy-five species, of which thirteen are American.

Nuthatches are tree-creepers, but climbing up or down with equal ease, their tail is not employed as a prop, and consequently shows no special development of pointed or stiffened feathers. Their toes, however, are long, and their nails large and strong, evidently giving them a firm grip on the bark of trees.

The Chickadees are generally resident birds and, as a rule, whatever species we find in a given locality are apt to be there throughout the year. We therefore become better acquainted with some of these lairds than with others which are with us only a short season. This is especially true of our eastern Black-capped Chickadee, which comes familiarly about our homes in winter to partake of the feast of nuts and suet which we spread for him at that season.

Feeding largely on the eggs or larvæ of insects particularly injurious to trees, the Nuthatches and Titmice are of great value to man.

The Kinglets, Gnatcatchers, and Old World Warblers, (Family *Sylviidæ*) number about one hundred and twenty-five species, which are divided among the following well-defined subfamilies: The Kinglets, (Subfamily *Regulinæ*) seven species, three of which are American; the Gnatcatchers, (Subfamily *Poliophtilinæ*) some fifteen species, all American; the Old World Warblers, (Subfamily *Sylviinæ*) about one hundred species, all Old World except one which inhabits the Bering Sea coast of Alaska.

The Kinglets are small, olive green birds which may be mistaken for Warblers but, aside from structural differences not evident in the field, they may be known by their smaller size, greater tameness, and habit of nervously flitting their wings at frequent intervals. One of our species, the Ruby-crown, possesses a remarkably loud, clear, and musical song, a surprising performance for so tiny a songster. Kinglets build large nests of moss and feathers and lay as many as ten eggs.

The Gnatcatchers are small, slender, grayish birds which once well seen will not be confused with other species. The Gnatcatchers, like the Kinglets, are architects of more than usual ability, building a nest beautifully covered with lichens.

[Pg_170]The Thrushes, (Family *Turdidae*) are variously classified by different ornithologists, but under the ruling of the American Ornithologists' Union they are grouped in the same family with the Bluebird, Solitaires, and Stonechats. This family numbers about three hundred species, of which about one-half are true Thrushes (Subfamily *Turdinae*). The members of this subfamily are, as a rule, fine singers, many of them being among the best known song birds, and from a musical point of view the group, as a whole, is usually given the first place among birds. If, however, all the fifteen known species of Solitaires sing as well as the four species it has been my privilege to hear, I am assured that no one would dispute their claim to the highest rank which can be awarded singing birds.

In the succeeding pages, the five hundred and fifty odd species and subspecies included in the preceding families of the Order Passeres are grouped according to some obvious color character in order to facilitate their identification in life. A satisfactory arrangement of this kind is out of the question. Lines sharply separating the groups proposed do not exist and some species appear to fit in one section as well as in another. Nevertheless, it is hoped that in most instances, the system will be found to serve the purpose intended. Under its ruling our Perching Birds are grouped as follows:

1. [With red markings.](#)
2. [With blue markings.](#)
3. [With orange or yellow markings.](#)
4. [With reddish brown or chestnut markings](#), chiefly in the form of patches or uniformly colored areas.
5. [Brownish, generally streaked birds.](#)
6. [Dull, inconspicuously colored birds](#), without prominent markings.
7. [Gray, black, or black and white birds.](#)

While the first object of the bird student is to learn to name birds I would again urge him to acquaint himself with at least the arrangement of the Orders and Families of our birds and their leading structural characters. (see [page 2.](#))

Having identified a bird, its family may always be determined by referring to its number in the systematic list of birds at the end of the book; and the more important characters of its Order and Family will be found in the synopsis of Orders and Families beginning on page 9.

[Pg_171]

Perching Birds Marked With Red

607. Louisiana Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*). L. 7.5. *Ad.* ♂. Yellow; back, wings, and tail black, head more so; crown and tail greenish; below dusky greenish yellow; wings and tail brownish edged with greenish, two yellowish streaks on crown and rump greener, underparts yellower. *Notes.* Call, *clit-tuck*; song, resembles that of [No. 608](#).

Range.—Western United States from the Plains to the Pacific; breeds from Arizona to British Columbia; winters in Mexico and Central America.

608. Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*). L. 7.4. *Ad.* ♂. Scarlet; wings and tail black. *Ad.* ♀. Olive-brown; wings and tail blackish brown, no wing-bars. *Yng.* ♂. Like ♀, but brighter, wing-coverts black. *Ad.* ♂, *Winter.* Like *Yng.* ♀, but more so. *Notes.* Call, *churr*; song, a rather forced whistle, suggesting a Robin's song, but less musical, *Look-up, way-up, look-at-me*, etc.

Range.—Eastern United States, west to the Plains: breeds from Virginia and southern Illinois north to New Brunswick and Manitoba; winters in Mexico and Central America.

609. Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga hepatica*). L. 7.8. Bill large. *Ad.* ♂. Vermilion, back grayish; tail dull red. *Ad.* ♀. Crown and tail greener; below dusky yellow. *Yng.* ♂. Like ♀. and variously intermediate between it and *ad.* ♂. *Notes.* Call, *chicky-tucky-tuck*; song, resembles in form that of [No. 608](#), but somewhat more robin-like.

Range.—From Guatemala north in spring to New Mexico and Arizona; winters in Mexico and Central America.

610. Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*). L. 7.5; W. 3.8. *Ad.* ♂. Rosy red. *Ad.* ♀. 9. Olive-yellow above, crown and tail greenish; below dusky yellow. *Yng.* ♂. Like ♀. and variously intermediate between *Ad.* ♂ and ♀. *Notes.* Call, *chicky-tucky-tuck*; song, resembles in form that of [No. 608](#) but is more musical.

Range.—Eastern United States, west to the Plains; breeds from Florida and western Texas north to southern New Jersey, southern Illinois, and Manitoba; winters in Mexico and Central America.

610a. Cooper Tanager (*P. r. cooperi*). Similar to [No. 610](#), but larger; W. 4; bill more swollen, colors paler.

Range.—"Breeds from southwestern Texas to the Colorado Valley, California, and from Arizona and New Mexico to northwestern Mexico; south to Central America."

593. Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*). L. 9; W. 3.7; T. 4.1. *Ad.* ♂. Forehead with a well-defined black band; plumage tipped with *olive-brown* or *olive-gray*. *Ad.* ♀. Above olive-brown; crest, wings and tail dull red edged with black; at base of bill gray; breast buffy, sometimes tinged with red; belly whiter. *Notes.* Call, a sharp, insignificant whistle, *whe-e-e-you*, *whe-e-e*, *hurry-hurry-hurry*, *quick-quick-quick*, and other notes.

Range.—Eastern United States; resident from northern Florida and eastern Texas north to southern New York and Iowa.

593a. Arizona Cardinal (*C. c. superbus*). Largest of our Cardinals, L. 9.5; W. 4; T. 4.9. *Ad.* ♂. Paler, more gray; back feathers usually gray; black on forehead usually separated by base of culmen. *Ad.* ♀. Gray above like [No. 593](#); in [No. 593d](#); gray of throat more restricted and often confined to the chin.

Range.—Southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico.

593b. Saint Lucas Cardinal (*C. c. igneus*). Similar to [No. 593a](#), but smaller; W. 3.6; T. 4; ♂ with even less black on forehead; ♀ paler; gray on chin and about base of bill less defined.

Range.—Southern Lower California.

593c. Gray-tailed Cardinal (*C. c. canicaudus*). W. 3.7. *Ad.* ♂. Red bright as in [No. 593d](#), but black on forehead; at base of culmen. *Ad.* ♀. Grayer than ♀ of [No. 593](#), the edgings of wings and tail usually gray *without* an olive band.

Range.—Texas, except western and northeastern parts, and northeastern Mexico.

593d. Florida Cardinal (*C. c. floridanus*). Smaller than [No. 593](#), W. 3.4; ♂ averaging deeper red; ♀ darker red; breast.

Range.—Southern half of Florida.

594. Arizona Pyrrhuloxia (*Pyrrhuloxia sinuata*). L. 9; W. 3.6; T. 4.1. *Ad.* ♂. Gray; in fresh plumage washed with red; tail externally dull red; under wing-coverts, center of breast and of belly, throat, and region about base of bill, red; red about bill or on underparts. *Notes.* Call, several flat, thin notes; song, a clear, straight whistle. (Bailey.)

Range.—Northwestern Mexico, north to western Texas, southwestern New Mexico, and Arizona.

594a. Texas Pyrrhuloxia (*P. s. texana*). Similar to [No. 594](#), but bill larger; underparts averaging slightly darker; duskiest.

594b. Saint Lucas Pyrrhuloxia (*P. s. peninsulæ*). Similar in color to [No. 594](#), but decidedly smaller, with less red (Ridgw.)

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

515. Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*). L. 8.5; W. 4.6. *Ad.* ♂. Rosy red in varying amounts; belly feathers blackish brown; two white wing-bars. *Ad.* ♀. Gray, head and rump greenish; breast tinged with greenish; rump reddish. *Notes.* Song, sweet; in winter strong and cheery; in spring tender and plaintive. (Chamberlain.)

Range.—Northeastern North America; breeds from New Brunswick and northern New England northward; winters south, irregularly, to southern California to District of Columbia and Kansas.

515a. Rocky Mountain Pine Grosbeak (*P. e. montana*). Similar to [No. 515b](#), but decidedly larger, W. 4.8. *Ad.* ♂. adult male with the red of a darker, more carmine hue. (Ridgw.)

Range.—"Rocky Mountains of United States, from Montana and Idaho to New Mexico." (Ridgway.)

515b. California Pine Grosbeak (*P. e. californica*). Similar to [No. 515](#), but ♂ with red much brighter; feathers darker centers; ♀ with little if any greenish on rump.

Range.—Higher parts of "Central Sierra Nevada, north to Placer County and south to Fresno County, California." (Grinnell.)

515c. Alaskan Pine Grosbeak (*P. e. alascensis*). Similar to [No. 515](#), but decidedly larger with smaller or smaller sexes having the gray parts of the plumage distinctly lighter, more ashy. (Ridgw.)

Range.—"Northwestern North America except Pacific coast, breeding in interior of Alaska; south, in winter, to eastern British Columbia, Montana, and Idaho." (Ridgway.)

515d. Kadiak Pine Grosbeak (*P. e. flammula*). Similar to [No. 515](#), but with much larger, relatively longer wings and tail grayish brown instead of dull blackish.

Range.—"Kadiak Island and south on the coast to Sitka, Alaska." (Ridgway.)

521. American Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra minor*). L. 6.1; W. 3.4; B. .66. Tips of mandibles crossed. *Ad.* ♂. greenish or yellow. *Ad.* ♀. Olive-green, rump and underparts yellower. *Yng.* Resemble *Ad.* ♀. *Notes.* Calls, when excited, louder and more pronounced when flying; song, sweet, varied and musical, but of small volume.

Range.—Northern North America, chiefly eastward; breeds from northern New England (in Alleghanies from Georgia) north and west to Alaska; winters casually to South Carolina and Louisiana.

521a. Mexican Crossbill (*L. c. stricklandi*). Similar to [No. 521](#), but larger; W. 4; B. .78.

Range.—"Mountains of Wyoming and Colorado, west to the Sierra Nevada, and south through New Mexico, Arizona and the tablelands of Mexico." (Ridgway.)

522. White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*). L. 6. Tips of mandibles crossed. *Ad.* ♂. Rose-pink; mid *bars.* *Ad.* ♀. Olive-green and dusky; rump and underparts yellower; *wings with two white bars.* *Yng.* Like *Ad.* ♀.

Range.—Northern North America; breeds from northern New England, northern New York and northern Michigan northward; winters south in Nevada.

595. Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Zamelodia ludoviciana*). L. 8. *Ad.* ♂. Black; rump, belly, tips of inner vanes white; under wing-coverts and breast rose. *Ad.* ♀. Under wing-coverts saffron; above streaked brown and black a *white line over eye*; two white wing-bars. *Yng.* ♂. Resembles ♀, but under wing-coverts *rose*; breast more *o* *steely peek*; song, a rich, fluent, joyous carol.

Range.—Eastern United States, west to the Plains; breeds from northern New Jersey, northern Ohio, and northern Indiana (and south in Alleg Manitoba; winters in Central and South America.

517. Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*). L. 6.2; W. 3.2. Bill swollen and rounded; nostrils large, partiall feathers; tail slightly forked. *Ad.* ♂. Dull rose, head and rump brightest; back brownish; lower belly white. *Ad.* ♀. with whitish and brownish ashy; below white streaked with dark brownish; a more or less distinct whitish s ♀. *Notes.* Call, *creak, creak*, and a querulous whistle; song, a sweet, rapidly flowing warble. (See [page 175](#).)

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from northern New Jersey, the mountains of Pennsylvania, and northern Illinois no of Mexico.

517a. California Purple Finch (*C. p. californicus*). Similar to [No. 517](#), but ♂ duller and darker; ♀ *decided*

Range.—Pacific coast region; breeds in the mountains of California; west of the Sierra north to British Columbia; winters from central Oregon

518. Cassin Purple Finch (*Carpodacus cassinii*). L. 6.5. *Ad.* ♂. Similar to *Ad.* ♂ of [No. 517](#) and [No. 517a](#), but crown defined; crown as bright but appearing *like a cap*; below much paler. *Ad.* ♀. Similar to *Ad.* ♀ of [No. 517a](#), but la both above and below. *Notes.* Resemble those of [No. 517](#).

Range.—Western United States, east to the eastern base of the Rockies, west to the Pacific; breeds in the mountains from New Mexico north to

519. House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*). L. 6.1; W. 3.1. *Ad.* ♂. Throat, breast, *forehead*, line grayish brown tinged with red; belly white, streaked with brownish. *Ad.* ♀. Above brownish gray obscurely streaked with white streaked with brownish. *Ad.* ♂ *in Winter*. Red areas dull purplish pink tipped with grayish. *Yng.* Resemble parents; chattering; song, a musical cheery, varied warble, reminding one of that of [No. 517](#), but recognizably different.

Range.—Western United States, east to the Plains, west to the Pacific, and from northern Mexico north to southern Wyoming and Oregon.

519b. St. Lucas House Finch (*C. m. ruberrimus*). Similar to [No. 519](#), but smaller, W. 2.8; red more extended on the coverts.

Range.—Southern Lower California.

519c. San Clemente House Finch (*C. m. clementis*). Similar to [No. 519](#), but wing and tail averaging shorter, coloration somewhat darker. W. 3; B. .48. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Santa Barbara Island, California; Todos Santos Island, Lower California.

520. Guadalupe House Finch (*Carpodacus amplus*). Similar to [No. 519](#), but red deeper; back dark brown with

Range.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

520.1 San Benito House Finch (*Carpodacus mcgregori*). Similar to [No. 519](#), but much larger with relatively grayer and more distinctly streaked; red areas paler, more flesh-colored, often dull yellow; W. 3.2; T. 2.5; B. .5.

Range.—San Benito Island, Lower California.

527. Greenland Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemannii*). L. 6.1; W. 3.3. A red crown-patch. *Ad.* ♂. Rump generally *unstreaked*; breast and rump sometimes faintly tinged with pink. In winter. Throat, breast, and above with no pink on breast or rump, sides sometimes lightly streaked.

Range.—Breeds in Greenland; winters south to Labrador.

527a. Hoary Redpoll (*A. h. exilipes*). Similar to [No. 527](#) but smaller and darker; rump still *white*, but with T. 2.3; B. .3.

Range.—Breeds in Arctic regions; in America, winters south irregularly to Massachusetts, Ontario, northern Illinois, and Michigan.

528. Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*). L. 5.3; W. 2.8; T. 2.3. B. .36. Crown-cap red. *Ad.* ♂. Above blackish brown; whitish; rump *heavily* streaked with blackish edged with whitish and tinged with rose; breast rose; sides heavily streaked; rump or breast. *Yng.* ♂. Like female. *Notes.* Call like that of Goldfinch or Siskin and *chit*; song like that of American Goldfinch.

Range.—Breeds in northern parts of northern hemisphere; in America, winters south to northern United States, irregularly to Virginia, Alabama, and Georgia.

528a. Holboell Redpoll (*A. l. holboellii*). Similar to [No. 528](#), but larger, the bill longer; W. 3.2; T. 2.3; B. .38.

Range.—Breeds in northern parts of northern hemisphere; in America, winters south, casually to northern United States, (Quebec, Ontario, and Minnesota).

528b. Greater Redpoll (*A. l. rostrata*). Similar to [No. 528](#), but larger, above darker; L. 5.5; W. 3.2; T. 2.5; B. .42.

Range.—"Southern Greenland in summer, migrating south in winter, through Labrador to (sparingly) the northern border of the United States, etc.), and west to Manitoba." (Ridgway.)

749. Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*). L. 4.4. A conspicuous whitish eye-ring. *Ad.* ♂. A more olive-green; underparts soiled whitish more or less tinged with buffy; two white wing-bars. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* a wren-like *cack*; song, a surprisingly loud, rich, musical, varied, flute-like whistle.

Range.—North America; breeds from the northern border of the United States northward and south in the Rocky Mountains to Arizona and New Mexico and southward to Central America.

749a. Sitkan Kinglet (*R. c. grinnelli*). Similar to [No. 749](#), but more olive-green above, more buffy below.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds in southern Alaska; winters southward to California.

498. Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). L. ♂, 9.5; W. 4.7; B. .88; depth at base, .5. *Ad.* ♂. Black; lesser wing-coverts scarlet; median wing-coverts buff, tips in summer whitish. *Ad.* ♀. Above brownish black, with whitish heavily streaked with black; throat tinged with orange or yellow; lesser wing-coverts tinged with red. *Yng.* with rusty above and less so below; lesser wing-coverts duller and narrowly edged with black. *Notes.* Call, *chûn*; a liquid *kong-quěr-rēē*; alarm note a shrill *chee-e-e-e-e*. The notes of this species are subject to much variation; express on paper differences perfectly apparent when heard.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Gulf of Mexico north to New Brunswick and Manitoba; winters from Virginia and southern Illinois.

498a. Sonoran Red-wing (*A. p. sonoriensis*). Similar to [No. 498](#), but larger, bill more slender; ♀ paler, streaks deeper; depth at base .5.

Range.—Lower Colorado Valley in California and Arizona, southern Arizona and south over coast plain of Sonora; Cape St. Lucas.

498b. Bahaman Red-wing (*A. p. bryanti*). Similar to [No. 498](#), but bill slightly longer, the female streaked below.

Range.—Bahamas and southern Florida.

498c. Florida Red-wing (*A. p. floridanus*). Similar to [No. 498](#), but smaller, the bill longer and more slender.

Range.—Florida, except extreme southern portion; west along Gulf coast to Texas.

498d. Thick-billed Red-wing (*A. p. fortis*). Similar to [No. 498](#), but larger, bill shorter and proportionately thicker.

Range.—Breeds on Mackenzie River, Athabasca, and other interior districts of British America; during migrations Great Plains, from Rockies to southwest to western Texas and Arizona. (Ridgway.)

498e. San Diego Red-wing (*A. p. neutralis*). Similar to [No. 498a](#), but slightly smaller, the ♀ with streaks below.

Range.—Great Basin region from southern British Columbia south to Mexico, western Texas, to southern California and northern Lower California.

498f. Northwestern Red-wing (*A. p. caurinum*). Similar to [No. 498](#), but slightly larger, bill somewhat longer, wing-coverts deeper buff, the ♀ much darker, streaks below wider, darkest ♀ of group. W. 4.8; B. .9; depth at base .5.

Range.—Pacific coast from northern California to British Columbia; south in winter to southern California.

499. Bicolored Blackbird (*Agelaius gubernator californicus*). *Ad.* ♂. Similar to [No. 498](#), but median wing black, concealing as a rule, their brownish bases. *Ad.* ♀. Very different from ♀ of [No. 498](#); above and rusty. *Notes.* Similar in character to those of [No. 498](#), but with easily recognizable differences. (See [page 178](#).)

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from northern Lower California northward, west of Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges, to Washington; migratory.

500. Tricolored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*). *Ad.* ♂. Similar to [No. 498](#), but glossier, lesser wing-coverts winter black more or less edged with grayish brown; median wing-coverts dingy. *Ad.* ♀. No rusty; above black bordered with whitish. *Notes.* "Said to be quite different" from those of [No. 498](#). (Bendire.) (See [page 178](#).)

Range.—Northern Lower California north to southern Oregon; local in valleys of interior.

523. Aleutian Leucosticte (*Leucosticte griseonucha*). Like [No. 524a](#), but much darker, breast chestnut-chocolate.

Range.—Islands of Bering Sea (resident); in winter, Shumagin Islands, lower portion of Alaska Peninsula and Kadiak Island.

524. Gray-crowned Leucosticte (*Leucosticte tephrocotis*). L. 6.7; W. 4.1. *Ad.* ♂. Reddish brown more or less on coverts, lesser wing-coverts, outer edges of primaries, and lower belly tipped with *pink*; forecrown black; hindhead *brown*. *Ad.* ♀. Similar but duller. *Yng.* Nearly uniform brownish; margins of primaries showing some *pink* (Silloway.)

Range.—Western United States; breeds in higher parts of Sierra Nevada of California, from Mt. Shasta south to Mt. Whitney, and on White Mountain; in winter east to Manitoba, Colorado, and Nebraska.

524a. Hepburn Leucosticte (*L. t. littoralis*). Similar to [No. 524](#), but cheeks *gray* like hindhead; throat often

Range.—Higher mountains of Washington and British Columbia; north to Alaska; winters south to Colorado and, on Pacific Coast, as far north as

525. Black Leucosticte (*Leucosticte atrata*). Similar to [No. 524](#), but brown replaced by brownish black in head and *Yng.*

Range.—Breeds on higher mountains of Idaho and Wyoming; winters south to Colorado and Utah.

526. Brown-capped Leucosticte (*Leucosticte australis*). Resembles [No. 524](#), but little or no gray on hindhead, which passes into brown of nape and back.

Range.—Breeds in mountains of Colorado at about 12000 feet altitude, winters at lower altitudes and south to New Mexico.

599. Lazuli Bunting (*Cyanospiza amæna*). L. 5.5. *Ad.* ♂. Two white wing-bars; breast cinnamon, throat and winter more or less tipped with rusty. *Ad.* ♀. Middle wing-coverts *tipped* with *whitish*; above grayish brown, rump and lesser wing-coverts; below whitish, breast buff. *Yng.* Like ♀, but browner, no blue. *Notes.* Suggest the

Range.—Western United States, east to western Kansas; breeds north to Montana and British Columbia; winters in Mexico.

600. Varied Bunting (*Cyanospiza versicolor*). L. 5.5. *Ad.* ♂. Reddish purple, crown and rump blue, nape whitish washed with buff; a slight tinge of blue on rump, wings and tail. Much like ♀ of [No. 598](#), below. *Yng.* Resemble ♀.

Range.—Mexico; breeding north to southern Texas and southern Arizona; winters south of United States.

600a. Beautiful Bunting (*C. v. pulchra*). Similar to [No. 600](#), but slightly smaller, rump more purple, throat

Range.—Southern Lower California.

601. Painted Bunting; Nonpareil (*Cyanospiza ciris*). L. 5.4. *Ad.* ♂. Below red, rump duller, back green, head green above; greenish yellow below. *Yng.* ♂. Like ♀; second year variously intermediate between *Ad.* ♂ and Bunting but possess less volume.

Range.—Southern United States; breeds north to North Carolina, southern Illinois, and Kansas, and west to southern Arizona; winters in Mexico.

654. Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*). L. 5.2. A white patch or spot at base of primary white; above dark grayish blue; outer tail-feathers with white. *Ad.* ♀. Grayish olive-green; below yellowish with wing-patch small, sometimes barely showing above coverts; tail with a bluish tinge. *Yng.* ♂. Like *Ad.* ♀, but tipped with whitish. *Notes.* Call, a sharp, characteristic *chip*; song, usually, *zwee-zwee-zwee* in an ascending scale.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from northern Connecticut, mountains of Pennsylvania, southern Michigan, and northern Minnesota, Central and South America.

654a. Cairns Warbler (*D. c. cairnsi*). Similar to [No. 654](#), but ♂ darker, the back with more or less black; ♀

Range.—Breeds in higher portions of southern Alleghanies; winters south of United States.

658. Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*). L. 5. *Ad.* ♂. A gray-blue breast band; above bright gray-blue spots in tail white. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* ♂. Above blue-gray washed with greenish, below yellowish white; a w warbler *lisp* and *tchip* of the Myrtle Warbler; song resembling that of Parula Warbler. (Brewster.) (See [page 18](#))

Range.—Mississippi Valley, breeding north to Minnesota and east to Cayuga County, New York, Maryland, and West Virginia; generally rare east and winters in Central and South America.

597. Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*). L. 7; W. 3.4. *Ad.* ♂. Deep, dark blue, back blacker and sometimes coverts broadly, greater wing-coverts narrowly tipped with chestnut. In winter more or less tipped with brown grayish brown, deepest on head; below grayish white washed with buffy; wing-bars buff. Some specimens show head. *Yng.* ♂. Like ♀, but browner. *Notes.* Call, a strong, harsh, *ptchick*; song, a beautiful but feeble warble, son with a slight resemblance to that of Rose-breasted Grosbeak. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from the Gulf north to Maryland and southern Illinois; winters south of United States into Mexico and Quebec.

597a. Western Blue Grosbeak (*G. c. lazula*). Similar to [No. 597](#), but larger, W. 3.6; male brighter blue; back those of greater coverts usually decidedly paler than those of lesser coverts and averaging wider than those of [N](#) brown.

Range.—Western United States; breeds from Mexico north to Kansas, southern Nebraska, Colorado, and northern California; winters in Mexico

598. Indigo Bunting (*Cyanospiza cyanea*). L. 5.4. No white wing-bars. *Ad.* ♂. Deep blue, darkest on head. or less mixed with blue. *Ad.* ♀. Above brown; below whitish washed with brown with a *suggestion of streaks*; tail-feathers usually tinged with blue. *Yng.* Similar to ♀ but below more streaked; browner, and generally without song, a tinkling, unsympathetic, rapid warble, *July, July, summer-summer's here; morning, noontide, evening, l*

Range.—Eastern United States, west to the Plains, casually to Colorado; breeds north to Nova Scotia and Manitoba; winters in Central America

766. Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*). L. 7. *Ad.* ♂. Above, including wings and tail, bright blue; throat and breast rusty gray, below paler. In winter specimens of both sexes have upperparts tipped with rusty. *Notes.* Call, *tur-wee*, short warble.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from the Gulf States to Nova Scotia and Manitoba; winters from southern New England and southern Illinois.

766a. Azure Bluebird (*S. s. azurea*). Similar to [No. 766](#), but breast paler, upperparts less deep, more cerulean.

Range.—Mountains of eastern Mexico north to southern Arizona.

767. Western Bluebird (*Sialia mexicana occidentalis*). L. 7. *Ad.* ♂. Above bright blue, foreback with more chestnut; *throat blue*, breast rust-brown, belly bluish gray. *Ad.* ♀. Above grayish blue; rust on foreback faintly paler than in ♂. *Notes.* Call, suggests that of [No. 766](#), but is louder and wilder.

Range.—Pacific coast region from northern Lower California north to British Columbia, east to western Nevada and casually, during migration, to the Rocky Mountains.

767a. Chestnut-backed Bluebird (*S. m. bairdi*). Similar to [No. 767](#), but foreback *wholly* rust-brown.

Range.—Rocky Mountain region from Wyoming south into Mexico.

767b. San Pedro Bluebird (*S. m. anabelæ*). Rust-brown of back and breast greatly reduced in extent, usually on back, and divided into two patches on breast by backward extension of blue of throat; W. 4.2. (Ridgw.)

Range.—San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.

768. Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia arctica*). L. 7.5. *Ad.* ♂. Above beautiful cerulean blue, throat and breast paler; are more or less tipped with brownish. *Ad.* ♀. Above brownish gray, rump blue, throat and breast grayish buff; that of [No. 766](#), but in fall is merely a feeble chirp. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Western United States, except Pacific coast; breeds from the Sierra Nevada east to the Plains and from New Mexico north to the Canadian boundary states south into Mexico.

477. Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*). L. 11.7. *Ads.* Above gray-blue, breast and sides washed with *grayish*; v than one inch long. *Notes.* Varied; commonly a loud harsh *jay jay*; often whistling calls and imitations of the notes of Hawks.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from Georgia and northern Texas north to Labrador and Hudson Bay region; resident.

477a. Florida Blue Jay (*C. c. florincola*). Similar to [No. 477](#), but smaller, L. 10; blue above with a pur narrowly barred with black and tipped with white.

Range.—Florida and Gulf Coast to southeastern Texas.

482. Arizona Jay (*Aphelocoma sieberii arizonæ*). L. 13; W. 6.3; T. 5.8. *Ads.* Above grayish blue, head, w unstreaked, gray breast tinged with bluish; belly whiter. *Notes.* Noisy, harsh, and far-reaching. (Bendire.)

Range.—Northern Mexico, north to southern New Mexico and Arizona.

482a. Couch Jay (*A. s. couchi*). Similar to [No. 482](#), but smaller; W. 5.8; T. 5.3; bluer above, throat whiter.

Range.—"Eastern Mexico, extending to western Texas in the Chisos Mountains." (Bailey.)

492. Pinon Jay (*Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*). L. 11; T. 4.8. *Ads.* Above nearly uniform grayish blue, head throat streaked with white. *Notes.* Variable, some as harsh as those of [No. 491](#), others like gabble of Magpie; querulous, *peeh, peeh*; when on ground maintain a constant chatter. (Bendire.)

Range.—Western North America, from New Mexico and Lower California north to southern British Columbia; east to Rockies, west to Sierra Nevada.

479. Florida Jay (*Aphelocoma cyanea*). L. 11.5. *Ads.* foreback clay-color or pale brownish gray; head, nape, back, wings and tail blue; breast-streaks blue; a grayish line over eye; throat gray; belly dingier; forehead usually hoary. *Notes.* Harsh and

Range.—Florida; confined mostly to coast of the middle portions of the peninsula.

480. Woodhouse Jay (*Aphelocoma woodhousei*). L. 12; W. 5. *Ads.* Back *grayish or brownish blue*, usual nape, wings and tail blue; throat *gray*; belly dingier; breast streaked with blue; *under tail-coverts blue*; a narrow white line over eye; but is larger, back bluer, forehead not hoary; line over eye sharper.

Range.—Western United States (chiefly Great Basin region), from northern Mexico north to southeastern Oregon and southern Wyoming; east of the Sierras.

480.1. Blue-eared Jay (*Aphelocoma cyanotis*). Resembling [No. 480](#), but larger; W. 5.5; under tail-covert white line over eye less evident.

Range.—"Mexican tableland north casually to Sutton County, Texas." (Bailey.)

480.2. Texan Jay (*Aphelocoma texana*). Similar to [No. 480.1](#), but white line over eye more distinct, below chest with obsolete grayish streaks instead of blue streaks. Differs from [No. 480](#) in having pure white under tail

Range.—"Southeastern Texas, from Concho and Kerr Counties west to the Davis Mountains." (Bailey.)

481. California Jay (*Aphelocoma californica*). Similar to [No. 480](#), but back *brown*; usually sharply defined belly whiter; breast less streaked with blue. *Notes.* Varied, usual call a harsh, metallic squawking.

Range.—Pacific coast from northern Lower California, north to southern Washington, east, in California, to the Sierra Nevada.

481a. Xantus Jay (*A. c. hypoleuca*). Similar to [No. 481](#), but blue areas somewhat lighter, underparts decidedly

Range.—Lower California, north to Lat. 28°.

481b. Belding Jay (*A. c. obscura*). Similar to [No. 481](#), but darker and with smaller feet; W. 4.7. (Anthony.)

Range.—San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California.

481.1. Santa Cruz Jay (*Aphelocoma insularis*). Similar to [No. 481](#), but larger; W. 5.6; blue areas much deeper with blue.

Range.—Santa Cruz Island, California.

478. Steller Jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*). L. 13. *Ads.* Crest, back and upper breast sooty brown; rump and belly or less streaked with blue. *Notes.* Varied, usual call a loud, harsh squawking; the bird is a mimic and also a whistler.

Range.—Pacific coast from Monterey, California, north to near Cook Inlet, Alaska, including Vancouver Island.

478a. Blue-fronted Jay (*C. s. frontalis*). Similar to [No. 478](#), but back paler, grayer, rump and belly turquoise; sometimes extends to the crest.

Range.—"Southern coast ranges and Sierra Nevada of California and western Nevada, from Fort Crook south to northern Lower California." (A)

478b. Long-crested Jay (*C. s. diademata*). Similar to [No. 478](#), but paler, grayer above, blue turquoise, as with pale, *bluish white* streaks; a white spot over the eye.

Range.—"Southern Rocky Mountains; north to southern Wyoming; west to Uintah Mountains, in eastern Utah, and the higher ranges of northw

478c. Black-headed Jay (*C. s. annectens*). Between [No. 478](#) and [No. 478b](#). Forehead streaks, and spot over dark as in former.

Range.—Northern Rocky Mountain region from northern Utah and southern Wyoming north to Alberta and British Columbia.

478d. Queen Charlotte Jay (*C. s. carlottæ*). Similar to [No. 478](#), but darker, sooty slate above, blue deeper.

Range.—Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia.

483. Green Jay (*Xanthoura luxuosa glaucescens*). L. 11. *Ads.* Crown and patches at side of throat blue; back and outer tail-feathers yellow; throat black, breast and belly greenish yellow. *Notes.* Noisy and harsh often suggesting

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley, Texas, and south into northeastern Mexico.

503. Audubon Oriole (*Icterus audubonii*). L. 9.5. *Ads.* Head, breast, wings and tail black; belly yellow; back yellowish below; olive-green above. *Notes.* See [No. 507](#).

Range.—Mexico north to the Lower Rio Grande; casually as far as San Antonio, Texas; resident.

504. Scott Oriole (*Icterus parisorum*). L. 8; B. .95; *Ad.* ♂. Lesser wing-coverts, base of tail, rump and belly yellowish below, olive-green above, two white wing-bars. *Yng.* ♂. Like female, but throat black. *Notes.* See [No. 507](#).

Range.—Mexican tableland, migrating north to western Texas, northern New Mexico, southern Nevada and southeastern California; winters in Mexico.

505. Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus sennetti*). L. 8; B. .75. *Ad.* ♂. *Orange*; forehead, face, throat, forewings and tips to greater ones white. *Ad.* ♀. Yellowish below, brownish olive-green above, two white wing-bars. *Notes.* See [No. 507](#).

Range.—Mexico; migrating north to the Lower Rio Grande; winters in Mexico.

505a. Arizona Hooded Oriole (*I. c. nelsoni*). Similar to [No. 505](#), but head, rump, etc. yellow instead of orange.

Range.—Northwestern Mexico and Lower California, migrating north to southwestern New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California, west of the Colorado River.

507. Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*). L. 7.5. *Ad.* ♂. Throat, whole head, foreback, wings and middle tail-feathers orange; wing-coverts and ends of outer tail-feathers orange; wing-coverts and tertials margined with white. *Ad.* ♀. Head black; rump and tail brownish yellow; below dull yellow, throat generally blackish. *Notes.* The notes of all the orioles are mellow, musical, querulous whistles generally given in detached fragments, all much alike in character but distinguished by their pitch and length.

Range.—Eastern North America west to the Rocky Mountains; breeds from Florida and eastern Texas north to New Brunswick and the Saskatchewan; winters in the West Indies.

508. Bullock Oriole (*Icterus bullocki*). L. 7.5. *Ad.* ♂. *Cheeks*, most of underparts, forehead and line over the eye yellow; center of throat, crown, foreback and middle tail-feathers black; a large white wing-patch. *Ad.* ♀. Above yellow; belly whiter; tail olive-yellow; wings blackish, median coverts tipped, greater coverts externally margined with white. Like ♀, but center of throat and lores black. *Notes.* See [No. 507](#).

Range.—Western North America, from Mexico north to Assiniboia and British Columbia; east to western Texas; west to the Pacific; winters in the West Indies.

637. Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*). L. 5.5. Tail-feathers with large white areas. *Ad.* ♂. Whole back greenish yellow; rump gray. *Ad.* ♀. Crown greenish like back; yellow paler; belly whitish; less white in tail. Song, a "high pitched, penetrating and startling" "*peet, tsweet, tsweet, tsweet, tsweet, tsweet.*" (Jones.)

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from the Gulf States north to Virginia, Ohio, and southern Minnesota; winters in the tropics.

651. Olive Warbler (*Dendroica olivacea*). L. 5.2. *Ad.* ♂. Head and breast orange brown, a black band through eye; wing-bars white; outer tail-feathers largely white. *Ad.* ♀. Above olive-gray, head yellowish; below white. *Notes.* Song, a liquid *quirt quirt, quirt*, in a descending scale. (Price.)

Range.—Highlands of Guatemala and Mexico north to mountains of Arizona and New Mexico.

662. Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica blackburniae*). L. 5.2. *Ad.* ♂. Throat, line over eye, center of crown black with a few whitish streaks; wing-bars broadly white; tail-spots white. *Ad.* ♀. Yellow areas paler; above gray. *Ad. in Winter.* Similar to *Ad.* ♂, but throat paler, back browner; wing with two distinct bars. *Notes.* Song, *tsee, tsee, tsee*, in an ascending scale, the last shrill and fine.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from northern New England (and in Berkshire and Worcester counties, Massachusetts), and northern Maryland (and south in Alleghenies to South Carolina); winters in tropics.

687. Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*). L. 5.4. *Ad.* ♂. Black; sides of breast, band in wings and in tail rich scarlet. *Ad.* ♀. Black; sides of breast, band in wings and in tail dull yellow; back olive-brown, crown gray; below whitish. *Yng.* ♂. Intermediate between adult and female. *Notes.* Song, *wee, swee, swee-e-e.*

Range.—North America; rare on the Pacific coast; breeds from North Carolina, and Kansas north to Labrador and Alaska; winters in the West Indies.

748. Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*). L. 4.1. *Ad.* ♂. Crown orange and yellow bordered by black. *Ad.* ♀. Crown olive-green; below soiled whitish. A blackish band in wing bordered basally by yellowish white. *Ad.* ♀. Crown yellow. *Notes.* Call, a fine, high *ti-ti*; song, five or six fine, shrill high-pitched notes ending in a shrill *"tsee, tsee, tsee, tsee, ti, ti, ter, ti-ti-ti."*

Range.—North America; breeds from northern United States northward, and southward along the Rockies into Mexico and in the Alleghenies to the Gulf States and Mexico.

748a. Western Golden-crowned Kinglet (*R. s. olivaceus*). Similar to [No. 748](#), but upperparts brighter orange. *Notes.* Song, *tee, tee, tee, tee, ti, ti, ter, ti-ti-ti.*

Range.—Pacific coast region; breeds from the higher Sierra Nevada of California north to southern Alaska.

666. Golden-cheeked Warbler (*Dendroica chrysoparia*). L. 5. *Ad.* ♂. Throat, crown and *back* black; cheeks black line through eye; wing-bars and tail-patches white. *Ad.* ♀. Above olive green with *black streaks*; cheeks d yellow, breast blackish; belly *white*. *Notes.* Song, *tser, weasy-weasy, twea*, resembling song of [No. 667](#). (Nehrl)

Range.—Western central and southern Texas and south through eastern Mexico to highlands of Guatemala. (Ridgway.)

667. Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*). L. 5. *Ad.* ♂. Throat and breast black; cheeks gr bars and tail patches white. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* ♂. Similar, but throat yellowish; black breast tipped with back *without black streaks*. *Yng.* ♀. Throat and breast yellowish white, little or no black. *Notes.* Song, a droning

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Connecticut and northern Illinois north to Nova Scotia and Hudson Bay, and south in Alleghanie

668. Townsend Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*). L. 5.1. *Ad.* ♂. A black eye-patch bordered by yellow strip green spotted with black; wing-bars and tail-patches white. *Ad.* ♀. Eye-patch olive; throat yellow, indistinctly with few black streaks. *Yng.* Similar, but yellower. *Notes.* Song, *de-de, de-de, de*, like that of [No. 667](#). (Merrill.)

Range.—Western North America; breeds from mountains of southern California north to Alaska, east to western Colorado; in migrations to we

669. Hermit Warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*). L. 5.1. Underparts *without streaks*. *Ad.* ♂. Crown and c spotted with black; wing-bars and tail-patches white. *Ad.* ♀. Crown less yellow; throat yellowish; back olive-gray but yellower. *Yng.* ♂. Throat dusky; forehead and cheeks yellow; back olive-green with concealed black spots. l yellower, no streaks below. *Notes.* Song, *zeegle-zeegle-zeegle-zeek*. (Barlow.)

Range.—Western United States; breeds in high mountains from British Columbia to California, and from Pacific Coast district of United States Mexico, and Guatemala. (Bailey.)

684. Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia mitrata*). L. 5.7. Outer tail-feather with white patches. *Ad.* ♂. Forehead an breast and throat black; belly yellow; back olive-green. *Ad.* ♀. Throat yellow, hindhead olive-green usually with a gracefully whistled *you must come to the woods, or you wont see me*.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds north to southern Connecticut, central western New York, and southern Michigan; winters in Central Ar

531. Lawrence Goldfinch (*Astragalinus lawrencei*). L. 4.7. *Ad.* ♂. Crown, throat and front of cheeks black to a less degree, back with yellow; outer tail feathers with large white spots near the end. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but yellow. *Notes.* Suggesting those of the Goldfinch, but weaker.

Range.—California, west of the Sierra; breeds from northern Lower California north to Chico, California; winters to Arizona and New Mexico.

642. Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*). L. 5. *Ad.* ♂. Crown yellow, wing-bars brownish grayish white; throat-patch and eye-stripe black. *Ad.* ♀. Crown duller; throat-patch and eye-stripe gray. *Notes.* See note.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from northern New Jersey and northern Indiana north to Vermont, southern Ontario, and Michigan, and in Central America.

678. Connecticut Warbler (*Geothlypis agilis*). L. 5.5. Eye-ring white; no white in wings or tail. *Ad.* ♂. Crown and breast paler, the latter with no black; above olive-green; below yellow, sides greenish. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* Throat and breast brownish olive-green; crown browner. *Notes.* Call, a sharp *peek*; song, suggesting that of Maryland Yellow-throat, *chapple, free-chapple, free-chapple, whoit.* (Seton.)

Range.—Eastern North America, north to Maine and Manitoba; known to breed only in Manitoba; winters in northern South America.

679. Mourning Warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*). L. 5.4. No white in wings or tail. *Ad.* ♂. No white eye-ring; throat blackish; breast black more or less veiled by slaty; belly yellow; back olive-green. *Ad.* ♀. Head slaty; throat white eye-ring. *Yng.* Similar, but browner above; throat more yellow. *Notes.* Song, clear and whistled, *tee te-o tee* and much higher pitched. (Jones.)

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from northern New England, northern New York and eastern Nebraska north to Nova Scotia and Manitoba; winters in Central and South America.

680. Macgillivray Warbler (*Geothlypis tolmiei*), L. 5.4. *Ads.* Similar to [No. 679](#), but with an incomplete white eye.

Range.—Western North America from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; breeds from western Texas and mountains of southern California north to Nebraska and middle Texas; winters in Mexico and Central America.

656. Audubon Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*). L. 5.6. Crown, sides of breast, rump, and *throat* usually yellow; breast black; back blue-gray streaked with black; wing-bars broadly white; outer tail-feathers with white. *Ad.* ♀. Similar to [No. 655](#), but less bright; less white in wings. ♂, *Winter*. Like same plumage of [No. 655](#), but throat, yellowish; more white in wings. Throat sometimes without yellow, when like [No. 655](#), but white on four or five outer tail-feathers instead of on two.

Range.—Western United States; breeding in higher mountains from southern California and New Mexico north to British Columbia; winters so

656a. Black-fronted Warbler (*D. a. nigrifrons*). Similar to [No. 656](#), but *Ad.* ♂. with forehead, sides of crown, and back margined with bluish gray. *In winter*. Bluish gray, not brownish above. *Ad.* ♀ darker, more heavily streaked with black.

Range.—Mountains of northern Mexico north to southern Arizona.

657. Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*). L. 5.1. Rump yellow; seen from below a white band across back; wing-coverts broadly white; below yellow streaked with black. *Ad.* ♀. Duller; fewer black stripes below. *Ad in winter*. Crown and sides of head brownish ashy, back olive-green; below yellow, sides occasionally streaked with black. *Notes*. Song, loud, ringing and ventriloquial; suggesting the whistle, *chee-to, chee-to, chee-tee-ee*, uttered rapidly and with a falling inflection, (Langille.)

Range.—Eastern North America, west in migrations, to the Rockies; breeds from northern New England, northern Michigan (and south along Hudson Bay region; winters in Central America.

663. Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*). L. 5.2. *Ads.* Throat and *line from bill to eye* yellow; crown and back gray; two broad white wing-bars; tail-patches white. *Notes*. Song, loud, ringing and ventriloquial; suggesting the

Range.—Southeastern United States; breeds from Florida north to Virginia and winters from Florida south into West Indies.

663a. Sycamore Warbler (*D. d. albilora*). Similar to [No. 663](#), but bill smaller, line from eye to bill white or yellow.

Range.—Mississippi Valley; breeds from Texas north to Kansas, southern Indiana, southern Illinois, and West Virginia; winters in Mexico and

664. Grace Warbler (*Dendroica graciae*). L. 5. *Ad.* ♂. Throat and line over eye yellow; cheeks gray; above crown and back brownish; wing-bars and tail-patches white. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but duller, back sometimes brownish.

Range.—Northwestern Mexico, north to New Mexico, southwestern Colorado, and Arizona.

686. Canadian Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*). L. 5.6. No white in wings or tail. *Ad.* ♂. A necklace of yellow; forehead black. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* ♂. Black areas smaller. *Yng.* ♀. Slightly yellowish above; no spots. *Notes.* Song, *tu-tu, tswe, tu, tu*, longer or shorter and suggesting in style of utterance both the Yellow Warbler (190.)

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Massachusetts, central New York, and northern Michigan north to Labrador and Manitoba, and south to Central and South America.

640. Bachman Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmanii*). L. 4.2. Outer tail-feathers usually with a white patch and crown-band black; forehead, chin and belly yellow; back olive-green, hindhead grayish. *Ad.* ♀. Above dully grayish with a yellow tinge. *Notes.* Song, when migrating, resembles that of Parula Warbler, (Brewster's Warbler, Junco or Chippy. (Widmann).

Range.—Southeastern United States, west to Louisiana, north to Virginia and southern Indiana; rare on Atlantic coast; known to breed only in Florida.

641. Blue-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila pinus*). L. 4.8. *Ad.* ♂. Crown and underparts yellow; back olive-green; whitish wing-bars; outer tail-feathers with white patches. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, less yellow on head, duller below. *Notes.* Song, when inhaled, the second exhaled; also, later, *wēē, chi-chi-chi-chi, chūr, chēē-chūr*.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds north to southern Connecticut and Minnesota, occasionally wanders to Massachusetts; winters south of Florida.

670. Kirtland Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandi*). L. 5.7. *Ad.* ♂. Above bluish gray streaked with black; below grayish; wing-bars grayish; tail-patches white. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but browner. *Notes.* Song, said to resemble that of Maryland Yellow-throated Warbler.

Range.—Eastern United States; has been found from April to October in United States as follows: in Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, Missouri, Ontario, in all some twenty odd specimens; found breeding in summer of 1903 in Oscoda County, Michigan; winters in Bahamas where some fifty specimens were found.

671. Pine Warbler (*Dendroica vigorsii*). L. 5.5. *Ad.* ♂. Throat and breast greenish yellow; above bright yellow; below white. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but breast duller, back browner. *Yng.* ♂. Similar to *Ad.* ♂, but browner. *Yng.* ♀. Below yellowish; back olive-brown. *Notes.* Song, suggesting a Chipping Sparrow's but more musical.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Gulf States north to New Brunswick, Minnesota, and Manitoba; winters from Virginia and south to Central and South America.

696. Siberian Yellow Wagtail (*Budytes flavus leucostriatus*). L. 6.5. *Ad.* ♂. Crown bluish slate, a white line on the forehead; wing-bars yellowish; outer tail-feathers largely white. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but duller, head and wing-bars black; outer tail-feathers buff; *ple*; song, a low, clear, medley of jingling notes uttered on the wing. (Nelson.) (See [page 191](#).)

Range.—China, Eastern Siberia, and Bering Sea portion of eastern Alaska.

529. American Goldfinch (*Astragalinus tristis*). L. 5.1; W. 2.8. *Ad.* ♂. Yellow, cap, wings and tail black; margins of tail-feathers tipped with white. *Ad.* ♀. Above grayish olive-brown; below buffy whitish; throat yellow; white tips to tail not distinct. *Yng.* ♂ and *Ad.* ♂ in winter. Similar to ♀ but wings and tail black in summer. *Notes.* Calls, when perching, *hear me, hear me, dearie*, soft and sweet, when flying, *per-chic'-o-ree*, varied and canary-like.

Range.—Eastern North America west to the Rockies; breeds from Virginia and Missouri north to Labrador and Manitoba; winters from northern California to Alaska.

529a. Western Goldfinch (*A. t. pallidus*). Similar to [No. 529](#), but larger, W. 3.05. *Ad.* ♂, in summer, similar to ♀, but wings and tail black in winter. Much paler, the white areas greater in extent.

Range.—Rocky Mountain region from northern Mexico north to British Columbia.

529b. California Goldfinch (*A. t. salicamans*). Similar to [No. 529](#), but wings and tail shorter and color darker; (?) tinged with pale olive-green; in winter darker than [No. 529](#), but with white areas as large as in 529a. (Ridgw.)

Range.—California, west of the Sierra, south to Lower California, north to Washington.

530. Arkansas Goldfinch (*Astragalinus psaltria*). L. 4.1. *Ad.* ♂. Cap, wings, and tail black, most of primaries black; cheeks olive-green, often marked with black; below yellow. *Ad.* ♀. No black cap; above olive-green; below dull yellow; black, former with white much reduced, latter with little or no white. *Yng.* Resemble female. *Notes.* Call, *se-e-e*.

Range.—Western United States, from the Plains to the Pacific; breeds from northern Lower California and western Texas, north to Colorado, south to Mexico; part of its breeding range southward.

530b. Mexican Goldfinch (*A. p. mexicanus*). Resembles No. 530, but *cheeks and entire upperparts black*; call, *se-e-e*.

Range.—Mexico, north to southern Texas.

685. Wilson Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*). L. 5. No white in plumage. *Ad.* ♂. Crown shining black; forehead, olive-green. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but crown-patch often smaller, sometimes absent. *Yng.* ♀. Crown-patch absent (Nuttall.) Suggests that of Redstart or Yellow Warbler. (Minot.)

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Nova Scotia, northeastern Maine, and Ontario north to Labrador and Hudson Bay region; wintering during migration in Colorado ... and other parts of the Rocky Mountain district" (Ridgw.) (See [page 192](#).)

685a. Pileolated Warbler (*W. p. pileolata*). Similar to [No. 685](#), but yellow deeper, olive brighter.

Range.—Western North America; breeding throughout the Rocky Mountain district from western Texas in higher mountains, northward to Alaska and Queen Charlotte Islands; in migrations over all of western North America and east to Minnesota; in winter south to Central America. (Ridgw.) (See [page 192](#).)

685b. Golden Pileolated Warbler (*W. p. chryseola*). Similar to [No. 685a](#), but still brighter, richer yellow; forehead brighter green.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from southern California north to British Columbia; in migration east to eastern Oregon; south to Chihuahua and northern Lower California; southward in winter to western Mexico and Cape St. Lucas. (Ridgw.)

677. Kentucky Warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*). L. 5.6. No white in plumage. *Ad.* ♂. Cheeks and crown black; forehead olive-green; a yellow line over eye; below bright yellow. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but less black in crown and on cheeks. *Notes.* *musical* whistle, *turdle, turdle, turdle*, suggesting notes of Carolina Wren.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from Gulf States north to lower Hudson Valley, southern Michigan and eastern Nebraska; winters in Central America and northern South America. (Ridgw.)

681. Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*). L. 5.2; W. 2.1. *Ad.* ♂. Forehead and cheeks black, below olive-green; throat and breast yellow, belly whitish washed with yellow, sides brownish. *Ad.* ♀. No black mask; above throat and breast more or less washed with yellow, belly whitish, sides brownish. *Yng.* ♂. Similar to *Ad.* ♂, but forehead with more or less half-concealed black. *Notes.* Calls, *pit, chit*, or *chack*; song, variable, often *wichity, wickety*, or *chit, chit, chit*.

Range.—"Atlantic Coast district of United States; breeding in Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland and southern Pennsylvania (Carlisle) and in upland portions of Carolinas and Georgia; ... south in winter to Bahamas ..." (Ridgw.)

681a. Western Yellow-throat (*G. t. occidentalis*). Similar to [No. 681d](#), but yellow below richer, border of black above less extensive.

Range.—Arid western United States; east to western portions of Great Plains, north to Montana and eastern Washington (?); west to southern California and Chihuahua and northern Lower California; southward in winter to western Mexico and Cape St. Lucas. (Ridgw.)

681b. Florida Yellow-throat (*G. t. ignota*). Similar to [No. 681d](#), but yellow below more extended and deeper; wider; upperparts, especially hindhead, browner.

Range.—South Atlantic and Gulf Coast districts of United States from southeastern Virginia to Florida and westward along Gulf lowlands to edge of South Carolina southward; also in Cuba. (Ridgw.)

681c. Pacific Yellow-throat (*G. t. arizela*). Similar to [No. 681a](#), but bill smaller, wings and tail shorter, crown black, mask narrower, yellow usually less orange; W. 2.2; T. 2.1. (Ridgw.)

Range.—"Pacific Coast district, from British Columbia southward; breeding southward to Los Angeles County, California, and eastward to Fort Cape St. Lucas." (Ridgw.)

681d. Northern Yellow-throat (*G. t. brachidactyla*). Similar to [No. 681](#), but averaging larger; W. 2.2. *Ad.* ♀. Usually with yellow below brighter and more extended. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Northeastern United States from northern New Jersey to Newfoundland; west to northern Ontario and eastern Dakota, and south through Gulf States and east central Texas; in winter Bahamas, Mexico, and Central America. (Ridgw.)

681e. Salt Marsh Yellow-throat (*G. t. sinuosa*). Similar to [No. 681c](#), but much smaller and slightly darker, W. 2.1. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Salt Marshes of San Francisco Bay, California.

682. Belding Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis beldingi*). L. 5.7. *Ad.* ♂. Black mask crossing head diagonally bordering eye. Plumage much as in No. 681a. *Ad.* ♀. Similar to ♂ of [No. 681](#), but larger.

Range.—Lower California.

682.1. Rio Grande Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis poliocephala*). L. 5.7. *Ads.* Loes and forehead black, crown black, underparts yellow.

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas and southward into Mexico.

645. Nashville Warbler (*Helminthophila rubricapilla*). L. 4.8. No wing-bars; no white in tail. *Ad.* ♂. A chestnut on cheeks bluish gray; a white eye-ring; back olive-green; below bright yellow. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but little duller. *Yng.* Head brownish; underparts washed with brownish, particularly on throat and flanks. *Notes.* Song, *ee-chip-ee-chip*, first half like Black and White Warbler's, second half like Chipping Sparrow's. (Langille.)

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from southern New York, Connecticut, and northern Illinois, north to Labrador and Hudson Bay region.

645a. Calaveras Warbler (*H. r. gutturalis*). Similar to [No. 645](#), but rump brighter; underparts richer yellow.

Range.—Western United States; breeds on high mountains, from the Sierra Nevada to British Columbia, east to eastern Oregon, northern Idaho, and Mexico; southeast to Texas. (Ridgw.)

648. Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana*). L. 4.5; W. 2.3. *Ad.* ♂. Above grayish blue, a yellowish patch on throat with chestnut and with an indistinct blackish band; belly, wing-bars, spot near tip of outer tail-feathers white; sometimes no chestnut. *Notes.* A short, little, guttural, lisping trill.

Range.—Breeds in south Atlantic and Gulf states east of Texas north near the Atlantic coast to the District of Columbia and Mount Carmel, Illinois.

648a. Northern Parula Warbler (*C. a. usneæ*). Similar to [No. 648](#), but bill averaging slightly smaller, the throat averaging wider; the chestnut wash stronger.

Range.—Breeds in New England, New York and west along the northern tier of states, north into Maritime Provinces and Canada; winters from

649. Sennett Warbler (*Compsothlypis nigrilora*). L. 4.5. Similar to [No. 648](#), but yellow below reaching to throat; only a slight brownish wash; lores and ear-coverts black. *Notes.* Song probably resembles that of [No. 648](#).

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley south into eastern Mexico.

746. Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps*). L. 4.2; W. 2.2; T. 1.9. *Ad.* ♂. Head and throat yellow; forehead usually less yellow; lesser wing-coverts reddish chestnut; back brownish gray; belly whitish. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but less yellow.

Range.—Southern border of the United States and northern Mexico from southern Texas to southern California; north to southwestern Utah and

746a. Baird Verdin (*A. f. lamprocephalus*). Similar to [No. 746](#), but tail shorter; wing somewhat shorter; yellow on throat (Oberholser.)

Range.—Lower California.

650. Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). L. 5.1. *Ad.* ♂. Ear-coverts and wash on throat chestnut; crown with black spots; below yellow streaked with black; wing-coverts broadly white; outer tail-feathers with white. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* ♀. Above olive-gray; below whitish faintly tinged with yellow; wing-bars, narrow. *Notes.* Song, a rather loud *wee-chee, chee, chee, cher-wee*, variable in form but recognizable. (Butler.)

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from northern New England, rarely, and Manitoba north to Hudson Bay region; winters south of United States.

652. Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*). L. 5.1. Inner vanes of tail-feathers yellow. *Ad.* ♂. Crown yellow thickly streaked with reddish brown. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* ♂. Duller above, crown like back; below much paler to last but still duller. *Notes.* Song, a rather loud *wee-chee, chee, chee, cher-wee*, variable in form but recognizable.

Range.—North America, except Alaska, Pacific coast from Vancouver north, and southwestern United States (western Texas to Arizona). (Ridgw.) in Central and South America.

652a. Sonora Yellow Warbler (*D. æ. sonorana*). Similar to [No. 652](#), but ♂ much yellower, less green above; below brighter yellow, reddish brown streaks narrower, fewer sometimes almost wanting. *Ad.* ♀. Similar to *A.* whiter below.

Range.—Northern Mexico; breeding north to western Texas and southern Arizona; winters south of United States.

652b. Alaskan Yellow Warbler (*D. æ. rubiginosa*). Similar to [No. 652](#), but ♂ darker above, the crown of a

Range.—Breeds on Pacific coast from Vancouver northward and in Alaska; winters south of United States.

653. Mangrove Warbler (*Dendroica bryanti castaneiceps*). L. 5. Inner vanes of tail-feathers yellow. *Ad.* olive-green; below yellow lightly streaked with reddish brown. *Ad.* ♀. Olive-green above; yellow below.

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California and Pacific coast of Central America and Mexico.

672. Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*). L. 5.2. No white wing-bars; tail patches white. *Ads.* Crown and breast yellow; breast and sides with reddish brown streaks; *belly* much paler, often *grayish* washed with yellow in *Winter and Yng.* No crown-patch; above grayish olive-brown indistinctly streaked; rump yellowish; below streaked with brownish; *under tail coverts bright yellow.* *Notes.* Call, a recognizable *chip*; song, a short, simple

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds in interior of British America west of Hudson Bay; migrates south through Mississippi Valley and rarely to the Indies.

672a. Yellow Palm Warbler (*D. p. hypochrysea*). Similar to [No. 672](#), but underparts *entirely* bright yellow; are whiter below but are still conspicuously yellow.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from Nova Scotia northward, east of Hudson Bay; migrates through Atlantic States and winters in Florida.

673. * Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*). L. 4.7. Wing-bars yellowish; tail-patches white. *Ad.* ♂. Above chestnut spots in the back; below yellow, sides with black streaks. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but usually duller; tail-patches absent. *Yng.* Similar to ♀ *Ad.*, but browner. *Notes.* Song, a high, thin *zee, zee, zee, zee, zee-e, zee*, the next to last note

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from Florida to Massachusetts, southern Ontario, and southern Michigan; winters from southern Florida to Central America.

Lawrence Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*). Resembles [No. 641](#), but has a black breast patch and a broad black crown patch. Resembles [No. 642](#). It is believed to be a hybrid between the two. Some 15 specimens are known. Its notes are said to resemble those of [No. 642](#), others those of 641.

641. Brewster Warbler (*Helminthophila leucobronchialis*). Resembles [No. 642](#) above, but is white usually below. It is being connected with [No. 641](#), by specimens showing more green above and yellow below. Hybridism and difference between these birds of which somewhat over a hundred specimens are known, chiefly from the lower Hudson and Connecticut. Some of those of [No. 642](#), others those of 641.

644. Virginia Warbler (*Helminthophila virginiae*). L. 4.5. No white in wings or tail. *Ad.* ♂. Above gray, crown yellowish; below whitish, breast-patch and under tail-coverts yellow. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but less (sometimes no) crown patch; coverts; duller below. *Yng.* No crown patch; below washed with buff, little or no yellow on breast. *Notes.* Very fullness for so small a bird. (Aitken.)

Range.—Rocky Mountain region from Nevada and Colorado (rarely Wyoming) south into Mexico.

655. Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). L. 5.6. Crown, sides of breast and rump yellow. *Ad.* ♂. Above white, breast largely black; two white wing-bars; outer tail-feathers with white. *Ad.* ♀. Browner above, less black below; back indistinctly streaked with black; below whitish, breast and sides streaked with black. *Yng.* ♀. Similar to ♀ *Ad.* sides. *Notes.* Call, a characteristic *tchip*; song, a trill.

Range.—Eastern North America, west in migrations, to the Rockies; breeds from northern New England and northern Minnesota north to Labrador and Alaska south into West Indies and Central America.

659. Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*). L. 5. *Ad.* ♂. Sides chestnut, crown yellow; back streaked with black; throat black. *Ad.* ♀. Crown duller; chestnut and black reduced. *Yng.* Above bright yellowish; below grayish white, sides sometimes with traces of chestnut; wing-bars yellowish white. *Notes.* Song, resembles

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from northern New Jersey and Central Illinois north to Newfoundland and Manitoba (and south in Central America).

604. Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*). L. 6.2. *Ad.* ♂. Breast, bend of wing, line over eye and at side of throat black; coverts reddish chestnut; no white in tail. *Ad.* ♀. Less yellow and chestnut, no black on throat. *Notes.* Song, an e-note, *che, che*.

Range.—Middle United States east of the Rockies, west of Alleghanies, breeds from Alabama and Texas to Minnesota; casual in Atlantic States.

618. Bohemian Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*). L. 8. Crested. *Ads.* Brownish gray; under tail-coverts, fuscous; *throat* and eye-stripe black; wing-quills and primary coverts tipped with white or yellow; secondaries usually

Range.—Northern parts of northern hemisphere; breeds in far north; winters south irregularly to northern United States, casually to Pennsylvania.

619. Cedar Waxwing (*Ampelis cedrorum*). L. 7. Crested. *Ads.* Grayish brown; belly *yellowish*; under tail-coverts, fuscous; secondaries with red tips; tail tipped with yellow and rarely with red tips. *Notes.* A fine, lisping note; a string of

Range.—North America: breeds from Virginia and the highlands of South Carolina, Kansas, and Oregon, north to Labrador and southern Alaska.

628. Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*). L. 5.5. *Ads.* Throat and breast *bright* yellow, belly white; wing-bars white. *Notes.* Call, a scolding *cack*; song like Red-eye's but richer, more deliberate, *see me; I'm here*; a mellow trill.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from Florida and Texas to Newfoundland and Manitoba; winters in tropics.

683. Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*). L. 7.5; T. 3.07. *Ads.* Throat and breast bright yellow; lower belly and at side of throat white. *Notes.* Call, a gasping, mewing *keè-yuck* and *chut, chut*; song, of whistles, caws and

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from northeastern Mexico (but not in Florida?) north to South Dakota, southern Minnesota, and Massachusetts.

683a. Long-tailed Chat (*I. v. longicauda*). Similar to No. 683, but grayer above; tail slightly longer.

Range.—Western United States, east to Plains; breeds from Mexico north to North Dakota and British Columbia; winters in Mexico.

497. Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*). L. 10. *Ad.* ♂. Black; head and breast orange. *Ad.* ♀. Brownish, line over eye, throat and breast dull yellow, lower breast streaked with white. *Notes.* Hoarse *chuck*; song, a variety of hoarse grunting, guttural whistles; usually uttered with apparent great effort and rolling, whistling call.

Range.—Western North America, east to Kansas, northern Illinois, and northwestern Indiana; west to the Pacific coast ranges; breeds locally from California north to the Hudson Bay region, and southern British Columbia; winters from southwestern Louisiana, and California southward.

501. Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*). L. 10.7; W. 4.8. *Ads.* Above black varied with chestnut and buff; buff bars on middle tail-feathers *fused* along shaft, yellow of throat *not* spreading on to its sides. *Notes.* Calls, a nasal high fife like whistle of rarely more than eight or ten notes; without gurgles or grace notes.

Range.—Eastern North America west to about Long. 100°, north to New Brunswick and Minnesota; winters from Massachusetts and Illinois southward.

501a. Texas Meadowlark (*S. m. hoopesi*). Similar to [No. 501b](#), but yellow not spreading on to sides of the throat as those of [No. 501](#).

Range.—Not well determined; known from Corpus Christi, Texas, west along Mexican boundary to southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico.

501b. Western Meadowlark (*S. m. neglecta*). Similar to [No. 501](#), but bars on middle tail-feathers usually yellow of throat spreading on to its sides; general color paler. *Notes.* Calls, a liquid *chûck* and a wooden, rolling flute-like with intricate gurgles and grace notes; wholly unlike that of [No. 501](#).

501c. Florida Meadowlark (*S. m. argutula*). Similar to [No. 501](#), but smaller and darker; W. 4.4.

Range.—Florida and Gulf coast to Louisiana.

514. Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*). L. 8. *Ad.* ♂. Brownish yellow; wings, tail, and crown white. *Ad.* ♀. Dingy brownish gray, more or less tinged with yellowish; throat and belly whitish; *tail-coverts* and *tail-feathers* with white. *Notes.* Call, loud; song, short, but melodious, resembling that of Robin or Black-headed Grosbeak.

Range.—Rocky Mountain region of British America, south, in winter, to the upper Mississippi Valley, rarely to Ohio and casually through New England.

514a. Western Evening Grosbeak (*H. v. montana*). ♂ not distinguishable from ♀ of [No. 514](#); ♀ more buff.

Range.—Mountains of western United States from New Mexico north to British Columbia.

EASTERN HORNED LARKS.

474 [\[A\]](#). **Horned Lark** (*Otocoris alpestris*). L. 7.7, W. ♂, 4.3; ♀, 4.1. Hind toe-nail much the longest. *Ad.* distinctly *yellow*; black feathers over eye lengthened, forming when raised little tufts; breast-patch, sides of throat more or less tipped, especially on head, with yellowish or brownish; back brownish indistinctly streaked with pinkish brown; belly white, lower breast dusky, sides pinkish brown; tail mostly black, outer margin of outer feathers whiter; black areas more distinct; back pinker. *Ad.* ♀, *winter*. Similar to ♂, but throat and line over eye less yellow, distinctly streaked. ♀, *summer*. More distinctly streaked above. *Notes.* Call, a *tseep, tseep*; song, an unmusical, flight.

[\[A\]](#) Fourteen subspecies of this wide-ranging, variable form are now recognized in America, north of Mexico. Many distinguished even by detailed descriptions. When breeding, they may be identified, in life, by a knowledge of the season. But during their migrations, and in winter, when several forms may be associated, it is usually not possible to refer to admirable monographs of this group by J. Dwight, Jr. (*The Auk*, vii, 1890, pp. 138-150), and H. C. Oberholser (801-884).

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds in Labrador and region east of Hudson Bay; winters south to South Carolina (chiefly on coast) and in the

474b. Prairie Horned Lark (*O. a. praticola*). W. ♂ 4; ♀, 3.8. Line over eye *white*. Similar to [No. 474](#), but generally white, the throat often white and never so yellow as in winter specimens of [No. 474](#).

Range.—Breeds in the Mississippi Valley, south to southern Illinois and Missouri west to eastern Nebraska and Assiniboia; east through northern and northern New England; north to Quebec and Ontario; winters south to South Carolina, Kentucky, and Texas.

474d. Texan Horned Lark (*O. a. giraudi*). W. ♂ 3.9; ♀, 3.6. Similar to [No. 474b](#), but somewhat smaller and eye yellow; *breast, in males, generally tinged with yellow*.

Range.—Coast of Texas from Galveston to the Rio Grande.

NORTHERN HORNED LARKS.

474a. Pallid Horned Lark (*O. a. arctica*). W. ♂, 4.4; ♀, 4.2. Largest of our Horned Larks; *no yellow* in plumage; eye white; back brown with grayish edgings.

Range.—"In summer, Alaska (chiefly in the interior) with the Valley of the Upper Yukon River; in winter south to Oregon, Utah, and Montana."

474k. Hoyt Horned Lark (*O. a. hoyti*). W. ♂, 4.4; ♀, 4.2. Throat tinged with yellow; line over eye white; [474a](#). An intermediate form between Nos. [474](#) and [474a](#).

Range.—"In summer, British America from the west shore of Hudson Bay to the Valley of the Mackenzie River, north to the Arctic Coast, Nevada, Utah, Kansas, and Michigan, casually to Ohio and New York (Long Island)." (Oberholser.)

WESTERN HORNED LARKS.

474c. Desert Horned Lark (*O. a. leucolæma*). W. ♂, 4.1; ♀, 3.8. Forehead and line over eye very slightly, yellow; back brown edged with pinkish gray; resembles [No. 474b](#), but is paler and less distinctly streaked above.

Range.—"In summer, western United States from central Dakota, western Kansas and western Nebraska to Idaho and Nevada, north on the east to Oregon; south to Texas, Chihuahua, Sonora, and southeastern California." (Oberholser.)

474e. California Horned Lark (*O. a. actia*). W. ♂, 3.9; ♀, 3.6. ♂, *summer*. Back of head and nape, spreading, black; back distinctly streaked with brownish black; throat always, forehead and line over eye usually tinged with yellow; cinnamon areas paler and with grayish tips; black areas more or less tipped with yellowish. ♀, *summer*. Cinnamon areas blackish margined with pinkish gray. ♀, *winter*. Less distinctly streaked; black areas tipped with whitish.

Range.—Northern Lower California north, west of the Sierra, to Marin and San Joaquin Counties, California.

474f. Ruddy Horned Lark (*O. a. rubea*). Similar to [No. 474e](#), but nape region, sides of breast, etc., much more ruddy; back less distinctly streaked with blackish and more ruddy in tone, *not* sharply defined from the sides.

Range.—Sacramento County, California.

474g. Streaked Horned Lark (*O. a. strigata*). Cinnamon areas less extensive but nearly as deeply colored; back *widely* streaked with blackish; forehead, line over eye, throat and *breast* washed with yellow.

Range.—"In summer, the states of Oregon and Washington west of the Cascade Mountains; in winter, to eastern Oregon and Washington, south to California." (Oberholser.)

474h. Scorched Horned Lark (*O. a. adusta*). W. ♂, 4; ♀, 3.8. Nearest to [No. 474i](#), but the male differs in being more ruddy; back with only a few indistinct brownish streaks; color deeper, browner, more ruddy.

Range.—"In summer, the central part of extreme southern Arizona; in winter, northern Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico." (Oberholser.)

474i. Dusky Horned Lark (*O. a. merrilli*). W. ♂, 4; ♀, 3.8. Similar to [No. 474b](#), but somewhat darker above; cinnamon areas washed with yellow.

Range.—"In summer, northwestern United States, and southern British Columbia, from northeastern California and northwestern Nevada, north to the Cascade Mountains to British Columbia and extreme northern Idaho; in winter, south to central California." (Oberholser.)

474j. Sonoran Horned Lark (*O. a. pallida*). W. ♂, 3.8; ♀, 3.6. Nape very pale pinkish; back pale grayish l over eye, and throat tinged with yellowish. Resembles [No. 474l](#), but is still paler.

Range.—"Region immediately adjacent to the head of the Gulf of California, Mexico." (Oberholser.)

474l. Montezuma Horned Lark (*O. a. occidentalis*). W. ♂, 4; ♀, 3.8. No distinct blackish streaks above gray; throat yellow, forehead and line over eye tinged with yellow. Similar to [No. 474h](#), but paler, less rudd browner and less streaked above.

Range.—In summer, central New Mexico, west to central Arizona; in winter, south to northern Sonora and Chihuahua, Mexico and southeast T

474m. Island Horned Lark (*O. a. insularis*). Similar to [No. 474g](#), but slightly darker above, breast usually

Range.—Santa Barbara Islands, California.

446. Couch Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus couchii*). L. 9.5. *Ads.* Throat *white*, breast and belly yellow orange patch, back grayish green; *Yng.* Similar, but no crown-patch.

Range.—Guatemala, north in spring as far as Lower Rio Grande, Texas.

447. Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*). L. 9. *Ads.* Throat *light gray* spreading over breast to yellow feather *wholly white*; above resembling [No. 446](#). *Yng.* With no crown-patch. *Notes.* Squeaky, rattling, rolling no

Range.—Western United States; breeds east to about Long. 100°, north to Assiniboia, southern Alberta, southern British Columbia, west to America.

448. Cassin Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*). L. 9. *Ads.* Throat and breast *dark gray*, belly yellow; tail black white; above as in [No. 447](#). *Yng.* With no crown-patch. *Notes.* Less noisy than [No. 447](#). (Bendire.)

Range.—Western United States, northwestern Mexico and north through Rockies, from western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, to southern winters south of United States to Central America.

449. Derby Flycatcher (*Pitangus derbianus*). L. 11. *Ads.* Back brown, wings and tail externally rusty; a yellow and across nape white; throat white, below yellow. *Notes.* *Kiskadee*, repeated. (Richmond.)

Range.—Northern South America; breeds north as far as Lower Rio Grande, Texas.

451. Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes luteiventris*). L. 8. Below sulphur streaked with black; tail patch; inner wing feathers widely margined with whitish; back grayish brown streaked with dusky. *Yng.* With squeaking of a wagon wheel, and a single note. (Poling.)

Range.—Central America; breeds north as far as southern Arizona.

452. Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*). L. 9. Inner webs of all but middle tail-feathers rusty; belly *bright* sulphur; back grayish *olive-green*; greenest above and yellowest below of our larger *Myiarchi*. *Notes.*

Range.—Eastern North America; west to the Plains; breeds from Florida and Texas north to New Brunswick and Manitoba; winters from south

453. Mexican Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus mexicanus*). L. 9.2; W. 4. Inner webs of all but middle tail-feathers gray, belly sulphur, both paler than [No. 452](#); back grayish brown, with little or no green tinge. *Notes.* Resemble

Range.—Central America; breeds north as far as Lower Rio Grande, Texas.

453a. Arizona Crested Flycatcher (*M. m. magister*). Similar to [No. 453](#), but larger, L. 9.4, W. 4.2, and ave

Range.—"Western Mexico; north to southern Arizona and southwest New Mexico; south in winter to Tehuantepec, Mexico."

454. Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*). L. 8.; W. 4. Inner webs of all but middle tail-feathers inner web. *Ads.* Throat and breast pale grayish white, belly white tinged with yellow, above grayish brown, outer below of our *Myiarchi*. *Notes.* A rather resonant but wooden *chūck-pr-r-r-r*.

Range.—Western United States: breeds from western Texas and Lower California north to Colorado and Oregon; winters in southern Mexico a

454a. Nutting Flycatcher (*M. c. nuttingi*). Similar to [No. 454](#), but smaller, W. 3.6, outer margin of outer tail rusty, not dusky.

Range.—Breeds in southern Arizona and western Mexico; winters in Central America.

454b. Lower California Flycatcher (*M. c. pertinax*). Similar to [No. 454a](#), but bill larger and stouter; above

Range.—Lower California.

455a. Olivaceous Flycatcher (*Myiarchus lawrencei olivascens*). L. 7. *Ads.* Inner webs of tail-feathers like rusty; breast and belly as in [No. 452](#); crown brownish, back grayish olive-green. *Notes.* A short mournful *peeur*

Range.—Breeds from western Mexico north to southern Arizona; winters south to southern Mexico; casual in Colorado.

587. Towhee; Chewink (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). L. 8. Three outer tail-feathers with white; iris red. *Ad.* ♂ chestnut; belly white. *Ad.* ♀. Above and breast brown. Call, *chewink* or *towheé*; song, a loud, not over musical refrain *I'll try*.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from Georgia and Louisiana north to Maine, Ontario, and Manitoba; winters from Texas.

587a. White-eyed Towhee (*P. e. alleni*). Similar to [No. 587](#), but iris whitish; only two outer tail-feathers spotted. *Notes.* Call, *towhee*, much sharper than that of [No. 587](#).

Range.—Florida, north along coast to South Carolina.

588. Arctic Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus arcticus*). L. 8.7. *Ad.* ♂. White tip of outer tail-feather more than 1.3 long; white; back black more or less tipped with brownish. *Ad.* ♀. Breast and back grayish brown; fewer white markings than *mew*; song, suggesting that of [No. 587](#), but shorter, more wooden, less musical.

Range.—Great Plains; breeding from southern Montana and western North Dakota, north to Saskatchewan; winters south and west to Colorado and Kansas.

588a. Spurred Towhee (*P. m. megalonyx*). Similar to [No. 588](#), but blacker above, no brownish edgings on sides; white tip to outer tail-feather *less* than 1.3 long.

Range.—Rocky Mountain region and west to the Pacific; breeds from Mexico to British Columbia; migratory in the northern part of range.

588b. Oregon Towhee (*P. m. oregonus*). Similar to [No. 588a](#), but darker; practically no brownish edging on sides; white markings much reduced, the white tip to outer tail-feather less than 1. long; sides much deeper.

Range.—Pacific coast from San Francisco to British Columbia; winters south to southern California.

588c. San Clemente Towhee (*P. m. clementæ*). Similar to [No. 588a](#), but adult male with black duller or grayish above.

Range.—"San Clemente, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and Santa Catalina Islands," southern California. (Grinnell.)

588d. San Diego Towhee (*P. m. atratus*). Similar to [No. 588a](#), but decidedly darker, with white markings of sides reduced to deep black.

Range.—The southern coast district of southern California, south into Lower California. (Ridgw.)

588e. Mountain Towhee (*P. m. magnirostris*). Similar to [No. 588](#), but bill much larger, rufous below paler above. (Brewster.)

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

589. Guadalupe Towhee (*Pipilo consobrinus*). Similar to [No. 588b](#) in restriction of white markings, but with more white on sides; hind claw much larger; *Ad.* ♂ sooty rather than black. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

457. Say Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*). L. 7.5. *Ads.* Breast rusty gray changing to rusty on belly; above gray with blackish spots; lower belly and under tail-coverts cinnamon. *Notes.* Calls, a loud, metallic *chip* repeated four times, followed by a plaintive *phoe-eur*; a short, plaintive, twittering warble. (Bendire.)

Range.—Western North America, east to about Long. 100°: breeds from southwestern Texas, southern California, north to the Yukon, Alaska; wintering in the West Indies and Massachusetts.

591. Canon Towhee (*Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus*). L. 9.; W. 3.7. *Ads.* Crown cinnamon-brown; back brown with blackish spots; lower belly and under tail-coverts cinnamon. *Notes.* Calls, a loud, metallic *chip* repeated four times, followed by a *cheep*.

Range.—Northern Mexico north to western Texas, Arkansas Valley, Colorado, and Arizona; resident.

591a. St. Lucas Towhee (*P. f. albigula*). W. 3.3. Similar to [No. 591](#), but smaller; abdomen whiter, without blackish spots.

Range.—Southern Lower California.

591b. California Towhee (*P. f. crissalis*) W. 3.9. Similar to [No. 591](#), but much browner above; throat and breast brownish gray; scarcely lighter on the belly.

Range.—California, west of the Sierra.

591c. Anthony Towhee (*P. f. senicula*). W. 3.7. Similar to [No. 591b](#), but smaller and grayer, the abdomen with blackish spots.

Range.—Northern Lower California north to southern California.

592. Abert Towhee (*Pipilo aberti*). L. 9. *Ads.* No crown-cap; lores and chin blackish; below pinkish cinnamon. *Notes.* Calls, a loud, clear, sharp *chirp*. Song, resembling that of the Spurred Towhee group. (B. B. and R.)

Range.—Southern California, Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico, north to southern Nevada and southwestern Utah.

506. Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) L. 7.3. *Ad.* ♂. Black: breast, belly, rump, and lesser wing-coverts chestnut; crown and back greenish-yellow; two white wing-bars. *Yng. Male.* First fall like ♀; first spring like ♂, but throat black. *Notes.* Song, a high, thin kitten-like mew; same as that of the orange and black Orioles; the difference is indescribable but easily recognizable.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from Florida and Texas north to Massachusetts, Ontario, Michigan, and North Dakota.

592.1. Green-tailed Towhee (*Oreospiza chlorura*). L. 7. *Ads.* Center and sides of breast grayish, middle of breast green more or less washed with grayish; crown reddish chestnut. *Notes.* Call, a high, thin kitten-like mew; same as that of the billed Sparrow.

Range.—Mountains of western United States, from more eastern Rockies to Coast Range in California; north to central Montana, Idaho, and eastern Washington.

643. Lucy Warbler (*Helminthophila luciae*). L. 4.2. *Ad.* ♂. Above gray; crown-patch and upper tail-coverts chocolate. Chocolate areas smaller. *Yng.* No chocolate in crown; upper tail-coverts cinnamon.

Range.—Northwestern Mexico; breeding north to Arizona and southwestern Utah.

660. Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*). L. 5.6. *Ad.* ♂. Throat, sides and crown rich chestnut; crown and back gray; wing-bars and tail-spots white. *Ad.* ♀. Less chestnut; cheeks grayish. *Yng. and Ad. in Winter.* Throat and breast buffy white, the flanks usually with a trace of chestnut. *Notes.* Song, a very soft warble, *tse-chee*, repeated several times in a row.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from northern New England and northern Michigan north to Labrador and Hudson Bay region; winters in Central America.

596. Black-headed Grosbeak (*Zamelodia melanocephala*). L. 8.1. *Ad.* ♂. Black; neck-ring, rump, back—center of belly and under wing-coverts yellow; patch in wing, wing-bars and tips of inner vanes of outer tail-feathers above and on breast below with black spots. *Ad.* ♀. Under wing-coverts yellow as in ♂; above as in [No. 595](#); Like ♀ but breast deeper buff; few streaks below; sides of crown blacker. *Notes.* Call and song like those of the more fluent.

Range.—Western United States, east to the Plains; breeds from Mexico north to Dakota and British Columbia; winters south of United States in

761. American Robin (*Merula migratoria*). L. 10; W. 4.9; T. 3.8. Outer tail-feathers with white tips. *Ad.* ♂. dark slaty, head and spots in back black. *Ad.* ♀. Similar but paler below, little or no black above. *Winter.* Underparts more or less concealed by ashy. *Notes.* Calls, varied and characteristic; song, a loud, hearty, *cheer-up cheerily*,

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Rockies, northwest to Alaska; breeding south to Virginia and, in the mountains, Georgia; winters in

761a. Western Robin (*M. m. propinqua*). Similar to [No. 761](#), but no white tips to tail-feathers. *Ad.* ♂. With

Range.—Western United States, from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains west to the Pacific; breeds from the southern end of the Mexican Oregon and southern Colorado southward.

761b. Southern Robin (*M. m. achruster*). Similar to [No. 761](#), but smaller and in general much lighter and

Range.—Carolinas and Georgia, except mountainous districts, lowlands of Virginia.

762. St. Lucas Robin (*Merula confinis*). Resembling [No. 761](#) in plan of coloration but everywhere much head.

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

763. Varied Thrush (*Ixoreus naevius*). L. 10; W. 4.7. *Ad.* ♂. Below rust-brown, belly whiter, a broad black band and bars in wing rusty; outer tail-feathers with white tips. In winter washed with brownish above; breast band with faintly indicated; above washed with brownish. *Notes.* Song, a weird vibrant, long-drawn whistle repeated on d

Range.—Pacific coast from higher mountains of northern California north to Alaska; south in winter along the coast.

763a. Pale Varied Thrush (*I. n. meruloides*). Similar to [No. 763](#), but wing longer, 5.1; ♀ paler and grayer.

Range.— Interior of British Columbia north to north Alaska; south in winter, through interior, to southern California.

456. Phoebe (*Sayornis phæbe*). L. 7. *Ads.* Above grayish olive, crown *blackish*; outer web of outer tail-feather yellow, sides of breast grayish; bill *black*. *Yng.* Greener above, yellower below. *Notes.* *Pewit-phæbe*, *pewit-phæbe*.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Rockies; breeds from South Carolina and western Texas north to Newfoundland and Manitoba; winters to Cuba and Mexico.

459. Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*). L. 7.4. *Ads.* Throat and middle of belly white with a grayish; above brownish gray with an olive-tinge, crown darker, the feathers lengthened. *Notes.* *Hip-hip* or *quilt-péw-hip*. (Head.)

Range.—North America; breeds from Massachusetts (rarely), northern New York, and Minnesota, northward to Alaska, south through the Rocky Mountains to South America.

460. Coues Flycatcher (*Contopus pertinax pallidiventris*). L. 7.7. *Ads.* Below nearly uniform gray, belly purplish; the feathers lengthened. *Notes.* A plaintive musical four or five noted whistle with regular intervals and a singular note.

Range.—Western Mexico, north to central Arizona; winters south of United States.

461. Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*). L. 6.5; W. 3.3. *Ads.* Above dark olive, crown blacker; below dusky; lower mandible yellowish. *Yng.* Greener above, yellower below. *Notes.* *Pee-a-wee*, *peer* and *pee*; all plaintive and musical.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to about Long. 100°; breeds from Florida and Texas north to New Brunswick and Manitoba; winters in Central and South America.

462. Western Wood Pewee (*Contopus richardsonii*). Similar to [No. 461](#), but above with usually no gray; lower mandible brownish. *Notes.* A nasal, rather emphatic *pēē-a*.

Range.—Western United States, east to about Long. 100°; breeds from western Texas and Lower California north to Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia.

462a. Large-billed Wood Pewee (*C. r. peninsulæ*). Similar to [No. 462](#), but smaller, W. 3.3; the bill larger, .31; upperparts grayer. (Brewster.)

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

466. Traill Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*). Similar to [No. 466a](#), but upperparts browner with little if any yellow; tail-feathers narrower.

Range.—Western United States; breeds from western Texas and southern California north to Alaska and Great Slave Lake, east to Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois.

466a. Alder Flycatcher (*E. t. alnorum*). L. 6.1; W. 2.8. *Ads.* Lower mandible horn color; below white, but washed with yellow; above *brownish* olive-green; wing-bars usually buffy. Like [No. 467](#), but larger. *Notes.* *Pee-âp* with stress on the rasping *zēē*. (Dwight.)

Range.—Eastern United States, west to Michigan; breeds from northern New Jersey (locally) north to New Brunswick; winters in the tropics.

467. Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). L. 5.4; W. 2.5. *Ads.* Similar in color to [No. 466a](#), but smaller, tail-feathers narrower, buffy. *Notes.* a vigorous *chebec, chebec*; rarely a flight song, "*chebec, tooral-ooral*."

Range.—Eastern North America, west to western Texas and eastern Colorado; breeds from Pennsylvania (North Carolina, in the Alleghanie Mountains); winters in Central America.

468. Hammond Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*). L. 5.5. *Ads.* Bill smallest of our *Empidonaces*, lower mandible grayish, breast and belly slightly washed with sulphur; above grayish with a slight olive tint. Like [No. 467](#), but tail-feathers narrower, throat grayer.

Range.—Western North America; breeds from the mountains of New Mexico, Arizona, and southern Athabasca, east to Colorado, winters in Mexico.

469. Wright Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*). Similar to [No. 468](#), but underparts whiter; bill much smaller than in our *Empidonaces*; lower mandible whitish at base, brownish at tip; outer web of outer tail-feather white.

Range.—Western United States, east to eastern slope of Rockies; breeds from mountains of New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California; winters in Mexico.

469.1. Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax griseus*). L. 6. *Ads.* Above gray with a *slight* brownish tinge; below grayest of our *Empidonaces*.

Range.—Western Mexico and Lower California north to southern California and Arizona, (Fort Verde.)

463. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*). L. 5.6. *Ads.* Below distinctly greenish green. *Yng.* Brighter, wing-bars buffy. *Notes.* *Psě-ěk'* in one harsh explosive syllable; a plaintive *chū-ē-é-p*. (Dw)

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from northern New England (south in Alleghanies to Pennsylvania), northern New York to northern Mexico; winters in Central America.

464. Western Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*). Similar to [No. 463](#), but brighter yellow below, breast whiter, wing-bars buffy. *Notes.* A soft low note, and a wailing *pee-eu*. (C. A. Allen.)

Range.—Western North America; east to about Long. 100°; breeds from Mexican border north to southern Alaska; winters in Mexico and Central America.

464.1. St. Lucas Flycatcher (*Empidonax cineritius*). Most like [No. 464](#), but much duller; scarcely a tinge of yellow below. *Notes.* A soft low note, and a wailing *pee-eu*. (Brewster.)

Range.—Lower California, from Cape Region north, rarely, to southern California.

464.2. Santa Barbara Flycatcher (*Empidonax insulicola*). Similar to [No. 464](#), but above darker and brownish below.

Range.—Santa Barbara Islands, California.

465. Green-crested Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*). L. 5.7. *Ads.* Throat and belly *white*, breast grayish; back olive-green, a tint lighter than in [No. 463](#); lower mandible *whitish*; wing-bars buffy. *Notes.* *Spee* or *chee*.

Range.—Eastern United States, west to the Plains; breeds from the Gulf States to southern Connecticut and Manitoba; winters in Central America.

646. Orange-crowned Warbler (*Helminthophila celata*). L. 5. No white in wings or tail. *Ad.* ♂. Above concealed, reddish orange crown-patch; below dusky yellowish green. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but grayer, crown-patch more conspicuous. *Notes.* Song full and strong, not very high pitched and ending abruptly on a rising scale, *chee, chee, chee*.

Range.—Interior of North America, breeding from Manitoba and mountains of New Mexico to Alaska; winters in Gulf States and southward; rare in California.

646a. Lutescent Warbler (*H. c. lutescens*). Similar to [No. 646](#), but greener above, yellower below; underparts paler.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeding in mountains from southern California to Kenai Peninsula, Alaska; winters from California south into Mexico; rare in the Gulf States.

646b. Dusky Warbler (*H. c. sordida*). Similar to [No. 646a](#), but decidedly darker, bill and feet larger, wing bars buffy.

Range.—Breeds in Santa Barbara Islands, California; later occurs on adjoining mainland.

472. Beardless Flycatcher (*Ornithion imberbe*). L. 4.5; W. 2.10. *Ads.* Bill small, narrow, upper mandible dark with olive, below grayish white with a yellow tinge.

Range.—Central America; north in spring to Lower Rio Grande Texas.

472a. Ridgway Flycatcher (*O. i. ridgwayi*). Similar to [No. 472](#), but larger, W. 2.2; grayer, little if any (Ridgw.) *Notes.* Call, a shrill *piér* repeated; song, from the tree-tops, *yoop, yoop, yoopeédeedledee*. (Stephens.)

Range.—Southern border of Mexican tableland north in spring to southern Arizona.

616. Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*). L. 5.2. *Ads.* Below white, a broad grayish brown band above white. *Yng.* Similar, but brown areas more or less tipped with rusty.

Range.—Northern hemisphere: in America, breeds from northern New Jersey, Kansas, and southern California, north to Labrador, and Alaska;

617. Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*). L. 5.5. *Ads.* Above grayish brown; below grayish brown. *Yng.* Plumage more or less tipped with rusty.

Range.—United States; breeds from Mexico north to Massachusetts, Manitoba, and British Columbia; winters in Central America.

623. Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo calidris barbatulus*). L. 6. *Ads.* A dusky streak on either side of the throat; back olive-green; below white, lower belly, under tail and under wing-coverts yellowish; no wing-bars. *Notes.* Call, emphatic and hesitating.

Range.—Breeds in Cuba, Bahamas and southern Florida; winters in Central America.

624. Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*). L. 6.2. *Ads.* Crown slate, on either side a narrow black border; a white stripe on the forehead; back white; under wing-coverts sulphur; no wing-bars; no dusky streaks on throat. *Notes.* Call, a petulant, impatient, recitative "you see it—you know it—do you hear me?—do you believe it?"

Range.—Eastern United States, west to the Rockies and British Columbia, east of Cascades; breeds from the Gulf States to Labrador, Manitoba and northern America.

632. Hutton Vireo (*Vireo huttoni*). L. 4.6. *Ads.* Underparts dusky grayish white with a faint yellow tinge; above grayish, not conspicuous; two white wing-bars. *Notes.* A piping whistle like the call of a young bird, *peé-yer, my', oh-my'*.

Range.—California, west of Sierra; resident.

632a. Stephen Vireo (*V. h. stephensi*). Similar to [No. 622](#), but grayer above, whiter below, wing-bars broader.

Range.—Mexican boundary from western Texas to southeastern California.

632c. Anthony Vireo (*V. h. obscurus*). Similar to [No. 632](#), but darker, and averaging slightly smaller.

Range.—"Pacific coast, from Oregon to southern British Columbia; south in winter to California." (A. O. U.)

647. Tennessee Warbler (*Helminthophila peregrina*). L. 5. No wing-bars; little or no white in tail. *Ad.* ♂. Back olive-green; below grayish white. *Ad.* ♀. Gray of head with more or less olive-green; stripe over eye and under eye entirely bright olive-green above; yellower below. *Notes.* Song scarcely distinguishable from that of other warblers; syllables *twip* instead of *chip*. (Jones.)

Range.—Eastern North America, west in migrations to the Rocky Mountains; breeds from New Brunswick, northern New England, northern Minnesota to the Gulf States; winters in Central and northern South America.

747. Kennicott Willow Warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*). L. 5. *Ads.* Above olive-green; below white tinged with yellow; line over eye; a narrow whitish wing-bar; no white in tail. *Notes.* Call, a monotonous *dzit*; song, resembles trill of other warblers.

Range.—Asia, east to western Alaska.

625. Yellow-green Vireo (*Vireo flavoviridis*). L. 6.4. Resembling [No. 624](#), but greener above, the sides head

Range.—Northern South America, north to the Lower Rio Grande.

626. Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*). L. 4.8. *Ads.* No distinct crown-cap; above olive-green; below whitish wing-bars. *Notes.* Resemble those of the Red-eyed Vireo but generally higher pitched; also a very abrupt, double note which comes in with the song at irregular intervals. (Brewster.)

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Maine, New Hampshire and Manitoba northward; winters in the tropics.

627. Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*). L. 5.4; W. 2.8. *Ads.* Above grayish olive-green, crown slightly grayish; below whitish line over eye but no black line above it; below white, the sides washed with yellowish; no wing-bars. *Notes.* Vireo; song; a rich, firm, unbroken warble with an alto undertone.

Range.—Eastern United States, west to the Plains; breeds from Gulf States north to Hudson Bay region; winters in Mexico.

627a. Western Warbling Vireo (*V. g. swainsoni*). Similar to [No. 627](#), but averaging smaller, W. 2.6, the crown, grayer.

Range.—Western United States, east to the Rockies; breeds from Mexico to British Columbia; winters in Mexico.

631. White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo noveboracensis*). L. 5; W. 2.4.; B. .4. *Ads.* Eye-ring and lores yellow; iris whitish with grayish; Below white, sides yellowish; two whitish wing-bars. *Notes.* Calls, varied, often harsh and scolding, *eh?* or *what's that you say?*, and a low medley often including imitations of the notes of other birds.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from Florida and Texas north to New Hampshire and Minnesota; winters from Florida to Central America.

631a. Key West Vireo (*V. n. maynardi*). Similar to [No. 631](#), but bill heavier, sides averaging less yellow.

Range.—Southern Florida; resident.

621b. Bermuda White-eyed Vireo (*V. n. bermudianus*). Similar to [No. 631](#), but wing shorter, 2.30; no yellow wing-bars.

Range.—Resident in Bermudas.

631c. Small White-eyed Vireo (*V. n. micrus*). Smaller than [No. 631](#), W. 2.2; averaging grayer above; sides less yellow.

Range.—Northeastern Mexico, north to southeastern Texas.

629. Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*). L. 5.5; W. 2.9; B. .4. *Ads.* Lores and eye-ring white; crown and green; below white, sides washed with greenish yellow; two whitish wing-bars. *Notes.* Resembling in form the Yellow-throated Vireos but more varied, sometimes a continuous warble; a musical chatter, like that of the Yellow-throated and

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Connecticut (and south along Alleghanies) north to New Brunswick and Manitoba; winters from

629a. Cassin Vireo (*V. s. cassinii*). Like [No. 629](#), but back washed with the color of the head; white on breast

Range.—Breeds from British Columbia and Idaho south along Pacific coast region and Nevada to Lower California; migrates to Arizona, New

629b. Plumbeous Vireo (*V. s. plumbeus*). Above wholly plumbeous-gray with scarcely, if any, white; sides gray faintly tinged with greenish yellow; size of [No. 629c](#).

Range.—Rocky Mountain region; breeds from northern Mexico north to southwestern Dakota and Wyoming; winters south to southern Mexico

629c. Mountain Solitary Vireo (*V. s. alticola*). Larger than [No. 629](#), W. 3.15, B. .46; head darker, its color

Range.—Breeds in Alleghanies from North Carolina to Georgia; winters in Florida.

629d. St. Lucas Solitary Vireo (*V. s. lucasanus*). Smaller than [No. 629a](#), but bill longer and stouter, sides and breast brownish below, and resembling young of [No. 629](#).

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

633. Bell Vireo (*Vireo bellii*). L. 5. Above olive-green, crown grayer; lores and eye-ring white; two inconspicuous whitish wing-bars; sides tinged with yellowish. Most like [No. 627](#), but back greener, no white line back of eye. *Notes.* Resemble the Yellow-throated Vireo, but harsh, song less emphatic. (Goss.)

Range.—Interior states from Illinois west to Plains; breeds from Texas to Minnesota; winters in Mexico.

633.1. Least Vireo (*Vireo pusillus*). L. 4.8. *Ads.* Above gray, slightly tinged with greenish toward rump; sides greenish tinge; one inconspicuous whitish wing-bar; lores and eye-ring inconspicuously grayish.

Range.—Northwestern Mexico and northern Lower California; breeds north to Arizona and middle California.

634. Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*). L. 5.5. Above slaty gray; below white tinged with grayish; one inconspicuous whitish wing-bar; bill short. *Notes.* Song may be compared with the finest efforts of the Blue-headed Vireo with the added character of the Yellow-throated Vireo. (Henshaw.)

Range.—Northern Mexico, north to western Texas, southeastern California, and southern Nevada; winters in Mexico.

749. Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*). L. 4.4. A conspicuous whitish eye-ring. *Ad.* ♂. A more olive-green; underparts soiled whitish more or less tinged with buffy; two white wing-bars. *Ad.* ♀ and *Yng.* (I patch.

Range.—North America; breeds from the northern border of the United States northward, and south in the Rocky Mountains to Arizona, and in the Carolina and Oregon southward to Central America.

749a. Sitkan Kinglet (*R. c. grinnelli*). Similar to [No. 749](#), but more olive-green above; more buffy below.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds in southern Alaska; winters southward to California.

470a. Buff-breasted Flycatcher (*Empidonax fulvifrons pygmaeus*). L. 4.7. *Ads.* Below rusty buff; above gray.

Range.—Western Mexico; north in spring to southwestern New Mexico and Arizona.

586. Texas Sparrow (*Arremonops rufivirgata*). L. 6.5. *Ads.* Above olive-green, sides of crown brownish, inner of wing yellow. *Notes.* Song resembles that of the Chipping Sparrow but with somewhat of the sweetness and modulation.

Range.—Eastern Mexico, north to southeastern Texas; casually to Louisiana.

638. Swainson Warbler (*Helinaia swainsonii*). L. 5. Bill large; no white in wings or tail. *Ads.* Crown brownish, whitish line over eye; below whitish tinged with yellow. *Notes.* Song, "a series of clear, ringing whistles, the first five in the same key, the remaining five or six given more rapidly and in an evenly descending scale." (Brewster.)

Range.—Southeastern United States; breeds from Gulf States north to southeastern Virginia, southern Indiana and southern Missouri.

639. Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivorus*). L. 5.5. Bill large; no white in wings or tail. *Ads.* Crown brownish, wings and tail olive-green; below buffy white deeper on breast. *Yng.* Buff everywhere richer. *Notes.* Call, a note like the Chipping Sparrow but is somewhat weaker.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds north to southern Connecticut, southern Illinois and southern Wisconsin; winters south of United States.

742. Pallid Wren-tit (*Chamaea fasciata*). L. 6.7; T. 5.4. Outer tail-feathers shortest. *Ads.* Above brownish with gray. *Notes.* Song wooden and unmusical, beginning deliberately and ending in a roll, *chick: chick; chick,*

Range.—"Interior of California, including the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, from the head of the Sacramento Valley south to northern Los Angeles."

742a. Coast Wren-tit (*C. f. phæa*). Similar to [No. 742](#), but much browner above and deeper more pink below.

Range.—Pacific Coast from Monterey County, California, north to southern Oregon.

707. Curve-billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*). L. 11.2. *Ads.* Above brownish gray; below mottled with white; outer pairs of tail-feathers *tipped with white*; two narrow white wing-bars. *Notes.* Call, a sharp, *whit-whit*; one of the *Song*, remarkably melodious and attractive. (Couch.)

Range.—Mexican boundary region of Texas and New Mexico south over the Mexico tableland to Oaxaca.

707a. Palmer Thrasher (*T. c. palmeri*). Similar to [No. 707](#), but wing-bars less evident; outer tail-feathers with white tips.

Range.—"Southern Arizona, from about fifty miles northwest of Phoenix, south to Guaymas, Sonora." (A. O. U.)

708. Bendire Thrasher (*Toxostoma bendirei*). L. 10.2. *Ads.* Above brownish ashy; below soiled whitish with brown; dusky, chiefly on breast; outer tail-feathers narrowly tipped with whitish. *Notes.* Call, *tirup, tirup, tirup*. (Brown.)

Range.—Desert regions of southern Arizona south into Sonora, Mexico; west rarely to southeastern California; resident except at extreme north.

709. St. Lucas Thrasher (*Toxostoma cinereum*). L. 10. *Ads.* Above grayish brown; below white with brown; outer tail-feathers tipped with white.

Range.—Southern Lower California.

709a. Mearns Thrasher (*T. c. mearnsi*). Differs from [No. 709](#) in much darker upperparts, more rusty flanks, and intensely black spots on lower parts and less curved bill. (Anthony.)

Range.—Northern Lower California, south to about Lat. 30° 30'.

710. Californian Thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*). L. 12. *Ads.* Above grayish brown; belly distinctly buff with buff; no white in wings or tail. *Notes.* Song suggesting both that of the Brown Thrasher and the Mockingbird.

Range.—California west of the Sierra Nevada, north of about Lat. 35°; south into Lower California.

710a. Pasadena Thrasher (*T. r. pasadenense*). Similar to [No. 710](#), but grayer above; belly paler, throat white.

Range.—Southern California.

711. Leconte Thrasher (*Toxostoma lecontei*). L. 10.5. *Ads.* Above brownish ashy, below creamy white, sharply reiterated *whit* or *quit*; song, remarkable for its loud rich tone; can be heard distinctly for more than a mile. Musical, *hueé-e*, whistled through the teeth. (Stephens.)

Range.—"Desert region of southern California, Nevada, and extreme southwestern Utah, from Benton, Cal. (Lat. 38°), southeastward through the Colorado Valley." (A. O. U.)

711a. Desert Thrasher (*T. l. arenicola*). Differing from [No. 711](#) in having upperparts darker and grayer, tail-feathers shorter.

Range.—Northern Lower California. (Rosalia Bay.)

712. Crissal Thrasher (*Toxostoma crissalis*). L. 12. *Ads.* Under tail-coverts reddish *chestnut*; upperparts white. *Notes.* No loud call note; song of remarkable scope and sweetness. (Mearns.)

Range.—"Southwestern United States, from western Texas to the Colorado Desert, California, and northern Lower California; north to Charleston, O. U.)

538. Chestnut-collared Longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*). L. 6.2. Hind toe-nail as long as toe; all but middle toe (and its claw) with white, *two* outer pairs white *to the tip*. *Ad.* ♂. Throat and cheeks buff; breast and belly black; crown and back black; wing-coverts black tipped with white. *Ad.* ♀. Above grayish brown streaked with black; below pale buff. ♂ *in winter*. Areas more or less tipped with grayish brown. *Notes.* Song, short, shrill, but very sweet, often uttered on the wing.

Range.—Great Plains; breeds from central Kansas and eastern Colorado north to the Saskatchewan; winters from eastern Colorado and Nebraska south to the Gulf of Mexico.

539. McCown Longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccownii*). L. 6. Hind toe-nail as long as toe; all but middle toe (and its claw) outer *one* white *to the tip*, the others tipped with black; lesser wing-coverts *chestnut*. *Ad.* ♂. Throat and belly grayish brown streaked with black. *Ad.* ♀. Below white washed with brownish; above grayish brown streaked with black; partly concealed black breast patch; tail with more white. *Notes.* Call, a *chip* at each stroke of the wing; song, of the form "A twittering, hurried chant, suggestive of the Horned Lark's performance, but terminating in decreasing power."

Range.—Great Plains; breeds from northwestern Kansas to Montana and the Saskatchewan; winters from eastern Colorado and Kansas south to the Gulf of Mexico.

552. Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*). L. 6.2; *Ads.* Sides of the crown and ear-coverts chestnut; a white line on the crown; back broadly streaked with black; sides of throat and spot on breast black. *Notes.* Song, loud and musical, like a Canary's.

Range.—Interior of North America from the Plains east to Illinois; casually east of the Alleghanies; breeds from Texas to Manitoba; winters south to the Gulf of Mexico.

552a. Western Lark Sparrow (*C. g. strigatus*). Similar to [No. 552](#), but streaks on upperparts generally narrow and more numerous.

Range.—Western United States from the Plains to Pacific; breeds from Mexico to Manitoba and British Columbia; winters south to Central America.

536. Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*). L. 6.2 Hind toe-nail as long as or longer than toe; tw
end. *Ad.* ♂, *summer*. Nape chestnut; crown, cheeks, throat and upper-breast black; back black margined with r
back black margined with rusty; nape brighter; below whitish; breast feathers dusky at base; sides streaked wi
nape veiled with whitish or buffy tips; ♀, like ♀ in summer.

Range.—Breeds in northern Europe and northeast North America south to northern Labrador; in America, winters south, irregularly, to South C
(Ridgw.)

536a. Alaskan Longspur (*C. l. alascensis*). Similar to [No. 536](#), but margins to back feathers much paler,
more buffy. *Notes*. Song, uttered on wing as bird with up-stretched wings floats downward, sweet, liquid, tinkl
Bobolink, but shorter, less powerful. (Nelson.)

Range.—Breeds in Alaska, Aleutian and Pribilof Islands east to Fort Simpson; winters south to eastern Oregon, Colorado, and western Kansas.

553. Harris Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*). L. 7.5. *Ads. summer*. Throat and crown black; nape chestn
bars. *Ads. winter*. Throat mottled with white, crown tipped with grayish. *Notes*. A queer, chuckling note; song
musical tone like those of [No. 558](#), but delivered in a different song. (Cooke.)

Range.—Interior of North America; from Illinois west to the Dakotas; in summer, the region west of Hudson Bay (exact breeding range unknown
in British Columbia, Oregon and California.

565. Black-chinned Sparrow (*Spizella atrogularis*). L. 5.7. Below slaty gray. *Ad.* ♂. Throat and front of
slaty gray, the belly whitish; back reddish brown narrowly streaked with black. *Ad.* ♀, Throat with lit
brownish. *Yng.* Similar to *Ad.* ♀, but never with black on throat; crown more heavily washed with brownish. M
[563](#). (Bailey.)

Range.—Mexico and southwestern United States; breeds from southern New Mexico and southern California southward; winters south into Me

—**English Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*). L. 6.3. *Ad.* ♂. Throat and upper breast black; crown *slate*; band b
Below dirty white; crown and rump dingy grayish brown; back streaked with black and rusty brown; a buffy st
but throat and head tipped with brownish gray. *Notes*. Harsh and discordant.

Range.—Introduced into America from Europe in 1851 and later dates; now distributed throughout the greater part of the United States.

537. Smith Longspur (*Calcarius pictus*). L. 6.6. Hind toe-nail as long as toe; *two* outer tail-feathers mostly white; nape buff; crown and cheeks black; ear-coverts and line over eye white; lesser wing-coverts black margined with buff and rusty brown; below pale buff, sides of breast and flanks streaked with brown. ♂ *in winter* and white. *Notes*. Call constantly *chirrup* as they fly. (Goss.)

Range.—Middle western United States; breeds in northern British. America; winters south over the plains and prairies to Texas; east to Illinois.

579. Rufous-winged Sparrow (*Aimophila carpalis*). L. 5.7. Outer tail-feathers shortest. *Ads*. Lesser wing-coverts brown or chestnut margined with gray; back streaked with black and margined with *grayish brown*; below white to the base of the lower mandible. *Notes*. Call, *zib, zib, zib*. (Bendire.)

Range.—Southern Arizona, north to Tucson and Camp Lowell and south through Sonora to northern Sinaloa. (Ridgw.)

580. Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*). L. 4; T. 2.6. No yellow at bend of wing; outer tail-feathers margined with buffy gray (no black streaks); below, including middle of belly, brownish; sides of throat white resembling that of Lazuli Bunting, but distinguishable. (C. A. Allen.)

Range.—Northern Lower California north to Marin County and Sacramento Valley, California; local.

580a. Scott Sparrow (*A. r. scottii*). Similar to [No. 580](#), but above brighter reddish brown, the margins to the throat and the breast grayish, the throat and middle of the belly whitish.

Range.—Northwestern portion of Mexican plateau and adjacent portions of Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas (El Paso Co.) (Ridgw.)

580b. Rook Sparrow (*A. r. eremæca*). L. 6. *Ads*. Crown reddish chestnut, back olive-brown margined with white; different color from crown, the grayish margins wider.

Range.—Limestone Hill districts of middle Texas, from Kinney and Maverick counties on the Rio Grande, northeastward to Cook County and to Mexico. (Ridgw.)

580c. Laguna Sparrow (*A. r. sororia*). Similar to [No. 580a](#), but bill somewhat stouter, reddish brown above.

Range.—Southern Lower California.

540. Vesper Sparrow (*Poæcetes gramineus*). L. 6.1. Outer tail-feather mostly white; hind toe-nail not long brown. *Ads.* Above grayish brown streaked with black and chestnut; below whitish, breast and sides streaked with black. *Song*, loud and musical *Look-look, see-see, me-me-me-me-me-me-sing*, followed by a confusion of notes.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Virginia, Illinois and Missouri north to New Brunswick and Manitoba; winters from Virginia and North Carolina south to southern Florida.

540a. Western Vesper Sparrow (*P. g. confinis*). Similar to [No. 540](#), but paler, less black above; bill somewhat stronger.

Range.—Western United States from the Plains to the Sierra; breeds from Arizona and New Mexico north to the Saskatchewan and British Columbia; winters from the Pacific coast south to southern Florida.

540b. Oregon Vesper Sparrow (*P. g. affinis*). Similar to [No. 540a](#), but smaller, W. 3; bill still more slender; underparts, including belly, suffused with buff.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds in western Oregon (and north?); winters southwest of the Sierra to San Diego, California.

575. Pine-woods Sparrow (*Peucaea aestivalis*). L. 5.8; T. 2.5. Bend of the wing yellow; outer tail-feather black. *Ads.* Above reddish chestnut, head and back streaked with black and margined with gray; below buff. *Notes.* Song, exceedingly sweet and plaintive.

Range.—Florida and southern Georgia; winters in southern Florida.

575a. Bachman Sparrow (*T. æ. bachmanii*). Similar to [No. 575](#), but above brighter reddish chestnut, black back; breast and sides deeper buff.

Range.—Lower Mississippi Valley, west to southern Indiana and southern Illinois, east to Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia; winters south in Atlantic States, to southern Florida.

576. Botteri Sparrow (*Peucaea botteri*). L. 6; T. 2.8. Bend of wing yellow; outer tail-feathers shortest. *Ads.* Above grayish brown (color of a Field Sparrow), head and back streaked with black and margined with gray; below buffy, the center of the wing with a faint trill followed by a succession of disjointed syllables, *cha, cheewee, wee, wee, wee, wir*. (Henshaw.)

Range.—Entire plateau of Mexico north to Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas and southern Arizona. (Ridgw.)

578. Cassin Sparrow (*Peucaea cassini*). L. 6; T. 2.8. Bend of wing yellow, outer tail-feathers black. *Ads.* Above gray streaked with dull reddish brown and spotted or barred with black. *Song*, lengthened and pleasing, usually sung on wing.

Range.—Texas and southern Kansas west to southern Nevada and Arizona south into Mexico.

559. Tree Sparrow (*Spizella monticola*). L. 6.3. A black spot in the center of the breast. *Ads.* Cap reddish brown, bars, back streaked black, reddish brown and buff; below whitish; upper mandible black, lower yellowish. *Notes.* Song, "a loud, clear and powerful chant."

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds in Labrador and region west of Hudson Bay; winters south to South Carolina, Tennessee.

559a. Western Tree Sparrow (*S. m. ochracea*). Similar to [No. 559](#), but back with much less reddish brown, black.

Range.—Western North America east to the Plains; breeds in Alaska; winters south to Mexican border.

560. Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*). L. 5.3. *Ads.* Crown reddish chestnut, forehead *blackish*; a black line with black, *reddish brown* and grayish brown; wing-bars not conspicuous; below grayish white; bill large, brownish. *Notes.* Call, *chip*; song, an unmusical *chippy, chippy, chippy*, repeated.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from Gulf States to Newfoundland and Great Slave Lake; winters in the Gulf States to southern California.

560a. Western Chipping Sparrow (*S. s. arizonæ*). Similar to [No. 560](#), but much grayer above; back with little black.

Range.—Western North America; breeds from Mexican border states to Alaska; winters from California and Mexican border states to southern California.

563. Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*). L. 5.6; T. 2.5. Bill entirely pinkish brown. *Ads.* Crown *reddish brown*, brown stripe from behind it to nape; back *reddish brown* streaked with black; below whitish, *no* streaks, breast bars. *Notes.* Call, *chip*; song, a musical whistle, *cher-weé, cher-weé-cher-weé, cheé-o, dee-e-e-e-e*; with many variations.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from South Carolina, Alabama and central Texas north to Quebec and Manitoba; winters from Virginia to southern California.

563a. Western Field Sparrow (*S. p. arenacea*). Similar to [No. 563](#), but much paler above; crown largely gray, breast with little or no buff; tail longer, 2.7.

Range.—Great Plains of interior; breeds from Nebraska and South Dakota to eastern Montana; winters south to northeastern Mexico; casually to southern California.

584. Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*). L. 5.8. *Ads.* Forehead black with a gray median line; crown brown, *brownish*, nape gray; back grayish, black, and buff. Yng. Crown streaked chestnut and black; gray line over the crown, parts deeper in color. *Notes.* Call, a sharp *cheep*; song, a simple *tweet-tweet-tweet*, etc., all on one note.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and northern Illinois, north to Labrador and Massachusetts to Gulf States.

542. Sandwich Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*). L. 5.7; W. 2.9 A yellow line from the bill passing tinged with yellow. *Ads.* Above streaked with black, chestnut and brownish gray; below white, (buffy in fall and with black, the streaks narrowly margined with chestnut. *Notes.* Doubtless resemble those of [No. 542a](#).

Range.—Northwest coast; breeds in western Alaska; winters south to northern California.

542a. Savannah Sparrow (*P. s. savanna*). Similar to [No. 542](#), but smaller, W. 2.7; yellow line over eye smaller. *Notes.* Call a sharp *tsip*, frequently uttered; song, a weak, musical little trill following a grasshopperlike *s'r-r-r*. (Dwight.)

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from northern New Jersey (rarely), eastern Long Island, and Missouri north to I Virginia and southern Illinois to Cuba and Mexico.

542b. Western Savannah Sparrow (*P. s. alaudinus*). Similar to [No. 542a](#), but bill more slender, color passing *over* the eye, less evident before it and often wholly wanting.

Range.—Western North America from the Plains west to the Sierra; breeds from Mexico City north to Alaska; winters from southern California

542c. Bryant Marsh Sparrow (*P. s. bryanti*). Similar to [No. 542b](#), but smaller, W. 2.6; colors much darker eye more pronounced. A darker bird even than [No. 542a](#), but with the bill slender as in [No. 542b](#).

Range.—Resident in salt marshes about San Francisco and Monterey Bay; winters south to San Pedro (Grinnell); casually to Mexico City. (Rid

543. Belding Sparrow (*Passerculus beldingi*). L. 5; W. 2.5. *Ads.* Similar to [No. 542c](#), but somewhat smaller caste; underparts more heavily streaked.

Range.—Pacific Coast; salt marshes from Todos Santos Island, Lower California, north to Santa Barbara.

544. Large-billed Sparrow (*Passerculus rostratus*). L. 5.5; W. 2.6. Bill stout, upper mandible *curved*; r wing. *Ads.* Above grayish brown marked with brown and blackish but *without* well-defined streaks; below v grayish brown, the streaked feathers centrally blackish.

Range.—Coast of southern California north to Santa Barbara; winters south to Cape St. Lucas and northwestern Mexico.

544a. St. Lucas Sparrow (*P. r. guttatus*). Similar to [No. 544](#), but smaller, W. 2.5; bill more slender; upp *tint* and streaked with darker; similar to [No. 544c](#), but smaller, upperparts more olive and more widely, but less

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California in winter; breeding range unknown.

544b. Lagoon Sparrow (*P. r. halophilus*). Similar to [No. 544a](#), but larger, W. 2.7, and darker; streaks on back differing from No. 543, in more uniform coloration of upperparts, in less narrow and decidedly blackish streaks on

Range.—Salt marshes, Abreojos Point, Lower California.

544c. San Benito Sparrow (*P. r. sanctorum*). Similar to [No. 544](#), but bill more slender; above grayer (blackish), the streaks margined with brown; below streaked with *black*, the streaks narrowly margined with brown

Range.—Breeds on San Benito Island, Lower California; in winter to Cape Region of Lower California.

545. Baird Sparrow (*Coturniculus bairdii*). L. 5.7. Tail-feathers pointed, middle ones shortest. *Ads.* Crown black, back black margined with chestnut and grayish; below whitish, breast and sides streaked with black. In fall a "trick-e-trik-eeee-chiky-le-roit, with a peculiar tinkling utterance."

Range.—Great Plains; breeds from western Minnesota, North Dakota, eastern Montana, north to Manitoba and Assiniboia; winters south to Texas.

546. Grasshopper Sparrow (*Coturniculus savannarum passerinus*). L. 5.3. Line before eye orange; tail-feathers pointed. *Ads.* Crown black with a buffy central stripe; nape *chestnut and gray*; back black, chestnut buff and whiter. *Notes.* Call, a sharp *chip*; song, a weak, insect-like *pit-tuck*, *zee-e-e-e-e-e*.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains; breeds from the Gulf States to Massachusetts, Vermont, and Minnesota; winters from North

546a. Western Grasshopper Sparrow (*C. s. bimaculatus*). Similar to [No. 546](#), but paler below and with less

Range.—Western United States from the Plains to the Pacific; breeds from Mexican border states north to Montana and British Columbia; winters

546b. Florida Grasshopper Sparrow (*C. s. floridanus*). Similar to [No. 546](#), but smaller, W. 3; darker above, solid black; chestnut above largely replaced by black.

Range.—Kissimmee Prairies, Florida.

547. Henslow Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*). L. 5. Bend of wing yellow; tail-feathers pointed, the outer and nape pale *olive-green* streaked with blackish; back bright reddish brown streaked with black and gray; below buff and streaked with black. *Notes.* Call, *tee-wick*; song, *sis-r-r-rit-srit-srit*. (Jouy.)

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds locally, from Virginia and Missouri, north to New Hampshire, southern Ontario and Minnesota; winters to Mexico.

547a. Western Henslow Sparrow (*A. h. occidentalis*). Similar to [No. 547](#), but paler, in summer little or no

Range.—Central western states; breeding, so far as known, in South Dakota; in winter south to Texas.

548. Leconte Sparrow (*Ammodramus lecontei*), L. 5. No yellow on wing; tail-feathers pointed, outer ones notched; eye, throat, breast and sides rich buff; nape chestnut and gray; back black narrowly margined with chestnut and gray; wings black with buff streaked; breast rarely with a few streaks. *Notes.* Call, a thin, sharp, *tweet*, and a long-drawn *bizz*; song, a tiny, high, *chirp*.

Range.—"Great Plains and more western prairies; breeding from Dakota, Minnesota, etc., to Manitoba, migrating south and east, in winter, through the Gulf States from Florida to Texas." (Ridgw.)

533. Pine Finch (*Spinus pinus*). L. 5. Bill sharply pointed; a tuft of bristly feathers over the nostril; tail slightly notched; wing-feathers and outer edges of primaries yellow; above brownish; below whitish streaked with black. *Notes.* Call, a thin, sharp, *tweet*, and a long-drawn *bizz*; song, a tiny, high, *chirp*. Musical often sung on the wing as with [No. 529](#), the song of which it resembles.

Range.—North America; breeds from northern boundary states to Alaska; in the Alleghanies south to North Carolina; and in the Rockies and Gulf states to Gulf states and Lower California.

541. Ipswich Sparrow (*Passerculus princeps*). L. 6.2. *Ads.* Above *pale* brownish gray streaked with brown; below *brownish*; spot above eye and bend of wing often pale sulphur yellow. *Notes.* Resemble those of [No. 542a](#).

Range.—Breeds on Sable Island, Nova Scotia, winters south along coast, regularly to Virginia, rarely to Georgia.

549. Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus*). L. 5.8. Tail-feathers sharply pointed, outer ones notched; sides washed with buff and distinctly *streaked with black*; nape olive-green; cheeks orange-buff; ear-coverts gray; back olive, buff, black and gray. *Notes.* Call, *chip*; song, an unmusical, short, "husky," "gasp" followed by a fluttering wings above the reeds.

Range.—Atlantic coast; breeds from South Carolina to New Hampshire; winters from North Carolina to Florida.

549.1. Nelson Sparrow (*Ammodramus nelsoni*). L. 5.5. Tail-feathers pointed, outer ones shortest. *Ads.* Sides much deeper buff, the former with few or no streaks; upperparts more richly colored. *Notes.* Resemble those of [No. 549](#).

Range.—Breeds in interior from northern Illinois to Manitoba and South Dakota; migrates east to New York and winters south to South Carolina.

549.1a. Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*A. n. subvirgatus*). Similar to [No. 549.1](#), but breast and sides pale buff, streaked with grayish; upperparts less richly colored.

Range.—Atlantic coast; breeds in marshes of eastern Maine, southern New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; winters south to South Carolina.

550. Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus maritimus*). L. 6: W. 2.5. Tail-feathers pointed, the outer ones show yellow. *Ads.* Above olive-green and gray (no black); below white, breast and sides grayish and, in first plumage, character to those of [No. 549](#).

Range.—Atlantic coast; breeds in salt marshes from North Carolina to southern Massachusetts; winters from Virginia to Georgia.

550a. Scott Seaside Sparrow (*A. m. peninsulae*). Similar to [No. 550](#), but smaller, W. 2.3; above black marked with gray; below whitish, breast and sides heavily streaked with blackish.

Range.—Atlantic coast from northeastern Florida to South Carolina; Gulf Coast of Florida.

550b. Texas Seaside Sparrow (*A. m. sennetti*). Similar to [No. 550](#), but greener above; the feathers of head and back with black centres.

Range.—Coast of Texas.

550c. Fisher Seaside Sparrow (*A. m. fisheri*). Similar to [No. 550a](#), but darker above, the breast and sides heavily streaked with black.

Range.—Coast of Louisiana, south in winter, at least as far as Corpus Christi, Texas; casual on Gulf coast of Florida.

550d. Macgillivray Seaside Sparrow (*A. m. macgillivrayi*). Similar to [No. 550c](#), but above grayer, less black marked; below with buff and streaked with dusky grayish. Grayer above than [No. 550a](#), and less heavily streaked below.

Range.—Local on coast of South Carolina.

551. Dusky Seaside Sparrow (*Ammodramus nigrescens*). L. 5.9. Above *black* lightly margined with gray; below buff with black spot before eye and bend of wing yellow. *Notes.* Similar in character to those of [No. 550](#).

Range.—Marshes at head of Indian River, Florida, from Banana River to Haulover Canal.

583. Lincoln Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolnii*). L. 5.7. *Ads.* A broad buff band across the breast; center of breast chestnut and black; back grayish brown streaked with black and chestnut, below streaked with black except a narrow buff stripe; song, suggests bubbling, guttural notes of House Wren combined with rippling music of the Purple Finch. (Bird-Lore II, P. 111.)

Range.—North America; breeds from northern New York, northern Illinois and higher parts of Rockies and Sierra north to Alaska; winters from the rare east of Alleghanies.

583a. Forbush Sparrow (*M. l. striata*). Similar to [No. 583](#), but browner above, crown-stripe and line over breast buff.

Range.—Pacific coast from British Columbia to California; breeding range unknown.

554. White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*). L. 6.9. No yellow before eye. *Ads.* White stripe over breast gray, throat but little paler; back *gray* streaked with brown, rump browner, *Yng.* Black crown-stripes reddish buff; back much browner, no gray. *Notes.* Call, a sharp *chip*; song, a plaintive, musical whistle usually of five or six notes.

Range.—North America; breeds from northern New England and (in the higher Rockies and Sierra) New Mexico, Arizona, and California north to the southern United States into Mexico.

554a. Intermediate Sparrow (*Z. l. gambeli*). Similar to [No. 544](#), but the lores wholly gray or whitish, the wings more grayish.

Range.—Western North America; breeds from Montana and eastern Oregon northeast of Coast Mountains, to lower Mackenzie and northern Mexico; casual in migrations east to Mississippi River States.

554b. Nuttall Sparrow (*Z. l. nuttalli*). Similar to [No. 554a](#), but smaller, L. 6.5, margins to feathers of back and wing yellow.

Range.—"Pacific coast district, breeding from Monterey, California, to Mt. Simpson, British Columbia, south in winter to San Pedro Martir Mexico."

557. Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*). L. 7.2. *Ad.* ♂. Center of crown yellow, its sides brownish; back brown streaked with black; two white wing-bars; bend of wing yellow. *Ad.* ♀. Crown like back washed with brownish.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds in Alaska; winters from Oregon south to northern Lower California.

558. White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*). L. 6.7. A yellow mark before the eye and on bend of wing; white stripe through its center and bounded by white *behind* the eye; throat white sharply defined from *gray* breast and black. *Yng.* Less yellow before eye, crown browner, its stripe gray; throat grayer, sometimes like breast. *Notes.* Call, a musical, clearly whistled *sow-wheat peeverly, peeverly, peeverly*; or *peabody, peabody, peabody*.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Plains, casually to the Pacific; breeds from Massachusetts (locally); northern New York, northern New Jersey, and West Hudson Bay region; winters from Massachusetts (rarely) and Illinois south to the Gulf.

561. Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*). L. 5.4. No reddish brown. *Ads.* Above grayish *brown* streaked with a grayish line through its center; sides of head *brownish*; below white. *Notes.* Song, three notes, and a slight trill.

Range.—Interior of North America, from Illinois to the Rockies; breeds from eastern Colorado, and northwestern Illinois north to Saskatchewan.

562. Brewer Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*). L. 5.4. No reddish brown. *Ads.* Back and *crown* brownish gray, under sides of head *grayish*; below white. Grayer than [No. 561](#), the sides of the crown *not* largely black. *Notes.* Call, same tone that of a Long-billed Marsh Wren.

Range.—Western United States, from the Rockies to central California; breeds from Mexican border States north to British Columbia; winters south.

574. Bell Sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*). L. 6.1; W. 2.7. *Ads.* Sides of throat with black streaks; center of breast usually *without* distinct streaks, no white in tail.

Range.—Pacific coast, from northern Lower California northwest of Sierras, to Warren county, California; resident.

574a. Sage Sparrow (*A. b. nevadensis*). Similar to [No. 574](#), but larger, W. 3.1; back brownish gray, usually less black at sides of throat, usually a white stripe *over* the eye. *Notes.* Call, a chipping twitter; song, feeble, but similar.

Range.—Great Basin region; breeds from New Mexico, Arizona, and southeastern California north to Idaho and eastern Oregon; winters south.

574b. Gray Sage Sparrow (*A. b. cinerea*). Similar to [No. 574](#), but paler above, throat-stripes narrower, no black stripes and spot dull grayish instead of blackish. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Lower California.

564. Worthen Sparrow (*Spizella wortheni*). Resembles [No. 563a](#), but sides of head plain gray, no brownish streaks.

Range.—Southern New Mexico (Silver City), southward over eastern border of Mexican plateau to southern Puebla; breeding from Tamaulipas.

EASTERN SONG SPARROW GROUP.

581. Song Sparrow (*Melospiza cinerea melodia*). L. 6.2. *Ads.* Above reddish brown and gray with black streaks below conspicuously margined with reddish brown, those of center of breast forming a patch. *No.* song, too variable in form to admit of brief description but unmistakable in tone throughout the whole group.

Range.—Eastern North America west to the Plains; breeds from Virginia and northern Illinois north to Quebec and Manitoba; winters from south

581b. Mountain Song Sparrow (*M. c. montana*). Similar to [No. 581](#), but grayer; reddish brown not so bright

Range.—Rocky Mountain district of United States west to, and including Sierra Nevada in California; north to eastern Oregon, southern Idaho, Texas and northern Mexico. (Ridgw.)

581k. Merrill Song Sparrow (*M. c. merrilli*). Similar to [No. 581b](#), but slightly darker and more uniform above and scapulars less strongly contrasted with the darker mesial streaks, the latter usually with more brown than black

Range.—Breeds from northern California (Shasta County) in mountains and through Oregon and Washington east of Cascade Mountains, to north

581j. Dakota Song Sparrow (*M. c. juddi*). Similar to [No. 581](#), but above paler, especially line over eye; interscapulars with black center broader, reddish brown portions narrower; dark markings on breast restricted and

Range.—"Turtle Mountains and vicinity, North Dakota." (A. O. U.)

DESERT SONG SPARROWS.

581a. Desert Song Sparrow (*Melospiza cinerea fallax*). W. 2.5. Above reddish brown and gray; below whitish *black* in plumage.

Range.—Lower Sonoran district of southwest Arizona, southern Nevada, southeast California and northwest Lower California and Sonora. (Ridgw.)

581g. Brown Song Sparrow (*M. c. rivularis*). Similar to [No. 581a](#), but larger, W. 2.7, with longer, more slender, strongly contrasted markings, and duller, less rufescent colors. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Mountain districts of southern Lower California. (Ridgw.)

CALIFORNIA SONG SPARROWS.

581c. Heermann Song Sparrow (*Melospiza cinerea heermanni*). L. 6.5; W. 2.5. *Ads.* Above *chestnut* olive tail *without* a decided rufous tinge; black streaks below not conspicuously bordered by rufous.

Range.—Central valleys of California including lower levels of Sacramento and San Joaquin basins. (Ridgw.)

CALIFORNIA SONG SPARROWS.

581m. San Diego Sparrow (*M. c. cooperi*). Similar to [No. 581c](#), but slightly smaller, W. 2.4, much lighter.

Range.—Southern coast district of California north to Monterey Bay, east to Ft. Tejon, San Bernardino, etc., and north Pacific coast district of I.

581d. Samuels Song Sparrow (*M. c. samuelis*). Similar to [No. 581c](#), but smaller, W. 2.4, bill more slender.

Range.—Coast slope of central California (except salt marshes of San Francisco Bay), from Santa Cruz County to Humboldt County, north, at I

581l. Alameda Song Sparrow (*M. c. pusillula*). Similar to [No. 581a](#), but smaller, W. 2.3, less rusty, underparts less suffused with *yellowish*.

Range.—Salt marshes of San Francisco Bay, California. (Ridgw.)

581i. San Clemente Song Sparrow (*M. c. clementæ*). Similar to [No. 581m](#), but larger and grayer.

Range.—San Clemente, San Miguel, and Santa Rosa Islands, Santa Barbara Group, California; Coronados Islands, Lower California. (Ridgw.)

581h. Santa Barbara Song Sparrow (*M. c. graminea*). Similar to [No. 581i](#), but much smaller, W. 2.4.

Range.—Santa Barbara Islands, California mainland in winter.

NORTHWEST COAST SONG SPARROWS.

581e. Rusty Song Sparrow (*M. c. morphna*). W. 2.7. *Ads.* Above without clear gray and *not* distinctly streaked below *heavily* streaked with same.

Range.—Northwest coast region, Oregon to south in winter to southern California.

581f. Sooty Song Sparrow (*M. c. rufina*). Similar to [No. 581e](#), but larger, W. 2.9, more sooty above and below.

Range.—Pacific coast region from British Columbia north to southern Alaska.

581n. Yukutat Song Sparrow (*M. c. caurina*). Similar to [No. 581f](#), bill longer and more slender, color gray.

Range.—Coast of Mt. St. Elias district of Alaska, from Yakutat Bay to Lituya Bay.

581o. Kenai Song Sparrow (*M. c. kenaiensis*). Similar to [No. 582](#), but smaller, W. 3, plumage darker, more sooty.

Range.—Coast of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, from east side of Cook Inlet to Prince William Sound. (Ridgw.)

581.1. Kadiak Island Song Sparrow (*M. c. insignis*). Similar to [No. 581o](#), but larger, W. 3.2, bill longer, color gray.

Range.—Kadiak Island and opposite coast of Alaska. (Ridgw.)

582. Aleutian Song Sparrow (*Melospiza cinerea*). Similar to [No. 581.1](#), but larger and grayer; largest and

Range.—"Western portion of Alaska Peninsula (Stepovak Bay, opposite Shumagin Islands), Shumagin Islands, and Aleutian Islands, from Unalaska

[Pg_231]

585. Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*). L. 7.2. Back *streaked*, gray and reddish brown; tail and spots below *weak tseep*; song, loud, sweet, varied, ringing and joyous.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Magdalen Islands and Manitoba, northwest to Alaska; winters from Virginia to the Gulf States.

585a. Shumagin Fox Sparrow (*P. i. unalaschensis*). Back *not* distinctly streaked, much paler than [No. 585](#).
present group.

Range.—Alaska, Shumagin Islands, and Alaskan Peninsula to Cook Inlet.

—**Kadiak Fox Sparrow** (*P. i. insularis*). Similar to [No. 585a](#), but browner above and below; tail nearly same.

Range.—"Kadiak Island, Alaska, in summer; in winter south along the coast slope to southern California." (Ridgw.)

—**Sooty Fox Sparrow** (*P. i. fuliginosa*). *Ads.* Above, including wings and tail, uniform brownish umber, below same.

Range.—Coast of British Columbia and northwest Washington; south in winter to San Francisco, California. (Ridgw.)

—**Townsend Fox Sparrow** (*P. i. townsendi*). Similar to *fuliginosa* but more rufous.

Range.—Southern Alaska north to Cross Sound; south in winter to northern California. (Ridgw.)

—**Yakutat Fox Sparrow** (*P. i. annectens*). Similar to *townsendi* but less rufous; very near *fuliginosa*, but not same.

Range.—Coast of Alaska, from Cross Sound to Prince William Sound (to Cook Inlet?); in winter, south to California. (Ridgw.)

585b. Thick-billed Sparrow (*P. i. megarhyncha*). L. 7.3; W. 3.3; depth of B. at base, .4. *Ads.* Above and below brown; bill large. *Notes.* Song, resembles that of [No. 585](#), but is recognizably different.

Range.—Breeding in the Sierra Nevada (both slopes) from Mt. Shasta southward; in winter beyond Sierras as far as Los Angeles County, California.

585c. Slate-colored Sparrow (*P. i. schistacea*). Similar to [No. 585b](#), but smaller, bill smaller; W. 3.2; depth of B. .3.

Range.—Rocky Mountain district of United States and British Columbia; breeds from more eastern ranges of Colorado west to White Mountains, California and eastern Oregon; north to interior of British Columbia; in migrations, New Mexico, Arizona, western slopes of Sierra Nevada, western slopes of Coast Range.

585d. Stephens Sparrow (*P. i. stephensi*). Similar in coloration to [No. 585b](#), but larger, the bill conspicuous. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Breeding on San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains; southern California. (Ridgw.)

674. Oven-bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*). L. 6.1. *Ads.* No wing-bars; no white in tail; above brownish olive-gray; below black; blackish; below white streaked with black. *Notes.* Call, a weak *cheep*; song, a crescendo *teacher* repeated about five times.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Rockies; breeds from Virginia and Kansas north to Labrador and northwest to Alaska; winters from Mexico to Central America. (Said to breed in Bahamas.)

675. Water-Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*). L. 6; W. 3. A whitish line over eye; above olive; below paler; blackish; *throat spotted*; no wing-bars or tail-patches. *Notes.* Call, a sharp *chink*; song, a high-pitched, liquid *wee-wee-chu*. (Jones.) Also a flight song.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from northern New England and northern Illinois, north to Newfoundland and Hudson Bay, and south to Florida to northern South America.

675a. Grinnell Water-Thrush (*S. n. notabilis*). Similar to [No. 675](#), but larger, W. 3.1; upperparts darker, less streaked.

Range.—Western North America; breeds from Minnesota, western Nebraska, and probably more northern Rocky Mountain district of United States southward; in migration east to Mississippi valley, rarely to Atlantic States from New Jersey southward.

676. Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*). L. 6.2. *Ads.* A white line over eye; above grayish olive; below blackish; streaked; *no spots on throat*; no wing-bars or tail-patches. *Notes.* Call, a sharp, metallic *chink*; song, a sudden *wee-wee* flight song.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from Gulf States to Connecticut, lower Hudson Valley, and Minnesota; winters in tropics.

697. American Pipit: Titlark (*Anthus pensilvanicus*). L. 6.4. Hind toe-nail much the longest. *Ads.* Outer tail-feathers tipped with white; upperparts grayish brown indistinctly streaked; underparts rich buff, breast and *sides streaked*. *Winter.* Less gray above, paler below. *Notes.* Call, a soft *dee-dee* usually uttered in flight; a flight song.

Range.—North America breeding in Arctic regions and in the higher parts of the Rockies from Colorado northward (also on Mt. Shasta?); winters from south through Mexico to Central America.

700. Sprague Pipit (*Anthus spraguei*). L. 6.2. Hind toe-nail much lengthened; two outer tail-feathers *large* and blackish brown; below white tinged with buff; breast streaked. In winter, similar, but less brown above, less buff below. *Notes.* Call, a soft *dee-dee* usually uttered in flight; a flight song. When several hundred feet above the earth, sweet and far reaching, resembling at beginning song of Skylark.

Range.—"Interior plains of North America, breeding from plains of the Yellowstone northward to Saskatchewan district and from the Red River south through Mexico to Puebla; accidental in South Carolina."

702. Sage Thrasher (*Oroscoptes montanus*). L. 8.7. *Ads.* Above brownish gray; below whitish he feathers *tipped* with white. *Notes.* Call, a low chuck; song, deficient in power but possessing sweetness, viva crowned Kinglet. (Ridgway.)

Range.—"Western United States from western South Dakota, western Nebraska and eastern Colorado, north to Montana, west to the Cascades California." (A. O. U.)

705. Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*). L. 11.5; W. 4.1; B. .95. *Ads.* Above, wings and tail rufous or rust blackish; two white wing-bars. *Notes.* Calls, a sharp kissing note and a clearly whistled *wheéu*; song, loud, mus

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from the Gulf States north to Maine and Manitoba; winters from Virginia and the lower Mississippi V

706. Sennett Thrasher (*Toxostoma longirostre sennetti*). L. 11.5; W. 4; B. 1.1. *Ads.* Similar to [No. 705](#), b bright, streaks below blacker. *Notes.* Resemble those of [No. 705](#), but song even finer.

Range.—Southeastern Texas from Corpus Christi south into northeastern Mexico.

713? Texan Cactus Wren (*Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi*). L. 8.5. Largest of our Wrens. *Ads.* Above br below, *including chin*, heavily marked with black. *Notes.* A loud, harsh *cack-cack-cack-cack*.

Range.—"Rio Grande region of Texas and adjoining Mexican states, west to the eastern Desert Tract, south over the Mexican tableland." (Mear

713a. Bryant Cactus Wren (*H. b. bryanti*). Differs from [No. 713b](#), in heavier spotting below, and in perfe belly and flanks. (Anthony.)

Range.—"Northern Lower California and southern California, west of the Coast Range." (Mearns.)

713b. St. Lucas Cactus Wren (*H. b. affinis*). Resembling [No. 713c](#), but all the tail-feathers, except middle p flanks white or very pale buff, with large rounded or tear-shaped spots. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Southern Lower California.

713c? Desert Cactus Wren (*H. b. anthonyi*). Similar to [No. 713](#), but paler above; chin *without* spots.

Range.—Interior deserts of the southwestern United States, south into Mexico and northeastern Lower California. (Mearns.)

755. Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*). L. 8.2. *Ads.* Above bright cinnamon, *brightest on head* spots. *Notes.* Calls, a sharp *pit-pit*, a liquid *quirt*, and a soft *tut-tut-tut*; song, both flute-like and bell-like; sung v

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from Virginia and Kansas to Vermont, Quebec, and Minnesota; winters in Central America.

715. Rock Wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*). L. 5.7. *Ads.* Rump rusty; tail tipped and *outer* feathers barred with p speckled with blackish; below, including belly, whitish; breast obscurely streaked with brownish. *Notes.* Call Mockingbird-like.

Range.—"Western United States, from the western border of the Plains to the Pacific, north to Dakota, Montana, and British Columbia; sou Salvador; breeds throughout its range, and is resident from about the southern, border of the United States southward." (A. O. U.)

716. Guadalupe Rock Wren (*Salpinctes guadeloupensis*). Resembling [No. 715](#), but darker and browner, wi wings and tail shorter; bill and tarsi longer; W. 2.6; T. 2.2. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

717. White-throated Wren (*Catherpes mexicanus albifrons*). L. 6; W. 2.7. *Ads.* *Belly*, rump, and *all* tail-throat white; back rusty brown.

Range.—Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas and southward into northeastern Mexico.

717a. Canon Wren (*C. m. conspersus*). Similar to [No. 717](#), but smaller, W. 2.3; tail-bars narrower. *Notes.* C about seven, loud, ringing whistles uttered in a regularly descending scale.

Range.—"Great Basin and Rocky Mountain region, from the Sierra Nevada and Cascades eastward to southern Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and to Aguas Calientes; breeds nearly throughout its range; resident in southern parts of its United States distribution." (A. O. U.)

717b. Dotted Canon Wren (*C. m. punctulatus*). Similar to [No. 717a](#), but darker; more nearly resembling [N](#)

Range.—Pacific coast from Lower California north to Oregon; resident.

718. Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*). L. 5.5; W. 2.3; B. .6. *Ads.* Above bright rust-brown; below over eye white. *Notes.* Calls, Wren-like; song, a great variety of loud, musical whistles, *whee-udel*, *whee-udel*, *kettle*, etc.

Range—Eastern United States; breeds from the Gulf States north to the lower Hudson Valley (and casually Massachusetts), northern Illinois, and

718a. Florida Wren (*T. l. miamensis*). Similar to [No. 718](#), but darker above, more deeply colored below; la

Range.—Florida, from Pasco and Brevard counties southward.

718b. Lomita Wren (*T. l. lomitensis*). Similar to [No. 718](#), but browner, less rufous above, rump with more usually barred.

Range.—Southeastern Texas.

719. Bewick Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*). L. 5; W. 2.2; T. 2.1. *Ads.* Above rich, dark cinnamon-brown, the middle pair of tail-feathers *black*, outer ones barred, others tipped with grayish. *Notes.* Call, "a soft, low, *plit*;" Sparrow.

Range.—Mississippi Valley west to the Plains, north to Lat. 40°, east to Alleghanies and locally to Atlantic States from southern New Jersey to

719a. Vigors Wren (*T. b. spilurus*). Similar to [No. 719](#), but smaller, W. 2; upperparts less cinnamon or red

Range.—California, west of Sierra Nevada and south to Santa Cruz Island. (Bailey.)

719b. Baird Wren (*T. b. leucogaster*). Similar to [No. 719c](#), but upperparts grayer.

Range.—"Western Texas to southeastern California, and from southern Nevada Utah, and Colorado south over tablelands of Mexico to Zacatec

719c. Texas Bewick Wren (*T. b. cryptus*). Similar to [No. 719](#), but grayer, brown of upperparts not so rich;

Range.—"Texas, except the extreme western corner, states of Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas, in Mexico, with probably Kansas, Indian Te (Oberholser.)

719d. Southwest Bewick Wren (*T. b. charienturus*). Similar to [No. 719b](#) but flanks and upper surface dark coverts more heavily barred, wing shorter, 2. (Oberholser.)

Range.—Coast region of southern California, north to about Pasadena, south to Lat. 28°, Lower California, Santa Catalina Island; resident. (Ob

729e. Northwest Bewick Wren (*T. b. calophonus*). Similar to [No. 719a](#), but bill larger, upper surface usually somewhat more rufescent; W. 2.1; B. .6. (Oberholser.)

Range.—Pacific slope from Oregon north to southern Vancouver Island, valley of the Fraser River, and slightly farther along the mainland coas

719.1. San Clemente Wren (*Thryomanes leucophrys*) Similar to [No. 719d](#), but flanks and upperparts rather coverts less heavily barred. (Oberholser.)

Range.—San Clemente Island, California.

720. Guadalupe Wren (*Thryomanes brevicauda*). L. 4.5; W. 1.9. *Ads.* Resembling [No. 719a](#), but rump with dull grayish brown, narrowly and indistinctly barred with dusky, two or three outer feathers with brownish gray

Range.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

721. House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon*). L. 4.7; T. 1.7. *Ads.* Above cinnamon brown, sometimes obscurely below grayish with a brownish wash, lower belly and flanks usually more or less barred. *Notes.* Call, a s irrepressible little melody.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds north to Maine, Montreal, and Manitoba; winters from South Carolina and the Lower Mississippi Vall

721a. Parkman Wren (*T. a. parkmanii*). Similar to [No. 721](#), but less cinnamon above; intermediate in colo

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from southern California north to British Columbia; winters from southern California southward.

721b. Western House Wren (*T. a. aztecus*). Similar to [No. 721](#), but much grayer above and paler below; b

Range.—Western United States from the Sierra Nevada east to the Mississippi Valley; winters south into Lower California and Mexico.

722. Winter Wren (*Olbiorchilus hiemalis*). L. 4; T. 1.2. *Ads.* Above cinnamon, much brighter than in [No](#) heavily barred with blackish. *Notes.* Call, *chimp-chimp*, resembling call of Song Sparrow; song, tinkling, rippling,

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from northern New England and northern New York northward, and southward along the Alleghanies to Florida.

722a. Western Winter Wren (*O. h. pacificus*). Similar to [No. 722](#), but much deeper colored both above and

Range.—Breeds on the Pacific coast from southern California north to Alaska; east to Idaho; winters south into Mexico.

722b. Kadiak Winter Wren (*O. h. helleri*). Slightly larger and paler than [No. 722a](#). (Osgood.)

Range.—Kadiak Island, Alaska.

723. Alaskan Wren (*Olbiorchilus alascensis*). Resembling [No. 722a](#), but paler and larger, W. 2.1, B. .6.

Range.—Breeds on Kadiak Island, Alaska; winter range unknown.

723.1. Aleutian Wren (*Olbiorchilus meligerus*). Similar to [No. 723](#), but darker, less reddish; rump and upper belly heavier. (Oberholser.)

Range.—"Westernmost part of the Aleutian group, Alaska." (Oberholser.)

724. Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*). L. 4; T. 1.4; B. .4. *Ads.* Crown and back streaked with coverts rusty; wing-coverts tipped with whitish. *Notes.* Call, like sound produced by striking two pebbles together, *chap-chap p-p-rrr*. (Seton.) (See [next page](#).)

Range.—Eastern North America, ranging west to Utah; breeds from the Gulf States north to Massachusetts and Manitoba; winters from the Gul

725. Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris*). L. 5.2; T. 1.6; B. .5. *Ads.* Crown and foreback large; a white stripe over eye; rump cinnamon; below white, sides washed with cinnamon; outer tail-feathers cinnamon. *Notes.* Call, scolding, a characteristic Wren-like *cacking*; song, a reedy, guttural, bubbling trill often

Range.—Eastern North America west to the Rocky Mountains; breeds from the Gulf States north to Massachusetts and Manitoba; winters local

725a. Tule Wren (*T. p. paludicola*). Similar to [No. 725](#), but upper tail-coverts barred, middle tail-feathers underparts usually browner.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from southern California to British Columbia; winters from Washington to Guatemala.

725b. Worthington Marsh Wren (*T. p. griseus*). Similar to [No. 725](#), but with less black above; upperparts markings of under tail-coverts, flanks, sides and breast, faint, confused and inconspicuous, sometimes practically

Range.—Coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

725c. Interior Tule Wren (*T. p. plesius*). Similar to [No. 725a](#), but paler.

Range.—"Western United States, except the Pacific coast; north to British Columbia and Alberta, east to the Rocky Mountains and Texas, south

725.1. Marian Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes marianæ*). Similar to [No. 725](#), but upperparts darker; sides and under tail-coverts and sometimes breast barred or spotted with black.

Range.—Gulf coast of Florida.

726. Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris americana*). L. 5.6; B. .63. Tail-feathers stiffened and pointed. *Ads.* wing; back and crown streaked with whitish, black and rusty; below white. *Notes.* Call, a faint, high, thin *tseep*; of four notes." (Brewster.)

Range.—Eastern North America: breeds from Maine and Minnesota (casually Missouri) northward; winters from about the southern breeding li

726a. Mexican Creeper (*C. f. albescens*). Similar to [No. 726](#), but rump rich rusty brown, back black, crown wing white.

Range.—Mexican plateau region north to southern Arizona.

726b. Rocky Mountain Creeper (*C. f. montana*). Similar to [No. 726](#), but bill longer, .7; band in wing average

Range.—Rocky Mountains from New Mexico and Arizona northward to Alaska.

726c. Californian Creeper (*C. f. occidentalis*). Similar to [No. 726](#), but much rustier; prevailing color of up

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from Santa Cruz Mountains, California, northward to Alaska.

726d. Sierra Creeper (*C. f. zelotes*). Similar to [No. 726c](#), but colors more dusky and less rufescent; similar centers of feathers on head and back much reduced. (Osgood.)

Range.—"Southern Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Sierra Nevada of California." (Osgood.)

756. Wilson Thrush; Veery (*Hylocichla fuscescens*). L. 7.5. *Ads.* Above, wings and tail, *uniform* cinnamon; breast and throat buff rather faintly marked with triangular spots the color of the back. *Notes.* Call, a clearly whistled song, a weird, *spiral* of blended alto and soprano tones largely on one note.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from northern New Jersey, the mountains of Pennsylvania, and northern Illinois north to Newfoundland.

756a. Willow Thrush (*H. f. salicicola*). Similar to [No. 756](#), but more olive above.

Range.—Rocky Mountains north to British Columbia, east to Dakota; in migration, casually to Illinois and South Carolina; winters as far south as Mexico.

759. Alaskan Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata*), L. 6.5. W. 3.5; tail *rufous*, *much* brighter than back. *Ads.* olive-brown; breast tinged with buff and heavily spotted with large, wedge-shaped marks.

Range.—Breeds in northwest coast region from British Columbia to Alaska; in winter south to Mexico.

759a. Audubon Hermit Thrush (*H. g. auduboni*). Similar to [No. 759](#), but larger, W. 4; back grayer, tail paler.

Range.—Rocky Mountain region of United States south to Guatemala.

759b. Hermit Thrush (*H. g. pallasii*). Similar to [No. 759](#), but back and sides browner. *Notes.* Call, a low *ch* exceeding in spiritual quality that of any of our birds.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Michigan, Alleghenies in Pennsylvania, Catskills, higher mountains of Massachusetts (rarely at sea level) to Gulf States.

759c. Dwarf Hermit Thrush (*H. g. nana*). Similar to [No. 759](#), but smaller, W. 3.2, back slightly browner.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from Washington south through Sierra Nevadas; east, in migrations, to Nevada and Arizona; south to Lower California.

757. Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla aliciae*). L. 7.5; W. 4. *Ads.* Tail and back the *same* color, olive; lores *whitish*, cheeks and breast only *slightly* tinged with buff, breast with wedge-shaped spots. *Notes.* Doubtless

Range.—Breeds in Labrador and west to Alaska; migrates through eastern North America and winters in Central America.

757a. Bicknell Thrush (*H. a. bicknelli*). Similar to [No. 757](#), but smaller, L. 7; W. 3.5. *Notes.* Calls, *pheu* like Hermit Thrush, and rarely, a pip or *peenk* like that of Olive-backed Thrush; song, like that of Veery but more in

Range.—Breeds in the high parts of the Catskills and north to White Mountains and Nova Scotia; winters in tropics.

758. Russet-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*). L. 7.2; W. 4. Tail *not* decidedly more rufous than back. breast *distinctly buffy*; breast with wedge-shaped spots; back and *flanks* olive-brown; tail slightly brown the *ustulata* group.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from Oregon to Alaska; winters south to Guatemala.

758a. Olive-backed Thrush (*H. u. swainsonii*). Similar to [No. 758](#), but back, tail, and flanks without bro liquid *puir*; song, suggesting both that of Hermit Thrush and the Veery.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds in Alleghanies from Pennsylvania and the Catskills, north to New Brunswick and Manitoba; winters in

758b. California Olive-backed Thrush (*H. u. ædica*). Differs from [758](#) and [758a](#), in more rufescent coloration usually paler than [No. 758](#). (Oberholser.)

Range.—California, except north coast; north in interior to southern Oregon; south, in winter to Arizona and southern Mexico. (Oberholser.)

758c. Alma Thrush (*H. u. almæ*). Similar to [No. 758a](#), but back and flanks grayer. The palest bird of the *us*

Range.—Alaska, except Yukon Basin, south in Rocky Mountain region, and west to Utah and eastern Nevada. (A. O. U.)

Perching Birds Chiefly Gray, Black, or Black and White

GRAY-HEADED JUNCOS.

566. White-winged Junco (*Junco aikenii*). L. 6.5; W. 3.30. *Ads.* Resembling [No. 567](#), but larger, p bars; *three* outer tail-feathers mostly or entirely white; fourth partly white.

Range.—Breeds in Wyoming and western North Dakota; winters in Colorado, western Kansas, casually to Indiana and Wisconsin. (Ridgw.)

567. Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*). L. 6.2. W. 3. *Ad. ♂, summer.* Head and back gray, the crown usually more or less tipped with brownish; breast and sides *gray*; belly white; third outer tail-feather with white. *stronger. Ads., winter.* Brown tips to feathers longer, sides sometimes brownish. *Notes.* Calls, a sharp, kissing note, simple, twittering trill.

Range.—Eastern North America, breeds from northern New England, northern New York, and northern Minnesota north to Labrador and northern Pennsylvania; winters south to the Gulf States.

567e. Carolina Junco (*J. h. carolinensis*). Similar to [No. 567](#), but slightly larger, W. 3.2, the upperparts brownish wash the bill horn color.

Range.—Alleghanies from Virginia to Georgia.

568. Pink-sided Junco (*Junco mearnsi*). L. 6.2. *Ad. ♂, summer.* Sides *broadly* brownish pink, center of back darker, back washed with brownish. *Ad. ♀ in summer.* Similar to the ♂, but with less pink on sides, the crown brownish. *summer Ads.,* but with more brownish.

Range.—Breeds in southern Idaho and south-central Montana; winters south through Wyoming and Colorado to northern Mexico.

567.1 Montana Junco (*Junco montanus*). Similar to [No. 568](#), but with less pink on the sides, the throat and

Range.—Breeding from northwestern Montana and northern Idaho north to northwest Territory and Alberta; in winter south to Mexico, east to Maryland. (Ridgw.)

571. Baird Junco (*Junco bairdi*). Back and sides rusty cinnamon, head gray, throat and breast grayish white.

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

572. Guadalupe Junco (*Junco insularis*). Similar to *mearnsi* but smaller, W. 2.7, bill longer, head and breast

Range.—Guadalupe Island, Lower California.

571.1. Townsend Junco (*Junco townsendi*). Similar to [No. 567.1](#), but with the back grayer, the brownish wash

Range.—San Pedro Martir Mountains, northern Lower California.

GRAY-HEADED, BROWN-BACKED JUNCOS.

569. Gray-headed Junco (*Junco caniceps*). L. 6.5; W. 3.2; T. 2.9. *Ads.* Head, breast and *sides* gray; back reddish brown; three outer tail-feathers with white; *upper* and lower mandibles pinkish.

Range.—Breeds in mountains of southern Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and northern New Mexico. (Ridgw.)

570. Arizona Junco (*Junco phaeonotus palliatus*). L. 6.5; W. 3.2; T. 2.9. *Ads.* Head gray; underparts grayish white; *wing-coverts* and *tertials*, reddish brown; three outer tail-feathers with white; iris yellow; upper mandible blackish; lower *flesh-color*; resemble those of [No. 567](#); song suggests that of Song Sparrow.

Range.—Breeds in mountains of southern Arizona and southward.

570a. Red-backed Junco (*Junco dorsalis*) L. 6.7; W. 3.3; T. 3. *Ads.* Head gray; underparts grayish white; back reddish brown; wings; three outer tail-feathers with white; upper mandible blackish, lower *flesh-color*; iris "brown."

Range.—Breeds on high mountains of New Mexico and central Arizona; winters south to northern Mexico and western Texas.

BLACK-HEADED JUNCOS.

567a. Oregon Junco (*Junco oreganus*). L. 6.2; W. 3. *Ad.* ♂, *summer*. Head, neck, throat and breast blackish; back, third outer tail-feather with little or no white; sides washed with pinkish brown. *Ad.* ♀, *summer*. Head, neck, throat and breast blackish; back, third outer tail-feather with little or no white; sides washed with pinkish brown. *winter*. Back deeper, the head and neck more or less tipped with brown, the breast with gray, these areas less sharply defined from adjacent areas.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from northern British Columbia to Alaska; winters south to California.

—**Shufeldt Junco** (*J. o. shufeldti*). Similar to [No. 567a](#), but larger, W. 3.1, brown of back less intense.

Range.—Pacific coast; breeds from Oregon north to British Columbia (and eastward in humid regions to Montana?); winters south to northern Mexico.

567b. Coues Junco (*J. o. connectens*). Similar to *shufeldti*, but back paler, brownish gray, breast grayer, breast still sharply defined from adjacent areas.

Range.—Breeds in the interior of British Columbia and probably in arid districts southward (breeding areas not definitely known); winters south to northern Mexico.

567c. Thurber Junco (*J. o. thurberi*). Similar to [No. 567](#), but back much paler, a bright pinkish brown; head, neck, throat and breast blackish; back, third outer tail-feather with little or no white; sides washed with pinkish brown.

Range.—Breeds in mountains from southern Oregon south to southern California; east to western Nevada.

567d. Point Pinos Junco (*J. o. pinosus*). Similar to [No. 567c](#), but throat and breast slate-color.

Range.—Santa Cruz district of California; breeds from King Mountain, south at least to Point Sur, County; wanders eastward in winter into Santa Cruz County.

733. Plain Titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*). L. 5.5. *Ads.* Head crested; above grayish *brown*; below buffy. *Notes.* Similar to those of the Tufted Titmouse, but weaker and less varied. (Ridgw.)

Range.—California, west of the Sierra; north to Oregon.

733a. Gray Titmouse (*B. i. griseus*). Similar to [No. 733](#), but above *gray*, below whitish *gray*, no buff on sides.

Range.—Southwestern United States: from southeastern California and Nevada to Colorado and New Mexico.

733b. Ashy Titmouse (*B. i. cineraceus*). Similar to [No. 733a](#), but underparts grayish *white*, not whitish *gray*.

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

743. Bush-Tit (*Psaltiriparus minimus*). L. 4.2; T. 2.1. *Ads.* Crown *sooty brown*; back grayish brown; below buffy.

Range.—Pacific coast from northern California to Washington.

743a. California Bush-Tit (*P. m. californicus*). Similar to [No. 743](#), but crown much lighter, brighter brown; back; underparts paler. *Notes.* When feeding, a faint *tsit, tsit, tsit, tsit*, when moving about, *tsit, tsit, tsit, sre-e-e-e*, from its companions, same as last but uttered more hurriedly; alarm note, a greatly intensified *tsit''; tsit''; tsit''*; quavering trill, *sre-e-e-e-e*. (Grinnell.)

Range.—California, except the north coast region.

743b. Grind Bush-Tit (*P. m. grindæ*). Similar to [No. 743](#), but back bluish ash-gray. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Cape Region of Lower California.

744. Lead-colored Bush-Tit (*Psaltiriparus plumbeus*). L. 4.5. *Ads.* Crown and back bluish gray, sides of head buffy tint on belly.

Range.—Western United States from eastern Oregon and eastern California east to Wyoming, Colorado, and western Texas.

744.1. Santa Rita Bush-Tit (*Psaltiriparus santaritæ*). Similar to [No. 744](#), but smaller, sides of head paler, no line along sides of head as in female of [No. 745](#). (Ridgw.) (Now considered the same as [745](#).)

Range.—Santa Rita Mountains, southern Arizona.

745. Lloyd Bush-Tit (*Psaltiriparus lloydi*). L. 4.2. *Ad.* ♂. Sides of head shining black, crown blue-gray, back whitish, the belly and sides buffy. *Ad.* ♀. Sides of head brownish, ear-coverts bordered above by a narrow black line, but no black in head.

Range.—"Mountains of western Texas, between the Pecos and Rio Grande Rivers" (Sennett), south into Mexico.

731. Tufted Titmouse (*Bæolophus bicolor*). L. 6. *Ads.* Head crested; forehead *black*; above gray; below whitest *péto, péto*, and a hoarse *de-de-de*.

Range.—Eastern United States; resident from the Gulf States north to northern New Jersey and southern Iowa; straying somewhat further north.

731a. Texan Tufted Titmouse (*B. b. texensis*). Similar to [No. 731](#), but forehead rusty, upperparts paler.

Range.—Southeastern Texas.

732. Black-crested Titmouse (*Bæolophus atricristatus*). L. 6.1. *Ads.* Head with a *black* crest; forehead white; below whitish, sides rusty. *Notes.* An abbreviation of the call of [No. 731](#), *pete-pete-pete-pete*. (Bailey.)

Range.—"From southeastern Texas west to El Paso, south to eastern Mexico." (Bailey.)

751. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cærulea*). L. 4.5; T. 2. Outer tail-feathers with white, white tip long. *Ad.* ♂. Above bluish gray, forehead narrowly black; below grayish white. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but lighter gray; twanging *ting*; song, sweet and varied but of small volume.

Range.—Eastern United States, west to Colorado; breeds from the Gulf States north to southern New Jersey, and Ontario; wanders casually as far as the Gulf States southward.

751a. Western Gnatcatcher (*P. c. obscura*). Similar to No.. 751, but slightly grayer above; white tip to tail long.

Range.—Western United States from western Texas west to California and Lower California.

752. Plumbeous Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila plumbea*). L. 4.4. Outer web of outer tail-feather *wholly* white, tip black. Crown shining black, back blue-gray; underparts grayish white. *Ad.* ♀ *and Yng.* ♂. Similar, but no black on head; brownish wash. *Notes.* Call, a faint mew; song, "a harsh ditty of five notes, something like a Wren's song" (Cooper.)

Range.—Mexican boundary region, from western Texas to southeastern California and Lower California.

753. Black-tailed Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*). L. 4.5; T. 2.1. Similar to [No. 752](#), but outer vane of tail with white; back darker, underparts much grayer, flanks brownish.

Range.—Pacific coast region of southern California and northern Lower California.

734. Bridled Titmouse (*Baeolophus wollweberi*). L. 5.2. *Ads.* Head crested, black and gray; throat black; back black; back olive-gray; below whitish. *Notes.* Chickadee-like but fainter. (Henshaw.)

Range.—Tableland of Mexico north to western Texas and southern Arizona.

738. Mountain Chickadee (*Parus gambeli*). L. 5.5. *Ads.* A white line over the eye and a black through hoarse, *dee-dee-dee*, a two or three-noted *phe-be* whistle exactly like that of the Chickadee and an exceeding intervals, *d, c, a*.

Range.—"Mountainous portions of the western United States from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains to the Sierra Nevada, north to British California." (A. O. U.)

740. Hudsonian Chickadee (*Parus hudsonicus*). L. 5.2; W. 2.6. *Ads.* Crown hair-brown, back a more yellowish white; throat black, belly white, sides rusty. *Notes.* *Tscha-dee-dee-dee-dee*; the *dee-dee* notes repeated with almost

Range.—British America, from the west side of Hudson Bay northwestward to the Lower Yukon.

740a. Kowak Chickadee (*P. h. stoneyi*). Similar to [No. 740](#), but larger, W. 2.7. above grayer, crown much

Range.—Kowak River region, Alaska.

740b. Columbian Chickadee (*P. h. columbianus*). Similar to [No. 740](#), but grayer above, crown slaty-drab.

Range.—Rocky Mountains from Montana northward; Kenai Peninsula, Alaska.

—**Canadian Chickadee** (*P. h. littoralis*). Similar to [No. 740](#), but smaller, W. 2.5, crown duller brown.

Range.—British America east and south of Hudson Bay; northern New York, northern New England, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia.

739. Alaskan Chickadee (*Parus cinctus alascensis*). L. 5.2. *Ads.* Crown brown, back *brighter*; sides of head brownish; belly whitish, sides buffy.

Range.—"Northern Alaska and eastern Siberia." (A. O. U.)

741. Chestnut-backed Chickadee (*Parus rufescens*). L. 4.6. *Ads.* Back and sides rusty chestnut, crown brown; lisp *the-the-the-te-te*. (Kobbe.)

Range.—Pacific coast from Oregon to southern Alaska.

741a. California Chickadee (*P. r. neglectus*). Similar to [No. 741](#), but with only a tinge of rusty on flanks.

Range.—"Coast of California from Monterey County northward." (A. O. U.)

741b. Barlow Chickadee (*P. r. barlowi*). Similar to [No. 741a](#), but with no rusty on flanks.

Range.—Vicinity of Monterey, California.

735. Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*). L. 5.2; T. 2.5. *Ads.* Cap and throat black; back gray with wing-coverts *grayish white*; flanks, cream buff. *Notes.* *Chickadee-dee*, liquid gurgles and chuckling notes and *be-e*.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from southern Illinois and Pennsylvania north to Labrador, and south along Alleghenies to North Carolina breeding limits.

735a. Long-tailed Chickadee (*P. a. septentrionalis*). Similar to [No. 735](#), but tail longer, 2.7, flanks paler, wing-coverts *grayish white*.

Range.—Rocky Mountain region north to British Columbia; east to Manitoba and the Plains.

735b. Oregon Chickadee (*P. a. occidentalis*). Similar to [No. 735](#), but much darker; flanks grayish.

Range.—Pacific coast from northern California to Sitka.

736. Carolina Chickadee (*Parus carolinensis*). Similar to [No. 735](#), but smaller, L. 4.6; T. 2., the gray more whitish. *Notes.* Whistle "*tswee-dee, twsee-dee*."

Range.—Southeastern United States north to middle New Jersey, and southern Illinois; resident from southern New Jersey southward.

736a. Plumbeous Chickadee (*P. c. agilis*). Similar to [No. 736](#), but paler above, whiter below.

Range.—"Eastern and central Texas (Bee, Victoria, Cook, and Concho Counties, etc.)" (A. O. U.)

737. Mexican Chickadee (*Parus sclateri*). Similar to [No. 735](#), but sides broadly gray like back, black more double-noted whistle repeated three times, wholly unlike that of the Chickadee.

Range.—Mountainous portions of the Mexican tableland north to southern Arizona.

630. Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo atricapillus*). L. 4.5. *Ad.* ♂. Crown and cheeks shining black; lores and eyes white, sides tinged with greenish yellow; two whitish wing-bars. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but black of head duller. *Yn.* brown; lores, orbital ring and lower parts dull buffy white or pale buffy." (Ridgw.) *Notes.* "Of the general character" (Bailey.)

Range.—Breeds in central and western Texas; north to southern Kansas; winters in southern Mexico.

727. White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*). L. 6. *Ad.* ♂. Crown and foreback *bluish* black; sides with *distinct* black marks rounded at end. *Ad.* ♀. Similar but black of head and shoulders washed with conversational notes; song, a tenor, *ha-ha-ha-ha-ha-ha*, all on the same note.

Range.—Eastern North America west to the Rocky Mountains, breeds from the Gulf States to Minnesota and New Brunswick; resident.

727a. Slender-billed Nuthatch (*S. c. aculeata*). Similar to [No. 727](#), but head usually greenish black; black one usually pointed at end.

Range.—Western North America west of the Rockies: breeds from Lower California north to British Columbia; resident.

727b. Florida White-breasted Nuthatch (*S. c. atkinsi*). Similar to [No. 727](#), but somewhat smaller, wing-co ♀ with head black as in ♂.

Range.—Florida and north along the coast to South Carolina.

727c. Rocky Mountain Nuthatch (*S. c. nelsoni*). Similar to [No. 727a](#), but larger, W. 3.7, with somewhat m and lower belly.

Range.—Wooded mountains of northern Chihuahua and Sonora, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and northward. (Mearns.)

727d. St. Lucas Nuthatch (*S. c. lagunæ*). Similar to [No. 727a](#), but with the wings and tail shorter, the b restricted; W. 3.2; T. 1.7. (Brewster.)

Range.—Higher mountains south of La Paz, Lower California. (Brewster.)

728. Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*). L. 4.6. *Ad.* ♂. A stripe through the eye and crown, rusty. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but crown gray like back, line through the eye blackish, paler below. *Notes.* A fine, thin, *yna*.

Range.—North America, breeding from the northern portions of the northern tier of States northward, and southward in the Alleghanies to Virginia; winters irregularly southward to the Gulf States and Arizona.

729. Brown-headed Nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*). L. 4.3. *Ads.* Crown brown; a white patch on nape; back bluish tinged with buff. *Yng.* Crown whitish. *Notes.* A conversational, twittering *tnee-tnee*.

Range.—South Atlantic and Gulf States north to Delaware, accidentally to New York and casually to Missouri.

730. Pygmy Nuthatch (*Sitta pygmæa*). L. 4.3. *Ads.* Crown grayish olive; a whitish patch on nape; a dark brown with buff. *Yng.* Crown gray like back. *Notes.* A metallic, clinking clittick, clittick.,

Range.—Western North America, east to the Rocky Mountains; breeds from Mexico to British Columbia.

730a. White-naped Nuthatch (*S. p. leuconucha*). Similar to [No. 730](#), but bill larger, crown grayer, bare crown conspicuous, underparts white with scarcely more than a trace of buffy. (Ridgw.)

Range.—Lower California.

444. Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*). L. 8.5. Tail tipped with white. *Ads.* Above slaty, crown blacker with crown-patch. *Notes.* An unmusical, steely chatter. "A soft and very pleasing song," heard only in the early morning.

Range.—North America, breeds from Florida north to New Brunswick and Manitoba, and from eastern Texas northwest to Utah, Nevada, north to south of United States, to Central and South America.

445. Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*). L. 9. *Ads.* No-white tip on tail; an orange crown-patch; underparts black; above gray; below white. *Notes.* A loud, chattering, *pitírri, pitírri*.

Range.—West Indies, breeding north through Florida along the coast to South Carolina; winters in Lesser Antilles, Mexico, and Central America.

701. American Dipper; Water Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus*). L. 8. *Ads.* Slaty gray, head and neck brownish, underparts whitish. *Notes.* Song, remarkably sweet and lively, in modulation resembling somewhat that of Brown Thrasher. Effect. (Ridgway.) Call, a sharp, pebbly *cack-cack-cack*.

Range.—"The mountainous parts of central and western North America, from the Yukon Valley and Unalaska to Guatemala; east in the United States. Apparently resident throughout its range." (A. O. U.)

704. Catbird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*). L. 8.9. *Ads.* Slaty gray, cap and tail black, under tail-coverts reddish, nasal *tchay*; song, rich, musical, and varied.

Range.—North America; west to British Columbia and rarely Pacific coast states; breeds from the Gulf States north to New Brunswick and the north coast of Labrador.

754. Townsend Solitaire (*Myadestes townsendii*). L. 8.5. *Ads.* Brownish gray; eye-ring, tips of outer tail-feathers with a buff band showing in flight. *Notes.* Song, a rich, flowing, Grosbeak-like warbling, sung with great vigor and in long periods.

Range.—"Western United States, from the Plains westward to the Pacific coast, north to British Columbia and south in winter to the southern limit. Breeds from the mountains of New Mexico, southern Arizona, and central California northward."

621. Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis*). L. 10.2. Lores grayish. *Ads.* Above bluish gray; tail black, outer usually with wavy bars. *Yng.* Above washed with brown; below more distinctly and more heavily barred than Thrasher but more disconnected, less loud.

Range.—North America; breeds from Labrador to Alaska; winters south, irregularly, to Virginia, Kansas, Arizona, and California.

622. Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). 9. Lores black. *Ads.* Underparts white *without* bars; above little if any paler; tail black, outer feathers tipped with white. *Yng.* Underparts, head, and rump more or less discordant; song, a series of guttural gurgles, squeaky whistles.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds from Florida to Virginia; In Mississippi Valley, northeast to western Pennsylvania, central and northern Maine, and British Columbia; migrates down Atlantic States, as well as Mississippi Valley, and winters in southern States.

622a. White-rumped Shrike (*L. l. excubitorides*). Similar to [No. 622](#), but paler above, rump and upper tail

Range.—"Western North America, from eastern border of the Plains to the Pacific, except coast of California, and from Manitoba and the Plains

622b. California Shrike (*L. l. gambeli*). Similar to [No. 622](#), but rump paler, breast usually with indistinct w

Range.—Pacific coast, from Lower California to British Columbia.

622c. Island Shrike (*L. l. anthonyi*). Similar to [No. 622b](#), but darker and smaller, W. 3.7.

Range.—Santa Barbara Islands, California.

703. Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). L. 10.5. *Ads.* Above ashy gray; below soiled whitish; outer tail-feathers tipped with white; primaries white basally. *Notes.* Call, a harsh, kissing note; song indescribable.

Range.—Southeastern United States and Bahamas, west to northeastern Texas; breeds north to southern New Jersey (rarely Massachusetts), Mississippi Valley southward.

703a. Western Mockingbird (*M. p. leucopterus*). Similar to [No. 703](#), but with a very slight brownish tinge larger.

Range.—Southwestern United States and northern Mexico from Indian Territory and eastern Texas west to California.

765. Wheatear (*Saxicola ænanthe*). L. 6; W. 3.7. *Ad.* ♂. Back gray, upper tail-coverts and base of tail whitish buff. *Ad.* ♀. Browner above and below, no black through eye. *Ads. in winter and Yng.* Similar to ♀, but cinnamon

Range.—Asia; migrating in summer to Alaska.

765a. Greenland Wheatear (*S. æ. leucorhoa*). Similar to [No. 765](#), but larger, W. 4.

Range.—Western Europe; breeds in Greenland and on adjoining mainland; rarely south to St. Lawrence; casually to Louisiana.

573. Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*). L. 5.3. *Ads.* Throat, upper breast, and front of face buff; throat buff at the side of the throat; above grayish brown unstreaked; outer web of outer tail-feather white, except at tip; inner web buff. *Notes.* Song, simple but sweet, three ascending and three descending notes.

Range.—Middle and eastern Texas (except along coast?), north to Oklahoma and western Kansas; winters from central Texas south into northern Mexico.

573a. Desert Sparrow (*A. b. deserticola*). Similar to [No. 573](#), but above grayer, the white tip to outer tail-feather buff.

Range.—Western United States and northern Mexico, from western Texas to southeastern California; breeds north to southern Colorado, and winters from central Texas south into northern Mexico.

602. Morellet Seed-eater (*Sporophila morelleti*). L. 4.6. *Ad.* ♂. Entire upperparts, cheeks, tail, wings and breast buff; tips to coverts and underparts, except breast-band, whitish. *Ad.* ♀. Above grayish brown, below uniform buffy. *Ad.* ♂ and *Ad.* ♀. At least two years evidently required to reach mature plumage.

Range.—Eastern Mexico, north to southeastern Texas.

636. Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*). L. 5.3. *Ad.* ♂. Above streaked black and white; throat black and white. *Ad.* ♀. Less black; whiter below; throat always white. *Notes.* Song, a thin, wiry, *see-see-see-see*.

Range.—Eastern North America; breeds from Virginia, Louisiana, and northern Texas, north to Hudson Bay region; winters from Gulf States south into northern South America.

661. Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*). L. 5.6. *Ad.* ♂. Crown black, cheeks white; back streaked, grayish black; wing-bars and tail-spots white. *Ad.* ♀. No black cap; above olive-green streaked with black. *Yng. and Ad.* ♂. Crown black; back streaked with black; below *yellowish* white; breast obscurely streaked. *Notes.* Song, a slender, wiry *tree-tree-tree* (Langille.)

Range.—Eastern North America, west to the Rockies; breeds from northern New England, northern New York, northern Michigan, and Colorado; winters from northern New England, northern New York, northern Michigan, and Colorado to northern South America.

665. Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*). L. 5. *Ad.* ♂. Crown, cheeks and throat black, line before eye; back gray streaked with black; wing-bars and tail-patches white. *Ad.* ♀. Similar, but crown not all black, with brownish, black areas tipped with white. *Notes.* Song, *zee-ee-zee-ee*, *ze, ze, ze*, with the quality of the song of the Black-throated Sparrow.

Range.—Western United States; breeds in mountains from Arizona and northern Lower California, north to Colorado and Vancouver Island; winters from central Texas south into northern Mexico.

611. Purple Martin (*Progne subis*). L. 7.8. Ad. ♂. Shining blue-black, all feathers with dusky bases. Ad. ♀ edged with white; belly whitish. Yng. ♂. Various intermediate between ♀ and Ad. ♂.

Range.—North America, except Pacific coast; breeds north to Newfoundland and the Saskatchewan; winters in tropics.

611a. Western Martin (*P. s. hesperia*). ♂ similar to ♂ of [No. 611](#); ♀ belly whiter; forehead grayish.

Range.—Pacific coast from northern Lower California to Washington (and British Columbia?); winters in tropics.

611.1. Cuban Martin (*Progne cryptoleuca*). W. 5.50. Ad. ♂. With feathers of ventral region basally marked; breast and flanks sooty grayish brown, belly *pure white*.

Range.—Cuba, north in spring to southern Florida.

612. Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*). L. 5.5. Ads. Throat chestnut, forehead and rump cinnamon-brown; blue-black, the back streaked with white. Yng. Throat dusky, often mixed with chestnut; back blackish brown; with same.

Range.—"North America, north to the limit of trees, breeding south to the valleys of the Potomac and Ohio, southern Texas, southern Arizona, and not recorded from Florida or West Indies." (A. O. U.)

612.2. Mexican Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon melanogastra*). Similar to [No. 612](#), but smaller, W. 4.1, forehead and rump darker, more rusty.

Range.—Mexico, north to southern Arizona.

613. Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogastra*). L. ♂, 7.5; ♀, 6.5. Tail deeply forked. Ad. ♂. Above glossy blue-black; upper breast chestnut, belly paler. Ad. ♀. Forehead, and underparts paler; tail less deeply forked. Notes. Song, and other notes of all our Swallows, while simple, are diagnostic but difficult of description.)

Range.—North America, north to Greenland and Alaska; breeds through most of range; winters south to southern Brazil.

614. Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*). L. 6. Ads. Above steel-blue or steel-green; below white. Yng. Sooty above; below white.

Range.—North America; breeds locally from Lat. 41° on Atlantic coast and Lat. 38° on Pacific coast north to Labrador and Alaska; winters in tropics.

615. Northern Violet-Green Swallow (*Tachycineta thalassina lepida*). L. 5.2; W. 4.5. Ad. ♂. Above bronzy green; indistinct nape-ring; mark above eye, cheeks and underparts white; flank-patches white, often showing from below. Yng. Above brownish sooty with a greenish tinge; a whitish mark above and behind eye; below white.

Range.—Western United States, from eastern base of Rockies to Pacific; breeds from Mexico north to British Columbia; winters in Mexico and Central America.

615a. St. Lucas Swallow (*T. t. brachyptera*). Similar to [No. 615](#), but wing shorter, ♂, 4.1, ♀, 4. (Brewster.)

Range.—Lower California.

458. Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*). L. 7.2. *Ads.* Breast and head black, back grayer; outer web of outer tail-coverts white *streaked with dusky*. *Notes.* A liquid *hip*, a rising *kee-ree*, and a falling *kee-wray*. (Bailey.)

Range.—Mexico, except Yucatan and Pacific coast from Colima northward, north into Texas, New Mexico, and southeastern Arizona.

458a. Western Black Phoebe (*S. n. semiatra*). Similar to [No. 458](#), but under tail-coverts white without dusky.

Range.—Pacific coast of Mexico and United States, from Colima to Oregon, including most of Arizona. (Nelson.)

494. Bobolink; Reed bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). *Ad.* ♂, *summer*. Black; nape buffy, lower back, scapulars, and wings above yellowish brown streaked with buff, and black. below yellowish white, sides streaked with black. *Winter* plumage more yellowish. *Notes.* Song, an irrepressible bubbling outburst of "mad music" often given on the wing; calls, a black note, *chink*.

Range.—Eastern North America, west to Utah; breeds from northern New Jersey, Illinois and Kansas, north to Nova Scotia, Manitoba, and the West Indies, and winters south of Amazon.

534. Snowflake (*Passerina nivalis*). L. 6.9. Hind toe-nail twice as long as shortest toe-nail. *Ad.* ♂, *summer*. Crown and back feathers and below white; rest of plumage largely black. *Ad.* ♀, *summer*. Similar, but crown blackish, back edged with rusty and black, below white, breast tinged with rusty. *Notes.* Calls, a clearly piped whistle, and a peculiar *chirr*, short, simple, but rather sweet. (Minot.)

Range.—Breeds in northern parts of northern hemisphere; in winter south to northern states; irregularly to Georgia, southern Indiana, Kansas, and California.

534a. Pribilof Snowflake (*P. n. townsendi*). Similar to [No. 534](#), but larger, with relatively longer bill; ♂, W. 5.0, ♀, 4.8.

Range.—Aleutian and Commander Islands, Pribilof Islands, Shumagin Islands. (Ridgw.)

535. McKay Snowflake (*Passerina hyperborea*). L. 7.5; W. 4.6; B. .4. Similar to [No. 534](#), but with more white. *Ad.* ♀, *summer*. Crown and hindneck white. *Yng.* Not certainly distinguishable from *Yng.* of [No. 534](#).

Range.—Breeds on Hall and St. Mathews Islands, Bering Sea; in winter west coast of Alaska.

605. Lark Bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*). L. 7.2. *Ad.* ♂. Black, patch in wing white, outer tail-feathers white. *Ad.* ♀. Above grayish brown streaked with blackish; below white conspicuously streaked with black; all tail-feathers broad wing-bars buff. *Yng.* ♂. Various intermediate between *Ad.* ♂ and ♀. (See [page 251](#)).

Range.—Western United States, chiefly east of Rockies; breeds from western Kansas and eastern Colorado, north to western Minnesota and south to southern California; occasional winter migrations to Idaho and southern California.

484. Canada Jay; Whiskey Jack (*Perisoreus canadensis*). L. 11.5. *Ads.* Black of hindhead reaching to back of neck; belly lighter, throat white; forehead buffy white. *Notes.* *ca-ca-ca* and a number of peculiar sounds impossible to describe.

Range.—Eastern North America; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, northern New England, northern New York, northern Michigan; northern Minnesota; west to the Rockies in Alberta.

484a. Rocky Mountain Jay (*P. c. capitalis*). Similar to [No. 484](#), but head white, black of hindhead grayer and reaching to back of neck.

Range.—Rocky Mountain region from New Mexico and Arizona north to Montana and Idaho.

484b. Alaskan Jay (*P. c. fumifrons*). Very near to [No. 484](#), but forehead averaging more yellowish.

Range.—Alaska; interior and west to Cook Inlet, north of southern coast region.

484c. Labrador Jay (*P. c. nigricapillus*). Similar to [No. 484](#), but black of hindhead deeper and reaching foreright of eye; below browner.

Range.—Labrador.

485. Oregon Jay (*Perisoreus obscurus*). Similar to [No. 484](#), but back feathers with *light shaft streaks*, instead of uniform white.

Range.—Pacific coast from northern California to southern British Columbia.

485a. Gray Jay (*P. o. griseus*). Similar to [No. 485](#), but larger and grayer; back, etc., deep mouse gray, instead of brownish white. (Ridgw.)

Range.—British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, and northern California, east of Coast and Cascade Ranges. (Ridgw.)

491. Clarke Nutcracker (*Nucifraga columbiana*). L. 12. *Ads.* Gray; wings and middle tail-feathers black, tips white. *Notes.* A loud, harsh, *car-r-car-r*.

Range.—Mountains of western North America, from northern Lower California, Arizona and New Mexico, north to northern Alaska: casually common.

475. American Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*). L. 20. *Ads.* Bill *black*; scapulars, belly and most of inner margin black, tail externally greenish; back and breast velvety black. *Notes.* *Cack, cack*, also garrulous gabble intermixed.

Range.—Western North America, east to the Plains, west to Cascade and Sierra Ranges; breeds from northern New Mexico and northern Arizona.

476. Yellow-billed Magpie (*Pica nuttalli*). Similar to [No. 475](#), but bill and eye-space *yellow*; smaller, L. 18. *Notes.* A low, rich whistle, audible only at a short distance.

Range.—California, west of Sierra Nevada, "north to Red Bluff and south to Santa Paula." (Grinnell.)

493. Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). L. 8.5; T. 2.5. *Ad. summer*, Metallic green and purple spotted above with white; below heavily spotted with brownish buff; below heavily spotted with white; bill blackish. *Notes.* A long-drawn whistle, a chattering, metallic call when in flocks.

Range.—Europe and northern Asia; accidental in Greenland; introduced into New York City in 1890; now common, extending east to New Haven, Connecticut, Staten Island and Plainfield, New Jersey.

495. Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*). L. 7.9; W. 4.2. *Ad. ♂*. Head and neck coffee-brown, body greenish; tail lighter. *Yng.* Like ♀. *Notes.* A metallic twitter, and by the male, a long-drawn, glassy *kluck-tse-e-e*; and watery chirp, and tail.

Range.—United States: rare west of Rockies; breeds from Florida and Texas north to New Brunswick and Little Slave Lake; west to eastern Oregon; southern New Jersey, southern Illinois, Indian Territory, northern Texas, and southeastern California, southward.

495a. Dwarf Cowbird (*M. a. obscurus*). Similar to [No. 495](#), but smaller, L. 7.5; W. 4.

Range.—Southwestern United States; from Gulf Coast of Texas west along Mexican boundary to Arizona and Lower California; winters southward.

496. Red-eyed Cowbird (*Callothrus robustus*). L. 9. *Ad. ♂*. Velvety bronze-black; wings and tail shining black; tail with slight greenish reflections.

Range.—Southern and eastern Mexico north, in spring, to Lower Rio Grande, Texas.

620. Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*). L. 7.5. Crested. *Ad. ♂*. Shining black; inner vanes of primaries large; tail blacker, wing-coverts and quills narrowly margined with whitish. *Yng.* Like ♀. *Notes.* Calls, commonest, a scold, a Meadowlark-like note and a harsh *ca-rack* or *ca-racack*; song, a jumble of flute-like tones and weak, chirping notes.

Range.—Mexico north to western Texas, southern Utah and southern California; winters from Mexican border southward.

509. Rusty Blackbird (*Scolecophagus carolinus*). L. 9.5. Ad. ♂. Nearly uniform greenish black, sometimes generally with some rusty edgings. Winter plumage of both sexes similar to summer but widely tipped with white below. *Notes*. More musical than those of other Blackbirds; calls, *tcbac* or *turalee* repeated several times. (Bendall.)

Range.—Eastern North America west to the Plains; breeds from New Brunswick, northern New England, northern New York, and Manitoba, northward; southward to southern Illinois, and Kansas, southward.

510. Brewer Blackbird (*Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*). L. 10. Ad. ♂. Whole head violet-purple, rest of plumage grayish brown, throat paler, wings and tail greenish black, no rusty. Winter plumage with light grayish brown suffusion on part of the body. *Notes*. *Chack* and a loud, shrill whistle. (Bailey.)

Range.—Western North America from the Plains to the Pacific; breeds from Texas and northern Lower California north to the Saskatchewan and Alaska; casually east to Mississippi River states.

511. Purple Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*). L. ♂, 12. Ad. ♂. Head, purple, steel-green or steel-blue; back and wings feathers *always* with *iridescent* bars. *Notes*. *Tchak* and a short unmusical call uttered with spread wings and tail.

Range.—Eastern United States; breeds in lower Mississippi Valley and east of Alleghanies, from Georgia to Massachusetts; winters from Virginia southward.

511a. Florida Grackle (*Q. q. aglæus*). Similar to 511, but slightly smaller, head always violet purple; back and wings feathers with *iridescent* bars.

Range.—Florida, north on the Atlantic coast to Virginia, west on the Gulf Coast to Texas.

511b. Bronzed Grackle (*Q. q. æneus*). Head as in [No. 511](#), back and belly bronze, the feathers *wholly* with *iridescent* bars.

Range.—Eastern United States west to the Rockies; breeds from southern Texas to Great Slave Lake, east to Alleghanies, and, in New York, east to Labrador; winters chiefly in lower Mississippi valley; migrates in part east of the Alleghanies.

513. Boat-tailed Grackle (*Megaquiscalus major*). L. ♂, 16; W. 7.5; T. 7. Ad. ♂. Head and neck glossy purple. Ad. ♀. Much smaller, T. 5.2; above blackish brown; below soiled rusty buff. *Notes*. *Tchack*, a variety of gurgling roll as of a Coot pattering over the water.

Range.—Florida, north along the coast to Virginia; west along coast to Texas.

513a. Great-tailed Grackle (*M. m. macrourus*). Similar to [No. 513](#), but larger, ♂, L. 18; T. 9. Foreback purple, only rump and lower belly greenish blue; ♀ blacker both above and below than ♂ of [513](#). *Notes*. *Tchack* and hoarse whistles than are uttered by [No. 513](#).

Range.—Eastern Texas and south into Mexico.

486. American Raven (*Corvus corax sinuatus*). L. 24; W. 16; B. 2.7. *Ads.* Resembling [No. 488](#), in color but of throat narrow and lengthened; nape feathers gray at base. *Notes.* A hoarse, croaking, *craack-craack*, sometimes clucking, and a metallic *klunk*. (Bendire.)

Range.—Western North America, from Guatemala north to British Columbia; east to the Rockies, west to Pacific.

486a. Northern Raven (*C. c. principalis*). Similar to [No. 486](#), but larger, L. 25; W. 17; B. 3.

Range.—Eastern North America, from mountains of northern Georgia and coast of Maine, north to Greenland; west to the Rocky Mountains.

487. White-necked Raven (*Corvus cryptoleucus*). L. 18.5. *Ads.* Blue-black; feathers of throat narrow and all around, *white at the base*. *Notes.* *Kwank-kwank*, less loud and penetrating than those of [No. 486](#). (Bendire.)

Range.—Northern Mexico, north to western Kansas, eastern Colorado (rarely), and southern California; east to western Texas.

488. American Crow (*Corvus americanus*). L. 19.3; W. 12.1; B. 2.00. Black with steel-blue or deep, purplish feathers not lengthened. *Notes.* *Caw, caw*, with many variations; song, *car-r-r-uck, oo-oo-oo-oo-ah*.

Range.—North America, north to Arctic Circle; winters from northern United States southward; local in west.

488a. Florida Crow (*C. a. pascuus*). Similar to [No. 488](#), but wings and tail somewhat shorter, bill and feet smaller.

Range.—Florida.

489. Northwest Crow (*Corvus caurinus*). Similar to [No. 488](#) in color but smaller; L. 16; W. 11; B. 1.7.

Range.—Northwest coast, from Oregon to Kadiak Island, Alaska.

490. Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*). L. 16; W. 11; B. 1.5. *Ads.* Resemble [No. 488](#), in color, but back feathers margins; underparts are nearly as bright as upperparts. *Notes.* A hoarse, nasal, reedy *car* resembling the call of the fish crow.

Range.—Atlantic coast north to Connecticut, (casually Massachusetts), west along Gulf coast to Louisiana; resident, except at northern limit of range.

SYSTEMATIC TABLE

Of the Birds of America north of Mexico, arranged according to the American Ornithologists' Union's 'Check-List of North American Birds', Third Edition 1910, and Supplement [\[B\]](#), July, 1912.

(*The presence of brackets, [], indicates that the species is an accidental visitant*).

[\[B\]](#)The Auk, xxix, 1912, pp. 380-387.

[\[C\]](#)Note that trinomials are now employed for all the races of a species including the first one described. Hence in place of No. 13, Puffin, *Fratercula arctica*, we now have No. 13, Puffin, *Fratercula arctica arctica*. (See [pages 6 and 7](#) for an explanation of this method.)

[\[D\]](#)Note also that in accordance with a ruling of the A. O. U., the apostrophe is used with the names of birds named after individuals. Thus in place of No. 16, Cassin Auklet, we have No. 16, Cassin's Auklet. These changes affect all similar cases throughout the Color Key. After identifying a species, therefore, the student should turn to its number in the Systematic Table to learn whether any change has been made in its name. All alterations other than those of mere nomenclature are given beyond in [Appendix I](#).

Order PYGOPODES. Diving Birds

Family COLYMBIDÆ. GREBES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
1	Western Grebe	<i>Æchmophorus occidentalis</i>
2	Holboëll's Grebe	<i>Colymbus holboëlli</i>
3	Horned Grebe	" <i>auritus</i>

4	Eared Grebe	" nigricollis californicus
5	Mexican Grebe	" dominicus brachypterus
6	Pied-bill Grebe	Podilymbus podiceps

Family GAVIIDÆ. LOONS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC
7	Loon	Gavia immer
8	Yellow-billed Loon	" adamsi
9	Black-throated Loon	" arctica
10	Pacific Loon	" pacificus
11	Red-throated Loon	" stellaris

[Pg_258]

Family ALCIDÆ. AUKS, MURRES, AND PUFFINS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
12	Tufted Puffin	Lunda cirrhata
13	Puffin	Fratercula arctica arctica [C]
13a	Large-billed Puffin	" " naumanni
14	Horned Puffin	" corniculata
15	Rhinoceros Auklet	Cerorhinca monocerata

16	Cassin's Auklet [D]	<i>Ptychoramphus aleuticus</i>
17	Paroquet Auklet	<i>Phaleris psittacula</i>
18	Crested Auklet	<i>Æthia cristatella</i>
19	Whiskered Auklet	" <i>pygmæa</i>
20	Least Auklet	" <i>pusilla</i>
21	Ancient Murrelet	<i>Synthliboramphus antiquus</i>
23	Marbled Murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>
24	Kittlitz's Murrelet	" <i>brevirostris</i>
25	Xantus's Murrelet	" <i>hypoleucus</i>
26	Craveri's Murrelet	" <i>craverii</i>
27	Black Guillemot	<i>Cephus grylle</i>
28	Mandt's Guillemot	" <i>mandti</i>
29	Pigeon Guillemot	" <i>columba</i>
30	Murre	<i>Uria troile troile</i>
30a	California Murre	" " <i>californica</i>
31	Brunnich's Murre	" <i>lomvia lomvia</i>
31a	Pallas's Murre	" " <i>arra</i>
32	Razor-billed Auk	<i>Alca torda</i>
33	Great Auk	<i>Plautus impennis</i>
34	Dovekie	<i>Alle alle</i>

Order LONGIPENNES. Long Winged Swimmers

Family STERCORARIIDÆ. SKUAS AND JAEGER

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
35	Skua	Megalestris skua
36	Pomarine Jaeger	Stercorarius pomarinus
37	Parasitic Jaeger	" parasiticus
38	Long-tailed Jaeger	" longicaudus

Family LARIDÆ. GULLS AND TERNS

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
39	Ivory Gull	Pagophila alba
40	Kittiwake	Rissa tridactyla tridactyla
40a	Pacific Kittiwake	" " pollicaris
41	Red-legged Kittiwake	Rissa brevirostris
42	Glaucous Gull	Larus hyperboreus
43	Iceland Gull	" leucopterus
44	Glaucous-winged Gull	" glaucescens
45	Kumlien's Gull	" kumlieni
46	Nelson's Gull	" nelsoni
47	Great Black-backed Gull	" marinus
48	Slaty-backed Gull	" schistisagus

49	Western Gull	" occidentalis
[50]	Siberian Gull	" affinis
51	Herring Gull	" argentatus
[52]	Vega Gull	" vegæ
53	California Gull	" californicus
54	Ring-billed Gull	" delawarensis
55	Short-billed Gull	" brachyrhynchus
[56]	Mew Gull	" canus
57	Heermann's Gull	" heermanni
58	Laughing Gull	" atricilla
59	Franklin's Gull	" franklini
60	Bonaparte's Gull	" philadelphia
[60.1]	Little Gull	" minutus
61	Ross's Gull	Rhodostethia rosea
62	Sabine's Gull	Xema sabini
63	Gull-billed Tern	Gelochelidon nilotica
64	Caspian Tern	Sterna caspia
65	Royal Tern	" maxima
66	Elegant Tern	" elegans
67	Cabot's Tern	" sandvicensis acuflavida
[68]	Trudeau's Tern	" trudeaui
69	Forster's Tern	" forsteri

70	Common Tern	" hirundo
71	Arctic Tern	" paradisæa
72	Roseate Tern	" dougalli
73	Aleutian Tern	" aleutica
74	Least Tern	" antillarum
75	Sooty Tern	" fuscata
[76]	Bridled Tern	" anætheta
77	Black Tern	Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis
[78]	White-winged Black Tern	" leucoptera
79	Noddy	Anoüs stolidus

[Pg_260]

Family RYNCHOPIDÆ. SKIMMERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
80	Black Skimmer	Rynchops nigra

Order TUBINARES. Tube-nosed Swimmers

Family DIOMEDEIDÆ. ALBATROSSES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
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81	Black-footed Albatross	Diomedea nigripes
82	Short-tailed Albatross	" albatrus
82.1	Laysan Albatross	" immutabilis
[83]	Yellow-nosed Albatross	Thalassogeron culminatus
[84]	Sooty Albatross	Phœbetria palpebrata

Family PROCELLARIIDÆ. FULMARS, SHEARWATERS, AND PETRELS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[85]	Giant Fulmar	Macronectes giganteus
86	Fulmar	Fulmarus glacialis glacialis
86 <i>b</i>	Pacific Fulmar	" " glupischa
86.1	Rodger's Fulmar	" rodgersi
87	Slender-billed Fulmar	Priocella glacialoides
[102]	Pintado Petrel	Daption capense
88	Cory's Shearwater	Puffinus borealis
89	Greater Shearwater	" gravis
[90]	Manx Shearwater	" puffinus
91	Pink-footed Shearwater	" creatopus
92	Audubon's Shearwater	Puffinus lherminieri
[92.1]	Allied Shearwater	" assimilis
93	Black-vented Shearwater	" opisthomelas
93.1	Townsend's Shearwater	" auricularis

95	Sooty Shearwater	" griseus
96	Slender-billed Shearwater	" tenuirostris
96.1	Wedge-tailed Shearwater	" cuneatus
[96.2]	New Zealand Shearwater	" bulleri
[97]	Black-tailed Shearwater	Priofinus cinereus
[98]	Black-capped Petrel	Æstrelata hasitata
[99]	Scaled Petrel	" scalaris
100	Fisher's Petrel	" fisheri
[101]	Bulwer's Petrel	Bulweria bulweri
103	Least Petrel	Halocyptena microsoma
104	Stormy Petrel	Thalassidroma pelagica
105	Forked-tailed Petrel	Oceanodroma furcata
105.2	Kaeding's Petrel	Oceanodroma kaedingi
106	Leach's Petrel	" leucorhoa
106.1	Guadalupe Petrel	" macrodactyla
[106.2]	Hawaiian Petrel	" castro
107	Black Petrel	" melania
108	Ashy Petrel	" homochroa
108.1	Socorro Petrel	" socorroensis
109	Wilson's Petrel	Oceanites oceanicus
[110]	White-bellied Petrel	Fregetta grallaria
[111]	White-faced Petrel	Pelagodroma marina

Order STEGANOPODES. Totipalmate Swimmers

Family PHAËTHONTIDÆ. TROPIC BIRDS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
112	Yellow-billed Tropic-bird	<i>Phaëthon</i> <i>anthracinus</i>
113	Red-billed Tropic-bird	<i>"</i> <i>ætheolus</i>
[113.1]	Red-tailed Tropic-bird	<i>"</i> <i>rubricauda</i>

Family SULIDÆ. GANNETS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[114]	Blue-faced Booby	<i>Sula</i> <i>cyanops</i>
114.1	Blue-footed Booby	<i>"</i> <i>neboxi</i>
115	Booby	<i>"</i> <i>leucogaster</i>
115.1	Brewster's Booby	<i>"</i> <i>brewsteri</i>
[116]	Red-footed Booby	<i>"</i> <i>piscator</i>
117	Gannet	<i>"</i> <i>bassana</i>

Family ANHINGIDÆ. DARTERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
118	Water-Turkey	<i>Anhinga</i> <i>anhinga</i>

Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ. CORMORANTS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
119	Cormorant	Phalacrocorax c
120	Double-crested Cormorant	" auritus a
120 <i>a</i>	Florida Cormorant	" " florid
120 <i>b</i>	White-crested Cormorant	" " cinci
120 <i>c</i>	Farallon Cormorant	" " alboo
121	Mexican Cormorant	" vigua me
122	Brandt's Cormorant	" penicillat
123	Pelagic Cormorant	" pelagicus
123 <i>a</i>	Violet-green Cormorant	" " robu
123 <i>b</i>	Baird's Cormorant	" " respl
124	Red-faced Cormorant	" urile

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Family PELECANIDÆ. PELICANS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
125	White Pelican	Pelecanus erythrorhy
126	Brown Pelican	" occidentalis
127	California Brown Pelican	" californicus

Family FREGATIDÆ. MAN-O'-WAR BIRDS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
128	Man-o'-war-bird	Fregata aquila

Order ANSERES. Lamellirostral Swimmers

Family ANATIDÆ. DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
129	American Merganser	Mergus americanus
130	Red-breasted Merganser	" serrator
131	Hooded Merganser	Lophodytes cucullatus
[131.1]	Smew	Mergellus albellus
132	Mallard	Anas platyrhynchos
133	Black Duck	" rubripes
134	Florida Duck	" fulvigula fulvigula
134a	Mottled Duck	" " maculosa
135	Gadwall	Chaulelasmus streperus
136	European Widgeon	Mareca penelope
137	Baldpate	" americana
[138]	European Teal	Nettion crecca
139	Green-winged Teal	" carolinense

140	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Querquedula discors</i>
141	Cinnamon Teal	" <i>cyanoptera</i>
[141.1]	Ruddy Sheldrake	<i>Casarca ferruginea</i>
142	Shoveller	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>
143	Pintail	<i>Dafila acuta</i>
144	Wood Duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
[145]	Rufous-crested Duck	<i>Netta rufina</i>
146	Redhead	<i>Marila americana</i>
147	Canvas-back	" <i>valisineria</i>
148	American Scaup Duck	" <i>marila</i>
149	Lesser Scaup Duck	" <i>affinis</i>
150	Ring-necked Duck	" <i>collaris</i>
151	American Golden-eye	<i>Clangula clangula amer</i>
152	Barrow's Golden-eye	" <i>islandica</i>
153	Buffle-head	<i>Charitonetta albeola</i>
154	Old-squaw	<i>Harelda hyemalis</i>
155	Harlequin Duck	<i>Histrionicus histrionicu</i>
156	Labrador Duck	<i>Camptorhynchus labra</i>
157	Steller's Eider	<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>
158	Spectacled Eider	<i>Arctonetta fischeri</i>
159	Northern Eider	<i>Somateria mollissima b</i>
160	American Eider	" <i>dresseri</i>

161	Pacific Eider	" v-nigra
162	King Eider	" spectabilis
163	American Scoter	Oidemia americana
[164]	Velvet Scoter	" fusca
165	White-winged Scoter	" deglandi
166	Surf Scoter	" perspicillata
167	Ruddy Duck	Erismatura jamaicensis
[168]	Masked Duck	Nomonyx dominicus
169	Lesser Snow Goose	Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus
169 <i>a</i>	Greater Snow Goose	" " nivalis
169.1	Blue Goose	" caerulescens
170	Ross's Goose	" rossi
[171]	European White-fronted Goose	Anser albifrons albifrons
171 <i>a</i>	White-fronted Goose	" " gambeli
[171.1]	Bean Goose	" fabalis
[171.2]	Pink-footed Goose	" brachyrhynchus
172	Canada Goose	Branta canadensis canadensis
172 <i>a</i>	Hutchins's Goose	" " hutchinsi
172 <i>b</i>	White-cheeked Goose	" " occidentalis
172 <i>c</i>	Cackling Goose	" " minima
173 <i>a</i>	Brant	" bernicla glaucogaster
174	Black Brant	" nigricans

[175]	Barnacle Goose	" leucopsis
176	Emperor Goose	Philacte canagica
177	Black-bellied Tree-duck	Dendrocygna autumnna
178	Fulvous Tree-duck	" bicolor
[179]	Whooper Swan	Olor cygnus
180	Whistling Swan	" columbianus
181	Trumpeter Swan	" buccinator

Order ODONTOGLOSSÆ. Lamellirostral Grallatores

Family PHŒNICOPTERIDÆ. FLAMINGOES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
182	Flamingo	Phœnicopterus ruber

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Order HERODIONES. Herons, Storks, Ibises, etc.

Family PLATALEIDÆ. SPOONBILLS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
183	Roseate Spoonbill	Ajaia ajaja

Family IBIDIDÆ. IBISES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
184	White Ibis	<i>Guara alba</i>
[185]	Scarlet Ibis	" <i>rubra</i>
186	Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis au</i>
187	White-faced Glossy Ibis	" <i>guar</i>

Family CICONIIDÆ. STORKS AND WOOD IBISES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
188	Wood Ibis	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
[189]	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>

Family ARDEIDÆ. HERONS, BITTERNs, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
190	American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
191	Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>
191.1	Cory's Least Bittern	" <i>neoxenus</i>
192	Great White Heron	<i>Ardea occidentalis</i>
194	Great Blue Heron	" <i>herodias herodias</i>
194 <i>a</i>	Northwestern Coast Heron	" " <i>fannini</i>
194 <i>b</i>	Ward's Heron	" " <i>wardi</i>
[195]	European Heron	" <i>cinerea</i>

196	American Egret	<i>Herodias egretta</i>
197	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta candidissima candidissima</i>
197 <i>a</i>	Brewster's Egret	" " <i>brewsteri</i>
198	Reddish Egret	<i>Dichromanassa rufescens</i>
199	Louisiana Heron	<i>Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis</i>
200	Little Blue Heron	<i>Florida cærulea</i>
201	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens virescens</i>
201 <i>a</i>	Frazar's Green Heron	" " <i>frazari</i>
201 <i>b</i>	Anthony's Green Heron	" " <i>anthonyi</i>
202	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax nævius</i>
203	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>

Order PALUDICOLÆ. Cranes, Rails, etc.

Family GRUIDÆ. CRANES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
204	Whooping Crane	<i>Grus americana</i>
205	Little Brown Crane	" <i>canadensis</i>
206	Sandhill Crane	" <i>mexicana</i>

Family ARAMIDÆ. COURLANS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
207	Limpkin	<i>Aramus vociferus</i>

Family RALLIDÆ. RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
208	King Rail	<i>Rallus elegans</i>
209	Belding's Rail	" <i>beldingi</i>
210	California Clapper Rail	" <i>obsoletus</i>
210.1	Light-footed Rail	" <i>levipes</i>
211	Clapper Rail	" <i>crepitans crepitans</i>
211 <i>a</i>	Louisiana Clapper Rail	" " <i>saturatus</i>
211 <i>b</i>	Florida Clapper Rail	" " <i>scotti</i>
211 <i>c</i>	Wayne's Clapper Rail	" " <i>waynei</i>
211.2	Caribbean Clapper Rail	" <i>longirostris caribæus</i>
212	Virginia Rail	" <i>virginianus</i>
[213]	Spotted Crane	<i>Porzana porzana</i>
214	Sora	" <i>carolina</i>
215	Yellow Rail	<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>
216	Black Rail	<i>Creciscus jamaicensis</i>
216.1	Farallon Rail	" <i>coturniculus</i>
[217]	Corn Crane	<i>Crex crex</i>

218	Purple Gallinule	<i>Ionornis martinicus</i>
219	Florida Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>
[220]	European Coot	<i>Fulica atra</i>
221	Coot	" <i>americana</i>

Order LIMICOLÆ. Shore Birds.

Family PHALAROPODIDÆ. PHALAROPES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
222	Red Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>
223	Northern Phalarope	<i>Lobipes lobatus</i>
224	Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Steganopus tricolor</i>

Family RECURVIROSTRIDÆ. AVOCETS AND STILTS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
225	Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>
226	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ. SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[227]	European Woodcock	<i>Scolopax rusticola</i>

228	Woodcock	<i>Philohela minor</i>
[229]	European Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>
230	Wilson's Snipe	" <i>delicata</i>
[230.1]	Great Snipe	" <i>media</i>
231	Dowitcher	<i>Macrorhamphus griseus griseus</i>
232	Long-billed Dowitcher	" " <i>scolopaceus</i>
233	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Micropalama himantopus</i>
234	Knot	<i>Tringa canutus</i>
235	Purple Sandpiper	<i>Arquatella maritima maritima</i>
235 <i>a</i>	Aleutian Sandpiper	" " <i>couesi</i>
235 <i>b</i>	Pribilof Sandpiper	" " <i>ptilocnemis</i>
238	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<i>Pisobia aurita</i>
239	Pectoral Sandpiper	" <i>maculata</i>
240	White-rumped Sandpiper	" <i>fuscicollis</i>
241	Baird's Sandpiper	" <i>bairdi</i>
242	Least Sandpiper	" <i>minutilla</i>
[242.1]	Long-toed Stint	" <i>damacensis</i>
[243]	Dunlin	<i>Pelidna alpina alpina</i>
243 <i>a</i>	Red-backed Sandpiper	" " <i>sakhalina</i>
244	Curlew Sandpiper	<i>Erolia ferruginea</i>
[245]	Spoonbill Sandpiper	<i>Eurynorhynchus pygmæus</i>
246	Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Ereunetes pusillus</i>

247	Western Sandpiper	" mauri
248	Sanderling	Calidris leucophæa
249	Marbled Godwit	Limosa fedoa
250	Pacific Godwit	" lapponica baueri
251	Hudsonian Godwit	" hæmastica
[252]	Black-tailed Godwit	" limosa
[253]	Green-shank	Glottis nebularia
[253.1]	Red-shank	Totanus totanus
254	Greater Yellow-legs	" melanoleucus
255	Yellow-legs	" flavipes
256	Solitary Sandpiper	Helodromas solitarius solitarius
256 <i>a</i>	Western Solitary Sandpiper	" " cinnamomeus
[257]	Green Sandpiper	" ocropus
258	Willet	Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus
258 <i>a</i>	Western Willet	Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus
259	Wandering Tattler	Heteractitis incanus
[260]	Ruff	Machetes pugnax
261	Upland Plover	Bartramia longicauda
262	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Tryngites subruficollis
263	Spotted Sandpiper	Actitis macularia
264	Long-billed Curlew	Numenius americanus
265	Hudsonian Curlew	Numenius hudsonicus

266	Eskimo Curlew	" borealis
[267]	Whimbrel	" phæopus
268	Bristle-thighed Curlew	" tahitiensis

Family CHARADRIIDÆ. PLOVERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[269]	Lapwing	Vanellus vanellus
[269.1]	Dotterel	Eudromias morinellus
270	Black-bellied Plover	Squatarola squatarola
[271]	European Golden Plover	Charadrius apricarius
272	Golden Plover	" dominicus dominicus
272 <i>a</i>	Pacific Golden Plover	" " fulvus
273	Killdeer	Oxyechus vociferus
274	Semipalmated Plover	Ægialitis semipalmata
275	Ringed Plover	" hiaticula
[276]	Little Ringed Plover	" dubia
277	Piping Plover	" meloda
278	Snowy Plover	" nivosa
[279]	Mongolian Plover	" mongola
280	Wilson's Plover	Ochthodromus wilsonia
281	Mountain Plover	Podasocys montanus

Family APHRIZIDÆ. SURF BIRDS AND TURNSTONES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
282	Surf-bird	<i>Aphriza virgata</i>
283	Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres interpres</i>
283 <i>a</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	" " <i>morinella</i>
284	Black Turnstone	" <i>melanocephala</i>

Family HÆMATOPODIDÆ. OYSTER-CATCHERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[285]	European Oyster-catcher	<i>Hæmatopus ostralegus</i>
286	Oyster-catcher	" <i>palliatu</i>
286.1	Frazar's Oyster-catcher	" <i>frazari</i>
287	Black Oyster-catcher	" <i>bachma</i>

Family JACANIDÆ. JACANAS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[288]	Mexican Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>

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Order GALLINÆ. Gallinaceous Birds

Family ODONTOPHORIDÆ. BOB-WHITES, QUAILS, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
289	Bob-white	Colinus virginianus v
289 <i>a</i>	Florida Bob-white	" " floridanus
289 <i>b</i>	Texas Bob-white	" " texanus
291	Masked Bob-white	" ridgwayi
292	Mountain Quail	Oreortyx picta picta
292 <i>a</i>	Plumed Quail	" " plumifera
292 <i>b</i>	San Pedro Quail	" " confinis
293	Scaled Quail	Callipepla squamata
293 <i>a</i>	Chestnut-bellied Scaled Quail	" " castanoga
294	California Quail	Lophortyx californica
294 <i>a</i>	Valley Quail	" " vallicola
295	Gambel's Quail	" gambeli
296	Mearns's Quail	Cyrtonyx montezum

Family TETRAONIDÆ. GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
297	Dusky Grouse	Dendragapus obscurus obscurus
297 <i>a</i>	Sooty Grouse	" " fuliginosus
297 <i>b</i>	Richardson's Grouse	" " richardsoni
297 <i>c</i>	Sierra Grouse	" " sierræ

298	Hudsonian Spruce Partridge	Canachites canadensis canadensis
298 <i>b</i>	Alaska Spruce Partridge	" " osgoodi
298 <i>c</i>	Canada Spruce Partridge	" " canace
299	Franklin's Grouse	" franklini
300	Ruffed Grouse	Bonasa umbellus umbellus
300 <i>a</i>	Canada Ruffed Grouse	" " togata
300 <i>b</i>	Gray Ruffed Grouse	" " umbelloides
300 <i>c</i>	Oregon Ruffed Grouse	" " sabini
301	Willow Ptarmigan	Lagopus lagopus lagopus
301 <i>a</i>	Allen's Ptarmigan	" " alleni
301 <i>b</i>	Alexander's Ptarmigan	" " alexandræ
301 <i>c</i>	Ungava Ptarmigan	" " ungavus
302	Rock Ptarmigan	" rupestris rupestris
302 <i>a</i>	Reinhardt's Ptarmigan	" " reinhardi
302 <i>b</i>	Nelson's Ptarmigan	" " nelsoni
302 <i>c</i>	Turner's Ptarmigan	" " atkhensis
302 <i>d</i>	Townsend's Ptarmigan	" " townsendi
302 <i>e</i>	Adak Ptarmigan	" " chamberlaini
302 <i>f</i>	Dixon's Ptarmigan	" " dixonii
302.1	Evermann's Ptarmigan	" evermanni
303	Welch's Ptarmigan	" welchi
304	White-tailed Ptarmigan	Lagopus leucurus leucurus

304 <i>a</i>	Kenai White-tailed Ptarmigan	" " peninsularis
305	Prairie Chicken	Tympanuchus americanus amer
305 <i>a</i>	Attwater's Prairie Chicken	" " attwateri
306	Heath Hen	" cupido
307	Lesser Prairie Chicken	" pallidicinctus
308	Sharp-tailed Grouse	Pediœcetes phasianellus phasia
308 <i>a</i>	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse	Pediœcetes phasianellus columb
308 <i>b</i>	Prairie Sharp-tailed Grouse	" " campestris
309	Sage Hen	Centrocercus urophasianus

Family MELEAGRIDÆ. TURKEYS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
310	Merriam's Turkey	Meleagris gallopavo merriami
310 <i>a</i>	Wild Turkey	" " silvestris
310 <i>b</i>	Florida Turkey	" " osceola
310 <i>c</i>	Rio Grande Turkey	" " intermedia

Family CRACIDÆ. CURASSOWS AND GUANS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
311	Chachalaca	Ortalis vetula mccalli

Order COLUMBÆ. Pigeons

Family COLUMBIDÆ. PIGEONS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
312	Band-tailed Pigeon	Columba fasciata fasciata
312 <i>a</i>	Viosca's Pigeon	" " vioscæ
313	Red-billed Pigeon	" flavirostris
314	White-crowned Pigeon	" leucocephala
[314.1]	Scaled Pigeon	" squamosa
315	Passenger Pigeon	Ectopistes migratorius
316	Mourning Dove	Zenaidura macroura carolinensis
316 <i>i</i>	Western Mourning Dove	" " marginella
317	Zenaida Dove	Zenaida zenaida
318	White-fronted Dove	Leptotila fulviventris brasiliensis
319	West Indian White-winged Dove	Melopelia asiatica asiatica
319 <i>a</i>	White-winged Dove	" " trudeaui
320	Ground Dove	Chæmepelia passerina torquata
320 <i>a</i>	Mexican Ground Dove	" " pallescens
320 <i>b</i>	Bermuda Ground Dove	" " bermudiana
321	Inca Dove	Scardafella inca

[322]	Key West Quail-dove	Geotrygon chrysia
[322.1]	Ruddy Quail-dove	" montana
[323]	Blue-headed Quail-dove	Starnoœnas cyanocephala

Order RAPTORES. Birds of Prey.

Family CATHARTIDÆ. AMERICAN VULTURES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
324	California Vulture	Gymnogyps californianus
325	Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura septentrionalis
326	Black Vulture	Catharista urubu

Family BUTEONIDÆ. HAWKS, EAGLES, KITES, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
327	Swallow-tailed Kite	Elanoides forficatus
328	White-tailed Kite	Elanus leucurus
329	Mississippi Kite	Ictinia mississippiensis
330	Everglade Kite	Rostrhamus sociabilis
331	Marsh Hawk	Circus hudsonius
332	Sharp-shinned Hawk	Accipiter velox
333	Cooper's Hawk	" cooperi

334	Goshawk	" atricapillus atricapillus
334 <i>a</i>	Western Goshawk	" " striatulus
335	Harris's Hawk	Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi
337	Red-tailed Hawk	Buteo borealis borealis
337 <i>a</i>	Krider's Hawk	" " krideri
337 <i>b</i>	Western Red-tail	" " calurus
337 <i>d</i>	Harlan's Hawk	" " harlani
337 <i>e</i>	Alaska Red-tail	" " alascensis
339	Red-shouldered Hawk	" lineatus lineatus
339 <i>a</i>	Florida Red-shouldered Hawk	" " alleni
339 <i>b</i>	Red-bellied Hawk	" " elegans
340	Zone-tailed Hawk	" abbreviatus
341	Sennett's White-tailed Hawk	" albicaudatus sennetti
342	Swainson's Hawk	" swainsoni
343	Broad-winged Hawk	" platypterus
344	Short-tailed Hawk	" brachyurus
345	Mexican Black Hawk	Urubitinga anthracina
346	Mexican Goshawk	Asturina plagiata
347 <i>a</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johar
348	Ferruginous Rough-leg	" ferrugineus
349	Golden Eagle	Aquila chrysaëtos
[351]	Gray Sea Eagle	Haliaeetus albicilla

352	Bald Eagle	" leucocephalus leucocephalus
352a	Northern Bald Eagle	" " alascanus

Family FALCONDIDÆ. FALCONS, CARACARAS, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
353	White Gyrfalcon	Falco islandus
354	Gray Gyrfalcon	" rusticolus rusticolus
354 <i>a</i>	Gyrfalcon	" " gyrfalco
354 <i>b</i>	Black Gyrfalcon	" " obsoletus
355	Prairie Falcon	" mexicanus
[356]	Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus peregrinus
356 <i>a</i>	Duck Hawk	" " anatum
356 <i>b</i>	Peale's Falcon	" " pealei
357	Pigeon Hawk	Falco columbarius columbarius
357 <i>a</i>	Black Pigeon Hawk	" " suckleyi
358	Richardson's Pigeon Hawk	" " richardsoni
[358.1]	Merlin	" æsalon
359	Aplomado Falcon	" fusco-cærulescens
[359.1]	Kestrel	" tinnunculus
360	Sparrow Hawk	" sparverius sparverius
360 <i>a</i>	Desert Sparrow Hawk	" " phalæna
360 <i>b</i>	San Lucas Sparrow Hawk	" " peninsularis

360c	Little Sparrow Hawk	" " paulus
[361]	Cuban Sparrow Hawk	" sparveroides
362	Audubon's Caracara	Polyborus cheriway
363	Guadalupe Caracara	" lutosus

Family PANDIONIDÆ. OSPREYS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
364	Osprey	Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis

Family ALUCONIDÆ. BARN OWLS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
365	Barn Owl	Aluco pratincola

Family STRIGIDÆ. HORNED OWLS, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
366	Long-eared Owl	Asio wilsonianus
367	Short-eared Owl	" flammeus
368	Barred Owl	Strix varia varia
368a	Florida Barred Owl	" " alleni
368b	Texas Barred Owl	" " albogilva
369	Spotted Owl	Strix occidentalis occidentalis

369 <i>a</i>	Northern Spotted Owl	" " caurina
370	Great Gray Owl	Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa
[370 <i>a</i>]	Lapp Owl	" " lapponica
371	Richardson's Owl	Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni
372	Saw-whet Owl	" " acadica acadica
372 <i>a</i>	Northwestern Saw-whet Owl	" " scotæa
373	Screech Owl	Otus asio asio
373 <i>a</i>	Florida Screech Owl	" " floridanus
373 <i>b</i>	Texas Screech Owl	" " mcalli
373 <i>c</i>	California Screech Owl	" " bendirei
373 <i>d</i>	Kennicott's Screech Owl	" " kennicotti
373 <i>e</i>	Rocky Mountain Screech Owl	" " maxwelliæ
373 <i>f</i>	Mexican Screech Owl	" " cineraceus
373 <i>g</i>	Aiken's Screech Owl	" " aikenii
373 <i>h</i>	MacFarlane's Screech Owl	" " macfarlanei
373 <i>i</i>	Sahuaro Screech Owl	" " gilmani
373.1	Spotted Screech Owl	" " trichopsis
373.2	Xantus's Screech Owl	" xantusi
374	Flammulated Screech Owl	" flammeolus flammeolus
374 <i>a</i>	Dwarf Screech Owl	" " idahoensis
375	Great Horned Owl	Bubo virginianus virginianus
375 <i>a</i>	Western Horned Owl	" " pallescens

375 <i>b</i>	Arctic Horned Owl	" " subarcticus
375 <i>c</i>	Dusky Horned Owl	" " saturatus
375 <i>d</i>	Pacific Horned Owl	" " pacificus
375 <i>e</i>	Dwarf Horned Owl	" " elachistus
375 <i>f</i>	Labrador Horned Owl	" " heterocnemis
375 <i>g</i>	Saint Michael Horned Owl	" " algistus
376	Snowy Owl	Nyctea nyctea
[377]	European Hawk Owl	Surnia ulula ulula
377 <i>a</i>	Hawk Owl	" " caparoch
378	Burrowing Owl	Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa
378 <i>a</i>	Florida Burrowing Owl	" " floridana
379	Rocky Mountain Pygmy Owl	Glaucidium gnoma pinicola
379 <i>a</i>	California Pygmy Owl	" " californicum
379.1	Hoskins's Pygmy Owl	" hoskinsi
380	Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	" phalænoides
381	Elf Owl	Micropallas whitneyi

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Order PSITTACI. Parrots, Macaws, Paroquets, etc.

Family PSITTACIDÆ. PARROTS AND PAROQUETS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
382	Carolina Paroquet	Conuropsis carolinensis
382.1	Thick-billed Parrot	Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha

Order COCCYGES. Cuckoos, etc.

Family CUCULIDÆ. CUCKOOS, ANIS, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[383]	Ani	Crotophaga ani
384	Groove-billed Ani	" sulcirostris
385	Road-runner	Geococcyx californianus
386	Mangrove Cuckoo	Coccyzus minor minor
[386 <i>a</i>]	Maynard's Cuckoo	" " maynardi
387	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	" americanus americanus
387 <i>a</i>	California Cuckoo	" " occidentalis
388	Black-billed Cuckoo	" erythrophthalmus
[388.1]	Kamchatka Cuckoo	Cuculus canorus telephonus

Family TROGONIDÆ. TROGONS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
389	Coppery-tailed Trogon	Trogon a

Family ALCEDINIDÆ. KINGFISHERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
390	Belted Kingfisher	Ceryle alcyon alcyon
390 <i>a</i>	Northwestern Belted Kingfisher	" " caurina
[390.1]	Ringed Kingfisher	" torquata
391	Texas Kingfisher	" americana

Order PICI. Woodpeckers, Wrynecks, etc.

Family PICIDÆ. WOODPECKERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
392	Ivory-billed Woodpecker	Campephilus principalis
393	Hairy Woodpecker	Dryobates villosus villosus
393 <i>a</i>	Northern Hairy Woodpecker	" " leucomelas
393 <i>b</i>	Southern Hairy Woodpecker	" " auduboni
393 <i>c</i>	Harris's Woodpecker	" " harrisi
393 <i>d</i>	Cabanis's Woodpecker	" " hyloscopus

393 <i>e</i>	Rocky Mt. Hairy Woodpecker	" "	monticola
393 <i>f</i>	Queen Charlotte Woodpecker	" "	picoideus
393 <i>g</i>	Newfoundland Woodpecker	" "	terrænovæ
393 <i>h</i>	White-breasted Woodpecker		Dryobates villosus leuco
394	Southern Downy Woodpecker	"	pubescens pubes
394 <i>a</i>	Gairdner's Woodpecker	" "	gairdneri
394 <i>b</i>	Batchelder's Woodpecker	" "	homorus
394 <i>c</i>	Downy Woodpecker	" "	medianus
394 <i>d</i>	Nelson's Downy Woodpecker	" "	nelsoni
394 <i>e</i>	Willow Woodpecker	" "	turati
395	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	"	borealis
396	Cactus Woodpecker	"	scalaris cactophil
396 <i>a</i>	San Lucas Woodpecker	" "	lucasanus
396 <i>b</i>	San Fernando Woodpecker	" "	eremicus
397	Nuttall's Woodpecker	"	nuttalli
398	Arizona Woodpecker	"	arizonæ
399	White-headed Woodpecker		Xenopicus albolarvatus
400	Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker		Picoides arcticus
401	Amer. Three-toed Woodpecker	"	americanus amer
401 <i>a</i>	Alaska Three-toed Woodpecker	" "	fasciatus
401 <i>b</i>	Alpine Three-toed Woodpecker	" "	dorsalis
402	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		Sphyrapicus varius variu

402 <i>a</i>	Red-naped Sapsucker	" " nuchalis
403	Red-breasted Sapsucker	" ruber ruber
403 <i>a</i>	Northern Red-breasted Sapsucker	" " notkensis
404	Williamson's Sapsucker	" thyroideus
405	Pileated Woodpecker	Ceophlœus pileatus pileatus
405 <i>a</i>	Northern Pileated Woodpecker	" " abieticola
406	Red-headed Woodpecker	Melanerpes erythrocephalus
407	Ant-eating Woodpecker	" formicivorus formicivorus
407 <i>a</i>	Californian Woodpecker	" " bairdi
407 <i>b</i>	Narrow-fronted Woodpecker	" " angustifrons
408	Lewis's Woodpecker	Asyndesmus lewisi
409	Red-bellied Woodpecker	Centurus carolinus
410	Golden-fronted Woodpecker	" aurifrons
411	Gila Woodpecker	" uropygialis
412	Southern Flicker	Colaptes auratus auratus
412 <i>a</i>	Northern Flicker	" " luteus
413	Red-shafted Flicker	" cafer collaris
413 <i>a</i>	Northwestern Flicker	" " saturator
414	Gilded Flicker	" chrysoides chrysoides
414 <i>a</i>	San Fernando Flicker	" " brunnescens
414 <i>b</i>	Mearns's Gilded Flicker	" " mearnsi
415	Guadalupe Flicker	" rufipileus

Order MACROCHIRES. Goatsuckers, Swifts, etc.

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ. GOATSUCKERS, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
416	Chuck-will's-widow	<i>Antrostomus carolinensis</i>
417	Whip-poor-will	" <i>vociferus vociferus</i>
417 <i>a</i>	Stephen's Whip-poor-will	" " <i>macromystax</i>
418	Poor-will	<i>Phalænoptilus nuttalli nuttalli</i>
418 <i>a</i>	Frosted Poor-will	" " <i>nitidus</i>
418 <i>b</i>	Dusky Poor-will	" " <i>californicus</i>
419	Merrill's Parauque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli</i>
420	Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles virginianus virginianus</i>
420 <i>a</i>	Western Nighthawk	" " <i>henryi</i>
420 <i>b</i>	Florida Nighthawk	" " <i>chapmani</i>
420 <i>c</i>	Sennett's Nighthawk	" " <i>sennetti</i>
421	Texas Nighthawk	" <i>acutipennis texensis</i>

Family MICROPODIDÆ. SWIFTS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
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422	Black Swift	Cypseloides niger borealis
423	Chimney Swift	Chætura pelagica
424	Vaux's Swift	" vauxi
425	White-throated Swift	Aëronautes melanoleucus

Family TROCHILIDÆ. HUMMINGBIRDS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
426	Rivoli's Hummingbird	Eugenes fulgens
427	Blue-throated Hummingbird	Cyanolæmus clemenciae
428	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Archilochus colubris
429	Black-chinned Hummingbird	" alexandri
430	Costa's Hummingbird	Calypte costæ
431	Anna's Hummingbird	" anna
432	Broad-tailed Hummingbird	Selasphorus platycercus
433	Rufous Hummingbird	" rufus
434	Allen's Hummingbird	Selasphorus alleni
435	Morcom's Hummingbird	Atthis morcomi
436	Calliope Hummingbird	Stellula calliope
437	Lucifer Hummingbird	Calothorax lucifer
438	Rieffer's Hummingbird	Amizilis tzacatl
439	Buff-bellied Hummingbird	" cerviniventris
439.1	Salvin's Hummingbird	Uranomitra salvini

440	Xantus's Hummingbird	Basilinna xantusi
440.1	White-eared Hummingbird	" leucotis
441	Broad-billed Hummingbird	Cynanthus latirostris

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Order PASSERES. Perching Birds

Family COTINGIDÆ. COTINGAS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[441.1]	Xantus's Becard	Platypsaris aglaiaë albiventris

Family TYRANNIDÆ. TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[442]	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	Muscivora tyrannus
443	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	" forficata
444	Kingbird	Tyrannus tyrannus
445	Gray Kingbird	" dominicensis
446	Couch's Kingbird	" melancholicus couchi
447	Arkansas Kingbird	" verticalis
448	Cassin's Kingbird	" vociferans
449	Derby Flycatcher	Pitangus sulphuratus derbyi

451	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	Myiodynastes luteiventris
452	Crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus crinitus
453	Arizona Crested Flycatcher	" magister magister
453 <i>a</i>	Mexican Crested Flycatcher	" " nelsoni
454	Ash-throated Flycatcher	" cinerascens cinerascens
454 <i>b</i>	Lower California Flycatcher	" " pertinax
455 <i>a</i>	Olivaceous Flycatcher	" lawrencei olivascens
456	Phœbe	Sayornis phœbe
457	Say's Phœbe	" sayus
458	Black Phœbe	" nigricans
459	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Nuttallornis borealis
460	Coues's Flycatcher	Myiochanes pertinax pallidus
461	Wood Pewee	" virens
462	Western Wood Pewee	" richardsoni richardsoni
462 <i>a</i>	Large-billed Wood Pewee	" richardsoni peninsularis
463	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	Empidonax flaviventris
464	Western Flycatcher	" difficilis difficilis
464.1	San Lucas Flycatcher	" " cineritius
465	Acadian Flycatcher	" virescens
466	Traill's Flycatcher	" trailli trailli
466 <i>a</i>	Alder Flycatcher	" " alnorum
467	Least Flycatcher	" minimus

468	Hammond's Flycatcher	" hammondi
469	Wright's Flycatcher	" wrighti
469.1	Gray Flycatcher	" griseus
470 <i>a</i>	Buff-breasted Flycatcher	" fulvifrons pygmæus
471	Vermilion Flycatcher	Pyrocephalus rubinus mex
472	Beardless Flycatcher	Camptostoma imberbe

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Family ALAUDIDÆ. LARKS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[473]	Skylark	Alauda arvensis
474	Horned Lark	Octocoris alpestris al
474 <i>a</i>	Pallid Horned Lark	" " articola
474 <i>b</i>	Prairie Horned Lark	" " praticola
474 <i>c</i>	Desert Horned Lark	" " leucolæma
474 <i>d</i>	Texas Horned Lark	" " giraudi
474 <i>e</i>	California Horned Lark	" " actia
474 <i>f</i>	Ruddy Horned Lark	" " rubea
474 <i>g</i>	Streaked Horned Lark	" " strigata
474 <i>h</i>	Scorched Horned Lark	" " adusta
474 <i>i</i>	Dusky Horned Lark	" " merrilli
474 <i>j</i>	Sonora Horned Lark	" " pallida

474 <i>k</i>	Hoyt's Horned Lark	" "	hoyti
474 <i>l</i>	Montezuma Horned Lark	" "	occidentalis
474 <i>m</i>	Island Horned Lark	" "	insularis

Family CORVIDÆ. CROWS, JAYS, MAGPIES, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
475	Magpie	<i>Pica pica hudsonia</i>
476	Yellow-billed Magpie	" <i>nutalli</i>
477	Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata cristata</i>
477 <i>a</i>	Florida Blue Jay	" <i>florincola</i>
478	Steller's Jay	" <i>stelleri stelleri</i>
478 <i>a</i>	Blue-fronted Jay	" <i>frontalis</i>
478 <i>b</i>	Long-crested Jay	" <i>diademata</i>
478 <i>c</i>	Black-headed Jay	" <i>annectens</i>
478 <i>d</i>	Queen Charlotte Jay	" <i>carlottæ</i>
478 <i>e</i>	Coast Jay	" <i>carbonacea</i>
479	Florida Jay	<i>Aphelocoma cyanea</i>
480	Woodhouse's Jay	" <i>woodhousei</i>
480.1	Blue-eared Jay	" <i>cyanotis</i>
480.2	Texas Jay	" <i>texana</i>
481	California Jay	" <i>californica californica</i>
481 <i>a</i>	Xantus's Jay	" <i>hypoleuca</i>

481 <i>b</i>	Belding's Jay	" " obscura
481.1	Santa Cruz Jay	" insularis
482	Arizona Jay	" sieberi arizonæ
482 <i>a</i>	Couch's Jay	" " couchi
483	Green Jay	Xanthoura luxuosa glaucescens
484	Canada Jay	Perisoreus canadensis canadensis
484 <i>a</i>	Rocky Mountain Jay	" " capitalis
484 <i>b</i>	Alaska Jay	" " fumifrons
484 <i>c</i>	Labrador Jay	" " nigricapillus
485	Oregon Jay	" " obscurus obscurus
485 <i>a</i>	Gray Jay	" " griseus
486	American Raven	Corvus corax sinuatus
486 <i>a</i>	Northern Raven	" " principalis
487	White-necked Raven	" cryptoleucus
488	American Crow	" brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos
488 <i>a</i>	Florida Crow	" brachyrhynchos pascuus
488 <i>b</i>	Western Crow	" " hesperis
489	Northwestern Crow	" caurinus
490	Fish Crow	" ossifragus
[490.1]	Rook	" frugilegus
[490.2]	Hooded Crow	" cornix
491	Clarke's Crow	Nucifraga columbiana

492	Piñon Jay	Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus
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Family STURNIDÆ. STARLINGS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[493]	Starling	Sturnus vulgaris

Family ICTERIDÆ. BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
494	Bobolink	Dolichonyx oryzivorus
495	Cowbird	Molothrus ater ater
495 <i>a</i>	Dwarf Cowbird	" " obscurus
496	Red-eyed Cowbird	Tangavius æneus involucratus
496 <i>a</i>	Bronzed Cowbird	" " æneus
497	Yellow-headed Blackbird	Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus
498	Red-winged Blackbird	Agelaius phœniceus phœniceus
498 <i>a</i>	Sonora Red-wing	" " sonoriensis
498 <i>b</i>	Bahama Red-wing	" " bryanti
498 <i>c</i>	Florida Red-wing	" " floridanus
498 <i>d</i>	Thick-billed Red-wing	" " fortis
498 <i>e</i>	San Diego Red-wing	" " neutralis
498 <i>f</i>	Northwestern Red-wing	" " caurinus

498 <i>g</i>	Vera Cruz Red-wing	" " richmondi
499	Bicolored Blackbird	" gubernator californicus
500	Tricolored Blackbird	" tricolor
501	Meadowlark	Sturnella magna magna
501 <i>a</i>	Rio Grande Meadowlark	" " hoopesi
501 <i>c</i>	Southern Meadowlark	" " argutula
501.1	Western Meadowlark	" neglecta
503	Audubon's Oriole	Icterus melanocephalus auduboni
504	Scott's Oriole	" parisorum
505	Sennett's Oriole	" cucullatus sennetti
505 <i>a</i>	Arizona Hooded Oriole	" " nelsoni
506	Orchard Oriole	" spurius
507	Baltimore Oriole	" galbula
508	Bullock's Oriole	" bullocki
509	Rusty Blackbird	Euphagus carolinus
510	Brewer's Blackbird	" cyanocephalus
511	Purple Grackle	Quiscalus quiscula quiscula
511 <i>a</i>	Florida Grackle	" " aglæus
511 <i>b</i>	Bronzed Grackle	" " æneus
513	Boat-tailed Grackle	Megaquiscalus major major
513 <i>a</i>	Great-tailed Grackle	" " macrourus

Family FRINGILLIDÆ. FINCHES, SPARROWS, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
514	Evening Grosbeak	Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina
514 <i>a</i>	Western Evening Grosbeak	" " montana
515	Pine Grosbeak	Pinicola enucleator leucura
515 <i>a</i>	Rocky Mt. Pine Grosbeak	" " montana
515 <i>b</i>	California Pine Grosbeak	" " californica
515 <i>c</i>	Alaska Pine Grosbeak	" " alascensis
515 <i>d</i>	Kadiak Pine Grosbeak	" " flammula
[516]	Cassin's Bullfinch	Pyrrhula cassini
517	Purple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus purpureus
517 <i>a</i>	California Purple Finch	" " californicus
518	Cassin's Purple Finch	" cassini
519	House Finch	" mexicanus frontalis
519 <i>b</i>	San Lucas House Finch	" " ruberrimus
519 <i>c</i>	San Clemente House Finch	" " clementis
520	Guadalupe House Finch	" amplus
520.1	McGregor's House Finch	" mcgregori
521	American Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra minor
521 <i>a</i>	Mexican Crossbill	" " stricklandi

522	White-winged Crossbill	" leucoptera
523	Aleutian Rosy Finch	Leucosticte griseonucha
524	Gray-crowned Rosy Finch	" tephrocotis tephrocotis
524a	Hepburn's Rosy Finch	" " littoralis
525	Black Rosy Finch	" atrata
526	Brown-capped Rosy Finch	" australis
527	Greenland Redpoll	Acanthis hornemanni hornemanni
527a	Hoary Redpoll	" " exilipes
528	Redpoll	" linaria linaria
528a	Holboëll's Redpoll	" " holboëlli
528b	Greater Redpoll	" " rostrata
529	Goldfinch	Astragalinus tristis tristis
529a	Pale Goldfinch	" " pallidus
529b	Willow Goldfinch	" " salicamans
530	Arkansas Goldfinch	" psaltria psaltria
530a	Green-backed Goldfinch	" " hesperophilus
531	Lawrence's Goldfinch	" lawrencei
[532]	Black-headed Goldfinch	Spinus notatus
533	Pine Siskin	" pinus pinus
534	Snow Bunting	Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis
534a	Pribilof Snow Bunting	" " townsendi
535	McKay's Snow Bunting	" hyperboreus

536	Lapland Longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus</i>
536 <i>a</i>	Alaska Longspur	" " <i>alascensis</i>
537	Smith's Longspur	" <i>pictus</i>
538	Chestnut-collared Longspur	" <i>ornatus</i>
539	McCown's Longspur	<i>Rhynchophanes mccowni</i>
540	Vesper Sparrow	<i>Poœcetes gramineus gramineus</i>
540 <i>a</i>	Western Vesper Sparrow	" " <i>confinis</i>
540 <i>b</i>	Oregon Vesper Sparrow	" " <i>affinis</i>
541	Ipswich Sparrow	<i>Passerculus princeps</i>
542	Aleutian Savannah Sparrow	" <i>sandwichensis sandwichensis</i>
542 <i>a</i>	Savannah Sparrow	" <i>sandwichensis savanna</i>
542 <i>b</i>	Western Savannah Sparrow	" " <i>alaudinus</i>
542 <i>c</i>	Bryant's Sparrow	" " <i>bryanti</i>
542 <i>d</i>	Nevada Savannah Sparrow	" " <i>nevadensis</i>
543	Belding's Sparrow	" <i>beldingi</i>
544	Large-billed Sparrow	" <i>rostratus rostratus</i>
544 <i>a</i>	San Lucas Sparrow	" " <i>guttatus</i>
544 <i>c</i>	San Benito Sparrow	" " <i>sanctorum</i>
545	Baird's Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus bairdi</i>
546	Grasshopper Sparrow	" <i>savannarum australis</i>
546 <i>a</i>	Western Grasshopper Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus</i>
546 <i>b</i>	Florida Grasshopper Sparrow	" " <i>floridanus</i>

547	Henslow's Sparrow	Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi
547 <i>a</i>	Western Henslow's Sparrow	" " occidentalis
548	Leconte's Sparrow	" lecontei
549	Sharp-tailed Sparrow	" caudacutus
549.1	Nelson's Sparrow	" nelsoni nelsoni
549.1 <i>a</i>	Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow	" " subvirgatus
550	Seaside Sparrow	" maritimus maritimus
550 <i>a</i>	Scott's Seaside Sparrow	" " peninsulæ
550 <i>b</i>	Texas Seaside Sparrow	" " sennetti
550 <i>c</i>	Fisher's Seaside Sparrow	" " fisheri
550 <i>d</i>	Macgillivray's Seaside Sparrow	" " macgillivraii
551	Dusky Seaside Sparrow	" nigrescens
552	Lark Sparrow	Chondestes grammacus grammacus
552 <i>a</i>	Western Lark Sparrow	" " strigatus
553	Harris's Sparrow	Zonotrichia querula
554	White-crowned Sparrow	" leucophrys leucophrys
554 <i>a</i>	Gambel's Sparrow	" " gambeli
554 <i>b</i>	Nuttall's Sparrow	" " nuttalli
557	Golden-crowned Sparrow	" coronata
558	White-throated Sparrow	" albicollis
559	Tree Sparrow	Spizella monticola monticola
559 <i>a</i>	Western Tree Sparrow	" " ochracea

560	Chipping Sparrow	" passerina passerina
560 <i>a</i>	Western Chipping Sparrow	" " arizonæ
561	Clay-colored Sparrow	" pallida
562	Brewer's Sparrow	" breweri
563	Field Sparrow	" pusilla pusilla
563 <i>a</i>	Western Field Sparrow	" " arenacea
564	Worthen's Sparrow	" wortheni
565	Black-chinned Sparrow	" atrogularis
566	White-winged Junco	Junco aikenii
567	Slate-Colored Junco	" hyemalis hyemalis
567 <i>a</i>	Oregon Junco	" " oregonus
567 <i>b</i>	Shufeldt's Junco	" " connectens
567 <i>c</i>	Thurber's Junco	" " thurberi
567 <i>d</i>	Point Pinos Junco	" " pinosus
567 <i>e</i>	Carolina Junco	" " carolinensis
567 <i>f</i>	Montana Junco	" " montanus
567 <i>g</i>	Pink-sided Junco	Junco hyemalis mearnsi
567 <i>h</i>	Ridgway's Junco	" " annectens
567 <i>i</i>	Townsend's Junco	" " townsendi
570	Arizona Junco	" phænotus palliatus
570 <i>a</i>	Red-backed Junco	" " dorsalis
570 <i>b</i>	Gray-headed Junco	" " caniceps

571	Baird's Junco	" bairdi
572	Guadalupe Junco	" insularis
573	Black-throated Sparrow	Amphispiza bilineata bilineata
573 <i>a</i>	Desert Black-throated Sparrow	" " deserticola
574	Bell's Sparrow	" belli
574.1	Sage Sparrow	" nevadensis nevadensis
574.1 <i>a</i>	Gray Sage Sparrow	" " cinerea
574.1 <i>b</i>	California Sage Sparrow	" " canescens
575	Pine-woods Sparrow	Peucæa æstivalis
575 <i>a</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	" " bachmani
576	Botteri's Sparrow	" botterii
578	Cassin's Sparrow	" cassini
579	Rufous-winged Sparrow	Aimophila carpalis
580	Rufous-crowned Sparrow	" ruficeps ruficeps
580 <i>a</i>	Scott's Sparrow	" " scotti
580 <i>b</i>	Rock Sparrow	" " eremœca
580 <i>c</i>	Laguna Sparrow	" " sororia
581	Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia melodia
581 <i>a</i>	Desert Song Sparrow	" " fallax
581 <i>b</i>	Mountain Song Sparrow	" " montana
581 <i>c</i>	Heermann's Song Sparrow	" " heermanni
581 <i>d</i>	Samuel's Song Sparrow	" " samuelis

581e	Rusty Song Sparrow	"	"	morphna
581f	Sooty Song Sparrow	"	"	rufina
581g	Brown's Song Sparrow	"	"	rivularis
581h	Santa Barbara Song Sparrow	"	"	graminea
581i	San Clemente Song Sparrow	"	"	clementæ
581j	Dakota Song Sparrow	"	"	juddi
581k	Merrill's Song Sparrow	"	"	merrilli
581l	Alameda Song Sparrow	"	"	pusillula
581m	San Diego Song Sparrow	"	"	cooperi
581n	Yakutat Song Sparrow	"	"	caurina
581o	Kenai Song Sparrow	"	"	kenaiensis
581p	Mendocino Song Sparrow	"	"	cleonensis
581q	Kadiak Song Sparrow	"	"	insignis
581r	Aleutian Song Sparrow	Melospiza melodia sanaka		
581s	Suisun Song Sparrow	"	"	maxillaris
583	Lincoln's Sparrow	"	lincolni lincolni	
583a	Forbush's Sparrow	"	"	striata
584	Swamp Sparrow	"	georgiana	
585	Fox Sparrow	Passerella iliaca iliaca		
585a	Shumagin Sparrow	"	"	unalaschensis
585b	Thick-billed Sparrow	"	"	megarhyncha
585c	Slate-colored Sparrow	"	"	schistacea

585 <i>d</i>	Stephen's Sparrow	" " stephensi
585 <i>e</i>	Sooty Fox Sparrow	" " fuliginosa
585 <i>f</i>	Kadiak Fox Sparrow	" " insularis
586	Texas Sparrow	Arremonops rufivirgatus
587	Towhee	Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus
587 <i>a</i>	White-eyed Towhee	" erythrophthalmus alleni
588	Arctic Towhee	" maculatus arcticus
588 <i>a</i>	Spurred Towhee	" " montanus
588 <i>b</i>	Oregon Towhee	" " oregonus
588 <i>c</i>	San Clemente Towhee	" " clementæ
588 <i>d</i>	San Diego Towhee	" " megalonyx
588 <i>e</i>	Large-billed Towhee	" " magnirostris
589	Guadalupe Towhee	" consobrinus
591	Cañon Towhee	" fuscus mesoleucus
591 <i>a</i>	San Lucas Towhee	" " albigula
591.1	California Towhee	" crissalis crissalis
591.1 <i>a</i>	Anthony's Towhee	" " senicula
592	Abert's Towhee	" aberti
592.1	Green-tailed Towhee	Oreospiza chlorura
593	Cardinal	Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis
593 <i>a</i>	Arizona Cardinal	" " superbus
593 <i>b</i>	San Lucas Cardinal	" " igneus

593 <i>c</i>	Gray-tailed Cardinal	" " canicaudus
593 <i>d</i>	Florida Cardinal	" " floridanus
594	Arizona Pyrrhuloxia	Pyrrhuloxia sinuata sinuata
594 <i>a</i>	Texas Pyrrhuloxia	" " texana
594 <i>b</i>	San Lucas Pyrrhuloxia	" " peninsulæ
595	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Zamelodia ludoviciana
596	Black-headed Grosbeak	" melanocephala
597	Blue Grosbeak	Guiraca cærulea cærulea
597 <i>a</i>	Western Blue Grosbeak	Guiraca cærulea lazula
598	Indigo Bunting	Passerina cyanea
599	Lazuli Bunting	" amœna
600	Varied Bunting	" versicolor versicolor
600 <i>a</i>	Beautiful Bunting	" " pulchra
601	Painted Bunting	" ciris
602	Sharpe's Seed-eater	Sporophila morelleti sharpei
[603]	Grassquit	Tiaris bicolor
[603.1]	Melodious Grassquit	" canora
604	Dickcissel	Spiza americana
605	Lark Bunting	Calamospiza melanocorys

Family TANGARIDÆ. TANAGERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
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607	Western Tanager	Piranga ludoviciana
608	Scarlet Tanager	" erythromelas
609	Hepatic Tanager	" hepatica
610	Summer Tanager	" rubra rubra
610 <i>a</i>	Cooper's Tanager	" " cooperi

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ. SWALLOWS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
611	Purple Martin	Progne subis subis
611 <i>a</i>	Western Martin	" " hesperia
611.1	Cuban Martin	" cryptoleuca
611.2	Gray-breasted Martin	" chalybea
612	Cliff Swallow	Petrochelidon lunifrons
612 <i>a</i>	Lesser Cliff Swallow	" " tachina
612 <i>b</i>	Mexican Cliff Swallow	" " melanocephala
[612.1]	Cuban Cliff Swallow	" fulva
613	Barn Swallow	Hirundo erythrogastra
[613.1]	European Swallow	" rustica
614	Tree Swallow	Iridoprocne bicolor
615	Northern Violet-green Swallow	Tachycineta thalassina
615 <i>a</i>	San Lucas Swallow	" " brachyotus
[615.1]	Bahama Swallow	Callichelidon cyanocephala

[615.2]	European Martin	Chelidonaria urbica
616	Bank Swallow	Riparia riparia
617	Rough-winged Swallow	Stelgidopteryx serripes

Family BOMBYCILLIDÆ. WAXWINGS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
618	Bohemian Waxwing	Bombycilla garrulus
619	Cedar Waxwing	" cedrorum

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Family PTILOGONATIDÆ. SILKY FLYCATCHERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
620	Phainopepla	Phainopepla nitens

Family LANIIDÆ. SHRIKES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
621	Northern Shrike	Lanius borealis
622	Loggerhead Shrike	" ludovicianus ludovicianus
622a	White-rumped Shrike	" " excubitorides
622b	California Shrike	" " gambeli
622c	Island Shrike	" " anthonyi

622*e*

Migrant Shrike

" " migrans

Family VIREONIDÆ. VIREOS.

A.O.U.
No.

COMMON NAME

SCIENTIFIC NAME

623

Black-whiskered Vireo

Vireosylva calidris barborum

624

Red-eyed Vireo

" olivacea

[625]

Yellow-green Vireo

" viridis

626

Philadelphia Vireo

" philadelphia

627

Warbling Vireo

" gilva gilva

627*a*

Western Warbling Vireo

" " swainsoni

628

Yellow-throated Vireo

Lanivireo flavifrons

629

Blue-headed Vireo

" solitarius solitarius

629*a*

Cassin's Vireo

" " cassini

629*b*

Plumbeous Vireo

" " plumbeus

629*c*

Mountain Solitary Vireo

" " alticola

629*d*

San Lucas Solitary Vireo

" " lucasanus

630

Black-capped Vireo

Vireo atricapillus

631

White-eyed Vireo

" griseus griseus

631*a*

Key West Vireo

" " griseus maynardi

631*b*

Bermuda Vireo

" " bermudianus

631*c*

Small White-eyed Vireo

" " micrus

632

Hutton's Vireo

" huttoni huttoni

632 <i>a</i>	Stephens's Vireo	" "	stephensi
632 <i>c</i>	Anthony's Vireo	" "	obscurus
632 <i>d</i>	Frazar's Vireo	" "	cognatus
633	Bell's Vireo	" "	belli belli
633 <i>a</i>	Least Vireo	" "	pusillus
633 <i>b</i>	Texas Vireo	" "	medius
634	Gray Vireo	"	vicinior

Family CŒREBIDÆ. HONEY CREEPERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[635]	Bahama Honey Creeper	Cœreba ba

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Family MNIOTILTIDÆ. WOOD WARBLERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
636	Black and White Warbler	Mniotilta varia
637	Prothonotary Warbler	Protonotaria citrea
638	Swainson's Warbler	Helinaia swainsoni
639	Worm-eating Warbler	Helmitheros vermivorus
640	Bachman's Warbler	Vermivora bachmani
641	Blue-winged Warbler	" pinus

642	Golden-winged Warbler	" chrysoptera
643	Lucy's Warbler	" luciae
644	Virginia's Warbler	" virginiae
645	Nashville Warbler	" rubricapilla rubricapilla
645a	Calaveras Warbler	" " gutturalis
646	Orange-crowned Warbler	" celata celata
646a	Lutescent Warbler	" " lutescens
646b	Dusky Warbler	" " sordida
647	Tennessee Warbler	" peregrina
648	Parula Warbler	Compsothlypis americana americana
648a	Northern Parula Warbler	" americana usneæ
649	Sennett's Warbler	" pitayumi nigrilora
651	Olive Warbler	Peucedramus olivaceus
650	Cape May Warbler	Dendroica tigrina
652	Yellow Warbler	" æstiva æstiva
652a	Sonora Yellow Warbler	Dendroica æstiva sonorana
652b	Alaska Yellow Warbler	" " rubiginosa
652c	California Yellow Warbler	" " brewsteri
653	Mangrove Warbler	" bryanti castaneiceps
654	Black-throated Blue Warbler	" cærulescens cærulescens
654a	Cairns's Warbler	" " cairnsi
655	Myrtle Warbler	" coronata

656	Audubon's Warbler	" auduboni auduboni
656 <i>a</i>	Black-fronted Warbler	" " nigrifrons
657	Magnolia Warbler	" magnolia
658	Cerulean Warbler	" cerulea
659	Chestnut-sided Warbler	" pensylvania
660	Bay-breasted Warbler	" castanea
661	Black-poll Warbler	" striata
662	Blackburnian Warbler	" fusca
663	Yellow-throated Warbler	" dominica dominica
663 <i>a</i>	Sycamore Warbler	" " albilora
664	Grace's Warbler	Dendroica graciae
665	Black-throated Gray Warbler	" nigrescens
666	Golden-cheeked Warbler	" chrysoparia
667	Black-throated Green Warbler	" virens
668	Townsend's Warbler	" townsendi
669	Hermit Warbler	" occidentalis
670	Kirtland's Warbler	" kirtlandi
671	Pine Warbler	" vigorsi vigorsi
672	Palm Warbler	" palmarum palmarum
672 <i>a</i>	Yellow Palm Warbler	" " hypochrysea
673	Prairie Warbler	" discolor
674	Oven-bird	Seiurus aurocapillus

675	Water-Thrush	" noveboracensis noveboracensis
675 <i>a</i>	Grinnell's Water-Thrush	" noveboracensis notabilis
676	Louisiana Water-Thrush	" motacilla
677	Kentucky Warbler	Oporornis formosus
678	Connecticut Warbler	" agilis
679	Mourning Warbler	" philadelphia
680	Macgillivray's Warbler	" tolmiei
681	Maryland Yellow-throat	Geothlypis trichas trichas
681 <i>a</i>	Western Yellow-throat	" " occidentalis
681 <i>b</i>	Florida Yellow-throat	" " ignota
681 <i>c</i>	Pacific Yellow-throat	" " arizela
681 <i>e</i>	Salt Marsh Yellow-throat	" " sinuosa
682	Belding's Yellow-throat	" beldingi
682.1	Rio Grande Yellow-throat	Chamæthlypis poliocephala
683	Yellow-breasted Chat	Icteria virens virens
683 <i>a</i>	Long-tailed Chat	" " longicauda
684	Hooded Warbler	Wilsonia citrina
685	Wilson's Warbler	" pusilla pusilla
685 <i>a</i>	Pileolated Warbler	" " pileolata
685 <i>b</i>	Golden Pileolated Warbler	" " chryseola
686	Canadian Warbler	" canadensis
687	American Redstart	Setophaga ruticilla

688	Painted Redstart	" picta
690	Red-faced Warbler	Cardellina rubrifrons

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Family MOTACILLIDÆ. WAGTAILS AND PIPITS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
[694]	White Wagtail	Motacilla alba
[695]	Swinhoe Wagtail	" ocularis
696	Alaska Yellow Wagtail	Budytes flavus alascensis
697	Pipit	Anthus rubescens
[698]	Meadow Pipit	" pratensis
[699]	Red-throated Pipit	" cervinus
700	Sprague's Pipit	" spraguei

Family CINCLIDÆ. DIPPERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
701	Dipper	Cinclus mexicanus unicolor

Family MIMIDÆ. THRASHERS, MOCKINGBIRDS, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
702	Sage Thrasher	Oreoscoptes montanus

703	Mockingbird	Mimus polyglottos polyglottos
703 <i>a</i>	Western Mockingbird	" " leucopterus
704	Catbird	Dumtella carolinensis
705	Brown Thrasher	Toxostoma rufum
706	Sennett's Thrasher	" longirostre sennetti
707	Curve-billed Thrasher	" curvirostre curvirostre
707 <i>a</i>	Palmer's Thrasher	" " palmeri
708	Bendire's Thrasher	" bendirei
709	San Lucas Thrasher	" cinereum cinereum
709 <i>a</i>	Mearns's Thrasher	" " mearnsi
710	California Thrasher	" " redivivum redivivum
711	Leconte's Thrasher	" lecontei lecontei
711 <i>a</i>	Desert Thrasher	" " arenicola
712	Crissal Thrasher	" crissale

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ. WRENS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
713	Cactus Wren	Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi
713 <i>a</i>	Bryant's Cactus Wren	" " bryanti
713 <i>b</i>	San Lucas Cactus Wren	" " affinis
715	Rock Wren	Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus
715 <i>a</i>	San Nicolas Rock Wren	" " pulverius

716	Guadalupe Rock Wren	" " guadeloupensis
717	White-throated Wren	Catherpes mexicanus albifrons
717 <i>a</i>	Cañon Wren	" " conspersus
717 <i>b</i>	Dotted Cañon Wren	" " punctulatus
718	Carolina Wren	Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus
718 <i>a</i>	Florida Wren	" " miamensis
718 <i>b</i>	Lomita Wren	" " lomitensis
719	Bewick's Wren	Thryomanes bewicki bewicki
719 <i>a</i>	Vigor's Wren	" spilurus
719 <i>b</i>	Baird's Wren	" " bairdi
719 <i>c</i>	Texas Bewick's Wren	" " cryptus
719 <i>d</i>	San Diego Bewick's Wren	" " charienturus
719 <i>e</i>	Seattle Bewick's Wren	" calophonus
719.1	San Clemente Wren	" leucophrys
720	Guadalupe Wren	" brevicauda
721	House Wren	Troglodytes aëdon aëdon
721 <i>a</i>	Western House Wren	" " parkmani
722	Winter Wren	Nannus hiemalis hiemalis
722 <i>a</i>	Western Winter Wren	" pacificus
722 <i>b</i>	Kadiak Winter Wren	" " helleri
723	Alaska Wren	" alascensis
723.1	Aleutian Wren	" meliger

724	Short-billed Marsh Wren	Cistothorus stellaris
725	Long-billed Marsh Wren	Telmatodytes palustris palustris
725	Tulé Wren	" paludicola
725 <i>b</i>	Worthington's Marsh Wren	" " griseus
725 <i>c</i>	Western Tule Wren	" plesius
725 <i>d</i>	Prairie Marsh Wren	" iliacus
725 <i>e</i>	Marian's Marsh Wren	" " mariannæ

Family CERTHIIDÆ. CREEPERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
726	Brown Creeper	Certhia familiaris ame
726 <i>a</i>	Mexican Creeper	" " albescens
726 <i>b</i>	Rocky Mountain Creeper	" " montana
726 <i>c</i>	California Creeper	" " occidenta
726 <i>d</i>	Sierra Creeper	" " zelotes

Family SITTIDÆ. NUTHATCHES.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
727	White-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta carolinensis car
727 <i>a</i>	Slender-billed Nuthatch	" " aculeata
727 <i>b</i>	Florida White-breasted Nuthatch	" " atkinsi

727 <i>c</i>	Rocky Mountain Nuthatch	" " nelsoni
727 <i>d</i>	San Lucas Nuthatch	" " lagunæ
728	Red-breasted Nuthatch	Sitta canadensis
729	Brown-headed Nuthatch	" pusilla
730	Pygmy Nuthatch	" pygmæa pyg
730 <i>a</i>	White-naped Nuthatch	" " leuconu

Family PARIDÆ. TITMICE.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
731	Tufted Titmouse	Bæolophus bicolor
732	Black-crested Titmouse	" atricristatu
732 <i>a</i>	Sennett's Titmouse	" " sennet
733	Plain Titmouse	Bæolophus inorna
733 <i>a</i>	Gray Titmouse	" " griseus
733 <i>b</i>	Ashy Titmouse	" " cinera
734	Bridled Titmouse	" wollweber
735	Chickadee	Penthestes atricap
735 <i>a</i>	Long-tailed Chickadee	" " septentric
735 <i>b</i>	Oregon Chickadee	" " occide
735 <i>c</i>	Yukon Chickadee	" " turner
736	Carolina Chickadee	" carolinensi
736 <i>a</i>	Plumbeous Chickadee	" " agilis

736 <i>b</i>	Florida Chickadee	" "	impige
737	Mexican Chickadee	"	sclateri
738	Mountain Chickadee	"	gambeli ga
738 <i>a</i>	Bailey's Mountain Chickadee	" "	baileya
739	Alaska Chickadee	"	cinctus ala
740	Hudsonian Chickadee	"	hudsonicus
740 <i>a</i>	Acadian Chickadee	" "	littoral
741	Chestnut-backed Chickadee	"	rufescens r
741 <i>a</i>	California Chickadee	" "	neglec
741 <i>b</i>	Barlow's Chickadee	" "	barlow
741 <i>c</i>	Valdez Chestnut-sided Chickadee	" "	vivax
743	Bush-Tit		Psaltriparus minim
743 <i>a</i>	California Bush-Tit	" "	califor
743 <i>b</i>	Grinda's Bush-Tit	" "	grindæ
744	Lead-colored Bush-Tit	"	plumbeus
745	Lloyd's Bush-Tit	"	melanotis
746	Verdin		Auriparus flaviceps
746 <i>a</i>	Cape Verdin	" "	lampro

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Family CHAMÆIDÆ. WREN-TITS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
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742	Wren-Tit	Chamæa fasciata fasciata
742 <i>a</i>	Pallid Wren-Tit	" " henshawi
742 <i>b</i>	Coast Wren-Tit	" " phæa
742 <i>c</i>	Ruddy Wren-Tit	" " rufula

Family SYLVIIDÆ. WARBLERS, KINGLETS, GNATCATCHERS.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
747	Kennicott's Willow Warbler	Acanthopneuste
748	Golden-crowned Kinglet	Regulus satrapa
748 <i>a</i>	Western Golden-crowned Kinglet	" "
749	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	" ca
749 <i>a</i>	Sitkan Kinglet	" "
750	Dusky Kinglet	" "
751	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Poliophtila
751 <i>a</i>	Western Gnatcatcher	" "
752	Plumbeous Gnatcatcher	" pl
753	Black-tailed Gnatcatcher	" ca

Family TURDIDÆ. THRUSHES, SOLITAIRES, STONECHATS, BLUEBIRDS, ETC.

A.O.U. No.	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
754	Townsend's Solitaire	Myadestes townsendi

755	Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
756	Veery	" <i>fuscescens fuscescens</i>
756 <i>a</i>	Willow Thrush	" " <i>salicicola</i>
757	Gray-cheeked Thrush	" <i>aliciae aliciae</i>
757 <i>a</i>	Bicknell's Thrush	" " <i>bicknelli</i>
758	Russet-backed Thrush	" <i>ustulata ustulata</i>
758 <i>a</i>	Olive-backed Thrush	" " <i>swainsoni</i>
759	Alaska Hermit Thrush	" <i>guttata guttata</i>
759 <i>a</i>	Audubon's Hermit Thrush	" " <i>auduboni</i>
759 <i>b</i>	Hermit Thrush	" " <i>pallasi</i>
759 <i>c</i>	Dwarf Hermit Thrush	" " <i>nana</i>
759 <i>d</i>	Monterey Hermit Thrush	" " <i>slevini</i>
759 <i>e</i>	Sierra Hermit Thrush	" " <i>sequoiensis</i>
[760]	Red-winged Thrush	<i>Turdus musicus</i>
761	Robin	<i>Planesticus migratorius migratorius</i>
761 <i>a</i>	Western Robin	" " <i>propinquus</i>
761 <i>b</i>	Southern Robin	" " <i>achrusterus</i>
762	San Lucas Robin	" <i>confinis</i>
763	Varied Thrush	<i>Ixoreus naevius naevius</i>
763 <i>a</i>	Northern Varied Thrush	" " <i>meruloides</i>
[764]	Siberian Red-spotted Bluethroat	<i>Cyanosylvia suecica robustior</i>
[764.1]	Greater Kamchatkan Nightingale	<i>Calliope calliope camtschatica</i>

765	Wheatear	<i>Saxicola œnanthe œnanthe</i>
765 <i>a</i>	Greenland Wheatear	" " <i>leucorhoa</i>
766	Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis sialis</i>
766 <i>a</i>	Azure Bluebird	" " <i>fulva</i>
767	Western Bluebird	" <i>mexicana occidentalis</i>
767 <i>a</i>	Chestnut-backed Bluebird	" " <i>bairdi</i>
767 <i>b</i>	San Pedro Bluebird	" " <i>annabelæ</i>
768	Mountain Bluebird	" <i>currucoides</i>

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APPENDIX I

ADDITIONS, SUBTRACTIONS, AND EMENDATIONS.

Since the publication of the first edition of the 'Color Key' in 1903, the American Ornithologists' Union has issued the Third Edition (1910) of its 'Check-List of North American Birds.' This includes all approved additions to and changes in the preceding edition made since 1903 as well as rulings on a number of cases which were in abeyance at the time the first edition of the 'Color Key' appeared.

Mere changes in nomenclature not affecting the status of a species are given without comment in the preceding Systematic Table, which has been fully revised and brought up to date. To ascertain the correct, current name of any species or subspecies of North American bird the student, after determining its identity in the 'Color Key,' has only to refer to its number in the Systematic Table to learn whether any change has been made in nomenclature. In addition to actual changes in nomenclature due to the detection of errors in earlier names, it should be noted that a third name or trinomial is now employed for each race of a species, and also that an apostrophe is used in connection

with the names of birds named for individuals. Throughout the 'Color Key,' therefore, alterations should be made when required by these two changes in method.

All other changes than these simple ones of names are included, with explanations, in this appendix, and the student is urged to make manuscript cross-references on the pages where such changes occur to avoid their being overlooked.

As far as possible the language of the original describer of the new subspecies of birds is here quoted, while the Ranges are mainly from the A. O. U. Check-List.

References to original sources of publication are given only with cases included in the first supplement to the Third Edition (1910) of the Check List. In all other instances reference to the original place of description, etc., is contained in the 'Check-List.'

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Pages [29](#), [127](#). The North American Kites, Hawks, Falcons, Eagles, etc., are now placed in three families instead of one, as follows: BUTEONIDÆ, containing the Kites, Hawks and Eagles (Nos. 327-352a); FALCONIDÆ containing the Falcons and Caracaras (Nos. 353-363), and PANDIONIDÆ, containing the Osprey (No. 364).

Pages [39](#), [162](#), [168](#). The subfamilies Troglodytinæ and Miminæ are now elevated to full family rank. The Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Nos. 702-712) are therefore the North American members of the Family MIMIDÆ; and the Wrens (Nos. 713-725e) the North American members of the Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.

Pages [39](#), [162](#), [168](#). The subfamilies Sittinæ and Parinæ are now elevated to full family rank. The Nuthatches (Nos. 727 to 730a) are therefore the North American members of the Family SITTIDÆ; and the Titmice (Nos. 732 to 746a, except Nos. 742 to 742c now placed in the Family CHAMÆIDÆ, see beyond) the North American members of the Family PARIDÆ.

Page [63](#). Cancel No. 94, *Puffinus fuliginosus*, which proves to be the same as No. 95, *Puffinus griseus*. The common name, however, is retained and the species stands **95, Sooty Shearwater** (*Puffinus griseus*). Characters as given.

Range—Oceans of Southern Hemisphere; occurs in summer on the Pacific coast from southern Alaska to Lower California, and on the Atlantic coast from Gulf of St. Lawrence to South Carolina.

Page [77](#). But one form of the Black Duck is recognized by the A. O. U. It stands as No. 133. Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*), which name, therefore, includes both Nos. 133 and 133a.

Page [92](#). After No. 197 add: **197a. Brewster's Egret** (*Egretta candidissima brewsteri*). Similar to No. 197 "but larger, bill longer, tarsus longer, and whole leg *very much* heavier or thicker." ♂. Tar. 4.36; B. 3.60. ♀. Tar. 4.00; B. 3.42. (Thayer and Bangs).

Range—"Southern Lower California." (A. O. U.).

Page [97](#). After No. 210 add: **210.1. Light-footed rail**. (*Rallus levipes*) "Much smaller than either *R. obsoletus* or *R. beldingi*, bill much more slender, tarsus and foot smaller than in either; superciliary white instead of rusty...." W. 5.70; T. 2.24; Tar. 1.81; B. 2.24. (Bangs).

Range—"Marshes of southern California, from Santa Barbara south to San Quintin Bay, Lower California; accidental in Arizona." (A. O. U.)

Page [98](#). After No. 216 add: **216.1. Farallon Rail** (*Creciscus coturniculus*). "Smaller [than No. 216] with much slenderer bill; the plumbeous of the under parts deeper, the chestnut-brown of the upper parts brighter and more extended, forming a broader patch on the nape and tinging more or less strongly and generally much of the top of the head where there is often no pure unmixed plumbeous or slaty save on the forehead." (Brewster).

Range—"Pacific coast of United States. Breeds in coast marshes of California; casual in Washington, Oregon and Lower California." (A. O. U.)

[Pg_295]

Page [103](#). After 266 add: **268. Bristle-thighed Curlew** (*Numenius tahitiensis*). Somewhat like *N. hudsonicus*, but thighs with long bristle-like feathers; tail pale rusty, barred with black; markings of back and wings pale rusty.

Range—"Alaska and Pacific Islands. Breeding range unknown; has been taken in summer in western Alaska from Kowak River to Kenai Peninsula; also on Laysan and Phoenix Islands; winters in islands of the South Pacific from Hawaii to New Caledonia" (A. O. U.). Classed with Accidental Visitants in first edition of 'Color Key.'

Page [112](#). Cancel No. 277a, Belted Piping Plover, which proves to be the same as No. 277, Piping Plover.

Page [117](#). After No. 297b add: **297c. Sierra Grouse** (*D. o. sierræ*). Male resembles male of No. 297, but back less black and more heavily vermiculated with brown and gray; terminal tail-band narrower and more speckled with blackish; medium tail-feathers more heavily marked with gray or brownish; white neck-tufts practically absent; feathers of sides, flanks and under tail-coverts with less white. Much paler and more heavily vermiculated above than No. 297b.

Range—Ft. Klamath, Oregon south through the Sierras to Mount Pinos in South California.

Page [117](#). The ranges of the races of this bird (now known as Spruce Partridge, rather than Spruce Grouse) are given in the A. O. U. 'Check-List' as follows:

298. Hudsonian Spruce Partridge (*Canachites canadensis canadensis*).

Range—"Boreal forest region from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains west of Edmonton, Alberta, east to Labrador Peninsula; also a disconnected area in Alaska from Bristol Bay to Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound."

298b. Alaska Spruce Partridge (*C. c. osgoodi*).

Range—"Mt. McKinley and the Yukon region east to Great Slave and Athabasca lakes."

298c. Canada Spruce Partridge (*C. c. canace*).

Range—"Manitoba, southern Ontario, and New Brunswick south to northern parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, and New England."

Page [119](#). After No. 301a add: **301b. Alexander's Ptarmigan** (*L. l. alexandræ*). Similar to *L. l. lagopus* in corresponding plumage, "but coloration darker throughout, especially dorsally; bill smaller and relatively much narrower." (Grinnell).

Range—Baranof and adjacent islands west to Shumagin Islands (A. O. U.).

Page [119](#). After No. 301b. add; **301c. Ungava Ptarmigan** (*L. l. ungavus*). Like No. 301 but with a heavier bill. Culmen, .82; depth of bill at base, .57 (Riley, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIV, 1911, p. 233).

Range—Ungava and probably the eastern shore of Hudson Bay.

Page [120](#). Remove the interrogation points from before Nos. 304 and 304a, the distinctions between which there presented having been accepted by the [\[Pg_296\]](#)A. O. U., and amend Range of No. 304a. to read: "Alpine summits from central Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern Mackenzie south to Cook Inlet region, Kenai Peninsula and southern Yukon." (A. O. U.).

Page [120](#). After No. 302e. add: **302f. Dixon's Ptarmigan** (*L. r. dixonii*). Resembling *L. r. nelsoni* in corresponding plumage, "but much darker; in extreme blackness of coloration nearly like *Lagopus evermanni*, but feathers of chest and back more or less finely vermiculated with hazel." (Grinnell).

Range—Islands near Sitka.

Page [120](#). After No. 302d. add: **302e. Adak Ptarmigan** (*L. r. chamberlaini*). Nearest *L. r. townsendi* but with finer vermiculations above, and with black bars on neck and upper back reduced to very narrow bars or vermiculations. Grayest of the Aleutian Ptarmigan. (Clark).

Range—Island of Adak, Aleutian Chain.

Page [122](#). A change here in enumeration makes Merriam's Turkey No. 310, while the Wild Turkey (*M. g. silvestris*) becomes 310a.

Page [125](#). After No. 316 add: **316a. Western Mourning Dove** (*Z. m. marginella*). Similar to *Z. m. carolinensis* but paler. (Mearns, Auk, 1911, p. 490).

Range—"Pacific Coast and San Clemente Island east to Mississippi Valley" (A. O. U.). The range of No. 316 should be correspondingly restricted.

Page [126](#). After No. 319 add: **319a. White-winged Dove** (*M. a. trudeaui*). Similar to *M. a. asiatica* but "slightly larger, with a much longer bill and much paler coloration" (Mearns, Auk. 1911, p. 489).

Range—"Lower California, southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico and southern Texas, south to Costa Rica. Casual in southeastern California and Colorado; accidental in Washington" (A. O. U.).

Page [126](#). No. 319 becomes West Indian White-winged Dove (*Melopelia asiatica asiatica*). Its Range includes Cuba and Jamaica, and it is of casual occurrence in the Bahamas and Florida.

Page [132](#). After No. 337d. add **337e. Alaska Red-tail** (*B. b. alascensis*). Resembling *B. b. calurus* "but smaller throughout, and, keeping in consideration the stage of plumage, dark areas blacker and more extended." ♂ W. 13.5; T. 7.67; ♀ W. 14.44; T. 8.69 (Grinnell).

Range—"Southeastern Alaska from Yakutat Bay to Admiralty Island and the Sitka Islands" (A. O. U.).

Page [138](#). After No. 360b. add: **360c. Little Sparrow Hawk** (*F. S. paulus*). Similar to No. 360 but smaller. ♂ W. 6.80; T. 4.12 ♀ W. 6.96; T. 4.00 (Howe).

Range—Southern half of Florida.

Page [140](#). No. 379 proves to be separable into southern and northern races. The former retains the name *Glaucidium gnoma gnoma*, while the race of northern Mexico and Western United States, heretofore known by that name, becomes [Pg_297]*G. g. pinicola*, the Rocky Mountain Pygmy Owl. (Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XXIII, 1910, p. 103).

Page [142](#). After No. 373h. add: **373i. Sahauro Screech Owl** (*O. a. gilmani*). Nearest No. 373f but smaller and paler and with black markings more restricted (Swarth, Univ. Cal. Pub. Zool., VII, 1910, p. 1).

Range—"Lower Sonoran Life zone of southeastern California, Arizona, and probably New Mexico; and northwestern Mexico" (A. O. U.).

Page [143](#). After No. 375f. add: **375g. Saint Michael Horned Owl** (*B. v. algistus*). Similar to No. 375d. but larger; face less ochraceous, upper surface paler ochraceous. W. 14.60 (Oberholser).

Range—"Coast Region of northern Alaska from Bristol Bay and the Yukon northward" (A. O. U.).

Page [143](#). After No. 275e. add: **375f. Labrador Horned Owl** (*B. v. heterocnemis*). Similar to No. 375c. "but bill larger; posterior lower parts paler; feet lighter colored and less heavily spotted; upper parts with usually less ochraceous." (Oberholser).

Range—"Northern Ungava and Labrador" (A. O. U.).

Page [147](#). After No. 390 add: **390a. Northwestern Belted Kingfisher** (*C. a. caurina*). Similar to No. 370 "but size greater, especially measurements of flight-feathers." W. 6.54 (Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool., V. 1910, p. 388).

Range—Northwestern America, south along the Pacific coast in winter. Status of California breeding birds still undetermined. (Grinnell, Univ. Cal. Pub. Zool., V, 1910, p. 289).

Page [150](#). After No. 393f. add: **393g. Newfoundland Woodpecker** (*D. v. terrænoræ*). Similar to *D. V. villosus*, "but slightly larger, the black areas of the upperparts increased, the white areas reduced both in number and in size, especially in the remiges and wing-coverts," (Batchelder).

Range—Newfoundland.

Page [150](#). After No. 393e. add: **393h. White-breasted Woodpecker** (*D. v. leucothorectis*). "Much like No. 393e. but decidedly smaller; wing-coverts practically always without white spots." W. 4.83; T. 3.07; B. 1.10 (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. N. M. 40, 1908, p. 608).

Range—"Canadian and Transition Zones, from southern Utah, northwestern and central New Mexico and extreme southwestern Texas, south to the mountains of western Zacatecas, Mexico." (A. O. U.).

Page [151](#). After No. 396a. add: **396b. San Fernando Woodpecker** (*D. s. eremicus*). Similar to No. 396a, but larger; lower surface darker; upperparts darker, the white bars on back averaging narrower and less regular, the neck bars wider; black bars on

posterior lower parts averaging somewhat wider." ♂ W. 4.16; T. 2.67; B. 1.02. (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. N. M. 41, 1911, P. 151).

Range—Lower California, north of Ukai and Plaia Maria Bay, except extreme northeastern portion" (A. O. U.). The Range of No. 396a is thus restricted to the southern half of Lower California.

Page [151](#). *Dryobates scalaris bairdi* proves to be restricted to Mexico; No. 396, its representative in the southwestern United States, has been named [\[Pg_298\]](#)Cactus Woodpecker (*D. s. cactophilus*). (Oberholser, Proc. U. S. N. M., 41, 1911, p. 152).

Page [154](#). After No. 414a. add: **414b. Mearns's Gilded Flicker** (*C. c. mearnsi*). Similar to *C. c. chrysoides* but decidedly larger and paler, with pileum more strongly cinnamomeus, black bars on back, etc., narrower, spots on outer web of primaries more conspicuous primary coverts also sometimes spotted, gray of throat, etc. lighter, and spots on underparts usually smaller. W. 5.74; T. 3.77; B. 1.39 (Ridgway).

Range.—"Extreme southwestern California, northern Lower California, and southern Arizona south to southern Sonora" (A. O. U.). The Range of No. 414 is now restricted to "southern Lower California," that of No. 414 to "middle Lower California."

Page [160](#). After No. 439 add: **391.1 Salvin's Hummingbird** (*Uranomitra salvini*). Ad. ♂. Head glittering blue; back dark shining green; tail dark glossy green, outer pair of feathers broadly tipped with drab; below soiled white; throat tinged with clayey white, sides of throat spotted with blue; sides of breast greenish blue; sides of body brilliant green. W. 2.07; T. 1.27; B. 1.02 (Brewster). Yng ♀. Similar but duller, rump edged with rusty; sides of body brownish gray (Bishop).

Range.—"Huachuca Mountains, southern Arizona, and eastern Sonora (only two specimens known)" (A. O. U.).

Pages [162](#) and [166](#). The Waxwings alone now compose the Family BOMBYCILLIDÆ (formerly AMPELIDÆ) while the Phainopepla is placed in the Family PTILOGONATIDÆ.

Pages [162](#) and [169](#). The subfamily Chamæinæ is now elevated to full family rank and stands as Family CHAMÆIDÆ, Wren-Tits. It contains solely the Wren-Tits, (Nos. 742 to 742c) the only family of birds restricted to North America.

Page [178](#). After No. 498f. add: **498g. Vera Cruz Red-wing** (*A. p. richmondi*). Similar to *A. p. floridanus* but slightly smaller; adult female much lighter colored (resembling female of *A. p. sonoriensis*), about intermediate in color between females of *A. p. floridanus* and *A. p. bryanti*. ♂ W. 4.40; T. 3.22; B. 90; depth of B. at base, .44. ♀. W. 3.61; T. 2.67; B. .77; depth of B. at base, 39.

Range.—"Southern coast and Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas south through eastern Mexico to Yucatan and eastern Guatemala; winters south to eastern Nicaragua and Costa Rica." (A. O. U.).

Page [185](#). After No. 478d. add: **478e. Coast Jay** (*C. s. carbonacea*). "Intermediate in size and coloration between *C. s. stelleri* and *C. stelleri frontalis*. Dorsal surface sooty black as in *stelleri*, but with blue on forehead nearly as extended as in *frontalis*. Tint of blue of posterior lower parts paler than in *stelleri*, and extending further forward into pectoral region as in *frontalis*" (Grinnell).

[Pg_299]

Range.—"Breeds in the humid Pacific coast strip from southern Oregon to the Santa Lucia mountains, California and east to the mountains on the west side of Napa Valley; in winter east to the Gabilan and Mt. Diablo ranges" (A. O. U.).

Page [192](#). Cancel No. 530b, United States specimens of which prove to be merely adults of No. 530. Further west, however, black-backed birds are not found, and this western bird has been described as new. (Consequently after No. 530, add: **530a). Green-backed Goldfinch** (*A. p. hesperophilus*). Similar to *A. p. psaltria* "but ear-coverts, sides of neck with back, nape, and rump, in fully adult plumage, olive-green instead of black" (Oberholser). Fig. 530 represents this area.

Range.—"Southwestern United States. Breeds from southern Oregon and Utah to southern Lower California, Sonora and extreme southwestern New Mexico; winters from central California to Cape San Lucas" (A. O. U.).

The Range of *A. g. psaltria* is therefore restricted to "northern Colorado to central northern Texas and south throughout Mexico, except in northwestern and extreme southern portions; casual in Wyoming." (A. O. U.).

Page [194](#). Cancel No. 618d, Northern Yellow-throat, which proves to be the same as No. 681, Maryland Yellow-throat.

Page [196](#). After No. 652b. add: **652c. California Yellow Warbler** (*D. æ. brewsteri*). Differs from *D. æ. æstiva* in smaller size, paler (or less brightly yellow) coloration and, in the male, narrower streaking on under surface." Differs from *D. æ. rubiginosa* "in much smaller size and yellower coloration," and "from *D. æ. sonorana* in smaller size and darker coloration." ♂ W. 2.45; T. 1.96. ♀. W. 2.33; T. 1.93 (Grinnell).

Range.—Pacific Coast, west of the Cascades, and the Sierra Nevada from Washington to southern California. (The range of *D. æ. æstiva* is correspondingly restricted).

Page [210](#). Cancel No. 464.2, Santa Barbara Flycatcher, which proves to be the same as No. 464, Western Flycatcher.

Page [211](#). Cancel No. 472a, Ridgway's Flycatcher, which proves to be the same as No. 472, Beardless Flycatcher.

Page [212](#). After No. 632c. add: **632a. Fraser's Vireo** (*V. h. cognatus*). Similar to *V. h. stephensi*, but wing averaging decidedly shorter, tarsus longer, and coloration paler. Wing, 2.48; Tar. .74 (Ridgway).

Range.—"Cape San Lucas district of Lower California (Sierra de la Laguna; Victoria Mountains); resident" (Ridgway).

Page [214](#). After No. 633a. add: **633b. Texas Vireo** (*V. b. medius*). "Similar to *V. b. belli*, but coloration paler and tail averaging longer; pileum and hindneck brownish gray instead of grayish brown; olive of back, etc. grayer; underparts whiter with olive-yellow of sides and flanks much paler; under tail-coverts and axillars white, yellowish white, or very pale sulphur yellow" (Ridgway).

Range.—"Southwestern Texas (Presidio, Brewster and Kinney Counties) south to Coahuila and Guanajuato, central Mexico" (A. O. U.).

[Pg_300]

Pages [215](#), [216](#). The Wren-Tits have been revised and their ranges more correctly defined, and to the two forms given two more have been added. The four races now recognized stand as follows: **742. Wren-Tit** (*Chamaea fasciata fasciata*). Characters as described and figured.

Range.—"Upper Sonoran zone on the eastern and southern shores of San Francisco Bay and adjacent Santa Clara Valley" (A. O. U.).

742a. Pallid Wren-Tit (*C. f. henshawi*). Similar to *C. f. fasciata*, "but decidedly paler, the back, scapulars, rump, etc. grayish brown (deep hair-brown), the pileum and hindneck brownish gray (nearly mouse-gray or deep smoke-gray), and general color of underparts varying from very pale grayish buff to buffy ecru-drab, or pale, vinaceous-buff, fading to nearly white on lower abdomen" (Ridgway).

Range.—"Upper Sonoran Zone of foothills and valleys of interior and southern California from Shasta County south to northern Lower California, and along the coast from Monterey Bay southward" (A. O. U.).

742b. Coast Wren-Tit (*C. f. phaea*). Characters as stated on page 216.

Range.—"Humid Transition Zone of Pacific Coast of Oregon and northern California (from Columbia River to Humboldt Bay)" (A. O. U.).

742c. Ruddy Wren-Tit (*C. f. rufula*). Intermediate in color between No. 742 and No. 742b. More richly colored than the former, but not so dark as the latter.

Range.—"Humid Transition coast strip of California from southern Humboldt County to Santa Cruz" (A. O. U.).

Page [217](#). Cancel No. 710a. Pasadena Thrasher, which proves to be the same as No. 710 California Thrasher.

Page [223](#). After No. 542b, add: **542d. Nevada Savannah Sparrow** (*P. s. nevadensis*). Resembles *P. s. alaudinus* "but much paler throughout in all plumages; white replacing buff, black streaks thus more conspicuously contrasted, there being a minimum amount of hazel marginings; size slightly less." Differs from *P. s. savanna* "as above, but in greater degree" (Grinnell, Univ. Calif. Pub. Zool. V, 1910, p. 312).

Range.—"Humboldt and Washoe Counties, Nevada, and probably throughout Great Basin, south in winter to the Colorado Desert and Los Angeles Co., California" (A. O. U.).

Page [228](#), after No. 574b (which, as shown in the Systematic Table, now becomes 574.1a) add: **574.1b. California Sage Sparrow** (*Amphispiza nevadensis canescens*). Similar to *Amphispiza belli* but size somewhat greater, and coloration throughout very much paler; resembles *Amphispiza nevadensis nevadensis*, but size very much less, and coloration slightly darker. ♂ W. 2.79; T. 3.03. ♀ W. 2.63; T. 2.87 (Grinnell).

Range.—"Upper Sonoran Zone in Owens Valley and adjacent areas in eastern California and extreme western Nevada" (A. O. U.).

Page [229](#). After No. 581c. add **581s. Suisun Song Sparrow** (*M. m. maxillaris*). [Pg_301]Size of *M. m. heermanni*; but black streakings everywhere broader, and the general tone of coloration darker; larger than *M. m. samuelis* and with brown more extended and deeper in tone (bay rather than hazel); unique in having the base of the maxilla inflated or swollen with "lateral bulbosities" (Grinnell).

Range.—Marshes bordering Suisun Bay, Solano Co., California.

Page [230](#). After No. 581d. add: **581p. Mendocino Song Sparrow** (*M. m. cleonsis*). Size of *M. m. samuelis* but lighter and more rusty; black markings of back more restricted; spots of breast broadly edged with rusty; black on side of head and neck almost entirely replaced by rusty or reddish brown" (McGregor).

Range.—"Coast strip of southern Oregon and northern California from Yaquina Bay, Oregon, to Tomales Bay, California" (A. O. U.).

Page [231](#). After No. 585d. add: **585e. Sooty Fox Sparrow** (*P. i. fuliginosa*). "Similar to *P. i. townsendi* but darker and less rufescent, the upperparts, sides of head and neck and lateral underparts sepia or sooty brown, the upper tail-coverts and tail

slightly more castaneous; spots on underparts dark sooty brown, larger and more confluent than in other forms" (Ridgway).

Range.—"Northwest coast strip. Breeds on the coast of British Columbia, Vancouver Island and northwestern Washington; winters south along the coast to San Francisco, California" (A. O. U.).

No. 585f. Kadiak Fox Sparrow (*P. i. insularis*). "Similar to *P. i. unalaschensis* but much browner and more uniform above (back warm sepia), spots on chest, etc., larger and much deeper brown and under tail-coverts more strongly tinged with buff" (Ridgway).

Range.—"Alaska coast strip. Breeds on Kadiak Island and on the coast from Prince William Sound south to Cross Sound; winters along the coast to southern California" (A. O. U.).

Page [234](#). After No. 715 add: **715a. San Nicolas Rock Wren** (*S. o. pulverius*). Similar to *S. o. obsoletus* "but entire plumage, especially the upperparts, suffused with ochraceous or dust color, almost identical with the tint of the soil on San Nicholas Island" (Grinnell).

Range.—San Nicholas Island, California.

Page [236](#). Cancel No. 821b, *Troglodytes aëdon aztecus*, which proves to be the same as No. 721a, *T. a. parkmani*. The common name, Western House Wren, however, is retained in place of the common name Parkman's Wren.

Page [237](#). After No. 725c add: **725d. Prairie Marsh Wren** (*T. p. iliacus*). "Similar to *T. p. palustris*, but slightly larger and with the coloration more rufescent, the brown of the upperparts russet-brown to cinnamon-brown or russet, the flanks conspicuously deep cinnamon-buff or cinnamon" (Ridgway).

Range.—Plains and prairies of central North America. Breeds from central Alberta and southwestern Keewatin south to central Mississippi Valley and east to [\[Pg_302\]](#) Indiana; winters southward into Mexico and along the Gulf coast to western Florida (A. O. U.).

Page [238](#). After No. 759c add: **759d. Monterey Hermit Thrush** (*H. g. slevini*). General color extremely pale and ashy, nearly as much so as in *H. g. sequoiensis*; above hair-brown, slightly browner on top of head; upper tail-coverts and tail isabella color; spots on breast sepia, small in size and few in numbers. (Grinnell).

Range.—"Breeds in Transition Zone of the coast belt in California from northern Trinity County to southern Monterey County; south in migration to Lower California and Sonora" (A. O. U.).

759e. Sierra Hermit Thrush (*H. g. sequoiensis*). Similar in coloration to *H. g. slevini*, but decidedly larger and slightly darker or browner; similar to *H. g. guttata*, but larger, paler, and grayer; decidedly smaller." W. 3.65; T. 2.82. (Ridgway).

Range.—"Breeds in Boreal Zones from southern British Columbia to high mountains in southern California; south in migration and in winter to Lower California, western Texas, and northern Mexico" (A. O. U.).

Page [239](#). Cancel 758b, Monterey Thrush, and No. 758c, Alma Thrush, which are now considered to be the same as No. 758, Russet-backed Thrush.

Pages [240](#) and [241](#). The decisions of the A. O. U. Committee on numerous proposed changes in the standing of our Juncos were not published until after the first edition of the Color Key appeared. One new form (No. 567h) has been added to those therein given one (*J. o. shufeldti*) has been omitted and the following changes have been made in nomenclature:

No. 568. *Junco mearnsi*, becomes No. 567g, *Junco hyemalis mearnsi*, and the Range of this form is now given as "Rocky Mountain region. Breeds from southwestern Saskatchewan to southern Idaho and northern Wyoming and Colorado to southern Arizona, southern New Mexico, and northeastern Sonora" (A. O. U.).

No. 567.1 *Junco montanus*, becomes No. 567f. *Junco hyemalis montanus*.

No. 571.1 *Junco townsendi*, becomes No. 567i, *Junco hyemalis townsendi*.

No. 569 *Junco caniceps*, becomes No. 570b. *Junco phæonotus caniceps*.

No. 570a. *Junco dorsalis*, becomes *Junco phæonotus dorsalis*.

No. 567a. *Junco oreganus*, becomes *Junco hyemalis oreganus*.

No. 567c. *Junco oreganus thurberi*, becomes *Junco hyemalis thurberi*.

No. 567d. *Junco oreganus pinosus*, becomes *Junco hyemalis pinosus*.

The common names of all the preceding species remain unchanged.

No. 567b. Coues' Junco (*Junco oreganus connectens*) becomes Shufeldt's Junco (*Junco hyemalis connectens*), and this form also includes *J. o. shufeldti* of the 'Color Key,' which is therefore cancelled. The Range of 567b, thus stands as follows:

Rocky Mountain region. Breeds from the coast of southern British Columbia east to west, central Alberta and south to northern Oregon; winters over entire Rocky Mountain tableland to eastern Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, western Texas, Chihuahua, and Sonora; casual in northern Lower California" (A. O. U.).

The one new form added follows No. 568. after which insert **567h, Ridgway's Junco** (*J. h. annectens*). Back with a reddish brown patch as in *J. p. caniceps*, but sides washed with pinkish brown, as in *J. h. mearnsi*.

Range.—"Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico" (A. O. U.).

Page [242](#). Cancel No. 744.1, Santa Rita Bush-Tit, which proves to be the same as No. 745, Lloyd's Bush-Tit.

Page [243](#). Cancel No. 731a, Texan Tufted Titmouse, which proves to be the same as No. 731, Tufted Titmouse.

Page [243](#). After No. 732 add: **732a. Sennett's Titmouse** (*B. a. sennetti*). "Similar to *B. a. atricistatus*, but decidedly larger; upper parts much clearer gray, with little, if any olive tinge; adult female with crest feathers more often and more extensively tipped with gray, and both sexes with the forehead more often tinged with brown or rusty, sometimes deeply so" (Ridgway).

Range.—Central Texas, "from Tom Green and Concho Counties east to the Brazos River, and from Young County south to Nueces and Bee Counties" (A. O. U.).

Page [244](#). After No. 741b. add: **741c. Valdez Chestnut-sided Chickadee** (*P. r. vivax*). Like *P. r. rufescens* in coloration but larger, tail proportionately longer and bill bulkier. W. 2.48; T. 2.32 (Grinnell).

Range.—Prince William Sound Region, Alaska.

Page [244](#). Cancel 740a. Kowak Chickadee, and No. 740b, Columbian Chickadee, which prove to be the same as No. 740, Hudsonian Chickadee. *Parus h. littoralis* becomes No. 740a, Acadian Chickadee.

Page [244](#). After No. 738 add: **738a. Bailey's Mountain Chickadee** (*P. g. baileyæ*). Similar to *P. g. gambeli*, "but coloration dorsally and laterally more plumbeous, less brownish, and bill larger." B. 41 (Grinnell).

Range.—"Mountains of Great Basin region and northern Lower California. Breeds in Canadian and Transition Zones from the Maury Mountains, Oregon, south over Nevada and eastern California to the San Pedro Martir Mountains, Lower California" (A. O. U.).

Page [245](#). After No. 736a add: **736b. Florida Chickadee** (*P. c. impiger*). Similar to *P. c. carolinensis* but darker and decidedly smaller (except bill). W. 2.08; T. 1.81; B. .31 (Ridgway).

Range.—East central Florida.

Page [245](#). After No. 735b add: **735c. Yukon Chickadee** (*P. a. turneri*). "Similar to *P. a. septentrionalis* but slightly smaller, coloration grayer above and more extensively or purely white beneath, and white edgings of greater wing-coverts, secondaries, and outermost rectrices broader, more purely white" (Ridgway).

Range.—Alaska, north and west of Cook Inlet.

Page [248](#). After No. 622c add the northeastern form of the Loggerhead Shrike, which is intermediate between *L. l. ludovicianus* and *L. l. excubitorides* [Pg_304] and has been separated as **622e. Migrant Shrike** (*L. l. migrans*). Similar to *L. l. ludovicianus* but bill smaller and colors averaging paler. Not so pale as, and lacking the whitish upper tail-coverts of *L. l. excubitorides*.

Range.—"Eastern North America. Breeds chiefly in Transition and Upper Austral Zones from northern Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, southern Ontario, southern Quebec, Maine, and New Brunswick, south to eastern Kansas, southern Illinois, Kentucky, western North Carolina and interior of Virginia (locally in the east); winters from Middle States and southern New England to Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi" (A. O. U.).

The Range of the Loggerhead Shrike (No. 622) is therefore restricted to the South Atlantic and Gulf States from southern North Carolina south through Florida and west to Louisiana.

Page [250](#). After No. 612 add: **612a. Lesser Cliff Swallow** (*P. l. tachina*). Similar to *P. l. lunifrons* but decidedly smaller, the forehead ochraceous instead of cream color. W. 4.08; T. 1.77 (Oberholser).

Range.—"Texas and Mexico. Breeds in western Texas, the Rio Grande Valley, and through eastern Mexico to Vera Cruz" (A. O. U.).

Page [250](#). No. 612.2. *Petrochelidon melanogastra*, becomes No. 612b, *Petrochelidon lunifrons melanogastra*.

Page [250](#). After No. 611.1 (which is now believed to be of only occasional occurrence in southern Florida) add: **611.2. Gray-breasted Martin** (*Progne chalybea*). Male much like the female of *P. subis* but brighter, more uniformly steel-blue above. Female like female of *P. subis* but brighter, more uniformly gray, the belly whiter, without black shaft streaks; the nape without sign of a collar in either sex. W. 5.2.

Range.—Breeds from Lower Rio Grande in Texas south to southern Brazil.

Page [253](#). After No. 496 (which has become *Tangavius aeneus involucratus*) add: **496a. Bronzed Cowbird** (*T. w. aeneus*). Similar to *T. æ. involucratus* but plumage of the male *smoother* and more glossy; the female much grayer, more like female of *M. ater*.

Range.—"San Antonio, Texas, south through eastern Mexico, Yucatan and central America to Panama" (A. O. U.).

The Range of No. 496 is hence restricted to the region from northwestern Mexico to southern Arizona.

Page [255](#). After No. 488a. add: **488b. Western Crow** (*C. b. hesperis*). Similar to No. 488 "but decidedly smaller, with bill relatively smaller and more slender." ♂ W. 11.88; T. 6.72; B. 1.87; depth of B. at nostril .62 (Ridgway).

Range.—"Western North America, from east central British Columbia and Montana south to southern California, Arizona, and western Texas" (A. O. U.).

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APPENDIX II.

FAUNAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

When one is engaged in a study of the birds of a certain region or locality it is of the first importance to learn what has been published about them by previous workers. Such information may appear in general works on the bird-life of a large area, but more frequently it is found in 'local lists' of the birds of a limited district. These lists constitute one of the most characteristic and numerous types of ornithological publication. They are of value to the student of distribution and migration, in the broader phases of these subjects, and they are of especial interest and assistance to students living in the region to which they relate.

The appended titles of works of this nature have been selected from a card catalogue of faunal publications which the author began to prepare some twenty years ago, in part with regard to their historic importance, but mainly on the basis of their present working value.

Unfortunately many of these papers are now out of print or are hidden in scientific publications of but limited circulation and are therefore correspondingly inaccessible. When, however, other means to secure them fail, the Librarian of the American

Museum of Natural History, in New York City, may be consulted with a view to securing, at cost, a type written copy of any list desired.

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1886. SETON, E. T. The Birds of Western Manitoba. *Auk*, III, pp. 145-156, 320-329, 453; 258 species.—1891. SETON, E. T. The Birds of Manitoba. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XIII, pp. 457-643, 1 pl.; 266 species. (See also 14 additions. *Auk*, 1893, p. 49.)—1909. SETON, E. T. Fauna of Manitoba. *British Assc. Handbook*. Winnipeg, pp. 1-47; 273 species.

NEW BRUNSWICK

1857. BRYANT, H. A List of Birds Observed at Grand Menan and at Yarmouth, N. S., from June 16 to July 8. *Proc. Bost. Nat. Hist.*, VI, pp. 114-123; 55 species.—1873. HERRICK, H. A Partial Catalogue of the Birds of Grand Menan, N. B., *Bull. Essex. Inst.*, V, pp. 28-41; 194 species.—1879. PEARSALL, R. F. Grand Menan Notes; Summers of 1877 and 1878. *Forest and Stream*, XIII, p. 524; 43 species.—1882. BATCHELDER, C. F. Notes on the Summer Birds of the Upper St. John. *Bull. N. O. C.*, VII, pp. 106-111, 147-152; 105 species.—1882. CHAMBERLAIN, M. A Catalogue of the Birds of New Brunswick. *Bull. Nat. Hist. Soc. New Brunswick*, No. I, pp. 23-68, 269 species.—1912. TOWNSEND, C. W. Notes on the Summer Birds of the St. John Valley, New Brunswick. *The Auk*, XXIX, pp. 16-23; 81 species.

NEWFOUNDLAND

1869. REEKS, H. Notes on the Zoölogy of Newfoundland. *Zoölogist*, 2nd ser., IV, pp. 1609-1614, 1698-1695, 1741-1759, 1849-1858; 212 species. See also *Canad. Nat. and Quart. Journ. Sci.*, V, 1870-71, pp. 38-47, 151-159, 289-304, 406-416; and HARVEY M. *Forest and Stream*, III, pp. 53, 196, 341.—1900. PORTER, L. H. Newfoundland Notes. *Auk*, XVII, pp. 71-73; 50 species summer birds.—1912. ARNOLD, E. A Short Summer Outing in Newfoundland. *The Auk*, XXIX, pp. 72-79; 68 species.

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1857. BRYANT, H. ([See New Brunswick](#).)—1858. BLAKISTON, R. A., BLAND, R. E., and WILLIS, J. R. List of Birds of Nova Scotia. Thirteenth Ann. Rep. *Smiths. Inst.*, pp. 280-286; 206 species.—1879. JONES, J. MATTHEW. List of the Birds of

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1860. McILWRAITH, T. List of Birds Observed in the Vicinity of Hamilton. Canad. Journ., V. pp. 387-396. (See also Proc. Essex. Inst., V. 1866, pp. 79-96), 241 species.—1882. MORDEN, J. A., and SAUNDERS, W. E. List of the Birds of Western Ontario. Canad. Sportsm. and Nat. II, pp. 183-187, 192-194, also III, pp. 218, 219, 243; 236 species.—1891. FARLEY, W. L. A List of the Birds of Elgin County, Ontario. The Oölogist, VIII, pp. 81-87; 190 species.—1891. Ottawa Field Nat. Club. The Birds of Ottawa. Ottawa Nat. V. pp. 31-47; 224 species.—1894. McILWRAITH, T. The Birds of Ontario, 8vo. X+426 pp. Wm. Briggs, Toronto; 317 species.—1897-8. NASH, C. W. Birds of Ontario in Relation to Agriculture. Rep. Farmers' Inst. of Ont. 8vo, 32 pp.—1900. NASH, C. W. Check List of the Birds of Ontario. Warwick Bros, and Rutter, Toronto. 8vo. 58 pp.; 302 species.—1901. FLEMING, J. H. A list of the Birds of the Districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka, Ont. Auk, XVIII, 1901, pp. 33-45; 196 species. (See also *Ibid.*, XIX, p. 403.)—1905. NASH, C. W. Check List of the Birds of Ontario. L. K. Cameron, Printer, Toronto, Ont. 82 pp; 324 species.—1906. SWALES, B. H., and TAVERNER, P. A. Remarks on the Summer Birds of Lake Muskoka, Ont. Wilson Bull., XVIII, pp. 60-68; 59 species.—1906-7. FLEMING, J. H. Birds of Toronto, Ont. Auk, XXIII, pp. 437-453; XXIV, pp. 71-89; 290 species.—1907. HUBEL, F. C. Preliminary List of the Summer Birds of the Cobalt Mining Region, Nipissing District, Ont. Auk XXIV, pp. 48-52; 76 species.—1907-8. TAVERNER, P. A. and SWALES, B. H. The Birds of Point Pelee, Wilson Bull. XIX, pp. 37-53; 82-99, 133-153; XX, pp. 79-96, 107-129; 209 species. See also WOOD, N. A., *Ibid.*, 1910, pp. 63-78.—1910. EIFRIG, G. A. Winter of Rare Birds at Ottawa. Auk, XXVII, pp. 53-59.

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1878. CORY, C. B. A Naturalist in the Magdalen Islands (Boston). Part II, pp. 33-83, list of birds; 109 species.—1882. WINTLE, E. D. Ornithology of the Island of Montreal. Canad. Sportsm. and Nat., II, pp. 108-110, 116, 117; 168 species.—1882-5. MERRIAM, C. H. List of Birds Ascertained to Occur within Ten Miles of Point des Monts, Province of Quebec, Canada; based chiefly upon the notes of Napoleon A. Comeau. Bull. N. O. C, VII, pp. 233-242, and Addenda, VIII, pp. 244, 245; Auk, I, 1884, p. 295; II, 1885, pp. 113, 315; 180 species.—1884. BREWSTER, W. Notes on the Birds Observed During a Summer Cruise on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Proc. Bost.

Soc. Nat. Hist., XXII, pp. 364-412; 92 species.—1889. BISHOP, L. B. Notes on the Birds of the Magdalen Islands. *Auk*, VI, pp. 144-150; 66 species.—1889. DIONNE, C. E. Catalogue des Oiseaux de la Province de Quebec avec des Notes sur leur Distribution Geographique.... Quebec des Presses a Vapeur de J. Dussault, Port Dauphin, 8vo, 119 pp.; 273 species.—1891. PALMER, WILLIAM. Notes on the Birds Observed During the Cruise of the United States Fish Commission Schooner Grampus in the Summer of 1887. *Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, XIII, 1890, pp. 249-265; 78 species.—1893. DWIGHT, J., JR. Summer Birds of Prince Edward Island. *Auk*, X, 1893, pp. 1-15; 81 species.—1896. WINTLE, E. D. The Birds of Montreal. W. Drysdale & Co., Montreal. 8vo, xiv+181 pp.; 254 species.—1908. MACSWAIN, J. A Catalogue of the Birds of Prince Edward Island. *Proc. and Trans. Nova Scotia Inst. of Science*. XI, pp. 570-592; 220 species.

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SASKATCHEWAN

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1856. CASSIN, J. Illustrations of the Birds of California, Texas, Oregon, British, and Russian America. Intended to Contain descriptions and figures of all North American Birds not given by former American authors, and a General Synopsis of North American Ornithology. 1 Vol. large 8vo. pp. viii+298; pll. 50.—1870. COOPER, J. G. Geological Survey of California. Ornithology. Volume I. Land Birds. Edited by S. F. Baird. Published by authority of the Legislature. Vol. I large 8vo, pp. xi+591; ill.—1872. ALLEN, J. A. Notes of an Ornithological Reconnaissance of Portions of Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. *Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.* III, pp. 113-183. Annotated lists of birds observed at Leavenworth, Topeka, Fort Hays and in Northwestern Kansas; between Colorado City and Denver, at South Park near Mount Lincoln, Colorado; at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and near Ogden, Utah.—1874. COUES, E. Birds of the Northwest: A Handbook of the Ornithology of the Region drained by the Missouri River and its Tributaries. U. S. Geol. Survey of the Territories. Miscellaneous Publications, No. 3. Washington, 1 Vol. 8vo, pp. xii+791; important.—1874. YARROW, H. C. and HENSHAW, H. W. Geog. and Geol. Explorations and Surveys

West of the one hundredth Meridian. Reports upon Ornithological Specimens Collected in the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. 8vo, pp. 1-148. Observations made in Utah, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.—1875. HENSHAW, H. W. Report upon Geograph. and Geol. Explorations and Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian. Vol. V, Zoology. Chap. III, Report upon the Ornithological Collections made in Portions of Nevada, Utah, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, during the years 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874. 4to, pp. 184-508; pll. xv; 296 species.—1878. COUES, E. Birds of the Colorado Valley. A Repository of Scientific and Popular Information Concerning North American Ornithology. Part First. Passeres to Laniidæ. Bibliographical Appendix. Seventy illustrations.—1890. BELDING, L. Land Birds of the Pacific District. Occasional Papers of the California Academy of Sciences, II, 8vo, pp. 1-274; 295 species.—1902. BAILEY, F. M. Handbook of Birds of Western United States. 12mo, pp. xc-512; many ills. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Important.

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ALABAMA

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ARIZONA

1853. WOODHOUSE, S. W. Report of an Expedition down the Zuni and Colorado Rivers, by Captain L. Sitgreaves.... 8vo, pp. 198. Birds, pp. 58-105; pll. i-vi; 219 species.—1866. COUES, E. List of the Birds of Fort Whipple. Arizona: with which are incorporated all the other species ascertained to inhabit the Territory; with brief critical and field notes, descriptions of new species, etc. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. XVIII, pp. 39-100; 245 species.—1874. YARROW, H. C., and HENSHAW, H. W. ([see Utah](#)).—1875. HENSHAW, H. W. Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers for 1875. App. I 2, pp. 153-166. Annotated list of the Birds of Arizona; 291 species.—1882-3. BREWSTER, W. On a Collection of Birds lately made by Mr. F. Stephens in Arizona. Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, pp. 65-86; 135-147; 193-212; VIII, pp. 21-36; 165 species (see also The Auk, II, 1885, pp. 84, 85; 196-200).—1886-8. SCOTT, W. E. D. On the Avifauna of Pinal County with Remarks on Some Birds of Pima and Gila Counties, Arizona. With annotations by J. A. Allen. Auk, III, 249-258; 383-389; 421-432; IV, pp. 16-24; 196-205; V, pp. 29-36; 159-168; 246 species.—1887. MORCOM, G. ([See California](#)).—1890. MEARNS, E. A. Observations on the Avifauna of Portions of Arizona. Auk, VII, pp. 45-55; 251-264; 100 species.—1890. MERRIAM, C. H. Results of a Biological Survey of the San Francisco Mountain region and Desert of the Little Colorado in Arizona. North American Fauna, No. 3. Part IV, Annotated List of Birds of the San Francisco Mountain Plateau and Desert of the Little Colorado River, Arizona, pp. 85-101; 151 species.—1892. RHOADS, S. N. ([See Texas](#)).—1893. FISHER, A. K. ([See California](#)).—1903. OSGOOD, W. H. A List of Birds observed in Cochise County, Arizona. The Condor, V, pp. 128-131; 149-151; 123 species.—1904. SWARTH, H. S. Birds of the Huachuca Mountains, Arizona. Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 4. Cooper Orn. Club, 8vo, pp. 70; 195 species.—1905. SWARTH, H. S. Summer Birds of the Papago Indian Reservation and of the Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona. The Condor, VI, pp. 22-28; 47-50; 77-81; 65+68; species.—1908. SWARTH, H. S. Some Fall Migration Notes from Huachuca Mountains, Arizona. The Condor, X, pp. 107-116; 109 species.—1910. VISHNER, S. S. Notes of the Birds of Pima County, Arizona. The Auk, XXVII, pp. 279-288; 127 species.

ARKANSAS

1911. HOWELL, A. H. Birds of Arkansas. Bull. No. 38, Biological Survey. 8vo, pp. 100, 1 map; 255 species.

CALIFORNIA ^[E]

^[E]See Grinnell, J. A Bibliography of California Ornithology. Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 5.

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pp. 215-229; 176 species).—1853. HERRMANN, A. L. Notes on the Land Birds of California, observed during a residence of three ^[Pg_315]years in that country. Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, pp. 259-272; 130 species.—1857. NEWBERRY, J. S. Report on the Birds Observed in California and Oregon. Pac. R. R. Rep. Vol. VI, Part VI, pp. 73-110; 174 species.—1859. HERRMANN, A. L. Report on Birds Collected on the Survey. Pac. R. R. Rep. Vol. X, No. 2, pp. 29-80; 180 species.—1859. XANTUS, J. Catalogue of Birds Collected in the vicinity of Fort Tejon, California, with a description of a new species of *Syrnium*. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., XI, pp. 189-193; 144 species.—1866. COUES, E. ([See Arizona](#)).—1870. COOPER, J. G. The Fauna of California and its geographical Distribution. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., IV, pp. 61-81.—1875. COOPER, J. G. New Facts relating to California Ornithology. Proc. Cal. Acad. Nat. Sci., VI, 1875, pp. 189-202; 45 species.—1875. NELSON, E. W. ([See Utah](#)).—1876. HENSHAW, H. W. Report on the Ornithology of the Portions of California visited during the Field Season of 1875; pp. 224-278. Annual Report upon the Geographical Surveys West of the One Hundredth Meridian. Notes from Santa Cruz Island, Santa Barbara, region about Mt. Whitney, Kernville, and Walker's Basin; 204 species.—1877. HENSHAW, H. W. ([See Nevada](#)).—1877. RIDGWAY, R. ([See Nevada](#)).—1879. BELDING, L. Partial List of the Birds of Central California. Edited by R. Ridgway. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. I, pp. 388-449; 220 species.—1879. COOPER, J. G. On Migration and Nesting Habits of West-Coast Birds. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. II, pp. 241-251.—1880. HENSHAW, H. W. ([See Nevada](#)).—1886. EVERMANN, B. W. A List of the Birds observed in Ventura County, California. Auk, III, pp. 86-94, 179-186; 200 species. (See also Cooper, *Ibid.*, IV, pp. 85-94.—1886). STREATOR, C. P. List of Birds observed in the Vicinity of Santa Barbara, Cal., During the year 1885. Orn. and Oöl., XI, pp. 51, 52, 66, 67, 89, 90, 107; 187 species.—1887. BLAKE, E. W. JR. Summer Birds of Santa Cruz Island, California. Auk, IV, pp. 328-330; 28 species.—1887. MORCOM, G. F. Notes on the birds of Southern California and Southwestern Arizona. Bull. No. 2, Ridgw. Orn. Club, pp. 36-57; 139 species.—1887. STREATOR, C. P. The Water Birds of San Miguel Island. Proc. Santa Barbara Soc. Nat. Hist. Bull. No. I, pp. 21-23; 10 species.—1887. TAYLOR, H. R. Trip to the Farallone Islands. Orn. and Oöl. XII, pp. 41-43; 12 species.—1887. TOWNSEND, C. H. Field-Notes on the Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles of Northern California. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. X, pp. 159-241; Birds, pp. 190-237; 261 species.—1888.... BRYANT, W. E. Birds and Eggs from the Farallon Islands. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., 2nd Ser. I; 1887, pp. 25-50; 81 species.—1888. STREATOR, C. P. Notes on the Birds of the Santa Barbara Islands. Orn. and Oöl., XIII, pp. 52-54.—1890. TOWNSEND, C. ([See Lower California](#)).—1890-91. KEELER, C. A. Geographical Distribution of Land Birds in California. Zoe, I, 1890, pp. 225-230; 257-260; 295-299; 337-343; 1891, 369-373.—1893. FISHER, A. K. Report on the Ornithology of the Death Valley Expedition N. A. Fauna, No. 7, pp. 7-158; 290 species.—1895. LOOMIS, L. M. California Water Birds. No. 1—Monterey and Vicinity from the Middle of June to the end of August. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., Ser.

2, V. pp. 177-224; map; 44 species.—1896. LOOMIS, L. M. California Water Birds, No. II. Vicinity of Monterey in Midwinter. Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., Ser. 2, VI, pp. 1-30; 1 map; 43 species. III, South Farallon in July, Ibid., pp. 353-366; 2 maps; 10 species.—1896. MERRIAM, F. A. A-birding on a Bronco [in San Diego Co.] 16mo, pp. x+226; ill. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—1897. BARLOW, C. The Story of the Farallones. Ob. 16mo, 32 pp. ill. H. R. Taylor, Alameda.—1897. GRINNELL, J. Report on Birds Recorded during a Visit to the Islands of Santa Barbara, San Nicolas, and San Clemente in the spring of 1897; pp. 26.—1898. GRINNELL, J. Birds of the Pacific Slope of Los Angeles County. Pub. No. II, Pasadena Acad. Sci., pp. 52; 300 species.—1898. GRINNELL, J. Land Birds Observed in Midwinter on Santa Catalina Island, California. [Pg_316]Auk, XV, pp. 233-236; 29 species.—1899. KEELER, C. A. Bird Notes Afield. 12mo, pp. viii+353. D. P. Elder & Morgan Sheppard, San Francisco.—1899. MERRIAM, C. H. Results of a Biological Survey of Mount Shasta, California. North American Fauna, No. 16, Birds, pp. 109-134; 136 species.—1900. LOOMIS, L. M. California Water Birds. No. IV. Vicinity of Monterey in Autumn. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 3d Ser. II, pp. 277-322; 1 map; 42 species. V. Vicinity of Monterey in May and Early June, Ibid., pp. 349-363; 36 species.—1900. MAILLARD, J. Land Birds of Marin County, Cal. The Condor, II, pp. 62-68; 137 species.—1900. SWARTH, H. S. Avifauna of a 100-acre Ranch [at Los Angeles]. The Condor, II, pp. 14-16; 37-41; 175 species.—1901. BARLOW, C. A List of the Land Birds of the Placerville-Lake Tahoe Stage Road. The Condor, III, pp. 151-184; 130 species.—1901. MAILLARD, J. and J. W. Birds Recorded at Paicines, San Benito Co., California. The Condor, III, pp. 120-127; 168 species.—1901. MCGREGOR, R. C. A List of the Land Birds of Santa Cruz County, California. Pacific Coast Avifauna No. 2. Cooper Orn. Club, pp. 22; 139 species.—1902. FISHER, W. K. The Redwood Belt of Northwestern California. The Condor, IV, Faunal Peculiarities, pp. 111-114; Land-Birds, 131-135; 63 species.—1902. FISHER, W. K. List of Birds of Santa Clara Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains, exclusive of Water-Birds. Bailey's Handbook of Birds of the Western United States, pp. li-lvi; 147 species.—1902. GRINNELL, J. Check-List of California Birds. Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 3, Cooper Orn. Club, 92 pp.; 2 maps; 491 species.—1902. GRINNELL, J. List of Birds to be looked for in the Vicinity of Pasadena. Bailey's Handbook of Birds of the Western United States, pp. lvi-lxiv; 191 species.—1902. KOBBE, W. H. List of Water Birds of San Francisco Bay. Bailey's Handbook of Birds of the Western United States, pp. lviii-1; 91 species.—1903. ANDERSON, M. P., and GRINNELL, J. Birds of the Siskiyou Mountains, California: A Problem in Distribution. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., pp. 4-15; 43 species.—1903. KAEDING, H. B. Bird-Life on the Farallones. The Condor, V, pp. 121-127; 17 species.—1903. RAY, M. S. A List of Land Birds of Lake Valley, Central Sierra Nevada Mountains, California. The Auk, pp. 180-193; 109 species.—1903. STEPHENS, F. Bird Notes from Eastern California and Western Arizona. The Condor, V, pp. 75-78; 100-105; 119 species.—1904. EMERSON, W. O. The Farallones Revisited, 1887-1903. The Condor, VI, pp. 61-67.—

1904. RAY, M. S. A Fortnight on the Farallones. *The Auk*, XXI, pp. 425-442; 14 species.—1904. WHEELLOCK, J. G. *Birds of California: An Introduction to more than Three Hundred Common Birds of the State and Adjacent Islands*. 12mo. xxviii+578 pp.; ill. A. C. McClurg & Co.—1905. GRINNELL, J. Summer Birds of Mount Pinos, California. *The Auk*, XXII, pp. 378-391; 73 species.—1906. DIXON, J. Land Birds of San Onofre, California. *The Condor*, VIII, pp. 91-98; 63 species.—1906. RAY, M. S. Summer Birds of San Francisco County, California. *The Condor*, VIII, pp. 42-44; 44 species.—1907. BEAL, F. E. L. *Birds of California in Relation to the Fruit Industry*. Bull. No. 30, Biological Survey, pp. 100.—1908. GOLDMAN, E. A. Summer Birds of the Tulare Lake Region. *The Condor*, X, pp. 200-205; 83 species.—1908. GRINNELL, J. The Biota of the San Bernardino Mountains. Univ. Cal. Publ. Zool. V, I, 170 pp. xxiv pls. Birds, pp. 50-54; 139 species.—1908. HOLLISTER, N. Birds of the Region about Needles, California. *The Auk*, XXV, pp. 455-462; 66 species.—1910. BECK, R. H. Water Birds of the Vicinity of Point Pinos, California. *Proc. Cal. Acad. Sci., Ser. 4*, III, pp. 57-72; 94 species.—1908. LINTON, C. B. Notes from San Clemente Island. *The Condor*, X, pp. 82-86; 58 species.—1908. LINTON, C. B. Notes from Santa Cruz Island. *The Condor*, X, pp. 124-129; 88 species (See also *Ibid*, XIII, pp. 208-210).—1911. DAWSON, W. L. Another Fortnight on the Farallones. *The Condor*, XIII, pp. 171-183; 43 species.—1911. VAN ROSSEM, A. Winter Birds of the Salton Sea Region. *The Condor*, XIII, pp. 129-137; 72 species.—1912. [Pg_317] LAMB, C. Birds of Mohave Desert Oasis. *The Condor*, XIV, pp. 32-40; 133 species.—1912. WILLETT, G. Birds of the Pacific Slope of Southern California, *Pacific Coast Avifauna* No. 7. Cooper Orn. Club, pp. 122; 377 species.—1912. GRINNELL, J. A Systematic List of the Birds of California. *Ibid.*, No. 8, pp. 23; 530 species.

COLORADO

1872. AIKEN, C. E., and HOLDEN, C. H. Jr. ([See Wyoming](#)).—1873. RIDGWAY, R. *The Birds of Colorado*. Bull. Essex Inst. V, pp. 174-195. Distribution tables and 243 species. Based on the Observations of C. E. Aiken.—1874. YARROW, H. C., and HENSHAW, H. W. ([See Utah](#)).—1881. DREW, F. M. Field Notes on the Birds of San Juan Co. Colorado. Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, pp. 85-91; 138-143; 104 species.—1883. ALLEN, J. A., and BREWSTER, W. List of Birds Observed in the Vicinity of Colorado Springs, Colorado, During March, April, and May, 1882. Bull. N. O. C. VIII, pp. 151-161; 189-198; 134 species.—1885. DREW, F. On the Vertical Range of Birds in Colorado. *Auk*, II, pp. 11-18; 277 species. (See also 10 additions by H. Smith, Jr., and A. W. Anthony, *Ibid.*, III, 1886, pp. 284-286, and also 20 species by P. M. Thorne, *Ibid.*, IV, 1887, pp. 264, 265).—1885. HOFFMAN, W. J. ([See Montana](#)).—1888-90. MORRISON, C. F. A List of the Birds of Colorado. *Orn. and Oöl.*, XIII, pp. 145, 148,

165-168, 181-183; XIV, 1889, pp. 6-9 65-68, 145-150; XV, 1890, pp. 36-38. ("To be continued.") 233 species to *Junco*, inclusive.—1890. KELLOGG, V. L. Summer Birds of Estes Park, Colorado, Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci. XII, pp. 80-90.—1897. COOKE, W. W. The Birds of Colorado. Bull. 37, State Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, pp. 144; 360 species; bibliography (See also 1898, Bull. 44, first appendix, 1900, Bull. No. 56, second appendix; and 1909. The Auk, pp. 400-422, third supplement, increasing total number of species to 397).—1902. KEYSER, L. S. Birds of the Rockies. With a Complete Check-List of Colorado Birds. 8vo, xii+355 pp; ill. McClurg, Chicago.—1908. ROCKWELL, R. B. An Annotated List of the Birds of Mesa County, Colorado. The Condor, X, pp. 152-180; 203 species.—1908. WARREN, E. R. Northwestern Colorado Bird Notes. The Condor, X, pp. 18-26; 93 species.—1909. FELGER, A. H. Annotated List of the Water Birds of Weld, Morgan and Adams Counties, Colorado, south to the first sectional line below the Fortieth Parallel. The Auk, XXVI, pp. 272-291; 3 maps; 107 species, (see also Hersey, L. J. and Rockwell, R. B. The Condor, XI, 1909, pp. 110-122, and Rockwell, Ibid., XIV, pp. 117-131).—1909. HENDERSON, J. An Annotated List of the Birds of Boulder Co., Colorado. Univ. Colo., Studies, VI, pp. 219-242—1910.—FELGER, A. H. Birds and Mammals of Northwestern Colorado, Univ. Studies Colo. Mus., VII, 2, pp. 132-146; 133 species.—1910. WARREN, E. R. Some Central Colorado Bird Notes. The Condor, XII, pp. 23-39; 127 species.—1911. WIDMANN, O. List of Birds Observed in Estes Park, Colorado, from June 10, to July 18, 1910. The Auk, XXVIII, pp. 304-319; 90 species.—1912. COOKE, W. W. The Present Status of the Colorado Check-List of Birds. The Condor, XIV, pp. 147-153. Admits 403 species.—1912. SCLATER, W. L. A History of the Birds of Colorado. Witherby & Co., London, 8vo, pp. xxiv+576; pls. xvii; 392 species; important.

CONNECTICUT

1843. LINSLEY, J. H. A Catalogue of the Birds of Connecticut. Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, XLIV, pp. 249-274, 302 species. See also Ibid., XLVI, 1844, pp. 50, 51.—1877. MERRIAM, C. H. A Review of the Birds of Connecticut, with Remarks on their Habits. Trans. of the Conn. Acad., IV, pp. 1-165; 292 species.—1887. PLATT, F. A List of the Birds of Meriden, Conn. Trans. Meriden Scientific Assoc, II, 1885-86, pp. 30-53; III, p. 41; 116 species.—1892. AVERILL, C. K., JR., List of Birds Found in the Vicinity of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Bridgeport Scientific Society, 8vo, pp. 1-19, 246 species.—1906. CHAPMAN, [Pg_318]F. M. ([See New York](#)).—1908. COMMITTEE. A List of the Birds of the New Haven Region. Bull. No. 1, New Haven Bird Club, pp. 1-32; 217 species.

DAKOTA (NORTH and SOUTH)

1875. GRINNELL, G. B. Report of a Reconnaissance of the Black Hills of Dakota, made in the summer of 1874. By William Ludlow. Chapter II. Birds, pp. 85-102; 110 species.—1875. HOFFMAN, W. J. List of Birds Observed at Grand River Agency, Dakota Ter., from October 7th, 1872, to June 7th, 1873. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVIII, pp. 169-175; 79 species.—1877. McCHESENEY, C. E., M. D. Birds of the Coteau des Prairies of Eastern Dakota. Forest and Stream, VIII, pp. 176, 177, 192, 224, 225, 241, 242, 261; 102 species.—1901-2. BENT, A. C. Nesting habits of the Anatidæ in North Dakota. Auk, XVIII, pp. 328-336; XIX, pp. 11-12; 165-174; 16 species.—1908. REAGAN, A. B. The Birds of the Rosebud Indian Reservation, South Dakota. The Auk, XXV, pp. 462-467; 108 species.—1909. VISHER, S. S. A List of the Birds of western South Dakota. The Auk, XXVI, pp. 144-153; 194 species—1911. VISHER, S. S. Annotated List of the Birds of Harding County, Northwestern South Dakota. The Auk, XXVIII, pp. 5-16; 154 species.

DELAWARE

1905. RHOADS, S. N., and PENNOCK, C. J. Birds of Delaware: A Preliminary List. Auk, XXII, 1905, pp. 194-205; 211 species. (See also Auk, XXV, 1908, pp. 282-288.)—1897-1908. STONE, W., Editor. Numerous Notes on Delaware Birds. Proc. Del. Valley Orn. Club, Phila.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

1883. COUES, E. and PRENTISS, D. W. Avifauna Columbiana, Second Edition. Bull. U. S. Natl. Mus. No. 26, 8vo, pp. 1-133, many woodcuts, 4 maps, 248 species.—1888. RICHMOND, C. W. An Annotated List of Birds Breeding in the District of Columbia. Auk, V, pp. 18-25; 100 species.—1888. SMITH, HUGH M., and PALMER, WILLIAM. Additions to the Avifauna of Washington, D. C., and Vicinity. Auk, V, pp. 147, 148. Adds 12 species to Coues' and Prentiss' list of 1883.—1898. MAYNARD, L. W. Birds of Washington and Vicinity, with Introduction by Florence A. Merriam. 12mo. 204 pp. Washington, D. C. 291 species.

GEORGIA

1883. BAILEY, H. B. Memoranda of a Collection of Eggs from Georgia. Bull. N. O. C., VIII, pp. 37-43; 104 species—1903. SMITH, R. S. Birds of Kirkwood, De Kalb Co., Ga. Wilson Bull., XV, pp. 49-59; 125 species.—1909. HOWELL, A. H. Notes on the Summer Birds of Northern Georgia. Auk, XXVI, pp. 129-137; 76 species.

FLORIDA

1871. ALLEN, J. A. On the Mammals and Winter Birds of East Florida. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., II, pp. 161-450, pll. ix-xiii; 181 species.—1888. CHAPMAN, F. M. A List of Birds Observed at Gainesville, Florida. Auk, V, pp. 267-277; 149 species.—1888-90. SCOTT, W. E. D. A Summary of Observations on the Birds of the Gulf Coast of Florida. Auk, V, pp. 373-379; VI, pp. 13-18, 152-160, 245-252, 318-326; VII, pp. 14-22, 114-120; 262 species.—1890. SCOTT, W. E. D. On Birds Observed at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, during parts of March and April, 1890. Auk, VII, pp. 301-314; 80 species.—1891. BREWSTER, W., and [Pg_319]CHAPMAN, F. M. Notes on the Birds of the Lower Suwanee River. Auk, VIII, pp. 125-138; 116 species. (See also Brewster, Ibid., pp. 149-157.)—1892. SCOTT, W. E. D. Notes on the Birds of the Caloosahatchie Region of Florida. Auk, IX, pp. 209-218, 259 species.—1895. WAYNE, A. T. Notes on the Birds of the Wacissa and Aucilla River Regions of Florida. Auk, XII, 1895, pp. 362-367; 161 species.—1896. CORY, C. B. Hunting and Fishing in Florida with a Key to the Water Birds of the State.—1904. WILLIAMS, R. W., JR. A Preliminary List of the Birds of Leon County, Florida. Auk, XXI, 1904, pp. 449-462; 156 species. (See also Ibid., XXIII, pp. 153-161; XXIV, pp. 158, 159.)—1906. FOWLER, H. W. Birds Observed in June in the Florida Keys. Auk, XXIII, pp. 396-400; 33 species.

IDAHO

1891. MERRIAM, C. H. Results of a Biological Reconnaissance of Idaho, south of latitude 45° and east of the thirty-eighth Meridian made during the summer of 1890. N. A. Fauna, No. 5. Annotated List of Birds Observed in Idaho during the Summer and Fall of 1890, with Notes on Species previously Recorded from the State, pp. 90-108; 157 species.—1897-8. MERRILL, J. C. Notes on the Birds of Fort Sherman, Idaho. Auk, XIV, pp. 347-357, XV, pp. 14-22; 159 species.

ILLINOIS

1855. KENNICOTT, R. Catalogue of Animals Observed in Cook County. Illinois. Trans. Ill., State Agric. Soc. for 1853-54, I, Birds, pp. 580-589; 187 species.—1868. ALLEN, J. A. ([See Iowa](#)).—1874. RIDGWAY, R. Catalogue of the Birds Ascertained to Occur in Illinois. Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., X, pp. 364-394; 311 species.—1876. NELSON, E. W. Birds of Northeastern Illinois. Bull. Essex Inst., VIII, pp. 90-155; 316 species.—1877. NELSON, E. W. Notes upon Birds Observed in Southern Illinois, between July 17 and September 4, 1875. Bull. Essex. Inst., IX, pp. 32-65; 133 species.—1881. RIDGWAY, R. A. Revised Catalogue of the Birds Ascertained to Occur in Illinois. Ills. State Lab. Nat. Hist., Bull. No. 4, pp. 161-208; 352 species.—1884. COOKE, W. W. Bird Migration in the Mississippi Valley, Southern Illinois. Forest and Stream, XXIII, pp. 444, 445, 463, 464; 144 species based on Ridgway's list of 1881, and observations of Cyrus W. Butler in the vicinity of Anna, Ills., during

December, 1882, and January 1883.—1887. RIDGWAY, R. List of the Birds Found Breeding Within the Corporate Limits of Mt. Carmel, Illinois. Bull. No. 2, Ridgway Orn. Club, pp. 26-35; 85 species.—1890-1895. RIDGWAY, R. The Ornithology of Illinois. Roy. 8vo, Vol. I, 1890, 520 pp., 32 pls. Land-birds to Gallinæ; Vol. II, 1895, 282 pp., 33 pls. Gallinæ and Water-birds; 363 species.—1891. LOUCKS, W. E. List of Birds Found Breeding in the Vicinity of Peoria, Illinois. The Oölogist, VIII, pp. 224-226; 80 species.—1904. WALTER, H. E. and A. W. Wild Birds in City Parks. Rev. Ed., Chicago. 16mo, 66 pp.; 145 species.—1907. WOODRUFF, F. M. The Birds of the Chicago Area. Chicago Acad. Sci. Bull. VI. Nat. Hist. Surv., 221 pp., 12 pls.; 318 species.—1909. CORY, C. B. Birds of Illinois and Wisconsin. Field Museum, Zoöl. Ser. IX, 8vo. 764 pp. many ills.; 398 species.—1910. HESS, I. E. One Hundred Breeding Birds of an Illinois Ten-Mile Radius. Auk, XXVII, pp. 19-32.

INDIANA

1869. HAYMOND, R. Birds of Franklin County, Indiana. Cox's Geol. Surv. Indiana, Rep. for 1869, pp. 209-235; 163 species.—1886. BUTLER, A. W. A List of the Birds Observed in Franklin Co., Ind. Bull. Brookville Soc. Nat. Hist., No. 2, pp. 12-39. 253 species.—1888-89. EVERMANN, B. W. Birds of Carroll County, Indiana. Auk, V. pp. 344-351; VI, pp. 22-30; 203 species.—1891. [Pg_320]BUTLER, A. W. The Birds of Indiana, with Illustrations of Many of the Species. Prepared for the Indiana Horticultural Society and Originally Published in its Transactions for 1890. 8vo, 135 pp.; 305 species.—1898. BUTLER, A. W. The Birds of Indiana, a descriptive Catalogue of the Birds that have been observed within the State with an account of their Habits. Rep. of the State Geologist, pp. 515-1187; 321 species; bibliography. Important.—1906. McATEE, W. L. Ecological Notes on the Birds Occurring within a Radius of Five Miles of the Indiana University Campus. Proc. Ind. Acad. Sci., pp. 65-202, 32 ills., 225 species.

IOWA

1868. ALLEN, J. A. Notes on Birds Observed in Western Iowa, in the Months of July, August and September; also on Birds Observed in Northern Illinois, in May and June, and at Richmond, Wayne Co., Indiana, between June third and tenth. Mem. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist, I. pt. IV, pp. 488-526. Ogle County, Ills., 84 species; Cook County, Ills., 94 species; Richmond, Ind., 72 species; Western Iowa, 108 species.—1873. TRIPPE, F. M. Notes on the Birds of Southern Iowa. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XV, pp. 229-242; 162 species.—1888. KEYES, CHARLES R. and WILLIAMS, H. S. A Preliminary Annotated Catalogue of the Birds of Iowa. Proc. Davenport Acad. Nat. Sci., V, 8vo, 49 pp.; 260 species.—1890. COONE, JOHN V. Summer Residents of Buena Vista County, Iowa. The Oölogist, VII, pp. 45-47; 52 species.—1895. JONES, LYNDS. Bird

Migration at Grinnell, Iowa. *Auk*, XII, 1895, pp. 117-134, 231-237.—1897. ANDERSON, R. M. An Annotated List of the Birds of Winnebago and Hancock Counties, Iowa. Pub. by Author, Forest City, Iowa. 16mo, 19 pp.; 218 species.—1906. WILSON, B. H. Birds of Scott Co., Iowa. *Wilson Bull.*, XVIII, pp. 1-11; 166 species.—1907. ANDERSON, R. M. The Birds of Iowa. *Proc. Davenport Acad. Sci.*, XI, pp. 125-417; 355 species.

KANSAS

1875. SNOW, F. H. A Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas. Contributed to the Kansas Academy of Science. 8vo, 14 pp. Third Edition. 295 species.—1886. GOSS, N. S. A Revised Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas, with Descriptive Notes of the Nests and Eggs of the Birds Known to Breed in the State. Topeka. 8vo, vi+76 pp.; 335 species. (See also review in *Auk*, III, 1886, p. 399.)—1891. GOSS, N. S. History of the Birds of Kansas. Illustrating 529 Birds. Topeka, Kansas. Geo. W. Crane & Co., Royal 8vo, 692 pp., 35 photogravure plates; 343 species.—1899. LANTZ, D. E. A Review of Kansas Ornithology. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sci.*, 1896-7, pp. 224-276; 351 species.—1903. SNOW, F. H. A Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas. Fifth Edition. *Trans. Kans. Acad. Sciences*, XVIII, 23 pp.; 342 species.—1909. WETMORE, A. Fall Notes from Eastern Kansas. *The Condor*, XI, pp. 154-164; 74 species.—1912. ISELEY, D. A List of the Birds of Sedgwick County, Kansas. *The Auk*, XXIX, pp. 25-43; 208 species.

KENTUCKY

1882. BECKHAM, C. W. A List of the Birds of Bardstown, Nelson County, Kentucky. *Journ. Cinc. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, VI, pp. 136-147; 167 species.—1885. BECKHAM, C. W. List of the Birds of Nelson County. *Kentucky Geol. Surv.*, John R. Proctor, Director. Author's Edition, 4to, pp. 1-58; 171 species.—1887. PINDAR, L. O. List of the Birds of Fulton County, Kentucky. *Orn. and Oöl.* XII, pp. 54, 55, 84, 85; 122 species.—1889. PINDAR, L. O. List of the Birds of Fulton County, Kentucky. *Auk*, VI, pp. 310-316, 183 species.—1910. HOWELL, A. H. Notes on the Summer Birds of Kentucky and Tennessee. *Auk*, XXVII pp. 295-304. Kentucky, 80 species.

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LOUISIANA

1900. BEYER, G. E. The Avifauna of Louisiana. *Proc. La. Soc. Nat.* 45 pp.; 323 species.—1904. ALLISON, A. The Birds of West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. *Auk*, XXI, 1904, pp. 472-484; 130 species.—1906. BEYER, G. E., ALLISON, A., KOPMAN, H. H. List of the Birds of Louisiana. *Auk*, XXIII, 1906, pp. 1-15, 275-281,

XXIV, 314-321; XXV, 173-180; 339-448. 128 species to Pici.—1908. HOWELL, A. H. Notes on the Winter Birds of Northern Louisiana Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XXI, 119-124 pp.; 70 species.

MAINE

1862. BOARDMAN, G. A. Catalogue of the Birds Found in the Vicinity of Calais, Maine, and about the Islands of the Mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Edited by A. E. Verrill. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., IX, pp. 122-132; 236 + 4 species. (For 12 additions see Verrill, *Ibid.*, pp. 233, 234.)—1862. VERRILL, A. E. Catalogue of the Birds Found at Norway, Oxford Co., Maine. Proc. Essex. Inst., III, pp. 136-160; 159 species.—1872. MAYNARD, C. J. A Catalogue of the Birds of Coos Co., N. H., and Oxford Co., Maine. With notes by Wm. Brewster, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIV, 1871, pp. 356-385; 164 species.—1882. BROWN, N. C. A Catalogue of the Birds Known to Occur in Portland, Maine. Proc. Portl. Soc. Nat. Hist., Dec. 14, 1882, pp. 1-37; 250 species. (See also Proc. Portl. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1889, pp. 37-40).—1900. HOWE, R. H., JR. Summer Birds near Isleboro and the Fox Islands. Journ. Maine Orn. Soc. II, pp. 28-32, III, pp. 14, 15; IV, p. 18; 100 species.—1908. KNIGHT, O. W. The Birds of Maine, Pub. by Author, Bangor 8vo, 693 pp., 30 ills.; 327 species.

MARYLAND

1895. KIRKWOOD, F. C. A List of the Birds of Maryland. Trans. Md. Acad. Sci., 1895, pp. 241-382; 290 species.—1900. MERRIAM, C. H., and PREBLE, E. A. The Summer Birds of Western Maryland. Maryland Geol. Surv., pp. 291-307; 100 species.—1904. EIFRIG, G. Birds of Allegany and Garrett Counties, Western Maryland. Auk, XXI, 1904, pp. 234-250; 180 species.

MASSACHUSETTS

1870. MAYNARD, C. J. Catalogue of the Birds of Eastern Massachusetts. The Naturalist's Guide, Part II, pp. 81-170; 299 species.—1886. ALLEN, J. A. A Revised List of the Birds of Massachusetts. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., I, pp. 221-271; 349 species.—1887. CLARK, H. L. The Birds of Amherst and Vicinity, Including Nearly the Whole of Hampshire County, Mass. 8vo. 55 pp.; 177 species.—1888. BREWSTER, W. Notes on the Birds of Winchendon, Worcester Co. Auk, V, pp. 386-393; 82 species.—1889. FAXON, W. On the Summer Birds of Berkshire County, Mass. Auk, VI, pp. 39-46, 99-107. Southern Berkshire, 76 species; Graylock Mountain, 80 species.—1889. INGALLS, C. E. Birds of Templeton and the Adjoining Towns. Gardner News, XX, June; 155 species. Not seen; title from Howe and Allen.—1891. COLBURN, W. W., and MORRIS, R. O. The Birds of the Connecticut Valley in

Massachusetts. 16mo, 24 pp. Springfield. Published by the Authors. 212 species.—1891. WAKEFIELD, J. R. A List of the Birds of Dedham. Dedham Hist. Reg., II, pp. 70-74; 181 species. Not seen; title from Howe and Allen.—1897. MORSE, A. P. Birds of Wellesley. Published by Author. Wellesley. 16mo, 56 pp.; 224 species.—1900. FAXON, W., and HOFFMANN, R. The Birds of Berkshire Co. Coll. Berkshire Hist. and Sci. Soc., III, pp. 109-166; 200 species.—1901. HOWE, R. H. JR., and ALLEN, G. M. The Birds of Massachusetts. Published by the Authors. 8vo, 154 pp.; 362 species.—1901. MORRIS, R. O.—The Birds of Springfield, Mass., and [Pg_322]Vicinity. H. R. Johnson, Springfield. 8vo, 54 pp.; 255 species.—1905. TOWNSEND, C. W. The Birds of Essex County, Massachusetts. Memoirs Nutt. Orn. Club. 4to, 352 pp. Frontispiece and Map; 319 species.—1906. BREWSTER, W. The Birds of the Cambridge Region of Massachusetts. Memoirs Nutt. Orn. Club, IV. 426 pp., pls. 7; 249 species.—1909. WRIGHT, H. W. Birds of the Boston Public Garden. (Houghton, Mifflin), 16mo, 238 pp.; 166 species.—1912. MORSE, A. P. A Pocket List of the Birds of Eastern Massachusetts with especial reference to Essex County. Pp. 92. Peabody Academy Science, Salem.

MICHIGAN

1857. KNEELAND, S. On the Birds of Keeweenaw Point, Lake Superior, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist, VI, 231-241 pp.; 147 species.—1875. BOIES, A. H. Catalogue of the Birds Ascertained to Occur in Southern Michigan. 8vo, 12 pp.; 211 species.—1876. COVERT, A. B. Birds of Lower Michigan. Forest and Stream, VI, pp. 99, 132, 163, 214, 318, 354, 402; VII, pp. 147, 164, 276. (See also VI, p. 197.) 213 species.—1879. GIBBS, M. Annotated List of the Birds of Michigan. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geograph. Survey of the Territories, V, 3 pp. 481-497; 310 species.—1880. STEERE, J. B. A List of the Mammals and Birds of Ann Arbor and Vicinity. 8vo. 8pp.; 111 species of birds.—1884. ATKINS, H. A. Summer Birds of Locke, Michigan. Orn and Oöl., IX, pp. 43-45; 80 species.—1884. ATKINS, H. A. Winter Birds of Locke, Michigan. Orn and Oöl., IX, pp. 31, 32; 31 species.—1885. ATKINS, H. A. Summer Birds of Locke, Michigan. Orn and Oöl., X, p. 3; 82 species.—1885. GIBBS, M. A Catalogue of the Birds of Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Orn and Oöl., X, pp. 6, 7, 38, 39, 54, 55, 68-70, 86, 87, 118, 119, 133-135, 149-151, 166, 167, 189, 190; 230 species.—1885-7. GIBBS, M. The Birds of Michigan. Forest and Stream, XXIII, pp. 483, 484; XXIV, pp. 5, 6, 26, 27, 44, 45, 65, 84, 104, 105, 124, 125, 144, 145, 184, 224, 267, 268, 288, 289, 307, 347, 387, 388, 427; XXV, pp. 4, 5. 304, 305, 365, 366; XXVI, pp. 305, 306; XXVII, pp. 123, 124, 223, 224; 68 species.—1890. WHITE, T. G. Birds of Mackinac Island, Michigan. The Oölogist, VII, pp. 48, 49; 101 species.—1893. COOK, A. J. Birds of Michigan. Bull. 94, State Agricultural College. 8vo, 148 pp.; 332 species.—1893. WHITE, S. E. Birds Observed on Mackinac Island, Michigan, During the Summers of 1889, 1890, and 1891. The Auk, X, pp. 221-230; 143 species.—1897. BOIES, A. H. Birds of Neebish Island,

St. Mary's River, Michigan. Bull. Mich. Orn. Club, I. pp. 17-20, 27-29; 149 species.—1903. SWALES, B. H. Notes on the Winter Birds of Wayne Co., Michigan. Wilson Bull., XIV, pp. 20-24; XV, 1904, p. 82; 71 species.—1903. SWALES, B. H. A List of the Land Birds of Southeastern Michigan. Bull. Mich. Orn. Club, IV, pp. 14-17, 35-40; V, pp. 37-43; 165 species. (See also Wilson Bull. XVII, 1905, pp. 108-114; Auk, XXV, pp. 230-232).—1905. WOOD, N. A., and FROTHINGHAM, E. H. Notes on the Birds of Au Sable Valley, Michigan. Auk, XXII, 1905, pp. 39-154; 103 species.—1906. WOOD, N. A., PEET, M. M., McCREARY, O. Annotated List of the Birds of Porcupine Mountains [89 species] and Isle Royale [81 species], Mich. Rep. Geol. Surv. Mich., 1905, pp. 113-127. See also McCreary, Ibid., pp. 56-57.—1909. BLACKWELDER, E. Summer Birds of Iron County. Auk, XXVI, pp. 363-370; 80 species.—1910. WOOD, J. CLAIRE. Some Winter Birds of the Season 1908-9 in Wayne County. Auk, XXVII, pp. 36-41.—1910. WOOD, N. A., and TINKER, A. D. Notes on Some of the Rarer Birds of Washtenaw County. Auk, XXVII, pp. 129-141; 34 species.—1910. CHANEY, R. W. Summer and Fall Birds of the Hamlin Lake Region, Mason County. Auk, XXVII, pp. 271-279; 119 species.—1911. WOOD, N. A. Expedition to Charity Islands, Lake Huron. Wilson Bull., XXIII, pp. 78-112; 162 species.—1912. BARROWS, W. B. Michigan Bird Life. Special Bull. of Mich. Agric. College. 8vo, pp. xiv + 822; many ill., bibliography; important.

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MINNESOTA

1871. TRIPPE, T. M. Notes on the Birds of Minnesota. Proc. Essex Inst., VI, pp. 113-119; 138 species.—1874. HATCH, P. L. Report on the Birds of Minnesota. Bull. Minn. Acad. Nat. Sci., pp. 43-68; 230 species.—1876. ROBERTS, T. S. A List of Some Birds Observed in the Vicinity of Minneapolis, Minn., not Enumerated in Dr. Hatch's List. The Scientific Monthly (Toledo, Ohio), I, 5, p. 231.—1880. ROBERTS, T. S., and BENNER, F. A Contribution to the Ornithology of Minnesota. Bull. N. O. C., V, pp. 11-20; 86 species.—1881. HATCH, P. L. A List of the Birds of Minnesota. Ninth Ann. Rep. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. Minn., for 1880, 1881, pp. 361-372; 281 species.—1881. ROBERTS, T. S. The Winter Birds of Minnesota. 9th Ann. Rep. Geol. and N. H. Surv. Minn., for 1880-1881, pp. 373-383; 52 species.—1883. BRACKETT, F. H. Ornithological Notes from Minnesota. Quart. Journ. Bost. Zoöl. Soc. II, pp. 47-49; III, pp. 7-16; 134 species.—1890. CANTWELL, G. C. A List of the Birds of Minnesota. Orn. and Oöl., XV, p. 129-139. (See also p. 156 and XVI, p. 157); 295 species.—1892. HATCH, P. L. Notes on the Birds of Minnesota. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey of Minn. 8vo, 487 pp.; 302 species.—1904. CURRIER, E. S. Summer Birds of the Leech Lake Region, Minn. Auk, XXI, pp. 29-44; 117 species.—1907. ROBERTS, T. S. List of Birds of Becker Co., Minn., Pioneer Hist. of Becker Co. (Pioneer Press, St. Paul), pp.

159-190; 262 species.—1911. HONYWILL, A. W. JR.—Notes on some Summer and Fall Birds of the Crooked Lake Region. Cass and Crow, Wing Counties, Minn. *The Auk*, XXVIII, pp. 229-237; 86 species.

MISSISSIPPI

1905. STOCKARD, C. R. Nesting Habits of Birds in Mississippi. *Auk*, XXII, 1905, pp. 146-158, 273-285; 83 species.—1906. ALLISON, A. Notes on the Winter Birds of Hancock Co., Miss., *Auk*, XXIII, 1906, pp. 44-47; 51 species. Also *Ibid.*, p. 232.—1907. ALLISON, A. Notes on the Spring Birds of Tishomingo County, Miss. *Auk*, XXIV, pp. 12-25.

MISSOURI

1879. SCOTT, W. E. D. Notes on Birds Observed During the Spring Migration in Western Missouri. *Bull. N. O. C.*, IV, pp. 139-147; 148 species.—1884. HURTER J. List of Birds Collected in the Neighborhood of St. Louis, Mo. *Orn. and Oöl.*, IX, pp. 85-87, 95-97. (see also p. 128); 265 species.—1896. WIDMANN, O. The Peninsula of Missouri as a Winter Home for Birds. *Auk*, XIII, 1896, pp. 216-222.—1907. WIDMANN, O. A Preliminary Catalogue of the Birds of Missouri. *Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis*, XVIII, pp. 1-288; 383 species—1908. WOODRUFF, E. S. Birds of Shannon and Carter Counties, Missouri, *Auk*, XXV, pp. 191-213; 172 species.

MONTANA

1876. GRINNELL, G. B. Report of a Reconnaissance from Carroll Montana Territory on the Upper Missouri, to the Yellowstone National Park, and Return, made in the summer of 1875 by William Ludlow.... Birds, pp. 72-92; 139 species.—1894. RICHMOND, C. W., and KNOWLTON, F. H. *Auk*, XI, pp. 298-308; 111 species.—1895. THORNE, P. M. List of Birds observed in the Vicinity of Fort Keogh, Montana, from July 1888, to September 1892. *The Auk*, XII, pp. 211-219; 139 species.—1901. CARY, M. Birds of the Black Hills. *The Auk*, XVIII, pp. 231-238; 91 species.—1901. SILLOWAY, P. M. Summer Birds of Flathead Lake. *Bull. No. 3 Univ. Mont.* 8vo. 83 pp., 16 pls.; 123 species (see also, *Ibid.*, No. 6, pp. 289-308).—1903. SILLOWAY, P. M. The Birds of Fergus County, Montana. *Bull. No. 1, Fergus Co. Free High School, Lewiston, Mont.* [Pg_324]77 pp., 17 ppls.; 179 species.—1907-8. CAMERON, E. S. The Birds of Custer and Dawson Counties, Montana. *The Auk*, XXIV, pp. 241-270; 389-406; XXV, pp. 34-56; 192 species.—1911. SAUNDERS, A. A.... A Preliminary List of the Birds of Gallatin County, Montana. *The Auk*, XXVIII, pp. 26-49; 198 species.—1912. SAUNDERS, A. A. Some Birds of Southwestern Montana. *The Condor*, XIV, pp. 22-32; 152 species.

NEBRASKA

1878. AUGHEY, S. Notes on the Nature of the Food of the Birds of Nebraska. First Ann. Rep. U. S. Ent. Com. for the year 1877. Appendix II, pp. 13-62; 252 species.—1883. HALL, A. Spring Birds of Nebraska. Forest and Stream, XX, pp. 265, 266, 284; 114 species.—1888. TAYLOR, W. EDGAR. A Catalogue of Nebraska Birds ... Ann. Rep. Nebr. State Board of Agric., for the year 1887, pp. 111-118; 314 species.—1888-89. TAYLOR, E. W., and VAN VLEET, A. H. Notes on Nebraska Birds. Orn. and Oöl., XIII, pp. 49-51, 169-172; XIV, pp. 163-165; 137 species.—1896. BRUNER, L. Notes on Nebraska Birds. Rep. Neb. State Hort. Soc., 1896, pp. 48-178; 415 species.—1901. BRUNER, L. Birds that Nest in Nebraska. Proc. Nebr. Orn. Union, 1901, pp. 48-61; 212 species.—1904. BRUNER, L., WALCOTT, R. H., and SWENK, M. H. A Preliminary Review of the Birds of Nebraska, 1-116+5 p.; 406 species. Klopp and Bartlett, Omaha, Nebr.—1909. WALCOTT, R. H. An Analysis of Nebraska's Bird Fauna. Proc. Neb. Orn. Union, IV, pp. 25-55.

NEVADA

1877. HENSHAW, H. W. Annual Report upon the Survey West of the One-Hundredth Meridian. Being Appendix N N of the Annual Report of Engineers for 1877. Report on the Ornithology of Portions of Nevada and California, pp. 1303-1322.—1877. RIDGWAY, R. Report of Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel. Clarence King, Geologist, in charge. Vol. IV, Part III, Ornithology, 4to, pp. 303-670. Mainly limited to that portion of the Great Basin included between the thirty-ninth and forty-second parallels and extending from the Sierra Nevada to the Wasatch Mountains; 262 species.—1880. HENSHAW, H. W. Annual Report upon the Geog. Surv. of the Terr. west of the 100th Meridian ... App. O. O. of the Ann. Rep. of the Chief of Engineers for 1879. App. L. Ornithological Report from Observations and Collections made in portions of California, Nevada, and Oregon; pp. 282-335; 184 species.—1881. HOFFMAN, W. J. Annotated List of the Birds of Nevada. Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geograph. Survey of the Territories, VI, 2, pp. 203-256; 250 species.—1903. HANFORD, F. S. The Summer Birds of Washoe Lake, Nevada. The Condor, V, pp. 49-52; 48 species.—1912. TAYLOR, W. P. Field Notes on Amphibians, Reptiles and Birds of Northern Humboldt County, Nevada. Univ. Pub. Zool. VII, 10, pp. 319-436; 103 species.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1877. GOODHUE, C. F. The Birds of Webster and Adjoining Towns. Forest and Stream, VIII, pp. 33, 49, 96, 113, 146; 151 species.—1872. MAYNARD, C. J. See Maine.—1887. CHADBOURNE, A. P. A List of the Summer Birds of the Presidential

Range of the White Mountains, N. H. Auk, IV, pp. 100-108; 47 species.—1888. FAXON, W., and ALLEN, J. A. Notes on the Summer Birds of Holderness [65 species], Bethlehem [50 species], and Franconia, N. H. [87 species]. Auk, V. pp. 149-155.—1889. ALLEN, F. H. Summer Birds at Bridgewater, N. H. Auk, VI, pp. 76-79.—1882. KNOWLTON, F. H. A Revised List of the Birds of Brandon, Vt. The Brandon Union, February 10, 1882; 149 species.—1899. DEARBORN, N. Preliminary List of the Birds of Belknap and Merrimac [Pg_325] Counties, N. H. New Hampshire College, Durham, 8vo, 34 pp.; 175 species.—1900. BATCHELDER, F. W. and FOGG, E. H. Preliminary List of Birds ... of Manchester, N. H. Proc. Manchester Inst. Arts and Sci., I, pp. 123-138; 132 species. (See also Proc. for 1901, 1902.)—1900 DEARBORN, N. The Birds of Durham and Vicinity. Cont. Zoöl. Lab. N. H. College Agric. and Mech. Arts, VI, 121 pp., map.—1904. ALLEN, G. M. The Birds of New Hampshire. Proc. Manchester Inst. Arts and Sciences, IV, pp. 23-222; 283 species.—1904. COMEY, A. C. A Partial List of the Summer Birds of Holderness, N. H. Wilson Bull., XVI, 5-9 pp.; 94 species.

NEW JERSEY

1885. BARRELL, H. F. Birds of the Upper Passaic Valley, New Jersey. Orn. and Oöl., X, pp. 21-23, 42, 43; 149 species.—1887. THURBER, E. A List of Birds of Morris County, New Jersey. True Democratic Banner (newspaper), Morristown, N. J., Nov. 10, 17, 24; 205 species.—1894. STONE, W. The Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. 8vo, 185 pp. Del. Valley Orn. Club, Phila.; 346 species.—1894. STONE, W. Summer Birds of the Pine Barrens of New Jersey. Auk, XI, 1894, pp. 138-140; 90 species.—1897-1910. STONE, W., Editor. Numerous Notes on Birds of Chiefly Southern New Jersey. Proc. Del. Valley Orn. Club, Phila.—1901. BABSON, W. A. The Birds of Princeton, N. J. Bull. Bird Club, Princeton Univ. I, pp. 7-28; 230 species.—1906. CHAPMAN, F. M. ([See New York.](#))—1907. HOLMES, L. K. Birds Found within a Radius of 12 Miles of Summit, N. J. Wilson Bull. XIX, pp. 21-27; 201 species. See also list of Summer Birds, *Ibid.*, XVII, pp. 8-12; and Hann, List of Summer Birds, *Ibid.*, pp. 117-122.—1909. STONE, W. The Birds of New Jersey. Ann. Rep. N. J. State Museum for 1908, pp. 11-347, 409-419; pls. 1-84.—1909. BAILY, W. L. Breeding Birds of Passaic and Sussex Counties. Cassinia, pp. 29-36; 94 species.

NEW MEXICO

1853. WOODHOUSE, S. W. ([See Arizona](#))—1859. HENRY, T. C. Catalogue of the Birds of New Mexico as compiled from Notes and Observations made while in that Territory during a residence of Six Years. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., XI, pp. 104-109; 198 species.—1885-6. HENSHAW, H. W. List of Birds Observed in Summer and Fall on the Upper Pecos River, New Mexico. Auk, II, pp. 326-333; III, pp. 73-80; 80 species.—1892. ANTHONY, A. W. Birds of Southwestern New Mexico. Auk, IX, pp.

357-369; 129 species.—1898. MITCHELL, W. I. The Summer Birds of San Miguel County, New Mexico. *The Auk*, XV, pp. 306-311; 85 species. (See also, Bailey, *Ibid.*, XXI, 1904, pp. 443-449).—1904. BAILEY, F. M. Additional Notes on the Birds of the Upper Pecos. *The Auk*, XXI, pp. 349-363; 93 species.—1906. HUNN, J. T. S. Notes on Birds of Silver City, New Mexico. *The Auk*, XXIII, pp. 418-425; 112 species.—1908. GILMAN, M. F. Birds on the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico. *The Condor*, X, pp. 146-152; 108 species.—1912. BERGTOLD, W. H. October Birds of the Headwaters of the Gila River, New Mexico. *The Auk*, XXIX, pp. 327-336; 76 species.

NEW YORK

1844. GIRAUD, J. P., JR. The Birds of Long Island ... New York, vol. V, 8vo, 397 pp.; 286 species.—1844. DE KAY, JAMES E. Zoölogy of New York. Part II, Birds. Albany. 1 vol., 4to, xii+380 pp., 141 col. plls.—1876. FOWLER, H. G. Birds of Central New York. Forest and Stream, VI, pp. 180, 233, 284, 337, 402; VII, pp. 36, 52, 84, 230. Also Additions *Ibid.*, p. 180; 170 species.—1877. ROOSEVELT, T., JR., and MINOT, H. D. The Summer Birds of the Adirondacks in Franklin County, N. Y. 8vo, 4 pp.; 97 species.—1879. RATHBUN, [Pg_326]FRANK R. A Revised List of Birds of Central New York. (Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Wayne, and Yates Counties, Auburn, N. Y.) 44 pp. See also Orn. and Oöl., VII, 1882, pp. 132, 133; 14 additions.—1879-80. MEARNS, E. A. A List of the Birds of the Hudson Highlands. Bull. Essex. Inst., X, pp. 166-179; XI, pp. 43-52, 154-168, 189-204; XII, pp. 11-25, 109-128; XIII, pp. 75-93. (See also *Auk*, VII, 1890, pp. 55, 56); 214 species.—1880. GREGG, W. H. Revised Catalogue of the Birds of Chemung County, New York, Elmira, N. Y., O. H. Wheeler; 217 species.—1881-84. MERRIAM, C. H. Preliminary List of Birds Ascertained to Occur in the Adirondack Region, Northeastern New York. Bull. N. O. C., VI, pp. 225-235; and Addenda VII, 1882, pp. 128, 256, 257. *Auk*, I, 1884, pp. 58, 59; 211 species.—1882. BICKNELL, E. P. A Review of the Summer Birds of a part of the Catskill Mountains, with prefatory remarks on the faunal and floral features of the region. Trans. of the Linn. Soc. of New York, I, pp. 115-168; 90 species.—1885 ... HOLLICK, A. Preliminary List of the Birds Known to Breed on Staten Island. Proc. Nat. Sci. Assc. Staten Island. Extra No. 4, December. 67 species.—1886.... BARNUM, M. K. A Preliminary List of the Birds of Onondaga County, N. Y. Bull. of the Biol. Lab. of Syracuse. 8vo, pp. 1-34; 204 species.—1886. RALPH, W. L., and BAGG, E. An Annotated List of the Birds of Oneida County, N. Y., and Its Immediate Vicinity. Trans. Oneida Hist. Soc., III, pp. 101-147; 224 species. (See also *Ibid.*, VII, 1890, pp. 2, 29-232.) Orn. and Col. XIII, 1888, pp. 58, 59. *Auk*, XI, 1894, pp. 162-164.—1886. WOODRUFF, L. B., and PAINE, A. G., JR. Birds of Central Park, New York City. A Preliminary List. Forest and Stream, XXVI, pp. 386, 387, 487; 121 species.—1889. BERGTOLD, W. H. A List of the Birds of Buffalo and Vicinity. Bull. Buffalo Nat. Field Club, 1, 7, pp. 1-21; 237 species.—1889. DAVISON, J. L. Birds of Niagara

County, New York, *Forest and Stream*, XXXIII, pp. 164, 183, 303; 190 species.—1892. CLUTE, W. N. *The Avifauna of Broome Co., N. Y.* *Wilson Quart.*, pp. 59-64; 106 species.—1896. SHORT, E. H. *Birds of Western New York.* F. H. Lattin, Albion, N. Y. 20 pp.; 229 species.—1901. EATON, E. H. *Birds of Western New York.* *Proc. Roch. Acad.* IV, 64 pp.; 299 species.—1901. EMBODY, G. O. *Birds of Madison County, N. Y.* *Bull. Dep't. Geol. and Nat. Hist., Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.* 8vo, 36 pp.; 191 species. (See also Maxon, *Auk*, XX, p. 263.)—1904. CHAPMAN, F. M. *An Annotated List of the Birds Known to Breed within 50 Miles of New York City.* Guide Leaflet, No. 14, *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 31 pp., 13 ills.—1906. CHAPMAN, F. M. *The Birds of the Vicinity of New York City.* *Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, Guide Leaflet, No. 22, Rev. Ed., 96 pp. Numerous ills.; 353 species.—1907. BRAISLIN, W. C. *A List of the Birds of Long Island, N. Y.* *Abst. Proc. Linnæan Society, N. Y.*, 1907, pp. 31-123; 364 species. (See also *Auk*, 1909, pp. 314-316.)—1910. REED, H. D., and WRIGHT, A. H. *Vertebrates of the Cayuga Lake Basin.* *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, XLVIII, pp. 370-459; 257 species.—1910. WRIGHT, A. H. and ALLEN, A. A. *The Increase of Austral Birds at Ithaca.* *Auk*, XXVII, pp. 63-66.—1910. EATON, E. H. *Birds of New York. I, Water and Game Birds.* 4to, pp. 1-501, col. pls. [by Fuertes] 42. Important.—1912. BAGG, E. *Annotated List of the Birds of Oneida County, N. Y., and of the West Canada Creek Valley.* *Trans. Oneida Hist. Soc.* XII, pp. 16-85; 257 species.

NORTH CAROLINA

1871. COUES, E. *Notes on the Natural History of Fort Macon, N. C. and Vicinity.* *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* XXIII, Birds, pp. 18-47. Also *Ibid.*, 1878, pp. 22-24; 133 species.—1885. BRIMLEY, H. H. and C. S. *Summer Birds of Raleigh, N. C.* *Orn. and Oöl.*, X, pp. 143, 144; 82 species.—1885.—BRIMLEY, H. H. and C. S. *Winter Birds of Raleigh, N. C.* *Orn. and Oöl.*, X, p. 128; 72 species.—1886. BREWSTER, W. *An Ornithological Reconnaissance in Western North Carolina.* *Auk*, III, pp. 94-112, 173-179; 102 species.—1886. BATCHELDER, C. F. [Pg 327] *The North Carolina Mountains in Winter.* *Auk*, III, pp. 307-314; 40 species.—1887. ATKINSON, G. F. *Preliminary Catalogue of the Birds of North Carolina.* *Journ. Elisha Mitchell Society*, 1887, Part 2, pp. 44-87; 255 species. A compilation with some errors.—1887. CAIRNS, J. S. *A List of Birds of Buncombe Co., North Carolina.* *Orn. and Oöl.*, XII, pp. 3-6; 169 species.—1887. SENNETT, G. B. *Observations in Western North Carolina Mountains in 1886.* *Auk*, IV, pp. 240-245; 29 species.—1888. BRIMLEY, C. S. *A List of Birds Known to Breed at Raleigh, N. C.* *Orn. and Oöl.*, XIII, pp. 42, 43; 54 species. (See also *Ibid.*, p. 187. *Auk*, XIV, p. 165.)—1889. CAIRNS, J. S. *The Summer Birds of Buncombe County, North Carolina.* *Orn. and Oöl.*, XIV, pp. 17-22; 123 species.—1893. BRIMLEY, C. S. *Some Additions to the Avifauna of North Carolina, with Notes on Some Other Species.* *Auk*, X, 1893, pp. 241-244; 48 species.—1897. SMITHWICK, J. W. P. *Ornithology of North Carolina.* *Bull.* 144, N. C. Agric. Exp. Sta. 193-228; 303

species.—1899. PEARSON, T. G. Preliminary List of Birds of Chapel Hill, N. C. Journ. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc., XVI, pp. 33-51; 132 species.—1901. BISHOP, L. B. The Winter Birds of Pea Island, N. C. Auk, XVIII, pp. 260-268; 42 species.—1905. OBERHOLSER, H. C. Notes on the Mammals and Summer Birds of Western North Carolina. Published by Biltmore Forest School. Birds pp. 11-24; 136 species.—1910. PHILIPP, P. B. ([see S. C.](#))

OHIO

1877 ... LANGDON, F. W. A Catalogue of the Birds of the Vicinity of Cincinnati. 8vo, 18 pp. Salem, Mass.; 279 species.—1879. LANGDON, F. W. A Revised List of Cincinnati Birds. Journ. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist., I, 4, pp. 167-193. (See also *Ibid.*, III, pp. 121-127; V, 1882, p. 186; VI, 1883, pp. 12-31; 256 species.)—1882. WHEATON, J. M. Report on the Birds of Ohio, Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio, IV, I, pp. 188-628; 298 species.—1891. SMITH, R. W. 000 A List of the Birds of Warren County, Ohio. Journ. Cin. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIV, pp. 105-133; 189 species.—1896. OBERHOLSER, H. C. A Primary List of the Birds of Wayne Co. Bull. Ohio Agric. Exp. Sta. I, 4, pp. 243-354; 183 species.—1902. HENINGER, W. F. A Preliminary List of the Birds of Middle Southern Ohio. Wilson Bulletin, IX, pp. 77-93; 209 species. (See also *Ibid.*, pp. 130-132; XII, 1905, pp. 89-93).—1902. JONES, L. Bird Studies in Lorain Co., Ohio. Wilson Bull., IX, pp. 37-58; also pp. 94-100.—1908. DAWSON, W. L. The Birds of Ohio, 4 to xiv+671 pp. Many illus. Columbus, Wheaton Pub. Co.—1903. FIELD, A. I. Birds of Lecking Co., Ohio. Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., XV; 203 species.—1903. JONES, L. The Birds of Ohio. A revised Catalogue, Ohio State Acad. of Sci., Special Papers No. 6, 141 pp. 1 map; 318 species.—1906. HENINGER, W. F. A Preliminary List of Birds of Seneca Co., Ohio. Wilson Bull., XVIII, pp. 47-60; 205 species.—1909-10. JONES, L. The Birds of Cedar Point and Vicinity. Wilson Bull., XXI, pp. 55-76, 115-131, 187-202; XXII, pp. 25-41, 97-115, 172-182. *Note.*—Every issue of the Wilson Bulletin (Oberlin, Ohio) contains matter of special interest to bird students in Ohio and the adjoining states.

OREGON

1839. TOWNSEND, J. K. Narrative of a Journey across the Rocky Mountains to the Columbia River ... Philadelphia: Henry Perkins, 134 Chestnut Street. Boston: Perkins and Marvin. 8vo, pp. viii, 352. Appendix: Catalogue of Birds found in the Territory of the Oregon, pp. 331-352.—1860. COOPER, J. G. and SUCKLEY, G. Report upon the Birds Collected on the Survey. Pac. R. R. Rep. Vol. XII, Book 11, pp. 140-291; 216 species observed in Oregon and Washington.—1877. BENDIRE, C. Notes on some of the Birds found in Southeastern Oregon, particularly in the Vicinity of Camp Harney, from November, 1874 to January 1877. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XIX, pp. 109-149;

191 species.—1879. [Pg_328]MEARNS, E. A. Partial List of the Birds of Fort Klamath, Oregon, Collected by Lieutenant Willis Wittich, U. S. A., with Annotations and Additions by the Collector. Bull. N. O. C., IV, pp. 161-166, 194-199; 111 species.—1880. HENSHAW, H. W. ([See Nevada.](#))—1880. JOHNSON, O. B. List of the Birds of the Willamette Valley, Oregon. Am. Nat. XIV, pp. 485-491, 635-646; 140 species.—1886. ANTHONY, A. W. Field Notes on the Birds of Washington County, Oregon. Auk, III, pp. 161-172; 120 species.—1888. MERRILL, J. C. Notes on the Birds of Fort Klamath, Oregon. With remarks on certain species by William Brewster. Auk, V, pp. 139-146, 251-262, 357-366; 168 species.—1902. ANTHONY, A. W. List of Birds in the Vicinity of Portland, Oregon. Bailey's 'Handbook of Birds of the Western United States,' pp. xliii-xlviii; 145 species.—1902. LORD, W. R. A First Book upon the Birds of Oregon and Washington, 16mo, 304+iv pp. ill. J. K. Gill Co., Portland.—1904. MILLER, L. H. The Birds of the John Day Region, Oregon. The Condor, VI, pp. 100-106; 71 species.—1905. FINLEY, W. L. Among the Sea Birds off the Oregon Coast. The Condor, VII, pp. 110-127; 161-169.—1909. JEWETT, S. G. Some Birds of Baker County, Oregon. The Auk, XXVI, pp. 5-9; 83 species.—1911. Peck, M. E. Summer Birds of Willow Creek Valley, Malheur County, Oregon. The Condor, XIII, pp. 63-69; 74 species.

PENNSYLVANIA

1844. BAIRD, W. M. and S. F. List of Birds Found in the Vicinity of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa. Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, XLVI, pp. 261-273; 201 species.—1845. BAIRD, S. F. Catalogue of Birds Found in the Neighborhood of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa. Lit. Rec. and Journ. Linn. Assoc. of Penna. College, I, pp. 249-257; 203 species.—1861. BARNARD, V. A. A Catalogue of the Birds of Chester County, Pa. Times of Arrival in Spring. Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst., 1860, pp. 434-438; 191 species.—1869. TURNBULL, W. P. The Birds of East Pennsylvania and New Jersey ... 1 vol. roy. 8vo, and also 4to, xii+62 pp.; 342 species.—1880. WARREN, H. B. The Birds of Chester County, Pa. Forest and Stream, XIII, pp. 1024, 1025; XIV, pp. 6, 25; 218 species.—1886. PARKER, H. G. List of Birds near Philadelphia with the Dates That Sets of Eggs Were Taken. Orn. and Oöl. XI, pp. 70, 71; 76 species.—1887. PENNOCK, C. J. Birds of Chester County, Pa. The Oölogist. IV, pp. 1-10; 234 species.—1889. RESSEL, C. B. Birds of Chester County, Pa. Orn. and Oöl., XIV, 97-101, pp. 112-116, 129, 130; 199 species.—1890. WARREN, B. H. Report on the Birds of Pennsylvania. With Special Reference to the Food Habits. Second Edition. Harrisburg, 8vo, xiv+434 pp.; 100 col. plls.—1891. STONE, W. The Summer Birds of Harvey's Lake, Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania, with Remarks on the Faunal Position of the Region. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. 1891, pp. 431-438; 54 species.—1892. DWIGHT, J., JR. Summer Birds of the Crest of the Pennsylvania Alleghanies. Auk, IX, pp. 129-141; 84 species.—1893. JACOBS, J. W. Summer Birds of Greene Co., Pa. 8vo, 15

pages; 90 species. Published by Author, Waynesburg, Pa.—1893. TODD, W. E. C. Summer Birds of Indiana [65 species] and Clearfield [55 species] Counties, Pa. Auk, X, 1893, pp. 35-46.—1894. STONE, W. The Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. 8vo, vii+185 pp. Del. Valley Orn. Club, Phila. 346 species.—1895. ROTZELL, W. E. Birds of Narbeth, Pa., and Vicinity. The Citizen, June 22 and 29, and reprinted in pamphlet, 8 pp.; 108 species.—1896. BAILY, W. L. Summer Birds of Northern Elk Co. Auk, XIII, pp. 289-197; 69 species.—1896. YOUNG, R. T. Summer Birds of Anthracite Coal Regions of Pennsylvania. Auk, XIII, 1896, pp. 278-285; 59 species.—1897. MONTGOMERY, T. H., JR. A List of the Birds of the Vicinity of West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Am. Nat., 1897, pp. 622-628, 812-814, 907-911; 145 species.—1897-1910. STONE, W. [Pg_329]Editor. Numerous Notes on and Short Lists of Eastern Pennsylvania Birds. Proc. Del. Valley Orn. Club, Phila.—1899. RHOADES, S. N. Notes on Some of the Rarer Birds of Western Pennsylvania. Auk, XVI, pp. 308-313; 65 species.—1901. BURNS, F. L. A Sectional Bird Census, at Berwyn, Pa. Wilson Bull. No. 36, pp. 84-103; 62 species.—1904. TODD, W. E. C. The Birds of Erie and Presque Isle, Erie Co., Pa. Annals Carnegie Museum, II. pp. 841-596, 4 plates; 237 species.—1904. TODD, W. E. C. The Mammal and Bird Fauna of Beaver County, Pa. Bausman's History of Beaver County, II, 1904, pp. 1195-1202; 178 species.

RHODE ISLAND

1899. HOWE, R. H., JR. and STURTEVANT, E. The Birds of Rhode Island. Published by Authors. 8vo, 111 pp.; 291 species.—1908. Commissioners of Birds. A Check-List of Rhode Island Nesting Birds, pp. 1-26; 104 species.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1868. COUES, E. Synopsis of the Birds of South Carolina. Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, pp. 104-127; 294 species.—1879. LOOMIS, L. M. A Partial List of the Birds of Chester County, S. C. Bull. N. O. C., IV, pp. 209-218; 140 species. (See also additions and notes. Auk, II, 1885, pp. 188-193; VIII, 1891, pp. 49-59, 167-173; IX, 1892; pp. 28-39; XI, 1894, pp. 26-39, 94-117.)—1885. HOXIE, W. Notes on the Birds of the Sea Islands. Orn. and Oöl., X, pp. 13-27, 29, 44-46, 62, 63. (Also Corrections and Additions. *Ibid.*, XI, 1886, pp. 33, 34.) 238 species.—1890. LOOMIS, L. M. Observations on Some of the Summer Birds of the Mountain Portions of Pickens County, Auk, VII, pp. 30-39, 124-130; 76 species.—1891. LOOMIS, L. M. June Birds of Cæsar's Head, S. C. Auk, VIII, pp. 323-333; 52 species.—1910. PHILIPP, P. B. List of Birds Observed [in the Carolinas]. Auk, XXVII, pp. 312-322. (See also Wayne, *Ibid.*, p. 464.)—1910. WAYNE, A. T. Birds of South Carolina. Cont. from Charleston Museum, I, 8vo, xxi+pp. 254; 337 species.

TENNESSEE

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Lawrence

Mexican

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Goose, Bean

Blue

Cackling

Canada

Emperor

European White-fronted

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Pink-footed

Ross Snow

White-cheeked

White-fronted

Goshawk, American

Mexican

Western

Grackle, Boat-tailed

Bronzed

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Great-tailed

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Western Evening

Grouse, Alaska Spruce

Canada

Canadian Ruffed

Columbian Sharp-tailed

Dusky

Franklin

Gray Ruffed

Hudsonian Spruce

Oregon Ruffed

Prairie Sharp-tailed

Richardson

Ruffed

Sage

Sharp-tailed

Sierra

Sooty

Gruidæ

Grus americana

canadensis

mexicana

Guara alba

rubra

Guillemot, Black

Mandt

Pigeon

Guiraca cærulea

" lazula

Gull, Bonaparte

Black-backed

California

Franklin

Glaucous

Glaucous-winged

Heermann

Herring

Iceland

Ivory

Kittiwake

Kumlien

Laughing

Little

Mew

Nelson

Point Barrow

Ring-billed

Ross

Sabine

Siberian

Slaty-backed

Short-billed

Vega

Western

Gymnogyps californianus

Gyr Falcon

Black

Gray

White

Hæmatopodidæ

Hæmatopus bachmani

frazari

palliatu

Haliaeetus leucocephalus

Halocyptena microsoma

Harelda hyemalis

Harrier

Hawk, American Rough-legged

Broad-winged

Cooper

Desert Sparrow

Duck

Ferruginous Rough-legged

Fish

Florida Red-shouldered

Harlan

Harris

Krider

Little Sparrow

Marsh

Mexican Black

Pigeon

Red-bellied

Red-shouldered

Red-tailed

Sennett White-tailed

Sharp-shinned

Short-tailed

Snail

Sparrow

St Lucas Sparrow

Swainson

Western Red-tail

Zone-tailed

Heath Hen

Heleodytes brunneicapillus

" affinis

" anthonyi

" bryanti

" couesi

Helinaia swainsonii

Helminthophila bachmanii

celata

" lutescens

" sordida

chrysoptera

lawrencei

leucobronchialis

luciæ

Helminthophila peregrina

pinus

rubricapilla

" gutturalis

virginiaë

Helmitheros vermivorus

Helodromas solitarius

" cinnamomeus

Herodias egretta

Herodiones

Heron, Anthony Green

Black-crowned Night

European

Frazar Green

Great Blue

Heron, Great White

Little Blue

Little Green

Louisiana

Northwest Coast

Snowy

Ward

Yellow-crowned Night

Hesperiphona vespertina

" *montana*

Heteractitis incanus

Himantopus mexicanus

Hirundinidæ

Hirundo erythrogastra

Histrionicus histrionicus

Hummingbird, Allen

Anna

Black-chinned

Blue-throated

Blue-billed

Broad-tailed

Buff-bellied

Calliope

Costa

Lucifer

Morcom

Rieffer

Rivoli

Ruby-throated

Rufous

Salvin

White-eared

Xantus

Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis

Hylocichla aliciae

" *bicknelli*

guttata

" *auduboni*

" *nana*

" *pallasii*

fuscescens

" *salicicola*

mustelina

ustulata

" *almæ*

" *œdica*

" swainsonii

Iache latirostris

Ibididæ

Ibis, Glossy

Scarlet

Wood

White

White-faced Glossy

Icteria virens

" longicauda

Icteridæ

Icterus audubonii

bullocki

cucullatus nelsoni

" sennetti

galbula

parisorum

spurius

Ictinia mississippiensis

Ionornis martinica,

Iridoprocne bicolor

Ixoreus naevius

" meruloides

Jabiru

Jacana, Mexican

spinosa

Jacaniðæ

Jaeger, Long-tailed

Parastic

Pomarine

Jay, Alaskan

Belding

Black-headed

Blue

Blue-eared

Blue-fronted

California

Canada

Coast

Couch

Florida

Florida Blue

Gray

Green

Labrador

Long-crested

Oregon

Pinon

Queen Charlotte

Rocky Mountain

Santa Cruz

Steller

Texan

Woodhouse

Xantus

Junco aikenii

Arizona

Baird

bairdi

caniceps

Carolina

Coues

dorsalis

Gray-headed

Guadalupe

hyemalis

" annectens

" carolinensis

" connectens

insularis

mearnsi

Montana

montanus

oreganus

" connectens

" pinosus

" shufeldti

" thurberi

Oregon

phæonotus dorsalis

" palliatus

Pink-sided

Point Pinos

Red-backed

Ridgway's

Shufeldt

Slate-colored

Thurber

Townsend

townsendi

White-winged

Killdeer

Kingbird

Arkansas

Cassin

Couch

Gray

Kingfisher, Belted

Northwestern Belted

Ringed

Texas

Kinglet, Dusky

Golden-crowned

Ruby-crowned

Sitkan

Western

Kite, Everglade

Mississippi

Swallow-tailed

White-tailed

Kittiwake

Pacific

Red-legged

Knot

Lagopus evermanni

lagopus

" alexandræ

" alleni

" ungavus

leucurus

" peninsularis

rupestris

" atkhensis

" chamberlaini

" dixonii

" nelsoni

" reinhardi

" townsendi

Laniidæ

Lanius borealis

ludovicianus

" migrans

anthonyi

" excubitorides

" gambeli

Lapwing

Laridæ

Lark Bunting

California Horned

Desert Horned

Dusky Horned

Horned

Hoyt Horned

Island Horned

Montezuma Horned

Pallid Horned

Prairie Horned

Ruddy Horned

Scorched Horned

Sonoran Horned

Streaked Horned

Texan Horned

Larus affinis

argentatus

atricilla

barrovianus

brachyrhynchus

californicus

canus

delawarensis

franklinii

glaucescens

glaucus

heermanni

kumlienii

leucopterus

marinus

minutus

nelsoni

occidentalis

philadelphia

schistisagus

vegae

Leptotila fulviventris brachyptera

Leucosticte, Aleutian

atrata

australis

Black

Brown-capped

Gray-crowned

griseonucha

Hepburn

tephrocotis

" littoralis

Limicolæ

Limosa fedoa

hæmastica

lapponica baueri

Limpkin

Longipennes

Longspur, Alaskan

Chestnut-collared

Lapland

McCown

Smith

Loon

Black-throated

Pacific

Red-throated

Yellow-billed

Lophodytes cucullatus

Lophortyx californicus

" vallicola

gambelii

Loxia curvirostra minor

" stricklandi

leucoptera

Lunda cirrhata

Macrochires

Macrorhamphus griseus

scolopaceus

Magpie American

Yellow-billed

Mallard

Man-o'-War Bird

Mareca americana

penelope

Marsh Hen

Martin Cuban

Gray-breasted

Purple

Western

Meadowlark

Florida

Texas

Western

Megalestris skua

Megaquiscalus major

major macrourus

Megascops asio

" aiken

" bendirei

" cineraceus

" flammeola

" floridanus

" idahoensis

" kennicottii

" macfarlanei

" maxwelliæ

" mccalli

" trichopsis

" xantusi

Melanerpes erythrocephalus

formicivorus

" angustifrons

" bairdi

Meleagris gallopavo intermedia

" merriami

" osceola

" silvestris

Melopelia asiatica asiatica

" trudeaui

leucoptera

Melospiza cinerea

" caurina

" clementæ

" cooperi

" fallax

" graminea

" heermanni

" insignis

" juddi

" kenaiensis

" melodia

" merrilli

" montana

" morphna

" pusillula

" rivularis

" rufina

" samuelis

Melospiza georgiana

lincolnii

" striata

melodia cleonensis

" maxillaris

Merganser, American

americanus

Hooded

Red-breasted

serrator

Mergellus albellus

Merlin, Black

Richardson

Merula confinis

migratoria

migratoria achrustera

" propinqua

Micropalama himantopus

Micropallas whitneyi

Micropodidæ

Mimidæ

Mimus polyglottos

" leucopterus

Mniotilta varia

Mniotiltidæ

Mockingbird

Western

Molothrus ater

" obscurus

Motacillidæ

Murre

Brunnich

California

Pallas

Murrelet, Ancient

Craveri

Kittlitz

Marbled

Xantus

Muscivora forficata

tyrannus

Myadestes townsendii

Mycteria americana

Myiarchus cinerascens

" nuttingi

" pertinax

crinitus

lawrencei olivascens

mexicanus

" magister

Myiodynastes luteiventris

Netta rufina

Nettion carolinensis

crecca

Nighthawk

Florida

Sennett

Texan

Western

Noddy

Nomonyx dominicus

Nonpareil

Nucifraga columbiana

Numenius borealis

hudsonicus

longirostris

tahitiensis

Nutcracker, Clarke

Nuthatch Brown-headed

Florida

Pygmy

Red-breasted

Rocky Mountain

Slender-billed

St Lucas

White-breasted

White-naped

Nuttallornis borealis

Nyctala acadica

" scotæa

tengmalmi richardsoni

Nyctanassa violacea

Nyctea nyctea

Nycticorax nycticorax nævius

Nyctidromus albicollis merrilli

Oceanites oceanicus

Oceanodroma cryptoleucura

furcata

homochroa

kaedingi

leucorhoa

macrodactyla

melania

socorroensis

Ochthodromus wilsonius

Odontoglossæ

Oidemia americana

deglandi

fusca

perspicillata

Olbiorchilus alascensis

hiemalis

" helleri

" pacificus

meligerus

Old-squaw

Olor buccinator

columbianus

cygnus

Oreortyx pictus

" confinis

" plumiferus

Oreospiza chlorura

Oriole, Arizona Hooded

Audubon

Baltimore

Bullock

Hooded

Orchard

Scott

Sennett

Ornithion imberbe

" ridgwayi

Oroscoptes montanus

Ortalis vetula macalli

Osprey, American

Ossifraga gigantea

Otocoris alpestris

" actia

" adusta

" arctica

" giraudi

" hoyti

" insularis

" leucolæma

" merrilli

" occidentalis

" pallida

" praticola

" rubea

" strigata

Otus asio gilmani

Ouzel, Water

Oven-bird

Owl, Acadian

Aiken Screech

American Hawk

American Long-eared

Arctic Horned

Barn

Barred

Burrowing

California Pygmy

California Screech

Dusky Horned

Dwarf Screech

Elf

Ferruginous Pygmy

Flammulated Screech

Florida Barred

" Burrowing

" Screech

Great Gray

Great Horned

Hoskin

Kennicott Screech

Labrador Horned

Long-eared

MacFarlane Screech

Mexican Screech

Monkey-faced

Northern Saw-whet

Northern Spotted

Pacific Horned

Pygmy

Richardson

Rocky Mountain Screech

Sahauro Screech

Saint Michael Horned

Saw-whet

Screech

Short-eared

Snowy

Spotted

" Screech

Texas Barred

Texas Screech

Western Horned

Xantus Screech

Oxyechus vociferus

Oyster-catcher, American

Black

European

Frazar

Pagophila alba

Paludicolæ

Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis

Pandionidæ

Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi

Parauque, Merrill

Paridæ

Paroquet, Carolina

Parrot, Thick-billed

Partridge

Alaska Spruce

California

Canada Spruce

Chestnut-bellied Scaled

Gambel

Hudsonian Spruce

Mearns

Mountain

Partridge, Plumed

San Pedro

Scaled

Valley

Parus atricapillus

" occidentalis

" septentrionalis

carolinensis

" agilis

cinctus alascensis

gambeli

hudsonicus

" columbianus

" littoralis

" stoneyi

rufescens

" barlowi

" neglectus

sclateri

wollweberi

Passer domesticus

Passerculus beldingi

princeps

sandwichensis

" alaudinus

" bryanti

" nevadensis

" savanna

rostratus

" guttatus

" halophilus

" sanctorum

Passerella iliaca

" annectens

" fuliginosa

" insularis

" megarhyncha

" schistacea

" stephensi

" townsendi

" unalaschensis

Passeres

Passerina hyperboreus

nivalis

" townsendi

Pediœcetes phasianellus

" campestris

" columbianus

Pelagodroma marina

Pelecanidæ

Pelecanus californicus

erythrorhynchus

occidentalis

Pelican, American White

Brown

California Brown

Pelidna alpina pacifica

Penthestes carolinensis impiger

gambeli baileyæ

rufescens vivax

Perisoreus canadensis

" capitalis

" fumifrons

" nigricapillus

obscurus

" griseus

Petrel, Ashy

Black

Black-capped

Bulwer's

Fisher's

Fork-tailed

Guadalupe

Hawaiian

Kæding's

Leach's

Least

Pintado

Scaled

Socorro

Stormy

White-bellied

White-faced

Wilson's

Petrochelidon lunifrons

tachina

melanogastra

Peucaea aestivalis

" bachmanii

botterii

cassini

Pewee, Western Wood

Large-billed Wood

Wood

Phaethon americanus

aethereus

rubicaudus

Phaethontidae

Phainopepla

nitens

Phalacrocoracidae

Phalacrocorax dilophus

" albociliatus

" cincinatus

" floridanus

mexicanus

pelagicus

" resplendens

Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus

penicillatus

urile

Phalænoptilus nuttallii

" californicus

" nitidus

Phalarope, Northern

Red

Wilson

Phalaropodidæ

Phalaropus lobatus

Phasianidæ

Phasianus colchicus

torquatus

Pheasant, English

Ring-necked

Philacte canagica

Philohela minor

Phœbe

Black

Say

Western Black

Phœbetria fuliginosa

Phœnicopteridæ

Phœnicopterus ruber

Phyllopseustes borealis

Pica pica hudsonia

nuttalli

Pici

Picidæ

Picoides americanus

" dorsalis

" fasciatus

arcticus

Pigeon, Band-tailed

Passenger

Red-billed

Scaled

Viosca

White-crowned

Wild

Pincola enucleator alascensis

" *californica*

" *flammula*

" *leucura*

" *montana*

Pintail

Pipilo aberti

consobrinus

erythrophthalmus

" *alleni*

fuscus albigula

" *crissalis*

" *mesoleucus*

Pipilo fuscus senicula

maculatus arcticus

" *atratus*

" *clementæ*

" *magnirostris*

" *megalonyx*

" *oregonus*

Pipit

Sprague

Piranga erythromelas

hepatica

ludovicianus

rubra

" cooperi

Pitangus derbianus

Plataleidae

Platypsaris albiventris

Plegadis autumnalis

guarauna

Plover, Black-bellied

European Golden

Golden

Little Ringed

Mongolian

Mountain

Pacific Golden

Piping

Ring

Semipalmated

Snowy

Wilson

Plautus impennis

Podasocys montana

Podicipidæ

Podilymbus podiceps

Polioptila cærulea

" obscura

californica

plumbea

Polyborus cheriway

lutosus

Poecetes gramineus

" affinis

" confinis

Poor-will

California

Frosted

Porzana carolina

coturniculus

jamaicensis

noveboracensis

Prairie Hen

Attwater

Lesser

Priocella glacialoides

Priofinus cinereus

Procellaria pelagica

Procellariidæ

Progne chalybea

cryptoleucus

subis

" hesperia

Protonotaria citrea

Psaltriparus lloydi

minimus

" californicus

" grindæ

plumbeus

santaritæ

Psittaci

Psittacidæ

Ptarmigan

Adak

Alexander

Chamberlain

Allen

Dixon

Evermann

Kenai White-tailed

Nelson

Reinhardt

Rock

Townsend

Turner

Ungava

Welch

White-tailed

Willow

Ptilogonatidæ

Ptychoramphus aleuticus

Puffin

Horned

Large-billed

Tufted

Puffinus assimilis

auricularis

borealis

bulleri

creatopus

cuneatus

gravis

griseus

lherminieri

opisthomelas

puffinus

tenuirostris

Pygopodes

Pyrocephalus rubineus mexicanus

Pyrrhuloxia, Arizona

sinuata

" peninsulæ

" texana

St Lucas

Quail

Querquedula cyanoptera

discors

Quiscalus quiscula

" aglæus

" æneus

Rail, Belding

Black

California Clapper

Caribbean Clapper

Carolina

Clapper

Farallon

King

Light-footed

Louisiana Clapper

Scott Clapper

Virginia

Wayne Clapper

Yellow

Rallidæ

Rallus beldingi

crepitans

" saturatus

" scottii

" waynei

elegans

levipes

longirostris caribæus

obsoletus

virginianus

Raptores

Raven, American

Northern

White-necked

Recurvirostra americana

Recurvirostridæ

Redhead

Redpoll

Greater

Greenland

Hoary

Holbøell

Red-shank

Redstart, American

Painted

Red-tail, Alaska

Red-wing, Bahaman

Florida

Northwestern

San Diego

Sonoran

Thick-billed

Vera Cruz

Reedbird

Regulus calendula

" *grinnelli*

obscurus

satrapa

" *olivaceus*

Rhodostethia rosea

Rhynchophanes mccownii

Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha

Riparia riparia

Rissa brevirostris

tridactyla

" *pollicaris*

Road-runner

Robin

Southern

St Lucas

" Western

Rostrhamus sociabilis

Rough-leg, Ferruginous

Ruff

Rynchopidae

Rynchops nigra

Salpinctes obsoletus

" *pulverius*

guadeloupensis

Sanderling

Sandpiper Aleutian

Baird

Bartramian

Buff-breasted

Curlew

Green

Least

Pectoral

Prybilof

Purple

Red-backed

Semipalmated

Sharp-tailed

Solitary

Spoonbill

Spotted

Stilt

Upland

Western

Western Solitary

White-rumped

Sapsucker, Northern Red-breasted

Red-breasted

Red-naped

Williamson

Yellow-bellied

Saxicola œnanthe

" leucorhoa

Sayornis nigricans

" semiatra

phœbe

saya

Scardafella inca

Scolecophagus carolinus

cianocephalus

Scolopacidæ

Scoter, American

Surf

Velvet

White-winged

Scotiaptex nebulosa

Seed-eater, Morellet

Seiurus aurocapillus

motacilla

noveboracensis

" notabilis

Selasphorus alleni

platycercus

rufus

Setophaga picta

ruticilla

Shearwater Allied

Audubon

Black-tailed

Black-vented

Buller

Cory

Dark-bodied

Greater

Manx

New Zealand

Pink-footed

Slender-billed

Sooty

Townsend

Wedge-tailed

Sheldrake

Ruddy

Shoveller

Shrike, California

Island

Loggerhead

Migrant

Northern

Shrike, White-rumped

Sialia arctica

mexicana anabelæ

" *bairdi*

" *occidentals*

sialis

" *azurea*

Simorhynchus cristatellus

pusillus

pygmæus

Siskin, Pine

Sitta canadensis

carolinensis

" *aculeata*

" *atkinsi*

" *lagunæ*

" *nelsoni*

pusilla

pygmæa

" *leuconucha*

Sittidæ

Skimmer, Black

Skua

Skylark

Smew

Snakebird

Snipe, European

Great

Wilson

Snowflake

McKay

Pribilof

Solitaire, Townsend

Somateria dresseri

molissima borealis

spectabilis

v-nigra

Sora

Sparrow, Acadian Sharp-tailed

Bachman

Baird

Belding Marsh

Bell

Black-chinned

Black-throated

Botteri

Brewster

Brown Song

Bryant Marsh

California Sage

Cassin

Chipping

Clay-colored

Desert

Desert Song

Dusky Seaside

English

Field

Fisher Seaside

Florida Grasshopper

Forbush

Fox

Golden-crowned

Grasshopper

Gray Sage

Henslow

Harris

Heerman Song

Intermediate

Ipswich

Kadiak Fox

Lagoon

Laguna

Large-billed

Lark

Leconte

Lincoln

Macgillivray Seaside

Mendocino Song

Merrill Song

Mountain Song

Nelson

Nevada Savannah

Nuttall

Pine Woods

Vesper

Rock

Rufous-crowned

Rufous-winged

Rusty Song

Sage

Samuel Song

San Benito

San Clemente Song

San Diego Song

Sandwich

Savanna

Scott

Scott Seaside

Seaside

Sharp-tailed

Shumagin Fox

Slate-colored

Song

Sooty Fox

Stephen

St Lucas

Suisun Song

Swamp

Texas

Texas Seaside

Thick-billed

Tree

Townsend

Vesper

Western Chipping

Western Field

Western Grasshopper

Western Henslow

Western Lark

Western Savanna

Western Tree

Western Vesper

White-crowned

White-throated

Worthen

Yakutat Fox

Spatula clypeata

Speotyto hypogæa cunicularia

" *floridana*

Sphyrapicus ruber

" notkensis

thyroideus

varius

" nuchalis

Spinus pinus

Spiza americana

Spizella atrogularis

breweri

monticola

" ochracea

pallida

pusilla

" arenacea

socialis

" arizonæ

wortheni

Spoonbill, Roseate

Sporophila morelleti

Squatarola squatarola

Starling

Starnœnas cyanocephala

Steganopodes

Steganopus tricolor

Stelgidopteryx serripennis

Stellula calliope

Stercorariidæ

Stercorarius longicaudus

parasticus

pomarinus

Sterna anæthetus

antillarum

aleutica

caspia

dougalli

elegans

forsteri

fuliginosa

hirundo

maxima

paridisæa

sandvicensis acuflavida

trudeaui

Stilt, Black-necked

Stint, Long-toed

Strigidæ

Strix pratincta

Sturnella magna

" argutula

" hoopesi

" neglecta

Sturnidæ

Sturnus vulgaris

Sula bassana

brewsteri

cyanops

neboxii

piscator

sula

Sulidæ

Surf Bird

Surnia ulula caparoch

Swallow, Bank

Barn

Cliff

Lesser Cliff

Mexican Cliff

Northern Violet-green

Rough-winged

St Lucas

Tree

White-bellied

Swallow-tailed Kite

Swan, Trumpeter

Whistling

Whooping

Swift, Black

Chimney

Vaux

White-throated

Sylviidæ

Symphemia semipalmata

" inornata

Synthliboramphus antiquus

Syrnium occidentale

" caurinum

Syrnium varium

" alleni

" helveolum

Tachycineta thalassina lepida

" brachyptera

Tanager, Cooper

Hepatic

Louisiana

Scarlet

Summer

Western

Tanagridæ

Tangavius æneus æneus

" involucratus

Tantalus loculator

Tattler, Wandering

Teal, Blue-winged

Cinnamon

Green-winged

Telmatodytes marianæ

palustris

" griseus

" iliacus

" paludicola

" plesius

Tern, American Black

Aleutian

Arctic

Bridled

Cabot

Caspian

Common

Elegant

Forster

Gull-billed

Least

Roseate

Royal

Sooty

Trudeau

White-winged Black

Tetraonidæ

Thalassogeron culminatus

Thrasher, Bendire

Brown

Californian

Crissal

Curve-billed

Desert

Leconte

Mearns

Palmer

Pasadena

Sage

Sennett

St Lucas

Thrush, Alaska Hermit

Alma

Audubon Hermit

Bicknell

California Olive-backed

Dwarf Hermit

Gray-cheeked

Hermit

Monterey Hermit

Olive-backed

Pale Varied

Russet-backed

Sierra Hermit

Varied

Willow

Wilson

Wood

Thryomanes bewickii

" calophonus

" charienturus

" cryptus

" leucogaster

" spilurus

brevicauda

leucophrys

Thryothorus ludovicianus

" lomitensis

" miamensis

Titlark

Titmouse, Ashy

Black-crested

Bridled

Gray

Plain

Sennett

Texan Tufted

Tufted

Totanus flavipes

melanoleucus

Towhee

Abert

Anthony

Arctic

Californian

Canon

Green-tailed

Guadalupe

Mountain

Oregon

San Clemente

San Diego

Towhee, Spurred

St Lucas

White-eyed

Toxostoma bendirei

cinereum

" mearnsi

" crissalis

curvirostre

" palmeri

lecontei

" arenicola

longirostre sennetti

redivivum

" pasadenense

rufum

Tree Duck, Black-bellied

Fulvous

Tringa canutus

Trochilidæ

Trochilus alexandri

colubris

Troglodytes ædon

" parkmanii

" aztecus

Troglodytidæ

Trogon ambiguus

Coppery-tailed

Trogonidæ

Tropic Bird

Red-billed

Red-tailed

Yellow-billed

Tryngites subruficollis

Tubinares

Turdidæ

Turkey Florida

Merriam

Rio Grande

Water

Wild

Turnstone

Black

Ruddy

Tympanuchus americanus

" attwateri

pallidicinctus

Tyrannidæ

Tyrannus

domincensis

melancholicus couchi

tyrannus

verticalis

vociferans

Uranomitra salvini

Uria lomvia

" arra

troile

" californica

Urubitinga anthracina

Verdin

Baird

Vireo, Anthony

atricapillus

Bell

belli

" medius

Bermuda

Black-capped

Black-whiskered

Blue-headed

calidris barbatulus

Cassin

flavifrons

flavoviridis

Frazar

gilvus

" swainsonii

Gray

Hutton

huttoni

" cognatus

" obscurus

" stephensi

Key West

Least

Mountain Solitary

noveboracensis

" bermudianus

" maynardi

" micrus

olivaceus

Philadelphia

philadelphicus

Plumbeous

pusillus

Red-eyed

Small White-eyed

solitarius

" alticola

" cassinii

" lucasanus

" plumbeus

St Lucas

Stephens

Texas

vicinior

Warbling

Western Warbling

White-eyed

Yellow-green

Yellow-throated

Vireonidæ

Vulture, Black

California

Turkey

Wagtail, Siberian Yellow

Warbler, Alaskan Yellow

Audubon

Bachman

Bay-breasted

Black and White

Blackburnian

Black-fronted

Black-poll

Black-throated Blue

Black-throated Gray

Black-throated Green

Blue-winged

Brewster

Cairns

Calaveras

California Yellow

Canadian

Cape May

Cerulean

Chestnut-sided

Connecticut

Dusky

Golden-cheeked

Golden Pileated

Golden-winged

Grace

Hermit

Hooded

Kennicott Willow

Kentucky

Kirtland

Lawrence

Lucy

Lutescent

Macgillivray

Magnolia

Mangrove

Mourning

Myrtle

Nashville

Northern Parula

Olive

Orange-crowned

Palm

Parula

Pileated

Pine

Prairie

Prothonotary

Red-faced

Sennett

Sonora

Swainson

Sycamore

Tennessee

Townsend

Virginia

Wilson

Worm-eating

Yellow

Yellow Palm

Yellow-throated

Water-Thrush

Grinnell

Louisiana

Waxwing, Bohemian

Cedar

Wheatear

Greenland

Whimbrel

Whip-poor-will

Stephen

Whiskey Jack

Widgeon, European

Willet

Western

Wilsonia canadensis

mitrata

pusilla

" chryseola

" pileota

Woodcock, American

European

Woodpecker, Alaska Downy

Alaskan Three-toed

Alpine Three-toed

American Three-toed

Arctic Three-toed

Arizona

Batchelder

Cabanis

Cactus

California

Downy

Gairdner

Gila

Golden-fronted

Hairy

Harris

Ivory-billed

Lewis

Narrow-fronted

Newfoundland

Northern Downy

Northern Hairy

Northern Pileated

Nuttall

Pileated

Queen Charlotte

Red-bellied

Red-cockaded

Red-headed

Rocky Mountain Hairy

Saint Lucas

San Fernando

Southern Downy

Striped-breasted

Texan

White-breasted

White-headed

Willow

Wren, Alaskan

Aztec

Aleutian

Baird

Bewick

Bryant Cactus

Cactus

Canon

Carolina

Desert Cactus

Dotted Canon

Florida

Guadalupe

Guadalupe Rock

House

Interior Tule

Kadiak Winter

Lomita

Long-billed Marsh

Marian Marsh

Northwest Bewick

Parkman

Prairie Marsh

Rock

San Clemente

San Nicolas

Short-billed Marsh

Southwest Bewick

St Lucas Cactus

Texas Bewick

Texan Cactus

Tule

Vigors

Western House

Western Winter

White-throated

Winter

Worthington Marsh

Wren-Tit, Coast

Pallid

Ruddy

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus

Xanthoura luxuosa glaucescens

Xema sabinii

Xenopicus albolarvatus

Yellow-legs

Greater

Yellow-throat, Belding

Florida

Maryland

Northern

Pacific

Rio Grande

Salt Marsh

Western

Zamelodia ludoviciana

melanocephala

Zenaida zenaida

Zenaidura macroura

" *marginella*

Zonotrichia albicollis

coronata

leucophrys

" *gambeli*

" *nuttalli*

querula

Transcriber's Notes

In the original printed publication, the bird images were displayed alternating on the right-hand and left-hand column on the odd and even pages respectively. Here they are all presented on the right-hand side.

The text presented is that obtained through the conversion of the printed text into digital form. Where questions remained as to the identification of the converted image, several on-line versions of the text and other resources were consulted in an attempt to resolve them. For example, the word "Alleghenies" appears 30 times and "Alleghanies" only 6. So for consistency, the 6 were converted.

In addition to the list of corrections listed below, a number of minor corrections were made. In several cases (species [466](#), [581](#), and [680](#)), the Species descriptions end with a comma. It was assumed that they were meant to be a period and one has been inserted in its place.

The U. S. adopted the named Kodiak in 1890; but islanders and others continued to use "Kadiak" until the early 1920s. Therefore, the word Kodiak was retained on pages [230](#) and [356](#). In the case of the bird species, some have names that differ from common names used today (for example Canon Wren instead of Canyon Wren) and the A.O.U. listing shows Cañon for two species of [Wren](#) and a [Towhee](#) which were retained. As for the scientific names, there are two spellings for species named in honor of Audubon ("auduboni" and "audubonii") which have been retained as they appear in the original publication.

Typographical Corrections

Page(s)	Typo → Correction
4	vernacluar → vernacular
84	Chespeake → Chesapeake
111 , 266 , 353	Tatler → Tattler
151	Bailley → Bailey
160	Nicaraugua → Nicaragua
165	incalcuable → incalculable
170	preceeding → preceding

171	Louisana → Louisiana
189	680. Macgillivray Warbler comma changed to period at end of description
199	501c. Florida Meadowlark says "Similar to No. 591..." which is a Towhee assumed it should have been "501"
201	474f. Ruddy Horned Lark says "Similar to No. 472e..." 472 is a Flycatcher assumed number should be "474e"
209	466. Traill Flycatcher comma changed to period at end of description
212	632a. Stephen Vireo says: Similar to No. 622 622 is a Loggerhead Shrike number should be "632"
213	Hamshire → Hampshire
223	Savanna → Savannah
249	Second ♂ changed to ♀
257	Æchmophorus → Aechmophorus
275	nuttali → nuttalli
281	bimaculatus → bimaculatus
283	Parrhuloxia → Pyrrhuloxia
284	cyaneovirdis → cyanoviridis
284	BOMBICILLIDÆ → BOMBYCILLIDÆ
285	flavovirdis → flavoviridis
295 , 311	Athabaska → Athabasca
299	Goldfish → Goldfinch
303	atricistatus → atricistatus
314	Avifouna → Avifauna

315	Miffilin → Mifflin
326	Annonated → Annotated
326	Veterbrates → Vertebrates
333	Removed duplicate entry for Actodromas maculata
345	Mergus albellus → Mergellus albellus
356	Guadelupe → Guadalupe

Corrected Index Page Numbers

Page	Item	Listed	Correct
333	Alcedinidæ	147	144
333	Bæolophus bicolor	248	243
336	Ceryle torquata	271	273
337	Cowbird, Red-eyed	27	253
339	Flamingo	7	16
339	Flycatcher, Fork-tailed	274	276
339	Flycatcher, Giraud (Alternate name for Buff-breasted	274	276
339	Fulmar, Giant	259	260
342	Jabiru	263	264
344	Macrochires	154	155
344	Mallard	6	74
344	Melanerpes torquatus	152	Not found in book

345	Mergellus albellus	261	262
345	Myiozetetes similis superciliosus	274	Not found in book
356	Wren, Alaskan	235	236

Listing of the Derived Variant Spellings for Birds Named in Honor of John J. Audubon

With a single ending "i"

With a double ending "ii"

Dendroica auduboni

Dendroica auduboni auduboni

Dendroica auduboni nigrifrons

Dryobates villosus auduboni

Dryobates villosus audubonii

Hylocichla guttata auduboni

Icterus audubonii

Icterus melanocephalus auduboni

*** END OF THE PROJECT GUTENBERG EBOOK COLOR KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS ***

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