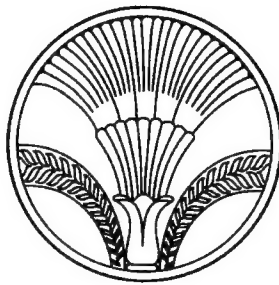


A LIST OF THE BIRDS
OF NEW ENGLAND

1868

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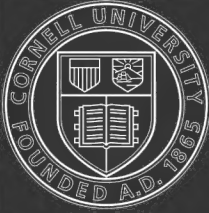
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A LIST
OF THE
BIRDS OF NEW ENGLAND,

BY ELLIOTT COUES,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

[REPRINTED FROM THE PROCEEDINGS ESSEX INSTITUTE, VOL. V.]

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1868.

*Catalogue of the Birds of North America contained in the
Museum of the Essex Institute;—with which is in-
corporated A List of the Birds of New England.
With brief Critical and Field Notes.*

BY DR. ELLIOTT COUES, U. S. A.

It is with pleasure that I accede to a request made by Mr. F. W. Putnam, Superintendent of the Museum of the Essex Institute, to identify and prepare a Catalogue of the North American Birds contained in the Collection of the Ornithological department of the Museum, although not very extensive, so well illustrates, as every local collection should, the species of the immediate vicinity, that, by the addition of a comparatively few desiderata, it may easily be rendered a complete exponent of the Birds of Essex County. Numerous species of other portions of North America, and a number of exotic species are also represented. The entire collection is in a state of preservation rarely equalled in a public museum, and is an encomium upon the scientific taste and enterprise of the community which requires no comment.

In preparing a Catalogue of the Birds of the Essex Institute Museum, I had at first intended merely to present, in addition, a synopsis of the birds of the County of which the collection does not contain examples, for the purpose of showing exactly what were its desiderata among the species of the immediate vicinity. But the Avifauna of the County, with a few exceptions, does not differ in a notable degree from that of the State at large; of which so many excellent lists have already appeared, that an additional one would be entirely superfluous.*

There are also at our disposal several other local lists of various localities throughout New England. It has

*That of Mr. J. A. Allen's, in particular, would be difficult to improve upon as regards completeness, accuracy, and interest; and is, I think, one of the most perfect samples of a local list I have ever had the pleasure of perusing.

occurred to me that a paper which should combine these different catalogues, or in other words present a complete list of the Birds found in New England was still a desideratum, and might prove an acceptable contribution to Ornithology. I have accordingly endeavored to render the following pages an exposition of the present state of our knowledge as regards the distribution of species in this section of the country.

A simple enumeration of the names of species known to occur, without regard to special points concerning each of them, is, as has been frequently and justly remarked, of comparatively little value in determining the real characteristics of the Fauna of any particular locality. For among the species represented, some are purely accidental, and others only occasional or very rare visitors, whose occurrence is entirely exceptional, and contrary to the law ordinarily regulating their habits and distribution. A very large proportion are species which only pass through the region during their migrations; and of those which regularly summer or winter, or are permanent residents, some are very abundant, and, so to speak, characteristic, while others are of comparatively infrequent occurrence. The value of a local list seems to me to depend in a great measure upon the just discrimination of these several classes; and cannot be said to approach completion unless these points are fully elucidated.

I have experienced some little difficulty in attempting to fulfil this indication, in consequence of the extent of country whose birds are to be presented. Within the area of New England, as is well known to those familiar with the distribution of our species, are represented portions of two Faunæ* which differ in many respects from each other. There seems to be a natural dividing line between the birds of Massachusetts and Southern New England generally, and those of the more northern portions of the Eastern States. Numerous species which enter New England in spring, to breed

*The "Canadian" and "Alleghanian."—Professor Verrill's paper on the birds of Norway, Me., contains some interesting remarks upon this subject.

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there, do not proceed, as a general rule, farther north than Massachusetts; and many others, properly to be regarded as stragglers from the South in summer and early autumn, are rarely if ever found beyond the latitude of this State. In like manner, many of the regular winter visitants of Maine are of rare or only occasional occurrence, or are not found at all much farther south. Again, many species hardly known in Massachusetts and southward except as migratory species passing through in spring and autumn, are in Maine regular summer visitants, breeding abundantly. Other minor differences, resulting from latitude and physical geography, will readily be brought to mind by attentive consideration of the subject, and therefore need not be here detailed. It will be evident that a due regard for these important points has necessitated, in the case of almost every species in the list, remarks elucidative of the special part it plays in the composition of the Avifauna.

In the following list the New England species are given in *italics*, and those contained in the Museum of the Institute are followed by the numbers and localities of the specimens in the collection. All other North American species represented in the Museum are printed in "Roman." The list is thus made an exponent of the present condition of the Museum so far as North American birds are concerned, without interference with its character as a synopsis of those of New England. The nomenclature adopted is mainly that of Professor Baird's "Birds of North America," with such modifications as my own investigations have led me to adopt.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the free use I have made of previously published local lists, for obtaining data relative to the comparative abundance or scarcity of species, their times of arrival and departure, and for information upon particular points which a general knowledge of the distribution of species does not afford. Information relative to the accidental occurrence of species in particular localities must necessarily be chiefly drawn from these sources; and I have in every such instance been careful to insert references. For all statements for

which no authority is cited, and for the identifications of specimens in the Museum, I am solely responsible.

The reader is referred to the following authorities for corroborative or additional information upon the subject :

- EMM.—Prof. E. Emmons; Catalogue of the Birds of Massachusetts. Hitchcock's Report. Amherst, 1835.
- BREW.—Dr. T. M. Brewer; Some additions to the Catalogue of the Birds of Massachusetts, in Hitchcock's Report. Boston Journal of Natural History, vol. i, p. 435. 1837.
- PEAB.—Rev. W. B. O. Peabody; Report on the Birds of Massachusetts. Published agreeably to, an order of the Legislature. 8vo. Boston, 1839.
- THOMPS.—Zadock Thompson; History of Vermont, Natural, Civil, and Statistical, chap. viii, p. 56. 8vo. Burlington, 1842.
- LINS.—Rev. J. H. Linsley; Catalogue of the Birds of Connecticut. American Journal of Science and Arts, vol. xlv, p. 249. 1843.
- PUTN.—F. W. Putnam; Catalogue of the Birds of Essex Co., Mass., with an Appendix containing other species of the State. Proceedings of the Essex Institute, vol. i, p. 201. With notes by Mr. S. Jillson. 1856.
- WOOD.—Dr. W. Wood; Rapacious Birds of Connecticut. Hartford Times, March 14 to Aug. 9, 1861.
- VERR.—Prof. A. E. Verrill; Catalogue of the Birds found at Norway, Me. With a list of the Birds found in Maine not observed at Norway. Proceedings of the Essex Institute, vol. iii, p. 136. 1862. (Repaged.)
- BOARDM.—G. A. Boardman; Catalogue of the birds found in the vicinity of Calais, Maine, and about the Islands at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy. Edited by A. E. Verrill. Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. ix, p. 122. 1862.
- VERR.—Prof. A. E. Verrill; Additions to the Catalogue of the Birds found in the vicinity of Calais, Maine, and about the Bay of Fundy. Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, vol. ix, p. 233. 1863.
- SAM.—E. A. Samuels; * Descriptive Catalogue of the Birds of Massachusetts. Boston, 1864. Appendix to Report of Secretary of Agriculture, Mass., for 1863. (Repaged.)

* This author has recently published a more extensive work on the Birds of New England; but his "Catalogue" is much more complete, as far as it goes, and otherwise more satisfactory, than his more pretentious volume. The latter,—entitled "Ornithology and Oology of New England; containing full descriptions of the Birds of New England, and adjoining States and provinces, arranged by a long-approved classification and nomenclature; together with a complete history of their habits, times of arrival and departure, their distribution, food, song, time of breeding, and a careful and accurate account of their nests and eggs; with illustrations of many species of the Birds, and accurate Figures of their Eggs"—is not by any means what we should expect to find it, from its title. We are constrained to regard it as a work that only very imperfectly and inadequately represents, and therefore cannot become an authority upon, the subject. The descriptions are very good, and are copied from Prof. Baird's work. Many of the biographies are excellent, and are copied from Wilson, Audubon, Nuttall, and others. Nearly all the wood-cuts are reproduced from Audubon, and most of them have already been used before, in a government Report. They are as much like Audubon's originals as could be expected under the circumstances. The colored plates of the eggs are the best things in the book; it is much to be regretted that only thirty eggs are illustrated; also that the writer has been able to describe the nests, eggs, and breeding habits of

- ALL.—J. A. Allen; Catalogue of the Birds of Springfield, Mass., with a list of Birds found in Massachusetts not observed at Springfield. Proceedings of the Essex Institute, vol. iv, p. 48. 1864.
- HAM.—Prof. C. E. Hamlin; Catalogue of the Birds found in the vicinity of Waterville, Kennebec Co., Me. Reprinted from the Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture for 1865.
- McIL.—T. McIlwraith; List of Birds observed near Hamilton, Canada West. Proceedings of the Essex Institute, v, p. 79. 1866.
- LAWR.—G. N. Lawrence; Catalogue of Birds observed on New York, Long and Staten Islands, and adjacent parts of New Jersey. Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, vol. viii. 1866.
- B. S. N. H.—Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History. 8vo. Boston, 1841, et seq. *passim*. Various papers and notes on New England Birds, by Drs. Abbot, Brewer, Bryant, Cabot, Kneeland, and others. Especially vols. ii, pp. 36, 248; iii, pp. 136, 313, 326, 333, 335; iv, p. 346; v, pp. 154, 195; vi, pp. 386, 419, etc.

In addition to the preceding, numerous references to Birds of New England are to be found in Nuttall's Manual of Ornithology; in the Biographies of Audubon; in Brewer's North American Oölogy; in the Birds of North America by Baird, Cassin, and Lawrence; and in Baird's Review of American Birds.

VULTURIDÆ.

✓ *Cathartes aura* Illig.—Turkey Vulture. Turkey Buzzard. Rare or occasional summer visitant, chiefly in more southern portions. (Calais, Me., *Verr.*, p. 122; one instance.—Mass., two instances, *Sam.*, p. 3; *All.*, p. 81.—Regular summer visitant near Chatham, and along the shores of Lake St. Clair. *McIl.*, p. 80.—Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

so very small a per centage of the New England birds. The original portions of the text are not better, nor much worse than the average of ornithological writings as regards style, accuracy, and completeness. But the great blemish of the work is the omission of thirty or forty species properly to be enumerated as Birds of New England. We can find no excuse for such carelessness as this. We cannot attribute it to Mr. Samuels' want of knowledge in the matter; for surely he cannot be ignorant of Mr. Putnam's, Mr. Boardman's, Prof. Verrill's, Mr. Allen's, and others' local lists,—not to mention his own "Descriptive List," in which several species are given that do not appear in his latter work,—either of which would put him in possession of much additional matter for his work. It is not to the point that many, or most, of the species he omits are rare, occasional, or accidental visitors in New England. Such a work as his professes to be should at least make mention of every bird that has actually been found in New England "and adjoining States and provinces."

In the present list—perhaps more needed since, than before the appearance of Mr. Samuels' work—we notice Mr. Samuel's omissions in detail; and the reader is left to judge for himself, in each instance, what sort of authority we have for including those species that we condemn Mr. Samuels for omitting. We quote Mr. Samuels' later work as "*Sam. O. O.*" to distinguish it from his Descriptive List, referred to by the abbreviation "*Sam.*"

Cathartes atratus Less. — Black Vulture. Carrion Crow. Entirely accidental. (Swampscott, Nov. 1850, *S. Jillson*, quoted by *Putn.*, p. 223. — Gloucester, Sept. 28, 1863, *Verrill*, quoted by *All.*, p. 81. — *Brew. Oöl.*, p. 5. — Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

FALCONIDÆ.

*Falco anatum** Bon. — American Peregrine Falcon. Duck Hawk. Resident and generally distributed, though nowhere very abundant. Chiefly a winter visitant in more southern localities, though known to breed in Mass. and Ct. (Near Springfield, Mass., *C. W. Bennett*, quoted by *All.*, p. 50. — Near Hartford, Ct., *W. Wood*, in *Hartf. "Times,"* June 24, 1861.) Regularly breeds in various portions of Maine.

It is very questionable whether this bird be more than a geographical race or variety of the Old World *F. peregrinus*. Numerous other forms (among them *F. nigriceps*, Cass., from western North America), from various parts of the world, are known to exist, all of which are intimately related to the European bird.

No. 11, ♀, adult. Off Bermuda, Capt. George Upton, Oct. 29, 1849.

Falco sacer Forster. — Jerfalcon or Gyrfalcon. "White" or "Speckled" Hawk. — Rare winter visitant; and only accidental as far south as Mass. I cannot find an authentic instance of its breeding in New England. (Norway, Me., "not uncommon;" *Verr.*, p. 4. — Mass., *Peab.*, p. 260. — Sekonk Plains, Mass., *Jillson*, quoted by *Putn.*, p. 226, and by the other State authorities. — Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

The Jerfalcon which visits New England is variously given as "*Islandicus*" or "*candicans*." I do not know which is really the proper name, nor whether more than one species be found. I believe it is still an open question among ornithologists, whether these two names do not refer to the same species; or in other words whether there is really more than a single valid species of Jer-

* For some exceedingly interesting information upon the habits and especially the nidification of this Hawk, see Allen, *Pr. E. I.*, 1865, p. 153.

falcon. Mr. John Cassin, in reply to some inquiries of mine upon this subject, kindly furnishes me with the following: "I regard the species of *Hierofalco* of northern America as the *F. candicans* of authors (e. g. Bon. Consp. Av., etc.).—*F. cinereus* Gmelin; *F. Groenlandicus* Daudin; *F. Labrador* Aud. (name on plate); *F. sacer* Forster; which latter is the name which has priority."

✓ *Falco columbarius* Gm.—Pigeon Hawk. Generally distributed. Not abundant. Resident. Breeds at least as far south as Massachusetts.—(*Sam.*, p. 3.) It ranges through the Middle and into the Southern States in winter.

The "Little Corporal" *F. temerarius* Aud., Nutt., of *Peab.* (p. 261; *Lins.*, p. 251), is based upon this species in one of its protean plumages, when its upper parts are light slate-blue, as occurs chiefly in very adult birds: There is possibly a second species of *Hypotriorchis*, the European *F. œsalon*. Examine in this connection *Coues*, Pr. A. N. S., Phila., 1866, p. 42; and for the occurrence of supposed *œsalon* in Mass., see *Peab.* (p. 270), who quotes Nuttall as authority.

No. 17, ♂, adult. Essex Co. H. P. Ives, Sept. 25, 1858.

No. 36, young. Essex Co. Thomas H. Johnson, 1861.

✓ *Falco sparverius* Linn.—Sparrow Hawk. Resident. Generally distributed and common; breeds throughout New England.

No. 16, ♂, adult. Essex Co. George Goldthwait.

FALCO AURANTIUS Gm.—I find an excellent example of this species in the collection.

No. 43, Brazil.

Astur atricapillus Bon.—Goshawk. "Partridge" Hawk. Generally distributed. Chiefly winter visitant, and rather uncommon in southern portions; common, and breeds, in Maine. I have also found it breeding in Labrador. Individuals in the adult blue plumage are rarely seen in Mass. (Norway, Me., "common, breeds," *Verr.*, p. 5.)

No. 22, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1853.

No. 292, ♂. Boxford, Essex Co. Thomas Fuller, Nov. 5, 1867.

No. 293, ♀, young. Topsfield, Essex Co. Mrs. Killam, Nov. 5, 1867.

No. 18, young. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1858.

Accipiter Cooperii Bon.—Cooper's Hawk. "Chicken

Hawk." Resident. Common in most localities. Most numerous in summer, breeding; probably the greater number retire south in winter.

No. 44. Essex Co.

Accipiter fuscus Bon. — Sharp-shinned Hawk. "Pigeon Hawk." Abundant. Resident in more southern localities, summer visitant further north. The Maine authorities do not give it as wintering in that State.

This species, in common with *F. columbarius*, has received the popular name of "Pigeon Hawk"; and local naturalists should be careful to state which of the two species they refer to in using the latter appellation. It seems that some errors of identification have arisen from inattention to this point.

No. 12, ♀. Essex Co. N. Vickary, 1860.

No. 13, ♀. Essex Co.

No. 14, ♂, adult. Essex Co.

No. 15, ♂, young. Essex Co.

Buteo borealis Vieill. — Red-tailed Buzzard. "Hen Hawk." Abundant. It probably retires from extreme northern sections in the depth of winter.

No. 4, ♂, adult. Middleton, Essex Co. Mrs. E. R. Colcord, Aug. 14, 1851.

Buteo lineatus Jard. — Red-shouldered Buzzard. "Hen Hawk." Abundant. Breeds. Resident, except in extreme northern sections, whence it retires in winter.

The large size of some northern examples, compared with others from Southern United States, has induced Prof. Verrill (p. 5) to recognize a variety *hyemalis* ex Gm.* of this species. Considered as simply expressive of an instance of the law regarding size now well known to obtain, such a procedure is entirely pertinent; but I am disinclined to allow that the differences are of the kind or degree to which are usually accorded a name, and the rank of a distinct "variety."

The "*Falco buteoides*" (Nutt., Man., 1st ed., 1832, i, p.

**F. hyemalis* Gm. is generally supposed to have been based upon the young *lineatus*, in which plumage the under parts are white, not reddish. This condition was usually regarded by our earlier ornithologists as constituting a species distinct from *lineatus*,—the "Winter Falcon," *F. hyemalis* Wils., Aud., Nutt., etc.

100), given by *Peab.*, p. 268, and *Linsley*, p. 252, is now well known to be the young of this species. Nuttall himself, in the second edition of his *Manual*, gives it as a synonym of the *B. "hyemalis"* (= *lineatus*, juv.).

No. 3, ♂, adult. Winter plumage. Essex Co.

No. 678 ♀, adult. Danvers, Essex Co. J. H. Sears, Apr. 13, 1868. (Shot on the nest. Eggs.)

Buteo Pennsylvanicus Bon.—Broad-winged Buzzard. Generally distributed. Common; being very abundant in some localities (*e. g.* Umbagog Lakes, *Verr.*, p. 6). Resident; with much the same qualification as given under head of previous species.

In addition to the preceding *Buteones* the *B. Bairdii* Hoy, originally described from Wisconsin, which has been found in Canada West by Mr. T. McIlwraith, may very possibly occur in North-western New England. *Buteo Bairdii* is one of several usually recognized species which Dr. H. Bryant (*Pr. B. S. N. H.*, 1861) is inclined to coalesce as a single species under the name of *B. Harlani* Aud., or rather *B. Swainsonii* Bon., since it is probable that Audubon's name was based upon quite a different species. (Vide *infra*, under head of *Archibuteo Sancti-Johannis*.) But whether *Bairdii* be permanently distinct or not, does not affect the question of its introduction into the New England Fauna.

Mr. McIlwraith gives *Buteo elegans* Cassin, as a bird of Canada West. "I have a fine specimen in adult plumage, which was shot at Baptiste Creek a few years since." So far as we are at present acquainted with the range of this species it is quite impossible for me to think that it should occur there; and I am inclined to believe, from the nature of Mr. M.'s remarks, that the specimen in question is merely a somewhat unusually dark-colored example of *lineatus*.

Archibuteo lagopus Gray.—Rough-legged Hawk. Winter visitant. Not ordinarily abundant. I can learn of no authentic instances of its breeding, although it probably does so in more northern sections. "*F. Sancti-Johannis*" of *Linsley's* list.

No. 1, ♂, adult. Salem, Essex Co. J. Rose, Nov. 1854.

No. 2, ♀, adult. " " " " " " " "

No. 298, adult. Hamilton, Essex Co. Mr. Burchstead, Feb. 21, 1867.

Archibuteo Sancti-Johannis Gray.—Black Hawk. Winter visitant. Appears to be nowhere abundant. Not recorded as breeding. I have seen it in summer in Labrador. Very possibly it breeds in the northern districts of Maine.

The "Black Warrior, *Falco Harlani* Aud.," which has been accredited to Massachusetts, apparently upon Nuttall's authority (*Emm.*, p. 1; *Peab.*, p. 269; *Putn.*, p. 225), should in all probability be considered as this species. *Harlani* of Audubon, according to G. R. Gray, who has examined the type specimen in the British Museum, is based upon a dark state of plumage of the western *B. montanus* Nutt.; which latter itself may not be specifically distinct from *borealis* Gm. At the same time Mr. Peabody, following Audubon, does not separate *Sancti-Johannis* from *lagopus*. Upon these points see *Bryant*, Pr. B. S. N. H., 1861; and *Coues*, Pr. A. N. S. Phila., 1866, pp. 44, 45. Still the bird may have been an unusually dark-plumaged *B. Swainsonii*, which, as I have just stated above, may possibly occur in New England.

Circus Hudsonicus Vieill.—Hen Harrier. Marsh Hawk. Blue Hawk. Summer resident, breeding abundantly. Perhaps some winter in more southern localities.

No. 9, ♂. Essex Co. Mr. Houghton.

No. 10, ♀. " " " " " "

Aquila Canadensis Cass. ("Falco fulvus" of some earlier American writers.)—Golden Eagle. Ring-tailed Eagle. Very rare winter visitant, occurring usually in isolated instances. Probably does not breed in New England. Specimens are taken nearly every winter at Washington, D. C.

No. 7, nearly adult. Essex Co.

Haliaëtus leucocephalus Savig.—White-headed Eagle. "Bald" Eagle. Common. Resident. Mr. Samuels' statement that it does not breed in Mass. is incorrect; vide *All.*, p. 51. (Mt. Tom, Mass.) I know it to breed as far south, at least, as Washington, D. C.

- No. 5, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson.
 No. 6, young. Essex Co. Mr. Houghton.
 No. 8, young. Essex Co. Mr. Burchstead.

The *H. "Washingtonii"* Aud., has been repeatedly attributed to New England. (*Emm.*, p. 1; *Peab.*, p. 262; *Lins.*, p. 251; *Putn.*, p. 226; but upon what authority is not apparent.) "I have been told by an old hunter, of an Eagle of a much larger size, killed in this region [Norway, Me.], which may have been the little known Washington Eagle of Mr. Audubon" (*Verr.*, p. 7). The species is omitted from recent lists. I refrain from comments, since, like all else that has been written and said of this bird, they would be merely threadbare conjectures.

Pandion Carolinensis Bon.—Fish Hawk. Summer resident. Not abundant. Generally distributed; but chiefly occurring over the inland Lakes and Rivers.

- No. 37, adult. Essex Co., 1861.

No. 294, ♀, adult. Salem, Essex Co. H. F. Shepard, Sept. 25, 1867.

STRIGIDÆ.

Otus Wilsonianus Less.—Long-eared Owl. Abundant. Resident throughout New England. Mr. Allen (p. 51) urges the adoption of *S. Americana* Gm. (*S. N*; i, 1788, p. 288) for this species. Gmelin's diagnosis is not exclusively pertinent; and he says moreover that his species "habitat in America australi." I see no reason to supersede a definite and now well-established name for one to which, to say the least, considerable uncertainty attaches. The *Strix Americana* Audubon (*Orn. Biog.* iii, 1834, p. 421) is a very different species; to wit, the *pratincola* of Bonaparte.

- No. 25. Essex Co. Autumn of 1859.

Brachyotus Cassinii Brew. (*Proc. B. S. N. H.*, 1866, p. 321.)—Short-eared Owl. Common resident; breeding, and, so far as we know, wintering in all sections. Upon the question of the specific distinction of the American from the European, Mr. Cassin writes me: "It is larger than the European, and darker colored;—very much like it, though!"

- No. 23. Essex Co. N. Vickary, 1854.

No. 24, ♀. Essex Co. B. Grover, 1854.

No. 295, ♂. Salem, Essex Co. D P. Waters, Oct. 25, 1867.

Syrnium cinereum Aud.—Great Gray Owl. A rare winter visitant. Found in winter throughout New England; but probably to be regarded as only a straggler to its more southern portions. None have been observed to breed in New England.

No. 31. Salem, Essex Co. F. W. Putnam, Winter of 1866-7.

No. 34. Wenham, Essex Co. James Bartlett, Feb. 1859.

Syrnium nebulosum Gray.—Barred Owl. Abundant. Resident in all portions of New England.

No. 26, ♀, adult. Essex Co. James Buffington, Nov. 27, 1854.

No. 190. Salem, Essex Co. E. S. Waters, Nov. 10, 1866.

Bubo Virginianus Bon.—Great Horned Owl. Common. Resident.

The *Strix* "arctica Richardson," enumerated as a bird of Massachusetts (*Peab.*, p. 276, and *Putn.*, p. 226) on the authority of Mr. Nuttall, undoubtedly refers to this species in the albescent state of plumage, which constitutes Mr. Cassin's *B. Virginianus* var. *arcticus*. The "*Strix scandiaca* Linn.," of Linsley's list (p. 253) in all probability was also based upon the same variety of *Virginianus*.

No. 33, ♂. Essex Co. T. Ropes, Oct. 1849.

No. 32, ♀. Lynn, Essex Co. J. Saul, Feb. 28, 1864.

Scops asio Bon.—Mottled Owl. Red Owl. Screech Owl. Abundant everywhere. Resident.

No. 27, ♀. (Grey plumage.) Essex Co. H. P. Ives, Nov. 1854.

No. 28. (Red plumage.) Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1858.

Nyctale Acadica Bon.—Acadian Owl. Common; especially in more northern sections of the country. Resident.

No. 29, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1858.

No. 30, ♀. " " " " " "

Nyctale Richardsoni Bon.—Richardson's Owl. ("*Ulu-la Tengmalmi*" Audubon, and earlier authors.) Not abundant. Chiefly a winter visitant, and rare as far south as Massachusetts. It is probably resident in the north of Maine; though not, I believe, actually observed to breed. There are repeated instances of its occurrence in winter in the southernmost New England States.

Nyctale albifrons Cassin.—Kirtland's Owl. I have

found no record of the occurrence of this species in New England, but from its known range it is undoubtedly to be found there, at least in winter, even if it does not reside permanently in the more northern portion.

Nyctea nivea Gray.—Snowy Owl. Winter resident; usually rare, but at irregular intervals not uncommon even in the southern portions of New England. It sometimes straggles even to South Carolina.

No. 45, ♂. Salem, Essex Co. E. G. Symonds, Jan. 1863.

No. 35, ♀. Beverly, Essex Co. Dr. C. B. Haddock, Nov. 27, 1854.

No. 299, adult. Wenham, Essex Co. John J. Gould, Apr. 9, 1868.

Surnia ulula Bon.—Hawk Owl. Winter resident. Of regular and rather common occurrence in Maine; but in more southern localities rare, and perhaps only accidental. It extends however throughout New England.

ATHENE HYPOGÆA Bon.—Prairie Owl. Burrowing Owl.

No. 96. Colorado Mts., west of Denver City. From the Chicago Academy of Science, 1864.

CUCULIDÆ.

Coccygus Americanus Bon.—Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Summer resident. Not abundant; and in particular localities very rare. (Extremely rare, Springfield, Mass., *All.*, p. 52). The species extends northward into Canada. (One specimen. Hamilton, C. W., *McIl.*, p. 82.)

No. 744, adult. Essex Co.

Coccygus erythrophthalmus Bon.—Black billed Cuckoo. Summer resident. Common; being, according to the testimony of all observers, much more numerous than the preceding species, and, like it, extending into Canada.

At Washington, D. C., *Americanus* is very abundant, and the present species comparatively rare.

No. 745, adult. Essex Co.

No. 746, adult. Salem, Essex Co. John S. Ives, June, 1859.

PICIDÆ.

Picus villosus Linn.—Hairy woodpecker. Resident. Abundant in most localities. *Picus Phillipsii* Aud., given by *Putn.*, p. 229, is the young of this species.

Picus pubescens Linn. — Downy Woodpecker. Resident, and everywhere abundant.

No. 905, ♂. Essex Co. E. P. Emmerton, Nov. 27, 1854.

No. 906, ♀. " " S. Jillson, 1858.

Picoides arcticus Gray. — Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker. Winter resident; not known to breed within the limits of New England. ("Probably breeds." Calais, Me., *Boardm.*, p. 122.) Extends through all its States in winter, but is very rare or even accidental in the southernmost. (Springfield, Mass., *All.*, p. 52.)

No. 901, ♂. Essex Co.

No. 902, ♀. " " S. Jillson, Nov. 21, 1855.

Picoides hirsutus Gray. — Banded Three-toed Woodpecker. A very rare winter visitant; probably only stragglers reach as far as Massachusetts. (Calais, Me., G. A. Boardman, in *Verr.*, p. 21. — Mass., *Brew.*, p. 437; *Putn.*, p. 229; *Sam.*, p. 4; *All.*, p. 82.)

Sphyrapicus varius Baird. — Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. Summer resident. Common in most localities. Extends northward into Canada. A few probably winter in the more southern portions.

No. 907, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 908, ♀, adult. " " " " "

No. 909, ♂, young. " " " " "

Hylotomus pileatus Baird. — Pileated Woodpecker. Black Log-cock. Generally distributed, and resident, in all well-wooded portions of New England, though apparently nowhere abundant. It is a shy, wild, and retiring species, and one that disappears more rapidly than almost any other with the clearing away of forests.

No. 887, ♂, adult. New Hampshire.

Centurus Carolinus Swains. — Red-bellied Woodpecker. A rare and perhaps only accidental summer visitor to the more southern portions. (Western Mass., "breeding," *Emm.* Springfield "accidental, May 13, 1863," *All.*, p. 53. "Said to be unknown in the eastern part of the State," *Peab.*, p. 336. "One specimen, Stratford, Conn., Oct. 16, 1842," *Lins.*, p. 263. Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*) I do not find it recorded from Maine or New Hampshire.

No. 904, ♂, adult. Locality unknown.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus Swainson.—Red-headed Woodpecker. Rare summer visitant. Comparisons of the older with more recent local authorities indicate that the species is now much less numerous than formerly. The majority of individuals do not seem to pass the Middle States in their vernal migration.

No. 903, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Colaptes auratus Swains.—Golden-winged Woodpecker. "Flicker," "Yucker," "High-holder," "Wake-up." A very common summer resident.

No. 896, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 897, ♀, " " " " " "

COLAPTES MEXICANUS Swains.—Red-winged Flicker.

No. 97. Fort Buchanan, Dr. Dewey; from the Chicago Academy of Science, 1864.

TROCHILIDÆ.

Trochilus colubris Linn.—Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Summer resident. Common throughout New England.

No. 300, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1853.

No. 301, ♀, " " " " " "

CYPSELIDÆ.

Chaetura pelagica Steph.—Chimney Swift. Summer resident. Abundant.

No. 320, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

No. 321, ♀, " " " " " "

No. 322. Essex Co.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

Antrostomus vociferus Bon.—Whip-poor-will. Common summer resident.

No. 323, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

Chordeiles popetue Baird.—Night-hawk. "Bull-bat." Common summer resident.

No. 324, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

HALCYONIDÆ.

Ceryle alcyon Boie.—King-fisher. Common summer

resident; but a few usually remain all winter. (*Verr.*, p. 9; *All.*, p. 54.) The species extends as far north as Labrador.

No. 325, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1859.

COLOPTERIDÆ.

MILVULUS TYRANNUS Bon. — Fork-tailed Fly-catcher. A fine example in the collection, from South America.

Tyrannus Carolinensis Baird. — King-bird. Bee-martin. Abundant summer resident.

No. 340, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson.

No. 567, ♀, adult. “ “

TYRANNUS VERTICALIS Say. — Arkansas Fly-catcher.

No. 102, adult. Farm Island, Nebraska. Dr. F. V. Hayden. From the Chicago Academy of Science, 1864.

Myiarchus crinitus Cab. — Great Crested Fly-catcher. Summer visitant; rather rare.

No. 332, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 334, ♀, “ “ “ “ “ “

Sayornis fuscus Baird. — Pewit Fly-catcher. “Phœbe.” Common summer resident. Here, as elsewhere, it is the avant-courier in spring of the small insectivorous birds. The kinds of insects upon which it chiefly delights to feed account for its early appearance, as well as for its choice of the situations it usually frequents.

No. 560, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1853.

No. 548, ♀, “ “ “ “ “ “

Contopus borealis Baird. — Olive-sided Flycatcher. Cooper's Flycatcher. Summer visitant. Not abundant. “Quite common at the Umbagog Lakes.” (*Verr.*, p. 10.)

No. 558, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Contopus virens Cab. — Wood Pewee. Abundant. Summer resident. Rather less numerous in the northern than in the southern sections.

No. 565, ♂, Essex Co. T. M. Pond, 1863.

No. 561, ♀, “ “ S. Jillson.

Empidonax Acadicus Baird. — Acadian Flycatcher. Summer resident. Not abundant. This species seems to be more restricted in its northern range than the others of the genus, apparently not proceeding much farther than

Massachusetts. It is not, I believe, recorded from Maine. But Mr. Samuels erroneously omits it from his Massachusetts list. Earlier authors speak of it as being very common, but so far as I can learn it is now quite rare. At Washington, D. C., it is by far the most abundant species of the genus.

Empidonax Traillii Baird.—Traill's Flycatcher. Summer resident; not abundant. Erroneously omitted from Mr. Putnam's list, though given by previous and subsequent authors.

Empidonax minimus Baird.—Least Flycatcher. Summer visitant. Abundant, especially in Massachusetts, where it "exceeds in abundance all the other *Empidonaces* taken together" (*All.*, p. 54). It has a very extensive northern range;—quite into arctic America.

The earlier authors appear to have always mistaken this species for *Acadicus*, and this is the reason they used to speak of the latter as being abundant. (See *Brewer*, *Am. Nat.*, I, p. 119.)

No. 549, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson.

No. 108, Illinois. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Empidonax flaviventris Baird.—Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Summer resident; and rather more common, I suspect, than most collectors are aware. Its range of habitat, times of migration, and general habits, are much those of *minimus*; and it is difficult to discriminate between the two at gun-shot range. *E. flaviventris* is rather a more wood-loving species than *minimus*, and perhaps breeds farther south, as I have taken it in July, at Washington, D. C., where I never saw *minimus* except during its migrations. (Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

TURDIDÆ.

Turdus migratorius Linn.—Robin. Chiefly summer resident, breeding abundantly everywhere; but a few doubtless remain, except in very severe winters, in the more southern portions.

No. 556, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1853.

No. 555, ♀. " " " " " "

No. 679, ♂. (With an elongated and hooked upper mandible.) Essex Co. H. F. Shepard, Jan., 1868.

Turdus mustelinus Gm. — Wood Thrush. A moderately abundant summer resident in more southern portions; but not apparently extending much farther north than Massachusetts. Still, "common summer resident," Hamilton, C. W., (*McIl.*, p. 84.) It is not recorded in Maine lists.

Nos. 550, 551. Essex Co. S. Jillson.

Turdus Pallasii Cab. — Hermit Thrush. Abundant. Spring and autumn migrant through the more southern, and very common summer resident in the northern, portions of New England. "Has been known to breed" (in Mass., *Sam.*, p. 5). "The most common Thrush except the Robin" (Norway, Me., in summer, *Verr.*, p. 10). A few may possibly winter in New England, as individuals are "occasionally seen during the winter;" (Essex Co., Mass., *Putn.*, p. 209.) "Have not found it breeding here;" (Springfield, Mass., *All.*, p. 56.) This is the *T.* "*solitarius*" or *T.* "*minor*" of earlier general and local writers.

No. 562, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson.

Turdus fuscescens Steph. — Wilson's Thrush. Tawny Thrush. "Veery." Summer resident, breeding throughout New England, most abundantly in its more southern portions. "It is the most numerous here of all the woodland Thrushes, and the only one that breeds here in abundance, and the only one, excepting *T. mustelinus*." (Springfield, Mass., *All.*, p. 56.) This is the *T.* "*Wilsonii*" of earlier authors.

Turdus Swainsonii Cab. — Olive-backed Thrush. Chiefly a spring and autumn migrant, though many breed, more especially in the northern portions. I have not seen it recorded as breeding so far south as Massachusetts. Usually quite common. It is a species only recognized of late years, and not given in earlier local lists, either from its absence from the works of Wilson and Audubon, or from confounding it with other species.

No. 553, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson.

No. 554. Essex Co. S. Jillson.

No. 112. Chicago, Illinois. R. Kennicott; from the Chicago Academy of Science, 1864.

Turdus Aliciæ Baird. — Gray-cheeked Thrush. Not recorded as having been actually taken in New England, but from its now known range of habitat is undoubtedly to be found there as a spring and autumn migrant, possibly breeding in more northern sections.

A species first introduced by Prof. Baird in 1858, based upon specimens from Illinois. I have since shown that it is a very common Eastern bird, having a range of habitat as extensive as, and nearly identical with, that of *T. Swainsonii*.

Mr. J. A. Allen has attempted to show that this species is not distinct from *T. Swainsonii*. His remarks (pp. 56-7-8) illustrate very fully the well-known seasonal and other variations to which *T. Swainsonii* and *T. fuscescens* are subject; and a citation from Prof. Baird is introduced giving some of the characters of *T. Aliciæ*, with which species Mr. Allen appears to have been autotypically unacquainted at the time of writing.*

No. 111. Chicago, Illinois. R. Kennicott; from the Chicago Academy of Science, 1864.

Harporhynchus rufus Cab. — Brown Thrush. "Thrasher." Abundant summer resident, breeding throughout New England; but not going much farther north.

No. 680, ♂. Salem, Essex Co. Samuel Carlen, summer, 1867.
No. 681, ♀. " " " " " " " "

Mimus Carolinensis Gray. — Cat-bird. Common summer resident. Maine appears to be nearly its northern limit in Eastern North America.

No. 566, ♂. Essex Co. T. M. Pond, 1864.
No. 562, ♀. " " " " " "

Mimus polyglottus Boie. — Mocking-bird. Very rare summer resident in more southern portions, being hardly found north of Massachusetts. It is not abundant even in the Middle States.

No. 75. A cage bird, known to have lived thirteen years. C. W. Palfray, 1865.

* Examine in this connection: *Baird*, B. N. A., 1858, p. 217. — *Id.*, Rev. Amer. Bds., 1864, p. 21. — *Coues*, Pr. A. N. S., Phila., 1861, p. 217. — *Coues* and *Prentiss*, Smiths. Rep. for 1861, p. 405.

SAXICOLIDÆ.

Saxicola œnanthe Bechst. — Stone Chat. A species which occurs as a straggler from Europe, by way of Greenland, to the eastern portions of New England, especially along the coast. Mr. Cassin has recorded it from Nova Scotia, and I found it in Labrador. Long Island, *Lawrence*, Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist., viii, p. 282. (Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

Sialia sialis Baird. — Blue-bird. A summer resident, abundantly and generally distributed.

Nos. 365, 366, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1853.
No. 367, ♀. " " " " "

MOTACILLIDÆ.

Anthus Ludovicianus Licht. — Tit-lark. — Chiefly spring and autumn migrant. Abundant. Some probably winter in the Connecticut Valley, and a few may possibly breed high up in Maine. By far the greater number, however, go farther north to breed, and farther south to pass the winter.

No. 370. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

SYLVIIDÆ.

Regulus calendulus Licht. — Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Abundant. Spring and autumn migrant. Possibly some breed. They breed abundantly in Labrador.

No. 361, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson.
No. 362, ♀, " " " " "

Regulus satrapus Licht. (*Regulus cristatus* and *R. tricolor* of Linsley, p. 256.) — Golden-crested Kinglet. Common winter resident, except perhaps in the extreme north, where some doubtless breed. Is most abundant, however, in all localities, in spring and fall.

Polioptila cœrulea Sclat. — Blue-gray Gnat-catcher. A rare and perhaps accidental summer visitor. "Found in Mass., and as far north as the Canada line." (*Brew.*, quoted by *Peab.*, p. 297.) — "Nova Scotia and Connecticut." (*All.*, p. 83.) (Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*) It is very abundant as far north as the Middle States.

SYLVICOLIDÆ.

Mniotilta varia Vieill.—Black and White Creeper. Common summer resident. The majority, however, go farther north, causing it to be most abundant in spring and fall.

No. 492, ♂, adult, Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1853.
No. 360, ♀, " " " " " "

Parula Americana Bon.—Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. Common summer resident.

No. 502, ♂, adult, Essex Co. S. Jillson, Autumn, 1855.
No. 503, ♂, " " " " " 1853.
No. 504, ♀, " " " " " 1856.

Geothlypis trichas Cab.—Maryland Yellow-throated Warbler. Abundant summer resident. "*Sylvia Roscoe* Aud." (*Peab.*, p. 313), is the young of this species.

No. 491, ♂, Essex Co.
Nos. 523, 364, ♀, Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Geothlypis Philadelphia Baird.—Mourning Warbler. Rare summer resident. Not often detected farther north than Massachusetts; in which state numerous instances of its capture are recorded. (Waterville, Me.; breeding; July; *Haml.*, p. 3.—Hamilton, C. W., *McIl.*, p. 85.)

Oporornis agilis Baird.—Connecticut Warbler. Of very rare occurrence as a summer visitor, doubtless breeding at least as far north as Massachusetts. (*Emm.*, p. 3; *Peab.*, p. 312; *Putn.*, p. 226; *Sam.*, p. 6; *All.*, p. 82.)

No. 522, ♂, Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, Sept., 1856.
No. 521, ♀, " " " " " "

Oporornis formosa Baird.—Kentucky Warbler. The occurrence of this species as a rare or casual summer visitor in southern New England is to be confidently anticipated. (Near New York City, *Lawrence*, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y. viii, 1866, p. 284.) I have found it breeding at Washington, D. C.

Protonotaria citrea Baird.—Prothonotary Warbler. A summer visitor; rare, and perhaps accidental. "Calais, Me., Oct. 30, 1862;" (*Boardm.*, *Verr.*, B. S. N. H., ix, p. 234, only recorded instance): It is properly a bird of the South Atlantic States, and its occurrence in New England must be regarded as exceptional. (Omitted from *Sam O. O.*)

A certain "Orange-throated Warbler, *Sylvia auricollis*" is given as a migratory species of New-England by Peabody (p. 309, and *Linsl.*, p. 257). *Auricollis* is one of the old names of the Prothonotary Warbler, and is used by Nuttall (*Man.* i, 1840, p. 431) for that species. Upon what authority it has been inserted it is not apparent. Prof. Baird has suggested to me that possibly the name was used with reference to the *Dendroeca dominica* (= *superciliosa* or *pensilis* of American writers), but there is no good evidence that the latter, which is a Central American and Southern States species ever straggles as far north as New England. It is, however, given by Linsley (p. 258) upon the authority of Mr. Peabody and Dr. De Kay.

The *Sylvia montana* Wils. has also, I believe, been attributed to New England; but is a species which continues unknown to modern ornithologists.

Icteria viridis Bon. — Yellow-breasted Chat. A very rare summer visitor, not extending much if any north of Massachusetts.

Helminthus vermivorus Bon. — Worm-eating Warbler. Very rare summer visitant; known to extend north into Maine. (*Verr.*, p. 21.)

Helminthus Swainsoni Bon. — Swainson's Warbler. Entirely accidental summer visitor. A single instance of its capture in Massachusetts, many years ago, by Dr. S. Cabot, given by Audubon (*Orn. Biog.* v. p. 462), on the authority of Dr. Brewer, appears to have furnished the sole datum for its recognition as a New England bird by subsequent writers. (*Peab.*, p. 313; *Putn.*, p. 227; *All.*, p. 82.) I myself never saw it even so far north as Washington, D. C., and New England is wholly beyond its proper range of habitat.

Helminthophaga ruficapilla Baird. (*S. rubricapilla* of earlier writers). — Nashville Warbler. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant, but some breed throughout New England. Common.

No. 494, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Helminthophaga peregrina Cab. — Tennessee Warbler. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant. Very rare. A few

doubtless breed in the more northern portions. "Head waters of the Penobscot in June." (*Verr.*, p. 21.) Springf. Mass., in May and Sept. (*All.*, p. 61.) It is a species which goes very far north in the interior of America.

Nos. 519, 520. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Helminthophaga pina Baird. — Blue-winged Yellow Warbler. Very rare summer visitor to the more southern portions. (Mass. *Emm.*, p. 3; *Cab.*, B. S. N. H., vi, p. 386; *Putn.*, p. 227; *All.*, p. 82; *Sam.*, p. 6.) Not recorded from Maine. "*S. solitaria*" of the earlier writers.

Helminthophaga chrysoptera Baird. — Golden-winged Warbler. Very rare summer visitant to the more southern portions. (Mass., *Cab.*, B. S. N. H., vi, p. 386; *Peab.*, p. 312; *Putn.*, p. 227; *All.*, p. 82; *Sam.*, p. 6.) Not recorded from Maine.

No. 493. Hudson, Mass. S. Jillson, 1862.

Helminthophaga celata Baird. — Orange-crowned Warbler. A very common species of Western North America; but Audubon's statement of its occurrence in Nova Scotia was almost its only eastern record until Mr. Allen detected it near Springfield, Mass. "Very rare; perhaps accidental" (*All.*, p. 61). Near New York City, (*Lawrence*, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist., N. Y., viii, p. 284.)

Seiurus aurocapillus Swains. — Golden-crowned Wag-tail. "Oven-bird." Abundant summer resident.

No. 489, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Seiurus Novæboracensis Nutt. — Water Wag-tail. Summer resident. Apparently not very abundant. The species has a most extensive breeding range, which includes the greater part of North America. In winter it mostly retires into the Antilles and Central America.

No. 490, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Spring of 1855.

Seiurus Ludovicianus Bon. — Large-billed Water Thrush. Doubtless occurs in summer in the southern portions, although it has never, I believe, been actually detected in New England. (Near New York, *Lawr.*, Ann. N. Y. Lyc. viii, p. 284.) Dr. Prentiss and myself have found it common at Washington, D. C. (Smithsonian Report for 1861, p. 407.)

Dendroæca virens Baird. — Black-throated Green Warbler. Abundant summer resident. Most numerous during its vernal and autumnal migrations in the more southern districts; but I have found it breeding abundantly near Portsmouth, N. H. I believe it prefers pine woods during the breeding season.

No. 488, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 497, ♀. " " " " "

Dendroæca coerulescens Baird. — Black-throated Blue Wood Warbler. *D. Canadensis* of former writers. "*Sylvia sphagnosa* Bon., or *pusilla* Wils." (*Linsl.* p. 257), is the female or young of this species. Summer resident; common; most so during its migrations. Breeds throughout New England; most numerous in its more northern portions.

No. 514, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Spring of 1855.

Dendroæca coronata Gray. — Yellow-rumped Warbler. "Myrtle-bird." Extremely abundant spring and autumn migrant. A few probably winter in more southern sections. Not known to breed except in northern portions (Calais, Me., G. A. Boardman, *Verr.*, p. 125). The species has been known to occur in Greenland.

No. 506, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 507, ♀. " " " " "

Dendroæca Blackburniæ Baird. — Mrs. Blackburn's Warbler. Summer resident; not rare.

The Hemlock Warbler, "*Sylvicola parus* Aud." (*Emm.*, p. 3; *Peab.*, p. 310; *Putn.*, p. 226; *Linsl.*, p. 257, etc.), is the young of this species.

No. 495, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 518, ♀. " " " " "

Dendroæca castanea Baird. — Bay-breasted Warbler. Not common. Breeds, at least in more northern sections, but is chiefly seen in spring and fall.

The Autumnal Warbler (*Sylvia autumnalis* Wils., Aud.) of local writers is the young of this species.

No. 515, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 485, ♂. " " " " "

Dendroæca pina Baird. — Pine-creeping Warbler. Common summer resident; arriving very early, and re-

maining late. A species whose breeding range is much more extensive than that of most *Dendroæcæ*, and includes Eastern North America from Labrador at least to Georgia.

No. 82, ♀. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, Autumn of 1855.

No. 510, ♂. " " " " " 1855.

No. 559, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Dendroæca Pennsylvanica Baird. — Chestnut-sided Warbler. Common summer resident. Although most numerous during its migrations, many breed throughout New England.

No. 486, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 498, ♀. " " " " " "

Dendroæca striata Baird. — Black-poll Warbler. Abundant spring and autumn migrant; some breeding in more northern sections. (Umbagog Lakes, *Verr.*, p. 12; Calais, Me., *Boardm.*, p. 125.) A species whose northern range extends far into arctic America, and the one which passes almost latest of all through the United States on its way north in spring.

No. 496, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Spring of 1855.

No. 517, ♀. " " " " " " "

No. 509, ♂. " " " " Autumn " "

Dendroæca æstiva Baird. — Golden Warbler. Summer Yellow-bird. Abundant summer resident everywhere. A certain *Sylvia trochilus* Lath., the "yellow" or "willow" wren, which is given by some writers (*Peab.*, p. 312, *Linsl.*, p. 257), can hardly be else than the autumnal or immature plumage of this species; which has also furnished the basis for the *Sylvia Childrenii*, and perhaps, too, the *S. Rathbonæ* of Audubon's works. The "*Sylvia flava* Lath.," of Linsley, p. 258, cannot be identified. It may be either the Summer Warbler, or *D. palmarum*.

No. 487, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 508, ♀. " " " " " "

Dendroæca maculosa Baird. — Black and Yellow Warbler. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant; common. But it breeds in Maine, and apparently not rarely (Calais, Me., *Verr.*, p. 234). It goes very far north in the interior of North America.

No. 499, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Nos. 511, 512, ♀. " " " " " "

Dendroeca palmarum Baird.—Red-poll Warbler. The *Sylvia petechia* of the earlier American writers (*Peab.*, p. 307, *Linsl.*, p. 256), but by no means the true *petechia*, which is a Jamaican species, closely related to *D. æstiva*. Common spring and autumn migrant, remaining unusually late in the fall, as I have also found to be the case in other localities. It also differs considerably in its habits from most *Dendroecæ*. A few probably breed in the more northern portions. It goes considerably farther north in summer.

No. 516, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Dendroeca discolor Baird.—Prairie Warbler. Common summer resident as far as Massachusetts, which is about its northern limit.

No. 513, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Dendroeca cærulea Baird.—Blue Warbler. Very rare summer resident. (*Linsl.*, p. 257; *Putn.*, p. 207.) Known to occur as far north as Nova Scotia. It is not ordinarily included in local lists. (Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

Perissoglossa tigrina Baird.—Cape May Warbler. Extremely rare summer resident.—("Summer visitant; common; breeds." Calais, Me., *Boardm.*, p. 125. Springfield, Mass., May 13, 1863, *All.*, p. 63; Lynn, Mass., 1847, S. Jillson, *Putn.*, p. 207; E. Windsor Hill, Ct., Dr. W. Wood, *All.*, p. 63; Stratford, Conn., *Lins.*, p. 256.)

For an admirable and succinct synopsis of the Massachusetts Wood-warblers, see *All.*, p. 64; and compare with a summary of those of the District of Columbia, given by Coues and Prentiss (*Smithsonian Report*, 1861, p. 408.)

Myiodiocetes pusillus Bon.—Black-capped Flycatching Warbler. A rather uncommon summer resident; chiefly however seen during its migrations.

No. 501, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Spring of 1855.

Myiodiocetes Canadensis Aud. ("*Sylvia pardalina* Bp." of *Lins.*, p. 256.)—Canada Flycatching Warbler. Common. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant, but many breed, and some as far south as Massachusetts. ("Breeds:

Norway, Me., *Verr.*, p. 12; do. Calais, Me., *Boardm.*, p. 125; do. Lynn, Mass., *Brew.*, B. S. N. H., vi, p. 4; "Mass. in summer;" *Putn.*, p. 206; *Sam.*, p. 7.)

No. 500, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 526, ♀. " " " " " "

Myiodioces mitratus Audubon.—Hooded Flycatching Warbler. Very rare, and perhaps accidental summer visitant to more southern portions. (Mass., "Very rare; summer," *Sam.*, p. 7; Conn., *All.*, p. 83; New Haven, Ct., *Linsl.*, p. 257.)

The *Muscicapa* or *Myiodioces* "*minuta*" has been repeatedly attributed to New England. (Berkshire Co., Mass., *Emmons, Peab.*, p. 297; *Putn.*, p. 226; Salem, Mass., Nutt., p. 297; Ipswich, Mass., *Brewer*; Mass., "doubtful" *All.*, p. 83.) I think it probable that some one of the small *Empidonaces* has been mistaken for it. M. "*minuta*" is rather an apocryphal species, with which latter day ornithologists do not profess to be acquainted.

Setophaga ruticilla Swains.—Redstart. Common summer resident. In southern portions chiefly spring and autumn migrant.

No. 524, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 525, ♀. " " " " " "

TANAGRIDÆ.

Pyrranga rubra Vieill.—Scarlet Tanager. Summer resident, common; less so in more northern portions.

No. 412, ♂. Salem, Essex Co. F. W. Putnam, 1856.

No. 413, ♀. Lynn, " " S. Jillson, June, 1855.

Pyrranga æstiva Vieill.—Summer Tanager. Very rare (probably only accidental), as far north as Massachusetts. (Lynn, Mass., April 21, 1852, S. Jillson, *Putn.*, p. 224; *All.*, p. 83. Stratford and New Haven, Ct.; *Linsl.*, p. 261. Omitted from *Sam.* O. O.)

HIRUNDINIDÆ.

Hirundo horreorum Barton.—Barn Swallow. Abundant summer resident.

No. 480, ♂. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

No. 483, ♀. " " " " " "

Petrochelidon lunifrons Cab. — Cliff Swallow. "Eaves Swallow." Abundant summer resident.

Prof. Verrill (B. S. N. H. vol. ix, p. 276, 1863) has recently elucidated some very interesting facts relative to the distribution of this species, substantiating its occurrence in Eastern North America long before the time when it was erroneously supposed to have immigrated from the west. My present belief in the matter is that the Cliff Swallow is, and always has been, amenable to the ordinary laws of migration, and spread over nearly all of North America, the South Atlantic States, perhaps, excepted. The numerous recorded dates of its appearance and breeding in particular localities, merely mark the times when the birds forsook their natural breeding places, and built under eaves, which enabled them to pass the summer where formerly they were unable to breed for want of suitable accommodations.

No. 482, ♂. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

No. 479, ♀. Essex Co. Mr. Houghton, 1848.

Tachycineta bicolor Cab. — White-bellied Swallow. Abundant summer resident.

No. 481, ♀. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

Cotyle riparia Boie. — Bank Swallow. Abundant summer resident.

No. 478. Essex Co. F. W. Putnam, 1854.

Progne subis Baird. — Purple Martin. Common summer resident.

It is very singular that there should be no instances on record of the occurrence in New England of the Rough-winged Swallow, *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*, as the species certainly *ought* to be found there.

AMPELIDÆ.

Ampelis garrulus Linn. — Bohemian Wax-wing. A very rare visitant from the north in winter, and of very irregular occurrence. Accidental in more southern sections. (Mass., *Peab.*, p. 290; *Putn.*, p. 228; *All.*, p. 66; *Sam.*, p. 7. — Conn., Dr. W. Wood, *All.*, p. 66.)

Ampelis cedrorum Baird. — Cedar Wax-wing. "Cedar

Bird." "Cherry Bird." Resident. Abundant. Breeds throughout, and winters in the more southern portions.

No. 475. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 564, ♀. " " " " " "

LANIIDÆ.

Collurio borealis Baird. — Butcher Bird. Great Northern Shrike. Regular winter resident, but not very common south of Maine. None have been known to breed.

No. 468, ♂. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, Dec., 1855.

No. 469, ♀. Salem, " " B. Grover, Autumn, 1860.

No. 470, ♀. Lynn, " " S. Jillson, Winter, 1855.

Collurio excubitoroides Baird.—White-rumped Shrike. Of very doubtful occurrence. (*Emm.*, p. 3; *Peab.*, p. 292; apparently upon the authority of Nuttall (*Man.* ii, p. 564), who may have been mistaken. Not given in more recent lists.) New England is beyond its ordinary range. Still the species is found at Hamilton, Canada West ("Summer resident; not very rare." *McIl.*, p. 87), and very likely may occasionally occur.

No. 1170, Hamilton, Canada West, T. McIlwraith, 1866.

Mr. Putnam gives *C. Ludovicianus* in the appendix of his list, misquoting it for "*excubitoroides*," and giving the authority of the above-mentioned writers for its insertion. *Ludovicianus* is entirely a southern species, and I know of no authentic instance of its straggling into New England. I never found it as far north even as Washington, D. C. Mr. Linsley, however, gives it under the name of "*Lanius Carolinensis*," but upon merely opinionative data.

VIREONIDÆ.

Vireo olivaceus Vieill. — Red-eyed Vireo. Abundant summer resident.

No. 471, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, March, 1855.

Vireo gilvus Bon. — Warbling Vireo. Common summer resident.

Vireo Philadelphicus Cass. — Brotherly Love Vireo.*

* As this species has not yet been christened in the vernacular, I beg leave of Mr. Cassin to bestow upon it the above literal translation of its classical appellation.

A very rare summer visitant throughout New England. (Waterville, Me., *Haml.*, p. 4, only recorded instance.) But it is probably of regular though very rare occurrence.

Vireo solitarius Vieill. — Blue-headed Vireo. Rather rare summer resident. Breeds throughout.

No. 473, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Vireo flavifrons Vieill. — Yellow-throated Vireo. Common summer resident, chiefly in more southern sections. (Waterville, Me., *Haml.*, p. 4; not recorded in other Maine lists.)

No. 474, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, March, 1855.

Vireo Novæboracensis Bonap. — White-eyed Vireo. Summer resident, chiefly of more southern sections; and, singularly enough, very rare in or absent from particular localities. Not recorded in Maine lists. "Not known at Springfield, Mass." (*All.*, p. 67. "Rather common:" Essex Co., Mass., *Putn.*, p. 213.)

No. 472, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, March, 1855.

TROGLODYTIDÆ.

Troglodytes ædon Vieill. — House Wren. — Common summer resident. I do not think it goes much north of New England.

Troglodytes Americanus Aud. — Wood Wren. This is a species recognized by all the local writers, chiefly as a spring and autumn migrant, but probably also breeding. Its relations to *ædon* are very intimate, and the species is by many authors considered as a dubious one. (Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

I have in my private cabinet a specimen taken many years ago near Portsmouth, N. H., which was examined by Mr. Audubon himself, and pronounced to be of this species. It is rather larger and browner, and with less of a light superciliary line than the average of *ædon*; but looks very like a House Wren.

Anorthura hyemalis Rennie. — Winter Wren. Not abundant. Chiefly winter resident, but also breeds, at least in northern sections. (Calais, Me., *Boardm.*, p. 126.)

Cistothorus palustris Cab. — Marsh Wren. — Summer

resident: not abundant. Chiefly along the coast. It must be very rare north of Massachusetts, as it is not contained in Maine lists, though it is known to occur in Greenland.

Cistothorus stellaris Cab. — Short-billed Marsh Wren. Rather common summer resident as far north at least as Massachusetts. Not recorded from Maine.

Two other wrens, *Thryothorus Bewickii* and *T. Ludovicianus*, may possibly enter the southern portions of New England in summer. Mr. Lawrence (p. 283) records *T. Ludovicianus* from New York Island.

CERTHIIDÆ.

Certhia Americana Bon. — Brown creeper. Common. Breeds throughout New England, and winters in its more southern districts.

No. 263. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

PARIDÆ.

Sitta Carolinensis Gmelin. — White-bellied Nuthatch. Resident: abundant.

No. 476, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Autumn, 1854.

Sitta Canadensis Linn. — Red-bellied Nuthatch. Abundant. Resident. Chiefly a winter visitant in more southern, but breeds plentifully in the northern sections.

No. 477, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Lophophanes bicolor Bon. — Crested Tomtit. Rare and perhaps accidental. The only record of its capture that I have found is the mention of it by Linsley (p. 255). Chiefly a more southern species, but has been found north of New England. (Nova Scotia, *Aud.*, Orn. Biog. v, p. 472. — Near New York., *Lawr.*, p. 283. — Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

Pœcile atricapillus Bon. — Black-capped Titmouse. Chickadee. Resident. Abundant.

No. 505, ♂. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, Nov., 1855.

Pœcile Hudsonicus . — Hudsonian Titmouse. Resident in more northern; an occasional or accidental visitor in winter in the southern sections. ("Breeds." Calais,

Me., *Boardm.*, p. 126, *Verr.*, p. 22. — Mass. in winter; *Peab.*, p. 402; *Putn.*, p. 227; *All.*, p. 83.)

ALAUDIDÆ.

Eremophila cornuta Boie. — Shore Lark. Winter resident. Not abundant. Breeds plentifully in Labrador.

No. 368, ♂. Nahant, Essex Co. S. Jillson, Dec., 1855.
No. 369, ♀. “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “

FRINGILLIDÆ.

Pinicola Canadensis Cab. — Pine Grosbeak. Regular winter visitant, and common in Maine. Farther south it is rare and occasional. (New Haven, Conn., *Linsl.*, p. 261.)

No. 408, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, July, 1855.
No. 408, ♀. “ “ “ “ “ “

Mr. McIlwraith (p. 88) records the capture of the Evening Grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina* Bon., at Woodstock, Canada.

Carpodacus purpureus Gray. — Purple Finch. Resident, or nearly so. Abundant. Breeds plentifully in more northern portions; and winters more sparingly in the southern.

No. 415, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Spring, 1855.
No. 418, ♀. “ “ “ “ “ “

Astragalinus tristis Cabanis. — Goldfinch. Abundant. Breeds plentifully; and remains through the winter, except in the more northern regions.

No. 419, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Summer, 1855.
No. 420, ♂. “ “ “ “ Dec., 1855.

Chrysomitris pinus Bon. — Pine Linnet. Abundant and generally distributed, chiefly as summer resident in more northern, and winter resident in more southern, regions. Known to breed in Massachusetts.

No. 421, ♂. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, Winter, 1854-5.
No. 109, ♂. Chicago, Ill. R. Kennicott, May. From Chicago Academy of Science, 1864.

Ægiothus linarius Cabanis. — Lesser Redpoll Linnet. Common. Not known to breed. A winter visitant, of irregular occurrence, sometimes appearing in great numbers.

No. 416, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Ægiothus exilipes Coues. — American Mealy Redpoll. Very rare and occasional winter visitant. This is *Linaria* or *Ægiothus* "canescens" of Audubon's works and of the local lists. I do not think the true *canescens*, from Greenland, occurs.

In addition to the preceding it is very probable that my *Ægiothus fuscescens*, from Labrador, occurs in winter.

Curvirostra Americana Wils. — Red Crossbill. Resident, and abundant, though of irregular and uncertain occurrence. Known to breed at least as far south as Massachusetts. ("Said to breed in winter." Calais, Me., *Boardm.*, p. 126.)

No. 407, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Winter, 1855.

No. 405, ♀. " " " " " "

Curvirostra leucoptera Wils. — White-winged Crossbill. Resident, and common, though less so than the preceding. In southern portions it is chiefly a winter visitant. ("Resident; breeds in winter;" Calais, Me., *Board.*, p. 126.)

No. 410, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Winter, 1855.

No. 406, ♀. " " " " " "

Plectrophanes nivalis Meyer. — Snow Bunting. Common winter visitant, but rarely remains all summer in New England. (Breeding; Springfield, Mass., summer of 1862. C. W. Bennett, *All.*, p. 70.)

No. 373. Essex Co. Joshua Cleaves, Nov. 18, 1859.

No. 1171, ♂. Salem, Essex Co. S. Carlen, Jan. 1867.

No. 1172, ♀. " " " " " "

No. 106, adult. Great Slave Lake. From the Chicago Acad., 1864.

Plectrophanes Lapponicus Selby. — Lapland Bunting. Rare winter visitant throughout New England.

No. 372. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Chondestes grammacus Swains. — Lark Finch. One instance. Entirely exceptional. (Gloucester, 1845, S. Jillson. *Putn.*, p. 224.)

Passerculus savanna Bon. — Savannah Sparrow. Abundant. Chiefly spring and autumn visitant, but breeds, especially in more northern portions. Probably none winter.

No. 392, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

PASSERCULUS "ALAUDINUS" Bon. Western Savannah Sparrow.

I do not think that this supposed species is permanently distinct from the preceding.

No. 104. Great Bear Lake, Arctic America. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Poœcetes gramineus Baird. — Bay-winged Bunting. Grass Finch. Abundant summer resident.

No. 398, adult. Essex Co. F. W. Putnam, 1856.

Coturniculus passerinus Bon. — Yellow-winged Sparrow. Summer resident. Abundant, becoming less common in more northern sections. ("*Fringilla savannarum?*" Peab., p. 324.)

Coturniculus Henslowii Bon. — Henslow's Sparrow. Summer resident, and very rare; not recorded north of Massachusetts. (Springfield, Mass., *All.*, p. 71. Lynn, Mass., *Sam.*, p. 9. Berlin, Mass., E. S. Wheeler, Proc. B. S. N. H. vii, p. 137.)

Zonotrichia leucophrys Swainson. — White-crowned Sparrow. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant. Not known to breed, though doubtless it does so; and some probably winter. Usually common, but of somewhat irregular occurrence.

No. 107. Chicago, Ill., R. Kennicott, May. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Zonotrichia albicollis Bon. — White-throated Sparrow. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant, though many breed, especially in more northern sections. Abundant. Few, if any, remain through the winter.

No. 397, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

Ammodromus maritimus Swains. — Sea-side Finch. Common summer resident as far north as New Hampshire, where I have found it abundant. Not recorded from Maine. It is chiefly a coast species.

Ammodromus caudacutus Swains. — Sharp-tailed Finch. Distribution much the same as that of the preceding.

Junco hyemalis Sclater. — Snow Bird. Abundant. Resident. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant; but breeds plentifully in Maine. Also breeds, but much more sparingly, towards the southern limits, where some also remain all winter.

No. 422, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1858.

Spizella monticola Baird.—Tree Sparrow. Abundant. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant; but breeds, rarely at least, as far south as Massachusetts, where many remain through the winter.

Nos 394, ♂; 399, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1858.

No. 105, Anderson River, north of Great Bear Lake, Arctic America. R. McFarlane. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Spizella socialis Bon.—Chipping Sparrow. Abundant. Summer resident.

No. 401, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Spring of 1856.

No. 423, ♀. " " " " Autumn of 1856.

Spizella pusilla Bon.—Field Sparrow. Abundant. Summer resident.

No. 402, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1858.

Melospiza melodia Baird.—Song Sparrow. Abundant. Summer resident. I think it will be found to winter in the more southern portions.

No. 391, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, Winter of 1856.

No. 395, ♂. " " " " 1856.

Melospiza palustris Baird.—Swamp Sparrow. Common summer resident. Some probably winter towards the southern limit.

No. 400, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

Melospiza Lincolnii Baird.—Lincoln's Sparrow. This is a most extensively distributed species, whose range includes almost the whole continent of North America, and yet it is everywhere of uncommon occurrence. Three instances only of its capture in New England are recorded. (Springfield, Mass., May of 1860, '63, '64. *All.*, p. 73. Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

Passerella iliaca Swains.—Fox-colored Finch. Common spring and autumn migrant. Not recorded as either breeding or wintering in New England.

No. 393, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

No. 100, Washington, D. C. C. Drexler. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

If the *Passerella obscura* Verrill (*Proc. B. S. N. H.*, ix, 1862, p. 143) be a valid species it undoubtedly visits New England in its migrations.

Pyrgita domestica.—European House Sparrow. Introduced, and at present only found in certain localities,

though it will doubtless before long become generally distributed. All the important circumstances attending the introduction of the species are fortunately on record. See, particularly, *Lawr.*, p. 287; *Proc. B. S. N. H.*, xi, 1867, p. 157, and 1868, p. 389: also "Atlantic Monthly" for 1868.

Euspiza Americana Bon.—Black-throated Bunting. Rare or accidental as far north as Massachusetts, beyond which it is not recorded. ("Mass.," *Nutt.*, i, p. 461; *Emm.*, p. 4; *Peab.*, p. 319; *Putn.*, p. 227; *Sam.*, p. 10; *All.*, p. 84. "New Haven, Conn.; very common;" *Lins.*, p. 261.)

No. 103, ♂. Utah. C. S. McCarthy. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Guiraca Ludoviciana Swains.—Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Throughout New England in summer. Not abundant, except in particular localities, where it appears to have increased in numbers of late years (*e. g.* Essex Co.; "quite common;" S. Jillson, *Putn.*, p. 212).

No. 411, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

No. 409, ♀. " " " " " "

Guiraca coerulea Swains.—Blue Grosbeak. Summer visitant; rare or occasional. As far north, at least, as Calais, Me. (*Boardm.*, p. 127.—Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

Cyanospiza cyanea Baird.—Indigo Bird. Summer resident. Not abundant much north of Massachusetts.

No. 424, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

No. 417, ♀. " " " " " "

Cardinalis Virginianus Bp. Cardinal Grosbeak. Rare and accidental as far north as Massachusetts. Perhaps, as suggested by Mr. Linsley, some of the instances of its occurrence may have been cage-birds which had escaped. (See *Nutt.*, *Man.* i, p. 519.—Connecticut, *Peab.*, p. 329; *All.*, p. 85.—New York Island, *Lawr.*, p. 286.—Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

Pipilo erythrophthalmus Vieill.—Towhee Bunting. Summer visitant. Most abundant in more southern portions.

No. 414, ♂. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 557, ♂, young. Lynn, Essex Co. S. Jillson, July, 1855.

ICTERIDÆ.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus Swains. — Bob-o'-link. Abundant summer resident.

No. 453, ♂, Summer.	Essex Co.	S. Jillson,	1855.
No. 458, ♀,	" "	" "	" "
No. 459, ♂, Winter.	" "	" "	1856.
No. 455, ♂, Autumn.	" "	" "	" "

Molothrus pecoris Swains. (*Fringilla ambigua* Nutt., and of the earlier local authors.) Cow Bird. Common summer resident.

No. 460, ♂.	Essex Co.	S. Jillson,	1855.
No. 454, ♀.	" "	" "	" "

Agelæus phœniceus Vieill. — Red-winged Black-bird. Abundant summer resident.

No. 448, ♂.	Essex Co.	S. Jillson,	1856.
No. 466, ♀.	" "	" "	" "

Sturnella magna Swains. — Field-lark. Resident, but most abundant in summer, as the greater number leave during the winter. "Southern Maine in summer; not common" (*Verr.*, p. 22). Probably does not go much farther north.

No. 461, ♀.	Essex Co.	S. Jillson,	1856.
No. 98.	Peoria, Ill.	F. Bischoff.	From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Icterus Baltimoreensis Daudin. — Baltimore Oriole. "Golden Robin." Abundant summer resident.

No. 446, ♂.	Essex Co.	S. Jillson,	1855.
No. 447, ♀.	" "	" "	" "

Icterus spurius Bon. — Orchard Oriole. Summer resident. Rare; and probably not extending to the northern limits.

Scolecophagus ferrugineus Swains. — Rusty Grackle. Common, chiefly during the migrations; but it breeds in northern sections, and some probably winter.

No. 449, ♂; immature.	Lynn, Essex Co.	S. Jillson,	Sept. 1855.
No. 450, ♂;	" "	" "	" " 1856.

Quiscalus versicolor Vieill. — Purple Grackle. Common summer resident.

No. 451, ♂.	Lynn, Essex Co.	S. Jillson,	Sept., 1855.
No. 452, ♀.	" "	" "	" "

Quiscalus major Vieill. — Boat-tailed Grackle. En-

tirely accidental, in summer ; but has been known to breed. (Cambridge, Mass., *Sam.*, p. 10 ; *All.*, p. 85.) This is the *Quiscalus "baritus"* of Peabody (p. 285), and of Linsley (p. 260 ; "New Haven ; one specimen"). (Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

CORVIDÆ.

Corvus carnivorus Bartram. — Raven. Resident, and not uncommon in more northern sections. "Breeds on cliffs at Grand Menan" (*Boardm.*, p. 127). Accidental, or at least unusual towards the southern limits. (Springfield, Mass., 1859 ; *All.*, p. 75. Quite common on the New Jersey coast, *Lawr.*, p. 289.)

Corvus Americanus Aud. — Crow. Abundant. Resident, except, perhaps, towards the extreme north in the depth of winter.

No. 456, ♀. Beverly, Essex Co. F. W. Putnam, 1863.

No. 457. Essex Co.

Corvus ossifragus Wils. — Fish Crow. A rare summer visitor, chiefly along the more southern portions of the coast.

Cyanura cristata Swains. — Blue Jay. Abundant. Resident. Mostly retires from the extreme north in mid-winter.

No. 465, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Perisoreus Canadensis Bon. — Canada Jay. "Whiskey-Jack." Chiefly a winter visitant from the north. Very rare, and only occasional farther south than Maine. Mr. Boardman (p. 127) gives it as resident, and breeding about Calais, Me. (Mass., *Putn.*, p. 228. Not given by Mr. Samuels nor Mr. Allen, as a bird of the State. Near Manhattanville, N. Y. Island, in midsummer, *Lawr.*, p. 289.)

COLUMBIDÆ.

Ectopistes migratorius Swains. — Wild Pigeon. Common. Exceedingly abundant at irregular intervals. Breeds. Not known to winter.

No. 528, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson.

Zenædura Carolinensis Bon. — Dove. Summer resident. Common in more southern, rare in the northern regions.

No. 527, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

TETRAONIDÆ.

Tetrao Canadensis Linn.—Spruce Partridge. Resident, if not abundant, in more northern sections. Uncommon, as far south as Massachusetts. "A common resident near the Umbagog Lakes" (*Verr.*, p. 17). "Resident. Common. Breeds" (Calais, Me., *Boardm.*, p. 128). "Hemlock woods of Gloucester, Sept., 1851" (S. Jillson, quoted by *Putn.*, p. 224, and *All.*, p. 85). Not given by Samuels as a Massachusetts bird.

No. 864, ♀. Maine. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 866, ♂. " " " "

No. 865, ♂. " R. Brookhouse, Feb., 1856.

Bonasa umbella Steph.—Ruffed Grouse. Common. Resident.

This is the "Partridge" of New England, but known as the "Pheasant" farther south, where the *Ortyx Virginianus* is known as the Partridge. The latter is the "Quail" of New Englanders.

No. 871, ♂. Essex Co.

Nos. 868-69-70, ♀. Essex Co.

Cupidonia cupido Baird.—Pinnated Grouse. "Prairie Hen." This species is still known to reside in certain localities in New England, though much less numerous than formerly, and doubtless destined shortly to become extinct. (Long Island, Martha's Vineyard, Naushon, etc.) Mr. Peabody (p. 355) says they were "once very common in New England," but that "the only place where they are now (1839) found in Massachusetts is in Martha's Vineyard, and one small island near it." Mr. Allen says (p. 85), "nearly extinct in Massachusetts. A few are still occasional visitors in the south-eastern part of the State, from Long Island, where they still remain." Mr. Samuels says (p. 11), "only found on Martha's Vineyard and Naushon." Not recorded farther north. (Examine also: *Emm.*, p. 4; *Lins.*, p. 264; *Putn.*, p. 229;

Nutt., Man. p. ; *Aud.*, Orn. Biog., ii, p. 490 ; *Aud.*, B. Am., v, p. 93 ; *Cabot*, Proc. B. S. N. H., v, p. 154.)

Nos. 861, 867, ♂. Illinois. Dr. William Mack, Aug., 1845.

No. 862, ♀. Illinois. N. Vickary, May, 1860.

PEDICETES COLUMBIANUS Elliot. — Sharp-tailed Grouse. (*P. phasianellus* Baird, nec Linn.)

No. 863, ♂. Winter. Boston Market. Probably from Illinois. S. Jillson, Jan., 1856.

CENTROCERCUS UROPHASIANUS Swains.—Sage Cock. Cock of the Plains.

No. 95. Colorado Mts., west of Denver City. D. Thompson. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

The Wild Turkey, formerly abundant, is now generally believed to be nearly or quite extinct. As long ago as 1839, Mr. Peabody tells us, it had become very rare. At the present day it is given by some Massachusetts authorities, and not by others. Mr. Allen "can find no authentic instance of its recent capture in this State, although it has been said to occur wild on Mts. Tom and Holyoke." As Mr. Allen judiciously hints, we must take care not to confound the domesticated Turkey run wild with the true *M. gallopavo*. The former may always be recognized by the conspicuous whitish tips of the feathers of the rump and upper-tail coverts, which are like those of the *M. Mexicana* Gould. Mr. Samuels omits the species. Mr. Putnam gives it, but entirely upon the authority of the older writers. It is contained in none of the Maine lists. Mr. Linsley wrote of it in 1843, "the last Wild Turkey that I have known in Connecticut was taken . . . about thirty years since, on Letoket Mountain, in Northford."

PERDICIDÆ.

Ortyx Virginiana Bon. — Quail. — Resident, as far north as Massachusetts. Not very abundant, and apparently rapidly becoming less numerous. Not recorded in the Maine lists.

No. 858, ♂. Essex Co.

No. 857, ♀. " "

Lophortyx Californicus Bon. — California Plumed

Quail. Of exceptional and entirely accidental occurrence, and not really entitled to a place in the list, as the specimens captured were doubtless cage-birds. ("Bridgeport, Ct., Dec., 1840"; *Lins.*, p. 264.)

LAGOPIDÆ.

Lagopus albus Aud. — White Ptarmigan. Rare, in winter, in more northern portions. Hardly known as a straggler so far south as Massachusetts. ("Northern Maine, in winter; rare;" *Verr.*, p. 22. — Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

No. 860. White plumage. Manchester, Essex Co., May 10, 1859; but supposed to have been brought alive from Labrador or Newfoundland and escaped.

No. 76, ♀. Summer plumage, Sukkertoppen, Greenland, July 30, 1862. From the Williams College Lyceum, 1864.

No. 94. White plumage. Great Slave Lake. R. Kennicott. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

I am not confident that these three specimens are of the same species; or that *albus* is their proper name.

GRUIDÆ.

GRUS CANADENSIS Temm. — Sand-hill Crane.

Nos. 1034; 1035. Bloomington, Ill. Dr. E. S. L. Richardson.

The Whooping Crane, *G. Americanus*, has been attributed to New England by one author. (*Emm.*, p. 5; and quoted by *Putn.*, p. 229.) No recent writers present it. Its occurrence must be regarded as extremely problematical.

ARDEIDÆ.

Ardea herodias Linn. — Great Blue Heron. "Blue Crane." Summer resident. Common.

No. 996, ♂. Essex Co. J. Webster, 1856.

No. 997, ♂, young. Essex Co.

No. 464, ♀. Newburyport, Essex Co..

Herodias egretta Gray. — Great White Egret. Rare summer visitant; hardly farther north than Massachusetts. No part of New England is within its regular range; and its occurrence must be considered accidental,

though recorded in several instances. (*E. g. Putn.*, p. 218; *All.*, p. 76. — Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

Garzetta candidissima Bon. — Snowy Heron, or Little White Egret. Stragglers only as far north as Massachusetts. "Spring: very rare" (Essex Co., Mass., *Putn.*, p. 218). "Boston, 1862"; (*All.*, p. 86.)

Florida cærulea Baird. — Little Blue Heron. Accidental as far north as Massachusetts. "Very rare. Summer visitor." (*Sam.*, p. 11.) "Stragglers taken." (*All.*, p. 86. — Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

Ardetta exilis Gray. — Least Bittern. Very rare in summer, as far as Southern Maine. (*Verr.*, p. 22.)

No. 88. Chicago, Ill. H. O. Snow. From Chicago Acad. Sci., 1864.

Botaurus lentiginosus Steph. — Bittern. Common summer resident throughout New England. This is one of the few Herons found as far north as Labrador.

No. 999. Essex Co. R. Brookhouse, 1856.

No. 1000. " "

Butorides virescens Bon. — Green Heron. Common summer resident throughout New England.

No. 1021. Essex Co.

No. 1022, young. Essex Co.

Nycticardea Gardenii Baird. — Night Heron. "Qua-bird." "Squawk." Very abundant summer resident. There are extensive "heronries" of this species at Wenham and Rowley, and also at Camden, Mass., though fast becoming things of the past.

No. 998, young; first plumage. Rowley, Essex Co. H. P. Ives, 1854.

No. 993. Essex Co.

No. 994. Salem, Essex Co. L. J. Johnson, April 16, 1852.

No. 995. " " " B. S. Grover, 1854.

No. 396, ♀, young. Essex Co. Amos Prince, May 30, 1866.

The Yellow-crowned Night Heron, *Nyctherodius violaceus*, may also occur. The Louisiana Heron, *Demiegretta Ludoviciana*, has been detected as far north as New York (*Lavr.*, p. 292), and may occasionally straggle into New England, though I know of no record of its occurrence.

Falcinellus Ordii Bon. — Glossy Ibis. Has been occasionally taken as far north as Massachusetts, but its appearance must be regarded as exceptional. (*Emm.*, p. 5; *Peab.*, p. 365; *Lins.*, p. 266; *Putn.*, p. 230; *All.*,

p. 86; *Cabot*, B. S. N. H., iii, pp. 313, 333, 355; iv, p. 346; *Nutt.*, Man. ii, p. 88; *Lawr.*, p. 292. — Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

IBIS RUBRA Vieill. — Scarlet Ibis. Nos. 990, 991, from Brazil. The claims of this species to a place in the Fauna of the United States rest upon insufficient evidence.

The White Ibis (*I. alba*) sometimes strays along the coast to New York (*Lawr.*, p. 292), and may reach New England.

CHARADRIIDÆ.

Charadrius Virginicus Borck. — Golden Plover. Spring and autumn migrant. Abundant.

No. 1014, young. Essex Co.

No. 1015. Cape Cod, Mass. S. Jillson, Sept., 1854.

Ægialitis vociferus Cass. — Kildeer Plover. Summer resident; common, but somewhat irregularly distributed.

Ægialitis semipalmatus Cab. — Ring Plover. Spring and autumn migrant. Usually abundant. A few probably breed.

No. 1016. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 1018. " " " " "

Ægialitis melodus Cab. — Piping Plover. Summer resident. Many breed on the islands and along the coast. Most abundant, however, during its migrations.

No. 1017, ♂. Essex Co. Dr. H. K. Oliver, 1853.

Ægialitis Wilsonius Cass. — Wilson's Plover. Appears to be rather rare, and perhaps only occasional, as far north as Massachusetts. I do not find it recorded from Maine. Dr. Brewer's authority for its abundance at Nahant, in August, 1838, is the one usually quoted. Samuels, however, says (p. 11) "common in spring and fall," which is at variance with the statements of most observers. Recorded from Stratford, Ct. (*Lins.*, p. 265.) The species really belongs to a more southern region.

Squatarola helvetica Cuvier. — Black-bellied Plover. Spring and autumn migrant. Not ordinarily very abundant.

No. 1008. Spring. Essex Co. A. Houghton, 1836.

No. 1010. Fall. " " " " "

No. 1011. Winter. " " " " "

No. 1012, ♂, young. Cape Cod, Mass. S. Jillson, Sept. 1854.

HÆMATOPODIDÆ.

Hæmatopus palliatus Temm. — Oyster Catcher. Of very unusual occurrence, along the coast. (Mass., T. M. Brewer. *Peab.*, p. 358; *Emm.*, p. 5; *Putn.*, p. 230; *All.*, p. 86.)

Strepsilas interpres Illig. — Turnstone. Spring and autumn migrant. Not common.

No. 1019. Essex Co.

No. 1020, ♂, young. Nahant, Essex Co. S. Jillson, Sept. 1855.

RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.

Recurvirostra Americana Gm. — Avoset. Very rare, and perhaps accidental. (Calais, Me., one instance, spring of 1862. *Boardm.*, p. 128; *Verr.*, p. 22. — Mass., *Emm.*, p. 5; *Putn.*, p. 230; *All.*, p. 86.)

Himantopus nigricollis Vieill. — Black-necked Stilt. Very rare and perhaps only accidental. (Calais, Me., spring of 1862, one instance. *Boardm.*, p. 128; *Verr.*, p. 22. — Mass., *Emm.*, p. 5; *Peab.*, p. 358; *Putn.*, p. 230; *All.*, p. 86. — Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

The ordinary range of both the preceding species is more southern and western. But Mr. Lawrence (p. 295) has found them near New York.

PHALAROPODIDÆ.

Steganopus Wilsonii Coues. — Wilson's Phalarope. Very rare, perhaps only accidental, and chiefly during its migrations. (*Putn.*, p. 227; *All.*, p. 86, quoting Audubon's authority; *Lavr.*, p. 295; omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Phalaropus fulicarius Bon. — Red Phalarope. Rare or occasional along the coast, during its migrations. (*Lavr.*, p. 295; omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Lobipes hyperboreus Cuv. — Northern Phalarope. Not abundant. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant; but Mr. Verrill thinks some may breed off the coast of Maine.

This is probably the species spoken of by Mr. Boardman, as very common in the Bay of Fundy.

No. 1050. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

SCOLOPACIDÆ.

Scolopax rusticola Linn. — European Woodcock. This species is authenticated as occurring on our coast from Newfoundland to New York, as a straggler from Europe. Examine in this connection *Lawr.*, p. 292, and *Baird*, *Am. Journ. Sci. and Art*, xli, 1866, p. 25.

Philohela minor Gray. — Woodcock. Abundant summer resident.

No. 1040, ♀. Essex Co.

Gallinago Wilsonii Bon. — Snipe. Common. Chiefly during its migrations; but many breed, especially in the more northern sections.

No. 1044. Essex Co. Dr. H. K. Oliver, December, 1853.

Macrorhamphus griseus Leach. — Red-breasted Snipe. Seen chiefly while migrating; but some breed in the more northern sections. "Summer visitant." (*Calais, Me., Boardm.*, p. 128.)

The *M. scolopaceus* *Lawr.*, is undoubtedly to be added to the list. New York market, March 20th; *Lawr.*, p. 294.

Calidris arenaria Illiger. — Sanderling. Abundant. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant, but perhaps permanent resident. I know that some winter on the New Hampshire coast; and Mr. Verrill (p. 23) gives it as abundant on the Maine coast in summer.

No. 1026. Essex Co.

No. 1027, ♀. Essex Co. R. Waters, August, 1858.

Tringa canutus Linn. — Knot. Ash-colored or Red-breasted Sandpiper. Abundant. Spring and autumn migrant along the coast. Some doubtless winter.

No. 1040. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 1047, young. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Arquatella maritima Baird. — Purple Sandpiper. On the coast in spring, autumn, and winter. Not very uncommon. Not known to breed.

Ancylocheilus subarquatus Kaup. — Curlew Sandpiper. Very rare; seen chiefly during its migrations. The species is in America hardly more, perhaps, than a visitor from Europe.

The four preceding *Tringæ* are essentially maritime, rarely quitting the immediate vicinity of the sea.

Pelidna Americana Coues. — American Dunlin. Red-backed or black-bellied Sandpiper; (*Tringa alpina* of early writers). Abundant. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant, but some winter.

Actodromas maculata Cass. — Pectoral Sandpiper. "Jacksnipe;" "Grass Snipe;" (*Tringa pectoralis* Say, and early writers). Common during the migrations, particularly in the autumn.

No. 1046, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

Actodromas minutilla Coues. — Least Sandpiper. "Peep." Very abundant during its migrations. Chiefly maritime, but very generally distributed.

No. 1025. Essex Co. Dr. H. K. Oliver, 1853.

No. 91. Spanish Town, Jamaica. W. T. March. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Actodromas Bonapartei Cass. — Bonaparte's Sandpiper. White-rumped Sandpiper. "*Tringa Schinzii*" of earlier authors. A very common and widely distributed species, whose range includes nearly all of North America, at least east of the Rocky Mountains. They are exceedingly abundant in Labrador toward the end of summer; and I have found them equally numerous in Kansas Territory, in May, while migrating northward. They breed in very high latitudes, and are only found in New England, so far as I am aware, during their migrations.

No. 1023. Essex Co. Dr. H. K. Oliver, 1853.

No. 1048. " " S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 1049. " " " " "

Ereunetes pusillus Cass. — Semipalmated Sandpiper. "Peep." Abundant. Spring and autumn migrant. Not known to breed. Some may winter. Chiefly maritime.

No. 1024. Essex Co. Dr. H. K. Oliver, 1853.

No. 90, Spanish Town, Jamaica. W. T. March. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

The Stilt Sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*, may be confidently expected to occur; but I cannot refer to any recorded instances of its capture. Mr. Lawrence includes it in his New York list.

The original of *Tringa Cooperii*, Baird, was shot on

Raynor South, L. I., May 24, 1833, and should be included in this list, although I am not aware that any one has seen or heard of any specimens except the type upon which the species was based. Mr. Lawrence gives it a place in his list. Cf. *Baird*, B. N. A., p. 716, and *Coues*, Pr. A. N. S. Philad., 1861, p. 202.

An extralimital species of Sandpiper, *Tringa platyrhyncha*, now *Eurinatorhynchus pygmaeus*, is inserted by Peabody (p. 367) in the Massachusetts list, on the authority of Mr. S. Cabot, Jr., "who procured a specimen at Nahant." If this instance be authentic, it is the only one on record of the occurrence of the species in North America.

Symphemia semipalmata Hartl. — Willet. Summer resident. Not very abundant.

No. 1039. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 1040. " " " " "

Gambetta melanoleuca Bon. — Tell-tale. Stone Snipe. Common. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant; but doubtless breeds in more northern portions.

No. 89. Spanish Town, Jamaica. W. T. March. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Gambetta flavipes Bon. — Yellow-legs. Common spring and autumn migrant. Probably breeds in the more northern portions. (*Verr.*, p. 17.)

No. 1033. Essex Co. Dr. H. K. Oliver. Spring, 1853.

No. 1045. " " S. Jillson. Autumn, 1855.

Rhyacophilus solitarius Baird. — Solitary Sandpiper. Not very abundant. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant. Mr. Samuels (p. 12) gives it as breeding in Massachusetts.

No. 1028, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, October, 1855.

Tringoides macularius Gray. — Spotted Tatler. "Tip-up." "Teeter-tail." Abundant summer resident.

No. 1029, nestling. Essex Co. Dr. H. K. Oliver, 1853.

No. 1031, nestling. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 1032, young. " " " " "

No. 1030, adult. " " " " "

Actiturus Bartramius Bon. — Bartram's Tatler. "Field Plover." Common. Summer resident; but most abundant during its migrations.

No. 93. Chicago, Ill. R. Kennicott. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Tryngites rufescens Cab. — Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Very rare spring and autumn migrant.

Philomachus pugnax Gray. — Ruff. Accidental. From Europe. Several instances of its capture at various points on the New England coast. It is now generally included among North American birds. (Calais, Me., "accidental, one or two instances;" Boardman, *Verr.*, p. 23. Near New York; *Lawr.*, p. 294. Long Island; *Baird*, B. N. A., 1858, 727, etc. Omitted from *Sam. O. O.*)

Limosa fedoa Ord. — Marbled Godwit. Not common, and only during its migrations.

No. 1038, ♀. Essex Co.

Limosa Hudsonica Swains. (*Limosa Edwardsii?* of *Linsl.*, p. 267; perhaps an albino.) — Hudsonian Godwit. Rare, and only during its migrations.

No. 1051, ♀, young. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Numenius longirostris Wils. — Long-billed Curlew. "Sickle-bill." Not abundant, and only during its migrations.

No. 992. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Numenius Hudsonicus Lath. — Hudsonian Curlew. Rare, and only during its migrations.

Numenius borealis Lath. — Esquimaux Curlew. Spring and autumn migrant. It is singular that this species should not be abundant in New England, considering the almost incredible numbers that take their departure for the south from Labrador in early autumn.

In addition to the preceding *Totaniæ*, the *Totanus glottis* Bechst. (*Glottis Floridana* Bp.) has been accredited to Connecticut by Mr. Linsley (p. 266; Stratford; one instance); but very possibly through an erroneous identification.

RALLIDÆ.

Rallus elegans Aud. — Fresh Marsh Hen. Rare, perhaps accidental, in summer, in the more southern portions. (Stratford, Ct. *Linsl.*, p. 267.)

Rallus crepitans Gm. — Salt Marsh Hen. Accidental summer visitor, as far north as Massachusetts. (*Cabot*,

B. S. N. H. iii, p. 326; *Putn.*, p. 229; *Sam.*, p. 12; *All.*, p. 87.)

No. 1006, ♂. Florida. N. C. Robbins, 1854.

Rallus Virginianus Linn.—Virginia Rail. Summer visitant. Not very abundant. Known to breed as far north as Maine.

No. 1009. Ipswich. Essex Co. R. Brookhouse, September, 1858.

No. 1013. Essex Co.

Porzana Carolina Vieill. — Sora Rail. "Ortolan." Common summer resident. Less abundant in more northern portions.

Nos. 1003, 1004. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1854.

No. 92. Spanish Town, Jamaica. W. T. March. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Porzana Novæboracensis Cass. — Yellow Rail. Very rare, in summer, as far north as Massachusetts. (*Emm.*, p. 6; *Peab.*, p. 375; *Linsl.*, p. 268; *Putn.*, p. 229; *Sam.*, p. 12; *All.*, p. 87.)

Nos. 1005, 1007. Ipswich. Essex Co. R. Brookhouse, Sept., 1857.

Fulica Americana Gm. — Coot. Summer resident. Not uncommon. Breeds; but appears to be everywhere most numerous during the migrations.

Nos. 1001, 1002, ♂. Essex Co.

Gallinula galeata Bon. — Common Gallinule. Accidental as far north as Massachusetts. (Cambridge, Mass., Cabot. *Peab.*, p. 258; *All.*, p. 87.)

Gallinula martinica Lath. — Purple Gallinule. Very rare and accidental summer visitor. ("Swampscott, Mass., April 22, 1852; S. Jillson;" *Putn.*, p. 224; *All.*, p. 87.) Neither this nor the preceding species is alluded to by Mr. Samuels.

ANATIDÆ.

Cygnus Americanus Sharpless.—Swan. (? *C.* "*musicus* Bp." *Linsl.*, p. 268.) Of irregular, or at most very rare occurrence, in winter.

Anser hyperboreus Pallas.—Snow Goose. Rare winter visitant along the whole coast.

If the *Anser cærulescens*, usually believed to be the young of the Snow Goose, be really a valid species, it should take its place in the list of New England birds.

Anser Gambelii Hartl.—American white-fronted Goose. Very rare, and perhaps accidental, in winter. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

No. 1109. Bloomington, Ill. Dr. E. S. L. Richardson.

Bernicla leucopsis.—Barnacle Goose. This European species has been repeatedly attributed to New England. (Quincy, Mass., *Cab.*, B. S. N. H., iii, p. 136; *Putn.*, p. 225; *All.*, p. 88; Stonington, Conn., *Linsl.*, p. 269.) Its occurrence in North America, a long time considered doubtful, has recently been established. (*Am. Nat.*, ii, 1868, p. 49.)

Bernicla Canadensis Boie.—Wild Goose. Spring and autumn migrant. Abundant.

Bernicla Hutchinsii.—Hutchins' Goose. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant. Not abundant. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Bernicla brenta Steph.—Brant. Spring and autumn migrant. Common.

The Black Brant, *Bernicla nigricans* Lawr., is undoubtedly to be found in New England. (Long Island, *Lawr.*, p. 296.)

Anas boschas Linn.—Mallard. Winter resident. Not abundant.

No. 1120, ♂. Essex Co.

Anas obscura Gm.—Black Duck. Resident. Breeds plentifully in more northern portions. One of the most abundant species.

No. 1121, ♂. Essex Co.

No. 1126, ♂. " " S. Jillson, 1855.

Dafila acuta Jenyns.—Pintail Duck. Winter resident, chiefly along the coast. Not abundant.

No. 1129, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Nettion Carolinensis Baird.—Green-winged Teal. Common spring and autumn migrant. Not recorded as breeding.

Nos. 1114, 1135, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

No. 1115, ♀. " " " " " "

Nettion crecca Kaup.—English Teal. A European species, but so often taken on the coast as to be fairly considered as more than an accidental visitor. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Spatula clypeata Boie. — Shoveller. Spring and autumn migrant. Uncommon.

No. 1111, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

Querquedula discors Steph. — Blue-winged Teal. Spring and autumn migrant. Common.

No. 1082, ♂. Essex Co.

No. 1118, ♀. " "

Chaulelasmus streperus Gray. — Gadwall. Chiefly in spring and autumn, but some winter. Not abundant.

No. 1130, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Mareca Americana Steph. — Widgeon. Baldpate. Autumn, winter and spring. Common.

No. 1122, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 1188, ♂. Chesapeake Bay. R. Brookhouse, 1867.

No. 85. Spanish Town, Jamaica. W. T. March. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Mareca Penelope Bon. — European Widgeon. A European species, like *N. crecca*, so often taken on our coast as to properly be entitled to a place in our Fauna. (Long Island; apparently breeding; *Brew.*, B. S. N. H., vi, p. 419.) Mr. Samuels says: "Rare in spring and fall" in Massachusetts. Mr. Lawrence has it in his list. (Omitted from *Sam.*, O. O.)

Aix sponsa Swains. — Summer Duck. Summer resident. Not very abundant.

No. 1112, ♂; 1183, ♀. Wenham, Essex Co. John J. Gould, 1868.

No. 1113, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Fulix marila Baird. — Scaup Duck. Winter resident, though most plenty during the migrations. Not very abundant.

No. 1083, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Fulix affinis Baird. — Little Blackhead. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant. Some may winter. Uncommon.

No. 86. Spanish Town, Jamaica. W. T. March. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Fulix collaris Baird. — Ring-necked Duck. Chiefly spring and autumn migrant. Some may winter. Not common. (Omitted from *Sam.*, O. O.)

No. 87. Chicago, Ill. Prof. McChenesy. From the Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1864.

Aythya Americana Bon. — Red-head. Winter resident, but more abundant during its migrations.

Aythya vallisneria Bonap.—Canvass Back. Chiefly winter resident. Not abundant.

No. 1185, ♂. Chesapeake Bay. R. Brookhouse, 1867.

Bucephala Americana Baird. Golden-eye. Common winter resident.

No. 1131, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

Bucephala Islandica Baird. Barrow's Golden-eye. There can be no doubt that this species, at least occasionally if not regularly, visits the whole of New England. It is recorded from the St. Lawrence, and as far south as New York City. Its only record from New England, so far as I am aware, is Calais, Me., "winter, very rare;" (*Boardm.*, p. 129.) For some interesting notes concerning it, see *Elliot*, *Ann. Lyc. N. H. N. Y.*, vii, Jan., 1862.

Bucephala albeola Baird.—Buffle Head. Butter Ball. Abundant. Winter resident.

No. 1103, ♂. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 1104, ♀. " " " " "

Histrionicus torquatus Bon.—Harlequin. Rare winter visitant along the coast. Known to breed, rarely, on the islands in the Bay of Fundy (*Boardm.*, p. 130).

Harelda glacialis Leach.—Long-tailed Duck. Common winter resident.

No. 1123, ♂, summer. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

No. 1080, ♂, winter. " " " " 1855.

No. 1117, ♀, " " " " "

Camptolæmus Labradorius Gray.—Labrador Duck. Rare winter visitant. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Melanetta velvetina Baird.—Velvet Duck. White-winged "Coot." Common winter resident, chiefly along the coast.

No. 1119, ♂. Essex Co. A. F. Bosson.

Pelionetta perspicillata Kaup.—Surf Duck. Abundant winter resident.

No. 1099. Essex Co.

Ædemia Americana Swains.—Scoter. Common winter resident.

No. 1100, ♂. Essex Co.

No. 1116, ♀. " " A. F. Bosson.

No. 291, young. Chesapeake Bay. R. Brookhouse, Nov., 1867.

Somateria mollissima Leach. — Eider Duck. Common on the whole coast during the winter, spring, and autumn. They chiefly retire farther north to breed, though some remain all summer "on the islands of the Bay of Fundy" (*Verr.*, p. 24).

No. 1125, ♂, immature; nearly black all over, with a pure white breast. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1855.

No. 79, ♀, adult. Sukkertoppen, Greenland, July 30, 1860. From the Williams College Lyceum of Natural History, 1864.

Somateria spectabilis Leach. — King Eider. Rare winter visitant along the coast.

No. 1124, ♀. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

Erismatura rubida Bon. — Ruddy Duck. Common during its migrations, and many winter. Perhaps some breed in more northern portions.

No. 188. South Salem, Essex Co. Emery S. Johnson, Nov. 7, 1866.

Mergus Americanus Cass. — Sheldrake. Common during the migrations, and in winter. Some may breed?

No. 1084, ♂. Essex Co.

No. 1085, ♀. " "

Mergus serrator Linn. — Red-breasted Merganser. Common during its migrations and in winter. It is said to breed as far south as Massachusetts by Audubon.

No. 1081, ♀. Essex Co.

No. 1184, ♂. Salem, Essex Co. H. B. Griffin, 1867.

Lophodytes cucullatus Reich. — Hooded Merganser. Winter visitant in more southern portions; "a few breed in the northern part;" (of Maine; *Verr.*, p. 24.) Nowhere very common.

No. 1186, ♂. Lake Champlain. Dr. B. Pickman, 1866.

No. 1187, ♀. " " " " " "

The Smew, *Mergellus albellus* Selby, has been inserted in Massachusetts lists, but probably upon erroneous data. Its occurrence in America is very problematical.

SULIDÆ.

Sula bassana Briss. — Gannet. Common. Resident in the northern, winter visitant to the more southern, portions of the New England coast.

No. 1101, ♂, adult. Essex Co. A. Houghton, 1836.

No. 1102, young. " " S. Jillson, Summer, 1856.

Sula fiber Linn. — Booby. "September. Rare." (Es-

sex Co., Mass., *Putn.*, p. 221; Guilford, Conn., *Linsl.*, p. 271.) A species recorded, as above, but by no other writers, so far as I can learn. Its occurrence is entirely exceptional.

PELECANIDÆ.

Pelecanus trachyrhynchus Lath. — American White Pelican. ("*P. erythrorhynchus*" of Gmelin, which name conveys an erroneous impression regarding it, and should be rejected.) Accidental. One instance of its recent capture in New England. (Calais, Me., *Boardm.*, p. 130.) The habitat of this species seems to have changed greatly since the accounts of the earlier authors were penned. New England lies much without its ordinary range as now recognized.

PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

Graculus dilophus Gray. — Double-crested Cormorant. Not uncommon along the coast during the winter.

Graculus carbo Gray. — Common Cormorant. Shag. Common winter visitant along the coast.

No. 1195, immature. Off Gloucester, Essex Co. C. J. Maynard, Jan., 1867.

PHÆTONIDÆ.

PHÆTON FLAVIROSTRIS Brandt. — Tropic Bird. (*Lep-
turus candidus* Briss.; *Phæton æthereus*, Audubon, B. Am., vii, p. 64, pl. 427; *P. flavirostris* Brandt, Bull. Acad. St. Petersb. i, 1837, p. 349; Lawrence, B. N. A., 1858, p. 884.) A specimen, No. 1087, agrees with the descriptions and figures here cited, and should undoubtedly bear the above name.

No. 1087. South Atlantic. H. F. Shepard, 1856.

PHÆTON ———? Another excellent specimen in the collection differs much from the former, and appears to be of a different species. It is much larger, with a bright vermilion bill, and with the back finely mottled with black and white. I do not know the proper name of this species, unless it is the true *æthereus* of Linnæus, as con-

tradistinguished by Brandt and others from *candidus* Briss.

No. 1086, ♂. South Atlantic. H. F. Shepard, 1856.

PROCELLARIIDÆ.

DIOMEDEA EXULANS Linn.—Wandering Albatross. Numerous examples of this species, all from extra-limital localities (No. 1134, and others).

PHŒBETRIA FULIGINOSA Reich. — Dusky Albatross. Several specimens from extra-limital regions.

[NOTE. In addition to the preceding species, I find several examples of *D. culminata* Gould, chiefly from Cape Horn. No. 1127 and others. One of these is peculiarly interesting. The plumage indicates it to be nearly mature; but yet the bill is wholly pure black, with only a slight brownish tinge along the sides of the inferior maxillary ramus. There is not the slightest trace of yellow on the culmen. This is the first example I have ever met with in this condition. The specimen is now in the Smithsonian Institution. This is the species given by Audubon as *D. "chlororhyncha,"* of which he says his specimen was taken not far from the Columbia River.]

Fulmarus glacialis Leach.—Fulmar Petrel. A rare winter visitant along the coast. (*Peab.*, p. 383; *Putn.*, p. 231; *All.*, p. 89. Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*).

DAPTION CAPENSIS Steph.—Pintado Petrel. Of this species, usually accorded a place among North American Birds, a specimen (No. 1142) is in the collection from Cape Horn.

PRIOFINUS CINEREUS Coues.—Cinereous Petrel. (Not the Atlantic "Cinereous Shearwater" which is the *Puffinus Kuhlii* Boie. Not "*Puffinus cinereus*" of the earlier American authors, which is *P. major* Faber, *infra*. See my review of the *Procellariidæ*, Pr. A. N. S., Phila., Apr. 1864, p. 119, for synonymes and relationships.) A fine example of this species in the collection (No. 1145) from Cape Horn. It is a very extensively distributed species.

Puffinus major Faber.—Greater Shearwater. "Hagdon." (*Puffinus "cinereus"* of the earlier local lists.) Not uncommon off the coast, particularly in winter. This is the most abundant species off the north-east coast of America. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

No. 1141. Salem, Essex Co. J. A. Goldthwait, Sept. 25, 1854.

Puffinus Anglorum Temm. — Mank's Shearwater. Of not uncommon occurrence off the coast, chiefly in winter. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Puffinus fuliginosus Strickl. — Sooty Shearwater. "Black Hagdon." Common off the coast, except in summer. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

The whole group of the dusky unicolor Petrels are certainly foremost among the "opprobria ornithologiæ;" remaining a standing rebuke that at this late date so little should be accurately known concerning them. The question whether this, and certain other birds composing the genus *Nectris* of Forster, as amended by Bonaparte, are valid species, or only seasonal or sexual conditions of the bicolor *Puffini*, is still agitated. There cannot be the slightest doubt that there are species of Petrels remaining uniformly dusky all through their lives; *e. g.* *P. sphenurus* Gould, *P. carneipes* Gould, *Æstrelata fuliginosa* Coues ex Kuhl, *Majaqueus æquinoctialis* Bon. ex Linn., etc. But that certain of the *Puffini* do not at some period during their progress towards maturity, or afterwards, at some seasons, pass through or acquire a dusky state of plumage, is by no means incontrovertibly proven. For example, I have a strong suspicion that the specimen upon which I based my *Puffinus creatopus* (Pr. A. N. S. Phila., 1864, p. 131), a bicolor individual, was, a few months before its death, in a uniformly fuliginous state of plumage. Argument from analogy is readily forthcoming. Witness the well-known immature states of plumage of *Æstrelata Lessonii*, *Æ. Cookii*, *Æ. mollis*, *Ossifraga gigantea*, *Diomedea exulans*, etc., etc., of the *Procellariidæ*; or, in another family, the species of *Stercorarius*; all of which species pass through, or acquire at times, different plumages, one of which is fuliginous. Let one attempt to study *Procellariidæ*, and he will find, amid a few pretty definitely ascertained facts, an immense mass of heterogeneous, indigestible data, affording ample ground for speculative hypotheses, which are incapable alike of proof or denial, since the key-note whereby they may be harmonized has not as yet been struck.

Procellaria pelagica Linn. — Stormy Petrel. (*Thalassidroma pelagica* Vigors, and most authors.) Of irregular and somewhat rare occurrence off the coast. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Oceanites oceanica Coues. — Wilson's Petrel. (*Thalassidroma Wilsonii* of authors.) Common off the coast. I find no recorded instances of its breeding, although most probably it does so. It is a cosmopolitan species.

No. 1138, ♀. Salem Harbor, Essex Co. Capt. B. B. Neal, August, 1855.

Cymochorea leucorrhœa Coues. — Leach's Petrel. (*Thalassidroma Leachii* of authors.) Resident. The most abundant Petrel, being of very common occurrence along the whole coast. "Breeds abundantly from Mount Desert to Grand Menan" (*Verr.*, p. 24). Accidental in the interior. (Springfield, Mass., *All.*, p. 80.)

LARIDÆ.

Buphagus Skua Coues. — Skua Gull. ("*Lestris cataractes*" of authors.) Said to be of very rare or accidental occurrence along the coast as far north as Massachusetts (*Peab.*, p. 381). But it is not given in any of the recent lists, and its occurrence is extremely problematical.

Stercorarius pomarinus Temm. — Pomarine Jäger. Along the coast in winter; not abundant. Known to proceed as far south, at least, as Pennsylvania. It is oftener seen farther north.

Stercorarius parasiticus Gray. — Arctic Jäger. Not rare off the coast in winter. Most numerous in the more northern portions of the continent.

This is the *Lestris Richardsonii* of Audubon, and of the earlier American writers; but not the species or variety so named by Swainson. The true *Richardsonii*, as I have defined it (*Pr. A. N. S.*, Phila., 1863, p. 121), may possibly visit New England in winter.

Stercorarius Buffonii Coues. — Long-tailed Jäger. "Marlingspike." (*S. cepphus* Gray, and authors generally.) Common off the coast in autumn and winter. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Larus marinus Linn. — Great Black-backed Gull. "Saddle-back." "Coffin-carrier." Winter visitant. Not abundant. "A few breed." (Bay of Fundy, *Boardm.*, p. 131.)

No. 1095, ♂, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

No. 1096, ♂, young. " " " " " "

Larus glaucus Brünn.—Glaucous Gull. "Burgomaster." "Ice-Gull." Very rare winter visitant. (Omitted from *Sam.*, O. O.)

Larus leucopterus Faber.—White-winged Gull. Winter visitant. Not abundant. (Omitted from *Sam.*, O. O.)

Larus Smithsonianus Coues.—American Herring Gull. "*L. argentatus*" of American authors. Resident. Abundant in winter along the whole coast. Breeds in numbers on the islands off the coast of Maine.

No. 1094, adult. Essex Co. C. D. Saunders, April, 1854.

No. 1189. Salem Harbor, Essex Co., Dec. 28, 1867. By purchase.

Larus Delawarensis Ord.—Ring-billed Gull. Common off the coast in winter. Some breed. (Omitted from *Sam.*, O. O.)

Larus Hutchinsii Richardson. (*Coues*, Pr. Acad. Nat. Sc. Phila., 1862, p. 294.) — Hutchins' Gull. Snow-white Gull. I am much pleased to find in the collection an excellent example of this species of Richardson's, which I have recently revived, as above. The specimen agrees entirely with others in the Smithsonian Institution from various localities, upon which I based the species. The bird is rather smaller than *glaucus*, and pure white all over, including the wings; the shafts of which are yellowish. On the upper tail coverts and scapulars are some very faint, nearly obsolete transverse bars of light grayish brown. On the under tail coverts these bars are somewhat better defined. The plumage of the breast and belly has a slight clouding of grayish, doubtless, with the bars above mentioned, indicative of immaturity. The bill is yellow, its terminal third black. The legs and feet appear to have been dusky flesh-color.

We can avoid recognizing this bird as a valid species upon only two hypotheses. One is, that it is an albino;

but that such is the case is purely a matter of conjecture, and would be an exchange of one doubtful opinion for another. The other is, that it is an immature stage of *L. glaucus*. The color of the bill and some other features tend to confirm this latter supposition. I am somewhat familiar with the "theory of variation" which obtains among Gulls during their progress toward maturity; but do not now recollect an instance in which the bluish pearl of the upper parts of those species, which, like *glaucus*, finally attain this color, is not apparent at an age evidently reached by the specimen in question. Moreover, if such a state of plumage as that just described is a normal stage of *glaucus* during its adolescence, it is rather singular that I should have met with no description of such a condition in my tolerably thorough study of Larine bibliography. For the present, therefore, I continue to give credence to the existence of a large pure white gull, for which I have adopted the above name; being prepared, however, in view of the extreme uncertainty of all matters ornithological, and especially Larine, to retire from my position when the first good evidence of its unsoundness is presented.

No. 1132. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

[NOTE. The *Larus fuscus* is given by Peabody (p. 380) as found off the coast of Massachusetts, and by Linsley (p. 271) as from Stonington, Conn. These are, doubtless, erroneous identifications. There is no good evidence of the occurrence of this European species on our coasts.]

Chroccocephalus atricilla Lawr.—Laughing Gull. Resident. Not abundant. "A few breed about the islands." (Bay of Fundy, *Boardm.*, p. 131.) Winters sparingly along southern portions of the coast.

No. 1106, young. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1856.

Chroccocephalus Philadelphia Lawr.—Bonaparte's Gull. Common; resident, except perhaps during the breeding season. By no means confined to the coast.

No. 1107, young. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1853.

Rissa tridactyla Bon.—Kittiwake. Common winter resident. Some probably breed off the coast of Maine.

No. 1105, young ♂, winter. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1854.

No. 1108, adult. Essex Co. Dr. H. K. Oliver, 1854.

The Fork-tailed Gull, *Xema Sabinii* Leach, doubtless

occurs as a rare winter visitant. (Near New York, *Lawr.*, p. 299.)

Gelochelidon Anglica Bon.—Marsh Tern. (*Sterna aranea* of American authors.) Of rare and perhaps only accidental occurrence, in summer. (*Emm.*, p. 5; *Putn.*, 231; *Sam.*, p. 14; *All.*, p. 90.)

Thalasseus Caspius Boie.—Caspian Tern. A rare winter visitant. "Coast in winter; rare." (Maine, *Verr.*, p. 25.) It is known to go considerably farther south. Mr. Lawrence has it in his New York list.

No. 1194. No locality; a fine example of my var. *imperator*.

Thalasseus acuftavidus Coues.—American Sandwich Tern. Of undoubted occurrence in summer on the coast; although I do not now recall a record of its capture.

Mr. Peabody (p. 378) gives the "*Sterna cayana*" (of Audubon = *regius* Gamb.) as a Massachusetts bird, but entirely upon the statement of Audubon, that he saw it in Labrador. But Audubon doubtless mistook *Caspius* for it. Still I am of opinion that *regius* does sometimes wander as far north as New England. (Near New York, *Lawr.*, p. 299.)

Sterna hirundo Linn.—Common Tern. Summer resident, breeding abundantly along the coast.

No. 1088, young, ♂. Essex Co. Dr. H. K. Oliver, 1853.

No. 1092 (probably) " " " " " "

No. 1090, 1091, immature. Essex Co. S. Jillson, 1854.

No. 78, fledgling, July 24. Sukkertoppen, Greenland. Williams College Lyceum of Natural History, 1864. Either this or the succeeding species.

Sterna macroura Naum.—Arctic Tern. Abundant. Resident, breeding and wintering.

No. 1089, ♀. Essex Co. C. L. Pierson, 1853.

No. 1093. " " " " " "

Sterna paradisea Brünn.—Roseate Tern. Common on the coast in summer, as far north as Massachusetts. "Breeds plentifully on Muskegat Island, in company with *S. hirundo*, *macroura*, and *Antillarum*." (*All.*, in *epist.*) The species has usually been held to be rare or accidental. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Sterna Antillarum Coues.—Least Tern. Summer resident. Common. Some breed.

Sterna Forsterii Nutt.—Forster's Tern. A species which I do not find recorded, though undoubtedly occur-

ring in winter. In the plumage of that season it constitutes Audubon's *Sterna "Havellii."* Mr. Lawrence has specimens from Long Island. It is decidedly a northern species, probably not breeding within our limits.

Hydrochelidon fissipes Gray.—Short-tailed Tern. Rare and perhaps occasional, chiefly in the latter part of summer, and early in autumn.

Haliplana fuliginosa Wagl.—Sooty Tern. A rare and perhaps only accidental summer visitant as far north as Massachusetts. "Breeds on Muskegat Island." (E. A. Samuels, *All.*, p. 90. Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Rhynchops nigra Linn.—Black Skimmer. Entirely accidental, if really occurring. (Mass., *Emm.*, p. 6; *Linsl.*, p. 271; *Putn.*, p. 231; not recognized by other local authorities.)

COLYMBIDÆ.

Colymbus torquatus Brünn.—Loon. Common; resident. "Occasionally breeds." (Mass., *Sam.*, p. 14; *All.*, p. 80.) Regularly breeds in more northern portions. In southern portions is chiefly found during the winter.

No. 1097, adult. Essex Co. S. Jillson, May, 1864.

No. 1098, young. " " " " 1853.

Colymbus arcticus Linn.—Black-throated Loon. Very rare winter resident. Not known to breed. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Colymbus septentrionalis Linn.—Red-throated Loon. Rare winter visitant.

No. 80, adult, Sukkertoppen, Greenland, July 30, 1860. Williams College Lyceum of Natural History, 1864.

No. 1190, young. Salem, Essex Co. A. F. Bosson, 1863.

No. 1191, ♀. " " " " Saml. Carlen, Nov., 1866.

No. 189, ♂. " " " " J. H. Emerton, Nov. 7, 1866.

Colymbus ———? Unidentifiable.

No. 77, nestling. Sukkertoppen, Greenland, July 31, 1860. Williams College Lyceum of Natural History, 1864.

PODICIPIDÆ.

*Podiceps Holböllii** Reinhardt. (*P. rubricollis* or *gri-*

* See my Review of the Loons and Grebes of North America, in the Proc. A. N. S., Phila., 1862, p. 226.

seigena of American writers.)—Red-necked Grebe. Common. Chiefly winter resident, but some doubtless breed.

No. 1147, ♀. Essex Co. William Patterson.

No. 1150. “ “ A. F. Bosson.

Podiceps cristatus Lath.—Crested Grebe. Common winter resident. Some breed in Maine. (*Calais, Boardm.*, p. 131.)

Podiceps cornutus Lath.—Horned Grebe. Common winter resident. But many breed, particularly in more northern portions.

No. 1148, young ♀. Essex Co. A. F. Bosson.

No. 1149, “ “ “ “ “ “

Podilymbus podiceps Lawr.—Dabchick. Common; resident, but chiefly occurs in spring and fall.

No. 1444, ♀. Essex Co. R. Brookhouse.

ALCIDÆ.

The Great Auk, *Alca impennis*, formerly existed in New England. For an interesting account of the discovery, by Prof. Wyman, of its remains at Mt. Desert, and at Crouch's Cove, Me., see *Am. Nat.*, i, p. 578. Audubon states that it used to occur on the coast of Massachusetts.*

Utamania torda Leach.—Razor-billed Auk. “Tinker.” Chiefly a winter visitant, and common. Resident in more northern portions, breeding about the Bay of Fundy. (*Boardm.*, p. 131; *Verr.*, p. 25.)

No. 83, adult. Labrador. Williams College Lyceum of Natural History, 1864.

Fratercula arctica Ill.—Puffin. “Sea Parrot.” Chiefly a winter visitant, and not uncommon. Some breed about the Bay of Fundy. (*Boardm.*, p. 131; *Verr.*, p. 25.)

No. 81. Caribou Isl., Lab. Williams College Lyceum of Natural History, 1864.

The Large-billed Puffin, *F. glacialis*, has been accredited to Grand Menan, by Audubon, and included, upon his authority, in some of the local lists. But its occurrence is at best extremely problematical. (Cf. my mon-

*This statement has been corroborated by the finding of a *humerus* of the Great Auk in the Shell-heaps at Ipswich, by Prof. Baird, in August last.—F. W. P.

ograph of the Alcidae, p. 24.) Audubon's "glacialis" is the *corniculata* Naum., a North Pacific species, not recorded from the Atlantic.

Lunda cirrhata Pallas. — Tufted Puffin. Said to be of very rare occurrence in winter off the coast of Maine. Near Calais, Me., (*Boardm.*, p. 132; *Verr.*, p. 25. Grand Menan. Audubon. Omitted from *Sam.*, O. O.)

Uria grylle Lath. — Black Guillemot. "Sea Pigeon." Resident in more northern portions, breeding abundantly on the rocky islands; a common winter visitant along more southern portions of the coast.

No. 1139, ♀, winter. Nahant, Essex Co. S. Jillson, Dec., 1855.

No. 1146, winter. " " " " " " " "

No. 1140. Essex Co. By purchase, 1864.

No. 82, summer. Labrador. Williams College Lyceum of Natural History, 1864.

*Lomvia troille** Brandt. (*Colymbus troille* L. Gm. — *Uria troille* Lath., and most European writers: — *Catarrhactes troille* Bryant. — *Cepphus lomvia* Pallas. — *Uria lomvia* Brünnich; and of Cassin, in Baird's B. N. A., p. 913. — *Uria troile*, Putn., p. 222. Not of Giraud, B. L. I., p. 376. — *Uria lomvia*, Sam., p. 14; Aud., pl. 218, fig. 2. — Not the *Alca lomvia* Linn. — American and European bird considered identical.) — Common winter resident. Some breed, towards the northern portions. ("Murre Ledges," *Boardm.*, p. 131).

Lomvia ringvia Brandt. (*Uria ringvia* Brünnich, and *U. alga* Brünnich; — *leucophthalmus* Faber, *leucopsis* Brehm, *lachrymans* Choris., and some European writers; *troile* of Giraud's Birds of Long Island, p. 376; Audubon's pl. 218, fig. 1.) — This is the species, or variety, with the white ring around, and white line behind, the eye. Winter visitant; probably some breed with the preceding species.

* The three North American species of *Lomvia* have been so often confounded, and their synonymy is in such a state of confusion, that to enable one to know what species is referred to under a given name, it is absolutely necessary to introduce some synonymes. The reader is referred to my Monograph of the Alcidae, Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, Jan., 1868, for further information upon the subject. Dr. Bryant's excellent monograph of the genus *Catarrhactes*, in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History for 1861, should also be consulted.

Lomvia Svarbag Coues.—Brünnich's Guillemot. (*Alca lomvia*, Linn.—*Catarrhactes lomvia* Bryant.—*Uria troille* and *Svarbag*, Brünn. Not *troille* of Linnæus. *Cepphus arra*, Pallas. *Uria arra*, or *Uria Brünnichii* of most authors. Putn., p. 222; Cassin, B. N. A., p. 914. *Uria Francsii* Leach, Giraud, p. 377; Peab., p. 400.)—The thick-billed species, figured by Audubon, pl. 345. Common winter resident. Found as far south as New Jersey. Not known to breed within the limits of New England. (Omitted from *Sam.*, *O. O.*)

Nos. 1143, 1192, winter. Essex Co.

Mergulus alle Vieill.—Sea Dove. "Dovekie." Common winter resident. Not known to breed within the limits of New England.

Nos. 191, 1136, 1137, adults, winter. Essex Co.

A D D E N D A .

Strix pratincola Bon.—Barn Owl. This rather southern species has only recently been authenticated as occurring in New England. "The first and only specimen I ever knew taken in New England was killed near Springfield, Mass., about the last of May, of the present year." (J. A. ALLEN, MS.) Mr. Lawrence includes it in his New York list.

Turdus naevius Gm.—Varied Thrush. This Pacific species has at length been authenticated as a straggler in New England. "A specimen was shot near Boston in December, 1864." (J. A. ALLEN, MS.) For other instances of its occurrence in the Atlantic States, see *Baird*, B. N. A., pp. xxi, 219; *Cabot*, Proc. B. S. N. H., iii, p. 17; *Allen*, p. 82; *Lawrence*, p. 281.

Mr. Allen informs me that he has carefully examined the specimen of supposed *Turdus nanus*, recorded by Mr. Samuels (*Am. Nat.*, ii, p. 214), and found it to be only an unusually small, bright colored, immature example of *T. Swainsonii*!

Hesperiphona vespertina. Add to the record of this species at Woodstock, Canada, Mr. Lawrence's notice of

its occurrence near New York. Stragglers will probably in time be found in New England.

The Golden Eagle (*Aquila Canadensis*) has been known to breed in Franconia, N. H. (*Dr. Brewer.*)

I am indebted to Mr. Allen for the following memoranda:—

Carpodacus purpureus.—Now not at all rare in southern New England in summer.

Passerculus savanna.—Found breeding plentifully all along the Massachusetts coast; not yet observed in summer in the Connecticut valley.

Coturniculus Henslowii.—Several late instances of its capture in Massachusetts. It seems to be a regular but rare summer visitant. Several nests have been found.

Zonotrichia leucophrys.—Hardly to be considered, Mr. Allen thinks, as "usually common."

Junco hyemalis.—Breeds plentifully in certain localities among the mountains of western Massachusetts.

Spizella monticola.—No authentic instance of its breeding in Massachusetts. The record of its breeding (*Proc. B. S. N. H.*, v, 213,) proves to be erroneous. Mr. Samuel informed Mr. Allen that the nest and eggs there referred to really belonged to *S. socialis*.

Melospiza melodia.—Has been observed in winter at Cambridge, Mass.

M. palustris.—Mr. Allen has not seen this species in Massachusetts except during its migrations.

M. Lincolnii.—Mr. S. Jillson has taken this species at Hudson, in May, 1867.

Cardinalis Virginianus.—Four specimens were taken at one time at Springfield, two or three years since.

Squatarola helvetica.—A few straggling individuals were seen in June on the coast of Massachusetts; but the species is not properly to be considered as a summer resident.

Arquatella maritima.—A few individuals of this species, and also of *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, *Actodromas Bonapartei*, and *A. minutilla*, were seen in June and July

along the coast of Massachusetts; but none of them appeared to be breeding.

Mergus Americanus, *M. serrator*, and *Lophodytes cuculatus*, all breed in Maine as far south as Umbagog Lakes, where eggs and young have been procured. Mr. Allen thinks that Audubon had good grounds for his statement that *M. Americanus* breeds in Massachusetts.

E R R A T A .

Page 266, under *Turdus Pallasii*, for No. 562 read 552.

Page 273, under *Dendrocæcæ pîna*, for No. 82 read 1197, and for No. 510, ♂, read 510, ♀.

Page 279, under *Certhia Americana*, for No. 263 read 363.

Page 284, under *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, for No. 557 read 567.

Page 293, under *Philohela minor*, for No. 1040 read 1042.

Page 295, under *Symphemia semipalmata*, for 1040 read 1041.

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[The paging referred to is that given in parenthesis at the *foot* of the page, which is the regular paging of Volume V. of the Proceedings, Essex Institute.]

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