

QL
684
C8N53
1908
BIRDS

*Compliments of
Louis B. Bishop*

PUBLICATIONS OF

New Haven Bird Club

BULLETIN No. I

List of the Birds of the New Haven Region



COMPILED BY COMMITTEE OF

FREEMAN F. BURR, Chairman
PHILIP L. BUTTRICK
ALFRED W. HONYWILL, JR.
DWIGHT B. PANGBURN
ARETAS A. SAUNDERS
CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DR. LOUIS B. BISHOP



New Haven, Conn
May, 1908
Price 25 Cents

684
C8N53
1908
Birds

PUBLICATIONS OF

New Haven Bird Club.

BULLETIN No. 1

List of the Birds of the New Haven Region



COMPILED BY COMMITTEE OF

FREEMAN F. BURR, Chairman
PHILIP L. BUTTRICK
ALFRED W. HONYWILL, JR.
DWIGHT B. PANGBURN
ARETAS A. SAUNDERS
CLIFFORD H. PANGBURN

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

DR. LOUIS B. BISHOP



New Haven, Conn

May, 1908

Price 25 Cents

INTRODUCTION

Recognizing the need of a brief and simple guide to the birds of the New Haven region,—something that might aid teachers and others interested in knowing what birds to look for and to a certain extent when and where to look for them,—the committee have endeavored to fill that need with the present bulletin. Complete descriptions of all our birds will be found in any of several well-known manuals, obtainable at the book stores and on the shelves of public and other libraries: in the New Haven public library the officials have kindly reserved, on a special shelf, books for the use of members of the Bird Club and others particularly interested. Such descriptions are not within the compass of this bulletin; nor is it always possible to say which birds may most easily be found, or the exact locality where any one species may certainly be seen. It has, however, been found feasible to deal briefly in a more or less satisfactory manner with about two hundred birds that can be seen during any year in the immediate vicinity of New Haven: a supplementary list has been added, containing the names of birds that have been recorded, but are extremely rare and not likely to be seen by the average observer. For the most part the data for the bulletin have been found in the field notes of individuals, taken during the last few years: we therefore feel certain that the information is accurate for his time and region. It is hoped that this may be the first of a series of bulletins issued annually or at shorter intervals if circumstances warrant; and the committee will welcome any suggestions with regard to future issues.

FREEMAN F. BURR,
For the Committee,

May 5, 1908.

EDGEWOOD PARK AND MITCHELL'S HILL.

A section of the country around New Haven which is more than usually fruitful for the Bird Student, is Edgewood Park, together with the Westville flats, lying beyond it for three-quarters of a mile, and ending in Mitchell's Hill; so called from the fact that it belongs to, and adjoins the home of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, the well known author, more familiarly known as "Ike Marvel."

The section above mentioned embodies almost all the different varieties of country found about New Haven. In addition to this it is very easily reached. It has, roughly speaking, the form of a rectangle, bounded on the north by Whalley Avenue and on the south by Chapel Street, being divided into a square and small rectangle by Edgewood Avenue. It may thus be reached by either the Edgewood Avenue or the Whalley Avenue cars.

In the Park proper are found very marshy, as well as dry and slightly wet fields, a grove of evergreens, banks about thirty feet high covered with deciduous growth, and bushy places. Thru the middle flows West River. When the wind blows from the north, northwest or west, the birds are found in largest numbers between Edgewood and Whalley Avenues along the west bank of the Park.

In the country just described there have been seen over one hundred different varieties of birds: however, they are not as numerous now as they were before the large bushy area just north of Chapel Street was cut out to make room for a lake, which is not yet finished.

In the flats mentioned above are found dry and ploughed fields and rows of large shade trees along some of the streets. The plant of the Elm City Nursery is also here. It has in it many small trees and shrubs in which numerous birds are found.

Mitchell's Hill fronts on Forest Street. It is nearly covered with a thick growth of juniper bushes and small cedars, with a few birches here and there. A road zigzags up the hill and is everywhere bordered on one or both sides with large maples. The Hill seems to lie on one of the migration routes and during the season numbers of Warblers may be found here almost any morning. On windy days, too, the birds may often be found here on account of the shelter afforded by the evergreens.

Even in the winter a trip thru this piece of country can hardly fail to produce good results, for besides the usual winter residents which would be found anywhere, there are usually one or two Flickers wintering in the Park, and Myrtle Warblers, etc., at the Hill.

D. B. P.

THE QUINNIPIAC MARSHES, FAIR HAVEN AND FOXON.

The Quinniapiac marsh is an excellent bird country for those who wish to investigate it. Great numbers of Redwings and Marsh Wrens nest here while in the Fall the Redwings gather in flocks of countless thousands. The Swamp Sparrow also nests here and the Black Duck has been reported to do so.

Flowing into the upper east side of the marsh is a stream known as Muddy River. Along the stream is a fairly thick growth of trees containing a number of large evergreens in which the Black-throated Green builds its nest each year. The country about here is an excellent Warbler ground and doubtless quite a large number of different species might be seen in a single day.

Here in the denser country the Whip-poor-will nests and the Mourning Dove is quite commonly seen.

Farther distant from the stream one will find a brushy country where the usual types of birds will be found. Across the railroad from the Muddy River tract of woods are green fields and here the Grasshopper Sparrow builds, but is not at all common.

Fair Haven as a whole is open country containing a number of orchards where of course the Bluebird is found nesting; but on the whole it has no especial attraction over any other similar section of country about New Haven.

Foxon is an open country alternating with patches of woodland. In the fields the Meadowlark nests while in the woods one finds the Oven Bird and Wood Thrush.

It might be well in ending this short sketch to give a few directions how to reach the country described. Take Fair Haven car from city and transfer at end of line to Montowese car. To

visit Foxon country get off at first road on the right after crossing under the railroad bridge and follow this road for about a mile. To get to Muddy River continue on car beyond five cent limit and ask conductor to stop at road to Muddy River.

A. W. H.

WEST SHORE.

The Sandspit so often referred to in this Bulletin is one of the best places about here to see shore birds as well as many other kinds. It is best reached by taking the West Haven trolley to the corner of First avenue and Main street and the going south along First Avenue till you reach the salt marsh back of it. One may then either cross the marsh directly to the beach or go round by way of the road. On the beach one may often see in late Summer and Autumn numbers of shore birds. Along shore to Woodmont and beyond is a good place to look for gulls and ducks when they are here.

P. L. B.

THE EAST SHORE.

This district may be said to begin at the east end of the Tomlinson bridge; running from that point along the harbor shore to Lighthouse Point, then along the Sound shore to Branford Harbor. Included within the district are muddy, sandy, and rocky stretches of shore; salt marshes traversed by small rivers and creeks; and several areas of swampy woods and fields. During the Winter and Spring Herring Gulls may be seen in great numbers feeding on the mud-flats in the harbor; and farther out many ducks of several kinds. Along the Sound shore ducks, loons, grebes and gulls are to be found at the proper seasons, with occasional shore-birds on the beaches and rocky points. At low tide sandpipers of several kinds run about in the beds of the water-courses; kingfishers make their nests along at least one of the streams,—the East Haven River; and in the grasses and sedges of the salt marsh may be found Marsh Wrens and rails. In the wooded tracts numerous warblers, thrushes, and other small birds make their temporary or permanent home according to habit; in some of the low woody places the songs of the Veery and the Ovenbird make a trip well worth while in the late Spring or the early Summer. Altogether, the district

offers a large variety of conditions, and gives opportunity for observation of a goodly number of interesting birds.

That portion of the district which borders the harbor may be reached by the Steamboat car, with a change at the freight tracks; or at the other end by the Lighthouse car without change:—the latter also makes accessible a portion of the Sound shore and some tracts of marsh and swamp. Other portions of the district farther to the east are reached by the Branford and Momauguin cars.

F. F. B.

THE SALTONSTALL REGION.

Lake Saltonstall is a body of water about two miles in length, the lower end of which is near the East Haven Green. Along the entire west side is a narrow ridge of trap rock rising about one hundred feet above the Lake, sloping very steeply to the water and less precipitously to the bottom lands of the Foxon river. This ridge is covered about equally with conifers and hardwoods although the evergreens predominate at each end.

The railroad tracks cross the Lake near its south end and all of it which is of any interest to ornithologists lies north of these tracks.

On the east side the land slopes gently to the water from a hill of about the same height as the ridge on the west. Open meadows, cedar thickets, and small patches of woodland alternate for about three-quarters of the distance to the upper end, from which point fairly heavy timber extends the rest of the way to the head, where there is a small sandy plain, once a village site of the Quinnipiac Indians. Above this plain and the head of the Lake rises a steep and heavily wooded slope which is an extension of the western ridge.

Several small streams and numerous springs flow into the Lake from the east, and there are many sandy beaches along this shore.

The variety of country together with its isolated position makes Saltonstall an ideal place at which to find many of the rare and wilder varieties of birds, as well as for many common ones.

Among the evergreens Hawks, Owls and many smaller birds are found, including some species which breed only locally

about New Haven, as the Black-throated Green Warbler. In the fields on the east shore birds of the open abound, while on the Lake itself ducks of different species together with gulls may be found in the right season.

The Lake is best reached by taking the trolley to East Haven green and walking from there. C. H. P.

ANNOTATED LIST

1. HOLBÆLL'S GREBE—*Colymbus holboëllii*.
See following species.

2. HORNED GREBE—*Colymbus auritus*.
Winter resident arrives from the north about October 15. Leaves probably in April. Usually found on salt water, keeps well in shore. Woodmont, Savin Rock, Lighthouse Point, Momauguin.

Holbœll's Grebe is a larger species with much the same habits and is a rare winter resident.

3. PIED-BILLED GREBE—*Podilymbus podiceps*.
Spring and fall migrant, (may winter in mild seasons). Spring records are rare for this species, probably passes north in April. Returns in late August and September, stays till the ponds freeze. Usually found on fresh water ponds or salt marsh pools. Lakes Saltonstall, Whitney, Burton, probably any fresh pond of sufficient size. Quinnipiac marshes.

4. LOON—*Gavia imber*.
Rather common Spring and Fall migrant. Winters in small numbers. Arrives early in October, departs about the first of May. Found usually on salt water. Keeps well inshore. Occasional on large fresh water ponds, Woodmont, Savin Rock, Lighthouse Point, Momauguin, Lake Saltonstall. Formerly bred. The Red-throated Loon also occurs as a common winter resident but it is not possible to distinguish it in the field from the other.

5. RED-THROATED LOON—*Gavia lumine*.
See preceding species.

6. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL—*Larus marinus*.

Rare Winter resident. Migration dates wanting. Keeps well off shore, usually in large flocks of Herring Gulls. Reported from Lake Saltonstall.

7. HERRING GULL—*Larus argentatus*.

Common Winter resident. First arrive late in August, last leave early in June. Common from October to May. Comes well up the harbor. May be seen in large flocks feeding on refuse at the mouths of any of the sewers emptying into it, notably at City Point. They sometimes fly well up West and Mill Rivers, and up the Quinnipiac River to North Haven. At times found in large flocks on Lake Saltonstall.

8. BONAPARTE'S GULL—*Larus philadelphia*.

Rare Fall migrant along the coast. No recent records.

9. WILSON'S TERN (Common Tern)—*Sterna hirundo*.

Formerly Summer resident, now rare Spring and late Summer migrant along the coast. Still breeds along the coast to the east of us, notably at Madison and Stonington. In foggy weather apparently flies well inland up the rivers.

10. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT — *Phalacrocorax dilophus*.

Tolerably common migrant. Keeps well off shore, usually from mid-July to November. Sometimes in April and May.

11. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER—*Merganser serrator*.

Uncommon Winter visitant on salt water.

12. MALLARD—*Anas boschas*.

Very rare Spring, fairly common Fall migrant.

13. BLACK DUCK—*Anas obscura*.

Not uncommon permanent resident. Very common Fall and Spring migrant, common Winter resident. First migrants arrive late in August or early in September. Depart about the middle of April. A few pair breed on the Quinnipiac marshes. This duck is the first of the ducks to return in autumn. It frequents both fresh and salt water. This species is nearly always to be found on Lake Saltonstall in some numbers during migrations, and is a well known game duck but not often taken from "duck

lines." (Note. The Red-legged Black Duck (*Anas obscura rubripes*), a larger race, occurs here in migration and Winter, but it is impossible to tell them apart in the field.)

14. GREEN-WINGED TEAL—*Nettion carolinensis*.

Rare Fall migrant on marshes, occasionally winters.

15. BLUE-WINGED TEAL—*Querquedula discors*.

Rare Fall migrant on fresh water ponds and salt marshes. Formerly abundant.

17. WOOD DUCK—*Aix sponsa*.

Very rare migrant on inland waters. May still breed.

16. PINTAIL—*Dafila acuta*.

Apparently only a casual Fall migrant on salt water and marshes, altho Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright gives it as common at Fairfield, Ct., only twenty-five miles up the Sound.

18. RED HEAD—*Aythya americana*.

Very rare Fall migrant on salt water.

19. AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK—*Aythya marila*.

Common Winter resident arrives October, most leave in April. This duck is extremely common on the Sound in early Spring, gathering in large rafts some distance off shore. They come up into the harbor farther than the Scoters but not so far as the Golden-eye. A few Scaups remain on the coast till June. and are the last migrant ducks to leave. These birds are probably the Lesser Scaup Duck, but there is no way of telling them from the larger form in the field. Woodmont, Savin Rock, Lighthouse Point, Momauguin, Lake Saltonstall.

- (a). LESSER SCAUP DUCK—*Aythya affinis*.

Rather rare migrant and Winter resident. See No. 19.

20. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE (Whistler) — *Clangula clangula americana*.

Common Winter resident, arrives late in October. Departs middle of April. Comes well up the harbor and stays well in shore, has been seen at City Point, Woodmont, Savin Rock, Sandspit, Harbor, Lighthouse Point, Momauguin, Lake Saltonstall.

21. RUFFLEHEAD—*Charitonetta albcola*.

Formerly common, now a rather rare Winter resident, November to April. Both fresh and salt water.

22. OLD SQUAW—*Harelda hyemalis*.

Very abundant Winter resident. Arrives from the north in late October or early November. Leaves in late March or early April. This is a very noisy bird and is a characteristic feature of the Sound in Winter. A large flock feeding over the shallows keeps up an incessant chorus of nazal sounds resembling the syllables awar-awar-arr, awar-awar-arr. Old Squaws come well up the harbor but not so far as the Golden-eye or Scaup.

23. KING EIDER—*Somateria spectabilis*.

Occasional Fall migrant and Winter resident.

24. AMERICAN SCOTER—*Oidemia americana*.

Rare, young birds occasionally common in Fall.

25. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER—*Oidemia deglandi*.

This with the following species are collectively the commonest ducks in the Sound off New Haven in the Fall and Winter. They are called Coots by the gunners and are at times almost the only birds taken in the "duck lines" along shore, altho they are not edible by reason of their fishy taste. It is often difficult to distinguish between these birds at any great distance; and since their habits are about the same, they may be treated together. The White-winged is the commonest, the American the rarest. They arrive from the north late in August or early in September, but at first keep well off shore and are not much seen. Towards the middle of September they become common and during October and November are very abundant. The last leave about May 1. Often seen flying over the city at dusk during Spring migration. Not known to occur on fresh water about here.

26. SURF SCOTER—*Oidemia perspicillata*.

(See preceding species.)

27. RUDDY DUCK—*Erismatura jamaicensis*.

Rare or casual Fall migrant and Winter resident. Occurs on both fresh and salt water. Dickerman's pond, Fall of 1907, Woodmont, December 25, 1907. No Spring records known.

28. CANADA GOOSE—*Branta canadensis*.

Spring and Fall migrant. Possibly rare Winter resident. Arrives from the north about the middle of October. Departure dates in the Fall are lacking. Reappears late in March and is seen till late in April. Seen most often going over in long V shaped wedges. Sometimes seen on fresh or salt water singly or in flocks. Occasionally taken from "duck lines" but usually keeps well off shore.

29. WHITE-BELLIED BRANT (Brant Goose)—*Branta bernicla glaucogastra*.

Rare Spring and Fall migrant, may winter. Arrives about middle of October. Spring dates wanting. Rarer than the preceding. Keeps well off shore. Not reported from fresh water about here.

31. LEAST BITTERN—*Ardetta exilis*.

Summer resident, may breed on Quinnipiac marshes. Little known about this bird's status in this neighborhood.

30. AMERICAN BITTERN—*Botaurus lentiginosus*.

Spring and Fall migrant on salt or fresh marshes. May breed on Quinnipiac marshes.

32. GREAT BLUE HERON—*Ardea herodias*.

Spring, late Summer and Fall migrant. May breed in small numbers. Probably winters in mild seasons. Passes north from the middle of March to the middle of May, south from early August to late December. Frequents salt and fresh marshes, borders of rivers, lakes, etc. West River, Sandspit, Quinnipiac and Morris Cove marshes, Lakes Whitney, Burton, and Saltonstall.

33. GREEN HERON—*Butorides virescens*.

Rather common Summer resident. Arrives early in May. Departs in mid-September. Nests in trees, usually in colonies. Nested in Westville 1906 (Shumway). See Saturday Chronicle May 4, 1907.

34. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON—*Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*.

Rather common Summer resident. Arrives in April, leaves late in September. The Night Heron or Squawk is often seen flying over the city to and from the shore. Along shore where fish wiers are common these birds often sit for hours during the day. At dusk they become more active and are seen flying about uttering their nasal squawk! There is a colony of these birds nesting in the grounds of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company back of Mill Rock.

35. CLAPPER RAIL—*Rallus crepitans*.

Rare Summer resident, breeds on Quinnipiatic marshes.

36. VIRGINIA RAIL—*Rallus virginianus*.

Rather common Summer resident on large marshes. Breeds on Quinnipiatic marshes in June.

37. CAROLINA RAIL (Sora)—*Porzana carolina*.

Abundant Fall migrant. Probably breeds, April to October.

38. YELLOW RAIL—*Porzana noveboracensis*.

Fall migrant. All the Rails are more or less common but owing to the fact that they hide in the marsh grass and cattails rather than taking flight are little seen.

39. AMERICAN COOT—*Fulica americana*.

Apparently a rather common Fall migrant on fresh water ponds. Little is known concerning its status about here.

40. AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—*Philohela minor*.

Rare Spring and Fall migrant and Summer resident. Arrives early in March, leaves late in November or early in December. Keeps to low swampy woodland where it drills for worms in the mud. In late Fall during the gunning season often flushed from higher and drier woods. This species is one of our first birds to nest,—in late March and early April. For at least the last two seasons Woodcock have been found in the breeding season in the woods bordering the Wompopaug River, just south of the Derby turnpike.

41. WILSON'S SNIPE—*Gallinago delicata*.

Spring and Fall migrant on large fresh water marshes. Arrives late in March or early in April. Leaves late in April. Passes south from late September to November. Wilson's Snipe was formerly abundant during migration in the marshy tract between West Rock Ridge and the lower Woodbridge Road. Seen last Spring in Edgewood Park.

42. PECTORAL SANDPIPER—*Tringa maculata*.

Rare Fall migrant on marshes. Formerly common.

43. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER—*Actodromas fuscicollis*.

Rare Spring, late Summer and Fall migrant along the coast. Passes north in May, returns August to October. Often associates with other "peep."

44. LEAST SANDPIPER—*Actodromas minutilla*.

See Semipalmated Sandpiper No. 46.

45. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER—*Pelidna aplina pacifica*.

Very rare Spring and Fall migrant along the coast.

46. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER—*Ereunetes pusillus*.

Common Spring, late Summer and Fall migrant. Passes north during May, south from mid-July to October. Found along shore feeding on the beach in small numbers, notably at the Sandspit; on salt marshes, West River and Quinnipiac sometimes in large flocks. The Least Sandpiper is often associated with it. Both are called "peep" by the gunners. It is a practical impossibility to tell these birds apart in the field. The Semipalmated is probably by far the commoner.

47. SANDERLING—*Calidris arenaria*.

Formerly common Spring, late Summer and Fall migrant along the coast. But few recent records. Passes north in May, returns July to October. Sometimes seen at the Sandspit with other "peep." A bird of the outer beaches.

47. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus melanoleucus*.

Rare Spring, late Summer and Fall migrant. Passes north in May, returns August to October. Usually found on salt marshes. Seen last season on Quinnipiac and Morris Cove marshes.

48. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus flavipes*.

Similar to preceding but the commoner in Autumn. Unknown in Spring.

49. SOLITARY SANDPIPER—*Helodromas solitarius*.

Rather common Spring, late Summer and Fall migrant. Passes north in May, returns in August and September. Found usually in fresh marshes, seldom in companies of more than three or four. Last Spring a pair spent almost the entire month of May in the slough at the southwest corner of Edgewood Park.

50. SPOTTED SANDPIPER—*Actitis macularia*.

Common Summer resident, arrives in late April, departs late in September or early October. Found on beaches and salt marshes during migrations, but in June and July,—the nesting season—usually on upland field or fresh marshes.

51. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER—*Squatarola squatarola*.

Very rare late Summer and Fall migrant. Occasional at Sandspit after heavy storms.

52. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER—*Charadrius dominicus*.

Very rare late Summer and Fall migrant. Often associated with the Black-bellied.

53. KILLDEER PLOVER—*Oxyechus vociferus*.

Rare Spring and Fall migrant. Arrives about March fifteenth, departs about May first. This bird formerly bred here. Found mostly on upland fields.

54. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER—*Ægialitis semipalmata*.

Rather common Spring, late Summer and Fall migrant. Passes north in last half of May, south in August and September. A bird of the outer beaches and mud flats. Often associated with other "peep." During the last half of August, 1907, Ring-necks were reasonably common at Sandspit, but usually found only at daybreak.

55. BOB-WHITE—*Colinus virgininus*.

Permanent resident. Nearly exterminated in this region. Once plentiful, and attempts have been made recently to introduce birds from the southwest. Cornfields and open lands; along the shore. Nest on the ground, with 10-18 white eggs.

56. RUFFED GROUSE (Partridge)—*Bonasa umbellus*.

Permanent resident. Not plentiful in the immediate neighborhood, though formerly quite common. Thick sprout growths, especially birch. Most likely to be seen in protected places like Marvelwood.

57. MOURNING DOVE—*Zenaidura macroura*.

Occasional Summer resident: rare in this region. Recorded from Pond Rock and Street's Woods in East Haven. Most plentiful near North Haven. Arrives early in April.

58. MARSH HAWK—*Circus hudsonius*.

Spring and Fall transient, occasionally wintering: probably a few nest here. Arrives some time in March, leaves in the middle of April. Seen again late in August, quartering low over marshes and meadows in search of mice. A decidedly beneficial species.

59. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK—*Accipiter velox*.

Permanent resident, rather common in winter, even in the city. Nests here, preferring hemlock groves. Migrates in large numbers in August and September. One of our smallest hawks; like the following, very destructive to poultry and small birds.

60. COOPER'S HAWK—*Accipiter cooperi*.

Fairly common Winter resident: nests here. In the Spring and Summer to be seen almost anywhere in the outskirts of the city. Except that it is distinctly larger it closely resembles the preceding in appearance as well as in habits.

61. GOSHAWK—*Accipiter atricapillus*

Very rare Winter visitant, nesting far to the north. Destructive to poultry. Seen in East Haven, in January, 1908. (?)

62. RED-TAILED HAWK—*Buteo borealis*.

Winter resident, going north about April 1. Not so common at any time as the next. One of our largest hawks. Formerly nested.

63. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK—*Buteo lineatus*.

A common permanent resident; nesting in tall trees almost anywhere outside of the city: West River, Street's Woods, E. Haven, etc. The names "Hen-hawk" and "Chicken-hawk" popularly given to this and the preceding species are misleading, as neither attacks poultry to any extent.

64. BROAD-WINGED HAWK—*Buteo latissimus*.
Comparatively rare transient visitant. Sometimes nests.
65. AMERICAN ROUGH LEGGED HAWK—*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*.
Rare—occasional Winter visitant. Most active at twilight; habits of feeding and hunting much like those of the Marsh Hawk—much larger. Nests in Canada.
66. BALD EAGLE.—*Haliaetus leucocephalus*.
May be seen occasionally at all seasons. Recognized by its very large size and dark color; in the adult the head and tail are purewhite. Always found near water; fish forms the principal part of its diet.
67. DUCK HAWK—*Falco peregrinus anatum*.
Extremely rare at any time. Nests on precipitous rocks.
68. PIGEON HAWK—*Falco columbarius*.
Occasional in Spring and Fall, sometimes Winter. Breeds north. Open country and edges of woods; commonly near water. Sitting and flying resembles wild pigeon, hence its name.
69. SPARROW HAWK—*Falco sparverius*.
Fairly common, permanent resident. Sometimes nests in shade trees in the city. May be seen hunting for sparrows about the houses.
70. OSPREY (Fish-hawk)—*Pandion haliaetus carolineusis*.
Fairly common Summer resident. Along the shore anywhere. To be seen at L. Saltonstall, in the harbor, along West River, etc. A very large bird, with a spread of as much as five feet.
71. SHORT-EARED OWL—*Asio accipitrinus*.
Rare, casual visitant, to be seen on marshes. Recorded April 22, 1908, from Quinnipiac marshes.
72. LONG-EARED OWL—*Asio wilsonianus*.
Rare, casual visitant, probably more common than the preceding. Recorded, January, 1908, from Pond Rock. Thick woods.
73. BARRED OWL—*Syrnium varium*.
Permanent resident, fairly common in any considerable wooded tract about the city: Pond Rock, West Rock, etc. Active by day, apparently sees very well.

74. ACADIAN (Saw-whet) OWL—*Nyctala acadica*.
Very rare visitant. Seen March 25, 1905, in Edgewood Park. Usually prefers coniferous woods.
75. SCREECH OWL—*Megascops asio*.
Common permanent resident. In city shade trees. Grace Hospital, Edgewood Park, East Haven, etc. Active from early evening to daybreak. These little owls are great mousers.
76. GREAT HORNED OWL—*Bubo virginianus*
Rare permanent resident, seen occasionally in this region; usually rather remote from habitations. Recorded at Roaring Brook, Cheshire, carrying a Ruffed Grouse, on January 1, 1906.
77. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO—*Coccyzus americanus*.
Rather common Summer resident, arriving the second week in May. Found near the edges of thick woods. Very silent in flight and quiet in habits. More often heard calling than seen.
78. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO—*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*
In general resembles the preceding, but more common.
79. BELTED KINGFISHER—*Ceryle alcyon*.
Rather common Summer resident, arriving late in March. Sometimes winters. To be seen along any of our water-courses and around ponds. Nests in holes in sand-banks in May.
80. HAIRY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates villosus*.
Rather rare permanent resident. E. Haven, Allingtown: seen occasionally on the city shade trees.
81. DOWNY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates pubescens medianus*.
Very common permanent resident. Seen almost anywhere in the city, hunting for insects on the shade trees. Smaller than the preceding: otherwise these two are very much alike. The rolling tap of this woodpecker is a characteristic Spring sound. Very common in the West River valley.
82. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER—*Sphyrapicus varius*.
Somewhat common Spring and Fall visitant, nesting farther north. Arrives here about the middle of April.
83. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER—*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.
Rare at any time. Seen at Lake Burton May 16 and June 1, 1907, E. Haven June 16, 1907.

84. **NORTHERN FLICKER**—*Colaptes auratus luteus*.

Very common Summer resident, arriving early in March: a few individuals may winter. Everywhere on the outskirts of the city: quite commonly, contrary to woodpecker habit, to be seen on the ground with the robins in open fields.

85. **WHIPPOORWILL**—*Antrostomus vociferus*.

Common Summer resident, arriving late in April. To be found in moist low places, where it is much more often heard calling than seen, as it keeps close to the ground. Flies after sundown, and is silent in flight.

86. **NIGHTHAWK**—*Chordeiles virginianus*.

Not uncommon summer resident, appearing especially numerous in the Fall migration. Similar to the preceding in size and appearance, but flying, swallow-like, high or low, especially near mosquito-breeding swamps and marshes. This, with the preceding and following, very valuable in keeping in check small swarming insects.

87. **CHIMNEY SWIFT**—*Chaetura pelagica*.

Common summer resident, arriving late in April. Nests in old chimneys. Large flocks are to be seen throughout the warm season, even in the city: always on the wing, seldom seen at rest.

88. **RUBY - THROATED HUMMINGBIRD** — *Trochilus colubris*.

Common Summer resident, arriving about May 10. Found here and there about the houses, wherever there are flower gardens.

89. **KINGBIRD**—*Tyrannus tyrannus*.

Common Summer resident, appearing early in May: leaves late in August. Found almost anywhere in the outskirts, but chiefly in the shrubby borders of streams and ponds.

90. **CRESTED FLYCATCHER** — *Myiarchus crinitus*.

Fairly common Summer resident, arriving about May 10. In swampy woods: in the Spring of 1907, quite common in Street's Woods, E. Haven. Utters its call from the top of a tall tree, where it perches on the watch for insects.

91. PHOEBE—*Sayornis phæbe*.
 Very common Summer resident, arriving after the first week in March. Nests under bridges, in barns, and porches: seen perching near its nesting place. Common anywhere in this vicinity.
92. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER—*Nuttallornis borealis*.
 Spring and Fall visitant; nests from Massachusetts northward. Somewhat larger than Phoebe; darker under parts. Perches on top of tall old trees.
93. WOOD PEWEE—*Contopus virens*.
 Common Summer resident from early in May. Woody places anywhere in this region.
94. LEAST FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax minimus*.
 Very common Summer resident, arriving May 1. In orchards and low city shade trees. Is quite domestic and nests readily among the houses.
95. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER — *Empidonax flaviventris*.
 Rather rare transient visitant, arriving in May. Nests farther north.
96. HORNED LARK—*Otocoris alpestris*.
 A common Winter visitant along the shore from October to April. Regular at the Sandspit.
97. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK—*Otocoris alpestris praticola*.
 Occasional in Fall and Winter.
98. BLUE JAY—*Cyanocitta cristata*.
 Very common resident. Nests first part of May.
99. AMERICAN CROW—*Corvus brachyrhynchos*.
 A very common permanent resident, often gathers in flocks of two or three hundred in the Winter. Migrants arrive about March 10. They commence nesting about the middle of April.
100. FISH CROW—*Corvus ossifragus*.
 Common Summer resident. Occasionally nests in Marvelwood and Lighthouse Point woods. Recognized by its hoarse call.

101. STARLING—*Sturnus vulgaris*.

A permanent resident. The Starling is constantly increasing in numbers each year about New Haven. First observed by Dr. L. B. Bishop on Dec. 3, 1900, and now commonly seen in flocks of fifty or more. Nests, beginning in April, in towers, hollow trees, etc.

102. BOBOLINK—*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.

Common Summer resident. Arrives May 10-15, leaves first week of September. Commences nesting the last of May.

103. COWBIRD—*Molothrus ater*.

Very common Summer resident. Arrives last of March or in early April, and remains until late October.

105. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD—*Agelaius phoeniceus*.

A very common Summer resident, arriving early in March. During September and October they collect in flocks of many thousands each on the Quinnipiac marshes. A male was seen in Edgewood Park Jan. 12, 1906, (C. H. P.). Nests last part of May.

106. MEADOWLARK—*Sturnella magna*.

A resident thruout the year. In Winter they collect in flocks on the salt marshes, both at the Sandspit and on the East Shore. Migrants arrive about the middle of March. They nest about May 20.

107. ORCHARD ORIOLE—*Icterus spurius*.

Uncommon Summer resident. Arrives May 10-15. Leaves last of July.

108. BALTIMORE ORIOLE—*Icterus galbula*.

A common Summer resident. Arrives May 1-5, leaves first part of September. They nest in late May or early June, their nests being commonly seen in trees overhanging city streets.

109. RUSTY BLACKBIRD—*Euphagus carolinus*.

A fairly common migrant, seen during the latter half of March and in October or even later. Commonest along water courses.

110. PURPLE GRACKLE—*Quiscalus quiscula*.
A very common Summer resident, arriving about the first of March and staying until November. Usually seen in flocks, especially in the Fall. They nest in May, usually in colonies. Has been known to winter at East Haven. (F. F. B.)
111. BRONZED GRACKLE—*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*.
Abundant migrant in October and November and rare in Spring, in late March and early April.
112. PINE GROSBEAK—*Pinicola enucleator leucura*.
Rare and irregular Winter resident from November to March, frequenting conifers, ashes and apple-trees.
113. PURPLE FINCH—*Carpodacus purpureus*.
Fairly common during migrations. Rare in Winter. Migrates in Spring, during March and April. A few breed.
114. AMERICAN CROSSBILL—*Loxia curvirostra minor*.
Occasional Winter resident, sometimes tolerably common. Partial to evergreens.
115. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL—*Loxia leucoptera*.
Rare winter resident but abundant during the Winters of 1899-1900 and 1906-1907.
116. REDPOLL—*Acanthis linaria*.
Very rare Winter resident. Wintered for first time in years in any numbers during 1906-07.
117. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH—*Astragalinus tristis*.
Common resident, often found feeding on burdock. Nests during July and August.
118. PINE SISKIN—*Spinus pinus*.
Fairly common Winter resident, partial to birches. Late October to April. Recorded from May 10 to 20 in 1907.
119. SNOWFLAKE—*Passerina nivalis*.
Uncommon Winter visitant along the shore and on marshes, November to March.
120. LAPLAND LONGSPUR—*Calcarius lapponicus*.
Rare late Fall migrant.

121. ENGLISH SPARROW—*Passer domesticus*.
Abundant resident. Introduced at New Haven shortly after 1858.
122. VESPER SPARROW—*Poocctes gramineus*.
Very common Summer resident, found in open fields. Late March to early November. Rarely Winter.
123. IPSWICH SPARROW—*Passerculus princeps*.
Rare late Fall and early Spring migrant in beach grass along the shore. October to January and in March.
124. SAVANNA SPARROW—*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*.
Common migrant, April and October.
125. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW—*Coturniculus savannarum passerinus*.
Summer resident, common at East Haven, Woodmont and on the Woodbridge hills. Arrives in late April. Nests last of May.
126. SHARP-TAILED SPARROW—*Ammodramus caudacutus*.
Common Summer resident on the salt marshes, May to November. Sometimes winters.
127. NELSON'S SPARROW—*Ammodramus nelsoni*.
Tolerably common Fall and rare Spring migrant, October and May. This species and the next are difficult to distinguish in field.
128. ACADIAN SHARP-TAILED SPARROW — *Ammodramus nelsoni subvirgatus*.
Common Fall and rare Spring migrant, October and May. This and the preceding species are found regularly on the marsh at the Sandspit, West Haven.
128. (1). SEASIDE SPARROW—*Ammodramus maritimus*.
Common Summer resident on salt marshes. Late May to September.
129. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW—*Zonotricha leucophrys*.
Rare and irregular Spring and Fall migrant, May and September and October.

130. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW—*Zonotricha albicollis*.

Common migrant and very rare Winter resident. About April 15 to May 8 and October.

131. TREE SPARROW—*Spizella monticola*.

Common Winter resident. Found in open fields and swamps, November to early April.

132. CHIPPING SPARROW—*Spizella socialis*.

Very common Summer resident in both city and country, April to October. Nests last of May.

133. FIELD SPARROW—*Spizella pusilla*.

Very common Summer resident, found chiefly in dry, bushy fields. Often winters in Edgewood Park. Late March to late October.

134. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO—*Junco hyemalis*.

Common Winter resident. Often found with the Tree Sparrow. October to April, rarely early May.

135. SONG SPARROW—*Melospiza cinerea melodia*.

Common resident, most abundant in Summer. Begins nesting last of April.

136. LINCOLN'S SPARROW—*Melospiza lincolni*.

Rare Spring and Fall migrant, May and September and October.

137. SWAMP SPARROW—*Melospiza georgiana*.

Common migrant. Found in wet places. Breeds in the Quinipiac marshes. Very rarely winters.

138. FOX SPARROW—*Passerella iliaca*.

Common migrant and very rare Winter resident. February 28 to late April, October and November.

139. TOWHEE—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*.

Common Summer resident. Inhabits bushy places and open woods. Late April to October. Rarely winters.

140. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK — *Zamelodia ludoviciana*.

Common Summer resident from May to early September. Nests last of May.

141. INDIGO BIRD—*Cyanospiza cyanea*.

Common Summer resident from late May to early September.

142. SCARLET TANAGER—*Piranga erythromelas*.
Fairly common Summer resident. Most common in deep woods. Early May to late August or early September. Nests last of May.
143. SUMMER TANAGER—*Piranga rubra*.
Accidental visitor in April and May.
144. PURPLE MARTIN—*Progne subis*.
Formerly abundant resident from May till August. Now extinct except as a rare migrant.
145. CLIFF SWALLOW—*Petrochelidon lunifrons*.
Fairly common migrant in early May and August. A few breed. Formerly common.
146. BARN SWALLOW—*Hirundo erythrogastra*.
Common Summer resident from early April to late September. Nests last of May.
147. TREE SWALLOW—*Iridoprocne bicolor*.
Common migrant. In Spring late March and thruout April. Returning mid-July to late September, sometimes early in October.
148. BANK SWALLOW—*Riparia riparia*.
Uncommon Summer resident, more common on migrations. Arrives in early May.
149. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW—*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.
Uncommon Summer resident. Arrives in late April.
150. CEDAR WAXWING—*Ampelis cedrorum*.
Common Summer resident. Double Spring migrations, first birds arriving April 10 to 20 and breeding birds not until May. Nest June 20 to August 20; last young fly about September 15th. Fall migration early November. Irregular Winter visitant.
151. NORTHERN SHRIKE—*Lanius borealis*.
Uncommon Winter visitor. November to late March.
152. MIGRANT SHRIKE—*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*.
Rare and irregular Fall migrant from August to February, occurring chiefly on salt marshes.
153. RED-EYED VIREO—*Vireo olivaceus*.
Common Summer resident from early May to early October. Inhabits edges of woods and trees along city streets.
154. PHILADELPHIA VIREO—*Vireo philadelphicus*.
Very rare Spring and Fall migrant, May and September.

155. WARBLING VIREO—*Vireo gilvus*.
Common Summer resident from early May to late September. Nests in June. Common along city streets in the shade trees.
156. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO—*Vireo flavifrons*.
Common summer resident from early May to September. Nests early in June.
157. SOLITARY VIREO—*Vireo solitarius*.
Uncommon migrant, most abundant in Fall. Late April or early May and October.
158. WHITE-EYED VIREO—*Vireo noveboracensis*.
Summer resident, from early May to September. Nests in first part of June. Commonest in thickets.
159. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER—*Mniotilta varia*.
Very common migrant and fairly common Summer resident. April 20-30 to October 10, Nesting in May.
160. WORM-EATING WARBLER—*Helminthos vermivorus*.
Tolerably common Summer resident chiefly in East Haven, May 10 to August 15.
161. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER—*Helminthophila pinus*.
Abundant Summer resident from early May to late August. Nests in late May in swampy thickets.
162. LAWRENCE'S WARBLER—*Helminthophila lawrencii*.
This and the following are similar to the Blue-winged in habits but are rare, this form being the rare of the two.
163. BREWSTER'S WARBLER — *Helminthophila leuco-bronchialis*.
164. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER—*Helminthophila chrysoptera*.
Rare migrant and possible Summer resident. May.
165. NASHVILLE WARBLER—*Helminthophila rubricapilla*.
Common migrant and very rare Summer resident, May and September.
166. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER—*Helminthophila celata*.
Very rare Fall migrant, October and November.
167. TENNESSEE WARBLER—*Helminthophila peregrina*.
Rare Spring and Fall migrant. May and September.

168. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER—*Compsothlypis americana usnea*.
Very common migrant in early May and early October.
169. CAPE MAY WARBLER—*Dendroica tigrina*.
Very rare migrant. Reported May 12, 1906 (C. H. P.) and May 10, 1907 (A. A. S. & R. B. B.).
170. YELLOW WARBLER—*Dendroica aestiva*.
Common Summer resident from early May to late August. Nests about May 20.
171. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER—*Dendroica caerulescens*.
Common migrant mid-May and late September.
172. MYRTLE WARBLER—*Dendroica coronata*.
Common migrant and locally common Winter resident. April 10 to May 20 and Sept. 25 to November 10. In Winter inhabits thickets of cedar and bayberry.
173. MAGNOLIA WARBLER—*Dendroica maculosa*.
Common migrant in May and September.
174. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER—*Dendroica pennsylvanica*.
Common migrant and Summer resident from early May to late August. Nests late in May. Inhabits dry, bushy places.
175. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER—*Dendroica castanea*.
Rare migrant in late May.
176. BLACK-POLL WARBLER—*Dendroica striata*.
Common migrant about May 12 to June 5, September 15 to 30.
177. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER—*Dendroica blackburniae*.
Uncommon but regular migrant May 10 to 20, and September. Seen on November 8, 1907 (C. H. P. & D. B. P.).
178. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER—*Dendroica virens*.
Very common migrant and locally common Summer resident. Late April to early October. Partial to hemlock or cedar.
179. PINE WARBLER—*Dendroica vigorsii*.
Rather rare migrant. April and October.
180. PALM WARBLER—*Dendroica palmarum*.
Rare but probably regular Fall migrant September 20 to October 10.

181. YELLOW PALM WARBLER—*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*.
Common migrant. About April 10 to May 5 and October.
182. PRAIRIE WARBLER—*Dendroica discolor*.
Locally common Summer resident. Early May to late August. Inhabits low bushes and second growth.
183. OVENBIRD—*Seiurus aurocapillus*.
Common Summer resident from early May to late September. Nests in late May. Inhabits woodlands.
184. WATER-THRUSH—*Seiurus noveboracensis*.
Common migrant in May and August.
185. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH—*Seiurus motacilla*.
Fairly common Summer resident, from April 10 to 20 to July. Inhabits woods near small streams.
187. CONNECTICUT WARBLER—*Geothlypis agilis*.
Tolerably common migrant, September 15 to October 10.
188. MOURNING WARBLER—*Geothlypis philadelphia*.
Rare Spring migrant in late May.
189. NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT—*Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*.
Common Summer resident from early May to early October. Inhabits damp thickets.
190. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT—*Icteria virens*.
Common Summer resident from May 5 to 10 to early August. Inhabits thick bushy hillsides.
191. HOODED WARBLER—*Wilsonia mitrata*.
Local and rather rare Summer resident from mid-May to July. Partial to woods with an undergrowth of laurel.
192. WILSON'S WARBLER—*Wilsonia pusilla*.
Uncommon migrant late May and September.
193. CANADIAN WARBLER—*Wilsonia canadensis*.
Common but irregular migrant, late May and August.
194. REDSTART—*Setophaga ruticilla*.
Common Summer resident from early May to late September and early October.
195. AMERICAN PIPIT.—*Anthus pensilvanicus*.
Most common about New Haven in the fall, when it is found in small flocks in the field and on the salt marshes. Arrives about

the middle of September and stays till early November. Has been found at Lake Saltonstall in April.

196. MOCKINGBIRD—*Mimus polyglottos*.

Taken at New Haven December 18, 1882 and November 2, 1904. Accidental.

197. CATBIRD—*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.

A common Summer resident, arriving May 1-5. Some stay till October. Begin nesting in last of May.

198. BROWN THRASHER—*Toxostoma rufum*.

Common Summer resident arriving April 20-30. Leave about October 1. Begin nesting about last week in May.

199. CAROLINA WREN—*Thryothorus ludovicianus*.

Rare resident about 1901-4 and not seen after hard Winter of 1905-6.

200. HOUSE WREN—*Troglodytes aedon*.

A common Summer resident especially common in orchards. Arrive May 1-5, and stay till October. Begin nesting about first week in June.

201. WINTER WREN—*Olbiorchilus hiemalis*.

A rather rare Winter visitor about New Haven. They arrive in October and stay until April.

202. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN—*Cistothorus stellaris*.

A rare migrant in September. Probably breeding sometimes as a pair were taken in Oak Street Meadows in July, 1893.

203. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN—*Telmatodytes palustris*.

Common Summer resident arriving May 5-10. They breed in West River and Morris Cove and abundantly in Quinnipiac Marshes. They have been known to Winter rarely.

204. BROWN CREEPER—*Certhia familiaris americana*.

Not uncommon Winter resident, arriving October 1-10, and staying till latter part of April. They are more commonly found in the woods, though sometimes found on the trees in the city.

205. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH—*Sitta carolinensis*.

A permanent resident, though more common in the Winter. They nest about the first week of May, usually in a natural cavity.

206. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH—*Sitta canadensis*.

Migrant, more common in Fall and more common in some years than others. Migrates in March and October.

207. CHICKADEE—*Parus atricapillus*.

A permanent resident but more common in Winter when they are usually found in small flocks. Nests about the middle of May.

208. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus satrapa*.

A Winter resident but sometimes absent part of Winter. They leave in the latter part of April and return during October, when they are commonest.

209. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus calendula*.

Migrant going North about the middle of April and returning about the last of September. Like the preceding species, most commonly found in evergreens.

210. WOOD THRUSH—*Hylocichla mustelina*.

A very common Summer resident. They do not keep to the woods as much as the other Thrushes. Arrive May 1-5, and usually leave by September 1. Nest about the middle of May.

211. WILSON THRUSH (Veery)—*Hylocichla fuscescens*.

A common Summer resident. Most commonly found in damp woods. Arrives May 1-5 and is generally gone by September 1. Nest during latter half of May and nest is almost invariably on the ground.

212. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH — *Hylocichla ustulata swainsonii*.

Indistinguishable from following species except on close observation in a good light. Migrates during May, September and October.

213. GREY-CHEEKED THRUSH—*Hylocichla aliciae*.

Regularly, but not commonly, seen on migration May 10-15.

214. BICKNELL'S THRUSH—*Hylocichla aliciae bicknelli*.

Similar to last, but much more rare.

215. HERMIT THRUSH—*Hylocichla guttata pallasii*.

A fairly common migrant in deep and damp woods. Goes through from April 15 to May 1. Return in October. Occasionally seen in the Winter.

216. AMERICAN ROBIN—*Merula migratoria*.

A very common Summer resident known to all. Arrives in early March and stays till November. Sometimes a few individuals winter. Nest last of April.

217. BLUE BIRD—*Sialia sialis*.

A common Summer resident. Small flocks sometimes winter here. Arrive in early March, leaving in late November. Begin to nest in middle of April.

APPENDIX I.
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.

This supplementary list is made up of species which are known to occur or have occurred in the region about New Haven, but are either extinct about here now (some of them totally so), or are so rare as not ordinarily to be found.

Brunnich's Murre—*Uria lomvia*.

Razor-billed Auk—*Alca torda* (?).

Great Auk—*Plautus impennis* (extinct).

Dovekie—*Alle alle*.

Long-tailed Jaeger—*Stercorarius longicaudus* (one record).

Parasitic Jaeger—*S. parasiticus*.

Kittiwake Gull—*Rissa tridactyla*.

Ring-billed Gull—*Larus delawarensis*.

Laughing Gull—*L. atricilla*.

Roseate Tern—*Sterna dougalli*.

Least Tern—*S. antillarum*.

Sooty Tern—*S. fuliginosa*.

Black Tern—*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*.

Black Skimmer—*Rynchops nigra*.

Leach's Petrel—*Occanodroma leucorhoa*.

Booby—*Sula sula*.

Gannet—*S. bassana*.

Cormorant—*Phalacrocorax carbo*.

Brown Pelican—*Pelecanus occidentalis*.

Frigate Bird—*Fregata aquila* (one record).

American Merganser—*Merganser americanus*.

Hooded Merganser—*Lophodytes cucullatus*.

Gadwell—*Chaulelasmus streperus*.

Baldpate—*Mareca americana*.

Shoveller—*Spatula clypeata*.

Canvasback—*Aythya vallisneria*.

Ring-neck Duck—*A. collaris*.

Barrow's Golden-eye—*Clangula islandica* (?).

Laborador Duck—*Camptolaimus labradorius* (extinct).

Greater Snow Goose—*Chen hyperborca nivalis*.

Hutchin's Goose—*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*.

Whistling Swan—*Olor columbianus*.

White Ibis—*Guara alba*.

Glossy Ibis—*Plegadis autumnalis*.

American Egret—*Herodias egretta*.

Little Blue Heron—*Florida caerulea*.
 Sand Hill Crane—*Grus mexicana* (?).
 King Rail—*Rallus elegans*.
 Black Rail—*Porzana jamaicensis*.
 Florida Gallinule—*Gallinula galeata*.
 Red Phalarope—*Crymophilus fulicarius*.
 Northern Phalarope—*Phalaropus lobatus*.
 Wilson's Phalarope—*Steganopus tricolor*.
 American Avocet—*Recurvirostra americana*.
 Dowtcher—*Macrorhamphus gricus*.
 Long-billed Dowtcher—*M. scolopaceus* (?).
 Stilt Sandpiper—*Micropalama himantopus*.
 Knot (Robin-Snipe)—*Tringa canutus*.
 Purple Sandpiper—*Arquatella maritima*.
 Baird's Sandpiper—*Actodromas bairdii*.
 Western Semipalmated Sandpiper—*Ereunetes occidentalis*.
 Marbled Godwit—*Limosa fedoa*.
 Willet—*Symphemia semipalmata*.
 Western Willet—*S. s. inornata*.
 Bartramian Sandpiper—*Bartramia longicauda*.
 Buff-breasted Sandpiper—*Tryngites subruficollis*.
 Long-billed Curlew—*Numenius longirostris*.
 Hudsonian Curlew—*N. hudsonicus*.
 Eskimo Curlew—*N. borealis*.
 Piping Plover—*Ægialitis meloda*.
 Wilson's Plover—*Æ. wilsonia*.
 Ruddy Turnstone—*Arenaria morinella*.
 American Oystercatcher—*Haematopus palliatus*.
 Heath Hen—*Tympanuchus cupido*.
 Wild Turkey—*Meleagris gallopavo sylvestris*.
 Passenger Pigeon—*Ectopistes migratorius* (extinct).
 Turkey Vulture—*Cathartes aura*.
 Black Vulture—*Catharista urubu*.
 Swallow-tailed Kite—*Elanoides forficatus*.
 Golden Eagle—*Aquila chrysaetos*.
 Barn Owl—*Strix pratincola*.
 Great Gray Owl—*Scotiapterx nebulosa*.
 Richardson's Owl—*Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni*.
 Snowy Owl—*Nyctea nyctea*.
 Pileated Woodpecker—*Ceophloeus pileatus*.
 Red-bellied Woodpecker—*Melanerpes carolinus*.

Chuck-will's-widow—*Antrostomus carolinensis*.
 Scissor-tailed Flycatcher—*Mitvulus forficatus*.
 Acadian Flycatcher—*Empidonax virescens*.
 Hoyt's Horned Lark—*Otocoris alpestris hoyti*.
 American Raven—*Corvus corax principalis* (?).
 Yellow-headed Blackbird—*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*.
 Thick-billed Redwing Blackbird—*Agelaius phoeniceus fortis*.
 Greater Redpoll—*Acanthis linaria rostrata*.
 European Goldfinch—*Carduelis carduelis*.
 Henslow's Sparrow—*Ammodramus henslowii*.
 Cardinal Grosbeak—*Cardinalis cardinalis*
 Dickcissel—*Spiza americana*
 Louisiana Tanager—*Piranga ludoviciana*.
 Yellow-throated Warbler—*Dendroica dominica*.
 Grinnell's Water-Thrush—*Sciunis noveboracensis notabilis*.
 Kentucky Warbler—*Goethlypis formosa*.
 Tufted Titmouse—*Baeolophus bicolor*.
 Hudsonian Chickadee—*Parus hudsonicus*.
 Blue Gray Gnatcatcher—*Poliophtila caerulea*.
 Willow Thrush—*Hylochichla fuscescens salicicola*.

APPENDIX II.

Local Lists of Birds About New Haven.

A Catalogue of the Birds of Connecticut, arranged according to their natural families. By Rev. James H. Linsley. Published in American Journal of Science, New Haven, Conn. Vol XLIV. April 4, 1843. (Copies in Yale Library).

A List of the Birds of Connecticut.—C. Hart Merriam.

Proceedings of Connecticut Academy for the advancement of Science. June, 1877. (Out of print, copy in Yale Library.)

List of Birds of Meriden, Franklin Platt, Proc. Meriden Scientific Society, 1886-7.

Birds of Bridgeport, Connecticut, C. K. Averill, Jr. Prepared for Bridgeport Scientific Society, 1892.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained from F. F. Burr, State Normal School, New Haven, Conn. Price 25 cents.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION LIBRARIES



3 9088 00699 3554