

19
-5s

C. Hart Merriam
Compliments J. W. Langdon

A REVISED LIST

OF

CINCINNATI BIRDS,

BY

FRANK W. LANCDON.

1879.

Printed by JAMES BARCLAY, 269 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O.





A REVISED LIST OF CINCINNATI BIRDS.

By FRANK W. ^{ORREN} LANGDON.

The favorable reception accorded to the original list¹ of the Birds of this vicinity, and the numerous additional facts relating to the subject that have accumulated since its appearance, have seemed to warrant the inference that its complete revision would be an acceptable contribution to the Natural History of this locality. It has, therefore, been thoroughly revised and remodeled, and the following list is believed to represent the present state of our knowledge of "Cincinnati Birds," so far as their local distribution is concerned, as well as the later conclusions of the most approved authorities in respect to classification and nomenclature.

For important additions to the list, and other information, I am especially indebted to Mr. Charles Dury, of Avondale, whose extensive ornithological collection contains many of our rarer species; Dr. R. M. Byrnes, Dr. J. H. Hunt, Dr. H. H. Hill and Mr. John W. Shorten, of Cincinnati; Dr. Rufus Haymond and Mr. Edgar R. Quick, of Brookville, Ind., and the several other naturalists elsewhere mentioned, have also contributed notes and observations of interest. Acknowledgments are likewise due to Professor J. M. Wheaton, of Columbus, O., whose writings on Ohio Birds are frequently referred to; to Mr. Robert Ridgway, of the Smithsonian Institution, who has kindly furnished me with various recent ornithological papers bearing on the subjects of classification and nomenclature; and to Mr. William H. Whetsel, of Madisonville, for interesting additions to my collection.

The collections and observations upon which the list is based, have been chiefly made at two or three points, in the territory lying between the Great and Little Miami Rivers, and within ten or twelve miles of the Ohio. These limits are only exceeded in the case of the thirteen species identified by Dr. Haymond and Mr. Quick, at Brookville, Ind.;² and as these are mainly migrants on the Whitewater, which, at its confluence with the Great Miami, approaches within twenty miles of Cincinnati, they are fairly entitled to a place in our list on inferential grounds at least.

Although not characterized by extraordinary topographical features, the south-western corner of Ohio presents a pleasing variety of surface

1 "A Catalogue of the Birds of the vicinity of Cincinnati," with notes, by Frank W. Langdon.—Salem, Mass., The Naturalists' Agency.—April, 1877.

2 Brookville, Ind., is about forty miles northwest of Cincinnati.

and productions that is exceedingly favorable to the development and maintenance of a highly diversified fauna; and in respect to the number of species represented, its Avian-fauna will compare favorably with that of other North American inland localities in the same latitude. Moreover, it has been well established that river valleys, owing to their luxuriant vegetation, and, consequently, abundance of insect life, are favorite routes of migration with birds,—this being especially true of those valleys extending in a general north and south direction; situated therefore, as it is, in the midst of a highly cultivated section, and traversed by the fertile valleys of the two Miamis and the Whitewater—here converging toward the Ohio, this locality is doubtless one of the most prominent concentrating and distributing points in the Ohio Valley for many migratory species.

The classification and nomenclature have been brought down to date so far as practicable; the "Land Birds" being arranged in accordance with "North American Birds" by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway; the "Water Birds" according to Dr. Coues' "Key" and "Check List." The changes in nomenclature which have been required since the publication of these works, have been duly noted in the present list so far as the literature at hand would admit, and the authorities referred to in the accompanying footnotes.

The nomenclature of the higher groups is that proposed by Dr. Coues, and adopted by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway in "North American Birds." In this arrangement, Dr. Coues recognizes two primary groups of existing birds,—the Ratitæ or Struthious Birds and their allies, represented by the Ostriches, Apteryx, etc.; and the Carinatae or birds with a keeled sternum, which includes all the remaining species of recent birds. These are further divided into minor groups, called orders and sub-orders for convenience, although not distinguished by characters that would be considered of ordinal value in other classes of vertebrates. Of the Carinate birds, under which head all our species come, there are fourteen of these orders, all of which are represented here excepting one—the Sphenisci or Penguins.

Species known to breed in this vicinity are designated by an asterisk (*); those *inferred* to do so, by an obelisk (†). The dates of arrival and departure are of course approximate, being the average of observations extending through several years.

LAND BIRDS.

List of Identified Species.

Class AVES: BIRDS.

Sub-class CARINATÆ: CARINATE BIRDS.

Order PASSERES: PERCHERS.

Sub-order OSCINES: SINGING PERCHERS.

Family TURDIDÆ: *The Thrushes.*

1. *TURDUS MUSTELINUS, Gmelin.—*Wood Thrush.* A common summer resident. April 20th to October 1st.
2. TURDUS FUSCESCENS, Stephens.—*Wilson's Thrush.*—A rare migrant in April.
3. TURDUS ALICLÆ, Bd.—*Alice's or Gray-cheeked Thrush.*—Spring and fall migrant. Rather common early in October, feeding on the berries of the sour-gum.
4. TURDUS SWAINSONI, Cabanis.—*Swainson's Thrush.*—Common migrant in April and September.
5. *TURDUS PALLASI, Cabanis.—*Hermit Thrush.*—A common migrant about April 10th, and October 15th. Nest and eggs taken May 10th, 1877 (*Dury*).¹
6. *TURDUS MIGRATORIUS, Linnæus.—*Robin.*—Represented from February till December. Remains during the summer in limited numbers however, compared with the large flocks which pass north in February and March, and return in October and November.
7. *HARPORHYNCHUS RUFUS, Cabanis.—*Brown Thrasher.*—A common, but not abundant summer resident. April 10th to Sept. 20th.
8. *MIMUS POLYGLOTTUS, Boie.—*Mocking Bird.*—A rare summer resident. One specimen taken in winter,—January 1st, 1877.
9. *GALEOSOPTES CAROLINENSIS, Cabanis.—*Catbird.*—Common summer resident. April 20th to October 1st.

Family SAXICOLIDÆ: *Bluebirds; Stonechats.*

10. *SIALIA SIALIS, Baird.—*Eastern Bluebird.*—A common resident. Less numerous in winter.

¹ See the writer's "Observations on Cincinnati Birds"—this JOURNAL, Vol. 1, No. 3, p. 111, Oct. 1878.

Family SYLVIIDÆ: *Sylvias*.

11. *REGULUS SATRAPA*, Lichtenstein.—*Golden-crowned Kinglet*.—Common winter visitant.

12. *REGULUS CALENDULA*, Lichtenstein.—*Ruby-crowned Kinglet*.—Migrant in April and October.

13. **POLIOPTILA CÆRULEA*, Selater.—*Blue-gray Gnatcatcher*.—A common summer resident. April 10th to August 15th.

Family PARIDÆ: *Titmice*.

14. **LOPHOPHANES BICOLOR*, Bonaparte.—*Tufted Titmouse*.—A common resident.

15. *PARUS ATRICAPILLUS*, Linnæus.—*Black-capped Titmouse*.—Rare winter visitant. Two specimens only, 1872 (*Dury*).

16. **PARUS CAROLINENSIS*, Audubon.—*Carolina Chickadee*.—A common resident.

17. **SITTA CAROLINENSIS*, Latham.—*White-bellied Nuthatch*.—A common resident.

18. *SITTA CANADENSIS*, Linnæus.—*Red-bellied Nuthatch*.—An irregular winter visitant. Also observed in September and October, 1878.

Family CERTHIADÆ: *Creepers*.

19. *CERTHIA FAMILIARIS*, var. *AMERICANA*, Bonaparte.—*Brown Creeper*.—Winter resident; October to April.

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ: *Wrens*.

20. **THRYOTHORUS LUDOVICIANUS*, var. *LUDOVICIANUS*, Bonaparte.—*Great Carolina Wren*.—Common resident. A vigorous and attractive songster.

21. *THRYOTHORUS BEWICKII*, var. *BEWICKII*, Bonaparte.—*Bewick's Wren*.—One specimen taken at Brookville, Ind., in April, 1877; three seen (*E. R. Quick*).

22. **TROGLODYTES ÆDON*, Vieillot.—*House Wren*.—A common summer resident in some localities before the introduction of the European Sparrow. Avondale (*Dury*); Mt. Auburn (*Douglass*). Now quite rare.

23. *TROGLODYTES PARVULUS*, var. *HYEMALIS*, Vieillot.—*Winter Wren*. A common winter resident. October 1st to April 15th.

24. *CISTOTHORUS PALUSTRIS*, Baird.—*Long-billed Marsh Wren*.—Migrant in May and September.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ: *Wagtails*.

25. *ANTHUS LUDOVICIANUS*, Lichtenstein.—*Titlark*.—Migrant in March and November, in flocks.

Family SYLVICOLIDÆ : *American Warblers.*

26. **MNIOTILTA VARIA*, Vieillot.—*Black-and-white Creeping Warbler.*—Common summer resident. May 1st to September 30th.
27. † *HELMITHERUS VERMIVORUS*, Bonaparte.—*Worm-eating Warbler.*—A rare summer resident. May to August.
28. *HELMINTHOPHAGA CHRYSOPTERA*, Cabanis.—*Golden-winged Warbler.*—Rare migrant; one specimen only (*Dury*).
29. † *HELMINTHOPHAGA PINUS*, Baird.—*Blue-winged Yellow Warbler.*—A rather common summer resident. May 1st to September 10th.
30. *HELMINTHOPHAGA RUFICAPILLA*, Baird.—*Nashville Warbler.*—Migrant in April, May and September.
31. *HELMINTHOPHAGA PEREGRINA*, Cabanis.—*Tennessee Warbler.*—Common migrant in May and September—October. Unusually abundant in the fall of 1877.
32. *PARULA AMERICANA*, Bonaparte.—*Blue Yellow-backed Warbler.*—Migrant in May and September. Not common.
33. *PERISSOGLOSSA TIGRINA*, Baird.—*Cape May Warbler.*—Rare migrant in May and September.
34. **DENDRÆCA ÆSTIVA*, Baird.—*Yellow Warbler.*—A common summer resident. April 15th to August 10th.
35. *DENDRÆCA CORONATA*, Gray.—*Yellow-rumped Warbler.*—Common migrant. March and April—October and November.
36. *DENDRÆCA MACULOSA*, Baird.—*Black-and-yellow Warbler.*—Spring and fall migrant. Common in September.
37. **DENDRÆCA CÆRULEA*, Baird.—*Blue Warbler.*—Common migrant and summer resident. April 20th to August 15th.
38. *DENDRÆCA BLACKBURNIÆ*, Baird.—*Blackburnian Warbler.*—Migrant in May and September. Very common during the latter month.
39. *DENDRÆCA DOMINICA*, var. *ALBILORA*, Ridgway.—*White-browed Yellow-throated Warbler.*—A rather common migrant along the Little Miami "Bottoms" in the latter part of April and early in May. Also taken in October at Brookville, Ind., by Mr. Quick.
40. *DENDRÆCA PENNSYLVANICA*, Baird.—*Chestnut-sided Warbler.*—Migrant in May and September. Quite common in the fall.
41. *DENDRÆCA STRIATA*, Baird.—*Black-poll Warbler.*—A rather uncommon migrant in May and September—October.
42. *DENDRÆCA CASTANEA*, Baird.—*Bay-breasted Warbler.*—Migrant in May and September. Very common in the fall.

The difficulty of distinguishing between this species and *D. striata* in the fall has been frequently commented on. In addition to the differences noted by the standard works on Ornithology, a comparison of

specimens of both species shows that the *chin*, or feathered space between the forks of the lower mandible, is considerably wider in *castanea* than in *striata*,—arguing a greater width of base of bill in the former species. The bill of *castanea* is generally the larger in every way, but its greater width at the base is especially evident. This character appears to be constant in a number of specimens from this and other localities, and being an anatomical peculiarity, it is, of course, much more reliable as a diagnostic mark than any slight differences in coloration.

43. *DENDRÆCA CÆRULESCENS*, Baird.—*Black-throated Blue Warbler*.—Migrant in May and September. Rather common.

44. *DENDRÆCA VIRENS*, Baird.—*Black-throated Green Warbler*.—Common migrant in May and September—October.

45. *DENDRÆCA PINUS*, Baird.—*Pine-creeping Warbler*.—A rare migrant in April.

46. *DENDRÆCA KIRTLANDI*, Baird.—*Kirtland's Warbler*.—A specimen of this extremely rare warbler, taken in May, 1872, at Avondale, is now in Mr. Dury's collection.

47. *DENDRÆCA PALMARUM*, var. *PALMARUM*,¹ Baird.—*Yellow Red-poll Warbler*.—Migrant in April and October. Common along hedgerows and fences in the fall.

48. *DENDRÆCA DISCOLOR*, Baird.—*Prairie Warbler*.—A rare migrant in May.

49. **SIURUS*² *AURICAPILLUS*, Bonaparte.—*Golden-crowned Thrush or Wagtail*.—Common summer resident. April 20th to September 15th.

50. *SIURUS NÆVIUS*, Coues.—*Small-billed Water Thrush*.—A rare migrant in May.

51. **SIURUS MOTACILLA*, Bonaparte.—*Large-billed Water Thrush*.—Summer resident. April 10th to September 1st.

52. *OPORORNIS AGILIS*, Baird.—*Connecticut Warbler*.—One specimen only; May, 1876 (*Dury*).

53. †*OPORORNIS FORMOSUS*, Baird.—*Kentucky Warbler*.—Summer resident. Arrives early in May and remains until September.

54. **GEOTHLYPIS TRICHAS*, Cabanis.—*Maryland Yellow-throat*.—A common summer resident. May 1st to September 15th.

55. *GEOTHLYPIS PHILADELPHIA*, Baird.—*Mourning Warbler*.—A rare migrant in May (*Dury*) and August (*Shorten*).

¹ See Ridgway on "Geographical Variation in *Dendræca palmarum*."—*Bulletin of the Nuttall Orn. Club*, Nov. 1876.

² See "Corrections of Nomenclature in the Genus *Siurus*," Coues—*Bulletin Nuttall Orn. Club*, April, 1877.

56. *ICTERIA VIRENS, Baird.—*Yellow-breasted Chat*.—Common summer resident. April 25th to September 1st.

57. MYIODIODES MITRATUS, Audubon.—*Hooded Warbler*.—A rare migrant in May (and August?).

58. MYIODIODES PUSILLUS, Bonaparte.—*Green Black-capped Fly-catching Warbler*.—Spring and fall migrant; not common.

59. MYIODIODES CANADENSIS, Audubon.—*Canadian Fly-catching Warbler*.—Migrant in May and September; rather rare.

60. *SETOPHAGA RUTICILLA, Swainson.—*American Redstart*.—A common summer resident. May 1st to September 20th.

Family HIRUNDINIDÆ: *Swallows*.

61. *PROGNE SUBIS, Baird.—*Purple Martin*.—A common summer resident. April 1st to September 5th.

62. *PETROCHELIDON LUNIFRONS, Baird.—*Cliff Swallow*.—An abundant summer resident. April 20th till September 5th.

63. *HIRUNDO ERYTHROGASTER, var. HORREORUM, Coues.—*Barn Swallow*.—A very common summer resident. Arrives and departs with the preceding species.

64. HIRUNDO BICOLOR, Vieillot.—*White-bellied Swallow*.—Migrant in April (and September?).

65. *STELGIDOPTERYX SERRIPENNIS, Baird.—*Rough-winged Swallow*.—A common summer resident. April 15th till September 1st.

Nests in barns, bridges, etc., as well as in burrows along the banks of rivers and creeks.

66. *COTYLE RIPARIA, Boie.—*Bank Swallow*.—An abundant summer resident. Arrives and departs about the same time as the preceding species.

In this vicinity the burrows of the *Bank Swallow*, appear to be exclusively confined to the river-bluffs, where it nests in large communities; while the burrows of the *Rough-winged Swallow* are frequently seen, in small groups of from three to a dozen, along the banks of the smaller creeks, as well as in the other locations above mentioned.

Family VIREONIDÆ: *Vireos or Greenlets*.

67. *VIREOSYLVA OLIVACEUS, Bonaparte.—*Red-eyed Vireo*.—A very common summer resident. April 25th to October 1st.

68. VIREOSYLVA PHILADELPHICUS, Cassin.—*Philadelphia Vireo*.—A rare migrant in May and September.

69. *VIREOSYLVA GILVUS, Cassin.—*Warbling Vireo*.—Common summer resident. May to September.

70. LANIVIREO SOLITARIUS, Baird.—*Blue-headed or Solitary Vireo*.—Rare migrant in May (*Byrnes, Dury*); and September (*Shorten*).

71. †LANIVIREO FLAVIFRONS, Baird.—*Yellow-throated Vireo*.—Common migrant in May and September; a few remaining through the summer.

72. *VIREO NOVEBORACENSIS, Bonaparte.—*White-eyed Vireo*.—A common summer resident. April 25th to September 20th.

Family AMPELIDÆ : *Waxwings*.

73. *AMPELIS CEDRORUM, Sclater.—*Cedar Waxwing*.—An irregular but often abundant migrant, and a summer resident in limited numbers. Appears during the fall and winter in large flocks, feeding on wild grapes and the berries of the sour-gum and cedar.

Family LANIIDÆ : *Shrikes*.

74. COLLURIO BOREALIS, Baird.—*Great Northern Shrike ; Butcher Bird*.—Rare fall and winter visitant.

75. *COLLURIO LUDOVICIANUS, var. LUDOVICIANUS, Baird.—*Loggerhead Shrike*.—An uncommon summer resident. Arrives about March 15th, and remains until September.

75a. COLLURIO LUDOVICIANUS, var. EXCUBITOROIDES, Coues.—A well marked example of this variety taken at Madisonville, August 22d, 1878.

Family TANAGRIDÆ : *Tanagers*.

76. *PYRANGA RUBRA, Vieillot.—*Scarlet Tanager*.—Summer resident. More common however during the migrations in May and September.

77. *PYRANGA ÆSTIVA, Vieillot.—*Summer Redbird*. A rather common summer resident. May 1st to September 25th.

Family FRINGILLIDÆ : *Finches, Sparrows, etc.*

78. CARPODACUS PURPUREUS, Gray.—*Purple Finch*.—Migrant in fall, winter and spring, usually in flocks. Feeds largely on the buds of the slippery elm, its flesh being strongly flavored thereby.

79. *CHRYSOMITRIS TRISTIS, Bonaparte.—*American Goldfinch ; Thistle Bird*.—A common resident. Less numerous during the winter, but appears about the 1st of March in large straggling flocks, sometimes containing a hundred or more individuals, which are then just beginning to assume their summer dress. These flocks soon break up into

smaller ones, and for the greater part of the year it is seen in small parties numbering from six to a dozen.

80. *CHRYSOMITRIS PINUS*, Bonaparte.—*Pine Linnet*.—Abundant in the winter of 1868-69 (*Dury*). Not observed since.

81. *LOXIA CURVIROSTRA*, var. *AMERICANA*, Baird.—*Red Crossbill*.—Occasional fall and winter visitant, 1868-9; 1874-5.

82. *LOXIA LEUCOPTERA*, Gmelin.—*White-winged Crossbill*.—Quite abundant during the winter of 1868-9 (*Dury*).

83. *ÆGOITHUS LINARIUS*, Cabanis.—*Lesser Redpoll Linnet*.—One specimen only; January 1869 (*Dury*).

84. *PLECTROPHANES NIVALIS*, Meyer.—*Snow Bunting*.—Occasional winter visitant. Not observed for several years.

85. *PLECTROPHANES LAPPONICUS*, Selby.—*Lapland Longspur*.—A rare and irregular winter visitant. Avondale (*Dury*); Madisonville, Dec. 1877 (*W. H. Whetsel*).

86. **PYRGITA DOMESTICA*, Cuvier.—*European House Sparrow*.—Introduced in 1873. Has multiplied rapidly, and is now abundant everywhere within ten or fifteen miles of Cincinnati.

87. *PASSERCULUS SAVANNA*, Bonaparte.—*Savanna Sparrow*.—A common migrant in April and October.

88. **POCÆTES GRAMINEUS*, Baird.—*Grass Finch; Bay-winged Bunting*.—A common summer resident.

89. *COTURNICULUS HENSLOWI*, Bonaparte.—*Henslow's Bunting*.—One specimen, "Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati" (*Audubon*).

90. †*COTURNICULUS PASSERINUS*, Bonaparte.—*Yellow-winged Sparrow*.—A rare summer resident (*Dury*).

91. †*CHONDESTES GRAMMICA*, Bonaparte.—*Lark Finch*.—An uncommon summer resident.

92. *ZONOTRICHIA LEUCOPHRYS*, Swainson.—*White-crowned Sparrow*.—Migrant in April and October—November.

93. *ZONOTRICHIA ALBICOLLIS*, Bonaparte.—*White-throated Sparrow*.—Migrant with the preceding species.

94. *JUNCO HYEMALIS*, Selater.—*Black Snow-bird*.—A common winter resident. October 25th to April 10th.

95. *SPIZELLA MONTICOLA*, Baird.—*Tree Sparrow*.—Common winter resident. November to April.

96. **SPIZELLA PUSILLA*, Bonaparte.—*Field Sparrow*.—Common resident from March till November.

97. **SPIZELLA SOCIALIS*, Bonaparte.—*Chipping Sparrow*.—A very common summer resident. Arrives about the middle of March and remains until November 1st.

98. *MELOSPIZA MELODIA, Baird.—*Song Sparrow*—A very common resident.

99. MELOSPIZA PALUSTRIS, Baird.—*Swamp Sparrow*—A common migrant in April and November.

100. PASSERELLA ILIACA, Swainson.—*Fox-colored Sparrow*—Common migrant in March and November.

101. *EUSPIZA AMERICANA, Bonaparte.—*Black-throated Bunting*—A very common summer resident. May to September.

102. *HEDYMELES LUDOVICIANUS, Swainson.—*Rose-breasted Grosbeak*—Migrant in May and September; not common. Marked as breeding on the authority of Audubon, who mentions taking its nest and eggs near Cincinnati.

103. *CYANOSPIZA CYANEA, Baird.—*Indigo Bird*—A very common summer resident. May—October.

104. *CARDINALIS VIRGINIANUS, Bonaparte.—*Cardinal Grosbeak; Redbird*—A very common resident.

105. *PIPILO ERYTHROPHthalmus, Vieillot.—*To-wheel Finch; Ground Robin*—A common resident.

Family ALAUDIDÆ: Larks.

106. *ALAUDA ARVENSIS, Linnæus.—*European Skylark*—Introduced. Breeds sparingly in the parks and suburbs of Cincinnati (*A. Tenner*).

107. EREMOPHILA ALPESTRIS, Boie.—*Shore Lark*—Occasional migrant in fall and winter.

Family ICTERIDÆ: Orioles.

108. DOLICHONYX ORYZIVORUS, Swainson.—*Bobolink*—Occasional migrant in May, usually in small flocks.

Breeds commonly at Columbus and Yellow Springs (*Wheaton*).

109. *MOLOTHRUS ATER, Gray.—*Cowbird*—Common summer resident. March—October.

110. *AGELAIUS PHENICEUS, Vieillot.—*Swamp Blackbird*—A common summer resident. March 1st to October 15th.

111. *STURNELLA MAGNA, Swainson.—*Meadow Lark*—A common resident. Less numerous in winter.

112. *ICTERUS SPURIUS, Bonaparte.—*Orchard Oriole*—Summer resident. May—August.

113. *ICTERUS BALTIMORE, Daudin.—*Baltimore Oriole*—A common summer resident. April 25th to September 1st.

114. SCOLECOPHAGUS FERRUGINEUS, Swainson.—*Rusty Grackle*—An abundant migrant in March and November.

115. **QUISCALUS PURPUREUS*, Bartram; *var. ÆNEUS*, Ridgway.---*Bronzed Grackle*.---A common summer resident. Represented from February 20th till November 10th.

Family CORVIDÆ: *Crows, Jays, etc.*

116. *CORVUS CORAX*, *var. CARNIVORUS*, Bartram.---*American Raven*. A former resident; not recently observed. (See *Haymond*,---Ind. Geol. Rept. 1869; and *Atwater*,---History of Ohio, 1838).

117. **CORVUS AMERICANUS*, Audubon.---*Common Crow*.---Resident. Extremely abundant in winter, when it collects along streams in large flocks which are probably migrants from the north.

118. **CYANURA CRISTATA*, Swainson.---*Blue Jay*.---A common resident.

Sub-order CLAMATORES: NON-MELODIOUS PASSERES.

Family TYRANNIDÆ: *Tyrant Flycatchers.*

119. **TYRANNUS CAROLINENSIS*, Baird.---*Kingbird*.---A common summer resident. May—September.

120. **MYIARCHUS CRINITUS*, Cabanis.---*Great-crested Flycatcher*.---A common summer resident. May 1st to September 15th.

121. **SAYORNIS FUSCUS*, Baird.---*Pewee*.---Resident from April till October. An occasional straggler seen in February and March.

122. **CONTOPUS VIRENS*, Cabanis.---*Wood Pewee*.---A very common summer resident. May 1st to September 30th.

123. *EMPIDONAX PUSILLUS*, *var. TRAILLI*, Baird.---*Traill's Flycatcher*.---A rare migrant in May and September. (Breeds at Columbus, Ohio *Wheaton*).

124. *EMPIDONAX MINIMUS*, Baird.---*Least Flycatcher*.---Migrant in May and September.

125. **EMPIDONAX ACADICUS*, Baird.---*Acadian Flycatcher*.---A common summer resident. May 1st till September 30th.

126. *EMPIDONAX FLAVIVENTRIS*, Baird.---*Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*.---A rather common migrant in May and September.

Order PICARLÆ: "A POLYMORPHIC GROUP," comprising the *Kingfishers, Goatsuckers, Swifts, Hummers, Cuckoos and Woodpeckers.*

Family ALCEDINIDÆ: *Kingfishers.*

127. **CERYLE ALCYON*, Boie.---*Belted Kingfisher*.---A common resident.

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ: *Goatsuckers.*

128. *CHORDEILES POPETUE, var. POPETUE, Baird.—*Night Hawk.*—Summer resident. May—September. Observed migrating in large numbers about September 1st, at dusk. They did not fly in compact order, but in twos and threes, widely separated, as many as twenty-five or thirty being in sight at once; and all moving steadily toward the south-east before an approaching storm.

129. *ANTROSTOMUS VOCIFERUS, Bonaparte.—*Whippoorwill.*—An uncommon summer resident.

Family CYPSELIDÆ: *Swifts.*

130. *CHETURA PELAGICA, Baird.—*Chimney Swift.*—Abundant from April 15th till October 10th.

Family TROCHILIDÆ: *Humming Birds.*

131. *TROCHILUS COLUBRIS, Linnæus.—*Ruby-throated Humming Bird.*—A common summer resident. April 25th till September 20th.

Family CUCULIDÆ: *Cuckoos.*

132. *COCCYGUS AMERICANUS, Bonaparte.—*Yellow-billed Cuckoo.*—A common summer resident. May 1st to September 30th.

133. †COCCYGUS ERYTHROPHthalmus, Bonaparte.—*Black-billed Cuckoo.*—Rare summer resident.

Family PICIDÆ: *Woodpeckers.*

134. †CAMPEPHILUS PRINCIPALIS, Gray.—*Ivory-billed Woodpecker.*—“A former resident” of Franklin County, Indiana. (*Haymond*, Ind. Geol. Report, 1869.)

135. †PICUS VILLOSUS, Linnæus.—*Hairy Woodpecker.*—Resident. Less common than the following species.

136. *PICUS PUBESCENS, Linnæus.—*Downy Woodpecker.*—A common resident.

137. SPHYRAPICUS VARIUS, Baird.—*Yellow bellied Woodpecker.*—Fall, winter and spring visitant.

138. †HYLOTOMUS PILEATUS, Baird.—*Pileated Woodpecker; Black Woodcock.*—A former resident. Not recently observed.

139. *CENTURUS CAROLINUS, Bonaparte.—*Red-bellied Woodpecker.*—A common resident.

140. *MELANERPES ERYTHROCEPHALUS, Swainson.—*Red-headed Woodpecker.*—A common resident. Partially migratory in winter.

141. *COLAPTES AURATUS, Swainson.—*Flicker; Golden-winged Woodpecker*.—A very common resident.

Order PSITTACI: COCKATOOS, MACAWS and PARROTS.

Family PSITTACIDÆ: *Parrots*.

142. †CONURUS CAROLINENSIS, Kuhl.—*Carolina Parroquet*.—Formerly an abundant summer resident. (See "Observations on Cincinnati Birds," this JOURNAL, Vol. 1, p. 115).

Order RAPTORES: OWLS, HAWKS and VULTURES.

Family STRIGIDÆ: *Owls*.

143. STRIX FLAMMEA, var. PRATINCOLA, Bonaparte.—*American Barn Owl*.—Two specimens taken (*Dury*).

144. †OTUS VULGARIS, var. WILSONIANUS, Lesson.—*Long-eared Owl*.—Fall, winter and spring visitant. Young of the year taken at Avondale in July, 1878, by Mr. Dury.

145. OTUS BRACHYOTUS, Stephens.—*Short-eared Owl*.—Fall, winter and spring visitant.

146. †SYRNIUM NEBULOSUM, Gray.—*Barred Owl*.—An uncommon resident.

147. NYCTALE ACADICA, Bonaparte.—*Saw-whet, or Acadian, Owl*.—Rare visitant in winter. Three specimens taken.

148. *SCOPS ASIO, Bonaparte.—*Mottled Owl; Screech Owl*.—A common resident.

149. *BUBO VIRGINIANUS, Bonaparte.—*Great Horned Owl*.—A rather common resident.

150. NYCTEA SCANDIACA, var. ARCTICA, Gray.—*American Snowy Owl*.—Occasional winter visitant.

151. SURNIA ULULA, var. HUDSONIA, Ridgway.—*Hawk Owl; Day Owl*.—Identified at Brookville, Ind., in January, 1878 (*E. R. Quick*).

Family FALCONIDÆ; *Falcons*.

152. FALCO LITHOFALCO, var. COLUMBARIUS, Linnæus.—*Pigeon Hawk*.—A rare migrant in March and September—October.

153. *FALCO SPARVERIUS, Linnæus.—*Sparrow Hawk*.—Spring, summer and fall resident, and occasionally seen in winter.

154. PANDION HALIAETUS, Cuvier.—*Fish Hawk; Osprey*.—Rare spring and fall migrant.

155. *ELANOIDES FORFICATUS*, Ridgway. — *Swallow-tailed Kite*.—A former summer visitant.—(*Vide Haymond*, Ind. Geol. Report, 1869.)¹

156. *CIRCUS CYANEUS*, var. *HUDSONICUS*, Ridgway.—*Marsh Hawk*.—A rare spring and fall migrant.

157. **NISUS FUSCUS*, Kaup.—*Sharp-shinned Hawk*.—Summer resident ; rare. (Breeds. *Dury*.)

158. **NISUS COOPERI*, Bonaparte.—*Cooper's Hawk*.—A rather common summer resident.

159. *ASTUR PALUMBARIUS*, var. *ATRICAPILLUS*, Ridgway.—*American Goshawk*.—A single specimen, female in immature plumage, taken twenty miles east of Cincinnati, in November, 1878 (*Dury*).

160. **BUTEO PENNSYLVANICUS*, Bonaparte. — *Broad-winged Hawk*.—Spring, summer and fall resident ; not rare.

161. **BUTEO LINEATUS*, Gmelin.—*Red-shouldered Hawk*.—Resident. With the exception of the Sparrow Hawk, this is our most common representative of the family.

162. **BUTEO BOREALIS*, Vieillot.—*Red-tailed Hawk*.—A rather rare resident.

163. *ARCHIBUTEO LAGOPUS*, var. *SANCTI-JOHANNIS*, Ridgway.—*Rough-legged or Black Hawk*.—One specimen (*Dury*).

164. *AQUILA CHRYSÆTUS*, var. *CANADENSIS*, Ridgway.—*Golden Eagle*.—A rare migrant (*Dr. Hunt*).

165. *HALIAETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS*, Savigny.—*White-headed Eagle; American Eagle*.—Migrant. Four specimens taken and many others seen, in March, 1877, at Valley Junction, Ohio (*Dr. J. H. Hunt*).

Family CATHARTIDÆ: *American Vultures*.

166. **RHINOGRYPHUS AURA*, Ridgway.—*Turkey Buzzard*.—A common summer resident. Nest containing young observed by Mr. L. R. Freeman, in Clermont County, Ohio.

167. *CATHARISTA ATRATA*, Gray.—*Black Vulture; Carrion Crow*.—Three specimens observed in December, 1876, at Madisonville; one taken.² Also identified on two previous occasions, *both in winter*.

¹ Dr. Wheaton's collection contains a specimen taken in Licking County, Ohio, August 22d, 1878, by Rev. C. H. Permort;—the only record of its occurrence in Ohio "for over twenty-five years."—See *Bulletin Nuttall Ornithological Club*, January 1879; p. 62.

² For particulars of the capture of this specimen, see *Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club*, October, 1877; p. 109.

Order COLUMBÆ: COLUMBINE BIRDS.

Family COLUMBIDÆ: *Pigeons*.

168. *Ectopistes macroura*,¹ Coues.—*Wild Pigeon*.—The last large flight of Pigeons witnessed here, occurred in the fall of 1865, and continued during the greater part of two days. Flocks of from twenty-five to a hundred individuals are still occasionally seen, however, during the fall, winter and spring.

169. **Zenædura carolinensis*, Bonaparte.—*Carolina Turtle Dove*.—A common resident. Congregates in small flocks during the fall and winter.

Order GALLINÆ: GALLINACEUS BIRDS.

Family MELEAGRIDÆ: *Turkeys*.

170. †*Meleagris gallopavo*, var. *gallopavo*, Linnaeus.—*Wild Turkey*.—A former resident. Still common in some heavily wooded portions of the State.

Family TETRAONIDÆ: *Grouse*.

171. †*Cupidonia cupido*, Baird.—*Prairie Chicken*.—A former resident. A few are yet found in north-western Ohio (*Wheaton*).

172. †*Bonasa umbellus*, var. *umbellus*, Stephens.—*Ruffed Grouse; Pheasant*.—Resident. Several specimens taken at Brookville, Ind., in November, 1877 (*Quick*).

Family PERDICIDÆ: *Partridges*.

173. †*Oryx virginianus*, Bonaparte.—*Quail; Bob White*.—A common resident.

WATER BIRDS.

Order LIMICOLÆ: SHORE BIRDS.

Family CHARADRIIDÆ: *Plover*.

174. *Squatarola helvetica*, Brehm.—*Black-bellied Plover*.—A rare spring and fall migrant.

175. *Charadrius fulvus*, var. *virginicus*, Coues.—*American Golden Plover*.—Migrant with the preceding.

¹ See *Birds of the Northwest*, p. 766; also, *Bulletin U. S. Geol. & Geog. Survey*, Vol. 4, No. 3, p. 628; for correction in nomenclature of this species.

176. *ÆGIALITIS VOCIFERA, Bonaparte.—*Killdeer Plover*.—A common migrant and summer resident.

177. ÆGIALITIS SEMIPALMATUS, Cabanis.—*Semipalmated Plover Ring-neck*.—An uncommon spring and fall migrant.

178. ÆGIALITIS MELODA, Bonaparte.—*Piping Plover*.—One specimen only; taken on the Ohio by Mr. Dury.

Family HÆMATOPODIDÆ: *Turnstones*.

179. STREPSILAS INTERPRES, Illiger.—*Turnstone*.—Identified on the Whitewater, near Brookville, Ind., by Dr. Rufus Haymond.

Family RECURVIROSTRIDÆ: *Avocets*.

180. RECURVIROSTRA AMERICANA, Gmelin.—*Avocet*.—Noted from the vicinity of Cincinnati by Dr. J. P. Kirtland.—*Ohio Geological Survey*, 1838.

181. HIMANTOPUS NIGRICOLLIS, Vieillot.—*Black-necked Stilt*.—One specimen noted by Mr. Dury.

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ: *Snipe, etc.*

182. *PHILOHELA MINOR, Gray.—*American Woodcock*.—Resident from March until November.

183. GALLINAGO WILSONI, Bonaparte.—*Wilson's Snipe; Jack Snipe*.—Migrant in March, April, October and November.

184. MACRORHAMPHUS GRISEUS, Leach.—*Red-breasted Snipe*.—Rare spring and fall migrant.

185. EREUNETES PUSILLUS, Cassin.—*Semipalmated Sandpiper*.—An uncommon migrant in May and September.

186. TRINGA MINUTILLA, Vieillot.—*Least Sandpiper*.—Migrant in May and August. Not common.

187. TRINGA MACULATA, Vieillot.—*Pectoral Sandpiper*.—Common migrant in March, April and October.

188. TRINGA ALPINA, var. AMERICANA, Cassin.—*American Dunlin*.—One specimen, November 1878 (*Dury*).

189. CALIDRIS ARENARIA, Illiger.—*Sanderling*.—Although chiefly a marine species, the Sanderling has been taken on the Ohio River near Cincinnati on several occasions, and specimens are in the collections of Dr. R. M. Byrnes and Mr. Charles Dury.

190. LIMOSA FEDOA, Ord.—*Great Marbled Godwit*.—Thirty-three shot in one day near the mouth of the Little Miami, some years ago, by Charles Weeks, Esq. (*Dury*). This is our only record of the species

here, although it is doubtless a frequent spring and fall migrant on the Ohio and its tributaries. That it has not been more frequently observed is probably owing to the lack of attractive feeding grounds in this vicinity.

191. LIMOSA HEMASTICA,¹ Coues.—*Hudsonian Godwit*.—Specimens noted from the vicinity of Cincinnati (Wheaton, Ohio Ag. Rept. 1860.)

192. TOTANUS SEMIPALMATUS, Temminck.—*Semi-palmated Tattler*; *Willet*.—A rare spring and fall migrant.

193. TOTANUS MELANOLEUCUS, Vieillot.—*Tell-tale Tattler*; *Greater Yellow-legs*.—Spring and fall migrant. Not common.

194. TOTANUS FLAVIPES, Vieillot.—*Lesser Yellow-legs*.—A common spring and fall migrant. April, May and September.

195. TOTANUS SOLITARIUS, Audubon.—*Solitary Sandpiper*.—A very common migrant in May, August and September.

196. *TRINGOIDES MACULARIUS, Gray.—*Spotted Sandpiper*.—A common summer resident. May 1st to September 30th.

197. ACTITURUS BARTRAMIUS, Bonaparte.—*Bartram's Sandpiper*; "*Upland Plover*."—Rare spring and fall migrant (*Haymond*).

198. NUMENIUS LONGIROSTRIS, Wilson.—*Long-billed Curlew*.—A rare migrant. Three or four specimens known from this vicinity.

199. NUMENIUS BOREALIS, Latham.—*Esquimaux Curlew*.—Specimen taken near Cincinnati in September, 1878 (*Shorten*). Also recorded from this vicinity by Prof. Kirtland, 1838.

Order HERODIONES: HERONS, IBISES, etc.

Family TANTALIDÆ: *Ibises*.

200. TANTALUS LOCULATOR, Linnæus.—*Wood Ibis*.—One specimen taken on the Whitewater.—*Haymond*, Ind. Geol. Rept. 1869.

(See also the writer's "Observations on Cincinnati Birds," for account of this specimen).

Family ARDEIDÆ²: *Hérons*.

201. †ARDEA HERODIAS, Linnæus.—*Great Blue Heron*.—Common spring and fall migrant. March, April, August, September and October. Breeds commonly in the central and northern portions of the State, and Mr. Dury notes a nest observed by him in a large sycamore on the Great Miami.

¹ See *Birds of the Northwest*, p. 760, for this nomenclature.

² Revised in accordance with Mr. Ridgway's "Studies of the American Herodiones."—*Bulletin U. S. Geol. & Geog. Survey*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 219-251.

202. HERODIAS EGRETTE, Gray.—*Great White Egret*.—A rather frequent visitant from the south in August and September.

203. GARZETTA CANDIDISSIMA, Gmelin.—*Little White Egret*.—One specimen (*Dury*).

204. *BUTORIDES VIRESCENS, Linnæus.—*Green Heron*: “*Fly-up-the-Creek*.”—A common summer resident. May—October.

205. NYCTIARDEA GRISEA, var. NÆVIA, Allen.—*American Night Heron*.—A rare spring and fall migrant.

206. BOTAURUS MINOR, Boie.—*American Bittern*.—A rather common spring and fall migrant.

207. ARDETTA EXILIS, Gray.—*Least Bittern*.—Rare spring and fall migrant.

Order ALECTORIDES : CRANES, RAILS, etc.

Family GRUIDÆ : *Cranes*.

208. GRUS AMERICANA, Temminck. *Whooping Crane*. A rare migrant on the Ohio and tributaries. Two or three specimens known from this vicinity.

209. GRUS CANADENSIS, Temminck.—*Sand-hill Crane*.—Two specimens of this species are reported to have been taken in this vicinity. It has also been identified by Dr. Haymond, at Brookville, Ind.

Family RALLIDÆ: *Rails*.

210. RALLUS ELEGANS, Audubon.—*King Rail; Fresh-water Marsh Hen*.—A rare migrant. April, May and October.

211. RALLUS VIRGINIANUS, Linnæus.—*Virginia Rail*.—Migrant in May and October. Not common.

212. PORZANA CAROLINA, Cabanis.—*Sora Rail*.—Common migrant in April, May and September.

213. PORZANA NOVEBORACENSIS, Cassin.—*Little Yellow Rail*.—A rare spring and fall migrant.

214. GALLINULA GALEATA, Bonaparte.—*Florida Gallinule*.—A rare migrant. A specimen in Mr. Harry Hunt's collection, taken at Valley Junction in April, 1876.

215. PORPHYRIO MARTINICA, Temminck.—*Purple Gallinule*. A rare migrant in April and May. Four specimens taken in this vicinity in 1877. Has not been observed in the fall.

216. FULICA AMERICANA, Gmelin.—*Coot; Mud Hen*.—An uncommon spring and fall migrant. Thousands seen at St. Mary's Reservoir in October, where I have known them to disappear “between two days,” at

the approach of a "cold snap" early in November. Those taken in this vicinity are merely stragglers from the main body.

Order LAMELLIROSTRES: GEESE, DUCKS, FLAMINGOES, etc.

Family ANATIDÆ: *Swan, Geese and Ducks.*

217. CYGNUS BUCCINATOR, Richardson.—*Trumpeter Swan*.—A rare migrant. One specimen taken (three seen) on the Ohio, near Cincinnati, in December, 1876 (*M. Wocher*).

218. CYGNUS AMERICANUS, Sharpless.—*American or Whistling Swan*.—A rare migrant on the Ohio and tributaries.

219. ANSER ALBIFRONS, var. GAMBELI, Coues.—*White-fronted Goose*.—A specimen taken at Miamitown, Ohio (*Dury*).

220. ANSER HYPERBOREUS, Pallas.—*Snow Goose*.—A rare migrant. Three specimens taken on the Little Miami, near Madisonville, in February, 1878.

221. ANSER CÆRULESCENS, Vieillot.—*Blue Goose*.—Migrant on the Ohio and tributaries. Identified at Brookville, Ind., by Dr. Haymond.

222. BRANTA CANADENSIS, Gray.—*Common Wild Goose; Canada Goose*.—Spring and fall migrant.

223. BRANTA BERNICLA, Scopoli.—*Brant Goose*.—Franklin Co., Ind. (*Haymond*, Ind. Geol. Report, 1869).

224. ANAS BOSCHAS, Linnæus.—*Mallard Duck; Greenhead*.—A common spring and fall migrant, and an occasional winter resident.

225. ANAS OBSCURA, Gmelin.—*Dusky Duck*.—Spring and fall migrant. Much less common than the preceding.

226. DAFILA ACUTA, Jenyns.—*Pin-tail Duck*.—A common spring and fall migrant. October, November and April.

227. MARECA AMERICANA, Stephens.—*American Widgeon*.—Common migrant in March and November.

228. QUERQUEDULA CAROLINENSIS, Stephens.—*Green-winged Teal*.—Common spring and fall migrant.

229. QUERQUEDULA DISCORS, Stephens.—*Blue-winged Teal*.—Spring and fall migrant. Less common than the preceding.

230. SPATULA CLYPEATA, Boie.—*Shoveller Duck*.—Spring and fall migrant. Common.

231. *AIX SPONSA, Boie.—*Summer Duck; Wood Duck*.—A common migrant and an occasional summer resident.

232. FULIGULA MARILA, Stephens.—*Greater Scaup Duck; Big Blackhead*.—Franklin Co., Indiana (*Haymond*, Ind. Geol. Report, 1869).

233. FULIGULA AFFINIS, Eyton.—*Lesser Scaup Duck*.—A common migrant in November and March.

234. FULIGULA COLLARIS, Bonaparte.—*Ring-necked Duck*.—Migrant in March and November. Rather common.

235. FULIGULA FERINA, var. AMERICANA, Coues.—*Red-headed Duck*; *American Pochard*.—A rare migrant.

236. FULIGULA VALLISNERIA, Stephens.—*Canvas-back Duck*.—Migrant. Rare.

237. BUCEPHALA CLANGULA, Coues.—*Golden-eye Duck*.—An uncommon migrant.

238. BUCEPHALA ALBEOLA, Baird.—*Dipper Duck*; *Butter-ball*.—A common spring and fall migrant.

239. CŒDEMIA FUSCA, Fleming.—*Velvet Duck*; *White-winged Scoter*.—Franklin Co., Ind. "Numerous in winter."—*Haymond l. c.*

240. ERISMATURA RUBIDA, Bonaparte.—*Ruddy Duck*.—An uncommon spring and fall migrant.

241. MERGUS MERGANSER, Linnæus.—*Shell-drake*; *Goosander*.—A rare migrant.

242. MERGUS SERRATOR, Linnæus.—*Red-breasted Merganser*.—Rare migrant.

243. MERGUS CUCULLATUS, Linnæus.—*Hooded Merganser*.—A common migrant.

Order STEGANOPODES: PELICANS, CORMORANTS, etc.

Family PELECANIDÆ: *Pelicans*.

244. PELECANUS TRACHYRHYNCHUS, Latham.—*White Pelican*.—Occasional migrant on the Ohio.

Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ: *Cormorants*.

245. GRACULUS DILOPHUS, var. FLORIDANUS, Coues.—*Florida Cormorant*.—Rare migrant. Bred abundantly at St. Mary's Reservoir as late as 1867, since when it has rapidly diminished in numbers, and is now comparatively rare (*Dury*).

Order LONGIPENNES: GULLS, TERNS, and PETRELS.

Family LARIDÆ: *Gulls, Terns, etc.*

246. LARUS ARGENTATUS, var. SMITHSONIANUS, Coues.—*Herring Gull*.—Irregular visitant in fall, winter and spring.

247. LARUS DELAWARENSIS, Ord.—*Ring-billed Gull*.—One specimen (*Cuvier Club Coll.*)

248. LARUS PHILADELPHIA, Gray.—*Bonaparte's Gull*.—An irregular

spring and fall migrant. Specimens of this and the four following species taken by Mr. Dury, near the mouth of the Little Miami, in September, 1878.

249. STERNA FORSTERI, Nuttall.—*Forster's Tern*.—Rare migrant.

250. STERNA DOUGALLI, Montague.—*Roseate Tern*.—One specimen only.

251. STERNA SUPERCILIARIS, var. ANTILLARUM, Coues.—*Least Tern*.—Several specimens (*Dury*).

252. HYDROCHELIDON LARIFORMIS, Coues.—*Black Tern*.—Spring and fall migrant on the Ohio and its tributaries.

Order PYGOPODES : DIVERS, GREBES, AUKS.

Family COLYMBIDÆ : Loons.

253. COLYMBUS TORQUATUS, Brunnich.—*Great Northern Diver*, or *Loon*.—Spring and fall migrant. Not common.

254. COLYMBUS SEPTENTRIONALIS, Linnæus.—*Red-throated Diver*.—A rare migrant. Specimen in Mr. Dury's collection taken on the Ohio. One or two others known.

Family PODICIPIDÆ: Grebes.

255. PODICEPS CORNUTUS, Latham.—*Horned Grebe*.—Taken near the mouth of the Little Miami by Charles Weeks, Esq. (*Dury*).

256. PODILYMBUS PODICEPS, Lawrence.—*Pied-billed Dabchick*; *Water Witch*.—Spring and fall migrant and occasional summer resident.

SPECIES OF PROBABLE OCCURRENCE, NOT YET IDENTIFIED.

The following species, whose known range includes this locality, have not yet been positively identified here. A few of them appeared in the original catalogue (April, 1877), on what I now consider insufficient grounds, and I take this opportunity of removing them from the list of identified species.

The St. Mary's Reservoir alluded to in the following notes, is situated about one hundred and thirty miles north of Cincinnati; and while the species identified there are probably migrants with us, such is not *necessarily* the case, as some of them may, and probably do, pass to and from that locality via the Wabash Valley, through which

a portion of the surplus waters of the Reservoir reaches the Ohio River.

1. CISTOTHORUS STELLARIS, Cabanis.—*Short-billed Marsh Wren*.—"St. Mary's Reservoir; breeds" (*Dury*).

2. PROTONOTARIA CITREÆA, Baird.—*Prothonotary Warbler*.—"Several specimens taken at St. Mary's," where it "breeds in holes in swamp willows" (*Dury*).

3. HELMINTHOPHAGA CELATA, var. CELATA, Baird.—*Orange-crowned Warbler*.—Columbus, Ohio; three specimens (*Dr. J. M. Wheaton*).

4. PYRGITA MONTANA, Auctorum.—*European Tree Sparrow*.—Introduced in St. Louis (and probably in other localities) with the House Sparrow, *P. domestica*. (See *Dr. J. C. Merrill*, in *American Naturalist* for January, 1876.)

5. MELOSPIZA LINCOLNI, Baird.—*Lincoln's Finch*.—"Rather common migrant" at Columbus, Ohio (*Dr. Wheaton*).

6. GUIRACA CÆRULEA, Swainson. *Blue Grosbeak*.—A southern species; possibly a rare summer visitant.

7. CONTOPUS BOREALIS, Baird.—*Olive-sided Fly-catcher*.—Doubtfully identified. Perhaps a rare spring and fall migrant.

8. SYRNIUM CINEREUM, Audubon.—*Great Gray Owl*.—Probably a rare winter visitant from the north. Identified by Mr. Dury in Clark Co., Ohio; and Mr. Quick is confident that he has seen a specimen taken at Brookville, Indiana.

9. FALCO COMMUNIS, var. ANATUM, Ridgway. Specimens in Mr. Dury's collection from St. Mary's Reservoir.

10. STEGANOPUS WILSONI, Coues.—*Wilson's Phalarope*.

11. LOBIPES HYPERBOREUS, Cuvier.—*Northern Phalarope*.

12. PHALAROPUS FULICARIUS, Bonaparte.—*Red Phalarope*.

13. MICROPALAMA HIMANTOPUS, Baird.—*Stilt Sandpiper*.

14. TRINGA BAIRDII, Coues.—*Baird's Sandpiper*.—Columbus, Ohio; September, 1876; one specimen (*Dr. Wheaton*).

15. TRINGA FUSCICOLLIS, Vieillot.—*Bonaparte's Sandpiper*.—Columbus, Ohio (*Dr. Wheaton*).

16. TRINGA CANUTUS, Linnæus.—*Red-breasted Sandpiper*.

17. TRYNGITES RUFESCENS, Cabanis.—*Buff-breasted Sandpiper*.

18. NUMENIUS HUDSONIUS, Latham.—*Hudsonian Curlew*.

19. PLEGADUS¹ FALCINELLUS, Kaup.—*Glossy Ibis*.—*Dr. Wheaton* informs me that three specimens of this species have been taken in northern Ohio.

¹ See Salvin and Selater in *The Ibis* for Jan. 1878; p. 112: quoted by J. A. Allen, *Bulletin Nuttall Orn. Club*, July, 1878; p. 152. (Change in Nomenclature.)

20. PORZANA JAMAICENSIS, Cassin.—*Little Black Rail*.—Partially identified at Madisonville.

21. CHAULELASMUS STREPERUS, Gray.—*Gadwall Duck*.—"Breeds at St. Mary's Reservoir" (*Dury*).

22. LARUS MARINUS, Linnæus.—*Great Black-backed Gull*.

23. LARUS ATRICILLA, Linnæus.—*Laughing Gull*.

24. STERNA ANGLICA, Montague.—*Gull-billed Tern*.

25. STERNA HIRUNDO, Linnæus.—*Common Tern*; *Sea Swallow*.

26. PODICEPS GRISEIGENA, var. HOLBOLLI, Coues.—*Red-necked Grebe*.

NOTE.—*Podiceps cristatus*, Latham, has heretofore been included in various standard works as a bird of general distribution in North America; according to Dr. Brewer, however, there is "no authentic record of the capture of a single specimen in America," and it is therefore dropped from the list of North American Birds.—See his article in *Bulletin Nuttall Orn. Club* for April, 1878, p. 52.

SUMMARY.

The two hundred and fifty-six identified species may be approximately divided as follows:

Constant residents,	27
Summer residents,	62
Winter visitants,	10
Regular migrants,	82
Irregular migrants,	37
Casual visitants,	31
Species that have disappeared within forty years,	7
Total,	256

Adding the twenty-six un-identified species to the aggregate number of irregular and casual visitants, where they would properly belong if identified, we have a total of ninety-four, or exactly one-third of the total number of species in both lists; apparently a remarkable proportion of "casuals," and one probably without a parallel in any other class of vertebrates. It is not by any means peculiar, however, to this locality or State, as may be seen by consulting the List of Massachusetts Birds by Allen,¹ or that of the Birds of Connecticut by Merriam,² and other North American Lists, in which about the

¹ A List of the Birds of Massachusetts, with Annotations, by J. A. Allen. *Bulletin of the Essex Institute*, Vol. X., pp. 3-37; April, 1878.

² A Review of the Birds of Connecticut, with Remarks on their Habits, by C. Hart. Merriam. *Trans. Conn. Academy*, Vol. IV., 1877.

same proportion occurs. This state of affairs is easily accounted for, when we consider the superior facilities possessed by birds for moving about from place to place, and their frequent exposure to storms and other adverse influences while migrating.

Eighty-three species (marked *) have been known to breed here, and eighteen others (marked †) are inferred to have done so. Owing to the lack of extended swamps or marshes in this vicinity, many of the water birds which breed in the central and northern portions of the State, occur here as migrants only; among these may be mentioned, *Ardea herodias*, *Botaurus minor*, *Ardetta exilis*, *Rallus virginianus*, *Porzana carolina*, *Gallinula galeata*, *Fulica americana*, *Anas boschas*, *Graculus dilophus* var. *floridanus*, *Hydrochelidon lariformis*, and *Podilymbus podiceps*. Other species, which have been known to breed in Ohio, but not in this vicinity, are, *Cistothorus stellaris*, *Cistothorus palustris*, *Protonotaria citrea*, *Parula americana*, *Junco hyemalis* (breeds "abundantly" in "Western Reserve"—*vide* Kirtland, 1838), *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, *Empidonax pusillus* var. *trailli* (Columbus, Wheaton), and *Haliaetus leucocephalus*.

The "families" represented in our list number forty-six. Of these the most prominent in point of numbers is the *Sylvicolidæ* or Warblers, the great insectivorous group, represented by thirty five species, ten of which are of rare or occasional occurrence only. Eleven members of this family spend the summer with us, the remainder passing on to higher latitudes to breed and returning in the fall on the way to their winter homes in the south. Next in numerical importance is the *Fringillidæ*, comprising the various species of Finches, Sparrows, etc., of which we have twenty-eight species. Seven of these are of fortuitous occurrence, five are constant residents, seven summer residents and seven regular migrants; the other two are regular winter visitants.

The relative proportions of these two families in this locality, conflict with a general rule laid down by Dr. Coues, who says (p. 126 of "Key"): "Any one United States locality of average attractiveness to birds, has a bird fauna of over two hundred species; and if it be away from the sea-coast, and consequently uninhabited by marine birds, about one fourth of its species are *Sylvicolidæ* and *Fringillidæ* together--the latter somewhat in excess of the former." By reference to our figures above given it will be seen that here the contrary is the case, the *Sylvicolidæ* exceeding the *Fringillidæ* in a ratio of five to four (35 to 28). The same is partially true of the State at large, according to Dr. Wheaton's List,¹ which enumerates two hundred and ninety four species.

¹ "Food of Birds as related to Agriculture," with a List of the Birds of Ohio, by J. M. Wheaton, M.D.—*Ohio Agricultural Report*, 1874.

thirty-seven of which belong to the *Sylvicolidae*, and thirty-three to the *Fringillidae*. In other inland localities, however, Dr. Cones' rule appears to hold good, as the *Fringillidae* slightly outnumber the *Sylvicolidae* in Illinois¹ and Minnesota,² and exceed them by fourteen species in Kansas.³

Of our remaining families of "Land Birds," the Thrushes are noted for their song, the Titmice and Wrens for their activity, the Swallows for their grace and endurance on the wing, and the Tanager and Humming Bird for the tropical vividness of their plumage. The Woodpeckers attract our attention by their peculiar habits; Owls are popularly supposed to possess an unusual share of wisdom; and while some of the *Falconidae* are famous for their strength and daring, one at least, the emblem of the republic, is infamous as "a piratical parasite" of the industrious Fish-hawk. Our Cowbird, which is classed with the *Icteridae* or Orioles, is notorious for imposing its eggs on other species in the manner of the Cuckoo of Europe; while the American Cuckoo builds a nest and rears its own young. It is by no means certain however that this is invariably the case with the latter species, as I am informed by Dr. A. J. Howe, that he has in one instance known our Cuckoo (probably the Yellow-billed species) to lay in a Robin's nest; and, watching the nest from day to day he finally observed that the Robin had hatched the Cuckoo's egg along with her own. Nuttall, quoted by Baird, Brewer and Ridgway, also mentions finding an egg of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo in a Catbird's nest, and another in the nest of a Robin. (*North American Birds*, Vol. 2, p. 480.)

Of our "Water Birds," the most noticeable family is the *Anatida*, comprising the Swans, Geese and Ducks, of which twenty-seven species have been identified in this vicinity. These are all migrants with us, but some of the ducks are known to breed in the State at suitable localities, as at St. Mary's Reservoir and on the marshes in the neighborhood of Lake Erie. The Wood Duck has also been seen with a brood of very small young, on the Little Miami river, within a few years. Some of the Herons (*Ardeidae*) and the Cranes (*Gruidae*) are remarkable for their size and peculiar plumage; and one of our Gallinules (*Porphyrio martinica*) is entitled to especial consideration as a tropical visitor of unusually frequent occurrence recently, five speci-

¹ See "Birds of North-eastern Illinois," by E. W. Nelson.—*Bulletin of the Essex Institute*, Vol. viii., Dec., 1876.

² See "Catalogue of the Birds of Minnesota," by P. L. Hatch, M.D.—*Bulletin Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, 1874.

³ "A Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas," by Professor F. H. Snow, of the Kansas Academy of Science. Third edition, 1875.

mens having been taken in Ohio during the spring of 1877—four of them in this vicinity.

Among the interesting ornithological features of this locality should also be mentioned the common occurrence of several rather southerly species, such as the Kentucky Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat, Summer Redbird and Acadian Fly-catcher, among the summer residents ; and the Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Chickadee, Great Carolina Wren and Cardinal Redbird, among the constant residents ; this being apparently about the northern limit of the regular occurrence of these species in numbers. Other noteworthy species are the Mocking Bird, Bewick's Wren, Loggerhead Shrike, Barn Owl and the Black Vulture; these, however, are of rare occurrence in this vicinity.

During the past forty years, several important changes have taken place in our local Bird-fauna. As in all thickly populated districts the Wild Turkey and the Prairie Chicken have been exterminated; the Parroquet, which formerly occurred in abundance throughout the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys has at present a much less extensive range, being mainly confined to the Gulf States; the beautiful Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)¹ has apparently ceased to visit us, and our two largest Woodpeckers (*Campephilus principalis* and *Hylotomus pileatus*) have disappeared along with the dense forests that were their favorite resorts. The seventh extirpated species is the Raven, which is said to have been a common resident of this section in former times.

To offset these losses, we have the Cowbird and the Black-throated Bunting in abundance, both of which were considered of doubtful occurrence in Ohio forty years ago;² the Kentucky Warbler, Loggerhead Shrike and Lark Finch are also inferred to have made their appearance within the same period, as they were omitted entirely from Dr. Kirtland's list; and the Cerulean Warbler, now a common summer resident throughout the State, was observed by him in one instance only, a fact strongly suggestive of its comparative rarity at that time. Within the present decade two European species, the House Sparrow and the Skylark, have also been added to our fauna, the former of which seems likely to exceed in numbers any one of our native species, unless its extraordinary increase should be checked by natural or artificial means—"a consummation devoutly to be wished." With respect to this ever recurring "sparrow question," however, it is sufficient to

¹ See footnote page 14, on the recent occurrence of this species near Columbus, Ohio.

² Vide Kirtland, List of Ohio Birds.—*Ohio Geol. Survey*, 1838.

say here that their introduction is regarded by ornithologists generally as a most decided mistake; for special reasons why they should not have been introduced in America, the reader is referred to an able paper on the subject by Dr. Elliott Coues, in the *American Naturalist* for August, 1878.

The foregoing are doubtless but a portion of the changes in the Avian-fauna of this locality within the period mentioned, as many others, of which we have no definite record, have probably taken place; it is apparent, however, that the various conditions attendant upon civilization have resulted, directly or indirectly, in the extirpation of several of our larger species; while, on the other hand, there has been a decided increase both in species and in individuals, among the smaller birds. And finally, in these various changes that have occurred in our Avian-fauna, we have an excellent illustration of the workings of that universal law of nature, in accordance with which the living things of a country or district become adjusted to their surroundings; protection from enemies and an increased food-supply, resulting in a greater abundance of some forms, while extermination is the fate of others whose habits or constitutions will not admit of the modification necessary to adapt them to new conditions.

MADISONVILLE, HAMILTON Co., OHIO, December, 1878.





