

ARTICLE XV.—*A Revised List of the Birds of Massachusetts.*—By
J. A. ALLEN.

TWENTY-TWO years have passed since the publication, in 1864, of my first list of the birds of Massachusetts.* In 1870 I added some supplementary notes,† and in 1878 published a new list of the birds of the State,‡ revised to date. In the introduction to this "List" I called attention to the fact that during the previous ten years not less than thirty-four species had been added to the avian fauna of the State. During the eight years which have since elapsed twenty-two species have been added, many captures of other rarities have been recorded, and much has been learned respecting the mode of occurrence of many others, particularly the off-shore aquatic species. Besides this, the nomenclature of the subject has recently been greatly modified, and important changes made in the method of classification. It seems, therefore, desirable to once more bring the subject down to date, where it is my purpose to leave it to other and better hands.

In the introduction to my 1878 "List," I gave a somewhat detailed historical summary of the literature of Massachusetts ornithology, tracing the gradual increase of our knowledge of the subject from the date of Dr. Emmons's "Report," published in 1833, and containing the first formal list of the birds of the State, to the year 1878. During this period the list of Massachusetts birds increased from 160 species to 321. It is not necessary to repeat this summary here; but a few words may be added in respect to the more recent investigations. These relate mainly to the sea-board, and the elevated region about Williamstown, and include observations of great interest on many of the rarer species.

In 1878, in referring to the general subject of Massachusetts ornithology, I mentioned the region west of the Connecticut Valley as still presenting an inviting field for investigation, since it was evident that many species must breed in its more elevated

* Catalogue of the Birds found at Springfield, Mass., with Notes on their Migrations, Habits, etc., together with a List of those Birds found in the State not yet observed at Springfield. Proc. Essex Inst., Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 48-98, July, 1864.

† Notes on some of the Rarer Birds of Massachusetts. Amer. Nat., Vol. III, pp. 505-519, 568-585, 631-649, Dec. 1869, Jan. and Feb. 1870.

‡ A List of the Birds of Massachusetts, with Annotations. Bull. Essex Inst., Vol. X, 1878, pp. 3-37.

parts which do not commonly pass the summer in the central and eastern portions of the State. "This, in fact," I stated, "is known to be the case with a few, and is inferred for others. What is needed now to complete our knowledge of the ornithology of Massachusetts are exhaustive lists of the birds of at least two localities in Berkshire County—one near its northern boundary and the other near its southern boundary. It is to be hoped that not many years will pass before these desiderata will be supplied."

A part of this interesting field has since been hastily examined by Mr. William Brewster, who spent from June 21 to June 29, 1883, in exploring the region about Williamstown and Graylock Mountain, with results of the highest interest.* The breeding there, previously only inferred, of a number of species was not only confirmed, but four not before known to breed anywhere in the State were found to be common summer residents. Graylock, in short, proved to be, faunally speaking, "a Canadian Island rising from an Alleghanian sea," in which were found breeding many species not known to nest elsewhere in New England south of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. While Mr. Brewster's brief visit to Mount Graylock has added so much to our knowledge of the birds of the western part of the State, Berkshire County, particularly its southwestern portion, still offers an inviting field for ornithological exploration.

In respect to the coast birds, Mr. R. L. Newcomb's notes on the Grallæ,† based on an experience of twenty years' collecting and shooting on the Massachusetts coast, chiefly in Essex County, give valuable and explicit information respecting the relative abundance of the so-called Shore Birds, nearly thirty species of which are briefly mentioned. Mr. William Brewster, in his review of Part II of Stearns and Coues's "New England Bird Life,"‡ also takes occasion to correct many long-standing errors regarding the relative abundance and seasons of occurrence of various species of Ducks, Petrels, and Shearwaters, based on his thorough knowledge of our coast birds. It is to be hoped he will be able

* Notes on the Summer Birds of Berkshire County, Massachusetts. *Auk*, Vol. I, Jan. 1884, pp. 5-16.

† Notes on Shore Birds. *Forest and Stream*, Vol. XXII, No. 25, pp. 483, 484, July 17, 1884.

‡ *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, Vol. VIII, 1883, pp. 161-164.

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soon to give us more fully the results of his mature experience with our water birds, respecting which so little is still satisfactorily recorded.

As bearing upon the general subject of Massachusetts ornithology, mention should be made in this connection of Stearns and Coues's handy manual of New England ornithology,* which gives not only the bibliography of the subject (Vol. I, pp. 42-50) to 1879, but detailed references to the records of the rarer species occurring in Massachusetts and the adjoining States. In the compilation of these scattered records the authors give credit for valuable assistance to Mr. H. A. Purdie, of Boston, whose familiarity with the subject, and whose trustworthiness in such matters are well known.

As already stated, twenty-two species of birds have been added to the fauna of the State since the publication of my 1878 "List," including one (*Puffinus borealis* Cory) new to science. The number of species then recorded was 317 (including one given in an "Addendum" and not numbered consecutively in the list), *plus* four extirpated, making a total of 321. The present list numbers 339, *plus* four extirpated, or 443 in all. Of the 24 species then given as of probable occurrence, six have been since taken within the limits of the State; six others have been recorded as taken in the Connecticut Valley, within six to ten miles of the southern boundary of Massachusetts.

The present list, as was the former, is divided into five categories, namely: (1) species fully authenticated as birds of the State; (2) species of probable occurrence; (3) extirpated species; (4) doubtful species; (5) introduced species. The classification and nomenclature adopted is that of the new A. O. U. Check List of North American Birds.†

An asterisk (*) prefixed to the current number of a species indicates that it is either known to breed in the State, or that it occurs in summer under circumstances that render its breeding almost unquestionable. A species having its current number in-

* New England Bird Life: being a Manual of New England Ornithology. Revised and edited from the manuscript of Winfrid A. Stearns. By Elliott Coues. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 8vo. Vol. I, 1881, pp. 324. Vol. II, 1883, pp. 409.

† The Code of Nomenclature and Check List of North American Birds, adopted by the American Ornithologists' Union; being the Report of the Committee of the Union on Classification and Nomenclature. New York, 1886. 8vo, pp. viii. + 392.

closed in brackets is to be regarded as a casual or accidental visitor only, or so rare as to render it practically an extraneous element of the fauna. The annotations are intended as merely a brief indication of the manner of occurrence of the species, particularly as regards season and relative abundance. The records of capture of the rare or accidental visitors are fully given for the last ten years, and generally for the last twenty years, or for the interval since the publication of my first Catalogue in 1864. The earlier records are generally omitted, but they were included in the 1864 list. These three lists—1864, 1878, and the present—with the “Notes” published in 1870, give a nearly exhaustive record of the occurrences of the rarer birds of the State. As a matter of correlative interest, reference is also made, in most such cases, to records of capture in adjoining States, as tending to indicate the probable status of the species as a Massachusetts bird. With few exceptions only the original record is cited.

I.—SPECIES FULLY AUTHENTICATED AS BIRDS OF THE
STATE.

1. *Colymbus holboëlli*. HOLBØELL'S GREBE.—Chiefly a winter visitant; not common. Has been taken late in May, in full breeding plumage.

2. *Colymbus auritus*. HORNED GREBE.—Chiefly a winter visitant; not common. A few remain in summer.

*3. *Podilymbus podiceps*. PIED-BILLED GREBE.—Rather rare resident; more common in spring and fall than at other seasons.

*4. *Urinator imber*. LOON.—More or less frequent resident in portions of the State, but much more numerous in winter than at other seasons.

5. *Urinator lumme*. RED-THROATED LOON.—Common winter visitant along the coast; rare in the interior; most numerous in autumn and spring.

6. *Fratercula arctica*. PUFFIN.—Not uncommon winter visitant along the coast.

[7.]? *Simorhynchus cristatellus*. CRESTED AUKLET.—A small Crested Auk was killed at Chatham, during the winter of

[July,

1884-85. The specimen was not preserved, and the record rests wholly on the testimony of an unscientific but intelligent and otherwise trustworthy observer, as recorded in "The Auk" of October, 1885 (II, 388). While the identity of the species cannot therefore be given with certainty, there is very little reason to doubt the determination here made.

8. *Cephus grylle*. BLACK GUILLEMOT.—Rather common winter visitant, mostly off the coast.

9. *Cephus mandti*. MANDT'S GUILLEMOT.—Off the coast in winter; not common.

10. *Uria troile*. MURRE.—Rare or irregular winter visitant along the coast. (See *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 251.)

11. *Uria lomvia*. BRÜNINCH'S MURRE.—Common winter visitant along the coast.

12. *Alca torda*. RAZOR-BILLED AUK.—Not uncommon in winter along the coast.

13. *Alle alle*. DOVEKIE.—Irregular and generally rare winter visitant along the coast; occasionally common. Of accidental occurrence in the interior, having been taken as far from the coast as Springfield.

[14.] *Megalestris skua*. SKUA.—Rare or accidental off the coast. The only record is George's Banks, July, 1878 (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 188). Mr. William Dutcher informs me that a specimen, now in his cabinet, drifted ashore dead on Long Island, N. Y., in January, 1886; and it may occur sparingly off the whole New England coast.

15. *Stercorarius pomarinus*. POMARINE JAEGER.—A not common spring and autumn visitant along the coast.

16. *Stercorarius parasiticus*. PARASITIC JAEGER.—A regular spring and fall migrant along the coast.

17. *Stercorarius longicaudus*. LONG-TAILED JAEGER.—Rare in spring and fall along the coast.

The three Jaegers have usually been regarded as winter visitors, but fishermen and gunners along the coast say that none of these 1886.]

birds are seen by them in the winter, but that they occur along the coast in autumn, and again in the spring.

18. *Rissa tridactyla*. KITTIWAKE.—Common in winter along the coast.

[19.] ***Larus glaucus*.** GLAUCOUS GULL.—A rare straggler in winter from the north.

20. *Larus leucopterus*. ICELAND GULL.—Rare winter visitor. Recent records are Boston, Jan. 31, 1880 (*Bangs*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 124), and November, 1881 (*Cory*, *ibid.*, VII, 1882, 60).

21. *Larus marinus*. GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL.—Common winter visitant.

[22.] ***Larus argentatus*.** HERRING GULL.—Rare or casual. I have examined several specimens taken along the coast of Essex County.

22a. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. AMERICAN HERRING GULL.—Abundant winter visitant; a few remain along the coast in summer, where formerly they probably bred.

23. *Larus delawarensis*. RING-BILLED GULL.—Rather uncommon on the coast in spring and fall. (See *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 163.)

***24. *Larus atricilla*.** LAUGHING GULL.—Formerly a not uncommon summer visitant; now nearly extirpated from our coast.

25. *Larus philadelphia*. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Common spring and fall visitant; some remain in winter.

[26.] ***Xema sabinii*.** SABINE'S GULL.—Accidental. The only Massachusetts record is Boston Harbor, Sept. 27, 1874 (*Brewster*, Am. Sportsman, V, 1875, 370); but it has been taken at Portland and Calais, Maine (*Allen*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 195).

[27.] ***Gelochelidon nilotica*.** GULL-BILLED TERN.—Accidental. The only Massachusetts record of this southern species is Ipswich, Sept. 1871 (*Brewster*, Am. Nat., VI, 1872, 306). A specimen, however, has been recorded as taken at Grand Menan, during the latter part of August, 1879 (*Deane*, on authority of G. A. Boardman, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 63).

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28. *Sterna tschegrava*. CASPIAN TERN.—Regular and not rare spring and fall migrant along the coast (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 14).

[**29.**] ***Sterna maxima*.** ROYAL TERN.—Accidental. Two specimens were taken by Messrs. Maynard and Brewster on Nantucket Island, July 1, 1874 (*Am. Sports.*, V, 249, Jan. 16, 1875)—thus far the only authentic record.

[**30.**] ***Sterna sandvicensis aculeiflvida*.** CABOT'S TERN.—Accidental. One record only—Chatham, August, 1865 (*Allen*, *Am. Nat.*, III, Feb. 1870, 644).

31. *Sterna forsteri*. FORSTER'S TERN.—Of rare but probably regular occurrence in autumn along the coast (*Brewster*, *Am. Nat.*, VI., 1872, 306; *Purdie*, *ibid.*, VII, 1873, 693). I saw a number at Chatham in August, 1885.

***32. *Sterna hirundo*.** COMMON TERN.—Common summer resident along the coast; formerly abundant.

***33. *Sterna paradisæa*.** ARCTIC TERN.—Common summer resident along the coast; formerly abundant.

***34. *Sterna dougalli*.** ROSEATE TERN.—Not uncommon along the coast in summer, but much less numerous than formerly.

***35. *Sterna antillarum*.** LEAST TERN.—Common along the coast in summer.

[**36.**] ***Sterna fuliginosa*.** SOOTY TERN.—Accidental. There are three recent records of its capture in Massachusetts: Lawrence, Oct. 29, 1876 (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 27); Williamstown, Sept. 1876 (*Tenney*, *Am. Nat.*, XI, 1877, 243); Chatham, Sept. 1877 (*Brewer*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XIX, 1878, 308). It has, however, been taken several times in the adjoining States, as follows: Saybrook, Conn., summer of 1876 (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 22); Granby, Stony Creek, and Faulkner's Island, Conn., autumn of 1876 (*Merriam*, *Rev. Birds Conn.*, 1877, 134, 135); Point Judith, R. I. (*Merriam*, *ibid.*, 134); Parkman, Piscataquis Co., Me., Oct. 5, 1878 (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 64); Rutland, Vt., 1876 (*Brewer*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XX, 1880, 276). It will be observed that nearly all of the specimens here mentioned were taken in the 1886.]

autumn of 1876, mostly in September, indicating a remarkable invasion of these birds into New England in the fall of that year. Mr. William Dutcher informs me of a specimen taken on Long Island in 1878.

37. *Hylochelidon nigra surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.—Of somewhat irregular occurrence along the coast in August; sometimes not uncommon, particularly at Nantucket and near Chatham. There are numerous recent records for the New England coast, including that of New Hampshire and Maine as well as Massachusetts. On their occurrence in Massachusetts see *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 190; *Cahoon*, Orn. and Oöl., IX, 1884, 151. I found them in numbers at Chatham in August, 1885, and a large flight is reported as seen there during the first week of September of the same year (*F. B. Webster*, Orn. and Oöl., X, 1885, 160). See especially notes on this flight by Mr. J. C. Cahoon (Orn. and Oöl., XI, 1866, 10), who reports seeing "as many as several hundred during the day [Aug. 31]; saw one flock of twenty-three sitting on the flats, but did not observe an adult among them."

[38.] ***Rynchops nigra*. BLACK SKIMMER.**—Of casual occurrence along the coast, from Long Island to Maine. (See especially *Deane* and *Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 242, 243). Perhaps formerly not uncommon on the coast of Massachusetts (*Purdie*, *ibid.*, VIII, 1882, 125).

[39.] ***Fulmarus glacialis*. FULMAR.**—Rare or accidental off the coast. The only record is George's Banks, Nov. 1878 (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 64).

40. *Puffinus borealis*. CORY'S SHEARWATER.—Off the coast, at times apparently not uncommon. There are thus far, however, but two records—off Chatham Island, Cape Cod, Oct. 11, 1880 (*Cory*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 84, where the species was first described), and again taken near the same place, August 2, 1883 (*Job*, *ibid.*, VIII, 1883, 244). A considerable number of specimens were obtained by Mr. Cory and many others were seen; Mr. Job secured three.

41. *Puffinus major*. GREATER SHEARWATER.—Abundant off the coast in summer.

[July,

42. *Puffinus stricklandi*. SOOTY SHEARWATER.—Abundant off the coast in summer.

This and the preceding species have hitherto usually been regarded as winter visitors, but intelligent fishermen and gunners assure me that no species of Shearwater is seen by them off the Massachusetts coast in winter.

43. *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*. LEACH'S PETREL.—Common summer visitant along the coast. Breeds on the coast of Maine.

44. *Oceanites oceanicus*. WILSON'S PETREL.—Common off the coast in summer.

[45.] ***Pelagodroma marina*.** WHITE-FACED PETREL.—Accidental. The only record is off the coast, Sept. 2, 1885 (*Ridgway*, Auk, II, 1885, 386).

[46.] ***Sula sula*.** BOOBY.—Rare or accidental. Thus far there is only one recent record—Cape Cod, Sept. 17, 1878 (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 191). But there is an earlier and perhaps doubtful record, namely, Essex County, "September, rare" (*Putnam*, Proc. Essex Inst., I, 1856, 221).

47. *Sula bassana*. GANNET.—A not uncommon migrant in early spring and late fall. Not a winter visitant, as usually stated, according to the testimony of fishermen and gunners.

48. *Phalacrocorax carbo*. CORMORANT.—Rare in spring and fall, and probably rare in winter. (See *Brewster*, Auk, II, 112.) Winters from the coast of Maine northward, straggling at the same season southward to New Jersey, and even South Carolina. Is supposed to have formerly bred from Massachusetts northward. A recent Rhode Island record, of interest in this connection, is Newport, March 27 and April 10, 1884 (*Jencks*, Random Notes on Nat. Hist., II, 1885, 34).

49. *Phalacrocorax dilophus*. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT.—Common spring and fall migrant.

[50.] ***Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*.** AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN.—Now accidental; formerly common (*Allen*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 60). The only recent correct record of its capture appears to be North Scituate, Oct. 6, 1876 (*Purdie*, Bull. 1886.]

Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 22). The specimens reported by me (Am. Nat., III, 1870, 640) as taken at Ipswich and Nantucket were found later to be *P. fuscus*. (See remarks under *P. fuscus*.) There is, however, a recent New Brunswick record (*Chamberlaine*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 106).

[51.] *Pelecanus fuscus*. BROWN PELICAN.—Accidental. Ipswich (*Maynard*, Nat. Guide, 1870, 149); Nantucket (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, Feb. 1870, 640), but wrongly given as *P. erythrorhynchos*.*

52. *Merganser americanus*. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—Common winter visitant, but most numerous in fall and spring. Probably formerly bred in the State.

53. *Merganser serrator*. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Common in spring and fall, many remaining in winter.

54. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. HOODED MERGANSER.—Rather common spring and autumn visitant, many remaining in winter, and a few perhaps in summer.

*55. *Anas boschas*. MALLARD.—A very rare straggler in spring and fall. Said to breed regularly at Somerset (*Coues* and *Slade*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 186).

*56. *Anas obscura*. BLACK DUCK.—Abundant winter resident, and rare in summer; doubtless formerly regularly resident the whole year. A recent record of its breeding in the State is Rehoboth (*F. H. C[arpenter]*, Orn. and Oöl., IX, 1884, 125).

57. *Anas strepera*. GADWALL.—Rare spring and autumn visitant; perhaps only accidental. (See *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 163.)

58. *Anas americana*. BALDPATE.—Spring and autumn visitant. Rare.

59. *Anas carolinensis*. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Rather uncommon spring and autumn migrant (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1878, 163).

60. *Anas discors*. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Rather rare spring, and abundant autumn, migrant; formerly doubtless a summer resident. (See *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 163.)

*Corrected in a note added to last page of author's extras, in which it is stated that "from information just received there is every reason for believing that this flock [of White Pelicans, mentioned on page 40 (of extras) as having visited Nantucket Island,] were Brown Pelicans."

[July,

61. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.—Rare spring and autumn visitant. It was formerly, judging from its present breeding range in the interior, a frequent summer resident. (Cf. *Brown*, on its occurrence at Portland, Maine, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 187.)

62. *Dafla acuta*. PINTAIL. "Gray Duck" of gunners.—Rare winter visitant.

*63. *Aix sponsa*. WOOD DUCK.—Common summer resident.

64. *Aythya americana*. REDHEAD.—Rare spring and autumn migrant.

65. *Aythya vallisneria*. CANVAS-BACK.—Very rare spring and autumn visitant.

66. *Aythya marila nearctica*. AMERICAN SCAUP DUCK.—Not common spring and autumn visitant, some remaining in winter.

67. *Aythya affinis*. LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—Spring and fall migrant; not common.

68. *Aythya collaris*. RING-NECKED DUCK.—Rare spring and autumn migrant.

69. *Glaucionetta clangula americana*. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—Common winter resident.

70. *Glaucionetta islandica*. BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE.—Rare winter visitant. Only recently added to the fauna of the State on record of its actual capture (*Brewster*, Am. Nat., VI, May, 1872, 306). There is also a Connecticut record (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 126).

71. *Charitonetta albeola*. BUTTERBALL.—Common winter visitant.

72. *Clangula hyemalis*. OLD SQUAW.—Common winter visitant.

73. *Histrionicus histrionicus*. HARLEQUIN DUCK.—Rare winter visitant. Formerly, like most of the Ducks, more common than now (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 46). Still common in winter on the coast of Maine (*Brewster*, *ibid.*, VIII, 1883, 163).
1886.]

[74.] *Camptolæmus labradorius*.—LABRADOR DUCK.—Formerly a not uncommon winter visitant; no recent record of its capture in this State. "Abundant" in Boston market fifty years ago (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 46). The specimens figured by Audubon were killed by the "Honourable Daniel Webster of Boston.....on the Vineyard Islands." The latest record of its capture anywhere is Elmira, Chemung County, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1878 (*Gregg*, Am. Nat., XIII, 1879, 128).

[75.] *Somateria mollissima*. EIDER.—Doubtless a rare winter straggler from the north. (See *Brewster*, Auk, II, 1885, 111.)

76. *Somateria dresseri*. AMERICAN EIDER.—Not uncommon in spring and fall, some remaining in winter.

77. *Somateria spectabilis*. KING EIDER.—Rare winter visitant.

78. *Oidemia americana*. AMERICAN SCOTER.—Common in spring and fall, and not rare in winter.

79. *Oidemia deglandi*. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—Common winter visitant. More common than the last or next.

80. *Oidemia perspicillata*. SURF SCOTER.—Common winter visitant.

81. *Erismatura rubida*. RUDDY DUCK.—Rather common winter visitant, but most numerous in fall and spring.

[82.] *Chen hyperborea*. LESSER SNOW GOOSE.—Rare or accidental winter visitor. Several specimens have come to my knowledge, taken in Massachusetts, which seem referable to this form.

82a. *Chen hyperborea nivalis*. GREATER SNOW GOOSE.—Rare winter visitant.

83. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. AMERICAN WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE.—Rare spring and fall migrant. Some years since I found specimens in the Boston markets I had reason to believe were killed in this State. Dr. Brewer says it was more common forty to fifty years ago than now, as was the case with many of our other Ducks and Geese (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 46).

84. *Branta canadensis*. CANADA GOOSE.—Common spring and autumn visitant; probably formerly a summer resident.

[July,

84a. *Branta canadensis hutchinsi*. HUTCHIN'S GOOSE.—Rather irregular rare spring and autumn visitant, but more common formerly. (See *Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 46; *Brewster*, *ibid.*, VIII, 1883, 163.)

85. *Branta bernicla*. BRANT.—Not uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

[**86.] *Branta leucopsis*.** BARNACLE GOOSE.—Accidental. The only Massachusetts record is North Chatham, Nov. 1, 1885 (*F. H. C[arpenter]*, Orn. and Oöl., XI, 1886, 16). The specimen was mounted by Mr. N. Vickary of Lynn, who also informed me of its capture in a letter.

There are numerous extralimital records for eastern North America, it having been taken in Southern Labrador, Maine, Vermont, on Long Island, and in North Carolina.

87. *Branta nigricans*. BLACK BRANT.—Rare or accidental, with the preceding. Though commonly attributed to the State there are thus far few positive records of its capture here. (See *Brewer*, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XVII, 1875, 447; *Cory*, Auk, I, 1884, 96.)

[**88.] *Olor columbianus*.** WHISTLING SWAN.—In early times (first half of the seventeenth century) this species was not uncommon (see *Allen*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 58), but at present it can be regarded only as a rare and irregular, perhaps accidental, visitor. Recent authentic records are Nantucket, March 4, 1878 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 198); Nahant, about 1865 (*Brewer*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XX, 1879, 274); Somerset, Oct. 16, 1880 (*Slade*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 123). There are also recent records for New Hampshire (Seabrook, *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 125), Connecticut (Branford Harbor, *Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 120), and Rhode Island (*Dexter*, Forest and Stream, XIII, 1879, 848). Also St. John, N. B. (*Gilbert*, Canad. Nat. and Sportsman, II, 1882, 144).

[**89.] *Plegadis autumnalis*.** GLOSSY IBIS.—Accidental. Several early records of its occurrence, but only three recent ones: Nantucket, Sept. 1869 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 637); Cape Cod (Orleans and Chatham), three specimens, about May 5, 1878 1886.]

(*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 151; *Cory* and *Allen*, *ibid.*, 152). A detailed history of the occurrence of this bird in Massachusetts and neighboring parts of New England is given in Stearns and Coues's "New England Bird Life" (II, 1883, 254-257).

[90.] *Tantalus loculator*. WOOD IBIS.—Accidental. Recorded by me (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 187), on what has proved to be doubtful authority, as taken at Georgetown, June 19, 1880. The authenticity of the alleged capture has since been investigated with care, without eliciting any evidence tending to impeach the record, beyond the fact of the untrustworthy character of my informant (see *Auk*, I, 1884, 295-297). The capture of the species at Glasco, Ulster County, N. Y., July 8, 1884 (*Fisher*, *Auk* II, 1885, 221), not far from the western border of the State, and also at Troy, N. Y., at Williamsport, Penn. (*Allen*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 96), Elizabethtown, Lancaster Co., Penn. (*Sherratt*, Orn. and Oöl., IX, 1884, 115), and in West Virginia (*Wall*, *American Field*, XXII, 1884, 82), shows that the species occasionally wanders far beyond its usual range, and thus gives probability of its occurrence in Massachusetts.

*91. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. AMERICAN BITTERN.—Common summer resident.

*92. *Botaurus exilis*. LEAST BITTERN.—Not generally common, but rather frequent at some localities.

*93. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—A not common summer resident.

[94.] *Ardea egretta*. AMERICAN EGRET.—Accidental. Several comparatively recent instances of its capture have been recorded (Hudson, Ashland, and Lynn, *Allen*, *Am. Nat.*, III, 1870, 637; Westford, 1873, *Purdie*, *Am. Nat.*, VII, 693). Also Saybrook, Conn., Aug. 11, 1881 (*Sage*, O. & O., VII, 189, and *ibid.*, VIII, 4).—It has been taken also in New Brunswick (Grand Menan), Nov. 3, 1878, and Halifax, Nova Scotia (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 63). For references to earlier records of this and the two following species see Stearns and Coues's "New England Bird Life," Vol. II, 1883, 260-264.

[July,

[95.] *Ardea candidissima*. SNOWY HERON.—Accidental. There are fewer recorded instances of the occurrence of this species than of the preceding. A recent one is Nantucket, March, 1882 (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 251).

[96.] *Ardea cærulea*. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—Accidental. While there is no recent record of its capture in Massachusetts, it may be of interest to note the following: Scarborough, Maine (*Brown*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 123); Saybrook, Conn. (*Clark*, Orn. & Oöl., VII, 1882, 51); Warwick, R. I., July 13, 1878 (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 123).

*97. *Ardea virescens*. GREEN HERON.—Common summer resident.

*98. *Nycticorax nycticorax naevius*. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Common summer resident. Stragglers have been observed at Cambridge in winter.

[99.] *Nycticorax violaceus*. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—Accidental. Two records: Lynn, Oct. 1862 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 637); Somerville, July 30, 1878 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 124).

[100.] *Rallus elegans*. KING RAIL.—Rare or accidental. Nahant, Nov. 21, 1875 (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 22); Sudbury Meadows, "some years since" (*Purdie*, *ibid.*, III, 1878, 146). A rare summer resident in Southern Connecticut (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 115).

[101.] *Rallus longirostris crepitans*. CLAPPER RAIL.—Rare or accidental. Boston Harbor, May 4, 1875 (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 22); Plymouth, Oct. 1879 (*Purdie*, *ibid.*, VI, 1881, 62). It has also occurred near Portland, Maine (*Brown*, *ibid.*, IV, 1879, 108), and has been repeatedly taken in Connecticut (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 115).

*102. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.—Common summer resident.

*103. *Porzana carolina*. SORA.—Common summer resident.

*104. *Porzana noveboracensis*. YELLOW RAIL.—Rare summer visitant, but occasionally common at some localities, as at Plymouth (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 186). Has 1886.]

also been recorded from Maine and New Brunswick, as well as Connecticut.

***105. *Porzana jamaicensis*.** BLACK RAIL.—Very rare, perhaps accidental, summer visitant. One instance only of its capture in Massachusetts hitherto recorded (Clark's Isl., Plymouth Harbor, Aug. 1869, *Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 22). As yet only two records of its capture in Connecticut, where it has been found breeding (see *Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 119).

I now add another Massachusetts record, on information furnished me by Mr. A. W. Baker, who found a pair at Chatham with young in July, 1884, and a nest with four eggs in May, 1885.

[106.] ***Ionornis martinica*.** PURPLE GALLINULE.—Accidental. A recent record of its occurrence is Rockport, April 12, 1875 (*Whitman*, Am. Nat., IX, 1875, 674). More easterly recent records are Calais, Me. (*Boardman*, Am. Nat., III, 498); Boothbay, Me. (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 242); Halifax, Jan. 30, 1870 (*Jones*, Am. Nat., IV, 253); New Brunswick, two instances (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 186; *Chamberlaine*, *ibid.*, VII, 1882, 105). A new Rhode Island record is Westerly, about 1857 (*Jencks*, *ibid.*, VII, 1881, 124). (For references to earlier records see Stearns and Coues's "New England Bird Life," II, 1883, 293.)

***107. *Gallinula galeata*.** FLORIDA GALLINULE.—Rare summer visitant, doubtless occasionally breeding (see *Allen*, Am. Nat., III, Feb. 1870, 639). Recent records are Nantucket, Oct. 1872 (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 63), and Wayland, Sept. 10, 1878 (*Brewster*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XX, 273). A recent New Brunswick record is Dick's Lake, Sept. 1880 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 186). Given as rather common in Connecticut by *Merriam* (Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 19).

***108. *Fulica americana*.** AMERICAN COOT.—Rare summer resident; more numerous in fall and spring.

109. *Crymophilus fulicarius*. RED PHALAROPE. — Not common spring and autumn migrant, chiefly off the coast. Rarely taken. "Well out in Massachusetts Bay," Aug. 31, 1878 (*Newcomb*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 127; *Forest and Stream*, XXII, No. 25, July 17, 1884, 484).

[July,

110. *Phalaropus lobatus*. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—Spring and fall migrant, chiefly off the coast. Mr. Brewster mentions it as "of by no means rare occurrence in Boston market, from Cape Cod and elsewhere along the Massachusetts coast. . . . It is, however, like several other off-coast species, not commonly found near the land unless forced to take shelter from severe storms" (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 152). Swampscott (*Newcomb*, Forest and Stream, XXII, No. 25, July 17, 1884, 484). A recent inland record is Ware, Oct. 13, 1875 (*Stearns*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 122).

111. *Steganopus tricolor*. WILSON'S PHALAROPE.—Very rare. No recent nor very explicit Massachusetts records. Doubtless not uncommon in migrations off the coast. Taken at Newport, R. I., Aug. 2, 1880 (*Jencks*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 237). There are several recent Long Island records.

[112.] ***Recurvirostra americana*.** AMERICAN AVOCET.—Accidental. Natick, Oct. 19, 1880 (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 123). Interesting extralimital records are near Saybrook, Conn. (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 103); Point Lepreaux, N. B., 1862 (cf. *Brewer*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVII, 1875, 452); Quaco, N. B., 1880, three specimens (*Boardman*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 241), and St. Martins, N. B. (*Chamberlaine*, *ibid.*, VII, 1882, 105). At the latter place one or more of these birds reported as taken each year for the five preceding years, two usually being met with together.

[113.] ***Himantopus mexicanus*.** BLACK-NECKED STILT.—Accidental. Mr. Maynard gives it, on the authority of gunners and others, "as occasionally seen along the sandy beaches" (Nat. Guide, 1870, 143). Mr. Boardman saw, some years since, two specimens in a Boston market, which he was assured were taken in this State (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 638). It has been taken at Calais, Maine (*Boardman*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., IX, 1862, 128), and in New Brunswick (*Chamberlaine*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 105), where several had been taken at Mace's Bay during former years.

***114. *Philohela minor*.** AMERICAN WOODCOCK.—Common summer resident.
1886.]

*115. *Gallinago delicata*. WILSON'S SNIPE.—Common during migrations, and a rather rare summer resident. A few pass the winter at favorable localities.

116. *Macrorhamphus griseus*. DOWICHER.—Rather common spring and autumn migrant.

117. *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus*. LONG-BILLED DOWICHER.—Not infrequent spring and fall migrant. (This, in my 1878 "List," was combined with the preceding.)

118. *Micropalama himantopus*. STILT SANDPIPER.—Not common, and occurring chiefly during the autumnal migration. For the history of this bird's mode of occurrence and distribution in Massachusetts, and along the New England coast generally, see Stearns and Coues's "New England Bird Life" (II, 1883, 206-212), and the references there given.

119. *Tringa canutus*. KNOT.—Common spring and autumn visitant.

120. *Tringa maritima*. PURPLE SANDPIPER.—Not uncommon in winter along rocky shores.

121. *Tringa maculata*. PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—Rare during its spring migrations, but common "from July 10 or 15 until quite late in the fall" (*Newcomb*, Forest and Stream, XXII, No. 25, July 17, 1883, 483).

122. *Tringa fuscicollis*. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Common spring and fall migrant.

[123.] *Tringa bairdi*. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—Rare or casual. The records are Long Island, Boston Harbor, Aug. 27, 1870 (*Brewster*, Am. Nat., VI, 1872, 306); Swampscott, Aug. 27, 1876 (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 140); Marblehead, Aug. 15, 1881 (*Lamb*, Journ. Bost. Zool. Soc., I, 1882, 37). There are also records for New Hampshire, Maine, and Long Island, N. Y.

124. *Tringa minutilla*. LEAST SANDPIPER.—Abundant during its migrations.

125. *Tringa alpina pacifica*. RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—Rare spring and common autumn visitant; a few sometimes remain in summer.

[July,

[126.] **Tringa ferruginea.** CURLEW SANDPIPER.—Rare or accidental in spring and fall. According to Dr. Brewer, there was no authenticated instance of its occurrence in New England on record prior to 1875, when he announced the capture of a specimen “recently taken” in Ipswich (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVII, 1875, 446). Mr. E. A. Samuels, however, refers to its having been shot on Cape Ann in 1865 (Orn. and Oöl., New Eng., 1868, 447). Mr. Brewster has since recorded its capture in East Boston, early in May, 1866 (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 51). Mr. Deane has added Cape Cod, May 10, 1878, and Nahant (ibid., IV, 1879, 124). It has also been taken at Scarborough, Me., Sept. 15, 1881 (*Purdie*, ibid., VII, 1882, 124), and there are several Connecticut records.

127. Ereunetes pusillus. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—Abundant during its migrations; a few sometimes met with in summer.

[128.] **Ereunetes occidentalis.** WESTERN SANDPIPER.—Doubtless of casual occurrence merely. Long Island, Boston Harbor, Aug. 27, 1870 (*Henshaw*, Auk, II, 1885, 384). Has recently been found in numbers on the coast of Maryland and Virginia (*Beckham*, ibid., II, 1885, 110; *Smith*, ibid., II, 1885, 285).

129. Calidris arenaria. SANDERLING.—Abundant spring and autumn migrant; stragglers sometimes remain in summer.

130. Limosa fedoa. MARBLED GODWIT.—Rare spring and autumn visitant. Ipswich, July 17, 1869 (*Maynard*, Nat. Guide, 1870, 142). Dr. Brewer says “A few are seen both in their spring migrations and in the fall, in the more easterly portions of Barnstable County” (Water Birds of North America, I, 1884, 257).

131. Limosa hæmastica. HUDSONIAN GODWIT.—Of rare or irregular occurrence, chiefly in the fall; sometimes not uncommon.

132. Totanus melanoleucus. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Common spring and autumn migrant, and a few linger in summer.

133. Totanus flavipes. YELLOW-LEGS.—Occasional spring and common autumn visitant; rare in summer.

1886.]

134. *Totanus solitarius*. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—Common in spring and fall ; stragglers sometimes remain in summer. Has been found breeding at Rutland, Vt., by Mr. Jenness Richardson (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 197).

***135. *Symphemia semipalmata*.** WILLET.—Rare summer resident, sometimes breeding. More common in spring and fall. Dr. Brewer says he "met with it breeding on the small Island of Muskeget, near Nantucket (Water Birds of North America, I, 1884, 287).

[136.] ***Pavoncella pugnax*.** RUFF.—The only Massachusetts records of its occurrence appear to be Newburyport marshes, May 28, 1871 (*Brewster*, Am. Nat., VI, 1872, 306), and Chatham, Sept. 11, 1880 (*Plummer*, Forest and Stream, Oct. 7, 1880, 186). Extralimital records include Long Island (several instances), Calais, Maine, several instances (*Boardman*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., IX, 1862, 129), Upton, Maine (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 19), and in the interior as far west as Western Ontario (*Morden and Saunders*, Canad. Sportsm. and Nat., III, 1883, 243) and Ohio (*Wheaton*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 83).

***137. *Bartramia longicauda*.** BARTRAMIAN SANDPIPER.—Not very common summer resident ; abundant during migrations.

138. *Tryngites subruficollis*. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—Rather uncommon spring and autumn visitant.

***139. *Actitis macularia*.** SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Common summer resident.

140. *Numenius longirostris*. LONG-BILLED CURLEW.—A not very common spring and autumn visitant.

141. *Numenius hudsonicus*. HUDSONIAN CURLEW.—Spring and fall migrant ; sometimes quite numerous, and generally more common than either of the other species of this genus.

142. *Numenius borealis*. ESKIMO CURLEW.—Rather uncommon spring and autumn migrant.

143. *Charadrius squatarola*. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—Generally more or less common during spring and fall.

144. *Charadrius dominicus*. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER.—Common autumn migrant ; very rare in spring (see *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 163.)

[July,

*145. *Ægialitis vocifera*. KILLDEER.—A not common summer resident.

146. *Ægialitis semipalmata*. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—Abundant spring and autumn visitant.

*147. *Ægialitis meloda*. PIPING PLOVER.—Common summer resident along the coast.

[147a.] *Ægialitis meloda circumcincta*. BELTED PIPING PLOVER.—Probably of rare or casual occurrence, it having been taken on Long Island (Rockaway, April 30, 1873, *Eagle*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 94), and at the Magdalen Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence (*Cory*, Naturalist in the Magdalen Islands, 1878, 61). I am under the impression that I have seen a Massachusetts example.

[148.] *Ægialitis wilsonia*. WILSON'S PLOVER.—Accidental. Gurnet ("Conn."=Mass.), Aug. 20, 1877 (*Coues*, apud *Fiske*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 59). There are several recent Long Island (N. Y.) records, and it has lately been taken in Nova Scotia (*Goss*, Auk, II, 221).

149. *Arenaria interpres*. TURNSTONE.—Rather common spring and autumn visitant.

[150.] *Hæmatopus palliatus*. AMERICAN OYSTER-CATCHER.—Now of merely accidental occurrence. The only recent explicit record is Chatham, April, 1885 (*Brewster*, Auk, II, 1885, 384; *Cahoon*, same specimen, Orn. and Oöl., X, 1885, 160). Formerly, doubtless, not uncommon.

151. *Colinus virginianus*. BOB-WHITE.—More or less common resident in most parts of the State.

[152.] *Dendragapus canadensis*. CANADA GROUSE.—Accidental. Only two recorded instances of its capture, which are Gloucester, 1851 (*Putnam*, Proc. Essex Inst., I, 1856, 224); Roxbury, about 1865 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 636).

*153. *Bonasa umbellus*. RUFFED GROUSE.—Common resident.

*154. *Tympanuchus cupido*. PRAIRIE HEN.—Formerly common in various parts of the State, but long since extirpated, except on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, where they still exist 1886.]

in considerable numbers. (See *Brewster*, Auk II, 1885, 80-84.) Western birds have at different times been turned out in Barnstable and Berkshire Counties, where some, or their descendants, still survive. (See beyond, under "4. Introduced species.")

***155. *Ectopistes migratorius*.** PASSENGER PIGEON.—Irregular summer resident, not generally common. Has greatly decreased in numbers during the last twenty to fifty years.

***156. *Zenaidura macroura*.** MOURNING DOVE.—Common summer resident.

[157.] ***Cathartes aura*.** TURKEY VULTURE.—Accidental. Two were taken in the State in 1863 (*Samuels*, Agr. Mass., Secy's Rep. 1863, App., p. xviii). Seen in Waltham, August, 1867 (*Maynard*, Nat. Guide, 1870, 137*).

There are numerous Connecticut records (see *Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn. 1877, 91; *Sage*, Orn. and Oöl., VII, 141), and it has been recorded from Hampton Falls, N. H. (*Cory*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 184). Maine records are Calais (*Verrill*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., IX., 1862, 122), Standish, Cumberland County (*Smith*, Forest and Stream, XX, No. 2, Feb. 8, 1883, 26), Freyburg, (*Gushee*, *ibid.*, XX, 1883, 245), Buxton (*Brown*, Proc. Portland Soc. Nat. Hist., 1882), and Grand Menan (*Moses*, Forest and Stream, V, No. 3, Aug. 26, 1875).

[158.] ***Catharista atrata*.** BLACK VULTURE.—Accidental. Swampscott, November, 1850 (*Putnam*, Proc. Essex Inst., I, 1856, 223); Gloucester, Sept. 28, 1863 (*Allen*, *ibid.*, IV., 1864, 81); Hudson (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 646). Maine records are Calais (*Boardman*, Am. Nat., III, 1869, 498), and Campobello Island, August, 1879 (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 63). A Vermont record is Woodbury, July, 1884 (*Graham*, Random Notes on Nat. Hist., I, 1884, No. 9, 4).

[159.] ***Elanoides forficatus*.** SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.—Accidental. Seen at Whately, about 1868 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 645); taken at West Newberry, Sept. 1882 (*Coues*, apud *Newcomb*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 61). Dr. Merriam

*Dr. Coues says at the end of his account of this species in "New England Bird Life" (II, 1883, 137). "and Mr. Purdie's manuscript makes us aware of two later Massachusetts instances." Mr. Purdie writes me that "Massachusetts" should read "Maine." Dr. Coues having misunderstood his note. These two Maine cases are on the authority of Mr. Boardman, and appear to have not yet been published.

[July,

gives it as "a rare straggler from the south" in Connecticut (Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 76), and there are Long Island records for 1837 (*Giraud*, Birds of Long Island, 1844, 13) and 1845 (*Berier*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 126). (An erroneous record for Maine is given in "Forest and Stream," XXI, 1884, No. 19, 563; corrected, *l. c.*, No. 24, 464.)

***160. *Circus hudsonius*.** MARSH HAWK.—Common summer resident.

***161. *Accipiter velox*.** SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Rather common summer resident. Has also been taken in winter (*F. H. C[arpenter]*, Orn. and Oöl., XI, 1886, 25; *Allen*, Auk, II, 311).

***162. *Accipiter cooperi*.** COOPER'S HAWK.—Common summer resident; of occasional occurrence in winter.

163. *Accipiter atricapillus*. AMERICAN GOSHAWK.—Rather frequent winter visitant. Has been seen in summer, and perhaps occasionally breeds in the western part of the State.

***164. *Buteo borealis*.** RED-TAILED HAWK.—A rather common resident, but most numerous in fall and spring.

***165. *Buteo lineatus*.** RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—Common resident; most abundant in fall and spring.

[166.] *Buteo swainsoni*. SWAINSON'S HAWK.—Accidental. Only two instances of its capture thus far recorded—Salem, winter of 1871-72 (*Allen*, Bull. Essex Inst., X, 1878, 22); Wayland, Sept. 12, 1876 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 39).

***167. *Buteo latissimus*.** BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Rather rare summer resident.

168. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*. AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—Rather common winter visitant, but of somewhat local distribution.

***169. *Aquila chrysaëtos*.** GOLDEN EAGLE.—Very rare winter visitant. Recent records of its capture are Munson, Nov. 1864; Deerfield, Dec. 14, 1865; Westfield, three specimens, 1866 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, Dec. 1869); Fairhaven, Nov. 21, 1873 (*Allen*, Bull. Essex Inst., X, 1878, 22). This specimen was sent in the flesh by Captain Charles Bryant to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, where it is now preserved. Also Williamstown, 1886.]

and said to breed on Graylock (*Brewster*, Auk, I, 1884, 10). Mr. E. H. Forbush informs me of a specimen taken in Paxton, Worcester County, October 22, 1884.

***170. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*.** BALD EAGLE.—Rare resident.

[171.] ***Falco rusticolus*.** GRAY GYRFALCON.—Of rare or accidental occurrence in winter. There are various records.

[171a.] ***Falco rusticolus obsoletus*.** BLACK GRYFALCON.—Casual or accidental. Breed's Island, Boston Harbor, Oct. 1876 (*Cory*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 27); Essex County (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 189); Stowe, 1881 (*Brewster*, *ibid.*, VIII, 1883, 184). There are also Vermont, Maine, Rhode Island and Long Island records. (For New England records of Gryfalcons see *Purdie*, in Stearns and Coues's "New England Bird Life," II, 1883, 110, 111; *Jencks*, Auk, I, 1884, 94.)

***172. *Falco peregrinus anatum*.** DUCK HAWK.—Rare resident; more common in winter than in summer, and along the coast than in the interior. Mount Tom and Sugar Loaf Mountain are well known as among its breeding places, and it doubtless breeds elsewhere in the western part of the State, as it does at various localities in Connecticut and in the Helderberg Mountains near Albany, N. Y. (*Lintner*, Auk, I, 1884, 391).

173. *Falco columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—Rather rare, occurring chiefly in spring, fall, and winter.

174. *Falco sparverius*. AMERICAN SPARROW HAWK.—More or less common resident; most numerous, however, in spring and fall.

175. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. AMERICAN OSPREY.—Occasional summer visitant. Formerly bred in the State, but now nests here very rarely. Mr. F. H. C[arpenter] refers to a colony of "about forty nests" on Palmer River, near Rehoboth (Orn. and Oöl., IX, 1884, 100).

[176.] ***Strix pratineola*.** AMERICAN BARN OWL.—Very rare or accidental. Only two specimens as yet known to have been taken in the State—one at Springfield, May, 1868 (*Allen*, Proc. Essex Inst., VI, 1868, 312); the other at Lynn, in 1865 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 646).

[July,

***177. *Asio wilsonianus*.** AMERICAN LONG-EARED OWL.—A not common resident.

***178. *Asio accipitrinus*.** SHORT-EARED OWL.—Rather common resident.

***179. *Syrnium nebulosum*.** BARRED OWL.—Rather common resident.

[180.] ***Ulula cinerea*.** GREAT GRAY OWL.—Accidental or very rare winter visitor. Recent records are Salem, Nov. 10, 1866 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, Jan. 1870, 570); Lynn, 1872 (*Brewer*, Hist. N. Am. Bds., III, 1874, 32); Agawam, Feb. 25, 1883 (*Allen*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 123). A recent Rhode Island record is Wickford, March 25, 1883 (*Jencks*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 183). (For references to some earlier records see *Allen*, Proc. Essex Inst., IV, 1864, 81; Am. Nat., III, 1870, 570; also *Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 70.)

181. *Nyctala tengmalmi richardsoni*. RICHARDSON'S OWL.—Rare winter visitor. Recent records of its occurrence are Lynn, 1863 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 646); Cambridge, Dec. 1865 (*Maynard*, Nat. Guide, 1870, 133); near Newton, Feb. 26, 1879 (*Brewer*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XX, 271). It was taken near Providence, R. I., during winter of 1880-81 (*Jencks*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 123), and Dec. 18, 1882 (*Jencks*, *ibid.*, VIII, 1883, 122); and at Hollis, N. H. (*Fox*, *ibid.*, VIII, 1883, 61).

***182. *Nyctala acadica*.** SAW-WHET OWL.—Rather common and probably resident (see *Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 84). Found breeding at Braintree, June 4, 1880, and five nearly fledged young taken (*Francis*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 185).

***183. *Megascops asio*.** SCREECH OWL.—Common resident.

***184. *Bubo virginianus*.** GREAT HORNED OWL.—A not uncommon resident.

185. *Nyctea nyctea*. SNOWY OWL.—A more or less regular winter visitant. Very abundant during the winter of 1876-77 (see *Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 9).

[186.] ***Surnia ulula caparoch*.** AMERICAN HAWK OWL.—Very rare winter visitor in most parts of the State; perhaps of rather frequent occurrence in the more elevated parts of Berkshire 1886.]

County. (See *Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1869, 569.) There is a recent record of a specimen taken in Framingham in January, 1860 (*Browne*, Auk, II, 1885, 220), and of another taken at Chatham during the winter of 1883-84 (*Allen*, Auk, II, 1885, 383). There was quite an incursion of these birds into northern New England in the autumn of 1884 (*Brewster*, Auk, II, 1885, 108), and one is reported as having been taken near Lynn (*F. B. Webster*], Orn. and Oöl., X, 1885, 32).

[187.] **Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea.** BURROWING OWL.—Accidental. Newburyport, May 4, 1875 (*Deane*, Rod and Gun, VI, 97, May 15, 1875). This specimen is now in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge.

*188. **Coccyzus americanus.** YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO.—Rather frequent summer resident. Somewhat irregularly dispersed, and very variable in respect to numbers in different years.

*189. **Coccyzus erythrophthalmus.** BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Common summer resident.

*190. **Ceryle alcyon.** BELTED KINGFISHER.—Common summer resident. Occasionally met with in winter.

*191. **Dryobates villosus.** HAIRY WOODPECKER.—A not common resident. More numerous in winter than in summer, when it is generally rare, especially in the eastern part of the State.

*192. **Dryobates pubescens.** DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Rather common resident.

193. **Picoides arcticus.** ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Very rare winter visitor. Recent records are: Middlesex County, fall of 1871 (*Purdie*, Am. Nat., VII, 1873, 693); Hyde Park, last of September, 1878 (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, Jan. 1880, 56); near Dorchester, Aug. 11, 1883 (*Stearns*, Forest and Stream, XXI, No. 24, Jan. 10, 1884, 474); Plymouth, Dec. 17, 1880 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 182); West Medford, Oct. 16, 1883 (*Bridge*, Journ. Boston Zoöl. Soc., III, Jan. 1884, 17); Lynn, winter of 1860-61 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, April, 1883, 122); Woburn and Holbrook, Oct. 1883 (*Brewster*, Auk, I, Jan. 1884, 93).

[July,

[194.] **Picoides americanus.** AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Very rare or accidental winter visitor. A recent record is Lynn, winter of 1860-61 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, April, 1883, 122)—three specimens, two of them previously recorded (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1869, 572).

*195. **Sphyrapicus varius.** YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—Not very common in spring and fall; found occasionally in summer, and a few probably breed, more especially in Berkshire County, where birds with young were found by Mr. Brewster in June, 1883 (*Auk*, I, Jan. 1884, 12). Marked also as breeding by Dr. Emmons.

*196. **Ceophloeus pileatus.** PILEATED WOODPECKER.—Nearly or quite extirpated from most parts of the State, but still more or less frequent in Berkshire County, and of occasional occurrence in other well wooded portions of the State. A recent record for the eastern part of the State is Boston Highlands, July 20, 1883 (*Bracket*, Journ. Boston Zool. Soc., III, 1884, 17). On its occurrence in Berkshire County see *Brewster*, *Auk*, I, Jan. 1884, 9, 12.

*197. **Melanerpes erythrocephalus.** RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—Rare summer resident, occasionally breeding. Most frequently observed in fall, and usually in immature plumage. It was unusually common about Boston, as well as in other parts of eastern New England, in the fall of 1881 (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, Jan. 1882, 57).

[198.] **Melanerpes carolinus.** RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—A rare straggler. Observed at Springfield, May 13, 1863 (*Allen*, Proc. Essex Inst., IV, 1864, 53); taken at Newton, Nov. 25, 1880 (*Plummer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, April, 1881, 120); and at Cohasset, May 28, 1881 (*Brewster*, *ibid.*, VI, July, 1881, 183). Also at Suffield, Conn., within a few miles of the Massachusetts line, July 30, 1874 (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 65). Given also by Emmons and Peabody, but their records were later discredited.

*199. **Colaptes auratus.** FLICKER.—Abundant summer resident. Occasionally seen in winter.
1886.]

[200.] *Antrostomus carolinensis*. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—Accidental. One found dead in a barn in Revere, in December, 1884 (*Osgood*, Auk, II, April, 1885, 220). This specimen is now in the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

*201. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Common summer resident.

*202. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK.—Abundant summer resident.

*203. *Chaetura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT. — Abundant summer resident.

*204. *Trochilus colubris*. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. —Common summer resident.

*205. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. KINGBIRD. — Common summer resident.

[206.] *Tyrannus dominicensis*. GRAY KINGBIRD. — Accidental. Taken in Lynn early in October, 1869 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 645).

*207. *Myiarchus crinitus*. CRESTED FLYCATCHER. — Rare summer resident.

*208. *Sayornis phoebe*. PHEBE.—Common summer resident.

*209. *Contopus borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. — Rather uncommon summer resident ; in general breeding sparingly, but commonly in Berkshire County (*Brewster*, Auk, I, Jan. 1884, 15).

*210. *Contopus virens*. WOOD PEWEE.—Common summer resident.

*211. *Empidonax flaviventris*. YELLOW - BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—Not uncommon in spring and fall. Breeds in Berkshire County (*Brewster*, Auk, I, 1884, 15).

*212. *Empidonax pusillus traillii*. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.—Chiefly spring and autumn visitant. Not common. A few remain in summer and breed. [This is *Empidonax acadicus* of my "Birds of Springfield" (Proc. Essex Inst., IV, 1864, 54), plus *E. traillii* of the same "List.]

*213. *Empidonax minimus*. LEAST FLYCATCHER. — Common summer resident.

[July,

214. *Otocoris alpestris*. HORNED LARK.—Winter visitant, chiefly along the coast, where it is generally common and sometimes abundant.

***215. *Cyanocitta cristata*.** BLUE JAY.—Common throughout the year.

216. *Corvus corax sinuatus*. AMERICAN RAVEN.—Very rare. Very few recorded instances of its capture within the State. A recent record is Williamstown, 1877 (*Tenney*, Am. Nat., XI, 243; *Brewster*, Auk, I, Jan. 1884, 10, foot-note). Frequent on the islands off the coast of Maine (*Merrill*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 249). It has also been recorded from Brandon, Vt.

***217. *Corvus americanus*.** AMERICAN CROW.—Common resident.

***218. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.** BOBOLINK.—Abundant summer resident.

***219. *Molothrus ater*.** COWBIRD.—Common summer resident. Has been taken in winter (Belmont, *Spelman*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 121).

[**220.**] ***Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*.** YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.—Accidental. Two instances of its capture. First identified from the wings, tail, and foot of a specimen shot by Mr. Frank Sawyer in Watertown, Oct. 15, 1869 (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 636). According to Mr. N. Vickary, of Lynn, two specimens were shot at Eastham, Sept. 10, 1877, by Mr. Loud, of Salem, one of which was preserved (*Allen*, Bull. Essex Inst., X, 1878, 18).

***221. *Agelaius phoeniceus*.** RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—Common summer resident.

***222. *Sturnella magna*.** MEADOW LARK.—Common summer resident; a few sometimes remain in winter.

***223. *Icterus spurius*.** ORCHARD ORIOLE.—Rare summer resident. More common in the Connecticut Valley than elsewhere in the State.

***224. *Icterus galbula*.** BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—Abundant summer resident.
1886.]

225. *Scolecophagus carolinus*. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Rather common spring and autumn visitant.

***226. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*.** BRONZED GRACKLE.—Common summer resident.

227. *Pinicola enucleator*. PINE GROSBEAK.—Irregular winter visitant, occurring sometimes in abundance.

***228. *Carpodacus purpureus*.** PURPLE FINCH.—Rather common summer resident; a few probably remain at some localities during winter.

***229. *Loxia curvirostra minor*.** AMERICAN CROSSBILL.—Irregular winter visitor, but a much more frequent and abundant one than the next species. A few often occur in summer, and occasionally breed (*Browne*, Auk, II, 1885, 105), as they have been found to do on Long Island (Orn. and Oöl., VII, 68), in New Jersey (Forest and Stream, XXII, 302), and elsewhere as far south as Maryland (Auk, I, 292, and II, 379).

230. *Loxia leucoptera*. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—Irregular and infrequent winter visitant.

231. *Acanthis linaria*. REDPOLL.—An irregular but often abundant winter visitor.

231a. *Acanthis linaria rostrata*. GREATER REDPOLL.—With the preceding, but much less numerous. (See *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, April, 1883, 95-99, where this form is referred to at length under the name *Ægiothus linaria holboelli*.)

***232. *Spinus tristis*.** AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.—Common throughout the year, but of gregarious and nomadic habits in winter.

233. *Spinus pinus*. PINE SISKIN.—Chiefly spring and autumn migrant; occasionally remains through the winter, and has been known to occur in summer. Marked as breeding by Dr. Emmons. Breeding at Sing Sing, N. Y., May, 1883 (*Fisher*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 180). Also at Rutland, Vt. (Science, III, 216).

234. *Plectrophenax nivalis*. SNOWFLAKE.—Regular and rather common winter visitant.

235. *Calcarius lapponicus*. LAPLAND LONGSPUR.—Winter visitant, mainly near the coast; not common.

[July,

[236.] *Calcarius ornatus*. CHESTNUT-COLLARED LONGSPUR.—Accidental. Magnolia, near Gloucester, July 28, 1876 (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 78).

*237. *Poocætes gramineus*. VESPER SPARROW.—Abundant summer resident.

238. *Ammodramus princeps*. IPSWICH SPARROW.—Rather rare but regular winter visitant, occurring chiefly near the coast. Has been met with along the coast from Prince Edward's Island to Delaware.

*239. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*. SAVANNA SPARROW.—Abundant summer resident along the coast; much less common in the interior.

*240. *Ammodramus savannarum passerinus*. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.—Common and even abundant summer resident at favorable localities, especially in the Connecticut Valley and near the sea coast.

*241. *Ammodramus henslowi*. HENSLOW'S SPARROW.—Rare summer resident, of rather irregular distribution.

*242. *Ammodramus caudacutus*. SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.—More or less common in the salt marshes along the coast, especially in those of Charles River.

242a. *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni*. NELSON'S SPARROW.—Occurs sparingly with the preceding in autumn (*Henshaw*, Auk, III, 1886, —).

243. *Ammodramus maritimus*. SEA-SIDE SPARROW.—Rare or accidental in the salt marshes along the coast. Only one recent record of its capture in the State—Nahant, Aug. 1877 (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, Jan. 1878, 48). Dr. Merriam gives it as a common summer resident in the salt and brackish water marshes of Connecticut (Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 38).

[244.] *Chondestes grammacus*. LARK FINCH.—Accidental. Four recorded instances of its occurrence. Gloucester, about 1845 (*Putnam*, Proc. Essex Inst., I, 1856, 224); Newtonville, Nov. 25, 1877 (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 44); Magnolia, Aug. 29, 1879 (*Townsend*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 53); 1886.]

Framingham, April, 1883 (*Browne*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 181).

245. *Zonotrichia leucophrys*. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.
—Rather rare spring and autumn migrant.

***246. *Zonotrichia albicollis*.** WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.
—Abundant spring and autumn migrant. Breeds in Berkshire County (*Emmons*; see also *Brewster*, Auk, I, 1884, 15). Recorded as nesting in Framingham, in June, 1874 (*Browne*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 52). Taken in winter (Jan. 7, 1882) in Cambridge (*Lamb*, Journ. Boston Zool. Soc., I, 1882, 32).

247. *Spizella monticola*. TREE SPARROW.—Common winter visitant.

***248. *Spizella socialis*.** CHIPPING SPARROW.—Abundant summer resident.

[249.] ***Spizella breweri*.** BREWER'S SPARROW.—Accidental. Watertown, Dec. 15, 1873 (*Brewster*, Am. Nat., VIII, 1874, 366).

***250. *Spizella pusilla*.** FIELD SPARROW.—Common summer resident.

***251. *Junco hyemalis*.** SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Mainly a spring and autumn visitant; a few are sometimes observed in winter. Breeds abundantly in the more elevated parts of Berkshire County. (See Auk, I, 1884, 14.)

[251a.] ***Junco hyemalis oregonus*.** OREGON JUNCO.—Accidental. Watertown, March 25, 1874 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 19).

***252. *Melospiza fasciata*.** SONG SPARROW.—Abundant summer resident; a few sometimes remain in winter in sheltered localities.

253. *Melospiza lincolni*. LINCOLN'S FINCH.—A rare or casual visitor in spring. Mr. E. I. Shores considers it as not rare at Suffield, Conn., where he believes it sometimes breeds. (See *Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 38.) It has also been reported as breeding at Otter Lake, Hamilton Co., N. Y. (*Bagg*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 197; *ibid.*, VI, 1882, 246).

***254. *Melospiza georgiana*.** SWAMP SPARROW.—A not very common summer resident, of rather local distribution.

[July,

255. *Passerella iliaca*. FOX SPARROW. — Abundant spring and autumn migrant.

***256. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*.** TOWHEE. — Abundant summer resident.

[257.] ***Cardinalis cardinalis*.** CARDINAL. — Accidental. Several instances of its occurrence recorded. A recent one is Woburn, Nov. 14, 1882 (*Richards*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 59). It has been taken as far north as Halifax, N. S. (*Jones*, Am. Nat., V, 1871, 176), and is resident in small numbers in Central Park, New York City, in Brooklyn, and on Long Island, N. Y.

***258. *Habia ludoviciana*.** ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEEK. — Common summer resident.

[259.] ***Guiraca caerulea*.** BLUE GROSBEEK. — Accidental. Taken at Brookline, May 29, 1880, by Mr. Gordon Plummer (*Allen*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 184). Has also been taken at Grand Menan and Calais, Maine (*Boardman*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., IX, 1862, 127).

***260. *Passerina cyanea*.** INDIGO BUNTING. — Common summer resident.

***261. *Spiza americana*.** BLACK-THROATED BUNTING. — Very rare summer resident. Not generally distributed, but of rather frequent occurrence at some localities in the eastern part of the State. (See *Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 45; *Brewer*, *ibid.*, III, 1878, 190; *Deane*, *ibid.*, IV, 1879, 122.) Has been taken as far north as Penobscot Bay, Maine (*Townsend*, Auk, II, 1885, 106).

[262.] ***Calamospiza melanocorys*.** LARK BUNTING. — Accidental. One instance of its capture—Lynn, Dec. 5, 1877, taken by Mr. N. Vickary (*Allen*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 48).

[263.] ***Piranga ludoviciana*.** WESTERN TANAGER. — Accidental. A single specimen was taken alive in Salem, Jan. 20, 1878 (*Brewer*, Forest and Stream, X, 95, March 14, 1878; *Allen*, Bull. Essex Inst., X, 1878, 37, where for "Lynn" read *Salem*).

***264. *Piranga erythromelas*.** SCARLET TANAGER. — Common summer resident.

1886.]

[265.] *Piranga rubra*. SUMMER REDBIRD.—Accidental summer visitor. Several instances of its capture are on record. The most recent is Swampscott, June, 1866 (*Allen*, Bull. Essex Inst., X, 1878, 15). Taken at Grand Menan, May, 1881 (*Batchelder*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 249).

*266. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.—Common summer resident.

*267. *Petrochelidon lunifrons*. CLIFF SWALLOW.—Common summer resident.

*268. *Chelidon erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW.—Common summer resident.

*269. *Tachycineta bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.—Common summer resident.

*270. *Clivicola riparia*. BANK SWALLOW.—Common summer resident.

[271.] *Ampelis garrulus*. NORTHERN WAX-WING.—Accidental in winter. The latest record is Lynn, Feb. 18, 1877 (*Allen*, Bull. Essex Inst., X, 1878, 15).

*272. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAX-WING.—Common summer resident; frequently seen in winter in roving flocks, and at localities where it finds a good supply of food.

273. *Lanius borealis*. GREAT NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Rather common winter visitant.

274. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitoroides*. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—Casual in migrations. Recent records of its occurrence are West Newton, Oct. 21, 1872 (*Purdie*, Am. Nat., VII, 1873, 115); Newtonville, 1874 (*Maynard*, Am. Sportsman, V, 313, Feb. 13, 1875); Lynn, Nov. 1877 (*Allen*, Bull. Essex Inst., X, 1878, 15); Brookline, Feb. 1879 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 55). More common in portions of Northern New England, where it breeds, as at Bangor, Me. (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 119; *Purdie*, *ibid.*, IV, 1879, 186; *Merrill*, *ibid.*, VI, 1881, 250), and Rutland, Vt. (*Brewer*, *ibid.*, IV, 1879, 119).

*275. *Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO. Abundant summer resident.

[July,

276. *Vireo philadelphicus*. PHILADELPHIA VIREO.—Very rare. There are but few records of its occurrence in the State, as follows: Cambridge, Sept. 7, 1875 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 19); Magnolia, Sept. 18, 1879 (*Townsend*, *ibid.*, V, 1880, 53); Brookline, Sept. 1880? (*Brewster*, *ibid.*, VI, 1881, 53). It has been found to be a not very uncommon summer resident in northern Maine (see especially *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 1-7).

***277. *Vireo gilvus*.** WARBLING VIREO.—Common summer resident.

***278. *Vireo flavifrons*.** YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.—Rather common summer resident.

***279. *Vireo solitarius*.** BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—Common spring and autumn migrant; a few stay through the summer and breed.

***280. *Vireo noveboracensis*.** WHITE-EYED VIREO.—More or less common summer resident at certain localities.

***281. *Mniotilta varia*.** BLACK-AND-WHITE CREEPER.—Common summer resident.

[282.] ***Protonotaria citrea*.** PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—Accidental. Concord, May 9, 1886 (*Brewster*, Auk, III, 1886, 410). Long since introduced into the lists of New England birds on the basis of its capture at or near Calais, Me. (*Verrill*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., IX, 1863, 234). The specimen seems to have been captured, however, at St. Stephen's, just within the borders of New Brunswick (*Baird*, *Brewer*, and *Ridgway*, Hist. N. Am. Birds, I, 1874, 184, 186), though still sometimes attributed to Maine (*Stearns* and *Coues*, New England Bird Life, I, 1881, 110; *Smith*, Forest and Stream, XIX, No. 23, Jan. 4, 1883, 445). One was taken at South Kingstown, R. I., April 21, 1884 (*Jencks*, Random Notes on Nat. Hist., I, 1884, No. 5, 8, and No. 6, 8). Its usual northern limit along the Atlantic coast, however, seems to be the vicinity of Philadelphia.

[283.] ***Helmitherus vermivorus*.** WORM-EATING WARBLER.—A rare or accidental straggler from the south. The only record of its capture in the State is Cambridge, Sept. 19, 1881 [1886.]

(*Spelman*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 246). Mr. Stearns reports having *seen* the species at Easthampton (New England Bird Life, I, 1881, 111). Of quite frequent occurrence in Southern Connecticut, where it has been found breeding (*Woolsey*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 116; *Sage*, Auk, II, 1885, 305).

[284.] ***Helminthophila pinus***. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER.—Rare straggler from the south. The two Massachusetts records are Dedham, about 1854 (*Cabot*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., VI, 386—specimen still extant in the Society's collection), and West Roxbury, May 17, 1878 (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 188). Of frequent occurrence in Southern Connecticut, where it is recorded as regularly breeding, probably in considerable numbers (see *Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 14; *Stearns* and *Coues*, New England Bird Life, I, 1881, 112; *Averill*, Orn. and Oül., IX, 1884, 111).

*285. ***Helminthophila chrysoptera***. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER.—Summer resident. Not generally common, but more or less frequent at some localities.

*286. ***Helminthophila ruficapilla***. NASHVILLE WARBLER.—Common summer resident.

[287.] ***Helminthophila celata***. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—Rare or accidental. Only three instances of its capture thus far on record: Springfield, May 15, 1883 (*Allen*, Proc. Essex Inst., IV, 1864, 60); Lynn, Jan. 1, 1875 (*Brewer*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVII, 439); Concord, Oct. 2, 1876 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 94). The only other New England records are Hollis, N. H., May 16, 1876 (*Fox*, Forest and Stream, VI, 354); Cranston, R. I., (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 21). The Isles of Shoals record (*Murdoch*, *ibid.*, III, 1878, 96), proved erroneous (*Brewster*, *ibid.*, VII, 1882, 53).

288. ***Helminthophila peregrina***. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—Rare spring and autumn migrant.

*289. ***Compsothlypis americana***. BLUE YELLOW-BACKED WARBLER.—Rather common summer resident.

290. ***Dendroica tigrina***. CAPE MAY WARBLER.—Rather rare spring and autumn migrant.

[July,

***291. *Dendroica aestiva*.** YELLOW WARBLER.—Abundant summer resident.

***292. *Dendroica caerulescens*.** BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—Chiefly a spring and fall migrant. It breeds, however, in Berkshire County (*Brewster*, Auk, I, 1884, 12, 15), and has been observed in summer in other portions of the State. Breeds also in the Catskills (*Trippe*, Am. Nat., VI, 1872, 47), and has been found nesting in Connecticut (*Jones*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 11; Orn. and Oöl., VI, 1881, 49; IX, 1884, 30, 31).

293. *Dendroica coronata*. YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER.—Abundant spring and autumn migrant. A few known to winter on Cape Cod. May breed in portions of Berkshire County, as Mr. Jenness Richardson informs it does on Killington Mountain, near Rutland, Vt., and also on the island in Lake Bombazine—localities within about fifty miles of the Massachusetts line.

[294.] *Dendroica auduboni*. AUDUBON'S WARBLER.—Accidental. Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15, 1876 (*Frazar*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 27).

***295. *Dendroica maculosa*.** BLACK-AND-YELLOW WARBLER.—Common spring and autumn migrant. Breeds in the higher parts of Berkshire County (*Brewster*, Auk, I, 1884, 11, 13), and has been observed a few times elsewhere in the State in summer.

***296. *Dendroica pennsylvanica*.** CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Common summer resident.

297. *Dendroica castanea*. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.—Spring and autumn migrant, varying greatly in abundance in different years.

298. *Dendroica striata*. BLACK-POLL WARBLER.—Abundant spring and autumn migrant. Mr. Jenness Richardson informs me that it is a common summer resident about Castleton, Vt.

***299. *Dendroica blackburniæ*.** BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—Common spring and autumn visitant, some remaining through the summer. Breeds in Berkshire County (*Brewster*, Auk, I, 1884, 15).

[300.] *Dendroica dominica*. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.—A casual or accidental visitor. The only Massachusetts record is 1886.]

Dedham, about 1868 (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 146). It is recorded as an accidental visitor to Connecticut (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 17).

***301. *Dendroica virens*.** BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—Common summer resident.

***302. *Dendroica vigorsii*.** PINE WARBLER.—Common summer resident. Occasionally stays in winter (Framingham, *Hogg*, Journ. Boston Zool. Soc., I, 25; Duxbury, Dec. 1882, *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 120).

[303.] ***Dendroica palmarum*.** PALM WARBLER.—Rare. Brookline, Oct., 1878 (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 60, 186); Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1880, and Belmont, Sept. 7, 1881 (*Spelman*, *ibid.*, VII, 1882, 54), and Sept. 29, 1883 (*Lamb*, Journ. Boston Zool. Soc., II, 1883, 55).

303a. *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. YELLOW PALM WARBLER.—Abundant spring and autumn migrant; a few have been observed at favorable localities in winter.

***304. *Dendroica discolor*.** PRAIRIE WARBLER.—Common summer resident near the seaboard; less common in the interior.

***305. *Seiurus aurocapillus*.**—GOLDEN-CROWNED THRUSH.—Abundant summer resident.

***306. *Seiurus noveboracensis*.** WATER-THRUSH.—Rather common spring and autumn migrant. Some remain in summer, and it is recorded as breeding near Boston (*Brewer*, Hist. N. Am. Birds, I, 1874, 285).

[307.] ***Seiurus motacilla*.** LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH.—Rare or accidental. One record of its capture (Mount Tom, April 28, 1869, *Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 557). It has been found breeding near Norwich, Conn. (*Ingersoll*, Am. Nat., VIII, 238), and at Saybrook in the same State (*Sage*, Orn. and Oöl., VII, 1882, 145). *Merriam* gives it as "not rare in Southern Connecticut, where it breeds regularly, and probably in considerable numbers" (Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 20). It has been taken also at Lake George, N. Y., May 16, 1881 (*Fisher*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 245), and in Rhode Island (*Deane*, *ibid.*, V, 1880, 116; *Jencks*, Orn. and Oöl., VII, 1882, 114).

[July,

308. *Geothlypis agilis*. CONNECTICUT WARBLER.—A very rare spring but not uncommon fall migrant; sometimes abundant in autumn in the vicinity of Cambridge. Probably more common in other parts of the State at that season than is generally supposed. Spring records are: Readville, May 24, 1883 (*Maynard*, Journ. Boston Zool. Soc., II, 1883, 43); Ashland, five specimens, spring, 1883 and 1884 (*Castle*, Orn. and Oöl., IX, 1884, 75). Erroneous spring records for New England are New Haven, Conn. (*Woolsey*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 117); Bangor, Maine (*Merrill*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877—corrected, *Merrill*, Auk, III, 1886, 413).

***309. *Geothlypis philadelphia*.** MOURNING WARBLER.—Rare spring and autumn migrant, in most parts of the State, but a summer resident, breeding numerously, in the higher portions of Berkshire County (*Brewster*, Auk, I, 1884, 14, 15).

***310. *Geothlypis trichas*.** MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—Abundant summer resident.

***311. *Icteria virens*.** YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.—Rare summer resident. There are records of its nesting in various parts of the State, particularly in Essex County, where it is locally frequent.

[312.] ***Sylvania mitrata*.** HOODED WARBLER.—Accidental or casual. The only authentic record is Brookline, June 25, 1879 (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 117). Not uncommon and breeding about Saybrook, in Southern Connecticut (*Purdie*, Am. Nat., VII, 1873, 692; Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 73; *ibid.*, II, 1877, 21; *Clark*, Orn. and Oöl., VI, 1882, 9, 102).

313. *Sylvania pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—Rather rare spring and autumn migrant.

***314. *Sylvania canadensis*.** CANADIAN WARBLER.—Common spring and autumn migrant. Occasionally seen in summer, and breeds commonly in Berkshire County (*Brewster*, Auk, I, 1884, 9, 15). Also recorded as breeding in Essex County (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 139).

***315. *Setophaga ruticilla*.** AMERICAN REDSTART.—Rather common summer resident.
1886.]

316. *Anthus pensilvanicus*. AMERICAN PIPIT.—Spring and autumn visitant, in small flocks. Has been taken in June at Swampscott (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 194).

***317. *Mimus polyglottos*.** MOCKINGBIRD.—Rare summer visitant, occasionally breeding, particularly in the Connecticut Valley. Also recorded as breeding in Arlington, near Boston (*Townsend*, Auk, I, 1884, 192). The Mockingbird is given as a "rare summer visitant" to Connecticut (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 7), and is recorded as breeding repeatedly near Jewett City (*Prior*, Orn. and Oöl., IX, 1884, 115).

***318. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*.** CAT-BIRD.—Abundant summer resident.

***319. *Harporhynchus rufus*.** BROWN THRASHER.—Abundant summer resident.

[320.] *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. CAROLINA WREN.—Rare. Reported as occurring in Roxbury, in the summer of 1877 (*Minot*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 76 ; Land Birds and Game Birds of New England, 1877, 74). A specimen was taken in Lynn, July 6, 1878 (*Brewer*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 193), and in Brookline, Nov. 4, 1883 (*Cory*, Auk, I, 1884, 91). It has been taken at Rye Beach, N. H. (*Spelman*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 54), and there are various recent records for Connecticut, Rhode Island, Long Island, and the vicinity of New York City.

***321. *Troglodytes aëdon*.** HOUSE WREN.—Rather common summer resident.

***322. *Troglodytes hiemalis*.** WINTER WREN.—Winter visitant ; not common. Breeds in the higher mountainous portions of Berkshire County (*Brewster*, Auk, I, 1884, 15, etc.). It is also recorded as breeding at Lynn (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VIII, 1883, 119).

***323. *Cistothorus stellaris*.** SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Locally common.

***324. *Cistothorus palustris*.** LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—Common, like the preceding, at favorable localities.

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***325. *Certhia familiaris americana*.** BROWN CREEPER.—Resident, occasionally breeding, but most numerous in spring, autumn, and winter.

***326. *Sitta carolinensis*.** WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Rather common resident.

***327. *Sitta canadensis*.** RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Winter visitant. Not generally common. The supposed instance of its breeding "on the ground, in Roxbury," May, 1877 (recorded in *Am. Nat.*, XI, 565), proves to have been a mistake, the eggs taken being not those of that species. Mr. Brewster reports it as breeding in Berkshire County (*Auk*, I, 1884, 15).

***328. *Parus atricapillus*.** CHICKADEE.—Common resident.

[329.] ***Parus hudsonicus*.** HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.—Accidental. The records are Concord, Oct. 30, 1870 (*Brewster*, *Am. Nat.*, VI, 1872, 306) and Oct. 7, 1880 (*Brewster*, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, VI, 1881, 54); Cambridge, Dec. 31, 1880 (*Spelman*, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, VI, 1881, 114); Quincy, March 14, 1885 (—, *Orn. and Oöl.*, X, 1885, 64). It was also given as a bird of the State by Peabody (*Rep. Orn. Mass.*, 1839, 402). Its capture at Smithfield, R. I. (*Jencks*, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, VI, 1881, 54), is also of interest in this connection.

330. *Regulus satrapa*. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Chiefly a winter visitant, occurring in variable abundance in different years, but usually is more or less common. Probably breeds in portions of Berkshire County, as it has been reported to do in the Catskills (*Trippe*, *Am. Nat.*, VI, 1872, 47).

331. *Regulus calendula*. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—Abundant spring and autumn visitant.

[332.] ***Polioptila caerulea*.** BLUE-GRAY GRATCATCHER.—Accidental or casual. There are, however, several records of its occurrence, as follows: Chatham, Nov. 18, 1877 (*Deane*, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, III, 1878, 45); Falmouth, Dec. 18, 1877 (*Brewer*, *ibid.*, III, 1878, 146); Osterville, Cape Cod, Sept. 26, 1879 (*Brewer*, *Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XX, 1879, 264); Magnolia, Aug. 27, 1879 (*Deane*, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, V, 1880, 47). It has been taken at Cape Elizabeth, Me. (*Brown*, *ibid.*, V, 1880, 1886.)

236), and there are several recent instances of its capture near Providence, R. I. (*Purdie*, *ibid.*, II, 1877, 20), and in Connecticut (*Merriam*, *Rev. Bds. Conn.*, 1877, 8; *Sage*, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, VIII, 1883, 179; *Auk*, III, 1886, —).

***333. *Turdus mustelinus*.** WOOD THRUSH.—Common summer visitant, except in the higher portions of Berkshire County.

***334. *Turdus fuscescens*.** WILSON'S THRUSH.—Common summer resident.

335. *Turdus alicia*. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.—Common spring and fall migrant.

335a. *Turdus alicia* bicknelli. BICKNELL'S THRUSH.—“Regular and rather common spring and fall migrant. . . . Some seasons it is more numerous than the true *alicia*” (*Brewster, in lit.*). First recorded from Massachusetts by Mr. Brewster in 1883 (*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, VIII, 1883, 17).

***336. *Turdus ustulatus swainsonii*.** OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Common spring and autumn migrant. Probably breeds in portions of Berkshire County, where Mr. Brewster found it common in June, 1883 (*Auk*, I, 1884, 12, 15).

***337. *Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii*.** HERMIT THRUSH.—Spring and fall migrant, except in the mountainous portions of the State west of the Connecticut Valley, where it is a common summer resident; also occasionally breeds in other parts of the State, notably in Barnstable County, in parts of which it is a not uncommon summer bird.

***338. *Merula migratoria*.** AMERICAN ROBIN.—Abundant summer resident; a few remain during winter at favorable localities.

[339.] *Hesperocichla nævia*. VARIED THRUSH.—Accidental. As yet the only authentic record of its occurrence is its capture at Ipswich, in December, 1864 (*Allen*, *Proc. Essex Inst.*, V, 1868, 312; *Am. Nat.*, III, Jan. 1870, 572; see further, on its supposed earlier occurrence in Massachusetts, *Proc. Essex Inst.*, IV, 1864, 82).

***340. *Sialia sialis*.** BLUEBIRD.—Abundant summer resident.

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II.—EXTIRPATED SPECIES.

1. **Plautus impennis.** GREAT AUK.—The former existence of this species in Massachusetts is attested by the occurrence of its bones in the Indian shell-heaps of the coast, particularly at Ipswich, and there are also unquestionable allusions to its presence on Cape Cod at the time the coast was explored by Gosnold in 1602 (see Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 59).

2. **Grus americana.** WHOOPING CRANE.—This species was given by Emmons in 1833 as a rare but regular visitant, but there is no later record of its occurrence. It unquestionably occurred here at the time of the first settlement of the country, in common with the following species.

3. **Grus mexicana.** SANDHILL CRANE.—Unquestionably more or less abundant two hundred years ago (see Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 58), but there is no recent record of its occurrence.

4. **Meleagris gallopavo.** WILD TURKEY.—Well known to have been a common species in Southern New England for a long time subsequent to the first settlement of this part of the country (see Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 55), but long since ceased to exist here in a wild state. Considered as nearly extinct by Emmons in 1833, but said by Hitchcock to be at that time "frequently met with on Mount Holyoke" (Rep. Geol. Mass., etc., 1833, 549).

Other species virtually extirpated, are the Prairie Hen (*Tympanuchus cupido*), now restricted to Martha's Vineyard, where a few representatives of this formerly rather common species still exist (see *anted.*, p. 241); the Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*), now only a rare straggler, and probably also the Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*). To these may doubtless be added the Labrador or Pied Duck (*Camptolaimus labradorius*). (See Rowley, Orn. Miscel., pt. VI, 1877, 205-333; also Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 79).

III.—SPECIES OF PROBABLE OCCURRENCE.

Of the following list of nineteen species, the greater part have been included in various former lists of the birds of Massachusetts, but generally on inferential evidence, or on erroneous identification. About one-fourth of them have been taken within a few miles of the southern boundary of the State, and others, from their known general range, must evidently occur at rare intervals. At least one-half of the species named below have already been taken in adjoining States at points not far from the Massachusetts line.

1. *Larus kumlieni*. KUMLIEN'S GULL.—As several specimens of this recently described species have been taken near the eastern coast of Maine (Grand Menan and Bay of Fundy), and one at Troy, N. Y., it may reasonably be expected to occur as a straggler to the coast of Massachusetts.

2. *Procellaria pelagica*. STORMY PETREL.—This species was formerly included as a bird of Massachusetts, but there seems to be no positive record of its occurrence south of the Newfoundland Banks. Its capture off the New England coast, as far south even as Massachusetts, would not be surprising, since at present our off-shore birds are by no means well-known.

3. *Fregata aquila*. MAN-O'-WAR BIRD.—As this southern species has been taken on Faulkner's Island, Conn. (*Grinnell*, Am. Nat., IX, 1865, 470), at Booth Bay, Maine (*Purdie*, in Stearns and Coues's New England Bird Life, II, 1883, 342), and in Nova Scotia (*Deane*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 64), it may be entered in the present list as a possible accidental visitor to Massachusetts.

4. *Anas penelope*. WIDGEON.—This European species, formerly given as a bird of Massachusetts, still lacks confirmation as a bird of the State, or even of New England. It has been taken on Long Island, in New Jersey, and southward to Florida, and also in Greenland, and may well be expected to occur in Massachusetts.

5. *Anas crecca*. EUROPEAN TEAL.—Occurs as a straggler in eastern North America, having been taken at various points from

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Labrador to the Carolinas, but there are as yet no New England records.

6. *Olor buccinator*. TRUMPETER SWAN.—In all probability common here two hundred years ago, and may still occur as a straggler. Although there is no recent record of its capture within the State, there is a comparatively recent reference to its supposed occurrence at East Windsor Hill, Conn. (March, 1876), within fifteen miles of the Massachusetts line (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 120). In several instances where the occurrence of Swans is recorded, there is some doubt as to the species, owing to unsatisfactory identification.

7. *Guara alba*. WHITE IBIS.—Has been recorded from Connecticut (*Grinnell*, Am. Nat., IX, 1875, 470), South Woodstock, Vt. (*Tracy*, Orn. and Oöl., X, 1885, 10), and repeatedly from Long Island. The species may occur as an accidental visitor to Massachusetts.

8. *Crex crex*. CORN CRAKE.—Of casual occurrence in eastern North America. Was taken at Cranston, R. I., about 1857 (*Jencks*, Random Notes on Nat. Hist., I, 1884, No. 6, 3), and has been taken in several instances on Long Island; also at Troy, N. Y. (*Park*, Forest and Stream, XXII, Feb. 14, 1884, 44), and Salem, New Jersey (*Cassin*, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1855, 265); also in Greenland and the Bermudas.

9. *Scolopax rusticola*. EUROPEAN WOODCOCK.—Occasional in eastern North America. There are records of its occurrence in Newfoundland, Maine, Long Island, New Jersey, Virginia, and elsewhere in the Atlantic States.

10. *Milvulus forficatus*. SWALLOW-TAILED FLYCATCHER.—This erratic species has been taken at Wauregan, Conn. (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 21); St. Johnsbury, Vt. (*Jencks*, Random Notes on Nat. Hist., I, 1884, No. 8, 3); Trenton, N. J. (*Abbott*, Am. Nat., VI, 1872, 367); in Manitoba, and at York Factory, Hudson's Bay (*Seton*, Auk, II, 1885, 218).

11. *Tyrannus verticalis*. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.—This western species has been taken at Elliot (= "Plympton"), Maine (*Bryant*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., X, 1865, 96; *Purdie*, Bull. 1886.]

Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 73), Riverdale, N. Y. (*Bicknell*, *ibid.*, IV, 1879, 60), and at Moorestown, N. J. (*Turnbull*, Bds. Eastern Penn., 1869, 41), and is as likely to occur in Massachusetts as many other species which have been taken there.

12. *Empidonax acadicus*. ACADIAN FLYCATCHER.—Has been taken at Suffield, Conn. (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 58), within about six miles of the Massachusetts line. Recorded by me in 1864 as occurring at Springfield, but in this instance *E. pusillus traillii* was mistaken for it, as heretofore stated (Proc. Essex Inst., X, 1878, 33).

13. *Perisoreus canadensis*. CANADA JAY.—Has been taken at Portland, Me. (*Brown*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 122), and at Brandon, Vt. (*Knowlton*, *ibid.*, VII, 1882, 64). Mr. Jenness Richardson informs me that there is a small resident colony of these birds near Rutland, Vt., about fifty miles north of the Massachusetts line, where he has often shot the birds. It doubtless occurs as an occasional winter visitor in Berkshire County. Mr. C. J. Maynard reports seeing "an individual in Newtonville" "in early summer," about 1875 (Bds. East. N. Amer., 1879, 168), but it eluded capture, and there is, so far as known to me, no record of its actual capture in the State. Mr. George N. Lawrence, however, reports the capture of a specimen "on New York Island, near Manhattanville," in midsummer (Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist., VIII, 1866, 289), a very unusual season for this bird to be seen so far south.

14. *Corvus ossifragus*. FISH CROW.—This species is now well known to be a not very rare resident on Long and Staten Islands, and in the lower Hudson Valley (*Zerega*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 205; *Mearns*, Bull. Essex Inst., XII, 1880, 110-112; *Purdie*, *ibid.*, V, 1880, 240; *Dutcher*, Trans. Linn. Soc. New York, I, 1882, 109-111). There is also an old Connecticut record (*Linsley*, Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, XLIV, 1843, 260). Mr. William Brewster observed a single individual in Cambridge, March 16, 1875 (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 73), but there is thus far no record of the actual capture of the species within the State.

15. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW.—This species has been found breeding at West Point, N. Y.

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(*Mearns*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, III, 1878, 46), and at Green's Farms, twenty-six miles west of New Haven, Conn., in 1876 and 1877 (*Stannis*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, IV, 1879, 119). It was taken by Mr. E. I. Shores at Suffield, Conn., June 6, 1874 (*ibid.*, II, 1877, 21)—a locality only a few miles south of the Massachusetts line. Mr. John H. Sage also writes me that it was killed at East Hartford, Conn., in June, 1885. Its occasional presence in Massachusetts can, therefore, be scarcely questioned, although there is as yet no record of its actual capture within the State.

16. *Dendroica caerulea*. CERULEAN WARBLER.—Has occurred at Suffield, Conn., close to the Massachusetts boundary (*Purdie*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II, 1877, 22), and at Cumberland Hill, R. I. (*Deane*, *ibid.*, IV, 1879, 185), and is quite likely to be found sooner or later within the State.

17. *Geothlypis formosa*. KENTUCKY WARBLER.—This species has also been taken at Suffield, Conn. (*Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 22). This is its only New England record, but it has been taken at Sing Sing, N. Y. (*Fisher*, Am. Nat., IX, 1875, 573), and also in Northern New Jersey.

18. *Parus bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—This species, which occurs sparingly as far north as Long Island and the vicinity of New York City, has several Connecticut records (see *Merriam*, Rev. Bds. Conn., 1877, 9), and has once occurred as near the Massachusetts border as Hartford. There is also an early New Hampshire record (*Belknap*, Hist. New Hampshire, III, 1792, 173).

19. *Saxicola œnanthe*. WHEATEAR.—Of frequent occurrence in Southern Labrador, where it breeds, and in the Bermudas, and has been taken at Quebec, Canada (*Baird*, Rev. Am. Bds., 1864, 61); Indian Island, near Eastport, Maine (*Boardman*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, V, 1880, 115), and on Long Island, N. Y. (*Lawrence*, Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist., VIII, 1866, 282). Its capture in Massachusetts is therefore not improbable.

The **Crested Grebe** (*Colymbus cristatus*), formerly included among Massachusetts birds, has recently been found to have no status as even a bird of North America.

The **Manx Shearwater** (*Puffinus puffinus*), formerly given as more or less frequent off the coast in winter, is now considered 1886.]

as of doubtful occurrence off the eastern coast of North America, there being no authentic record of its capture on the American side of the Atlantic, south of Greenland.

The two species of **Tropic Bird** occasionally straggle far beyond their usual range. The Yellow-billed Tropic Bird (*Phaethon flavirostris*) is reported to have been taken "in the interior of New York State about the middle of November, 1870" (*Maynard*, Bds. East. N. Amer. 1879, 474), and the Red-billed Tropic Bird (*P. atherus*) is said to be "casual near Newfoundland Banks" (*Ridgway*, Water Birds N. Amer., II, 1884, 189).

The **Willow Ptarmigan** (*Lagopus albus*), of which a specimen was taken in Manchester, in May, 1859 (*Coues*, Proc. Essex Inst., V, 1868, 259), is doubtless to be regarded as an escaped cage-bird rather than as a species intentionally introduced, or even as an accidental waif.

The **Serin Finch** (*Serinus hortulanus*), which has but a single record for the State (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 635), or even for North America, may also doubtless be considered as an escaped cage-bird.

The **Evening Grosbeak** (*Coccothraustes vespertina*) has been taken at Toronto (*Seton*, Auk, II, 1885, 334), and at Woodstock (*McIlwraith*, Proc. Essex Inst., V, 1866, 88) and London, Ontario (*Morden and Saunders*, Can. Nat. and Sports., II, 1882, 185. Also in Onondaga County, N. Y. (*Coues*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 1882, 250), at Elizabethtown, Essex Co., N. Y. (*Brewer*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVII, 1875, 451), and near New York City (*Lawrence*, Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. New York, VIII, 1866, 289). It may doubtless be looked for as an accidental visitor to Massachusetts.

Linnaeus's Emerald (*Thaumatias linnæi*). A specimen of this species has been recorded as taken in Massachusetts (*Allen*, Am. Nat., III, 1870, 645), but the evidence of its capture in the State has since been found unsatisfactory, while the probabilities are evidently against such an occurrence.

The **Empidonax pygmaeus** (*Minot*, Land Birds and Game Birds of New England, 1877, 290), described from a bird "caught sight of. . . in some shrubbery . . . near Boston," is not recognized as having any scientific status.

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IV.—DOUBTFUL SPECIES.

1. *Acanthis brewsteri*. BREWSTER'S LINNET.—The type-specimen of this supposed species, taken at Waltham, by Mr. Brewster (*Ridgway*, Am. Nat., VI, 1872, 433) remains unique. It is now thought to be possibly a hybrid between *Acanthis linaria* and *Spinus pinus* (see *Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 225).

***Helminthophila leucobronchialis*.** BREWSTER'S WARBLER.—This supposed species was first taken at Newtonville, May 18, 1870 (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, I, 1876, 1, pl. i). Numerous specimens have since been taken, particularly in southern Connecticut and in the lower Hudson Valley. (For a full citation of references and analysis of the specimens see *Ridgway*, Auk, II, 1885, 359–363.) This and *H. lawrencei* seem likely to be simply hybrids between *H. chrysoptera* and *H. pinus* (*Brewster*, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VI, 1881, 218–225; Auk, III, 1886, 411).

The **Small-headed Flycatcher** (*Muscicapa minuta* Wilson), which has been twice reported as occurring in Massachusetts, but of which no specimens from anywhere are extant, is considered as too problematical to be entitled to recognition. Whatever it may finally prove to be, the Massachusetts records are too vague to have any value.

V.—INTRODUCED SPECIES.

1. *Tympanuchus americanus*. PRAIRIE HEN.—Small numbers of these birds have been repeatedly liberated in various parts of the State, particularly in Barnstable County. Mr. William Brewster, who has given special attention to the matter, says, in a recent letter to me (dated 31st Dec., 1885), "I know of several cases where western Grouse [meaning the present species] have been turned out in Massachusetts within the past eight or ten years.... Only last winter a marketman in Boston told me he had some twenty odd sent in by a gunner in *Berkshire County*.... A few days latter he showed me a letter from his gunner who said that he did not dare kill any more because a sportsman's club which had procured the birds from the West, 1886.]

and which was trying to stock the County with them, had found out that he was killing them and threatened to arrest him.

"I have also heard that within three years many western Grouse have been turned out on the Cape. The people who get and liberate them usually try to keep it a secret, believing that if it is known the market gunners will at once go for them. In short, while it is difficult to get proofs of the fact, I have no doubt that hundreds of Grouse from west of the Mississippi have been quietly introduced in Massachusetts within the last ten years."

Many years since they were introduced from the West to Naushon Island, but appear to have soon become exterminated. As stated above, they have since been liberated in Barnstable County, where several have recently been killed. They doubtless would thrive and increase there if they could be protected from the rapacity of unprincipled gunners.

2. Coturnix coturnix. EUROPEAN QUAIL.—During the last ten years a considerable number of these birds have been imported and turned out in various parts of the State, and also in neighboring States. So far as now known, the experiment has not been attended with very encouraging success. A few instances of their breeding have been reported, but in the main the birds have been lost sight of, so that the attempt at their naturalization has been practically a failure. (For a history of their introduction, etc., see *Forest and Stream*, issues of June 28, Aug. 2, Aug. 9, Aug. 23, Sept. 6, Nov. 15, Nov. 29, Dec. 6, and Dec. 27, 1877.)

3. Carduelis elegans. EUROPEAN GOLDFINCH.—Of late years this species has been repeatedly met with in a wild state in the vicinity of Cambridge and elsewhere near Boston, where doubtless it may be considered as fairly established, as it certainly seems to be in the vicinity of New York, near which city it is known to have been turned out in numbers a few years ago (*Adney*, *Auk*, III, 1886, 409). It has also been taken at Falmouth, Mass. (*Swift*, *Orn. and Ööl.*, IX, 1884, 12).

4. Passer domesticus. HOUSE SPARROW.—This introduced pest appears to have now spread to all parts of the State, at least

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to all the larger towns and their immediate neighborhoods, and to have become everywhere ineradicably established, greatly to the regret of all lovers of our native song-birds, to whom this intruder proves so great a nuisance.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Fully authenticated as birds of the State,*	340
Extirpated,	4
Given as of probable occurrence,	19
Considered as fairly entitled to recognition as Massachusetts birds,	359
Known as breeding within the State (about),	142
Extremely rare or accidental visitors,	79
Introduced,	4
Species added since 1878,	28

* Excluding nine varieties of species otherwise represented.