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Illinois State Laboratory

OF

NATURAL HISTORY

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*Bulletin No. 4.*

A CATALOGUE OF THE BIRDS OF ILLINOIS.

BY

ROBERT RIDGWAY.

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BLOOMINGTON, ILL.:

Pantagraph Printing and Binding Establishment.

MAY, 1881.

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A

REVISED CATALOGUE

OF THE

BIRDS

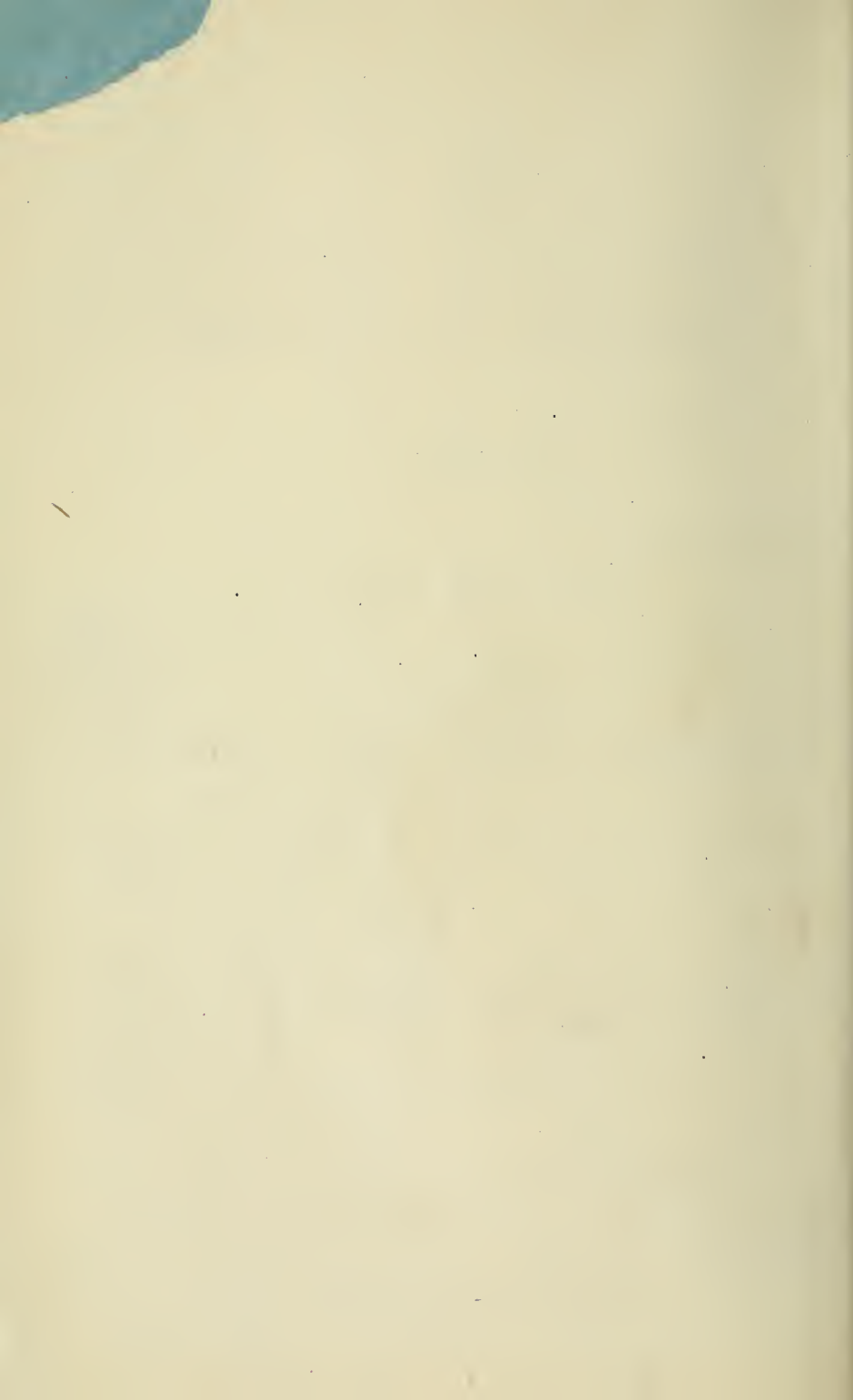
Ascertained to Occur in Illinois.

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## PREFACE.

The present catalogue, although based essentially upon the list published in 1874, in the Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York (vol. x. pp. 364-94) is rendered much more complete by the addition of nearly thirty species, and many facts which have been brought to light by subsequent investigations. The most important sources from which this additional information has been derived are the several lists of Illinois birds published by my friend Mr. E. W. Nelson,<sup>1</sup> of Chicago (now U. S. Signal Observer at St. Michaels, Alaska), but I have also been furnished with many interesting facts through correspondence with persons actively engaged in the study of the ornithology of the state, among whom I may especially mention Dr. J. W. Velie, of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, Mr. H. K. Coale, of Chicago, and Mr. C. K. Worthen, of Warsaw; the information thus derived being duly acknowledged in the proper places.

To the 311 species of the catalogue of 1874, there are here added 31, which would bring the total number known to occur in Illinois up to 342 were it not for the fact that one species (*Podiceps cristatus*) was included upon erroneous information, and is therefore eliminated. Of the 341 species enumerated herein, no less than 213 are positively ascertained to breed within the limits of the state. Not a single species has been included except upon good authority, while, on the other hand, several are excluded on account of not having been actually captured within the state, though some of them have been secured near Racine, Wisconsin, in the extreme southeastern corner of Wisconsin, rendering it therefore extremely probable that individuals of the species in question have at one time or another

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<sup>1</sup>For the titles of these, see pp. 168-170.

visited Illinois territory. A few species (*e. g. Pica rustica hudsonica* and *Lagopus albus*) are given upon the authority of Mr. Robert Kennicott, but have not been noted by any subsequent observer. They may not now occur in Illinois, but this does not, however, affect the validity of Mr Kennicott's record, which cannot be passed over on the strength of purely negative evidence.

In the catalogue of 1874 I gave a list of 48 species "to be looked for" in Illinois, and which it was stated would "no doubt be yet found to occur within the limits of the state." Of these no less than 15 have already been taken or observed, besides four (*Dichromanassa rufa*, *Ajaja rosea*, *Pelecanus fuscus* and *Stercorarius parasiticus*) whose occurrence had not been anticipated. We may therefore look with confidence to the capture of the remaining species of the list, when the extreme southern and northwestern borders of the state have been more thoroughly explored.

As may be seen from an examination of the following catalogue, the avian-fauna of Illinois is exceedingly rich and varied, probably no inland state or territory, not traversed by lofty mountain ranges, being equal to Illinois in this respect. This great richness and diversity of bird-life results primarily from two causes,—the central position of the state geographically, and its great extent from north to south. The variety of surface which the state presents in different sections, notwithstanding the prevalence of large prairies, is also an important factor, no state, perhaps, east of the Pacific slope presenting greater contrasts of this kind. Stretching through nearly six degrees of latitude, the climates of the northern and southern portions are very diverse, the advent of spring, as determined by the first flowering and leafing of identical plants, averaging fully six weeks earlier near the Ohio river than in the vicinity of Chicago.\*

\*The difference in climate between Cairo and Chicago, as determined by the U. S. Signal Bureau, is as follows:

	An. mean.	Av. of hottest month.	Av. of coldest month.	An. range.	Latitude.
Cairo.....	57.3	80.2 (August.)	31.3 (January.)	.....	37.00
Chicago.....	46.7	72.8 (July.)	20 (December.)	.....	41° 52'

The two opposite sections of the state also differ essentially in the natural products of the soil,—the southern being clothed with almost continuous forests, which in the bottom-lands are remarkable for massiveness of growth and great variety of species, while in the central and northern portions extensive prairies largely prevail. Indeed, it is difficult to conceive of more complete contrast than that afforded by the cypress swamps, canebrakes, and almost tropical luxuriance of vegetation of the southern bottom forests, on the one hand, and the extensive, monotonous northern prairies on the other. Intervening districts present every conceivable combination of prairie and woodland, while particular sections possess special features, such as the line of high precipitous bluffs along part of the western border, the romantic, almost mountainous range of rugged hills traversing the southern portion, from east to west, and the hilly region northwestward. The prairies of central and northern Illinois being a modified continuation of the “Great Plains,” a considerable number of birds characteristic of, or peculiar to, the “Campestrian District,” together with others common to the whole of the Western Region, are thus brought into contact with eastern woodland forms; while the proximity of the Great Lakes, on the northeast, secures the presence of many species formerly considered of purely maritime or littoral habitat, but which in reality occur, at one season or another, on many of the larger streams of this inland state. Considering also in this connection the very large preponderance of the southern element in that portion of the state lying south of the parallel of  $39^{\circ}$  (approximately), and also the influx of northern forms during the winter season, it may be seen that no less than five distinct faunæ overlap on the area included within the boundaries of the state of Illinois,—the eastern, which, in its purity, of course largely predominates; the maritime and littoral, by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence; the boreal, coming down from the high north in winter; the western, extending eastward across the prairies to the border of the wooded country; and, lastly, the southern, or “Australoriparian” fauna, a very considerable element of which extends up the Mississippi valley to at least the 38th parallel of north latitude.

The bird-fauna of Illinois, as at present understood, embraces members of 17 "orders" (according to the latest and most improved classifications), 51 families, 225 genera, and 339 species. The subjoined tables are intended to show the relative number of species by which each family is represented, in numerical order.

Table of Families of Birds represented in the Avian-fauna of Illinois, given in order of numbers of species.

1. Fringillidae . . . . .	41	28. Laniidae . . . . .	3
2. Anatidae . . . . .	40	29. Ampelidae . . . . .	2
3. Mniotiltidae . . . . .	37	30. Tanagridae . . . . .	2
4. Scolopacidae . . . . .	25	31. Cuculidae . . . . .	2
5. Falconidae . . . . .	24	32. Cathartidae . . . . .	2
6. Laridae . . . . .	18	33. Columbidae . . . . .	2
7. Icteridae . . . . .	11	34. Ibiidae . . . . .	1
8. Strigidae . . . . .	11	35. Recurvirostridae . . . . .	1
9. Ardeidae . . . . .	11	36. Gruidae . . . . .	2
10. Tyrannidae . . . . .	10	37. Pelecanidae . . . . .	2
11. Turdidae . . . . .	9	38. Phalacrocoracidae . . . . .	3
12. Picidae . . . . .	9	39. Stercorariidae . . . . .	2
13. Rallidae . . . . .	8	40. Ptilonotidae . . . . .	1
14. Vireonidae . . . . .	7	41. Certhiidae . . . . .	1
15. Troglodytidae . . . . .	7	42. Motacillidae . . . . .	1
16. Hirundinidae . . . . .	6	43. Alaudidae . . . . .	1
17. Charadriidae . . . . .	5	44. Trochilidae . . . . .	1
18. Paridae . . . . .	4	45. Cypselidae . . . . .	1
19. Corvidae . . . . .	4	46. Alcedinidae . . . . .	1
20. Tetraonidae . . . . .	4	47. Psittacidae . . . . .	1
21. Podicipitidae . . . . .	4	48. Meleagridae . . . . .	1
22. Sylviidae . . . . .	3	49. Percidae . . . . .	2
23. Caprimulgidae . . . . .	3	50. Ciconiidae . . . . .	1
24. Phalaropodidae . . . . .	3	51. Plataleidae . . . . .	1
25. Colymbidae . . . . .	3	52. Strepstilidae . . . . .	1
26. Saxicolidae . . . . .	2	53. Ploteidae . . . . .	1
27. Sittidae . . . . .	2		
		Total number of species and races, 352	

The number of Species belonging to each Family which breed in the state are as follows:

Mniotiltidae . . . . .	25 species	Cuculidae . . . . .	2 species
Fringillidae . . . . .	23 "	Cathartidae . . . . .	2 "
Falconidae . . . . .	17 "	Columbidae . . . . .	2 "
Anatidae . . . . .	15 "	Recurvirostridae . . . . .	2 "
Ardeidae . . . . .	9 "	Gruidae . . . . .	2 "
Scolopacidae . . . . .	9 "	Podicipitidae . . . . .	2 "
Icteridae . . . . .	9 "	Saxicolidae . . . . .	1 "
Rallidae . . . . .	8 "	Sylviidae . . . . .	1 "
Turdidae . . . . .	7 "	Laniidae . . . . .	1 "
Tyrannidae . . . . .	7 "	Ampelidae . . . . .	1 "
Picidae . . . . .	7 "	Alaudidae . . . . .	1 "
Strigidae . . . . .	7 "	Trochilidae . . . . .	1 "
Hirundinidae . . . . .	6 "	Cypselidae . . . . .	1 "
Vireonidae . . . . .	6 "	Alcedinidae . . . . .	1 "
Troglodytidae . . . . .	5 "	Psittacidae . . . . .	1 "
Charadriidae . . . . .	3 "	Meleagridae . . . . .	1 "
Laridae . . . . .	4 "	Percidae . . . . .	2 "
Paridae . . . . .	3 "	Ciconiidae . . . . .	1 "
Corvidae . . . . .	3 "	Phalaropodidae . . . . .	1 "
Tetraonidae . . . . .	3 "	Phalacrocoracidae . . . . .	1 "
Caprimulgidae . . . . .	3 "	Ploteidae . . . . .	1 "
Sittidae . . . . .	2 "	Colymbidae . . . . .	1 "
Laniidae . . . . .	2 "		
Tanagridae . . . . .	2 "		
		Total, 213 species	

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

The following list of papers referring particularly to Illinois ornithology is believed to be nearly complete up to date.

1853-4.

1. LE BARRON, DR. WM.—Observations upon some of the birds of Illinois most interesting to the agriculturist. <*Trans. Ill. State Agric. Soc.*, I., 1853, p. 559-65. [A general notice of the common birds of the state, of considerable popular and economic interest.]

1855.

2. PRATTEN, HENRY.—Catalogue of the birds of [southern] Illinois [Wayne and Edwards counties.] <*Trans. Ill. State Agric. Soc.*, I. (for 1853-5), p. 598-609. [184 species.]

3. KENNICOTT, ROBERT.—Catalogue of the animals observed in Cook county, Illinois. [Birds.] <*Trans. Ill. State Agric. Soc.*, I. (for 1853-5), pp. 580-9. [187 species.]

5. KENNICOTT, R.—Species observed in the middle and southern portions of the State which are not given in Mr. Pratten's catalogue of the birds of Southern Illinois. <*Trans. Ill. State Agric. Soc.*, I. (for 1853-5), p. 589-91.

1856.

5. KENNICOTT, R.—Notes of the Occurrence of *Plotus anhinga* and *Tantalus loculator* in Southern Illinois. <*Pr. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, V., 1856, p. 391.

1857.

6. BRENDEL, F.—Vögel der Umgegend Peoria's in Illinois. <*Giebel's Zeitsch für Naturw.*, 1857, p. 420. [Not seen by me.]

1859-60.

7. HOLDER, R. H.—Birds of Illinois. <*Trans. Ill. State Agric. Soc.*, IV., 1859-60, pp. 605-13. [A nominal list of 247 species.]

1868.

8. ALLEN, J. A.—[Some remarks upon the birds of Iowa and Illinois, read by the secretary of the Society.] <*Pr. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XII., 1868, p. 85.

9. ALLEN, J. A.—Notes on birds observed in Northern Illinois, in June, 1867. <*Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, I., 1868, pp. 502-22. [94 species.]

1872.

10. RIDGWAY, ROBERT.—New birds in Southern Illinois. < *Am. Nat.*, July, 1872, pp. 430-31. [*Vireo belli*, *Pencaea westicalis*, *Cyanospiza ciris*, *Asturnia plagiata* and *Falco polyagrus* added to the fauna of the state (Fox Prairie, Richland county).]

1873.

11. RIDGWAY, ROBERT.—The Prairie Birds of Southern Illinois. < *Am. Nat.*, VII., April, 1873, pp. 197-203. [Based on observations made on Fox Prairie, Richland county, in June and August, 1871.]

1874.

12. RIDGWAY, ROBERT.—Catalogue of the birds ascertained to occur in Illinois. < *Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist.*, N. Y., X., January, 1874, pp. 364-94. [A list of 311 species, with range of each within the state approximately indicated.]

13. RIDGWAY, ROBERT.—The Lower Wabash valley, considered in its relation to the Faunal Districts of the Eastern Region of North America. With a synopsis of its Avian Fauna. < *Pr. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XVI., February 18, 1874, pp. —.

## "GENERAL SUMMARY."

["Found irrespective of season, . . . . .	77
Found only in summer, . . . . .	92
Found only in winter, . . . . .	47
Found only in spring and fall, . . . . .	72
	<hr/>
Total number of species, . . . . .	288
Number of species breeding, about . . . . .	155
Number of species wintering, about . . . . .	155"]

14. COUES, E.—Birds of Illinois. < *Field and Stream (Chicago)*, May 2, 1874. [A review of Ridgway's "Catalogue of the Birds ascertained to occur in Illinois," in *Ann. Lyc. N. Y.*, January, 1874, pp. 364-94.]

1876.

15. NELSON, E. W.—Additions to the Avi-fauna of Illinois, with notes on other species of Illinois birds. < *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, I., No. 2, July, 1876, pp. 39-44. [The species added are, *Myiadestes townsendi*, Waukegan, December 16, 1876; *Coturniculus lecontei*, Riverdale, May 13, 1875; *Ammodramus caudacutus* var. *nelsoni*, Calumet Lake, &c., June, September, November; "*Chordeiles popetue* var. *henryi*," Waukegan, July, 1875; *Buteo borealis* var. *calurus*, near Chicago, April, 1873; *Ardea rufa*, near Cairo, August, 1875.]

16. NELSON, E. W.—Notes upon birds observed in Southern Illinois, between July 17, and September 4, 1875. < *Bull. Essex Inst.*, IX., 1876, pp. 32-65. [Includes lists of the species observed at the following localities: *Mt. Carmel and vicinity*, July 17—September 4 (pp. 32-46; 113 species); *Fox Prairie, Richland county*, (pp. 47-50; 64 species); *Cairo and vicinity*, August 17-31 (pp. 50-61; 79 species); *vicinity of Anna, Union county* (pp. 61-4; 83 species). Total number of species observed at the four localities, 133.]

17. NELSON, E. W.—Birds of Northeastern Illinois. < *Bull. Essex Inst.*, VIII., December, 1876, pp. 90-155. [316 species and 12 additional "races;"]

180 species breed (?); 24 occur in summer, but are not known to breed; 69 occur only during the migrations; 76 are winter visitants and residents. A list is given of 16 species "not given in the preceding list," but which are known to occur in Illinois—making a total of 332 species known to occur in the state, exclusive of geographical races.]

1877.

18. JONES, W. L.—Arrivals of birds [at Lebanon, Illinois.] <*Field and Forest*, III., No. 1, July, 1877, pp. 17-18.

19. COALE, H. K.—Junco oregonus in Illinois. <*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, II., July, 1877, p. 82. [Near Chicago, October 14, 1875; one specimen.]

20. "W. B." (William Brewster.)—Nelson's "Birds of Northeastern Illinois." <*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, II., July, 1877, pp. 68-9. [Synopsis of paper in Bull. Essex Inst.]

21. COALE, HENRY K.—MacCown's Longspur in Illinois. <*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, April, 1877, p. 52. [Champaign, Ill., January 15; 3 specimens.]

22. J. A. A. (J. A. Allen.)—Birds of Southern Illinois. <*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, January, 1878, p. 36. [Review of Nelson's Catalogue (No. 16).]

1878.

23. RIDGWAY, ROBERT.—Notes on Birds observed at Mt. Carmel, Southern Illinois, in the spring of 1878. <*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, October, 1878, pp. 162-166. [Twenty-five species mentioned, of which two, *Helinaia swainsoni* (?) and *Ibis alba* are new to the fauna of the state.]

1879.

24. RIDGWAY, ROBERT.—On a new species of *Peuceea* from Southern Illinois and central Texas. <*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, October, 1879, pp. 218-22. [*P. illinoënsis*.]

1880.

25. RIDGWAY, ROBERT.—The Northern Waxwing (*Ampelis garrulus*) in Southern Illinois. <*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, April, 1880, p. 118. [Pulaski county, December 18, 1879; S. A. Forbes.]

26. WIDMANN, OTTO.—Notes on Birds of St. Louis, Mo. <*Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, July, 1880, p. 191. [Relates in great part to birds of Illinois, immediately opposite St. Louis.]

# Catalogue of the Birds of Illinois.

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[NOTE.—The nomenclature of this list accords with that of the new catalogue of North American birds soon to be published by the Smithsonian Institution. The asterisk prefixed to a number indicates that the species is known to breed in the state of Illinois.]

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## Order PASSERES.

(Oscines.)

### Family TURDIDÆ.—Thrushes.

Genus HYLOCICHLA, Baird.

/ \*1. *H. mustelina* (Gmel.) Baird. Wood Thrush. Summer sojourner; abundant.

\*2. *H. fuscescens* (Steph.) Baird. Wilson's Thrush. Transient southward; summer sojourner in northern portion.

3. *H. alicie*, Baird. Gray-cheeked Thrush. Transient.

\*4. *H. ustulata swainsoni* (Caban.) Ridgw. Olive-backed Thrush. Transient, but a few breeding in extreme northern portion.

5. *H. unalascae pallasii* (Caban.) Ridgw. Hermit Thrush. Transient, but sometimes wintering in southern counties.

Genus MERULA, Leach.

\*6. *M. migratoria* (Linn.) Sw. & Rich. American Robin. Resident southward, mainly summer sojourner northward.

Genus MIMUS, Boie.

\*7. *M. polyglottus* (Linn.) Boie. Mockingbird. Entire state, but very local, even in southern portion, where resident.

Genus GALEOSCOPTES, Cabanis.

\*8. *G. carolinensis* (Linn.) Caban. Catbird. Summer sojourner; occasionally wintering southward.

Genus HARPORHYNCHUS, Cabanis.

\*9. *H. rufus* (Linn.) Caban. Brown Thrasher. Summer sojourner; sometimes wintering in southern counties.

## Family SAXICOLIDÆ.—Stonechats and Bluebirds.

Genus SIALIA, Swainson.

\*10. *Sialia sialis* (Linn.) Haldem. Bluebird. Resident and generally distributed; less numerous, and sometimes absent, in winter.

11. *S. arctica*, Swains. Rocky Mountain Bluebird. Accidental visitor. (East side of Mississippi river, opposite Dubuque, Iowa; *vide* E. W. NELSON, Bull. Essex Inst., VIII., 1876, p. 95.)

## Family PTILOGONATIDÆ.—Fly-catching Thrushes.

Genus MYIADENTES, Swainson.

12. *M. townsendi* (Aud.) Caban. Townsend's Solitaire. Accidental visitor. (Waukegan, December 16, 1875; *cf.* NELSON, Pr. Essex Inst., VIII., 1876, p. 94.)

## Family SYLVIIDÆ.—True Warblers.

Genus POLIOPTILA, Sclater.

\*13. *P. cerulea* (Linn.) Scl. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Summer sojourner; abundant, southward.

Genus REGULUS, Cuvier.

14. *R. calendula* (Linn.) Licht. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Transient; winter sojourner southward.

15. *R. satrapa*, Licht. Golden-crowned Kinglet. Transient northward, winter sojourner southward.

## Family PARIDÆ.—Titmice or Chickadees.

Genus LOPHOPHANES, Kaup.

\*16. *L. bicolor* (Linn.) Bp. Tufted Titmouse. Resident; rare northward (where said by Nelson to occur only during fall and winter), but in some southern counties perhaps the most abundant bird.

Genus PARUS, Linn.

\*17. *P. atricapillus*, Linn. Black-capped Chickadee. Northern portion; resident, but not numerous in winter.

\*18. *P. carolinensis*, Aud. Carolina Chickadee. Whole state, but rare northward, where found only in summer (?); southward the only species, except perhaps in winter; abundant, and resident.

19. *P. hudsonicus*, Forst. Hudson's Bay Chickadee. Very rare winter visitant to extreme northern portion. (Rock Island, *vide* NELSON, Bull. Essex Inst., VII., December, 1876, p. 95.)

## Family SITTIDÆ.—Nuthatches.

Genus SITTA, Linnæus.

\*20. *S. carolinensis*, Linn. White-bellied Nuthatch. Resident.

\*21. *S. canadensis*, Linn. Red-bellied Nuthatch. Winter sojourner southward; breeds sparingly in extreme northern portion (NELSON).

Family CERTHIIDÆ.—Creepers.

Genus CERTHIA, Linnaeus.

22. *C. familiaris rufa* (Bartr.) Ridgw. American Brown Creeper. Chiefly transient; winter sojourner southward; possibly breeding northward.

Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.—Wrens.

Genus THRYOTHORUS, Vieillot.

\*23. *T. ludovicianus* (Gm.) Bp. 'Great Carolina Wren. Resident and abundant southward; "rare summer visitant" northward (Nelson).

Genus THRYOMANES, Sclater.

\*24. *T. bewicki* (Aud.) Baird. Bewick's Wren. In southern counties abundant and resident, being the common, and in many localities the only, "house wren." More rare, and merely summer resident, northward.

Genus TROGLODYTES, Vieillot.

// \*25. *T. aëdon*, Vieill. House Wren. Northern and central portions. Apparently entirely absent in many localities southward, where replaced by Bewick's Wren.

25a. *T. aëdon parkmanni* (Aud.) Coues. Parkmann's Wren. [Several specimens, from Hyde Park, in the collection of Mr. H. K. Coale, of Chicago, appear to be indistinguishable from typical examples of this western race.]

Genus ANORTHURA, Rennie.

26. *A. troglodytes hyemalis* (Vieill.) Coues. Winter Wren. Winter sojourner.

Genus TELMATODYTES, Cabanis.

\*27. *T. palustris* (Wils.) Baird. Long-billed Marsh Wren. Resident (occasionally, at least) southward; summer sojourner northward.

Genus CISTOTHORUS, Cabanis.

\*28. *C. stellaris* (Licht.) Caban. Short-billed Marsh Wren. Summer sojourner northward; resident in southern counties. Frequents chiefly the prairie sloughs, but nearly everywhere much rarer than the preceding.

Family MOTACILLIDÆ.—Wagtails and Titlarks.

Genus ANTHUS, Bechstein.

29. *A. ludovicianus* (Gmel.) Licht. American Titlark. Transient visitor; sometimes winter sojourner southward.

Family MNIOTILTIDÆ.—American Warblers.

Genus MNIOTILTA, Vieillot.

\*30. *M. varia* (Linn.) Vieill. Black and White Creeper. Summer sojourner.

## Genus PROTONOTARIA, Baird.

\*31. *P. citrea* (Bodd.) Baird. Prothonotary Warbler. Summer sojourner. Abundant in southern counties; rare northward. Found chiefly in wooded swamps or the border of ponds in wooded bottoms.

## Genus HELONÆA, Audubon.

\*32. *H. swainsoni*, Aud. Swainson's Warbler. Believed to be a rather rare summer sojourner in cypress swamps of the extreme southern part of the state. (See Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, October 1878, p. 163.)

## Genus HELMINTHOTHERUS, Rafinesque.

\*33. *H. vermivorus* (Gm.) Salv. & Godm. Worm-eating Warbler. Summer sojourner. Rare northward, but common in southern counties.

## Genus HELMINTHOPHAGA, Cabanis.

\*34. *H. pinus* (Linn.) Baird. Blue-winged Yellow Warbler. Summer sojourner, and abundant (locally) in southern portion; not yet recorded from northern portion of the state.

\*35. *H. chrysoptera* (Linn.) Baird. Golden-winged Warbler. Chiefly transient, but a rare summer sojourner in semi-prairie districts of central and northern portions of the state, where it breeds sparingly.

\*36. *H. ruficapilla* (Wilson) Baird. Nashville Warbler. Summer sojourner northward; transient southward.

37. *H. celata* (Say.) Baird. Orange-crowned Warbler. Transient; common some seasons.

38. *H. peregrina* (Wilson) Baird. Tennessee Warbler. Transient.

## Genus PARULA, Bonaparte.

\*39. *P. americana* (Linn.) Bp. Blue Yellow-backed Warbler. Summer sojourner; breeds throughout the state.

## Genus PERISSOGLOSSA, Baird.

40. *P. tigrina* (Gmel.) Baird. Cape May Warbler. Transient.

## Genus DENDRÆCA, Gray.

✓ \*41. *D. aestiva* (Gmel.) Baird. Summer Yellow Bird. Summer sojourner. The most familiar and generally dispersed member of the entire family. Familiarly known, in many sections, as the "Wild Canary."

42. *D. cærulescens* (Linn.) Baird. Black-throated Blue Warbler. Transient.

43. *D. coronata* (Linn.) Gray. Yellow-rump Warbler. Winter sojourner southward; transient northward.

44. *D. maculosa* (Gmel.) Baird. Black and Yellow Warbler. Transient.

/// \*45. *D. cærulea* (Wilson) Baird. Cerulean Warbler. Summer sojourner; rare northward, but very abundant southward, where it is by far the most numerous of the species which remain to breed; inhabits the woods of tall trees, chiefly in bottom-lands, and therefore scarcely known except to the collector.

\*46. *D. pennsylvanica* (Linn.) Baird. Chestnut-sided Warbler. Summer sojourner in northern and central portions; transient in southern counties.

47. *D. castanea* (Wils.) Baird. Bay-breasted Warbler. Transient.

48. *D. striata* (Forst.) Baird. Black-poll Warbler. Transient.

49. *D. blackburniæ* (Gmel.) Baird. Blackburnian Warbler. Transient.

\*50. *D. dominica albilora*, Baird. White-browed Yellow-throated Warbler. Summer sojourner; abundant, locally, southward, where frequenting chiefly the banks of streams in heavily wooded districts.

\*51. *D. virens* (Gmel.) Baird. Black-throated Green Warbler. Transient, a few breeding in extreme northern portion (*vide* Nelson).

\*52. *D. pinus* (Wils.) Baird. Creeping Pine Warbler. Summer sojourner; in the southern counties breeds in woods of deciduous trees, and occasionally winters.

53. *D. palmarum* (Gmel.) Baird. Red-poll Warbler. Transient. 'Sometimes wintering southward.

\*54. *D. discolor* (Vieill.) Baird. Prairie Warbler. Summer sojourner. One of the least common species, frequenting chiefly the oak "barrens," or other localities covered with a stunted growth.

Genus *SIURUS*, Swainson.

\*55. *S. aurocapillus* (Linn.) Swains. Golden-crown Thrush. Summer sojourner.

\*56. *S. naevius* (Bodd.) Coues. Small-billed Water Thrush; "Water Wag-tail." Transient; sometimes wintering in southern counties, and breeding sparingly in extreme northern counties (*vide* Nelson.)

\*57. *S. motacilla* (Vieill.) Coues. Large-billed Water Thrush; "Water Wagtail." Summer sojourner; abundant southward, rare northward.

Genus *OPORORNIS*, Baird.

58. *O. agilis* (Wilson) Baird. Connecticut Warbler. Transient.

\*59. *O. formosa* (Wilson) Baird. Kentucky Warbler. Summer sojourner; very abundant southward.

Genus *GEOTHLYPIS*, Cabanis.

\*60. *G. philadelphia* (Wilson) Baird. Mourning Warbler. Chiefly transient, but a rare summer sojourner in certain localities, even south of the parallel of 39°. Commonest in migrations, however, and breeding very sparingly.

\*61. *G. trichas* (Linn.) Caban. Maryland Yellow-throat. Summer sojourner. An abundant, familiar, and generally diffused species, partial to thickets and brier-patches.

Genus *ICTERIA*, Vieillot.

\*62. *I. virens* (Linn.) Baird. Yellow-breasted Chat. Summer sojourner; rare northward. Usually a companion of the preceding, and distinguished for oddity and variety of its notes; hence, sometimes called "Yellow Mockingbird."

Genus *MYIODICTES*, Audubon.

\*63. *M. mitratus* (Gmel.) Aud. Hooded Warbler. Summer sojourner; rare northward.

64. *M. pusillus* (Wilson) Bp. Black-capped Yellow Warbler. Transient.

\*65. *M. canadensis* (Linn.) Aud. Canadian Fly-catching Warbler. Transient, except in extreme northern portion, where breeding.

## Genus SETOPHAGA, Swainson.

/ \*66. *S. ruticilla* (Linn.) Sw. American Redstart. Summer sojourner; abundant and generally distributed. Easily recognized by its fan-shaped tail of black and red or yellow, in large patches; the male distinguished for his pretty plumage of black and orange-red.

## Family VIREONIDÆ.—Vireos or Greenlets.

## Genus VIREOSYLVIA, Bonaparte.

/ \*67. *V. olivacea* (Linn.) Bp. Red-eyed Vireo. Summer sojourner.

\*68. *V. philadelphica*, Cassin. Philadelphia Vireo. Transient; a few breeding in the extreme northern part of the state. A not uncommon, but not a well-known species, greatly resembling the succeeding, but distinguished by the absence of a spurious primary, and by the decidedly sulphur-yellow tinge of the throat and breast.

\*69. *V. gilva* (Vieill.) Cass. Warbling Vireo. Summer sojourner.

## Genus LANIVIREO, Baird.

\*70. *L. flavifrons* (Vieill.) Baird. Yellow-throated Vireo. Summer sojourner.

\*71. *L. solitarius* (Vieill.) Baird. Solitary Vireo. Transient; possibly breeding northward.

## Genus VIREO, Vieillot.

\*72. *V. noveboracensis* (Gmel.) Bp. White-eyed Vireo. Summer sojourner. A denizen of hazel-patches and open thickets; distinguished for its odd notes.

\*73. *V. bellii*, Aud. Bell's Vireo. Summer sojourner. Much like the last in habits and notes, but chiefly confined to the prairie districts, and resembling a miniature *Vireosylva gilva* in colors.

## Family LANIIDÆ.—Shrikes.

## Genus LANIUS, Linnæus.

/ \*74. *L. borealis*, Vieill. Great Northern Shrike. Irregular winter visitant; possibly breeding sparingly in northern counties.

\*75. *L. ludovicianus*, Linn. Loggerhead Shrike. Resident. In many localities known as the "Mockingbird," from the great similarity in its general appearance to *Mimus polyglottus*. Frequents much the same localities as the latter.

\*75a. *L. ludovicianus excubitorides* (Swains.) Coues. White-rumped Shrike. A mere variety of the preceding, having lighter colors, with the upper tail-coverts approaching white in color. Found with the preceding, and perhaps the prevailing form on the prairies.

## Family AMPELIDÆ.—Wax-wings.

## Genus AMPELIS, Linnæus.

\*76. *A. garrulus*, Linn. Northern Wax-wing. Winter visitant chiefly to extreme northern counties; of irregular occurrence, even in northern portions; merely casual southward.

\*77. *A. cedrorum*, Vieill. Cedar Wax-wing. Resident, except southward, where chiefly winter sojourner.

### Family HIRUNDINIDÆ.—Swallows.

#### Genus PROGNE, Boie.

\*78. *P. subis* (Linn.) Baird. Purple Martin. Summer sojourner.

#### Genus PETROCHELIDON, Cabanis.

\*79. *P. lunifrons* (Say.) Lawr. Cliff Swallow. Summer sojourner. Much like the barn swallow in general appearance and habits, but distinguished by its square tail and by its curious gourd-shaped nests attached to the *outside* of buildings. Commonly called "Mud Swallow," or "Square-tailed Eave Swallow."

#### Genus HIRUNDO, Linnæus.

\*80. *H. erythrogastra*, Bodd. Barn Swallow. Summer sojourner.

#### Genus TACHYCINETA, Cabanis.

\*81. *T. bicolor* (Vieill.) Caban. White-bellied Swallow. Summer sojourner; usually breeding in holes of trees.

#### Genus COTILE, Boie.

\*82. *C. riparia* (Linn.) Boie. Bank Swallow—"Sand Martin." Summer sojourner; breeding in holes in banks of streams or railroad cuts. Distinguished from the next by its white throat and dark band across the breast.

#### Genus STELGIDOPTERYX, Baird.

\*83. *S. serripennis* (Aud.) Baird. Rough-winged Swallow—"Sand Martin." Summer sojourner. A companion of the true Bank Swallow, and of very similar appearance, but distinguished by its uniform mouse-colored throat and breast. Often nests about bridges, or even old buildings; but usually in banks, like the *Cotile riparia*.

### Family TANAGRIDÆ.—Tanagers.

#### Genus PYRANGA, Vieillot.

✓ \*84. *P. rubra* (Linn.) Vieill. Scarlet Tanager. Summer sojourner. One of our most brilliantly colored birds, known usually as the "Black-winged Red-bird."

\*85. *P. aestiva* (Linn.) Vieill. Summer Redbird. Summer sojourner; abundant southward, but rare in extreme north of the state. Very similar in habits, manners and notes to the preceding, and by many persons erroneously looked upon as a variety or particular stage of plumage of the same species; partial to open, upland woods. A fine songster, the song resembling that of the robin, but more sprightly and continued.

## Family FRINGILLIDÆ.—Finches, Sparrows, and Buntings.

## Genus HESPERIPHONA, Bonaparte.

86. *H. vespertina* (Cooper) Bp. Evening Grosbeak. Winter visitant to extreme northern counties.

## Genus PINICOLA, Vieillot.

87. *P. enucleator* (Linn.) Vieill. Pine Grosbeak. Irregular winter visitant, chiefly to extreme northern portions.

## Genus CARPODACUS, Kaup.

\*88. *C. purpurcus* (Gmel.) Baird. Purple Finch. Winter sojourner southward; breeds sparingly in northern counties.

## Genus LOXIA, Linnæus.

89. *L. curvirostra americana* (Wilson) Coues. American Red Crossbill. Winter visitant, of irregular occurrence southward.

90. *L. leucoptera*, Gmel. American White-winged Crossbill. Winter visitant; occurring throughout the state, but, like the last, appearing very irregularly in the southern portion.

## Genus ÆGIOTHUS, Cabanis.

91. *Æ. canescens exilipes* (Coues) Ridgw. White-rumped Redpoll. Winter visitant to northern counties.

92. *Æ. linaria* (Linn.) Caban. Common Redpoll. Winter visitant; rare or occasional southward, common and of regular occurrence in the north.

## Genus ASTRAGALINUS, Cabanis.

~~///~~ \*93. *A. tristis* (Linn.) Cab. American Goldfinch. Resident. An abundant species, familiarly known as the "Lettuce-bird," "Garden-bird," "Hemp-bird," &c.

## Genus CHRYSOMITRIS, Boie.

94. *C. pinus* (Wilson) Bp. Pine Goldfinch. Transient, and occasional winter sojourner southward. Frequently a companion of the Purple Finch, feeding upon the tender buds of trees in early spring.

## Genus PLECTROPHANES, Meyer.

95. *P. nivalis* (Linn.) Meyer. Snow Bunting. An abundant winter visitant in northern counties, but very rare in the southern portion of the state. Commonly known as the "White Snow-bird," and "Snowflake."

## Genus CENTROPHANES, Kaup.

96. *C. lapponicus* (Linn.) Caban. Lapland Longspur. Winter visitant; sometimes abundant, even in the extreme southern portions; occasionally seen in full spring plumage in northern counties.

97. *C. pictus* (Swains.) Caban. Painted Longspur. A winter visitant, like the last, but chiefly confined to the prairie districts, where sometimes extremely abundant.

## Genus RHYNCHOPHANES, Baird.

98. *R. macconi* (Lawr.) Baird. McCown's Longspur. Casual winter visitant. (Champaign, January, 1877; three specimens. H. K. Coale, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, April, 1877, p. 52.)

## Genus PASSERCULUS, Bonaparte.

\*99. *P. sandwichensis savanna* (Wils.) Ridgw. Savannah Sparrow. Summer sojourner, wintering southward.

## Genus POECETES, Baird.

\*100. *P. gramineus* (Gmel.) Baird. Bay-shouldered Bunting. Summer sojourner; resident southward, where, however, it breeds sparingly. An inhabitant of fields and meadows, or open prairies. This, with other species of similar habits, as the Savannah and Yellow-winged Sparrows, are familiarly known as "Grass-birds," or "Ground-birds."

## Genus COTURNICULUS, Bonaparte.

~~171~~\*101. *C. passerinus* (Wilson) Bp. Yellow-winged Bunting. Summer sojourner; occasionally a few wintering southward. This is the commonest of the "Grass-birds," frequenting meadows, where well known from its peculiar lisping song which resembles the rasping note of a grasshopper (locust); hence known locally as "Grasshopper-bird" and "Cricket-bird."

\*102. *C. henslowi* (Aud.) Bp. Henslow's Bunting. Summer sojourner; in southern counties sometimes wintering. A common species on weedy prairies, with habits much like the preceding, but with a different song (sounding like *pill'-lut*, or *se'-wick*,) which it utters while perched on the summit of a tall weed.

\*103. *C. lecontei* (Aud.) Bp. Leconte's Bunting. Chiefly transient, but doubtless breeding in northwestern counties. Inhabits chiefly wet prairies, where it keeps hidden in the rank grass and sedges like the *Ammodromi*. [Taken in Chicago, May 2, 1878, by C. A. White (H. K. Coale, *in epist.*); at Riverdale, Cook county, May 13 and 17, 1875, by E. W. Nelson; and in Hancock county by C. K. Worthen, "both in fall and spring, as well as during summer." (See Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, January, 1880, p. 32).]

## Genus AMMODROMUS, Swainson.

\*104. *A. caudacutus nelsoni*, Allen. Nelson's Sharp-tailed Bunting. A summer resident in northern counties, where it inhabits grassy marshes. It is a recently discovered race, and its distribution is consequently not well made out. It very likely winters in sheltered marshes in the southern portion of the state.

## Genus CHONDESTES, Swainson.

\*105. *C. grammica* (Say) Bp. Lark Bunting. Summer sojourner; entire state, but partial to the semi-wooded districts. Easily distinguished from all other terrestrial sparrows (except the Chewink—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, which is otherwise very different), by the white-tipped tail; usually seen along roadsides. A sweet and indefatigable singer, surpassing the canary and every native species in continuity and sprightliness of song, through which are interspersed most pleasing trills and varied cadences. Nests indifferently on the

ground or in a small tree, the eggs being singularly handsome, of a crystal-white ground-color, peculiarly marked with irregular lines and spots of black round the larger end.

Genus ZONOTRICHIA, Swainson.

106. *Z. querula* (Nutt.) Gamb. Harris's Sparrow. Casual visitor from the west. [Taken by W. H. Garman, at Normal, McLean county, November 14, 1879, and near Bloomington, in spring of 1877]. (See Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, January, 1880, p. 30.)

107. *Z. leucophrys* (Forst.) Sw. White-crowned Sparrow. Transient northward; winter sojourner southward.

[*Z. gambeli intermedia*, Ridgw. Western White-crowned Sparrow. Obtained near Racine, Wisconsin, April 20, 1871, by Dr. P. R. Hoy. *Fide* Nelson, p. 107.]

[*Z. coronata* (Pallas) Baird. Golden-crowned Sparrow. A single specimen obtained near Racine, Wisconsin, in April, 1858, by Dr. Hoy. *Fide* Nelson, p. 108.]

\*108. *Z. albicollis* (Gmel.) Bp. White-throated Sparrow. Winter sojourner southward. A "rare summer resident" in northern counties (*fide* Nelson, p. 108).

Genus SPIZELLA, Bonaparte.

109. *S. montana* (Forst.) Ridgw. Tree Sparrow. Winter sojourner. An almost constant companion of the preceding.

/// ✓ \*110. *S. domestica* (Bartr.) Coues. Chipping Sparrow. Summer sojourner, occasionally wintering southward (?).

\*111. *S. pallida* (Swains.) Bp. Clay-colored Sparrow. Summer resident in certain semi-prairie districts westward and northward.

/// ✓ \*112. *S. pusilla* (Wilson) Bp. Field Sparrow. Summer sojourner northward; resident southward.

Genus JUNCO, Wagler.

113. *J. hyemalis* (Linn.) Scl. Common Snowbird. Winter sojourner.

114. *J. oregonus* (Townsend) Scl. Oregon Snowbird. Chicago, October 14, 1875; one specimen. [H. K. Coale, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, July, 1877, p. 82.]

Genus PEUCÆA, Audubon.

\*115. *P. æstivalis illinoensis*, Ridgw. Oak-woods Sparrow. Summer resident in the southern third of the state, but very local; has been obtained only in Wabash and Richland counties, where not discovered until 1871. The typical form of the species has been recorded only from lower South Carolina and Georgia, and adjacent parts of Florida. Inhabits chiefly neglected fields, more or less grown up with weeds or bushes, and surrounded by woods. The favorite perch of the male while singing is an old dead tree, from which, at midday, in the most sultry weather of July and August, he pours forth his simple chant of exceedingly clear and sweet notes; but upon the least alarm dives into the bushes or weeds, and thus easily conceals itself.

## Genus MELOSPIZA, Baird.

\*116. *M. fasciata* (Gmel.) Scott. Song Sparrow. Summer sojourner northward, but only a winter sojourner in the southern counties, where, with the Swamp, Lincoln's, White-throated, Fox-colored, Tree and Field Sparrows, it congregates in multitudes in the sheltered swamps in the heavily wooded districts.

\*117. *M. palustris* (Wils.) Baird. Swamp Sparrow. Abundant summer sojourner northward; equally abundant winter sojourner southward.

\*118. *M. lincolni* (Aud.) Baird. Lincoln's Sparrow. Mainly transient; a few breeding in the extreme northern counties (*vide* Nelson), and sometimes wintering, in considerable numbers, in the south.

## Genus PASSERELLA, Swainson.

119. *P. iliaca* (Merrem) Sw. Fox-colored Sparrow. Transient northward, but wintering in the south. One of the largest of our Sparrows, resembling a Thrush in its rufous coloring and spotted breast.

## Genus PIPILO, Vieillot.

~~/~~\*120. *P. erythrophthalmus* (Linn.) Vieill. Ground Robin. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward. A well-known, familiar species, commonly known as the "Chewink," "Jaree," and "Towhee."

## Genus CARDINALIS, Bonaparte.

\*121. *C. virginianus* (Briss.) Bp. Cardinal Grosbeak. Abundant resident southward; rare summer sojourner in extreme north. Commonly called "Red Bird" or "Crested Red Bird."

## Genus ZAMELODIA, Coues.

~~/~~\*122. *Z. ludoviciana* (Linn.) Coues. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. Summer sojourner northward; transient southward.

## Genus GUIRACA, Swainson.

\*123. *G. caerulea* (Linn.) Sw. Blue Grosbeak. Summer sojourner. Apparently confined to the southern portion of the state, where rare and local. Affects the same localities as the Indigo Bird, and seems like an "enlarged edition" of that species, but is at least twice the bulk, while the male has his duller blue plumage relieved by the rufous tips of the wing-coverts.

## Genus PASSERINA, Vieillot.

~~/~~\*124. *P. cyanea* (Linn.) Gray. Indigo Bird. Summer sojourner.

125. *P. ciris* (Linn.) Gray. Nonpareil Bunting. Summer visitant to southern counties. Possibly breeds, and should be diligently looked for. Thus far only one record of its occurrence within the state (Wabash county, near Mt. Carmel, June, 1871). The male is a very conspicuous bird,—bright red below, with blue head and green back; the female, uniform grass-green, paler and more yellowish below.

## Genus SPIZA, Bonaparte.

~~X~~ ~~W~~\*126. *S. americana* (Gmel.) Bp. Black-throated Bunting. Summer sojourner, abundant in most localities; an inhabitant of meadows and prairies;

an indefatigable songster, whose notes, while lacking melody or sweetness, are, however, not unpleasing, and are variously interpreted as "Dickcissel," "Judas Iscariot," &c., whence some of its various local names. The male having a yellow breast, adorned with a black shield-shaped spot, and thereby much resembling the Meadow Lark in color, while its haunts are the same, it is not unfrequently known as the "Little Field Lark." Its eggs, of a uniform pale blue, without markings of any kind, very closely resemble those of the common Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*.)

### Family ICTERIDÆ.—American Starlings.

#### Genus DOLICHONYX, Swainson.

*\*127. D. oryzivorus* (Linn.) Sw. Bob-o-link. Summer sojourner northward; transient southward. The male in spring plumage frequently called "Skunk Blackbird."

#### Genus MOLOTHRUS, Swainson.

*\*128. M. ater* (Bodd.) Gray. Cow Blackbird. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward. Sometimes known as "Clod-hopper," from the habit, which it possesses in common with other "blackbirds," of following the ploughman. The only one of our birds which never builds a nest, but habitually deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds.

#### Genus XANTHOCEPHALUS, Bonaparte.

*\*129. X. icterocephalus* (Bp.) Baird. Yellow-headed Blackbird. Summer sojourner; occasionally resident southward, confined to the prairie districts.

#### Genus AGELÆUS, Vieillot.

*\*130. A. phæniceus* (Linn.) Vieill. Red-winged Blackbird. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward.

#### Genus STURNELLA, Vieillot.

*\*131. S. magna* (Linn.) Sw. Meadow Lark. Resident; universally distributed.

*\*132. S. neglecta*, Aud. Western Meadow Lark. Resident. Strictly a prairie bird; closely resembling the preceding in all respects except voice, the notes being all exceedingly different, and the song very far superior.

#### Genus ICTERUS, Brisson.

*\*133. I. galbula* (Linn.) Coues. Baltimore Oriole. Summer sojourner. The most common appellation of this familiar and brilliant species is "Hanging-bird" but it is also known as the "Hang-nest," "Golden Oriole," "Golden Robin," "Fire-bird," &c.

*\*134. I. spurius* (Linn.) Bp. Orchard Oriole. Summer sojourner. More abundant south than the preceding.

#### Genus SCOLECOPHAGUS, Swainson.

*135. S. ferrugineus* (Gmel.) Sw. Rusty Blackbird. Transient, sometimes wintering southward.

136. *S. cyanocephalus* (Wagler) Caban. Brewer's Blackbird. An occasional straggler from the west.

Genus QUISCALUS, Vieillot.

~~137.~~ \*137. *Q. purpureus aeneus*, Ridgw. Bronzed Grackle. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward. The common "Blackbird."

Family CORVIDÆ.—Crows and Jays.

Genus CORVUS, Linnæus.

\*138. *C. corax carnivorus* (Bartr.) Ridgw. American Raven. Resident, but very local.

\*139. *C. frugivorus*, Bartr. Common Crow. Resident; abundant, and generally distributed.\*

Genus PICA, Cuvier.

140. *P. rustica hudsonica* (Sabine) Baird. Black-billed American Magpie. Of very doubtful occurrence in Illinois, at least at present, but given by Mr. Kennicott as a rare winter visitant to the extreme northern counties.

Genus CYANOCITTA, Strickland.

~~141.~~ \*141. *C. cristata* (Linn.) Strickl. Blue Jay. Resident; abundant, and generally distributed. In most localities one of the most familiar of the native birds, quite in contrast to its habits in the eastern states.

Family ALAUDIDÆ.—Larks.

Genus EREMOPHILA, Boie.

~~142.~~ \*142. *E. alpestris* (Forster) Boie. Horned Lark. Resident entire state, but chiefly the prairie districts.†

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\*It is altogether likely that the Fish Crow (*C. ossifragus*, Wilson), will eventually have to be added to the list of Illinois birds. I have several times heard, on the Wabash river, at Mt. Carmel, the notes of a Crow which were identical with those of this species, whose voice is exceedingly different from that of the common kind, being a sort of "cracked" croak, or barking sound; something like we would imagine a common crow with a very bad cold to utter. The species should be sought for along the larger streams in the southern part of the state, since its habitat is strictly littoral and fluviatile, and at the same time essentially southern.

†Mr. Nelson includes the pale form distinguished by the name of *leucolema*, Coues, in his list (p. 110). This, however, is an error, so far as the specimens upon which the statement was based are concerned, but one for which I am chiefly responsible. A series of specimens was submitted to me for examination, and certain examples, in very pale plumage, I pronounced to be the "var. *leucolema*." In this I was mistaken, the individuals in question proving to be the true *alpestris*, in much faded summer plumage. Although it is frequently not easy to distinguish the adults of the two forms, there is never any difficulty with the young, that of *leucolema* being many shades lighter in color, the difference being moreover absolutely constant. I was only made aware of my mistake by the subsequent inspection of young birds said to be the same form which I had previously identified as *leucolema*; and, neglecting to explain the case in time, am thus responsible in great measure for the statements made by Mr. Nelson in regard to these birds, as cited above.

(Oligomyodæ.)

## Family TYRANNIDÆ.—Tyrant Flycatchers.

Genus TYRANNUS, Cuvier.

~~///~~ ~~///~~ ~~///~~ ~~///~~ \*143. *T. carolinensis* (Linn.) Baird. King Bird. Summer sojourner; commonly known as the Bee Bird or Bee Martin.

Genus MYIARCHUS, Cabanis.

~~///~~ \*144. *M. crinitus* (Linn.) Caban. Great Crested Flycatcher. Summer sojourner; usually a woodland species, but not unfrequently seen in towns, where it sometimes builds in the hollow branches of shade-trees, or even the eaves of buildings.

Genus SAYORNIS, Bonaparte.

\*145. *S. fuscus* (Gmel.) Baird. Pewee. Summer sojourner, often wintering southward.

146. *S. sayi* (Bp.) Baird. Say's Pewee. Casual or accidental in northern part of the state (*vide* Nelson, Bull. Essex. Inst., VIII., 1876, p. 113).

Genus CONTOPUS, Cabanis.

147. *C. borealis* (Sw.) Baird. Olive-sided Flycatcher. Rare, transient; possibly breeds in extreme northern counties.

~~///~~ ~~///~~ ~~///~~ \*148. *C. virens* (Linn.) Caban. Wood Pewee. Summer sojourner.

Genus EMPIDONAX, Cabanis.

149. *E. flaviventris*, Baird. Yellow-bellied Flycatcher. Transient; possibly summer sojourner northward.

\*150. *E. acadicus* (Gmel.) Baird. Green-crested Flycatcher. Summer sojourner. More numerous southward than Traill's Flycatcher, but inhabiting the same localities, and difficult to distinguish; nest very different, however, and plumage quite distinct on comparison.

~~///~~ \*151. *E. pusillus trailli* (Aud.) Baird. Traill's Flycatcher. Summer sojourner; whole state, but said to be rare northward.

\*152. *E. minimus*, Baird. Least Flycatcher. Transient southward; summer sojourner northward.

## Order TROCHILLI.

## Family TROCHILIDÆ.—Humming-birds.

Genus TROCHILUS, Linnæus.

~~///~~ \*153. *T. colubris*, Linn. Ruby-throated Humming-bird. Summer sojourner. Our only species.

**Order CYPSELI.**

Family CYPSELIDÆ.—Swifts.

Genus CHÆTURA, Stephens.

\*154. *C. pelagica* (Linn.) Baird. Chimney Swift. Summer sojourner. Usually known as the "Chimney Swallow."

**Order CAPRIMULGI.**

Family CAPRIMULGIDÆ.—Goatsuckers.

Genus ANTROSTOMUS, Gould.

\*155. *A. carolinensis* (Gmel.) Gould. Chuck-will's-widow. Summer sojourner in southern counties. Confounded with the following, but note louder and less hurriedly enunciated; habits the same.

Genus CAPRIMULGUS, Linnæus.

\*156. *C. vociferus*, Wils. Whip-poor-will. Summer sojourner.

Genus CHORDEILES, Swainson.

\*157. *C. popetue* (Vieill.) Baird. Night Hawk. Summer sojourner. Popularly supposed to be the whip-poor-will, but readily distinguishable on sight by the conspicuous white wing-spot, its partially diurnal habits, and other well-marked characteristics.\*

**Order PICI.**

Family PICIDÆ.—Woodpeckers.

Genus CAMPEPHILUS, Gray.

\*158. *C. principalis* (Linn.) Gray. Ivory-billed Woodpecker. A former resident in the extreme southern counties, but now extinct in many districts.

Genus PICUS, Linnæus.

\*159. *P. villosus*, Linn. Hairy Woodpecker. Resident; commonly known as the "Big Sapsucker," or "Guinea Woodpecker."

\*160. *P. pubescens*, Linn. Downy Woodpecker. Resident. The well-known "Little Sapsucker," or "Little Guinea Woodpecker."

\*Mr. Nelson (p. 114) gives "var. *henryi*, Cass.," as occurring and breeding in Cook county. We have, in conjunction with Mr. Nelson, compared the specimens referred to, with typical examples of the western form, and conclude that they are merely somewhat pale examples of the eastern bird, or true *popetue*, as restricted.

Genus *PICOIDES*, Lacepede.

161. *P. arcticus* (Sw.) Gray. Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker. A rare winter visitant to extreme northern counties.

Genus *SPHYRAPICUS*, Baird.

162. *S. varius* (Linn.) Baird. Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. Winter sojourner in southern portions; transient northward. Not a conspicuous or well-known species, but, when distinguished, sometimes called the "Red-throated Sapsucker," or, on account of its mournful, whining note, "Squealing Sapsucker."

Genus *HYLOTOMUS*, Baird.

\*163. *H. pileatus* (Linn.) Baird. Pileated Woodpecker. Resident, and in many districts still abundant. Popularly known as the "Log Cock," "Black Woodcock," or, and perhaps most frequently, as simply "Woodcock."

Genus *CENTURUS*, Swainson.

~~/~~ \*164. *C. carolinus* (Linn.) Bp. Red-bellied Woodpecker. Abundant resident southward; rather rare summer sojourner northward. Its popular names are "Checkered Woodpecker," "Woodchuck," and "Chuck."

Genus *MELANERPES*, Swainson.

~~/~~ \*165. *M. erythrocephalus* (Linn.) Sw. Red-headed Woodpecker. Resident; excessively abundant in heavily wooded bottoms of the southern counties, in winter.

Genus *COLAPTES*, Swainson.

~~/~~ \*166. *C. auratus* (Linn.) Sw. Yellow-shafted Flicker. Resident. Has numerous popular names, as "Yellow-hammer" (the most frequent), "Flicker," "High-hole," "Wake-up," "Pigeon Woodpecker," &c.

**Order ANISODACTYLÆ.**Family *ALCEDINIDÆ*.—Kingfishers.Genus *CERYLE*, Boie.

\*167. *C. alcyon* (Linn.) Boie. Belted Kingfisher. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward.

**Order COCCYGES.**Family *CUCULIDÆ*.—Cuckoos.Genus *Coccyzus*, Vieillot.

~~/~~ \*168. *C. americanus* (Linn.) Bp. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Summer sojourner. Commonly known as the "Rain Crow" or "Wood Pigeon."

\*169. *C. erythrophthalmus* (Wils.) Baird. Black-billed Cuckoo. Summer sojourner. Popularly confounded with the preceding, but in most localities, especially southward, much less common.

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**Order PSITTACI.**

Family PSITTACIDÆ.—Parrots.

Genus CONURUS, Kuhl.

\*170. *C. carolinensis* (Linn.) Kuhl. Carolina Parakeet. Formerly abundant, and generally distributed; possibly now extinct in Illinois.

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**Order STRIGES.**

Family STRIGIDÆ.—Owls.

Genus ALUCO, Fleming.

\*171. *A. flammeus americanus* (Aud.) Ridgw. Barn Owl. Of rare and irregular occurrence. Found at all seasons of the year, but nowhere common.

Genus ASIO, Brisson.

\*172. *A. americanus* (Steph.) Sharpe. Long-eared Owl. Resident.

\*173. *A. accipitrinus* (Pall.) Newton. Short-eared Owl. Chiefly winter sojourner, but breeding in northern counties.

Genus STRIX, Linnæus.

\*174. *S. nebulosa*, Forst. Barred Owl. Resident. The common "Hoot Owl."

Genus ULULA, Cuvier.

175. *U. cinerea* (Gm.) Bp. Great Gray Owl. Very rare winter visitant to extreme northern counties (Nelson, p. 117).

Genus NYCTALE, Brehm.

\*176. *N. acadica* (Gmel.) Bp. Saw-whet Owl. Common resident in extreme northern portion; rare winter visitant southward.

Genus SCOPS, Savigny.

\*177. *S. asio* (Linn.) Bp. Little Red Owl, or Mottled Owl. Resident. Universally known as the "Screech Owl."

Genus BUBO, Duméril.

\*178. *B. virginianus* (Gmel.) Bp. Great Horned Owl. Resident.

178a. *B. virginianus subarcticus* (Hoy) Ridgw. Western Horned Owl. Winter visitant to northern portions.

## Genus NYCTEA, Stephens.

179. *N. scandiaca* (Linn.) Newton. Snowy Owl. Winter visitant; of irregular occurrence, but sometimes common.

## Genus SURNIA, Duméril.

180. *S. funerea* (Linn.) Sw. & Rich. American Hawk Owl. Winter visitant to extreme northern counties (Kane county, Sept. 1869; Nelson, p. 117).

**Order ACCIPITRES.**

## Family FALCONIDÆ.—Hawks, Falcons, Kites and Eagles.

## Genus HIEROFALCO, Cuvier.

181. *H. mexicanus polyagrus* (Cass.) Ridgw. Prairie Falcon. A straggler from the west.

## Genus FALCO, Linnæus.

\*182. *F. peregrinus nœvius* (Gm.) Ridgw. Duck Hawk. Resident, locally.

## Genus ÆSALON, Kaup.

\*183. *Æ. columbarius* (Linn.) Kaup. Pigeon Hawk. Resident, locally; more common in spring and fall.

## Genus TINNUNCULUS, Vieillot.

\*184. *T. sparverius* (Linn.) Vieill. American Kestrel. Resident; probably the most abundant species of the family, generally known as the "Sparrow Hawk."

\*184a. *T. sparverius isabellinus* (Sw.) Ridgw. Isabelline Kestrel. An adult female in my collection is a very extreme example of this southern race. It was obtained at Mt. Carmel, October 5, 1874. The entire pileum is dark plumbeous, without the least trace of rufous on the crown, while the dusky bars on the upper surface are everywhere much wider than the rufous intersperses. I have also a very typical male, the color very dark, with uniform deep plumbeous pileum and unspotted deep vinaceous breast.

## Genus PANDION, Savigny.

\*185. *P. haliaëtus carolinensis* (Gm.) Ridgw. American Osprey. Resident southward, at least in mild winters; transient northward (according to Nelson, p. 118).

## Genus ELANOIDES, Gray.

\*186. *E. forficatus* (Linn.) Ridgw. Swallow-tailed Kite. Summer sojourner; rare northward, but extremely abundant, at times, in the southern counties. Most numerous in August, on the prairies or near water-courses.

## Genus ELANUS, Savigny.

\*187. *E. glaucus* (Bartr.) Coues. White-tailed Kite. Very rare summer sojourner in extreme southern portion.

Genus ICTINIA, Vieillot.

\*188. *I. subcaerulea* (Bartr.) Coues. Mississippi Kite. Summer sojourner; rare northward, but, like the Swallow-tail, very abundant locally, especially in August, in the southern third of the state. Usually seen soaring in company with Turkey Buzzards or the Swallow-tailed Kites, often performing extraordinary and beautiful aerial evolutions.

Genus CIRCUS, Lacépède.

\*189. *C. hudsonius* (Linn.) Vieill. Marsh Hawk. Chiefly winter sojourner, but resident northward, and (probably) on southern prairies.

Genus ACCIPITER, Brisson.

\*190. *A. cooperi*, Bp. Cooper's Hawk. Resident. Commonly known as the "Blue Chicken Hawk," "Swift Hawk," "Quail Hawk," &c.

\*191. *A. fuscus* (Gmel.) Bp. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Resident.

Genus ASTUR, Lacépède.

192. *A. atricapillus* (Wils.) Bp. American Goshawk. Winter visitant; rare southward.

Genus BUTEO, Cuvier.

\*193. *B. borealis* (Gmel.) Vieill. Red-tailed Hawk. Resident. The common "Rabbit Hawk," or "White-breasted Hen Hawk."

193a. *B. borealis calurus* (Cass.) Ridgw. Western Red-tailed Hawk. Occasional, or accidental visitant from the west (Cook county, April, 1873; see Nelson, p. 119).

194. *B. harlani*, Aud. Harlan's Hawk; Black Warrior. Taken at Warsaw, Hancock county, in March, 1879, by Mr. C. K. Worthen (see Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, January, 1880, p. 31).

\*195. *B. lineatus* (Gmel.) Jard. Red-shouldered Hawk. Resident. The most abundant species of the genus.

\*196. *B. swainsoni*, Bp. Swainson's Hawk. An uncommon and rather local species. Obtained several times within the state, and found breeding in Richland county, by Mr. E. W. Nelson. (See Bull. Essex. Inst., IX., 1877, p. 47.)

\*197. *B. pennsylvanicus* (Wils.) Bp. Broad-winged Hawk. Resident. One of the rarer species in most localities.

Genus ASTURINA, Vieillot.

198. *A. nitida plagiata* (Licht.) Ridgw. Mexican Goshawk. Rare, perhaps accidental, summer visitant to southern portion. (Fox Prairie, Richland county, August, 1871; one specimen. (See *American Naturalist*, July, 1872, p. 430, and April, 1873, p. 203.)

Genus ARCHIBUTEO, Brehm.

199. *A. lagopus sancti-johannis* (Gm.) Ridgw. Rough-legged Hawk. Winter sojourner.

200. *A. ferrugineus* (Licht.) Gray. Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawk. Recently added to the fauna of the state, by Dr. Coues, who observed specimens near Rôck Island, in October, 1876. (See Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, II., p. 26.)

Genus AQUILA, Brisson.

\*201. *A. chrysaëtos canadensis* (Linn.) Ridgw. Golden Eagle. Chiefly winter visitant, but a few still breeding in rocky, unfrequented districts (see Nelson, p. 120).

Genus HALLÆTUS, Savigny.

\*202. *H. leucocephalus* (Linn.) Savig. Bald Eagle. Resident, but most abundant in winter. The young, which in their second year exceed the adults in spread of wing and tail, as well as in *apparent* bulk, while their plumage is exceedingly different, are commonly called "Gray Eagles." Younger individuals, or those in the first plumage, are distinguished as "Black Eagles," a name also applied to the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos canadensis*). Many persons, even experienced hunters, are unaware of the identity of these black and gray Eagles with those having the head and tail white. The "Washington Eagle," or "Bird of Washington," of Audubon, was founded on a large-sized immature female of this common species.

### Order SARCORHAMPHI.

Family CATHARTIDÆ.—American Vultures.

Genus CATHARTES, Illiger.

\*203. *C. aura* (Linn.) Illig. Turkey Buzzard. Resident and very abundant in southern half of the state; a rare summer sojourner northward..

Genus CATHARISTA, Vieillot.

\*204. *C. atrata* (Wils.) Less. Black Vulture. Rare resident in southern counties. The common "Carrion Crow" of the southern states.

### Order COLUMBÆ.

Family COLUMBIDÆ.—Pigeons or Doves.

Genus ECTOPISTES, Swainson.

\*205. *E. migratoria* (Linn.) Sw. Irregular resident.

Genus ZENAIDURA, Bonaparte.

~~(11/11/11)~~ \*206. *Z. carolinensis* (Linn.) Bp. Mourning Dove. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward.

Order GALLINÆ.

(*Gallinæ alectoropodes.*)

Family MELEAGRIDÆ.—Turkeys.

Genus MELEAGRIS, Linnæus.

- \*207. *M. gallopavo americana* (Bartr.) Coues. Wild Turkey.\* Resident.

Family TETRAONIDÆ.—Grouse.

Genus BONASA, Stephens.

- \*208. *B. umbellus* (Linn.) Steph. Ruffed Grouse. Resident.†

Genus CUPIDONIA, Reichenbach.

- \*209. *C. cupido* (Linn.) Baird. Pinnated Grouse. Resident. The common "Prairie Chicken" or "Prairie Hen."

Genus PEDICETES, Baird.

- \*210. *P. phasianellus columbianus* (Ord.) Coues. Sharp-tailed Grouse. Resident; northern prairies only. Said to be very scarce, and less numerous than formerly. Should be looked for carefully. Has the same habits as the common "Prairie Chicken," and is quite similar in appearance, but may be distinguished by the form of the markings on the lower parts, which are V-shaped, instead of running straight across, bar-like, by the absence of the elongated feathers on the sides of the neck, and other differences.

Genus LAGOPUS, Vieillot.

211. *L. albus* (Gmel.) Aud. Willow Ptarmigan. Formerly a rare winter visitant to extreme northern counties, according to Kennicott. Not recorded

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\*That the common wild turkey of the Eastern United States is identical specifically with the domesticated bird, there is no reason to doubt, since the able and exhaustive discussion of the matter by Judge Caton, in his recent treatise in the *American Naturalist* for June, 1877, pp. 321-330. In view, however, of the perfect correspondence in plumage between the barnyard turkey, in its perfect normal plumage (we of course except the albinescent, erythrisal, or rufous and cream-colored, and melanistic varieties,) with the wild bird of eastern Mexico and the southern Rocky Mountains of the United States, it seems most reasonable to regard the latter as the original of the domesticated race—a supposition greatly strengthened by historical circumstances, which unavoidably lead to the conclusion that the bird was originally introduced into Europe by the Spaniards, after the conquest of Mexico, and afterward "transplanted" to the United States by the early European settlers. As to the matter of nomenclature, the whole question depends upon whether Linnæus based his diagnosis on the domesticated turkey or the wild North American bird. In the event of his *M. gallopavo* being meant for the former, the bird under consideration must be called *americana*, after Bartram; but if Linnæus had the wild bird of North America in view, then the latter name becomes a synonym of *gallopavo*, while the Mexican, and with it the domesticated bird, where unmixed with wild stock, must be called *mexicana*, Gould.

†As is apparently the case throughout the Southern States, wherever this species is found, all the Ruffed Grouse of Southern Illinois have, so far as I have seen, rufous tails. In the northern portion of the state examples with gray tails are common, as is the case in New England and the Middle States generally, especially in the mountain districts. This prevalence of the rufous-tailed type seems strictly parallel to the case of the little "Screech Owl" (*Scops asio*), nearly all the individuals of which are of the bright rufous, or foxy-red phase in Southern Illinois, and is perhaps due to the same climatic causes.

by subsequent observers, and perhaps not now entering the state (see Nelson, p. 122).

### Family PERDICIDÆ.—Partridges and Quails.

Genus ORTYX, Stephens.

\*212. *O. virginiana* (Linn.) Bp. Virginia Quail, or Partridge.\* Resident.

\*212a. *O. virginiana floridana*, Coues. Southern Quail. Restricted to the heavily wooded bottom-lands of the southern portion of the state (see Nelson, Bull. Essex. Inst., IX., 1877, p. 43).†

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### Order HERODIONES.

#### Family CICONIIDÆ.—Storks and Wood Ibises.

Genus TANTALUS, Linnæus.

\*213. *T. loculator*, Linn. Wood Ibis. Summer sojourner in extreme south of the state, and an irregular summer visitant to northern portion.

#### Family IBIDIDÆ.—Ibises.

Genus EUDOCIMUS, Wagler.

214. *E. albus* (Linn.) Wagl. White Ibis. A summer visitant as far north as Mt. Carmel, where occasionally seen in small flocks.

Genus PLEGADIS, Kaup.

215. *P. falcinellus* (Linn.) Kaup. Glossy Ibis. Summer visitant, of irregular occurrence.

#### Family PLATALEIDÆ.—Spoonbills.

Genus AJAJA, Reichenbach.

216. *A. rosea* (Briss.) Ridgw. Rosy Spoonbill. Although this species, like the Parakeet and Ivory-billed Woodpecker, may not now be found within the state, except, perhaps, as a rare or accidental summer visitant, I am informed by Mr. A. Wolle, a trustworthy dealer, of Baltimore, Maryland, that

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\*It is, of course, quite unnecessary to discuss at length the question of whether this well-known bird is a "quail" or a "partridge." Suffice it to say that these two terms, in their proper sense, apply strictly to two very distinct groups of species belonging to this family, and peculiar to the Old World. Our bird is exactly half way between the true Partridge and Quail of Europe, in size and many of its other characteristics; and, though it is neither, in the strict sense of the word, it may as properly be termed one as the other.

†Specimens obtained at Mt. Carmel, by Mr. Nelson, as well as those in my own collection, from the same locality, agree strictly with many Florida examples in their small size, very dark colors, and massive bills. There are, however, slight differences in color from the extreme development of the race, as represented in specimens from Southern Florida. Thus, while the black of the jugulum is equally extended, the black bars of the lower parts are rather less heavy, and less regularly transverse. The most obvious difference, however, consists in the coloration of the dorsal surface, where the prevailing tint is bright rusty red, varied by large black blotches, in the Southern-Illinois birds, while in the Floridan examples the upper parts have a decided dull olive-grayish cast, tinged with rusty, and broken by smaller, more numerous, and more transverse markings. The massiveness of the bill, however, by some supposed to be specially characteristic of peninsular birds, is equally shared by Illinois specimens, one example, in my collection from Mt. Carmel, having this member more bulky than in any Florida specimen which I have ever seen!

he collected specimens some twenty years ago in the Mississippi bottom, a few miles below St. Louis, where it was not uncommon about the large ponds. It may yet be found in suitable localities, and should be carefully looked for in the southern marshes (see Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, Jan. 1880, p. 31).

### Family ARDEIDÆ.—Hérons.

#### Genus ARDEA, Linnæus.

\*217. *A. occidentalis*, Aud. Great White Heron; Würdemann's Heron.\* A rare summer visitant to the southern part of the state (Mt. Carmel, September, 1876).

\*218. *A. herodias*, Linn. Great Blue Heron. Summer sojourner. A few remain in mild winters.

#### Genus HERODIAS, Boie.

\*219. *H. alba egretta* (Gmel.) Ridgw. American Egret. Chiefly a summer visitant, but breeding in the southern counties. Popularly known as the "White Crane." Sometimes abundant late in summer.

#### Genus GARZETTA, Kaup.

\*220. *G. candidissima* (Gm.) Bp. Snowy Heron. Chiefly a summer visitant, but breeding southward.

#### Genus DICHRAMANASSA, Ridgway.

221. *D. rufa* (Bodd.) Ridgw. Reddish Egret. A summer visitant (possibly breeding) in the extreme southern portion of the state (see Nelson, Bull Essex. Inst., IX., 1877, p. 60).

#### Genus FLORIDA, Baird.

\*222. *F. cerulea* (Linn.) Baird. Little Blue Heron. Summer sojourner in southern part of the state, where sometimes exceedingly abundant in latter part of summer.

#### Genus BUTORIDES, Blyth.

\*223. *B. virescens* (Linn.) Bp. Green Heron. Summer sojourner. A well-known, widely distributed species, enjoying the inelegant but expressive sobriquet of "Schytepoke," in addition to its other names of "Poke," "Fly-up-the-creek," etc.

#### Genus NYCTARDEA, Swainson.

\*224. *N. grisea neria* (Bodd.) Allen. Black-crowned Night Heron. Resident southward, at least in mild winters; summer sojourner northward. Familiar names of this species are "Quawk," "Squawk," "Quaw Bird," &c.

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\*See Bulletin of the U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories, vol. iv, No. 1, pp. 227-37, for remarks bearing upon the probable identity of *Ardea occidentalis*, Aud., and *A. würdemanni*, Baird.

## Genus NYCTHERODIUS, Reichenbach.

\*225. *N. violaceus* (Linn.) Reich. White-crowned Night Heron\*. Summer sojourner in southern portion of the state, breeding at least as far north as Mt. Carmel.

## Genus BOTAURUS, Stephens.

\*226. *B. lentiginosus* (Montag.) Steph. American Bittern. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward. Has various popular names, as "Thunder Pump," "Stake Driver," &c.

## Genus ARDETTA, Gray.

\*227. *A. exilis* (Gmel.) Gray. Least Bittern. Summer sojourner, frequenting chiefly marshes and sloughs.

## Order LIMICOLÆ.

## Family STREPSILIDÆ.—Turnstones.

## Genus STREPSILAS, Illiger.

228. *S. interpres* (Linn.) Illig. Turnstone. Transient. Common along Lake Michigan.

## Family CHARADRIIDÆ.—Plovers.

## Genus SQUATAROLA, Cuvier.

229. *S. helvetica* (Linn.) Cuv. Black-bellied Plover. Transient.

## Genus CHARADRIUS, Linnæus.

230. *C. dominicus*, Müller. Golden Plover. Transient.

## Genus OXYECHUS, Reichenbach.

// \*231. *O. vociferus* (Linn.) Reich. Kill-deer. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward.

## Genus ÆGIALITES, Boie.

\*232. *Æ. semipalmatus*, Bp. Semipalmated Plover. Transient. Probably breeding in northern portion (Nelson, p. 123).

\*233. *Æ. melodus circumcinctus*, Ridgw. Belted Piping Plover. Summer sojourner. Breeding abundantly northward (Nelson, p. 123).

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\*Since the above was put in type, I have found this species very common in Knox Co., Indiana, on the line of the O. & M. Railroad, and on April 27 shot a female from her nest, in a tall and slender sweet-gum tree. An egg ready for ejection was found in the oviduct. The species is, at the present time (April, 1881), the commonest heron in this vicinity.

Family SCOLOPACIDÆ.—Snipe, Sandpipers, &c.

Genus PHILOHELA, Gray.

\*234. *P. minor* (Gmel.) Gray. American Woodcock. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward.

Genus GALLINAGO, Leach.

\*235. *G. media wilsoni* (Temm.) Ridgw. Common Snipe. Chiefly transient, but breeding in northern portion, and wintering, sparingly, in southern sections. Known by the various names of "English Snipe," "Common Snipe," "Jack Snipe," and curiously, though very appropriately, "Gutter Snipe."

Genus MACRORHAMPHUS, Leach.

236. *M. griseus scolopaceus* (Say) Coues.\* Red-breasted Snipe. Transient. Known also as the "Gray Snipe."

Genus MICROPALAMA, Baird.

237. *M. himantopus* (Bp.) Baird. Stilt Sandpiper. Transient; considered very rare in most localities.

Genus TRINGA, Linnæus.

238. *T. canutus*, Linn. Red-breasted Sandpiper. Transient. Often called "Robin Snipe" from the "robin-red" breast and lower parts.

Genus ARQUATELLA, Baird.

239. *A. maritima* (Brünn.) Baird. Purple Sandpiper. Transient.

Genus ACTODROMAS, Kaup.

240. *A. maculata* (Vieill.) Coues. Pectoral Sandpiper. Chiefly transient, but a few remain in summer, and probably breed, in the northern portion of the state. Among its several popular names may be cited those of "Jack Snipe" (also applied to *Gallinago wilsoni*), and "Grass Snipe."

241. *A. fuscicollis* (Vieill.) Ridgw. Bonaparte's Sandpiper. Transient, but occasionally occurring northward in summer, and possibly breeding.

242. *A. bairdi*, Coues. Baird's Sandpiper. Transient.

243. *A. minutilla* (Vieill.) Bp. Least Sandpiper. Chiefly transient, but a few remain in summer and probably breed, especially in northern counties. Usually associated with the preceding, which it closely resembles in appearance, the entirely cleft toes of the present species, compared with the partly webbed ones of the other, being the readiest means of distinction.

Genus PELIDNA, Cuvier.

244. *P. alpina americana*, Cassin. Red-backed Sandpiper. Transient.

Genus EREUNETES, Illiger.

245. *E. pusillus* (Linn.) Cass. Semipalmated Sandpiper. Transient southward; summer sojourner northward, but probably not breeding (see Nelson, p. 127).

\*I have seen no specimens of this species from Illinois, but all examples which I have examined from other parts of the Mississippi Valley are of the *scolopaceus* type.

## Genus CALIDRIS, Cuvier.

- 246.
- C. arenaria*
- (Linn.) Illig. Sanderling. Transient.

## Genus LIMOSA, Brisson.

- 247.
- L. fæda*
- (Linn.) Ord. Marbled Godwit. Transient.
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- 248.
- L. hæmastica*
- (Linn.) Coues. Hudsonian Godwit. Transient.

## Genus TOTANUS, Bechstein.

\*249. *T. melanoleucus* (Gmel.) Vieill. Larger Yellow-legs. Transient southward; breeding in northern counties (see Nelson, p. 128).

\*250. *T. flavipes* (Gmel.) Vieill. Lesser Yellow-legs. Mainly transient, but breeds sparingly northward.

## Genus RHYACOPHILUS, Kaup.

\*251. *R. solitarius* (Wils.) Cass. Solitary Sandpiper. Summer sojourner. A common species, frequenting chiefly woodland ponds in company with the Water Thrushes (*Sivrus*), which it much resembles in movements, and known by the popular names of "Peet-weet" (a name also applied to the Spotted Sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*), "Tilt-up," "Teeter," and "Wood Snipe." Frequently alights on branches of trees or upon fences.

## Genus SYMPHEMIA, Rafinesque.

\*252. *S. semipalmata* (Gmel.) Hartl. Willet. Summer sojourner. Easily distinguished at a distance from the other large snipe by the large white patch on the base of the primary quills, which is particularly conspicuous when the bird is flying.

## Genus BARTRAMIA, Lesson.

\*253. *B. longicauda* (Bechst.) Bp. Bartram's Tatler. Summer sojourner. Chiefly a prairie bird. Usually known as the "Field Plover," "Upland Plover," or "Prairie Plover."

## Genus TRYNGITES, Cabanis.

254. *T. rufescens* (Vieill.) Caban. Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Transient; rare.

## Genus TRINGOIDES, Bonaparte.

\*255. *T. macularius* (Linn.) Gray. Spotted Sandpiper. Summer sojourner. Resembling the Solitary Sandpiper in manners, but frequenting chiefly the banks and sand-bars of streams. Also called "Peet-weet" and "Sand Lark."

## Genus NUMENIUS, Linnæus.

\*256. *N. longirostris*, Wilson. Long-billed Curlew. Transient in most localities. Formerly bred throughout the state, in suitable localities, and still does so in the central and northern districts. Occasionally winters in the extreme southern counties.

257. *N. hudsonicus*, Lath. Hudsonian Curlew. Transient.

258. *N. borealis* (Foster) Lath. Eskimo Curlew. Transient.

Family PHALAROPODIDÆ.—Phalaropes.

Genus PHALAROPUS, Brisson.

259. *P. fulicarius* (Linn.) Bp. Red Phalarope. Transient.

Genus LOBIPES, Cuvier

260. *L. hyperboreus* (Linn.) Cuv. Northern Phalarope. Transient.

Genus STEGANOPUS, Vieillot.

\*261. *S. wilsoni* (Sab.) Coues. Wilson's Phalarope. Summer sojourner.

Family RECURVIROSTRIDÆ.—Avocets and Stilts.

Genus RECURVIROSTRA, Linnæus.

\*262. *R. americana*, Gmel. American Avocet. Mainly transient, but a few breeding in suitable localities.

Genus HIMANTOPUS, Brisson.

\*263. *H. mexicanus* (Müller) Ord. Black-necked Stilt. Mostly transient, but breeding in some localities.

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Order GERANOMORPHÆ.

(*Geranomorphæ fulicariæ*.)

Family RALLIDÆ.—Rails, Gallinules, and Coots.

Genus RALLUS, Bechstein.

\*264. *R. elegans*, Aud. Red-breasted Rail. Summer sojourner, sometimes wintering southward. Known as "King Rail," "Mud Hen," "Marsh Hen," &c.

\*265. *R. virginianus*, Linn. Virginia Rail. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward.

Genus PORZANA, Vieillot.

\*266. *P. carolina* (Linn.) Baird. Carolina Rail. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward. Known as "Common Rail," "Sora," and "Ortolan;" the last two names, however, more frequently applied to it along the Atlantic coast. Of these names, "Sora" is a very good one, not being applied to any other species, so far as known; that of "Ortolan," a name also applied to the Reed Bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), and properly applicable only to a European species of Bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*), is in every way inappropriate.

\*267. *P. noveboracensis* (Gmel.) Baird. Little Yellow Rail. Resident, except, perhaps, northward, where possibly only summer sojourner.

\*268. *P. jamaicensis* (Gmel.) Baird. Little Black Rail. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward. Breeds, in suitable localities, throughout the state.

## Genus GALLINULA, Brisson.

\*269. *G. galeata*, Licht. Florida Gallinule. Resident, except northward. In some localities known as the "Red-billed Mud Hen," or simply "Mud Hen."

## Genus IONORNIS, Reichenbach.

\*270. *I. martinica* (Linn.) Reich. Purple Gallinule. Summer sojourner. Not common, but occurring throughout the state.

## Genus FULICA, Linnæus.

\*271. *F. americana*, Gmel. American Coot. Resident, except in northern part of the state. In some places known as the "Mud Hen," "White-billed Mud Hen" (in distinction from the "Red-billed Mud Hen"—*Gallinula galeata*), and "Crow Duck." The latter name is given on account of the shape of the bill.

(*Geranomorphæ alectorides.*)

## Family GRUIDÆ.—Cranes.

## Genus GRUS, Linnæus.

\*272. *G. americana* (Linn.) Temm. Whooping Crane. Mainly transient, but a few breeding on the central prairies (Nelson, p. 133). Less numerous than formerly.

\*273. *G. canadensis* (Linn.) Temm. Sandhill Crane. Mainly transient, but breeding on the larger prairies. Much less numerous, and more local, than formerly.

## Order ANSERES.

## Family ANATIDÆ.—Swans, Geese, and Ducks.

## Genus OLOX, Wagler.

274. *O. americanus* (Sharpless) Bp. Whistling Swan. Transient; sometimes winter sojourner.

275. *O. buccinator* (Richardson) Wagl. Trumpeter Swan. Transient, or occasional winter sojourner.

## Genus CIEN, Boie.

276. *C. hyperboreus* (Pallas) Boie. Snow Goose. Transient, or occasional winter sojourner.

276a. *C. hyperboreus albatus* (Cassin) Ridgw. Lesser Snow Goose. Occurs at the same time as the preceding. Both are commonly known as the "White Brant."

277. *C. cærulescens* (Linn.) Ridgw. Blue Goose. Chiefly transient, but winters in mild seasons.

## Genus ANSER, Linnæus.

278. *A. albifrons gambeli* (Hartl.) Coues. White-fronted Goose. Transient, but remains in mild winters.

## Genus BERNICLA, Stephens.

\*279. *B. canadensis* (Linn.) Boie. Canada Goose. Chiefly transient, but breeds sparingly, in secluded localities, throughout the state, and sometimes occurs in mild winters.

279a. *B. canadensis hutchinsi* (Sw. & Rich.) Ridgw. Hutchins' Goose. Transient; sometimes wintering, but does not breed within the state. Known to some sportsmen as the "Little-Gray Goose."

279b. *B. canadensis leucoparia* (Brandt) Cass. Little White-checked Goose. Occasional visitant (Nelson, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, July, 1876, p. 41).

280. *B. brenta* (Pall.) Steph. Brant Goose. A rare winter visitant. This is the true "Brant," and is the rarest of the geese which occur in the interior of the country. It is essentially a salt-water bird, but like *all* the species of the latter class (as the Surf Ducks, Eiders, &c.) occasionally visits the lakes and larger water-courses of the Mississippi Valley. The term "Brant" is applied indiscriminately by gunners to all the smaller geese, including even Hutchins' Goose. It is bestowed most frequently however, upon the White-fronted Goose (*Anser gambeli*).

## Genus ANAS, Linnæus.

\*281. *A. boscas*, Linn. Mallard. Resident in some localities, but chiefly transient. Commonly known as the "Green-head."

\*282. *A. obscura*, Gmel. Dusky Duck; Black Mallard. Resident, or chiefly transient, like the preceding, but very much rarer.

## Genus CHAULELASMUS, Gray.

\*283. *C. streperus* (Linn.) Gray. Gadwall. Chiefly transient, but breeds sparingly, and sometimes remains in mild winters.

## Genus DAFILA, Leach.

\*284. *D. acuta* (Linn.) Bp. Pintail Duck. Mainly transient, but breeds sparingly and sometimes winters.

## Genus MARECA, Stephens.

285. *M. penelope* (Linn.) Selby. European Widgeon. An occasional visitant.

\*286. *M. americana* (Gmel.) Steph. American Widgeon. Chiefly transient, but breeding in suitable situations, and sometimes wintering. Commonly known as the "Bald-pate."

## Genus SPATULA.

\*287. *S. clypeata* (Linn.) Boie. Shoveller; Spoon-bill Duck. Summer sojourner northward; transient and winter sojourner southward.

## Genus QUERQUEDULA, Stephens.

\*288. *Q. discors* (Linn.) Steph. Blue-winged Teal. Resident, but chiefly transient.

289. *Q. cyanoptera* (Vieill.) Cass. Red-breasted Teal. Occasional visitant. The "Cinnamon Teal" of sportsmen. This species has the most extensive range of any American duck, its regular habitat extending from the Columbia river to Chili and Buenos Ayres. It breeds in South as well as in North America.

## Genus NETTION, Kaup.

\*290. *N. carolinensis* (Gmel.) Baird. Green-winged Teal. Resident, but chiefly transient.

## Genus AIX, Boie.

\*291. *A. sponsa* (Linn.) Boie. Summer Duck. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward. Usually known as the "Wood Duck."

## Genus FULIX, Sundevall.

292. *F. marila* (Linn.) Baird. Scaup Duck. Winter resident southward; transient northward. Rather rare. Known as the "Black-head" (or "Big Black-head"), "Blue-bill," &c.

\*293. *F. affinis* (Eyt.) Baird. Lesser Scaup Duck. Chiefly transient, but breeds in the northern part of the state (*vide* Nelson, p. 141), and winters in the southern portion. Much more abundant than the last. Known as "Little Black-head," &c.

\*294. *F. collaris* (Donov.) Baird. Ring-necked Duck. The same remarks apply to this as to the preceding, but it is less numerous. One of the names by which it is most frequently known is that of "Ring-bill."

## Genus ÆTHYA, Boie.

295. *Æ. vallisneria* (Wils.) Boie. Canvass-back Duck. Transient, or occasionally wintering.

296. *Æ. americana* (Eyt.) Bp. American Pochard. Transient; occasionally wintering. The "Red-head" of sportsmen.

## Genus CLANGULA, Fleming.

297. *C. islandica* (Gmel.) Bp. Barrow's Golden-eye. Winter sojourner. Occurs throughout the state.

298. *C. glaucium americana* (Bp.) Ridgw. American Golden-eye. Winter sojourner.

299. *C. albeola* (Linn.) Steph. Buffle-head. Winter sojourner. Has various popular names, as "Butter-ball," "Di-dipper," &c.

## Genus HISTRIONICUS, Lesson.

300. *H. minutus* (Linn.) Dresser. Harlequin Duck. Winter sojourner. Occurring throughout the state.

## Genus HARELDA, Leach.

301. *H. glacialis* (Linn.) Leach. Long-tailed Duck. Winter sojourner. Occurs, like the last, throughout the state on the larger streams.

## Genus SOMATERIA, Leach.

302. *S. mollissima dresseri* (Sharpe) Coes. American Eider. Winter visitant, chiefly on Lake Michigan.

303. *S. spectabilis* (Linn.) Boie. King Eider. Rare winter visitant (see Nelson, p. 143).

## Genus CÆDEMIA, Fleming.

304. *Cæ. americana* (Sw. & Rich.) Black Scoter. Winter sojourner, chiefly on Lake Michigan.

Genus MELANETTA, Boie.

305. *M. velutina* (Cass.) Baird. Velvet Scoter. Winter sojourner; of general distribution, but most numerous on Lake Michigan.

Genus PELIONETTA, Kaup.

306. *P. perspicillata* (Linn.) Kaup. Surf Duck. Winter sojourner; occurring on all the larger streams, as well as upon Lake Michigan.

Genus ERISMATURA, Bonaparte.

\*307. *E. rubida* (Wilson) Bp. Ruddy Duck. Resident southward; summer sojourner northward.

Genus MERGUS, Linnæus.

308. *M. merganser americanus* (Cass.) Ridgw. Buff-breasted Sheldrake. Winter sojourner.

\*309. *M. serrator*, Linn. Red-breasted Merganser. Resident, but chiefly transient; breeds (in northern counties) and winters (whole state) sparingly.

Genus LOPHODYTES, Reichenbach.

\*310. *L. cucullatus* (Linn.) Reich. Hooded Sheldrake. Resident throughout the state; breeds everywhere, in suitable localities. Almost as truly arboreal as *Aix sponsa* (Summer Duck).

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Order STEGANOPODES.

Family PELECANIDÆ.—Pelicans.

Genus PELECANUS.

311. *P. erythrorhynchus*, Gmel. American White Pelican. Transient.

312. *P. fuscus*, Linn. Brown Pelican. Accidental. One seen at Lima Lake, near Warsaw, Hancock county, by C. K. Worthen, in October, 1873. (See Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, January, 1880, p. 31.)

Family PHALACROCORACIDÆ—Cormorants.

Genus PHALACROCORAX, Brisson.

313. *P. dilophus* (Sw. & Rich.) Nutt. Double-crested Cormorant. Rare winter sojourner, but chiefly transient.

\*313a. *P. dilophus floridanus* (Aud.) Ridgw. Florida Cormorant; "Black Loon." Summer sojourner. Abundant southward, where sometimes resident; rare northward.

314. *P. mexicanus* (Brandt) Scl. & Salv. Mexican Cormorant. Summer visitant to extreme southern portion (Cairo, *vide* C. K. Worthen; see Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, January, 1880, p. 31).

Family PLOTEIDÆ.—Anhingas or Darters.

Genus PLOTUS, Linnæus.

\*315. *P. anhinga*, Linn. Snake Bird. Summer sojourner in extreme southern part of the state. Commonly known as the "Water Turkey."

## Order GAVIÆ.

## Family LARIDÆ.—Gulls and Terns.

Genus *RISSA*, Leach.

316. *R. tridactyla* (Linn.) Bp. Kittiwake Gull. Winter visitant to Lake Michigan.

Genus *LARUS*, Linnæus.

317. *L. glaucus*, Brünn. Glaucous Gull. Winter visitant to Lake Michigan.

318. *L. leucopterus*, Fabr. Winter sojourner on Lake Michigan.

319. *L. marinus*, Linn. Great Black-backed Gull. Winter visitant to Lake Michigan.

320. *L. argentatus*, Brünn. European Herring Gull. Rare (or accidental) winter visitant to Lake Michigan (see Nelson, p. 145).

\*320a. *L. argentatus smithsonianus*, Coues. American Herring Gull. Winter sojourner throughout the state. A few remain in summer, on or near the larger bodies of water, but probably do not breed in our limits.

321. *L. delawarensis*, Ord. Ring-billed Gull. Mainly transient, but winter sojourner southward, and rare summer sojourner (but not breeding?) northward.

322. *L. atricilla*, Linn. Laughing Gull. Rare summer visitant southward.

323. *L. franklini*, Sw. & Rich. Franklin's Gull. Transient.

324. *L. philadelphice* (Ord.) Gray. Bonaparte's Gull. Chiefly transient, but sometimes wintering, while a few apparently remain in summer in certain localities.

Genus *XEMA*, Leach.

325. *X. sabinei* (J. Sabine) Leach. Fork-tailed Gull. Rare winter visitant to Lake Michigan.

Genus *STERNA*, Linnæus.

326. *S. anglica*, Montag. Marsh Tern. Rare summer visitant.

327. *S. caspia*, Pall. Caspian Tern. Winter visitant.

328. *S. regia*, Gamb. Royal Tern. Summer visitant.

\*329. *S. fluciatilis*, Naum. Common Tern. Mostly transient; abundant in suitable places, especially northward, where a few breed.

\*330. *S. forsteri*, Nutt. Forster's Tern. Summer sojourner.

331. *S. antillarum* (Less.) Coues. Least Tern. Summer visitant.

Genus *HYDROCHELIDON*, Boie.

\*332. *H. lariformis surinamensis* (Gmel.) Ridgw. Black Tern. Summer sojourner. The most numerous and generally diffused species of the family.

## Family STERCORARIIDÆ.—The Skuas and Jaegers.

Genus *STERCORARIUS*, Brisson.

333. *S. pomatorhinus* (Temm.) Pomarine Jaeger. Winter visitant to Lake Michigan (Nelson, p. 145).

334. *S. parasiticus* (Linn.) Saunders. Long-tailed, or Buffon's Jaeger. Casual winter visitant. (See Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, January, 1880, p. 31.)

Order PYGPODES.

Family PODICIPEDIDÆ.

Genus PODICEPS, Latham.

335. *P. holbølli*, Reinh. American Red-necked Grebe. Winter sojourner.

Genus DUTES, Kaup.

\*336. *D. auritus* (Linn.) Ridgw. Horned Grebe. Chiefly transient, but wintering southward and a few breeding northward.

337. *D. nigricollis californicus* (Heerm.) Ridgw. American Eared Grebe. Winter sojourner.

Genus PODILYMBUS, Lesson.

\*338. *P. podiceps* (Linn.) Lawr. Thick-billed Grebe. Summer sojourner northward; resident in southern counties.

Family COLYMBIDÆ.—Loons.

Genus COLYMBUS, Linnaeus.

\*339. *C. torquatus*, Brünn. Great Northern Diver; Loon. Chiefly winter sojourner, but nests very sparingly in extreme northern portion of the state.

340. *C. arcticus*, Linn. Black-throated Diver. Rare winter visitant.

341. *C. septentrionalis*, Linn. Red-throated Diver. Winter sojourner.

## APPENDIX.

LIST OF SPECIES WHICH PROBABLY OCCUR IN ILLINOIS, BUT WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN ACTUALLY TAKEN WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE STATE.

## TURDIDÆ.—Thrushes.

Genus HESPEROCICHLA, Baird.

1. *H. navia* (Gmel.) Baird. Oregon Robin.—N. W.\* Iowa (Allen, White's Geol. Surv. Iowa, 1870, II., p. 419); New Jersey (Turnbull, Birds E. Penn. and New Jersey, 1869, 41; Allen, Pr. Essex Inst., 1864, 82); Long Island, N. Y. (Lawrence, Ann. Lyc. N. Y., 1866, 281); Ipswich, Mass., Del., 1864 (Allen, Am. Nat., 1869, 572; Maynard, Nat. Guide, 1870, 89). Probably a winter visitant.

## SITTIDÆ.—Nuthatches.

Genus SITTA, Linnæus.

2. *S. pusilla*, Lath. Brown-headed Nuthatch.—S. E. To be looked for among the pine-clad hills in the extreme southern part of the state. (Has been recorded from St. Louis, Mo., and Ohio.)

## MOTACILLIDÆ.—Wagtails and Titlarks.

Genus NEOCORYS, Sclater.

3. *N. spraguei* (Aud.) Scl. Sprague's Lark.—W. Undoubtedly occurs on the prairies during migrations, or in winter. A strictly prairie bird.

## MNIOTILTIDÆ.—American Warblers.

Genus HELMINTHOPHAGA, Cabanis.

4. *H. bachmani* (Aud.) Caban. Bachman's Warbler.—S. E. (South Carolina and Florida.)

Genus PERISSOGLOSSA, Baird.

5. *P. carbonata* (Aud.) Baird. Carbonated Warbler. Discovered by Audubon in Kentucky, and therefore extremely likely to occur in Southern Illinois. Known only from Audubon's description and figures.

Genus DENDRÆCA, Gray.

6. *D. kirtlandi*, Baird. Kirtland's Warbler. A very rare species, originally discovered in Ohio (where specimens have more recently been obtained, as well as in Michigan and in the Bermudas).

\*The range of the species is indicated by initials, as N. W., S. E., &c., for the north-western, southeastern, and other portions of the continent.

## FRINGILLIDÆ.—Finches.

## Genus CENTROPHANES, KAUP.

7. *C. ornatus* (Townsend) Caban. Chestnut-collared Longspur.—W. Undoubtedly to be found on the prairies, especially in northwestern portion of the state. Strictly a prairie bird.

## Genus CHIRYSOMITRIS, Boie.

8. *C. notata* (Du Bus) Bp. Mexican Black-headed Goldfinch. Obtained by Audubon at Henderson, Kentucky (the "*C. magellanicus*" of Audubon's works), and possibly straggles to Southern Illinois.

## Genus CENTRONYX, Baird.

9. *C. bairdi* (Aud.) Baird. Baird's Bunting.—W. To be sought for on the larger prairies. An inconspicuous species, easily overlooked.

## Genus PASSERCULUS, Bonaparte.

10. *P. princeps*, Maynard. Ipswich Sparrow.—N. E. To be looked for among the sand-hills along the lake shore.

## Genus AMMODROMUS, Swainson.

11. *A. maritimus* (Wilson) Sw. Sea-side Finch.—E. Should be looked for in the grassy marshes of the northeastern portion of the state, where it doubtless occurs along with *A. caudacutus*.

## Genus ZONOTRICHIA, Swainson.

12. *Z. coronata* (Pall.) Baird. Golden-crowned Sparrow.—N. W. Taken at Racine, Wisconsin, in April, 1858, by Dr. Hoy (Nelson, p. 108).

## Genus ZAMELODIA, Coues.

13. *Z. melanocephala* (Swains.) Coues. Black-headed Grosbeak.—W. Has been obtained in Michigan (Fox; reference not at hand).

## Genus CALAMOSPIZA, Bonaparte.

14. *C. bicolor* (Townsend.) Bp. Lark Bunting.—W. A bird of the Great Plains, and undoubtedly occurring on the prairies of Illinois.

## Genus PEUCÆA, Audubon.

15. *P. cassini* (Woodh.) Baird. Cassin's Finch.—S. W. Has been obtained as far north as the prairies of middle Kansas (Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 1872, 137), and may straggle to southwestern Illinois.

## Genus PASSERINA, Vieillot.

16. *P. versicolor* (Bp.) Gray. Varied Bunting.—S. W. (Has been taken in Michigan)

## CORVIDÆ.—Crows and Jays.

## Genus CORVUS, Linnæus.

17. *C. cryptoleucus*, Couch. White-necked Raven.—S. W. A species readily distinguishable from the common Raven only by its smaller size, all the white of its plumage being on the *bases* of the feathers, and entirely concealed. Known range extends from Western Texas to Wyoming. May occur in Southwestern Illinois.

18. *C. ossifragus*, Wils.—S. and E. A species supposed to be peculiar to the vicinity of the sea-coast, but possibly ascending the Mississippi and its larger affluents as far as Southern Illinois (see note on page 183).

Genus PERISOREUS, Bonaparte.

19. *P. canadensis* (Linn.) Bp. Canada Jay.—N. Obtained by Dr. Hoy, near Racine, Wisconsin, in the winter of 1859 (Nelson, p. 113). Possibly a very rare winter visitant to the extreme northern portion of the state.

Genus APHELOCOMA, Cabanis.

20. *A. floridana* (Bartr.) Caban. Florida Jay.—S. E. The Florida Jay is considered to be peculiar to a limited portion of the peninsula of Florida; but we see no reason to suppose that its range is thus restricted. The laws of geographical distribution most emphatically suggest a wider distribution. Indeed, it has been recorded from Kentucky by certain authors; and, though the evidence upon which this record was based appears insufficient, it seems extremely probable that, like *Peucea aestivalis*, it may eventually be discovered far beyond its previously known range. It is a species which inhabits thickets of bushes or low trees, and should be carefully looked for in such localities, which, in the form of "oak barrens" and the scrubby growth of crab-apple, wild plum, &c., abound in the southern part of Illinois.

### TYRANNIDÆ.—Tyrant Flycatchers.

Genus TYRANNUS, Cuvier.

21. *T. vociferans*, Swains. Cassin's Kingbird.—S. W. A bird of the Great Plains, ranging as far north as Cheyenne, Wyoming. May occur in the semi-prairie districts of Western Illinois.

22. *T. verticalis*, Say. Western Kingbird.—W. A great wanderer, having been obtained at many eastern localities, as Iowa (Allen, Mem. Boston Soc., I., 1863, 498); New Jersey (Turnbull, Birds E. Penn. & N. J., 1869, 41); Maine (Bryant, Pr. Boston Soc., 1865, 96); and District of Columbia (Jouy, *Field and Forest*, April, 1877, p. 178).

Genus MILVULUS, Swainson.

23. *M. tyrannus* (Linn.) Bp. Fork-tailed Flycatcher.—S. A tropical species, but a great wanderer, having been obtained in several of the eastern United States; e. g. Henderson, Kentucky, New Jersey, and Mississippi (Audubon).

24. *M. forficatus* (Gmel.) Sw. Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.—S. W. Essentially a southern species (but chiefly Mexican), and, like the preceding, a great wanderer. Common in the semi-prairie districts from Texas to the Indian territory, where known as the "Scissor-tail," and "Bird of Paradise." Has occurred at Fort Riley, Kansas (Snow, Catal. Birds Kansas, 1873, 3), and at Trenton, New Jersey (Abbott, Am. Nat. 1872, 367).

### CAPRIMULGIDÆ.—Goatsuckers.

Genus PHALÆNOPTILUS, Ridgway.

25. *P. nuttalli* (Aud.) Ridgw. Poor-will.—W. Breeds as far east as Eastern Kansas (Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., II., 1872, 179; Snow, Catal. Birds Kansas, 1872-3, 3). If occurring in Illinois, would be found on the dryer prairies.

## PICIDÆ.—Woodpeckers.

Genus PICUS, Linnæus.

26. *P. querulus*, Wils. Red-cockaded Woodpecker.—E. and S. A species partial, if not peculiar, to pine woods, and therefore likely to be found in the extreme southern part of the state.

Genus PICORDES, Lacépède.

27. *P. tridactylus americanus* (Brehm) Ridgw. Banded Three-toed Woodpecker.—N. Probably a rare winter visitant to the extreme northern part of the state.

## STRIGIDÆ.—Owls.

Genus NYCTALE, Brehm.

28. *N. tengmalmi richardsoni* (Bp.) Ridgw. Richardson's Owl.—N. Probably a rare winter visitant to extreme northern counties. Has been obtained in Wisconsin by Dr. Hoy (*vide* Coues, Birds Northwest, p. 314), while Mr. Allen gives it as found in Iowa\*.

Genus SPEROTYTO, Gloger.

29. *S. cucularia hypogæa* (Bp.) Ridgw. Burrowing Owl.—W. A species of the plains and open country, breeding regularly as far east as Fort Hays, Kansas (Allen, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., III., 1872, 180; Snow, Catal. Birds Kansas, 1872, 2). Has also been obtained in Eastern Massachusetts and near New York city (references not at hand).

## FALCONIDÆ.—Hawks, &amp;c.

Genus ÆSALON, Kaup.

30. *Æ. richardsoni*, Ridgw. Richardson's Merlin.—N. W. A species occurring throughout the whole extent of the Great Plains, and therefore likely to occur in any prairie district. Has been obtained in Kansas (spec. in U. S. Nat. Mus.), and in Michigan. (*F. asalon*, Fox,—reference forgotten, and not now accessible to the writer.)

## TETRAONIDÆ.—Grouse.

Genus CANACE, Reichenbach.

31. *C. canadensis* (Linn.) Bp. Spruce Grouse.—N. Possibly a rare winter visitant to extreme northern portion.

## CHARADRIIDÆ.—Plovers.

Genus PODASOCYS, Coues.

32. *P. montanus* (Townsend) Coues. Mountain Plover.—W. Possibly occurs on the dryer upland prairies. Has been obtained in Florida (Maynard; reference not at hand), and is a common species of the Great Plains west of the Missouri river.

Genus ÆGIALITES, Boie.

33. *Æ. melodus* (Ord.) Bp. Piping Plover.—E. Although we are unable to give authority for the occurrence in Illinois of the typical form of this species,

\*In his Catalogue of the Birds of Iowa, in White's Geol. Survey of Iowa.

in which the black on the breast of the male is confined to two widely separated bars on each side, it undoubtedly occurs as a straggler, and should be looked for, especially along the lake shore.

### IBIDIDÆ.—Ibises.

Genus PLEGADIS, Kaup.

34. *P. guarauna* (Linn.) Ridgw. White-faced Glossy Ibis.—S. W. Abundant throughout the west, in suitable localities, from the lower Rio Grande to the Columbia river, and doubtless straggles occasionally through the Mississippi Valley.

### ARDEIDÆ.—Hérons.

Genus HYDRANASSA, Baird.

35. *H. tricolor ludoviciana* (Wils.) Ridgw. Louisiana Heron.—S. Undoubtedly occurs in Southern Illinois. Has been observed in Indiana (near Hanna, June, 1876; see Nelson, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, April, 1877, p. 51.)

### ANATIDÆ.—Ducks, Geese, and Swans.

Genus CHEN, Boie.

36. *C. rossi* (Baird) Ridgw. Ross's Snow Goose.—N. W. Possibly an occasional straggler in winter.

Genus DENDROCYCNA, Swainson.

37. *D. fulva* (Gmel.) Burm. Fulvous Tree Duck.—S. W. Possibly occurs in the extreme south of the state.

Genus NOMONYX, Ridgway.

38. *N. dominicus* (Linn.) Ridgw. Masked Duck.—S. Has been obtained in Wisconsin and at Lake Champlain (references not at hand).

### LARIDÆ.—Gulls, Terns, and Jaegers.

Genus STERNA, Linnæus.

39. *S. dougalli*, Montag. Rosy Tern.—E. An Atlantic coast species, very likely to occur on Lake Michigan. Is recorded from Northern Ohio (Wheaton, Ohio Agric. Rep., 1860, 275).

40. *S. macrura*, Naum. Arctic Tern.—N. Doubtless a winter visitant to the northern portion of the state. Is recorded from Northern Ohio (Wheaton, l. c., 274).

Genus HYDROCHELIDON, Boie.

41. *H. leucoptera* (Weisn. & Schinz) Boie. White-winged Black Tern.—European Straggler. Possibly occurring as a straggler. Has been obtained in Wisconsin (Coues, Check List, 1873, 575 bis.)

### PODICIPEDIDÆ.—Grebes.

Genus ÆCHMOPHORUS, Coues.

42. *Æ. occidentalis* (Lawr.) Coues. Western Grebe.—W. Possibly occurring on the larger bodies of water.



