

bands, very closely reproduces the prominent characters of *Regulus calendula* and *R. satrapa*; the Carbonated Warbler similarly combines the *black crown, streaked back* and *double wing-bands* of *Dendroica striata* with the general coloring of *Perisoglossa tigrina*, and possesses no individual characters which might not have been derived from such a parentage; *Ægiothus brewsteri* is very nearly intermediate between *Æ. linaria* and *Chrysomitris pinus*; and there are still others among the doubtful or "lost" species which show strong traces of a hybrid origin. But for the present we rest the case here: the bars are down; the gate stands open; "he who runs may read."

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PRELIMINARY LIST OF BIRDS ASCERTAINED TO  
OCCUR IN THE ADIRONDACK REGION, NORTH-  
EASTERN NEW YORK.

BY C. HART MERRIAM, M.D.

THE present "List" includes only such species as are positively known to occur within the limits of the region of which it treats. It is of necessity incomplete, and many species, especially among the Waders and Swimmers, will be hereafter added to it. One object of its publication at this time is to call forth supplemental information, and the author hopes that any one knowing of the occurrence of a species not herein mentioned, in the Adirondack region, will communicate the fact to him at once in order that it may be incorporated in a more complete paper which will appear at no distant day.

One point in the present list requires explanation. The terms "common," "abundant," etc., do not have the same signification as in a treatise on the birds of Southern New England for example. Birds of all kinds are rare in the dense evergreen forests of the Canadian Fauna. One may travel hours, and sometimes a whole day, among these lonely mountains and scarcely see a single bird. Therefore these terms, as here employed, have a relative significance only. They have the same meaning that they must

ever have when applied to the Canadian Fauna. The nomenclature and arrangement of species followed in the present "List" is that given by Mr. Robert Ridgway in his late revised edition of the "Nomenclature of North American Birds."\*

1. *Hylocichla mustelina* (Gmel.) Baird. WOOD THRUSH.—Rare. Have found it along the borders of Brown's Tract, in eastern Lewis Co., but only stragglers occur here at all. It breeds about Lake George (Dr. A. K. Fisher).
2. *Hylocichla fuscescens* (Steph.) Baird. WILSON'S THRUSH.—Common in certain localities, where it breeds.
3. *Hylocichla aliciae*, Baird. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH.—Occurs during the migrations. I have taken it as late as June 1, but am not sure that it breeds.
4. *Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni* (Caban.) Ridgw. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH.—Tolerably common summer resident, breeding throughout the wilderness.
5. *Hylocichla unalascae pallasi* (Caban.) Ridgw. HERMIT THRUSH.—Abundant summer resident.
6. *Merula migratoria* (Linn.) Sw. and Rich. ROBIN.—Breeds more or less commonly throughout the Adirondacks, and is found in large flocks (often numbering over 200 individuals) in the fall, feeding upon mountain-ash berries and beechnuts.
7. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* (Linn.) Caban. CAT-BIRD.—Breeds along the borders of the mountains but rarely penetrates the wilderness to any great extent.
8. *Harporhynchus rufus* (Linn.) Caban. BROWN THRASHER.—Occurs with the last and the Wood Thrush about the western foot-hills and borders of this region.
9. *Sialia sialis* (Linn.) Haldeman. BLUEBIRD.—Breeds sparingly. Have seen it along the Fulton Chain and at Big Moose Lake.
10. *Regulus calendula* (Linn.) Licht. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—Occurs during the migrations.
11. *Regulus satrapa*, Licht. GOLDEN CRESTED KINGLET.—Common during the migrations and probably breeds.
12. *Parus atricapillus*, Linn. BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE.—Common; breeding plentifully.
13. *Parus hudsonicus*, Forster. HUDSONIAN CHICKADEE.—Rather rare visitor from the north. A few may breed, occasionally, but are not known to do so.
14. *Sitta carolinensis*, Gmelin. WHITE-BELLIED NUTHATCH.—Breeds, but not common.
15. *Sitta canadensis*, Linn. RED-BELLIED NUTHATCH.—Breeds abundantly.

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\* Bull. of the U.S. Nat. Museum, No. 21, Washington, 1881.

16. *Certhia familiaris rufa* (Bartr.) Ridgw. BROWN CREEPER.—Tolerably common summer resident, breeding about the lakes. Have seen it in February, but do not think it winters here with any kind of regularity.
17. *Troglodytes aedon*, Vieillot. HOUSE WREN.—Confined, so far I can ascertain, to the borders of the wilderness, where it breeds.
18. *Anorthura troglodytes hyemalis* (Vieillot) Coues. WINTER WREN.—Breeds abundantly. Comes when the melting snow uncovers the mossy logs and brush heaps in April, and follows the wanderings of the mixed flocks in autumn till late in October. A very characteristic bird of the entire Adirondack region.
19. *Anthus ludovicianus* (Gmelin) Licht. TITLARK.—Occurs during the migrations.
20. *Mniotilta varia* (Linn.) Vieillot. BLACK-AND-WHITE CREEPER.—Breeds. This is one of the rarer of the summer residents.
21. *Helminthophaga ruficapilla* (Wilson) Baird. NASHVILLE WARBLER.—Have shot it on Moose River, and at Big Moose Lake, in October (latter locality Oct. 19, 1879). Also given by Roosevelt and Minot from Franklin Co.
22. *Helminthophaga peregrina* (Wilson) Baird. TENNESSEE WARBLER.—Breeds. Not rare in suitable localities. Generally prefers hardwood areas.
23. *Parula americana* (Linn.) Bonap. BLUE YELLOW-BACKED WARBLER.—Tolerably common summer resident.
24. *Dendroeca aestiva* (Gmelin) Baird. SUMMER YELLOW-BIRD.—Breeds, but not very common.
25. *Dendroeca caerulescens* (Linn.) Baird. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER.—Common summer resident, usually breeding in hard timber. Have found it in all parts of the woods.
26. *Dendroeca coronata* (Linn.) Gray. YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER.—This is the commonest of the Warblers in the Adirondacks, and breeds plentifully throughout the region.
27. *Dendroeca maculosa* (Gmelin) Baird. BLACK-AND-YELLOW WARBLER.—Common summer resident, breeding throughout the wilderness.
28. *Dendroeca pennsylvanica* (Linn.) Baird. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER.—Common. Breeds in the deciduous undergrowth about the lakes and streams, depositing its eggs early in June.
29. *Dendroeca castanea* (Wilson) Baird. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER.—Rather rare. Occurs during the spring migration. Not known to breed.
30. *Dendroeca blackburniæ* (Gmelin) Baird. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER.—Common summer resident. Breeds in tall pines.
31. *Dendroeca virens* (Gmelin) Baird. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER.—Common, breeding at various localities.
32. *Dendroeca palmarum* (Gmelin) Baird. REDPOLL WARBLER.—At West Pond, near Big Moose Lake, Oct. 13, 1879, I shot the only Redpoll Warbler that has thus far been noted from this region.
33. *Siurus auricapillus* (Linn.) Swains. OVEN-BIRD.—Common summer resident.

34. *Siurus naevius* (Bodd.) Coues. COMMON WATER THRUSH.—Rather rare summer resident. Have found it breeding near the "Old Forge House" below First Lake.
35. *Siurus motacilla* (Vieillot) Coues. LARGE-BILLED WATER THRUSH.—Strange as it may seem, several typical specimens of this southern bird have been killed about the southern end of Lake George, in Warren County.\*
36. *Geothlypis philadelphia* (Wilson) Baird. MOURNING WARBLER.—Common summer resident, breeding chiefly in the dense growth of blackberry and raspberry bushes that spring up on nearly all the burned districts.
37. *Geothlypis trichas* (Linn.) Cabanis. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT.—Tolerably common summer resident.
38. *Myiodioides pusillus* (Wilson) Bonap. BLACK-CAPPED YELLOW WARBLER.—Rare. Have seen it only during the migrations.
39. *Myiodioides canadensis* (Linn.) Audubon. CANADA FLYCATCHING WARBLER.—Breeds abundantly. Found everywhere in suitable localities.
40. *Setophaga ruticilla* (Linn.) Swainson. REDSTART.—Common summer resident.
41. *Vireosylva olivacea* (Linn.) Bonap. RED-EYED VIREO.—Common and noisy.
42. *Vireosylva gilva* (Vieillot) Cassin. WARBLING VIREO.—Not common and only met with, so far as I am aware, about the borders of the great forest.
43. *Lanivireo flavifrons* (Vieillot) Baird. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO.—Breeds. Tolerably common.
44. *Lanivireo solitarius* (Vieillot) Baird. BLUE-HEADED VIREO.—Breeds plentifully in many places.
45. *Lanius borealis*, Vieillot. GREAT NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Tolerably common during the fall, winter, and spring. Not known to breed, numerous "records" to the contrary notwithstanding—they all fit the next.
46. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitoroides* (Swainson) Coues. WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE.—A rather common summer resident, in suitable localities, where it breeds. In a paper written nearly four years ago† I narrated the occurrence of this bird in Lewis County, and called attention to the fact that the specimens killed here agree more closely with the western (*excubitoroides*) type than with the southern (*ludovicianus*). Since then they have steadily increased in numbers till now they breed throughout Lewis County and have extended their range into all congenial spots within the Adirondack wilderness. Last summer (1880) Walter H. Merriam found it breeding on the South Branch of Ausable River, in Essex County, on the eastern or Lake Champlain side of the

\* Bull. Nat. Ornith. Club, Vol. I, No. 2, p. 117, April, 1880.

† Published in Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, Vol. III, No. 2, pp. 52-56, April, 1878.

mountains, while I have taken its nest, and seen others, in Lewis County, on the western or Black River side.

47. *Ampelis cedrorum* (Vieillot) Baird. CEDAR-BIRD. — Common summer resident nesting in dense alder thickets near water.

48. *Progne subis* (Linn.) Baird. PURPLE MARTIN. — Breeds in "Martin houses" in the villages that lie within the limits of the Adirondack region.

49. *Petrochelidon lunifrons* (Say) Lawrence. CLIFF SWALLOW. — Breeds at suitable localities.

50. *Hirundo erythrogaster*, Boddaert. BARN SWALLOW. — Common enough everywhere outside the woods.

51. *Tachycineta bicolor* (Vieillot) Cabanis. WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW. — The commonest Swallow.

52. *Cotile riparia* (Linn.) Boie. BANK SWALLOW. — Breeds. Not uncommon in places.

53. *Pyranga rubra* (Linn.) Vieillot. SCARLET TANAGER. — Common summer resident, breeding in the hard timber.

54. *Pinicola enucleator* (Linn.) Vieillot. PINE GROSBEAK. — Tolerably common winter visitant from the North, but does not occur every winter.

55. *Carpodacus purpureus* (Gmelin) Baird. PURPLE FINCH. — Always here from before the snow goes off in spring till late in October, and sometimes throughout the winter.

56. *Loxia curvirostra americana* (Wilson) Coes. RED CROSSBILL. — Abundant resident, rather scarce and irregular in summer but the commonest bird in winter and early spring. Breeds in February and March while the snow is still four or five feet deep on the level and the temperature below zero (Fahr.). Have taken fully fledged young early in April.

57. *Loxia leucoptera*, Gmelin. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL. — Resident, but not nearly so common as the last.

58. *Aegiothus linaria* (Linn.) Cabanis. COMMON REDPOLL. — Winter visitant from the north and more or less irregular.

59. *Astragalinus tristis* (Linn.) Cabanis. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH. — Common summer resident, breeding late — generally in July and sometimes in August.

60. *Chrysomitris pinus* (Wilson) Bonap. PINE LINNET; SISKIN. — An irregular visitor; sometimes breeding in vast multitudes, and during other seasons not seen at all.

61. *Plectrophanes nivalis* (Linn.) Meyer. SNOW BUNTING. — Common in flocks in winter.

62. *Centrophanes lapponicus* (Linn.) Cabanis. LAPLAND LONGSPUR. — Occurs with the last, but is not so common.

63. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* (Wilson) Ridgway. SAVANNA SPARROW. — A rather rare summer resident in suitable spots, where it breeds.

64. *Poocetes gramineus* (Gmelin) Baird. GRASS FINCH. — Common in places; breeding in dry grass-covered clearings and sandy fields.

65. *Zonotrichia leucophrys* (Forster) Swainson. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW.—Common during the migrations. Not known to breed.
66. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gmelin) Bonap. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Abundant summer resident, far outnumbering all the other Sparrows together.
67. *Spizella montana* (Forster) Ridgway. TREE SPARROW.—Occurs plentifully in fall and spring on the passage south and back, from its northern breeding ground. Have seen it from October to till November 10, and from the middle of February till the last of April.
68. *Spizella domestica* (Bartram) Coues. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Breeds, but not common. Nests about the Forge at foot of Fulton Chain.
69. *Spizella pusilla* (Wilson) Bonaparte. FIELD SPARROW.—Dr. A. K. Fisher writes me that he has seen the Field Sparrow about the southern end of Lake George, in Warren County, and that O. B. Lockhart has two sets of eggs taken there. Both Mr. A. Jenings Dayan and myself have found it in the Black River Valley, in Lewis County, where, however, it is a very rare bird.
70. *Junco hyemalis* (Linn.) Sclater. SLATE-COLORED SNOWBIRD.—Common. Breeds in low woods and deep mossy ravines, depositing its eggs from the early to the latter part of June.
71. *Melospiza fasciata* (Gmelin) Scott. SONG SPARROW.—A tolerably common summer resident, breeding at various localities.
72. *Melospiza palustris* (Wilson) Baird. SWAMP SPARROW.—Breeds, but rather rare.
73. *Melospiza lincolni* (Audubon) Baird. LINCOLN'S FINCH.—Regular summer resident, and apparently not very rare.
74. *Passerella iliaca* (Merrem) Swainson. FOX-COLORED SPARROW.—Have taken it at Big Moose Lake (in both Herkimer and Hamilton Counties) in October (Oct. 12 and 18, 1879).
75. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus* (Linn.) Vieillot. CHEWINK.—Rare, and confined to the borders of the Adirondacks.
76. *Zamelodia ludoviciana* (Linn.) Coues. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.—Breeds; not uncommon in the areas of hard timber.
77. *Passerina cyanea* (Linn.) Gray. INDIGO BUNTING.—Found breeding about the foot-hills.
78. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linn.) Swainson. BOBOLINK.—Breeds at suitable places and common enough outside.
79. *Molothrus ater* (Boddaert) Gray. COW BUNTING.—Not rare.
80. *Agelæus phœniceus* (Linn.) Vieillot. RED-SHOULDERED BLACK-BIRD.—Breeds in the "Big Marsh" at the head of Big Moose Lake, at Raquette, the Fulton Chain, and various other localities, and is by no means uncommon.
81. *Sturnella magna* (Linn.) Swainson. MEADOW LARK.—Owing to the absence of suitable meadows this species is necessarily rare in the Adirondack region.
82. *Icterus galbula* (Linn.) Coues. BALTIMORE ORIOLE.—This species rests on the authority of Dr. A. K. Fisher, who writes me that it occurs in southern Warren County.

83. *Scolecophagus ferrugineus* (Gmelin) Swainson. RUSTY BLACK-BIRD.—Common summer resident.
84. *Quiscalus purpureus* (Bartram) Lichtenstein. PURPLE GRACKLE.—Breeds. Not common. I have found it along the Fulton Chain in June.
- 84 a. *Quiscalus purpureus æneus* Ridgway. BRONZED GRACKLE.—This form of the species breeds here and is by all odds the commonest in the Adirondack region.
85. *Corvus corax carnivorus* (Bartram) Ridgway. RAVEN.—Common resident throughout the Adirondacks.
86. *Corvus frugivorus*, Bartram. COMMON CROW.—Common summer resident, remaining, in spots, during some of the mild winters.
87. *Cyanocitta cristata* (Linn.) Strickl. BLUE JAY.—Abundant resident.
88. *Perisoreus canadensis* (Linn.) Bonaparte. CANADA JAY.—Resident; tolerably common in summer and very abundant in winter. Breeds very early—before the snow goes off.
89. *Eremophila alpestris* (Forster) Boie. SHORE LARK.—Rare, but becoming more common. Breeds on the sandy fields along the western border of the wilderness and probably at other localities.
90. *Tyrannus carolinensis* (Linn.) Temminck. KINGBIRD.—Breeds. Common in many places.
91. *Myiarchus crinitus* (Linn.) Cabanis. GREAT-CRESTED FLY-CATCHER.—Breeds, but rather rare.
92. *Sayornis fuscus* (Gmelin) Baird. PHOEBE-BIRD; PEWEE.—Breeds, but rather rare.
93. *Contopus borealis* (Swainson) Baird. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Common summer resident, breeding about the middle of June.
94. *Contopus virens* (Linn.) Cabanis. WOOD PEWEE.—Tolerably common summer resident.
95. *Empidonax flaviventris*, Baird. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—A rather rare summer resident.
96. *Empidonax pusillus trailli* (Audubon) Baird. TRAIL'S FLY-CATCHER.—Summer resident. Not common.
97. *Empidonax minimus*, Baird. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—Common summer resident, generally breeding in hard timber.
98. *Trochilus colubris*, Linn. HUMMING-BIRD.—Tolerably common summer resident.
99. *Chaetura pelagica* (Linn.) Baird. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—Common summer resident.
100. *Caprimulgus vociferus*, Wilson. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Breeds, but not common except about the borders of the woods.
101. *Chordeiles popetue* (Vieillot) Baird. NIGHTHAWK.—Rather rare, but breeds in places. I have seen it at Big Moose Lake in July.
102. *Picus villosus*, Linn. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—A common resident, breeding everywhere.
103. *Picus pubescens*, Linn. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Not so common as the foregoing, but like it a resident, breeding throughout the wilderness.

104. *Picoides arcticus* (Swainson) Gray. BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Tolerably common resident, found in all parts of the Adirondacks.
105. *Picoides tridactylus americanus* (Brehm) Ridgway. BANDED-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—A resident, like the last, but not so common.
106. *Sphyrapicus varius* (Linn.) Baird. YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—Common summer resident, breeding in all sorts of places.
107. *Hylotomus pileatus* (Linn.) Baird. PILEATED WOODPECKER.—A tolerably common resident, and much more abundant now than it was ten years ago.
108. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linn.) Swainson. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—Not common but breeds about the borders of the wilderness.
109. *Colaptes auratus* (Linn.) Swainson. GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER.—Rare.
110. *Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.) Boie. BELTED KINGFISHER.—Common summer resident, breeding about the various lakes and rivers.
111. *Coccyzus americanus* (Linn.) Bonaparte. YELLOW-BILLED, CUCKOO.—Breeds, but rare.
112. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Wilson) Baird. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Rather rare. Breeds about the borders of the woods, but is far from common.
113. *Asio americanus* (Steph.) Sharpe. LONG-EARED OWL.—Breeds, but not common.
114. *Strix nebulosa*, Forster. BARRED OWL.—A common resident, usually breeding in holes in trees.
115. *Ulula cinerea* (Gmelin) Bonaparte. GREAT GRAY OWL.—Rare. I saw a Great Gray Owl near Seventh Lake, in Hamilton County, late in the fall of 1870; and skinned a specimen that was killed in north-eastern Oneida County, April 10, 1873. Mr. Robert Lawrence has a female that was shot in the Adirondacks (exact locality not stated) in March, 1879.\*
116. *Nyctale acadica* (Gmelin) Bonaparte. SAW-WHET OWL.—Tolerably common resident.
117. *Scops asio* (Linn.) Bonaparte. MOTTLED OWL; SCREECH OWL.—Breeds and is not rare. Don't think it winters here.
118. *Bubo virginianus* (Gmelin) Bonaparte. GREAT HORNED OWL.—Common resident.
119. *Nyctea scandiaca* (Linn.) Newton. SNOWY OWL.—This handsome species is of irregular occurrence in the Adirondack region in winter.
120. *Surnia funerea* (Linn.) Rich. and Swain. HAWK OWL.—Rare and not known to breed.
121. *Besalio columbarius* (Linn.) Kauf. PIGEON HAWK.—Rather rare, but doubtless breeds.

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\* Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 122, April, 1870.



122. *Tinnunculus sparverius* (Linn.) Vieillot. SPARROW HAWK.—Breeds. Not common.
123. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis* (Gmelin) Ridgway. FISH HAWK.—Tolerably common summer resident.
124. *Circus hudsonius* (Linn.) Vieillot. MARSH HAWK.
125. *Accipiter cooperi*, Bonaparte. COOPER'S HAWK.—Breeds and is not very uncommon.
126. *Accipiter fuscus* (Gmelin) Bonaparte. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Common. Breeds at various places.
127. *Astur atricapillus* (Wilson) Bonaparte. GOSHAWK.—In the Adirondack region the Goshawk is a resident species, but it must be ranked among our rarer Hawks.
128. *Buteo borealis* (Gmelin) Vieillot. RED-TAILED HAWK.—Breeds. Tolerably common.
129. *Buteo lineatus* (Gmelin) Jardine. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—Breeds, but not so common as the preceding.
130. *Buteo pennsylvanicus* (Wilson) Bonaparte. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—A rather common summer resident, breeding about the different lakes.
131. *Archibuteolagopus sancti-johannis* (Gmelin) Ridgway. ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK.—Occurs sparingly during the migrations.
132. *Aquila chrysaëtus, canadensis* (Linn.) Ridgway. GOLDEN EAGLE.—Rare.
133. *Haliaëtus leucocephalus* (Linn.) Savigny. BALD EAGLE.—The White-headed Eagle has nested for many years at Lime Kiln Lake, in Hamilton County, and it is by no means a rare bird in this wilderness.
134. *Ectopistes migratoria* (Linn.) Swainson. PIGEON.—Breeds plentifully some years and not found at all others.
135. *Zenaidura carolinensis* (Linn.) Bonaparte. MOURNING DOVE.—Dr. Albert K. Fisher writes me that he has seen this species, and its eggs, taken in Warren County near the south end of Lake George.
136. *Canace canadensis* (Linn.) Bonaparte. CANADA GROUSE; SPRUCE PARTRIDGE.—Resident, and tolerably common in certain localities.
137. *Bonasa umbellus* (Linn.) Stephens. RUFFED GROUSE.—A common resident.
138. *Lagopus albus* (Gmelin) Audubon. WILLOW PTARMIGAN.—Mr. Romeyn B. Hough has a specimen of this species that was killed in the town of Watson on the eastern border of Lewis County, May 22, 1876.\* Mr. Hough writes me that he has been told by lumbermen from this region that they had seen "White Partridges" there in winter, and he presumes they were of this species.
139. *Ardea herodias*, Linn. GREAT BLUE HERON.—A common summer resident, breeding in small colonies.
140. *Butorides virescens* (Linn.) Bonaparte. GREEN HERON.—Breeds, but rare except about the borders of the woods.

\* Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, Vol. III, No. I, p. 41, Jan., 1878.

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141. *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montag.) Stephens. BITTERN.—Breeds, and not rare.
142. *Oxyechus vociferus* (Linn.) Reich. KILDEER.—Occurs during the migrations.
143. *Philohela minor* (Gmelin) Gray. WOODCOCK.—Breeds, but rather rare.
144. *Gallinago media wilsoni* (Temminck) Ridgway. WILSON'S SNIPE.—On the 7th of October Mr. Gregoire de Willamov (Secretary of the Russian Embassy) shot and killed a bird of this species on the big marsh at the head of Big Moose Lake, Hamilton County.
145. *Totanus melanoleucus* (Gmelin) Vieillot. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—Occurs during the migrations.
146. *Totanus flavipes* (Gmelin) Vieillot. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS.—On the 9th of June, 1878, I shot a female of this species of Yellow-shanks on the inlet to Seventh Lake, in Hamilton County.
147. *Rhyacophilus solitarius* (Wilson) Cassin. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—A summer resident, but not very common.
- 148.—*Tringoides macularius* (Linn.) Gray. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—Tolerably common summer resident.
149. *Lobipes hyperboreus* (Linn.) Cuvier. NORTHERN PHALAROPE.—A rare migrant.
150. *Porzana carolina* (Linn.) Baird. SORA RAIL.—Breeds about the old Forge at the foot of the Fulton Chain of Lakes in Herkimer County.
151. *Fulica americana*, Gmelin. COOT; MUD HEN.—Breeds, but rather rare.
152. *Olor americanus* (Sharpless) Bonaparte. WHISTLING SWAN.—De Kay gave this Swan as breeding in Herkimer and Hamilton Counties, and stated that "The outlet of Lake Paskungamet, or Tupper's Lake, was specified as a spot to which they were particularly attached."\* I do not know of any recent record of its occurrence here.
153. *Bernicla canadensis* (Linn.) Boie. CANADA GOOSE.—Occurs during the migrations.
154. *Anas boscas*, Linn. MALLARD.—A rare migrant.
155. *Anas obscura*, Gmelin. BLACK DUCK.—A tolerably common summer resident.
156. *Spatula clypeata* (Linn.) Boie. SHOVELLER.—Rare.
157. *Querquedula discors* (Linn.) Stephens. BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—Occurs during the migrations.
158. *Nettion carolinensis* (Gmelin) Baird. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Not common.
159. *Aix sponsa* (Linn.) Boie. WOOD DUCK.—Tolerably common summer resident.
160. *Clangula glaucium americana* (Bonaparte) Ridgway. GOLDEN-EYE.—Summer resident, breeding at various places.

\*Birds of New York, p. 353, 1844.

161. *Clangula albeola* (Linn.) Stephens. BUTTERBALL.—Occurs, but not so common as the above.
162. *Harelda glacialis* (Linn.) Leach. OLD SQUAW.—Occurs during migration.
163. *Cedemia americana*, Swain. and Rich. BLACK SCOTER. — Occurs during the fall migration.
164. *Melanetta velvetina* (Cassin) Baird. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER.—Common during the fall migration.
165. *Pelionetta perspicillata* (Linn.) Kaup. SURF DUCK; SKUNK-HEAD.—Occurs with the preceding, but not so common.
166. *Nomonyx dominicus* (Linn.) Ridgway. BLACK-MASKED DUCK.—An accidental straggler from the West Indies and South America. Dr. Cabot found it on Lake Champlain (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. VI, p. 375.)
167. *Mergus merganser americanus* (Cassin) Ridgway. SHELDRAKE. Common summer resident, breeding on numerous lakes. Very abundant in the fall.
168. *Mergus serrator*, Linn. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Occurs during the migrations.
169. *Lophodytes cucullatus* (Linn.) Reich. HOODED MERGANSER.—Tolerably common summer resident.
170. *Sula bassana* (Linn.) Brisson. GANNET.—Accidental straggler from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
171. *Larus leucopterus*, Faber. WHITE-WINGED GULL.—A rare winter visitor from the north.
172. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*, Coues. HERRING GULL.—Common resident, breeding plentifully at those lakes that are not too exposed.
173. *Larus philadelphiae* (Ord) Gray. BONAPARTE'S GULL.—Occurs during the migrations.
174. *Podiceps holboellii*, Reinh. RED-NECKED GREBE.—Occurs during the migrations—in spring about the last of April.
175. *Podilymbus podiceps* (Linn.) Lawrence. HELL-DIVER.—Common summer resident.
176. *Colymbus torquatus*, Brünnich. LOON.—A common summer resident.
177. *Colymbus septentrionalis*, Linn. RED-THROATED DIVER.—Occurs during the migrations. Have seen it at Big Moose Lake in October.