

a few moments, and then running to the edge of the water and bathing freely. After dressing her feathers she started along the beach in the direction in which I was sitting, a mistake not noticed by her until too late. I can find no record of the occurrence of this species so far north, therefore think its capture worthy of note.—N. S. Goss, *Topeka, Kansas*.

**The Occurrence of *Chroicocephalus franklini* in Wisconsin.**—October 22, 1884, I took a female specimen of this Gull near the mouth of Fox River. Two other Gulls accompanied it, which I was unable to secure. They were probably the same species.—SAMUEL WELLS WILLARD, *West De Pere, Wisc.*

***Rissa tridactyla kotzebuei* in Washington Territory.**—I can find no mention of the occurrence of the Pacific Kittiwake Gull south of Alaska, and therefore think it will be of interest for me to say that I killed a pair of the birds March 2, 1882, at Port Townsend, the only ones observed by me on the coast. I have the male in my collection.—N. S. Goss, *Topeka, Kansas*.

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents are requested to write briefly and to the point. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.]

### Indian Bird Names.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE AUK:—

*Sirs:* Under the head of 'Correspondence' in the October number of 'The Auk' Mr. Henshaw notes with surprise my statement that "They [the Chippewa Indians] have no specific name for fully one-half of those [birds] which yearly nest before their eyes or pass by in migration." He goes on to say, "That Indians should know little of the birds, especially of the smaller kinds, that visit this country only as migrants, is not perhaps surprising, but that any considerable number of birds inhabiting their country, even of the smaller and inconspicuous kinds, should not be known to Indians and be named by them *is* surprising." At the time I made my statement I based it on the following facts. There occur in that part of Minnesota about 250 species of birds; as the Chippewas have less than 125 bird names, they name less than half of those "which yearly nest before their eyes or pass by in migration." I did not mean by this, less than half of the migrants and less than half of the breeders, but less than half of the sum total. Since reading Mr. Henshaw's letter, I have gone over the subject again, with the following results.

Dr. Hatch, in his 1880 list of Minnesota birds, gives 281 species. Of these, at least 240 occur during some part of every year at White Earth