

MEASUREMENTS.

Vireo solitarius alticola.

Cat. No. Col. W. B.	Sex.	Location.	Date.	Wing.	Tail.	Tarsus.	Culmen from base.	Culmen from feathers.	Culmen from nostril.	Depth of bill at nostril.	Re- marks.
10554	♂	Highlands, N. C. . . .	May 27, '85	3.23	2.31	.72	.55	.44	.31	.17	
10555	♂	" " " "	" " " "	3.03	2.21	.75	.52	.40	.30	.17	
10503	♂	" " " "	" 28, "	3.05	2.22	.72	.60	.49	.36	.20	
10577	♂	" " " "	" 29, "	3.16	2.30	.75	.60	.48	.35	.18	Type.
10607	♂	Black Mountain, N. C.	June 2, "	3.30	2.30	.73	.59	.46	.30	.18	

Vireo solitarius.

9350	♂ ad.	Shelburne, N. H. . . .	July 15, '84	2.95	2.17	.75	.57	.41	.31	.16	
9293	♂ ad.	" " " "	" 8, "	2.80	2.15	.73	.56	.41	.32	.15	
7386	♂ ad.	" " " "	" 7, '82	2.84	2.05	.69	.49	.37	.27	.15	
4593	♂ ad.	Upton, Maine	May 27, '79	2.82	2.05	.71	.51	.40	.30	.16	
5391	♂ ad.	" " " "	" 15, '81	2.98	2.25	.72	.57	.41	.30	.16	

Throughout the elevated plateau occupying the southeastern corner of Macon County, this new *Vireo* was one of the most abundant forest birds. It was found exclusively in open oak and chestnut woods, where its ringing voice, mingling with the rich music of the equally numerous Grosbeaks (*Habia ludoviciana*) and Scarlet Tanagers (*Piranga erythromelas*), was rarely still even at noontide. Its song was somewhat like that of *solitarius*, but to my ear much finer, many of the notes being louder and sweeter, and the whole performance more continuous and flowing.

On the Black Mountains it was also a very common and conspicuous bird, ranging from about 4200 feet to the lower edge of the balsams (5000 feet) and inhabiting woods similar to those just described.

(To be concluded.)

ADDITIONS TO THE CATALOGUE OF KANSAS BIRDS.

BY N. S. GOSS.

SINCE the publication of my Catalogue of the Birds of Kansas in 1883, the following additions* have been made, which I here

* [The nomenclature here followed is that of the forthcoming A. O. U. Check List, —EDD.]

give in advance of the new work I am preparing on Kansas birds, the publication of which is delayed in order to enable me to adopt the classification and nomenclature of the new A. O. U. Check-List now in press. As some of these additions have been already recorded in 'The Auk,' it is thought sufficient in this connection to merely refer to the place of record.

1. *Tachypetes aquila*. MAN-OF-WAR BIRD.—A straggler. Mr. Frank Lewis, of Downs, Kansas, reports to me the capture of this bird on the North Fork of the Solomon River, Osborne County, August 16, 1880. It was killed with a stone while sitting on a tree. The specimen has passed out of his hands; but he sends me a photograph of the bird, taken after it was mounted, which removes all doubts as to its identification. The birds are strictly maritime, and largely parasitical in habits. Their home is on the coast of tropical and sub-tropical America. They are known to be great wanderers along the sea-board; but this is, I think, the first record of its being found away from the coast, and to straggle so far inland it must surely have been crazed or bewildered.

2. *Anas fulvigula*. FLORIDA DUCK.—Migratory; rare. Arrives about the middle of March. I captured a female at Neosho Falls, March 11, 1876. I have shot one since, and observed two others in the State. The birds were entered in my first Catalogue as *A. obscura*.

3. *Porzana noveboracensis*. LITTLE YELLOW RAIL.—Summer resident. Rare. Prof. L. L. Dyche, Curator of Birds and Mammals, State University, writes me that April 18, 1885, he captured one of the birds (a female) on low, wet land, about five miles southeast of Lawrence. The specimen is mounted, and in the fine collection under his charge. It is the first bird, to my knowledge, captured or seen in the State. But this is not strange, as the birds inhabit the marshy grounds, and at the least alarm, run, skulk, and hide in the reeds or grass, and it is next to impossible to force them to take wing. Therefore it is seldom seen, even where known to be common. I enter the bird as a summer resident, because it has been found both north and south of us, and is known to breed within this geographical range. Nests on the ground.

October 1, Professor Dyche captured on the Wakarusa bottom lands, two and a half miles south of Lawrence, another of the little birds, a female, and he thinks a *young* bird. The lucky finds were both caught by his dog.

4. *Gallinula galeata*. FLORIDA GALLINULE.—Prof. F. H. Snow writes me, under date of October 20, 1885, that since the publication of his 'Birds of Kansas,' in 1875, he has personally obtained in the State two specimens of *Gallinula galeata*. The first was captured by himself, June 14, 1878, on the Hackberry, in Gove county. The second, by a friend in the vicinity of Lawrence. The bird was entered in his Catalogue on the authority of Professor Baird, and at the time of the publication of my Catalogue, in 1883, they were known to breed both north and south of the State, and it was therefore safe to enter it as a Kansas bird. But my

List only embraced the birds that came under my observation, and that of others as reported to me. From the fact that the birds nest throughout their geographical range, and from its capture so late in June, I enter it as a rare summer resident. I have found the birds nesting in Wisconsin as early as the middle of May. They nest in rushes and reeds growing in shallow water, or on swampy lands, building on the tops of old broken down stalks. The nest is composed of weeds and grasses; also the leaves of the cat-tail flag, when growing in the vicinity. It is a circular structure, and in some cases quite deep and bulky. Eggs usually eight to ten, buff white, thinly spotted and splashed with varying shades of reddish brown. One set of thirteen, collected May 25, 1878, on a bog in Pewaukee Lake, Wisconsin, measured as follows: 1.63×1.18 ; 1.84×1.27 ; 1.67×1.18 ; 1.60×1.16 ; 1.67×1.18 ; 1.78×1.30 ; 1.81×1.29 ; 1.79×1.29 ; 1.88×1.27 ; 1.70×1.16 ; 1.80×1.30 ; 1.75×1.18 ; 1.80×1.28 .

5. *Himantopus mexicanus*. BLACK-NECKED STILT.—Mr. W. H. Gibbon, taxidermist, formerly of Topeka, now of Las Vegas, New Mexico, informs me that he saw three of these birds about the middle of June, 1881, on low, wet ground, near the Arkansas River, at Lakin. Without doubt, the birds occasionally breed in Southwestern Kansas.

6. *Buteo borealis krideri*. KRIDER'S HAWK.—See Auk, I, Jan. 1884, p. 100.

7. *Geococcyx californianus*. CHAPARRAL COCK.—An occasional visitor to Western Kansas. Mr. Charles Dyer, Div. Supt. of the A. T. & S. F. R. R., at Las Vegas, New Mexico, writes me that in September, 1884, he saw two of the birds near the railroad, and about fifteen miles east of the west line of the State, and that he has seen them quite often in Colorado, near the State line. The birds are known to breed as far east as Las Animas, and I feel confident that they occasionally breed in the southwestern corner of this State,—a natural habitat of the birds, but unsettled and little known, especially as to its bird life.

8. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*. WESTERN HORNED OWL.—October 29, 1885, I shot a male in the timber skirting the south fork of Beaver Creek, in Rawlins County.

9. *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*. RED NAPED SAPSUCKER.—See Auk, I, Jan. 1884, p. 100.

10. *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*. WESTERN SAVANNA SPARROW.—Migratory. October 14, 1885, I shot one of the birds, a male, near Lake Inman, in McPherson County, and saw several others. I am inclined to think they will prove to be quite a common bird in the western part of the State, but they so closely resemble *P. sandwichensis savanna* that they have not been noticed. The birds are, however, considerably smaller and paler in color—a bleached race of the Plains.

11. *Zonotrichia intermedia*. INTERMEDIATE SPARROW.—See Auk, I, Jan. 1884, p. 100.

12. *Passerina ciris*. NONPAREIL.—See Auk, II, July, 1885, p. 276.

13. *Vireo atricapillus*. BLACK-CAPPED VIREO.—See Auk, II, July 1885, p. 274.

14. *Icteria virens longicauda*. LONG-TAILED CHAT.—A summer resident in the western part of the State; not uncommon. In habits and actions it resembles the Yellow-breasted Chat, but its note and song are slightly different. The birds were reported by Prof. F. H. Snow, in Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science, Vol. VI, p. 38, as "Taken along the Smoky Hill River, in Western Kansas by S. W. Williston, in May, 1877"; but by oversight omitted from my first Catalogue. Attention was immediately called to the same (see Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, Vol. VIII, p. 227). June 2, 1885, I shot two of these birds on Crooked Creek, in Meade County, and saw several others.

15. *Thryothorus bewicki bairdi*. TEXAN BEWICK-WREN.—Resident; not uncommon in Southwestern Kansas. Nests in deserted Woodpecker holes, hollow logs, or any nook it may fancy; nest composed of sticks, roots, straws, and grasses, and lined with fur and a few downy feathers; quite bulky, generally filling the space, but in no case, I think, roofed over. Measurements of five eggs, taken at Corpus Christi, Texas, May 9, 1882: .63 × .50; .63 × .50; .63 × .50; .63 × .49; .62 × .49. Eggs white, speckled with light and dark shades of reddish brown, thickest around the larger end. The bird was entered in my first Catalogue as *T. bewicki*.

16. *Merula migratoria propinqua*. WESTERN ROBIN.—See Auk, I, Jan. 1884, p. 100,

The following species have been found breeding in Kansas since the publication of my Catalogue.

1. *Podilymbus podiceps*. PIED-BILLED GREBE.
2. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*. BLACK TERN.
3. *Sterna antillarum*. LEAST TERN.
4. *Spatula clypeata*. SHOVELLER.
5. *Gallinula galeata*. FLORIDA GALLINULE.
6. *Porzana noveboracensis*. LITTLE YELLOW RAIL.
7. *Rallus virginianus*. VIRGINIA RAIL.
8. *Aquila chrysaetos*. GOLDEN EAGLE.
9. *Pica pica hudsonica*. AMERICAN MAGPIE.
10. *Passerina ciris*. NONPAREIL.
11. *Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni*. NELSON'S SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.
12. *Vireo atricapillus*. BLACK-CAPPED VIREO.
13. *Icteria virens longicauda*. LONG-TAILED CHAT.
14. *Troglodytes aëdon parkmani*. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.
15. *Thryothorus bewicki bairdi*. TEXAN BEWICK'S WREN.

THIRD MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

THE third meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union was held at the American Museum of Natural History in New York