

were suggestive of the Slate-colored Junco. During the two following months similar companies were found commonly distributed in the more open places throughout the pine woods. Though late in the season, I heard a number sing, and their songs recalled to my mind the eastern bird as I have heard it at the opening of the first song season during the early northward migrations in upper South Carolina.

The presence of the Point Pinos Junco in this region has long been a matter of record, but as comparison had never been made with specimens from the northwest coast and from the Sierras, its strongly marked characters remained unrecognized in nomenclature until January, 1893, when the writer set them forth in 'The Auk', under the name *Junco pinosus*. Since, the A. O. U. Committee of Nomenclature has ranked it as a subspecies, its name now standing as *Junco hyemalis pinosus*.

That a representative of the *Junco hyemalis* group and other birds of the Cold Temperate Subregion, as the Blue-fronted Jay, should be found breeding on this coast so far south at sea level is not surprising, owing to the peculiar climatic conditions prevailing. The mean temperature (according to local information) is about 60° F. during each of the summer months. Heavy fogs, that almost amount to rain, are also frequent during summer.

The Juncos reported as breeding at Santa Cruz on the opposite side of Monterey Bay and in the mountains of Santa Clara County probably belong to this race. It will be interesting to learn how far south along the coast and how far north in the mountains, in the typical form, its range extends.

A LIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE WET MOUNTAINS, HUERFANO COUNTY, COLORADO.

BY WILLOUGHBY P. LOWE.

TO ORNITHOLOGISTS, the avifauna of high altitudes may be said to always possess a peculiar interest on account of the light it throws on problems of geographical distribution. The following

is a list of all species known to me to inhabit the Wet Mountains, Huerfano County, Colorado, and is part of the result of visits of either long or short duration extending over a period of six years. The observations were made on the western slope, and extend for the distance of about eight miles along the range. The list, though probably incomplete, may be of some service as a furtherance of our knowledge of Colorado birds, and for comparison with Arctic and Alpine avifaunæ in general. All altitudes given are from sea level.

1. *Dendragapus obscurus*. DUSKY GROUSE.—This, the only Grouse found in the above named mountains, is quite common between the altitudes of 8,000 and 11,000 feet. They subsist largely on berries of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.
2. *Columba fasciata*. BAND-TAILED PIGEON.—Abundant between 7,800 and 10,000 feet. The adults feed principally on acorns, whilst the young seem more partial to seeds.
3. *Zenaidura macroura*. MOURNING DOVE.—Common at 7,000; rare at 8,000; in one instance only have I observed it at 10,000 feet.
4. *Cathartes aura*. TURKEY VULTURE.—Frequently seen at 12,000 feet.
5. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—Most abundant on the plains. I have, however, taken a specimen at 10,000 feet.
6. *Accipiter velox*. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—Quite common at 10,000 feet.
7. *Accipiter cooperi*. COOPER'S HAWK.—Not nearly so plentiful as the last. One was shot at 8,800 feet.
8. *Accipiter atricapillus*. AMERICAN GOSHAWK.—Fortunately for *Dendragapus obscurus*, this species is of rather rare occurrence. My highest record is only 9,000 feet.
9. *Buteo borealis*. RED-TAILED HAWK.—I once shot an adult male at 11,000 feet.
10. *Buteo borealis calurus*. WESTERN RED-TAIL.—More abundant than the last. Several specimens taken at 10,000 feet.
11. *Buteo swainsoni*. SWAINSON'S HAWK.—Not a common mountain bird. Breeds, however, as high as 10,000 feet.
12. *Aquila chrysaetos*. GOLDEN EAGLE.—Not of infrequent occurrence at 11,000 feet.
13. *Falco mexicanus*. PRAIRIE FALCON.—Rare. One was shot at 10,000 feet.
14. *Falco columbarius*. PIGEON HAWK.—Several specimens were taken at 8,500 feet.
15. *Falco richardsonii*. RICHARDSON'S MERLIN.—I once shot an adult male at 8,000 feet.

16. *Falco sparverius*. SPARROW HAWK.—Common. Breeds at 10,000 feet.
17. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*. WESTERN HORNED OWL.—Not very plentiful. One was shot at 10,000 feet.
18. *Megascops asio maxwelliæ*. ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCREECH OWL.—I once came across a family of the birds in some thick piñon trees at the altitude of 7,800 feet. They are quite common in the foothills.
19. *Glaucidium gnoma*. PYGMY OWL.—Common between the altitudes of 7,800 and 10,000 feet.
20. *Geococcyx californianus*. ROAD-RUNNER.—A rare mountain bird. One, however, was observed at 8,000 feet.
21. *Dryobates villosus hyloscopus*. CABANIS'S WOODPECKER.—Quite common at 10,000 feet.
22. *Dryobates pubescens oroæcus*. BATCHELDER'S WOODPECKER.—Found sparingly at 10,000 feet.
23. *Picoides americanus dorsalis*. ALPINE THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Several shot at 9,000 feet. Never observed below 7,500 feet.
24. *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*. RED-NAPE SAPSUCKER.—Breeds sparingly at 8,500 feet.
25. *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*. WILLIAMSON'S SAPSUCKER.—Abundant at 10,000 feet, and upwards.
26. *Melanerpes torquatus*. LEWIS'S WOODPECKER.—Breeds at 8,000, and frequently seen at 10,000 feet.
27. *Colaptes cafer*. RED-SHAFTED FLICKER.—Nidificates at 10,000 feet.
28. *Phalænoptilus nuttalli*. POORWILL.—Frequently heard and seen at 10,000 feet.
29. *Chordeiles virginianus henryi*. WESTERN NIGHTHAWK.—Found throughout the summer at 10,000 feet.
30. *Micropus melanoleucus*. WHITE-THROATED SWIFT.—Tolerably common at 10,000 feet.
31. *Trochilus platycercus*. BROAD-TAILED HUMMINGBIRD.—Abundant. Breeds at 10,000 feet. Feeds chiefly on insects, especially small spiders.
32. *Contopus borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Nests at 9,500 feet.
33. *Contopus richardsonii*. WESTERN WOOD PEWEE.—Occurs sparingly at 10,000 feet.
34. *Empidonax obscurus*. WRIGHT'S FLYCATCHER.—Tolerably common between the altitudes of 7,500 and 9,000 feet.
35. *Pica pica hudsonica*. AMERICAN MAGPIE.—Abundant in the fall. I have never shot specimens above 10,000 feet.
36. *Cyanocitta stelleri macrolopha*. LONG-CRESTED JAY.—Abundant at 10,000 feet and upwards.
37. *Aphelocoma woodhousei*. WOODHOUSE'S JAY.—Common at 6,000, scarce at 7,000, and never ascends over 8,000 feet.
38. *Perisoreus canadensis capitalis*. ROCKY MOUNTAIN JAY.—Several specimens were procured at 10,500 feet.

39. *Corvus corax sinuatus*. RAVEN.—Of frequent occurrence at 10,000 feet.
40. *Picicorvus columbianus*. CLARKE'S CROW.—Abundant at 10,000 feet.
41. *Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*. PIÑON JAY.—This destructive bird is found at 9,000 feet, though I have no higher record.
42. *Coccothraustes vespertinus montanus*. WESTERN EVENING GROSBEAK.—I have observed these birds in the early fall at 10,000 feet.
43. *Carpodacus cassinii*. CASSIN'S PURPLE FINCH.—I have shot specimens in the fall at 8,500 feet.
44. *Spinus pinus*. PINE FINCH.—Occurs at 10,000 feet.
45. *Junco caniceps*. GRAY-HEADED JUNCO.—Frequently taken at 11,000 feet, at which altitude it breeds yearly.
46. *Junco hyemalis shufeldti*. SHUFELDT'S JUNCO.—A common winter bird at 9,000 feet.
47. *Junco annectens*. PINK-SIDED JUNCO.—Abundant at 8,500 feet.
48. *Pipilo chlorurus*. GREEN-TAILED TOWBEE.—Breeds at 10,000 feet.
49. *Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus*. CAÑON TOWHEE.—Occurs sparingly at 10,000 feet.
50. *Habia melanocephala*. BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK.—Several were seen at 10,000 feet.
51. *Piranga ludoviciana*. CRIMSON-HEADED TANAGER.—Breeds up to 10,000 feet.
52. *Tachycineta thalassina*. VIOLET-GREEN SWALLOW.—Tolerably common. Breeds at 9,500 feet.
54. *Vireo solitarius plumbeus*. PLUMBEOUS VIREO.—Several specimens were shot at 8,000 feet.
55. *Helminthophila celata*. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER.—Tolerably common. Rarely found above 8,000 feet.
56. *Dendroica auduboni*. AUDUBON'S WARBLER.—Common. Breeds at 9,500 feet.
57. *Dendroica townsendi*. TOWNSEND'S WARBLER.—Abundant during the fall migrations between the altitudes of 7,400 and 10,000 feet.
58. *Geothlypis macgillivrayi*. MACGILLIVRAY'S WARBLER.—Tolerably common. Very shy and difficult to procure. I have never found it above 9,000 feet.
59. *Sylvania pusilla*. WILSON'S WARBLER.—Abundant up to 10,000 feet.
60. *Cinclus mexicanus*. AMERICAN DIPPER.—Rare. A pair of the birds were taken by myself at 8,000 feet.
61. *Salpinctes obsoletus*. ROCK WREN.—Not very plentiful. Never observed above 9,000 feet.
62. *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*. CAÑON WREN.—Occurs sparingly at 8,000 feet.
63. *Troglodytes ædon aztecus*. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.—Common at 10,000 feet.

64. *Certhia familiaris montana*. ROCKY MOUNTAIN CREEPER.—Common at 10,000 feet.
65. *Sitta carolinensis aculeata*. SLENDER-BILLED NUTHATCH.—Very common at 10,000 feet.
66. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Common at 10,000 feet.
67. *Sitta pygmæa*. PYGMY NUTHATCH.—Very abundant between 7,000 and 10,000 feet.
68. *Parus inornatus griseus*. GRAY TITMOUSE.—Found sparingly at 8,000 feet.
69. *Parus gambeli*. MOUNTAIN CHICKADEE.—This, the most abundant of our Tits, is found at 10,000 feet and upwards.
70. *Parus atricapillus septentrionalis*. LONG-TAILED CHICKADEE.—Does not appear to be found above 8,500 feet.
71. *Psaltriparus plumbeus*. LEAD-COLORED BUSH-TIT.—Occurs only up to 7,800 feet.
72. *Myadestes townsendii*. TOWNSEND'S SOLITAIRE.—Common. Breeds at 9,500 feet.
73. *Turdus aonalaschkæ auduboni*. AUDUBON'S HERMIT THRUSH.—Tolerably common, breeding up to 10,000 feet.
74. *Merula migratoria propinqua*. WESTERN ROBIN.—Common at 8,000 feet.
75. *Sialia mexicana*. WESTERN BLUEBIRD.—Abundant. Breeds as high as 9,500 feet.
76. *Sialia arctica*. MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD.—Common up to 10,000 feet.

THE YOUNG OF THE RED-SHOULDERED HAWK (*BUTEO LINEATUS*).

BY FRED. H. KENNARD.¹

ON MAY 26, 1889, I found two young birds of this species in a nest in a pine in West Roxbury, Mass. They were covered with down, and I judged them to be somewhere between two and three weeks old. I took one of them, the larger one, and on May 31, just five days later, I returned and took the other. The first one had his primaries, secondaries, tertiaries and