

NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

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(Concluded from p. 205.)

Asio flammeus. SHORT-EARED OWL.—One was killed on the Peterson ranch near Mendenhall Glacier, March 49, and was taken to the local taxidermy shop, where I saw it. I took two birds on the outer Beardslee Island, Glacier Bay, on June 16, and saw four others August 15 on the same island. Three were collected.

Cryptoglaux acadica scotaea. NORTHWESTERN SAW-WHET OWL.—These little Owls are not common; at least they are rarely met with. I saw one on Forrester Island the evening of July 17, and a young male was collected near Mendenhall Glacier sometime during September. I saw the bird in the local taxidermy shop. I am told that small Owls are fairly common near the Mendenhall Glacier.

Bubo virginianus saturatus. DUSKY HORNED OWL.—I saw one on Douglas Island Jan. 9, and a female was collected near Sandy Cove, Glacier Bay August 13. I saw another on the Mendenhall River October 18, where I am told they are common in the dense woods. Rudy told me these birds never bothered his poultry. This species is probably more common than the few records submitted would indicate, as the woods are heavy, and the birds are rather secretive.

Glaucidium gnoma gnoma. PYGMY OWL.—Gray has taken a good series near Wrangell in the past eighteen years, but said the species will be entirely lacking for several years at a time, then again he will see half a dozen during a year. Willett wrote me he took a female at Sea Otter Harbor, Dall Island, August 24, and a male at Wrangell October 20. He wrote,—“If the race *swarthi*, described by Grinnell some years ago proves distinct, these birds probably would be referable to it. Of course, I have had no opportunity to compare my specimens with others from the States.”

Ceryle alcyon caurina. WESTERN BELTED KINGFISHER.—These birds are generally distributed and are to be found along all favorable channels. Their rattling cry is the characteristic note in Keku Strait, and they are often heard off in some secluded nook; they are much more abundant throughout the southern islands, say from Wrangell to the southward, than they are near Juneau. I saw but one there during the winter, while Willett told me they are fairly common the year around at Craig. I did not see these birds during the summer, or if I did, I failed to place the records in my notes. Several were seen daily in Keku Strait November 16–20, 1919; one was seen at Juneau January 11, and a female in Oliver Inlet February 8. One was working in Dry Pass March 7, and

several were noted at Craig March 9-11. Several were seen at Wrangell April 11-18, and one on Farm Island April 19. In the fall, one was observed along McGinnis Creek September 17, another in Seymour Canal September 29, while several were observed October 26-27 at Kootznahoo Inlet.

Dryobates villosus harrisi. HARRIS'S WOODPECKER.—Woodpeckers of any species proved very scarce, in spite of apparently favorable conditions, such as a mild climate, dense woods, and one would imagine, abundant food. This species was not common among the northern islands, for I have but two records for the vicinity of Juneau, both birds being seen January 14, and a male collected. Willett states they are more numerous about Craig, where he secured a good series. I saw one on Kupreanof Island March 5, a male, and a male was collected in Hooniah Sound May 21, and another heard the same day.

Dryobates pubescens subspecies. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Only two birds were seen, one at Montana Creek, near Mendenhall Glacier on September 17, and the other on Mt. Robert, at about one thousand feet elevation, on September 23. As I did not secure a specimen, I am unable to say to which subspecies they are to be referred.

Picoides arcticus. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER. As with other woodpeckers, these appear but stragglers, and were only seen at Juneau on April 7. I was climbing up the side of Mt. Juneau, at an elevation of 1500 feet when I collected the first, and another was taken a few minutes after, in the same vicinity. Both were males.

Picoides americanus americanus. AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—This species is not abundant but more were seen than of any other form, and specimens were taken throughout the islands. Two were noted at Wrangell March 1 and a female collected, and two others were seen April 13, and another female taken. Three male birds were collected near the mouth of Patterson's Bay, Hooniah Sound, May 9-20 and 24 respectively. These birds did not approach *fumipectus* described by Grinnell from the same general region (1907 Alexander Expedition). On June 9 I found a pair nesting in a dead hemlock, at Salmon Creek, near Juneau. The nesting cavity was about 20 feet from the ground and newly made. I carefully removed a section of wood, and was disappointed to find but one egg. While we worked about the foot of the tree, the female kept flying back and forth, occasionally alighting within a few feet of our heads, and then going to the nesting hole, where she would watch us. She entered freely, apparently with no idea that she might be revealing her nest. A male was taken on Mt. Robert September 23, and another was seen above timber line on the mountains of Lemon Creek, as it was resting on a dwarfed hemlock.

Sphyrapicus ruber ruber. RED-BREASTED SAPSUCKER.—This species was seen but once, a male which I collected on the Mendenhall River June 3. Hasselberg told me he has seen them on Admiralty Island.

Colaptes cafer saturator. NORTHWESTERN FLICKER.—Only four birds seen, the first at Wrangell November 26, 1919, the second above timber line on Mt. Robert, as it was flying down channel September 9, the third at Salmon Creek September 11, and the last recorded at McGinnis Creek September 17.

Chaetura vauxi. VAUX'S SWIFT.—I saw but one Swift, presumably of this species, on June 21, when near the Salmon Creek Bar just above Juneau. Apparently their range does not extend as far north as Juneau, in any numbers, at least.

Selasphorus rufus. RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD.—These handsome little "winged jewels" were first seen at Hooniah Sound May 18, when a male was observed in the woods about one hundred yards from the beach. It darted through the underbrush with great speed, looking for all the world like a large bumblebee. I collected a male May 20, and a few others were seen daily in that vicinity, until we left May 24. I saw two birds at Juneau June 9. A nest was found on Point Couverton June 11, containing two eggs nearly ready to hatch. I was walking along the base of a precipitous cliff when I noticed the handsome little male hovering over my head, about twenty feet up, and was then surprised to see him climb into a nest, in the terminal branches of a drooping spruce. When incubating, the little male squatted far down in the nest, with tail and beak pointed almost vertically, and he proved so tame that I believe I could have touched him. As the nest was so difficult to get to, it was necessary to hang on to a rope with one hand, and draw the limb in with the other. The species was next seen on Forrester Island July 17, and none was noted after that date. I failed to make summer records for many species which were probably common, for my itinerary took me from their favorite haunts. Mr. Gray claims that the Calliope and Allen's Hummingbirds appear at Wrangell, and that he has taken specimens which he absolutely identified. It is unfortunate that he did not save some specimens, for he is undoubtedly a good observer, and at least is sincere in his belief of having seen them.

Empidonax difficilis difficilis. WESTERN FLYCATCHER.—This species is probably more numerous than my few notes would indicate, for its habits make it more or less difficult to find. Its plaintive, sweet little voice is the most conspicuous thing about it, and that is pitched to such a fine, delicate tone that one would not notice it, unless listening for bird music. I do not know of a more pleasing sound than their quiet call coming through the great woods, mysteriously as though from nowhere, and yet, from all directions. They were fairly common on Forrester Island, and were either seen or heard every day from July 9 to 21; by "fairly common" I mean one would expect to see or hear a few in a day's walk, and not that the species occurs in any numbers. One was seen on the shore of Glacier Bay August 15, and the last recorded from Granite Creek, near Juneau, at an elevation of 2500 feet, September 10.

Pica pica hudsonia. MAGPIE.—These birds are fairly common in winter, but they evidently leave in summer time for their breeding grounds to the northward and the interior. They were numerous in Taku Harbor, Wrangell and Keku Strait November 15–28, 1919; only a few were noted near Juneau in January, but they were common in Oliver Inlet February 3–9, where they proved a nuisance to trappers, as they were continually stealing bait and snapping traps. A flock of a dozen or more might be seen sailing along the beach, against the wind, the whole flock settling on some point for a few moments, only to drift farther on immediately. They seemed restless individuals. A few were seen at Wrangell February 25–March 2, one at Craig March 11, and one at Wrangell April 13, the last recorded for the spring months. The first fall records were made at Grande Isle, Stephens Passage, September 25, when nine were seen; two were observed at Sumdum September 27, one on Douglas Island October 7, two in Canoe Pass, October 10, and finally, at Kootznahoo Inlet, October 26–27, they proved common. From that date, they were generally distributed along the southern coast.

Cyanocitta stelleri stelleri. STELLER'S JAY.—Jays are fairly common and are to be noted the year around, although, naturally, they are more conspicuous in winter, when their beautiful plumage is so in contrast with the white of drifting snow. This species, like the former (Magpie), usually hangs about the villages, and one or two pairs are always about Indian camps. Two pairs remained about our camp in Hooniah Sound, and they could be heard the first thing in the morning as they jumped about among the leafless alders, and imitated the Crows and Ravens; they are very good impersonators, and it is often impossible to know whether a Crow, Jay or Raven is doing the calling. To give dates for their records would be mere repetition for they are common locally throughout their range. They have a habit of sitting quietly on a limb, close to the main crotch where they are hard to observe, and if one happens to be standing near, they gaze with apparent curiosity, and then, as though unable to stand still longer, let out a strident cry which will cause the most steady individual to jump. They are robbers of the first order, and steal anything edible about camp. I do not know whether we are able to give birds credit for a sense of humor, but if we do, then the Jays surely must come in for first place. I have watched a pair of these fellows tease a spaniel. They would alight in a path, only to be chased away by the dog, and they kept returning so often as to completely exhaust him; then, when the dog refused to chase them longer, they would alight over his head and talk to him,—undoubtedly they were cursing him, until he finally got up and walked away. The same performance was carried on daily. This species is not particularly in favor among hunters, for when one is quietly crossing a muskeg in the hope of jumping a deer, it is the usual thing to have a couple of Jays open a serenade, and then keep just ahead of the hunter, talking all the time.

Corvus corax principalis. NORTHERN RAVEN.—Common the year round. One could scarcely spend a day outdoors without seeing a few, so definite records of their occurrence need not be given. They are especially numerous in winter about the villages, where they pick an easy living around the slaughter houses and docks. Mr. Gray told me he once found a pair nesting on an unscalable cliff, but I believe the majority nest in trees in this region. I saw old birds carrying food high up on Mt. Robert, near Juneau, on March 18, as though they might have young, although it must have been too early in the season. This species was common near our camp in Hooniah Sound during May, and I found a nest high up in a dead spruce in which there were undoubtedly young, as the adults made continuous trips with food. There was a small pond near the base of the tree which was lined with crab shells. Ravens were common on Forrester Island, and Willett found a nest with half grown young in June; young birds were about camp daily in July, and Willett said he had seen young birds on the wing by May 13. This species will usually be found near large bird colonies, where they prey upon the nesting inhabitants; they are bold about their depredations, often driving the parents from their eggs, or stalking solemnly about until an uncovered egg is found. They usually hold the egg by the small end, when flying with it, although they sometimes stick their beaks through to get a better purchase. They rarely eat the eggs where they find them, but fly away to some convenient perch.

Corvus caurinus. NORTHWESTERN CROW.—This species is even more common than the preceding, and is to be noted the year around. Crows are especially numerous about the towns and villages, hanging about the camps for food. At low tide, the flocks repair to the flats, where they secure an easy living among the mussel beds. It is a common sight to see Crows darting in the air, as they drop mussels upon rocks, to break them. If the wind is blowing, they allow for the curve, and usually do not make many misses in their endeavor to hit a certain boulder. They are probably the best imitators of their family in Alaska, and the variety of their notes is unusually large. Their most characteristic one is noted when the old bird is feeling especially foolish, for they duck their heads toward their feet, and then give an upward tug, at the same time emitting a sound like the pulling of a cork from a bottle. They are very tame, and soon become accustomed to having one about. They assemble in large flocks during winter, when they are working the beaches for food, but in summer they are more intent on family matters and do not feed in such bunches. I found a nest in Patterson's Bay, Hooniah Sound, May 17, which was about twenty feet from the ground in a small hemlock. The nest was a rather bulky affair of spruce twigs, lined with dried grass, while the interior cup was composed entirely of deer hair. There were four eggs in the nest. Crows were abundant on Forrester Island, and it was there that Willett called my attention to a peculiar habit of theirs, that of nesting under boulders on the beach. They placed their nests far back

in rather inaccessible places. Willett found one nest with eggs May 25. These birds too, are especially bad about plundering the nests of their neighbors and no species is safe from them, for they are continually hunting, possessing a boldness even greater than the Raven. They rob the sea birds nesting under boulders as well as the Murres upon the cliffs. They are not so conspicuous in their plundering however, as the Ravens, for they eat their eggs where they find them, and so probably put their time in to better advantage.

Euphagus carolinus. RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—I saw but one bird, and that near Wrangell January 4, 1921. Willett saw one two days before, and took two males back of Wrangell, in a marsh October 10, and saw another on the edge of town Nov. 30. Wrangell is an ideal place for bird study, as many species use the Stikine River as a migration route.

Pinicola enucleator flammula. KADIAK PINE GROSBEEK.—Nine specimens were taken in the vicinity of Juneau during January. A small flock of females was seen January 13 along the Government trail, and another in Gold Creek Basin the next day. Males and females were equally divided as to number, and this flock, of possibly forty individuals were strung out over the hillsides on Mt. Robert, from about two thousand feet elevation down to creek bed. They were feeding on cranberries. The birds collected were slightly smaller, with weaker and longer beaks than a single specimen which I took up the Cooper River, near Chitina in December 1919. Six specimens were collected at Juneau January 11-14, and a flock of eight females, or young males were seen within the town limits of Wrangell February 27. Mr. Gray said these birds had been in the same locality all winter; three were seen in the woods next day. Grosbeaks were next seen in Glacier Bay, at the head of Berg Bay June 17; a couple of small flocks were working a short distance in the woods in the morning, and in the evening a few were noted among the alders, near the beach. Two were seen on Admiralty Island, near Twin Points, September 30. They were at timber line. Mr. Taylor reported eight in his yard at Wrangell December 29, and they reappeared about Juneau January 25, 1921, when about twenty-five were seen up Gold Creek. A male was taken. Seven birds were collected from a flock of similar size in the same locality February 1, and about forty were in the town limits the next day. The last recorded were on February 3, in Silver Bow Basin, about five miles back from salt water; three males were collected from a flock of about forty.

Loxia americana sitkensis. SITKA CROSSBILL.—These beautiful birds are fairly common during the winter and spring months among the southern islands, but only two were seen in the vicinity of Juneau during January, and these on Mt. Juneau at an elevation of 2000 feet. They were numerous on Admiralty Island during February (3-9), and a female taken at Oliver Inlet had well developed ovaries. Crossbills were common at Wrangell February 25-March 2, and four birds were taken. My notes read "Kupreanof, Dry Pass, Craig, March 3-11, abundant."

At Wrangell, April 11-18, they were seen daily, but not as abundantly as the month previous. They were also noted daily in Hooniah Sound, near Patterson's Bay. My only fall record is a flock of a dozen birds in a jack pine on Point Retreat, Admiralty Island, on October 28.

These little fellows are extremely industrious, and when feeding, are usually in large flocks; they are as likely to be seen along the beach, among driftwood, as high in the trees, according to my experience. They fly in compact flocks, and when one decides to move, the whole flock whirls away. Because of their irritating way of hanging in a tree when shot, they are difficult to secure, and I had to climb for most of my specimens.

Loxia leucoptera. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—This species is not as abundant as the preceding. Several small flocks, of possibly, a dozen individuals each, were seen near Juneau, on Mt. Juneau, January 14, another small band was noted at Salmon Creek January 28, and a few were seen at Oliver Inlet February 4. These birds were very wild. One was collected from a small flock March 29, on Douglas Island; several little bands were flying about on this date, swirling through the fast flying snow, from one tall spruce to another. Two were noted at Wrangell February 26, and Gray said the species was common on the opposite side of Wrangell Island, "where they feed along the beach, among the boulders at low tide, getting a species of snail, or shell fish." A small flock was seen on a muskeg flat on Kupreanof March 4, where they were feeding in a pine. A dozen birds were seen in a spruce in Hooniah Sound, near our camp May 19, and a male collected.

Leucosticte tephrocotis littoralis. HEPBURN'S ROSY FINCH.—First noted at Juneau April 3, when a large flock fed about the Capitol grounds, in the dried grass free from snow. They were very tame, and would allow one within six feet before taking wing. I left for Wrangell April 10, and the birds were still about town at that time. Three birds were taken for identification. I next observed the species at the head of Muir Inlet, in Glacier Bay, where they were working back and forth across the moraines, or were entering crevices high up on the glaciated cliffs. I feel sure they were nesting, or preparing to nest, at this date, June 19. A male was collected. Perhaps a dozen were seen in one flock, and twice as many in another on the summit of Mt. Robert, September 9. These birds were hanging about the precipitous walls of rock, and were entering different crannies. I believe, from the favorable site, the birds must have nested there earlier in the season. Several small flocks were observed on the Granite Creek Mts. September 10, and a large flock on the Salmon Creek Mts. the next day. All were near the summit of the mountains, at an altitude of about 4000 feet and usually were about the precipitous inaccessible cliffs. I think one would have no difficulty in locating nesting sites on Mt. Robert in July; securing the nests and eggs would be a different matter.

Spinus pinus. PINE SISKIN.—Fairly common during winter and spring, and at times they are the most numerous birds in a given locality.

Several small flocks were seen on Douglas Island January 9; they were abundant in flocks at Oliver Inlet, Admiralty Island February 3-9, where they were about as numerous as the Sitka Crossbill. Large flocks would be seen swirling over the trees, and their cheery little voices could be heard from all parts of the woods. A few were seen at Wrangell February 27, and on March 14, and they were observed in small numbers on Kupreanof March 4, and at Craig March 11-12. They were the most common passerine species at Wrangell April 11-18, and a few were seen in Hooniah Sound daily, May 7-24. A flock of a dozen was flushed from the alders in Glacier Bay October 13, and another flock was seen in Kootznahoo Inlet, October 27. Very few were noted during the winter, a small flock at Wrangell December 30, and two birds at Juneau March 2, 1921. They are erratic little creatures and may be very common at one time, and then none will be seen for a long period.

Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis. SNOW BUNTING.—Several birds were flushed from the bar at the mouth of Gold Creek, and others were seen about stables in the same locality, near Juneau on April 2. They resembled shore birds as they skimmed over the boulder strewn flat, and were very inconspicuous in such an environment. I saw them up to April 10, at which time I left town. On cold, windy days they were very wild, but on still, snowy days, they allowed a near approach, so I had no difficulty in securing a good series. The species was next seen at Muir Glacier June 19. They were scattered here and there over the glacial moraines near the great ice-sheet, and at no time were more than two or three seen together. I collected a female which was evidently a breeding bird. From the numbers scattered over the expanse of glaciated flats, it appears certain the birds breed in that locality. As we had gone into the Inlet on the flooding tide, it was necessary for us to go out on the ebbing, to keep from getting caught in the ice, and consequently, I had no time to look for nests. On my return to the Glacier August 12, a few more birds were seen, but not as many as in June. A flock of one hundred or more was flushed on the outer Beardslee Island, Glacier Bay, October 11. They swirled about over head for a few moments and then sailed up the beach, and I had no opportunity to note them again.

Calcarius lapponicus alascensis. ALASKA LONGSPUR.—The only spring records for the species were made on the Stikine Flats April 18-22, when a few birds were seen daily; their pleasing little whistle could be heard at almost any time. Occasionally a flock of them would come straggling by, some flying high and others low, without any apparent leadership. They were only observed on the mountain tops during the fall, when the "mountain-top migration" was at its height. A few birds were seen on the summit of the Granite Creek Mountains September 14, and two males were collected. Several flocks were seen on Mt. Robert September 23, and a band of a dozen individuals was noted on the outer Beardslee Island, in Glacier Bay, October 11; these were very tame and I had an excellent opportunity to watch them with the glasses as they fed among the dried vegetation.

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna. SAVANNAH SPARROW.—The first were seen in Hooniah Sound May 8, when several were feeding in dried beach grass, and working among the leafless alders. By May 10 they were very abundant, and remained so up to the time of our departure May 24. They were seen daily in Glacier Bay, along the beach, from June 12–20; one was seen on the moraine near Muir Glacier, the only passerine bird, with the exception of the Snow Bunting and *Leucosticte*, observed in that sterile region. Several more were seen on the moraine in front of Norris and Taku Glaciers, in Taku Inlet, June 26–28.

A few were observed during the fall months in the basins and on the mountain tops. I collected a specimen at Salmon Creek September 8, another up Granite Creek the 14th, and the last above timber line on Mt. Robert, September 23. Willett found this form, and the Aleutian Savannah Sparrow fairly numerous near Craig.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli. INTERMEDIATE SPARROW.—None were observed during the spring months. I collected two on the Government trail near Salmon Creek, at sea level, September 8, and found them common above timberline on Mt. Robert (1800 feet) the next day, and collected two more specimens. Several were noted in the alders near the summit of the mountains of Granite Creek September 10, and a few were observed throughout the rest of the month, although they were not numerous. The last was recorded at Juneau, October 1. No Golden-crowned Sparrows were seen in company with this form.

Zonotrichia coronata. GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW.—These birds were rarely noted, and then only during the spring and summer months. One, a male was collected in Hooniah Sound, near our camp at the entrance to Patterson's Bay. It was the only one seen. They were abundant on Willoughby Island, in Glacier Bay, June 13, where they were hopping about among the alders and small spruce, and several were seen on the moraine in front of Norris Glacier, Taku Inlet, June 27–28. One bird acted as though it might be nesting in the vicinity, but I was unable to locate a nest.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—This species proved rare, having been noted on but two occasions. Four birds were seen May 29, near Juneau, and on September 11, a small flock of about a dozen was flushed from along the tram running into Salmon Creek Basin. These birds alighted, and I had an excellent opportunity to watch them, I collected a male, but was forced to discard it. At times during the fall I saw small flocks which I took to be *hyemalis*, but I was unable to identify them positively.

Junco hyemalis oregonus. OREGON JUNCO.—This is a common bird and is to be seen the year round, but in comparatively small numbers among the northern islands. A scattering band or two wintered about Juneau, and were seen daily as they fed in the dried grass along the Government trail, where the wind had cleared the snow. From Wrangell southward, the species is more common; they were abundant at this little

village November 27, 1919, and a small series was taken. A few were noted during January near Juneau, and two collected. My notes read "Wrangell February 27, Kupreanof March 4, Craig the 12th,—few noted." A few were seen in Hooniah Sound throughout our stay May 7–24, but not daily. By May 31, however, the Juncos were common about Juneau and a female was seen building her nest, which was completed June 2, and the four eggs had been laid by June 8. Referring to my notes of May 31,—“Saw a female Junco carrying nesting material and watched her for some time. She made several trips, always to one spot which seemed to possess material to her liking. The male did not appear for some time, and then came hopping nonchalantly along. On the appearance of the little female, he promptly pursued her, she protesting vigorously. I noticed, however, that she was very careful not to drop a wisp of the nest lining.” The nest was on the ground in a thick clump of hemlocks, tucked back under a carpet of moss.

Another pair built outside our window and we could watch them at work. They completed the nest, and then abandoned it, building another in the moss a few feet away. I was out of town so much I was unable to keep accurate data, but they had five eggs, and the young were nearly ready to leave the nest July 4. Another nest was in the yard of a friend of mine, and as he was proudly taking me to it, the mother bird flushed off, directly into the mouth of a cat which had been following at our heels. The cat grabbed the bird and started across the street, running into a dog which gave chase,—and the Junco was turned loose in the cat's scramble to escape the dog. I was interested to see that the Junco returned to her nest, and was successful in raising her brood of five. This species is probably the commonest nesting bird in the vicinity of Juneau, at least they are less secretive in their methods than others.

They were common in Excursion Inlet June 12, where they were feeding along the boulder-strewn shore,—like so many Flycatchers, for they were jumping in the air to take insects on the wing. A few were seen on Forrester July 9–20 and Willett said there were four or five pairs nesting. Other records for the year would be superfluous, as one meets the species daily, but never in large numbers.

Melospiza melodia morphna. RUSTY SONG SPARROW.—

Melospiza melodia rufina. SOOTY SONG SPARROW.—Song Sparrows are resident the year around, and my notes show records for each month. They are more or less secretive in their habits, except during the breeding season, at which time the males sit on stumps and sing to their heart's content. In the winter, they are usually confined to the beach, where the tides have cleared the snow, although I have seen them in the woods a short distance. I first noted Song Sparrows in Taku Harbor November 15–16, and collected two; a few were seen on Kuiu and Kupreanof Islands November 18–24, and others were seen along the beach, near Juneau, in January. Three birds were taken during the month; four were collected at Oliver Inlet, Admiralty Island, February 3–9, and a few were seen at

Wrangell February 28-March 2, Kupreanof Island March 4 and Craig March 10. Two were collected at Juneau May 4. They appeared scarce in Hooniah Sound, where possibly six birds were seen between May 7-24; the two specimens taken seemed very large and dark. The males were in full song at Juneau June 9; three birds were seen at Point Couverton June 11, and they proved abundant on the outer Beardslee Island, Glacier Bay, June 12-20. They were still common on my return August 14, and a few were noted there October 11. Many birds were seen from time to time which I could not identify positively, as in the field they look much like the next form.

In Mr. Swarth's paper on the distribution of Song Sparrows in the northwest (Condor, November 1923, p. 216), based upon field work and the study of a great series of skins, he concludes that the Sparrows of the western islands (Chichagof, Baranof, Kuiu, Prince of Wales, Dall, Duke and adjacent small islands) may be called *rufina*, while *morphna* "will apply to the song sparrows of the eastern islands of the Alexander Archipelago, (Admiralty, Wrangell, Revillagigedo, etc.) and the adjacent mainland coast from Glacier Bay southward." The reader is referred to his excellent paper for a full discussion of the "*rufina* group."

Melospiza melodia caurina. YAKUTAT SONG SPARROW.—These birds winter in the vicinity of Juneau in company with *morphna*, both along the mainland shore and on Douglas Island. I took one on January 9, and a few could have been noted daily; another was collected on Admiralty Island, Oliver Inlet, February 4. A few were seen at Craig March 12, and Willett took an excellent series during the winter months; he reported a few about Wrangell during December, and I saw five birds along the beach January 1-4-5, 1921 one of which was collected. Two were seen in Hobart Bay and five in Portage Bay January 16-17, and two collected, and another was observed on Sukoï Island the latter date. A male was taken at Juneau January 22, 1921. From the above, it will be seen these birds winter regularly throughout the islands.

Melospiza lincolni striata. FORBUSH'S SPARROW.—The first of this species were observed at Salmon Creek, near Juneau May 29. Several were seen, and three collected; one of the females had already laid part of her eggs, and another had the shell deposit nearly complete. They were noted daily June 3-6 at Mendenhall River. I was walking along the bank one evening when a Forbush's Sparrow darted into the grass at my feet, as though for protection, and I looked up in time to see a Sharp-shinned Hawk swoop away. I did not see this form after the above date, in spite of the fact that I kept careful watch in favorable localities.

Passerella iliaca townsendi. TOWNSEND'S FOX SPARROW.—These birds are abundant in summer among the islands and along the mainland shore; they do not usually winter in the vicinity of Juneau, according to my observations, although they are present among the southern islands, where the climate is more mild. Willett observed them throughout the winter at Craig. The species was first seen in Hooniah

Sound May 7-24, when from one to ten were seen daily. They were especially fond of the little mountain streams, where they fed in the dense tangle of undergrowth. They had become common at Juneau by May 26, and June 12-20, they were seen along the wooded mainland shores of Glacier Bay and on the beach of the outer Beardslee Island. On Forrester Island, they were seen daily, and they breed abundantly from May 1 to late July, according to Willett. We found a nest on July 10 with four eggs apparently well incubated; another nest with four small young was seen July 19. They nest somewhat as do the Juncos, hiding their nest in the moss on some little slope, under a log, or along a boulder; their nests are neatly made, and usually well concealed, the parent bird taking pains to slip away without attracting attention. Fox Sparrows were abundant in Glacier Bay August 8-15. Migration was evidently at its height during September, for they were very numerous about Juneau during that month, and were continually seen along the trails, as they darted among the bushes on either side.

Passerella iliaca sinuosa. VALDEZ FOX SPARROW.—One specimen, No. 677 was taken at Juneau September 8, 1920. It was a male bird.

Hirundo erythrogastra palmeri. WESTERN BARN SWALLOW.—The first of this form were seen on May 25, and they were common by May 29. They nest commonly about Juneau, where they pick favorable cornices for their nesting sites; several pairs were nesting on the porch of the "Governor's Mansion." Governor Riggs told me the birds were two weeks later in arriving during 1920, than in previous years. One nest nearly finished May 29, was built on a porch, on an electric meter. A few were seen daily in Glacier Bay June 12-20, and a male came aboard our launch while we were anchored in a pocket on the north end of Willoughby Island. The rapidity with which the breeding birds start nesting operations is well represented by this species; they arrive in large numbers within a few days, build their nests, rear their young, and depart again for the south early in the fall.

Iridoprocne bicolor. TREE SWALLOW.—Five birds were seen over Gastineau Channel May 1. They were abundant in Hooniah Sound May 7-24, and were usually seen at the head of the little bays, where they worked back and forth across the fresh water ponds; they were especially numerous at the head of Patterson's Bay. I saw them commonly near Juneau on May 26, one pair making a nest in a hole in the balcony of our home. Another pair was observed entering a hole high up in a dead spruce. They were common in Glacier Bay June 12-20, in company with Barn Swallows. I have no records for the occurrence of this species in the fall, so it is probable they leave for the south early in the season.

Bombycilla garrula. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—Several flocks of these birds were seen at Wrangell, November 27, 1919. They were tame and remained about the village for some time.

Lanius borealis invictus. ALASKA SHRIKE.—One was seen along the beach two miles below the village of Wrangell, January 5, 1921. Willett reported one at Wrangell October 12, 1920.

Vermivora celata lutescens. LUTESCENT WARBLER.—These little fellows were first seen at Hooniah Sound, near the head of Patterson's Bay, May 19; several were noted daily after that date, and their little "sewing-machine-like" notes were to be heard commonly in the woods. They proved abundant at Juneau May 25, and were especially numerous along the Mendenhall River June 3-6, where they seemed to find conditions to their liking among the willows. Two were seen in Berg Bay, Glacier Bay, June 15, and they were noted daily on Forrester Island July 9-21. A nest with three badly incubated eggs was found July 9. Willett said they nest from May 27 to July 10, according to his observations on Forrester.

Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa. ALASKA YELLOW WARBLER.—Several were seen in Sheep Creek Basin, near Thane May 30, and a male was collected. They proved abundant along Mendenhall River June 3-6, and a few were seen on Willoughy Island in Glacier Bay June 13. Often times, or rather, usually, one sees but a flash of yellow going through the tangle of alder, and as most of the Alaskan Warblers are similarly colored, positive identification is often impossible.

Dendroica coronata hooveri. ALASKA MYRTLE WARBLER.—One was seen near camp in Hooniah Sound May 15, first upon the beach, and then as it darted among the alders. They were abundant along the Mendenhall River June 3-6, where a few specimens were taken, and were also common at the head of Berg Bay, Glacier Bay, June 15, where they were feeding among the willows bordering the streams.

Dendroica townsendi. TOWNSEND'S WARBLER.—This species is evidently rather rare, at least I saw but one, and that near Patterson's Bay, Hooniah Sound, May 20. Willett reports it as not uncommon near Craig, where he took several specimens.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata. PILEOLATED WARBLER.—These were the most abundant of the Warblers, and the first were seen near our camp in Hooniah Sound May 19. They were seen daily from that time, and proved to be abundant near Juneau May 25, and along the Mendenhall River June 3-6. They were also common on Willoughby Island, in Glacier Bay, June 13. Several specimens were taken in different localities, but no fall records were made.

Anthus rubescens. PIPIT.—Several flocks came into the gardens about Juneau May 1, and were still about town a week later. Several were seen at the head of Patterson's Bay May 7-24, where they hung about the fresh water ponds; a few were seen at Juneau May 26, and they were common in the grass of Sheep Creek Basin, near Thane May 30. They appear awkward as they stalk over the snow, but they are very inconspicuous in dried grass. I next noted them early in September above timber line on Mt. Robert, while others were observed on the Mendenhall Flat at sea level September 11; and again, the same date, they were observed on the Salmon Creek Mountains at an elevation of 4000 feet. They were usually tame, but if a strong wind happened to be blowing, they would flush wildly.

Cinclus mexicanus unicolor. DIPPER.—These fine little birds are resident throughout their range, and are to be noted along the turbulent mountain streams during summer, and near salt water, where the tides keep the streams open, in winter. The first were seen on the big flat at the mouth of Gold Creek, Juneau, January 11, and others were seen in the same general vicinity January 29–30, and April 5. A pair was seen along Granite Creek, Salmon Creek, and McGinnis Creek on every trip during the fall, and another pair was observed September 1, at Twin Points, Admiralty Island. A few specimens were taken. In the spring-time, the joyous voiced males can be heard a great distance, as their beautiful songs blend with the rhythmic note of rushing waters. I know of no more beautiful song than theirs.

I watched a bird diving in shallow water, on the Gold Creek bar, and it "flew" under the surface with pearl-like bubbles rushing off the extended wings. They are extremely capable divers,—and their presence brings an enchantment to otherwise uninteresting mountain torrents.

Nannus hiemalis pacificus. WESTERN WINTER WREN.—Generally distributed and resident throughout the region, although only a few are usually seen in a given locality. One bird was seen at Juneau January 11, another, a male, was taken at Oliver Inlet, Admiralty Island, February 6, and another at Craig March 12; two were seen at Wrangell April 13, and one on Sergief Island April 20. Only one was seen, on two occasions May 17 and 19, in Hooniah Sound. Two were noted June 8–9 near Juneau, and they were observed daily on Forrester Island July 9–21. Willett gave me the following data from Forrester: "two sets of eggs were noted May 21, and grown young were seen June 18." The nests of this species were plastered under the roots of over-turned trees, and old nests were numerous on Forrester.

Certhia familiaris occidentalis. TAWNY CREEPER.—These little fellows are not common. Several were seen throughout the year, the first, a male, being taken at Juneau April 7. One bird was seen on Forrester Island July 12, and Willett states he has seen others from time to time; one was noted on Admiralty Island, near Twin Points at 1200 feet elevation August 29, and another was observed practically at sea level on Point Retreat October 30. The only time I saw more than one bird was November 14, when at least half a dozen were working along, about 1000 feet up on Mt. Robert, in company with Western Golden-crowned Kinglets. The last was seen at Wrangell January 3, 1926. They are so small as to be easily overlooked in the dense woods, and unless one happens to catch the slight scratching noise made as they climb busily back and forth, they will not be seen.

Penthestes rufescens rufescens. CHESTNUT-BACKED CHICKADEE.—These cheery little creatures are often the only signs of bird life to be seen in the winter woods, and their quiet, comrade-like call, as they drift from one tree to another, can often be heard when the birds are obscured by the falling snow. They are tame, and inquisitive, and will often alight within

a few feet of one, especially if the observer "squeaks" at them. They are probably the most numerous of the winter birds, although but a few flocks will be seen on a days journey over the trails. They are to be noted the year around, throughout the whole of southeastern Alaska. Willett found a nest with newly hatched young on June 6, on Forrester Island.

Regulus satrapa olivaceus. WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET.—Seen most often during the winter months, when the leaves are off the deciduous trees; even then they are hard to see, especially when the snow lies deep upon the outstretched limbs of the spruce and hemlock. The Kinglets can be classed as fairly abundant throughout their range, but I believe they were most numerous on Admiralty Island, Oliver Inlet, February 3-6, when many were seen daily; they were also common at Craig March 12. Additional records are as follows:—a few were noted on Douglas Island January 9; small flocks near Juneau January 11-14, and 30; common at Wrangell February 25-March 2, Kupreanof March 4-5, and at Wrangell again April 11-18. A small flock was seen on Mt. Robert November 14, in company with a half dozen Creepers.

Regulus calendula grinnelli. SITKA KINGLET.—These little creatures are as inconspicuous as the former species, and when they are working high in the evergreens, it is impossible (for me) to distinguish between the two forms. A few were seen daily at Wrangell April 11-18, and they were abundant on Chichagof Island, along the shores of Hooniah Sound in May. Their clear, cheery little mating note, somewhat like that of the Yellow-throat, was to be heard from early morn until late in the afternoon, and several small flocks worked about the strip of woods immediately about our camp. They were also common along the Mendenhall River June 3-6.

Hylocichla ustulata ustulata. RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH.—These Thrushes are fairly plentiful during the summer months, and were first noted in Sheep Creek Basin, near Thane May 30, when I collected a male, and observed a few others. Because of their rather secretive habits, they are hard to identify as they slink through the dense underbrush, so characteristic of the woods at sea level, but several were seen along the trails near Juneau, June 8. They were fairly plentiful on Forrester Island, being noted practically daily from July 9 to 21; a nest with four eggs was found July 14, about five feet from the ground, in salmon berry bushes. It was well concealed from all sides, and from above.

Hylocichla guttata nana. DWARF HERMIT THRUSH.—This species became very common at Hooniah Sound May 8-24, where the birds fed among the alders along the beach; they were tame, and several fed close about our camp. They were also abundant along the Mendenhall River June 3-6, and on Point Couverton June 11. At this latter place, I found a nest stuck in a crevice of a cliff, close to the water's edge. There were four bluish eggs. I intended to return by the Point, and secure photographs of the nesting bird, but weather conditions made this impossible. The birds were seen commonly on Willoughby Island, in Glacier Bay, June 13, and

in Berg Bay two days later; a few were seen daily on Forrester, and Willett found a nest on June 15, which contained two small young, and an added egg. This species was common about Juneau during the spring, summer and fall, up until September 15, after which date I have no records.

Planesticus migratorius caurinus. NORTHWESTERN ROBIN.—Robins are very common throughout the summer, and were first noted at Wrangell April 13, when half a dozen were seen feeding in a garden; they were abundant by April 26. Mrs. Bailey recorded her first Robins at Juneau April 14, and they were common a week later. At Hooniah Sound, May 8-24, they were exceedingly plentiful, being the most common bird of the vicinity. They fed along the beaches exclusively, none being seen back in the woods, or on the muskegs; while droves worked the beaches like so many Sandpipers, in fact, we considered them as "shore-birds" for the time being. A few were seen on Willoughby Island, in Glacier Bay, June 13, and they were abundant about Juneau all summer. One family was raised in a spruce a few feet from our front window, and many young were seen about the lawns by the middle of August, they were common during September, and on the first of the month, I counted 41 young birds on our small front lawn, where they were grubbing for worms. Mr. Gray tells me that Robins have wintered, occasionally, at Wrangell.

Ixoreus naevius naevius. VARIED THRUSH.—These Thrushes are abundant in the vicinity of Juneau during the summer, but most of them winter to the southward, among the islands,—especially at the southern end of Prince of Wales and Dall Islands. Four birds were seen on Kupreanof November 19, and they were fairly common about Wrangell November 26, 1919. One was seen at Juneau January 26. Not many winter as far north as Wrangell, however, only stragglers being seen during the milder months. They were noted at Wrangell April 13, when their clear bell-like notes could be heard from all parts of the woods. It is a most pleasing note, and is especially welcome in this country, where real bird music is seldom heard. They were abundant at Juneau by April 27 and at Hooniah Sound May 7-24. They were seen daily on Forrester Island from July 9-21, and Willett reported seeing young as early as May 21, and the finding of a nest June 1, with young. The nest was a delicately made structure of the finest moss, being placed in a dense copse of hemlock, about 15 feet from the ground. These birds are very shy during the nesting season, and resent intrusion. They were very common about Juneau all summer, and were exceedingly numerous during September, when the young had joined the adults; they were noted along all trails, and back in the deepest woods, sometimes feeding among the fallen leaves upon the ground, and again, they were seen perched high up in the tallest of the spruces.

Sialia currucoides. MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD.—A pair of this species was seen near the cemetery at Juneau May 4, and a brightly colored male was observed at Patterson's Bay, Hooniah Sound, May 19.

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