

and eggs fully 150 miles west of the Kansas line, unless purely accidental, would seem to indicate the possibility of the birds occurring more or less commonly thruout the eastern half of Colorado; a question which can only be definitely settled by extensive and accurate observation.

Denver, Colorado.

SOME BIRDS OF SOUTHWEST COLORADO

By M. FRENCH GILMAN

(*Concluded*)

Petrochelidon lunifrons. Cliff Swallow. Common, nesting under eaves of buildings and on cliffs. Down the La Plata River near the New Mexico line I saw several holes in a cliff, containing the swallows' nests. These nests would completely fill the shallow holes, six or eight nests being required to close the entrance of some.

Tachycineta thalassina lepida. Violet-green Swallow. Numerous, breeding in holes in the pines. I saw several spirited fights between two birds that wanted the same nesting site. I stood against the tree trunk and watched the birds "lock horns" at the entrance of the hole and slowly flutter and fight, revolving the while till they reached the ground. Several times I think I could have scooped them in with a butterfly net.

Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides. White-rumped Shrike. Several seen at Fort Lewis; common about Cortez.

Vireo gilvus swainsoni. Western Warbling Vireo. Common. Nests frequently seen in alders and cottonwoods near the river.

Dendroica aestiva. Yellow Warbler. Common, nesting along the river bottoms.

Dendroica auduboni. Audubon Warbler. Common, nesting from 7,500 feet to about 11,000 feet.

Geothlypis tolmiei. Tolmie Warbler. Common. Nesting in river bottom and along irrigating ditches.

Icteria virens longicauda. Long-tailed Chat. One seen near Durango.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata. Pileolated Warbler. Rather common.

Anthus pensilvanicus. Pipit. Arrived April 30, soon leaving for higher altitudes. July 22 I saw two pairs in a ten-acre patch of blue columbine (*Aquilegia caerulea*) at an altitude of over 12,000 feet. From their actions I judged a nest was near; but patient search failed to reveal it.

Cinclus mexicanus. Water Ouzel. Seen by Mr. Peterson on the La Plata River several miles below Fort Lewis, and also on the Animas River near Durango.

Oroscoptes montanus. Sage Thrasher. Found nesting from Cortez to Navajo Springs, in May and June.

Mimus polyglottos leucopterus. Western Mockingbird. Seen only in the vicinity of Navajo Springs where one nest was found and five or six pairs of birds seen.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis. Catbird. One seen at Mancos, May 31. Two pairs

stayed around Ft. Lewis during the nesting season, the males singing frequently from dense oak brush on the hillside. When I first heard one I thought a progressive grosbeak had evolved a better song; and then I wondered why he was not on top of the oaks instead of in the center. A careful scrutiny revealed the owner of the lay, but failed to find anything that had been laid.

Toxostoma rufum. Brown Thrasher. Mr. Peterson told me a pair of these birds nested in a gooseberry bush near his house in the spring of 1904.

Salpinctes obsoletus. Rock Wren. Seen occasionally. A pair nested under a plank sidewalk near the school house at Ft. Lewis.

Catherpes mexicanus conspersus. Canyon Wren. One seen early in the morning on top of the barn.

Thryomanes bewickii leucogaster. Baird Wren. A few noticed during the breeding season.

Certhia familiaris montana. Rocky Mountain Creeper. A pair seen during a snow storm in January, 1906, and a pair near the same spot in January, 1907.

Sitta carolinensis aculeata. Slender-billed Nuthatch. Common, breeding on the pine-covered mesas.

Sitta pygmæa. Pigmy Nuthatch. Abundant. Many nesting near the school in dead pine trees. Three nests noted were built just below and at one side of deserted woodpecker holes occupied by bluebirds—only 8 inches between the doorways. It may have been for the companionship and protection afforded by the bluebirds, but I am inclined to think the nuthatch had confidence in the woodpecker's judgment in selecting a good place to dig. A feature of the nuthatches' nests was the fact that usually the hole after going in straight, turned to the right of the entrance before descending.

Parus inornatus griseus. Gray Titmouse. One pair seen in April. Mr. Warren reports them as seen at Coventry in April.

Parus atricapillus septentrionalis. Long-tailed Chickadee. A few breeding in the neighborhood.

Parus gambeli. Mountain Chickadee. Breeding abundantly.

Psaltriparus plumbeus. Lead-colored Bush-tit. Mr. Warren reports them at Coventry in April.

Regulus calendula. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Several seen in spring.

Myadestes townsendi. Townsend Solitaire. Several noticed at different times of the year.

Hylocichla guttata auduboni. Audubon Hermit Thrush. Found nesting in the La Plata Mountains in July, at 10,000 feet altitude. Seen in spring along the river bottom.

Merula migratoria propinqua. Western Robin. Abundant. Nesting from 7,000 to 10,000 feet. Some must spend the winter as I saw one on January 30, within a mile of Ft. Lewis, and saw others in January in Montezuma County.

Sialia mexicana bairdi. Chestnut-backed Bluebird. Several nesting near Ft. Lewis among the pines.

Sialia arctica. Mountain Bluebird. Most abundant of the bluebirds. Nested about buildings and in bird boxes, while the two other species kept to the pines. A pair, the female having but one leg, raised broods in the cornice of one of the buildings, and I was told they had occupied the same place for at least the two seasons previous. One bird box I put up had two families started in it in one season.

Banning, California.