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## THE BIRDS OF DENVER.

An Annotated List.

BY W. H. BERGTOLD.

This list is published, not only to make available to ornithologists in general a part of the writer's accumulation of data relating to Denver's birds, but also to render aid, in a small way, to bird-loving visitors to this city, especially to those whose visit may be of brief duration, and who wish to make, from a bird lover's point of view, the most of such a "stop-off."

It is hoped that the list will point out what birds one may reasonably expect to see in Denver at any given time, and to define, in a general way, the status of any one of such birds. Parenthetically, the writer may be permitted to digress a bit, and suggest to the visitor who may have some time left over after a general survey of Denver's birds, that it can be profitably spent in studying a few mountain species, which can be found in Lookout Mountain Park. This region is easily reached in a little over an hour's trolley ride from Denver, which ride is a trip along the valley of Clear Creek, and which will in itself disclose birds not common, or seldom, seen in Denver.

The situation of, and the conditions about, Denver, make it a peculiarly interesting place for the study of western bird life; its geographical location makes it possible to see within its boundaries species and subspecies usually restricted to

Eastern, Northern, Western or Southern Faunae, the City of Denver being at the overlapping edges of these four characteristic bird regions.

When the writer first came to Denver (1881) its corporate limits were much smaller than at present, it had no large parks, and its then rather infrequent trees were nearly all native "cottonwoods," which were watered by small irrigating ditches running as gutters on either side of practically every street. The complexion of its bird life was then very different from what it is now; there were no English sparrows, fewer house finches, but more swallows (of several species) and many ravens and turkey buzzards. The immediately surrounding country had much of its native bird population unchanged; the small ponds and sloughs were all frequented by many curlews, avocets, plovers, and other forms now relatively scarce, even in districts of the State still uninhabited and uncultivated.

In the intervening thirty-six years vast changes have been wrought by man, not only in the upbuilding of a modern city, but even in the very topography of the area now under consideration; what was then virgin prairie dotted with an occasional pond, and slightly marshy area, and with perhaps a cottonwood tree here and there, is now well wooded and watered park and residential districts.

If in the summer one view Denver from the summit of Genesee Mountain (air line distance about 18 miles), it seems mainly to be, not a multitude of houses, and other buildings, but a dense green forest, stretching out towards, and gradually melting into, the prairie on the distant eastern horizon. This appearance is due to the great abundance of tall shade trees growing on each side of all the residence streets, and the deception is enhanced by the many trees in the extensive park system which adds so much to the beauty of the city. This park system embraces some thirty-five parks, varying in size from one to nearly five hundred acres, some of which are more or less inter-connected by wide and partly wooded boulevards; forty years ago the ground cov-

ered by the largest of these parks, the so-called "City Park," was unaltered prairie, with no trees, and with one uncertain watercourse. Now after years of labor and care it is well covered by trees of many species, has three moderate sized lakes, and gives shelter to many bird species and bird individuals, which years ago were unknown or scarce in the same area.

Three of the smaller parks also lend themselves particularly well to fostering bird life, to-wit, Berkeley, Cheesman, and Washington Parks.

Because of the conditions briefly, and incompletely outlined above, the City of Denver furnishes a striking example of the changes in the bird population in such a locality which can be brought about by the presence and intervention of man; it is highly gratifying to see and to realize, that in Denver the harm to birds following in the track of civilization, has not been of its usual severity. Here man has not dealt altogether harshly with birdkind.

The writer's duties, for many years, have taken him daily through one or more of the parks of Denver, and also frequently to the outskirts of the city; he is convinced that each year shows an increasing bird population, both in species and individuals, throughout most of the city, but especially noticeable in Washington and Cheesman Parks. However, an exception to this must be noted; the writer is certain (based on careful personal observations) that the number of bird species and individuals has decreased in City Park during the past six years, a decrease most noticeable in the number of Bullock's orioles. This undesirable diminution is due, it seems to the writer, to the continued extensive spread of the English sparrow, and to the recent introduction of squirrels. While the latter have been detected many times in the act of eating the eggs and young of our native birds, their injurious effects on our bird population are probably far less than those of the English sparrow, which swarms in this particular park. This sparrow finds an easy living in the pheasant and other zoölogical enclosures, and for a few years past,

after using ordinary sites for its nests, has taken to occupying abandoned oriole nests; hence the conditions in City Park promote the English sparrow's usual prolificity, and cause a corresponding repression of the natural increase of the native birds, because this sparrow destroys many nests, eggs, and young of our small birds. It is a pity that some systematic effort cannot be made to restrict the multiplication of the English sparrow in our parks; a routine destruction of its nests would be in itself a large first step in the right direction.

It has been a real privilege to watch, in the past years the gradual increase of birds in Denver; where thirty-five years ago there were robin, warblers, vireos, and house finches by twos and threes there are now dozens; where years ago nut-hatches, chickadees, and juncoes were to be found sparingly along the Platte River as it passed through Denver, they are now to be seen every winter in all the parks, and even at times in the well built up sections of the city. Furthermore there is no doubt but that our beautiful native bluebird would be as common as robins in the city were it not for the English sparrow. These species furnish a few examples of the wonderful increase of bird life in Denver, due mainly to man's alterations in the physical and floral conditions of the region.

The following named birds have been recorded in the past as having been observed (or taken) "in Denver" or "near Denver":

Eared Grebe	Stilt Sandpiper
Franklin's Gull	Golden Plover
Arctic Tern	Snowy Owl
Double-crested Cormorant	Bobolink
Mottled Duck	Rusty Blackbird
Wood Duck	Purple Finch
Old Wife	Eastern Goldfinch
Surf Scoter	White-throated Sparrow
Glossy Ibis	Oregon Junco
White-faced Glossy Ibis	Indigo Bunting
Wood Ibis	Palm Warbler
Little Brown Crane	Blue-grey Gnatcatcher
Black Rail	

While many of the above named birds unquestionably may have been seen or taken within the present *limits* of Denver, nevertheless it has been so often impossible to determine, from the published record, exactly where the species was seen or taken, that it has been deemed wisest to restrict the following annotated list to the species seen by the present writer within such *limits*, which may be outlined approximately as follows: on the north by West 48th and West 52d Avenues, on the west by Sheridan Boulevard, on the south by Yale Avenue and on the east by Yosemite Street; these limits enclose an area of a little more than fifty-eight square miles.

The list comprises all the species seen by the writer in Denver during the past twenty-three years, and he alone (exceptions noted) is responsible for the correctness of such records.<sup>1</sup>

No attempt has been made to include such other birds as are known to occur in the immediately contiguous areas of Riverside, and Fairmont cemeteries, nor in the adjoining towns of Aurora, Englewood, and Edgewater.

The writer is confident that a much larger number, than this list shows, of bird species visit Denver from year to year; in order to make such a list complete, however, one would have to make regular daily observations, a systematic study obviously impossible to one whose vocation commands most of his time for other purposes.

A visitor to Denver should not be disappointed if many of the species herein listed are not seen during a brief sojourn in the city, as many of the birds of the list are of irregular occurrence; nor should a visitor feel that it is useless to look for birds in the district under consideration during the season when nature is asleep. No month in the year in Denver is without its birds, and a street car will take one quickly to one of the larger parks, where in any season some

<sup>1</sup>For the sake of relative completeness twenty-nine other species recorded by Cooke in his list of Colorado Birds, as having been seen or taken in Denver, are herein included, and so indicated.

phase of our native bird life is certain to be seen. Furthermore, the writer urges the bird lover who is not very familiar with western birds, to visit the Colorado Museum of Natural History (in City Park) where are to be found comprehensive and graphic illustrations of a large number of Colorado birds, in the mounted specimens and groups displayed in the Museum rooms.

In trying to give some idea as to the relative abundance of the different species, the writer has done so in comparative terms only. In such matters the chances of experience and the personal equation cannot fail to enter, hence the terms used to qualify a bird's abundance are largely relative, and must be taken as such, and as such only.

1. *Stercorarius parasiticus*—Parasitic Jaeger. Cooke; by Smith, 1889.

2. *Larus argentatus*—Herring Gull. Cooke; by Smith, 1883.

3. *Larus atricilla*—Laughing Gull. Cooke; by Smith, 1889.

4. *Larus philadelphia*—Bonaparte's Gull. Cooke.

5. *Xema sabini*—Sabine's Gull. Cooke.

6. *Phalacrocorax vigua mexicanus*—Mexican Cormorant. Cooke; by Felger.

7. *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*—White Pelican. A flock of more than forty seen flying over Montclair June 14, 1913.

8. *Anas platyrhynchos*—Mallard. Common during migration in all the park lakes, and in wet places of the outskirts; also along the Platte. Probably breeds with the domesticated species in City Park. Arrives in the late winter months, as soon as there is open water, i.e. February.

9. *Chaulelasmus streperus*—Gadwall. Not infrequent in Washington and City Parks during migration. Arrives a little after the mallard.

10. *Mareca americana*—Baldpate. Noted in City Park, Washington Park, and University Park, as a migrant. Arrives about the middle of March, and reappears the last week in October.

11. *Nettion carolinense*—Green-wing Teal. Seen in Washington Park, October 17, 1896.

12. *Querquedula discors*—Blue-wing Teal. Noted in City Park, February 4, 1916, and April 24, 1917.

13. *Spatula clypeata*—Shoveller. Fairly common in the various park lakes and flood-water areas in the outskirts during migration; seen from March 18 to June 16, and as early as September 26. Becomes very tame in City Park lakes, if undisturbed.

14. *Dafla acuta*—Pintail Duck. Noted in City Park, March 31, 1913.
15. *Marila americana*—Redhead. Frequent in City Park during migration; has been seen there in two different years, all summer, and would doubtless breed if undisturbed. Becomes very tame.
16. *Marila valisineria*—Canvas-back Duck. A flock of fourteen seen in City Park, March 17, 1917.
17. *Marila affinis*—Lesser Scaup Duck or Bluebill. Seen in City Park, March 17 and April 24, and in Washington Park, April 25, 1917.
18. *Clangula islandica*—Barrow's Golden-eye. One noted in City Park, November 15, 1898.
19. *Oidemia deglandi*—White-winged Scoter. Cooke; by Smith, 1890.
20. *Branta canadensis canadensis*—Canada Goose. One shot in Washington Park, October, 1895, and a large flock of geese, probably of this species, seen flying over City Park, February 21, 1914.
21. *Ixobrychus exilis*—Least Bittern. Cooke; by Borchert, 1898.
22. *Ardea herodias herodias*—Great Blue Heron. One seen June 16, 1914, in a flood-water pond in Montclair.
23. *Egretta candidissima candidissima*—Snowy Heron. Cooke; by Felger.
24. *Nycticorax nycticorax navius*—Black-crown Night Heron. Has been seen at various dates from March to July, in City Park, Montclair, and flying over Cheesman Park.
25. *Porzana carolina*—Sora Rail. One found wounded in City Park, September 14, 1911, by Dr. Leonard Freeman.
26. *Fulica americana*—Coot. Not infrequent in City Park, and observed once flying over Cheesman Park.
27. *Steganopus tricolor*—Wilson's Phalarope. Seen in Montclair, June 16, 1914.
28. *Philohela minor*—Woodcock. One seen in University Park, June 8, 1895.
29. *Gallinago delicata*—Jack Snipe, Wilson's Snipe. Detected in University Park, June 4, 1895, and June 5, 1896.
30. *Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus*—Long-billed Dowitcher. Cooke; by Henshaw, 1873.
31. *Calidris leucophæa*—Sanderling. Cooke; by Smith, 1888.
32. *Totanus melanoleucus*—Greater Yellow-legs. Two seen in Washington Park, April 19, 1917.
33. *Helodromas solitarius cinnamomeus*—Western Solitary Sandpiper. Seen in University Park, September 2, 1896, and in City Park, August 22 and 23, 1913.
34. *Bartramia longicauda*—Upland Plover. Two noted in City Park, April 18, 1912.

35. *Actitis macularia*—Spotted Sandpiper. Occasionally seen in City Park and Washington Park, during June and September.
36. *Numenius americanus*—Long-billed Curlew. Seen once in Washington Park, July 3, 1896.
37. *Squatarola squatarola*—Black-bellied Plover. Cooke.
38. *Oxyechus vociferus*—Killdeer. Not uncommon in the outskirts, and frequently seen in City and Washington Parks. Arrives in March and leaves in December; breeds in the outskirts. Seen also in Cheesman Park, December 5, 1913, and April 24, 1917.
39. *Podasocys montanus*—Mountain Plover. Taken once, in University Park, July 3, 1896.
40. *Arenaria interpres interpres*—Turnstone. Cooke; by Smith, 1890.
41. *Phasianus torquatus*—Ring-neck Pheasant. Introduced. Becoming common; resident throughout the year and breeds in all the large parks.
42. *Zenaidura macroura marginella*—Western Mourning Dove. Frequent in all the larger parks, and in the outskirts. Arrives in March and leaves in October. Breeds occasionally in Cheesman and City Parks.
43. *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*—Turkey Buzzard. Uncommon and irregular visitor. Noted soaring over City Park and University Park.
44. *Circus hudsonius*—Marsh Hawk. Frequent but irregular visitor to City Park, University Park, Country Club, and Montclair, from July to December.
45. *Accipiter velox*—Sharp-shinned Hawk. Frequently seen during April, in migration in Cheesman Park; and in the fall, in the center of the city, i.e. on the court house grounds, December 8, 1913.
46. *Accipiter cooperi*—Cooper's Hawk. One seen in University Park, May 25, 1896.
47. *Buteo borealis calurus*—Western Red-tail Hawk. Casual only within city limits; City Park, May 9, 1912, and Montclair, October 28, 1914.
48. *Buteo swainsoni*—Swainson's Hawk. Observed once at University Park, September 26, 1896, and Montclair, April 24, 1917.
49. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*—American Rough-leg Hawk. An irregular winter visitor; in City Park and Montclair, December to February.
50. *Archibuteo ferrugineus*—Ferruginous Rough-leg. Detected in Montclair, April 17, 1916.
51. *Falco mexicanus*—Prairie Falcon. A fall visitor to University Park, City Park, and Cheesman Park; September to December.
52. *Falco columbarius columbarius*—Pigeon Hawk. A rare vis-



itor during migration; University Park, October 17, 1896, and Cheesman Park, January 24, 1904, and May 7, 1917.

53. *Falco columbarius richardsoni*—Richardson's Merlin. Frequent in City Park, and even "down town," during the fall migration. Noted at 12th Avenue and Logan Street, November 13, 1913.

54. *Falco sparverius phalena*—Desert Sparrow Hawk. Frequent in the outskirts, and occasional in all the parks; bulk arrive in April and leave in October, but a few winter at times. Breeds in outskirts.

55. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*—Osprey. One seen in City Park, May 2, 1914, and two, May 19, 1917.

56. *Aluco pratincola*—Barn Owl. One seen by Mr. A. T. Allen on Clayton Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, December 10, 1909.

57. *Asio wilsonianus*—Long-eared Owl. A frequent visitor to all the parks, and occasionally in the residential portions, i.e. one having been caught at Eleventh Avenue and Pearl Street, April 23, 1916. Most commonly seen in the parks in April.

58. *Asio flammeus*—Short-eared Owl. Seen once in University Park, December 23, 1897, and once in Cheesman Park, March 6, 1917.

59. *Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*—Saw-whet Owl. Observed once in Cheesman Park, March 10, 1917.

60. *Otus asio maxwelliæ*—Rocky Mountain Screech Owl. Two records; at University Park, June 6, 1896, and Cheesman Park, March 15, 1917.

61. *Speotyto cunicularia hypogæa*—Burrowing Owl. Not uncommon in the suburbs, and seen occasionally in all the parks; from April to October. Breeds in suburbs.

62. *Glaucidium gnoma gnoma*—Pigmy Owl. Cooke; by Smith, 1888.

63. *Conuropsis carolinensis*—Carolina Paroquet. Cooke, 1861-1862.

64. *Coccyzus americanus americanus*—Yellow-bill Cuckoo. One seen in Cheesman Park, June 22, 1915, and one June 17, 1917.

65. *Ceryl alcyon alcyon*—Kingfisher. Seen in Washington Park, September 14, 1910, and one in City Park, September 20, 1913.

66. *Dryobates villosus monticola*—Rocky Mountain Hairy Woodpecker. Frequently seen in all the parks, and in various parts of the city, from September to April.

67. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*—Red-headed Woodpecker. Occurs in all the parks and the suburbs, and breeds in suitable places in the outskirts. Arrives in April and departs in October.

68. *Asyndesmus lewisi*—Lewis's Woodpecker. Seen June 17.

1897, at University Park, and in Berkeley Park, August 29, 1914. Nested in Overland Park during the summer of 1917.

69. *Colaptes auratus luteus*—Northern Flicker. Rare straggler, but becoming more frequent each year; seen in Cheesman Park twice in 1915, and twice in 1916.

70. *Colaptes cafer collaris*—Red-shafted Flicker. Common resident, and breeds even near center of city, i.e. Grant Street and Nineteenth Avenue.

71. *Phalænoptilus nuttalli nuttalli*—Poorwill. Infrequent migrant; Cheesman Park, May 15, 1914, and May 19 and 25, 1916.

<sup>1</sup>72. *Chordeiles virginianus henryi*—Western Nighthawk. Common summer resident; arrives about May 15, and departs about October 1; nests in the suburbs.

73. *Chordeiles virginianus sennetti*—Sennett's Nighthawk. Frequent during migration, on dates similar to the above.

74. *Cypseloides niger borealis*—Black Swift. Cooke; once, 1884.

75. *Selasphorus platycercus*—Broad-tail Hummingbird. Frequent in all the parks, and in the outlying districts; arrives about May 15, and leaves about the middle of September. Breeds.

76. *Tyrannus tyrannus*—Kingbird. Fairly common in all the parks and outskirts. Arrives early in May and departs late in September. Breeds.

77. *Tyrannus verticalis*—Arkansas Kingbird. Slightly more common than the preceding in same areas; arrives about April 15 and departs about September 15. Breeds, the young being out of the nest by July 1.

78. *Tyrannus vociferans*—Cassin's Kingbird. Seen once, at Colfax and Clayton Streets, May 17, 1908; and in City Park, July 11, 1917.

79. *Sayornis sayus*—Say's Phœbe. Occurs sparingly in all the parks and the outskirts; arrives the last week in March and departs the last week in September. Breeds; young out of nest by July 15.

80. *Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni*—Western Wood Pewee. Seen occasionally during the summer in City Park and Cheesman Park. Probably breeds; earliest date noted, May 13, and the latest, September 18.

81. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*—Prairie Horned Lark. Cooke.

82. *Otocoris alpestris leucolæma*—Desert Horned Lark. Resident, and breeds in the outskirts; not common in the parks except

<sup>1</sup>Until the American Ornithologists Union accepts a new classification for the various species and races of nighthawks found in the United States, the light and dark races occurring in Denver may best be listed as above.

in winter. The young are often out of the nest by the first week in April.

83. *Pica pica hudsonia*—Magpie. Resident, and breeds in the outskirts; occurs in the parks more frequently in winter.

84. *Cyanocitta stelleri diademata*—Long-crested Jay. Irregular winter visitor and seen occasionally in all the larger parks. Occurs from the middle of December to May.

85. *Aphelocoma woodhousei*—Woodhouse's Jay. Infrequent fall and spring visitor in Cheesman Park, coming in April, May, and September.

86. *Corvus corax sinuatus*—Raven. One seen over City Park, April 17, 1902.

87. *Corvus cryptoleucus*—White-necked Raven. Cooke; by Aiken, 1871.

88. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*—Crow. One noticed flying over Eleventh Avenue and Corona Street, December 7, 1913; and one seen in Cheesman Park, May 1, 1917; is becoming increasingly common to the northeast of the city.

89. *Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus*—Pinon Jay. Rare visitor; one observed in Cheesman Park, May 12, 1913; and one in the same place, September 23, 1914.

90. *Molothrus ater ater*—Cowbird. One seen in Cheesman Park, June 19, 1914.

91. *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*—Yellow-head Blackbird. An occasional straggler to all the parks and seen more frequently in the suburbs, where, in the suitable places, i.e. "Manhattan Beach," it breeds. Some remain all winter. Bulk leave in the late fall.

92. *Agelaius phoeniceus fortis*—Red-wing Blackbird. Common in the parks with lakes, where it would breed if left undisturbed; also seen in other parks, and many winter in the outskirts.

93. *Sturnella neglecta*—Western Meadowlark. Common all over, and many winter in the suburbs; bulk arrive in March and leave in October. Breeds.

94. *Icterus spurius*—Orchard Oriole. Cooke; by Allen, 1872.

95. *Icterus galbula*—Baltimore Oriole. One seen in City Park, June 28, 1897.

96. *Icterus bullocki*—Bullock's Oriole. Now fairly common all over the city, but formerly more so; bulk arrive the first week in May, and depart towards the end of September. Breeds.

97. *Euphagus cyanocephalus*—Brewer's Blackbird. Frequent in all the parks, and in the outskirts. Arrives early in April, and departs late in October. Breeds, young being found in nest by the first week in June.

98. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*—Bronzed Grackle. Occurs all

over the city during migration in good sized flocks; arrives late in April or early in May; numerous till last of June; reappears in large numbers early in September and stays until late in October. Breeds in City Park.

99. *Hesperiphona vespertina montana*—Western Evening Grosbeak. Rare visitor; seen at the corner of East Sixteenth Avenue and Washington Street, January 11, 1901, and in Cheesman Park, April 12 and 20, 1911.

100. *Carpodacus cassinii*—Cassin's Purple Finch. Noted in Cheesman Park, February 29, 1912.

101. *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*—House Finch. Our characteristic native city bird; resident and abundant. Breeds from early in April to early in August.

102. *Loxia curvirostra minor*—Crossbill. Irregular winter visitor; City Park, November 9, 1898, and March 9, 20, and 28, 1899; Cheesman Park, December 6, 1913, and October 19, 1914.

103. *Acanthis linaria linaria*—Lesser Redpoll. Rare winter visitor; University Park, February 18, 1897, and Cheesman Park, December 24, 1916, and March 13 and 31, 1917.

104. *Astragalinus tristis pallidus*—Pale Goldfinch. City Park, May 14, 1914.

105. *Astragalinus psaltria psaltria*—Arkansas Goldfinch. Frequent summer resident in all the parks. Arrives late in March and remains until October. Breeds, building late, beginning nesting about August 1.

106. *Spinus pinus*—Pine Siskin. Common summer resident; often throughout the whole year. Bulk arrive early in March, and many linger till June. Starts nesting about the middle of March. Eggs sometimes found by April 7. Majority disappear in June, probably going to higher altitudes to nest a second time.

107. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*—Snow Bunting. Cooke.

108. *Passer domesticus*—English Sparrow. Ubiquitous. Breeds from March to October. First seen in Denver, by the writer, at the Union depot, in June, 1894.

109. *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis*—Alaska Longspur. One taken at University Park, February 18, 1895.

110. *Calcarius ornatus*—Chestnut-collar Longspur. One seen in Montclair, June 14, 1914.

111. *Poæcetes gramineus confinis*—Western Vesper Sparrow. Infrequent visitor in City Park and Washington Park, April and September; more frequent in outskirts. Breeds.

112. *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*—Western Savannah Sparrow. Taken at University Park, October 1, 1896, and July 1, 1897.

113. *Chondestes grammacus strigatus*—Western Lark Sparrow. Frequent summer resident in the parks and suburbs; arrives early in May and departs about the middle of September. Breeds.

114. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*—White-crown Sparrow. Seen in migration, in Cheesman Park, May 3 to about May 15; City Park, April 29, 1917.

115. *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*—Gambell's Sparrow. Common in all the parks in migration, from April 22 to May 21, and September 7 to October 10.

116. *Spizella monticola ochracea*—Western Tree Sparrow. Uncommon winter visitor, University Park, January 1, 1895, and October 26, 1896; Washington Park, January 17, and March 18, 1917.

117. *Spizella passerina arizonæ*—Western Chipping Sparrow. Common summer resident, all over area; arrives about April 1, and leaves about September 15. Breeds.

118. *Spizella pallida*—Clay-colored Sparrow. Common in migration in all of the parks, and in the outskirts; earliest spring date, May 1, and latest fall date, October 25.

119. *Spizella breweri*—Brewer's Sparrow. Fairly frequent in migration, in Cheesman Park and Washington Park; earliest spring date, May 8, and latest fall date, September 28.

120. *Junco aikenii*—White-wing Junco. Infrequent winter visitor; University Park, January 1, 1896, and Cheesman Park, November 8, 1914, and March 5, 1917.

121. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*—Slate-colored Junco. One detected in Cheesman Park, January 21, 1917.

122. *Junco hyemalis connectens*—Shufeldt's Junco. Frequent winter visitor in Cheesman Park; arrives early in October, and lingers until late in March.

123. *Junco hyemalis montanus*—Montana Junco. Frequent winter visitor; arrives in December and leaves with the preceding form.

124. *Junco hyemalis mearnsi*—Pink-sided Junco. Common winter resident, arriving about the middle of September, and leaving late in April.

125. *Junco phænotus dorsalis*—Red-back Junco. An uncommon winter visitor; Cheesman Park, February 27, 1912, and February 25, 1916; May 8, 1917.

126. *Junco phænotus caniceps*—Gray-head Junco. Frequent visitor to Cheesman Park in winter; October 8 to April 22.

127. *Melospiza melodia montana*—Mountain Song Sparrow. Uncommon summer resident within city limits; seen principally along the Platte and Cherry Creek, but also in Cheesman Park and City Park. Breeds, in outskirts.

128. *Melospiza lincolni lincolni*—Lincoln's Sparrow. University Park, June 2, 1896.

129. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*—Arctic Towhee. One detected in Montclair, January 1, 1913.

130. *Oreospiza chlorura*—Green-tail Towhee. Uncommon migrant; City Park, May 10, 1908, and May 12, 1917, and Cheesman Park, May 3, and September 23 to 30, 1911.

131. *Zamelodia melanocephala*—Black-headed Grosbeak. Common summer resident, throughout the city; arrives about May 1, and departs about September 10. Breeds; eggs sometimes laid by the last of May.

132. *Passerina amœna*—Lazuli Bunting. Infrequent summer resident, but more frequent as a migrant; arrives the last week in May, and leaves the last week in August. Nested in Cheesman Park, the last week in June, 1916.

133. *Calamospiza melanocorys*—Lark Bunting. Infrequent summer resident in the parks, but common in the outskirts; arrives early in May, and departs about September 15. Breeds in the outskirts.

134. *Piranga ludoviciana*—Western Tanager. Uncommon migrant; Washington Park, May 23-25, Cheesman Park, June 3, August 29, and September 15, 23.

135. *Piranga erythromelas*—Scarlet Tanager. A male seen in Cheesman Park, June 6, 1912.

\*136. *Piranga rubra cooperi*—Cooper's Tanager. Cooke; by Henshaw, 1873.

137. *Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*—Eave Swallow. Common in migration. Now infrequent breeder in outskirts. Arrives late in April and departs as late as October 3.

138. *Hirundo erythrogastra*—Barn Swallow. Common in migration; arrives about May 1, and leaves about the middle of September. Infrequent breeder in outskirts.

139. *Iridoprocne bicolor*—Tree Swallow. Becoming quite uncommon, even in migration. Not detected breeding for years. Arrives with the preceding species, and not seen after September 1.

140. *Tachycineta thalassina lepida*—Northern Violet-green Swallow. A large flock in Washington Park, May 22 and 25, 1917.

141. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*—Rough-wing Swallow, "Sand Martin." Common in migration; arrives about the middle of April, and departs the last of August; a few breed in the outskirts.

142. *Bombycilla garrula*—Bohemian Waxwing. Irregular winter visitor; a small flock in Berkeley, February 4; and on Clay-

\*This record is based on a misidentification, the skin (now in the Colorado Museum of Natural History) proving, on reexamination, to be one of *Piranga rubra rubra*. Summer Tanager.

ton Street, between Fourteenth and Colfax Avenues, February 5, 16, and 18, 1899; all over the city in great numbers, from February 22 to April 8, 1917, when the last two were seen in Cheesman Park.

143. *Bombycilla cedrorum*—Cedar Waxwing. Seen in Berkeley, February, 1906.

144. *Lanius borealis*—Great Northern Shrike. Infrequent winter resident; City Park, November 3, December 24, and March 6; Cheesman Park, November 22 and December 25.

145. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*—White-rump Shrike. Irregular visitor; City Park, April 27 and September 7; Cheesman Park, April 29.

146. *Vireosylva olivacea*—Red-eyed Vireo. Cooke; by Smith, 1892.

147. *Vireosylva gilva swainsoni*—Western Warbling Vireo. Fairly common summer resident in all the parks; arrives early in May and remains until late in August. Breeds.

148. *Lanivireo solitarius cassini*—Cassin's Vireo. Previous to 1915, was an irregular visitor during migration. Some stayed in all the parks all of the summer of 1916, the last being seen on September 8; the first being seen May 30.

149. *Lanivireo solitarius plumbeus*—Plumbeus Vireo. Frequent migrant; a few remain all summer in the city and in Cheesman Park, May 31 to September 11.

150. *Vireo belli belli*—Bell's Vireo. Cooke; by Smith, 1903.

151. *Vermivora virginia*—Virginia Warbler. Detected once in Cheesman Park, September 7, 1915.

152. *Vermivora celata celata*—Orange-crown Warbler. One seen in Cheesman's Park, May 3, 1914.

153. *Compsothlypis americana usneæ*—Northern Parula Warbler. Cooke; by Smith, 1904.

154. *Dendroica æstiva æstiva*—Yellow Warbler. Common summer resident all over the city; arrives the first week in May, and departs late in August. Breeds.

155. *Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*—Black-throated Blue Warbler. One seen in Cheesman Park, June 13 and 14, 1915.

156. *Dendroica coronata*—Myrtle Warbler. Not common, but seen during migration in all the parks. Earliest date, April 29, latest, May 23.

157. *Dendroica auduboni auduboni*—Audubon's Warbler. Seen in University Park, October 7, 1896, and in City Park, April 29 to May 20, 1917.

158. *Dendroica magnolia*—Magnolia Warbler. One seen in Cheesman Park, May 20, 1913.

159. *Dendroica cerulea*—Cerulean Warbler. Cooke; by Henshaw, 1873.
160. *Seiurus aurocapillus*—Ovenbird. Cooke; by Wernigk, 1862.
161. *Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*—Grinnell's Water-Thrush. Cooke.
162. *Oporornis tolmiei*—Macgillivray's Warbler. Seen occasionally in Cheesman Park; August 27, 1912; September 6, 1913; October 10 to 13, 1914, and September 29, 1916.
163. *Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*—Western Yellow-throat. "Manhattan Beach," June 8 and 10, 1917.
164. *Icteria virens longicauda*—Long-tail Chat. One seen on the Platte River, near Overland Park, July 10, 1896.
165. *Oreoscoptes montanus*—Sage Thrasher. Fairly frequent in migration; seen in the outskirts and the parks only in the fall, September 5 to 15.
166. *Mimus polyglottos leucopterus*—Western Mockingbird. Irregular summer resident. Seen as early as March 8, in Cheesman Park, and eggs have been found in University Park by May 26; leaves by the first week in August. Would doubtless be much more common, were it not so persistently hunted to secure its young for cage birds.
167. *Dumetella carolinensis*—Catbird. Noticed in Cheesman Park, August 31 and September 24, 1910.
168. *Toxostoma rufum*—Brown Thrasher. In Montclair, May 25, 1917.
169. *Salpinctes obsoletus obsoletus*—Rock Wren. Seen occasionally during migration, in all the parks and in the outskirts, from April 27 to June 15, and from August 19 to September 25.
170. *Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*—Canyon Wren. Infrequent migrant; Washington Park, May 8; Cheesman Park, September 13 and 18; Montclair, May 5.
171. *Troglodytes aëdon parkmani*—Western House Wren. Regular migrant and uncommon summer resident. Seen most often during the third week of May and the first week of September. Nested in Cheesman Park, the summer of 1917.
172. *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*—Winter Wren. Seen in University Park, July 8, 1896, and in Cheesman Park, May 10, 1908.
173. *Certhia familiaris montana*—Rocky Mountain Creeper. Frequent winter visitor to all parts of the outskirts and the parks, and observed well "down town" once in a while; occurs from the last of December to the last of February.
174. *Sitta carolinensis nelsoni*—Rocky Mountain Nuthatch. Irregular visitor, Cheesman Park from August 17 to September 18, City Park, December 5.



175. *Sitta canadensis*—Red-breasted Nuthatch. Cheesman Park, November 3, 1910.

176. *Pantheustes atricapillus septentrionalis*—Long-tail Chickadee. Regular winter visitor; arrives early in October and departs about April 15; often occurs well "down town."

177. *Pantheustes gambeli gambeli*—Mountain Chickadee. Irregular winter visitor, Cheesman Park, October 29, 1915 to February 25, 1916, and seen occasionally all of the winter of 1916-17, in Cheesman Park.

178. *Regulus calendula calendula*—Ruby-crown Kinglet. Noted in City Park, May 29, 1907, and April 28 to May 8, 1917.

179. *Myadestes townsendi*—Townsend's Solitaire. Frequent in migration and occasionally a winter resident; has been noticed in City Park and Cheesman Park in February, April, August (24), September, October and December.

180. *Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*—Willow Thrush. Seen in Cheesman Park, September 12, 1913, and June 9, 1917.

181. *Hylocichla guttata auduboni*—Audubon's Hermit Thrush. Frequent in migration in all the parks and at times well "down town"; arrives early in May, sometimes remains until late in June, and reappears late in August.

182. *Hylocichla guttata nanus*—Dwarf Hermit Thrush. Cooke; by Smith.

183. *Planesticus migratorius migratorius*—Eastern Robin. Seen wherever the next species occurs; not very common, but becoming more and more so each year. Breeds.

184. *Planesticus migratorius propinquus*—Western Robin. A common summer, and occasional winter, resident; the bulk appear about the middle of March and leave about the middle of October. Breeds, and eggs are often found by the middle of April.

185. *Sialia sialis sialis*—Eastern Bluebird. Cooke; by Dille, 1899.

186. *Sialia mexicana bairdi*—Chestnut-back Bluebird. One seen in Cheesman Park, April 9, 1907.

187. *Sialia currucoides*—Mountain Bluebird. An infrequent summer resident, but common in migration. Occurs most commonly from March to October, but also every other month in the year. Would be a common breeder, if not driven out by the English Sparrow.