

Article XIX.—LIST OF BIRDS COLLECTED IN ALASKA
BY THE ANDREW J. STONE EXPEDITION
OF 1901.

By FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

The conditions under which the Stone Expedition of 1901 was made, and the localities at which specimens were secured, are fully described in the preceding paper¹ by Dr. Allen. Undertaken primarily to secure examples of the larger mammalia, birds were considered of secondary importance, the use of firearms in obtaining them being prohibited whenever it was supposed big game was in the vicinity. The collection contains, therefore, only 302 specimens, representing 68 species and subspecies, constituting, however, an exceedingly desirable addition to our Museum collection which had previously contained practically no specimens from the region in question. The collection was made chiefly by Mr. J. D. Figgins, Mr. Stone's assistant, at the following localities: Homer, June 21-28, and August 21-31; Sheep Creek and Kenai Mts., July 1-August 15; Sand Point, Popof Island, October 19-26, and November 10-December 5. Mr. Figgins's field-notes are given in quotations. Only species of which specimens are contained in the collection are included in this list.

Thanks are due Mr. Robert Ridgway and Dr. C. W. Richmond of the United States National Museum, and Dr. A. K. Fisher of the Biological Survey of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the loan of specimens which have been of great assistance in the preparation of this paper.

1. *Gavia lumme* (*Gunn.*). RED-THROATED LOON.—Homer, August 25, one adult; August 26, one immature. "Often seen at Homer, and no doubt breeds in that locality."

2. *Brachyramphus marmoratus* (*Gmel.*). MARBLED MURRELET.—Homer, Aug. 23, one immature. "Common, and breeds on several of the islands of Kachimak Bay."

¹ Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 1902, pp. 215-230.

3. ***Uria troile californica*** (*Bryant*). CALIFORNIA MURRE. — Homer, Aug. 24 to 31, three adults, three juvenals. "Any one who has spent the night on the beach of Kachimak Bay will long remember this bird. Their loud and unmusical squawking is incessant and becomes very monotonous. It is a very common bird, and reported as breeding on Kadiak Island, near Homer."

4. ***Stercorarius parasiticus*** (*Linn.*). PARASITIC JAEGER. — Homer, Aug. 24, one adult, dark phase. "Several specimens seen and one secured at Homer, but nothing was learned of their breeding. They are almost constantly on the wing, harassing the gulls."

5. ***Rissa tridactyla pollicaris*** *Ridgw.* PACIFIC KITTIWAKE. — Homer, Aug. 24 and 28, two adults. "This gull is the most abundant species of the family found on the Pacific coast of Alaska. It is extremely common at all points visited, and breeds in nearly all suitable localities. The predominance of young, or adult birds, differs greatly, according to locality. In the Alaska Peninsula region, the adults were seldom seen. At Juneau they were about equally divided, while at Seattle the ratio was about 50 to 1 in favor of the adults."

6. ***Larus glaucescens*** *Naum.* GLAUCOUS-WINGED GULL. — Homer, Aug. 25, two immature specimens. "Quite common at Homer, and reported as breeding near there, but I have my doubts in regard to this, as I saw no suitable nesting sites in the locality indicated, unless its habits differ greatly from those I have observed in other places."

7. ***Larus brachyrhynchus*** *Rich.* SHORT-BILLED GULL. — Homer, Aug. 29, female immature. "The islands of Kachimak Bay are the breeding grounds of these birds. Coal Bay is a favorite feeding ground, and their cries make a constant din. The needle-fish, which are extremely plentiful, are their chief food, and thousands of birds may be seen at any time hovering over a school. They resemble the terns in their habits of feeding; rising about twenty feet above the

water, they descend with a quick dart, and dive below the surface. This is repeated, precisely as with the terns. A species of gull was found breeding on the low shores of Sheep Creek, about ten miles from tide-water, which I believe to be the Short-billed Gull. Half-grown young were seen on the creek the first of July. They appeared to be perfectly at ease in its swift current, and able to care for themselves, except in feeding.

8. *Larus philadelphia* (Ord). BONAPARTE'S GULL. — Homer, Aug. 24, two immature specimens. "No other specimens were seen and I doubt if it breeds at Homer."

9. *Phalacrocorax pelagicus robustus* Ridgw. VIOLET-GREEN CORMORANT. — Homer, Aug. 24-27, three adults.

"Three species of Cormorants are found at Homer. The Violet-green was very numerous there and at all points visited, especially the low, rocky islands off the Alaska Peninsula. It breeds on a number of the islands of Kachimak Bay. Another species, having the white patch at the base of the tail, was found fairly common at Homer, but no specimens were secured. When the gulls, by their discordant cries, proclaim the discovery of a school of fish, every cormorant within hearing distance flocks to the scene, and in many cases so thoroughly appropriate the school to their own use that the gulls are compelled to seek other feeding grounds, as they do not relish diving into a mass of cormorants. The cormorants make no attempt to fish on their own account, but wait until the gulls discover the game and then appropriate it."

10. *Nettion carolinensis* (Gmel.). GREEN-WINGED TEAL. — Homer, Aug. 30, male. "Found quite common at the head of Coal Bay during September. Nothing was learned of its breeding."

11. *Oidemia perspicillata* (Linn.). SURF SCOTER. — Homer, Aug. 24, one adult.

12. *Tringa canutus* Linn. KNOT. — Homer, August 23, one immature female.

13. ***Tringa couesi*** (*Ridgw.*). ALEUTIAN SANDPIPER. — Homer, August 27, one specimen.
14. ***Tringa bairdii*** (*Coues*). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER. — Homer, August 23, six specimens. "A fairly common migrant at Homer during August and September."
15. ***Ereunetes pusillus*** (*Linn.*). SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER. — Homer, August 29, female, immature. "This was the only specimen secured, though very many of the following species were examined in the hope of finding it."
16. ***Ereunetes occidentalis*** *Lawr.* WESTERN SANDPIPER. — Homer, Aug. 23-29, eleven specimens. "The most numerous of the shore birds."
17. ***Calidris arenaria*** (*Linn.*). SANDERLING. — HOMER, August 29, five specimens. "Rather common, but irregular, during migrations."
18. ***Totanus melanoleucus*** (*Gmel.*). GREATER YELLOWLEGS. — Homer, August 24, 25, ten specimens. "Common about the fresh and brackish water ponds near Homer during August and September."
19. ***Heteractitis incanus*** (*Gmel.*). WANDERING TATLER. — Homer, August 24, male, immature. "The specimen secured was all that I noted."
20. ***Actitis macularia*** (*Linn.*). SPOTTED SANDPIPER. — Sheep Creek, July 5, male adult. "Common along Sheep Creek, where it was breeding."
21. ***Numenius borealis*** (*Forst.*). ESKIMO CURLEW. — Kenai Mts., Aug. 11, one immature specimen; Homer, Aug. 24, one male. "A specimen of this curlew was taken on the barren grounds of Kenai Mountains, at an altitude of about 2000 feet. It had been feeding on the berries which were abundant in that locality. It was fairly common at Homer, and very shy."
22. ***Squatarola squatarola*** (*Linn.*). BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER. — Homer, Aug. 27, one adult. "This species was

rather rare at Homer, the two specimens secured being the only ones observed."

23. **Charadrius dominicus fulvus** (*Gmel.*). PACIFIC GOLDEN PLOVER. — Homer, Aug. 23 to Sept. 27, three specimens. "Said to be fairly common at Homer during September. I took specimens during the latter part of August, and at Popof Island took one on December 15, which was in very poor condition and hardly able to fly, though it appeared to be uninjured."

24. **Ægialitis semipalmata** (*Bonap.*). SEMIPALMATED PLOVER. — Homer, June 28, male and female adults.

25. **Arenaria interpres** (*Linn.*). TURNSTONE. — Homer, Aug. 27, male, immature; Aug. 23, an unsexed, immature specimen. Obviously to be referred to *interpres*.

26. **Arenaria melanocephala** (*Vig.*). BLACK TURNSTONE. — Homer, Aug. 27 to Sept. 26, seven specimens. "Common at Homer during migration."

27. **Lagopus lagopus** (*Linn.*). WILLOW PTARMIGAN. — Homer, July 18, adult female, full breeding plumage; Sept. 29, one immature, two adults in transition plumage; Kenai Mts., July 10, one chick; July 14, two chicks; July 17, two chicks, two adult males in full breeding plumage; July 18, one adult female in full breeding plumage; Aug. 6, two adult males, one adult female at beginning of preliminary winter moult, four immature; Popof Island, Nov. 6-19, two immature, eight adults passing into winter plumage.

"Unlike the Canada Grouse the Willow Ptarmigan takes on its protective color during the fall. Its summer plumage makes it a very conspicuous object for quite a distance. Added to this is a loud proclaiming of the ptarmigan's presence, when danger approaches, by a series of cackling and scolding notes. From the bird's actions I am led to believe that its loud notes and conspicuous plumage are entirely for the protection of its young. These Ptarmigan are found about the alder patches just above timber line, and when disturbed cackle much after the manner of a domestic hen,

when the young will usually take wing and disappear among the alders, where their color assures them every protection. It is next to impossible to flush the parent birds until the young are out of sight, when they soon put a patch of alders between themselves and their tormentor, and in nearly every case go in the direction opposite to that taken by the young. When they have taken on their winter plumage and there is still no snow they are extremely shy, but become tame and depend entirely upon their color for protection when there is snow."

28. ***Lagopus leucurus peninsularis***, subsp. nov.

KENAI WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN.

Lagopus leucurus OSGOOD, Auk, XVIII, 1901, 180, part Cook Inlet specimen only; N. A. Fauna, No. 21, 1901, 75.

Chars. subsp.—In nuptial plumage differs from corresponding phase of plumage of *Lagopus leucurus* in having the black areas of greater extent, the buff areas much paler. In fall, transition or 'preliminary' plumage differs from similarly plumaged specimens of *Lagopus leucurus* in being decidedly grayer.

Description of type (Coll. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 76346, ♂ ad., August 11, 1901, Kenai Mts., Alaska, J. D. Figgins).—Upper surface black with broken and confluent buff and cream-buff bars; wings white, tertials and some of coverts same as back; tail white; centre of abdomen white, rest of under surface, from chin to and including under tail-coverts, heavily barred with black and cream buff, and margined terminally with whitish; a few feathers of the vermiculated fall plumage appear on the upper surface. Wing, 168 mm.; tail, 92; tarsus, 30; bill from nostril, 10.

Description of a specimen in transition plumage (Coll. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 76345, ♂ ad., Aug. 11, 1901, Kenai Mts., J. D. Figgins).—Crown and hind neck finely and irregularly barred with black, buff, and white; rest of the upper surface uniformly vermiculated with gray, black, and buff, the first-named prevailing; wings and tail white; tertials like back; abdominal region white; breast and flanks vermiculated with buff and black, the feathers often medianly black and with a white shaft-streak; throat still retaining barred nuptial plumage.

Of this new form the collection contains the following 26 specimens, all from the Kenai Mts.: Aug. 11, three adult females in nuptial dress, the transition plumage just beginning to appear; three adult males in nearly complete transition plumage; nine young birds passing from juvenal into transition

plumage; July 11, two specimens in juvenal plumage; July 17, one specimen passing from natal into juvenal plumage; July 10, eight specimens in natal down.

It is the first-named, the specimens in summer plumage, which led to the discovery that the Cook Inlet bird is separable from the Rocky Mountain and Coast Range form of *leucurus*. With only a single Cook Inlet specimen available—and that in fall plumage—and with no specimens of *leucurus* from the type locality for comparison, it was not unnatural that Mr. Osgood, misled by an agreement in measurements, should have referred the Cook Inlet bird, to *leucurus* of the Northern Rocky Mountains, separating as new the Colorado bird, of which specimens in transition plumage were available for comparison.

Summer specimens from Glacier Bay and White Pass, considered by him to be identical with the Cook Inlet bird are, in the light of this new material, obviously different from it, and are evidently to be placed with true *leucurus*. Whether they are still entitled to separation from Colorado specimens is doubtless a matter of opinion, but with the known differences between the specimens from the extreme northern and southern limits of the mainland range of *leucurus* reduced to a few millimetres in the length of the tail and wing, and with the type from a locality about midway between the extremes, there does not, in my opinion, remain sufficient reason for the recognition of two Rocky Mountain forms.

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS.

Name.	Mus. No.	Coll.	Locality.	Sex.	Wing.	Tail.
<i>Lagopus l. peninsularis.</i>	76346	Am. Mus.	Kenai Mts.	♂	168	92
" " "	76347	"	"	♂?	164	86
" " "	76339	"	"	♂	171	95
" " "	76345	"	"	♂	174	90
" " "	76350	"	"	♂	166	92
" " "	76348	"	"	♂	167	92
<i>Lagopus leucurus.</i>	165111	Biol. Survey.	Cook Inlet.	♂	165	1
" " "	165122	"	Glacier Bay.	♂	165	2
" " "	—	—	White Pass.	♂	165	84
" " "	73583	Am. Mus.	Rocky Mts., Lat 54	♂	172	102 ³
" " "	73584	"	Alberta, Lat. 51.30	♂	179	102
" " "	142372	Biol. Surv.	Bald Mt., Colo.	♂	170	93
" " "	156498	"	Mt. Ranier, Wash.	♂	189	117
" " "	156505	"	"	♂	171	90
					170	2

¹ Tail not fully grown.² Tail worn.³ Swainson's type.

“Reared far above all timber, these interesting birds must depend upon their color for protection at all times. Found only on the bleak barren grounds, not even a blade of grass rises to offer them a retreat. Their color is an exact imitation of their rocky surroundings, and if the bird remains at rest it is impossible to detect it though only a few feet distant. When approached they crouch as closely to the ground as possible, usually near some small boulder, and remain thus while you are in motion, but if a stop is made they try to steal away and in that way reveal themselves. As soon as a movement is made they resume their former position. They are hard to flush, depending rather upon their color for safety than their wings. A low cackling when their young are disturbed are the only notes I have heard. The food of this ptarmigan is berries and the leaves of small plants. The principal berry resembles our blueberry in appearance and remains fresh the year round, falling from the plant only when a new crop is grown.”

29. **Canachites canadensis osgoodi** (*Bishop*). ALASKAN SPRUCE GROUSE. — Thirty-four specimens, as follows: Homer June 28, two adults, nine in natal down; Sept. 6, two adults; Sept. 26, six adults; Sheep Creek, July 5, two adults; Kenai Mts., July 17, one adult, five passing from natal to juvenal plumage; Aug. 7, seven in juvenal plumage.

“In all the timber region I visited, the Canada Grouse was found common and breeding. Their chief food during early summer is the leaves of various deciduous bushes and spruce needles. About the 1st of August they repair to the edge of the barren grounds for berries which are then ripening. These are their food until September, when they return to the timber where raspberries and currants are abundant. During winter and spring their food consists entirely of spruce needles. Both adults and young appreciate their protective coloration, and when approached remain perfectly motionless until the danger is past. During the winter their color is to their disadvantage, and they become very shy, and will not allow a close approach.”

30. **Circus hudsonius** (*Linn.*). MARSH HAWK.— Homer, Aug. 24, female.

“Hawks are not common in the Cook Inlet region, only an occasional specimen being seen. The above species is probably the most numerous. It was seen at all points visited.”

31. **Accipiter velox** (*Wils.*). SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.— Homer, Sept. 29, female. “Seen occasionally in the timber belt.”

32. **Falco peregrinus anatum** (*Bonap.*). DUCK HAWK.— Homer, Aug. 28, female. “On Popof Island a pair of these birds were seen nearly every day. They preyed upon a flock of domestic pigeons, much to the latter’s discomfort. Their flight is extremely swift, and they do not hesitate to take a pigeon on the wing and fall with it to the ground, as they are not able to carry it while flying.”

33. **Falco columbarius** *Linn.* PIGEON HAWK.— Homer, Aug. 24, male.

34. **Surnia ulula caparoch** (*Müll.*). AMERICAN HAWK OWL.— Kenai Mts., Aug. 6, male. “While at the upper edge of timber line on Kenai Mountains, a pair of these owls was occasionally seen. They were extremely shy, and I secured one of them only during the latter part of my stay there. Another specimen was seen during the latter part of September.”

35. **Dryobates villosus leucomelas** (*Bodd.*). NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.— Homer, Sept. 13, an adult female. “An occasional individual of this species was seen in the timber belt, but it was not common at any point visited.”

36. **Dryobates pubescens nelsoni** *Oberholser.* ALASKAN DOWNY WOODPECKER.— Homer, Sept. 8 and 26, two specimens indistinguishable from the average eastern specimens of “*Dryobates pubescens medianus.*”

“This was the most numerous species of the family observed, its favorite haunt being the spruce and cottonwood thickets, where it was usually found in pairs.”

37. **Picoides americanus fasciatus** Baird. ALASKAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER. — Homer, Sept. 15, male. "This specimen was all I observed. It is undoubtedly rare, as the natives had never seen the species before."

38. **Empidonax traillii** (Aud.). TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER. — Kenai Mts., Aug. 7, female. "Three specimens were seen at the upper edge of timber on Kenai Mountains, and one secured. It was not observed at any other place."

39. **Otocoris alpestris** (*arctica* Oberholser). ALASKAN HORNED LARK. — Kenai Mts., July 8, a male passing from juvenal into first winter plumage. "Found breeding on the high barren grounds of Kenai Mountains."

40. **Cyanocitta stelleri borealis**, subsp. nov.

KENAI JAY.

Chars. subsp.—Similar to *Cyanocitta stelleri* (Vancouver Island specimens), but slightly larger, the head, neck, back, throat, and upper breast darker.

Description of type (No. 76482, Coll. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., Homer, Alaska, Sept. 19, 1901, collected by J. D. Figgins).—Head, neck, throat, and upper breast dull black, back less intense, with a slight bluish (not brownish) cast; frontal streaks, lower back, lower breast, abdomen, flanks, and under tail-coverts china-blue; tail a somewhat deeper blue, the feathers indistinctly barred with black; wings deeper blue than tail, the inner feathers with broken black bars. Wing, 154 mm.; tail, 135; tarsus, 43; bill from posterior margin of nostril, 24.

Five specimens, four from Homer, September 1, 3, 19, and 26, and one from Sheep Creek, August 17, show that at the known northern limit of its range Steller's Jay has developed into a well-marked form easily distinguishable from true *stelleri* by the black instead of smoky-brown color of the head, neck, throat, upper breast, and back. In the color of these parts the form here named is indeed much nearer *Cyanocitta stelleri carlottæ* Osgood of Queen Charlotte Island from which, however, it differs chiefly in having the blue areas lighter in tint. The Kenai form, therefore, interestingly enough, is intermediate in color between the Queen Charlotte

Island bird and that inhabiting the coast, though geographically far removed from the former.

As the type of *stelleri* came from Nootka Sound, comparison in the present instance is made primarily with Vancouver Island specimens. The latter, however, do not appear¹ to differ from examples from the mainland of British Columbia, but specimens from Sitka show an approach to *borealis* in the darker, less brown color of the head, neck, throat, and back.

41. ***Pica pica hudsonica* (Sab.).** AMERICAN MAGPIE. — Kenai Mts., July 7, one immature male; Homer, Sept. 18 and 29, two specimens; Sand Point, Nov. 10 and 15, two specimens. "This bird was found common in all localities visited, and it is resident wherever found. It was especially numerous along the coast of the Alaska Peninsula and neighboring islands."

42. ***Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons* Ridgw.** ALASKAN JAY. — Homer, three adults, Sept. 16 to 26; one juvenal, June 5; Kenai Mts., one juvenal, July 18; Sheep Creek, one adult, Aug. 18. "This and Steller's Jay were found fairly common in the timber belt. They became very bold and came into camp, where an abundance of food was obtainable."

43. ***Scolecophagus carolinus* (Müll.).** RUSTY BLACKBIRD. — Sheep Creek, Aug. 18, male. "One specimen taken on Sheep Creek, near Homer, was the only representative of the family observed."

44. ***Pinicola enucleator alascensis* Ridgw.** ALASKAN PINE GROSBEAK. — Sheep Creek, July 5, male adult; Homer, Sept. 8 to 29, eight specimens. "The patches of cottonwoods were the favorite haunts of this bird. They were never found in the spruce timber except while perched upon the topmost branch of a dead tree, where they remained but a few minutes. During heavy rainstorms they repair to the lower underbrush and even the low grass."

45. ***Spinus pinus* (Wils.).** PINE SISKIN. — Homer, Sept.

¹ Cf. Fisher, Condor, IV, 1902, 41.

8, two examples in yellowish juvenal plumage. "Very common during early summer on Kenai Peninsula, where many large flocks were seen migrating to the northward during July. A few were seen during August and September, and I am inclined to the belief that it breeds very rarely there."

46. ***Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus*** (*Bonap.*). WESTERN SAVANNA SPARROW. — Homer, June 5, two; Aug. 21, and Sept. 8, four; Sheep Creek, Aug. 17 and 18, two; Kenai Mts., Aug. 11, in all, eight specimens. "Found breeding on the low sandy spit at Homer. Its nest was well concealed in the coarse grass. It was entirely covered, and the entrance to the three nests examined was on the southern side."

47. ***Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*** (*Nutt.*). INTERMEDIATE SPARROW. — One immature specimen. "Occasionally seen on the high grounds of Kenai Mountains a few hundred feet above timber line. It was no doubt breeding, as it was seen at various times during the summer."

48. ***Zonotrichia coronata*** (*Pall.*). GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW. — Kenai Mts., Aug. 9, male, im.; Homer, Aug. 28 to Sept. 8, five specimens. "This species was not seen until late summer at Homer, when it became very common."

49. ***Junco hyemalis*** (*Linn.*). SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. — Five specimens as follows: Kenai Mts., Aug. 7 and 9; Homer, Aug. 25 and Sept. 12. "Extensive alder patches just above timber line were the breeding ground of this Junco. They are quite common and were found in all such localities visited."

50. ***Spizella monticola ochracea*** *Brewst.* WESTERN TREE SPARROW. — Homer, Sept. 8, one specimen.

51. ***Melospiza cinerea kenaiensis*** *Ridgw.* KENAI SONG SPARROW. — Two specimens from Homer, Oct. 12. "These specimens were the only ones observed."

52. ***Melospiza cinerea*** (*Gmel.*). ALEUTIAN SONG SPARROW. — Ten specimens, Sand Point, Popof Island, Oct. 20 to 30.

"I found this sparrow fairly common on Popof Island, where it is resident. Its song greatly resembles that of the eastern Song Sparrow and is heard throughout the year."

53. *Passerella iliaca unalaschensis* (Gmel). SHUMAGIN FOX SPARROW. — An adult female taken at Homer, June 5, agrees with Shumagin Island specimens of *unalaschensis*.

54. *Passerella iliaca annectens* Ridgw. YAKUTAT FOX SPARROW. — Kenai Mts., three specimens, one in juvenal plumage, Aug. 9 and 11; Homer, one, Aug. 28. These birds agree with June specimens of *annectens* from Yakutat Bay, the only ones available for comparison. "The low, swampy ground in the timber belt is a favorite haunt of this interesting bird, but it is not common."

55. *Lanius borealis* Vieill. NORTHERN SHRIKE. — Homer, Sept. 15, two specimens. "Several shrikes were seen on Kenai Mountains just above the edge of timber line. They were found in pairs during the entire summer and no doubt breed there."

56. *Helminthophila celata lutescens* Ridgw. LUTESCENT WARBLER. — Sheep Creek, Aug. 8, four specimens; Kenai Mts., Aug. 9, two specimens; Aug. 17, one specimen, passing from juvenal to first winter plumage. "I found this Warbler fairly common along all streams in the timber belt even to its highest limits, where it breeds."

57. *Dendroica æstiva rubiginosa* (Pall.). ALASKAN YELLOW WARBLER. — Three immature males as follows: Kenai Mts., Aug. 14; Sheep Creek, Aug. 17; and Homer, Aug. 28. "Found occasionally at the upper edge of timber line on Kenai Mountains."

58. *Dendroica coronata* (Linn.). MYRTLE WARBLER. — Kenai Mts., Aug. 17, Sheep Creek, Aug. 18, two specimens. "Two specimens were seen during June and July, and several during August and September."

59. *Dendroica striata* (Forst.). BLACK-POLL WARBLER. — Sheep Creek, July 5, adult female. "Noted at several

places on Kenai Peninsula in the Sheep Creek region, and no doubt breeds there."

60. ***Dendroica townsendi*** (*Towns.*). TOWNSEND'S WARBLER. — Two specimens, taken respectively in the Kenai Mts., Aug. 14, and at Sheep Creek, Aug. 17, considerably extend the range of this species to the westward. "Two specimens taken on Kenai Peninsula were all I observed."

61. ***Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*** *Ridgw.* GRINNELL'S WATER-THRUSH. — Homer, Aug. 18, male, immature. "This undoubtedly is a rare bird on Kenai, one specimen being all I noted."

61. ***Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*** (*Pall.*). PILEOLATED WARBLER. — Sheep Creek, three specimens, July 5, Aug. 17, and 18; Kenai Mts., eight specimens, Aug. 9 to 17.

"The Pileolated Warbler is undoubtedly the commonest species of warbler found in the Kenai region. It was found along all the streams in the timber belt and the alder patches just above timber line, where it breeds, as it was seen in pairs during the summer."

63. ***Anthus pensilvanicus*** (*Lath.*). AMERICAN PIPIT. — Five specimens from Homer, Aug. 24-29. "During the autumn this bird is seen in all suitable localities from timber line to an altitude of about 4000 feet. I did not observe it during the summer, although I was in a good locality for it."

64. ***Parus hudsonius columbianus*** (*Rhoads.*). COLUMBIAN CHICKADEE. — Homer, June 28, adult male, September 12, two specimens, first winter plumage. "Not common, but seen at all places visited on Kenai in the timber belt. It was usually found in the dead spruce groves of the more open country."

The facts that adult Hudsonian Chickadees, in common with their congeners, have only a single annual molt, and that their plumage is subject to sufficient abrasion and fading to render imperceptible or obscure in spring specimens the characters shown by them in the fall, add greatly to the difficulties

of a proper interpretation of the geographical variations shown by members of this group. On the other hand, these birds are so nearly permanent residents that fall specimens may be used in comparison with little doubt that they represent the form of the locality where they were taken.

In attempting, therefore, to determine the relationships of the Hudsonian Chickadees above mentioned, I have used the two examples in first winter plumage rather than the one in worn breeding dress. Applying this principle to the group at large, the material loaned by Mr. Ridgway and Dr. Fisher, in connection with a good series in the American Museum collection (in all 90 specimens), it appears to be separable into four races, as follows:

1. *Parus hudsonicus* Forst.¹—Crown hair = brown, with a strong tinge of Prout's brown, decidedly the *brownest* bird of the group; wing, 65 mm.; tail, 65; bill from nostril, 7.7. (U. S. N. M., No. 89279, Moose Factory, H. B.). British America, from the west side of Hudson Bay northward to the lower Yukon. (Type from Ft. Severn, Hudson Bay.)

2. *Parus hudsonicus littoralis* Bryant.²—Crown deep hair = brown without the decided brownish tinge of *hudsonicus*; wing, 62; tail, 62; bill from nostril, 7 (Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., No. 25895, Stewiacke, N. S.). British America east and south of Hudson Bay, northern New York, northern New England. (Type from Yarmouth, N. S.)

3. *Parus hudsonicus stoneyi* (Ridgw.).³—Crown pale hair = brown; wing, 68; tail, 67; bill from nostril, 8. (U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 110316, Putnam River, Alaska, northwestern Alaska.) (Type from Kowak River, Alaska.)

4. *Parus hudsonicus columbianus* Rhoads.⁴—Crown slaty drab without brownish tinge; wing, 66.5; tail, 67; bill from nostril, 8. (Biol. Surv., No. 155741, Smoky Valley, Alberta.) Rocky Mts. from Montana north to ———; Kenai Peninsula, Alaska. (Type from Field, B. C.)

While no series of specimens from the type locality of *hudsonicus* is available there is no reason to doubt, in view of the comparatively slight variation exhibited by the group, that

¹ Philos. Trans., LXII, 1772, 383, 430.

² Proc. Bost. Soc. N. H., IX, 1863, 368.

³ Manual N. A. Birds, 1887, 591.

⁴ Auk, X, 1893, 310.

specimens from the interior of British America fairly represent typical *hudsonicus*, of which, with this application of the name accepted, *evura* Coues becomes an undisputed synonym.

Labrador specimens (*ungava* Rhoads) are larger than those from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and present slight average differences in color, but do not in my opinion require recognition by name.

The advisability of referring Kenai Peninsula specimens to *columbianus* will no doubt be questioned. It is true that the known northern limit of the Rocky Mountain range of *columbianus* is far distant from Cook Inlet, and it is quite likely that the form does not range continuously through the intervening area. I do not see, however, that this has anything to do with the matter. Zoölogical nomenclature is designed to name zoölogical, not geographical, conditions. It is quite as important to point out resemblances as to emphasize differences. The two fall specimens from Homer are absolutely indistinguishable from specimens from Alberta, and there is, therefore, no valid excuse for refusing to recognize this identity by name.

In spring and early summer specimens the differences in color above mentioned, as has been said, largely disappear, and this fact, in connection with the very limited number of specimens of all the forms, except *littoralis*, which have been taken at this season and are available for study in the present connection, render it impossible properly to characterize at present these races in breeding dress.

65. ***Regulus satrapa olivaceus* Baird.** WESTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET. — A male and female from Homer, Sept. 26, and a male from Sheep Creek, Aug. 18.

66. ***Hylocichla aliciae* (Baird).** GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. — One adult specimen, sex not given, from Sheep Creek, July 5, 1901. This example is decidedly paler than eastern examples of this species.

67. ***Hylocichla ustulatus almæ* Oberholser.** ALMA'S THRUSH. — An adult male from Sheep Creek, July 5, 1901, extends the breeding range of this form. "Several seen on

Kenai during the summer. A nest containing two fresh eggs was found the latter part of June. Their song resembles that of the Wood Thrush, and their habits are much the same."

68. *Ixoreus naevius* (Gmel.). VARIED THRUSH. — Homer, male adult and male juvenal, Sept. 17. "These two specimens were all I noted."

