

197. \*BROWN THRASHER, *Toxostoma rufum*.

Fairly common. At least two pairs lived within hearing of our camp in 1917 and we met with half a dozen more on our spring rambles. In 1918, Young noted it constantly from May 16 to Aug. 24 with a couple of late individuals on Sept. 12 and 17.

198. \*HOUSE WREN, *Troglodytes aedon*.

Very abundant and heard singing everywhere. They do not seem as inclined to build about the farm buildings as the species does in the east. There were innumerable possible nesting places about the farmstead that few eastern wrens could resist yet none of them were occupied. A few individuals were still present during the autumn visit. In 1918, Young noted it continuously and regularly from May 10 to Sept. 30. Specimens are distinctly *T. a. parkmani*.

199. \*WINTER WREN, *Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*.

Not seen in 1917, but in 1918 Young observed single individuals from May 20 to 23, and on Sept. 16.

200. \*SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN, *Cistothorus stellaris*.

Not uncommon in certain localities. While usually inhabiting damp marshes some were found in dry grass or even in brushy edges in typical House Wren ground. None were certainly recognized in the fall of 1917 though Young lists it occasionally from June 1 to Sept. 25.

201. \*LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN, *Telmatorhynchus palustris*.

Hardly commoner than the Short-bill and not so widely distributed. This species requires wetter and more extensive swamps than that species and the drying up of the marshes would more severely limit its habitat. A Marsh Wren glimpsed on the shore of a small pond on Sept. 19, 1917, was supposed to be of this species. Owing to their more restricted habitat the Long-billed Marsh Wren was, in 1918, even scarcer than the previous year. Young only records occasional individuals May 7 and June 10. Specimens show the light back, and brown rather than black head of *T. p. iliacus*.

202. \*BROWN CREEPER, *Certhia familiaris*.

Young took two specimens of the Brown Creeper on Sept. 23 and 26, 1918.

203. \*RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH, *Sitta canadensis*.

One individual seen by Young on Sept. 24, 1918.

204. \*BLACK-CAPPED CHICKADEE, *Penthestes atricapillus*.

Only seen in 1917 on May 20 and Sept. 26. Of the former one female was taken with an egg in oviduct ready for deposition. Scattered individuals noted by Young throughout the summer of 1918. Specimens taken have constantly longer tails than

any but extreme eastern specimens and hence are referred to *P. a. septentrionalis*.

205. \*RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET, *Regulus calendula*.

In 1917, single individuals seen May 20 and June 1. In September a few were seen nearly every day. In 1918, noted by Young daily from May 7 to 24 and Sept. 9 to 30.

206. \*WILSON'S THRUSH, *Hylocichla fuscescens*.

Common. Its golden chain song could be heard every evening from our camp. In 1918, Young recorded it nearly every day from May 9 to Sept. 28. All specimens show the slightly olive back of the Willow Thrush, *H. f. salicicola*.

207. \*ALICE'S THRUSH, *Hylocichla aliciae*.

Thrushes of this genus were fairly common during migrations, but the bush was generally so dense and the birds so shy that collection gave the only certain separation between Alice's and Olive-backed Thrushes. I was fairly certain that we had specimens of both in the spring collection of 1917, but they all were lost in transit. One specimen taken by Young on Sept. 19 belongs to this species.

208. \*OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH, *Hylocichla ustulata*.

In 1918, Young noted thrushes under this heading from May 15 to June 1 and Sept. 6 to 20. All his specimens except one mentioned under previous heading are of this species which is probably the more common. We have specimens of the following dates: juvenile and adult males Sept. 18, 1917, Sept. 6 and 9, 1918; and juvenile females Sept. 9, 1918. These four are slightly but consistently more olivaceous (or grayer) above and rather more heavily spotted on breast than comparable eastern *H. u. swainsoni* differing from them almost as much as the Willow Thrush, *H. f. salicicola* differs from the Veery, *H. f. fuscescens*. I find these same distinctive characters in an autumn specimen from as far west as Jasper Park but not in spring and summer birds from intermediate points. These specimens agree closely with the description and range of *H. u. almae* Oberholser, and if every perceptible difference is regarded worthy of a separate name this form probably has claim to reinstatement in the Check List.

209. \*HERMIT THRUSH, *Hylocichla guttata*.

Quite common during the spring of 1917. The last specifically recognized was on June 2. In the autumn one was taken on Sept. 19. In 1918, Young noted the Hermit Thrush from May 13 to 24 and Sept. 3 to 30. These are of course eastern Hermit Thrush, *H. g. pallasi*.

210. \*AMERICAN ROBIN, *Planesticus migratorius*.

Common on all visits, in 1918, at date of departure, Oct. 2.

211. \*BLUEBIRD, *Siala sialis*.

Though not known by the Ward brothers as a