

377, ♂ ad., Santa Rita Mountains, May 14. Length, 8.20; extent, 12.70; wing, 4.20.

380, ♀ ad., Santa Rita Mountains, May 14. Length, 8.10; extent, 12.40; wing, 4.07. "This bird would have laid in about ten days."

386, ♂ ad., Santa Rita Mountains, May 15. Length, 8.20; extent, 12.80; wing, 4.10.

59. *Pyrranga æstiva cooperi* Ridgw. COOPER'S TANAGER.
— Mr. Stephens found this bird rather common at a point about five miles south of Tucson, where it frequented the cottonwoods along a small river. He also informs me that in May, 1875, he took several specimens on the Rio Grande River, between Albuquerque and Mesilla, and some others on the Gila, in New Mexico, during May and June.

227, ♂ ad., Tucson, April 19. Length, 8.10; extent, 12.40; wing, 3.83; tail, 3.50. "Iris brown; bill pale horn-color; legs pale brown. Skin very tender. The first seen this season."

268, ♂ ad., Tucson, April 23. Length, 8.20; extent, 12.40.

297, ♂ ad., Tucson, April 27. Length, 7.90; extent, 12.20; wing, 4; tail, 3.60.

515, ♂ ad., Tucson, June 10. Length, 8.10; extent, 12.20; wing, 3.85; tail, 3.60.

522, ♂ im. Tucson, June 11. Length, 8; extent, 12.20; wing, 3.78; tail, 3.46. In mixed yellow and red plumage.

526, ♂ ad., same locality and date. Length, 8.10; extent, 12.50; wing, 3.89; tail, 3.45.

579, ♂ ad., Camp Lowell, June 23. Length, 8; extent, 11.60; wing, 3.99; tail, 3.58.

339, ♀ ad., Tucson, May 7. Length, 7.90; extent, 12.20; wing, 3.75; tail, 3.39.

NOTES ON THE SUMMER BIRDS OF THE UPPER ST. JOHN.

BY CHARLES F. BATCHELDER.

(Concluded from page 111.)

41. *Carpodacus purpureus* (Gm.) Bd. PURPLE FINCH.—Common.

42. *Astragalinus tristis* (Linn.) Cab. GOLDFINCH.—Common.

Though somewhat beyond the limits of my subject, I quote the following from Mr. McLeod's notes: "This winter [1876-77] they have been abundant, although the season is very severe. I have seen them at this time of year but once before." The Goldfinch has been supposed not to winter north of Massachusetts.

43. *Chrysomitris pinus* (Wils.) Bp. PINE FINCH.—Seen in May at Grand Falls. Mr. H. A. Purdie tells me that he observed it at Houlton in June, 1878.

44. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna* (Wils.) Ridgw. SAVANNA SPARROW.—Common in the pastures at Grand Falls. At Fort Fairfield it was common. It was found in grassy fields, especially along the roadsides.

45. *Poocetes gramineus* (Gm.) Bd. GRASS FINCH.—Common at Fort Fairfield. Some seen in the open fields at Grand Falls.

46. *Melospiza fasciata* (Gm.) Scott. SONG SPARROW.—Abundant at Grand Falls. It was common at Fort Fairfield.

47. *Melospiza palustris* (Wils.) Bd. SWAMP SPARROW.—“Not common” at Houlton. Not found at Fort Fairfield or Grand Falls.

48. *Junco hyemalis* (Linn.) Scl. BLACK SNOWBIRD; “BLUEBIRD.”—Very common at Fort Fairfield. At Grand Falls it was very abundant everywhere.

49. *Spizella socialis* (Wils.) Bp. CHIPPING SPARROW.—This bird was quite abundant at Grand Falls. The nests found were not the loose structures they are in Massachusetts, but were well lined with hair. It was rather common at Fort Fairfield.

50. *Zonotrichia albicollis* (Gm.) Bp. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW.—Very abundant at Grand Falls wherever there was dead wood on the ground. At Fort Fairfield also it was very abundant; this bird and *Junco hyemalis* were the commonest species. The nests were apt to be in a clearing near the edge of woods, and frequently were in damp places. They were often under a fallen branch, or at the foot of a sapling, and were but slightly concealed.

The White-crowned Sparrow is probably only a migrant through this section. With regard to its abundance, however, I quote the following from Mr. McLeod's notes: “These Sparrows make their first appearance from May 10th to 18th. Some seasons they are very abundant, scores of them at a time feeding in my garden. By June 1 they have disappeared. In the autumn I have seen but one flock of them.”

51. *Zamelodia ludoviciana* (Linn.) Coues. ROSE-BREADED GROSBILL.—Common in low hard woods at Grand Falls. Rather common at Fort Fairfield, apparently more so than in eastern Massachusetts. Rather common at Houlton.

52. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* (Linn.) Swains. BOBOLINK.—Apparently not rare at Fort Fairfield. Found in grassy fields and meadows near the river. Not observed at Grand Falls. At Houlton “arrives by the 25th of May, common by June 15.” July 2, on our return from Fort Fairfield, Mr. Dwight and I saw them at several places along the St. John River above Fredericton.

53. *Agelæus phœniceus* (Linn.) Vieill. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.—“Quite common at Eel River, ten miles from Houlton” (R. R. McL.). It does not occur at Fort Fairfield or Grand Falls.

54. *Quiscalus purpureus æneus* Ridgw. CROW BLACKBIRD.—Common at Fort Fairfield, in the town, along the river, and about a small pond back in the woods. At Grand Falls it was not uncommon about the town. "Very common" at Houlton.
55. *Corvus corax* Linn. RAVEN.—Rare at Grand Falls. Not met with at Fort Fairfield. "Very rare" at Houlton.
56. *Corvus americanus* Aud. CROW.—Common.
57. *Cyanocitta cristata* (Linn.) Strickl. BLUE JAY.—Common at Grand Falls. At Fort Fairfield it was rather common, but shy and seldom seen.
58. *Perisoreus canadensis* (Linn.) Bp. CANADA JAY.—At Houlton: "very common. These birds do not often appear in the thickly settled part of the town, but are very abundant around the lumber camps in this vicinity." This no doubt explains the fact that the species was not seen by any of us at Grand Falls and Fort Fairfield.*
59. *Tyrannus carolinensis* (Linn.) Bd. KINGBIRD.—Rather common at Fort Fairfield. At Grand Falls several were seen, but it was not common.
60. *Myiarchus crinitus* (Linn.) Caban. GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—In June, 1878, Messrs. H. A. Purdie and Ruthven Deane observed a pair nest-building at a point in New Brunswick about six miles east of Houlton.
61. *Sayornis fuscus* (Gm.) Bd. PEWEE.—One was observed at Fort Fairfield, June 28. "Very rare" at Houlton.
62. *Contopus borealis* (Swains.) Bd. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER.—Common in the woods at Grand Falls. This species was rather common at Fort Fairfield. We usually saw them perched on the tops of tall dead trees in clearings. They were rather shy.
63. *Contopus virens* (Linn.) Caban. WOOD PEWEE.—At Fort Fairfield it appeared to be not uncommon. It was not met with, however, at Grand Falls.
64. *Empidonax flaviventris* Bd. YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER.—At Fort Fairfield this species was rather common in wet evergreen woods, especially in those that had small streams flowing through them. It was not observed at Grand Falls. Messrs. Purdie and Deane found it rather common at Houlton in June, 1878.†
65. *Empidonax trailli* (Aud.) Bd. TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER.—Not common at Grand Falls. They were to be found mostly where there were scattered dead trees. We did not find it at Fort Fairfield. Mr. H. A. Purdie informs me that it was not uncommon at Houlton in June, 1878.
66. *Empidonax minimus* Bd. LEAST FLYCATCHER.—Very abundant in hard woods at Grand Falls. At Fort Fairfield it was rather common.
67. *Caprimulgus vociferus* Wils. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Mr. McLeod

* For an account of the nesting of this species at Grand Falls, see this Bulletin, Vol. VII, p. —.

† For descriptions of the nesting of this species at Houlton and Fort Fairfield see this Bulletin, Vol. III, pp. 166-168, and Vol. IV, pp. 241, 242.

notes that there are a few at Houlton during the summer. The species was neither seen nor heard at Fort Fairfield and Grand Falls.

68. *Chordeiles popetue* (Viell.) Bd. NIGHT-HAWK.—Very abundant at Grand Falls. At Fort Fairfield it was common; they frequented burnt lands.

69. *Chætura pelagica* (Linn.) Bd. CHIMNEY SWIFT.—At Fort Fairfield they were common, breeding both in chimneys and in hollow trees. Common in the burnt country at Grand Falls. Not many were breeding in chimneys, the people disliking to have them there.

70. *Trochilus colubris* Linn. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—Common at Grand Falls. At Fort Fairfield it was apparently rather common—we saw several.

71. *Ceryle alcyon* (Linn.) Boie. BELTED KINGFISHER.—Rather common at Fort Fairfield. At Grand Falls it was to be seen wherever there was good fishing ground.

72. *Picus villosus* Linn. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Common.

73. *Picus pubescens* Linn. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—At Fort Fairfield this species was much less common than *P. villosus*. It was not uncommon at Grand Falls.

74. *Picoides arcticus* (Swains.) Gray. BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Common at Grand Falls in burnt cedar swamps. At Fort Fairfield we shot two, all we saw.

75. *Sphyrapicus varius* (Linn.) Bd. YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—Common—the commonest Woodpecker—at Fort Fairfield. They were generally found about recent clearings, or in the more open mixed woods. At Grand Falls they were common in hard woods.

76. *Hylotomus pileatus* (Linn.) Bd. PILEATED WOODPECKER.—At Grand Falls half a dozen pairs were seen. Probably there is too little of the heavy forest left in the immediate neighborhood of Fort Fairfield to suit their tastes, as we did not meet with them. "Common" at Houlton.

77. *Colaptes auratus* (Linn.) Sw. GOLDEN-WINGED WOODPECKER.—Rather common at Fort Fairfield. Not common at Grand Falls.

78. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Wils.) Bd. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Mr. McLeod records this bird in his notes, but without comments. It was not seen at Fort Fairfield or Grand Falls.

79. *Strix nebulosa* Forst. BARRED OWL.—"Very common" at Houlton. We were shown a mounted specimen by Mr. Frank P. Orcutt at Fort Fairfield. He considered it the commonest Owl.

80. *Nyctale acadica* (Gm.) Bd. SAW-WHET OWL.—This bird is not uncommon at Houlton. Mr. Frank P. Orcutt told us that it was tolerably common at Fort Fairfield.

81. *Bubo virginianus* (Gm.) Bd. GREAT HORNED OWL.—"Very common" at Houlton. Mr. Orcutt said it was rather common at Fort Fairfield.

82. *Circus hudsonius* (Linn.) Vieill. MARSH HAWK.—Rare at Houlton. One seen at Fort Fairfield.

83. *Accipiter cooperi* Bp. COOPER'S HAWK. Not common at Grand Falls. Not observed at Fort Fairfield or Houlton.

84. *Accipiter fuscus* (Gm.) Bp. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—“Not common” at Houlton.

85. *Falco sparverius* Linn. SPARROW HAWK.—Commonest Hawk at Grand Falls. Not met with at Houlton or Fort Fairfield, though Mr. Orcutt considers it common at the latter place.

86. *Buteo borealis* (Gm.) Vieill. RED-TAILED HAWK.—Not common at Grand Falls. Not observed at Fort Fairfield. “Common” at Houlton.

87. *Buteo pennsylvanicus* (Wils.) Bp. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Not common at Grand Falls. It was found breeding at Houlton, but not met with at Fort Fairfield.

88. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (Linn.) Savig. BALD EAGLE.—“Not common” at Houlton.

89. *Ectopistes migratorius* (Linn.) Sw. WILD PIGEON.—Breeding at Grand Falls, but not common.

90. *Canace canadensis* (Linn.) Bp. SPRUCE PARTRIDGE.—At Houlton “mostly found in the deep fir thickets, or in the swamps of firs and cedars.” Not met with at Fort Fairfield and Grand Falls, though of course it occurs there.

91. *Bonasa umbellus* (Linn.) Steph. RUFFED GROUSE.—Rather common at Fort Fairfield. At Grand Falls only a few were seen—in the hard woods.

92. *Ardea herodias* Linn. GREAT BLUE HERON.—“Common” at Houlton.

93. *Nyctiardea grisea naevia* (Bodd.) Allen. NIGHT HERON.—“Not common” at Houlton.

94. *Botaurus lentiginosus* (Montag.) Steph.—BITTERN.—“Common” at Houlton. One seen at Grand Falls.

95. *Philohela minor* (Gm.) Gray. WOODCOCK.—One seen on Little River Flats near Grand Falls. At Fort Fairfield we saw a specimen in the collection of Mr. Frank P. Orcutt, who considered it rare in that neighborhood. “A few breed in the vicinity” of Houlton.

96. *Rhyacophilus solitarius* (Wils.) Cass. SOLITARY SANDPIPER.—At Grand Falls some were seen along the river June 9 (J. A. J.).

97. *Tringoides macularius* (Linn.) Gray. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—At Fort Fairfield it was very numerous along the Aroostook River, and was also noticed in one or two other places. It was abundant along the rivers at Grand Falls. At Houlton too it was very common.

98. *Porzana carolina* (Linn.) Bd. CAROLINA RAIL.—One seen at Fort Fairfield, June 20, in a wet meadow partly grown up with alder bushes (J. D.).

99. *Anas obscura* Gm. BLACK DUCK.—“Very common, breeding” at Houlton.

100. *Aix sponsa* (Linn.) Boie. WOOD DUCK.—“Quite common” at Houlton.

101. *Clangula glaucium americana* (Bp.) Ridgw. GOLDEN-EYE.—A few seen at Grand Falls.

102. *Mergus merganser americanus* (Cass.) Ridgw. SHELDRAKE.—
Not uncommon at Grand Falls.
103. *Mergus serrator* Linn. RED-BREADED MERGANSER.—“Very
common, breeding,” at Houlton.
104. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*, Coues. HERRING GULL.—
At Houlton it is common on the neighboring lakes, where it breeds.
105. *Podilymbus podiceps* (Linn.) Lawr. PIED-BILLED GREBE.—
Rare, breeds, Houlton.

A SKETCH OF THE HOME OF *HYLOCICHLA*
ALICIAE BICKNELLI, RIDGWAY, WITH SOME
CRITICAL REMARKS ON THE ALLIES OF THIS
NEW RACE.

BY EUGENE P. BICKNELL.

That there remained unrecognized at this late day a bird regularly inhabiting one of the most populous portions of our country; or, indeed, that a species of eminently boreal habitat during its breeding season, and not known to occur at all at such time within the limits of the United States, should have a representative race regularly breeding in our midst, are facts for which we were little prepared. Mr. Ridgway's recent paper* announcing these facts being necessarily of a technical nature, and confined to a formal description of the new Thrush, it has been thought well on the present occasion to allude more particularly to the character of the locality inhabited by the bird, and to some of its associates there, in connection with other sequential considerations. As the general physical character of the Catskill Mountains and the faunal features of the region will be treated by the writer elsewhere, it will be unnecessary to extend the range of the present relation from the summit of Slide Mountain in Ulster Co.,† where the new race was discovered.

On June 15, 1881, nearing the summit of this mountain, the forests of a more northern latitude were forcibly suggested. A shower had fallen during the ascent, and the sun was still obscured,

* "Descriptions of two new Thrushes from the United States." Proceedings U. S. National Museum, Vol. 374, pp. 374-9.

† The highest peak of the Catskills,—4,205 feet altitude.