

Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, Ill., writing under date of Jan. 25, 1906, gives records of five specimens of Snowy Owls as follows: "Four have been brought to us this winter from this neighborhood, the furthest one from Danville, Ill., and the last from Urbana. A fifth one has been reported from Tuscola, Ill., a short distance south."

Mr. Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, Ind., reports that one of two seen, was killed two miles north of Kansas, Ill., on Dec. 2, 1905, by Earley Dulep.

Mr. Otto Widmann, St. Louis, Mo., writes under date of Jan. 7, 1906: "Mr. Frank Schwarz, the taxidermist, informs me that he received two Snowy Owls this fall, a male and female, from Albion, Ill. (not far from Mt. Carmel), Nov. 21, 1905."

On Nov. 17, 1905, I saw a specimen at Highland Park, Ill., and watched it for an hour. (Recorded in 'The Auk' for Jan., 1906.)

The mean temperature for Illinois for November, 1905, was 42.02°; for December, 1905, 31.04°.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND NOMENCLATOR OF THE ORNITHOLOGICAL WORKS OF JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

BY WITMER STONE.

NOTWITHSTANDING their preëminence in American ornithological literature and their historic interest, there has not appeared, so far as I am aware, any comprehensive review of the editions, dates of publication, and new species of the works of John James Audubon. While it is probably generally known that the elephant folio plates bear the scientific names of the birds represented upon them, and that they were published from one to four years prior to the descriptions in the 'Ornithological Biography,' it will be found that the new species are all dated from the latter in the A. O. U. Check-

List, and in all other works that I have consulted. This fact, together with the discovery of a few names on the plates which seem to have been universally overlooked, will be my excuse for the following summary, which, while it may contain nothing new, puts the matter in convenient shape for ready reference.

Audubon's ornithological works, exclusive of a few magazine articles, are four in number: (1) The Elephant Folio Plates of 'The Birds of America'; (2) The 'Ornithological Biography,' virtually the text to the above; (3) The 'Synopsis of the Birds of North America,' a systematic summary of the preceding; and (4) the octavo edition of 'Birds of America,' text and plates combined. We shall consider them in order.

I.—THE ELEPHANT FOLIO.

The publication of this great work was begun in Edinburgh in 1827, the plates being engraved by W. H. Lizars. It appeared in parts, which Dr. Coues says are "supposed to be of 5 pl. each." Of this I think there can be no doubt as each five successive plates bear a different "part" number. The first plate in each number is a large full page one representing one of the larger species. Audubon refers to this plan in his journal when he says: "The wild Turkey-cock is to be the large bird of my first number" (Audubon and his Journals, I, p. 175).

Each plate contains the common and scientific name of the bird and also of the plant figured with it. The lettering of the bird names being entirely in capitals, it is often difficult to tell whether it was the intention to capitalize the initial letter of the specific name or not; in some instances, however, it is made distinctly larger. Authorities are sometimes placed after the names and sometimes omitted, while those that are given are frequently incorrect.

Lizars proved very slow and his work, especially that of the colorists, was by no means satisfactory. Later on Audubon engaged Robert Havell of London to do the coloring, and some time between this date and September 30, transferred the whole work to his hands. It seems that Lizars engraved only two parts,

i. e., ten plates, for under date of October 27, 1827, Audubon states in his journal, "W. H. Lizars saw the plates of No. 3 and admired them much, called his workmen and observed to them that the London artists beat them completely." Parts 1 and 2, pll. I-X, then are the work of Lizars, and Parts 3-87, pll. XI-CCCCXXXV, the work of Havell. This is not the whole story, however, for it seems that in 1829, Havell retouched some of Lizars's plates and entirely re-engraved some of the others. Thus in the copy of the folio in the library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia plates VIII and IX are marked "Engraved by W. H. Lizars Edin^r."; plates I, II, VI, VII, "Engraved by W. H. Lizars Edin^r. Retouched by R. Havell Jun^r." (some have London added after Havell's name, and plates II and VII bear date 1829); plates III, IV, V, X, "Engraved, Printed, & Coloured by R. Havell Jun^r."

Being curious to know whether other American copies agreed with this one or whether some of them contained all of the original Lizars plates, and whether the name "*Dacnis protonotarius*" quoted for the Prothonotary Warbler might not occur in them, I corresponded with several gentlemen who owned or had access to copies, and obtained data upon six sets. Five of these were exactly like the Academy set while the one in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy contained the original Lizars plates for which I had been searching. Correspondence with Dr. Walter Faxon brought out the fact that he had long been aware of these two editions, and through his kindness I am able to present transcripts of the inscriptions on the Lizars plates.

Plate I. "Great American Cock, Male, Vulgo (Wild Turkey) *Meleagris Gallopavo*." In the Havell retouched plate the first name is suppressed.

Plate II. "Black-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*." Corrected in the retouched plate to "Yellow-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus americanus*."

Plate III. "Prothonotary Warbler, *Dacnis protonotarius*," changed in the Havell plate to "*Sylvia protonotarius*."

Plate VI. "Great American Hen & Young, Vulgo Female Wild Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*," changed to "Wild Turkey, etc."

Plate VII. "or Common Crow Blackbird" is added after Purple Grackle in the Havell plate.

Plate X. "Brown Lark. *Anthus aquaticus*" changed in the Havell plate to "Brown Titlark, *Anthus spinoletta Bonap*."

In the other plates there is no change in the bird names, though the plant names and the letters after Audubon's name differ in the two editions.

From a comparison of the engravers' names on the two sets it would appear that while the inscriptions on plates VIII and IX are somewhat altered, the plates themselves were neither re-engraved nor retouched, while the deductions drawn from the Academy's copy relative to the other plates is correct. Furthermore, it appears that R. Havell, Sr., did the coloring of the original Lizars plate VI and the printing and coloring of plates VII-X of the Lizars edition.

Audubon at the end of Volume I of the 'Ornithological Biography' gives the dates of publication for the first twenty parts and these are confirmed at several places in his journal.

No one seems to quote dates for the remaining plates, but I find that, beginning with Part 22, the plates are nearly all dated and most of the missing dates are easily supplied by comparing the dated parts which precede and follow. Part 58 (plates 286-290) was published probably early in 1836, but three of the plates bear the date 1835, while 286 and 288 are dated 1836.

The dates of publication of the plates appear, therefore, to be as follows:

1827, Plates 1-25.	1833, Plates 156-185.
1828, " 26-50.	1834, " 186-235.
1829, " 51-75.	1835, " 236-285. ¹
1830, " 76-100.	1836, " 286-350. ¹
1831, " 101-125?	1837, " 351-400.
1832, " 126-155?	1838, " 400-435.

Of the two years which are in doubt, plates 106-115 are dated 1831 and plates 131-155, 1832, while the rest are undated.

¹ By comparing the title pages of volume III and IIII a discrepancy will be found; since the date there given for plates 201-300 is 1834-1835 and for plates 301-435 is 1835-1838. This would imply that notwithstanding the fact that plates 286 to 300 are dated 1836 they and some of those immediately following really appeared in 1835. This is, moreover, proved by records in the library of the Philadelphia Academy stating that plates 291-300 were received October 2, 1835! This throws a doubt upon the actual year of publication of plates 301 to, say, 400. The earliest of this series probably appeared in 1835, the last possibly early in 1838, but the exact number published in 1836 and 1837 I cannot ascertain.

Dr. Chas. W. Richmond sends me the following additional data gathered from various sources, mainly by Dr. Coues.

Part 1	appeared	July, 1827.	Plate 181	appeared	by Feb. 1, 1834.
" 4	"	Nov., 1827.	" 200	"	" June 14, 1834.
" 5	"	Dec., 1827.	" 301	"	" April, 1836.
" 12	"	by March, 1829.	" 390	"	" Nov. 1, 1837.
" 17	"	July, 1830.			

He also sends a copy of an advertisement in 'The Atheneum' for January 6, 1838, containing the following: "The number of perfect copies at present [Nov. 1, 1837] subscribed for does not exceed 190, of which upward of 80 are subscribed for in America, and the expense of getting them up is so great that not more than ten or fifteen copies above the number subscribed for will be prepared."

The plates were bound in four volumes, which are dated as follows on the title-pages: I (plates 1-100), 1827-1830; II (plates 101-200), 1831-1834; III (plates 201-300), 1834-1835; IIII (plates 301-435), 1835-1838 June 20. It will be noted, however, that these dates do not always correspond with the dates on the plates.

There is another edition of the Folio plates, "reissued by J. W. Audubon" and dated on the title page 1860,¹ published by Roe, Lockwood & Son, New York. This is very inferior to the original, the plates being reproduced by chromolithography by J. Bien, 180 Broadway, N. Y. There are apparently only 140 plates in this edition; those that are numbered correspond to the plate numbers in the octavo, but there are additional numbers which may indicate that this edition was published in parts; for instance, the Crossbill, "plate 200," is also marked No. 11-4. Some of these plates are dated 1859 and some 1860. The nomenclature seems to be the same as in the Havell folio.

On the 435 plates of the original edition there are represented 489 supposed distinct species of birds.² Twenty species are each represented on two plates, and there are thirty-five composite plates where from two to six species are represented together.

¹ Coues erroneously quotes 1861, but at second hand.

² The name of the Golden-eyed Duck appears differently on the two plates where it is figured, but it was not intended to recognize two species.

These are almost all at the end of Volume III, and the crowding was necessitated by the unwillingness of the subscribers to have the work extend beyond the stipulated 80 numbers (400 plates). Even as it was, thirty-five additional plates were required, and a number of subscribers refused to take them.¹

Forty-seven new specific names occur on the plates, and should date from them and not from the 'Ornithological Biography.' Some of these seem to have been entirely overlooked, as "*Fringilla maculata*" for the Blackheaded Grosbeak, and "*Strix californica*" for the California Burrowing Owl. Others seldom cited are "*Falco labradora*," based on a Labrador Gyrfalcon, and "*Cinclus townsendi*" on a young Water Ouzel. A remarkable generic name on the plate of the Surf-bird is "*Frinca townsendi*." Those who believe in adopting every spelling as a different generic term are welcome to replace *Aphriza* with this *lapsus calami*, but for my part it goes as a misspelling of *Tringa*! None of these names are mentioned in any of Audubon's subsequent works. A complete list of the new species is given below.

II. THE ORNITHOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY.

This work, in five volumes, is the text to the folio plates and the species are treated in exactly the same order. It was published in Edinburgh.

Vol. I, dated 1831 (March in the preface), covers plates 1 to 100.

Vol. II, dated 1834, covers plates 101-200. The preface is dated December 1 but it is quite likely that it did not appear until after January 1, 1835.

Vol. III, dated 1835 (December 1, in preface), covers plates 201-300, and certainly did not appear until the following year, as many of the plates here treated are dated 1836.

Vol. IV, dated 1838 (November 1, in preface), covers plates 301-387 (was reviewed in February, 1839).

Vol. V, dated 1839 (May 1, in preface—had appeared by July 27), covers the remaining plates, with the addition of a great amount of supplementary matter concerning various species, and the description of a number of new ones.

¹ See Introduction to Vol. IV, Orn. Biography, pp. xxi-xxii.

While Audubon was engaged in preparing the manuscript of the first volume of the 'Biography' his wife "copied it all to send to America, to secure the copyright there."¹ It was published under the direction of Dr. Harlan in Philadelphia, and bears the same date as the Edinburgh edition. A copy presented to the Philadelphia Academy by Audubon is dated on the fly-leaf October, 1831. So far as nomenclature is concerned the two editions are identical. There are said to be copies from the Edinburgh types with a Philadelphia imprint dated 1832² but these I have not seen. Of the remaining volumes there seems to be but the one edition.

Comparing the number of species recognized in the Folio with those in the 'Biography,' we find that the Rough-winged Swallow and Mourning Warbler are added in the body of the latter work and sixteen others, mostly western species, in the supplementary portion. Ten other species, seen but not characterized, are given in a separate list at the end of Volume V, and in Volume IV a loon, probably the large yellow-billed species known as *Gavia adamsi*, is provisionally named *Colymbus Richardsonsii*.

As against these additions, five of the species of the Folio are suppressed in the body of the text, and eleven recognized in the early volumes of the latter are reduced to synonymy in the supplement to Volume V.³ We thus have 502 species recognized at this period of which eleven, as stated above, were more or less hypothe-

¹ Extract from journal in 'Life of Audubon,' edited by his widow, p. 206.

² Cf. Loomis, Auk, 1891, p. 230, where, however, the date of the real Philadelphia edition is misquoted 1832.

³ These are as follows:

Falco hyemalis, pl. 71	= lineatus, O. B. V, p. 380.
" labradora, 196	= islandicus, O. B. II, 552.
" temerarius, 92	= columbarius, O. B. V, 368.
Strix californica, 432	= cunicularia, O. B. V, 264.
Muscicapa selbii, 9	= mitrata, O. B. V, 465.
Sylvia vigorsii, 30	= pinus, O. B. V, 457.
" rara, 49	= cœrulea, O. B. V, 456.
" childrenii, 35	= æstiva, O. B. V, 453.
" palmarum, 163	= petechia, O. B. II, 259.
" sphagnosa, 148	= canadensis, O. B. V, 458.
" autumnalis, 88	= parus, O. B. V, 457.
" roscoe, 24	= trichas, O. B. V, 308.
Cinclus mortoni, 435	= americanus, O. B. V, 303.
" townsendi, 435	= americanus, O. B. V, 303.
Turdus ludovicianus, 19	= aquaticus, O. B. V, 284.
Anthus pipiens, 80	= spilonetta, O. B. V, 449.

tical. The twenty-six new names that date from the 'Biography' are listed below.

III.—THE SYNOPSIS.

This single volume comprises the description, synonymy, and habitat of each species, all arranged in systematic order, with the nomenclature revised and brought up to date. The number of species recognized is the same as in the 'Biography,' with the exception of the eleven "hypothetical species" which are here omitted. Two species are added, *i. e.*, Stanley's Goldfinch and American Ptarmigan, but two others, the European Golden Plover and Common Ptarmigan, are suppressed, so that the total remains the same, 491. Five new specific names date from the 'Synopsis,' and a number of new genera.

The 'Synopsis' is probably in a large measure the work of Macgillivray who was engaged by Audubon to prepare the scientific descriptions, etc., for the 'Biography.'

IV.—THE OCTAVO EDITION OF 'BIRDS OF AMERICA.'

This work, in seven volumes, follows exactly the order and nomenclature of the 'Synopsis,' the text being that of the 'Biography' with little change except in the order of the species and the omission of the episodes. It was published in one hundred parts, each five plates, Philadelphia, 1840-1844.

There are no new names, and no additional species until the end of Volume VII, where seventeen birds not before treated are figured and described. These were mostly procured on the Missouri River Journey.

The plates of the Octavo edition were reduced from the Elephant Folio with the aid of the camera lucida by John W. Audubon. The composite plates are broken up so that only one species appears on each plate of the Octavo, and where the same species was figured on two of the original plates the figures have been combined and part of them left out, or one of the plates has been omitted.

Besides the seventeen additional plates in the last part, seven

of the species described in the 'Biography' and 'Synopsis' are here figured for the first time, *i. e.*, Rough-winged Swallow, Mourning Warbler, Delafield's Warbler, Parkman's Wren, Stanley's Goldfinch, Morton's Finch, and American Ptarmigan.

The total number of plates in the Octavo is 500; four of the largest birds, however, are illustrated by two plates each, reducing the figured species to 496, to which are to be added 12 unfigured species, the descriptions of which are reprinted from the 'Biography,' making the final total of species recognized by Audubon 508.

Of these 474 are recognized to-day in the A. O. U. Check-List, 17 have proved to be identical with others, 10 are extralimital, 2 are hybrids, and 5 have never been found since. Of the species suppressed by Audubon 2 have been resurrected.

Of the 508, and the two since reestablished, Audubon was personally acquainted with 385, while 74 were sent him by John K. Townsend from the Pacific coast and 51 he obtained from museums and other sources.

There are several reprints of the Octavo 'Birds of America' quoted in Coues's 'Bibliography' which are interesting only from a bibliographic standpoint, for, so far as I can ascertain, there is no additional matter and no new names contained in them.

COMPLETE LIST OF NEW SPECIES PROPOSED BY AUDUBON.

Folio Plates, Birds of America.

- Muscicapa Bonapartii, Pl. 5, 1827. St. Francisville, La., Aug. 13, 1821.
 Muscicapa Selbii, Pl. 9, 1827. St. Francisville, La., July 1, 1821.
 Falco Washingtonii, Pl. 11, 1827. Near Henderson, Ky.
 Troglodytes bewickii, Pl. 18, 1827. St. Francisville, La., Oct. 19, 1821.
 Turdus ludovicianus, Pl. 19, 1827. Louisiana.
 Sylvania Roscoe, Pl. 24, 1827. Cypress Swamp, near the river, in Mississippi, Sep., 1821.
 Sylvania Vigorsii, Pl. 30, 1828. Perkiomen Creek, Pa., May.
 Sylvania Childrenii, Pl. 35, 1828. Jackson, La., May, 1821.
 Falco Stanleii, Pl. 36, 1828.
 Muscicapa Traillii, Pl. 45, 1828. Prairie lands, Arkansas River.
 Regulus cuvierii, Pl. 55, 1829. Fatland Ford, Schuylkill River, Pa., June 8, 1812.
 Sylvania carbonata, Pl. 60, 1829. Henderson, Ky., May, 1811.

- Sylvia rathbonia*, Pl. 65, 1829. Louisiana or Mississippi.
Emberiza henslowii, Pl. 70, 1829. Opposite Cincinnati in Kentucky.
 1820.
Falco temerarius, Pl. 75, 1829. Fatland Ford, Pa., April, 1812.
Anthus pipiens, Pl. 80, 1830. Prairies of our N. W. States [Illinois?].
Falco Harlani, Pl. 86, 1830. St. Francisville, La.
Corvus americanus, Pl. 156, 1833.
Fringilla Bachmani, Pl. 165, 1833. Charleston, S. C.
Troglodytes americana, Pl. 179, 1833. Dennisville, Me., 1832.
Sylvia Bachmanii, Pl. 185, 1833. Charleston, S. C.
Fringilla Lincolnii, Pl. 193, 1834. [Labrador.]
Falco Labrador, Pl. 196, 1834. Labrador.
Sylvia swainsonii, Pl. 198, 1834. Charleston, S. C.
Rallus elegans, Pl. 203, 1834.
Carbo Floridanus, Pl. 252, 1835. Florida Keyes.
Ardea occidentalis, Pl. 281, 1835. Florida Keyes.
Pelicanus americanus, Pl. 311, 1836. Probably Kentucky.
Corvus nuttallii, Pl. 361, f. 1, 1836 (7). Santa Barbara, Cal.¹
Fringilla maculata, Pl. 373, ff. 2, 3, 4, 1837. Columbia River.
Buteo harrisi, Pl. 392, 1837. Between Bayou Sara and Natchez.
Diomedea fusca, Pl. 407, 1838. Mouth of the Columbia River.
Sterna havelli, Pl. 409, f. 1, 1838. Opposite New Orleans, 1820.
Sterna trudeaui, Pl. 409, f. 2, 1838. Great Egg Harbor, N. J.
Phalacrocorax resplendens, Pl. 412 [f. 1], 1838. Cape Disappointment,
 Columbia River.
Phalacrocorax townsendi, Pl. 412 [f. 2], 1838. Cape Disappointment,
 Columbia River, Oct., 1836.
Picus martini, Pl. 417, ff. 1, 2, 1838. Toronto, Canada.
Picus phillipsi, Pl. 417, ff. 5, 6, 1838. Massachusetts.
Picus harrisi, Pl. 417, ff. 8, 9, 1838. Columbia River.
Ptilogony's [sic] *Townsendi*, Pl. 419, f. 2, 1838. Columbia River.
Plectrophanes townsendi, Pl. 424, f. 7, 1838. Columbia River.
Hœmatopus bachmanii, Pl. 427, f. 1, 1838. Mouth of the Columbia.
Hœmatopus townsendi, Pl. 427, f. 2, 1838. Mouth of the Columbia.
Frinca townsendi, Pl. 428, 1838. Cape Disappointment, Columbia River.
Uria townsendi, Pl. 430, 1838. Mouth of the Columbia.
Strix californica, Pl. 432, f. 2, 1838. [California.]

Ornithological Biography.

- Regulus Carbunculus* "Bon.," I, p. 288, 1831. Fatland Ford, Pa.
Emberiza Townsendii, II, p. 183, 1834. "Vicinity of Philadelphia,"
 really New Garden, Chester Co., Pa.

¹ This and possibly the next are the only new names the dates of which seem to be in doubt.

- Cinclus townsendi*, Pl. 435, f. 1, 1838. Columbia River.
Cinclus mortoni, Pl. 435, f. 2, 1838. [Columbia River.]
Fringilla Macgillivrayi, II, p. 285, 1834. Charleston, S. C.
Parus carolinensis, II, p. 341, 1834.
Colymbus Richardsonii, IV, p. 53, 1838.
Anas Breweri, IV, p. 302, 1838.
Hirundo serripennis, IV, p. 593, 1838. Charleston, S. C.
Sylvia Macgillivrayi, V, p. 75, 1839. Columbia River.
Turdus Nanus, V, p. 201, 1839. Columbia River.
Sylvia Delafieldi, V, p. 307, 1839. California.
Troglodytes Parkmanii, V, p. 310, 1839. Columbia River.
Fringilla Mortoni, V, p. 312, 1839. "Upper California" [really Chili].
Picus Gairdnerii, V, p. 317, 1839. Probably Columbia River.
Larus occidentalis, V, p. 320, 1839. Cape Disappointment, Columbia River, Oct. 7, 1836.
Diomedea nigripes, V, p. 327, 1839. Lat. 30° 44', long. 146°, Pacific Ocean, Dec. 25, 1834.
Procellaria pacifica, V, p. 331 [printed 321], 1839. Pacific Ocean.
Procellaria tenuirostris, V, p. 333, 1839. Within a day's sail from the mouth of the Columbia.
Falco Bachmanii, V, p. 334, 1839. South Carolina.
Strix forficata, V, p. 334, 1839. "Green Bay, on my way across to the Mississippi."
Tantalus fuscus, V, p. 334, 1839. "On the bayou between Silver Springs and St. Johns River, Fla."
Phasianus Americanus, V, p. 335, 1839. "Thornbury's Pass, near Mal-lade River, Rocky Mts.
Caprimulgus Nuttallii, V, p. 335, 1839.¹ Rocky Mountains.
Picus pyrrhonotus, V, p. 335, 1839. Near Ft. Van Couver.
Fringilla chlorura, V, p. 336, 1839. "July 14, 1834, Townsend."
Turdus Townsendi, V, p. 336, 1839. "Shoshone River, west of the Rocky Mts."
Phalacrocorax leucurus, V, p. 336, 1839. Off mouth of Columbia River.
Phalacrocorax leuconotus, V, p. 336, 1839. Off mouth of Columbia River.

Synopsis.

- Strix americana*, p. 25, 1839. Southern States, Texas to N. C.
Carduelis Yarrellii, p. 117, 1839. Upper California.
Carduelis stanleyi, p. 118, 1839. Upper California.
Lagopus americanus, p. 207, 1839. Melville Island, Churchill River.
Microptera americana, p. 250, 1839. Throughout the Country.

¹ This is properly characterized in Vol. VII, Octavo Birds of America, 1844, p. 350. It is here a *nomen nudum*.

Octavo Edition of Birds of America.

- Fringilla Harrisii, VII, p. 331, 1844. Near Black Snake Hills, May 4, 1843.
 Vireo Bellii, VII, p. 333, 1844. Near Black Snake Hills, May 4, 1843.
 Alauda Spragueii, VII, p. 334, 1844. Near Ft. Union, June 19, 1843.
 Plectrophanes Smithii, VII, p. 336, 1844. Edwardsville, Ill.
 Emberiza LeConteii, VII, p. 338, 1844. May 24, 1843.
 Sturnella neglecta, VII, p. 339, 1844. Above Ft. Croghan.
 Quiscalus Brewerii, VII, p. 345, 1844. Near Ft. Union.
 Emberiza Shattuckii, VII, p. 347, 1844. Upper Missouri.
 Picus Ayresii, VII, p. 348, 1844. Near Ft. Union.
 [Caprimulgus Nuttallii, VII, p. 350, 1844.] Below Ft. Union, Sep. 7, 1843.
 Columba Trudeauii, VII, p. 352, 1844. Texas.
 Emberiza Bairdii, VII, p. 359, 1844. Near Ft. Union, July 26, 1843.

CONCORDANCE OF NOMENCLATURE IN FOLIO PLATES AND ORNITHOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHY.

<i>Plates.</i>	<i>Orn. Biog.</i>
3. <i>Sylvia protonotaria</i>	<i>Sylvia protonotarius.</i>
36. <i>Falco Stanleii</i>	<i>Falco Stanleyii.</i>
103. <i>Sylvia pardalina</i>	<i>Muscicapa canadensis.</i>
106. <i>Cathartes atratus</i>	<i>Cathartes Jota.</i>
118. <i>Muscicapa gilva</i>	<i>Vireo gilvus.</i>
122. <i>Fringilla corulea</i>	<i>Fringilla ccerulea.</i>
124. <i>Muscicapa pusilla</i>	<i>Muscicapa Wilsonii.</i>
135. <i>Sylvia Blackburnia</i>	<i>Sylvia Blackburniæ.</i>
151. <i>Cathartes atratus</i>	<i>Cathartes aura.</i>
160. <i>Parus atricapillus</i>	<i>Parus carolinensis.</i>
163. <i>Sylvia palmarum</i>	<i>Sylvia petechia.</i>
170. <i>Tyrannus griseus</i>	<i>Muscicapa dominicensis.</i>
173. <i>Hirundo americana</i>	<i>Hirundo rustica.</i>
174. <i>Muscicapa inornata</i>	<i>Muscicapa Cooperi.</i>
183. <i>Regulus cristatus</i>	<i>Regulus tricolor.</i>
192. <i>Lanius Septentrionalis</i>	<i>Lanius excubitor.</i>
196. <i>Falco Labrador</i>	<i>Falco islandicus.</i>
212. <i>Larus canus</i>	<i>Larus zonorhynchus.</i>
223. <i>Hæmatopus ostralegus</i>	<i>Hæmatopus palliatus.</i>
227. <i>Anas acuta</i>	<i>Anas acuta.</i>
228. <i>Anas carolinensis</i>	<i>Anas Crecca.</i>
248. <i>Podiceps carolinensis</i>	<i>Podiceps carolinensis.</i>
252. <i>Carbo Floridanus</i>	<i>Phalacrocorax floridanus.</i>
253. <i>Lestris Pomarina</i>	<i>Lestris pomarinus.</i>

255. Phalaropus Platyrrhynchus	Phalaropus fulicarius.
266. Lestris parasitica	Lestris parasiticus.
279. Sterna Boyssii	Sterna cantiaea.
311. Pelicanus americanus	Pelecanus americanus.
323. Rhynchops nigra	Rhynchops nigra.
335. Scolopax grisea	Scolopax noveboracensis.
338. Anas gloecitans	Anas Breweri.
360. Sylvia troglodytes	Troglodytes hyemalis.
360. Troglodytes obselata	Troglodytes obsoletus
362. Corvus columbianus	Nucifraga columbiana.
365. Fringilla laponica	Fringilla lapponica.
372. Buteo vulgaris	Falco Buteo.
373. Fringilla maculata	Fringilla melanocephala.
384. Fringilla americana	Emberiza americana.
385. Hirundo thalassinus	Hirundo thalassina.
386. Ardea alba	Ardea egretta.
392. Buteo harrisi	Falco harrisi.
393. Sialia arctica	Sylvia arctica.
393. Sialia occidentalis	Sylvia occidentalis.
394. Plectrophanes ornata	Emberiza ornata.
394. Pipilo arctica	Fringilla arctica.
399. Sylvia philadelphia	Sylvia macgillivrayi.
400. Fringilla spaltria	Fringilla psaltria.
400. Linota borealis	Fringilla borealis.
402. Mergulus antiquus	Uria antiqua.
402. Phaleris superciliata	Phaleris cristatella.
402. Ceratorrhina occidentalis	Ceratorhyncha occidentalis.
403. Clangula vulgaris	Fuligula clangula.
417. Picus martini	Picus martinæ.
417. Picus hirsutus	Picus hirsutus.
417. Picus phillipsi	Picus phillipsii.
417. Picus harrisi	Picus harrisi.
418. Turdus minor	Turdus nanus.
419. Ptilogony's Townsendi	Ptilogonys Townsendi.
421. Pelicanus fuscus	Pelecanus fuscus.
422. Buteo lagopus	Falco lagopus.
424. Pyrrhula frontalis	Fringilla frontalis.
424. Linaria tephrocotis	Fringilla tephrocotis.
424. Plectrophanes townsendi	Fringilla townsendi.
427. Hæmatopus bachmani	Hæmatopus bachmani.
427. Hæmatopus townsendi	Hæmatopus townsendi.
428. Frinca townsendi	Aphriza townsendi.
429. Fuligula stelleri	Fuligula dispar.
432. Strix californica	Strix cucularia.
432. Strix noctua	Strix passerina.
433. Icterus bullocki	Icterus bullockii.
433. Carduelis mexicanus	Fringilla mexicana.

434. Tyrannula pusilla	Muscicapa pusilla.
434. Vireo bartrami	Vireo bartramii.
434. Muscicapa phoebe	Muscicapa Richardsonii.
434. Tyrannula nigricans	Muscicapa nigricans.
435. Cinclus townsendi	Cinclus americanus.
435. Cinclus mortoni	Cinclus americanus.

All other species bear the same name in both works.

ERRORS OF REFERENCE.

In Volume V, plate reference to *Fuligula stelleri* should be CCCCXXIX instead of CCCCXXX, and to *Uria townsendi* CCCCXXX. This error has been copied in every subsequent work I have consulted.

In the same volume plate reference to *Perdix neoxenus* should be CCCCXXIII, fig. 1, not fig. 3; and to *Perdix plumifera* same plate, figs. 2 and 3, not 1 and 2.

The following occur in the supplementary part of Volume V:

Falco harlani, LXXXIV for LXXXVI

Phalacrocorax dilophus, CCLVIII for CCLVII

Charadrius vociferus, CCXV for CCXXV

In the 'Synopsis' there are the following errors in the plate references:

Hirundo purpurea	XXIII should be	XXII
Emberiza graminea	XC	XCIV
Muscicapa dominicensis	CLXXII	CLXX
Sylvicola pinus	CXI	CXL
“ petechia	CLXIV	CXLV
Turdus wilsoni	CLXVI	CLXIV
Icterus baltimore	CCCCXXIII	CCCCXXXIII
Quiscalus ferrugineus	CXLVII	CLVII
Picus pileatus	XIII	CXI
“ carolinus	CCCCXV	CCCCXVI
Mergus cucullatus	CCXXXIII	CCXXXII
Thalassodroma pelagica	CCXI	CCCXL
Colymbus arcticus	CCII	CCCXLVI
Phalacrocorax floridanus	CCLI	CCLII

In the Octavo edition the names on plates 187 and 188, representing the Brown Finch and Townsend's Finch, are transposed though the plate references in the text are correct.

ERRORS OF QUOTATION.

This seems to be the proper place to call attention to the following corrections, which are written in pencil on the margins of the copy of Volume V of the 'Ornithological Biography' in the Library of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, in the hand of John K. Townsend and signed J. K. T. They refer to notes furnished by him to Audubon and misplaced by the latter.

Volume V, p. 22, paragraph on habits of *Fringilla cinerea* "belongs to *Fringilla grammaca*, V, p. 17."

Page 204, Audubon says that Townsend procured a thrush which "he considered as new," etc. Townsend says, "mistake, the specimen was marked *Turdus wilsoni*."

Page 236, under *Fringilla townsendi*, the quotation from Townsend relative to its habits "belongs to *Emberiza pallida*, p. 66."

Page 464, the quotations under *Sylvia mitrata*, Townsend says, are "a mistake. The bird alluded to both by Mr. Nuttall and myself is *Sylvia Wilsoni*." The real mistake is in the heading the English portion of which is correct, *i. e.*, Green Black-capped Warbler; under this Audubon gives *Sylvia mitrata* instead of *S. wilsoni*. A similar confusion is found on p. 623 where 'Eared Grebe' and 'Podiceps cornutus' are associated.

Page 512, under *Fringilla iliaca* the statement that it occurs on the Columbia river is a mistake, according to Townsend.

Those interested in the charges of plagiarism raised by Audubon against Wilson,¹ after the latter's death, should read Ord's refutation and counter charge (Proc. Amer. Philosoph. Society, Vol. I, p. 272) where it is stated that Audubon copied Wilson's figure of the Mississippi Kite to complete his plate 117. It must be admitted that a tracing of Wilson's bird fits exactly over Audubon's figure, but the copyist left out one of the bird's toes! The charge against Wilson resolves itself solely into a question of veracity between Audubon and Ord; there is no resemblance whatever between the two figures of the Small-headed Flycatcher, while Audubon's statements about Wilson's acceptance of his offer to let him copy some of his drawings are contradictory (*cf.* Ornith. Biog., I, p. 439 and V, p. 291).

¹ Ornith. Biog., V, p. 291.