

ADDITIONS TO THE VIRGINIA AVIFAUNA SINCE 1890.

BY JAMES J. MURRAY.

THE year 1890 is important in the history of Virginia ornithology, for the only scientific catalogue of the birds of the State appeared in that year. This work was entitled, 'A Catalogue of the Birds of the Virginias,' and the author was William Cabell Rives, formerly of Albemarle County, Virginia, and now of Washington, D. C. Strange to say, the book was published not in Virginia but at Newport, Rhode Island, as Document VII of the 'Proceedings of the Newport Natural History Society.' It was a book of one hundred pages, issued only in wrappers, and is now out of print and very scarce. It covered the birds of both of the Virginias, more space being given to Virginia and few species being listed only from West Virginia. The work contained an historical account of early books of travel which mention Virginia birds and a bibliography of the more important papers on the subject from 1862 to 1890. An introductory section, admirably done, treated of the geographical divisions and faunal zones of the area, while the body of the book provided a carefully annotated list of the birds of the two states. In this catalogue 305 [= 304] species were included, with an additional hypothetical list of 40. In a review of the book in 'The Auk,' Mr. C. F. Batchelder said of it: "This catalogue of the birds of Virginia and West Virginia is so admirably proportioned and so carefully worked out in its details, that it will serve as a model for works of its kind."

This catalogue was all that could be desired in its day. Indeed it would be hard now to suggest any improvement in its method without considerably enlarging its scope. But forty-two years have passed, and the work is now out of date. No list of the birds of the State of Virginia as a whole has been published during that time. 'The Birds of Virginia,' by Harold H. Bailey (J. P. Bell Co., Lynchburg, Va., 1913, pp. xxiii + 362), contains a mass of valuable material, but it is not a state list, as it treats only of breeding birds and is largely limited to the tidewater region and a few sections of the mountains. During the period since 1890 much work has been

done in Virginia. The ornithologists of the National Museum and of the U. S. Biological Survey have covered the section of Virginia which borders the District of Columbia in an intensive fashion, and the results of their work appear in a very valuable publication, 'The Birds of the Washington, D. C. Region,' by Miss May T. Cooke (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. XLII, 1929, pp. 1-80). Of the papers on Virginia birds which have appeared in 'The Auk' during this time the most important are the two articles in the issues of October, 1912, and January, 1927, by Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., on the birds of Montgomery County, in the western part of the State. Various ornithologists have made visits to points along the coast, particularly to Cobb's and Smith's Islands, and have published their observations. The amateur ornithologists who are members of the Virginia Society of Ornithology have gathered a great deal of information on distribution and migration.

Not only have many additional species been added to the avifauna of the State since 1890, but our knowledge of the range of the more common species has been greatly extended. There seems now to be a definite need for a revised catalogue of the birds of Virginia, a need which the Virginia Society of Ornithology hopes to supply. The present paper, as a step in that direction, seeks to present a revision of Dr. Rives' list, with the addition of the new species recorded in Virginia since 1890.

1. REMOVALS FROM RIVES' LIST.

It would seem that the following 13 species should be removed from the 1890 list of Virginia birds:

Kittiwake, which is No. 7 on Rives' list. Dr. Rives tells me that he is now uncertain about this record. No specimen has ever been taken in Virginia, nor do I know of any sight records since 1890.

Wood Ibis, No. 60, which was only recorded in this list from West Virginia.

Sandhill Crane, No. 71, which was only recorded from West Virginia, and from a District of Columbia specimen.

Belted Piping Plover, No. 109, which is not now recognized by the A. O. U. 'Check-List' as a distinct form.

Prairie Hen, No. 115. This record of a bird killed near Washington is not now accepted in the District of Columbia list, as it is ascertained to have been a bird liberated from captivity.

Swallow-tailed Kite, No. 120, which was only recorded in Rives' list from West Virginia, and on the basis of a general statement from Audubon as to Virginia.

American Goshawk, No. 124, which was only included on the basis of a general statement by Coues and Prentiss that it is "occasionally observed near Washington."

Golden Eagle, No. 129, which was only included on the basis of a statement by Coues and Prentiss that it is "apparently not very rare near Washington in winter."

Yellow-headed Blackbird, No. 177, which was only recorded from West Virginia.

Pine Grosbeak, No. 186, which was included on the basis of a record near Washington which is not now accepted in the District of Columbia list.

White-winged Crossbill, No. 189, included on the basis of a statement that it is an "accidental winter visitor or straggler near Washington," with no specific data for Virginia.

Loggerhead Shrike, No. 230. The 1931 'Check-List' only includes one shrike, the Migrant, in the territory of Virginia. The Migrant Shrike Rives included under the name of White-rumped Shrike, a name which is now reserved for a western form. It is not unlikely that the Loggerhead Shrike will yet be reported from southeastern Virginia.

Brewster's Warbler, No. 244, which is a hybrid.

Six of these removals, as we shall see, are to be restored by later records. After these thirteen removals the Virginia list would stand at 291.

One species, the Carolina Paroquet, which Dr. Rives names (page 64) but does not number, should be included in the count since it was formerly not uncommon in Virginia, and was seen as late as 1865 (The Auk, V, 2, 148). This would bring the list to 292.

2. NEW SPECIES RECORDED FROM VIRGINIA SINCE 1890.

The writer has been able to find data for the occurrence of 48 additional species in Virginia since 1890. The list is probably not complete, although the pertinent literature has been searched rather carefully. Five of these are sight records, included on the statements of competent ornithologists. It may be mentioned that of the 40 species named by Dr. Rives on his hypothetical list 18 have since been recorded in Virginia. The list of species new to the State follows:

Puffinus griseus. SOOTY SHEARWATER. A specimen, which had been taken on Smith's Island, Va., was received in May, 1909, by the U. S.

National Museum from Capt. Geo. D. Hitchens, Audubon warden (The Auk, XXIX, 3, 399).

Puffinus l. herminieri. AUDUBON'S SHEARWATER. Dr. Wm. C. Rives reports one taken on Sept. 1, 1893, by Capt. C. H. Crumb on Cobb's Island, Va. (The Auk, XVIII, 1, 189). He also says in the same article that William Palmer saw several early in October, 1900, at Virginia Beach. See also 'The Auk,' XLVIII, 2, 198-206.

Pterodroma hasitata. BLACK-CAPPED PETREL. A negro boy brought one alive to Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., at Blacksburg, Va., on August 30, 1893, "two days after the great cyclone" (The Auk, X, 4, 361). It is now in the Jonathan Dwight collection at the American Museum of Natural History.

Oceanites oceanicus. WILSON'S PETREL.—Dr. Alexander Wetmore records one that was "secured on the Potomac River in 1859 (catalogued on July 20, 1859)," and is now in the U. S. National Museum (The Auk, XLII, 2, 262). In the same article he speaks of this species as "common at sea near the Virginia capes."

Mycteria americana. WOOD IBIS.—William Palmer reports that three Wood Ibises, "an adult and two immature birds, were shot by two boys at Vinitarville, Goochland County, Virginia, and the wings and other parts forwarded to the National Museum by Mr. R. S. Allen for identification" (The Auk, XIV, 2, 208). He also refers to a clipping from a Richmond paper noting the occurrence of four others in New Kent Co., Va., probably during the summer of 1893. A probable record of one at Four Mile Run, Va., is included in 'The Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region,' p. 24.

Anser a. albifrons. WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE. Chas. A. Urner reports two which are now in the American Museum of Natural History and which were killed by William E. Ross, of Elizabeth, N. J., at Redhead Bay (Back Bay), Va., November 23, 1925 (The Auk, XLIII, 2, 229). They were immature birds.

Chen h. hyperborea. LESSER SNOW GOOSE.—A. C. Bent says of this form, "East rarely to Rhode Island . . . more frequently to the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 130, 1925, p. 172).

Chen caerulescens. BLUE GOOSE.—Dr. C. W. Townsend and C. L. Bull report two seen at the head of Back Bay, Va., November 14, 1928 (The Auk, XLVI, 1, 103). Edwin M. Hasbrouck reports the taking of a Blue Goose, February 1, 1930, at Bermuda Hundred, on James River, opposite Hopewell, Va. (The Auk, XLVII, 3, 416).

Somateria mollissima dresseri. AMERICAN EIDER.—A female taken on December 28, 1900, on Broadwater Bay, near Cobb's Island, Va., was reported by Henry Bryant, Cohasset, Mass. (The Auk, XVIII, 2, 189).

(It should be noted here that a record in 'The Auk,' VIII, 1, 112, of a female Barrow's Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta islandica*) shot on the Potomac in 1889 has since been rejected in the District of Columbia list. There is no Virginia record for this species.)

Coragyps a. atratus. BLACK VULTURE.—The first published record of the Black Vulture for Virginia was by John W. Daniel, Jr., then of Washington, D. C. (*The Auk*, XIX, 3, 397). He reported it as a not uncommon summer resident in Nansemond Co. and probably in Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties. Since then it has spread all over the State. In 1912 Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., recorded it as rare in Montgomery Co., in the mountains. In 1913 H. H. Bailey reported it as breeding in Warwick Co. Chas. O. Handley found it nesting in the mountains in Rockbridge Co. in 1919. In the summer of 1929 C. Brooke Worth found it breeding on the Potomac River above Washington, and the writer reported a nest on House Mountain, near Lexington, Rockbridge Co., at an altitude of over 3000 feet (*The Auk*, XLVI, 3, 385).

The 1931 A. O. U. 'Check-List' still limits the range of this bird to the Tropical and Lower Austral zones, but it is abundant throughout the Upper Austral in Virginia, except in the extreme northern part of the State, and common in our Transition Zone territory.

Elanoides f. forficatus. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.—In 'The Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region' we are given a record of one seen near the Virginia end of the Aqueduct Bridge, Washington, on April 11, 1897, by Paul Bartsch.

Astur a. atricapillus. EASTERN GOSHAWK.—The only published record for Virginia which I can find is that of an adult female, taken by Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., in Montgomery Co., November 19, 1906 (*The Auk*, XXIX, 4, 515). Dr. H. C. Oberholser writes me that there are a few Virginia records in the files of the U. S. Biological Survey.

Aquila chrysaëtos canadensis. GOLDEN EAGLE.—The first published record of the Golden Eagle for Virginia which I have found is that of a male taken at Covington, Va., October 28, 1893, reported by Thaddeus Surber (*The Auk*, XI, 1, 77). Since then there have been a great many records. In 'The Auk,' XIII, 3, 256, Dr. Witmer Stone states that the Philadelphia Academy received three on December 18, 1895, from Looney, Craig Co., Va., two of which were shipped alive. A correspondent from Craig Co., Mr. John Looney, wrote at the time that eight or ten had been taken there that winter, four being caught in traps about one dead sheep. In the 'Proceedings Biol. Soc. Wash.,' XXXIII, 1920, 181, the following Virginia specimens are recorded: Upperville, Fauquier Co., March 10, 1919; The Plains, Fauquier Co., spring of 1913 or 1914; Peaks of Otter, with the place somewhat uncertain, December 1899, or January 1900; two received by the National Zoo from Wytheville, Va., February 5, 1896. I have seen a mounted specimen at Hot Springs, Va., which was killed (date unknown) at Nimrod Hall, near Millboro, Bath Co. A mounted specimen at the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., came from Newcastle, Va., about 1930. Chas. O. Handley writes me of a specimen taken in Nottoway Co., Va., by a Mr. Henderson about 1926. Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., has nine records for Montgomery Co., Va.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. RING-NECKED PHEASANT.—This bird has been introduced into various parts of the State,—Warwick Co. (Bailey's, *The Birds of Virginia*); Hot Springs; and at the Lower end of the Valley of Virginia.

Pisobia fuscicollis. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER.—Edward J. Brown took a male and two females on Smith's Island, May 14 to 28, 1894. (*The Auk*, XI, 3, 259). Dr. William C. Braislin secured one at Assoteague Island, near Chincoteague, Va., September 24, 1899 (*The Auk*, XVII, 2, 172). E. L. Poole reports a few at Bone Island, Va., July 2, 1921 (*The Auk*, XXXIX, 2, 273); and John F. Kuerzi saw twelve at Cobb's Island, September 10, 1927 (*The Auk*, XLVI, 1, 19). In 'The Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region' (p. 29) there are a dozen or more records, some of which are probably from Virginia.

Pisobia bairdi. BAIRD'S SANDPIPER.—R. S. Matthews collected an immature male at Four Mile Run, Va., September 3, 1894 (*The Auk*, XI, 4, 325). John F. Kuerzi reports one "satisfactorily observed" at Cobb's Island, September 7, 1927 (*The Auk*, XLVI, 1, 19). W. Howard Ball saw ten near Washington between October 9 and 23, 1930, three of which were collected (*The Auk*, XLVIII, 2, 260). William Palmer took one at Four Mile Run, September 25, 1894 (*The Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region*, p. 29).

Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus. LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER.—I have found no definite published records for this form from Virginia, but there are two specimens, both females, in the U. S. National Museum, which were taken by Robert Ridgway and Marshall at Bone Island, Va., July 14, 1880. They are Nos. 80273 and 80274 in the accessions records.

Micropalama himantopus. STILT SANDPIPER.—In the accessions records of the U. S. National Museum there is listed an adult female Stilt Sandpiper, No. 80335, taken by P. L. Jouy at Cobb's Island, July 23, 1880. Paul Bartsch collected one at Berryville, Va., September 16, 1917 (*The Auk*, XXXIX, 1, 106). In 'The Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region,' there is one recorded (p. 29) by Ball and Ruppert at Columbia Island, Va., June 3, 1926; and another by A. H. Hardesty at Little River, Va., September 6, 1918.

Tryngites subruficollis. BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER.—A. C. Bent (*Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 146, 1929, p. 77) gives a fall record, September 5, at Wallops Island, Va.

Philomachus pugnax. RUFF.—An immature female was collected by William Palmer at the mouth of Four Mile Run, near Alexandria, Va., September 3, 1894 (*The Auk*, XI, 4, 325). The 1931 A. O. U. 'Check List' fails to include this important record.

Recurvirostra americana. AVOCET.—B. H. Warren collected two young of the year from a flock of four at Wallops Island in September, 1925 (*The Auk*, XLII, 4, 580).

Himantopus mexicanus. BLACK-NECKED STILT.—C. Brooke Worth and B. C. Hiatt give a sight record of two that seem to have been satis-

factorily identified at Cobb's Island, June 8, 1929 (*The Auk*, XLVI, 4, 558). The 1931 A. O. U. 'Check List' indicates the possible casual breeding of this bird in Virginia, but I can find no record for the State of a specimen taken.

Phalaropus fulicarius. RED PHALAROPE.—Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., reports one from Montgomery Co., taken on September 21, 1912 (*The Auk*, XLIV, 1, 45).

Stercorarius pomarinus. POMARINE JAEGER.—J. F. Kuerzi states that while he was on a visit to Cobb's Island "one fine Pomarine Jaeger was satisfactorily observed from the beach" on September 11, 1927 (*The Auk*, XLVI, 1, 19). The 'Check-List' records this species as wintering off the coast of Virginia.

Stercorarius parasiticus. PARASITIC JAEGER.—In the paper referred to under the preceding species J. F. Kuerzi states that "Parasitic Jaegers were occasionally noted flying off the beach" at Cobb's Island, September 5 to 13, 1927. W. Howard Ball reports a specimen taken between Analo-stan Island, D. C., and the Virginia shore of the Potomac, September 23, 1899 (*The Auk*, XLIX, 3, 362).

Larus hyperboreus. GLAUCCOUS GULL.—Two sight records for Virginia are given in 'The Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region' (p. 15): one seen at Gravelly Point, February 20, 1920, by F. Harper and others; and one seen near Quantico, February 18, 1926, by Preble and Oberholser.

Larus pipixcan. FRANKLIN'S GULL.—An adult female was taken at Blacksburg, Va., by Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., October 24, 1898 (*The Auk*, XIX, 1, 74).

Thalasseus sandvicensis acutiflavus. CABOT'S TERN.—The only Virginia specimen of this bird which I have been able to locate is an adult male in the U. S. National Museum, which was taken by Robert Ridgway on Cobb's Island, July 12, 1880, and which was apparently not known to Dr. Rives. It is No. 80133. The only breeding record for many years past is that in Bailey's book (p. 9), of a set of two eggs taken "from one of our coastal islands" in the summer of 1912. The statement in the 'Check List' as to its breeding in Virginia seems, therefore, to need some qualifying.

Uria l. lomvia. BRUNNICH'S MURRE.—In 'The Auk,' XIII, 2, 171, I. N. De Haven reports two taken at Cape Charles, Va., a male on December 31, 1890, and a female on December 14, 1895. William L. Whittaker reports two taken and six others seen at Cape Charles, December 17, 1896 (*The Auk*, XIV, 2, 202); and in the next issue of the same volume (p. 312), Paul Bartsch lists six specimens, one of which was killed on Occoquan Creek, Va., December 20, 1896, and four on the Potomac, between Washington and Alexandria, a male on December 22, 1896, and females on December 27 and 28, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Alle alle. DOVEKIE.—In 'The Auk,' X, 2, 204, E. J. Brown quotes a letter from Capt. Crumb stating that a Dovekie had been taken on Cobbs' Island during the preceding winter, this being its second known occurrence there. William L. Baily reports two shot by William H. Cookman out of

a flock of four near Killich Shoal Light in Chincoteague Bay, December 13, 1899 (*The Auk*, XVII, 3, 293). The U. S. National Museum received one from Smith's Island that had been shot on January 8, 1912 (*The Auk*, XXIX, 3, 399). An immature female was taken on Wallops Island by B. H. Warren, February 2, 1921 (*The Auk*, XXXVIII, 2, 269). J. C. O'Connor collected one at Sand Bridge, Va., January 20, 1923, and another was seen the next day (*The Auk*, XL, 2, 317). Dr. Witmer Stone recorded it from Back Bay, Va., December 5, 1930 (*The Auk*, XLVIII, 1, 105).

Columbigallina p. passerina. EASTERN GROUND DOVE.—A female was shot by Percy W. Shufeldt near Lynchburg, Va., November 4, 1900 (*The Auk*, XVIII, 2, 192).

Tyrannus verticalis. ARKANSAS KINGBIRD.—One was taken and another seen by Dr. B. H. Warren at Wallops Island, September 19, 1919 (*The Auk*, XXXVIII, 3, 458).

Troglodytes aëdon parkmani. WESTERN HOUSE WREN.—A male was collected by E. A. Mearns on Smith's Island, May 13, 1910, and is now in the U. S. National Museum (*The Auk*, XXXIII, 2, 203).

Telmatodytes palustris dissaëptus. PRAIRIE MARSH WREN.—Ridgway (*Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, No. 50, Part III, 1904, p. 493) refers to a Virginia specimen and J. H. Riley writes me that it is number 295,656 in the U. S. National Museum, an adult male, collected by William Palmer at Arlington, Va., April 29, 1888.

Hylocichla u. ustulata. RUSSET-BACKED THRUSH.—One was taken on Smith's Island, May 21, 1899, by Percy W. Shufeldt, and is now in the Carnegie Museum (*The Auk*, XLVIII, 3, 435).

Sturnus v. vulgaris. STARLING.—H. H. Bailey reported a flock in Warwick Co., January 4, 1912 (*The Auk*, XXX, 2, 274). It is now an abundant breeder all over the State.

Limnothlypis swainsoni. SWAINSON'S WARBLER.—This warbler was first reported from Virginia by Dr. A. K. Fisher, who saw it in the Dismal Swamp on June 2, 3, and 5, 1895 (*The Auk*, XII, 3, 307). He thought it probable that it was a common summer resident in the Swamp. William Palmer took an adult and John W. Daniel, Jr., an immature on a trip into the Dismal Swamp in the middle of June, 1897 (*The Auk*, XIX, 1, 15). H. H. Bailey found a nest with three eggs in Warwick Co., May 31, 1908, and another nest three weeks later (*The Auk*, XXV, 4, 478).

Vermivora bachmani. BACHMAN'S WARBLER.—William Palmer saw a specimen in the collection of Master P. Henry Aylett, King William Co., Va., "undoubtedly a young male of the year," which had been collected near Aylett's in that county in August, 1892 (*The Auk*, XI, 4, 333).

Dendroica dominica albilora. SYCAMORE WARBLER.—F. M. Jones, an experienced oölogist of Bristol, Va., writes me that he has found several nests of this warbler along the Holston River in Virginia near Bristol. The first was found on May 24, 1923, and was not then quite completed. A week later it contained four eggs. He has not taken a specimen.

Dendroica p. palmarum. WESTERN PALM WARBLER.—In 'The Auk,' XI, 4, 333, William Palmer lists five Virginia specimens: Roslyn, April 22, 1885; Potomac Landing, September 18, 1887; Roslyn, April 29, 1888; Ballston, October 4, 1891; Four Mile Run, September 22, 1893. The writer sees two or three each spring and fall at Lexington, Va., typical dates being May 4 and 8 and October 1 and 12, 1931.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD.—A male and female were seen by Capt. W. T. Abbott at Chincoteague, Va., August 29, 1912, and the female collected and given by him to Dr. B. H. Warren (The Auk, XXX, 1, 113).

Acanthis l. linaria. COMMON REDPOLL.—William Palmer records a specimen taken by Dr. T. H. Bean at Ft. Runyon, Va., February 19, 1875, and which is now in the U. S. National Museum (The Auk, XI, 4, 333).

Loxia curvirostra percna. NEWFOUNDLAND CROSSBILL.—Dr. Alexander Wetmore took one at Four Mile Run, Va., November 30, 1919 (The Auk, XXXVII, 3, 456).

Loxia leucoptera. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL.—Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., took specimens out of a flock of about fifteen of both sexes, at Blacksburg, Va., January 25, 1920 (The Auk, XLIV, 1, 45).

Oberholseria chlorura. GREEN-TAILED TOWHEE.—One was taken at Bower's Hill, near Norfolk, Va., January 26, 1908, by J. B. Lewis (The Auk, XXV, 2, 224).

Calamospiza melanocorys. LARK BUNTING.—One of these birds, probably an adult, was taken at Lexington, Va., by the writer on February 11, 1932 (The Auk, XLIX, 3, 359). It is now No. 330,128 in the U. S. National Museum.

Ammospiza caudacuta nelsoni. NELSON'S SPARROW.—In 'The Auk,' XI, 4, 333, William Palmer lists three Virginia specimens: one taken by C. Drexler in September, 1862; one taken at Cobb's Island by E. J. Brown, May 11, 1892; and one by himself at Four Mile Run, September 18, 1893. He saw another on the Potomac Flats, September 26, 1898 ('The Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region,' p. 47). The writer has seen it once near Lexington, Va., October 17, 1928.

Aimophila aestivalis bachmani. BACHMAN'S SPARROW.—John W. Daniel, Jr., collected two specimens, together with the nest and five eggs well advanced in incubation, on Blackwater Creek, Lynchburg, Va., May 12, 1897 (The Auk, XIV, 3, 322). Later (The Auk, XVII, 3, 296) he reports it as a common summer resident in Albemarle Co., Va., where several birds and nests with eggs were taken in the summer of 1899. Dr. E. A. Smyth, Jr., collected one in Montgomery Co., May 2, 1906 (The Auk, XXIII, 3, 341). There are several summer records for northern Virginia (The Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region, p. 49).

The addition of these 48 species brings the Virginia list up to a total of 340.

3. NEW SUB-SPECIES FOR VIRGINIA SINCE 1890.

The avifauna of Virginia has been further augmented by a number of new subspecies which have been recognized since the publication of Dr. Rives' catalogue. They are as follows:

Anas r. rubripes. RED-LEGGED BLACK DUCK.—This form is said to be abundant about Washington in winter, and the same is probably true along the Virginia coast. I have seen one individual at close range at Big Spring Pond, near Lexington, Va., April 4, 1930, which I was sure belonged to this race.

Colinus virginianus texanus. TEXAS BOB-WHITE.—This bird has been introduced into every part of the State by the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. There have been returns of birds that were banded before liberation. Its future status is uncertain, but it will probably disappear by breeding with the native race.

Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola. NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER.—This is the breeding form of the mountains of western Virginia. The boundary in the State between *pileatus* and *abieticola* needs more careful working out.

Dryobates villosus auduboni. SOUTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.—While this is not a new subspecies, it was not included by Rives in 1890. The latest 'Check-List' gives its range as reaching southeastern Virginia. Bailey recorded it as a breeder in the State but gave it too much territory.

Dryobates p. pubescens. SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER.—There seems to be some uncertainty as to the subspecific identity of the Downy Woodpeckers of southeastern Virginia. The A. O. U. 'Check-List' limits the northward range of *pubescens* to North Carolina. Dr. H. C. Oberholser, however, writes me that he has examined birds from this region which should be listed as *pubescens*. The faunal relationships of the region are rather with the territory to the south than with that to the north.

Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus. SOUTHERN CROW.—This is the breeding bird and permanent resident of most of Virginia east of the mountains, while the Eastern Crow, *C. b. brachyrhynchos*, is probably the breeder of the mountains and is a winter resident all over the State. (The Birds of the Washington, D. C., Region, p. 43.)

Turdus migratorius achrusterus. SOUTHERN ROBIN.—This is the breeding form of the State, and is probably absent in winter, while *T. m. migratorius* is a migrant throughout, and a winter resident in most of the State.

Compothlypis americana pusilla. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER.—The northern form is the breeding bird of the mountains and a migrant through the rest of the State, while *C. a. americana* is the breeding form of most of the State. In the Washington region *americana* is a common summer resident, while *pusilla* is a common migrant.

Dendroica caerulescens cairnsi. CAIRNS' WARBLER.—This is an abundant summer resident in the mountains above 2000 feet.

Dendroica virens waynei. WAYNE'S WARBLER.—This, the lowland form of the Black-throated Green Warbler, was found by Wm. B. McIlwaine, Jr., of Alexandria, and the writer, on a trip into the Dismal Swamp on May 23 to 26, 1932, to be a common breeder in the Swamp. We saw two pairs feeding young birds and heard at least ten other singing males (The Auk, XLIX, 4, 487).

Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla. NORTHERN YELLOW-THROAT.

Geothlypis trichas ignota. FLORIDA YELLOW-THROAT.—In 'The Auk,' XVII, 3, 216-242, William Palmer has surveyed the distribution of the three forms of *Geothlypis* in Virginia. *G. t. trichas* is the common summer resident over all the State except the southeastern corner; *G. t. ignota* is a common summer resident in the Dismal Swamp area, and probably all across the southeastern corner south of Chesapeake Bay, while *G. t. brachidactyla* is a migrant everywhere.

Melospiza melodia atlantica. ATLANTIC SONG SPARROW.—This form, the type of which is from Smith's Island, Northampton Co., Va., ranges in a narrow strip along the coast.

4. SUMMARY.

In 'A Catalogue of the Birds of the Virginias' Dr. William C. Rives listed 305 forms of birds from the Virginias but I notice that the serial number 300 has been omitted so that the total should be 304. With 13 removals and one addition the list for Virginia proper in 1890 would stand at 292. With the addition of 48 species discovered in the State since that time and 13 newly-recognized subspecies which occur within the State, the Virginia list should now stand at 353 species and subspecies. There have also been during this period additional records for many of the species described by Dr. Rives as rare, but for these there is not room in the present paper.

Lexington, Virginia.