

writing of Dr. Cooper the following note: "Vol. 3, Am. Orn. Vol. III (Original MSS. of Prince Carlo Luciano Bonaparte) cousin of Napoleon 1st and uncle of Nap. III. (J. G. Cooper.)" Totally forgotten the old manuscript had lain hidden away for years. It had undoubtedly come to Dr. Cooper through his father who was a warm friend of Prince Bonaparte. In the same rubbish heap was an autograph copy, with annotations, of Bonaparte's "Specchio comparativo delle Ornitologie di Roma e di Filadelfia. 8vo. Pisa, Nistri, 1827.—Supplemento alla Specchio comparativo etc., 1832." Also, there was the first manuscript of Bonaparte's "Catalogue of the Birds of the United States, systematically arranged in Orders, Families, Genera, and Subgenera." (Contrib. Maclurian Lyc. Arts and Sci., 1, 1827, pp. 8-34.)

Prince Charles Lucian Bonaparte, cousin of Napoleon I and uncle of Napoleon III, was born in Paris, May 24, 1803, and died July 30, 1857. In his early youth he came to America, remaining some eight years. He was associated with such ornithologists as Alexander Wilson, John James Audubon, Thomas Say, William Cooper, and the bird delineator, Titian Peal.^b He mentions that Audubon, on his return from the far west, where he had been in search of novelties, showed him drawings of several new birds. A glance over Bonaparte's work reveals the touch of the master workmen.

It is with great pleasure that I am able to offer the first portrait of this eminent ornithologist. No doubt it is the only one, and it has probably never before been publicly exhibited in the United States. The plate has been made from a photograph of a lithograph, 9½ by 11½ inches, very kindly loaned me by Mr. Ruthven Deane of Chicago, who procured it in Europe. For this privilege THE CONDOR extends its best thanks to Mr. Deane.

In the preface, Bonaparte laments the fact that he is unable to portray the history of birds in a style equal to that of his predecessor, Wilson, because he is not writing in his native language. He has, however, shown himself to be a master of clear description in English and his writings are to the point. He was fortunate in having material fresh from the field of a little known country, then for the first time being adequately explored.

Haywards, California.

Summer Birds of the Papago Indian Reservation and of the Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona

BY HARRY S. SWARTH

(Continued from page 28)

Ornithion i. ridgwayi. Ridgway Flycatcher. On June 11, 1903, the last day spent in the mesquites, while walking through the forest, a strange note was heard, which Mr. Stevens said sounded much like that of the Ridgway flycatcher, which he had taken here years before. We, of course, started in pursuit instantly, but the bird led us a long, weary chase, being about as elusive as Will-o'-the-Wisp. The note would be heard in the tree tops a short distance ahead, but when the

^b. Titian Peal was artist to Major Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains and drew on the spot all the new birds contained in the first volume. [Preface to original edition.] He also went to Florida to draw for Bonaparte's second volume, devoted as he said to the water birds.

spot was reached no bird was in sight, and a little later it would again be heard calling far off to one side. We persevered, occasionally catching a glimpse of a small bird flitting through the tree tops, and finally Mr. Stephens fired and picked up what proved to be a full grown juvenile. While examining this bird, the peculiar, twittering note was again heard on both sides, and we again started in pursuit. I followed my bird in vain for a long time, and finally prepared to give it up; but, while standing behind a thick bush, two of the birds darted over me and lit close by, where one could be seen feeding the other. The young bird left almost immediately, and I fired and killed what proved to be an adult male. This ended our flycatcher hunt, for we neither saw nor heard them again. Those we saw were probably a single pair with their brood.

They are birds that it would be exceedingly easy to overlook, since they are small and dull colored, and keep in the tops of the tallest trees as well; while, judging from those we saw, they would seem to be exceedingly shy and hard to approach. It was within a few miles of where we shot these birds that Mr. Stephens secured the type specimens in 1881; and I can find no record of the capture of any others since that time. I have looked for them in vain in other parts of Arizona.

Corvus c. sinuatus. American Raven. An adult male in very fine plumage was shot by Mr. Stephens; several others were seen.

Corvus cryptoleucus. White-necked Raven. Very common; seen mostly in the open pastures. Nearly all that were seen seemed to be moulting, and were exceedingly disreputable in appearance.

Molothrus a. obscurus. Dwarf Cowbird. Exceedingly common all through the mesquite forest.

Agelaius phœniceus subsp? Red-winged Blackbird. A few red-wings were seen on one or two occasions flying about over the Indians' grain fields, but none were secured. Some breeding birds I secured on the San Pedro River were identified by Mr. Ridgeway as *neutralis*, so those seen on the Santa Cruz may have been of this variety, or *sonoriensis*.

Icterus c. nelsoni. Arizona Hooded Oriole. Exceedingly common; breeding everywhere in the mesquite forest.

Icterus bullocki. Bullock Oriole. Not nearly so common as the last.

Chondestes g. strigatus. Western Lark Sparrow. One or two pairs were seen about the edges of the mesquites; they are not at all common in this region.

Amphispiza b. deserticola. Desert Sparrow. Very common everywhere on the open, brush-covered mesas. A few were seen about the edges of the mesquites, but none in the thick forests.

Pipilo f. mesoleucus. Canyon Towhee. Fairly common and breeding in the big mesquites.

Pipilo aberti. Abert Towhee. Breeds in limited numbers in the mesquite forests. It is not nearly so abundant as the last, and the birds are so shy and retiring that they are hard to catch sight of.

Cardinalis c. superbus. Arizona Cardinal. In 1902 I saw a good many cardinals in the mesquites, but in 1903 they seemed to be almost entirely absent, the only one observed being a single male bird.

Pyrrhuloxia sinuata. Arizona Pyrrhuloxia. Fairly common, and often heard singing about the camp. A nest with three eggs was found built in a scraggly mesquite bush at the edge of an Indian field. The nest was not concealed at all and I saw the female fly to it when still a long way off. Both birds stayed around

while we took the eggs, and both gave continual utterance to a loud, sharp, chip.

Guiraca c. lazula. Western Blue Grosbeak. Fairly common about the cultivated fields and pastures of the Indians. One or two broods of young were seen flying about.

Piranga r. cooperi. Cooper Tanager. Fairly common, and breeding everywhere in the mesquite forest, but very shy and hard to approach.

Progne s. hesperia. Western Martin. While working in the giant cactus on the hill before described, a number of purple martins were observed flying about, and many of them were seen entering holes near the tops of the tallest plants. Several of the birds were shot, but they had evidently not yet begun to lay, though from their actions I think there is no doubt that they intended to occupy the holes in the cactus later on. Though most of the species found breeding at this spot were near the base of the hill, the martins stayed near the summit for the most part, and the holes they were seen flying in and out of were near the tops of the tallest of the cactuses.

A little later we saw the birds as far up the Santa Cruz River as we went, about forty miles, while on our return from the Santa Rita Mountains at the end of June, they could still be seen flying about the summit of this little hill.

Riparia riparia. Bank Swallow. One or two seen along the banks of the Santa Cruz River. They probably bred there though no nests were found.

Phainopepla nitens. Phainopepla. Very common, and breeding everywhere in the mesquites.

Lanius l. excubitorides. White-rumped Shrike. A few seen on the open mesa. Not very common.

Vireo pusillus. Least Vireo. Found breeding in abundance all through the mesquites, just as in the willow bottoms in California.

Helminthophila luciae. Lucy Warbler. Exceedingly common, and breeding everywhere in the mesquites. Nests were found in old woodpecker holes, in natural crevices and behind loose bark, even in old verdin's nests, in fact in almost any place that would support the structure. As a rule they were built rather low down, from three to fifteen feet above the ground. Several broods are probably raised, as unfinished nests and incomplete sets were found at the same time that broods of young as large as the adults were seen flying about.

Dendroica æ. sonorana. Sonora Yellow Warbler. A few were seen in the cottonwood trees near the Indian agent's house. Just a single bird was seen in the mesquites, and I doubt very much if any breed there.

Icteria v. longicauda. Long-tailed Chat. Very common. The varied notes of this bird could be heard on all sides from morning till night. Among his other vocal accomplishments the chat seems to be a pretty good mimic at times. I went in pursuit of one near camp several times under the impression that it was an olive-sided flycatcher, wondering what that bird could be doing here at this time of the year. I could hardly believe it was a chat, even when I saw the bird, so good was the imitation.

Mimus p. leucopterus. Western Mockingbird. Quite common in the mesquites.

Toxostoma c. palmeri. Palmer Thrasher. Seen occasionally in the mesquites, but much more abundant out on the mesa, where it breeds in large numbers.

Toxostoma bendirei. Bendire Thrasher. Quite common on the mesa. I do not recall seeing any in the mesquite forest.

Toxostoma crissale. Crissal Thrasher. Breeds in the mesquites but not in any numbers. They were shy and retiring in their habits, and though frequently heard singing, when approached they became silent, slipping away into

the thickest of the bushes. Possibly six or eight pairs were seen altogether, and one set of four eggs was secured. This nest was built about eight feet from the ground, in a thick, thorny bush, covered with blue-black colored berries. This bush grows in abundance all through these bottom lands, and the Indians gather the berries, beating the bushes with sticks and catching the falling berries in wicker baskets.

Heleodytes b. couesi. Cactus Wren. A few were seen in the mesquites, but they were far more common out on the mesa. Several nests were seen built in forks in the giant cactus fifteen or twenty feet from the ground.

Catherpes m. conspersus. Canyon Wren. One or two canyon wrens were heard singing about the summit of the rocky hill before mentioned. I hardly expected to find any of this species out on an isolated hill like this, entirely disconnected from any mountain range.

Thryomanes b. bairdi. Baird Wren. Breeds fairly abundantly all through the mesquite forest. The first week in June young birds were seen as large as adults.

Auriparus flaviceps. Verdin. Very common. The birds themselves were not very conspicuous, but their nests were seen on all sides.

Poliophtila plumbea. Plumbeous Gnatcatcher. A few seen out on the open mesa; not at all common.

(To be concluded.)



NEST OF GOLDEN EAGLE, IN A BLUFF NEAR ARROYO GRANDE, CALIFORNIA

PHOTOGRAPHED BY ROBERT S. MORAN