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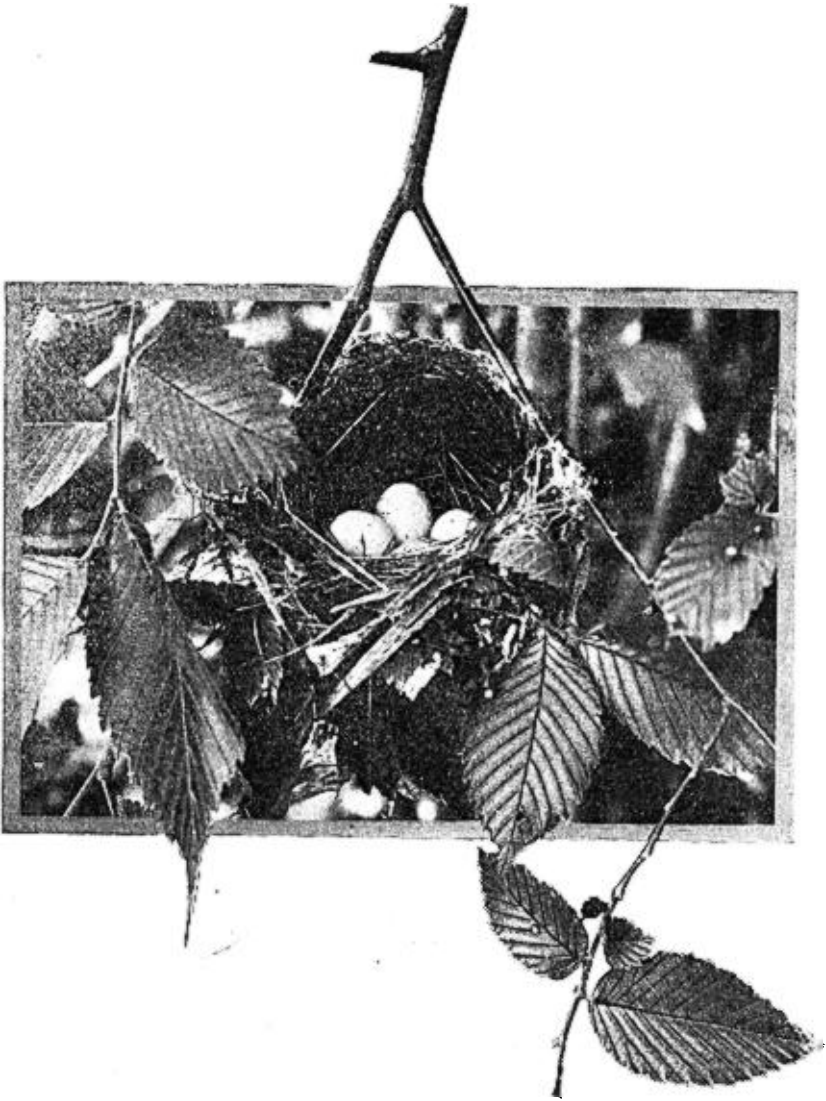
NO. 2

SOME BIRDS OF OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON.

BY J. M. KECK.

Olympia is a favorite winter resort for many species of birds. The earth is rarely frozen, and both fresh and salt water is open all winter. The lowest temperature last winter was 25 degrees. There was but little snow, and at no time was the ground everywhere covered. Wild fruits abound and remain fresh until spring. In summer the birds are less abundant than in winter. The following list is the result of occasional observations from September 1 to May 5:

1. *Aechmophorus occidentalis*. Western Grebe. Common resident.
2. *Colymbus holboellii*. Holboell Grebe. Rare winter visitor.
3. *Colymbus auritus*. Horned Grebe. Migrant, common in spring.
4. *Colymbus nigricollis californicus*. Eared Grebe. Migrant. Seen in spring but not common.
5. *Podilymbus podiceps*. Pied-billed Grebe. Abundant resident. Very tame.
6. *Gavia imber*. Loon. Rare winter visitor.
7. *Gavia pacifica*. Pacific Loon. Rather common in winter.
8. *Gavia lummei*. Red-throated Loon. Common winter resident.
9. *Cerorhinca monocerata*. Rhinoceros Auklet. Rare winter visitor.
10. *Synthliboramphus antiquus*. Ancient Murrelet. Very common winter resident.
11. *Cepphus columba*. Pigeon Guillemot. Resident, but not common.
12. *Larus glaucescens*. Glaucous-winged Gull. Abundant winter resident.
13. *Larus occidentalis*. Western Gull. Common resident.
14. *Larus argentatus*. Herring Gull. Abundant. Probably resident.
15. *Larus delawarensis*. Ring-billed Gull. Very common. Possibly resident.
16. *Larus brachyrhynchus*. Short-billed Gull. Not common winter resident.



**A typical nest of the White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo noveboracensis*).
One egg of the Cowbird appears above the lower edge of the nest.**

(Courtesy of Dawson's Birds of Ohio)

17. *Larus philadelphia*. Bonaparte Gull. Abundant in winter. Possibly resident.
18. *Sterna paradisæa*. Arctic Tern. Common summer resident.
19. *Phalacrocorax pencillatus*. Brandt Cormorant. Common resident.
20. *Phalacrocorax pelagicus*. Pelagic Cormorant. Rare winter visitor.
21. *Merganser americanus*. American Merganser. Abundant in spring.
22. *Merganser serrator*. Red-breasted Merganser. Common in winter.
23. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Hooded Merganser. Rather common resident.
24. *Anas boschas*. Mallard. Not common resident.
25. *Nettion carolinensis*. Green-winged Teal. Seen in spring. Rare.
26. *Spatula clypeata*. Shoveller. Rare resident.
27. *Aix sponsa*. Wood Duck. Rare resident.
28. *Aythya americana*. Redhead. Not common resident.
29. *Aythya vallisneria*. Canvas-back. Abundant in winter and tame.
30. *Aythya marila*. Scaup Duck. Not very common.
31. *Aythya affinis*. Lesser Scaup Duck. Abundant resident.
32. *Clangula clangula americana*. American Golden-eye. Abundant resident.
33. *Charitonetta albeola*. Buffle-head. Rather common resident.
34. *Harelda hyemalis*. Old-squaw. Rare winter visitor.
35. *Histrionicus histrionicus*. Harlequin Duck. A pair seen April 5.
36. *Oidemia deglandi*. White-winged Scoter. Common winter resident.
37. *Oidemia perspicillata*. Surf Scoter. Common winter resident. Tame.
38. *Chen hyperborea*. Lesser Snow Goose. Rare migrant.
39. *Anser albifrons gambeli*. White-fronted Goose. Not common migrant.
40. *Branta canadensis occidentalis*. White-cheeked Goose. Common migrant. As I have not had the opportunity of closely examining this goose, and as the books give several varieties of Canada geese for this region, I am not absolutely certain of this species. The hunters do not distinguish the different varieties of Canada geese. They report them nesting to some extent in this locality.
41. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. American Bittern. Summer resident.
42. *Ardea herodias*. Great Blue Heron. Resident. Rare in winter.
43. *Ardea virescens*. Green Heron. Not common summer resident.
44. *Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*. Black-crowned Night Heron. Summer resident.
45. *Fulica americana*. American Coot. Summer resident.
46. *Gallinago delicata*. Wilson Snipe. Summer resident. Returns in February.
47. *Ereunetes occidentalis*. Western Sandpiper. Migrant.
48. *Numenius longirostris*. Long-billed Curlew. Probably summer resident.
49. *Colinus virginianus*. Bob-white. Rare resident. Introduced.

50. *Lophortyx californicus*. California Partridge. Rare resident. Introduced.
51. *Bonasa umbellus togata*. Oregon Ruffed Grouse. Common resident.
52. *Phasianus torquatus*. Ring-necked Pheasant. Not common. Introduced.
53. *Columba fasciata*. Band-tailed Pigeon. Not common summer resident.
54. *Accipiter velox*. Sharp-shinned Hawk. Not very common resident.
55. *Accipiter cooperii*. Cooper Hawk. Rare resident.
56. *Buteo borealis calurus*. Western Red-tail. Not common resident.
57. *Falco sparverius deserticola*. Desert Sparrow Hawk. Rare resident.
58. *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. Am. Osprey. Summer resident.
59. *Asio accipitrinus*. Short-eared Owl. Common resident.
60. *Megascops asio kennicottii*. Kennicott Screech Owl. Common resident.
61. *Bubo virginianus saturatus*. Dusky Horned Owl. Not common resident.
62. *Ceryle alcyon*. Belted Kingfisher. Resident. Rare in mid-winter.
63. *Dryobates villosus harrisi*. Harris Woodpecker. Not common resident.
64. *Dryobates pubescens gairdnerii*. Gairdner Woodpecker. Not common resident.
65. *Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*. Northern Pileated Woodpecker. Rather common resident.
66. *Melanerpes torquatus*. Lewis Woodpecker. Rare. Probably summer resident.
67. *Colaptes cafer saturator*. Northwestern Flicker. Common resident. A variety of the Red-shafted type.
68. *Chordeiles virginianus henryi*. Western Nighthawk. Summer resident.
69. *Selasphorus rufus*. Rufous Hummingbird. Abundant summer resident.
70. *Selasphorus alleni*. Allen Hummingbird. Rare summer resident.
71. *Cyanocitta stelleri*. Steller Jay. Resident. Very rare in winter.
72. *Perisoreus obscurus griseus*. Gray Jay. Rare resident.
73. *Corvus americanus*. American Crow. Resident. Rare before Feb. 5.
74. *Corvus caurinus*. Northwest Crow. Abundant resident.
75. *Agelaius phoeniceus caurinus*. Northwestern Red-wing. Common resident. Rare in mid-winter.
76. *Sturnella magna neglecta*. Western Meadowlark. Common resident.
77. *Scolecophagus cyanocephalus*. Brewer Blackbird. Abundant resident. Very tame.

78. *Coccothraustes vespertinus montanus*. Western Evening Grosbeak. Abundant migrant. A flock of a dozen appeared Feb. 18. In a few days the flock increased to a hundred. About April 1 the flock decreased to about twenty. A few are still here May 5. They are very tame. They feed mainly on maple seeds.
79. *Carpodacus purpureus californicus*. California Purple Finch. Abundant resident.
80. *Acanthis linaria*. Redpoll. Rather common winter resident.
81. *Astragalinus tristis salicamans*. Willow Goldfinch. Common resident. Rare in mid-winter.
82. *Spinus pinus*. Pine Siskin. Common resident.
83. *Passer domesticus*. English Sparrow. Resident. Not so abundant as in eastern cities.
84. *Ammodramus sandwichensis alaudinus*. Western Savanna Sparrow. Summer resident.
85. *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelli*. Gambel Sparrow. Migrant. Possibly summer resident.
86. *Zamelodia leucophrys nuttalli*. Nuttall Sparrow. Common summer resident.
87. *Zonotrichia coronata*. Golden-crowned Sparrow. Migrant.
88. *Spizella socialis arizonæ*. Western Chipping Sparrow. Common summer resident.
89. *Junco hyemalis oregonus*. Oregon Junco. Common winter resident.
90. *Melospiza melodia morphna*. Rusty Song Sparrow. Common resident.
91. *Passerella iliaca unalascensis*. Townsend Sparrow. Winter resident.
92. *Pipilo maculatus oregonus*. Oregon Towhee. Common resident.
93. *Piranga ludoviciana*. Louisiana Tanager. Rare summer resident.
94. *Progne subis hesperia*. Western Martin. Common summer resident.
95. *Tachycineta thalassina lepida*. Northern Violet-green Swallow. Common summer resident.
96. *Riparia riparia*. Bank Swallow. Common summer resident.
97. *Ampelis cedrorum*. Cedar Waxwing. Rare resident.
98. *Helminthophila alata lutescens*. Lutescent Warbler. Summer resident.
99. *Dendroica æstiva*. Yellow Warbler. Not common summer resident.
100. *Dendroica coronata*. Myrtle Warbler. Migrant.
101. *Dendroica auduboni*. Audubon Warbler. Common resident.
102. *Dendroica nigrescens*. Black-throated Gray Warbler. Rare summer resident.
103. *Geothlypis tolmiei*. Macgillivray Warbler. Rare summer resident.
104. *Salpinctes obsoletus*. Rock Wren. Very rare resident.

105. *Thryomanes bewickii calophonus*. Northwest Bewick Wren. Not uncommon resident.
106. *Troglodytes aedon parkmanii*. Pacific House Wren. Not common summer resident.
107. *Olbiorchilus hiemalis pacificus*. Western Winter Wren. Common resident.
108. *Cistothorus palustris paludicola*. Tule Wren. Rare summer resident.
109. *Sitta canadensis*. Red-breasted Nuthatch. Not common resident.
110. *Parus atricapillus occidentalis*. Oregon Chickadee. Common resident.
111. *Psaltriparus minimus*. Bush-Tit. Not common resident.
112. *Regulus satrapa olivaceus*. Western Golden-crowned Kinglet. Abundant winter resident.
113. *Regulus calendula*. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Possibly partly resident. Common from Feb. 15 to May 1.
114. *Hylocichla ustulata*. Russet-backed Thrush. Rare summer resident.
115. *Merula migratoria propinqua*. Western Robin. Resident. Very rare in mid-winter. Abundant after Feb. 7.
116. *Ixoreus naevius*. Varied Thrush. Migrant. Common through March.
117. *Sialia mexicana occidentalis*. Western Bluebird. Resident. Very rare in mid-winter and not very common at any time.

ALL DAY WITH THE BIRDS.

Responses to the call for All Day studies of the birds during May show a gratifying interest in this intensive study of the migrations. It is not an easy task to spend an entire day, always on the keen edge, searching for birds, but no such effort goes unrewarded. One who has given much time to the study of the spring migrations hopes only to be able to spend more time during the next season. Constant study for three weeks or more, during which the birds are passing in the greatest numbers, might prove too wearing to even the most ardent student, but there are those of us who must learn by personal experience.

Reports received range from May 5 to May 23, and represent territory from New York City on the east to Rock Island, Ill., on the west, and latitude from Oberlin to Columbus, Ohio. The reports seem to prove that the height of the migrations for the region covered was between May 6 and 16, a