SOME LOCAL NAMES OF BIRDS.

BY W. L. M’ATEE.

In 1911 the writer published 1 a list of local names of birds, chiefly intended to supplement Gurdon Trumbull’s most interesting compilation 2 of vernacular names of game birds. The present list has a similar object, since it deals largely with water and shore birds, but like the former catalog it includes unusual cognomens for a variety of other species.

The principal sources of the information presented in the following pages are field experiences of the writer on trips for the United States Biological Survey, a manuscript catalog by L. O. Pindar of birds names in use about Hickman, Ky., and fugitive references to bird nicknames in Forest and Stream and elsewhere. The names given in a brief but interesting list by H. H. Brimley (see bibliography) are among those incorporated. Mr. Francis Harper has kindly contributed numerous names in use at Beaufort, N. C., and on Long Island, N. Y. The principal localities at which the writer made lists of local names since the publication of his first paper on the subject are Matinicus Id., Maine, Wallops and Revels Ids., Virginia, and Willapa Harbor, Washington. The Wallops Id. material is supplemented by a manuscript list kindly prepared by Dr. B. H. Warren. The present catalog of names is indexed so that it may be used as a supplement to other glossaries.

COLOMBIDAE.


2. *Colymbus holboelli.*—Bobtail, Shitepoke, Wear hen (so called because they perch on projecting parts of fish-wears), Matinicus Id., Me.; sheldrake loon, Patchogue, L. I.; pinquin, pinquint, Wallops Id., Va.; red-eyed devil, sinker, Willapa Harbor, Wash.

3. *Podilymbus podiceps.*—Tad, Wallops Id., Va.; culotte, Marks-ville, Ia. The latter word, the French term for breeches, is amusingly appropriate for a bird whose feet only protrude beyond its feathers.

1 Forest and Stream, 77, pp. 172-174 and 196-197.
2 Names and Portraits of Birds, 1888.
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Gaviidae.

4. *Gavia immer.*—Adult is pond loon; young, sheep loon, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); loo, Newfoundland (Harvey); warloon, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).


6. *Gavia stellata.*—Peggin'-awl loon, Matinicus Id., Me.; peggin'-awl, pegmonk, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); Quaker loon, Willapa Harbor, Wash.

Alcidae.

7. *Lunda cirrhata.*—Parrot-bill, Bering Sea (information given me by a sailor); Jew duck (in recognition of the Semitic profile), Willapa Harbor, Wash.

8. *Fratercula arctica.*—Parakeet, Matinicus Id., Me.


10. *Alca torda.*—Pinwing, Newfoundland (Forest and Stream, 2, No. 16, May 28, 1874, p. 244).

11. *Alle alle.*—Pine knot, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); also Matinicus Id., Me., ice-bird, Matinicus Id., Me., Northeastern Banks (Collins).

Stercorariidae.


12a. *Stercorarius spp.*—Marlin-spike birds, Coast of Maine; marling-spikes, gull chasers, Northeastern Banks (Collins).


Laridae.

13. *Rissa tridactyla.*—Squaretail or bay gull, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); winter gull, Wallops Id., Va.; this name and pinyole, Northeastern Banks (Collins).


15. *Larus argentatus.*—Adult is white gull; young, gray gull, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); winter gull, Wallops Id., Va.

16. *Larus delawarensis.*—Squeezy gull, Newfoundland (Harvey).

17. *Larus philadelphica.*—Square-tail gull, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); codfish gull, Wallops Id., Va.

18. All terns.—Mackerel gulls, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); Connecticut shore (Morris).


20. *Sterna caspia, Stern maxima.*—Gannet striker, Wallops Id., Va., the latter big striker at Beaufort, N. C.
21. *Sterna hirundo.*—Petney, mackerel or medric gull and medric, Matinicus Id., Maine; big striker, Wallops Id., Va.; striker, Beaufort, N. C.


23. *Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis.*—Adult is black striker, young, pigeon gull, Wallops Id., Va.

### Rhynchopidae

24. *Rhynchops nigra.*—F. M. Chapman gives (Country Life in America, 3, No. 2, Dec. 1902, p. 85) black skimmer, cutwater, shearwater, scissor-bill and flood gulls as names for this species on the coast of Virginia. The last name is in use at Wallops Id., and Shearwater is used at Beaufort, N. C., also.

### Procelariidae

25. *Petrels.*—Old sailors’ souls; so-called by down-east mariners.

25a. *Fulmarus glacialis.*—Noddy, marble-header, oil-bird, Northeastern Banks; striker, West Coast (Collins).


25c. *Puffinus griseus.*—Black hagdon, Northeastern Banks (Collins). Shearwaters are known as haglets at Montauk, Long Island.

### Phaethontidae

26. *Tropic-birds.*—Bos’n; a name widely used among sailors for these birds.

### Sulidae


### Anhingidae


### Phalacrocoracidae

29. *Phalacrocorax auritus.*—Water buzzard, Autaugaville, Ala., (A. H. Howell); Bogue Sound lawyer (presumably referring to conspicuous vocalization), Beaufort, N. C. The name nigger goose which I previously recorded as being used for cormorants along the Gulf Coast is also heard at Beaufort, N. C., and Great South Bay, Long Island.


30a. *Mergus americanus.*—Woozer, universally used at Patchogue, Long Island, but apparently unknown a few miles east or west (Harper). This name seems to be an evolutionary product of “usaser,” mentioned by Trumbull as being used at various points on Long Island.

32. *Anas platyrhynchos.*—Black duck, Cape Hatteras, N. C. (Brimley).
33. *Anas rubripes.*—Black-jack, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar) It is interesting to note that the much-discussed forms or subspecies of northeastern black ducks are recognized in local nomenclature at Indian River, Delaware (Pennock, Cassinia, 1907, p. 38). The black-legged form is known as nigger black duck, and the other as red paddle.
34. *Spatula clypeata.*—Shovel-mouth, Oakley, S. C.
35. *Marila affinis.*—Cotton-tail bluebill, Wallops Id., Va.; pol- ridge, Willapa Harbor, Wash. I have wondered whether the latter name was not originally porridge, which clearly would be another allusion among vernacular names of this species to its habit of gathering in dense masses.
36. *Clangula clangula americana.*—Pie duck, Newfoundland (Harvey); fiddler duck, Mississippi Sound, Ala. (A. H. Howell).
37. *Chartonnetta abeola.*—Salt-water teal (Hallock, Forest and Stream, 15, No. 21, Dec. 23, 1880, p. 406); dipper duck, Montauk, Long Island.
38. *Harelda hyemalis.*—Old mammy, Bay Shore, Long Island, mammy duck, Wallops Id., Va.; knock molly, Cape Hatteras, N. C. (Brimley); Jay-eye-see (this sobriquet of a celebrated race horse undoubtedly is applied to the old-squaw in allusion to its speed), and o-i (a corruption of old wife?), Willapa Harbor, Wash. There are more than thirty local names for the old squaw known to be in use in the United States.
40. *Somateria spectabilis.*—King bird, Newfoundland (Harvey); mongrel drake, Matinicus Id., Me.
42. *Oidemia perspicillata.*—Scovy, Wallops Id., Va.; river coot, Willapa Harbor, Wash.
43. *Erismatura jamaiicensis.*—Sleeping booby, Wallops Id., Va., sleepy jay, sinker, Willapa Harbor, Wash. I repeat the name pintail, given by Trumbull for northeastern Maryland, in order to emphasize its wide distribution on the Pacific Coast. It is the usual name at Willapa Harbor, Wash., and is known to be used as far south as Fresno, Calif. (Tyler). Fully 75 local names for the ruddy have been recorded as used in the United States.
44. *Chen hyperboreus nivalis.*—Bald brant, Wallops Id., Va.
46. *Branta canadensis.*—Outarde, brant, Marksville, La.
47. *Branta canadensis hutchinsi.*—Bernaise, brant, Marksville, La.; little honkers, China geese, Fresno, Calif. (Tyler).

**PLATALEIDAE.**


**ARDEIDAE.**

49. *Botaurus lentiginosus.*—Years ago J. E. Todd published (see bibliography) a list of names for the bittern of which the following presumably were gathered in the United States: bog-bull, bog-bumper, garde-soleil, Indian hen, Indian pullet, look-up, mire-drums, poke, stake-driver, thunder-pumper, and water-belcher. In order to have in one place a fairly complete catalog of nicknames for the bittern, I have gathered the following from various sources: barrel-maker, Michigan (Cook); bog-hen, Maine (Knight); bog trotter, Michigan (Gibbs), butter-bump, Concord, Mass. (Bergen), corker (caulkers), Newfoundland (Harvey, also Forest and Stream, 3, N. 13, Nov. 5, 1874, p. 196); dunk-a-doo, New Jersey (Wilson); flying fox, Indian River, Delaware (Pennock, Cassinia, 1907, p. 35); night-hen, Massachusetts (Nuttall); plum-pudden, Michigan (Gibbs); plunkett, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); post-driver, Illinois (Ridgway); quack, Wallops Id., Va.; shite-poke, Maine (Knight); Matinicus Id.; sibitron, Newark and Flemington, N. J. (E. R. Kalmbach), probably residuum of the phase “it’s a bittern”; sun-gazer, Chef Menteur, La.; thunder-pump, Illinois (Forest and Stream, 6, No. 21, June 29, 1876, p. 237); vison-la, Marksville, La.; wop, Wallops Id., Va. Of these 30 names, while 17 allude to the bird’s remarkable vocal efforts, only 5 are really onomatopoeic; 9 refer to habits of the bittern and 7 are of other categories.

49a. *Ixbruchus exilis.*—Citron (undoubtedly a corruption of bittern), near Alexandria, Va.

50. *Ardea herodias.*—Cranky (a good name for this species, which scolds so vehemently when disturbed), Wallops Revels and Cobbs Ids., Va.; jo, grand-jo, Marksville, La.; jim, Hamburg, La., Blue, fish or gopher crane, Fresno, Calif. (Tyler).


52. *Hydranassa tricolor rufo collaris.*—Poor jo, Beaufort, N. C.

53. *Butorides virecens.*—Scouck, Wallops Id., Va.; scout, Smith Id., Va., Beaufort, N. C.; cow-cow, Marksville, La. All these names are onomatopoeic.

GRUIDAE.

55. *Grus americana*.—Gourd head, white crane, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

RALLIDAE.

59. *Fulica americana*.—Chicken duck, chicken-bill, Wallops Id., Va.; water guinea, Leighton, Ala. (A. H. Howell); water guinea hen, Mother Carey’s chicken, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

PHALAROPIDAE.

60. *Phalaropus fulicarius*.—Herring bird, Jersey geese, coast of Nova Scotia.
61. *Lobipes lobatus*.—Herring bird, Jersey geese, Coast of Maine; whale-bird, Massachusetts (Shooting and Fishing, 16, No. 11, July 5, 1894, p. 205).

RECURVIROSTRIDAE.


SCHOLOPACIDAE.

64. *Macrorhamphus griseus*.—Dowits, Long Island, N. Y. (Forest and Stream, 7, 1876, p. 149). Name said to be derived from a note of the bird, a theory different from that given by Trumbull (p. 160).
65. *Micropalama himantopus*.—Frost snipe, New Jersey (Holberton); bastard yellowlegs, Wallops Id., Va.
67. *Pisobia minutilla* and *Ereunetes pusillus*.—Ox-eye, bumble-bee, New Jersey (Holberton); mud-suckers, little birds, bumble-bees, Wallops Id., Va. Bumble-bee peep is used on Cape Cod (Cahoon), and the generic name for small sandpipers on Nantucket is peckies (B.).
68. *Pelinda alpina sakhalina*.—Smutty-breast, Wallops and Revis Ids., Va.; winter birds, the former; winter ox-eye, Cape Cod, Mass. (Murdoch).
69. *Calidris leucophaea*.—Skinner, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); bull-peep, Cape Cod, Mass. (Cahoon); strand or surf snipe, Long Id., N. Y. (Forest and Stream, 7, 1876, p. 149); clayton, Wallops Id., Va.
71. *Totanus* probably *melanoleucus*.—Yellow-shanked sandpiper twillick, nasary (Townsend, 1911, gives auntsary), Newfoundland (Harvey).
72. *Actitis macularia*.—Sandbird, Matinicus Id., Me.; teeter-peep, Essex Co., Mass. (Townsend); teeter, steel-yard bird, Long Id., N. Y. (Forest and Stream, 7, 1876, p. 149); jerk-or perk-bird, Wallops Id., Va. This and other small sandpipers are known as graybacks, maggot-eaters and sea-chickens at Beaufort, N. C.
73. *Numenius longirostris*.—Turkey curlew, Prince Edward Id.

**CHARADRIIDAE.**

74. *Oxyechus vociferus*.—Dotterel, Iowa (Hapgood).
75. *Aegialitis semipalmata*.—Beach-bird, New Jersey (Holberton).
76. *Aegialitis meloda*.—Beach-bird, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); mourning bird, pale ringneck, Cape Cod, Mass. (Cahoon); stone runner, Long Id., N. Y. (Forest and Stream, 7, 1876, p. 149).
77. *Ochthodromus wilsonius*.—Ring-neck, Wallops Id., Va.

**APHIZIDAE.**

78. *Arenaria interpres*.—Chicaric, Plymouth, Mass. (Browne); maggot-eater, Wallops Id., Va., Cape Lookout, N. C., Brimley. Trumbull comments on Wilson's name Horse-foot snipe, and although he could not find it in use, expresses his faith in local names by remarking "yet in some out-of-the-way corner," the turnstone "may still be the Horse-foot snipe as it was in Wilson's time" (p. 185). However, Giraud (Birds of Long Island, 1844, p. 221) notes the use of this name at Egg Harbor, and virtually the same name, that is, king-crab bird, is now in use at Beaufort, N. C. (Harper). Both refer to the turnstone's fondness for eggs of the horse-shoe crab.

**HAEMATOPOIDAE.**


**TETRAONIDAE.**

81. *Lagopus rupestris*.—Mountain partridge, Newfoundland (Harvey).

**CATHARTIDAE.**

83. *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*.—Cara-crow, Marksville, La.
84. *Catharista urubu*.—South Carolina buzzard, Beaufort, N. C.
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BUTEONIDAE.
85. Elanoides forficatus.—Forked-tailed hawk, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).
86. Circus hudsonius.—Meadow-hawk, Revels Id., Va., Hickman, Ky., (Pindar).
87. Accipiter velox.—Privateer, Wallops Id., Va.
88. Astur atricapillus.—Blue hawk, Nova Scotia (Forest and Stream, 12, No. 13, May 1, 1879, p. 245).
89. Buteo sp.—Up-the-country boy, Chestertown, Md., among negroes (Bergen). This name, together with those quoted in my former list for the marsh hawk and swallow-tailed kite, indicates a general use among negroes of the term “boy” for hawks.
90. Haliaeetus leucocephalus.—Grepe, Newfoundland (Harvey).

FALCONIDAE.
91. Falco islandus (?).—White hawk, Newfoundland (Harvey).
92. Falco columbarius.—Privateer, Wallops Id., Va.
93. Falco sparverius.—Mouse hawk, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

STRIGIDAE.
94. Otus asio.—Field, little gray, mottled, rat or red owl, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

CUCULIDAE.
95. Geococcyx californianus.—For some time I have had on hand a collection of local names for this species. It is here presented in alphapetical order, practically without annotation: California hen, California peacock, chachalaca, chaparral, chaparral bird, cock, or fowl, churca (also, if not a misprint, churea), corporal, correo del camino (there are several variants of this, most of them erroneous; exceptions may be correcamino and correo del paisano), el caporal, ground cuckoo, hoitolalotl, lizard bird, long-tailed pheasant, medicine bird, Mexican peafowl, paisano, pajaro, prairie cock, racer, rattle-snake killer, road-runner, snake killer, war bird.
96. Coccyzus americanus.—Chow-chow, phantom or spirit bird, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

ALCEDINIDAE.
97. Ceryl alcyon.—Martin pecheur, Marksville, La.

PICIDAE.
98. Dryobates villosus.—Big sapsucker, wood-knocker, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).
100. Phloctomus pileatus.—Great black woodpecker, Newfoundland (Harvey); poule de marais, Indian hen, Marksville and Hamburg, La.

102. *Colaptes auratus.*—It never seems impossible to find a few more local names for the flicker. Frank L. Burns has recently (see bibliography) brought up to date the list of flicker names, which reaches a total of 132. It is worth noting, however, that neither this nor his previous list contain the variants "heigh-lo" and "wick-up," which are quoted in standard works. Burns records the name "wheeler" as being used in Maryland; with the prefix "yallow," this name is used on Wallops Id., Va., where we hear also "yallow whicker." Charles Hallock cites the name "Whittaker" from eastern Carolina (Forest and Stream, 51, No. 27, Dec. 31, 1898, p. 525).

**MICROPORIDAE.**


**TYRANIDAE.**


105. *Sayornis phaebe.*—Tick bird, Dothan, Ala. (A. H. Howell); bridge, moss, preacher, or spider bird, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

**CORVIDAE.**

106. *Cyanocitta cristata.*—Silken jay, Newfoundland (Harvey).

107. *Perisoreus obscurus.*—This species apparently receives the same cognomens by which *canadensis* is variously known. I heard camp-bird, camp-robber, eik-bird, and tallow-bird in western Washington.


108a. *Corvus brachyrhynchos.*—Two cognomens heard by Francis Harper at Patchogue, Long Island, namely Coram duck and Bald Hill parrot, embody the names of nearby villages, which the residents of Patchogue delight to couple in sarcastic vein with that of the despised crow.


**STURNIDAE.**

109a. *Sturnus vulgaris.*—E. R. Kalmbach gives me the following names used in New Jersey: Church-martin, Monmouth Co., a very appropriate name, alluding to the bird's fondness for belfries and also to its martin-like appearance in flight; Knelies, Medford,
and star, Nutley. Of its two names the former is onomtopoetic, the latter a European importation.

**Icteridae.**


112. *Icterus galbula.*—English robin, Bernardston, Mass. (Bergen); fire-bird, golden robin, golden oriole, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).


114. *Quiscalus quiscula.*—Green-head blackbird, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

**Fringillidae.**

115. *Loxia leucoptera.*—Spruce bird, Newfoundland (Harvey).


119. *Spizella passerina.*—Nixie (the young), New England (Bergen); chipsney, twit-sparrow, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).


122. *Passercilla iliaca.*—Hedge sparrow, Newfoundland (Harvey); big sparrow, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

123. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus.*—Owhee, chowee, chewing (Forest and Stream, 13, No. 20, Dec. 18, 1879, p. 907); ground or marsh robin, bullfinch, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).


127. *Passerina ciris.*—English robin, Gloucester, N. C.

**Tanagridae.**


**Hirundinidae.**

130. Swallows in general.—Rain-birds, Va., Ky., and La.
131. *Progne subis*.—Big, black, house, or large martin, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).


**Bombycillidae.**


**Lanidae.**

135. *Lanius ludovicianus*.—French mocking bird, Southern States (Forest and Stream, 8, No. 4, March 1, 1877, pp. 49-50); moquer sauvage, Indian mockingbird, Marksville, La.

**Mniotiltae.**


138. *Dendroica aestiva*.—Yellow hammer, Newfoundland (Harvey).

139. *Dendroica coronata*.—Seed-bird, Revels Id., Va.


141. *Setophaga ruticilla*.—Goldfinch, Newfoundland (Harvey).

**Minidae.**


**Troglodytidae.**

144. *Nannus hiemalis*.—Wood wren, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

**Certhiidae.**


**Sittidae.**


**Paridae.**

147. *Baeolophus bicolor*.—Tom-tit, Ossining, N. Y. (A. K. Fisher); Hickman, Ky. (Pindar); also tip-top at latter locality.

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SYLVIIDAE.

149. Regulus spp.—Wood wren, yellow-bird, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).

150. Regulus satrapa.—Kingbird, Matinicus Id., Me.


TURDIDAE.

152. Hylocichla mustelina.—Song-thrush, Hickman, Ky. (Pindar).


PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCAL BIRD NOMENCLATURE

Besides the standard works on American ornithology, as those of Audubon, Wilson, Bendire, and Coues, a number of the well-known local lists pay marked attention to local names. Among these are the lists for Michigan (Barrows, Cook), Indiana (Butler), Bahama Islands (Cory), New York (Eaton), Ohio (Dawson, Jones), Washington (Dawson and Bowles), Long Island (Giraud), Cuba (Gundlach), Minnesota (Hatch), Maine (Knight), Chester County, S. C. (Loomis), Alaska (Nelson), Illinois (Ridgway), New Jersey (Stone), Essex County, Mass. (Townsend), Labrador (Townsend and Allen), Fresno County, Calif. (Tyler), Porto Rico (Wetmore), and Missouri (Widmann).

When any of these are referred to in previous pages it is by the author’s name. In addition to the above, the following, either putting especial emphasis on local names or entirely devoted to the subject, should be mentioned:

Anon.
Various kinds of beach birds.
Forest and Stream, 7, No. 10, Oct. 12, 1876, p. 149.

Long Island names; birds described but no scientific names given
Anon.
(Common names of Macrorhamphus griseus.)
Forest and Stream, 12, No. 21, June 26, 1879, p. 409.

Anon.
Uniform nomenclature.
Forest and Stream, 14, No. 4, Feb. 26, 1880, pp. 65-66.
Proposals of Michigan Sportsmen's Association for names of various game birds and mammals. Several synonyms cited in some cases.

Anon.
In the ducking blind.
Local names of a few species.

B.
Shore bird nomenclature.
Forest and Stream 28, No. 5, Feb. 24, 1887, p. 84.
Nantucket names for 6 species.

Bergen, Fanny D.
Animal and Plant Lore, collected from the oral tradition of English speaking folk. 1899.
Folk names of animals, Chapter V, pp. 61-64, include a few bird names.

Brimley, H. H.
Local names of waterfowl.
Forest and Stream, 77, No. 12, Sept. 16, 1911, p. 453.
For 8 species of North Carolina birds.

(Browne, F. C.)
List of gunners' names for birds and wildfowl obtained in Plymouth Bay, Mass.
Forest and Stream, 7, No. 14, Nov. 9, 1876, p. 212; Corrections No. 16, Nov. 23, 1876, p. 245.
Names of about 40 species.

Burns, F. L.
A monograph of the flicker (Colaptes auratus).
Vernacular names, pp. 4-12.
A monograph of the broad-winged hawk (Buteo platypterus).
Vernacular names, pp. 169-170.
One hundred and thirty-two vernacular names for the flicker.
Nine names additional to his former list.

Cahoon, J. C.
Shore bird nomenclature.
Forest and Stream, 27, No. 18, Nov. 25, 1886, p. 343.
Discusses Murdoch's article of same title and adds some names from Cape Cod.
Collins, J. W.
Notes on the habits and methods of capture of various species of sea birds that occur on the fishing banks off the eastern coast of North America, and which are used as bait for catching codfish by New England fishermen.

Colburn, W. W.
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Forest and Stream, 28, No. 12, April 14, 1887, p. 248.
Thirty-seven names for the flicker.

Cooke, W. W.
Bird nomenclature of the Chippewa Indians.
Auk, 1, No. 3, July, 1884, pp. 242-250.
Names of 78 species.

Elliot, D. G.
North American Shore Birds, 1895.
The Wildfowl of North America, 1898.

Fisher, A. K.
A partial list of Moki Animal names.
For 4 birds and 13 mammals.

Hallock, Chas.
Bay Snipe shooting, 1.—Nomenclature.
Forest and Stream, 15, No. 1, August 5, 1880, p. 4.
The Pappabotte.
Forest and Stream, 15. In 9 parts, from Nov. 11, 1880, to Jan.
The sportsman's gazateer and general guide.
Fifth Ed., 1880, 103-237.
Our waterfowl.
Forest and Stream, 15. In 9 parts, from No. 11, 1880, to Jan.
13, 1881.

Hapgood, Warren.
Range and Rotary movements of Limicolaes.
Forest and Stream, 17, No. 12, Oct. 20, 1881, pp. 225-228.
Numerous local names.

Harvey, M.
The birds of Newfoundland.
Forest and Stream, 3, in 3 parts, from No. 4, Sept. 3, 1874, to No. 22, Jan. 7, 1875.
Common names of a few species, some novel.

Hoffman, W. J.
Bird names of the Selish, Pah-Uta and Shoshoni Indians.
Auk, 2, No. 1, Jan. 1885, pp. 7-10.
Forty-nine species considered.

Holberton, W.
Local names of bay-birds.
Forest and Stream, 7, No. 5, Sept. 7, 1876, p. 68.
New Jersey Coast names for 15 species.
Ingersoll, Ernest.
The domestic life of the brown thrasher.
Forest and Stream, 8, No. 10, April 12, 1877, p. 145.
Five common names.
A vernacular synonymy.
Twenty-five names for the flicker.
Birds’-nesting; a handbook of instruction in gathering and preserving the nests and eggs of birds for the purposes of study.
Salem, 1882.
Same list as above cited, pp. 68-71.
The common names of American birds.
Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club, 8, No. 2, April, 1883, pp. 72-78.
Names for numerous species in the groups from thrushes to titlarks inclusive.
McAtee, W. L.
Local names of waterfowl and other birds.
Forest and Stream, 77, No. 5, July 29, 1911, pp. 172-174, and 196-197.
Mearns, E. A.
Ornithological vocabulary of the Moki Indians.
Morris, Robert T.
Local nomenclature.
Forest and Stream, 7, No. 18, Dec. 7, 1876, p. 276.
Connecticut shore names for some 20 species.
Murdoch, John.
Shore bird nomenclature
Forest and Stream, 27, No. 15, Nov. 4, 1886, p. 287; also No. 20, Dec. 9, 1886, p. 382.
Names for 6 species.
Nehrling, H.
Our native birds of Song and Beauty. I, 1893, II, 1896.
Includes German names which in most cases are merely translations of one or more of the English names.
Shore bird nomenclature.
Forest and Stream, 27, No. 17, Nov. 18, 1886, p. 325.
Discusses Murdoch’s contribution and gives some additional names.
Roads, Katie M.
Why birds are so named.
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Explanations of standard English (book) names.

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American Field 33 and 34, in 25 parts, from April 26 to October 11, 1890.

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MORE RECORDS FROM THE "SHORES" COLLECTION

BY W. F. HENNINGER.

1. *Gallinago delicata*.
   Sage and Bishop give this species as "very rare in summer or winter," while it is common in spring and fall. To their records of this species for the summer months must now be added another one, a ♀, taken July 9, 1875, at Suffield, Connecticut, by Dr. Shores (now No. 1356, coll. W. F. H.).

2. *Helodromas solitarius*.
   To the three unusual records for this species in Connecticut, given by Sage and Bishop, *Birds of Connecticut*, page 61, a fourth one must now be added, a ♀, taken July 12, 1875, at Suffield, Connecticut, by Dr. Shores (now No. 1355, coll. W. F. H.). Dr. Shores' earliest record for this species is May 17, 1874, a ♀ taken, and his latest record is August 20, 1875, a ♀ taken.

3. *Oxyechus vociferus*.
   Quite a number of records must be added to those given by Sage and Bishop in *Birds of Connecticut*, pages 65 and 66. Besides the one mentioned in March, 1917, issue of Wilson Bulletin, there are