

## MIGRATION RECORDS FOR KANSAS BIRDS.

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(Continued from December issue.)

## FAMILY ODONTOPHORIDAE—BOB-WHITES.

289. *Colinus virginianus virginianus*—Bob-white.  
Year round common resident.

## FAMILY TETRAONIDAE—GROUSE.

305. *Tympanuchus americanus americanus*—Prairie Hen.  
Locally common year round resident.
307. *Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*—Lesser Prairie Hen.  
Rare resident in southwestern Kansas.

## FAMILY COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS.

316. *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*—Mourning Dove.  
Abundant in summer in eastern Kansas. Replaced in western part of state by Western Mourning Dove. First seen in 1917 on March 19. More common March 29, but not really common till April 8. They were not plentiful after September 27, but were still present in some numbers till October 5.

## FAMILY CATHARTIDAE—AMERICAN VULTURES.

325. *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*—Turkey Vulture.  
A common summer resident, but not common about Lawrence. Observed March 11 and October 5.
326. *Catharista urubu*—Black Vulture.  
A common summer resident in Barber and Comanche Counties.  
No data.

## FAMILY BUTEONIDAE—HAWKS, EAGLES, KITES, ETC.

327. *Elanoides forficatus*—Swallow-tailed Kite.  
Irregular summer resident. No data.
329. *Ictinia mississippiensis*—Mississippi Kite.  
Common summer resident in Barber and Comanche Counties, but irregular farther north. Fourteen were taken between May 16 and 25 (1911) in above counties. Two September 15 and 16, Douglas County. No data as to arrival or departure.
331. *Circus hudsonius*—Marsh Hawk.  
Common resident.
332. *Accipiter velox*—Sharp-shinned Hawk.  
A year round resident.
333. *Accipiter cooperi*—Cooper's Hawk.  
Common resident.
334. *Astur atricapillus atricapillus*—Goshawk.

A rare winter visitant.

337. *Buteo borealis borealis*—Red-tailed Hawk.

A common resident.

337a. *Buteo borealis krideri*—Kreider's Hawk.

A visitant. Three records at the museum show dates from October 1 to November 19.

337b. *Buteo borealis calurus*—Western Red-tail.

This hawk is not uncommon in winter. Three museum records from December 17 to February 2.

337d. *Buteo borealis harlani*—Harlan's Hawk.

Occasional in winter. Twelve (museum) records, November 16 to February 28 and one record October 19.

339. *Buteo lineatus lineatus*—Red-shouldered Hawk.

In southern part of state it is a common resident; in northern part it is less common.

342. *Buteo swainsoni*—Swainson's Hawk.

A common resident.

343. *Buteo platypterus*—Broad-winged Hawk.

This species is a rare resident.

347a. *Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*—Rough-legged Hawk.

A common winter resident. Ten museum records from November 5 to March 10.

348. *Archibuteo ferrugineus*—Ferruginous Rough-leg.

This species is a resident but is not common in eastern Kansas.

349. *Aquila chrysaetos*—Golden Eagle.

A rare resident, more common in winter months.

352. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*—Bald Eagle.

This eagle, too, is a rare resident.

#### FAMILY FALCONIDAE—FALCONS.

355. *Falco mexicanus*—Prairie Falcon.

A rare resident in Kansas.

356. *Falco peregrinus anatum*—Duck Hawk.

This hawk is rare as a resident.

357. *Falco columbarius columbarius*—Pigeon Hawk.

A rare migrant. Three specimens at the museum were taken October 1 to 29.

357b. *Falco columbarius richardsoni*—Richardson's Pigeon Hawk.

A common migrant in western Kansas and rare in eastern part of the state.

360. *Falco sparverius sparverius*—Sparrow Hawk.

Year round resident, but less common in winter. Migrants observed last half of March and last half of September.

360a. *Falco sparverius phalena*—Desert Sparrow Hawk.

Common resident in western Kansas.

## FAMILY PANDIONIDAE—OSPREY.

364. *Pandion haeiaëtus carolinensis*—Osprey.  
A rare summer resident.

## FAMILY ALUCONIDAE—BARN OWLS.

365. *Aluco pratincola*—Barn Owl.  
This owl is a common resident.

## FAMILY STRIGIDÆ—HORNED OWLS, ETC.

366. *Asio wilsonianus*—Long-eared Owl.  
A common resident.
367. *Asio flammeus*—Short-eared Owl.  
This species also a common resident.
368. *Strix varia varia*—Barred Owl.  
A common resident.
372. *Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*—Saw-whet Owl.  
A winter visitant or sojourner, but not common.
373. *Otus asio asio*—Screech Owl.  
Common resident.
- 373g. *Otus asio aikeni*—Aiken's Screech Owl.  
In western Kansas a common resident.
375. *Bubo virginianus virginianus*—Great Horned Owl.  
Common resident.
- 375a. *Bubo virginianus palescens*—Western Horned Owl.  
This owl is a common resident in western Kansas.
376. *Nyctea nyctea*—Snowy Owl.  
Classed as rare in winter.
378. *Speotyto cunicularia hypogea*—Burrowing Owl.  
In central and western Kansas this species is a common resident.

## FAMILY CUCULIDAE—CUCKOOS, ANIS, ETC.

385. *Geococcyx californianus*—Road-runner.  
In southwestern Kansas an occasional resident.
387. *Coccyzus americanus americanus*—Yellow-billed Cuckoo.  
Common in summer. Observed daily in 1917 after May 11, but none before. Museum records, two May 14, 1915, one May 9, 1912. Leave mostly in August. Less common in September. Last record September 21.
388. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*—Black-billed Cuckoo.  
Not an uncommon summer resident. Usually arrive later in other states, but may come earlier. Occasionally remain considerably later in other states. One record May 5.

## FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE—KINGFISHER.

390. *Ceryle alcyon*—Belted Kingfisher.  
Common in summer. Sometimes spend winter where open water is found. Earliest record April 15, but probably came somewhat

earlier. Full records October 17, and in Trego County, October 28. (Museum.)

FAMILY PICIDAE—WOODPECKERS.

393. *Dryobates villosus villosus*—Hairy Woodpecker.

A year round resident. In summer they keep mostly in deep woods and are seldom seen.

394c. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*—Downy Woodpecker.

A year round resident. Seemed more numerous from April 1-15, but possibly because of mating activities.

402. *Sphyrapicus varius varius*—Yellow-bellied Sapsucker.

An occasional migrant or winter resident. Records from museum show October 12; November 14; January 16; April 22 (2).

402a. *Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*—Red-naped Sapsucker.

A rare migrant.

406. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*—Red-headed Woodpecker.

Common in summer. But where insects are plentiful this woodpecker will spend the winter even far north of here. Migration erratic. In 1917 first arrived April 27. Did not become common till May 6. They leave mostly in August. Last observed in 1916 on September 22.

408. *Asyndesmus lewisi*—Lewis's Woodpecker.

Common visitant in western Kansas.

409. *Centurus carolinus*—Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Common resident.

412a. *Colaptes auratus luteus*—Northern Flicker.

A common resident, but most of them leave by the middle of October and do not return till middle of March or later.

413. *Colaptes cafer collaris*—Red-shafted Flicker.

A rare resident in eastern Kansas but common in western.

FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE—NIGHTHAWKS, GOATSUCKERS.

The records of the goatsuckers are hard to obtain on account of their nocturnal habits. They must all arrive late and leave early since they feed exclusively upon flying insects.

417. *Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*—Whip-poor-will.

Common all summer. Only spring museum record is April 29, which is probably about the time of arrival. For the most part they leave in August.

418. *Phænoptilus nuttalli nuttalli*—Poor-will.

A common summer resident. Museum records, May 1, Leavenworth County, and August 26, Douglas County.

418a. *Phænoptilus nuttalli mitidus*—Frosted Poor-will.

In summer, common. No records.

420. *Chordeiles virginianus virginianus*—Nighthawk.

Eastern Kansas knows this species as a common summer resi-

dent. Museum and field notes give May 16 as the date of arrival. Although seldom seen in summer they were daily observed in 1916 from September 18 to October 8, when they left.

420a. *Chordeiles virginianus henryi*—Western Nighthawk.

This species replaces the former in western Kansas. Occasionally found in the eastern part. Museum gives two specimens captured in Douglas County on May 14 and September 12.

420c. *Chordeiles virginianus sennetti*—Sennett's Nighthawk.

Not uncommon in summer. One record, Lawrence, September 12.

#### FAMILY MICROPOIDAE—SWIFTS.

423. *Chaetura pelagica*—Chimney Swift.

This species is very abundant in summer. In 1916 they left in a body on October 25. They arrived the following spring in abundance on April 18.

#### FAMILY TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS.

428. *Archilochus colubris*—Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

Fairly common in summer. They probably arrive somewhat earlier. Museum and field, May 20; to September 17.

#### FAMILY TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

Since the flycatchers feed upon flying insects they must come late and leave early. Phœbe an exception. It feeds also upon other insects.

443. *Muscivora forficata*—Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.

A common summer resident in southern Kansas. Has been reported as far north as Lawrence. Museum records, May 4, Thomas County; April, no date, Ashland County; September 22, Marshall County.

444. *Tyrannus tyrannus*—Kingbird.

Common in summer. April 26 the date of first arrivals. (1917) few in numbers before May 5. Last field record (1916), September 6. Last museum record, September 18.

447. *Tyrannus verticalis*—Arkansas Kingbird.

While classed as a common summer bird, it is not so common in eastern Kansas. One observed in field near Lawrence, May 7, 1916. Museum records, September 4, 1906.

452. *Myiarchus crinitus*—Crested Flycatcher.

Very abundant. Observed daily in considerable numbers May 1, 1917, and thereafter. Careful daily observations made in April, but none were seen. Last noticed in 1916 on September 8. Earliest museum record is April 30, 1912. The last record is September 12 and 14, Douglas County, and October 6, Cloud County.

456. *Sayornis phœbe*—Phœbe.

This is the only flycatcher to come early. It is a common summer resident. First seen on March 17, 1917. Became common

March 25. Observed daily thereafter. Last noticed on September 30, 1916. Museum has specimens taken September 27 (3), Republic County; October 2, Lane County; October 14, Cloud County.

457. *Sayornis sayus*—Say's Phoebe.

A common summer resident in western Kansas. No migration records.

459. *Nuttallornis borealis*—Olive-sided Flycatcher.

Rare summer resident. Taken May 12, September 5 and 8. (Museum.)

461. *Myiochanes virens*—Wood Pewee.

Quite common in summer. Observed April 1 and 24, 1917. Seldom seen until May 16. Observed daily after that date. Museum records show April 2. Last seen, 1916, September 22. Museum reports, September 5, 19, (three seen) 20, 30.

462. *Myiochanes richardsoni richardsoni*—Western Wood Pewee.

Rare summer resident western Kansas. No records of migration.

465. *Empidonax virescens*—Acadian Flycatcher.

Classed as not uncommon in summer in eastern Kansas. Museum has specimens taken May 5, 8, 14, etc., and September 15.

466. *Empidonax trailli trailli*—Traill's Flycatcher.

In western part of state, common through summer, in eastern it is fairly so. One record May 3, Neosho Falls.

466a. *Empidonax trailli alnorum*—Alder Flycatcher.

Rare summer resident. One record May 12.

467. *Empidonax minimus*—Least Flycatcher.

A common migrant. Museum records give May 18, Comanche County; May 21, August 30; September 14, 15, 17, Norton County.

#### FAMILY ALAUDIDAE—LARKS.

474b. *Otocoris alpestris pratacola*—Prairie Horned Lark.

This lark is a common winter resident, a few remaining over for the summer. Still common (1917) April 22. May have remained somewhat later. Migrants appear from north November 20 or earlier.

474b. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*—Prairie Horned Lark.

Permanent resident. Replaces the preceding in the western part of the state. Occasional in eastern Kansas.

#### FAMILY CORVIDAE—MAGPIES, CROWS, JAYS, ETC.

475. *Pica pica hudsonia*—Magpie.

Rare winter visitant, chiefly western Kansas.

477. *Cyanocitta cristata cristata*—Blue Jay.

An abundant resident. Perhaps more than four-fifths of the jays leave in the fall, but they may be seen almost any day in winter, sometimes in flocks of considerable size. During the fall migration of 1916, from September 5 to 27, they were very abun-

dant. They returned gradually in the spring of 1917, beginning about March 25. In early May they were again much more abundant than in the summer.

486. *Corvus corax sinuatus*—Raven.

In western Kansas the raven is a rare visitant.

487. *Corvus cryptoleucus*—White-necked Raven.

This, too, is a rare visitant in the western part of the state.

488. *Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*—Crow.

Common resident.

FAMILY ICTERIDAE—BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, ETC.

All migrate ordinarily, but may remain in large numbers if food be abundant. Mr. Oscar Brownlee reports that Grackles, Redwings, and perhaps others, spend the winter at Stafford on his father's farm, where considerable numbers of cattle are fed.

494. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*—Bobolink.

The Bobolink is rare in summer, but is a common migrant. There are seventeen museum records from May 4 to 21. No fall records.

495. *Molothrus ater ater*—Cowbird.

Very abundant in summer. First observed in 1917 on March 18. Last seen (1916) October 6. Last record (museum) October 10.

497. *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*—Yellow-headed Blackbird.

An abundant migrant but rare in summer. Many seen (1917) May 11, 15. Museum has specimens taken April 19 and May 5. In 1916 two were observed on November 9.

498. *Agelaius phæniceus*—Red-winged Blackbird.

This blackbird remains in winter where food is abundant. The systematist recognizes four subspecies for Kansas which cannot be distinguished except by careful measurements. In 1917 the Redwings arrived March 15. In 1916 they left in a body the night of October 14. One specimen was observed February 7. The time of arrival varies much according to season.

The subspecies are:—

(1) *Agelaius phæniceus predatorius*—Red-winged Blackbird. Summer resident.

(2) *Agelaius phæniceus fortis*—Thick-billed Redwing. Migrant. Museum records, February 26 (5), Pratt County; March 5, 12; November 7, 15, two each.

(3) *Agelaius phæniceus phæniceus*—Northeastern Redwing. Migrant. Museum, February 26 (5), Pratt County; March 2, 12; October 10 (2).

(4) *Agelaius phæniceus arctolégus*—Northern Redwing. Migrant. Museum. Each month except December and April, from September 28 to May 21.

501. *Sturnella magna magna*—Meadowlark.

A common bird in eastern Kansas during the summer. Occasional in winter. Arrived (1917) February 25. Became abundant March 11. November 9, 1916, found them still present. They often remain into December.

501.1. *Sturnella neglecta*—Western Meadowlark.

This species replaces the meadowlark in western part of state. Not uncommon in eastern Kansas.

506. *Icterus spurius*—Orchard Oriole.

Common in summer. Earliest date of observation for 1917 is May 10. Seen daily thereafter. The museum has specimens taken April 17, May 4, 8, 11. They leave mostly in August. Last museum record September 15.

507. *Icterus galbula*—Baltimore Oriole.

Very common summer resident in eastern Kansas. This species came in considerable numbers (1917) on April 24. Nearly all gone by the end of August. Last field records August 29, 30 (1916).

508. *Icterus bullocki*—Bullock's Oriole.

Common in western Kansas and occasionally in eastern as summer resident. No migration records.

509. *Euphagus carolinus*—Rusty Blackbird.

This blackbird is occasional in winter and a common migrant. Museum records March 5, 12, 29; October 31 to December 5; December 28, 30. Miami County.

510. *Euphagus cyanocephalus*—Brewer's Blackbird.

A common migrant. Occasional resident. Many observed March 25. Two museum records for April 11. Museum and field, October 5–November 9.

511b. *Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*—Bronzed Grackle.

Very abundant in summer. Occasional in winter, and if food is plentiful they remain in great numbers. Observed (1917) March 14. Not common till March 18. Left (1916) March 12 in a body.

#### FAMILY FRINGILLIDAE—FINCHES, SPARROWS, ETC.

514. *Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*—Evening Grosbeak.

A rare winter visitant.

514a. *Hesperiphona vespertina montana*—Western Evening Grosbeak.

This is a rare migrant.

517. *Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*—Purple Finch.

This species is a rare winter sojourner. Museum records show specimens taken from November 10 to February 24.

519. *Carpodacus mexicanus frontalis*—House Finch.

Rare resident.

521. *Loxia curvirostra minor* and

521a. *Loxia curvirostra stricklandi*—Crossbill, American and Mexican.



Irregular winter visitants. Observed three times in winter of 1917, but it was not possible to determine which subspecies. Last observed April 12. Museum records for American Crossbill October 28 to January 30.

522. *Loxia leucoptera*—White-winged Crossbill.

Irregular visitant during the winter. One taken November 4.

528. *Acanthis linaria linaria*—Redpoll.

Rare as a winter visitant.

529. *Astragalinus tristis tristis*—Goldfinch.

Common in summer, and occasional in winter. First observed in 1917 on May 5 and 6. Not seen again until May 17. Were quite plentiful in fall of 1916 as late as October 17 and possibly later.

529a. *Astragalinus tristis pallidus*—Pale Goldfinch.

Similar to the former. Three collected on March 12, and one on April 15.

533. *Spinus pinus*—Pine Siskin.

The siskin is a common winter resident. One to three flocks observed nearly every day from March 14 to May 18, 1917. Not observed previously except on March 1. Since then they were observed in all parts of the city. It would seem that the siskin is more common as a migrant than as a winter resident. Museum records October 14, Trego County; October 15, Wakeeney; October 23, and throughout winter, Douglas County.

534. *Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*—Snowflake.

Rare winter visitant.

536. *Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*—Lapland Longspur.

Irregular winter sojourner. Abundantly represented in the museum. Specimens taken from November 24 to April 12.

536a. *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis*—Alaska Longspur.

Occasional in winter. Seven specimens taken from December 14 to December 22.

537. *Calcarius pictus*—Smith's Longspur.

A common winter sojourner. No data.

538. *Calcarius ornatus*—Chestnut-collared Longspur.

Resident. Breeds from central Kansas northward.

539. *Rhynchophanes mccowni*—McCown's Longspur.

Common in winter in western Kansas.

540. *Poæcetes gramineus gramineus*—Vesper Sparrow.

This species is a common migrant. Rare in summer. Museum and field give records from March 24 to April 24 and October 4, also October 12. Fall records not sufficient.

540a. *Poæcetes gramineus confinis*—Western Vesper Sparrow.

Migratory in western Kansas.

542a. *Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*—Savanna Sparrow.

Common as a migrant. Museum and field records from March 9 to May 21. Few records for October, on the 12th and 28th.

542b. *Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus*—Western Savanna Sparrow.

A not uncommon migrant. Five museum specimens taken from March 19 to April 23. One on September 25 and 30 in Lane County. Many records from October 4 to 22 in Douglas, Gove, and Cloud Counties.

546. *Ammodramus savannarum australis*—Grasshopper Sparrow.

546a. *Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus*—Western Grasshopper Sparrow.

Not distinguishable in the field except under favorable circumstances. Observed very plentiful May 2 to 15. After May 15 they were not seen. The museum records Western Grasshopper Sparrow May 3 to December 3.

547. *Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi*—Henslow's Sparrow.

Rare summer resident. Records April 6, 14, 23, and August 6 for museum specimens.

548. *Passerherbulus lecontei*—Leconte's Sparrow.

This sparrow is a common migrant. Museum and field. February 19, two specimens; March 21, two; March 26; April 2, 9, 10 to 27, twelve; September 30, one, Lane County; October 6 to 19, fifteen in Cloud County; October 10 to 19, six; and November 7, one.

549. 1. *Passerherbulus nelsoni nelsoni*—Nelson's Sparrow.

A rare summer resident.

552. *Chondestes grammacus grammacus*—Lark Sparrow.

Common in summer. Field and museum show specimens for April 17, 24, 26, 28, etc. No data as to fall migrations.

552a. *Chondestes grammacus strigatus*—Western Lark Sparrow.

In central and western Kansas a common summer resident. Earliest record May 16. Probably arrive earlier. No fall data.

553. *Zonotrichia querula*—Harris' Sparrow.

This species is an abundant migrant and a rare winter resident. The migrants in 1917 arrived in force February 24. Seemed to be fewer by April 8. By May 12 they were quite distinctly fewer but still common in places. Last observed May 18. Fall migrants appeared October 3, no date as to leaving. Not common in winter.

554. *Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*—White-crowned Sparrow.

Common migrant. The only spring record May 5. The museum records give October 11, 15, 19, for Trego and Gove Counties.

554a. *Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*—Intermediate Sparrow.

Common migrant. Occasional in winter. Field and museum records give May 3 to 11. Fall museum records are September 28 and 30. Abundant in October, a few records in November, December, January, and February.

558. *Zonotrichia albicollis*—White-throated Sparrow.

This sparrow is a common migrant. The field notes show first observation April 12; common April 24 to May 10. First museum record is April 14. Fall museum record October 2 to December 31.

559. *Spizella monticola monticola*—Tree Sparrow.

A common winter resident. First arrived in 1916 on September 29. Common till March 16, 1917. Few seen until March 27. Museum records April 14, 1913.

559a. *Spizella monticola ochracea*—Western Tree Sparrow.

In western Kansas this sparrow is not an uncommon winter sojourner. Occasional in eastern Kansas. Museum records from October 3 on; the last dates being March 13 and 26.

560. *Spizella passerina passerina*—Chipping Sparrow.

Common in summer. First observed in 1917 on April 2. Seen nearly every day thereafter. Museum records throughout October in western Kansas. But seldom seen in September.

561. *Spizella pallida*—Clay-colored Sparrow.

Not uncommon as a migrant. No records.

563. *Spizella pusilla pusilla*—Field Sparrow.

Common as summer resident in eastern part of state. First observed in 1917 on March 18. Common thereafter. Last seen in 1916 on August 29 and 30. Seldom seen in September. Museum records give up to October 31.

563a. *Spizella pusilla arenacea*—Western Field Sparrow.

Rare. One record October 23.

566. *Junco aikenii*—White-winged Junco.

A rare winter visitant in western Kansas. Two specimens taken at Lawrence.

567. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis*—Slate-colored Junco.

This species is abundant in winter. First seen in 1916 on October 4 in great numbers. Museum records October 3. Became fewer April 8, 1917, but still quite common. Last observed April 17.

567b. *Junco hyemalis connectens*—Shufeldt's Junco.

Winter resident, western Kansas. No data.

567f. *Junco hyemalis montanus*—Montana Junco.

In western Kansas a winter resident. Museum records for October 14, 15, and later.

581. *Melospiza melodia melodia*—Song Sparrow.

A common migrant. Not uncommon in winter. First observed in 1917 on February 18. Became plentiful February 24. Left very largely by March 30, but still common till May 5. Last observed May 11. Fall museum records for August 10; September 28, Lane County; October 3, 6, 7, 9, 11.

581j. *Melospiza melodia juddi*—Dakota Song Sparrow.

Migratory, western Kansas. No record.

583. *Melospiza lincolni lincolni*—Lincoln's Sparrow.

Occasional as a winter resident, but common as a migrant. Field, 1917, show first date March 25. From then to April 5, common. Last observed April 10. Museum records give March 26, April 26, April 30 (3), May 24, for Barber County. The field notes for fall, September 6, October 2. Museum, October 6 to October 22. Also January 2 for Miami County.

584. *Melospiza georgiana*—Swamp Sparrow.

This is a common migrant. Rare in winter. Field and museum give following dates: March 27, April 2, 11, May 21 (2), September 9, 10, to December 30 Miami.

585. *Passerella iliaca iliaca*—Fox Sparrow.

The fox sparrow is a common migrant and not rare as a winter resident. Field notes for 1917, March 18 to 30, common. None seen before nor after. Museum, March 16 to 24, twelve specimens. October 3 on through January and February.

587. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*—Towhee.

Abundant in summer and a few remain through the open winters. First observed 1917, March 8; not common till March 18. Not often seen in fall, but in 1916 six were observed in September; two, October 7; two, October 12; two, October 13.

588. *Pipilo maculatus arcticus*—Arctic Towhee.

A winter resident, rare in eastern Kansas. Lane County, according to museum records, gave six specimens on September 30 and others throughout September, also throughout October. Douglas County has one specimen for May 1 and one for December 15.

593. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*—Cardinal.

A very common resident. At certain times it is more often seen along countryside, where shrubs or undergrowth give shelter.

595. *Zamelodia ludoviciana*—Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

This grosbeak is a common summer resident. It came in full force (1917) April 23. Quite common till May 19, by which time migrants had passed north. Not often seen thereafter. Last date (museum) August 30. None seen in careful field observation in (1916) September.

597. *Zamelodia melanocephala*—Black-headed Grosbeak.

Common summer resident. No migration records.

597a. *Guiraca caerulea lazula*—Western Blue Grosbeak.

In central and western Kansas, common in summer. No migration records.

598. *Passerina cyanea*—Indigo Bunting.

The indigo bunting is common throughout the summer months in eastern Kansas. Museum records, April 27, April 30 (2), May

1, 3 (2), 5. Leave in August and September. (Museum.) September 19, 24.

599. *Passerina amoena*—Lazuli Bunting.

No records. Classed as a rare summer resident in western Kansas.

601. *Passerina ciris*—Painted Bunting.

In southeastern Kansas the painted bunting is common in summer. No data.

604. *Spiza americana*—Dickcissel.

Very abundant in summer. Arrived (1917) on April 25. Nearly all leave in August. Two seen till September 20. Museum records October 12 for Lane County.

605. *Calamospiza melanocorys*—Lark Bunting.

Common summer resident in western Kansas. No migration records.

*Passer domesticus*—English Sparrow.

Always present. One redeeming feature, he will eat canker worms.

#### FAMILY TANGARIDAE—TANAGERS.

607. *Piranga ludoviciana*—Western Tanager.

Casual in Western Kansas. No records.

608. *Piranga erythromelas*—Scarlet Tanager.

This tanager is not an uncommon summer resident. Several observed in 1917 from May 7 to May 30. Museum records May 1 and 3. Observed as late as September 19.

610. *Piranga rubra rubra*—Summer Tanager.

In Eastern Kansas, it is common in summer. None observed in field by author. Museum records, Douglas County, for May 3, 7, 9, etc., to September 14, 15.

#### FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE—SWALLOWS.

Since all members of this family feed upon flying insects they must leave as soon as insects cease to fly and can return only when insects are again on the wing.

611. *Progne subis subis*—Purple Martin.

The martin is a common summer resident. Carefully observed two regular nesting places in 1917. First observed March 29. A cold spell followed and the martins seemed to have returned. Not again seen until April 19. Observed daily thereafter. Left in 1916 on September 10.

612. *Petrochelidon lunifrons lunifrons*—Cliff Swallow.

In summer common. Museum record April 18. No field spring records. A colony at Haskell Indian School, present September 10, gone September 14.

613. *Hirundo erythrogastra*—Barn Swallow.

This swallow is a common summer resident. First museum record April 27, Lane County. Last observed in field September 30 and October 4.

614. *Iridoprocne bicolor*—Tree Swallow.

A common migrant and a rare summer resident. Observed abundantly April 19, 29, and two on May 10, two May 12. Other swallows observed, probably tree swallows, but identification not certain, because of cloudy weather. No fall records.

616. *Riparia riparia*—Bank Swallow.

A common summer resident. The museum records are incomplete; they, however, show May 9 and September 19. No field migration notes.

617. *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*—Rough-winged Swallow.

Common in summer. Museum April 14. No fall record.

#### FAMILY BOMBYCILLIDAE—WAXWINGS.

618. *Bombycilla garrula*—Bohemian Waxwing.

A rare winter visitant.

619. *Bombycilla cedrorum*—Cedar Waxwing.

Year round resident.

#### FAMILY LANIIDAE—SHRIKES.

621. *Lanius borealis*—Northern Shrike.

In winter quite common. Museum records show following dates: Lane and Trego Counties, October 5 and March 19.

622a. *Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*—White-rumped Shrike.

Common in summer. Field record March 24. No fall record.

622c. *Lanius ludovicianus migrans*—Migrant Shrike.

Occasional permanent resident.

#### FAMILY VIREONIDAE—VIREOS.

Since vireos feed upon insects found among leaves of trees, they can be present only during foliage season.

624. *Vireosylva olivacea*—Red-eyed Vireo.

This species is common in summer. In 1917 it arrived April 19. Last museum record is September 20.

627. *Vireosylva gilva gilva*—Warbling Vireo.

Common as a summer resident. Museum gives April 26 and September 19.

628. *Lanivireo flavifrons*—Yellow-throated Vireo.

This vireo is not common, although a summer resident. Only a few records. May 1, two specimens, August 11, one.

629. *Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*—Blue-headed Vireo.

A rare migrant. But one museum specimen, taken September 21, in Lane County.

630. *Vireo atricapillus*—Black-capped Vireo.

As a summer resident in southern Kansas it is doubtful. The

museum has one specimen, taken on May 9 in Comanche County.

631. *Vireo griseus griseus*—White-eyed Vireo.

Common in summer. Museum records May 9, September 15, 16.

633. *Vireo belli belli*—Bell's Vireo.

This species is common throughout summer. Arrived in 1917 on April 24. It leaves mostly in August and early September. Last seen in 1916 on September 6.

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### DESCRIPTION OF A NEW RED-WINGED BLACK-BIRD FROM TEXAS.

BY HARRY C. OBERHOLSER.

Investigations of the birds of Texas revealed, many years ago, an unrecognized subspecies of *Agelaius phoeniceus* from the southern part of the State. Subsequent examination of material in the United States National Museum, including the Biological Survey Collection, also in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Museum of Natural History, and the private collections of Mr. John E. Thayer, Mr. J. H. Fleming, Mr. William Brewster, Dr. L. B. Bishop, and Dr. Jonathan Dwight, confirms the distinctness of this form. Owing to an indefinite delay in the appearance of our report on the birds of Texas, it seems desirable now to publish a description of this new red-wing. We accordingly propose to call it

*Agelaius phoeniceus megapotamus*, subsp. nov.

Rio Grande Red-winged Blackbird.

*Chars. subsp.*—Similar to *Agelaius phoeniceus richmondi* from southern Vera Cruz and Tabasco, Mexico, but larger; female more grayish above and less ochraceous below.

*Description.*—Type, adult female, No. 207912, U. S. Nat. Museum; Brownsville, Texas, February 17, 1911; A. K. Fisher, original number 7093. General color of upper parts dark fuscous; broad medial crown streak pinkish buff, verging a little toward chamois; rest of the pileum, together with the cervix, much streaked with pale buff, dull cinnamon, and clay color. Back and scapulars more broadly and less numerously streaked with the same colors