

A Proposed Revision
of the
"Revised List of the Birds of Iowa."

To Iowa Bird Students:

"A Revised List of the Birds of Iowa" was issued by the University of Iowa during November, 1933, as No. 5 in Volume XV, of the University of Iowa, Studies in Natural History. One thousand copies of this bulletin were printed, and at this time (February, 1934) less than 125 copies remain undistributed.

Consideration has recently been given to the possibility of reprinting this list. The Department of Publications of the University decided that it would be advisable to withhold reprinting until the present supply was exhausted, thus allowing a revision of the list at that time. With the probability of such a revision assured it is a challenge to every bird-student in Iowa to carefully check the present bulletin in order determine how it may be improved.

A review of some of the pertinent facts may aid in the program of investigation.

364 species and subspecies of birds known to have occurred in Iowa were included in the list. Actually the number should have been 365 as the Black Vulture was added in a footnote, but too late for altering the total.

Iowa-taken specimens are preserved for all except 35 species, as listed below. At least one specimen of each of the 330 species was examined by the writer during 1932 or 1933, except the four following: Yellow-crowned Night Heron (examined by H.C. Oberholser); Pine Grosbeak (examined by Witmer Stone); Lesser Canada Goose & Brewer's Black Bird, (both examined by H.C. Oberholser).

The 35 species listed below were included in the list without substantiating specimens. 28 of these formerly were represented by collected specimens which were not saved or since have been destroyed. The remaining 7 are species sufficiently distinct that there can be no doubt as to their correct identifications. These 7 are indicated in the list below with an asterisk. In recent numbers of the Canadian Field-Naturalist, and in a review of this list the policy was advocated of using only the binomials except when a specimen had been examined in the laboratory and the subspecies so determined. Therefore the use of the binomial is recommended for these 35 species, although the retention of distinctive common names in some cases is necessary.

Red-throated Loon, <u>Gavia stellata</u>	Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker, <u>Picoides arcticus</u>
*Western Grebe, <u>Aechmophorus occidentalis</u>	Say's Phoebe, <u>Sayornis phoebe</u>
Water-Turkey, <u>Anhinga anhinga</u>	*Raven, <u>Corvus corax</u>
Man-o'-war-bird, <u>Fregata magnificens</u>	Rock Wren, <u>Salpinctes obsoletus</u>
Snowy Egret, <u>Egretta thula</u>	Mockingbird, <u>Mimus polyglottos</u>
Little Blue Heron, <u>Florida caerula</u>	Sprague's Pipit, <u>Anthus spraguei</u>
*Wood Ibis, <u>Mycteria americana</u>	Sycamore Warbler, <u>Dendroica dominica</u>
Cinnamon Teal, <u>Querquedula cyanoptera</u>	*Prairie Warbler, <u>Dendroica discolor</u>
American Scoter, <u>Oidemia americana</u>	Hooded Warbler, <u>Wilsonia citrina</u>
Harris's Hawk, <u>Parabuteo unicinctus</u>	*Blue Grosbeak, <u>Guiraca caerulea</u>
Black Rail, <u>Oreiscus jamaicensis</u>	*Lazuli Bunting, <u>Passerina amoena</u>
Hudsonian Curlew, <u>Phaeopus hudsonicus</u>	Gray-crowned Rosy Finch, <u>Leucosticte tephrocotis</u>
Black-necked Stilt, <u>Himantopus mexicanus</u>	Greater Redpoll, <u>Acanthis linaria</u>
Paroquet, <u>Conuropsis carolinensis</u>	Lark Bunting, <u>Calamospiza melanocorys</u>
Burrowing Owl, <u>Speotyto cunicularia</u>	McCown's Longspur, <u>Rhynchophanes mccowni</u>
Great Gray Owl, <u>Scotiaptex nebulosa</u>	Chestnut-collared Longspur, <u>Calcarius ornatus</u>
Poor-will, <u>Phalaenoptilus nuttalli</u>	
Red-shafted Flicker, <u>Colaptes cafer</u>	
*Lewis's Woodpecker, <u>Asyndesmus lewis</u>	

Since the publication of the list last November specimens of the Western Burrowing Owl and Red-shafted Flicker have been found or collected. Prof. Myron H. Swenk has written me that there are specimens of the Louisiana Paroquet in the U.S. National Museum which were secured by Dr. F.V. Hayden in the spring of 1856, on "Bald Island". Prof. Swenk has identified this island as the present McKissock Island in the Missouri River between Iowa & Nebraska. And there is an unverified report of a specimen of Red-throated Loon killed in eastern Iowa last fall and donated to the University of Iowa Museum.