

by Walter G. Savage at Hillsboro, Henry County: two males taken May 4, 1895 and May 17, 1898; a female collected May 20, 1898. W. E. Praeger has a specimen which he collected at Keokuk, Lee County, May 19, 1889. No recent breeding records have been reported.

Vermivora chrysoptera (Linnaeus).

Golden-winged Warbler.

A fairly rare migrant in the eastern half of the state, unreported from the western part. Anderson (1907) listed it as a migrant in several eastern counties. Bingaman reported two nests taken in Grundy County during June, 1898.

Gabrielson (1919) recorded it as a rare migrant in Marshall County, two specimens were collected. DuMont (1931) classed it as an uncommon migrant in Polk County, six observations having been listed for May and one for September. It was reported as a rare migrant in Boone County (Rosene), Story (Hendrickson and Roberts), Keokuk (Nauman) and Buchanan (Pierce) counties. There are a number of specimens. There are no recent reports of breeding.

Vermivora pinus (Linnaeus). Blue-winged Warbler.

An uncommon migrant in the eastern half of the state, very rare in the western part. Reported as a fairly rare summer resident in central Iowa, more numerous eastwardly. Roberts (1932) states that it has slowly extended its range northward into Minnesota, being restricted to the Mississippi River bottoms. Anderson (1907) listed only one record from the northern part of the state, a nest found at Decorah, Winne-shiek County in June, 1895 by C. C. Smith. It was recorded as a summer resident in the southeastern part of the state. Reports of breeding were somewhat variable. Trostler considered it a common migrant and a scarce summer resident in Pottawattamie County.

Allert reported it as a fairly common summer resident in Clayton County. Spiker noted it as rare in summer in Chickasaw County. Pierce (1930) recorded it as a common migrant and a summer resident. Hendrickson found it to be a rare summer resident in Story County. Rosene reported it as a rare breeder in Boone County. DuMont (1931) recorded it as a fairly rare summer resident in Polk County. Spurrell (1921) stated that three were seen by Mrs. George May in Sac County during the

End
Galley
35

spring of 1912.

Vermivora peregrina (Wilson). Tennessee Warbler.

A common migrant in all portions of the state. It appears to vary somewhat in numbers being abundant during some seasons and at others, only fairly common.

Vermivora celata celata (Say).

Orange-crowned Warbler.

A fairly common migrant throughout the state. No doubt it is frequently overlooked because of its somber colors. There are a number of specimens.

Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla (Wilson).

Nashville Warbler.

A fairly common migrant, somewhat rare in the northwestern part of the state. Although several observers reported it as rare, in the experience of the writer, this bird is one of the commonest migrants in central and eastern Iowa.

Compothlypis americana pusilla (Wilson).

Northern Parula Warbler.

An uncommon migrant in the eastern part of the

state, somewhat rare in the western part. Reported by a number of observers as a rare migrant. There are no breeding reports^t. Several specimens have been secured.

Dendroica aestiva aestiva (Gmelin).

— Eastern Yellow Warbler.

An abundant summer resident, breeding in all parts of the state.

Dendroica magnolia (Wilson). Magnolia Warbler.

A common migrant in the eastern part of the state, uncommon and somewhat irregular in the western half.

Dendroica tigrina (Gmelin). Cape May Warbler.

A fairly rare migrant. In the '80's this bird was considered very rare west of the Mississippi River. Anderson (1907) listed records from Winneshiek, Blackhawk, Jackson, Linn, Johnson, Poweshiek, Scott, Van Buren, and Lee counties.

The following county reports were received: Clayton, uncommon migrant (Allert); Chickasaw, rare migrant (Spiker); Buchanan, irregular migrant (Pierce); Keokuk,

extremely rare, only two in twenty years (Nauman); Polk, fairly rare migrant, three recent records (DuMont); Story, rare migrant (Hendrickson); Boone, irregular migrant (Rosene); Sac, rare migrant (Spurrell); Dickinson, one seen May 13, 1933 (Bennett); rare migrant (Roberts); Emmet, irregular migrant (Wolden); Woodbury, not common (Youngworth), uncommon migrant (Bennett). There are several specimens. Chapman (Warblers of North America, 1907, p. 129) listed one taken at Iowa City, Johnson County, November 27.

Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens (Gmelin).

Black-throated Blue Warbler.

A fairly rare migrant in the eastern part of the state, unreported from the western part. Anderson (1907) recorded it as a rare migrant in Winnebago, Webster, Blackhawk, Linn, Jackson, Scott, Poweshiek, Mahaska, and Van Buren counties. He listed a male which he collected in Winnebago County, May 14, 1892.

Allert reported it as an uncommon migrant in Clayton County. Miss Althea R. Sherman has several observations of this bird at National in the same county. A male in her collection was picked up dead, May 27, 1909. Pierce (1930) recorded one occurrence in Buchanan

County. Nauman considered it a very rare migrant in Keokuk County. DuMont (1931) listed it as a fairly rare migrant in Polk County. It was noted from May 17 to 31, and September 25 to 30. Hendrickson reported it a rare migrant in Story County. Fenton (1923-24) recorded it as a rare migrant in Floyd and Mitchell counties. A male in the Coe College Museum was collected by O. M. Greenwood in Delaware County, May 16, 1914. Three specimens in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences were collected by W. L. Abbott in Mitchell County, September 6, 7, and 8, 1879.

Dendroica coronata (Linnaeus). Myrtle Warbler.

A very common migrant in all parts of the state. Reported by most observers as the most abundant warbler.

Dendroica virens virens (Gmelin).

Black-throated Green Warbler.

A fairly common migrant in the eastern part of the state, uncommon in the western portion. A few observers consider it a rare migrant. It is reported as common in Clayton County (Allert), and in Polk County (DuMont).

Dendroica cerulea (Wilson). Cerulean Warbler.

An uncommon summer resident in southcentral and eastern Iowa, rare in the western part. It has been noted most frequently during the period of migration. However, as the northward limit of its breeding range is in southeastern Minnesota, it is altogether probable that these birds are present in Iowa during the summer months but overlooked due to their shyness.

Allert noted it as a tolerably common migrant and rare summer resident in Clayton County. Hendrickson reported a pair seen in Delaware County during May, 1924. Pierce (1930) has one observation for Buchanan County, and a record of four birds in Delaware County during May, 1931. DuMont (1931) listed it as an uncommon migrant in Polk County; there are a number of observations. The writer has frequently found this bird in the Ledges State Park, Boone County, where it is a regular summer resident and a few breed. Rosene has found it regularly in Boone County. This is the same locality in which J. A. Allen found it quite common in 1868. Spurrell (1919) stated that there was one specimen in the B. H. Smith collection taken in Sac County. Wolden furnished the most northerly record in Iowa. He

observed one during August in Emmet County. A male taken by A. J. Anderson at Sioux City, May 20, 1899, is now in the Pettigrew Museum, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. Mrs. J. A. Dales observed this bird once at Sioux City. There are several specimens from southern and eastern Iowa.

Dendroica fusca (Muller). Blackburnian Warbler.

A regular spring and fall migrant in the eastern half of the state, rare in the western part. Reports of abundance from eastern Iowa vary considerably. Allert noted it as a common migrant in Clayton County. Pierce (1930) listed it as a regular migrant in Buchanan County. Gabrielson (1919) recorded it as a tolerably common spring migrant in Marshall County. DuMont (1931) stated that it was a fairly common migrant in Polk County. All other observers in eastern Iowa reported it as rare. Wolden considered it a rare migrant in Emmet County. Bennett (1931) recorded it as an uncommon migrant in the Sioux City region. Youngworth reported it as very rare in the same area.

^D
Dendroica dominica albilora Ridgway. Sycamore Warbler.

Probably a fairly rare summer resident in the extreme southern part of the state. According to the A. O. U. Check-List, 4th Edition, this species breeds from southeastern Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southward. While there are several observations of this bird in Iowa all except two have been made during May. Spiker (1924) saw one near Ottumwa, Wapello County, August 28, 1913. Dullont (1931) recorded one seen by A. T. Watson at Des Moines, Polk County, August 29, 1926. Another observation by Watson at Des Moines was May 29, 1927. Roberts noted one at Iowa City, Johnson County, May 17, 1931. The record of several observations has been furnished from the files of the U. S. Biological Survey. These include observations at Sigourney, Keokuk County by Nauman on the following occasions: May 18 to 26, 1917; May 16 to 18, 1920; May/22, 1921; May 21 to 23, 1922; May 23 and 24, 1924; May 20, 1927. Spurrell (1919) recorded an observation by Mrs. George May at Wall Lake, Sac County, May 13, 1913. It is difficult to know whether this may be considered as a straggling record or the misidentification of another species, probably the Blackburnian Warbler.

Anderson (1907) described in detail a specimen secured by George H. Berry at Keokuk, Lee County, May 4, 1888. This specimen is in the Coe College Museum.

Dendroica pensylvanica (Linnaeus).

— Chestnut-sided Warbler.

A fairly common migrant in the eastern part of the state, uncommon and somewhat irregular as a migrant in the western part. Anderson (1907) recorded it as an abundant migrant in all parts of the state, breeding in many localities, but rather locally distributed. It was listed as breeding in Kossuth, Blackhawk, Tama, Linn, Jackson, Poweshiek, Mahaska, Van Buren, Lee, and Pottawattamie counties; and as a summer resident in Franklin and Henry counties.

It has recently been reported as a common migrant in Clayton County (Allert), Chickasaw County (Spiker), and Polk County (DuMont). It has been noted as a rare migrant in Story County (Hendrickson), and in Boone County (Rosene). Stephens reported seeing one or two each season at Sioux City, Woodbury County.

Since 1900 this bird has entirely disappeared from Iowa as a breeding species. Roberts (1932) has noted a similar condition in the southern part of Minnesota.

However, he believes a careful search through the second-growth and cut-over areas would reveal this warbler as a scarce breeder south to the Iowa line.

Dendroica castanea (Wilson). Bay-breasted Warbler.

A somewhat rare migrant in eastern Iowa. There are very few records from the western part. Anderson (1907) listed it as a rather rare migrant in eastern Iowa: once observed at Spencer, Clay County. It was recorded from Winneshiek, Blackhawk, Jackson, Scott, Johnson, Poweshiek, Van Buren, and Lee counties.

Allert reported it as an uncommon migrant in Clayton County. DuMont (1931) recorded it as an uncommon migrant in Polk County. All other observers reporting from the eastern part of the state considered it rare. Tinker (1914) recorded that a single adult male was collected by Alexander G. Ruthevan in a grove in Clay County, July 4, 1907. T. C. Stephens recorded (Wilson Bull., XXV, p. 202) the following observations from Sioux City, Woodbury County during 1913: "The only previous record of mine is June 4, 1910 on the College campus. This year Miss Pearl Woodford told me of seeing one at Sargeant Bluff on May 10. On the 14th Mr. Arthur Lindsey saw two on the campus; on the

15th I saw one; and on the 18th one was reported to me by Paul Chipperfield." There are several specimens.

Dendroica striata (Forster). Black-poll Warbler.

A common migrant in all parts of Iowa. The report of a pair breeding in Dallas County, May 20, 1894, must be considered as a misidentification. Although the female was collected the male was not seen.

Dendroica pinus pinus (Wilson). Northern Pine Warbler.

A migrant in irregular numbers throughout the state. Anderson (1907) said that because this warbler is rarely found outside of pine woods it is very locally distributed in Iowa, although it frequently appeared in considerable numbers during migration. Several specimens were listed.

It was not reported from Clayton County. Spiker considered it a rare migrant in Chickasaw County. Pierce (1930) recorded it as a very irregular and scarce migrant in Buchanan County. Nauman noted it in Keokuk County during May, from 1926 to 1929. DuMont (1931) listed it as a rare migrant in Polk County. Rosene reported it as rare in Boone County. Wolden noted it as a rare migrant in Emmet County. Bennett (1931)

recorded it as an uncommon migrant in the Sioux City region; he noted a pair at Arnold's Park, Dickinson County, May 13, 1933. H. C. Oberholser wrote that the files of the U. S. Biological Survey contained many migration records from Iowa. There are three specimens in the Dwight collection, American Museum of Natural History, secured by Walter G. Savage at Hillsboro, Henry County: a male, and a female taken April 25, 1897, and a male April 24, 1900.

Dendroica discolor discolor (Vieillot).

Northern Prairie Warbler.

A rare straggler from the south. Anderson (1907) recorded a single observation by Morton E. Peck, who spent several hours trying to collect one of these birds in Linn County in 1896.

DuMont (1931) listed four observations for Polk County: it was seen by Kenneth R. Nelson on May 14, 1923 and May 1, 1927; one was noted by Olivia McCabe, May 28, 1915; one was noted by Toni Wendelburg, September 13, 1930. The files of the U. S. Biological Survey contained a record of observations by a Mr. Mosher of

West Liberty, Muscatine County. He noted a single bird September 29 and 30, 1922. There are no Iowa specimens. Evidence of breeding is entirely unsatisfactory.

Dendroica palmarum palmarum (Gmelin).

Western Palm Warbler.

It is noted in Iowa only as a migrant. Anderson (1907) listed it as a common spring and fall migrant in the eastern and central portions of the state. No observations from the western part of the state were recorded.

Reports from the various counties are as follows: Clayton, common migrant (Allert); Chickasaw, fairly common (Spiker); Floyd, uncommon migrant (Fenton); Buchanan, an abundant migrant (Pierce); Keokuk, common migrant, sometimes rare (Nauman); Wapello, fairly common migrant (Spiker); Polk, very common spring migrant, not common in the fall (DuMont); Marshall, a common spring migrant (Gabrielson); Story, rare migrant (Hendrickson); Boone, rare migrant (Rosene); Sac, rare migrant (Spurrell); Emmet, common migrant (Wolden); Dickinson, common migrant (Roberts); Woodbury, tolerably common migrant (Bennett). Youngworth noted it as a spring and fall migrant in the same locality, not

especially common or regular. In the experience of the writer this bird has been found as a common migrant in central Iowa, arriving with great regularity on April 26. There are many specimens.

Seiurus aurocapillus (Linnaeus). Oven-bird.

A common migrant in the eastern part of the state, fairly common in the western portion. It is a summer resident in all parts of Iowa, breeding commonly in the heavily wooded sections of the south and east, uncommon in the central area, and rare or absent in the northwest. Both Bennett and Youngworth reported it as a rare breeder in Woodbury County. Wolden has noted it as a frequent summer resident in Emmet County.

Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis (Gmelin).

Northern Water-Thrush.

A casual migrant along the Mississippi River Valley. The writer recorded (Auk, XLVII, pp. 91-93) two specimens in the Dwight collection, American Museum of Natural History. No. 12787, a male, was secured by Walter G. Savage at Hillsboro, Henry County,

May 29, 1897. The exposed culmen measured 11.0 mm., bill from nostril, 9.1 mm. No. 26465, a female, was formerly in the C. K. Worthen collection and was taken at Keokuk, Lee County, May 12, 1904. Exposed culmen, 11 mm., bill from nostril, 9.7 mm. Because of the very slight differences in size and coloration between this subspecies and the next all sight records of S. noveboracensis in Iowa should be referred to the Grinnell's Water-Thrush.

Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis Ridgway!
Grinnell's Water-Thrush.

A fairly common migrant in all parts of the state. It is reported as a common migrant by several observers in the eastern part of the state, and from the Sioux City region. During May, 1933 the writer found this bird to be an abundant migrant along the Iowa River in Johnson County.

Several records of breeding noted by Keyes and Williams (1889) and Anderson (1907) must be considered as misidentifications of Seiurus motacilla. The southern breeding limit of Grinnell's Water-Thrush is considerably to the north. A series of eleven Iowa specimens of notabilis was examined, including five from

Clayton County. This confirms the general opinion that this form is the one noted most frequently as a migrant through Iowa.

Seiurus motacilla (Vieillot). Louisiana Water-Thrush.

An uncommon summer resident in the southern and eastern part of the state, most numerous as a breeding bird along the Mississippi River bottoms. Anderson (1907) stated that it was found in most parts of Iowa, breeding sparingly throughout its range, but that it was generally rare north of the middle of the state. It was listed as a breeding bird in Kossuth, Winneshek, Linn, Mahaska, Decatur, and Lee counties. It was noted as a summer resident in Blackhawk, Poweshiek, Van Buren, and Pottawattamie counties.

Rosene reported this bird as common in Boone County, where he recently found it breeding. Allert stated that it has been found as a summer resident in Clayton County. Spurrell (1921) recorded only one observation in Sac County. It has been reported from Woodbury County as a common migrant, by Bennett (1931), as a regular migrant every spring, by Youngworth (Wilson Bull., XLIII, p. 65), and Stephens recorded (Ibid., XXV, P. 202) that it seemed to be the more common of

the two Water-Thrushes. These observations may denote an extension of range of this Carolinian form, northward along the Missouri River Valley. However, there are no South Dakota records as yet, and it is found only in southeastern Minnesota.

Oporornis formosus (Wilson). Kentucky Warbler.

A rare summer resident in southern and eastern Iowa. Anderson (1907) listed several records. Peck took a specimen at Laporte City, Blackhawk County. 1884(?) A female was collected at West Liberty, Muscatine County by E. H. King on May 1, 1884 (1?). It is now in the Coe College Museum. Giddings reported that it was rather rare; a few bred each season in Jackson County. A male now in his collection was taken at Sabula. One was secured at Burlington, Des Moines County, May 11, 1884 by F. Knitham and C. J. Reed. W. G. Savage reported it as a common summer resident in Van Buren County. It was noted as a common summer resident in Lee County by Praeger and Currier.

Leroy Titus Weeks observed three birds at McGregor, Clayton County, August 8, 1923. On August 16, 1923 he collected one at the same place but it was not preserved (notes from U. S. Biological Survey). A male

was observed by the writer at Iowa City, Johnson County, May 22, 1933. A specimen in the Davenport Public Museum was taken in Scott County by W. L. Allen. Two males in the Dwight collection, American Museum of Natural History, were secured by Walter G. Savage at Hillsboro, Henry County, May 16 and 27, 1900. Spiker (1924) recorded that one was seen near Ottumwa, Wapello County, July 31, 1914. DuMont (1931) recorded it as a rare straggler in Polk County, where it was noted May 17, and September 13, 1925 by A. T. Watson; on May 21, 1927 one was seen by Watson and Kenneth R. Nelson. A straggling record from northwestern Iowa is of an adult male secured by Otto W. Remer at LeMars, Plymouth County. This bird was captured alive about April 28, 1916, and it was mounted by A. J. Anderson, former Sioux City taxidermist. This specimen remains in Remer's collection and it was recently examined by the writer. There have been no recent reports of breeding.

Oporornis agilis (Wilson). Connecticut Warbler.

An uncommon or somewhat rare migrant, reported only from the eastern half of the state; less frequently noted in the fall. Anderson (1907) recorded specimens collected in Winnebago, Hancock, Linn, and Van Buren counties.

Allert reports it as an uncommon migrant in Clayton County. Miss Althea R. Sherman has three specimens in her collection which were picked up dead at National, in the same county, May 27, 1909. This bird is reported as a rare migrant in the following counties: Chickasaw (Spiker); Floyd (Fenton); Buchanan (Pierce); Keokuk (Nauman); Story (Hendrickson); and Boone (Rosene). DuMont (1931) records it as a fairly common migrant in Polk County, noted in the spring from May 5 to 31, and in the fall from August 29 to October 1. There is a specimen in the Dwight collection, American Museum of Natural History, secured by Walter G. Savage at Hillsboro, Henry County, May 13, 1895. A male and a female in the museum of Iowa State Teachers College were taken by Harry Fields at Cedar Falls, Blackhawk County. Three specimens are in the University of Iowa Museum: a male, May 22, 1897 in Hancock County, and a female, May 20, 1904 at Forest City, Winnebago County, were both taken by Rudolph M. Anderson; a female was collected by Ira N. Gabrielson at Marshalltown, Marshall County, August 22, 1914.

Oporornis philadelphia (Wilson). Mourning Warbler.

An uncommon and irregular migrant throughout the state, slightly more numerous in the eastern part. It was reported as rare by several observers. DuMont (1931) classed it as a fairly common migrant in Polk County. Gabrielson (1919) recorded it as a tolerably common migrant in Marshall County. Spiker (1924) listed it as a common migrant in Wapello County. Youngworth recorded (Wilson Bull., XLIII, p. 65) seeing forty-five of these birds in a walk of two or three miles at Sioux City, Woodbury County, May 22, 1930. There are several specimens.

Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla (Swainson).

Northern Yellow-throat.

A common summer resident, breeding in all parts of the state.

Icteria virens virens (Linnaeus). Yellow-breasted Chat.

A fairly rare summer resident in southern Iowa, and fairly common along the Missouri River Valley, north at least to the mouth of the Big Sioux River,

breeding throughout its range. This bird was formerly much more numerous. Anderson (1907) stated that it was a common summer resident as far north as the center of the state, abundant in the southeastern part, and rather rare in most localities in northern Iowa. It was recorded as formerly common in Blackhawk and Des Moines counties, but became scarce due to the close pasturing of the woods. W. H. Bingaman reported it as a common summer resident, nesting in Kossuth County. Guy C. Rich considered it as an uncommon summer resident in Woodbury County. A specimen was listed, taken by J. E. Law in Cerro Gordo County, May 30, 1891.

Allert reported several early observations by Miss Althea R. Sherman in Clayton County, but none seen recently. Fenton (1923-24) recorded seeing two birds in Floyd County, May 20, 1918. Nauman considered it a rare summer resident, nesting in Keokuk County. Spiker (1924) had several reports of this bird in Wapello County. DuMont (1931) listed a single recent observation for Polk County. Lester P. Fagen noted it as a breeding bird in that locality in 1909. Hendrickson noted it as a straggler in Story County. Rosene

reported it as rare in Boone County. Bennett (1931) recorded it as a tolerably common summer resident in the Sioux City region. There are several early specimens. In a letter to Thomas S. Roberts, May 29, 1933, Howard F. Graesing of Spirit Lake, Dickinson County, reported finding a dead Chat two days before. He had it mounted and presumably has it in his possession.

Wilsonia citrina (Boddaert). Hooded Warbler.

Formerly a rare summer resident in southern Iowa, breeding in the extreme southeastern corner. There are no specimens or recent observations. Anderson (1907) stated that the most northerly record west of the Mississippi River was of one seen by Morton E. Peck at Laporte City, Blackhawk County. One was collected by Paul Bartsch at Burlington, Des Moines County, May 25, 1892. H. J. Giddings reported seeing one in Jackson County, June 1, 1897. Trippe (1872) recorded taking one in Mahaska County. Lynds Jones reported one collected in Poweshiek County, May 18, 1888. W. E. Praeger noted it as a summer resident, breeding in Lee County. Edmond C. Currier stated that it nested commonly at Keokuk, Lee County, frequenting the damp bottom-land along the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers.

Wilsonia pusilla pusilla (Wilson). Wilson's Warbler.

A fairly common migrant in all parts of the state, somewhat irregular in occurrence in the western part. This bird was reported as a common migrant in Clayton County (Allert), Marshall County (Gabrielson, 1919), Polk County (DuMont, 1931), and in Keokuk County (Neuman).

Wilsonia canadensis (Linnaeus). Canada Warbler.

A fairly common migrant in eastern and central Iowa, and apparently rare in the western part. Anderson (1907) stated that Thomas Say noted this species at Engineer Cantonment in 1819-20.

It was listed as a common migrant in Clayton County (Allert), and in Polk County (DuMont, 1931). Pierce (1930) recorded it as a regular migrant in very small numbers in Buchanan County. Gabrielson (1919) recorded it as an uncommon spring migrant. All others, who observed it in eastern Iowa, listed it as rare. Roberts reported one observation of it in Dickinson County. Bennett (1931) recorded it as a tolerably common migrant in the Sioux City region; Stephens and Youngworth did not list it from this area.

Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus). American Redstart.

An abundant migrant, and a common summer resident, breeding throughout the state. It is less numerous in the northwest part of the state. Wolden reported it as a rare summer resident in Emmet County. Roberts noted it only as a migrant in Dickinson County. Bennett (1931) listed it as a common summer resident in the Sioux City area; Youngworth classed it as an uncommon summer resident in the same area.

Family Ploceidae.

black face

Passer domesticus domesticus (Linnaeus).

English Sparrow.

An abundant permanent resident, breeding in all parts of the state. This obnoxious alien was introduced into this country at New York during 1850. Its westward invasion was supplemented in Iowa by a number of local plantings. It first appeared at Burlington in 1869-'70 where it may have been introduced. Ten pairs, either from Europe or from an established colony in this country, were planted at Davenport in 1870. At Cedar Rapids they were introduced from Massachusetts about 1874. Twenty pairs were planted at Dubuque in

1876. It was introduced at Sioux City in 1882.

During recent years these birds appear to be increasing somewhat in the open country, feeding in the grain fields, and nesting about the farm buildings. The invasions of the starling has as yet had no effect in reducing the number of "House Sparrows" in this area.

Family Icteridae.

black face

Delichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus). Bobolink.

A fairly common migrant throughout the state, a common breeding bird in the northern part of the state, uncommon and irregularly distributed in the southern portion. These birds were considerably reduced in numbers due to the breaking up of practically all the original prairie. At present they appear to be increasing somewhat, particularly in northeastern Iowa.

Sturnella magna magna (Linnaeus). Eastern Meadowlark.

A common summer resident, most numerous in the southern and eastern part of the state, uncommon in the northwestern portion. It is found regularly during

the winter in southern Iowa. It is no longer possible to establish a line of demarcation between the Eastern and the Western Meadowlarks as their ranges have so broadly overlapped that both are present in most counties in the state. The louder song of the Western Meadowlark is generally a sufficiently diagnostic character for differentiating between these two.

Sturnella neglecta Audubon. Western Meadowlark.

A common summer resident in the western and northern half of the state, less frequently noted in southeastern Iowa. It has been increasing in numbers in the northeastern part of the state. Allert reported them present in numbers about equal with those of the Eastern Meadowlark in Clayton County. Pierce (1930) considered magna slightly more numerous than neglecta in Buchanan County and northward. It has been noted regularly as a winter resident in southern Iowa, less frequently northward.

A series of sixty-nine skins from Woodbury County (part of the Talbot series of over seven hundred neglecta) contained in the University of Iowa Museum, are all typical neglecta, showing no intermediate characters.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus (Bonaparte).Yellow-headed Blackbird.

A common summer resident in northern and western Iowa, breeding from the central part of the state westward. It occurs as a common migrant in western Iowa, somewhat rare in the extreme eastern part. However, Spiker reported it as a common migrant in Chickasaw County. It has recently been noted as a local breeder in Polk, Story, and Hamilton counties (DuMont). Records of former breeding are extant from Marshall, Floyd, and Buchanan counties. Breeding colonies of considerable size may be found in northwestern Iowa wherever there are sloughs and marshes with a luxuriant growth of quill-reeds (Phragmites), and containing water throughout the summer.

Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus (Linnaeus).Eastern Red-wing.

A very local breeder in extreme eastern Iowa, probably confined to the flood-plain of the Mississippi River. It is an uncommon migrant in the eastern part of the state, occasionally straggling into the central part. No specimens have been secured during the winter.

Two breeding males from Clayton County taken May 13, measure as follows:

8 pt.

County	Wing	Exposed Culmen	Height at base	Tarsus	Tail
Clayton	117.0	22.1	11.4	28.3	85.0
Clayton	119.0	22.2	11.3	28.0	85.0

10 pt.
Three breeding females taken in Clayton County May 13 and 14, and one in Johnson County May 13, measure as follows:

8 pt.

County	Wing	Exposed Culmen	Height at base	Tarsus	Tail
Clayton	102.0	19.9	10.0	25.5	74.0
Clayton	102.0	18.0	10.0	25.5	73.5
Clayton	101.6	19.0	10.3	26.1	76.0
Johnson	102.5	18.5	bill open	25.6	74.2

10-12-25
There are specimens of phoeniceus taken during the migratory period from Allamakee, Clayton, Johnson, Marshall, and Story counties. The range of measurements of five males is: ^{lc}Wing, 116.3 to 121.0; exposed culmen, 21.4 to 22.3; height of culmen at base, 11.0 to 11.9; tarsus, 27.3 to 30.5; tail, 83.4 to 90.1. The range of measurements of four females is: wing, 97.8 to 102.0;

culmen, 17.8 to 19.0; height of culmen at base, 9.8 to 10.4; tarsus, 25.0 to 26.5; tail, 69.0 to 74.0. All specimens were identified by H. C. Oberholser.

Agelaius phoeniceus arctolegus Oberholser.

Giant Red-wing.

An abundant summer resident, breeding in all parts of the state except the extreme eastern portion, where it is replaced by phoeniceus. It is an abundant migrant in all parts of the state. Some form of Red-wing winters irregularly in southern Iowa and occasionally in the northern part. Specimens are not available to determine whether these birds are arctolegus or fortis. The latter is a common early spring and late fall migrant throughout the state.

Measurements of twelve breeding male arctolegus are as follows:

8/21

County	Wing	Exposed culmen	Height at Tarsus base		Tail
Woodbury	125.3	23.0	11.2	30.2	92.0
Cerro Gordo	124.0	22.8	13.0	28.8	91.2
Dallas	125.5	23.2	11.0	27.9	90.2
"	122.0	23.8	11.5	29.0	93.0

8/21

County	Wing	Exposed culmen	Height at base	Tarsus	Tail
Dallas	121.0	22.8	11.9	28.0	90.0
"	124.8	22.8	12.0	29.0	95.5
Tama	125.5	22.4	12.2	29.0	95.2
Johnson	122.0	22.8	11.9	29.9	89.0
"	124.0	23.0	12.6	32.2	91.0
"	122.0	22.7	13.0	31.2	88.0
"	123.0	23.4	12.5	32.0	90.0
Van Buren	126.0	24.6	13.0	31.4	91.8

10/21 } Measurements of six breeding female arctolegus are
as follows:

8/21

Woodbury	moulting	19.0	10.5	27.0	moulting
Dallas		103.5	19.0	10.0	25.7 75.0
Tama		106.0	19.1	10.1	28.0 79.0
"		102.0	20.0	bill open	28.1 75.0
"		104.0	19.0	bill open	27.0 79.0
Johnson		102.2	19.6	10.7	27.0 74.5

10-12-25

Specimens taken during May, 1933, in Johnson County appear to be nearly intermediate in size, and in the coloration of females, between phoeniceus and arctolegus, but slightly nearer the latter form.

The range of measurements of fifteen male arctolegus taken in all parts of the state at other than the breeding season is as follows: wing, 120.5 to 126.0; exposed culmen, 21.4 to 24.3; height of culmen at base, 11.0 to 12.4; tarsus, 26.9 to 31.4; tail, 87.1 to 94.5. All of these specimens were identified by H. C. Oberholser.

Agelaius phoeniceus fortis Ridgway.

Thick-billed Red-wing.

A common early spring and late fall migrant in all parts of the state, most numerous in the western portion. A study of wintering specimens probably would reveal this subspecies to be the one most frequently found. There is no evidence of its breeding in Iowa, nor any area containing forms intermediate between it and arctolegus.

There are twenty-one males and four females taken in Woodbury, Monona, Winnebago, Story, Polk, Clayton, Linn, Iowa, and Johnson counties, between October 6 and April 12. The range of measurements of the sixteen adult males is as follows: wing, 127.0 to 130.4; exposed culmen, 22.0 to 23.7; height of culmen at base, 11.0

to 13.1; tarsus, 28.2 to 31.8; tail, 90.0 to 97.9. The range of measurements of four females is as follows: wing, 102.0 to 106.5; exposed culmen, 19.0 to 22.0; height of culmen at base, 11.0 to 11.1; tarsus, 25.0 to 28.9; tail, 73.7 to 79.0. All specimens were identified by H. C. Oberholser.

Icterus spurius (Linnaeus). Orchard Oriole.

An uncommon summer resident in the western half of the state, fairly rare and irregularly distributed in the northern and eastern parts, breeding throughout its range. It is reported as a common summer resident in the Sioux City region.

There has been a noticeable decrease of this species since 1907 when Anderson recorded it as a common summer resident in all parts of Iowa. It is the opinion of the writer that the grackle has been instrumental in driving it out.

Icterus galbula (Linnaeus). Baltimore Oriole.

A common summer resident, breeding in all parts of the state.

Euphagus carolinus (Muller). Rusty Blackbird.

A common migrant in all parts of the state, occasionally wintering, in small flocks, in the southern part. There are no breeding records.

Euphagus cyanocephalus (Wagler). Brewer's Blackbird.

An uncommon migrant, most numerous in the western part of the state. Bennett (1931) recorded it as an uncommon migrant in the Sioux City region. Spurrell (1919) recorded it as a fairly common migrant in Sac County; they frequently were noted as they followed within a few feet of the plow; observations ranged from March 15 to April 28. The following records were supplied from the files of the U. S. Biological Survey: Stephens noted it in Woodbury County, May 19, 1913 and April 4, 1914; Spurrell reported it as a regular spring and fall migrant at Wall Lake, Sac County; Nauman reported it regularly in the spring and fall migration, noting flocks of as many as 500. One catalogued in the U. S. National Museum was secured at Sioux City, Woodbury County, May 13, 1864. DuMont (1931) recorded it as an uncommon migrant in Polk County; migration dates in the spring ranged from March 15 to April 26.

A flock of twenty-five was seen by Henry Birkeland at Nevada, Story County, April 20, 1933. The dark iris of the female and the violet reflections on the head and neck of the male were noted. Roberts had seven records for Johnson County.

This bird has gradually been extending its range eastward, and Roberts (1932) has recorded it as a common summer resident in Minnesota, breeding in colonies throughout most of that state. It may be expected as a breeding bird in northern Iowa.

Quiscalus quiscula aeneus Ridgway. Bronzed Grackle.

An abundant migrant and a very common summer resident, breeding in all parts of the state. It is occasionally found in winter. Toward evening in the late summer or fall, flocks of several thousand grackles may be seen on their way to a selected grove or "roost". These flocks frequently contain many red-wings, cowbirds, and a few starlings.

Molothrus ater ater (Boddaert). Eastern Cowbird.

A very common summer resident, breeding in all parts of the state except, possibly, the northwestern

corner. The only breeding specimen available from that area proved to be Molothrus a. artemisiae. Additional breeding specimens from the western part of the state are needed to determine the ranges of these two races.

The range of measurements of twenty-four male ater taken in Clayton, Linn, Johnson, Iowa, Poweshiek, Marshall, Story, and Polk counties, between April 11 and June 3, is as follows: wing, 103.0 to 114.0; exposed culmen, 15.6 to 18.0; height of culmen at base, 9.8 to 11.1; tarsus, 25.8 to 28.0; tail, 71.8 to 82.6.

Molothrus ater artemisiae Grinnell. Nevada Cowbird.

An uncommon migrant in all parts of Iowa. An examination of additional breeding specimens from the western part of the state may establish this western subspecies as the breeding form in that area. A male, No. 18158 in the University of Iowa Museum, was secured by Will Wight, one of Talbot's collectors, at Sioux City, Woodbury County, June 24, 1884. It is typical of artemisiae. Measurements of seven males are as follows:

apt

County	Date	Wing	Culmen	Height at base	Tarsus	Tail
Woodbury	June 24, 1884	115.2	18.6	10.9	28.0	77.0
Linn	May 16, 1927	115.0	18.4	11.2	27.6	81.5
Johnson	May 23, 1894	116.0	18.2	11.2	28.1	73.2
"	May 1, 1890	116.0	17.4	10.6	27.2	78.3
"	May 12, 1890	117.0	18.0	11.2	27.1	81.2
"	May 1, 1929	116.0	18.4	10.4	27.7	81.8
Polk	May 5, 1884	116.5	17.9	10.6	27.9	77.0

10-12-29

This subspecies has not previously been reported from Iowa. These specimens were identified by H. C. Oberholser.

Family Thraupidae.

Black face

Piranga erythromelas Vieillot. Scarlet Tanager.

A summer resident, breeding throughout the state. Most numerous in the heavily wooded areas of the south and east, and along the Missouri River in the west. Most of the observers reported it as fairly common, a few considered it as rare.

Piranga rubra rubra (Linnaeus). Summer Tanager.

Formerly a fairly rare summer resident in the southern part of the state, a few records of breeding. Anderson

(1907) listed the record of Keyes and Williams who stated that during the season of 1889 it was seen at Des Moines, Polk County, and three nests with eggs were taken. Anderson listed these additional records: a specimen was taken by Paul Bartsch at Burlington, Des Moines County; during the spring of 1889; one was secured by B. H. Wilson in the same locality April 20, 1899; an immature male was taken by W. G. Savage in Van Buren County, during 1895; it was recorded as a summer resident in Lee County (Praeger, Currier, and Berry); it was seen a few times in Marshall County (A. P. Godley).

DuMont (1931) recorded that Lester P. Fagen found a pair nesting in Polk County during two or three summers between 1903 and '06. There is a mounted pair of these birds in the Coe College Museum, taken by E. H. King at West Liberty, Muscatine County. The female was secured May 14, 1880 and the male was taken during 1885. A male and a female in the Dwight collection, American Museum of Natural History, were secured by Walter G. Savage at Hillsboro, Henry County during 1895. The male was obtained June 10, and the female may 3.

There are no recent records. Rudolf Bennitt wrote that he had no recent reports from northern Missouri.

Family Fringillidae. *Black face*Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis (Linnaeus).Eastern Cardinal.

A permanent resident, breeding in all parts of the state. It is a common bird in the southern two-thirds and along the Mississippi and Missouri River valleys, somewhat rare in the extreme north-central part of Iowa.

The extension of the range of this Carolinian species into all parts of Iowa has attracted unusual interest among local bird students. The first appearance of this bird was noted in the following localities: one was caught in a box trap at Iowa City, Johnson County, during February, 1882; one was reported at Des Moines, Polk County in 1885; Charles Ruben Keyes reported many observations of it in Linn County after 1901; it was noted in the vicinity of Sioux City, Woodbury County in 1902 by D. H. Talbot; it was reported in Jasper County during the same year; in 1907 Anderson included records from Webster County (Somes), Jackson County (Giddings), and Blackhawk County (Peck); Peck stated that twenty years before it had been considered accidental in Blackhawk County, but in 1906 it was frequently seen; it was

first reported in Sac County during the winter of 1913-'14; it appeared in Floyd County during 1916, and in Mitchell County the next year; Hendrickson noted this bird in the extreme northwest corner of Lyon County during the summer of 1928; O. S. Thomas saw it eight miles south of Rock Rapids, Lyon County, during February, 1929, and observed that in the next two years it moved twenty miles northward; Wolden reported that the first record in Emmet County was in 1933. In the Mississippi River Valley the advance was more rapid. After 1914 it became a regularly established bird in southeastern Minnesota.

DuMont (1931) has summarized the numbers of these birds at Des Moines, Polk County, as recorded on the Bird-Lore Christmas Census. In 1923 eight observers found thirty-six cardinals, and in 1929 seventeen observers reported one hundred and forty-nine. Spiker (1926) recorded that he saw thirty-seven during a half mile walk at Sioux City, Woodbury County, February 18, 1924.

Hedymeles ludovicianus (Linnaeus).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak.

A common summer resident, breeding throughout the state.

Guiraca caerulea interfusa Dwight and Griscom.

Western Blue Grosbeak.

A rare straggler into the western part of the state. Bennett (1931) stated that it was uncommon in Nebraska near Sioux City. Youngworth observed a bird of this species in Woodbury County upon three different occasions during 1932, but in each instance was unable to collect it. On June 25, he noticed a male about a mile east of Sioux City. On June 28, another was seen five miles northwest of the city. Another was noted September 19. Roberts had one of these birds under observation for fifteen minutes at Spirit Lake, Dickinson County, May 18, 1924. Hendrickson observed a male at Cedar Falls, Blackhawk County, during June, 1923. He stated that the large bill was seen distinctly. One of these birds was noted at Omaha, May 15, 1926 (Letter of Information of the Nebr. Orni. Union). Swenk considers this a fairly common species in all parts of Nebraska. A series of Nebraska skins recently examined by H. C. Oberholser were determined as interfusa. The birds occurring in northwestern Iowa probably are of this race, but the Blackhawk County bird may have straggled north through the Mississippi River Valley, and may have been

caerulea. Rudolf Bennitt wrote that the latter form was the common one in eastern Missouri. Iowa specimens are greatly needed.

Passerina cyanea (Linnaeus). Indigo Bunting.

A common summer resident, breeding in all parts of the state. It was reported as fairly common in Emmet County (Wolden), and in Dickinson County (Roberts).

Passerina amoena (Say). Lazuli Bunting.

Accidental. William Youngworth recorded (Wilson Bull., XLI, p. 190) the only Iowa observation, a male in full breeding plumage seen within the limits of Sioux City, Woodbury County, May 20, 1929. This bunting was studied with 10-power glasses and its characteristic markings were noted. Youngworth was previously acquainted with this species in North Dakota, and consequently feels sure of his identification.

Spiza americana (Gmelin). Dickcissel.

A common summer resident, breeding in all parts of the state. There has been but little variation in numbers during the past sixty years. Allen (1868) recorded

it as one of the most abundant birds in eastern Iowa.

Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina (Cooper).

Eastern Evening Grosbeak.

An irregular and rare winter visitor, most frequently reported from the northern part of the state. Spiker (1924) recorded a flock of five at Ottumwa, Wapello County, April 24, 1911. Nauman reported that he had seen three in Keokuk County. Allert reported it as an uncommon winter visitor in Clayton County.

On the basis of records included by Anderson (1907) and the numerous specimens, this bird must have occurred in southern Iowa in much greater numbers before 1900 than it does at the present. A series of thirteen specimens was examined by J. Van Tyne, who determined them all as vespertina. One of them, a male, No. 12595, in Dwight collection, American Museum of Natural History, was taken by Walter G. Savage at Hillsboro, Henry County, December 2, 1898. J. T. Zimmer wrote that it was close to brooksi, but not quite typical of it. A male taken in Linn County during February, 1904, has a yellow frontal stripe measuring 6.5. A male taken in Johnson County during March, 1887 has a frontal stripe of 6.9.

Carpodacus purpureus purpureus (Gmelin).Eastern Purple Finch.

A fairly common migrant in the eastern part of the state and an uncommon migrant in the western part. It is an uncommon winter resident in the southern portion of Iowa and irregular or rare in the north. Anderson (1907) recorded that a nest was found by David L. Savage near Salem, Henry County, June 2, 1892. This is the only breeding record.

p

Pinicola enucleator leucura (Muller).Canadian Pine Grosbeak.

A very rare winter visitor. Anderson (1907) stated that it occasionally appeared as a straggler in winter. A summary of the county records that he listed it as follows: during the winter of 1878-'79 a few small flocks were seen at Charles City, Floyd County (Keyes and Williams, 1889); three were seen by J. W. Lindley during the winter of 1883-'84 in Mitchell County; Somes reported a few in winter in Webster County; Peck reported it as a rare autumn and spring visitor in Hardin County; Herbert Osborn recorded that one specimen was taken at Ames, Story County, December 23, 1889; Giddings stated that on December 1, 1903 two males

were shot at the mouth of the Maquoketa River, Jackson County, and that one of them was sent to him.

DuMont (1931) recorded that Lester P. Fagen saw four or five of these birds in Polk County during the winter of 1904. Fenton (1923-24) stated that he observed a flock of eight at Charles City, Floyd County, January 5, 1918. Spiker (1926) recorded observations of single birds at Sioux City, Woodbury County, October 24 and 31, and November 25, 1922. On November 2, 1924 a group of people from the Sioux City Bird Club observed a male north of Stone Park in Plymouth County (Wilson Bull., XXXVII, p. 41). Wolden reported it as a very rare winter visitor in Emmet County. Spiker listed it as rare in Chickasaw County.

The only specimen is one in the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences collected during the winter in Mitchell County. There is no further data.

Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis (Swainson).

Gray-crowned Rosy Finch.

Accidental in Iowa. Anderson (1907) stated that the only definite record he had found was that of D. H. Talbot, at Sioux City, who stated that in February, 1883, (an extremely cold month) several specimens were captured by boys in the western part of the city.

Talbot described (Bull. Nuttall Orni. Club, VIII, pp. 240-242) in detail the breeding plumage of one of these birds which he kept in captivity. There are no specimens.

Acanthis linaria linaria (Linnaeus). Common Redpoll.

An irregular winter visitor, occasionally appearing in considerable numbers. All observers in the southern part of the state have reported it as rare. Wolden listed it as a common winter resident in Emmet County.

Acanthis linaria rostrata (Coues). Greater Redpoll.

A very rare winter straggler. J. H. Brown recorded (Iowa Orni., II, p. 50) that he shot three Greater Redpolls at Iowa City, Johnson County, on January 11, 1896 and one on January 13. He believed them to be undoubtedly of this variety. There is a record in the files of the U. S. Biological Survey of nine specimens taken January 18, and 25, 1896 in Johnson County. They were determined as rostrata by A. K. Fisher. The present location of these specimens is not known.

Spinus pinus pinus (Wilson). Northern Pine Siskin.

An uncommon and erratic migrant, and an irregular winter visitor, occasionally appearing in considerable numbers. There are several sporadic nesting records in Woodbury County. It was recorded by Roberts as a migrant only in Dickinson County. Spiker (1924) furnished the most southerly record, April 18, 1913 and March 24, 1914 in Wapello County. Gabrielson (1919) recorded that from May 13 to 18, 1914 they were present by the thousands in Marshall County.

The first Iowa breeding record was secured by W. J. Hayward at Sioux City, Woodbury County, April 13, 1914 (Wilson Bull., XXVI, p. 140). Mrs. Marie Dales found a nest in the same locality April 3, 1926. A heavy storm blew it down before the eggs were laid. May 20, 1928, another nest was seen by Mrs. Dales at Sioux City. One young was successfully reared. Youngworth (1931) recorded that there had been several nesting records of the siskin in Sioux City since 1926.

Spinus tristis tristis (Linnaeus). Eastern Goldfinch.

A fairly common permanent resident in the southern part of the state, less numerous in the north. During the summer it is a very common breeding bird throughout the state.

A small series of specimens from Woodbury County was examined by J. Van Tyne, who determined them all as tristis. With sufficient collecting, pallidus should be found as a migrant in the western part of the state.

Loxia curvirostra pusilla Gloger. Red Crossbill.

An irregular winter and spring visitor occasionally appearing in small flocks in the northern part of the state, rare in the southern half. Spiker (1926) recorded that it was unusually common in Woodbury County during the winter of 1923-'24. Widmann (1907) recorded that five specimens had been collected at Keokuk, Lee County. Spiker (1924) listed it in Wapello County. Youngworth recorded (Iowa Bird Life, I, p. 47) two seen September 29, 1931, in Woodbury County.

On the basis of specimens examined this race appears to visit Iowa less frequently than Bendire's Crossbill, a Rocky Mountain subspecies. Measurements of six specimens of pusilla are as follows:

8/pt

County	Date	Sex	Wing	Tail	Exposed culmen	Height at base
Johnson	Nov. 26, 1887	male	86.4	49.5	15.0	8.4
Woodbury	Oct. 4, 1900	male	72.9	45.0	17.3	8.6
Dallas	Mar. 23, 1895	female	88.9	--	17.1	8.4
"	" " "	female	85.6	--	15.2	8.9
"	" " "	female	83.3	--	16.3	8.9
Johnson	Nov. 26, 1887	female	84.1	47.5	13.5	7.9

10-12-25

Loxia curvirostra bendirei Ridgway.

Bendire's Crossbill.

Twelve specimens of this Rocky Mountain form have been examined. Five were collected in Woodbury County, three in Webster County, one in Poweshiek County, two in Johnson County, and one in Jackson County. The latter was taken at Sabula, the most easterly town in Iowa. This would indicate a statewide distribution.

Measurements of the twelve specimens of bendirei are as follows:

gpt

County	Date			Sex	Wing	Tail	Exposed culmen	Height at base
Woodbury	Feb.	17,	1886	male	90.7	51.6	18.5	9.4
"	"	"	"	male	88.9	52.6	17.0	8.6
Webster	Nov.	7,	1891	male	91.7	54.4	17.3	9.9
"	"	"	"	male	88.9	50.8	17.3	9.4
Poweshiek	--	--	--	male	91.4	53.3	17.3	9.1
Woodbury	Feb.	17,	1886	female	87.9	50.0	19.8	8.9
"	"	"	"	female	83.8	46.2	17.3	--
"	"	"	"	--	86.4	47.2	18.5	8.9
Webster	Nov.	7,	1891	female	88.9	50.8	16.8	9.1
Johnson	Jan.		1889	female	92.2	54.9	17.5	9.4
"	Nov.	26,	1886	female	84.8	50.8	17.0	8.6
Jackson	--	--	--	female	83.8	--	16.0	--

10-12-25

Loxia leucoptera Gmelin. White-winged Crossbill.

A rare winter visitor. A summary of the records listed by Anderson (1907) is as follows: Guy C. Rich reported it as an uncommon winter resident in Woodbury County; M. E. Halvorsen observed it during the fall of 1900 at Iowa Falls, Hardin County; one collected by C. K. Salisbury in Blackhawk County about 1902; George H. Berry secured one in Linn County during the winter of 1893; J. T. Paintin noted a flock that summered at Iowa

City, Johnson County, in 1885; Walter G. Savage identified one that was shot in Van Buren County, about 1896; William Savage saw one in the same county in 1881; Lynds Jones reported it as a rare winter visitor in Poweshiek County; Herbert Osborn considered it rare at Ames, Story County; I. S. Trostler reported it as an irregular winter visitor in Pottawattamie and Mills counties.

Stephens (1920) recorded that small flocks of eight or ten were seen each day by Miss Ada B. Wendell at Smithland, Woodbury County, from December 10, 1919 throughout the winter. DuMont (1931) stated that Lester P. Fagen had two records for Polk County. Notes from the files of the U. S. Biological Survey are as follows: one was noted by C. K. Salisbury at Reinbeck, Grundy County, July 27, 1896; one was found dead by Leroy Titus Weeks at Emmetsburg, Palo Alto County, November 27, 1920. Allert has a male in his collection taken at Giard, Clayton County, November 22, 1926.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus (Linnaeus).

Red-eyed Towhee.

— A common migrant and a common summer resident through-

out the state, somewhat less numerous as a breeder in northcentral Iowa. Anderson (1907) listed several wintering records. It has recently been noted during the winter in Woodbury and Polk counties.

Pipilo maculatus arcticus (Swainson). Arctic Towhee.

An uncommon migrant in the Missouri River Valley region. The only Iowa records are from the northwestern corner of the state. Youngworth recorded (Wilson Bull, XLIII, p. 223) a specimen collected in either Woodbury County, Iowa or Union County, South Dakota, during the spring of 1931. He also recorded (Iowa Bird Life, II, p. 52) that October 18, 1928 was the latest date that he had observed this species at Sioux City. A male and a female in Youngworth's collection were taken at Hinton, Plymouth County, October 9, 1931. A male in the T. C. Stephens collection was secured by Youngworth in Plymouth County. It was noted at Omaha, Nebraska, May 4, 1929 (Letter of Information of the Nebr. Orni. Union).

Calamospiza melanocorys Stejneger. Lark Bunting.

A rare and irregular migrant in the northwestern part of the state (Bennett). A summary of the records

given by Anderson (1907) is as follows: Audubon recorded that Bell killed two of these birds on "Blackbird's Hill", Harrison County, May 13, 1843; John Krider collected two in Winnebago County during the spring of 1875; I. S. Trostler reported it as a scarce summer resident in Pottawattamie County; George H. Berry shot two males in Sioux County during 1890; Guy C. Rich collected a male near Sioux City, Woodbury County, June 6, 1897, and noted another May 21, 1901.

Concerning the recent history of this bird, Walter W. Bennett wrote as follows: "From 1908 to 1925 there seemed to be none of them near Sioux City, Iowa, and I am told that their absence dated from about the nineties. Dr. Thomas S. Roberts thinks it reappeared in 1927, at least in Pipestone County, Minnesota, but my records indicate it began to be seen in the Sioux City area after May 17, 1925 when T. M. Murdoch and I saw one near Brown's Lake. It was found soon afterwards by E. A. Fields at Marcus, Cherokee County, and by other Observers, although never more than two or three were seen at a time, none nesting."

Spurrell recorded (Wilson Bull., XXXIII, p. 126) observations in Sac County, May 19, 1908 and May 9 and

22, 1914. A. B. Darling recorded (ibid, XXXIX, p. 170) one seen at Anthon, Woodbury County, June 5, 1927. Roberts stated (ibid, XL, p. 50) that large numbers were seen during the breeding season of 1927 at Gitchie Manito State Park, extreme northwestern Lyon County. Hendrickson reported that a few were observed in the same locality during the summer of 1928. The writer has seen no Iowa specimens.

Passerculus sandwichensis savanna (Wilson).

Eastern Savannah Sparrow.

A fairly common migrant in all parts of the state, reported by a few observers as a common migrant. Anderson (1907) listed reports of it as a summer resident in Woodbury, Polk, Poweshiek, Mahaska, Decatur, Van Buren, and Jackson counties. It has recently been recorded as a breeder in the following localities: Chickasaw County (Spiker); Hamilton County (DuMont); Dickinson County (Roberts).

A small series of specimens from central Iowa were identified by H. C. Oberholser as typical savanna.

Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis Grinnell.

Nevada Savannah Sparrow.

A rare migrant in Iowa. A single specimen, No. 22800 in the University of Iowa Museum, was secured by R. M. Anderson at Iowa City, Johnson County, May 13, 1901. This specimen was identified by H. C. Oberholser as alaudinus. He stated that it should be so-named because nevadensis is properly a synonym of alaudinus. Therefore nevadensis should disappear from the literature. However, the rearrangement of these names has not been approved by the A. O. U. Committee on Nomenclature, and until such a time as they are it seems advisable to follow the last Check-List.

This subspecies has not heretofore been recorded from Iowa.

Ammodramus savannarum australis Maynard.

Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow.

Some form of Grasshopper Sparrow is a common summer resident, breeding throughout the state. Anderson (1907) listed two specimens as bimaculatus that were determined as perpallidus-bimaculatus by Robert Ridgway. One of these specimens, a male, No. 22961

in the University of Iowa Museum, was collected by Anderson at Forest City, Winnebago County, June 3, 1893. It was recently examined by J. Van Tyne who stated that while it was rather larger, in color it belonged definitely in their series of australis. The second specimen, No. 22962 in the same collection, was taken by Anderson at Forest City, October 5, 1894. Being in fall plumage and incomparable with breeding specimens it was not identified by Van Tyne. A series of five adult males, one adult female, and two immature contained in the Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was secured by Ruthevan and Peet during the summer of 1907 in Clay and Palo Alto counties. Van Tyne wrote that these seemed to be australis, and that two were so identified by H. C. Oberholser. A spring adult, No. 1580 in the Coe College Museum, probably taken in Linn County, and a breeding male, No. 101 in the writer's collection, which was secured in Polk County, June 6, 1932 were both identified by Van Tyne as australis. Both of these are identical in coloration with breeding males from Connecticut.

There is a series of four specimens from Mitchell County, collected during July 29 and 30, and August 2, 1879, and three specimens from Dickinson County secured during July, 1881 now in the Philadelphia Academy of

Natural Sciences. All were collected by W. L. Abbott. Witmer Stone identified them all as perpallidus - bimaculatus. A male in the Dwight collection, American Museum of Natural History, was taken by Walter G. Savage at Hillsboro, Henry County, April 26, 1895. It was identified by the writer as bimaculatus. Four specimens in the collection at Iowa State College, were taken by Charles Rollin Keyes at Des Moines, Polk County, during April, 1884, '85, and '86. These were determined as bimaculatus by the writer. A male, No. 25184 in the University of Iowa Museum, was secured by L. L. Snyder at Iowa City, Johnson County, April 19, 1917. It is definitely bimaculatus.

Ammodramus savannarum bimaculatus Swainson.

Western Grasshopper Sparrow.

Apparently a common summer resident in various parts of Iowa. For a discussion of its distribution and abundance see "Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow."

^P
Passerherbulus caudacutus (Latham).

Leconte's Sparrow.

An uncommon migrant in all parts of the state. There are numerous specimens. There is no satisfactory

evidence that it has ever bred in the state. This bird normally arrives during the last of March or early in April, or at least a month before the Nelson's Sparrow, a species with which it may be confused.

Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi (Audubon).

Western Henslow's Sparrow.

A fairly rare migrant. The only recent report of this bird during the summer was furnished by Spiker who reported it as rare in Chickasaw County. The report by Fenton (1923-'24) that it is a tolerably common summer resident throughout Floyd County must be considered as an exaggeration. There are no recent breeding records.

Either this bird has been overlooked by present observers or it has decreased considerably in numbers during recent years. Anderson (1907) recorded it as a tolerably common summer resident and listed it from the following localities: western Iowa, less common than grasshopper sparrow (Allen, 1868); Decatur and Mahaska counties, common and breeding (Trippe, 1872); Grundy County, one nest, female shot in 1899 (Bingaman); Lee County, summer resident (Preager and Currier);

Linn County, tolerably common summer resident, ten pairs breeding in 1900 (Berry); Poweshiek, summer resident (Kelsey and Lynds Jones).

There is a mounted specimen in the University of Iowa Museum, taken by Frank Bond at Tiffin, Johnson County. A juvenile collected by Ruthevan in Clay County, August 29, 1907 is in the Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Ammospiza caudacuta nelsoni
Ammospiza ~~maritima~~ ~~maritima~~ (Wilson). Nelson's Sparrow.

Reported as a migrant only in Iowa. Anderson (1907) stated that Paul Bartsch took an adult male at Iowa City, Johnson County, October 12, 1894. A male and a female in the University of Iowa Museum, were collected by R. M. Anderson near Iowa City, May 27, 1904.

Bennett (1931) recorded it as a rare migrant in the Sioux City region, and mentioned that a specimen had been taken by Guy C. Rich. DuMont (1931) listed it as an uncommon migrant in Polk County. It was noted there once in the spring, May 27, 1929, and eight fall records ranged from August 30 to October 18. The writer observed one in Dallas County, June 12, 1928. The lateness of the date suggested breeding, but no nest was

found. Rosene found this bird in Boone County, May 15, 1933. A specimen in the museum of Iowa State Teachers College, was collected by C. W. Walters at Cedar Falls, Blackhawk County, May 21, 1900.

It is the opinion of the writer that Nelson's Sparrow is a regular and moderately common migrant through Iowa, and may be found breeding. It is probably overlooked by most bird students because of its late date of arrival (usually after May 20), and because of its habit of remaining along the water's edge in marshes and sloughs.

^c
Pooecetes gramineus gramineus (Gmelin).

Eastern Vesper Sparrow.

A common migrant, a common summer resident in the northern half of the state, less numerous in the southern part. One bird was noted in Polk County, during December, 1928. A small series of skins was examined by H. C. Oberholser who determined them as gramineus.

Chondestes grammacus grammacus (Say).

Eastern Lark Sparrow.

A common summer resident in the western two-thirds of the state, uncommon in the eastern portion. It was

unreported from a few of the heavily wooded localities in eastern and southeastern Iowa. All specimens examined were referable to this race, although strigatus is a migrant through the Missouri River Valley.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis (Linnaeus).

☞ Slate-colored Junco.

An abundant migrant and a common winter resident in all parts of the state. A large proportion of the migrant juncos pass south of Iowa to winter, but flocks of considerable size remain, especially in the southern part.

The writer has seen no Iowa specimen of junco which was not clearly hyemalis. There are numerous sight records reported as "Montana Junco" which probably are based on pink-sided female hyemalis, and not to the black-headed, brownish-backed Junco oreganus. A race of the latter species, Shufeldt's Junco, J. o. shufeldti Coale, has been recorded as a regular migrant in eastern Nebraska, with several records at Omaha. W. E. Praeger collected one on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, across from Keokuk, December 16, 1892. It was identified at the American Museum of Natural History as shufeldti.

Spizella arborea arborea (Wilson).Eastern Tree Sparrow.

A common winter resident throughout the state. Twenty-three specimens, including eight from Sioux City, were identified by H. C. Oberholser as this subspecies.

Spizella arborea ochracea Brewster.Western Tree Sparrow.

A fairly common migrant in all parts of Iowa. Twelve specimens examined by H. C. Oberholser and determined as ochracea, were secured in the following localities: Sioux City, Woodbury County, three males; Blue Lake, Monona County, one, sex not recorded; Jasper County, a female, Poweshiek County, one, sex not recorded; Iowa City, Johnson County, two males; Cedar Rapids, Linn County, two females; Giard, Clayton County, one male. This subspecies has not been recorded before from Iowa.

Spizella passerina passerina (Beckstein).Eastern Chipping Sparrow.

A common summer resident, breeding throughout the state. It was reported by a few observers as abundant.

Spizella pallida (Swainson). Clay-colored Sparrow.

A fairly common migrant. Anderson (1907) listed it as a rare migrant in most localities in eastern Iowa, and tolerably common in the central and western part. He recorded breeding records for Winnebago, Kossuth, and Jackson counties.

Allert reported it as a common migrant in Clayton County. Bennett and Youngworth noted it as a common migrant in the Sioux City region. A few observers reported it as rare. The only recent breeding record was furnished F. L. R. Roberts who reported it as nesting at Estherville, Emmet County. Roberts (1932) recorded it as an abundant summer resident in Minnesota, breeding throughout that state.

Spizella pusilla pusilla (Wilson).

Eastern Field Sparrow.

A common summer resident, breeding in all parts of the state. There is one winter record reported from Polk County (DuMont, 1931).

Spizella pusilla arenacea Chadbourne.

Western Field Sparrow.

A migrant in Iowa. Three specimens were identified by J. Van Tyne. These are: a male in Youngworth's

collection, secured by him in Woodbury County, April 17, 1931; a female, No. 1494 in the Coe College Museum, taken by Kubichek at Amana, Iowa County October 20, 1928; a female, NO. 568 in Allert's collection, secured by him at Giard, Clayton County, October 15, 1931. This is the first record of this subspecies in Iowa.

Zonotrichia querula (Nuttall). Harris's Sparrow.

A common migrant in all parts of the state.

Apparently this bird has become more numerous as a migrant in eastern Iowa since 1907. Anderson recorded it rare or irregular in the eastern third of the state. It was recently reported as a common migrant in Clayton County (Allert), Chickasaw County (Spiker), and Floyd County (Fenton). Pierce (1930) noted it as a fairly regular migrant in Buchanan County. Nauman reported it as a fairly common migrant in Keokuk County. All observers in the western two-thirds of the state report it as a common migrant. DuMont (1931) listed five winter dates for Polk County. Weir R. Mills noted one at Pierson, Woodbury County, December 27, 1927. Stephens (1918) listed several wintering records from Woodbury County. Youngworth (1931) noted one in the same locality, December 5, 1926.

Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys (Forster).White-crowned Sparrow.

A fairly common migrant in all parts of the state. It appears in numbers about equal with Z. l. gambeli, although the latter is somewhat more numerous in western Iowa. There are numerous specimens.

Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli (Nuttall).Gambel's Sparrow.

A fairly common migrant, most numerous in the western part of the state. Anderson (1907) listed several specimens. I. S. Trostler considered it a common migrant in Pottawattamie and Mills counties. Roberts reported that at a banding station at Spirit Lake, Dickinson County, more Gambel's Sparrows than White-crowned Sparrows were taken.

Zonotrichi^a albicollis (Gmelin). White-throated Sparrow.

An abundant migrant throughout the state. A single winter record is from Polk County.

Passerella iliaca iliaca (Merrem).Eastern Fox Sparrow.

A common migrant in all parts of the state. One wintering record is from Polk County.

Melospiza lincolni lincolni (Audubon).

Lincoln's Sparrow.

A common migrant in all portions of Iowa. A single winter record is from Polk County.

Melospiza georgiana (Latham). Swamp Sparrow.

A common migrant throughout the state. Anderson (1907) recorded it as a rare summer resident in Dickinson, Kossuth, Winnebago, Winneshiek, Boone, Jackson, Linn, and Lee counties. There are no recent reports of breeding. Spurrell (1921) stated that it was a common migrant and breeder in Sac County, and that during the nesting season its clear song was a very pleasing feature of the marshes that it frequented. However, he did not mention the finding of any nests. Roberts (1932) recorded it as a common summer resident in all parts of Minnesota, therefore it might be found in northern Iowa.

Melospiza melodia beata Bangs.

Mississippi Song Sparrow.

A very common migrant, a summer resident, breeding throughout the state, except perhaps in the northwestern part. It is an uncommon permanent resident in the

southern half of Iowa and it has been noted infrequently during the winter in the northern portion. It has not been determined whether the breeding bird in southern Iowa is actually a permanent resident or whether, during the winter, it is replaced by the migrant, juddi. There is no evidence that the Eastern Song Sparrow, Melospiza m. melodia Wilson), occurs in the state.

As the result of a study of fifty-eight specimens by H. C. Oberholser, Roberts (1932) listed the breeding song sparrow in Minnesota as juddi. There appears to be no consideration given to beata, which, according to the A. O. U. Check-List, 4th Edition, occupies the entire Mississippi Valley region.

A series of skins was examined by J. Van Tyne who determined the six Iowa breeding birds as beata. These were taken in Allamakee, Linn, Johnson, Iowa, and Marshall counties. Three others, not examined by Van^{Ty}ne, were identified by the writer as beata. They were from Johnson and Poweshiek counties. No breeding specimens were available from northern or western Iowa. When sufficient material is examined, juddi will probably be found as a breeder in these areas, at least in the northwestern part. Fall specimens were not

determined by Van Tyne as the plumage at that time of year is considerably different from that of the breeding season.

Melospiza melodia juddi Bishop.

Dakota Song Sparrow.

A common migrant in all parts of Iowa, and probably a summer resident in the northwestern part. J. Van Tyne identified the following specimens of juddi from Iowa: a male, March 27, 1932, Clayton County; a male, April 17, 1925, Linn County; a male, March 27, 1902, Johnson County. A male taken at McCook Lake, Union County, South Dakota, April 16, 1931, was determined as juddi. Two specimens identified by the writer were collected by W. A. Willard in Jasper County, April 6, 1896. A specimen in the Stephens collection was secured by Arthur R. Abel at Sioux City, Woodbury County, May 4, 1918. It was identified by H. C. Oberholser as juddi, which might be considered the breeding form in that area.

Rhynchophanes mccowni (Lawrence). McCown's Longspur.

A rare migrant. Anderson (1907) stated that I. S. Trostler reported it as a common migrant in Pottawattamie County. Trostler said that he had identified specimens, which he had collected, to be McCown's Longspur. Lynds Jones recorded (Wilson Bull., IV, p. 27) that a flock of twenty was seen at Grinnell, Poweshiek County, March 3, 1887. Roberts (1932) recorded that it was once a common summer resident along the southwestern border of Minnesota. It disappeared from there entirely about 1900. There are no Iowa specimens.

Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus (Linnaeus).

Lapland Longspur.

A common winter resident throughout the prairie regions of the state. Frequently it has been noted in flocks containing several thousand birds. It has been noted as somewhat less numerous in northern Iowa during midwinter, and appearing in numbers during the migratory periods, November and March. No specimen of the Alaska Longspur, C. l. alascensis Ridgway, has been found among the Iowa material.

Calarius pictus (Swainson). Smith's Longspur.

A somewhat rare and irregular late fall or early spring migrant, occasionally appearing in numbers. It has been noted during the winter in southern Iowa. There are a number of recent observations. DuMont (1931) recorded that there was a male and a female in the Keyes collection, Iowa State College, taken in Polk County, April 18, 1885. A male in the University of Iowa Museum was taken at the same time. One in the museum at Iowa State Teachers College was taken by Harry Fields at Cedar Falls, Blackhawk County, April 22, 1899. Five specimens in the Coe College Museum were collected by Kubichek at Amana, Iowa County during April, 1928 and 1929.

Calcarius ornatus (Townsend).

Chestnut-collared Longspur.

A fairly rare migrant in the western part of the state. Anderson (1907) listed it from Howard, Linn, Van Buren, Poweshiek, Jefferson, Pottawattamie, and Winnebago counties. He stated that M. Earle Halverson shot one at Forest City, Winnebago County, in 1903.

Lynds Jones recorded (Wilson Bull., IV, p. 27) that during 1887 several hundred remained for several

weeks at Grinnell, Poweshiek County. Spurrell (1919) recorded two seen at Wall Lake, Sac County, during the fall of 1912. Fenton (1923-'24) recorded that a specimen taken at Charles City, Floyd County, and contained in the Miles collection, was identified as this species by B. H. Bailey. Wolden reported that he observed a large flock of these birds in Emmet County late in the winter of 1932-'33. He wrote that he was able to make out the whitish throats and the dark breasts, although the birds were not in full breeding plumage. The writer has examined no Iowa specimens.

Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis (Linnaeus).

Eastern Snow Bunting.

An uncommon and irregular winter visitor in the northern part of the state, rarely noted in the southern part. There are several specimens.

HYPOTHETICAL LIST

10-18-25

The eighteen species contained in this list have been placed here because of insufficient evidence for inclusion in the body of the paper. A few of these have been reported from adjoining states, and might be expected in Iowa.

Family Anatidae

black face

Dendrocygna bicolor helva Wetmore and Peters.

Fulvus Tree Duck.

F. L. R. Roberts recorded (Wilson Bull., XLIV, p. 180) that in the fall of 1931 a duck was shot by a Mr. Wendell of Estherville, which was probably this species. It was taken to F. P. Hopkins of Spirit Lake, who stated that it was shot from a tree; its legs were about twice as long as those of a teal, and blue-black in color; its bill was short, dark and somewhat broad. The rest of the description fitted this species. Unfortunately it was not preserved.

Paul L. Errington reported that Frank Marnette had told him of watching a Fulvus Tree Duck on Spirit Lake, from a distance of only a few feet. Presumably

this was about the same time as the occurrence mentioned above, although no date was noted.

Roberts (1932) recorded a field identification of two seen in Lincoln County, Minnesota by W. J. Breckenridge on May 24, 1929.

Anas rubripes tristis Brewster. Common Black Duck.

All of the Black Duck records for Iowa were recorded by Anderson (1907) as Anas obscura = A. r. tristis. However, subsequent examination of several of the specimens listed by Anderson prove, in each case, that the bird is referable to A. r. rubripes.

J. A. Allen (1868) recorded that the Black Duck was not uncommon in summer in western Iowa, along the rivers and in the grassy ponds. It is possible that in earlier days the Black Duck occasionally bred, or at least was a summer resident in the state. If that were true, certainly those birds would have been the Common Black Duck.

Marcea penelope (Linnaeus). European Widgeon.

This bird has been recorded from Minnesota (1929 and 1931), Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It might be expected to occur here.

Glaucionetta islandica (Gmelin). Barrow's Golden-eye.

There is no satisfactory evidence for including this species. Anderson (1907) recorded a specimen in the University of Iowa Museum, taken by Robert E. Leach at Independence, October 11, 1892 and identified by C. C. Nutting. A recent examination has shown this to be a female G. clangula americana. Anderson listed several field observations none of which were sufficiently satisfactory as to establish a record.

Roberts (1932) recorded that the specimen from Fillmore County, Minnesota, listed by Hatch (Birds of Minn., 1892) proved to be G. c americana.

Family Rallidae *black face*

Ionornis martinica (Linnaeus).

Purple Gallinule.

Anderson (1907) stated that it was listed by J. A. Allen, and that John Krider found it breeding in Iowa. A specimen taken by Morton E. Peck in Blackhawk County, was listed. Peck recently wrote that this bird was observed, not collected. He stated that he did not doubt the correctness of the identification.

black face

Family Scolopacidae

Numenius americanus occidentalis Woodhouse.

Northern Curlew.

H. C. Oberholser recorded (Auk, XXXV, p. 194) two Iowa specimens as referable to this poorly defined subspecies. One specimen had no more definite locality than "Iowa", the other was from Chariton, Lucas County, March 21, --. Oberholser wrote that he had been unable to trace the location of these two specimens.

Calidris canutus rufus (Wilson). American Knot.

Anderson (1907) placed this bird in his hypothetical list. It was listed by J. A. Allen, and John Krider stated that he had found it during May in northern Iowa. It has occurred in all the states surrounding Iowa and might be collected here.

black face

Family Phalaropodidae

Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus). Red Phalarope.

This species was listed by J. A. Allen (White's Geol. of Iowa, 1870). Anderson (1907) listed a report by George H. Berry from Sioux County. There are no Iowa

specimens. T. C. Stephens recorded (Wilson Bull., XXVIII, p. 92) a specimen taken in Union County, South Dakota, November 28, 1912. It was secured but a few miles west of Sioux City, Iowa.

Family Strigidae *black face*

Surnia ulula caparoch (Müller). American Hawk Owl.

Anderson (1907) listed it on the basis of a statement by George H. Berry that he had taken one specimen in Iowa, and had observed one ⁱⁿ December, 1903, near Cedar Rapids, Linn County. The latter was not secured. The writer has been unable to find a specimen.

Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni (Bonaparte).

Richardson's Owl.

This species was placed in the hypothetical list by Anderson (1907). He stated that it had been reported from Linn and Webster counties, but that no specimens had been taken.

Family Turdidae *black face*

Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens (Stephens). Veery.

All records of Hylocichla fuscescens in Iowa were

referred to this race by Anderson (1907), and salicicola was placed in his hypothetical list. A recent study of specimens shows that the opposite is true. Certain specimens appear to be more or less intermediate. A typical example of fuscescens might be taken.

Myadestes townsendi (Audubon). Townsend's Solitaire.

Anderson (1907) placed this bird in his hypothetical list. He noted occurrences in Illinois and Nebraska, but none in Iowa. Roberts (1932) recorded three occurrences in Minnesota, one of them being of a male taken by G. H. Leudtke eight miles southeast of Fairmont, Martin County, November 30, 1916. This locality is but a few miles from the Iowa line. One was seen at Omaha, Nebraska, March 4, 1926 (Letter of Information of the Nebr. Orni. Union).

Family Laniidae

black face

Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides Swainson.

White-rumped Shrike.

The records of Lanius ludovicianus as recorded by Anderson (1907) were somewhat confused. Migrans had

been described but a few years before. It is doubtful now how many of those records referred to excubitorides. Specimens recently examined all proved to be migrans. No specimens of excubitorides have been found,

Family Fringillidae *black face*

Hedymeles melanocephalus papago Oberholser.

Rocky Mountain Gros beak.

Anderson (1907) included this bird in his hypothetical list and stated that it had been reported in Nebraska during migration, east rarely to Omaha. One was reported from there May 17, 1930 (Letter of Information of the Nebr. Orni. Union). It appears to be extending its range eastward in South Dakota, Youngworth having found it breeding in Yankton County, in that state, July 6, 1931.

Acanthis linaria holboelli (Brehm). Holboell's Redpoll.

H. C. Oberholser wrote that five specimens were taken in Johnson County, January 18 and 25, 1896. They were identified by A. K. Fisher. These specimens cannot now be found.

Ammodramus bairdi (Audubon). Baird's Sparrow.

Anderson (1907) included this species on the basis of observations in Poweshiek County by Kelsey and Jones, and in Pottawattamie County by Trostler. Recently it has been reported as observed in Polk County and in the Sioux City region. There are no specimens.

Aimophila aestivalis bachmani (Audubon).

Bachman's Sparrow.

Keyes and Williams (1889) listed this species upon the record of a set of eggs taken near Des Moines, Polk County, June 2, 1884. The bird was seen twice but was not secured. Anderson (1907) placed this species in his hypothetical list.

Junco oreganus shufeldti Coale. Shufeldt's Junco.

To this species all of the reports of "Montana Junco" should probably be referred. A specimen was collected by W. E. Praeger in Illinois opposite Keokuk. It is reported as a regular migrant in eastern Nebraska.

APPENDIX

This appendix contains thirteen species that were included in Anderson's "Birds of Iowa", but which are not contained in the present list. A statement concerning the reasons for removal is given for each species. Four others recently reported in Iowa are placed in this appendix.

Ixobrychus neoxenus (Cory). Cory's Least Bittern.

One was reported by Mary L. Bailey at Spirit Lake, Dickinson County, August 23, 1930. This alleged species is now regarded as a melanistic phase of Ixobrychus exilis.

Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus (Linnaeus).

Eastern Glossy Ibis.

Of the two specimens listed by Anderson the one from Boone County cannot be found, and the one from Woodbury County was actually taken in Nebraska. It is in juvenal plumage, and probably is P. guarauna.

Branta canadensis minima Ridgway. Cackling Goose.

This name is given to the Pacific coast subspecies, the smallest Branta canadensis occurring in the Mississippi Valley being known now as Hutchins's Goose, B. c. hutchinsi (Richardson).

Branta bernicla hrota (Muller). American Brant.

There are a number of observations, in each instance unsupported by specimens. Undoubtedly, some of these refer to Branta c. hutchinsi.

Chen hyperborea atlantica Kennard. Greater Snow Goose.

According to the A. O. U. Check-List, 4th Edition, the wintering and migrating range of this subspecies is along the Atlantic coast, with no records from the Mississippi Valley region. The extreme differences in size shown in a series of seventy-eight specimens examined by Anderson must now be considered as individual variation in Chen h. hyperborea.

Astur atricapillus striatulus Ridgway.

Western Goshawk.

B. H. Bailey recorded (Auk, XVIII, pp. 336-337)

that two goshawks which were captured in Linn and Johnson counties were referable to this form. Recent examination of these specimens has proved them to be A. a. atricapillus, in a slightly juvenal plumage.

Buteo platypterus iowensis Bailey.

Iowa Broad-winged Hawk.

B. H. Bailey described (Auk, XXXIV, pp. 73-75) this alleged subspecies on the basis of specimens from Linn and Polk counties. These are now regarded as melanistic examples of B. p. platypterus.

Asturina plagiata plagiata Schlegel. Mexican Goshawk.

Walter G. Savage recorded (Iowa Orni., I, p. 89) the capture of a female in Van Buren County, May 25, 1895. A painting, presumably of this bird, done by William Savage, is contained in the Iowa Historical Museum, Des Moines. The artist's inscription is "Gray Star Buzzard, Iowa, Wm. Savage." This painting was recently seen, and it proved to be one of a juvenal Broad-winged Hawk.

Callipepla squamata Brewster. Scaled Quail.

Anderson (1907) included the record of one that was shot at Tabor, Fremont County, May 2, 1889. This must be considered as the recapture of an escaped caged bird.

Charadrius melodus circumcincta Ridgway.

—Belted Piping Plover.

It is now considered as being the same as Charadrius melodus.

Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus (Gmelin).

—Eastern Willet.

There are no specimen of this Atlantic coast form. The early records of Catoptrophorus semipalmatus in Iowa were all recorded as the binominal, inornatus not having been described until 1887.

Larus atricilla Linnaeus. Laughing Gull.

There are no specimens. It is probable that first year examples of Larus pipixcan, in which the primaries are black, have been confused with this species.

Columbigallina passerina (Linnaeus). Ground Dove.

Clifford H. Pangburn recorded (Auk, XXXIX, p. 566) an observation of one at Des Moines, Polk County, June 10, 1922. The specimen was not taken.

Chordeiles minor henryi Cassin. Western Nighthawk.

No specimens have been found that were referable to this race. Probably the field observations referred to Sennett's Nighthawk. The range of the bird now considered as henryi is in the Arizona and New Mexico region, the area to the north being occupied by howelli.

Dryobates villosus septentrionalis (Nuttall).

Northern Hairy Woodpecker.

Anderson (1907) included this bird on the basis of eight specimens from Sioux City, Woodbury County, taken during December, 1884. These specimens were recently examined by H. C. Oberholser who considered them villosus.

^X
Empidonax traillii alnorum Brewster. Alder Flycatcher.

It is now considered as being the same as E. t. traillii. However, the common name "Alder Flycatcher" has been given to the latter.

Sialia mexicana occidentalis Townsend.

Chestnut-backed Bluebird.

It was included by Anderson (1907) on the basis of two sight records. There are no specimens.

8-10-25
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