The Coues Check List

and

Ornithological Dictionary
THE COUES CHECK LIST
OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

SECOND EDITION,
Revised to Date, and entirely Rewritten, under Direction of the Author,
WITH A DICTIONARY OF THE ETYMOLOGY, ORTHOGRAPHY, AND ORTHOEPY OF THE SCIENTIFIC NAMES,
THE CONCORDANCE OF PREVIOUS LISTS, AND A CATALOGUE OF HIS ORNITHOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BOSTON:
ESTES AND LAURIAT.
1882.
INTRODUCTION.

In 1873, shortly after the publication of the author's "Key to North American Birds," appeared the original edition of this "Check List," which was almost immediately reissued in connection with the same writer's "Field Ornithology," in 1874. That list reflected the classification and nomenclature of the "Key" with much exactitude, although it included, in an Appendix, a few species additional to those described in the "Key," and made some slight changes in the names. Excepting some little comment in foot-notes and in the Appendix, the original "Check List" was a bare catalogue of scientific and vernacular names, printed in thick type on one side of the paper.

Meanwhile, the science of Ornithology has progressed, and our knowledge of North American birds has increased, both in extent and in precision, until the original list, faithful as it was at the time, fails now to answer the purpose of adequately reflecting the degree of perfection to which the subject has been brought. A new edition has therefore become necessary.

The list has been revised with the utmost care. The gratifying degree of accuracy with which it represented our knowledge of 1873 is exhibited in the fact, that it is found necessary to remove no more than ten names. On the other hand, the progress of investigation has resulted in adding one hundred and twenty names to the list, and in showing the necessity or expediency of making many changes in nomenclature. The exact analysis of the differences between the two lists is given beyond.

In revising the list for the main purpose of determining the ornithological status of every North American bird, the most scrupulous attention has been paid to the matter of nomenclature,—not only as a part of scientific classification, determining the technical relations of genera, species, and varieties to each other, but also as involved in writing and speaking the names of birds correctly. The more closely this matter was scrutinized, the more evidences of inconsistency, negligence,
or ignorance were discovered in our habitual use of names. It was therefore
determined to submit the current catalogue of North American birds to a rigid
examination, with reference to the spelling, pronunciation, and derivation of every
name,—in short, to revise the list from a philological as well as an ornithological
standpoint.

The present "Check List," therefore, differs from the original edition in so far
as, instead of being a bare catalogue of names, it consists in a treatise on the ety-
omology, orthography, and orthoepy of all the scientific, and many of the vernacular,
words employed in the nomenclature of North American birds. Nothing of the sort
has been done before, to the same extent at any rate; and it is confidently expected
that the information given here will prove useful to many who, however familiar
they may be with the appearance of these names on paper, have comparatively little
notion of the derivation, signification, and application of the words; and who
unwittingly speak them as they usually hear them pronounced, that is to say, with
glaring impropriety. No one who adds a degree of classical proficiency to his
scientific acquirements, be the latter never so extensive, can fail to handle the tools
of thought with an ease and precision so greatly enhanced, that the merit of ornitho-
logical exactitude may be adorned with the charm of scholarly elegance.

The purpose of the present "Check List" is thus distinctly seen to be twofold:
First, to present a complete list of the birds now known to inhabit North America,
north of Mexico, and including Greenland, to classify them systematically, and to
name them conformably with current rules of nomenclature; these being ornitho-
logical matters of science. Secondly, to take each word occurring in such technical
usage, explain its derivation, significance, and application, spell it correctly, and
indicate its pronunciation with the usual diacritical marks; these being purely
philological matters, affecting not the scientific status of any bird, but the classical
questions involved in its name.

In the latter portion of his task, which, as is always the case when thorough work
of any kind is undertaken, proved to be more difficult and more protracted than had
been expected, and delayed the appearance of the list for nearly a year after the
ornithological portion had been practically completed, the author of the original list
has received invaluable assistance from Mrs. S. Olivia Weston-Aiken, who cor-
dially shared with him the labor of the philological investigation, and to whose
scholarly attainments he is so largely indebted, that it is no less a duty than a
pleasure to recognize the co-operation of this accomplished lady.
ANALYSIS OF THE TWO EDITIONS.

The original edition of the "Check List" ostensibly enumerates only 635 species of North American Birds. This is owing to the fact that only full species are numbered, the many subspecies being given as a, b, &c., and some names being interpolated without corresponding numbers, both in the body of the list and in the Appendix. By actual count there are found to be, in the body of the list, 750; to which 28 are added in the Appendix: 750 + 28 = 778.

First, with regard to subtractions. It is in gratifying evidence of the general accuracy of the original list, that it is found necessary to remove only ten (10) names. Four of these are extra-limital; six are mere synonyms. The following is the —

LIST OF SUBTRAHEND NAMES.

2. Centronyx ochrocephalus. Fall plumage of Passerculus bairdi.
10. Podiceps cristatus. Extra-limital, as far as known.

On the other hand, the numerous accessions to the list are in no less gratifying evidence of the progress of our knowledge. There are no fewer than one hundred and twenty additions to be made. The large majority of these are bona fide species, and actual acquisitions to the North American list, being birds discovered since 1873 in Texas, Arizona, and Alaska, together with several long known to inhabit Greenland. It may be here remarked that although the Greenland Fauna has long been usually claimed and conceded to be North American, yet the full list of Greenland
birds has never before* been formally incorporated with the North American, as is
done in the present instance. Aside from such additions, the increment is rep-
resented by species or (chiefly) subspecies named as new to science since 1873; by a
few restored to the list; and by two imported and now naturalized species. The
following is the full—

LIST OF ADDEND NAMES. [Continued on p. 10.]
1. Turdus migratorius propinquis. Since described by Ridgway. Western U. S.
2. Turdus iliacus. Greenland.
5. Regulus satrapa olivaceus. Recognized as a subspecies.
11. Anorthura troglodytes pacificus. Recognized as a subspecies.
12. Telmatodytes palustris paludicola. Recognized as a subspecies.
15. Mniotilta varia borealis. Recognized as a subspecies.
29. Leucosticte tephrocotis litoralis. Recognized as a subspecies.
30. Ægiothus linaria holboellii. Recognized as a subspecies.
33. Passerculus sandvicensis alaudinus. Recognized as a subspecies.
34. Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni. Since described by Allen. Illinois.
37. Junco hiemalis annectens. Recognized as a subspecies.
38. Junco hiemalis dorsalis. Recognized as a subspecies.
40. Passerella iliaca megahyphna. Recognized as a subspecies.
41. Molothrus seneus. Texas.
42. Sturnella magna mexicana. Texas.

* "A Catalogue of the Birds of North America," by Robert Ridgway, in Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, pp. 163-246, published since the above was written, includes Greenland birds, together with various
Mexican species not yet found within our limits.
ANALYSIS OF THE TWO EDITIONS.

44. Quiscalus purpureus æneus. Recognized as a subspecies.
45. Cyanocitta stelleri annectens. Recognized as a subspecies.
47. Sturnus vulgaris. Greenland.
50. Myiarchus erythrocephalus. Texas.
51. Empidonax flaviventris difficilis. Restored. Western U. S.
52. Ornithium imberbe. Texas.
54. Selasphorus aleni. Since described by Henshaw. California.
56. Amazilia fuscicaudata. Texas.
57. Amazilia yucatanensis. Texas.
60. Crotophaga sulcirostris. Texas.
68. Astur atricapillus striatulus. Recognized as a subspecies. Western N. Am.
69. Falco sacer obsoletus. Recognized as a subspecies.
71. Falco sparverioides. Florida.
73. Urubitinga anthracina. Arizona.
74. Thrasyaétus harpyia. Texas.
75. Haliaéetus albicilla. Greenland.
76. Engyptila albiórons. Texas.
80. Ægialites hiaticula. Greenland.
82. Hæmatopus ostrilegus. Greenland.
83. Gallinago media. Greenland.
86. Actodromas acuminata. Alaska.
87. Limosa ægocephala. Greenland.
89. Numenius phæopus. Greenland.
90. Ardea cinerea. Greenland.
92. Parra gymnostoma. Texas.
95. Cygnus ferus. Greenland.
ANALYSIS OF THE TWO EDITIONS.

98. Bernicla brenta nigricans. Recognized as a subspecies.
100. Phaéthon æthereus. Newfoundland.
103. Larus affinis. Greenland.
104. Larus canus. Labrador.
105. Æstrelata bulweri. Greenland.
110. Lomvia trole californica. Recognized as a subspecies. California.

The original number of names, 778, minus 10, plus 120, gives the total of 888 of the present edition of the "Check List." The number seems large, in comparison, and I am free to confess that it includes some — some twenty or thirty, perhaps — which my conservatism would not have allowed me to describe as valid, and the validity of which I can scarcely endorse. I have nevertheless admitted them to a place, because I preferred, in preparing a "Check List" for general purposes, rather to present the full number of names in current usage, and let them stand for what they may be worth, than to exercise any right of private judgment, or make any critical investigation of the merits of disputed cases. Probably, however, there are not more than thirty cases of birds retained in this list whose claims to be recognized by subspecific names can be seriously questioned.

It should be observed, that the list is not yet to be regarded as finally filled. Our southern border has proved so fruitful of Mexican species, that various others doubtless remain to be there detected; and several species described as Texan by Giraud in 1841 remain to be confirmed. With the accessions that may reasonably be expected, and under current usage in the discrimination of subspecific forms, the list will probably in a few years contain about 900 names of birds occurring in North America north of Mexico and inclusive of Greenland.

It is to be added here, that the present southern boundary of "North America" is a political one, wholly arbitrary so far as natural Faunal areas are concerned. It would be far more satisfactory, from a scientific standpoint, to ignore the present political line, and construct the "North American" list upon consideration of the limits of the "Nearctic Region" of Sclater and Baird. This would be to extend our area along the table-lands and higher region of Mexico to about the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but not so far in the tierras calientes of either coast of that country; on an average about to the Tropic of Cancer. Such course would give us the natural instead of the political Ornis of our country; and I have no doubt that it will some day be taken. A few Cape St. Lucas birds have been so long in the "North American" list, that it is not thought worth while to displace them; but with these exceptions, it is not intended to include any species not known to occur north of Mexico.
Aside from those modifications which affect the ornithological or scientific *status* of the "Check List," the changes in nomenclature are numerous and in many cases radical. Without counting merely literal changes in the spelling of words, nominal changes are made for one or another seeming good reason in upwards of 150 cases. In probably not more than 30 of these, however, is the ornithological *status* of any bird modified; the changes being simply nomenclatural.

This portion of the subject is concluded with the following table, showing the number of birds ascribed to North America by several authors who have published complete lists from 1814 to the present year.

### SUMMARY COMPARISONS.

Total of North American Birds given by Wilson in 1814 . . . 383*

### * Fide Baird: I have not made the count myself.

† The number is ostensibly 738; but 5 numbers are duplicated in printing, and 1 species is not numbered, making 744; of which 22 are admitted to be extra-limital, but enumerated.

‡ Total of numbered species in the body of the Check List 655; actual number of species and subspecies 750; with 28 additional in the Appendix, making 778.

§ Total of numbered species in the Catalogue 764; actual number of species and subspecies 924; of which 37 are admitted to be extra-limital, for all that is known to the contrary; and several others do not appear to be fully established as North American.

¶ Being the 778 of the orig. ed., minus 10 subtracted, plus 120 added, = 888.

Note. Mr. Ridgway’s Catalogue contains the following 52 names of birds which I do not admit in the Check List, for reasons which may be inferred from the remarks set against each of them. But the Mexican (not insular) species may all be expected over our border; and the recognition of subspecies in some cases depends upon the perspective in which we may elect to view them.

20. *Carpodacus purpureus californicus*. California. If recognized as distinct.
22. *Chooestes grammicus strictus = grammicus*.
34. *Pica virgilis leucornis*. NE. N. Amer. If recognized as distinct.
40. *Bubo virginianus subarcticus*. Wisconsin. If recognized as distinct.
41. *Bubo virginianus xarapatus*. N. coast of N. A. If recognized as distinct.
43. *Aesalon regulus*. Extra-limital. “At sea, off Greenland, lat. 57° 41' N., long. 35° 23' W.”
52. *Lumaria arra brunne/cti*. If recognized as distinct.

**POSTSCRIPT.**

During the printing of the List, and since the preceding pages were stereotyped, the following additions have been announced. They will be found at the end of the list, raising the addend names from 110 to 120, and the whole number from 878 to 888.

120. *Puffinus borealis*. Since described by Cory. Massachusetts.

[December, 1881.]
REMARKS ON THE USE OF NAMES.

§ 1. ETYMOLOGY, OR DERIVATION.

Etymology, the ἐτυμολογία of the Greeks, consists in tracing the derivation of a word back to the root from which it springs, explaining its formation, inflection, and application, thereby more clearly illustrating its virtue or quality than can be done by merely considering any one of the various meanings it may in time acquire. For a good illustration of this definition, see the word Cardinalis.

The large majority of the scientific names of birds are Latin or Greek words, or modern compounds of such, derived conformably to the rules for the construction of classic terms. In general, therefore, it is easy to give the exact meaning of the names in their original acceptation, and to point out their applicability as terms descriptive of the objects designated. On the whole, it has not been our design to go beyond a good fair definition of these Greek and Latin words, considering that all practical purposes are thus subserved. Many of the classic words being themselves derivatives, and the field of philological inquiry being boundless, it was necessary to keep within certain limits; and we have therefore seldom found it advisable, even were it practicable, in a case like the present, to trace words back of their recognized stems. Yet there will be found in the present little treatise, it is believed, much philological information of interest and actual value to all who desire to be put at their ease in the use of the Greek and Latin names of birds.

Many pure Greek or Latin names of birds known in classic times have been transferred in ornithology, in a wholly arbitrary manner, to totally different species. Thus the Trochilus of the ancients was an Egyptian Plover; in ornithological nomenclature, it is a genus of American Humming-birds. So also, many proper names, and many of the epithets which classic writers were so fond of bestowing, have been adopted as generic or specific names of birds, with little reason or with none, except the will of the namer. The genus lache has no more to do with the Greek battle-cry than the name of Smith or Brown has to do with trade or color.
The remaining names, not classic in origin, are a miscellaneous lot not easy to characterize tersely. Many are modern geographical or personal names in Latin form; as, wilsoni, genitive case of Alexander Wilson's name, Latinized Wilsonii; or wilsonianus, an adjectival form of the same; americana for American; hudsoni, after the territory named for Henry Hudson; novoboracensis, which is literally, inhabiting New York. Some others are post-classic, or late Latin, though in perfectly good form; and there are more of these, we find, than is generally supposed. Not a few are wholly barbarous, as Pyranga, Guiraca; and some of these, as cheriway, wormizusume, are barbarous in form as in fact. Some are monstrous combinations, like Embernagra from Emberiza and Tanagra, or Podilymbus from Podiceps and Columbus. Some are simply Latin translations of vernacular names; as, Puffinus anglorum, the puffin of the English. Finally, some are anagrams, like Dacelo from Alcedo, or pure nonsense-words, as Dafila, Viralea, Xema.

The student who confidingly expects to discover erudition, propriety, and pertinence in every technical name of a bird, will have his patience sorely tried in discovering what lack of learning, point, and taste many words imply. Besides the barbarisms, anomalies, and absurdities already indicated, he must be prepared to find names used with as little regard for precision of meaning, almost, as those of Smith, Brown, and Jones. Nothing like the nice distinctions, for example, that the Romans made between ater and niger, both meaning "black," or between albus and candidus, "white," obtains in modern science, where names are too often mere sounds without sense, and where the inflexible rules of technical nomenclature compel us to recognize and use many terms of slight or obscure or entirely arbitrary applicability, if only they be not glaringly false or of express absurdity. Let him for example, compare the several birds whose specific name is fuseus, and see what color-blindness this word covers.

The large majority of the names being, as already said, of Greek or Latin derivation, we are enabled to give a reasonably full and fair account of their etymology, and to point out their significance and application. There are, perhaps, not two dozen words of the whole list which we are unable to explain and define.

§ 2. ORTHOGRAPHY, OR SPELLING.

The iteration of the scientific names is fixed and exact in nearly all cases. Their derivation being known, and their form having crystallized in a language "dead" for centuries, the proportion of cases in which the orthography is unsettled is comparatively small. In general, there is no alternative spelling of a Greek or Latin word, and the modern derivatives are or can be compounded according to rules so fixed as to leave little latitude. In some instances, of course, two or more admissible forms of the same word occur: as hyemalis or hiemalis, caruleus or caeruleus, Haliaeetus or Haliaetus. But, in general, there remains only one right way of spelling, and that way easily ascertained. We say, there remains; for of course
REMARKS ON THE USE OF NAMES.

there were centuries when the classics were undergoing the incessant changes incident to all spoken or living languages, just as our tongue is now. But having, in the usual process of evolution, reached that point which we mean when we use the term "classic," the Greek and Latin have come down to us in a certain form, so measurably fixed as to permit no decided ulterior modification. Our orthography, as far as possible, should reflect the purity and lucidity of such crystallization; and a little care will enable us to make such reflection clear.

In the cases of actual Greek and Latin words employed as names of birds, there are probably not in the whole list a dozen instances of words which admit of defensible alternative spelling. In the modern compounds of Greek and Latin stems, there is necessarily some little margin for variability; but in all cases, perhaps, at least a defensible orthography may be attained, though some alternative may not be without its claims to consideration. We can only say, that in this matter we have endeavored to reach good results according to definite recognized rules.

In the much-vexed question of forming quasi-Latin genitives from the names of persons, we have adopted the following simple and uniform rule: If the word ends with a consonant add single i for a man’s name, a for a woman’s name; if ending with a vowel, change that vowel to i; as bairdi, cassini, but lawrencii, bonapartii; blackburnae, gracie. There are but few exceptions to this, as annae, costae. The letter y gives the most trouble: it is best generally to treat it as a consonant, and say suckleyi, ridgwayi; but it must sometimes be rendered by i, as luciae for Lucy (Latin Lucia), derbianus from Derby. It is rarely that a case occurs that such practice cannot readily meet. Names of birds derived from those of persons may of course be from any language, and consequently offer combinations of letters unknown in Latin; but it is useless to attempt to Latinize them, further than by giving them a Latin genitive termination. We should be led into the pedantry of brunonis for browni, or even of nigri for blacki, if we attempt any systematic Latinization of “barbarous” proper names. It is best to apply the above rule even to names already Latin in form, and write, for instance, blasiusi, not blasii. The desirability of such conventional proceeding may be illustrated in the case of a bird named after a Mr. Wilcox; better wilcoxi, and be done with it, than vilcoeis.

Hitherto, we have spoken of Latin and Greek names of birds indiscriminately. It will be remembered, however, that we are supposed to write the names always in Latin, be they of that language or actually Greek. This brings up the subject of the transliteration of words from the latter into the former. Most of the letters of the Greek alphabet have their exact and simple equivalents in Latin; but some can only be represented by two Latin letters, and some combinations of Greek letters change in passing into Latin words.

The following are the simple equivalents: \( \alpha = a; \beta = b; \gamma = g; \delta = d; \epsilon = e; \zeta = z; \eta = \theta; \iota = i; \lambda = l; \mu = m; \nu = n; \xi = x; \omicron = \delta; \pi = p; \rho = r; \sigma \) or \( \varsigma = s; \tau = t; \omega = \delta. \)

The following are simple substitutions: \( \kappa = c; \upsilon = y. \)
The following are expressed by two letters: \( \theta \) or \( \theta = th \); \( \phi = ph \); \( \chi = ch \); \( \psi = ps \). The letter \( \xi \), though written single \( z \), is double, and equals \( dz \).

There being no letter \( h \) in Greek, the aspirate is expressed by the sign \( ' \), preceding a vowel or written over it; thus \( \acute{a}, \acute{e}, \acute{o}, \acute{u} = ha, he, ho, hy \). The letter \( \rho \) also takes the aspirate, in which case \( \breve{\rho} = rh \); and when \( \rho \) is doubled, the second is followed by \( h \); \( \breve{\rho}p = rh \).

Among other transliterations frequently occurring may be noted: Final \( -\eta \) may or does become \( -\alpha \); final \( -\omega \) or \( -ov \) becomes \( -us \) or \( -um \). The diphthong \( au \) becomes \( ae \); \( e, \breve{i}, o, oe; ov, \breve{u}, \breve{u}, \breve{v}, \breve{y}i \). The letter \( \gamma \) before itself, and before \( \kappa \) and \( \chi \), becomes \( n \); thus \( \gamma \gamma, \gamma\kappa, \gamma\chi = ng, ne, nch \).

It is needless to give formal examples of these rules here; for the reader will find one or more of them illustrated on any page following the introductory matter.

§ 3. ORTHOEPHY, OR PRONUNCIATION.

Correct pronunciation of Greek and Latin is a lost art. The best we can do now is to follow the usage of those scholars who conform most nearly with what they show reason for supposing to have been the powers of the letters as spoken by the Greeks and Romans. Unfortunately for the student, there are three reputable schools who pronounce certain letters, especially the vowels \( a, e, \) and \( i \), so differently that their respective methods are irreconcilable.

I. The English Method. In England, and generally in America, excepting in the Jesuit colleges, the letters have nearly or exactly their English powers. This school teaches us "how not to do it," that is, to pronounce as the Greeks and Romans never did. If we imagine a dialogue between an English Professor of Latin and the Manes of Cicero, we are bound to infer that they would not understand each other; in fact, that neither would know that the other was talking Latin; though they might write to each other in identical words. Obviously, therefore, the English method is to be shunned. If the student will pronounce any word in the following list as if it were English, he will give it a sound the furthest possible removed from the right sound. The only excuse for the English method we ever heard is, that, as we do not know the right pronunciation, a conventional and consistent substitute is better than any doubtful approximation; but such talk is a mere apology for the English \( pis \) \( aller \), not a defence of that sorry makeshift.

II. The Continental Method. This is universal in Europe, excepting in England, and has gained much ground in America through the teaching of the Jesuits and other learned scholars. It is also known as the Italian school. It may be defined, in brief, as a compromise between English Latin and Roman Latin; the vowels having nearly or quite what is believed to have been their sounds as spoken by the Romans, while the consonants are heard more nearly in their English powers. Leading features of the school are: long \( a \) as in \( fother \); long \( e \) as English \( a \) in \( fate \); long \( i \) as in \( machine \); long \( u \) as English \( oo \) in \( moon \); \( y \), as a vowel, practically like \( i \); \( j \) like
y; c and g hard or soft as they would be in English, and most other consonants as in English, nearly or exactly.

III. The Roman Method. This way of speaking Latin, if practicable, is obviously preferable; and it is believed that a close approximation to Latin orthoepy is feasible. "The world over, nearly all the Latin grammarians of the last quarter of a century have urged a return to first principles. The Latin has rights of its own, and a demonstrated pronunciation which should be respected."* The credit of leading this reform in America has been ascribed to the late Professor S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose "Elements of Latin Pronunciation" was published at Philadelphia in 1851.

Nevertheless, the practicability of introducing such radical reform among naturalists, to most of whom the writing and speaking of classical words is but an incident of their scientific studies, may be seriously doubted, however desirable it is to do so. We question whether ornithologists, of this generation at least, can be induced to say Kik-ronia, Kirke, and Pikicorus, or Chicheronia, Chirche, and Pichicorus for Ciceronia, Circe, and Picicorus, or wirraynee for virens. It may be most judicious at present, and best on the whole, to pave the way for the final consummation by carrying into practice the many points on which scholars agree, without insisting upon the extremes respecting which diversity of good authority is admitted.

Upon such understanding we offer, for pronouncing the Latin names of North American birds, a scheme which insists upon the Roman sounds of the vowels and diphthongs, but yields the point in the disputed cases of certain consonants; conceding, for example, that c may remain soft before e, i, and y, and that v need not be turned into w. We do not profess to go into the subtleties, or even all the niceties of Latin orthoepy. Much of the end we have in view will be attained, if we can succeed in preventing those barbarisms and vulgarisms which constantly come from the lips of some persons of great accomplishment in the science of ornithology. Having ourselves heard Oh-nanth and Fully-gwel for Ónanthe and Fuligula, we need not affect to conceal our belief that some ornithologists may profitably look a little further into the matter than they appear to have hitherto done.

Vowels.

The difference between a "long" and a "short" vowel is essentially one of quantity only, not of quality: it is actually the prolongation of a sound, not necessarily involving a difference in sound. Thus, if we dwell never so long on the "short" a of fat, it does not convert the sound of that letter into that heard in the "long" a of fate. The phonetic quality of a vowel should therefore be distinguished from its prosodic quantity. Practically, however, no such discrimination is to be made in the case of the Latin vowels. We only know them as "long" or "short;" we determine their quantity by prosodic rules, and make their quality

correspondent. For all that is known to the contrary, the Romans may have had, for example, as many qualities of their a as we have in English; but as we know only their "long" and "short" a, it is simply a matter of more or less of the same sound of the letter, not a difference in sound. Our only resource, therefore, is to ascertain the natural or acquired quantity of the vowels according to the standard authorities, and pronounce them conformably therewith.

It is the rule, with few exceptions, that a vowel before two consonants, or before the double consonants x and z, is long. We are inclined to believe that in many cases the full length of the vowel itself is not implied, but rather the length of the whole syllable in which it occurs. For instance, in the word melanorhynchus, the vowel y is enounced in five consonants; and the time required to speak the whole syllable -rhynch-, in metric composition, is what makes the y long. The Romans may have had the y as short in quality as the y's in our word pygmy. Nevertheless, we have no assurance of this, and can only mark the y long, which means that this syllable is to be pronounced -rheench-. Take the word fuscescens, again, where each vowel is followed by two consonants. In this country we seldom if ever hear any thing but sounds of all three of the vowels as short as if they were English. We must, however, mark them long, which is equivalent to directing the word to be called foosaysyuncr. But it does not follow that a naturally short vowel lengthened only "by position" is to be sounded at full length. Thus, in ëffinis, insignis, âblesûs, from äd-, ën-, ëb-, the long mark indicates the quantity of the syllable rather than of the vowel. The chief exceptions above alluded to are furnished by the concurrence of a mute and a liquid, when the preceding vowel remains short, in prose, at least.

A vowel before a single consonant, or before another vowel, is short, as a rule; but there are so many exceptions to this, that each case of the kind requires to be considered on its own merits. An accented vowel is likely to be long from this cause alone. Diphthongs are long, except before another vowel.

In Latin words derived from the Greek, the vowels e and o are likely to be long or short, according to whether they stand for Greek eta or epsilon, omiceron or omega. So, also, the Latin i is long when representing the Greek diphthong ai, as it often does; and a vowel is likely to be long when in any case it comes by the contraction of two or more vowels into one. Thus, the frequent Latin termination -pus, from the Greek pous, is long, or should be, like the proper Latin pes (foot).

With these slight remarks, we take up the vowels, diphthongs, and consonants in alphabetical order.

A. Orthoepists reckon from four to seven sounds of this vowel in English, the four usually recognized being those heard in fate, fat, far, fall. The English sounds of a in fate, fat, and fall are unknown in Latin. Long a in Latin is always sounded as a in psalm; it is almost exactly the English interjection ah! — the name of the letter r without any roll. Short Latin a is the same sound, but with less stress and less prolonged, like the a in diadem, or the final a in Maria, Amelia, Hannah. Thus
REMARKS ON THE USE OF NAMES.

in the frequently recurring word *americana*, all three *a’s* have the same quality, but differ in quantity; the first and the last *a* being short and the middle *a* long, simply because there is where the accent, or stress of voice, comes to prolong the sound. If the accent in this case were on the antepenult, all three *a’s* would have exactly the same quantity and quality.

Long ā as in *psalm*.
Short ā as in *diadem*.

E. Long e has the sound of French ē in *fête*, or English e in *they*, or English a in *fate*. Short e is like English e in *them*, not quite so short as in *met*; something between *mate* and *met*. Example of long e: ēxilipēs, pronounced ache-seal-i-pace.

Long ē as in *they*.
Short ē as in *them*.

I. Long i is invariably like the English i in *machine*, *police*, *oblique*, *pique*; that is, the English ee in *feet*, ea in *feat*, &c.; but never the English i of *fight*, *night*. Short i is the same sound, but as brief and abrupt as possible, like English i in *possible*, ability, imitate. Short and long i are both heard in *intrigue*.

Long i as in *machine*, *pique*.
Short i as in ability, imitate.

O. This letter, long or short, has always its pure English sound, there being no qualities of Latin o to correspond to such anomalies as the English o in move, more, come, &c.

Long ō as in *old*, no.
Short ō as in odd, not.

U. It is not easy to correctly appreciate the powers of this vowel in Latin. Long u never has the sound of English u, eu, or ew, as in fury, feud, few; but is always broad as well as long, like o in move, oo in moon, fool. Short u is not the English u in tub or English o in love, but quite like the English u in bull, full. Take for example the common word *rufūs*, where the first *u* is long, the second short. This word is neither roof-uss, nor reuf-uss, nor reuf-ooce; but if the consonants permitted, it would rhyme exactly with rue-ful. If I am asked “How many cats?” I may reply “I say ruefully there are a roof-full,” and in so saying twice speak both the long and the short Latin *u*.

Long ū as o in move, oo in moon, ue in rue.
Short ū as in bull, full, pull.

Y. This letter, as a vowel, has practically the sound of i, long or short; more exactly, that of the German ü (ue), as in Müller, which is nearer Miller than Muller. It is scarcely a Latin letter, and chiefly occurs in words from the Greek, corresponding to Greek upsilon; as hyperboreus, uropygialis.

It is to be remarked, that any vowel is or may be modified in quality as well as in quantity by its consonantal combination, this being especially the case when followed by the letter *r*. It is as if the *r* were rolling away, and dragging the vowel after. Compare fuscus with turtur; the first with the last syllable of turdus,
&c. We suspect that some of the less evident powers ascribed by orthoepists to various vowels, are not inherent in the vowels themselves, but due to consonantal modification of the sound.

Let us add that orthoepists commonly and with great propriety recognize what they call the "neutral" vowel-sound, a quality so slight and obscure, that any one of the vowels may express it indifferently. Thus, if we pronounce the word martyr as rapidly as possible, it makes scarcely any appreciable difference whether it be written martar, marter, martir, martor, martur, or martyr; as we say scarcely any thing more than martr, the six "neutral" vowels are phonetically interchangeable.

**Diphthongs.**

In diphthongs, each vowel must be sounded, and the two sounds be smoothly combined. Two vowels coming together do not necessarily form a diphthong. For example, aër is a word of two syllables, and aëdon one of three; the vowels in these cases to be separately and distinctly uttered, as in English aërial. Proper diphthongs, i. e., two vowel-sounds combined to make a third different from either, are comparatively rare; and all the following components of diphthongs also come together without combining.

Æ consists of ah-ay, which when rapidly spoken becomes so nearly like Latin long ē (see above) as to be practically the same. It was originally written ai, and is by some directed to be so sounded.

Ai is a very composite sound. i itself is a compound, being ah-ee, the whole being therefore ah-ah-ee, which when run together becomes very nearly our English eye or the pronoun I. It seems quite like the French naif, naive, or English knife.

A and O do not combine, and seldom come together.

AU is ofteneest heard, but wrongly, as in cause, or as aw in awl, law, awful. It is like the ow in low, now, owl. It is precisely the German au, as in auf.

E and A do not combine; they frequently come together, especially at the ends of words, but each is separately pronounced. E. g., Æne-as Bore-as, Arde-a.

EI is frequent. The analysis is ay-ah-ee, contracted to a drawling sound little different from long English a in mate; more exactly, English ei in vein, eight.

E and O do not combine. E-ös, E-opsaltria, &c.

EU is equal to ay-oo. Strongly and rapidly uttered, it becomes the long English u in tube, ue in due, ew in few, eu in feud, ou in you; and especially when initial represents the whole word you. For example Eugenes = Yougenes = Ayoogenes. It seldom occurs, except in Greek words.

IA, IE, II, IO, IU do not combine. The very frequent ia, especially ending a word, and the ii, so frequent in the genitives of persons' names, are always two full syllables. The common iu, in the ending of words makes two syllables: e. g., spuri-us. So seri-es, rati-o have each three syllables. Some apparent diphthongs of vocal i with a following vowel, are really of consonantal i, which is j, pronounced y; as plebeius, = plebe-jus, pronounced plebe-yus.
OA and OO and OU do not combine; bo-ops has two, arcto-us or arcto-a three, and o-ology four syllables. ou diphthong very early passed into long ā.

OE, when fully but rapidly said in combination, seems to yield the diphthong æ preceding a slight w sound; the whole nearly as the English word way. If not this, it is indistinguishable from Latin æ. We are inclined to say way-nanthe for ovananthe; if not this, then ay-nanthe, not ee-nanthe nor oi-nanthe. The combination is sometimes interchangeable with æ, as caelum or caelum. It is to be carefully distinguished from o and e uncombined; as in Arsinoë, Chloëphaga.

OI. These two letters may combine or not. Generally they do not, each being a distinct syllable. Thus, Pico-i-des is a word of four syllables, the second and third of which are o-ee. oi in combination is given by some as in English oïl, but is perhaps more nearly the French oïl in air. As ai passed into æ, so oi early became æ, and some direct the letter to be sounded as oï.

UA and UE, in combination, yield sounds like English wah and way; as suavis, suecia.

UI, equivalent to oo-ah-ee, is like the French oui (yes), very nearly the English pronoun we. The rare UU seems to be simply ā at extreme length: equus.

Y making a diphthong with a following vowel gives the sound of such vowel preceded by w; as, Myiarchus = Mweetarchus. It only occurs in Greek words, by transliteration for upsilon.

In some cases three or four vowels come together; but the pronunciation may usually be determined by the foregoing rules. Thus: Agææus, Pocectes, Halicæetus. In these cases respectively æe and oe are combined, and pronounced as above said; the other vowels are distinct. Hal-i-æ-e-tus is a word of five syllables. My-i-o-di-o-c-tes is one of six syllables, though in practice reduced to five, by slurring the y and i together. In tradæau, again, are four vowels together; but in this case eau combine into long o, and the word has but three syllables.

Consonants.

Most of the consonants have their English powers, pure and simple. Some, however, call for remark, especially in certain of their combinations.

The letters c and g are now said to be "always hard," without qualification. It is a much vexed question. As it is not demonstrated that the Romans had no soft c and g, we do not see that we may not be permitted to retain these sounds.

C then is hard, like k, before a consonant or a, o, u, soft before e, i, y, and before the diphthongs æ, ai, oe, oi. ch is always hard; there is no sound of ch as in church, still less as in chaise, in Latin.

G is hard or soft under the same circumstances as c, with the important exception, that it is hard before y in words derived from the Greek, when the y results from the Greek upsilon (v). Example: Gymnocitta, not Jymnocitta.

J is simply i, interchangeable with it, and always pronounced like the y in yes, or as in hallelujah.
REMARKS ON THE USE OF NAMES.

N followed by c hard, k, g, or x has a nasal or twanging sound of ng; as in English ankle, anger, pronounced ang-kle, ang-ger. Preceded by m or y, it does not destroy these letters: as Mniotilta, Gnathodon.

P is not silent before s; thus in psaltiria articulate both. So in the digraph ph, some direct to sound both, as in up-hill. It is difficult, if not impossible, to articulate both letters, especially when, as often happens, a th succeeds. For example, in erythrophthalmaeus we find that we cannot make four sounds for the phth as in up-hill and hot-house. Practically ph becomes something between f and r, just as in Stephen or Steven. So also the original Indo-European aspirates bh, dh, gh are not retained in any European language; there is nothing to correspond to log-house.

QU is sometimes followed by another u, as in altiloquus, propinquus. It would seem to be rendered by kwooce.

R is strongly pronounced with a trill. It is heard at the height of its power in the combination rrh; as in catarrhaetes, pyrrhorrhoa.

S invariably retains its sharp hissing sound. Thus essence is a rhyme with fuscescens (as far as the s-sound is concerned); so also virens = virraynce, not vy-renz. Compare hiss or this with his. So particular were the Romans to avoid the z sound of s, that they even altered antecedent consonants; saying, for example, urps and pleps for urbs and plebs.

T always preserves its sound. There is nothing to correspond with the English -tion = shun, &c. E. g., gra-ti-a, rat-i-o, init-i-um.

V is directed by some to be sounded like English w in we. But this is rarely done.

X is always ks or cs, never gz or z, even when initial, as in Xena, Xanthocephalus.

Z, which only occurs in Latin words of Greek extraction, is a double letter equivalent to dź, and the best authorities recommend the d sound to be articulated. Thus Aphriza, Spiza, are pronounced Afreedza, Speedza.

A word in regard to the pronunciation of modern proper names, as of persons and places, so often recurring in ornithology. After mature deliberation, we have decided to mark them for their pronunciation in the language to which they belong. It seems finical and pedantic to attempt to Latinize them; for to carry out that plan to its logical result would be to give brunonis instead of browni; and even then some names would utterly defy us, unless changed beyond all recognition. So we have adopted the rule of preserving the orthography and orthoepy of all modern proper names, even though containing the letter w. Barbarous geographical words of unsettled or no known orthography may, however, be sometimes dressed in quasi-Latin; thus it is perfectly permissible to render aoonolascikae by unolasce. We make this remark to explain what must seem inconsistent in our use of diacritical marks in some places; for we mark the vowels long or short as the syllables are pronounced in the language to which the word belongs, not as they would be in Latin.
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ACCENTUATION.

This is a matter of prime importance. For elegant, even for bearable, pronunciation, it is essential to place the accent or stress of voice on the right syllable. Fortunately the rules are simple, with comparatively few exceptions.

Accent the penult when it is long.

Accent the antepenult when the penult is short.

These two rules will carry us safely across the great majority of Latin words. In many cases lengthening the syllable, whether penult or antepenult, is actually equivalent to accenting it. We can scarcely recall a case of a short accented penult; but many short antepenults take the accent, which is simply because it cannot be thrown still further back. Modern proper names of three syllables with the accent on the first, keep it there after addition of the i of the genitive case; as, *aud'uboni, rich'ardsoni*.

So important is the matter of accent, that were all other diacritical marks dispensed with, we could still pronounce the words with measurable accuracy, knowing where to put the stress of voice.

The tendency in English is constantly to throw the accent back as far as possible; and there is much of this same practice in the usual pronunciation of Latin. For the latter language, and especially for words derived from the Greek, we consider it vicious and undesirable. It seems to us much more sensible and natural in the case of a word compounded of two Greek words, to keep the stress of the voice on the stem of each, than to throw it, for sake of glibness, on the most insignificant syllable, often the mere connective vowel, and a short one at that. Take for example *Troglodytes, Lophophanes, Phylloscopus*, or any similar words of four syllables, compounds of two words of two syllables each. It is glib to accent the antepenult, but it is done at the sacrifice of the strength and dignity of the stem which stands penult, and which we should prefer to accent, even if short. Where we have found it practicable on etymological grounds to lengthen and accent such penults, we have done so; in general, however, we have closely conformed to routine custom, especially as there is to be strongly set before the inexperienced student the necessity of avoiding the glaring impropriety of accenting the penult of *erythrocephalus*, for example. The tendency of all persons who find it difficult to handle a long new word, is to dissect it, with two or even three accents; and perhaps the inclination of the scholar to show his erudition has unconsciously led him to the opposite extreme. Any "rule" or custom aside, the natural accent of polysyllabic words is rhetorical—as if each syllable were a word. It may be seen in those words whose looseness of composition, so to speak, leaves them like sentences; as *nevertheless", notwithstanding*. The naturalness of *analytic, ge'ometrie* contrasts favorably with the conventionality of *analysis, geo'metry*; and there is nothing in the quality of the final syllables to account for the differences in accent. But we are aware that our views of this matter will not pass current, even if they escape adverse criticism.
EXPLANATIONS.

1. The names in the Check List are consecutively numbered from first to last, whether they be of species or of subspecies. The latter are sufficiently distinguished by consisting of three terms instead of two.

2. The names in the Dictionary are numbered to correspond, each page containing the same numbers of the two series.

3. The person’s name in parentheses immediately after each bird’s name is that of the original describer of the species or subspecies. The unenclosed name succeeding is that of the authority for the particular combination of generic, specific, and subspecific terms adopted. When the original describer is also the authority for the combination, a single unenclosed name is given.—The following are the principal abbreviations: —


4. After these terms come three letters, "B," "C," and "R," each followed by a number. These stand respectively for Baird’s List, 1858, Coues’s Check List, 1874, and Ridgway’s Catalogue, 1880. The number following each of these letters is that which the bird bears in such lists. Thus, Turdus migratorius was named by Linnaeus, who is also the authority for the combination, and is 155 of Baird’s list, 1 of Coues’s, and 7 of Ridgway’s. The dash after any one of these letters shows that the species is not contained in B, C, or R, as the case may be.

5. The note of exclamation, in parentheses, indicates that the species is in North America only a straggler from the country that the following initial letter denotes: E., Europe, A., Asia, M., Mexico, W. I., West Indies. G. shows the bird to be only North American as occurring in Greenland.

6. The note of interrogation, similarly enclosed, means that the name is considered to be of slight or uncertain value, — as of a subspecies scarcely distinguished from its stock, or of a species not well known.

7. The Index will be found to contain matter additional to, or corrective of, that in the body of the work. See p. 137.
CHECK LIST

OF

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

   Robin.
2. Turdus migratorius propinquus Ridg. B —. C —. R 7a. (?)
   Rocky Mountain Robin.
   St. Lucas Robin.
4. Turdus iliacus L. B —. C —. R 6. (G. !E.)
   Redwing.
   Varied Thrush.
   Wood Thrush.

1. Tūr'-dūs mi-grā-tō'-rl-us. Lat. turdus, a thrush. Lat. migro, to move from one place to another; migrator, a wanderer, a migrant; migratorius, migratory.
2. T. m. prō-pin'-quūs [propeenkwooce]. Lat. propinquus, near, neighboring; as related to T. migratorius.
3. T. m. cōn-fī'-nīs [confecnis]. Lat. confinis, subs. or adj., a neighbor, neighboring; here in sense of closely related to T. migratorius.
4. T. il-I'-a-cūs. Lat. iliacus, relating to the ilia, or haunches; also, Lat. Iliacus, Gr. ἴλιακός, relating to Troy, Trojan; application obvious in neither case. But Aristotle gives a kind of thrush, called ἱάδης, supposed by old ornithologists, as Gesner and Belon, to be this species, said to be called by the modern Greeks ἱάδης, τωδῆς, κῆλη ἱαδᾶς, or κῆλα ἱαδᾶς; and the actual form, Turdus iliacus, was an old name when Linnaeus adopted it.
5. T. nae'-vi-ūs [nayveus]. Lat. nævius, spotted, from nævus, a mole (birth-mark). — The sub-genus Hesperocichla is Gr. ἑσπερός, Lat. vespertus, evening, i.e., western, and κῆλα or κῆλη, a thrush.
6. T. mūs-tē-lī'-nūs. Lat. mustelinus, weasel-like; i.e., in this case, tawny. — The sub-genus Hylocichla is Gr. ὑλη, a wood, and κῆλα.
Wilson's Thrush.

Western Hermit Thrush.

Audubon's Hermit Thrush.

Eastern Hermit Thrush.

Oregon Olive-backed Thrush.

Gray-cheeked Thrush.

Olive-backed Thrush.

7. *T. fūs-cēs'-cēns* [foosaysaynce]. Present participle of a supposed Lat. inceptive verb *fuscescere*, I grow dark or swarthy; Lat. *fusco*, of same signification. It means, or should mean, less than *fuscus*; i.e., somewhat dark; is not otherwise applicable to the lightest-colored thrush of this group.

8. *T. unā-lās'-cāc*. Of the Island of Unalaska. It is permissible, indeed desirable, to resolve Gmelin's barbarous word *unalaschkae* into a purer form. With this orthography the word is of sufficiently classical aspect, and corresponds with *alascensis*. See *Anorthura*, No. 78, and *Passerella*, No. 283.

This is *T. pallasi* var. *nanus* of the orig. ed. of the Check List. For the change, see Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 1.


This is *T. pallasi* var. *auduboni* of the orig. ed. of the Check List.


This is *T. pallasi* of the orig. ed. It is true that *nanus* has of late been applied exclusively to the Western form, the true *unalasceae* Gm. But the name *nanus* was originally based by Audubon on a bird from Pennsylvania, and only later amplified by him to include the Western form. The long survival of an error does not justify its continued perpetuation after detection.

11. *T. ūs-tū-lā'-tūs*. Lat. *ustulatus*, perfect participle of *ustulare*, I scorch, singe; with reference to the *ashy* coloration, as if the bird had been charred.

This stands as *T. swainsoni* var. *ustulatus* in the orig. ed. The case is precisely parallel with that of *nanus* vs. *pallasi*; for Nuttall named the Oregon bird *ustulatus* in 1840, and Cabanis did not apply the name *swainsoni* to the Eastern Olive-backed Thrush till several years afterward.

12. *T. u. a-l'c-flat*. To Miss Alice Kennicott, sister of Robert Kennicott, of Illinois. See *Scops*, No. 496.

This is *T. swainsoni* var. *aliceae* of the orig. ed. See No. 11.

13. *T. u. swaín'-sōn-i*. To William Swainson, the zealous and accomplished English naturalist.

This is *T. swainsoni* of the orig. ed. See No. 11.
Mountain Mocking-bird.

Mocking-bird.

Cat-bird.

Brown Thrush; Thrasher.

Texas Thrasher.

Curve-billed Thrasher.

Bow-billed Thrasher.

Arizona Thrasher.

St. Lucas Thrasher.

14. O-rō-scōp'-tēs [tace] mōn-tā'-nūs. Gr. ἄρος, a mountain, σκάπτης, a mimic; σκάπτω, I mock; deride, jeer at. The orthography differs; authority may be found for either Oroscoptes or Oroscoptes; the former was originally written by Baird; it is shortest: and we usually say orology, orography, &c. — Lat. montanus, relating to mons, a mountain.

15. Mī'-mūs [neemus] pōl'-y-glōt'-tūs. Lat. mimus, Gr. μίμος, a mimic. — Gr. πολύγλωττος, polyglot, from πολύς, many, γλῶττα, tongue.

16. M. cā-rō-līn'-ēn'-sis. Lat. for Carolinian, of Carolina; Carolus, Charles, is the modern Lat. form of Germ. Karl, or Karl, a peasant; A. S. ceorl, Scot. cove, Eng. churl. Carolina is by some derived from Charles II. of England; but Ribault, in 1562, built in Port Royal a fort he called Charlesfort, and Laudonnière, who came to relieve Ribault's colonists in 1564, one which he says, “je nommey la Caroline, en honneur de nostre prince le roy Charles [IX., of France].”

17. Hār-po-rhyn'-chūs [rh very strong; ch as k] rū'-fūs. Gr. ἡρπη, a sickle; ἀγχος, a beak; i. e., bow-billed. The former word is seen in harpy, so called from its hooked beak. Some purists will have the r doubled in this and all such cases, making Harporrhynchus; but the current form of modern usage has set too strongly against it to be stemmed without liability of seeming pedantic. — Lat. rufus, rufous, reddish.

18. H. r. lōn-gī-rōs'-tris [loang-gi-roas-tris]. Lat. longus, long, rostris, beaked, from rostrum, beak.


20. H. c. pāl'-mêr-i [sound the l]. Dedicated to one Edward Palmer.


22. H. cin-eč'-ē-ūs. Lat. cinereus, ashy, or ash-colored; from cinis, genitive cineris, ashes. Gr. κάνας, of same meaning, apparently from κάνω, καίω, I burn. Related English words are incinerate, cinder, &c.

24. H. r. lé-cón'-tí-i. To Dr. John L. Le Conte, of Philadelphia, the famous entomologist.
25. H. cris-sá'-lis. No such Latin word; there is a verb criso or crissa, used of a certain motion of the haunches; crissum is a technical word lately derived therefrom, signifying in ornithology the under tail-coverts, which in this bird are red. Cf. Gr. κρισός, κρήσις.
26. Sax-i'-cól-a oč-nán'-thē [oo-ay-nanthe, as if way-nanthe]. Lat. saxicola, a rock-inhabitant; saxum, a rock, and incola (in and colo), an inhabitant.—Lat. viúsflora, and Gr. οἰδάνθη, signify precisely the same thing: the bird is prettily named “flower of the vine.” Lat. vitis, the vine, flora, a flower. The Gr. oídã̄nη, whence Lat. amanthe, is an uncertain bird mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny; the name was definitely applied to this species in 1555. The word primarily relates to the grape, aña, as if the bird were one which frequented vineyards, or appeared with the flowering (ádoĭs) of the vine.
27. Si-á-lí'-a si'-á-lís. Gr. σαλάς, a bird, in “Ath. 232 F;” from σάλας, saliva; verb σαλάω, I slaver, or make some taint noise. To call this Ameacon a slubberer!
28. S. měx-i-cá'-ná. Latinized from Mexican. The country is called Mexico, Mejico, or Méjico, from Mexílli, the Aztec god of war.
29. S. árc'-tí-cá. Lat. arctica, northern, arctic; i. e., Gr. ἀρκτός, a bear, ἀρκαῖς, near the bear.
30. Cin'-cí-lus měx-i-cá'-nús. Gr. κύκλοσ, Lat. Cinclus, the name of a bird, by some supposed to be the European Cinclus aquaticus, by others a kind of Sandpiper; κράκλις is to wag the tail.—Lat. mexicanus, see No. 28.
31. Cy'-án-e'-cól-a suč'-cít-cá. Cyanecula is a diminutive substantive lately (perhaps not before Brisson, 1760) formed from the Lat. adjective cyanus, Gr. κυανός or κυάνω, blue; meaning, as we might say, “bluet.” Rubecula is a word similarly coined. — Lat. suecica or suecica, Swedish; Sweden having been called Suecia or Suecia. In that country the bird is said to be called “Charles’s-bird,” Carlsfogel, whence Avis Carolina of some of the treatises written in Latin. — “Redstart” is a corruption of Šteťstr, meaning “red tail,” and Raticilla and Phonicornus are among the translated book-names of the species.


32. Phyl-lō'-scō-pūs bōr-ē-ʔ-līs. Gr. φύλλος, a leaf; σκοτός, a watchman; σκοτείω, I look out, survey, examine; as these birds peer about in the foliage. — Lat. boreus, the northwind, h. e., the north; borealis, northern.

33. Rēg'-ū-lās cāl-ēn'-dō-lā. Lat. regulus, diminutive of rex, a king; exactly equivalent to “kinglet.” — Calendula is a substantive which may be formed from the gerund of the verb calo, I am warm; figuratively, glowing; in allusion to the fiery color on the head. It was apparently coined by Brisson, 1760, for the European Regulus cristatus, but was in 1766 appropriated by Linnaeus to the present species. The early ornithologists had a great variety of names for these diminutive birds, mostly indicating royalty or other high station, in obvious reference to the “crown;” as Rex, Regulus, Regillus, Tyrannus or Tóραννως, Basillicus or Basiliaς, Presbyς or Priεςβυς, Basilaiς; to say nothing of Orchilus or Όρκυλας, Trochilus or Τροχύλας, Paras, Σύλβια, Motacilla, Passerellus, Troglodytes, &c. The French Roiètelet or Royelet, and the German Königlein, correspond to “kinglet.”

34. R. sāt-rā'-pā. Lat. satraps, satrapes, or satrapa, Gr. σατράπης, from the Persian kšśbatram, meaning a crown or a kingdom: English satrap. Alluding to the bird’s golden crown.

35. R. s. ʔō-lī-vā'-cē-ūς. Late Lat. olivaceus, olivaceous, olive-colored. See Vireo, No. 170.

36. Pē-lōp'-tī-lā kōe-rūl'-ʔ-ā [sayrulea]. Gr. πελεξής, hoary, gray; πυράς, feather; in allusion to the whitish edgings of the primaries. — Lat. cérulea or cérulæ or cérulea, blue, azure. Any of these forms of the word is admissible. We prefer cérulea.


38. P. plūm'-bē-ʔ-ā. Lat. plumbeus, plumbeous, lead-colored; from plumbum, lead.

39. Chām-aʔ'-ā [kam-ay-ah] fās-em'-ʔ-ā. Gr. χαμαί, adverb, on the ground. — Lat. fascia, a bundle of faggots; hence, fasciatus, striped. The allusion is to the indistinct bands across the tail-feathers of the bird that lives in bushes close to the ground.

40. Lōph-ō-ʔ-phā'-nēς [nace] bō'-cōl-ʔ-ār. Gr. λόφος, a crest; and φαλαϝ, I appear; in allusion to the conspicuous crest. — Lat. bicolor, two-colored.

N.B. — The accentuation of this and many similar words is questionable, and perhaps arbitrary. We give the above in deference to technical rule, conformably with Aristo’phanes, &c. The actual usage, in this country at least, is Lōph-ō-ʔ-phā'-nēς; and
   Plain Titmouse.
   Black-crested Titmouse.
   Bridled Titmouse.
   Black-capped Chickadee.
   Long-tailed Chickadee.
   Western Chickadee.
   Carolina Chickadee.
   Mountain Chickadee.
   Hudsonian Chickadee.

we instinctively incline to the latter, both as throwing the stress of voice on the radical syllable, instead of on the connecting vowel, and as the a in-phanes represents two vowels, ai or ae as in phenomenon, phanogamous.

41. L. in-ör-nä'-tūs. Lat. in, negative, and ornatus, ornate, adorned; ornō, I ornament.
42. L. a-trō-cris-tā'-tūs. Lat. ater, atra, atrum, black; and cristatus, crested; crista, a crest.
   Commonly written atricristatus; see Parus, No. 44.

   N. B. — The tenability of the position taken by Dr. Coues (B. C. V., i, p. 117; 1878) respecting atrro-cristatus has been queried by several correspondents; among them Mr. W. C. Avery, of Greensboro', Ala., who some time since furnished an extensive commentary on the names of the old Check List, and whose suggestions have often proved valuable. Mr. Avery maintains atricristatus, deducing albicerata (sc. fīcūs) from Pliny, 15, 18; and atri-, albi, magni, &c., is undoubtedly a correct form of such compounds. But we take cristatus to be a perfect participle, and put ater in the ablative of instrument; there being no such word as atricristatus, unless we coin it. We consider the word equal to cristatus atro, conformably with usage in Ficus albo-lavatus, Tyrannus aurantio-atrocristatus, &c. Compare also the actual Latin auro-clavatus, striped with golden.

43. L. wöl-l-web'-ēr-i. To — Wollweber.
44. Pā'-rūs a-tri-cāp'-īl'-līs. Lat. parus, a titmouse; etymology in question, but apparently pārūs for parvus, small, petty, like the actual adverb parvum, little; Gr. παῦσος, of same signification, th. παύο: cf. pau-cus, pau-lus, pau-per, &c. — Lat. atricapillus, black-hair(ed); capillus, hair of the head; a diminutive, allied to caput, and Gr. κεφαλή, the head. Compare English capillary, thready, hair-like, i.e., as fine as a hair. Notice atri-, not atro-; cf. Lophophanes, No. 42. If the compound were with capillatus, it would be atrocapillatus.
45. P. a. sēp'-tēn-tri'-ō-nā'-līs. Lat. septentrionalis, northern; septemtriones (septem and trio) being the constellation of seven stars near the north pole.
46. P. a. ōc-cīd'-ēn-tā'-līs. Lat. occidentalis, western; occido, I fall; i.e., where the sun sets.
47. P. cā-rōl-in-ēn'-sīs. See Minus, No. 16.
48. P. mōn-tā'-nūs. Lat. montanus, relating to a mountain; mens, genitive montis, a mountain.
49. P. hūd-sōn'-i-cūs. Latinized from the name of Henry Hudson, discoverer of the region.


52. Parus cinctus Bodd. B —. C —. R 44. (!A.) Siberian Chickadee.


50. P. rū-fēs'-cēns. Lat. rufescens, present participle of the inceptive verb rufesc, to grow red; be rufous. — “Chickadee” is an obvious onomatopoeia, from the bird’s note.

51. P. r. nēg-lēc'-tūs. Lat. neglectus, neglected; verb negliyo; equal to nec (non), not, and lectus, chosen, picked, taken; lego, I gather in, select, &c. Neglect is a nearly exact opposite of collect.

52. P. cinc'-tūs. Lat. cinctus, girdled; perfect participle of cingo, I surround, encompass, encircle. A cingulum is a little something that goes around as a girdle does, whence surcingle, cinche.

53. P-sāl-tri-pā'-rūs mīn'-i-mūs [sound the initial p; the a in parus is properly long; sometimes shortened in composition]. Lat. psaltria, Gr. ψῆλτρα, one who plays on the lute; from the verb ψαλλο, ψαλω, to strike such an instrument; English psaltery, &c.; and parus, a titmouse. See No. 44. — Lat. minimus, least, superlative of parus, small.

54. P. plām'-bē'-tūs. Lat. plumbeus, plumbeous, lead-colored.

55. P. mēl'-ān-ō'-tūs. Gr. μέλας, genitive μέλανος, black; ὀξ, genitive ὀξύς, ear.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List, and scarcely established as North American, though given by Baird in 1858. Supposed to have been seen by Ridgway in Nevada, August, 1868. See Rep. Surv. 40th Par., iv, 1877, p. 415. See Index, p. 137.

56. Aūr-i-pā'-rūs [owriparbus] flā'-vi-cēps. Lat. aureus, golden, from aurum, gold; and parus, a titmouse. — Lat. flavus, yellow, for flagus, from flagro, to glow; whence English deflagrate, flagrant, &c. Cēps is a Lat. termination, from Gr. κεφαλή, the head; compare eipat, ephalik, occiput, &c. — A more strict method of compounding aure-us with parus would give aureiparus; but it may be taken direct from aurum, making auriparus admissible; as we should say “gold-tit,” like “bush-tit,” “coal-tit.”

57. Sīt'-tā cā-ro-līn-ēn'-sīs. Gr. σίττα, σίτη; Lat. sitta, a nut-hatch; the word occurs in Aristotle. It is related to σιτάκης, ψιττακός, Lat. sittace, psittacus, a parrot; the implication being some sharp sound made by the bird, as English psit! There is a Greek verb ψιτακέω, to make such a noise. — Lat. carolinensis, see Minimus, No. 10.

58. S. c. ā-cū-lē-ā'-tā. Lat. aculeatus, sharpened, dim. aculeus, sharp, acus, a needle; from acer, sharp. Gr. ἄκης, a point; compare ἄκω, ἄκης, ἄκες, &c., English acme, acropolis, acerbity, acrimony, and numberless words in many languages, from ἄκα. 
Salpinctes

Brown-headed Nut-hatch.

Pygmy Nut-hatch.

Brown Creeper.

Brown-headed Cactus Wren.

64. Campylorhynchus affinis Bd. B —. C 44. R 57.
St. Lucas Cactus Wren.

Rock Wren.

66. Catherpes mexicanus (Sw.) Bd. B 263. C —. R 59. (!M)
Cañon Wren.

59. S. cæ-næd-ën'-sis. Latinized from Canadian. — Nut-hatch is nut-hatcher or nut-hacker (Fr. hackar, Swed. hacka), the bird that hacks, pecks, nuts; also called nut-jobber, to job being to peck, or thrust at.

60. S. pæ-sil'-lä [puccellah, not pewziller]. Lat. pusillus, petty, puerile; directly formed from puer, pusus, or pusio (Gr. παῖς), a boy; here and commonly used simply as signifying small. The Sanskrit root reappears in endless forms of kindred meaning.

61. S. pyg-mæ'-ä. Gr. πυγμά, the fist; hence πυγμάος, Lat. pygmaeus, a pygmy, fistling, or tom-dumb. As a measure of length, from elbow to clenched fist, a πυγμω was about 13½ inches; the original Pygmies were a race of African dwarfs at war with the Cranes; pygmaeus came afterward to mean any thing pygmy, dwarfed, and is here applied to a very small nut-hatch. Compare Machetes pygma, No. 639.

62. Cær-thi'-ä fæm'-tæ'-ræs. Gr. κέρσιός, Lat. certhius, become later certhia. The name occurs in Aristotle, who apparently uses it for this very species, which he also calls κυπαλόγος, κυπαλόροσ; that is to say, a gatherer of insects; κυψ, a bug, and λέγω, I collect. — Lat. familiaris, familiar, domestic, hence common; familia, or older familias, the family, the household.

63. Cæm-pyl'-lo-rihïn'-chus brûn-nei-câp-ill'-lûs [broonaycapeellus]. Gr. καμπύλος, bent, from κάμπω, I bend; and φίγχω (rhyynchus), beak. — Lat. brunneus, brown; copillus, hair. The adjective brunnus is post-classic, Latinized from It. bruno, Fr. brun, Germ. brun; A. S. byrnon, to burn; related are brand, brunt, and many similar words, among them brand; see Bernicia, No. 700.

64. C. af-fin'-is [affeonî]. Lat. affinis, i.e., ad and finis, at the end of, hence bordering on, neighboring; here in the sense of related to, resembling, having affinity with, No. 63.

65. Sæl-pînc'-tês òb-sō-lë'-tûs. Gr. σαλπιγξ, a trumpeter, becoming in Latin salpinctes, from σάλπιγξ (salpigx = salpinx), a trumpet; in allusion to the bird's loud, ringing song. — Lat. obsoletus, unaccustomed, from ob, against, and solco, I am wont; hence obsolete, in sense of effaced, all the colors of the bird being dull. — Wren is A. S. wrena.

66. Cæth-ër'-pes mëx'-tæ'-nûs. Gr. καθέρπα, a creeper; καθέρπω, I creep down, from κατά, down, and ἑρπω, I creep, crawl. The stem of the word is seen in herpes, the disease which creeps over the skin; herpetology, the science of creeping things, reptiles; repto or repo, I creep, in Latin, simply altered from ἑρπω. — Lat. mexicanus, see No. 28.
Speckled Cañon Wren.

Carolina Wren.

Floridan Wren.

Texan Wren.

Bewick's Wren.

White-bellied Wren.

73. *Thryothorus bewicki* spilurus (Vig.) Bd. B —. C 48b. R 61a. (?) 
Speckled-tailed Wren.

House Wren.

Western House Wren.

67. C. m. cön-spër'-süs. Lat. *conspersus*, speckled; perfect participle of *conspergo*, from *con* and *spargo* (Gr. *spēlor*), I strew, scatter, sprinkle; whence English *sparse*, scattered, and many other words, as *disperse*, *aspersión*. — The Span. *cañón*, brutalized as Eng. *canyon*, is constantly used in the West for a rocky gorge or mountain-pass.

68. *Thry'-thö'-rûs* lî'-dö'-vf-ci'-ā'-nûs. Gr. *θρώος*, a reed, rush, and *θάρσος*, a leaping, springing, from *(θάρω), *θάρσω*, I run or rush through. The penult is marked long, as equivalent to Gr. *οῦ*. — Lat. *Ludoviciana*, Louisiana, of or relating to *Ludovicus*, Louis (XIV., of France). The old Territory was vastly more extensive than the present State is.

69. T. l. mî-ā-mî-ēn'-sîs. Latinized from the name of the Miami river in Florida.

70. T. l. bêr-lân'-di-ēr-i. To Dr. Louis Berlandier, a naturalist, sometime resident in Mexico.

71. T. bê'-wìck-i. To Thomas Bewick, "the father of wood-engraving."

72. T. b. leû'-cô-gâs'-têr [lewco-]. Gr. *λευκός*, white, and *γαστήρ*, stomach, belly; whence English *gastric, gastronomy*.

73. T. b. spîl'-û'-rûs. Gr. *σπιλός*, spotted; *σπας*, tail.

74. *Trög-lî'-dî'-tês* [tace] döm-ēs'-ti-cûs. Gr. *τρωγλοδύτης*, a cave-dweller, from *τρώγλη*, a cave (literally, a hole made by gnawing — *τρῶγω*, I gnaw), and *δύτης*, an inhabitant, from *δύω* or *δῶ*, I go in or under. The *Τρωγλοδύται* or *Troglodyte* were a cave-dwelling people of *Αἰθίοπια*. The name was later applied to a kind of wren. — Lat. *domesticus*, domestic, from *domus*, a house. — The specific name *aêdôn*, applied by Vieillot to this bird, is the Gr. *αἶδώ*, a songster, *par excellence* the nightingale; from *αἴδω*, I sing. — The pronunciation of *Troglodytes* wavers; we mark it as commonly heard, and also as seems to be defensible, in Latin, the penult being indubitably short; though to do so violates one of the leading principles of Greek accentuation, that no word with the ultimate long is a proparoxytone. Many persons say *Troglodytēs*, conformably with English *Troglodyte*'. The case is precisely parallel with that of *Λυκόφάνης*, q. v., No. 40; and the analogy of *Aristophānēs* is not decisive, the Greek being *Αριστοφάνης* or *Αριστοφάνης*, not *Αριστόφανης*.

75. T. d. pârk'-mān-i. To Dr. George Parkman, of Boston, murdered by Professor John W. Webster, in 1849.

77. *Anorthura troglodytes* pacificus (Bd.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 65a. (?) Western Winter Wren.


76. Ān-ōr-thū'-rā trōg-lō'-dē-tēs hi-em-ā'-līs. Gr. à or å, privative, ὀρθός, straight, ὀρα, tail. The name was invented by Rennie, because he considered *Troglodytes* etymologically inapplicable to a wren. — Lat. hiemalis or hyemalis, of or pertaining to winter; from (hiemps) hiemis or hyemis, winter, a weakened form of the Gr. χειμων, a gushing, a torrent, or χειμών, the rainy, tempestuous, or winter season; Skr. hima, snow. We oftener use the y than the i, but the latter is correct.

77. A. t. pā-cī'-fi-cūs. Lat. pacificus, pacific, peaceful, literally peace-making, from pax, genitive pacis, peace, and facio, I make, do. The application is to the occurrence of the bird on the west coast of the United States.

    Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. (Baird, Rev. Am. B., i, 1864, p. 145.)

78. A. t. ā-lās-cēn'-ās. Alascensis, relating to Alaska.

79. Tēl-mā-tō'-dē-tēs pāl-ūs'-trīs. Gr. τέλμα, genitive τέλματος, a marsh or swamp; δόης, an inhabitant, from δῶ, I go in or under. — Lat. palustris, adjective from palus, a marsh, whence palustrine, like lacustrine from lacus, marine from mare.

80. T. p. pāl-ū-dī'-cō-lā. Lat. palus, genitive paludis, a marsh; and (in)cola, an inhabitant. See No. 79.

    Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. (Baird, Rev. Am. B., i, 1864, p. 148.)

81. Cis-tō-thū'-rūs stēl-lā'-rīs. Gr. κιστός, a shrub, and θύρως, from (θύρα) θύρωσκω, I run or rush through; compare *Thryothorus*, No. 68. Cabanis, who coined the word in 1850, gives Cīfōdīsēnfer as the German translation. — Lat. stellarius, stellar, starry, adjective from stella, a star, like aster, Gr. ἀστήρ; here in the sense of speckled.

82. Ėr-ē-mō'-pfi-lā āl-pēs'-trīs. Gr. ἐρήμως, a desert; φαλέω, I love. — Lat. *Alpestris* (not classic), from Alpes, Alps; perhaps from ἄλφος, albus, white; that is, snowy.

83. E. a. leu'-cō-lā'z'-mā. Gr. λευκός, white; λαμύς, the throat.

    This is a slight variety, lately described by Coues from the high central plains; it is the bleached form of that region. (B. N. W., 1874, p. 38.)

84. E. a. chry'-sŏ-la'z'-mā. Gr. χρύσος, golden; that is, of a golden color, from χρυσός, gold; and λαμύς, the throat. — A. S. laifer, Scot. laverock, Germ. Irrāc, Eng. lark.
85. Alauda arvensis L. B — C — R 299. (E.)
   European Skylark.
86. Motacilla alba L. B — C — R 69. (G.)
   White Wagtail.
   Yellow Wagtail.
   Meadow Pipit.
   Louisiana Pipit; American Titlark.
   Missouri Skylark; Sprague’s Pipit.

85. A-lau’dä är-vë’n’sis. Lat. alauda, a lark, said to be literally “a great songstress,” or one who sings on high; from the Celtic al, great, high, and aud, song. Some say from Gr. ἀλη, roaming, and ἀδή, song; i.e. the bird that sings as she soars. The form of the word might suggest ala, wing, and laudis, genitive laudis, praise; as if the bird sang praises on wing. But the Celtic is the only tenable etymon.—Lat. arvensis, relating to a ploughed field; arvum, arable land; arvus for arvus, ploughed; avo, I plough.

86. Mö-tä-cil’lää ál’-bää. Lat. motacilla = wagtail, “quod semper caudam novet,” early applied to some small bird; Lat. moveo, motus, I move, motion, and Gr. κλωω, of similar signification. There is a Greek word κλαυομι, for the wagtail; on the contrary there are the Lat. albicilla, atricilla, meaning white-tail, black-tail, &c. The implication in either case seems to be tail, considered as a movable part. Compare Fr. hochequeue.
   Not in the orig. ed. The species is North American only as occurring in Greenland.

87. Bö’-dy-tës flë’-vüs. Budytes is an unknown word to us, unless conjectured to be δόρης, with the augmentative particle βου. See Troglodytes, No. 74. The particle βου, however, is from βοις, a bull, ox, cow, and becomes “augmentative,” just as we say “horse-laugh,” “bull-finch,” “elephant-folio,” &c., being therefore of obvious inapplicability to this delicate little bird.
   Since the above was written, Mr. Henry T. Wharton, of London, has kindly replied to queries respecting various words of which we were in doubt. In this case, his MS. confirms the above etymology, but in a different application; the actual form, βουδόρης, being found in “Opp., Ix. 3. 2,” for some small bird; qu, one that goes among cattle?
   There is some question whether the yellow wagtail of Alaska be the true B. flavus.

88. An’-thüs prä-tën’sis. Lat. anthus, Gr. ἀνθος, a kind of bird.—Lat. pratenis, adjective from pratum, a meadow. For anthus, compare onanthê = vitiflora, under Saxicola, No. 26.
   This is North American as found in Greenland, and said to also occur in Alaska.

89. A. lü-dä-vi-ci’l-ä-nüs. Lat. Ludovicianus, nom. prop. See Thryothorus, No. 68. Pipit, little used in this country, though always said for these birds in England, is an onomatopoeia (ὄνοματοποία, word-making to express the sense by the sound), like the Lat. pipio, I pip, peep, chirp; see Pipilo, No. 301. Titlark is good English for a small kind of lark, like tîl-mouse, tom-git; tîl in all its forms, and with numerous related words, conveying the sense of something little or otherwise insignificant.

90. Në-ö’-cë-ry’s sprä’-gyl’ [three syllables]. Gr. νίος, new; κόπως, primarily a helmet; hence applied to the crested lark.—To Isaac Sprague, companion of Audubon on the Missouri.
Black-and-white Creeper.

92. Mnioitilta varia borealis (Nutt.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 74a. (?)
Small-billed Creeper.

Blue Yellow-backed Warbler.

Sennett's Warbler.

95. Protonotaria citrea (Gm.) Bd. B 169. C 59. R 75.
Prothonotary Warbler.

Worm-eating Warbler.

91. Mnio-ot'il-tä vär'i-ä. Gr. μιος, moss, and ταλω, I pluck, or τατος, plucked. Neither the orthography nor the applicability of the word is obvious. Vieillot wrote sometimes mniotilla, sometimes mniotilta. The conjectured application is to the weaving of moss into a nest. — Lat. variis, variegated, as this bird is with black and white.

92. M. v. bör-e'-ä'-lis. Lat. borealis, northern. See Phylloscopus, No. 32.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

93. Pä'-rü-lä äm-er-i-cä'-nä. Lat. parula, diminutive from parus, a titmouse, q. v., No. 44. — Lat. americanus, American. America is generally supposed to derive its name from Amerigo Vespucci, Latinized Americanus Vespuccius; and is said to have first appeared in the form of America Provincia, on a map published at Basle in 1522. The counter-argument is: (1) The name if from the Italian navigator's would have been from his surname. (2) His name was Alberico Vespuzio. (3) Amer, or Amerce, is the native name of a range of mountains in Nicaragua. "It is most plausible that the State of Central America, where we find the name America signifying great mountain, gave the continent its name." (Blavatsky, Isis Unveiled, i, p. 522.) The author cited seeks to establish a connection with the Hindu Meru, or Meruak, of similar significance.

94. P. nig-ri-lö-rä. Lat. niger, black; and lorum, a thong, strap, a bridle-rein; hence the cheeks, along which the bridle passes. The "lore" has become in ornithology a technical name for a small space on the side of a bird's head between the eye and the bill.


95. Prö-tö-nö-tä'-ri-ä cit'-ré-ä. Low Latin for prothonotary; from Gr. πρωτός, first, and Lat. notarius, a scribe, a notary-public. The bird is le Protonotaire of Buffon, Latinized by Gmelin as protonotarius in 1788; but for the name, as Pennant observed in 1755, "the reason has not reached us." — Lat. citrea, of or pertaining to the citron, in allusion to the yellow color.

96. Hél-min-the'-rös vör-ml'-vör-üs. Gr. ξυραυς, genitive ξυραυθας, and θρων, from θρω, an animal. The word is very incorrectly compounded. Its full form is helminothotherion; we may perhaps reduce it by elision to helmintherus, but helmintherus, as originally written by Rafinesque, is inadmissible. This is the accepted derivation; but we may suggest a short cut to the same etymon, θρω, an animal; ξυραυθας, a worm-hunter, like the actual ἔριον, a Fowler, in Aristoph., Av. 62; being ξυραυς and θρω, the chase, from θρω; though we hesitate to act upon this by writing Helmintherus. — Lat. vermiculus, worm-eating, from vermis, a worm (verto, I turn, in the sense of squirming or wriggling) and rōro, I eat.
   Swainson's Warbler.
   Blue-winged Yellow Warbler.
99. Helminthophaga lawrencii Herrick. B —. C —. R 80. (?)
   Lawrence's Warbler.
100. Helminthophaga leucobronchialis Brewster. B —. C —. R 82. (?)
    White-throated Warbler.
101. Helminthophaga cincinnatiensis Langdon. B —. C —. R —. (?)
    Cincinnati Warbler.
    Blue Golden-winged Warbler.
    Bachman's Warbler.
    Lucy's Warbler.
    Virginia's Warbler.
    Nashville Warbler.

97. H. swain'-sôn-i. To Wm. Swainson, Esq., the celebrated English naturalist. Notice 
that this word, like others containing the letter w, cannot be Latinized without change; 
the nearest Latin would be su-aín'-sôn-i, in four syllables. See also lawrencii, next but 
one below; this should be lau-rên'-ç-it-i or lâv-rên'-ç-it-i. But it is futile, finical, and pedantic 
to undertake such transliterations in the cases of modern proper names.

98. Hel-min-thô'-phâ-gâ pi'-nûs. Gr. ἐλῶς, a worm, and φαγεῖν, to eat. — Lat. pînus, Gr. 
πῖνος, a pine-tree. Notice that pînus is a substantive, not an adjective; it may be put in 
the genitive, pînís, of a pine, but is just as well left nominative.

99. H. lâw-rên'-ç-it-i. To George N. Lawrence, Esq., of New York, long time one of the leading 
ornithologists of America. 

100. H. leû-cô-brôn-chi-â'-lls. Gr. λευκός, white, and βρόγχος, the throat; this becomes in 
Latin bronchus, whence the adjective bronchialis, English bronchial, bronchitis, &c. 

101. H. cîn-cîn-nâ-tî-ên'-sîs. Of Cincinnati, Ohio, where discovered. 

102. H. chry-sôp'-tê-rû. Gr. χρυσόπτερος, golden-winged, from χρυσός, gold, and πτερό, wing.

Audubon in the "Quadrupeds of North America."

104. H. lâ'-çî-aê. To Miss Lucy Baird, daughter of Professor S. F. Baird.

105. H. vir-gîn'-î-aê. To Mrs. Virginia Anderson, wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson, who discover-
ed the bird.

106. H. rû-fi-câp-il'-lâ. Lat. rûfus, reddish, and capillus, hair of the head. See Parus, No. 44.
Orange-crowned Warbler.

Pacific Orange-crowned Warbler.

Tennessee Warbler.

Olive Warbler.

111. Dendroica aëstiva (Gm.) Bd. B 203. C 70. R 93.
Summer Warbler.

Black-throated Green Warbler.

Western Warbler.

Townsend's Warbler.

107. H. cē-lā'-tā. Lat. celatus, concealed, from celo; the orange color of the crown being hidden.

108. H. c. lu-tēs'-cēns. Lat. inceptive verb lutesco, present participle lutescens, from lutesus, yellow; from latum, an herb used in dyeing yellow. There is actually no such verb as lutesco, the describer of the species having apparently mistaken lutesco, I grow muddily, become miry, for a supposed lutesco, I grow yellow, by some confounding of lutesus, muddy, loamy (hence possibly clay-colored or yellowish) with lutesus, golden-yellow. The bright yellowness of the bird in comparison with H. celata being its prime characteristic, the propriety of assuming the derivation to be from latum, and hence writing lutescens, from a supposed lutesco, is obvious.


109. H. pêr'-e-grí'-nā. Lat. peregrinus, wandering, alien, exotic, that comes from foreign parts; from per, through, and aeger, a field or land; literally, "across country."

110. Peu-cē'-drā'-mūs oł-i-vā'-cē'-ūs. Gr. πετρά, a pine-tree, and δραμειόν, 2d aorist infinitive, from τρέξω, I run. The allusion is to the pine creeping habits of the bird. N. B. Many genera are compounded from the same root, and spelled either -dramus or -dromus. Either is correct. — Lat. olivaceus, pertaining to the olive; in this case, in color, olivaceus.

Not in the orig. ed. Since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw.

111. Dēn-drum'-cā aēs-ti'-vā [dayndrwaykah aysteevah]. Gr. δαυδ, a tree, and οἰκίω, I inhabit; οἰκό, a habitation. The word was originally compounded Dendroeca by G. R. Gray; later emended as above. The full form would be Dendracetes, like Poxetes, Naphocetes (οἰκότης, an inhabitant). — Lat. aëstiva, adjective from aëtus, the summer season; aëtus, heat, ardor (Gr. αἰθω, I burn). Notice the long accented penult.

112. D. vir'-ēns [pronounced virrayne]. Lat. virens, participle present of vīreō, I grow green.

113. D. oc-ci-dēn-tā'-līs. Lat. occidentalis, occidental, western; that is, in the place where the sun sets; from occido, I fall down.

114. D. town'-sēnd-i. To J. K. Townsend, Esq., companion of Nuttall during his travels. The first syllable of this word represents the exact pronunciation of Latin au diphthong — like English ow; as if we made it tā-ōw.


115. D. chry-sō-pār-rī-ā. Gr. χρυσός, gold, and παιεῖα, cheek. Greek diphthong ei becomes long i in Latin: hence, -parta, not -pareia; see also beyond, among the names of pigeons ending in -pelia.

116. D. nig-rēs'-cēns. Lat. nigresco, I grow black; an inceptive verb, present participle nigrescent, equivalent to being blackish, or partly black. See No. 126.

117. D. cōē-rūl-ēs'-cēns [pronounced sayrollaysaynce]. Lat. cœruleasco, I grow blue; a coined inceptive verb from cœruleus, blue; this from colum, the (blue) sky; compare Gr. κόξος, hollow, i.e., the vault of heaven, and κουλαρε or κελαρε, to conceal, as if in a hollow place, &c. N. B. There is constant difference of orthography: either κε- or κω- is defensible; the former seems preferable. In English we may write indifferently cœrulean, cœrulean, or cœrulean.

118. D. cōē-rūl'-ē-ā. See last word.

119. D. cōr-ō-nā-tā. Lat. coronatus, crowned, from corona, a crown, garland, or wreath. Gr. κορώνη.

120. D. aūd'-'ā-bōn-i. To John James Audubon, “the American backwoodsman,” as he liked to be called.

121. D. black'-burn-aē. To Mrs. Blackburn, an English lady. Commonly written blackburne, in four syllables, with accent on the antepenult; more correctly as above. Diacritical marks are futile in such a case as this; the English name is never pronounced black-boorn, as it would be according to rule for the quantity of the vowels in Latin.

122. D. stri-a'-tā. Lat. participial adjective from stria, I furrow, channel, flute, groove, stripe; stria, substantive, a furrow, stripe, &c.

123. D. cās-tān'-ē-ā. Lat. castanea, a chestnut; in allusion to the bay or chestnut color. The word is a noun, but is constantly used adjectively. Gr. κάστανον, the nut of Castana, a city of Thessaly.
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124. D. *penn-syl-väl-ni-că*. An adjective coined from *sylvanus*, sylvan, this from *sylca*, which is sibilated and digammatized from Gr. *ὗλη* = *(a)*υλη, a wood; preceded by the name of William Penn; "Penn's woods." The modern use of the *y* is less correct than *i* would be. The whole word would preferably be written *pensilvanica*, as it is in some ornithological works of the last century.

125. D. *mä-cül-o'-sä*. Lat. *maculosus*, spotted or full of spots; *macula*, a spot.

126. D. *tig-rí'-nä*. Lat. *tigrinus*, striped (like a tiger, *tigris*, Gr. *tigris*). The quantity of the antepenult is doubtful, perhaps common. By ordinary rule, it is long, and *Tigris* makes the final spondee of some hexameter lines. On the other hand, the combination of a mute or *f* and a liquid does not necessarily lengthen a preceding vowel in prose; and some other combinations of consonants also permit the vowel to remain short, in cases of Greek words, as *Cιέννυς* or *Cίέννυς*. We leave it short, as usually heard.— *Perisoglossa*, a generic name now often used for this species, is the Gr. *περισσεύς* and *γλῶσσα*, in allusion to the peculiarity of the laciniate tongue.


129. D. *döm'-nî'-că*. Lat. *dominicus*, relating to the lord or master of the household, *dominus*; *domus*, a house. So, to *dominate*, to have dominion. The application is here to the West Indian island named originally Hayti, then San Domingo. The bird was early described from that locality.

130. D. *d. ál-blö'-rä*. Lat. *albus*, white, and *lorum*, the lore or cheek. See *Parula*, No. 94.

131. D. *kirt'-land-i*. To Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, of Ohio. See remarks under *D. blackburnei*.


133. D. p. hú-pó-chry-‘sé-ë.  Gr. οίρo, becoming Lat. hypo-, under, below, beneath, and χρυσεός, golden; referring to the under parts of this variety, which are yellower than those of *palmarum*. Properly, hypo- in such connection simply diminishes the force of the adjective; hypoloeus, hypochryseus, meaning whitish, yellowish; but the present is an established usage in ornithology.

   Not in the orig. ed. — Since described by Ridgway, Bull. Nutt. Club, i, 1876, p. 84.

134. D. pí’-nús.  See *Helminthophaga pinus*, No. 98.

135. Sí-ú’-rús aúr-1-cáp-’iI-ßús.  Gr. σέλα, I wave or brandish, and οδά, tail. The word is precisely equivalent to Lat. *motacilla*, French hochequeue, English wagtail. It was originally and has since commonly been written *Seiurus*. (See Coues, Bull. Nuttall Club, ii, no. 2, 1877, p. 29.) We keep the i long as representing Gr. ει. — Lat. aurum, gold, and capillus, hair; gold-haired. (See Coues, ibid., p. 30.) See also *Lophophanes*, No. 42, and *Parus*, No. 44.

136. S. näé’-vI-ßús.  Lat. *nexus*, a birth-mark, *nexus*, or spot; whence nævius, so marked, or, in general, spotted in any way.


139. Öp-ôr-ôr-’nús a’-giI-ßús.  Gr. ὀπα, the autumn, and ὄπως, a bird; in allusion to the abundance of the species in the fall, in comparison with its scarcity in the spring. — Lat. agilis, agile, from ago, I act; literally, do-able, that is, act-ive; the adjectival termination being simply applied to the root of the verb, both in Latin and English.

140. O. fôr-môI-’sá.  Lat. *formos*, beautiful; primitively, in the sense of shapely, well-formed, in good or full proportion; form, form. So said of Juno, in whose "lofty mind" remained judicium Paridis, spreque injuria forma, h. c., of her slighted beauty. Verg., *Æn.*, i, 27.
Maryland Yellow-throat.

Mourning Warbler.

Macgillivray's Warbler.

Yellow-breasted Chat.

Long-tailed Chat.

Hooded Flycatching Warbler.

141. Gr. ἔ-οθ'-'λυ-πς τρίχ'-ʔς. Gr. γη or γεα, the earth, and Ἄνυς, "a proper name." — Gr. ᾱπις, genitive τρίχος, hair; there is also the actual word τριχός, for some kind of a thrush, occurring in Aristotle. Some take the τριχός of Aristotle to be the bird named by Linnaeus Tardus piloris, i.e., the hairy thrush; but Sundevall reasonably identifies it with T. muscas. Of course it had originally nothing to do with the present species, to which Linnaeus applied the term trichas in 1760. — Cabanis coined Geothlypis in 1847, simply explaining Θαυνις as a "proper name." The meaning of the term is obscure, but we think it may be explained, considering that Θαυνις is the same as Θαυνις, which latter occurs in Aristotle as the name of some forestal granivorous bird never satisfactorily identified. Sundevall says Θαυνις "nurte in einigen codices Θαυνις (Thylipes) gesrieten"; and the identity of the two words appears to be established, seeing that Θαυνις, I break, bruise, crush, whereas Θαυνις, has the same meaning as Θαυις, whereas Θαυνις. (See Aristoph., Av. 466.) In each case the name is that of a bird considered as granivorous — as a seed-eater, i.e., seed-breaker, sementeis, coccocrahusta, σποροθαλασσης, κ.τ.λ. But the name, though thus perfectly explicable, is very badly chosen to designate a strictly insectivorous species, its only pertinence being in geomet, signifying the humility of this bird of brake and briar.

142. G. phil-'δλ-'φλ-α. Named for the "city of brotherly love." Gr. φιλεω, I love, ἄδελφος, brother; the latter from α ἂν connective (for ἄμα) and ἄδελφος, the womb, that is, having one mother. But the compound itself, Philadelphus, is classic, as the name of a city, and there are the actual words φιλαδέλφεια, φιλαδέλφια, amor fraternus, charitas fraterna. The Lat. is marked for quantity as above in the authority consulted; but some contend for the Greek accent, philadelphia.-a.

143. G. măc-gil-liv-řay-ı. To William Macgillivray, Esq., of Edinburgh, author of much of Audubon's scientific work, besides several other important treatises.

144. Ic-tér'-'ľ-a vř'-ěns. A dialectic form, invented by Vieillot, of Gr. ἵκες or Lat. icterus; primarily, the disease jaundice; also a certain yellow bird, probably the golden oriole of Europe, by the sight of which jaundiced patients were fancied to be cured. The name was in 1760 by Brisson applied to the American orioles as a generic term, ἵκες; and by Vieillot later, in the form Icteria, to the present genus.—Lat. virens, present particle of vico, I grow green.

145. I. v. lŏn-gi-caůd'-a [-cowda]. Lat. longus, long, and cauda, tail.

146. Myī-ď-dī-ōć'-tēs mī-trā'-tūs. Gr. μυια, a fly, and διωκης, a pursuer.—Lat. mitratus, wearing a turban; Gr. μιτρα, a turban or other head-dress. cf. μυκός, I weave. The word is sometimes six-syllabled, but properly reducible to five, the j, from Gr. νι, being slurred; the sound is that of muce, not mi- or mé.
    Green Black-capped Flycatching Warbler.

    Pacific Black-capped Flycatching Warbler.

    Canadian Flycatching Warbler.

150. Cardellina rubrifrons (Gir.) Sel. B —. C —. R 131.
    Red-fronted Flycatching Warbler.

    Painted Flycatching Warbler.

    American Redstart.

    Bahaman Honey Creeper.

147. M. pū-sīl’lūs. See Sitta, No. 60.

148. M. pī-lē-ō-lē’-tūs. Lat. pileum or pileolam, Gr. πᾶλα, a kind of cap, a skull-cap; pileolatus, capped. In late days, pileum has become a technical word in ornithology, meaning the top of the head.

149. M. cān-ā-dēn’-sīs. Latinized from Canada, with the termination -ensis. Canada is said to be the Iroquois word Kanata, a village or collection of huts.

150. Cār-dēl-lī’-nā rūb-ri’-frōns. Apparently an arbitrary variation from Lat. carduelis, a kind of finch, from carduus, a thistle. — Lat. ruber, red, and frons, the forehead. The pronunciation of rubrifrons is in question; everybody says roo’brifrōns; as it is not a classic word, we can only mark it by analogy with such words as rūbīcō, &c. But see above, Dendroica, No. 120, in favor of rūb/rifrōns, as the i here comes before f and a liquid.

Not in the orig. ed. of the List; since discovered by H. W. Henshaw in New Mexico.

151. Sē-tō’phā-gā pīc’-tā. Gr. αῆς, genitive σηῆς, an insect; and ϕαγῶ, to eat. The connecting vowel o need not lengthen before ph, as this is only equivalent in force to f. — Lat. pictus, painted, pictured, here in the sense of brightly or highly colored; pingo, I paint, depict.

152. S. rūt-ī’-cē’-lā. Lat. rutillus, reddish; for the rest see Motacilla, No.86. The word is exactly equal to redstart, which is Anglicized from the Germ. Röttert or Rötter, all three words meaning simply redtail.

153. Cēr-thī’-ō-lā bā-hā-mēn’-sīs. Certhiola is a coined diminutive of Certhia, which see, No. 62; we usually hear it accented on a long penult, which is certainly vicious. — Bahamensis is Latinized from Bahama.

In the first ed. of the Check List, this species stands as C. flavola, corrected in the Appendix. If we were to use the latter, it would be flāvula, not flāveola. Certhiola is correctly formed as a diminutive from Certhia, like lineola from linea; for the general rule, however, in cases when the stem ends in a consonant, we may recall the exquisite lines attributed to the death-bed of Hatrian: —

Animula vagula blandula,
Hostes comexes corporis,
Quae nunc abibis in loca,
Pallidula rigida nudula,
Nec, ut soles, dabis jocos !
Scarlet Tanager.

Summer Tanager.

Cooper's Tanager.

Hepatic Tanager.

Louisiana Tanager.

Barn Swallow.

White-bellied Swallow.

Violet-green Swallow.

154. Py-râng'-gâ râb'-râ.  The word Pyranga has a classic twang, as if formed in part from the  
Gr. πῦρ, fire; but it is a barbarous word, taken from some South American dialect.  
Several similar combinations of letters occur in Maregrave.  Vieillot wrote it Piranga  
in 1807, and Pyranga in 1816.  The latter has come into general use.—The English  
tanager is simply altered from the South American tanagro or tanganá, both of which  
words occur in the older authors, the latter being in general use until Linnaeus, perhaps  
by a misprint, gave the former currency.

155. P. aës-ti'-vâ.  See Dendroco, No. 111.

156. P. a. coöp'-ér-i.  To Dr. J. G. Cooper, of California.

157. P. hë-pât'-l-câ.  Gr. ήπαρ, genitive ήπατος, the liver, or Lat. hepar, hepatis, the same;  
whence ήπατος or hepaticus, the direct adjective.  The allusion is to the liver-colored  
plumage.

158. P. lû-dò-vi-cl-â'-nâ.  See Thryothorus, No. 68.

159. Hir-ûn'-dô èr-y-thrô-gâs'-trâ hûr-rë-ô'-rûm.  Lat. hirundo, a swallow, from the Gr.  
χελώνη, of same meaning.—Gr. ἔφθος, red or ruddy, and γαστῆρ, the belly.  —Lat.  
horrum, a barn, in the genitive plural.  (On the etymology of hirundo, and various  
other, including the English, names of swallows, see Birds Col. Vall., i, 1878, p. 369.)

160. Ir-l-dô-prâc'-'në bû'-côl-ôr.  Gr. ἵππος, genitive ἵππως, Lat. Iris, Iridis, Iris, the messenger  
of the gods; also the rainbow; from ἵππος or ἵπα, to announce.  The allusion is to  
the sheen of the plumage.  Gr. πρόκειται, or Lat. Proceae or Progne, a proper name,  
the daughter of Pandion, fabled to have been transformed into a swallow.—Lat. bicolor,  
two-colored.

161. Tâch-y-clë-tâ thál-âs'-sl-nâ.  Gr. ταχυκίνητος, moving rapidly, i.e., a swift runner;  
ταχύς, swift (θάλα, to run); κίνητρ, from κινεῖ, to move.  —Gr. θαλάσσα, sea-green,  
θάλασσα, the sea, from ἄλα, the sea, or salt.  Observe accentuation of thalassina.  We keep  
the penult of Tachycinë'ta long as being Gr. η, but are not sure that it should not be  
transliterated Tachycinë'ta.
Cliff or Eave Swallow.

Bank Swallow.

Rough-winged Swallow.

Purple Martin.

Bohemian Waxwing.

Cedar Waxwing.

Black Ptilegonys.

162. Phaínopepla nitens. Gr. πετρόχελιδον λυμφρόνας. Gr. πέτρα, a rock, and χείλιον, a swallow; alluding to the places where the nests are often built. — Lat. luna, the moon, that is, a crescent, and frons, the forehead or front; referring to the white frontal crescent. Luni is contracted from Lucina, a proper name, epithet of Juno, from lucce, I shine; lux, light.

163. Stel-ghi-dốp-têryx se-tê-pên-nês. Gr. στελγόπτερυx σετρό-πενόν. — Lat. serripennis, saw-feathered; serra, a saw; pennus, a feather. Both words mean substantially the same thing, having reference to the peculiar structure of the outer web of the first primary.

165. Próg'-né súb'-is. Lat. Prögn; see Iridoprocne, No. 100. — Lat. subis, a word not known except as applied by Pliny to a bird said to break eagles' eggs; application in this case unknown.

166. Æm'-pē-li-gär'-rū-lūs. Gr. ἀμπέλις, or ἀμπελός, the grapecvine; also, a small bird which frequented vineyards, by some conjectured to be the present species; ἀμπελίων also occurs as the name of a bird. — Lat. garrulus, garrulous, loquacious, from garrio, I chatter (Gr. γαρῖον or γαρῆ, I speak, γάρες or γάρυς, voice); also, as substantive, a jay-bird, which is the implication in this case.

167. A. çêd-rô'-rûm. Lat. cedrus, genitive plural cedrorum, the cedar; Gr. κέδρος.

168. Phaínopepla nitens. Dr. Schlegel says (Ibis, 1879, p. 223) that he formed the word from φαίνω, shining, and that it should be written as above, as he originally did. This, however, is merely a poetic form, from φαίνω, itself poetic for φαίνω. It would appear to be most naturally written Phaínopepla, like phaenomenon, phær̃nomenon, &c., from the same source; but if the orthography Phaínopepla, in five syllables, be preserved, it can be easily defended. Gr. πέταλος, poetic plural of πέταλος, a robe. — Lat. nitens, present participle from nitio, I shine.
Townsend’s Flycatching Thrush.

Red-eyed Greenlet.

Yellow-green Greenlet.

Black-whiskered Greenlet.

Brotherly-love Greenlet.

Warbling Greenlet.

Western Warbling Greenlet.

Yellow-throated Greenlet.

Blue-headed Greenlet.

Cassin’s Greenlet.

169. Myi-a-dës’-tës [nowadays] town’send-ë. Gr. μύα, a fly, and δεσσῆς, an eater; έξεω, or έξουαι, I eat; see Myioidectes, No. 146. (Not to be written Myiadectes, as if fly-“taker,” Musciapa, from μύα and δεσσῆς, from δεσσῆς).—To J. K. Townsend, from whom Audubon received many new birds, and to whom he dedicated several.

170. Vir’e-ë [vir’rëoh, not vi’reo] ol-i-vi’-cé-ës. Lat. vireo, a kind of bird, from vi’reo, I am green or flourishing. — Late Lat. olivaceus, olive-like, olive-colored; green obscured with neutral tint; oliva, the olive, from olea, Gr. ολίβος, the olive-tree; whence oleum, Gr. ολίβος, Eng. oil, oleaginous, &c.

171. V. fla-vi-vir’-i-dis. Lat. flavus, yellow, and viridis, green, from vi’reo. See Auriparus, No. 56. Commonly but wrongly written flavo-viridis.

This species is not in the first ed. of the Check List; it has only recently been discovered in the United States, in Texas, by J. C. Merrill.

172. V. ál-ti’-lò-quús bár-bá’-tú-ës. Lat. altus, high, from alo, I bear up, sustain, and loquus, an adjective from loquor, I speak; pronounced ahty'lockwooe, like ventriloqueus, grandiloquent, &c.—Lat. barbatulus, having a small beard; barbatus, bearded; barba, a beard. The allusion is to the dusky maxillary streaks.

173. V. phil-a-dël’-phi-cús. See Geothlypis philadelphia, No. 142.

174. V. gli’-vús [g hardl. Lat. gilus, galbus, galbus, helens, yellowish, greenish-yellow; German gil, Ital. giallo, A. S. geleæ, geowe; related to fulus, flavus, &c.

175. V. g. swain’-søn-ë. To William Swainson.

176. V. fla-vi-frórns. Lat. flavus, yellow; frons, forehead. See Auriparus, No. 56.

Ous. — It would appear from B. C. V., i, 1878, p. 404, that the proper name of this species is V. och-ro-leû’-cús (Gm.) Coues. Gr. ωχρός, ochraceous, yellowish, and λευκός, white.

177. V. só-lí-ta’-ri-ës. Lat. solitarius, solitary; solus, alone.

178. V. cás’-søn-ë. To John Cassin, of Philadelphia, sometime the “Nestor of American ornithology”; the only ornithologist America ever produced who knew any considerable number of Old World birds. — Not in the orig. ed.; since recognized.
   Plumbeous Greenlet.

   Gray Greenlet.

   White-eyed Greenlet.

   Hutton's Greenlet.

   Bell's Greenlet.

   Least Greenlet.

   Black-capped Greenlet.

   Great Northern Shrike; Butcherbird.

   Loggerhead Shrike.

   White-rumped Shrike.

179. V. s. plūm'ī-bē'-ūs. Lat. plumbeus, plumbeous, lead-colored; plumbeum, lead.

180. V. vi-ci'-nt'-ūr. Lat. comparative degree of vicinus, neighboring; vicinia, a neighborhood or vicinity; this from vicus, digammated from Gr. ἴκος, a house. The allusion is to the close resemblance of the species to others.

181. V. növ'-ē-bör'-a-cēn'-sīs. Very late Latin for of, or pertaining to, New York; novus, new, and elbaracensis, pertaining to Elboracum, the old name of York, England; Noveboracum is literally New York.

182. V. hūt'-tōn'-ē. To William Hutton, of Monterey, California.

183. V. bel'-li. To J. G. Bell, of New York, for many years the most skilful and most distinguished taxidermist of America.

184. V. pū'-sil'-lūs. See Sitta pusilla, No. 60.

185. V. ā-trī-cāp'-il'-lūs. Lat. ater, atrum, black; the opposite of albus. It properly means dead black, as niger does glossy black, which latter would have been better in this case. Capillus, hair of the head, from caput, head; whence English capillary, thready.

186. Lān'-i-ūs bōr'-ē-ā'-lūs. Lat. lanius, a butcher; from lānio, I rend, lacerate. See Falco, No. 502. — Lat. boreas, the north wind, k.e., the north; whence borealis, northern.
   For reason of the generic change from Collario of the orig. ed. of the Check List, and for Shrikes' names in general, see Birds Colorado Valley, i, 1878, p. 537 et seq.

187. L. lū-dō-vi-ci'-a'-nūs. Lat. Ludovicus, Louis, a proper name. The application here is to the Territory of Louisiana, formerly of great extent. See Thryothorus, No. 68.

188. L. ex-cūb'-i-tō-rī'-dēs. Lat. excubitor, a watchman, sentinel, from ex, out of, and cubi, one who lies down, from cubo; i.e., an out-lie. The termination of the word is the Gr. ἵκος, appearance or resemblance (έκος, I see). There is a difference in the orthography of the word: it has oftenest been written excubitoroides, and pronounced in six syllables, with the accent on the penult. But if this spelling is used, it should be excubitoroides,
Evening Grosbeak.

190. **Pinicola enucleator** (L.) V.  B 304.  C 137.  R 166.  
Pine Grosbeak.

Cassin’s Bullfinch.


Philip Sparrow.

with the dieresis over the i, and consequently making seven syllables. So long a word is therefore preferably shortened by omitting the connecting vowel o; which, with the usual change of Gr. ei to long i in Latin, gives the above spelling and pronunciation. The full number of letters in the compound is excubitoricide.

189. **Hēs-pēr-ō-phō'-nā vēs-pēr-tī'-nā.**  Gr. *ισπέρα*. Hesperus, the west, the place of sunset (χέρα, region, being understood); hence, the evening; and *φωνέ*, the voice; *φωνή*, I speak; *φάω*, *φανῳ*, related to *φωνῇ*, &c. — Lat. *Vesperīna*, pertaining to the evening, *Vesperus* being the same as *Hesperus*. — The genus-name is universally written *Hesperiphona*, as Bonaparte originally spelled it, but the above is certainly correct, as it is pure Greek for what *Vesperisona* would be the Latin of. The pleonastic name signals a belief, formerly entertained, that the bird sings chiefly at evening. — Grosbeak or grosbeak is corrupted from the Fr. *grosbec*, thick-bill.

190. **Pi-nī'-cō-lā e-nū-clē'-ā-tōr.**  Lat. *pīnas*, a pine, and *incula*, an inhabitant, from *cōlo*, I cultivate; formed like many other words in *cōlo*, as *saxicola*, *agricola*, &c. — Lat. *enucleator*, one who “shells out,” or enucleates; from *enucleo*, I take out the kernel; *nucleus*, the nucleus or kernel, this from *nux*, a nut. The two words indicate the characteristic habitat and habit of the bird.

191. **Pyr'-rū-hū-lā cās'-śin-i.**  Lat. *pyrhula*, a bullfinch; a diminutive of *Pyrhus*, a proper name;  Gr. *πυρός*, fiery-red, from *πῦρ*, fire; in allusion to the bright color of the bird. — To John Cassin.

It is uncertain what relation this bird may best be considered to bear to the Old World form *P. coccinea*, as no Alaskan specimens, since the type, have been forthcoming. We give it as it stands in the body of the orig. ed. of the Check List.

**Note.** — Another species of this genus has lately been reported from Greenland by Kumlien (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 15, p. 74; 1879); but the case remains very dubious.

192. **Pās'-sēr dōm'-čs'-śi-cūs.** Many interesting words are grouped about this ubiquitous bird, which has been named in nearly or quite all civilized languages; some of them may be here noticed. — 1. *Passer domesticus*, literally “house sparrow,” is itself a very old Latin biblionym, though used for less than a century as a technical term. *Passer* is good Latin for sparrow, and particularly for this very species, which is said to have been noted, if not named, for its salacity; but the etymology of this word is unknown to us, as it also appears to be to the authors of several lexicons; one says *passer* for *paddcr*, from *pando*, I spread. *Passer* seems to have become of general signification, almost as broad as English “bird” or “fowl.” The Ital. is *passera*, *passere*, *passa*, and this language also had *passer domesticus* in *passara cazzarea*. The word passes directly into the Fr. *passerat*, *passereau*, and to the Eng. technical adjective *passerine*, sparrow-like; while the Span. *pájaros* (as if *páscar*) or *pájaro* is apparently the same. — 2. The Gr. name for this species was *σπαραυδός*, in Aristotle; which in modern technic has become, in the form *struthio*, the name of the ostrich. *Struthio camelus* L., and has given our Eng. adjective *struthious*, ostrich-like. The actual application to the ostrich, however, dates back to Aristotle, whose *σπαραυδός* ò εν Λίβην, or Libyan fowl, was the ostrich — like the Lat. *passer marinus*, i. e., the bird brought from over the sea. — 3. The Gr. word *πυριτηνί*, from *πῦργος*, a tower, and meaning a dweller in the tower, has been of late years used to some
193. Passer montanus (L.). B —. C —. R —. [Imp. and Nat.]
European Tree Sparrow.

194. Carpodacus purpureus (Gm.) Gr. B 305. C 139. R 168.
Purple Finch.

Cassin’s Purple Finch.

Crimson-fronted Finch; House Finch; Burion.

extent as the generic name, under the form Pyrgita: though having originally no reference to the species whatever, it is a very apt designation of a bird which nests so habitually about buildings. — 4. The word Fringilla, one of a large group, giving name to the Finch family, Fringillidae, and to the English adjective fringilline, is the origin of the word *finch* itself; though it is only for about a century that it has had any thing to do with the present species. Fringilla is the Latin name of the same bird that the Greeks called στειχία or στειχύ, spiza, the F. carlassis L., English Chaffinch. Fringilla or fringilla has been derived by some from frango, I break, as the bird does seeds (just as we have in Gr. θυρίσις or θρυάτης). But its etymology appears when we regard the non-nasalized form frigilla, from frigio or frigidiio (= frigatio or frigidio, formed like singatio, I hiccup), I twitter, chirp, stammer; these words being themselves lengthened from frigulo, I croak, as a crow, and this from frigo, I squeak, squeal. (Cf. Gr ψφυγω, and the actual ψφυγάς, the name of a bird in Aristophanes, and source of the modern genus Fringilla a jackdaw. The idea seems to be some short sharp sound, as the hissing, sizzling of something cooking,—frigo or ψφυγω, I cook.) Fringilla reappears in several Italian forms, from two of which two series of words branch off; from such as fringuello, frinco, are derived, with loss of the r, Germ. fnid, fnst, and Eng. finch; while from such as frinsone we pass through grinson, quisson, pinson, or later Fr. pinçon to Eng. spink, a name of F. culeus. — 5. An entirely different set of words gives the pedigree of modern Eng. sparrow, back from which we pass to Sparrow, or sparrow, or sparrow, Gothic sparvea or spava, A. S. spara; related forms being spör, spar, sper, spurr, spure, sper, spatz, spery, sperk, sperling, round again to the present Germ. spirling or baumlasing, house sparrow, passers domesticus. — 6. Eng. sparrow also curiously leads us back again to Latin, through such a form as spava, Latinized as sparrus; so, also, Falc sparverius, i. e. fringillarius, σπαρφυς, Fr. espervier or espervier, angl. sparrow-hawk. — 7. There is said to be an old Flemish name mousche for this bird, which may not improbably connect with O. Fr. moncet, moisson. — 8. The present Fr. is moineau, or moineau franc, or moineau de ville. — 9. Several languages have applied cat names to this sturdy vulgarian; Span. gorrión, thief, rogue, scamp; Fr. gamin; American tramp, hoodlum. — 10. An onomatopoeia as interesting as Fringilla itself has arisen from the sharp, abrupt, dysyllabic note. This is represented by the syllables yellop (cf. Gr. ηλλός), yellup, or phyllop, easily becoming Philip. Early in the sixteenth century appear the ‘Boke of Phyllup Sparrowe” and the “Praise of Philip Sparrow”; and this name is Shakspearian.

Introduced, but now thoroughly naturalized everywhere.

193. P. mōn-tā’-nūs. Lat. montanus, of mountains.

Not in the orig. ed.; since introduced from Europe, and naturalized in some places.

194. Čär-pō’-dā-cūs pūr-pū’-ē-ūs. Gr. καρπός, a fruit, and δάκος, from δάκω, I bite; 2d aorist δακον, or δακων. — Late purpureus, purpul; Gr. πυρφόρος, English porphyry, &c.; cf. πυρφόρος (πυρ, φως) the fire-bearer, an epithet of Promethens. — The quantity of the penultimate syllable is in question; we usually hear carpodac’-cus in this country; but carpo’-dacus is preferable.

195. C. cās’-sfn-i. To John Cassin.

196. C. frōn-tā’-lís. Lat. frontalis, relating to the forehead; frons, forehead, front.


197. C. f. rhō-dō-cōl’-pūs. Gr. ἤθος, the rose, and κόλπος, the breast; in allusion to the rose-red color of that part.

The form C. f. leucomorpha, given in the orig. ed. of the Check List, is the Mexican race; the above should replace No. 141a.

198. Lōx’-t’-ā leu-cōp’-tē-rā. Gr. λαζώα, an epithet of Apollo, whose oracles were sometimes obscure or equivocal; from λάζω, oblique, devious, deviating from a straight line; very pertinent to the Crossbill. — Gr. λευκός, white, and πτερόν, wing.

199. L. cūr-vi-rōs’-tā. Lat. curvus, curved; and rostrum, bill. In this and numberless similar cases of a noun compounded with an antecedent adjective, the whole word is treated as an adjective, capable of inflection according to gender. Thus curvirostra is as if curviostr-er or curvirostr-us, -a, -um. So we even find longirostr-us, -a, -um, like auricom-us, -a, -um, and the Vergilian centum-costr-us, -a, -um. In such a case as the present, the adjectival form curvirostr-us (like centum) might be more elegant. But curvirostra has the sanction of several centuries’ use as a noun, having apparently been invented as a Latin synonym of Loxia; it is not, however, classic. Other synonyms are crucirostra, crucifera, cruciata; Fr. Bec-croisé, Germ. Struuf-gschneid, &c.

200. L. c. mēx-i-cā’-nā. Lat. mexicana, of Mexico. See Sialia, No. 28.

201. Leu-cō-stīc’-tē ā-trā’-tā. Gr. λευκός, white, and στική, variegated; from στίξα, I puncture, brand, or mark. — Lat. atrata, blackened; a participial adjective, from an obsolete or rather hypothetical verb atro.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; described from Colorado by Ridgway, Amer. Sportsm., iv, No. 16, p. 241, July 18, 1874.

202. L. āus-trā’-lis. Lat. australis, southern; from auster, the south wind, hot and dry; this from Gr. αβω, I dry up or parch.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List, as then not supposed valid.

203. L. tēp-hō-rō-cō’-tīs. Gr. τερόπως, gray, ash, from τέρπα, ashes; and ὀξ, genitive ὀτός, the ear; the connective consonant c being introduced for euphony.

204. L. t. li-tō-rā’-lis. Lat. littoralis, littoral; from litus, the shore, of sea, lake, or river. The word is commonly written littoralis, but preferably as above.

Not in the first ed. of the Check List, as not then supposed to be valid.
   Brandt's Rosy Finch.

   Pallas's Rosy Finch.

   Common Red-poll.

208. Aegiothus linaria holboelli (Brehm) Coues. B —. C —. R 179a. (?)
   Holbøll's Red-poll.

   Greenland Mealy Red-poll.

   American Mealy Red-poll.

211. Linota flavirostris brewsteri (Ridg.) Coues. B —. C 147. R 180. (?)
   Brewster's Linet.

205. L. grís-čí-nú'-chá. Lat. grísus, gray, and nucha, the nape or scruff of the neck. Neither
   part of the word is classic; grísus is Latinized from such a word as seen in Fr. gris,
   Ital. griso, English grisly; and nucha, a technical word in ornithology, is Latinized from
   Fr. nuque, the nape (A. S. nucep, a knob, knoll), which is the same as Gaelic cuoc, Welsh
   curoc. Nape is thus closely related to neck itself; A. S. lines, Dan. nakke, Dutch nak
   or nek, Germ. naacka, &c.

206. L. arc-tó'-á. Gr. áρκtos, a bear; also, the constellation; hence, the north; adjective
   áρκτικος, same as áρκτικός, northern, whence Lat. arcticus and arcticus, of same signi-
   fication.

207. Aeg-Y'-thús li-ná'-rí-á. Gr. Árγυθος, given by Cabanis as a proper name: supposably
   derived from árγyς, a goat-skin, or ágis, and τίθυμα, to put or place, as if the shield-
   bearer, like Aegisthus. The application is far from being evident. The word is
   probably only another form of Árγyθος, the name of an unknown bird, occurring in
   Aristotle, Hist. ix. 1, conjectured by some to be this very species. — Lat. linaria;
   from linea (Gr. Xίγων), flax; the root is seen in many words, as line, linear, linen, lid,
   lined, &c.

208. A. l. höl'-boel-li. To Carl v. Holbøll, a Danish naturalist, chiefly known in ornithology
   for his researches in Greenland.
   Not recognized in the first ed. of the Check List.

209. A. hörn'-é-mán-ní. To —— Hornemann, who had to do with Greenland birds.
   This species is not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. It is only American inasmuch
   as it is found in Greenland. It is absolutely confined to that country, and is the bird
   usually quoted as Greenlandic "canescens."

210. A. ex-ii'-l-pès. Lat. exilis (for exigilis, from exigo), small, slender, &c., and pes, foot. See
   Ardetta, No. 607.

211. Lin-o'-tá flá-vi-ró'-trís brews'-tér-i. See Linaria, above: the word is not classic, being
directly Latinized from the Fr. linotte, one of the numberless words from linea, linea,
&c. — Lat. flavirostris, yellow-billed. — To William Brewster, of Cambridge, Mass., an
excellent ornithologist.

   This is unquestionably North American, and questionably a good species.
Tine Linnet; American Siskin.

American Goldfinch.

Lawrence's Goldfinch.

Arkansaw Goldfinch.

Arizona Goldfinch.

212. Chry-só-mi'-tris pí'-nús. Gr. χρυσόμιτρις, having a golden head-dress or girdle; χρυσίος, golden, and μίτρα, a mitre. There are other forms of the word, varying in the vowels, as χρυσομιτρῆς and χρυσομίτρης. The latter, which occurs in Aristotle, is translated auricitis by Gaza; as Sundwall remarks, heightening the probability that it is the same word as χρυσομιτρῆς, and is based upon the bright appearance of the European Goldfinch, F. carduelis L. — Some other names of classic origin for the Goldfinch and its relatives may be here conveniently noted. Aristotle had three species of "Acanthophaga" as he called them; i.e., birds living upon prickly plants; as we should say, "thistle-birds." 1. One of these was the θραυσίς or θραυσίς, concerning which see Geothlypis, No. 141. 2. The χρυσομίτρης, as just said. 3. His ἀκανθής, which was undoubtedly the Fringilla canna-bina L. This in Latin becomes spinus, of late years taken as the specific name of F. spinus L. — The exact Latin of "thistle-bird" is carduelis, occurring in Pliny; it is from cardus, a thistle, and reappears in numerous shapes; as Ital. cardello, cardiello; carduelino, cardellino (compare Cardellina, No. 160), and also gardello and gardellino; Fr. chardonneret, &c. Aristotle speaks of the sharp voice of his ἀκανθής — λιγυρᾶ; whence ligurinus, another of the many names for birds of this kind. So have we later derived siskin from the sharp note; Swedish siska, Dutch sijsken, Germ. sieß, Polish czyz, &c. — Another Greek name for some kind of thistle-bird, perhaps the European Goldfinch, is ἀστραγαλῖνος, in 1850 applied by Cabanis to the American Goldfinch, as a generic term: see next word. — Lat. pinus, a pine-tree.

213. As-trá-gál'-inús tris'-tis. Gr. ἀστραγαλῖνος is given by Cabanis as the word, and as a name of a thistle-bird; it is evidently an adjectival form from ἀστράγαλος, a die, one of the ankle-bones, and also, in Dioscorides, the name of some kind of plant; whence the modern botanical genus Astragalus. The original application of ἀστραγαλῖνος is undoubtedly to some bird that lived upon, or frequented, the plant in mention, its recent transference to an American Goldfinch being of course arbitrary. When the present species was first described it was called chardonneret de l'Amérique, i.e., carduelis americana: see No. 212. — Lat. tristis, sad, in allusion to the plaintive cry of the bird.

214. A. lāw-rēn'-cī-t. To George N. Lawrence, of New York, the eminent ornithologist.

215. A. psál-trīt-ā. See explanation of Psaltriparus, No. 53. Psaltria is not a Lat. adj. to be made agreeable in gender with Astragalimus, but a Greek noun, ψάλτρια, signifying a female lutist. "Arkansaw" is not, as it would seem to be, "Kansas" with a prefix, nor is it the name by which the aborigines of that country knew themselves; nor is "Kansas" the right name of any tribe of Indians. The meaning of neither of these words is known. "Arkansaw" is preferable to Arkansas, as nearer the original "Arkano."


218. A. nōt-ā-tūs. Lat. notatus, noted, marked; noto, I make note of. In allusion to the distinction between this species and C. magellanicas.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Said by Audubon to have been actually taken in Kentucky. (?)

219. Pľěc-trō'-phā-nēs niv-ā'-līs. The Gr. πλήκτρον, or Lat. plectrum, was an instrument for striking the lyre, from πλήκω, I strike; also used for a quill, a spur, &c.; the meaning in this case is the hind claw of the bird, which is remarkably long and straight. The rest of the word is from φαίω, to appear, to seem, &c., the claw in mention being likened to the instrument spoken of. Obs. There is continual difference in opinion respecting the pronunciation of this and similar words, according to whether we consider them as Greek or as Latin. The rule in Greek would retain the accent upon the root of each word entering into the composition, giving Pľěc'-trō-pha'-nēses. But in Latinizing it is allowable, and indeed preferable, to accent as above; as we have also done in the cases of Helmintho'pha'ga, Lopho'pha'na, &c. The gender of the many coined words ending in -phantes is practically in question among ornithologists; we make them masculine.

220. Cěn-trō'-phā-nēs lāp-pōn'-t-cūs. Gr. κέντω, a prick, nail, claw, &c., from κέντω, I prick or goad. The reference, as in the case of Plectrophanes, is to the long hind claw. See Plectrophanes. — Lat. lapponicus, pertaining to Lapland, formerly Lapponia.

221. C. pīč'-tūs. Lat. pictus, painted, from pingō, I paint or ornament; in allusion to the variegated colors.

222. C. ēr-nā'-tūs. Lat. ornatus, adorned, decorated, from orno, I ornament.

223. Rhỳn-chō'-phā-nēs māc-cōw'-ī. Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, muzzle, beak, and φαίω; in allusion to the large bill. See Plectrophanes. — To Capt. J. P. McCown, then of the U. S. Army.


Centronyx ochrocephalus, No. 157 bis of the first ed., is this species in fall plumage.
   Ipswich Savanna Sparrow.

   Sandvich Savanna Sparrow.

   Common Savanna Sparrow.

   Pipit Savanna Sparrow.

   Lark Savanna Sparrow.

   Beaked Savanna Sparrow.

   St. Lucas Savanna Sparrow.

   Bay-winged Bunting; Grass Finch.

   Western Grass Finch.

   Yellow-winged Sparrow.

225. P. prīn'-cēps. Lat. princeps, first, principal; from primus, first, and -cēps.

226. P. sānd-vi-cēn'-sīs. Named after Sandwich Island, one of the Kurile or Aleutian Archipi- 

227. P. s. sā-vāl'-nā. Properly Span. sabana or savana, anglicized savanna or savannah, a 
   meadow. As a quasi-Latin word, it should have but one n, as in the Spanish. The 
   quantity of the penult is marked by the general rule for accentuation in Spanish, that 
   words ending in a vowel have the accent on the penult.

228. P. s. ān-thī'-nūs. Arbitrarily formed from anthus, a pipit, which see, No. 89.

229. P. s. āl-aǔd'-i'-nūs. Arbitrarily formed from Lat. alauda, a lark; this from the Celtic al, 
   high, and aud, song.
   Not in the original ed., as then not recognized as valid.

230. P. rōs-trā'-tūs. Lat. rostratus, beaked, i.e., having a large beak; rostrum, a beak; this from 
   rodo, to gnaw, corrode, &c.

231. P. gūt-tā'-tūs. Lat. guttatus, spotted, speckled; from gutta, a drop; as if marked with 
   droppings.

232. Pō'-ō'ē'-cē'-tēs grā-mīn'-č-ūs. Gr. πόα, πόλα, πόη, ποίη, grass, herbage; and oikē̂ν, an 
   inhabitant; from oikos, a dwelling. The orthography of this word has been unsettled: 
   it was first written Poecetes by Baird in 1858, and has since been variously spelled. 
   The stem of the first word is πο, giving po-; and oikē̂ν becomes in Latin accēs; the 
   above form seems eligible, as first emended by Sclater in 1850. It may be susceptible, 
   but not preferably, of further contraction into Poecetes. — Lat. gramineus, grassy, figu- 
   ratively applied to a bird that lives much in the grass; gramen, grass.

233. P. g. cēn-fī'-nūs. Lat. confinis, like affinis, allied to, &c.; con, with, and finis, the boundary, 
   limit, edge, or end of a thing.

234. Cō-tūr-nī'-cū-lūs pās-sēr'-i'-nūs. Arbitrary diminutive of coturnix, a quail; said to be 
   so called from the resemblance of the sound of its voice to the sound of the word. — 
   Passerinus, an arbitrary adjective from passer, a sparrow; sparrowlike.
Bleached Yellow-winged Sparrow.

Henslow’s Sparrow.

Le Conte’s Sparrow.

Seaside Finch.

Florida Seaside Finch.

Sharp-tailed Finch.

Nelson’s Sharp-tailed Finch.

Lincoln’s Song Sparrow.

Swamp Song Sparrow.

Song Sparrow.


236. C. hén'-slōw-i.  To Prof. J. S. Henslow, of Cambridge, Eng.

237. C. k'-cón'-tē-i.  To Dr. John L. Le Conte, of Philadelphia.

238. Ēm-mō'-drā-mūs mār-lē'-mūs.  Gr. ἔμος, sand, sea-sand; for the rest of the word, see under Pseuodramus, No. 110. The name was originally written as above by Swainson, and we see no necessity of changing it to Ammodromus. It is commonly accented on the penult. — Lat. maritimus, maritime; mare, the sea.

239. A. m. nīg-rēs'-cēns.  Lat. nigrescens, present participle of nigresco, I grow black; niger, black.

240. A. caūd-ā-cū'-tūs [kowdakootus not cordakewtus].  Lat. cauda, tail, and acutus, acute, sharp; acus, a pin or point, Gr. ἀκή or ἀκής, whence the Lat. verb acus, of which acutus is the perfect participle.


242. Mēl-ō-spl'-zā lin'-cōl-nī.  Gr. μέλος, a song, melody, and σπικα or σπιλή, some small bird; from σπιλής, I chirp. Not to be confounded, as some writers have done, with σπιλής, a kind of hawk. The σπιλή of Aristotle is supposed to be Fringilla cælestis. — To Robert Lincoln, sometime a companion of Audubon. — In strictness, the above generic name should be pronounced melospedzah; and the l in lineolus be heard.

243. M. pāl-ūs'-trīs.  Lat. palustris, pertaining to a swamp; from palus, a swamp.

244. M. fās-cl'-ā'-tā.  Lat. fasciatus, striped; fascis, a bundle of fagots. The allusion is to the indistinct bands upon the tail feathers; so obsolete are they, in most cases, that it is only recently that it has been admitted that this is the species described by Gmelin. But the markings are as obvious, in some cases, as those on the tail of Chamaca fasciata. The species is given as M. melodia in the orig. ed. of the Check List.
Gray Song Sparrow.

Oregon Song Sparrow.

Rufous Song Sparrow.

Heermann's Song Sparrow.

Samuels' Song Sparrow.

Bischoff's Song Sparrow.

Bachman's Summer Finch.

Illinois Summer Finch.

Arizona Summer Finch.

245. *M. f. fal’-lax.* Lat. *fallax,* false, fallacious, deceitful; in allusion to the perplexity attending the attempt to distinguish it specifically from *M. fasciata.*

246. *M. f. gut-tä’-tä.* Lat. *guttatus,* spotted; *gutta,* a drop.

247. *M. f. rü-fi’-nä.* Lat. *rufus,* reddish, of which *rufus* is an arbitrary form.


249. *M. f. sam-u-ë’-lis.* To E. Samuels. *Samuelis* is more euphonic than the usual form *samueli* would be.

This is *M. gouldii* of the first ed. of the Check List, the name now adopted having priority.


This is *M. insignis* Bd. of the first ed. of the Check List. As Ridgway has shown (Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 3) the "Cinereus Finch" of Pennant, on which Gmelin named a *Fringilla cinerea,* from Unalashka, is this bird.

251. *Peü-caë’-á aës-til-vä’-lis.* Gr. *πῦκος,* a pine; supposed to be from *πῦκω,* to prick, in allusion to the "needles" of this tree. Lat. *astivalis = aestivus,* pertaining to summer; *aasias,* summer.

252. *P. a. illi-niö-ën’sis.* To the State of Illinois, with the termination -ensis, indicating locality. Illinois is the French corruption of the name by which the aborigines called themselves — *Illini, "the men."


253. *P. a. a-rí-zó’-naë.* To the Territory of Arizona. Arizona is probably a corruption of *Orazenia,* the significance of which is unknown; but it may be observed that *zona* is the word in the Opatia language for the fruit of the mezcal, a characteristic product of the region.
Cassin's Summer Finch.

Rufous-crowned Summer Finch.

Boucard's Summer Finch.

Bendire's Summer Finch.

Black-throated Finch.

Bell's Finch.

Nevada Finch.

Common Snowbird.

White-winged Snowbird.


255. P. rū'-fi-cēps. Lat. rufus, reddish, and -ceps, a termination denoting the head; from κεφαλή.

256. P. r. boū-car'-di. To Adolphe Boucard, a French naturalist, who collected in Mexico and Central America.

257. P. cār-pā'-līs. Gr. καρπός, fruit, berry, grain; also, the wrist; Latinized as carpus. The derivation supposed to be κάρφω, I gather, as fruit; Lat. carpo, I take, seize. The quasi-Latin carpus is only used as signifying the wrist; the adjective carpalis is an arbitrary form, denoting of or pertaining to the wrist; carpus and carpal are common terms in anatomy. The allusion is to the bright color on the carpal-joint of the bird's wing.

258. Am-phl-spi'-zā bi-līn-ē-á'-tā. Gr. ἄμφις, on both sides, and σφιγ, a finch; in allusion to the close relation of the genus to those about it. See Melospiza, No. 242. Lat. bilineata, two-lined; bis, twice, and lineatus, striped; linea, a line: see Linaria, No. 207.

This is the Poospiza bilineata of the first ed. of the Check List.


260. A. b. nēv-ā-dēn'-sīs. To the Territory of Nevada. It were better written nivadensis, in Latin, but is directly from the Spanish adjective nevada, snowy, white as snow; Lat. nivēns, snowy, from nīx, genitive, nīris, snow. The Territory was named for the snow-capped peaks of its Sierras Nevadas.

261. Jūn'-cō [pronounced yoomco] bi-ē-mā'-līs. Lat. juncus, a reed or rush; cf. jongo, I join, juncetus, joined; either, reeds growing densely together, or used as withes to bind with? — For hiemalis, see Anorthura, No. 76.

262. J. h. aï'-kēn-i. To Charles E. Aiken, of Colorado, its discoverer.

This and several other connecting forms of Junco (Nos. 264, 266, 267) are not in the orig. ed. of the Check List.
Oregon Snowbird.

Pink-sided Snowbird.

Gray-headed Snowbird.

Red-backed Snowbird.

Cinereous Snowbird.

Tree Chipping Sparrow.

Chipping Sparrow; Hairbird.

Arizona Chipping Sparrow.

Field Chipping Sparrow.

Clay-colored Chipping Sparrow.

263. J. h. ð-r-ð'-gō-nūs. To the Territory of the Oregon. The name is much in dispute; by
some derived from the name of a plant (origanum) growing there. It is probably, however,
the Algonkin name of the "great river," the Columbia.

264. J. h. ãn-ñēc'-tēns. Present participle of annecto, I join together, connect, annex; ad, to,
and necto, I fasten, join. The bird is very closely related to several others.

265. J. h. cā'-ni-cēps. Lat. canus, hoary, grayish white, and -ceps, the termination indicating
head, from kephalē.

266. J. h. dōr-sā'-līs. Lat. dorsum, the back, whence the late Latin adjective, dorsalis.

267. J. h. cīn-ēr'-ē-ūs. Lat. cinereus, ashy (colored); cinis, ash.
The true Mexican cinereus has been found in the United States (Arizona) since the orig.
ed. of the Check List appeared.

form, from Gr. σφιχα, a finch. — Lat. monticola, a mountain-dweller, from mons, genitive
montis, a mountain, and colo, I dwell. Mons is from a root min, whence emineo, for exam-
ple, I project; eminent, imminent, prominent, and also the deponent verb minor, to threaten,
whence minūtory, &c., are all allied.

269. S. dōm-ēs'-ti-cā. Lat. domestica, from domus, a house.
This is S. socialis of the orig. ed. of the Check List.

270. S. d. ār-līzō'-naē. To the Territory of Arizona. See Peuccea, No. 253.

271. S. āg-rēs-tīs. Lat. agrestis, of or pertaining to a field; ager, a field, supposed by some to be
related to ago, as something that may be worked; others say from the Gr. ἄγρος, land.
This is S. pusilla of the orig. ed. of the Check List.

272. S. pāl'-īt-dā. Lat. pallidus, pale, pallid.


273. S. brëw'-ër-ë. To Thomas Mayo Brewer, of Boston, long the leading oölogist of the United States.

This is given in the first ed. of the Check List as a var. of pallida.

274. S. ä-trë-gül-ä'-ris. Lat. ater, atra, atrum, black; and gularis, pertaining to the throat; gula, the throat, gullet.

275. Zö-no-trích'-I-ä [pronounced Dzonotreekeya] ál-bl-cöl'-Ils. Gr. ζωῆ, a girdle, band, zone, and τπξας or τπξας, some kind of bird; in allusion to the conspicuously banded heads of sparrows of this group. Or, the latter part of the word may be directly from τπξας (θπις, genitive τπξός), hairy; i.e., having the head striped. — Lat. albicollis, white-throated; albus, white, and collum, the collar, neck.

276. Z. leu-cöl'-phrys. Gr. λευκός, white, and δράφος, eyebrow.

277. Z. l. in-tër-med'-I-ä. Lat. intermedium, intermediate, between two things; inter, between, among, and medius, middle; related to Gr. μέσος, of same meaning.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discriminated both from leucophrys and from gambeli.

278. Z. gäm'-bël-ë. To William Gambel, of Philadelphia, one of the pioneers in Californian ornithology.

In the orig. ed. this is given as a var. of leucophrys; since discriminated to be distinct.

279. Z. cõr'-näl'-tä. Lat. coronatus, crowned, participle of corona, I crown; corona, a crown. Coronis or Kõpônis was the name of a Thessalian princess; also, a scroll with which writers marked the end of a piece of writing — "finis coronat opus." Corone or kôpônis was also a crow or raven, into which the princess was fabled to have been transformed by her spouse Apollo, and survives in ornithology in the term Corus corone L.

280. Z. quë-rû-lä. Lat. querulus or querulosus, plaintive, querulous; from queror, to complain, lament.

281. Chõn-dês'-tës grâm'-m'l-cûs. Gr. χαφδρος, cartilage; also, a kind of grain; -estes is from the root -είω, I eat. Is not the word more properly to be written chondrestes? We suppose it to be masculine. — Lat. grammicus, from gramma, a line, word, mark, in allusion to the
   Fox Sparrow.

   Townsend's Fox Sparrow.

   Slate-colored Fox Sparrow.

   Large-billed Fox Sparrow.

   Lark Bunting.

   Black-throated Bunting.

   Townsend's Bunting.

stripes on the head; Gr. γράμμα, γραμμακός. Usually written grammaca or grammacus, for
which there is no authority. And even the corrected form is bad enough; for grammicus
does not mean lineatus, striped, marked with lines, but linearis, linear, having the quality
of a line.

282. Pās-sēr-ēl-lā i-līv'-ā-ca. An arbitrary diminutive of Lat. passer, like spizella from spiza.
— For iliaca, see Turdus illiacus, No. 4. Applicability of the name inobvious; it may be
intended to note some resemblance to the thrush in mention, or refer to the conspicuous
markings of the flanks.

283. P. i. ū-nā-lās-cēn'-sis. The name of the Aleutian Island for which this species is named,
has no settled orthography : Unalashka, Unalaschka, Unalascha, Oonā, Oona, Aoonan,
Aonan, &c. In the present case, Pennant wrote Unalascha Bunting, of which Gmelin
made Emberiza unalascensis, and was nearly followed by Ridgway; but the word may
be euphonized as above, just as we have alascensis as the name of a wren, No. 78.
   This stands as Passerella townsendii in the orig. ed.

284. P. i. schis-tā'-cē-ā. Lat. (late) schistaceus, slaty, relating to slate; in this case, in color;
schistos or σχιστός, split, cleft, or fissile, capable of easy cleavage, as slate-stone is. The
same stem is seen in schism, schismatic.
   This stands as P. townsendii var. schistacea in the orig. ed.

285. P. i. mēg-ā-rhān'-chā. Gr. μέγα, great, large, and ρόγχος, Lat. rhynchus, snout, muzzle,
beak. More exactly to be written megalorhyncha.
   Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since revived by H. W. Henshaw.

286. Cal-ā-mō-spiz'-ā bī'-cōl-ōr. Lat. calamus or Gr. κάλαμος, a reed, rush, cane, flag; and
spiza. See under Passer, No. 102, and Melospiza, No. 242. — Lat. bicolor, two-colored; bis,
twice; in allusion to the black-and-white of the male.

   This stands as Euphiza Amer. in the orig. ed. For the change, see Ridg., Pr. Nat.
   Mus., ii, 1880, p. 3.

   Given as Euphiza towns, in the orig ed. No second specimen of this alleged species is
known, and it is not improbable that the type came from an egg laid by S. americana.
But even such immediate ancestry would not forbid recognition of "specific characters;"
the solitary bird having been killed, it represents a species which died at its birth.
   Rose-breasted Song Grosbeak.
   Black-headed Song Grosbeak.
   Blue Grosbeak.

   Painted Finch; Nonpareil.
   Versicolor Painted Finch.
   Lazuli Painted Finch.
   Indigo Painted Finch; Indigo-bird.
   Morelet's Seed-eater.
   Black-faced Finch.

289. Zā-mēl-ō'-diā īā lū-dō-vi-clā'-nā. Gr. ėd, an intensive particle, and μελαφία, singing, melody; in allusion to the strikingly rich song. — To Louisiana; see Thryothorus, No. 68.
   This is given as Gonipterux lud. in the orig. ed. For the change, see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 98.
290. Z. mēl-'ān-ō-cēph'-ā-lā. Gr. μήλας, feminine μήλαρα, neuter μήλαν, black; κεφαλή, the head.
291. Guir'-ā-cā [pronounced Gwerahcah] coē-rūl'-ē-ā. The generic word is barbarous, from some South American vernacular, and of uncertain meaning. It occurs, with several similar words, as guira, in Maregrave. We mark the accent (for which there is no authority) as usually heard. — For cerulea, see Polioptila, No. 39.
292. Pās-sēr-i'-nā cī-rūs. Passerina, formed from Passer, as Passerella and Passerculus also are.
   — Ciris, Gr. κείρας, a kind of bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisos, is fabled to have been changed. — Nonpareil = "the incomparable."
293. P. vēr-si'-cōl-ōr. Lat. versicolor, of changing or versatile colors, many-colored, party-colored; verso, I turn about, change, am occupied with, versed in, &c.; color, color.
294. P. ā-mōē'-nā [ahmwaynah]. Lat. amena, delightful, charming, dressy.
295. P. cē-ān'-e-ā. Lat cyanus, Gr. κύανος or κέανος, dark blue.
296. Spēr-mō'-phi-lā mōr-e-lēt'-i. Gr. σπερμα, genitive σπερματος, a seed; from σπερμα, equal to the Lat. sparge, I sow seed; and φλως, from φλεω, I love. The word is contracted; the full form is spermatophila. — To — Morelet, a French naturalist.
297. Phō-ni'-pā-rā zē'-nā. Gr. φωνή, a sound, the voice; φωνι, I speak; the English "phonetic" is from the same. The rest of the word appears to be from Lat. paria, I bring forth, beget, produce, having the same root as is seen in primipara, par-turient, viviparous, &c.; if so, the word is a hybrid which would be better written sonipara or vocipara. The meaning of zena we do not know; we suppose it not to be of Greek or Latin derivation.
   This is given as P. bicolor in the orig. ed. of the Check List, after Fringilla bicolor L., 1766; but it seems that F. zena L., 1758, is the prior tenable name.
Texas Cardinal Grosbeak.

Cardinal Grosbeak; Virginia Redbird.

Fiery-red Cardinal Grosbeak.

Towhee Bunting; Chewink.

White-eyed Towhee Bunting.

Oregon Towhee Bunting.

Arctic Towhee Bunting.

Spurred Towhee Bunting.

298. Pyr-rhü-lö-x'-'tā sin-u-ä-'ā'-tā. A forcible combination of Pyrrhula and Loxia; see these words, Nos. 100 and 190; or may be said to be more properly compounded of pyrrhus, πωρός, fiery-red, and λόφας; in which event, it should be written pyrrholoxia. — Lat. sinuatus, bent, bowed, curved, as the bill of the bird is; from sinuo, the verb; sinus, the noun, a curve, bending, bay.

299. Cār-din-ā-lis vir-gín-i-'ā'-nā. Lat. cardinalis, pertaining to a door-hinge; cardo, genitive cardinalis, a door-hinge; hence, that upon which something turns or depends; as, cardinal points of the compass; hence, any important thing or person; applied with obvious signification to the chief officials of the Pope. These ecclesiastical dignitaries wear red; hence the phrase “cardinal-red.” The term is applied to the bird as descriptive of its rich red color. As a Latin word, cardinalis is only an adjective; used substantively, its gender is either masculine or feminine. We take the latter, because most words ending in is- are feminine. — Lat. virginiana, of Virginia, euphemistically named for Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII.

300. C. v. ig'-nē-ā. Lat. igneus, fiery, flaming; said of color as well as of other properties; ignis, fire.

301. Pi'-pil-ō ē-ryth-rō-ph-thāl'-mūs. Vieillot, in forming the word, wrote both pipilo and pipillo. It is a Latin verb, meaning, like pipio, I pip, peep, chirp. Notice the accentuation and quantity of the syllables. — Gr. ἐρυθρός, red or reddish; ἔρειθω, I redder; ὀφθαλ-μός, the eye, from ὀφταμα, or ὀφταμά, I see; we find both words in “ophthalmic,” “optic.” The species is red-eyed. — The curious English words “towhee” and “chewink” are onomatopoeic: that is, coined to imitate the sound of the bird’s voice.

302. P. c. āl'-lēn-ī. To Joel Asaph Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., one of the leading naturalists of the United States.

303. P. mā-cūl-ā-tūs őr-ē-gō'-nūs. Lat. maculatus, spotted; macula, a spot. — To the Oregon River. Quantity of the penult in question, perhaps better ore'gōnus.  
The stock species, P. maculatus, is not North American.

304. P. m. ārc'-tī-cā. See Sicilia, No. 20.

305. P. m. mē-gāl'-ō-nē-ā. Gr. μεγάλη (feminine of μεγάς), large, great, and ὄνυξ, a nail, claw, talon. The word is commonly accented on a long penult; a practice perhaps defensible on the ground that megalō-ñyx = megalonyx.
  Brown Towhee Bunting; Cañon Bunting.

  White-throated Towhee Bunting.

  Crissal Towhee Bunting.

  Abert's Towhee Bunting.

  Green-tailed Towhee Bunting.

  Green Finch.

  Bobolink; Reed-bird; Rice-bird.

306. P. fūsc'-cūs mēs-ō-leu'-cūs.  Lat.  fuscus, fuscous, dark, dusky, like foveus; both allied to
  Gr. ὄφρος, of same meaning, from ὄφρη, night or darkness! — Gr. μέως, middle, λευκός,
  white; in allusion to the color of the middle under parts. This word is derived from
  λευκός or γαλάσσα, I shine; this from αὐγά, splendor, the name of one of the Muses.

  This is given as P. fuscus in the orig. ed.; but the bird of Arizona is said to be dis-
  tinguishable from the Mexican stock species.

307. P. f. ăl-bī'-gū-lā.  [Not albipigula.]  Lat.  albus, white; gula, throat. This is one of num-
  berless cases where the termination of the word is in question.  Albipigula may be taken
  as a feminine noun, and left in this form, whatever the word of which it is associated;
  or it may be considered an adjective in -us, -a, -um, and made masculine
  to agree with P. fuscus.  There is ample authority and precedent for the latter course,
  which our taste disinclines us to take.  English affords a parallel latitude of construc-
  tion, as when we say indifferently "yellow-rumped warbler" or "yellow-rumped warbler,
  " "Carolina chickadee" or "Carolinian chickadee."  A better form than either albipigula
  or albipigula would be albipigularis.

308. P. f. crīs-sā'-lis.  Late Lat. crissalis, pertaining to the crissum, or under-tail coverts, which
  in this bird are highly colored.  There are no such classic words, they having been in-
  vented by Illiger in 1811; but there is a verb crīsso, expressing a certain action of the parts.

309. P. ăl-bért-i.  To Lieutenant J. W. Abert, of the U. S. Army, who discovered it.

310. P. chlō-rū'-rūs.  Gr. χλωφός, green, from χλάδα, green grass; αϑρα, tail.

311. Em-bēr-nā'-grā  rū-fō-vīr-gā'-tā.  Emberagra is a villainous word, concocted by Lesson
  out of Emberiza and Tanagra.  Emberiza, a bunting, is a word the derivation of which
  is not classic.  It is said, doubtless correctly, to be Latinized from the O. H. G. Embriz;
  "Charleton (1668) has Embriza" (Wharton's MS.); and we may add that there were
  various other forms of the word before it settled into the present one. — There are Latin
  words Tanager and Tanagra; but these are geographical proper names, having nothing
  to do with the present case.  Tanagra or Tanagra is a South American vernacular
  word. — Lat. rūfus, rufous, reddish, and virgatus, literally, made of twigs; from virgus,
  a rod, switch, the application being the stripes with which the bird is marked.  Commonly
  written ruficrogata: see Lapidaries, No. 42.

312. Dōl-Ich'-ō-nyx  ō-ry-zī'-vō-rūs.  Gr. δόλχες, long, and ὁμός, a nail, claw, talon.  The gender
  is in question; but the Greek ὁμός, Lat. omix, is masculine, though Latin words in -yx are
  usually feminine.  The usual pronunciation is dolichōnyx: but see Pipilo, No. 305.  Gr.
  ὁμός, or Lat. omix, rice, and voro, I devour.
Cowbird.

Dwarf Cow-bird.

Bronzed Cowbird.

Red-winged Marsh Blackbird.

Red-shouldered Marsh Blackbird.

Red-and-white-shouldered Marsh Blackbird.

313. Më-lö-thrûs æ-tër.  Unde derivatur?  The orthography and etymology of molothrus are alike in dispute. Swainson himself says, "molothrus, qui non vocatus alienas aedes intrat;" that is, an uninvited guest. There being no such Greek word as μολοθρός, but there being a good Greek word μολοβρός, meaning one who roams in quest of food, a vagabond, a beggar, a parasite, a "tramp" (as we should say now), and therefore exactly answering to Swainson's explanation of his molothrus, it has been supposed by Cabanis that Swainson meant to say molobrus, and the word has consequently been changed. Though this is very true, it is also to be observed that Swainson wrote molothrus more than once, showing it not to be a misprint or other mistake, and that, further, it is quite possible to construct the word molothrus from μάλος and θρόνεω (θρόνω, θέρω, θέω), and answer all the conditions of Swainson's definition; molothrus being, in this case, a bird which takes uninvited possession of other birds' nests, and there leaves an alien egg in mockery of the rightful owners. We therefore see no necessity to replace molothrus by molobrus. The first o is marked long as being Gr. ὀ, the second as lengthened by position.

This stands in the orig. ed. as M. pecoris, corrected in a footnote.

314. M. a. õb-scû-rûs.  Lat. obscurus, obscure, dark; obscure, I darken; Gr. σκιά, shadow, shade.

This stands as M. pecoris var. obscurus in the orig. ed.

315. M. a. æ'-nê-ûs.  Lat. æneus, of brass, brassy, brazen,bronzed; from æs, genitive æris, brass.

Not in the orig. ed.; since corrected by J. C. Merrill, in Texas.

316. A-gël-aê-ûs phœ-nî'-çê-ûs.  Gr. ἀγέλαιω, pertaining to flocks and herds, from ἀγελα, a flock: this from ἀγελαω, I assemble, from ἀγω, I lead; in allusion to the gregariousness of these Blackbirds. — Gr. φωικεως, or Lat. phoenicous, deep red; "a color first introduced into Greece by the Phenicians." The fabulous bird Phoenix, and the name of Phenician, and the word for flame-color, are all the same, φωικής. This itself is a radical word, but related through φωικός, φύνος, with φέων, φῶα, I kill, slay, as if the idea of the whole set of words were that of murder, from its traditional color of blood. The obvious application is to the scarlet on the wings.

317. A. gub-ér-nûs.  Lat. gubernator, Gr. κυβερνήτης (cybernetes), a pilot, helmsman; gubernum or gubernaculum, a rudder, tiller; guberno, Gr. κυβερνάω or κυβερνῶ. I steer a ship; hence, to direct or govern in general. Govern, governor, are directly from guberno, and the actual Latiningers in gubernatorial. The implication is the red shoulder-knots or epaulets of the bird, as if signs of rank or command.

318. A. tri'-côl-ôr.  Lat. tricolor, three-colored; tres, three, becoming in composition trî.

This stands as A. phœnicus var. tricolor in the first ed., but proves to be sufficiently distinct.
Yellow-headed Swamp Blackbird.

Meadow Starling; Field-lark.

Mexican Meadow Starling.

Western Meadow Starling.

Troupial.

Orchard Oriole.

325. Icterus spurius affinis (Lawr.) Coues.  B —. C 215a. R —. (?)  
Texas Orchard Oriole.

Baltimore Oriole.

319. Xān-thō-cēph'-āl-ūs ic-tēr-ō-cēph'-āl-ūs.  Gr. ξενόδος, bright yellow. — Gr. ικτερός, or Lat.  
icterus, see Icteria, No. 144. Related apparently to ικνω, I attack, as disease does.

320. Stūr-nēl'-lā māg'-nā.  Diminutive of Lat. sturnus, a starling; as spizelda from spiza. — Lat.  
magnus, great, large; root mag, as seen in Gr. μεγάς; whence also mactus, magnified, glo- 
riified: magi, magician, magic, are all allied.

321. S. m. mēx-l-cā'-nā.  Latinized Mexican.  See Sialia, No. 28.  
Not in the orig. ed. Since discovered in Texas by J. C. Merrill.

322. S. m. nēg-lēc'-tā.  Lat. neglecta, neglected, that is, not chosen, not heeded; from nec, not,  
and lego, I choose, select, &c.  See Parus, No. 51.

323. Ic'-tēr-ūs vūl-gā'-rīs.  See Starus, No. 363. — Troupial or troopial, from the Fr. trooper, is  
simply trooper, the bird that goes in troops.  
Not in the orig. ed. Said to straggle to Southern States. No late case of its so doing.

324. I. spū'-rī-ūs.  For Icterus, see Icteria, No. 144, and Xanthocephalus, No. 319. — Lat. spurious,  
illegitimate, bastard, spurious; related to the Gr. σποφά, seed, generation, birth, &c.,  
σπιέμω, I sow seed. The bird was formerly called “Bastard Baltimore Oriole,” whence  
the undeserved Linnæan name.

325. I. s. āf-fi'-nis [accent the penult].  Lat. affinis, ad, and finis, allied, affined.  
This subspecies is very slightly distinguished from its stock.

326. I. gāl'-bū-lā.  Lat. galbula or galpula, some small yellow bird of the ancients; doubtless  
derived from some word signifying yellow; there are Latin words galbus, galbanus, Germ.  
глѣй, &c., of such meaning. — The curious English word oriole, for which no derivation  
is given in some standard works, has evidently a similar reference to the color yellow,  
being equivalent to aureole: Lat. aurum or Gr. ἀυρ, gold; such form of the word for  
gold, with or- instead of aur-, is seen in the Fr. or. — “Baltimore,” the former specific  
name of the bird, is not directly from the city of that name, but from the name of Sir  
George Calvert, first Baron of Baltimore, the colors of the bird being chosen by him for  
his livery, or, as Catesby has it (N. II. Car., 1731, p. 48), the bird being named from its  
resemblance in color to the Lord’s coat of arms — “which are Paly of six Topaz and  
Diamond, a Bend, interchang’d.” The name baltimore, L., 1760, as given in the orig. ed.  
of the Check List, is antedated by Coracias galbula, L., 1758; see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club,  
April, 1880, p. 98.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.


327. I. būl'lock-i. To William Bullock, sometime a collector in Mexico, and proprietor of a famous museum in London.

328. I. cū-cūl-lā'tūs. Lat. cucullatus, hooded; cuculla, a kind of hood or cowl fastened to a garment, to be drawn over the head.

329. I. pār-īs-i-rū'jī. Lat. Parisiorn, of the Parisians. The Parisii were a people of Gaul, settled on the river Senones, now the Seine; their chief city, Lutetia, called also Lutetia Parisiorn and Parisii, is now Paris. There is no applicability of the name to the bird: Bonaparte probably so called it from national vanity, or because he found a specimen in a museum in Paris. The name is commonly but wrongly written parisorum.

330. I. mēl-ān-ō-cēph'-āl-ǔs sūd'-ū-bōn-i. Gr. μῆλος, feminine μῆλανα, black; and κεφαλή, head. — To J. J. Audubon.

331. Scō-lē-cō'-phā-gūs fēr-rū-gīn'-ē'-ǔs. Gr. σκωληνοφάγος, a worm-eater; σκάλης, genitive σκάληνος, a worm, and φάγω, I eat. It is also a Latin word, scolex, worm. — Lat. ferrugineus, rusty-red, color of iron-rust; from ferrus, iron-rust; ferrum, iron. — The curious English word grackle or grackle is anglicized from Lat. graculus or gracculus, a very uncertain bird, by some supposed to be the jackdaw, by others the coromant or sea-crow; and the Latin word itself is supposed to be merely in imitation of a hoarse croak, gra, gra. See what is said under Querquedula, No. 714.

332. S. cū-ān-ō-cēph'-āl-ǔs. Gr. κάυφος, or Lat. cyanus, blue; and κεφαλή, head.

333. Quis'-cā-lūs māc-rū'-rūs. Unde dericatur quiscalus? We have no proof whence it comes or what it means: it varies in form, as quiscula, quiscula. Mr. W. C. Avery asks: "Is quisculus an onomatopeon? I can find no Latin or Greek word like it." Mr. H. T. Wharton observes: "Quiscalus seems a native name; if it is, the termination -us only obscures its origin without Latinizing it." Professor A. Newton remarks at greater length: "Quiscalus was doubtless taken by Vieillot from the Gracula quiscula of Linnaeus (S. N., ed. 10, p. 109). I cannot find this word or any thing like it in any older author; but I have an instinctive conviction that it must occur somewhere; for, as far as my studies of Linnaeus's work go, they show me that he did not invent names. From his printing the word in both eds. (10th and 12th) with a capital initial letter, it is obvious that he regarded it as a substantive, and I should think he must have found it in some book of travels as the local name of a bird. The word seems to me Spanish or quasi-Spanish — say Croele — and the regular Castilian quisquilla, which dictionaries explain to be a trifling dispute, suggests a meaning, especially when one reads of the noisy and fussy bickerings of your Boat-tails." If, as seems highly probable, we are here on the


right track of the word, we may perhaps go a step further, and trace the undoubted barbarous word quiscalus through quisquilia to the similar Lat. quisquilla, which the lexicons give as meaning refuse, dregs, or other tripling worthless matters; as we might say, riff-raff; rag-tag; and such would not be wholly inappropiate to these vagabond troopers, so common everywhere as to come under the contempt of familiarity. — Gr. μασκός, long, large, and ὀφα, tail.

334. Q. mā'-jōr.  Lat. major, greater, comparative of magnus.

335. Q. pūr-pūr'-ē-ūs.  See Carpodacus, No. 194.

336. Q. p. aē'-nē-ūs.  See Molothrus, No. 315.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List: since recognized.

337 Q. p. āg-laē'-ūs.  Gr. ἀγλαός or ἄγλαός, shining, from ἀγλαόν, splendor; also the name of one of the Muses.  Obs.— Not to be confounded with agleucus, which see, No. 316.

338. Cōr'-vūs cōr'-āx.  Lat. corvus, a crow. — Lat. corax or Gr. κόραξ, a raven. — Corvus is by some considered an onomatopeon, and referred through the Gr. κράξω, κράξω, to croak, back to a Sanscrit root of same signification. — Corax is more obviously a word of similar formation, as may also be the English crow.

339. C. cryp-tō-leū'-cūs.  Gr. κρυπτός, hidden (with which compare Eng. crypt), and λευκός, white; the allusion being to the concealed white at the bases of the feathers of the neck.

340. C. frū-grī'-vō-rūs.  Lat. frugivorus, fruit-eating; frux, genitive frugis, fruit, and voro, I devour.  Frux is from fruus, frutus, fructus, as it is something that may be enjoyed.  Voro is rooted in ὑπό, as seen in ὑπόδ, food, and ὑπόκαι (ὑπό), I eat.

This is given as C. americanus in the orig. ed. of the Check List.


342. C. cau-rī'-nūs.  There is no such Latin word.  Caeruleus has been supposed to be equivalent to corvinus, crows-like, but is directly derived from caurus, the North-west wind, the species having been discovered on the North-west coast of the United States.

This stands as C. americanus var. caurinus in the orig. ed.: it has been redetermined to be distinct, as originally described by Baird.
   Fish Crow.

   Clarke's Nutcracker.

   Blue Nutcracker.

   Brown Jay.

   American Magpie.

   Yellow-billed Magpie.

   Blue Jay.

   Steller's Jay.

351. Cyanocitta stelleri annectens (Bd.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 290b. (?)
   Connective Jay.

343. C. mär-it'-l-mūs. See Ammodramus, No. 298.
   This stands as C. ossifragus in the orig. ed.

344. Pi-ci-cōr'-vūs cō-lūm-bi-ā'-nūs. The generic name is compounded of pica and corvus:
   see these words, Nos. 347 and 338. — The specific name refers to the Columbia River,
   whence Lewis and Clarke first brought specimens.

345. Gým-nō-cit'-tā cŷ-ān-ō-cēph'-ā-lā. Gr. γυνός, naked; in allusion to the nostrils being
   exposed, as is unusual in this family; κίττα or κίτσα, a jay. — See Scolecophagus, No. 352.

346. Psi-lō-rhī'-nūs mōr'-l-ō. Gr. ψιλός, smooth, bare, bald, in allusion to the unrecovered nos-
   trils, from ψιλό; and ρης, genitive ρυθός, the nose. — The specific name is morio, "a dark
   brown gem," in allusion to the color, which is remarkable in this group of birds.

347. Pi'-cā rūs'-tī-cā hūd-sōn'-tī-cā. Lat. pica, a magpie. It is supposed by some to be for
   pīga, that equivalent to pīgta or picta, from pīgo, I paint; hence signifying painted,
   speckled, pīed. The same dubious etymology is ascribed to the masculine form of the
   word, pīcus, which see, No. 453. — Lat. rusticus, rustic, rural, from rus, the country as di-
   stinguished from the city. — To Hudson's Bay, named after Henry Hudson, the explorer.
   This stands as P. melanoleuca hudsonica in the orig. ed.; but rustica has long priority.

348. P. r. nūt'-tāl-li. To Thomas Nuttall, the botanist and ornithologist.
   This stands as P. melanoleuca nuttalli in the orig. ed.

349. Cŷ-ān-ō-cit'-tā cris-tā'-tā. Gr. κυανός, cyanus, blue, and κίττα, a jay. — Lat. cristatus,
   crested; cris, a crest; related to cresco, I grow, and crinis, hair, through a common root.
   For use of Cyanocitta instead of Cyanurus, as in the orig. ed., see Cones, Bull. Nutt.
   Club, v, 1880, p. 98.

350. C. stēl'-lēr ī. To G. W. Steller, surgeon and naturalist.

351. C. s. ān-nēc'-tēns. Lat. annectens (ad and necto, to bind), annexing, annexant, connecting,
   tying together; because this subspecies is intermediate between others of the same stock,
   serving to link them to each other.
   Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List.


352. C. s. mäc-rö'-lö-phä. Gr. μακρός, long, and λόφος, a mane, crest, comb, from λίφω, as is also λέφος, λέψος, a scale, and many similar words. Usually pronounced macrolo'pha.

353. C. s. frön-tä'-lis. Lat. frontalis, relating to frons, the forehead, front.

354. A-phë-lö'-cö'-mä fël-rl-dä'-nä. Gr. ἀφέλος, smooth, sleek, and κώμη, Lat. coma, hair; in allusion to the lack of crest. The word primarily means smooth, even in the sense of free from stones; a privative, and φέλος or φελλός, a stone; φελλεός, rocky soil, &c.

355. A. f. woöd-hous'-i-i. To S. W. Woodhouse, M. D., of Philadelphia, who explored in New Mexico and Arizona.


357. A. ul-tra-mär-rä'-nä är-rl-zö'-naä. Lat. ultra, beyond, from the adverb ubs, beyond, opposed to cis, on this side; and marina, marine, relating to the sea, mare; in allusion to the deep blue color, as of the high sea; "ultramarine " blue.—See Puecza, No. 253.

This stands in the orig. ed. as A. sordida, "Sieber's Jay."

358. Xän-thü'-rä lüx-ü-rl-ö'-sä. Gr. λυχός, yellow, and ὀπα, tail.—Luxiosa was doubtless intended by Lesson for Lat. luxuriosa, luxurious, in allusion to the elegant coloration.

This stands in the orig. ed. as X. yacca var. luxiosa, but proves to be distinct from the Peruvian yacca.

359. Për-l-sö'-rë'-üs cán-ä-dën'-sts. Unde derivatur? One of the dictionaries gives a sorix, defined as a bird dedicated to Saturn; whence Perisoreus might be derived as an adjectival form, intensified by the preposition peri. This would accord in idea with the term infiusatus bestowed by Linnaeus on the European species, and also with Dysornithia, the generic term invented by Swainson; there being some superstition attaching to the jays of this genus. But we advance this etymology as mere conjecture. We may note also the Gr. σόφος, a tomb or sepulchre.

360. P. c. fü'-ml-fröns. Lat. fumus, smoke, and frons, forehead; related to Gr. tów, I offer incense.

Oregon Jay.

Rocky Mountain Jay.

363. Sturnus vulgaris L. B — C. R 279. (G. & E.) 
European Starling.

Lord Derby’s Flycatcher.

Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher.

Swallow-tailed Flycatcher; Scissor-tail.

Tyrant Flycatcher; King-bird; Bee-martin.

Gray Tyrant Flycatcher; Gray King-bird.


362. P. c. cāp-lā-līs. Lat. capitalis, capital, relating to the head, caput, the color of which distinguishes the race from the stock species.

363. Stūr-nūs vū-l-gā-rīs. Lat. sturnus, a stare or starling.—Lat. vulgaris, vulgar, common; vulgaris, or vulgaris, the people or folk, is digammated Gr. φόλχων, with transposition of letters from ἕχλος, a crowd. 
Not in the orig. ed. Only American as occurring in Greenland, and there only accidentally, in one known instance.

364. Ph-ān'-gūs dēr-bī-a-nūs. Pitangus is a barbarous word, of some South American vernacular; it occurs, in several forms, in Marcgrave.—The species is dedicated to the Earl of Derby. 

365. Mī-yī-dyn-ās-tēs lūt-ēl-vēn'-trīs. Gr. μῦς, a fly, and διναστῆς, a sovereign, ruler, &c.; δίναμις, power, from δίναμα, I can, I am able.—Lat. luteus, luteous, yellow, from lūtum, a plant used for yellow dye, and center, genitive ventris, the belly; said to be digammated from Gr. ἐντερος, the entails. 

366. Mil'-vū-lūs tyr-ān'-nūs. Lat. milvulus, diminutive of milvus, a kite.—Lat. tyrannus, Gr. τυράννος, a ruler, despotic, “tyrant;” well applied to a bird of this genus.

367. M. fōr-fl-čā'-tūs. Lat. forficatus, a participial adjective, as if from a verb forficā; forfex, a pair of shears, scissors, which the deeply forked tail resembles.

368. Tyr-ān'-nūs cā-rō-līn-ēn'-sīs. See Milvulus, No. 366.—Named after the State of Carolina: the direct adjective from Carolus, Charles. See Mimus, No. 16.

369. T. dōm-in-1-cēn'-sīs. Named after the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo; dominicus, domus. See Dendroica, No. 129.
Arkansan Tyrant Flycatcher.

Cassin's Tyrant Flycatcher.

Couch's Tyrant Flycatcher.

Great Crested Flycatcher. [See Addenda. No. 880.]

374. Myiarchus erythrocercus Scl. and Salv.? B 132 ? C —. R 311. (?)
Rufous-tailed Crested Flycatcher.

Ash-throated Crested Flycatcher.

376. Myiarchus lawrencii (Gir.) Bd. B 133. C 249. R 314. (! M.)
Lawrence's Crested Flycatcher.

Say's Pewit Flycatcher.

370. T. vēr-ti-că'-lis. Lat. *verticalis*, vertical, *i. e.*, relating to the vertex, top or crown of the head, which has a flame-colored patch. The etymological meaning of vertex is vortex, the turning or whirling thing, from *vorto*, I turn.

371. T. vō-cī'-fer-āns. Lat. present participle *vociferans*, vociferating, vociferous, from *vocifer*; *vox*, genitive *vocis*, voice, and *fero*, I bear.

372. T. mēl-ān-chōl'-i-cūs. Gr. μελαγχωλίκη, melancholy, from μέλας, feminine μέλανα, black, and χόλος, gall, bile; Lat. *melancholicus*, atrabilious. The ancients had some notions on this subject which make the term not wholly inapplicable to a bird of spleenic, irritable-disposition, as all of this genus are. — To Lt. D. N. Couch, U. S. A., who collected extensively in Matamoras and Texas.

373. Myi-ar'-chus crī-ni'-tūs (not "crinnytus," as usually heard). Gr. μυωνία, a fly, and ἄρχως, a ruler, leader, chief, from ἀρχω, I am first, lead, rule, or ἀρχή, the beginning. This theme is seen in our prefix *arch-*, as arch-bishop, &c. — Lat. *crinitus*, haired, *i. e.*, crested, from *crinis*, hair of the head. See Myioidetes, No. 146.


375. M. cin-ēr-es'-cēns. Lat. present participle of an inceptive verb *cineresco*, I grow ashy; in the sense of being somewhat ashy; *cinerus*, ashy, from *cinis*, ash. N. B. — The name has always been written *cinerascens*, for which we find no authority; while there is actually a verb *cineresco*: we therefore emend as above.

376. M. lāw-rēn'-ti-i. To George Newbold Lawrence, of New York.

377. Sāy-i-br'-nis sāy'-'i. "Sayornis" is a violent combination of the name of Mr. Thomas Say, of Philadelphia, with the Greek word for bird, ἄρσα. It may be somewhat improved as above, when the combination of vowels becomes no more unusual than is seen in myio-diotes, myia-rehus, &c. In equally loose style, Bonaparte made the specific name *sayus*, — a direct Latinization of the same person's name; but it must either be put in

the genitive, sayi or saii, or in adjectival form, saynna or saiana; it must in the latter case be feminine to agree with sayiornis. The above emendation of both generic and specific names is respectfully submitted. (See Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 99.)

378. S. nig'ri-câns. Present participle of nigrico, I am blackish; niger, black.
379. S. fús'-câ. Lat. fuscus, dark, dusky, swarthy. See Pipilo, No. 306.
380. Con'-tô-pús bôr'-è-à'-lis. Gr. kôr'tós, in some sense unknown to us, and ποές, foot. — Lat. borealis, northern; boreas, the northwind. — "Pewee," like "peewit," is an onomatopeon.
N. B. — Many words ending in -opus, from the Gr. ποές and a connecting vowel o, are habitually accented on the lengthened penult, and the last syllable is made short. But as -pus here stands for Gr. ποές, and the connecting vowel is invariably short, we should throw the accent back to the antepenult, and dwell on the last syllable. Thus, not Contô-pús, Hæmató'-pús; Phalaró'-pús, but Contô-pús, Hæma'tô-pús, Phalaró'-pús.
381. C. pé'r'-ti-nâx. Lat. pertinax, pertinacious, holding fast on to; from per and tenax, tenacious, from teno, I hold; this species closely resembling C. borealis.
382. C. vi'-èns. See Dendreca virés, No. 112.
383. C. v. rich'-èrd-sôn-î. To Dr. John Richardson, an author of the Fauna Boreali-Americana, &c.
384. Em-pid'-ò-nâx à-câd'-è-cûs. Gr. έμφίτης, genitive έμφίτηδος, a small kind of insect, gnat; and άπαξ or άπαξ, king. — Acadicus, Latinized adjective for Acadia; from Acadia or Acadie.
N. B. — This species has never been found, and probably does not occur, in the region formerly called Acadia; the name is therefore geographically false. The name "Acadian Flycatcher," whence Musci cape acadica Gm., no doubt actually refers to Traill's or the Least Flycatcher, the proper name of the present species being probably Empidonax subviridis (Bartr.) Coues. Lat. subviridis, somewhat green, greenish.
385. E. traill'-è. To Thomas Stewart Traill, a Scottish naturalist. He was professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, and editor of one of the later editions of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica."
386. E. t. pû-sil'-lûs. See Sitta, No. 60.
Least Flycatcher.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

389. Empidonax flaviventris difficilis Bd. B 144a. C —. R 323. (?)
Western Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

Hammond's Flycatcher.

Wright's Flycatcher.

Buff-breasted Flycatcher.

Beardless Flycatcher.

Mexican Vermilion Flycatcher.

395. Nyctidromus albicollis (Gm.) Burm. B —. C —. R 356.
Fanraque.

387. E. mîn'-î-mûs. Lat. minimum, least, smallest, superlative degree of parus, little.

388. E. fâ-vi-vên'-trîs. Lat. flavus, yellow; ventris, pertaining to the belly; venter, belly; probably digammatized from Gr. ἐντρόφος, the entrails.

389. E. f. dif-fi'-cl-lis. Lat. difficilis, difficult, not facile; diss-facilis, not easily do-able; facio, I do; like agilis, active, or utiles, useful, from ago and utor. It is applied to the bird as the French would call a person difficile, that is, hard to get at, manage, understand, impracticable; the subspecies not being readily distinguished from E. flaviventris.


391. E. òb-scî'-rûs. See Molo/thus, No. 314. — To C. Wright, the discoverer. Swainson’s bird is very uncertain, and our species might be called E. wrighti.

392. Mi-trê'-phôr-ûs fûl'-vî-frûns pâl-lês'-çêns. Gr. μύτρα or μύτριν, a mitre or other head-dress, and φοφὸς, bearing, from φέρω, same as Lat. ferro, I bear. We believe either mitrephorus or mitrophorus to be admissible; the former has currency, though the latter may be preferable. — Lat. fulvus, yellowish, fulvous, and frons, forehead. — Lat. pallescens, somewhat pale, from pallesco, I grow pale; palleo, of same meaning. The allusion is to the pale coloration in comparison with the stock-form fulvifrons. [See Index, p. 157.]

393. Ör-nîth'-î-ûm im-bêr'-bê. Gr. ἑρυθρα, a little bird; diminutive of ἑρυθρος, a bird. — Lat. imberbe, beardless, from in, negation, and barba, beard. The genus is commonly written Ornitholion, but it is customary to change -or of the Greek into -am in Latin.

394. Py-rô-cêphh'-â-lûs ru-bîn'-è-ûs méx-i-ca'-nûs. Gr. πύρ, genitive πυρός, fire, κεφαλή, head. — Lat. rubinus (not classic), equivalent to rubens, ruby-colored, rose-red.


Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett, and J. C. Merrill.

Chuck-will's-widow.


Whip-poor-will.


Nuttall's Whip-poor-will.


Night-hawk.


Western Night-hawk.

401. Chordediles popetue minor (Cab.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 357b. (!W. I.)

Cuban Night-hawk.


Texan Night-hawk.

296. An-trö'-stö-müs cä-rö-lin-ën'-sis. Gr. ἀντρόν, Lat. antrum, a cave, στόμα, mouth; in allusion to the cavernous capacity of this fissistrot.—The curious English name, like "whip-poor-will," is an onomatopoeon, being an attempt to express the bird's cry in words.

397. A. vō-ci'-fér-ūs. Lat. vociferus, vociferous, clamorous, from vox, genitive, vocis, voice, and fero, I bear; vox is said to be digammated from Gr. ἄφω.

398. Phäl-aēn-nōp'-tēl-ūs nūt-tāl-H. Gr. φαλαuja, a moth, and πτερων, plumage; in allusion to the peculiar velvety plumage, like the furiness of a moth's wing,—To Thomas Nuttall.

This is given as Antrostomus nuttalli in the orig. ed. The genus has since been established by Ridgway, Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 5.

399. Chōr-de-de'-dī'-lēs popetue. Gr. χορδίδια, a chord, a stringed instrument, and διόδος, contracted from διόδος, root εἰκών, the evening, here apparently meaning to close in, as evening does. The allusion is to the crepuscular habits of the bird, its curious notes being oftenest heard at evening. Swainson originally wrote chordides, —an inadmissible contraction, and further erroneous in retaining Gr. ειδος instead of changing to long Lat. ι. The word has sometimes been written chordile. Cabanis properly emends as above. Swainson was very negligent in these matters: for instance, he made a genus aipunemia, the proper form of which is απυγνενία. —The word popetue is barbarous, of meaning and pronunciation alike unknown to us. We have heard it as three and as four syllables, accented in each case on the antepenult.

This stands as Chordileles virginianus in the orig. ed.

400. C. p. hēn'-ry-i. To Dr. T. Charlton Henry, who collected and observed in the West.

401. C. p. mīn'-drh. Lat. minor, minor, less, smaller, this form holding such relation to the stock species.


402. C. acū-ti-pēn'-nīs tex'-ēn'-sīs. Lat. acutus, acute, sharp, pointed, and penna, wing or feather, in allusion to the long wings. — Texensis, adjective formed from Texas. Texas is properly a plural noun, singular Texas, meaning the Texas; as we should say now, the Texans, a race of the Caddos. Tachies and Taxus are also found. This stands as C. texensis of the orig. ed.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

   White-throated Rock Swift.

   Black Rock Swift.

   Chimney Swift.

   Vaux's Chimney Swift.

   Xantus Humming-bird.

   Refugent Humming-bird.

   Ruby-throated Humming-bird.

403. Pän-yp'-tli-lä sää-xä'-l'ls.  Gr. παύω, much, very, from πᾶς, πάνα, πᾶ, all, and πτιλόω, wing: in allusion to the great length of this member. — Lat. saxatilis, rock-inhabiting: saxum, a rock.

404. Nëph-ô'-cë-ts niğ'-ër bör-ë'-h'ls.  Gr. νέφος, a cloud, and οἰκέτης, an inhabitant; well applied to this bird of great wing and high flight.  See Pococetes, No. 232. — Lat. niger, black. — Lat. borealis, northern.

405. Chaë-tö'-rå päl-lå'-gi-cä.  Gr. χαίτη, a stiff hair, a bristle, and ὀδός, tail, in allusion to the spines which project from the ends of the tail-feathers.

   The specific word was written pelugoc by Linnaeus in 1758, and pelasgia by him in 1766.  The word has occasioned much conjecture as to its orthography, derivation, and applicability.  We cannot suppose it to be pelagica, pelagic, relating to the high seas, like marine.  It is apparently one of Linnaeus's whims of nomenclature, by which he likened this migratory species to a Pelasgian, one of the nomadic tribes of Greece, the Pelasgii, Πελασγοι.  There is indeed a geographical name pelasgia, but such would hardly be used in this form, and would be geographically false, moreover.  Excluding pelasgia or pelagic as out of the question, and supposing the allusion to be to the nomadic Pelasgi, we conclude that the proper form of the word is as above given, pelasgica, the adjective meaning Pelasgian, i.e., in a tropical sense, nomadic, migratory.

406. C. vaux'-i.  To William S. Vaux, of Philadelphia.

407. Bäs-il-în'-nä xän'-tüs-i.  Gr. βασιλικα, a queen, feminine form of βασιλεύς, a king.  To Louis John Xantus de Vesey, who later called himself John Xantus, an energetic and successful collector in South-western United States, and Mexico.  We suppose the name originally meant yellow, χαίδης, xanthus, and in fact it is written xanthus sometimes.

   This is given as Heliopodica xantusi in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

408. Eü'-gën-ës füll'-gëns.  Gr. εὐγενής, well-born; from εὖ, well, and γένος, birth; γένους, I am born. — Lat. fulgens, glittering, refugent, from fulgens, I shine, flash, gleam, glitter.

   Not in the orig. ed.: since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw.

409. Tróch'-tö'-häs col'-ë-brüs.  Gr. τρόχιλος or τροχίλος, Lat. trochilus, a kind of bird; from τρόχος, a runner.  The bird originally so called by Herodotus was an Egyptian species of plover, of the genus Ἑγιουλίτις, which was so named from its habit of coursing the banks of streams.  The name was also applied by the ancients to some small bird, species uncertain, perhaps a warbler, wren, or kinglet.  Very curiously, the name was afterward transferred to the American humming-birds, becoming fixed in modern nomen-


clature as a genus in that family in consequence of such usage on the part of Linnaeus.

The name colubris might be an adjective formed from coluber, a snake, in allusion to the scales on the humming's throat; but this is unlikely. There are old treatises on birds in which the terms colibri, kolibri, colibry occur, and the word is doubtless barbarous.

410. T. a-lex-an-dri. To — Alexandre.

411. Se-las'-phor-ús rú'-fús. Gr. σέλας, σέλας, light, and φορός, bearing, φέρω, I bear; euphoniously compounded, at the expense of strict propriety. — Lat. rufus, rufous, reddish.


413. S. plát-y-cēr'-cūs. Gr. πλάτυς, broad, wide; κέρας, tail.

414. C. ān'-naë. Dedicated to the Duchess of Rivoli.

This is Selasphorus anna in the orig. ed.

415. Ċā-lyp'-tē ēs'-tāē. Gr. κάλυπτης, a proper name; καλύπτω, I conceal. — To — Costa, This is Selasphorus costa in the orig. ed.

416. At'-this hēl'-o'-i-sāē. Gr. Αἰθής, Attic, Athenian; probably in allusion to some peculiar charm of the bird. Attic was ne plus ultra Greek, as Parisian is par excellence French.

This is Selasphorus heloissa of the orig. ed.

417. Steł'-lə-lə ċāl'-lī'-o-pē. Lat. stellula, a little star, diminutive of stella, a star. — Gr. Καλλιόπη, Calliope, one of the Muses; καλλί, καλλί, beautiful, &c., and φω, voice. The application of the word to a voiceless bird is not obvious, unless it be simply dedicatory.

418. Ċāl'-o-thō'-rāx lu'- камер-фер. Gr. καλὸς, beautiful, and θόρακας, thorax, chest. — Lat. Lucifer, Lucifer, the light-bearer, from lux, luce, light, and fervor, I bear. Both words note the glittering plumage.

419. Amazilia fuscoeadata (Fras.) Elliot. B —. C —. R 345.
Dusky-tailed Humming-bird.

Buff-bellied Humming-bird.

421. Iache latirostris (Sw.) Elliot. B —. C —. R 348.
Circē Humming-bird.

Copper-tailed Trogon.

Belted Kingfisher.

Texas Kingfisher.

Black Ani.

419. Am-a-zil’-lā fūs-co-caūd-ā’-tā. The word amazilia is apparently Latinized from Lesson's word amazili, used in the plural form amazilis for a group of hummingbirds. We do not know what it means. — Lat. fusces, dark, and caudata, tailed; cauda, tail.
Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by J. C. Merrill. This has been called Pyrrhophema riefferi in papers relating to the Texas specimens. See Merrill, Bull. Nutt. Club, i, 1876, p. 88, and Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 147.

420. A. cēr-vī-nil-vēn’-trīs. Lat. cervinus, relating to a deer, cervus; and ventris, pertaining to the belly, venter. The allusion is to the fawn-colored under parts.

421. I-ā-chē lā-ti-rōs’-trīs. Gr. iaxῆ, a battle-cry; also a proper name, whence derived. — Lat. latirostris, broad-billed; latus, wide, like Gr. πλατώ, of same meaning; and rostrum, beak.
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw. See Amer. Sportsm., Feb. 20, 1875.

422. Trō-gōn ām-blī-gū-ūs. Gr. ῥαγυαι, a gnawer, rodent, from ῥαγυ, I gnaw, eat away, corrode; from the stout, dentate bill; see Troglydotes, No. 74. The word was applied by Moedling in 1752 to the Brazilian Trogon, called curcui by the natives, and made generic by Brisson in 1790. — Lat. ambigrum, ambiguous, equivocal, of more than one meaning, in a double sense; hence, doubtful, uncertain; from ambō, both, on two sides, and ago, to act or do. Ambiguity is literally a double-dealing, "with double sense deluding;" compare Fr. double entendre, and such homely expressions as "back and fill," "blow hot and cold," "on the fence," "hedge" (to bet on both sides). It was badly applied to this fine species when considered doubtfully distinct from T. mexicanus. This stands as T. mexicanus in the orig. ed. For its actual occurrence in Texas, see Pr. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 118.

423. Če’-rī-lē āl’-cī-yō-n. Gr. ḗρυλος, a kingfisher.— Gr. ἀλκυων, Lat. halcyon or aleyon, a kingfisher. "Ἀλκυων or Aleyone was a mythical character, daughter of ᾙλος, failed to have been transformed into a kingfisher when, out of love for her shipwrecked husband Ceyx, she threw herself into the sea. The kingfisher was also believed to rest on the water, at a time the waves were still; hence the term "halcyon days."

424. C. ām-ēr-ī-cāl’-nā cāb-ān’-īs-ī. To Dr. Jean Cabanis, long time one of the leaders of German ornithology, and editor of the Journal für Ornithologie.

425. Crō-tō-phā-gā ā’-nī. Gr. κροτός, a bug, tick, plant-louse; and φαγος, from φάγομαι, I eat.
Ivory-billed Woodpecker.

Pileated Woodpecker.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

C. sulci-ri-ros'-tris. Lat. sulcus, a groove, furrow; channel; a word ariblated from Gr. δόξας, a trace, track, trail; and rostris, pertaining to the beak, rostrum.

Cé-cé-cé'-cýx cál-l-fór-ní-án'-ús. Gr. γῆ or γῆ, the earth, and κόκκος, a cuckoo. The latter word is onomatopoeic, and runs in similar forms through many languages, the idea being always to express the cuckoo's voice in a word: Lat. cuculus; Fr. coucou; Eng. cuckoo, cuckow; Germ. flaufl, &c. See Coccyx, No. 428.

Coc'-cy-gus é-ryth-róph-thál'-mús. The generic name is modified from κόκκος, a cuckoo. Its orthography has given rise to much variance of opinion. It was originally written by Vieillot coccyxus; such spelling has been accepted by Sclater and others, and is perhaps defensible on the ground that there is a Greek verb κοκκίζω, I make a noise like a cuckoo, whence a noun κοκκίζος, becoming coccyxus in Latin, might be formed. Boie first emended Vieillot's name to coccyxus, in which he was followed by Cabanis and many others. Other forms of the word found in ornithological writings are: coccyxan, coccygus, coccyxus, coccyzus, coccyxus. We adopt Boie's form coccyxus, being directly from the generic of κόκκος, not wishing to unnecessarily interfere.—For erythropthalmus, see Pipilo, No. 301.

C. am-ér-i-ca'-nús. To America. See Parula, No. 93.

C. sen-i'-cú-lús. Lat. senicus, a little old man; diminutive of senex, an old man. The allusion is probably to the gray on the head, a sign of senility.

Câm-pe'-phil-us prin-cl-pál-ús. Gr. κάμπτω, a caterpillar, from its bending; well-illustrated in the way a "measuring-worm" bends. The word primarily means a bending: κάμπτως, bent; κάμπτω, I bend; the same word is seen in Cymplachnus, for example. pilos, pilò, I love.—Lat. principalis, principal, chief, from the great size of the bird.

Hy-ló'-tó-mús' pi-le'-á'-tús. Gr. ἰδιωτόμας, cutting wood, i. e., a woodcutter: ἰδι, wood, and τέμπων, to cut.—Lat. pileatus, capped, i. e., crested; from pileus or pileum, a cap; related to pilus, a hair; the same root is seen in depilatory, pile, as of velvet, &c.

Pí'-cūs bôr-é-á-lús. Lat. Pius, a mythical person, and also a woodpecker, because the former, one of the victims of Circe, whose love he had scorned, was transformed into a woodpecker. The etymology of Pius is doubtful; the word is said by some to be prob-
Texas Woodpecker.

Nuttall's Woodpecker.

St. Lucas Woodpecker.

Strickland's Woodpecker.

Hairy Woodpecker.

Harris's Woodpecker.

Downy Woodpecker.

Gairdner's Woodpecker.

ably for *pigu*, from *pingo*, I paint, and hence to mean *pictus or pictus*, painted, spotted; if so, it is well applied to the woodpecker, a bird of variegated colors, a much *pied* bird: compare *Pica*, No. 347. Others hold, however, that *pictus* is from the same root as the Gr. πικω or πικος, a little bird, a peeper, chirper; just as Gr. ἵππος or *teka* and Lat. *equus* (which was formerly spelled very differently, and with c instead of q) are cognate. This would make it an onomatopoeon, like *pipi*, *pipila*, &c. — Lat. *borealis*, northern; *boreas*, the north-wind.

**Note.** — According to Professor Newton (Ibis, 3d ser., vi, 1876, p. 94 seq.), the type of the Linnean genus *Picus* is *P. martius*. The same author adds, in a private note addressed to Dr. Coues, that "the adjective in any other combination loses its classical allusion, which all naturalists, including Linnaeus, until comparatively recent times, recognized." It would also appear that our *II. pileatus*, No. 433, is congeneric with *P. martius*. On these premises, No. 432 should stand as *Picus pileatus*, and some other generic name be found for Nos. 433-441. It is regretted, that, as the untoward circumstances (tent-life in unbookish Arizona) under which these proof-sheets are being corrected do not permit us to follow up the matter at present, we are obliged to let the current nomenclature pass with this explanation.

434. **P. scā-la'-ris**. Lat. *scalaris*, ladder-like; *scala*, a flight of stairs, a ladder, scale, shortened from *scandia*, from *scando*, I climb. The idea in Wagler's mind may have been the climbing or scaling of trees by the bird; more likely the bars on the back, resembling the rounds of a ladder.

435. **P. s. nūt'-tāl-li**. To Thomas Nuttall. — Perhaps entirely distinct from No. 434.

436. **P. s. lū-cās'-ā'-nūs**. To Cape St. Lucas, S. Cala., where discovered.

437. **P. strīck'-lānd'-i**. To Hugh E. Strickland, the eminent English ornithologist.

Not in the original ed. Since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw. See Amer. Sportsm., v, p. 328, Feb. 20, 1875.

438. **P. vil-lō'-sūs**. Lat. *villosus*, shaggy, hairy, villous; from *villus*, a hair, tuft of hair.

439. **P. v. hār'-ris-i**. To Edward Harris, companion and friend of Audubon.

440. **P. pū-bē'-sēns**. Lat. *pubescens*, present participle of *pubesco*, I come to puberty, *i.e.*, the time when the hair grows on the genitals; *pubes*, the parts on which such hair grows; hence, *pubescent*, hairy, downy.

441. **P. p. gārd'-nēr-i**. To Dr. — Gairdner, a Scottish naturalist.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

   White-headed Woodpecker.

   Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

   Banded-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

   Striped-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.

   Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.

   Nuchal Woodpecker.

448. Sphyropicus varius ruber (Gm.) Ridg. B 87. C 302b, or 303. R 369b.  
   Red-breasted Woodpecker.

   Brown-headed Woodpecker.

442. Xén-ô-pî’-cûs ël-bô-lâr-vâ’-tûs. Gr. ἡς, a guest, stranger; ἡς, rare, foreign, &c. — Lat.  
   albolarvatus, white-masked; albus, white, and larvus, a mask. The same word is used for  
   insects in their early stage, when the characters of the imago, or perfect insect, are  
   masked or hidden in the caterpillar.

   Given as Picus a. in the orig. ed. For generic characters, see Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus.,  
   ii, 1880, p. 6.

443. Pi-cô-i’-dês árc’-ti-cûs. Lat. picus, a woodpecker, and Gr. ἡς, resemblance. The word  
   is one of the numerous bastard in the genera of Picidir, which authors seem bent on  
   producing; there is no such word as Picus in Greek, yet they have constantly com-  
   pounded it with Greek adjectives. The i becomes long i; the o is the connecting  
   vowel; the word should have the diaeresis over the i, and be pronounced in four sylla-  
   bles, with accent on the penult. All such hybrid words are so far wrong as to be past  
   praying for, and scarcely worth the trouble of trying to twist into some decent shape.

444. P. ăm-ër-i’-că’-nûs. To America. See Parula, No. 93.

442. P. a. dôr-sâ’-îls. Lat. dorsalis, pertaining to dorsum, the back.

446. Sphy-rô-pî’-cûs vâr’-i-ûs. Gr. σφυρᾶς, a hammer, and Lat. picus. It was originally written  
   sphyropicus by Baird; but the connecting vowel should be o in this case. It is usually  
   accented on the antepenult, with shortening of the i in picus, for which we see no reason,  
   beyond our extreme tendency to throw the accent always backward. The word is a  
   hopeless hybrid, even when emended as above; sphyrocopus (σφυροκόπος) would have  
   been classic for a hammerer. — Lat. varius, various, varied, variegated; referring to the  
   coloration in this case.

447. S. v. nú-châ-lîs. Quasi-Lat. nuchalis, relating to the nape, nucha, which is red in this bird,  
   not in S. varius. See Leucostite, No. 205.

448. S. v. rûb’-êr. Lat. ruber, red.

   This stands as S. ruber, in the body of the orig. ed. of the Check List: as above in the  
   appendix.

449. S. thý-rô-i’-dês. Gr. θυροειδής, resembling a certain kind of shield; in allusion to the  
   shield-shaped black spot on the breast; θυρος, a shield, ιδος, resemblance. The fuller  
   form of the word would be thyroadês, in five syllables. It has always been wrongly  
   written thyroidens. See especially Piroikes, No. 443.

   Note. — S. williamsoni, No. 395 of the orig. ed., is the male of the same species.

450. Čen-tũ'-rũs că-rũ-li'-nũs. Gr. κέντρον, a point, prickle, and ὀφρα, tail; spine-tailed. The full form would appear to be Centurus (like Centrocerus, for example), but there is a way of getting Centurus from κέντρον; κεντὶς is the verb to prick, good, &c. — Carolinus is badly syncopated from carolinusus; carolinensis would have been better still.

451. C. aũr'-i-frũs. Lat. aurifrons, golden-forehead; aurum, gold (yellow), and frons, forehead.

452. C. ũ-rũ-pĩ-gĩ-ã'-ĩís. There is a very late Latin word uropygium, the rump, from which the above is derived as an adjective. But this is merely a modern Latinizing of the good Gr. ὀφροτύγχανον, the rump; from ὀφρα, tail, and τυγχάν, the buttocks. The allusion in this case to the conspicuously white rump of the bird, which a Greek would have called ρυγαργος (pyragros).

453. Měl-án-ãr'-pẽs ě-řỳth-rũ-cěpʰ'-ã'-ũs. Gr. μέλας, genitive μέλανος, black, and ἔρπης, a creeper; ἔρπω, I creep, crawl. See Catherpes, No. 69. The full form would be melanoberpes. — Gr. ἐρπεθάς, red, and κέφαλη, head.


455. M. f. ţǎn-gũs'-ũ-frũs. Lat. angustus, narrow, straitened, from ango, I press upon, draw together, &c.; Gr. ἀγχω, I squeeze, strangle, distress, &c.; the same root and idea is seen in anxious, anxiety, &c.; frons, forehead. The allusion is to the narrowness of the yellow frontal band.

456. Ā-sỹn-dẽs'-ũs tũr-quã'-ũs. Gr. ἀ privative, σῶν, together, with, δεσμός, a bond; in allusion to the loosened texture of the feathers of the under parts. — Lat. tortuus, collared; tortus, a necklace, collar; torpeo, I twist, twine around; tortus, twisted, distorted, contortion; so also torture, as of one wrenched or racked. The allusion is to the ashy collar on the neck of the bird. — The English name is that of Merriwether Lewis, the explorer in company with Clark (Clark’s Crow, PiciCorvus).

457. Cōl-ãp'-tẽs aũr-ã'-ũs. Gr. κολαπτής, a chisel, hammer; κολάπτω, I use such an instrument; very appropriate to a woodpecker. — Lat. auratus, gilded, golden (colored); aurum, gold; also very apt to this bird.

458. C. chry-sō-i'-dẽs. Gr. χρύσεος, χρυσός, golden, of the color of gold, χρυσός; εἶδος, resemblance.
   Red-shafted Woodpecker.
   Carolina Parrot; Parroquet.
   American Barn Owl.
   Great Horned Owl.
   Arctic Horned Owl.
   Pacific Horned Owl.

459. C. mēx-i-cā’-nūs.  To Mexico.
460. Cō-nū-rūs cā-rō-līn-ēn’-sīs.  Gr. κάρος, Lat. cornus, a cone, pine-cone, whence our word
   for a figure of that kind; ᾱδός, tail; in allusion to the wedged or cuneate tail.
   Note.—The nomenclature of our owls, Nos. 461–488, must be considered still
   unsettled in several instances, though we have endeavored to approximate toward a
   fixed terminology in this difficult group, where the species and subspecies are not readily
   determined, and where authors have bandied about the generic and specific names so
   indiscriminately as to produce great confusion. The names here provisionally adopted
   are in the main according to results reached by Mr. Ridgway, who has given special
   attention to these birds.
461. Āl-ū’-cō flām’-mē-ūs prāt-īn’-cō-lā.  The meaning of Aluco we do not know, further than
   that it has long been used for some kind of owl; perhaps related to ἀλκός, which occurs
   in Aristotle as the name of some owl, and is enumerated by Brisson among the syno-
   nyms of the European barn owl. Numberless names of owls in very many languages
   are doubtless more nearly related than their diverse orthography would show at first
   sight, and mostly appear to be onomatopoeic, in imitation of the hooting, howling cries
   of these inauspicious birds of the night: Eng. owl, owlet, hootlet; A. S. ul, eul, ule; Dutch,
   wulf; Dan. vule; Sw. uggl; Germ. eul; Fr. buhote; Ital. alocho (compare aluco); Sansk.
   ulaka, &c.—Lat. flammeus, flaming, fiery-red; flamma (flag-ma), a flame, blaze; the root
   is seen in flagrant, flagitious, deflagrate, flagro, I flare up, am inflamed; and many kind-
   words. The allusion, rather strong, is to the flagrant colors of this species in com-
   parison with most owls.—Lat. pratincula, an inhabitant of fields; pratum, a meadow,
   incola, an inhabitant (in and colo, I cultivate).
   This stands as Strix flammea americana in the orig. ed., and Ridgway has A. flammea
   americana; but pratincula Bp. (1838) antedates americana Aud. (1839); and, on the gen-
   eric nomenclature of owls, especially on the type of Strix L., see Newton, Yarr. Br. B.,
   4th ed., i. p. 150, and Ibis, 3d ser., vi, 1876, p. 94.
462. Bū’-bō vir-gīn-lī-ā’-nūs.  Lat. bubo, the horned owl; perhaps related to bubulus or bubal us;
   ὄσ, Gr. ὄς, a bull, horned cattle; there is a similar Greek word ὄς, for a horned owl.
   So, also, the verb bubo or bubalo, to low, hoot; the word for the bittern, butt, biturus
   (bous, taurus), and others, are related, all being onomatopoeic, with reference to the low-
   ing or bellowing of cattle.—Virginianus, see Cardinalis, No. 290.
464. B. v. pā-ci-fi-cūs.  Lat. pacificus, pacific, peaceable, peace-making; pax, peace, facio, I do,
   make; “the stilly sea.” The reference is to the habitat of the bird.
   We retain the three forms of Bubo as given in the orig. ed. Mr. Ridgway, after dis-
   missing Mr. Cassin’s var. pacificus, has four: B. v., and B. v. arcticus, as we have them;
Screech Owl; Mottled Owl; Red Owl.

Kennicott's Screech Owl.

Rocky Mountain Screech Owl.

McCall's Screech Owl.

Florida Screech Owl.

470. Scops trichopsis Wagl. B —. C —. R 403. (?) 
Mexican Screech Owl.

Flammulated Screech Owl.

Long-eared Owl.

with B. v. subarcticus, after Hoy, and B. v. saturatus, Ridg., from the North-west coast, 
the latter being var. pacificus of Hist. N. A. B., iii. p. 65.

465. Scöps at'-lō. Lat. scopes or scops. Gr. σκόφος, a kind of owl. Here we have a name for 
owl which regards the bird in an entirely different sense from that implied in any of the 
onomatopoeic names. The etymology is disputed. Some say from σκόττω, I mock, 
scoff, deride, which would make scops the same as σκόττης, a mocker, mimic; the actions 
of an owl seeming to travesty the beholder. Others have it from σκοπέω, I look out, 
survey, contemplate, the root of this being seen in scope, telescope, &c.; or from σκόπομαι, 
I examine, scrutinize, am sceptical about any thing; the reference being to the great 
starry eyes of the bird, or its air of contemplation. — Lat. asio, a horned owl; occurring 
in Pliny; apparently a word of Hebrew extraction, the significance of which is unknown 
to us.

466. S. a. kěn-nl-câ't'-ti. To Robert Kennicott, of Illinois, an ardent and able naturalist, who 
sadly lost his life on the Yukon River, in Alaska, where the variety was procured.

467. S. a. máx'-wēl-laē. To Mrs. M. A. Maxwell, of Boulder, Colorado, the discoverer. 
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since described. See Field and Forest, June, 
1877, pp. 210, 213.

468. S. a. mác-câl'-if. To Colonel G. A. McCall, U. S. A., of Philadelphia, who studied 
ornithology in Texas.

The S. a. emtou, recently attributed to Texas by Coues and Sennett, has been identified 
with this by Ridgway.

469. S. a. flō-rī-dā'-nus. To Florida.

470. S. trich'-oph'-sīs. Gr. ὅπις, genitive τριχὸς, hair, and ἡφις, aspect, countenance; i. q., hairy-faced, 
bristly about the bill? or general plumage of that character?

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. If not the species itself, then its identification 
with any United States specimens, would appear to be dubious. The name is 
inserted upon Mr. Ridgway's authority.

471. S. flām-me'-ō-lūs. Lat. flammeolus, diminutive of flammeus; see Alba, No. 461.

472. As'-'ō wil'-sōn-ī-ā'ⁿūs. For asio, see Scops, No. 465. — Latinized Wilsonian; to Alexander 
Wilson, "father of American ornithology."

This stands as Otus vulgaris var. wilsonianus in the orig. ed., but is now regarded as-
Short-eared Owl.

Great Gray Owl.

475. *Strix cinerea lapponica* (Retz.) Coues.  B —.  C —.  R 399a.  (!A.)  
Lapland Great Gray Owl.

Barred Owl.

Florida Barred Owl.

Western Barred Owl.

Snowy Owl.

sufficiently distinct from the European bird. — The genus *Otus* is from the Lat. *otus*, Gr. ὄτος or ὀτός, the eared owl; Gr. ὀδις or ὀς, genitive ὀτός, an ear; from ὀδις, a handle. (See *Bubo*, No. 402, and compare βοᾶς and βοῖς.) — The genus *Asio* would appear to be eligible for the group of long-eared owls commonly called *Otus* of late years. — It is quite likely that the most available specific name for our bird is *americanus* (Steph.), as Ridgway has it.

473. A.  scn-π-τ-ri'-nōs.  Lat. accipitrinus, accipitrine, hawk-like; see *Accipiter*, No. 404.  
This stands as *Brachyotus ptilistris* in the orig. ed. But both the eared owls may well be put in one genus, and the name *accipitrinus* has priority over *brachyotus*. This last word is literal Greek for "short-eared."

474. *Strix cin-ε'-e'-ā.  Lat. strix, stryx, or strynx, or Gr. στρίγξ, a screech-owl; from strido, I screech, utter shrill strident sounds of any kind; Gr. στρίγγω; sibilated from τρίγω. The same root is seen in the English strident, stridulous. — Lat. cinereus, ashy; cinis, ashes. See *Harporhynchus*, No. 22.  
This stands as *Synium lapponicum* var. *cinereum* in the orig. ed., by a blunder; for the latter name has priority over the former. The late rectifications made by Newton in the genera of owls cause *Strix* to be referred to the common Brown Owl of Europe, strictly congeneric with our Barred Owl. If the great Gray Owls be considered generally distinct, they may be called *Scotiapiex*. Mr. Ridgway uses the genus *Ulula* for this group, which he separates from *Strix* proper.

475. S.  c. lāp-pōn'-tī-cā.  To Lapland.  
This European conspecific of the great Gray Owl has lately been attributed to North America by Ridgway: see Bull. Nutt. Club, iii, 1878, p. 37; Alaska. Not in orig. ed.

476. S.  nēb-ii-lō'-sā.  Lat. nebulosus, nebulous, misty, foggy, in the sense here of dark clouded color; from the Gr. νεφελη (νέφος), a cloud. So, also, Lat. nubes, a cloud; nubo, I marry, nubilis, marriageable; the bride being veiled (*nupta*) for the *nuptials*.  
This is *Synium nebulosum* of the orig. ed.


478. S.  sc-či-děn-tā'-lis.  Lat. occidentalis, occidental, western, where the sun sets; occasio, I fall down (of and cedo, not occasio, I slay).  
This is *Synium occidentale* of the orig. ed.

479. *Nycte'-sā scän-di-ā'-cā.  Gr. *Nuktēs*, Lat. *Nycteus*, a proper name; as an adjective, nocturnal; Lat. noct, Gr. νύχ, night. There are very many derivatives, of which *Nyctala* is one. — Lat. *Scandiaca*, Scandinavian, relating to Scania or Scandinavia.
   American Hawk Owl.

481. Surnia funerea ulula (L.) Ridg.  B —. C —. R 407. (?) (! A.)
   European Hawk Owl.

   Richardson’s Owl.

   Acadian Owl; Saw-whet Owl.

   Pygmy Owl.

480. Sür'-ni-ä fū-nē'-ri-ä.  Surnia and Surnium are forms of the same word, the meaning and
derivation of which are alike unknown to us; we follow Newton in using the former;
see Sund., Tent., p. 104. — Lat. funerus, funeral; from funus, a funeral, burial pro-
cession. Applicable to an owl, either regarded as a bird of ill omen, or with reference to
its dismal cry, as if wailing the dead.

This stands Surnia ulula hudsonica in the orig. ed. Names of owls are “confusion

481. S. f. ül-ül-ä.  Lat. ulula, a Plinian name of the screech-owl; ululo, Gr. ὥσταλος, I howl, hal-
loo, make a “hullabaloo”; all onomatopoeic. Compare also the Hebrew, הָלֶלֶה יָהָה, whence
hallelujah.

Not in the orig. ed. The old world Hawk Owl, at best hardly distinguishable from
the American, is stated to occur in Alaska as a straggler from Asia; and all the Hawk
Owls of Great Britain are said to be of the American variety. The case itself is as
perplexing as its nomenclature is involved.

482. Nyct'-tá-ä teng'-mål-mi rich'-är'd-sön-i.  Gr. νόσταλος or νόσταλός, drowsy, sleepy. See
Nyctea, No. 479, for basis of the word. — To P. G. Tengmalm, a Swedish naturalist. —To
Sir John Richardson, the English naturalist.

483. N. ə-căd'-t că.  To Acadia, or Acadie, a locale now in Maine, scene of Longfellow’s
“Evangeline.”

484. Glaŭ-ci'd'-t ūm gnō'-mā.  There is a Greek word γλαυκίθιον, but that is some kind of fish,
not a bird. It is, however, related to γλαυξ, which means an owl. There is also an
adjective γλαυκώδης, from γλαυξ and ἐδῶρ, from which Glaucidium may be modified.
The allusion in all these cases is to the eyes of the bird; if not in color, then in the
general aspect and expression of these remarkable organs of vision. There being actu-
ally no owls with blue eyes, as γλαυκός, glaucus, is commonly translated, the direct impli-
cation is probably to the owl as the bird of wisdom, sacred to Minerva, γλαυκάτης being
one of the most familiar Homeric epithets of the “blue-eyed” goddess. Such may
therefore be the meaning of γλαυξ without reference to the color of the bird’s own eyes.
—The word gnoma is very apt for an owl, and especially interesting in such application.
Gr. γνώμα, an opinion, decision; γνώμη, reason; γνώμων, a judge, arbiter; all from γνωρίζω, I
know; whence also gnostic, and the very English word know, with countless related
forms, all rooted in the idea of knowledge. Hence gnoma is apt for the bird of Minerva,
goddess of wisdom, and is given just as Athena was made a similar epithet. Further-
more, the English word gnome, by which we may directly translate gnoma in this case, is
from the same root, meaning etymologically “the knowing one,” “one who arbi-
trates certain destinies”: by metonymy, a kind of sprite or elf presiding over mines.
Gnome is thus an eligible epithet of a bird which combines a reputation for wisdom
with certain superstitions connected with the gnome-like or goblin-like quality of its
knowingness.
Ferrugineous Owl.

Elf Owl.

Burrowing Owl.

Florida Burrowing Owl.

Marsh Hawk; Harrier.

Everglade Kite.

Mississippi Kite.

White-tailed or Black-shouldered Kite.


486. Mi-crâ-thên'-ë whit'-nêy'-i. Gr. *μυράς*, small; *Ἀθηνή* or *Ἀθηνᾶ* or *Ἀθηνά*, the Greek goddess of wisdom, to whom the owl was sacred. There was already a genus *Athene*, when Dr. Coues constructed the above. The genus *Athus*, No. 416, is rooted with the same, as are *Attic, Athens, Athenian, Athenæum*, &c. — To Professor J. D. Whitney, Director of the Geological Survey of California.

487. Spê-ð'-ty-tô cûn-i-cû-lâ'-ri-â hy-pô-gâë'-â. Gr. *στελός*, a cave, excavation; *τοῦτο*, a kind of owl. The first refers to the burrowing of this species; the last, like *udala*, is onomatopoic, in imitation of an owl’s hooting or “toot”, “tooting” — *to*, a “tooter.” — Lat. *cunicularius*, a miner, burrower; *cuniculus*, a mine, pit, hole. — Lat. *hypogæum*, a vault, cellar; Gr. *ὑπόγαιος*, under ground, subterranean; *ὑπό, under*, *γαῖ, γῆ*, the ground. Thus all three words refer to the same thing.

Not in the orig. ed.; since described; Ridg., Am. Sportsman, July 4, 1874, p. 216.

489. Cir-cûs cy-ðân'-ë-ûs hûd-sôn'-î-ûs. Gr. *κιρύς*, Lat. *cirsus*, a kind of hawk, so called from its *cîrûling* in the air. — Gr. *κύανος*, Lat. *cyanus*, blue; the color of the old male. — To Hudson’s Bay.

490. Rôstr-hâm'-ûs sô-cî-û'-bi-lûs plûm'-bë-ûs. Lat. *rostrum*, beak, and *hamus*, Gr. *χαμός*, a hook, from the greatly curved form of the upper mandible. It is a queerly compounded word, meaning literally bill-hook, though the person who invented it meant to say hook-bill, *hamirostrum*. It is very bad form as it stands, but we hardly know how to emend without entirely changing it. — Lat. *sociabilis*, sociable, gregarious; *socius*, a companion. — Lat. *plumbeus*, plumbeous, lead-colored.

491. Ict-tîn'-î sûb-coë-rûl'-ë-â. Gr. *ικτέος* or *ικτός*, a kite; probably rooted same as *λεκτέος*, a disease, in the idea of *attack*; Lat. *ictus*, a blow, &c. — Lat. *sub*, a prefix of diminishing force, and *cornutus*, blue; bluish, pale blue. See *Dendrococ*., No. 117.

This stands as *L. mississippiensis* in the orig. ed. See Coues, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1875, p. 345.

492. Ël'-ân-ûs glâu'-cûs. Lat. *elanus*, a kite; derived from the Gr. *ἐλάνω*, I drive on, urge forward, press upon, harass, &c.; a good name for a bird of prey which exhibits what the French would call *clan*. — Lat. *glaucus*, Gr. *γλαυκός*, bluish, glaucous; from *λεον*, *λεόντω*, I shine. See *Glaucidium*, No. 484.

This is *Elanus leucurus* in the orig. ed. See Coues, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1875, p. 345.
   Swallow-tailed Kite.

   Sharp-shinned Hawk; Pigeon Hawk.

   Cooper's Hawk; Chicken Hawk.

   American Goshawk.

   Western Goshawk.

   American Continental Gyrfalcon.

493. Ėl-ān-ō'-ī'-dēs för-fl-cā'-tūs. Lat. elanus (see No. 492) and Gr. στυγ, resemblance. — For forficatus, see Milvulus, No. 267.

494. Ac-cīp'-i-ēr fūs'-cūs. Lat. accipiter, a general name for a hawk; accipio, I take, seize; from ad and copio: Gr. κατασκό, of similar meaning. Some, however, derive the word (as it seems to us, fancifully) from acro and peto, i.e., the swift flyer. The root cop- is a very general one for words denoting this idea of taking; as in English accept, except, captive, capable, capacious, &c. — Lat. fuscus, fuscous, dark-colored.

495. A. coöp'-ēr'i. To William Cooper, of New York.

496. As'-tūr ā-tri-cā'-pĭl'-Īūs. Lat. astur, a hawk; evidently related to aster, a star; asterias, stary, i.e., speckled; French autour is the same. The European Goshawk was called Asterias and “Star-hawk” by some of the old ornithologists, and the term ἀστερίας ἱπαξ is classic. The Italian is astore or astaro, and some dialectic form of this is said to give the name to the Açores or Azores Islands, from the abundance of hawks there. — For atricapillus, see Parus, No. 44. The word gos- prefixed to hawk is Anglo-Saxon; goshafe is goose-hawk; hafoc, and many similar words, are related to facon, falcon, falco, which see, No. 498.

497. A. a. stri'-ā'-tū'-lūs. Lat. striatulus, diminutive of striatus, striate, streaked, striped; implying not the smallness of the streaked object, but the fineness of the stripes themselves.
   Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Since described by Ridg., Hist. N. A. B., iii, 1874, p. 240.

498. Fāl'-cō sā'-cēr. Gr. φάλκων, Lat. falco, a falcon, from the falx, falcis, a sickle, scythe: in allusion to the falcate form of the hooked beak. The English is directly from falco, and the word reappears in many languages: Fr. faucon; Ital. falcone; Span. halcon, &c. — The word Gyrfalcon or Jerfalcon has much exercised the ingenuity of the dictionaries. To us the etymology seems clear and indisputable. It is found in many forms, as ger-, gýr-, gyr-, giró, tier-, ier-, and this leads directly to ἵπαξ, divine, sacred, noble, auspicious, chief, &c.; ἵπερ, a priest; whence ἵπαξ, the actual Greek word for a hawk, as used in divination, and therefore sacred. The idea is the same as that in hierarch, &c. The English Gyrfalcon or Jerfalcon is therefore a mere transliteration of Ηιερόφαλκον. In the same spirit, Steenstrup recently made a genus Gyralca for the principal bird of the auk tribe, already known in many vernaculars by a corresponding epithet. Speculations respecting gyr as meaning gyrus, a whirl, from the hawk’s gyrations, are superfluous. — Lat. sacer sacred, consecrated, sanctified, &c.; the root sac- is the Greek root ἁγ, as seen in ἅγιος, ἅγιος.

By the above name we indicate the continental Gyrfalcon of Arctic America, corre-
499. Falco sacer obsoletus (Gm.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 412c.
   Labrador Gyrfalcon.

   Iceland Gyrfalcon.

   Greenland Gyrfalcon.

   American Lanier Falcon.

   Peregrine Falcon; Duck Hawk.

504. Falco peregrinus pealii (Ridg.) Coues. B —. C 343a. R 414a. (?)
   Peale's Peregrine Falcon.

   Pigeon Hawk.

   Suckley's Pigeon Hawk.

sponding to F. gyrfalco of Continental Europe, without raising the much-vexed question of their identity. We give the dark Labrador bird as a variety of this, and the Icelandic and Greenlandic as both specifically distinct; though we suppose all the northern pycnofalcons to be but geographical races of a single species.

499. F. s. ðb-söl-ð-tůs. Lat. obsoletus, unaccustomed, unwonted, disused, obsolete; here referring simply to the ill-defined character of the markings; ob and soleo, I am accustomed.
   Not in orig. ed. This is Falco labradorus of Audubon, lately accredited by Mr. Ridgway with varietal distinction, and identified with F. obsoletus Gm.

500. F. is-länd'-i-cůs. [ees-]. Latinized directly from the native name of Iceland (Island, otherwise known as Eisland and IJsland), and thus meaning Icelandic,—not "insular."

501. F. cán'-di-cůns. Lat. candido, I am white; present participle of the verb; candidus, white; candeo, I am shining, &c. Candid is pure, clean, hence truthful; candescens, brilliantly glowing; candidates were so called because clothed in white; candela give light; canescens hairs grow white; in all these, and countless words, the same root is seen.
   In the orig. ed. as Falco sacer var. candicans; see above, No. 498.

502. F. méx-i-ca'-nůs. To Mexico, whence Lichtenstein described it. It has been identified with F. polygraus of Cassin. "Lanier" or "Lanner" is the name applied in ornithology and falconry to certain Old World species; it is from lanarius, of a butcher, laniator, a butcher, from lani, I lacerate, mangle; lanius (which see, No. 186) is the same thing.

   This stands as F. communis in the orig. ed. It is well to stretch a point in favor of Tunstall, 1779, to be able to restore this well-known name.


505. F. cůl-ům-bă'-ri-ůs. Post-classic Lat. columbarius, pertaining to a pigeon, columba; or, a pigeon-fancier, as this spirited little falcon is.

506. F. c. suck'-lēy.i. To George Suckley, known in ornithology for his researches in Oregon and Washington Territories. The first syllable is long, and pronounced with the full Latin force of û, like oo in moon. A very dubious bird.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

   Richardson’s Pigeon Hawk.

   Sparrow Hawk.

   Isabel Sparrow Hawk.

510. *Falco sparverioides* Vig.  B —. C —. R 421. (I.W.I.)
   Cuban Sparrow Hawk.

   Femoral Falcon.

   Harris’s Buzzard Hawk.

513. *Buteo alboceadatus* V.  B —. C —. R 441.
   White-tailed Buzzard Hawk.

507. F. c. rich’-ård-sön-i. To Sir John Richardson, the species having been described and figured in the Fauna Boreali-Americana.

508. F. spär-ve’-rí-ús. — Post-classic Latin, meaning, relating to a sparrow, as *columbarius* from *columba*. There is a quasi-Latin word *sparvius*, from which *sparverius* is directly formed. The word *sparrow* in some of its forms doubtless antedates any corresponding word in the South European languages. We have not traced the Latin *sparvius* or *sparverius* back of Gesner, 1555. See Passer, No. 192.

509 F. s. I-sä-bäl-li’-nús. The Lady Isabel, having confidence in her husband’s prowess, vowed not to change her chemise until that warrior had taken a certain town. He was longer about it than she expected, and she wore the garment until it assumed a peculiar brown tint: hence the term “Isabel-color”; whence quasi-Latin *isabellinus*.

510. F. spär-ve’-rí-ö-i’-dës. This is an aggravated case of bastardy. Anglo-Saxon and Gothic *sparva* or *sparra*, Latinized as *sparvius*, a sparrow, whence *sparverius*, a sparrower, so to speak, or sparrow-catcher, as this hawk is; with the Gr. εἶδος, to denote the resemblance of the West Indian to the North American bird.
   Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Lately said to have occurred in Florida. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 220.

511. F. füs-ci-coe-rul-e-sëns. Lat. *fuscus*, dusky, and *corulescens*, growing blue; i.e., being bluish: *coruleus*, blue. This was written *fuscocorulescens* by Vieillot, but the above is preferable. “Femoral” relates to the color of the thigh; *femur*, the thigh-bone.
   This is F. *femoralis* of the orig. ed. See Sharpe, Cat. Accip. Br. Mus., i, p. 400.

512. Bû’-të-ö u-ní-cinc-tüs hår’-rí-s-i. Lat. *buteo*, a buzzard-hawk; of doubtful etymology; the word occurs in the i. — Lat. *uni*, once, and *cinctus*, girded; *unus*, one, and *cingo*, I gird, bind about; with reference to the single zone of white color on the tail.—To Edward Harris, of Philadelphia.

513. B. al-bo-caad-å’-tüs. — Lat. *albus*, white, *caudatus*, tailed; *cauda*, tail. The latter part of the word being a participial adjective of a supposed verb *caudo*, permits *albus* to be in the “ablative of instrument,” “white” being that wherewith the bird is “tailed.” In another form, it would be *albicauda*, like *albicilla* for instance. See No 42.
Cooper’s Buzzard Hawk.

Harlan’s Buzzard Hawk.

Red-tailed Buzzard Hawk; Hen Hawk.

Western Red-tailed Buzzard Hawk.

St. Lucas Buzzard Hawk.

Krider’s Buzzard Hawk.

Red-shouldered Buzzard Hawk.

Western Red-shouldered Buzzard Hawk.

Band-tailed Hawk.

Swainson’s Buzzard Hawk.

514. B. coöp’-ér-i.  To Dr. James G. Cooper, of California, well known for his studies of the 
birds of that country.  Doubtful species: only one specimen known.

515. B. hār’-lān-i.  To Dr. Richard Harlan, of Philadelphia, author of Medical and Physical 
Researches, Fauna Americana, etc.

516. B. bōr-ē-ā’-lis.  Lat. borealis, northern; boreus, the north wind.

517. B. b. cāl-ē-ā’-rūs.  Gr. καλὸς, beautiful, and οῖδα, tail.


519. B. b. kri’-dēr-i.  To John Krider, the veteran taxidermist of Philadelphia.  Dubious.

520. B. li-nē-ā’-tūs.  Lat. lineatus, lineated, limned, from linio; linea, a line.  In reference to 
the streaking of the plumage.

521. B. l. ē’-lē-gāns.  Lat. elegans, elegant, because select, chosen: e and liigo, I pick out.

522. B. āb-břěv-i-ā’-tūs.  Lat. abbreviatus, shortened; ab and brevio, I abridge, contract; brevis, 
short; Gr. βραχύς.  Applicability unknown to us.

      This stands as B. zonocercus in the orig. ed.  See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 220.

523. B. swain’-sōn-i.  To William Swainson, Esq., the celebrated English naturalist.

      Mr. Sharpe has lately called this B. obsoletus (Gm.), but very erroneously, Gmelin’s 
bird of that name being a Gyrfalcon.  — B. insignatus of Cassin is simply a melanism. 
— B. Bairdi of Cassin is the young.  — This bird is the nearest form we have to the Euro-
pean B. vulgaris, which latter has been attributed to Michigan: see Maynard, Bull. Nutt. 
Club, i, No. 1, 1876, pp. 2–6.

      The meaning of the word “buzzard” is unknown to us.  It runs through several 
languages, as buzzard, buzzard, buzzard, buzz.  Some think it onomatopoeic, related to 
buzz; that seems doubtful; more likely related to the Latin buteo.  Butes is a Latin 
proper name, but of no obvious connection.
   Broad-winged Buzzard Hawk. [See Addenda, Nos. 882, 883.]

   American Rough-legged Buzzard.

   Ferrugineous Rough-legged Buzzard.

   Asturina, or Gray Hawk.

528. Urubitinga anthracina (Licht.) Lafr. B —. C —. R 444.
   Anthracite Hawk.

   Gruber's Hawk.

   Fish Hawk; Osprey.

531. Thrasyaëtus harpyia (L.) Gr. B —. C —. R 450. (! M.)
   Harpy Eagle.

524. B. pênn-syl-vân-'t-ciûs. See Dendreca, No. 124.

525. Arch-i-bû'-tê-o läg'-êt-pûs sâm-c-tî-jû-haⁿ'-nîs. Lat. archi, equivalent to Gr. ἀρχός, a
   leader, a chief; ἄρχω, I rule, I am first; the word simply means "arch-buzzard," like
   archbishop, archetypic, architect, &c. — Lat. lagôpûs, Gr. ἀργώπους, hare-footed, from ἁργός, a
   hare, and πῶς, a foot: in allusion to the feathering of the tarsi. The pennut here remains
   long in Latin as it is in Greek; but words in -opus, where the o is simply a connecting
   vowel, shorten the pennut. — Lat. sancti-johannis, of Saint John, alluding to the place in
   Newfoundland so called.


527. As-tûr-i'-nâ plâ-gâ'-tâ. Asturina is simply formed from Lat. arsur, which see, No. 496,
   without any difference of meaning. — Lat. plagata, striped, from plagu, I strike; plagu, a
   blow, stroke, stripe; Gr. πλάγγα, a blow, wounded, from πλάγγω or πλάγπω, I strike.
   Commonly written playata, for which we see no good reason.

528. U-rû-bî-lîn'-gâ än-thrâ-cî'-tî-nâ. Urubitinga is a barbarous word, of some South American
   dialect; uruba means a vulture; we do not know what the rest of the word is, nor the
   quantity of the first two vowels; we hear them long and leave them so. — Lat. anthrac-
   cinus, Gr. ἀνθράκινος, carbuncular; ἀνθράξ, genitive ἀνθράκως, a carbuncle; also a live coal,
   a coal. The application in the present case is not to a glowing coal, like a carbuncle,
   but to a dead coal, coal-black; the glossy black of anthracite coal, as the bird is.

529. Õ-nych'-ô-tës grû'-bêr-i. Gr. ἕνυχ, genitive ἔνυχας, a claw; the rest of the word is the
   regular suffix -τës, -tes, making the whole signify "the clawed one." Notice the accent.
   — To F. Gruber, a taxidermist of San Francisco.
   This bird is unquestionably North American; but distinct from any Hawk in this list.

530. Pân-ðî'-ôn hâl-i-lä'-ë'-tës. Lat. Pandion, Gr. Πάνδιων, was the alleged father of Progne
   and Philomela; see Coues, B. Col. VU., i, 1878, p. 371. Observe quantity and accent of the
   pennut. — Gr. ãs, genitive ἄλσ, salt, the sea, and ἄγρας, an eagle; "sea-eagle." See
   Haliaëtus, No. 553.

531. Thrâ-sy-a'-ë'-tës hâr-pû'-û or hâr-pû'-ë-û [either three or four syllables; in either case
   pronounced harpweal]. Gr. ὅρμος, bold, audacious, and ἄγρας, eagle; see No. 553.
   Generally written Thrasyaëtus, as originally by Gray: but the above is preferable; compare
   Thrasyas, Thrasymbulus, Thrasynachus, &c., all retaining the ŭ (v). — The"Arpnuai,
Golden Eagle.

533. *Haliaëtus albicilla* (L.) Leach. B 42. C —. R 452. (G.)
White-tailed Eagle; Sea Eagle.

White-headed Eagle; Bald Eagle.

Caracara Eagle.

*Harpyia* or *Harpies* were fabulous monsters, embodying the idea of female rapacity as birds of prey, with crooked talons and beak (ἀρπαγα). Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; lately ascertained to occur in Texas. See Oswald, Am. Nat., 1878, p. 151; and Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 221.

532. *A*-quell-a chrys-ä-'ë'-tüs. Lat. *aquila*, an eagle. The etymology is disputed. It is given by some, without qualification, as from Gr. ἀκρός, Lat. acer, oicior, sharp, swift, from associ or ἅκος. Some say from *aquilus*, dark, swarthv; others, as related to *aquilo*, the north wind; others from Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked, hooked, as the bird’s beak is: this would correspond to the derivation of *grupys*, γρόψ, a griffin, from γρυπός, bent, hook-nosed. It is conjectured, also, from ἀγκύλη, the curve of the limb, or the curved wing, with which the bird, as Jove’s lightning-bearer, grasped the thunder-bolts. Some allied forms of the word, in which q appears instead of the q, *aquita*, *aigle*, *eagle*, favor the supposition that the name has something to do with the great wings of the bird. — Gr. χρυσαίετος or χρυσαίετος, golden eagle; χρυσός, golden, *ætós*, eagle. See *Haliaetus*. No. 532.

533. *Hál-i-ä-'ë'-tüs* ál-bi-cil-lâ. Gr. ἀλας, genitive ἀλάς, salt; the (salt) sea; and *ætós* or ἀντός or *aëtós*, an eagle; there is also the actual Greek ἄλαιετος or ἄλαιετος, for the “sea-eagle,” that is, the osprey. There is also the actual Latin transliteration “haliaetus,” for the same bird. So many vowels coming together, with such variation in the original Greek, has kept the orthography incessantly fluctuating. Savigny, who was a classical scholar, as well as an ornithologist, originally spelled the genus he founded *Haliaetus*. This is perfectly correct, in fact, the poetic form, as transliterated from ἄλαιετος, with only the usual and proper change of Greek *ai* into Latin *ae*. Many purists keep to this spelling, which is perfectly defensible, and has the advantage of being that used by the founder of the genus. But, as Haldeman remarks, however desirable *Haliaetus* may be in poetical writing, it is more consonant with a strict scientific spirit to simplify the word into *Haliaetus*, deriving it in this case from *ætós* or ἀντός. We accept and adopt this form upon such understanding. Having settled this, the next question arises respecting the quantity of the vowels, and accentuation of the syllables. If derived from *ætós*, the word would be *Hálaiætus*; if from ἀντός, it would be *Hálaiætus*. We prefer the latter. In any event, the form “Haliaetus,” in four syllables, is inadmissible: the word must have at least five syllables. But ornithologists may be forgiven for anything in this case, seeing that the grammarians have disputed it for some centuries. — Lat. *albicilla*, white-tailed. See *Motacilla*. No. 86.

This species, though frequently attributed to North America, has of late years been dropped. It is now restored, on the strength of its occurrence in Greenland, though not elsewhere in North America that we know of. Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

534. *H. leu-cô-céph'-ä-lüs*. Gr. λευκός, white, and κεφαλή, head.

535. *Pól-y'-bôr-ûs* cheriway. Gr. πολυβόρος, eating a great deal, very voracious. — *Cherica* and *Caracara* are both barbarous words, the meaning of which we know not: from some South American dialect.

This stands in the orig. ed. as *P. thars var. auduboni*. 

*CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.*
    Californian Vulture.

    Turkey Buzzard.

    Carrion Crow.

    Band-tailed Pigeon.

    Red-billed Pigeon.

    White-crowned Pigeon.

    White-fronted Pigeon.

    Gryphus, for grýps, genitive gryphis, a griffin, a fabulous bird; from Gr. γρῦψ, the same,
    from γρφν, bent, hook-nosed. The word is badly formed in two languages: had better
    have been Pseuogryphus. Gryphus is a name early transferred by ornithologists from its
    fabulous prototype to the condor of the Andes; and Mr. Ridgway made Pseudogryphus
    from the resemblance of the Californian vulture to the latter.
    This stands as Cathartes cal. in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880,
    p. 70.

537. Cäth-ar'-tës aš'-rë [ow-rah, not or-ah].  Gr. καθαρτής, a purifier, from καθαίρω, I cleanse,
    purify, purge; from the good offices of the bird as a scavenger in warm countries.—
    Aura is a name applied to this bird by the oldest writers who speak of it, and, in all its
    various forms, as rendered by De Lact and others who treat of tropical American
    Cathartide, it is of South American or Mexican origin, and apparently related to
    urubu or ourubu. It early crystallized in its present orthography, and was soon Latinized,
    or at least declined as a Latin word; as, rex aurarum, or regina auraraum (genitive plural),
    "king of the vultures." That it has any connection with Lat. aura, Gr. αύρα, air,
    atmosphere, may well be doubted.

538. Cäth-är-is'-tä a-trä'-tä.  Badly framed from καθαρίζω, only another form of καθαίρω, of
    same meaning; see No. 537. — Lat. atrata, participial adjective, blackened; ater, black.
    This stands as Cathartes atratus in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880,
    p. 80.

539. Cöl-üm'-bä fäs-ci-ä'-tä.  Lat. columba, a pigeon; etymology unknown.—See Chanea,
    No. 39.

540. C. é-rýth-rí'-nä.  Lat. erythrina, Gr. ἐρυθρός, reddish; from ἐρυθρός, red.
    This is C. flavirostris of the orig. ed. As the bill is not at all yellow, another name is

541. C. leü-cö-cëph'-lä.  Gr. λευκός, white, and κεφαλή, head.

542. En-gýp'-tli-lä ał'-bi-frëns.  Gr. ἐγγύς, narrow, slender, contracted, and πλαύω, a feather;
    from the attenuated outer primaries. — Lat. allus, white; frons, forehead.
    Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 158.
Wild Pigeon; Passenger Pigeon.

Carolina Dove.

Zenaida Dove.

White-winged Dove.

Ground Dove.

548. Chamæpeelia passerina pallescens (Bd.) Coues. B —. C 374a. R —. (?)
St. Lucas Ground Dove.

Scaled Dove.

Key West Pigeon.

543. Ec-tō-pi̇s'-tēs mí-grā-tō'-rī-ús. Gr. ēkτοπιστής, a wanderer, passenger; ēkτοπιστίω, I wander, change place; from ēk, out of, and τόπος, place; "out of place." — Lat. migratorius, of same meaning; migrō, I migrate.

544. Zēn-ā-i'-dā am-ā'-bil-īs. Zenaida, a proper name, perhaps Spanish; meaning unknown to us: see No. 544. — Lat. amabilis, lovable, lovely; amò, I love.

546. Mēl-ō-pēl'-i'-ā leh-cōp'-tēr-ā. Gr. μέλας, melody, and πέλας, a dove. Name derived from πελάς, the peculiar dark slaty-blue color, so characteristic of pigeons; we say to-day in sporting parlance "blue-rocks" for the ordinary domestic pigeon. The word, like many others ending in -pelia, is often wrong-written -pelia. Observe that the Greek ei becomes long i in Latin, giving us -pelia, accent upon the penult. — Gr. αυεξ, white, and πελια, a wing.

547. Chām-nē-pēl'-i'-ā pās-sēr-ī'-nā. Gr. χαυαί, an adverb, on the ground, and πελας, a dove. See No. 546. See Chamaea, No. 39. This word is spelled about a dozen different ways, by writers or printers who are careless or ignorant. — Lat. passercia, sparrow-like, in allusion to the diminutive size: passer, a sparrow. See No. 192.


549. Scār-dā-fi̇l'-lā i̇n'-cā. Scardafella is an Italian word, thus accounted for by Bonaparte, who founded the genus, in his "Coup d'Œil sur l'Ordre des Pigeons" (p. 43 of the separate copies): "une expression du Dante m'a inspiré le nom de scardafella, qui peint l'apparence écailleuse de notre troisième genre." The "scaly appearance" is due to the coloration, not the texture, of the feathers. — Inca is a barbarous word; the inca or yncas were Peruvian chiefs.

This is S. squamosa var. inca in the orig. ed.; later determined to be distinct.

550. Gē-ō-trī'-gōn mār-tīn'-i'-cā. Gr. γῆ, the earth, the ground, and τρυγω, a pigeon; from τρυγο, to coo; onomatopoetic, like turtur. There seems to be reason for keeping the penult long, and accenting it. — Lat. martinica, Latinized adjective from Martinique, one of the West Indies.
Blue-headed Pigeon.

Texan Guan.

Domestic Turkey; Mexican Turkey.

Common Wild Turkey of the United States.

Canada Grouse; Spruce Partridge.

Franklin’s Spruce Partridge.

Dusky Grouse.

Richardson’s Dusky Grouse.

551. Stär-noe’s-nä’s cy-an-ø-céph’-ä-lüs. From —— ? (probably Italian; Agassiz gives
Starna as a proper name), and Gr. oivä’s, Lat. avus, the vince; also, a kind of pigeon; avus
seems to have been transferred to the pigeon, as canæthe was to some other bird; see
Saxicola, No. 26. The oivä’s of Aristotle is Colubra livia L. — Gr. κανάνα, cyanus, blue,
and κεφαλή, head.

552. Orñ-tal-ís vët-’i-łä màç-cäl-î. Gr. ὀρταλήs, a pullet, a kind of quail. This word
was universally written ortalïda, until Mr. Wharton showed that the way Merrem,
writing Latin, constructed the sentence in which the word first occurs made it the accu-
servative case; arguing hence that Merrem meant to found a genus ortalis, not ortalida.
See Ibis, October, 1879, p. 450. The Rev. Mr. Avery’s MS. in our possession makes
the same correction, though without comment. — Lat. ortula, a little old woman; derisive
diminutive from vëtus, old, veteran; digammatized from Gr. ἤτος, a year. — To General
George A. McCall, U. S. Army.

553. Mel-é-ág'-ris gäl-li-pä-vô. Gr. μελαγρός, Lat. meleagris, a guinea-hen; literally, a field-
tender, farmer; from μέλας, relating to the care of a thing, and ἄγαρ, a field. The word not
transferred from the African Namida to the American Turkey until near the middle of
the 16th century, and occasionally confounded for many years after that. Meleanger or
Melagropos was a mythical person who suffered a cruel fate: his sisters, the Meleagrides,
who bitterly lamented his death, were changed into guinea-hens; the profusely-spotted
plumage of which gives evidence of the tears they shed for him. — Lat. gallapavo, usually
written gallopace, a very late combination of gallus, a cock, and para, a pea-fowl, bird of
Juno; the latter word from the Gr. ταῦς or ταῦ or ταῦ, a pea-fowl.

554. M. g. âm-ër-i-cä-nä’. Of America.

555. Canæ’s-a-cë cä-nä-dën'-sîn. Canace, a proper name; she lived in incest with her brother;
application not obvious, unless referring in a general way to the polygamy of gallina-
aceous birds.

This and following species are given as Tetrao in the orig. ed.; but may be properly
separated generically from Tetrao urogallus.

556. C. c. fränk’-lin-i. To Sir John Franklin, of Arctic fame and sorrow.

557. C. òb-sçu’-rûs. Lat. obscurus, obscure, i. e., dark-colored.

558. C. o. rich’-ärd-sôn-i. To Sir John Richardson, often already mentioned in this List.
Fuliginous Dusky Grouse.

Sage-cock; Cock-of-the-Plains.

Northern Sharp-tailed Grouse.

Common Sharp-tailed Grouse; Prairie Hen of the Northwest.

Pinnated Grouse; Prairie Hen.

Pale Pinnated Grouse.

Ruffed Grouse; “Pheasant” in the Middle and Southern States.

559. C. o. fu-li-gin-ö'-sä.  Lat., post-classic, fuliginosa, of a dark sooty color; fuligo, soot;  
falica, or fidix, a coot; so called from its color.

560. Cén-trö-'cér'-cüs ü-rö-phä-si-ä'-nüs.  Gr. kér'tov, a spine, and kér'hos, tail; “sharp-tailed.” —Gr. oí'pa, tail, and pha-sianós, Lat. phasianus, Fr. faisant, Eng. pheasant, pertaining  
to the river Phasis in Colchis. The scientific name of the English pheasant is Phasianus colchicus. The name “pheasant” has been ignorantly transferred to various American  
birds of this family.

561. Péd-l-oé'-cél-ës phä-sil-än-ël'-lüs.  Gr. pē'dōn, a plain; as we should say, prairie; from  
pē'dōn, the ground; and oikē'tηs, an inhabitant; see Poxetes, No. 232. The word was  
originally written Pedicecetes. —Lat. phasianellus, diminutive of phasianus; see Centro-  
cercus, No. 560.

562. P. p. col-üm-bi-ä'-nüs.  To the Columbia river, whence the birds were brought by  
Lewis and Clarke.

563. Cú-pi-dö'-ni-ä cú-pi'-dö.  The bird was named by Linnaeus Tetrao cupido, after the “blind  
bow-boy,” son of Venus, not with any allusion to erotic concerns, but because the little  
wings on the bird’s neck were likened to “ Cupid’s wings.” The same idea is repeated in the English “ pinnated ” grouse. Professor Reichenbach formed his genus Cupidonia  
by merely adding a suffix. If he had written cupidinum, he would have had a classic  
word, directly formed, like cupidus, from cupido, exactly expressing the sense intended  
by Linnaeus to be conveyed. —The Latin tetrao, from the Gr. τετράω, and tetriz, from the  
Gr. τετρίξ, were certain gallinaceous birds, so called from their wont to cackle,  
tetradé'civ: all onomatopoeic.

564. C. c. pāl-li-di-cim'-tä.  Lat. pallidus, pallid, pale; and cinctus, begirt, encircled; cingo,  
I bind.

565. Bōn-ä'-sä üm-bêl'-lüs.  Gr. Bōnádos, Lat. bonasus, a wild bull. The allusion here is to the  
“drumming” noise made by the bird, likened to the bellowing of a bull; see Bubo,  
No. 402, and Botaurus, No. 660. Also written Bonasia. —Lat. umbellus, or umbrella, an  
umbel, umbrella; from umbra, shade, shadow, whence penumbra, umbroglues, &c. The  
allusion is to the tuft of feathers on the side of the neck, as in the case of cupido, which  
see, No. 563. Linnaeus wrote Tetrao umbellus, masculine; but we see no reason why  
umbella, the noun feminine, should not be used with Bonasa; it is equally good Latin.  
The adjective umbellata would be preferable to either.

566. B. u. ūm-bēl-lō'-ī-dēs. Lat. umbellus, which see, next above, and ëdôs.
567. B. u. sā-bī'-nī-i. To J. Sabine.
568. Lāg-ō'-pūs āl'-būs. Gr. λαγόω, Lat. lagopus, hare-foot; λαγός, a hare, and πός, foot.—Lat. albus, white. For the length of the accented penult, see Archibuteo, No. 525.
569. L. rū-pēs'-trīs. Late Lat. rupestris, pertaining to, or inhabiting, rocks; rupea, a rock.
570. L. leū-cū'-rūs. Gr. λευκός, white, oü̯r, tail.
571. Or'-tyx vir-gīn-i'-ā'-nā. Gr. ὄρτυξ, a quail; related to ὄρταλς; both are akin to ὄρνις, a bird. The word is masculine in Greek, but in transliteration into Latin becomes feminine, like other nouns of same termination.—The English word partridge, Scot. patrick, Fr. perdrix, Span. perdiz, Ital. perdice, Lat. perdix, Gr. πέρδικα, are all the same.
572. O. v. fīō-rī-dā'-nā. To Florida.
573. O. v. tēx-xā'-nā. To Texas.
574. Ōr-ōr-tyx pic'-tā. Gr. ὄρος, a mountain, and ὄρτυξ; see Oroscoptes, No. 14.—Lat. pictus, painted, depicted; pingō, I paint; in allusion to the beautiful colors.
575. Lūph-ōr'-tiyxp cāl-ī-fōr'-nī-cā. Gr. λόφος, a crest, helmet, and ὄρτυξ.
576. L. gām'-bēl-i. To William Gambel, of Philadelphia. See Zonotrichia, No. 278.
577. Cāl-li-pēp'-lā squā-mā'-tā. Gr. καλός, feminine καλή, and πτέρα, a certain robe of state; καλλιτήρας, beautifully robed, as this quail is.—Lat. squamata, squamous, scaled, covered with scales, the peculiar colors presenting such an appearance; squama, a scale.


582. Charadrius dominicus fulvus (Gm.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 515a. (L.) Asiatic Golden Plover.


578. Cy-r-tö'-nÝx mä-së'-nä. Gr. kuptds, bent, curved, crooked, and ënuç, a claw, nail; related to Lat. uncus, a hook.—To the French Marshal André Massena, Prince d’Essling.

579. Cö-tu-ri'-nix däc-tî-yl'-vä-sön'-äns. Lat. coturnix, a quail; onomatopoic, a sono vocis, from the sound of the voice, just as we have invented “bob-white” and “whip-poor-will.”—Lat. dactylisonans, sounding a dactyl. The dactyle, in poetry, is a foot consisting of a long and two short syllables; from 6aoylos, the finger, which has a long and two short joints. Sono, I sound; sonorous, &c.

This bird, lately imported, has become naturalized, with the same right to a place in the list that Passer domesticus has acquired.

580. Squä-tä'-rä'-hél-vë'-ti-cä. Of squatarola the authors learned little, until a note from Professor Newton supplied the desired information, in substance as follows: As a generic term it is of course from the Linnean Tringa squatarola, and Linnaeus obviously got his trivial name from Willughby, who says (Ornith., ed. 1676, p. 229), — “Pluviàlis ciner à. Squatarola Venetiis dicta, ubi frequens est. The Gray Plover.” The word is not to be found in the best Italian dictionaries; but Salvadori, in his Fauna d’Italia — Uccelli, seems to acknowledge it as a genuine word; though probably it is only local in its application. It may possibly have to do with the regular Italian squartare, “to quarter.” — Lat. helvetica, from ancient Helvetia, now Switzerland; the bird is still often called “Swiss plover.” The Helvetians were probably so called from their fairness, with flaxen or auburn hair; helvus, helecolus (related to gileus), meaning some such color.

581. Chä-rä’d'-rä-döm-in'-tä-cä'. [Ch- hard; second syllable long.] Gr. χαράδρα, some kind of a bird, supposed to be a plover, and the same as τρόχιλος; from χαράδρα, the watery places inhabited by such birds. As used by Aristotle, the word apparently refers to Oedicnemus crepitans. — Lat. dominicus, see Dendraca, No. 120. This stands as C. fulvus var. virginicus, in the orig. ed., but Müller’s name has priority over Gmelin’s. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 9; and Cassin, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1864, p. 246.

582. C. d. füll'-vö-s. Lat. fulvus, fulvous, yellow.

Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Alaska. See Coues, in Elliot’s Prybilov Report, 1875, 179; and Birds N. W., 1874, p. 450, note.

583. C. plü-vä-tä'-dä-s. Lat. pluvialis, rainy, pertaining to rain, bringing rain; pluvia, rain; pho, to rain: the bird was supposed in some way related to rain or the rainy season: “plover” is the same.

   Kildeer Ring Plover.

   Wilson's Ring Plover.

   Semipalmated Ring Plover; Ring-neck.

   Piping Ring Plover; Ring-neck.

588. Ægialites melodus circumcinctus Ridg. B —. C 400a. R 520a. (?)
   Belted Piping Plover.

589. Ægialites hiaticula (L.) Boie. B —. C —. R 518.
   European Ring Plover.

590. Ægialites curonicus (Gm.) Gray. B —. C 400bis. R 519.
   European Lesser Ring Plover.

   Snowy Ring Plover.

584. Aëg-1-ä’-li-tēs vō-ci’-fēr-ūs. Gr. αἰγαλίτης, masculine, or αἰγαλίτις, feminine, or αἰγαλέσ, an inhabitant of the seashore; αἰγαλέος, the coast, from the breaking of the waves upon it (ἀγελος). The name is very appropriate to these beach-birds. Both forms, ægialites, masculine, and ægialitis, feminine, are in common use; either is perfectly correct; but as Boie wrote ægialites originally, this form should be preserved.—Lat. vociferus, vociferous; vex, genitive vocis, voice, and fero, I bear; vox digammated from ὕφ.


586. A. sēm-1-pāl-mā’-tūs. Lat. semi, half; sibilated from Gr. ψη, hemi-, a contraction of ψημα,s, half, and palma, palmated, web-footed; palma, the palm of the hand, the hand itself; from Gr. παλάμη, of same meaning. The bird is conspicuously webbed between the toes, in comparison with its allies.

587. A. mēl-ō’-dūs. Lat. melodus, Gr. μελόφως, melodious, sweetly singing; μέλος, melody, and ὑδῆ, a song, an ode. (Notice the long o, being in place of the Gr. omega with iota subscript.)

588. A. m. cīr-cūm-cīnc’-tūs. Lat. circum, around; cinctus, belted, girdled. See Parus, No. 52.
   The black is said to form a complete necklace.

589. A. hi-ä’-ti’-cū-lā. Of this word we can give no satisfactory account. It is “classic” in ornithology, going back for over two centuries; in form, it is a diminutive of hiatus, from βίο, I yawn, gape.
   Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to inhabit Continental North America, as well as long known in Greenland. See Brewer, Bull. Nutt. Club, iii, 1878, p. 49 seq.

590. A. cū-rōn’-tūs. Lat. Curonicus, Curonian, of the region formerly called Curonia.
   The bird described as Æg. microrhynchus, Ridg., Am. Nat., viii, 1874, p. 109, has since been identified with the above. See Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 10; 1881, p. 67. The bird is very questionably North American.

591. A. cān-ti-ä’-nūs nīv-ō’-sūs. Lat. Cantianus, Kentish.—Lat. nivosus, snowy, in allusion to the color; nīx, genitive nīvis, snow; Gr. νίψ, νιφώς, snow.
Mountain Plover.

593. Vanellus cristatus Meyer.  B —. C —. R 512. (G.)
Lapwing.

Surf Bird.

595. Hæmatopus ostrilegus L.  B —. C —. R 506. (G.)
European Oyster-catcher.

American Oyster-catcher.

Black Oyster-catcher.

Turnstone.

Black-headed Turnstone.

592. Pōd-ās-o’-cys mōn-tā'-nūs. The word Podasocys is simply the transliteration of the
familiar Iliomeric epithet of Achilles, “swift as to his feet” — πόδας ἄκης Ἀχιλλεὺς. —
Lat. montanus, pertaining to mountains.

593. Vā-nēl'-lūs cris-tā'-tūs. Lat. vanus, empty, void, vain, whence vanellus, as a diminutive,
for the restless, idle, and noisy bird. “In the spring the wanton lapwing gets himself
another crest.” (Tennyson.) — Lat. cristatus, crested.

Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as occurring in Greenland. See Reinh.,
Ibis, 1861, p. 9.

594. Aph-rī’-zā vir-gā'-tā. Gr. ἀφρίς, surf, sea-foam, and ζώα, I live; badly formed, but
euphonious. Compare Aphrodite, the Greek Venus, foam-formed. Audubon, who
invented the word, gives the above etymology; but Wharton’s MS. suggests more
direct derivation from ἀφρίζα, I foam. — Lat. virgata, striped, streaked; virga, a rod,
green sprout, osier; from virca, I am green.

595. Haēm-āt'-ūs pās ὀσ-trī'-lē-gūs. Gr. ἀιατωρός, red-footed; ἀια, genitive ἀιατός, blood,
and πόδη, foot. The word is commonly but wrongly accented on the penult; but that
would be ἀιατωρός, meaning red-eyed. — Lat. ostrera, an oyster, and lege, I collect,
gather. Commonly written ostralegus; but the above seems to be the correct form,
agreeable with fragilegus, for example, and conformable with the actual word ostriferus
in the following lines:

Quam quibus in patriam ventosa per aquora vectis,
Pontus et ostriferi favece tentantur Abydi. — Verg., Georg., i, 206, 207.


596. H. pāl-li-ā’-tūs. Lat. palliatus, wearing the pallium, a kind of cloak; to “palliata” is
literally to hide, cover up as with a cloak. The allusion here is to the particular colora-
tion of the bird. See Contopus, No. 380.

597. H. nīg’-ēr. Lat. niger, black.

598. Strēp’si-lās in-tēr’-prēs. Gr. στρέψω, future στρέψω, I turn; στρέψις, a turning over;
and λίθος, a stone; literally “turn-stone.” — Lat. interprens, a go-between, factor, broker,
literally; an interpreter, that is, inter-pretōr; prōtor, a Roman magistrate, from
prōx and co, I go before.

599. S. i. mēl-ān-ū’-cēph’-āl-lūs. Gr. μύλας, genitive μύλανος, black, and κεφαλή, head.
American Avocet.

Black-necked Stilt.

Wilson's Phalarope.

Northern Phalarope; Red-necked Phalarope.

Red Phalarope; Gray Phalarope.

American Woodcock.

European Woodcock.

600. Rē-cūr-vi-rōs'-tā ̀ām-ēr-1-cā'-nā. Lat. recurvus, bent upward, recurved, and rostrum, beak; as the bill of the avocet notably is. — The English word is either avocet or avoset, the meaning of which we know not.

601. Hīm-ān'-tō-pūs mēx-ī-cā'-nūs. Gr. ἰμαντόπους, Lat. himantopus, the stilt, from ἰμᾶς, genitive ἰμάτως, and πός, foot. The former word means a thong or strap; applied to this bird on account of its very long leathery legs like straps. Commonly accentuated on the penult; see Contopus, No. 380.
This stands as H. nigricollis of the orig. ed.; see Cassin, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1864, p. 246.

602. Sēg-ān'-ō-pūs wīl'-sōn-i. Gr. στεγανόπους, web-footed; στεγανός, webbed; στέγαν, a web; στέγω, I cover, roof in, and πός, foot. Commonly accentuated on the penult; see Contopus, No. 380.

603. Lōb'-i-pēs hy-pēr-bōr'-ē-ús. Gr. λωβός, Lat. lobus, a lobe, flap, and Lat. pēs, foot; "lobe-foot," in allusion to the flaps on the toes. — Lat. hyperboreus, Gr. ὑπερβορέας, hyperborean, in the extreme north, "beyond the north wind," in the sense of where the north wind comes from.

604. Phāl-lēr'-ū-pūs fūl-ī-cā'-rī-ūs. Gr. φαλαφός, the coot, so called from the conspicuous white of the bill, φαλαφός meaning white, bright, clear, &c.; and πός, foot; phalaropus is "coot-foot;" the phalarope was early called "coot-footed tringa," from the flaps on the toes, like those of a coot. The full form of the word would be phalaridopus. — Lat. fulicarius, relating to a coot; the specific name being derived, like the generic, from the lobate feet. See also Fulica, No. 686. See Contopus, No. 380.

605. Phīl-lō-hēl-ă mīn'-ōr. Gr. φίλος, loving, or a lover, and ἀρος, a swamp. Commonly accentuated on a wrongly lengthened penult. — Lat. minor, comparative degree of parvus, smaller (than the European woodcock).

606. Scōl'-ō-pāx rūs-ī-tī-cūlā. Gr. σκόλοπαξ. Lat. scolopax, a snipe; the name of this very species. The dictionaries give it as a theme, and any possible derivation is open to conjecture. cf. σκόλοφ, from the shape of the bill (most likely); σκάλαξ, a worm; σκάλαξ, I scratch. — Lat. rusticus, a rustic, a countryman; diminutive rusticulus; from rus, the country, as opposed to the city. The word occurs as rusticola in Linnaeus, and has so almost universally been written; but as Wharton shows (Ibis, 1879, p. 453), this is erroneous. The word would be varicola, if from rus and colo, I inhabit. Rusticula is good Latin, and the epithet of "little countryman" is very appropriate to the bird.
607. Gallinago media Leach. B —. C —. R 526. (G.)
European Snipe.

American Snipe; Wilson’s Snipe.

Red-breasted Snipe; Gray-back Snipe; Dowitcher.

Western Red-breasted Snipe.

Stilt Sandpiper.

Semipalmated Sandpiper.


Least Sandpiper.

Baird’s Sandpiper.

607. Gål-lín-ä’-gō mēd’-I-ä. Lat. gallus, a cock, gallina, a hen, gallinula, a chicken, gallinarius or gallinaceus, relating to poultry; the present word is an arbitrary derivative, as a Latin word, though the forms gallinago, gallinazo, and others are found in different languages. It is formed from gallina like fringilla from fringilla, or like virago from vir.
— Lat. medius, median, medium, in the middle (in size, between certain other species).
Not in the orig. ed.; only North American as occurring in Greenland.


609. Māc-rō-rhäm’-phūs grīs’-ē-uś. Gr. μακρός, great, large, long; and βαμφός, beak, bill.
Notice that the β is aspirated, requiring to be followed by h, as many writers forget.
— Griseus, gray, grisly, grizzly; not classic; a late Latinizing of an Anglo-Saxon word; compare Fr. gris and Gr. γραύς or γρήγος, γρήγας, γρήπας or γρήπος—all these relate to age, when people grow gray. The word “grouse” or “grouse,” “the gray bird,” may be related. See Leucodice, No. 205.

610. M. g. scōl-ō-pā’-cē-uś. The word is formed as an adjective from scolopax, which see, No. 606; scolopacous, scolopacine, snipe-like.

611. Mic-rō-po-l’-ā-mā hīm-lān’-tō-pūs. Gr. μικρός, small, and παλάμη, the palm, the hand; same as the Lat. palma; referring to the webbing between the toes. — Himantopus, see No. 601.

612. E-reū-nē’-tēs pūs-nil’-ūs. Gr. ἑρυθράρχης, a searcher; from the way in which the bird probes with its bill. — Lat. pusillus, puerile; see Sitta, No. 60.


614. Ac-tō’-drōm’-ās min-ū-tīl’-lā. Gr. ακτή, the seashore; from ἄγωμοι, ἄγω, I break, as the waves do there; δρομοί, rapidly running; see Ammodramus, No. 238, and Eudromias, No. 501. — Lat. minutus, small, minute, diminutive, of which minutilla is an arbitrary diminutive; minua, I lessen, diminish; it ought to have been minutula.

615. A. bair’di. To S. F. Baird.
Pectoral Sandpiper.

White-rumped Sandpiper.

Cooper's Sandpiper.

619. Actodromas acuminata (Horsf.) Ridg. B —. C —. R 533. (!A.)
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper.

Purple Sandpiper.

Aleutian Sandpiper.

Pryibilov Sandpiper.

European Dunlin.

616. A. mā-cūl-ā-tā. Lat. maculatus, spotted; macula, a spot.


618. A. coōp-ēr-i. To William Cooper, Esq. Only one specimen known.

619. A. ak-ū-mī-nā-tā. Lat. acuminata, acuminate, sharpened, from acumino; like acumata from aculeus. See Sitta, No. 58.
Not in the orig. ed. Since observed at St. Michael's, Alaska. See Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222.

620. Ar-quā-tēl-lā mār-ū-ti-mā. Arquatella, for arcuatula, is an arbitrary diminutive of arqua-
tus, bent, bowed: this is poor Latin for arcuatus, curved, arcuate; arcus, I bend; arcus, a bow, an arc. It refers to the slightly curved bill. — Lat. maritimus, maritime; mare, the sea.

621. A. m. couēs-'i. To Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. The name of this person is Norman-
French, and is still not infrequently found in the north of France, pronounced in two syllables, with the grave accent on the last: Couēs — Coo-ayz. On the removal of his ancestors to the Isle of Wight, the pronunciation naturally became corrupted into Corz.
The original spelling, though sometimes changed to Coues, has been preserved in the family, no known male members of which are known to be living in the United States excepting the person here in mention and his brother, Dr. S. F. Coues, U. S. N. The meaning of the word is unknown to us.

622. A. m. ptī-sc-nē'-mis. Gr. πτιλαν, a feather, and κνημις, a greave, boot; the crus being feathered to the heel.
This is the Tringa crassirostris of the orig. ed., very wrongly so named; also, it is T. gracilis, Harting. See Coues, Elliott's Pryibilov Islands, 1875.

623. Pel-idnā al-pē-nā. ? Gr. πελίδος, gray; from πέλας, some dark color. — Lat. Alpina, Alpine; Alpes, Alps. See Eremophila, No. 82.
American Dunlin.

Curlew Sandpiper.

Red-breasted Sandpiper; Robin Snipe; Knot. [See Addenda, No. 881.]

Sanderling.

Great Marbled Godwit.

Hudsonian Godwit.

624. P. a. äm-er-i-ca'-nà. See Parula, No. 93.

625. An-cy-ló-chí'-lůs súb-ár-qua'-tůs. Gr. ἀγκώλοχελος, having a curved bill: ἀγκώλος, crooked, bent, from ἀγκών, the bent elbow, and χελος, the mouth, from a word signifying to open, to gape. — Lat. subarquatus, slightly curved; see Arquatella, No. 620.

626. Tríng'-gá cán-ú'-tús. Lat. tringa, or trygga, or tryngas, a sandpiper; not classic. Derived from Gr. τροφίγγας, an obscure and obsolete word, occurring in Aristotle as the name of some unknown bird. The species was very aptly named by Linnaeus after old King Canute, who, it is said, sat on the seashore and allowed the waves to reach him, to rebuke his toadying courtiers who had declared the sea would obey his majesty. — A myth according well with the habits of sandpipers. — Canatus, if it has any relation with, or is of same meaning as comus, gray, hoary, πολύς, is well suited either to the old king, or to this sandpiper in its winter dress.

627. Cál-id'-ríis a-ré-na'-ni-a. Gr. σκαλίδρις or καλίδρις, Lat. scalidris or calidris, aq obscure Aristotelian bird, by some supposed to be the modern totanus calidris. The word is apparently from σκάλις, some digging instrument, from σκάλλω, I scrape, rake, &c., and refers to the same probing habits of this sandpiper that cereletes signalizes. But the form Chalidris also occurs, as in Belon for example; whence some refer the word to the Gr. χάλλις, Lat. calx, calculus, &c., considering that it alludes to the pebbly or shingly beaches which the bird frequents. — Lat. arenarius, relating to sand; arenæ, sand, or a sandy place, as the arena was, where gladiatorial and other sports were witnessed by the Roman brutes.

628. Li-mó'-sà fœ'-dà. Lat. limosus, miry, muddy; limus, mud, slime. — We can learn nothing of any such word as fedoa, and take it to be a misprint or other mistake for fœdus, -a, -um, ugly, unseemly, &c. It might be supposed to have some relation to fœdus, a compact, treaty, the sense of which is seen in federal, confederate, &c., and the application of which would be to the gregariousness of the bird. But fœdus, in the latter sense, is not an adjective; it is fœdus, fœderis, and the adjectival form would be federatus; while there is an adjective fœdus, ugly, as well as a verb fœdo, to defile, the participial of which is fœdatus. In view of these facts, we propose to substitute fœda for fedoa, until some satisfactory explanation of the latter can be given. Fedoa occurs at least as far back as Edwards as the name of this species, and has since passed unchallenged.

629. L. haé-m-às'-ti-ca. Gr. αίμαστικός or αίμαστικός, hæmastic or hæmatic, of a bloody-red color; αίμασω, I make bloody; αίμα, blood; referring to the red under parts, so conspicuous in this species.

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630. **L. aëg-ô-cëph'-â-lâ.** Gr. *aïgokêphêlos*, an Aristotelian epithet of some unknown bird; it literally means "goat-headed," but what application? About the middle of the sixteenth century it was applied by Belon to a species of *Limosa*, perhaps from the cry of the bird being fancied like the bleating of a goat; "bleating" is a term in every-day use now to express the peculiar sounds made by some snipes. — The curious English word *godwit* is derived by Johnson from Anglo-Saxon *god*, good, and *wild*, animal; by others from *god*, and *vidé*, game; latter not unlikely. 

Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as a straggler to Greenland.

631. **L. ü-rô-py-gy-tâ'-îs.** See *Centurus*, No. 452.

632. **Sym-phê'-mî-sêm-i-pâl-mâ'-ta.** Gr. *sôypîmysi; sôv, with, and *phûl*, I speak; alluding to the noisy concerts of the birds. — Lat. *semipalmata*, half-webbed; see *Egidales*, No. 584. "Willet" is derived from the sound of the bird's voice; sometimes written "pilwillet."

633. **Tô-tâ'-nûs mêl-ân-ô-leu'-cûs.** *Totanus* is Latinized from the Italian *totano*, a name of some bird of the kind. We suppose it should be accented on a lengthened penult. — Gr. *mêlêas*, genitive *mêlêanos*, black, and *leuðûs*, white.

634. **T. flâ'-vî-pês.** Lat. *flavus*, yellow; *pês*, foot.

635. **T. glô-tî'-tis.** Gr. *glôwôsa* or *glôwôta*, the tongue; referring to the noisiness of the bird. 

This is given in the orig. ed. as *Totanus chloropus.*

636. **R. ôch'-rô-pûs.** Gr. *ôchrophôs*, pale, sallow, wan, and *pûs*, foot. From this word come Lat. *ochra*, and our *ochre*, *ochrronos*, *ochrronous*, as names of some dull yellowish color. Linnaeus had originally *ocrophôs* by misprint. 


637. **Rhy-á-co'-phil-âs sôl-i-tâ'-ri'-îs.** Gr. *bôas*, genitive *bôaks*, a stream, brook; *bêô* or *bûô*, I flow; and *fîlôs*, loving, loved, a lover. — Lat. *solitarius*, solitary; *solus*, alone.

638. **Trîn-gô'-î'-dês mâc-ôl-â'-ri'-îs.** See *Tringa*, No. 623, and add *êðars*, resemblance. Note that the word is in four syllables, accented on the penult. — Lat. *macularius*, not classic; like *maculatus* and *maculosus*, spotted; *macula*, a spot.
Ruff (♀); Reeve (♂).

Bartramian Tattler.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper.

Wandering Tattler.

Long-billed Curlew.

European Whimbrel.

639. Māch-č'-tēs pūg'-nāx. Gr. μαχηρής, a fighter, combatant, in allusion to the pugnacity of the male in the breeding season; μάχημα, I fight; μάχη, a battle. — Lat. pugnax, pugnacious, combative; pugno, I fight; pugna, a battle; properly, fisticuffs, as the primitive mode of fighting; pugnum, the fist; root pug, whence come the whole set of words, and others, as pugnify, &c.

640. Bārt-rām'-i-ā lōn-gli-caud'-ā. To William Bartram, "grandfather of American ornithology." — The usual generic name, actitus, is from the Gr. ἀκτίτος, a doer by the sea, a beach-inhabiter, a "longshorcan," from ἀκτή, the seashore, and ὀσπα, tail. — Lat. longus, long, and caudat, tail.

641. Tryn'-gli-tēs rū-fēs'-cēns. See Tringa, No. 626. Here we have another form of the word, nearer the original Gr. τρφγγας, with the termination -της, -τες; this suffix commonly denoting active agency, as the English -er, for example, makes work-er from work. — Lat. rufescens, present participle of rufescor, I grow reddish.

642. Hēt-ē-rō'-scēl-ūs in-cān'-ūs. Gr. ἑρεπος, opposite, different, otherwise, and σκέλος, the leg, shin; from the peculiar scutellation of the leg. — Lat. incanus, very gray, quite hoary, as the bird is: in and canus.

643. Nū-mē-nēl-ūs lōn-gli-rōs'-tris. A curious etymology is this, if the derivation assigned be true. Gr. νέος, new, young, and μύν, a month, μύην, the moon; the narrow arcuate bill being likened to the new crescent moon. The same word is seen in meniscus, a kind of lens, but primarily and literally a little moon. But numenius might also be derived directly from numen, a nod, a bending of the head downward and forward (hence assent, command, and hence a divinity, who nods assent or expresses its will by such gesture); Gr. νόμα, a nod, νόμω, I nod; very applicable to the attitude of the bird. Whichever of these derivations we approve, they amount to practically the same thing; for numenius certainly refers to the shape of the bill, being used by the ornithologists of the heroic age as synonymous with arcuata or arcuata. — Lat. longirostris, long-billed; longus and rostrum. — "Curlew" is not an imitation of the bird's voice, but a mangling of the French name cour-lien, "run-place," from the coursing of the birds: compare courlis, courly, courlan, cocurl, &c.

644. N. phaē'-ō-pūs. Gr. φάός, dark colored, dusky, gray, swarthy; its exact meaning is expressed when we say "gray of the morning:" related to φῶς, foot. "Whimbrel" is apparently Anglo-Saxon; related to whim, whimsical, in the sense of flighty, a gad-about.
   Hudsonian Curlew.

   Eskimo Curlew.

647. Numenius taftensis (Gm.) Lath. B —. C 442bis. R 562. (! A.)
   Otahiti Curlew.

   Wood Ibis.

   Glossy Ibis.

   White-faced Glossy Ibis.

   White Ibis.

645. N. hūd-sōn-'t-kūs. To Hudson’s Bay, after Henry Hudson.

646. N. bōr-ē-a-līs. Lat. borealis, northern; boreas, the northwind.

647. N. tā-'tēn-'sīs. Of Otaheite, one of the Society or Friendly Islands. The original orthography, tahitiensis, is resolvable into the above, which is less barbarous in sound and look. Though named for the island called in English Otaheite, or better Otahiti, the first syllable is to be dropped as being merely the definite article the. It is the native name O-tahiti, the-island; i.e., the principal island.
   This is N. femoralis, Peale, of the orig. ed., Appendix.

648. Tān-'tāl-ūs lō-cū-lā-'tōr. Gr. Tāvnapòs, Tantalus, the Phrygian king, who, admitted to the councils of the gods, betrayed their secrets, and was tormented, “tantalized,” with food and water in sight but unattainable. — Lat. locus, a place; locutor, a little place, division, compartment; loculator or loculosus, furnished with compartments, full of “pigeon-holes”; but qu. loculator and its application to this bird?

649. Pī'-gā-diis fāl-cin-ē'ī-lūs. Gr. πλεγάδης, a scythe, sickle, from πλῆγα or πλῆτω, I strike. The actual form, Plegadis, may be a diminutive; if so, it is exactly Greek for the quasi-Latin falcinellus, falcicula, or falcuculus, a little scythe, small hook; falc, a reaping-hook or any thing of that falcate shape, as the bill of this bird is. See Falco, No. 498.
   This stands in the orig. ed. as Ibis falcinellus var. ordii. But it has proved to be not satisfactorily distinguished from the European form; while as to the generic designation, see Ibis, 1878, p. 112.

650. P. gū-'ā-rāū-'nā. A barbarous word, of some South American (Brazilian) dialect. It occurs as such in Marcgrave and other early ornithologists.
   This stands as Ibis guarauna in the orig. ed.; see No. 649. The Ibis thalassinus of Ridg., Am. Nat., viii, 1874, p. 110, inserted in the Appendix of the orig. ed. as No. 445ter, proves to be the young of this species: see Coues, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr., iv, No. 1, 1878, p. 57.

651. Eū-dōc-'i-mūs āl-'bīs. Gr. εὐδόκημος, well-tried; hence, approved, famous, of high repute: from εὖ, well, and δόκημος, assayed and found acceptable; δέξαμαι, I accept. The Ibis or I♀ of the ancients (not this species) was a celebrated and sacred bird; it was the Egyptian bird, now called Ibis aethiopica. — Lat. albus, white.
   This is Ibis alba in the orig. ed. See Elliot, Ibis, 1877, p. 482.
Scarlet Ibis.

Roseate Spoonbill.

654. Mycteria americana L. B —. C 448bis. R 499. (LM.)
American Jabiru.

Great Blue Heron.

Great White Heron; Florida Heron.

657. Ardea cinerea L. B —. C —. R 488. (G.)
European Blue Heron.

Great White Egret.

Little White Egret; Snowy Heron.

Louisiana Heron.

652. E. rûb-'ér. Lat. ruber, red. This is Ibis rubra in the orig. ed.

653. Ajaja rô'-sê-â. Lat. rosex or rosescens, rosy, rose-red; rosa, a rose; related to Gr. ῥόδος; see for instance in rhodocolpus, rose-breasted. — Ajaja or ajaja or aijia or aiyia is the old Brazilian name of this bird, of signification and pronunciation alike unknown to us.

This stands as Platalea ajaja in the orig. ed.; for the change of this long-standing name, see Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1889, p. 10.

654. Myc-tê'-rl-â ám-ér-i-ca'-nâ. Gr. μυκτήρ, the nose, scut; μυκτηρίζω, literally, “I work the nose,” i.e., turn up the nose at, sneer, scorn, deride, &c.; well applied to the expression of this ugly bird.

655. Ar'-dê-â hér-û'-di-lâs. Lat. ardea, a heron. — Gr. ἄρδας, ἄρδας, or ἄρδας, a heron. There is also a proper name Herodias.


658. Héř-û'-di-lâs é-grêt'-tâ. Latin proper name Herodias: see Ardea, No. 655. — Egretta is Latinized from the French aigrette, a top-knot, plume; whence also egret. These words are said to be related to heron itself, all springing from O. H. G. kiegro, a heron.

659. Gâr-zê'-tâ cân-di-dis'-si-mâ. Garzetta is the Italian name of the corresponding European species. — Lat. candidissima, very white, entirely white; superlative of candidus. See Falco, No. 501.

660. Hydr-â-nâs'-sâ trî'-côl-ôr. Gr. ὑδρα, water, giving in Latin hydra-; and ναῦσα or νῆσα, a water-fowl; from a verb meaning to swim. We have here two words very fruitful of derivatives; one giving us the compounds of hyd- as hydraulic, the other those relating to the sea, a ship, or swimming: navicular, aeronaut, navy, navigate, nosea; the latter is originally “sea”-sickness, and literally “ship”-sickness. — Lat. tricolor, three-colored.

   Reddish Egret.
   Little Blue Heron.
   Green Heron.
   American Night Heron.
   Yellow-crowned Night Heron.
   American Bittern.
   Least Bittern.

661. Di-chroma-mâ-nâs'-sâ rûl'-fâ.  Gr. âs, twice; χρῶμα, chroma, color; originally, probably, flesh-color; and νᾶσα, a water-fowl; alluding to the dichroism or dichromaticism which prevails in this and other herons, these birds of the same species being found either pure white or variously colored. — Lat. rufus, reddish.


662. Flô'-rî-dâ coe-rûl-če-â.  Lat. floridus, florid, flowery; flos, a flower; but the genus is named for the State of Florida. — Lat. cœruleus, blue; see Polioptila, No. 36.

663. Bu-tôr'-l'-dês vír'-ês'-cêns.  Lat. butio or butor, a bittern; equal to bo-taur, bo-taurus, bos-taurus? see Bubo, No. 462; eîlos, resemblance. There is also a proper name Butorides — Lat. virescens, present participle of vireo, I grow green, am greenish, from vireo, which see, No. 170.

664. Nycti-âr'-dê'-â grîs'-ê-â naë'-vî-â.  Badly formed from Gr. νῆκ; gen. νυκτός, night, and Lat. ardea, a heron; better Noctiæde, like Noctiluca, &c. — Lat. griseus, see Macrorhamphus, No. 609, and Leucosticte, No. 205. — Lat. nèxius, see Turdus, No. 5.

665. Nyct-tèr'-ô-di-ôs vî-lô-lâ'-cê-ôs.  Gr. νῆκ, night, and ἐπωδίος, a heron, like the Latin ardea. Commonly written nytheroidius; but we see no occasion for the h, the e not being aspirated; though the h is seen in the Lat. herodius. — Lat. violaceus, violet-colored; viola, a violet, pausy.

663. Bô-tau'-rûs mú-gî'-tâns. The many words bittern, bitorne, bitore, butor, butio, are all onomatopoeic, from the hollow guttural sound of the bird's voice, and are referable to bo-taurus or bo-taurus? see Bubo, No. 402. — Lat. mugitans, bellowing; mugío, I low like a cow; as the children say, "moo."

667. Ar-dêr'-tâ e-xâ'-lîs. Ardetta is an Italian word, equivalent to ardeo, diminutive of ardea. — Lat. exilis, contracted from exiguus, equivalent to exigus, from exigo, this equal to ex and age, literally, I drive out. Any thing exacted or exact, is carefully measured, considered, strictly accounted for; hence likely to be scanty, as opposed to abundant, or superfluous; therefore, poor, thin, mean, small; any of these latter adjectives well suited to this lean little bird. We have the idea in several applications in the English words exigency, an emergency; exiguous, small; the French exigeant, exacting; and in our rare though actual word exile, small. (The latter must not be confounded, however, with exile, banishment, one banished; though this might seem exactly from exigo, "I drive out," it is from another root; ex-sul, ex-sul.)
White Crane; Whooping Crane.
Northern Sandhill Crane.
Southern Sandhill Crane.
Scolopaceous Courlan; Limpkin.
672. Parra gymnrostoma Wagl. B —. C —. R 568. (I. M.) 
Mexican Jacaná.
Clapper Rail; Salt Marsh Hen.

668. Grūs ām-čr-č-cā'-'nā. Lat. grus, genitive gruis, feminine noun of the third declension, a crane. The word refers to the hollow guttural voice of the birds, and is apparently related to English grunt.

669. G. cān-ā-dēn'-sīs. It was doubtless upon the northern bird, figured by Edwards, that Linnaeus based this name. G. fraternalus of Cassin has been found distinct from the common sandhill crane of the United States, and identical with the northern bird. It is therefore properly a synonym of canadensis, and another name must be found for the United States bird commonly called canadensis. See next species. See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 187; Coues, ibid., p. 188.

670. G. prā-tēn'-sīs. Lat. pratensis, relating to pratum, a field. 
Not in the orig. ed. See last species.

671. Ar'-ā-mūs pīč'-tūs. The word aramus is unknown to us. Agassiz gives it as "nom. propr." A correspondent remarks: "Vieillot's Analyse is very incorrectly printed, and some letter may have been omitted or changed; hence the clue is still to seek. The origin seems hopeless, unless revealed by accident." Under these circumstances, it is consoling to reflect that the word is more decorous in form than many of known classic derivation. — Lat. pictus, see Setophaga, No. 151.

672. Pār'-rā gīm-nō'-sō-mā. Parra is a good Latin word, being the name of some unknown bird regarded as of ill-omen; as occurring in Pliny, said to be the European Lapwing, Vanellus cristatus. Transferred by Linnaeus to a mixed lot of spur-winged birds, chiefly of America. "Jaçaná" is the Brazilian name of a species of this genus; made a generic term by Brisson in 1760, and we do not see why it should not be employed instead of Parra. — Gr. γυμνός, naked, and ορόν, mouth; in allusion to the caruncular skin at the base of the bill.


673. Rāl'-lūs lōn-gi-rōn'-tris crēp'-l-tāns. Rallus is said to be contracted from rarus, a diminutive of rarus, rare; and to mean thin, slight; if so, the adjective has become an apt generic name for these lean narrow birds. It is more likely, however, to be onomatopeic, Latinized in late days from the French rasie, râlé, a rattling cry, Engl. rail, to reproach, deride, &c., having nothing to do with the English rail (of a fence); very applicable to these clamorous birds. — Lat. longirostris, long-billed. — Lat. crepitans, present participle of crepito, I creak, crackle, clatter, crepitate; a frequentative or intensive form of crepo, of same signification.

This is R. longirostris of the orig. ed.
   California Clapper Rail.

   Louisiana Clapper Rail.

   King Rail; Fresh Marsh Hen.

   Virginia Rail.

678. Porzana maruettta (Leach) Bp. B —. C —. R 573. (G.)
   Spotted Crake.

   Carolina Crake; Rail; Sora; Ortolan.

   Yellow Crake.

   Black Crake.

674. R. l. ob-sol-é-tōs. Lat. obsoletus, obsolete, grown unaccustomed, passed out of vogue; ob, opposition, and soleco, I grow accustomed; soleo, I am accustomed. The application is to the faded, as if worn out and disused, coloration.
   This is R. elegans var. obsoletus, of the orig. ed., Appendix: see Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 130.

675. R. l. sāt-ū-rā-tōs. Lat. saturatus, saturated, satiated, filled full; i. e., having eaten enough; satiō, enough: whence satisfied, &c. The allusion is to the color, which is full, i. e. rich, dark, heavy.

676. R. é-lē-gāns. Lat. elegans or eligans, elegant; literally, choice, select; from e and lego, I pick out; quite equivalent to electus, chosen, picked, eclectic, &c.


678. Pōr-zā-'nā mā-rū-ēt-'tā. Porzana is an Italian word, the meaning of which we know not; it has been in book-use for several centuries, as the name of some marsh bird. — Maruetta is likewise Italian: said to be applicable to anything by the sea, and hence to be equivalent to maritime. — Crake is to crackle, cackle, croak, quack, &c.; see Crex, No. 683, Querquedula, No. 714.

679. P. cā-rō-li-'nā. To Carolina. This is the rail of sportsmen. It is also called sora or soree; why, we know not: the word is colloquial and local, and has scarcely crept into the books. The word "ortolan" has a curious connection with this species. It is Italian and French, equal to the Latin hortulanus, relating to a garden: the "ortolan" is Emberiza hortulana, a bunting, esteemed a great delicacy by gourmands; and our crake has been called ortolan for no better reason than that it is also edible and sapid! The same name is sometimes applied to the bobolink, Dolichonyx oryzivorus, because it is found abundantly in the same marshes in the fall, and sells in the same restaurants as the same bird as the rail, the two being brought in together by the gunners.


681. P. jām-ē-lā-cēn'-sīs. To Jamaica. The name signifies in the vernacular the island of springs, of flowing water.
    Farallone Black Crake.

    Corn Crake.

    Florida Gallinule.

    Purple Gallinule.

    American Coot.

    Red Flamingo.

    Trumpeter Swan.

    American Swan.

682. P. j. cō-tūr-nī'cū-lōs. Lat. diminutive of Coturnix, which see, No. 579.

683. Crēx prā-tēn'-sīs. Gr. κρῆκ, Lat. crex, a crake; all three of these words are the same,
    meaning the creaking, crackling cry of the bird; κρῆκκα, I make such a noise. — Lat.
    pratensis, see Grus, No. 670. (A subgenus, "Crescicus," which passed in some American
    works for the black rail, was simply a misprint for creciscus, which is a Greek diminu-
    tive form of κρῆς.)

684. Gāl-līn'-ū-lā gāl-ē-ā'-tā. Lat. gallinula, a diminutive of gallina, a hen: see Gallinago, No.
    608. It is commonly but wrongly accentcd on the penult, and pronounced gally-new'ler!
    But gahl-leen'-welh is doubtless nearer the sound a Roman would have made if he had
    used the word. — Lat. galeata, helmeted; galea, a helmet; galeo, I crown with a helmet;
    very apt, in allusion to the frontal shield of a bird of this genus.

685. I-ōn-ōr'-nīs mār-tīn'-i-cā. Gr. ἰος, ἵαδια, a violet, and ἵππις, a bird; well applied to these
    luxurious porphyritic or hyacinthine "sultans." — English violet is from Lat. viola, and
    this is very easily gotten from the Greek. — To the island of Martinique.

686. Fūl'-i-cā ām-ē-r-i-cā'-nā. Lat. fulica, same as fūlix, a coot, from the sooty color of the
    bird; fūliginosus, &c.

687. Phōn-i-cōp'-tēr-ūs rūb'-ēr. Gr. φωικόπτερος, Lat. phoenicopterus, the flamingo; literally,
    red-winged: φωικής and πτέρος: see Aeglena, No. 316. — Lat. ruber, red. — English flamingo
    seems to come directly through the Spanish flamenco, the name of this bird; both these,
    as the French flamant, are of course from the Latin flamma, flame, fiery-red.

688. Cyg'-nīs būc-cīn-ā'-tōr. Gr. σκυλος, Lat. cygnus or cygna, a swan; famed for its dying
    song; also name of a person fabled to have been transmuted into the bird. The name
    is probably rooted in the idea of singing, this being one of the most persistent and
    ubiquitous myths. — Lat. buccinator, a trumpeter, who uses his cheeks so much in blowing
    his instrument; buccina, or ᾠκάνη, a trumpet; bucca, the cheek.

689. C. cō-lām-bi-ā'-nūs. Of the Columbia River, where specimens were noted by Lewis and
    Clarke, afterwards named by Ord.

This stands in the orig. ed. as C. americanus. For the change, see Coues, Bull. U. S.
Geol. Surv. Terr., 2d ser., No. 6, 1876, p. 444.
Whooping Swan.

691. Cygnus bewicki Yarr. B —. C —. R 587. (!E.)
Bewick's Swan.

692. Anser albisrons (Gm.) Bechst. B —. C —. R 593. (G.)
European White-fronted Goose.

American White-fronted Goose.

Blue Goose.

Snow Goose.

Lesser Snow Goose.

Ross' Snow Goose.

690. C. mus'-st-cus. Gr. μουσικός, Lat. musicus, relating to a muse, any one of the Muses; hence, "music" is primarily and most properly to be predicated of high ideals in general, whether in science, letters, or art. The term musicus, however, as applied to a swan, is a locus a non lucendo, unless a relationship between the Muses and the Graces can be imagined.


691. C. be'-wick. To Thomas Bewick.

Not in the orig. ed., and here doubtfully admitted. See Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222, where Ridgway revives the record given in Fn. Bor-Am. ii, 1831, p. 405, and states that the description of specimens killed at Igloolik, Arctic America, lat. 60°, indicates the true Bewick's Swan. But on the doubt in the case of these Arctic Swans, if any different from C. robuscas, see Newton, Man. Nat. Hist. Greenland, 1875, p. 113, and especially Freke, Zoologist, September, 1881, p. 366.

692. An'ser al'-bi-frons. Lat. anser, a goose. How anser came about we do not know; we suppose it related more or less radically to anos, and so to κνόσα, a duck; see Hydranassa, No. 600. — Lat. albisrons, white forehead.


693. A. a. gām'-bēl-li. To William Gambel.

694. Chen [pronounced cane] coē-rul-čs'-cēns. Gr. χαυ, a goose. — See Dendroca, No. 117.

695. C. hy-pēr-bōr'-č-ūs. Lat. hyperboreus, hyperborean, northern; see Lobipes, No. 603.

696. C. h. al-bā'-tūs. Lat. albatis, whitened, made white.


705. Dendrocygna fulva (Gm.) Burm. B 575. C 486. R 600. Fulvous Tree Duck.


698. Chiō-ē’-phā-gā cā-nā’-gī-cā. Gr. χάδα or χάθη, young grass, whence χάφω, green; φάγω, I eat. — Mr. H. W. Elliott informs us there are Eskimos of Alaska who call themselves “Kanagiamoot,” i. e., “the people of the Kanag” — whatever that may be; whence quasi-Lat. canagica.

699. Bēr’-ni-cla leū-cōp’-sis. Bernicla or bernicula is Latinized from the French bernicle or bernacle, Engl. barnacle. We only know this word as the name of the little cirriped crustaceans out of which this goose was fabled to sprout, ripen, and fall like a fruit from its stem. A correspondent observes: “Max Müller says hibernaculum, but he gives no reason whatever (nor for hibernicula) founded on the word having been ever used.” (cf. Lect. on the Sci. of Lang., 2d ed.) — Gr. λευκός, white, and ἔφπη, appearance.

This species is Greenlandic, but otherwise North American only as a straggler. For a résumé of occurrences, see Freke, Zoologist, September, 1881, p. 372.

The geese of this genus stand in the orig. ed. as species of Branta; but that word having been found unavailable as a generic term, the name Bernicla is restored.

700. B. brēn’-tā. Latinized from brent, brant, brand, or branded goose; the forms brentus and brentus are also found. See Campylorhynchus, No. 63. Brent or brant goose is therefore simply burnt goose, from its blackish appearance, as if charred.

701. B. b. nīg’-ri-cān. Lat. nigricans, being blackish, like nigrescens. — Not in the orig. ed.

702. B. cā-nā’-dēn’-sīs. See Myiodyctes, No. 149.

703. B. c. leū-cō-pā-rī’-ā. Gr. λευκάδ, white; παρεῖδ, the check.

704. B. c. hūtch’-iṇ-sī. To —— Hutchins, to whom we were at one time indebted for most that was known of the birds of interior British America.

705. Dēn-drō-cyγ’-nā fūl’-vā. Gr. δένδρον, a tree, and κόνος, a swan; see Cygnus, No. 688. — Lat. fulvus, fulvous, reddish.

706. D. aū-tūm-nā’-iīs. Lat. autumnalis or austumnalis, relating to the autumn, when the increase of the earth is harvested; austumnus, the autumn; auctus, an increase, increased; auctor, a producer, author; augeō, I increase, furnish forth, augment.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

    Mallard.

    Dusky Duck.

    Florida Dusky Duck.

    Pintail; Sprigtail.

    Gadwall.

    European Widgeon.

    American Widgeon.

    English Teal.

707. An‘äš bös‘-cäs. Lat. anas, a duck; doubtless related to vōsσα. See what is said under
Hydranassa, No. 600. — Gr. βοσκάς. Lat. boscas or bosciis, a duck, probably this very
species; from βόσκα, I graze. This word has almost invariably, in ornithology, been
written boschas — very wrongly, as Wharton was lately at pains to point out (Ibis, 1879,
p. 453).

708. A. öb-scū‘-rā. Lat. obscurus, dark, obscure.

709. A. o. fūl-vī‘-gū-lā. Lat. fulvus, fulvons, and gula, throat. This and many similar words
are viciously accented on a long penult.

710. Dā‘-fi-lā a-cū‘-rā. Dafila is a nonsense-word, invented by W. E. Leach, like Harelda,
meaning nothing. — Lat. acuta, sharpened, pointed; as the tail of the bird is.

711. Chaū-lē-läs‘-mūs strēp‘-rūs. Gr. χαύλος, prominent, projecting, protuberant; and
Δαμούς, a layer, plate, lamella; referring to the denticulations of the bill. — Lat. stre-
perus (not classic), noisy, clamorous; as we should say, obstreperous; strepitus, a noise;
strepo, I make a fuss.

712. Mā‘-rē‘-cā pē-nēl‘-ō-pē. Mareca is said to be a Brazilian vernacular word for some kind
of duck; long after, it was transferred to the widgeon. But it may also be remarked
that there is the Lat. Marīca, a water-nymph. Ray has Mareca (Syn., p. 149). — Penel-
ope was the celebrated wife of Ulysses, mother of Telemachus; penelops, or in Gr.
πενελόπη, was some kind of duck. Linnaeus wrote the latter.

713. M. ām-ēr-i-cā-nā. See Parula, No. 93.

714. Quēr-quē‘-dū-lā crēc‘-cā. Lat. querquedula, a kind of small duck; etymology obscure,
and not at all to our way of thinking in the authorities consulted; apparently from
κρακαψα, κρίχως, κερκίς, κίρη, κρίκω, κρίξ; a set of onomatopoeic words formed to express
a shrill or harsh creaking sound; hence related to creak; quack, crackle, &c., and quite
equivalent to the very word crecca, which we have here, and which seems but an arbitrary
adjective formed from κρίκω. Charleton calls one of the ducks Anas “caudacuta. The
Cracke (a strepitus).” The form quaulea is found in some writers; and “quack” is the
usual word to express a duck’s voice. See Crex, No. 683.
   Green-winged Teal.
   Blue-winged Teal.
   Cinnamon Teal.
   Shoveller.
   Summer Duck; Wood Duck.

[See Addenda, No. 886.]
   Greater Black-head; Scaup Duck.
   Lesser Black-head; Scaup Duck.
   Ring-neck; Black-head.
   American Pochard; Red-head.

715. Q. cär-ō-lín-ēn-sis. To Carolina.—The genus Netion, in which this teal has been placed
    by some, is the Gr. νήττιος, a little duck; contracted from νηττάρων, a diminutive of
    νητσα or νηττα: see Hydranassa, No. 600. Very curiously, it seems to have been used
    by the Greeks as a familiar term of endearment, just as we sometimes now say “little
    duck,” or “duky darling.”

716. Q. dis'-cōrs. Lat. discors, discordant, disagreeing, unlike; literally “two-hearted,” from
    dis, twice, and cor, the heart; opposed to concors, concordant.

717. Q. cy-ān-ōp'-tē-rā. Gr. κυατός, blue, πτέρων, wing.

718. Spā'-tū-lā clyp-ē-ā'-tā. Lat. spatula or spathula, Gr. σπαθίς, a spathe, spatula, spoon, ladle;
    with reference to the spatulous or spoon-like shape of the bird’s bill. — Lat. clypeatus,
    furnished with a shield, wearing a shield; clypeus or clupeus or clypeus or clipeum, a shield:
    commemorating in this case the rounded expanse of the bill.

719. Ā'-sīx spōn'-sā. Gr. aṣ or aṭ; application not obvious. Nor is the orthography settled.
    If the word be from the monosyllable aṣ it should be Latinized ex; if from the disylla-
    ble aṭ it becomes aṭa. In the uncertainty, we do not change the accustomed form;
    though we suspect aw to be preferable. — Lat. sponsa, a bride, a spouse, a betrothed;
    that is, a promised one; sponsio, I promise sacredly, I vow. Prettily applied to this
    lovely duck, as if the bird were arrayed for bridial.

720. Fūl-ig'-ō-lā mā-ri'-lā. Lat fuligula or fulicula, diminutive of fulica or fulix, a coot; fuligo,
    soot.—Marula we know nothing about; qu., a proper name? qu. Gr. μαρίλη, embers,
    charcoal, from the scaup’s pitch-black foreparts?

721. F. āf-fin'-is. Lat. affinis, affiliated, allied; ad, and finis. See Camyilorhynchus, No. 64.

722. F. cōl-lā'-rīs. Lat. collaris, relating to the neck, collum; this species having a ring of color,
    like a collar, round the neck.

723. F. fē-ri'-nā ām-ēr-I-cā'-nā. Lat. ferina, wild, in a state of nature, feral.
Canvas-back.

Golden-eye.

Barrow's Golden-eye.

Buffalo-head; Butter-ball; Spirit Duck.

Long-tailed Duck; Old Wife.

Labrador Duck.

Harlequin Duck.

724. F. vāl-lis-nēr'-tā.  Vallisneria is a genus of aquatic plants, the wild celery, V. spiralis L., named for Antoine Vallisner, a French botanist. The name was applied to the bird from its fondness for this plant as food. The name canvas-back, from the peculiar coloration of the upper parts, is an Americanism which has been in use at least since 1800. (e.g., see Barton, Med. and Phys. Journ., pt. i, vol. ii, 1805, p. 161.)

725. Clān'-gū-lā glaǔ'-cī'-ām.  Lat. clangula, diminutive of clangor, a clang, noise; the corresponding Gr. κλαγγή means particularly the outcry of wild animals; κλάγῳ, future κλάγξω, I cry out. It was applied to this bird several centuries ago. — Gr. γλαύκειον or γλαυκίον, a kind of wild duck, perhaps this very species. Under the varying forms of glaucion, glaucium, glaucius, and glaucia, it has been definitely applied to this duck for more than three centuries.

726. C. īs-lámd'-tī-cā.  To Iceland. See Falco, No. 500.

727. C. āl-bē'-ō-lā.  Diminutive (irregular) form of albus, white: albula would be better form. "Buffalo-head" is a corruption of buffalo-head, from the puffiness of the head: "butter-ball" from the fatness of the bird at times: "spirit duck," from the quickness of diving.

728. Hār-ēl-dā gālā-cī'-ā-lās.  Harelda is a nonsense-word, invented by Leach. — Lat. glacialis, glacial, icy, relating to ice; glacies, ice. (Unde derivatur? cf. Gr. γλαύκος.)

729. Cāmp-tō-lāem'-ūs lāb-rā-dō'-rī-ūs.  Gr. καμπτός, flexible, as leather is, for instance; κάμπω, I bend; and λαμброс, the throat; but the whole word refers to the soft leathery expansion of the bill, as if Camptorkynachus, for which latter word, preoccupied in zoology, it was proposed as a substitute. — To Labrador; which name is said to have been given to the country by the Spaniards, it being considered cultivable, as Greenland was not; Span. labrado, cultivated land; labrador, laborer; labrar, to work.

730. His-trī'-ō-nī-cūs mē-nū'-tūs.  Lat. histronicus, histrionic, relating to histrio, a stage-player; because the bird is tricked out in various colors, as if it were dressed to play some part on the stage. The word is related in the most interesting manner to historia, history, and histology, the science of tissues of the body; the idea being the weaving together of things, to make, as history, a connected account, as in histology, a tissue of organs. We still say, for example, a tissue of falsehood, &c. These words are all related to λός, a loom, or the web woven on it.
Steller's Duck.

Spectacled Elder.

733. **Somateria mollissima** (L.) Boie. B —. C —. R 627. 
Elder Duck.

American Elder Duck.

Black-throated Elder.

King Elder.

American Black Scoter.

Velvet Scoter; White-winged Scoter.

Surf Duck.

731. **Sō-māt-ē'-ri-a stēl'-'lē-r-i.** Gr. σάμα, genitive σάματος, the body, and ἐπον, wool, down; 
with reference to the famous "elder-down" produced by species of this genus. —To 
G. W. Steller, the surgeon and naturalist of Behring's second voyage, 1741-42.

732. S. **fisch'-ēr-i.** To Gottth. Fischer von Waldheim, a Russian naturalist.

733. S. **mōl-lis'-st-mā.** Lat. mollissima, superlative degree of mollis, soft; this a contraction 
for novilis, mobile, moveable, from moceo, I move. The reference is of course to the 
downy plumage.

See next species. Since the American bird has been distinguished from the Euro-
pean, the latter has been said to be also found in North America, on the west side of 
Cumberland Gulf. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222. This requires us to 
restore the name S. mollissima, but it is No. 734 that equals No. 513 of the orig. ed.

734. S. **m. dřēs-sě-r-i.** To Henry E. Dresser, of London, author of the "Birds of Europe," &c. 
This is the S. mollissima of writers on American birds and of the orig. ed. of the 

735. S. **v-nig'-rā.** This is a queer way of saying that the bird has a black v-shaped mark on 
the throat—"digammated," indeed!

736. S. **spēc-tā '-bi-lis.** Lat. spectabilis, that may be seen, hence, worth seeing, a spectacle; 
specto, specio, specio, I look at; whence a thousand derivatives.

737. Oē-dē'-mī-a ām-ēr'-l-cā'-nā. Gr. αἴθμα, Lat. edema, a swelling, tumefaction; αἴθω, I 
swell; referring to the humpiness or gibbosity of the bill.

738. O. **fūs'-cā.** Lat. fusus, fuscous, dark; not well applied to this black bird.

739. O. **pēr-spīc-ill-lē'-tā.** Irregularly formed from perspicio: equivalent to perspicibilis, 
contracted to perspicillis, and then given a participal termination, as if from a verb per-
spiculo; meaning perspicuous, that may be clearly seen, hence conspicuous, spectacular; 
see Somateria, No. 736.
740. **C**Edemia perspicillata trowbridgii (Bd.) Coues.  B 603. C 518. R —.  
Long-billed Surf Duck.

Ruddy Duck.

St. Domingo Duck.

Merganser; Goosander.

Red-breasted Merganser.

Hooded Merganser.

Gannet; Solan Goose.

Booby Gannet.

American White Pelican.


741. Er-is-mā-tū'-rā rub'-i-dā.  Gr. ἐρεσμα, a stay, prop, pier, and ὄδος, tail, as the stiffened member of the bird might seem to be. — Lat. rubida, ruddy, reddish.

742. Nōm-ō'-nyx dōm-in'-i-cā.  Gr. νόμος, law, order, regular way, and ὑμέ, nail. The nail at the end of the bill in all the species of so-called Erismatura, except rubida, is formed in a particular way. — See Dendraca, No. 129.

743. Mé-r'-gās mēr-gān'-śer.  Lat. mergus, a diver; mergo, I dive, mergere, mersi, mersum; whence submerged, immersed, &c. — Merganser is simply mergus + anser, i. e., diving-goose.

744. M. sēr-rā'-tōr.  Lat. serrator, a sawyer; serratus, sawn, i. e., saw-shaped, serrate, serried, as the prominent teeth of the bill look like those of a saw; serra, a saw; supposed to be equal to scera, from seco, I cut.

745. M. cā-cūl-lā'-tūs.  Lat. cucullatus, hooded, wearing the cucullum, a kind of hood, a capuchon, perhaps from its circular shape (κόκαλος). Very appropriate in this case.

746. Sū'-lā bās-sā'-nā.  Sula, by Agassiz given as a proper name, was Latinized lately from the French name, Le Sule. — Quasi-Lat. bassanus is an adjective derived from the name of one of the great haunts of the bird, the Bass Rock, Firth of Forth, Scotland.

747. S. leu-cō-gās'-tār.  Gr. λευκᾶ, white, and γαστήρ, the belly.  
This stands as S. fiber in the orig. ed. See Salv., Tr. Z. S. ix, pt. ix, 1875, p. 406.

748. Pēl-ē-cā'-nūs trāch'-y-rhynch'-ēs.  Gr. πελεκάν, or πελεκύως, or Lat. pelicanus, a pelican.  
The etymology is obscure; but the pelican was fabled to strike and wound its own breast, that the young might be nourished with blood; and there are various Greek and Latin words signifying some cutting and striking instrument, as an axe, which are nearly identical in form with the above. — Gr. τραχύς, rough, uneven, and βόν χαρ, the beak; with reference to the deciduous excrescence or "centre-board" on the upper mandible.
118  CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

    Brown Pelican.

    Common Cormorant.

    Double-crested Cormorant.

    White-tufted Cormorant.

    Florida Cormorant.

    Mexican Cormorant.

    Tufted Cormorant.

    Pallas's Cormorant.

    Red-faced Cormorant.

    Violet-green Cormorant.

749. P. füs'-cüs.  Lat. fuscus, fuscous, dark.

750. Phál-á-cró'-cór-áx cár'-bó.  Gr. φαλακρόκόρας, Lat. phalacrocorax, a cormorant; from φαλακρός, bald, and κόρας, a raven. Compare Phalaropus, No. 604. The cormorant was often called "sea-crow," and "cormorant" is nothing but corvus marinus; Fr. cormoran; Ital. corvo marino; Span. cuervo marino or cuervo calvo (bald-headed crow). — Lat. carbo, a coal, charcoal; whence carbon, from the black color.

The cormorants are all given as Graculus in the orig. ed. But this was according to a way which G. R. Gray had of determining the types of genera, which has been found not available. Graculus signifies that the bird is so like a crow in color; cf. English "sea-crow," above.

751. P. dí'-lóph-ús.  Gr. δύς, twice, and ὄρος, crest.

752. P. d. cin-cin-nál'-tüs.  Lat. cincinnatus, having curly hair; Lat. cincinnus, Gr. κίκνυς, a curly lock.

753. P. d. fíš-rí-dá'-nüs.  To Florida.  Bartram named the bird before Audubon did.


755. P. pë-ní-cíl'-lã'-tüs.  Lat. penicillum, a pencil, or painter's brush; equivalent to peniculus, a little brush; this from penis, a tail, or the male organ: compare penus, I hang; as something pendent or appended. The reference is to the tufts of lengthened feathers on the bird.

756. P. për-spíc-íl-lã'-tüs.  See Ætemia, No. 739.

757. P. bi-crís-tá'-tüs.  Lat. bis, twice, and cristatus, crested. Exactly equal to the Gr. διάφως.

758. P. vi-ó-lã'-cë'-ús.  Lat. violaceus, violet-colored; viola, a violet.  See Ionoris, No. 685.


759. P. v. rēs-plēn'-dēns. Lat. resplendens, resplendent, splendid, or lustrous; resplendeo or splendeo, I shine, gleam. Splendor is derived from σπλήν[ν]δός, live coals.


760. Phō'-tōs ān-hin'-gā. Gr. πλωτός, being a good swimmer; from πλῶ or πλῶ, I swim, navigate; Lat. plotus; and very early applied, in ornithology, to divers swimming birds. — Anhinga is a barbarous word, from the Portuguese anhinga, and equivalent to the Lat. anguina, snaky; anguis, a snake; very well applied to this curious bird, which in its subaqueous excursions strangely resembles a swimming serpent. See Coues, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, iii, 1878, p. 101. We should like to substitute the Latin form of the word, but that would probably be going too far.

761. Tāch'-y'-pēt'-ēs ā'-quil-ūs. Gr. ταχυπέτης, Lat. tachypetes, flying rapidly; ταχύς, swift, and πέτωμα, I fly. — Lat. aquilus, swarthy, dark-colored. The word is vaguely supposed by most persons to have something to do with aquila, an eagle, in consideration of the raptorial prowess of this piratical high-flyer; but it would in that case be either aquila, substantive, an eagle, or aquilinus, adjective, aquiline. Aquila and aquilus are doubtless the same word, etymologically; but the present specific name has nothing further to do with the genus Aquila, which see, No. 532.

762. P. aē-thē'-rē-ūs. Gr. aithēros, Lat. aethereus, ethereal, relating to the αἰθήρ, éther, ether, or serene upper air, as opposed to ἀθρός, aer, the lower aerial region; the birds of this genus being noted for soaring aloft. Th. αἰθός, &c.


763. Phā'-ē-thōn fā'-vi-rōs'-tris. Gr. φαίδων, Lat. Phaethon, a proper name, an epithet of the sun; Phaethon having once undertaken to drive the chariot of the sun, his father Helios; well applied to these highly aerial birds of the Tropics. Sometimes very wrongly written Phæthlon, and even Phaeton. — Lat. flavirostris, yellow-billed.

764. Ster-cōr'-ē-ri-ūs skū'-ā. Lat. stercorarius, having to do with ordure, a scavenger; stercus, excrement; from the filthy habits of the bird. — Skua is the name applied to the bird by the FærøeÁs.

765. S. pō-mā-tō-rhin'-ūs. Gr. τῶς, genitive τόματος, a flap, lid, cover; and βῆς, genitive βῆός,
Parasitic Jäger.

Arctic Jäger; Long-tailed Jäger.

Glaucus Gull.

White-winged Gull.

Glaucous-winged Gull.

Great Black-backed Gull.

Herring Gull.

Smithsonian Herring Gull.

the nose; from the scale-like covering of the nostrils. Temminck, habitually careless in such matters, originally wrote pomarinus, and we have almost always said "pomarine" jäger, with some vague notion of the sea in the case of this marine bird; but Newton's explanation of the word, as above, is undoubtedly correct. Jäger or jäger is the German for hunter, these birds being habitual hunters and plunderers of the gulls and terns. The name was originally applied to a class of wild huntsmen who lived on the banks of the Rhine, and supported themselves entirely by plunder and robbery.

766. S. pär-a-li'-ti-cüs. Gr. παρασίτικος, Lat. parasiticus, parasitic; Gr. παράσιτος, Lat. parasitus, a parasite, from πάρα, by the side of, and σίτος, grain, food; literally, one who sits at the table of another; as we should say now, in vulgar parlance, a "free-luncher," "bummer," "dead-beat"; hence, in general, any kind of a hanger-on.

767. S. büf-fon'-i. To Jean Louis Le Clerc, Compte de Buffon, the famous French panegyrist of nature, particular friend of Linnaeus, who wrote a great history of birds with the help of the Abbé de Montbeillard, and caused Daubenton to prepare the celebrated 1008 Planches Enluminées.

768. Lär'-i-üs glaü'-cüs. Gr. ἱπτόμενος, Lat. larus, a gull. — Lat. glauces, glaucous, bluish, γλαυκός. See Glaucluidium, No. 481. Gull is supposed to be named for its gluttony, from gula, a glutton (gula, the gullet); Welsh, gwylan; Fr., goeland.

769. L. leü-cöp'-tër-üs. Gr. λευκός, white, and πτερόν, wing.

770. L. glaü-cës'-cëns. Lat. (decidedly post-classic) glaucescens, the present participle of a suppositional inceptive verb glaucesco, I grow bluish; meaning here somewhat bluish.

771. L. mär'-ri'-nüs. Lat. marinus, marine; mare, the sea.

772. L. är-gen-tä'-tüs. Lat. argentatus, silvered, silvery; the participle of an obsolete verb argento; argentum, silver, money, from ἀργυρός, silver, ἀργύρος, white, the color of the metal. One writer has criticised the use of argentatus to denote a silvery color, arguing that argentatus would mean silvered over, silver-plated, or frosted, and proposed to substitute some other derivative of argentum. But this is hypercriticism; the word is more apt or fit for the bird than most specific names are.

773. L. a. smith-sön-tä'-rënüs. To the Smithsonian Institution; this named for James Smithson, illegitimate son of Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland.
Western Herring Gull.

775. Larus cachinnans Pall. B —. C —. R 667.  
Pallas's Gull.

776. Larus affinis Reinh. B —. C —. R 665. (G.)  
Reinhardt's Gull.

 Californian Gull.

Ring-billed Gull.

779. Larus canus L. B —. C —. R 671. (f.E.)  
Mew Gull.

American Mew Gull.

White-headed Gull.

Kittiwake Gull.

774. L. öc-cid-én-tá'-lis. See Dendroca, No. 113.

775. L. cà-chin'-náns. Lat. cachinnans, laughing immoderately; cachinno, I roar with laughter;  
Gr. καχανω of same meaning. Well expressing the outcry of the gull.  
Not in the orig. ed.; since determined to occur in Alaska. This is L. borealis of  
Baird, Trans. Chicago Acad., i, 1869, p. 305.

776. L. af-fi'-nis. Lat. affinis, allied; ad and finis. See Campylorhynchus, No. 64.  
Not in the orig. ed.; since determined to be a good species; North American only as  

777. L. càl-l-för'-mi-cús. To California.

778. L. dél-ä-wär'-én'-sís. To the State of Delaware; named for Lord De La Ware.

779. L. cà'-nús. Lat. canus, ashy, hoary-gray. Mediately derived from kaú, to burn, consume, the root here seen giving rise to many words, as cinéreus, cinéret, &c.  
Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to inhabit Labrador. See Saunders, P. Z. S.,  

780. L. bráч-y-rhých'-nús. Gr. βράχωs, short, and ρύχωs, beak.  
Note. — We give all these Lari, excepting one, as good species, in deference to recent investigation; but much doubt that the method of treating them in the orig. ed. is not more natural after all.

781. L. heër'-mán-ní. To Dr. Adolphus L. Heermann, of Philadelphia, who collected extensively in the south-west.  
This stands in the orig. ed., very erroneously, as L. belcheri.

782. Ris'-sá trí-dác'-tý-lá. Rissa or Ritsa is the Icelandic vernacular name. — Lat. tris, thrice, and dactylus, digit, whether finger or toe: Gr. δάκτυλος. This bird has the hind toe rudimentary, leaving only three perfect digits. — Kittiwake is an old Scotch name of this species; perhaps from its cry.


783. R. t. kot-ze'-bu'l-i. To Otto de Kotzebue, the Russian navigator.

784. R. bré-vi-rös'-tris. Lat. brevis, short, and rostris, pertaining to the bill, rostral; from rostrum.

785. Pá-gó'-phi-lá č-bür'-né-a. Gr. πάγος, ice, and φίλος, loved. — Lat. eburnea, of ivory, like ivory (in whiteness or hardness); ebur, ivory; directly from the Sanscrit word for elephant.

786. Chr6-i-c6-céph'-ä-lüs à-tri-cll'-lá. Gr. χρωμάτις, colored, and κεφάλη, head. This word has given great trouble from Eyton's, the founder's, saying it was from κρωκός, there being no such word. Various attempts to derive it from χρώσι or χρολά, or from χρῶς, χρῶσ, color, and to rectify the supposed erroneous orthography, have resulted in κραικοcephalus, χραικοcephalus, χροιοcephalus, χροιοcephalus. Wharton has shown Eyton's original orthography to be correct, lacking only the diacesis over the i, there being actually such an adjective as χρωμάτις, not given in the common dictionaries. (See Zoologist, March, 1878, p. —) — Lat. atricilla, black-tailed; only applicable to the young bird. See Motacilla, No. 86.

787. C. fránk'-lín-i. To Sir John Franklin.

788. C. phíl-a-dél'-phí-ä. To the City of Brotherly-Love. See Geothlypis, No. 142.

789. Rhó-dó-sté'-thi-ä rös'-č-ä. Gr. ῥόδος, the rose, and στῆθος, the breast; rose-breasted. — Lat. rosus, rosy.

790. Xé'-má sá-bín'-i-i. Xema is a nonsense word, invented by Leach: it is sometimes written zema. — To Edward Sabine, by his brother.

791. X. fúr-ca'l-tä. Lat. furcatus, forked, furcate, bifurcate, forficate; furca, a fork.

792. Stre'-nä ang'-l-li-cä. Sterna is not classic, having nothing to do with sturnus, a starling, or with sternum, the breast-bone, or sterno, to strew. Agassiz gives the latter etymon. It is
Caspian Tern.

Cayenne Tern; Royal Tern.

Elegant Tern.

Sandwich Tern.

Common Tern or Sea Swallow.

Forster's Tern.

Arctic Tern.

Roseate Tern.

Least Tern.

a Latinization, perhaps not older than about 1523, of the English tern, or stern, or sterne, 
or stirn, there being all these, and other old forms of the word; Danish terne, &c. We 
have a vague impression that the word is onomatopoic, from the cry of the bird One 
of the names of the bird is the Swiss Schnirring. Most languages, however, have 
different sets of words, equivalent to our sea-swallow; as Fr. Hirondelle-de-mer; Germ. 
See-ähnhelle, &c. — Lat. anglius, English; Montagu having named the bird after a 
country where it is comparatively seldom seen.

793. S. cäs'-pi-ä.  To the Caspian Sea.

794. S. mäx'-i-mä.  Lat. maximus, superlative degree of magnus, large. 
This is S. regia of the orig. ed. We are now willing to accept Boddaert’s name.

795. S. e'-lë-gäns.  See Rallus, No. 673.  
This is S. galericulata of the orig. ed. We are glad to return to the orig. name of this 
species, which H. S. has shown to be not galericulata Licht., as S. & S. had it.

796. S. cän-ti-ä'-cä.  An adjective formed from Cantium, a place in Britain, mentioned by 
Julius Caesar; now Kent, England.

797. S. hir-än'-dö.  See Hirundo, No. 159.

798. S. för'-stèr-i.  To John Reinhold Forster, who wrote, among many other things, a valuable 
account of Hudson’s Bay birds, published in 1772.

799. S. mäc-rë'-rä.  Gr. μακρός, long, and ὀερα, tail. The word is often written macroura, and 
defensibly so, the full form being macroura. But it is possible to shorten oov into 
long ə, as we habitually do in leccurus for leucoourus.

800. S. dou'-gål-li.  To Dr. McDougall, of Scotland. 
This stands as S. paradisea Brünn., of the orig. ed. But Brünnich’s bird being 
unquestionably the Arctic Tern, No. 790, we do not see why the latter should not be 
called S. paradisea.

801 S. sùp-èr-cil-i-l'-ä'-rís.  Lat. superciliaris or supercilious, supercilious; i.e., relating to the 
eye-brow, supercilium; super and cilium, a hair; because one raises the eyebrows in expres-
sion of certain emotions, as, surprise. But when surprised at anything, we question it, or doubt it, and this implies a feeling of superiority in ourselves; hence haughtiness, loftiness, even disdain and scorn, for the person or object which makes us supercilious. Super is the Gr. ονέος. Cilium is the eyelid, before transferred to the eyelashes; it is the Greek κόλα, the eyelids. Cilia, in the plural, has latterly been much used in the sciences for any sort of little hairs or fringes, or flagella; as, ciliated epithelium, &c. — Lat. antillarum, of the Antilles; in the genitive plural.

802. S. tru-deau'-i. To Dr. James Trudeau, of Louisiana.

Included as North American on the authority of Audubon.

803. S. a-leu'-ti-cā. To the Aleutian Islands.


805. S. ān-ās-thē'-ti-cā. Gr. ἀνασθητικὸς, insensible, unfeeling, not perceiving; hence, as applied to this bird, stupid, foolish; à or àω, privative, and ἀνασθητικός, sensible, &c.; ἀναθητικαί, sensation, perception, feeling; ἀναθηταμαί, I perceive. We have the English aesthetic direct from the Greek, though this has experienced a refinement of meaning the original did not possess; also in medicine, anæsthesia, the state of insensibility produced by such drugs as aether or chloroform, called from their property, anæsthetic. The word has been brutally written anæsthesia; anæsthesia is one amendment already introduced, and the above is a further improvement.

806. Hūy-drō-chē'-li-lān lār-i-för'-mis. Gr. ὕδροφ, water, and χελιόδών, a swallow, i.e., sea-swallow. — Lat. lariformis, gull-like, shaped like a gull: larus and forma.

807. H. leu-cōp'-tē-rā. Gr. λευκός, white, and πτέρων, wing.

North America in one known instance (Wisconsin); see Brewer, Am. Nat., 1874, p. 188.

808. Ā'-nō'-ūs stōl'-i-dūs. Gr. ἀνός or ἄνω, literally mindless, unmindful of; à privative and νοῦς, the mind, intellect, understanding. It is applied to the bird as exactly equivalent to stolidus, or anæsthetica, as stolid, apathetic, insensible, in view of its indifference to the presence of man. — Lat. stolidus, stolid; related to stultus, foolish, silly.

809. Rhynch'-ōps nīg'-rā. Gr. ῥύγχος, the beak, and ἄνα, the face; well applied to a bird whose extraordinary beak is such a prominent feature. — Lat. niger, feminine nīgra, black.
     Short-tailed Albatross.

     Black-footed Albatross.

     Sooty Albatross.

813. Ossifraga gigantea (Gm.) Reich.  B 634. C 581. R 704. (!)
     Giant Fulmar.

     Fulmar.


     Slender-billed Fulmar.

810. Di-ö-më-dë'-ä bräch-í'-ū'-ră. Lat. Diomedens, adjective relating to Diomedes or Διομήδης,
     Jove-counselled, a Grecian hero famous at the siege of Troy: application probably fanciful. Pliny's Diomedæ aves were birds living on the Island Diomedã in the
     Adriatic. — Gr. βράχιος, short, and ὀφρα, tail.

811. D. nig'-ri-pës. Lat. niger, black, and pes, foot.

812. Phoë-bë'-trí-ä fu-li-gën-ë'-sã. Gr. φοβόθρηα, a prophetess, soothsayer, like φοβόθρηα,
     Phaestria, another genus of this family invented by Reichenbach; φοβόθρηα is to
     prophesy; literally, to "play Apollo" with oracular utterances; Φοβόθρη, Phæbus, a
     synonym of Apollo. These words are with great propriety and correct sentiment
     applied to albatrosses, the import of whose weird presaging will be felt by one who reads
     Coleridge's "Antient Mariner," or himself goes down the deep in ships.

813. Ös-si'-frã-gã gi-gän-të'-ã. Lat. ossifragus, bone-breaking, from os, genitive ossis, a bone,
     and frango, I break; in the perfect, fregi, participle fractus: three forms of the word
     repeated in English in fragile, fragile, fracture: the Latin digenerated from Gr. ἄγκρυμα;
     the stem here seen giving an immense crop of words. — Lat. giganteus, gigantic, giant;
     the original "giants," gigantes, ἰγγαρτες, were a race of Titans, who attempted to scale
     high heaven; they were the sons of Tartarus and Earth; but, being probably ill-legal,
     took the name of their mother; "gigantic" meaning literally "earth-born,"
     γηγενης; γῆ, and γέγοναμ. Only North American as a stray on the high sea.

814. Fûl'-mä'-rûs glâ-ci'-ë'-lïs. Fulmarus is arbitrary Latinization of fulmar, which is said to be
     akin to fulimart, fulmart, or foumart, a polecat; probably from foul (dirty), and the root
     of the word murder (Wharton's MS.). — Glacialis, see Harleia, No. 728.

815. F. g. pâ-ci'-fi'-cûs. See Anorthura, No. 77.

816. F. g. röö'-gër-së. To Commodore John Rodgers, U. S. Navy.

817. Pri-ö'-cël'-lâ tën'-ë-i'-rûs'-trîs. Priocella we do not recognize, unless, perhaps, it is a
     frightful concatenation of Prion and Procellaria, two well-known genera of this family.
     French ornithologists were frequently guilty of such atrocities; see Embornagra, No. 311,
     for example. Agassiz gives it as Prion and Procella. Prion is the Gr. πλαυ, a saw, from
     the prominent teeth of the bill; for Procellaria, see below. — Lat. tenuirostris, slender-
Pintado Petrel; Cape Pigeon.

Black-capped Petrel.
[See Addenda, No. 887.]

Bulwer’s Petrel.

Least Petrel.

Stormy Petrel.

Leach’s Petrel.

billed; tenuis, slender, slight; more literally thin, as if spread out thin; from tenuo, I make thin, dilute, rarely; from Gr. τενω, I stretch out, spread out, extend.

The bird is unquestionably North American, unless as astray on the high sea.

818. Dæp’-ti-um câp-ën’-së. Gr. δαπτων or διπτων, a diminutive of δύτης or δύτη, a diver. This set of words vary in the vowels in different dictionaries, and may not all be found; compounds of them are seen in ornithology in eudyptes, eudyptes, &c. They are all from one root. The above is almost universally written daption, but in transliteration from Greek to Latin becomes properly daptium. — Capense, of the Cape of Good Hope, which was the cape in those days; Caput Bone-Spel, as it was called; caput, head, a headland.

— "Pintado" is painted; i.e., of variegated colors; pingo, I paint.

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

819. Oës-trë’-lë-haës-ë-të’-të. Gr. οἰστρηλατος, literally, goaded on by a gad-fly, (i.e., a gad-fly), oistros, austral, as cattle are; hence, goaded on in any way, as these wide-ranging ocean birds seem to be by some mysterious impulse which drives them over the waves. The latter part of the word, -eta, the "goaded on" part of the whole idea, is from the Gr. ἰαω, I urge on, drive. — Lat. hæsitated, literally, stuck fast; hæsito, I stick fast, intensified from herco, I hang to, cleave to, adhere; in a tropical sense, I hesitate; the latter is the application in this case, the describer of the bird being uncertain about it, and therefore hesitating to name it. When at length the above generic and specific terms were combined, the bird was put in the bad way of a stuck-fast gad-about!

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

820. O. buî’-wër-ë. To Bulwer.


821. Hâl-ô-cyîp-të’-më mic-rô-së’-mâ. Gr. ἡξα, genitive ἡξος, the salt sea, ἡξος, swift, πτυψος, winged. — Gr. μεγας, small, σῶμα, body: "the sharp-winged little sea-body."

822. Prô-cêl-la’-lë pêl-ë’-gl-câ. Lat. procellaria or procellus, stormy, tempestuous, relating to storm; procella, a storm. — Gr. πελαγικός, pelagic, relating to the sea; thoroughly Greek, but transliterable into Latin. — Petrel is commonly fancied to be a diminutive of Peter, Petrus, who attempted to walk on the sea of Galilee, as these little birds seem to be continually doing, in the way they pitter over the ocean waves; but there are many forms of petrel, as petteril, petereil, &c., and the word may be related to the verb to pitter, just used.

823. Cy-mô-chôr-ë’-lê lea-côr’-roh-ë. Gr. κύμα, genitive κῦματος, the surging billows, and χορία or χορία, a choir, a dancing; literally, the wave-dancers. One of my critics has favored me with an excellent reason why, according to his faithful dictionary, the
Black Petrel.

Ashy Petrel.

Fork-tailed Petrel.

Hornby's Petrel.

Wilson's Petrel.

Lawrence's Petrel.

Black-tailed Shearwater.

word ought to have been cymatochoreutes. We would refer him to his dictionary again
for certain words beginning with sync- and euph-. The stem of the first part of the word
is seen in accumulate, to roll up; of the second in chord, choir, choral, choresis, or chorea
(St. Vitus's dance), &c. — Gr. λευκός, white, and ὅφος, the rump.

824. C. mēl-ā'ē-νā. Gr. μέλας, feminine μέλανα, black. The orthography introduced by
Bonaparte, melania, requires to be emended as above.

825. C. hō-mō-χrō-a. Gr. ὑδας, equal, like, and χρῶα, color; in allusion to the unicolor
plumage.

826. Ō-cē-ā̃n-ō'-drō-mā fūr-cāl-tā. Gr. Ὄκεανός, Oceanus, the divinity of, and the ocean
itself; supposed to be ὄκος, swift, and νέω, I flow. See Ammodramus, No. 238, and
Hydroanassa, No. 660.—Lat. furcatus, forked; furca, a fork.

827. Ō. hōrn'-by-i. To Admiral Hornby, R. N.

828. Ō-cē-ān'-tēs ō-cē-ān'-tēs. Gr. Ὄκεανντυς, a son of the sea; sprung from Oceanus.
See Oceanodroma, No. 826.—Gr. Ὀκεανώδης, oceanic.

829. Frē-gēl-tā grāl-lē'-ri-a. Fregetta, fregeta, fregata, as variously spelled, is from the Ital.
fregata, Span. fragata, Fr. frégate, Eng. frigate; according to Diez, the Lat. fabricata;
originally applied in French ornithology to the bird called man-of-war, Tachypetes
aquila; applied by English ornithologists about 1790 to some species of the present
family, and very lately taken by Bonaparte for a generic term.—Grallia, among the
Romans, was a pair of stilts, the word being contracted from gradula, this from gradus,
a step; and the Grallatores were people who acted on the stage on stilts. The word was
early taken in ornithology for wading birds, called gralla or grallatores, from their length
of leg; from these words we have derived the English adjectives grallarian and grallato-
rial; and grallaria is an obvious easy Latin derivative, though probably never used by
the Romans.

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

830. Pri-ō'-fin-ūs mēl-ān-ū'-rūs. Priofinus, unless we are mistaken, is a dreadful concoction
of priion and puffinus, by the same victims of misapplied ingenuity who gave us Priocella;
see this, No. 817, and Puffinus, next below.—Gr. μέλας, genitive μέλανος, black, and
όφος, tail.

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

Cinereous Shearwater.

[See Addenda, No. 888.]


Greater Shearwater.


Flesh-footed Shearwater.


Manks Shearwater.


Dusky Shearwater.


Black-vented Shearwater.


Sooty Shearwater.


Cinereous Shearwater.

[See Addenda, No. 888.]


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Sooty Shearwater.


Cinereous Shearwater.

[See Addenda, No. 888.]


Greater Shearwater.


Flesh-footed Shearwater.


Manks Shearwater.


Dusky Shearwater.


Black-vented Shearwater.


Sooty Shearwater.
Spectral Shearwater.

Slender-billed Shearwater.

Great Northern Diver or Loon.

Yellow-billed Loon.

Black-throated Diver.

Pacific Black-throated Diver.

Red-throated Diver.

Western Grebe.

Clark's Grebe.

American Red-necked Grebe.

838. P. ä-maũ-rō so'-mā. Gr. ἀμαύρως, dark, dim, dusky, and σῶμα, body. 

Note. — This is probably *Procellaria grisea* Gm., as held by Finsch and Salvin.

839. P. tēn-ū-i-rōs'-tris. See *Pinnixa*, No. 817.

840. Cō-lym'-būs tōr'-quā'-tūs. The Latin *colymbus* is simply a transliteration from the Greek, and has nothing to do, notwithstanding the great similarity, with the purely Latin *columba*, a dove; the latter being not Greek at all, nor the former Latin, except as directly transferred from the Greek. The two words are consequently not related, unless it be in a radical manner; Corssen, however, considers them to be the same. Gr. κόλυμβας or κολυμβίς, a diver or swimmer; κολυμβῶ, I dive, swim. The *κόλυμβις* of Aristotle was a species of grebe (*Podiceps*). — Lat. *torquatus*, see *Asyndesmus*, No. 456. — "Loon" is an old Scotch word. See No. 874.

841. C. t. Ä'-dāms-i. To Dr. C. B. Adams, of the British Navy.

842. C. ōr'c'-ti'-cūs. See *Sialia*, No. 29.

843. C. a. pā-cy'-fi'-cūs. See *Anorthura*, No. 77.

844. C. sēp-tēn-trī'-ō-nā'-lis. Lat. *septentrionalis*, northern; *septentriones*, the north, northern regions; *septem-trio*, the constellation of the Wain. See *Parus*, No. 45.

845. Aēch-mō'-phōr-ūs ēc-cīd'-ēn-tā'-lis. Gr. αἰχή, a spear, and φῶρα, bearing; in allusion to the long, slender, sharp bill. — For *occidentalis*, see *Dendrcea*, No. 113. — *Grebe* is a French word, the meaning of which we do not know.


847. Pōd'-y-c'-pēs grīs'-ē'-gēn-ā hōl'-boēl-ī. The extraordinary word "podiceps" has excited much curiosity, and stimulated some ingenious surmises. As it stands, *podiceps* seems to be the Greek ποδής, genitive ποδός, foot, and the Latin termination -ceps, denoting head; and "foot-head" it has doubtless been taken to be by many, who, if thinking of it at all, have felt vaguely that some allusion was intended to the bird's somersaulting
in the water, — turning “heels over head,” as we should say. In deriving the name of the family of grebes, some curious words have been ventured; as *Podicipine*, as if the genitive were *podicipis*, or *Podicipitine*, as if the genitive were *podicipitis*. There is no doubt that *podiceps*, and everything derived from it, is absurd. We have not traced the word back of 1758, when it probably originated in a misprint. Going back further in the annals of ornithology, we soon come upon the word in its proper form, viz., *podiceps*, occurring repeatedly in Willughby and various writers of about that period. The word is the Latin *podex*, genitive *podicis*, the rump, buttocks, and *pes*, foot; being simply a translation into Latin of a very vulgar English name. Having crystallized in the shape of *podiceps*, by Latham’s employ of the word as a generic term, and then been used for a century, it will not be easy to eradicate; but the attempt should be made to substitute the proper *podicipes*. The genitive of this is *podicipedis*, and the family name should be *Podicipedidae*. — Lat. *griseus*, gray; *genus*, check.

NOTE. — There is no technical reason or excuse for using the word at all. For *Columbus*, Brisson, 1760, is the proper name for the genus of grebes, having meant Gebe, not Loon, from the time of Aristotle to that of Linnaeus, when the latter used it for loons and grebes indiscriminately. The loons were called *Mergus* by Brisson; and *Endyges*, Illiger, 1811, seems to be the tenable generic name for them.

848. **P. cōr-nū-tūs.** Lat. cornutus, horned; *cornu*, a horn; in reference to the tufts of feathers on the head.

849. **P. aūr-i-tūs.** Lat. auritus, cared; *auris*, an ear; Gr. *oös*, genitive *ōtōs*, ear; in allusion to the auricular tufts of feathers.

Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as occurring in Greenland.

850. **P. cāl-i-fōr’-nū-cūs.** To California.

851. **P. dōm-ǐn’-i-cūs.** To the Island of St. Domingo. See *Dendroica*, No. 129.

852. **Pōd-i-lym’-būs pōd-i’-cī-pēs.** The word *podilymbus*, sometimes aggravated into *podylimbus*, is a peculiarly villainous miscegenation of *pod[iceps]* and *coll[y]mbus*; see the latter word, No. 840, and *Podicipes*, No. 847.

853. **Frā-tēr’-cū-lā cōr-nī-cūl-ā-tā.** “Fratercula” is a singular word, the application of which to this bird is not obvious, and the form of which seems absurd: a *feminine* noun meaning “little brother.” *Fraterculus* is a proper classical word, a diminutive of *frater*, brother. But there is no larger bird sufficiently near this species for the latter to be called the “little brother.” *Fraterculus* in ornithological writing is much older than 1760, when Brisson made a genus of it, and we are inclined to think that it is humorously used; all the more so by being made feminine, in the same spirit that prompted the comic writer Plautus to invent the verb *fraterculo*, as he did *sororio*, to signalize the swellings of the breasts of boys, like twin-brothers, at puberty. If there be anything in


this, the application of the word to the birds is to be sought in their stout puffy shape, that which appears to have caused the English word puffin. See Puffinus, No. 831. — Lat. corniculata, horned, a diminutive of cornutus: referring to the acute epidermal process on the upper eyelid, which is deciduous, being shed like the horns of deer.

856. F. cir-ră-tă. Lat. cirratus or cirratus, having curled locks, or ringlets, curly-haired; cirrus or cirrhus, a curl of hair; well applied to this oddly feather-tufted bird.
857. Cēr-ät-ō-rih'-nă mō-nō-cēr-ă-tă. Gr. κέρας, genitive κέρατος, a horn, and μή, genitive μῆς, the nose; alluding to the prominent deciduous horn which grows up from the base of the bill, over the nostrils. — Gr. μῶσ, only, alone, single, transliterated as Lat. mono-, in composition, and κέρας, horn, Latinized as ceras, ceruis, whence an adjective form, cerus, horned; that is, unicorn, one-horned.
858. Simō-rhy:n'-chūs psēt-tă'-cū-lūs. Gr. συμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, like the negro; ἰχώρ, beak; well applied to these birds, whose bills are singularly shaped. The same idea is expressed in the Latin simia, an ape, whence our English simian, become a common word since Darwinism has been so much discussed. — Lat. psittacus, a little parrot, diminutive of psittacus. See Sitta, No. 57.
859. S. cris-tă-tēl'-lūs. Lat. diminutive of cristatus, crested.
860. S. pyg-maē'-ūs. See Sitta, No. 61. This is S. cantschaticus of the orig. ed.; but Aica pygmaea Gm. is based on the young of the same species, called S. cassini by Coues.
861. S. pūs-ill'-lūs. See Sitta, No. 60.
862. Ptychorhamphus aleuticus. Gr. πτέρυς, genitive πτερυχός, a fold, and ἰχώρ, the beak; well alluding to the wrinkled covering of the bill; which, by analogy with what is known of other species, may be taken as an indication that the soft part concerned will be found to grow some kind of excrecence, not yet discovered. — Lat. aleuticus, of the Aleutian Islands, — the country of the people called Alicks.


863. Al'-lē nīg'-ril-cān. Alle is a local designation of this species and of Uria grylle. Its meaning we do not know. It was long the specific name of the bird, taken for the generic by Link in 1806. — Lat. nigricans, present participle of a supposed verb nigrico, equivalent to nigræsco, I grow black, am blackish. This stands in the orig. ed. as Meropus alle: for the reason of the change, see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, iv, 1879, p. 244.

864. Sīn-thlī-bō-rhām'-phūs ān-tī-qī'-ūs. Gr. σωθλίβω, I compress; σόν, with, and θλίβω, I press; ἑβως, beak. — Lat. antiquus, antique, ancient; with reference to the gray of the head, like an old man's. Antiquus is simply for antiquus, this a form of antiquus, from ante, before; one having retained the idea of being before in space, that is, in front of, the other having acquired the idea of priority in time, like antea; the opposition in either case is with post, postea, behind, after.

865. S. ū-mī-zū'-sū-mē. This appalling word we know nothing about except that it is transliterated from the Japanese, Temminck having described the species from that country; "son nom japonais est wumizusume," he says. We drop the w.

866. Brāch-y-rhām'-phūs mār-mō-rā'-tūs. Gr. βραχύς, short, and ἑβως, beak. — Lat. marmoratus, marbled; marmor, marble; in allusion to the veined and clouded color. Marmor is the Gr. μάρμαρος, from μαρμαρός, I shine, glitter, sparkle, as did the beautiful white stone which Praxiteles carved. — Murrelet is a word coined by Coues in 1868 as a diminutive of murre, like rivulet from river.

867. B. kitt'-litz'-ī. To F. H. von Kittlitz, traveller and naturalist.

868. B. hýp-ō-le'-ū'-cūs. Gr. ὑπό, under, and λευκός, white, meaning neither whitish nor under the white, but white underneath. Not in the orig. ed.; since recognized as probably valid.

869. B. crā-va'-lī. To Sig. Federico Craveri. Not in the orig. ed.; since recognized as perhaps distinct.

Black Guillemot; Sea Pigeon.

Pigeon Guillemot.

Sooty Guillemot.

Common Guillemot; Murre.

875. Lomvia troile californica (Bry.) Coues. B —. C —. R 763a. (?)
California Guillemot.

Thick-billed Guillemot.

Razor-billed Auk.

Great Auk.

871. U'-ri-a gryl'-le. Gesner and others state that oöpha is the Greek name of a guillemot, or some other water-bird. Uria occurs all through ornithology from Gesner, and was made a genus by Brisson in 1760. The meaning we do not know; perhaps akin to urinari, Skr. nārī, water. — Gylle is said to be from Gr. γυλλίς, I grunt; the bird has been called sibilans by some; but grisla and grylle are N. European names.

872. U. cöl-üm'-bā. Lat. columba, a pigeon, applied in the same way that we call the bird "sea-pigeon" in English.

873. U. cār'-bō. Lat. carbo, a coal, charcoal; here used in allusion to the uniformly sooty color, as if the bird were charred.

874. Löm'-vi-a trō-i'-le. Lomvia and lomvia are two of many forms in which is found spelled the vernacular name of the bird, in Scotch, Færoïsce, and related languages; as Dan. løn, Dutch loem, Eng. loon or loom. It was taken by Linnaeus for the specific, and much later by Brandt for the generic name. — Troile, on the contrary, may be of classic origin, Troilus being the son of Priam; also used as synonymous with Trojan; application in this case arbitrary, if any. Newton says "possibly a compliment to Troil, the Ice-lander." Brünnich wrote it Troille in 1764 (Orn. Bor., p. 27).

Not in the orig. ed. Since recognized by Ridgway.

876. L. är'-rā. Lat. arra or arrha was purchase-money, or a pledge in earnest of a contract, and might have been applied by Pallas to a bird in such demand by the natives as to serve as a sort of unit or standard of exchange in barter. "Salerne says the great blue parrot of Brazil is called Arras or Aras; this seems here transferred to the sea-parrot." (Wharton's MSS.)

877. Ü-tā-mān'-i-a tō'-rā. Both these words are mere Latinizations of vernacular names. Utamania or utamania was in the bird-books long before Leach made a genus of it, and so was tord or torndule. We do not know what these words mean, further than that they signify this species. Ray says (Syn., 1713, p. 119): "Ad litora Cretæ inventur; indigénis 'Utamania' dícta."

878. Al'-cā im-pēn'-mās. Alca is not classic, being merely a Latinization of the vernacular name, found in several different forms, as all, alck, alka, awk, awk. The third of these
is found in the old treatises written in Latin, and the change to *alca* is of course immaterial. The meaning of the word is in question. The form *awk* (which we observe some late English scholars use) might suggest a relationship with *awkward*, in view of these ungainly fowl; but awkward means simply left-handed. Quite probably *alk* is related, and not distantly, to *elk*, the bird and the beast being the largest, or most notable, or most prevailing animals of their respective kinds in the consideration of the people. But *elk* is in Latin *alce* (quite like *alea*), and this is uniform with the Greek *áλκη*, meaning strength, prowess; one of the names of Hercules, for example, being derived therefrom. The probability that *alk, elk, alce, and áλκη* are radically if not still more closely related, is heightened by the other vernacular names of this bird, *gare-fowl, goir-fuyd, &c.*, these qualifying prefixes being similar to those seen in *gerfalco*, and recognized by Steenstrup in inventing his genus *Gyralca*, the idea of size, strength, or other predominance being evident. If this be so, the *alk*, the *Gare-fowl*, is *the fowl, par excellence*, as *elk, alce, is the great beast, as Ger-falco is the falcon*; with the implication of some honor or special esteem. We are thus led directly to *Hierofalco*, which see, No. 498. — Lat. *impennis*, featherless, *i.e.*, wingless, with reference to the diminutive wings, unfit for flight; *in*, negative, and *penna*, a feather.

Though the Great Auk is extinct in North America, and has doubtless disappeared from the face of the earth, we still keep the place *in memoriam* of this “most honourable and antient fowle.”
ADDENDA.

The foregoing list of 878 names agrees with the analysis of the original and of the present edition of the Check List: $778 - 10 + 110 = 878$. But in the course of the year during which this edition has been printing, the following ten additions to the bird-fauna of North America have been announced:


882. *Buteo brachyurus* V. B —. C —. R —. (S. A.) *Short-tailed Buzzard.*

879. *Pā'-rūs mē'-ri-di-ō'-nā'-lis.* Lat. *meridionalis,* southern, southerly; for *meridialis,* from *meridies,* midday, noon.


880. *Mēt-ār'-chūs crī'-ni-tūs koō'-pēr-i.* To William Cooper.


881. *An-trō'-stō-mūs vō'-ci'-fēr-ūs ā'-ri-zō'-nā.-* To the Territory of Arizona.


* The stereotyped plates of the introductory pages, indicating 878 names, with 110 additions, have been punched to give the total of 888 with 120 additions.


B. fü-li-gin-o'-süs.  Lat. fuliginosus, sooty, of a dark sooty color; fuligo, soot.


Eö-rö-nö-rö-nö'-chüs pyg-ma'-ðüs.  Gr. eÜpteras, I dilate, widen, spread out; from eÜp, broad; and pëgës, beak. It is found spelled in many different ways; often eÜrin- or eÜrhin-, as if supposed to be eÜ and ßis or ßer, the nose. — See Sitta, No. 61.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Since given by Ridgway as occurring at Point Barrow, Arctic coast of Alaska, in Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, p. 85. We are informed that the alleged occurrence is questionable.

Fü'l-i-ca a'-tra.  Lat. ater, atra, atrum, black.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Since reported to have been obtained in Greenland in 1870. See Ridg., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, p. 85, and Freke, Zoologist, September, 1881, p. 374.

Fü-lig'-ü-lä rö-fö'-nä.  Late Lat. rufinus, reddened, reddish, formed from rufus, of same meaning.


Öës-të'-lë-tä gël'-ä'-ris.  Lat. gularis, pertaining to gula, the throat.


Only North American as astray on the high sea.

Pëf'-fin'-öö bör'-ë'-ä'-lish.  Lat. borealis, northern.

Not in the orig. ed. Since described as new from Massachusetts. See Cory, Bull. Nutt. Club, vi, No. 2, April, 1881, p. 84.
Note (1). — This Index contains matter additional to or corrective of that in the body of the text.

Note (2). — The figures refer, not to the pagination of the book, but to the numeration of the names: e.g., *Turdus*, No. 1, not page 1.

Note (3). — When a word occurs in the List more than once, — as in cases of most generic and many specific or subspecific names, — the reference is usually to the place where it is first or best defined.

Note (4). — Words differing only in termination, — as *american-us, a, um*, — are usually not duplicated.

Note (5). — Generic names are distinguished by a capital initial letter.

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Brown, Bull. Nat. Club, vii,
Jan. 1882, p. 26, Texas. (?)—
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W. Henshaw, Am. Sportsm., v, Feb. 1878, p. 328
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CATALOGUE OF THE AUTHOR'S ORNITHOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS, 1861-1881.

* Anonymous.  † Reviews.

1861.

   A slight sketch of the Birds of the District of Columbia.


1862.

5. List of Birds ascertained to inhabit the District of Columbia, with the times of Arrival and Departure of such as are non-residents, and Brief Notices of Habits, etc. By Elliott Cones and D. Webster Prentiss. — Sixteenth Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst., for 1861, 1862, pp. 399–421.

   Abstract of a monograph published in full in Birds of the Northwest, 1874.

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1863.


1864.


16. Notes on certain Central-American Laridæ, collected by Mr. Osbert Salvin and Mr. F. Godman. — *The Ibis*, vi, July, 1864, pp. 387-393.

1865.


1866.


20. List of the Birds of Fort Whipple, Arizona: with which are incorporated all other species ascertained to inhabit the Territory; with brief critical and field Notes, descriptions of new species, etc. — *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, xviii, March, 1866, pp. 39-100.

Fifty copies reissued, repaged, under the title: [Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, January 1866.] — | Prodrome of a Work |


Notices on the birds observed during the journey.


1867.


E. A. Samuels’ work.

1868.


See also under 1870.


   About a dozen cases, chiefly of North American species.

   On the structure of the eye in Birds.

1869.


34. *Of Doves and Thorns. — The Liberal Christian, July 24, 1869.
   Breeding of Zenaidura carolinensis.


   Molothrus ater × Polioptila cerulea.

   On the breeding of Sterna antillarum and Ægialites wilsonius.

   Supplementary to the article in *op. cit.*, 1861, p. 373.


1870.


   Tracks made by Sandpipers, &c.


47. †Ornithological Results of the Exploration of the North-west. — *Amer. Nat.*, iv, No. 6, August, 1870, pp. 367–371.

   Review of Dall and Bannister’s and Baird’s papers on the Birds of Alaska, in *Trans. Chicago Acad.*, 1869.

1871.


   Birds, pp. 18–47. There are 5 Nos. of this, 1871–1879, the 1st and 4th relating to Birds.


   Biography of the species, with references to other birds observed in Kansas.

50. †Recent Ornithological Publications. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, No. 4, June, 1871, pp. 234–238.


52. Mechanism of Flexion and Extension in Birds’ Wings. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, Nos. 8 and 9, September, 1871, pp. 513, 514.


53. Bullock’s Oriole [Icterus bullocki]. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, No. 11, November, 1871, pp. 678–682, fig. 120.


56. †Gray’s Hand List of Birds. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, No. 12, December, 1871, pp. 775–779.

1872.


60. †Two Late American Papers on Ornithology. — *Amer. Nat.*, vi, No. 3, March, 1872, pp. 165, 166.


63. †Newton’s Ornithological Register. — *Amer. Nat.*, vi, No. 6, June, 1872, pp. 360, 361.

64. The Nest, Eggs, and Breeding Habits of Harporhynchus crissalis. — *Amer. Nat.*, vi, No. 6, June, 1872, pp. 370, 371.


   Review of A. Hyatt’s paper on Spheniscidae.


70. †Giebel’s Thesaurus. — *Amer. Nat.*, vi, No. 9, September, 1872, pp. 549–551.


72. †Recent Discoveries in Ornithotomy. — *Amer. Nat.*, vi, No. 10, October, 1872, pp. 631–635.

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74. [Contributions to] Sharpe and Dresser's Hist. of the Birds of Europe, Parts xi, xii, xv, 1872.

1873.

75. [Contributions to] Sharpe and Dresser's Hist. of the Birds of Europe, Parts xvi, xx, xxi, 1873.

76. †Dubois' Conspectus. — Amer. Nat., vii, No. 1, January, 1873, pp. 40-42.
   Review of C. F. Dubois' Conspectus Avium Europaeorum.


78. [Circular relating to the "Birds of the Northwest"] — Headquarters Department of Dakota, Feb. 14, 1873.

   Review of J. E. Harting's work of that name.

80. †Ornithology of the West. — Amer. Nat., vii, No. 4, April, 1873, pp. 220-223.

   Review of J. H. Gurney, Sr.'s, Andersson's Birds of Damara Land.


85. †Late Local Lists. — Amer. Nat., vii, No. 7, July, 1873, pp. 418-421.


88. Use of small shot. — Amer. Sportsm., Nov. 22, 1873, p. 117.

89. Specimens of Bird Architecture [Icterus]. — Amer. Sportsm., Nov. 29, 1873, p. 129.


This is the orig. ed., very scarce (150 copies.). See 1875.

This is the orig. ed. Separately published December, 1873. Also published with "Field Ornithology," 1874.

1874.

Published January, 1874. The “Check List” originally published separately, 1873.


Review of Theodore Jasper’s work.


103. †The New Work on Birds. — *Amer. Sportsm.*, iii, March 28, 1874, p. 412.
Review of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway’s work.
104. †Avifauna of Colorado and Wyoming. — *Amer. Nat.*, viii, No. 4, April, 1874, p. 240.

105. The Snow-bird [*Junco hiemalis*] as a Sparrow. — *Field and Stream*, April 4, 1874.
   With reference to the construction of a game law.

   Luminosity of these feathers in Ardeida.


   Review of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway’s work.

   Review of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway’s work.


111. †Birds of Illinois. — *Field and Stream*, May 2, 1874.


115. Dusky Grouse; Blue Grouse; Pine Grouse [*Canace obscura*]. — *Field and Stream*, June 27, 1874, p. 154; July 11, 1874, p. 170.


120. The Cranes [*Gruidæ*] of America. — *Forest and Stream*, iii, Aug. 20, 1874, p. 20.

121. The Blue Quail [*Callipepla squamata*]. — *Field and Stream*, Aug. 29, 1874.
122. Recent Publications in Ornithology. — *Amer. Nat.*, viii, No. 9, September, 1874, pp. 541-546.

Reviews of several papers, chiefly on N. Am. Birds.


Falco communis, Buteo swainsoni, Archibuteo ferrugineus, and other birds of Montana.


Review of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's work.


1875.


Reprinted from the orig. ed., 1873.

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138. Duck Shooting à Cheval. — Amer. Sportsm., April 24, 1875.


143. † A late paper on Birds. — Amer. Nat., ix, No. 10, November, 1875, pp. 570, 571.


Published November, 1875.

1876.


Also published separately. 8vo. Washington, 1876.


Also separate. 8vo. Washington, 1876.


155. Unusual Nesting Sites of the Night Hawk [Chordeiles popetue] and Towhee Bunting [Pipilo erythropthalmus]. — *Amer. Nat.*, x, No. 4, April, 1876, p. 239.

156. Dr. Cones upon Quail, etc. — *Rod and Gun*, viii, April 1, 1876, p. 9.

157. Dr. Cones on Brant, etc. — *Rod and Gun*, viii, April 1, 1876, p. 8.

158. *†Mr. Gentry’s Book about Birds. — Rod and Gun*, viii, April 29, 1876, p. 71.


159. The Labrador Duck [Camptolæmus labradorius]. — *Amer. Nat.*, x, No. 5, May, 1876, p. 303.


Review of Vol. I. of T. G. Gentry’s work.


163. Letters on Ornithology. No. 1. — The Oregon Robin [Turdus nævius]. — *Chicago Field*, June 24, 1876, fig.

This illustrated series of 30 Letters, running from above date to July, 1879, at various intervals, is in part new, partly from the “Birds of the Northwest.”

165. Brant once more. — Rod and Gun, July 8, 1876.

166. Letters on Ornithology. No. 2. — The American Tree-Creeper [Certhia familiaris]. — Chicago Field, Aug. 12, 1876, fig.


169. Letters on Ornithology. No. 4. — The Horned or Shore Lark [Eremophila alpestris]. — Chicago Field, Oct. 7, 1876, fig.


171. Dr. Coues on "Partridge," "Quail," Etc. — Rod and Gun, Nov. 11, 1876.

172. Letters on Ornithology. No. 5. — Marsh Wrens [Telmatodytes palustris, Cistothorus stellaris]. — Chicago Field, Nov. 18, 1876, figg.


Copied abridged by the press at large.

175. Letters on Ornithology. No. 6. — The Shrike, or Butcher Bird [Lanius borealis]. — Chicago Field, Dec. 2, 1876, fig.


Reviews of E. S. Morse’s and S. Tenney’s works.

177. Letters on Ornithology. No. 7. — The Catbird (Mimus carolinensis). — Chicago Field, Dec. 9, 1876, fig.


179.*‡Life-Histories of Animals, including Man. — The Nation, No. 369, 1876.

Review of A. S. Packard’s work.


Review of H. D. Minot’s work.

1877.


185. Letters on Ornithology. No. 11. — Swallows [*Hirundinidae*]. — *Chicago Field*, Jan. 6, 1877, figg.


   Review of H. D. Minot’s work.

   Review of H. D. Minot’s work.


190. To the Swallow. — *Rod and Gun*, Feb. 3, 1877.


   Review of H. D. Minot’s work.


197. The Song that the Bluebird Sings. — *Harper’s Magazine*, May, 1877, p. 891.
   Reprinted in many places.

198. Notes on the Ornithology of the Region about the Source of the Red River of Texas, from Observations made during the Explorations conducted by Lieut. E. II. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. By C. A. H.

Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination.

199. Birds [etc.]. — The (Baltimore) Mirror, June 1, July 1, Aug. 1, Sept. 1, Oct. 1, Nov. 1, Dec. 1, 1877.

From the “Birds of the Northwest.”


Many reprints elsewhere.

205. Our Birds of Prey; or, the Eagles, Hawks, and Owls of Canada. — The Nation, — 1877, p. 341.

Review of H. G. Vennor's work.


1878.


This constitutes the First Instalment of Ornithological Bibliography; for 2d, 3d, and 4th, see 1879 and 1880.
APPENDIX.


Supplementary to No. 1, Vertebrates, 1871. Birds, pp. 22-24. (No. 3, Fishes, is by Dr. Yarrow.)


Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination.


Ernest Ingersoll’s proposed treatise.


   Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination, 8vo, Washington, 1878.


235. †Wilson’s and Bonaparte’s American Ornithology. — *The Nation*, Nov. 7, 1878.

1879.


239. Coues on the Nest and Eggs of the Water Thrush [*Sius niesius*]. — *The Oologist*, iv, No. 8, March, 1879, p. 57.


256. Le Conte’s Thrasher (Harporhynchus lecontii). — The Oologist, iv, No. 12, July, 1879, pp. 99-100.

257. Letters on Ornithology. No. 27. — Bartramian Sandpiper or Tattler; Upland Plover [Bartramia longicauda]. — Chicago Field, July 5, 1879.

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Including the bibliography of the subject. Also sep. pamphlet.


The First Instalment forms the Appendix of “Birds of the Colorado Valley,” Part I, 1878. — Also sep. pamphlet, new cover-title, same pagination.


Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination.

1880.


This Instalment antedates the Third, below. Also separate, with new cover-title.

286. [Letters on Passer domesticus in America and Australia.] — Forest and Stream, April 15, 1880, p. 204.


   Not published till after the 4th, above. Not separate, occupying the whole No. of the Bull.

   Gossip over letters and other relics of Wilson and Audubon.

   Review of O. C. Marsh's "Odontornithes."

296. Rural Bird Life | being | Essays on Ornithology | with instructions for preserving objects | relating to that science | by | Charles Dixon | with forty-five illustrations; and a preface | By Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. . . .
   Boston | Estes and Lauriat | 299 to 305 Washington Street. | [1880.] 1 vol. sm. 8vo. Title and pp. i-xvi, 1-374, 45 illust.
   American Editor's preface, pp. iii-viii.

1881.


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