Eggs of Usibella antevaniana
42 x 5.9
47 x 5.6

Everything in this book on mammals, so far as the Mexican boundary region is concerned, has been carded for the mammal report.
Feb. 5, 1902. C.R.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan 5 1888</td>
<td>PH. Verde, A.S.</td>
<td><em>Philo alberti</em></td>
<td>Male pairs in full plumage, no measurements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 23, 1888</td>
<td>PH. Verde, Arizona</td>
<td><em>Conichthys intermedius</em></td>
<td>Adult plumage, no measurements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 24, 1888</td>
<td>PH. Verde, Arizona</td>
<td><em>Turdus oregenes</em></td>
<td>Measurements on Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 25, 1888</td>
<td>PH. Verde, Arizona</td>
<td><em>Rhytchus atratus</em></td>
<td>Measurements on Table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan 28, 1888</td>
<td>PH. Verde, Arizona</td>
<td><em>Philo alberti</em></td>
<td>Male pairs in full plumage, no measurements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comparisons of Virginia Rails:**
- A good series of Virginia Rails (Rallus limicola) from Arizona with a single series from New Mexico (R. palustris), show the Arizona specimen to be a little larger and more robust than the New Mexico rail. The eastern rail is a little darker, the breast being a little smaller than those from Arizona or New Mexico.
January 2, 1858. Fort Verde, Arizona.

List of specimens brought Jan. 29, 1858, in Box No. 2, weight 1125 pounds.


Archeological:

736 Piece of mulberry wood, found standing against the wall of a closed adobe dwelling, below the Middle Verde, Sedentary, Verde River, Arizona.
He entered the front room by enlarging the
bureau of what proved to be an aboriginal
Skunk (Conephantes) whom we found dead
and desiccated within. Behind the front
chamber were several others, communicating;
and in them were found fragments of a
red, circles of grains, etc., used for head-mats
and wash bags, food and substances, cotton cloth,
implements, etc.

2336 Pieces of modeling from cave-dwelling in Montezuma’s Wellland on Clear Creek, Arizona.

2187 Bundle of reeds covering skeleton found on Clear Creek, Arizona.

The following specimens were not catalogued in the proper place:

6012 Salvia americana, fullus. Mormon Lake, Mogollon
Flats, Arizona. Altitude, 1st, Daytona mounding.

6013 Phacelia columbiana, ppr. Van from Francis
Mountains, Arizona.

6014 Phacelia columbiana, ppr. Same locality as


6015 Morganus americana. Ed. Measurements on Table.


6016 Salvia americana, fullus. Mormon Lake, Mogollon
Flats, Arizona. Altitude, 1st, Daytona mounding.

6017 Salvia americana, fullus. Mormon Lake, Mogollon
Flats, Arizona. Altitude, 1st, Daytona mounding. See page 83.

From Cayuse, Arizona, February 3, 1888—

6018 Cyanea phyllis, fullus. Measurements on Table.

6019 " " " Measurements on Table.
February 16th 1858. Post Verde, Arizona.

Received a box of birds. Shot at Payson, Arizona, Feb. 13th 1858.

6065 Heliocephalus fasciata montana. (2d). Measurements on Table. 2d.
6066 Heliocephalus fasciata montana. (2d). Measurements on Table. 2d.

A box from J. S. Libby, contains the following species, shot at Payson, Arizona, on Feb. 13th 1858:

6067 Aphelocoma woodhousei. Measurements on Table. 2d.
6068 Aphelocoma woodhousei. Measurements on Table. 2d.

6069 Melaneta migratoria fasciata. Measurements on Table.
6070 Aphelocoma woodhousei. Measurements on Table. 2d.
6071 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6072 Aphelocoma woodhousei. Measurements on Table. 2d.

6073 Aphelocoma woodhousei. Measurements on Table. 2d.
6074 Aphelocoma woodhousei. Measurements on Table. 2d.
6075 Aphelocoma woodhousei. Measurements on Table. 2d.
6076 Aphelocoma woodhousei. Measurements on Table. 2d.
6077 Rubo virginiensis auriculatus. Measurements on Table. Weight 2 lbs. Measurements on Table.

This specimen has a red throat, although a very small space at base of bill is white. This is a peculiar mark that I have not noted before. Some of those I have examined may have been carefully marked as males when in reality they were females, as I have never known until now that females have red throats like males do. If this is generally known, it is good ground for declaring it to be a specific distinct from the Eastern Yellow-billed Woodpecker. It might prove to a very good species or variety, an attractive blue of iridescent blue, the red extending onto the breast.

6078 Rubo virginiensis auriculatus. Measurements on Table. Weight 2 lbs. Measurements on Table.
6079 Rubo virginiensis auriculatus. Measurements on Table. Weight 2 lbs. Measurements on Table.
6080 Rubo virginiensis auriculatus. Measurements on Table. Weight 2 lbs. Measurements on Table.
6081 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6082 Parus inornatus griseus. Measurements on Table.
6083 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6084 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6085 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6086 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6087 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6088 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6089 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6090 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6091 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6092 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6093 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6094 Phainopepla formicivora. Measurements on Table.
6096 Geometra stellata, a new lepidoptera. See measurements on Table.

6106 Brandt's Fiscal, Feb. 29, 1888.

6109 Mearnsianus americana. Red, broad, fine white. I think this is peculiar to males that have not acquired the adult plumage. The oldest ones have dark plumage on their breasts. The crown of Bill changes to a darker plumage as soon as the blood concolutes.

6112 Chondracantha alearia. See measurements on Table. Bill pale brown, grayish, at base.

6113 Myrmecia miliaria, australis. Sooty, black, olive-green, hazel.

6114 Turdus alboterminatus. See measurements on Table.

6115 Phyllopus auratus, australis. See measurements on Table.

6116 Zonotrichia intermedia. See measurements on Table.

6117 Received a box of birds shot at Cuyam, Arizona, Mar. 2, 1888, by Joseph St. Gibson.

6118 Zonotrichia australis. See measurements on Table. A fine bird, with a white spot on the throat.

6119 Zonotrichia intermedia. See measurements on Table.

6120 Zonotrichia intermedia. See measurements on Table.

6121 Myrmecia miliaria, australis. See measurements on Table.

6122 Turdus alboterminatus. See measurements on Table.

6123 Turdus alboterminatus. See measurements on Table.

6124 Pipilo Maculatus, mearnsianus. See measurements on Table.

6125 Pipilo Maculatus, mearnsianus. See measurements on Table.

6126 Pipilo Maculatus, mearnsianus. See measurements on Table.

6127 Pipilo Maculatus, mearnsianus. See measurements on Table.

6128 Sturnus delicatus. See measurements on Table.

6129 Marephagophorus cristatus. See measurements on Table.

6130 Marephagophorus cristatus. See measurements on Table.

6131 Marephagophorus cristatus. See measurements on Table.


Feb. 21, 1888. At Verde, Arizona.
March 4, 1888 Fort U. A. S.

6130 Branta canadensis occidentalis. 2d. Meas. Measurements on tabs. The edit is pure and sharply contrasted against the gray of the underparts. This white spot includes the tibiae and extends farther forward than usual, and as in a broader area, ending obliquely at a point (near, as for forms as opposite. The complete semblance spot. It includes the whole belly but not the sides, except behind the legs in slate hep.

6132 Pernis apivorus first seen.

March 5, 1888. Fort U., Arizona.

6133 Phyllophaga longipennis. 2d. Meas. Measurements on tabs. This is the only black woodpecker that I ever saw in the Verde Valley.

March 29, 1888 Fort U. A. S.

Carpodacus castaneus. During this warm season enormous blocks have been driven down out of the surrounding hills. They utter a shrilly note resembling the Eastern Purple Finch.

March 30, 1888 2d. Fort U. A. S.

6134 Sayornis nigricans. 2d. Meas. Measurements on tabs. One of a pair that were commenting hyehid. I did not know this until I went to pick up my quarter. The nest was in the side of a tunnel through a hill, through which runs the arroyo that runs to the upper meadows of the Verde Valley.

Philodipterus aureiferus. A number were seen to first this season. All were single birds. One was seen to alight against the side of a bank and on field more or less.

Note. The first specimen of Amblyornis rufus I got February 30th (A. P. O.) 1888. Others were shot March 4th.

Aphelocoma woodhousei and Pyrrhuloxia californica have been common down in the Verde bottom all winter. In another few they have sometimes been seen below the foothills.


6135 Chionobdus spinosus. 2d. Meas. Measurements on tabs. This bird has perched off all of the down from the inner part of head body, as well as a large quantity of the large feathers, to raise the rest with. It runs along that strap has been laid. I could not find the other Scolia, and guess that it was .

6136 Multiceps carolinus. 2d. Meas. Measurements on tabs. Has not made good fowls and those of back since last summer. Males of these parts much worn and blacked.

653 Truper eulophicus arizonensis. 2d. Shot in the brush of large wattle tree, perching on its stump, about 10 feet above the ground. I could not see how the rabbit could climb so high. She had caught out a safe place wherein to keep her young. The quarter were filled with sickle and four features whose shapes were as large as song farrow eggs in a cage. The only preserved. Weight 125 cgs. Length, 135 head; body, measured to 12 inches; tail, 8; head, 9; bill, 1; wings, 8; and 8. Sickle bill slanting crown, 7; height from head, 6; length (measured on a plane almost horizontal), 48. Forget species, 16; distance between eyes 8; cheek spot, 150.

If a bill to front head (this measurement is useless as it is the measurement from tip of bill to angle of mouth, because of its uncertainty) 5, leg, 30; Centres of pupil 22; angle of mouth, 17; ear 60; 60, 40; 150; reach 31, end of end, 50.
For Irish, from Benedict, 147; Petersen 107; Mann, 435.

Petrochelidon petechia. - A few visited the nests under our porch tables in the morning and then disappeared. You see the nest; (March 21, 1888, Ft. Verde, Arizona.)

Oresceles montanus. - The regular migration has commenced. There had been a few in the valley all winter.

Vesper peregrina. - First seen; sexual; singing.

Catharista aura. - First seen; one.

Prothero cubica. - First seen, one female.

Cercomacra coggyria. - Common. The nest is a roll of grass with a few small twigs and a few dried leaves in the center.

The Verde is very high. No water birds except Kells. Cormorants, Stilts, Stilts, Galapagos Cormorant, Short-tailed Durbin, Godwits, shore cranes, ducks, geese.

Catharista aura. - Sexually; two seen in the valley. The nest was a roll of grass, 12 inches in diameter; 6 inches in height; 2 eggs.

Cercomacra coggyria. - One nest, not seen.
April 2nd, Concluded.

6146 Utero cruciatus. 5 do. Measurements entered in Table.
6147 Helminthophila cuicua. 1 do.
6148 Carpodacus electoralis. 1 do.
6149 Spigera coehciae arizentai. 1 do.
6150 " " " " 1 do.
6151 Passer gramineus. terminale. 1 do.
6152 " " " " 1 do.
6153 " " " " 1 do.
6154 Salpinctes obsoletus. 1 do.
6155 " " " " 1 do.
6156 " " " " 1 do.

June 5th. 1 do. I. helminth.

April 3d, 1888. P. Verde, A. Y.

S. Arizona is now 300 miles west of the Atlantic. The arid region it during the heat of the day.

April 2nd, 1888.

Received a box of quail eggs shot at Pajaro, Arizona, by Mr. Joseph A. Gibson.

6157 Spigera coehciae arizentai. Measurements in Table.
6158 " " " " 1 do.
6159 " " " " 1 do.
6160 " " " " 1 do. Pajaro, A. Y.
6161 " " " " 1 do.
6162 " " " " 1 do.
6163 " " " " 1 do. I. helminth.
6164 " " " " 1 do.
6165 " " " " 1 do. Pajaro, A. Y.
6166 " " " " 1 do.
6167 " " " " 1 do.
6168 " " " " 1 do.
6169 " " " " 1 do.
6170 " " " " 1 do.
6171 " " " " 1 do.
6172 " " " " 1 do.
6173 " " " " 1 do.

April 4th, 1888. P. Verde, A. Y.

The leaves of the cottonwoods are now so dense that quail eggs are hard to see.

Dendrocopos astia. One dead, first seen.

April 6h, 1888.

Regulus calendula. 1 do. Ruby, Crown. Measurements on Table. This species now very common.

Carpodacus electoralis. Nest in cottonwood contained one egg. Built in a mass of dead branches with the heads syred on hanging down alongside trunk. Sperchieri coefer. Old male Down, whales, on the ground. When the birds were last seen, one, a pair, the other, 2 hundred yards beyond. Last summer, on the east end of March, I new decided, on the other nest, a pair, hundred yards down the ditch, where they had a wood. Last summer, one of which (N.) I placed in first克莱, just from west.


Hymen malachieke. 1 do. Measurements of Table.

Dendrocopos astria. 1 do.

Dendrocopos cygninus. 1 do.

Dendrocopos electoralis. 1 do.

Hymen malachieke. 1 do. Not known. do.

Regulus calendula. 1 do. Ruby, Crown. do.

Hymen malachieke. 1 do. No ruby crown. do.
April 8, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Cypripedium calceolus - most taken with 6 eggs. The first egg was laid April 12, and one ball discovered.

The eggs were five.

Pyranthus virgatus - first seen; 2 together.

April 9, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Papilio alti - a nest was found in the Asclepias compound, containing 10,000 eggs, dead, and stink, is the larva.

Chilodes erythrogastra - first seen; one [3]

Papilio alti - The first nest was found on this site.

April 9, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Pyranthus virgatus - second compound seen.

Pyranthus - first seen; 17 Verde, Arizona.

April 11, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Robins and Geese still abundant.

Sedroica australis - Extensively abundant; but only one female seen.

The Cottonwoods are now in full leaf, and the shade is so dense that it is difficult to see small birds. Verde River still flowing.

regularus callurus meloni - Common; but only one female seen.

Cypripedium callurus - First seen.

Pygantha callurus meloni - Exceedingly abundant, and to inhabiting the dense forest, and low foliage, while the last two like Phyllostis, Chilodes erythrogastra - Now abundant.

Cypripedium callurus. First seen; one.

Cypripedium gambelii. Pad Measurements on Table.

April 13, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Spring Flows. Flocks still remain in the Cottonwoods. The males are singing. A small flock swinging in the trees about the Post Hotel. This morning.

regularus callurus meloni - first seen; 17 Verde, Arizona.

April 13, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Merganser americanus - Pad Measurements on Table.

April 13, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Chilodes erythrogastra - first seen; 17 Verde, Arizona.

April 13, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Chilodes callurus - first seen.

April 13, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Chilodes callurus - Pad Measurements on Table.

April 13, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Chilodes callurus - 17 Verde, Arizona.

April 13, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

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April 13, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Chilodes callurus - 17 Verde, Arizona.

April 13, 1888, 17 Verde, Arizona.

Chilodes callurus - 17 Verde, Arizona.

= Temperature 75. Total Sunlight, 670.
Height, 3 a.m. 55; Total 75; 120.
Mus. 180; depth, 50; air above crown, 174.
Along north, 143; south (out of sight), 73.
Longest whiskers, 35; Chest girth, 35.
Distance between eyes, 4.8; Distance 6 feet, 12.
Angle between 39; eye, 0.6 feet per yard, 70.
Ears, 1.06; 0.7 of an inch, 270; area, 11.3.
End of head 3.8; 0.8 feet, 12.7.
Cranium, 1.72; mammilla, 65; ears.
Front limb, 3.0; forelimb, 4.0.
Height 7.2; Woman's diameter of eye, 17.
Distance between eyes, 4.6; height of head, 7.9.
Spruce (Picea pungens) 38. Measurements on file.

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Along north, 143; south (out of sight), 73.
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Distance between eyes, 4.6; height of head, 7.9.
Spruce (Picea pungens) 38. Measurements on file.

= temperature 75. Total Sunlight, 670.
April 17th, 1888, P. U. Dept, Arizona.

Holoptila carinata, F2, measurements in Table.
6226 Dendroica aberti, do. do.
6227 Anthus pennsylvaniae, do. do.
6228 Melospiza lincolnii, do. do.
6229 " " Todd's, do. do.
6230 " " L. a. arizonae, do. do.
6231 " " Forks, do. do.
6232 " " Todd's, do. do.
6233 " " Todd's, do. do.
6234 " " Forks, do. do.
6235 " " Todd's, do. do.
6236 " " Todd's, do. do.

Note:
Antbus pennsylvaniae: - Only three seen, scarce and scarce abundant.
Melospiza lincolnii: - Still fully abundant in the "recreos" along the roads.
Lanius delaurriei alleni: - Two adults together sitting on a cactus and the road. I shot both at once, but one escaped and flew off.
Actitis macularius: - Not have been seen this season.

April 23rd, 1888, P. U. Dept, Arizona.

Tanairus polypetala, measurements in Table.
6240 " " Todd's, do. do.
6241 " " Todd's, do. do.
6242 " " Todd's, do. do.
6243 " " Todd's, do. do.
6244 " " Todd's, do. do.
6245 " " Todd's, do. do.
6246 " " Todd's, do. do.
6247 " " Todd's, do. do.
6248 " " Todd's, do. do.

Note:
Chorthippus brunneus, first seen April 24th, two.

April 25th, 1888, P. U. Dept, Arizona.

Sericidura maculata, do. Measurements in Table.
6250 " " Todd's, do. do.
6251 " " Todd's, do. do.
6252 " " Todd's, do. do.
6253 " " Todd's, do. do.
6254 " " Todd's, do. do.
6255 " " Todd's, do. do.
6256 " " Todd's, do. do.

Note:
Sturnus delaurriei alleni: - One adult was seen sitting on a cactus in the road. I shot both at once, but one escaped and flew off.

Actitis macularius: - Not have been seen this season.

Note:
Antbus pennsylvaniae: - Only three seen, scarce and scarce abundant.
Melospiza lincolnii: - Still fully abundant in the "recreos" along the roads.
Sturnus delaurriei alleni: - One adult was seen sitting on a cactus in the road. I shot both at once, but one escaped and flew off.
Actitis macularius: - Not have been seen this season.
6276. *Mimus polyglottos.* 2d. Measurements on Table.
6277. *"* 2d. do.
6278. *"* Melanerpes montezumae. 2d. do.
6279. *"* Mniotilta varia. 2d. do.
6280. *"* *"* 2d. do.
6281. *"* 2d. do.

**March 1, 1886.** Lick, Arizona.

April 24, 1886. Phil Verde, Arizona.

6282. *"* 2d. Measurements on Table.
6283. *"* do.
6284. *"* do.
6285. *"* do.

Killed by some men who were blasting bridges on Beaver Creek using cartridges of small powder. The bird has had a handsome breast, but the neck is very short and has but little nobility of color. This is the lowest American bird in the organization, approaching the region in certain respects, its habits, anatomy, etc., and the structure of the brain and many manners of behavior, indicates a further resemblance.

April 30, 1886. Phil Verde, Arizona.

6287. *"* 2d. Measurements on Table.
6288. *"* do.

**May 1, 1886.** Phil Verde, Arizona.

6289. *"* 2d. Measurements on Table.
6290. *"* 2d. do.
6291. *"* 2d. do.
6292. *"* 2d. do.
6293. *"* 2d. do.
6294. *"* 2d. do.

**Symphilanthus semiindistinctus,** 2d. Measurements on Table.
6295. *"* 2d. do.
6296. *"* 2d. do.
6297. *"* 2d. do.
6298. *"* 2d. do.
6299. *"* 2d. do.
6300. *"* 2d. do.
6301. *"* 2d. do.

**Celsius callosus.**—New seen to-day.

April 17, 1886. A specimen was taken at several seen.

No. 660. *"* 2d. Measurements on Table.

**Symphilanthus semiindistinctus.**—New seen to-day.

April 17, 1886. A specimen was taken at several seen. No. 660. *"* 2d. Measurements on Table.
May 3rd. Continued.

Actiobi Maculata. Found in most of the pines whose seed I found on the plains last year. The male落户s in an adjacent cottonwood and flies away. When I began climbing to the nest, which was placed in a tuft of a cottonwood, so fast from the ground. The female came and chided me, calling faintly within a few feet. Both parents were on full alert. I have seen three nests. There was no sign of the nest. There were several with birds of cottonwood back. This is the first time I have known this hawk to come in this party. 4.00 p.m.

5th. Single on the ground. - Two at 6. First seen; all taken.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

May 5th. 1885. Fort Verde, Arizona.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

May 6th. 1885. Fort Verde, Arizona.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.

Actiobi Maculata. - Nest seen; one egg.
May 7th 1888. Sycamore Creek to Bloody Basin, Blood Basin, A. T.

May 8th 1888. Bloody Basin to Sycamore Creek.

May 9th 1888. Square Creek to Fort Ward, A. T.

May 10th 1888. Sycamore Creek to Bloody Basin

Cardinalis cardinalis, superbus. Ead. Measurements on Table. Sycamore Creek, A. T. 23. Length 6.9 inches. Width 2.5 inches. Weight 2.5 ounces. 24. Length 6.7 inches. Width 2.4 inches. Weight 2.4 ounces. 25. Length 6.6 inches. Width 2.3 inches. Weight 2.3 ounces. 26. Length 6.5 inches. Width 2.2 inches. Weight 2.2 ounces.

Note: On May 6th I started with a packer and soldier for Bloody Basin, A. T., 50 miles southwest of Fort Ward, for the purpose of seeing Mr. George Hunsley, a wounded man, out of the basin to his wagon, distant 1 1/2 miles, on a nearly direct mile line. We left Saturday, May 6th. Passed through Government Gap, south of Square Peak, thence over the ridge of the Black Range of Mountains, in way of Leigh, Hunsley, and Sycamore Creek, on which stream we camped. Leigh, Leigh, Leigh, a very good camp. May 7th: Marched to Murray's cattle camp in Bloody Basin, where we arrived at 2 o'clock P.M., too late to start out until next day.

May 8th: Packed horse 13 miles, over an unlevel, rough track to his wagon on Copper Creek, which we reached at 3 P.M. We then left him with his friends and marched to Square Creek, where we encamped.

May 9th. Roosted in the woods, the way of Indian and Sycamore Creeks and Hunsley Ranch and Fort Ward.

On this trip the following observations were taken:

Acipenser sturzi. Set of 3 eggs of a quite heavy, blackish fish, which we took in a tree on Sycamore Creek, May 7th. The nest was 60 feet from the ground. The parents flew about uttering their normal cry of.

Nystercus mysticola x 9 ad. Measurements in Table.


Habia pseluscula 11 ad. Measurements in Table.


Habia melopomphala 11 ad. Measurements in Table.

May 14th, 1888, Ft. Verde, Arizona.

Habia melopomphala 11 ad. Measurements in Table.


Habia melopomphala 11 ad. Measurements in Table.

May 16th, 1888, Ft. Verde, Arizona.
May 16, 1888. Y. Verde, Arizona.

Noted - The following birds were observed in Cheer, Ariz., on May 14, 1888.

Thryomanes cuvieri (Cockade) - Measurements on Table.

Thryomanes cuvieri (Cockade) - Measurements on Table. Was building a nest in a large cottonwood tree at Y. Verde River. The nest was filled with large lizards, and other reptiles.

Catharicus rubeculoides (Low Thraust) - Measurements on Table.aki.

Catharicus rubeculoides (Low Thraust) - Measurements on Table.

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Catharicus rubeculoides (Low Thraust) - Measurements on Table.
On April 17th, 1888, I rode 80 miles to Bishop Basin, to see Mr. George W. Tumam, who was badly wounded by a cougars horn. I remained in the Basin on the 20th, and returned to Fort Yuma on the 21st of April.

Curious Occurrence. - Three wilws seen at Mr. Hutchinson's horse camp on the rim of Bloody Basin, in the oak and juniper Cedar, on April 19th. Mr. Hutchinson has had several about his ranch there. Both sexes occur.

Phoebe's gallowpaw. - There is a single female on the creek in the Basin. She has been there several years, the cattle men say, but they have never seen any others. On the mountain, to the north in pine timber at the head of Bishop Creek, they are said to be abundant.

Vireo Viridianus. - Several seen and heard in the oak-clad hillsides, where were scattered oaks, they sang very loudly and spent most of the time in back bushes. On April 19th, 21st.

While Chloronous. - Oh, on 21st April 19th but very abundant returning, on April 21st.

Fulica americana. - V. abundant returning, on April 21st.

The-wilw was abundant in the Basin, on April 20th.

Sclerus rufescens. - First seen April 19th. Daniel Cardinale's Cardinale's defferens. - Common on the streams about the Basin. One pair came and settled along the oak and cypress. Also seen an Indian and cypress Creeke, on the mean between Harvey's Corner and the Basin. Pelto pegasus meleagris. - A pair was building near the house in the Basin. They were very tame and familiar about the cabin.

Neotoma floridana mexicana. - OneOak stuck in some small boxes during the night. Horses worked me up, and I provided them with difficulty. They are very bold, although there was
a cat in the house.

Bassariscus astutus. - One came to Hamner's Cabin, southwest of Sheep Track and came of me perfectly gentle.

Moecyon episcopus argentatus. - One at Hamner's ranch. Cleared the place of rabbits in a very short time.

Mou amercascans. - Habitation funds them occasionally about his rounds.

Anomostoma glabrum ferrugineum. - On the high bank mesa, between the mountain crevices of the west bank of the Verde and the Agua Fria I saw a number of these pretty sparrows.

The Bloody Basin. I was interested to see nests of Campylorhynchos brunneus - cowbirds, built in large prairie junipers.

One nest was also seen in the same species of junipers, between Smoke and Indian Creeks. I saw more of the birds.

One mountain slope of Bloody Basin, facing the south, I saw a number of Sphaerophysa bentii Carreno (seem gnatties), but did not visit them.

On April 20th I shot a Jack Rabbit at the beacon in Bloody Basin, that was on fire to a Cotton-tail (Zapysperus). Both species are abundant there.

The mesquite grows to the size of trees in the Basin. I chopped into two of them in search of the eggs of Mynahus minor zebrinus and Helianthus helianthoides; but both nests were incomplete, without eggs. Apr. 28th.

The stream, on Sheep Creek, where the big rock has an elevation of about 300 feet, according to Powell's map.

A box of eggs was brought me from Coyote Gulch, where they were collected for the by W. D. Joseph, Libson.

Set of eggs of Aphelocephala castanea morrisoni. - May 1855. One egg was collected. Specimen on exhibit in

Small mammal, red-tailed, 37.8 cm. Albino (Zot)

November

19 Cliff Swallows.

2 Large small spotted eggs.

3 Small black, conical eggs.

Butterflies

18th. 10th. 1888. Coffee Bean, near Verde.

Moecyon episcopus argentatus. Pd. End length 11.10

Head & body 3.20. Tail & feet 4.40. Dorsal 5.25. Width 1.90. Ear, height, 9.2; notch, 8.4; width 8.0; diameter, 14.6; IF of ears to front teeth 14.

A angle, 120; angle, 98; body, 69; car. 123; mandible, 125; last force, 286; occiput, 148;

and hind leg, 9.50; fore limb, 9.75; abdomen, 2.03;

Mammals, 9.5; width, 3.0; size, 11.5; 20, 15, 14; 4.4, 14; 5.3, 13.6: Hind limb, 265; Knee, 220;

Pc, 13; width, 28; size, 11.5; zygoma, 13; 2, 13;

9, 10, 13; 4.5, 13. Between eye, 3.0; Cheek, 3.6, 2.60;


May 14th. 1888. Creek, Arizona.

Micrognatha anthracina. - Pd 2 eggs in cotton - woodland tree, Träddy Creek, 36 feet from the ground. Measure 8.0 x 6.2 8.8 x 6.8.

Date 2

Weights: Glidden-eye, 1½ lb. & two has 2 14.

Dalldard 5.13. 24.

Licanominae Blanca, americana. - See description on page 860 No. 6916, 35.
Ride seen between Fort Verde and Flagstaff, Arizona, May 26th to 28th, 1886.

We took our final departure from Fort Verde on May 26th. The Killdeers joined us on our last trip to Rio Verde, probably to help us cross the river, after living on its banks for more than four years. As we drove along in an ambulance, behind four mules, we had good eye to the Swallow-tails, Antelope Gophers, and a score of other common birds of the valley. In the humid bottom, where we crossed Beaver Creek, we saw Azure Kingfishers, Blue Jays, Bullock's Orioles, Crimson-headed Tatamuras, and Western Willow Warblers, Chato of Yellow-throats. As we ascended the mesa, the Blue-winged Sparrows appeared, and the Black-throated Sparrows followed us to the high mesa, where they were left behind when the cedar forest began. Once on the bleak slope of this mesa, among the ruins, we found only the Thrasher, Anticaterpills Mockingbirds, Black-throated Gray Warblers, Rock Wrens, Woodhouse's Tanager, Sharp-tailed Hawks, the best Gambel's Quails, and a few other birds. The Racoon Catbirds and Cotton-tail Rabbits did not reach this mesa, but there were a few Jack Rabbits and some large Lince-tailed Thraciophiles. Approaching Rattlesnake Tanks, we stopped the ambulance to look down into a wonderful fern, in the lime-rock, beneath a portions of volcanic rock, at the floor of which we could see the horns of skeletons of animals that had gotten into this pool. At Rattlesnake, we lost our sheep and got them on a steep climb. Here the mules had drink, so it was blowing hot and we were not provided with coats enough to keep us all warm. Here we heard the last trail calling; and the Mockingbirds were only found a little way (about 3 miles) further up the slope. There were some fine long-horns among the Desert Cows, and two or three Spaniards also escaped a song.

We passed through the more open country between Rattlesnake Tanks and the lower edge of the pine belt, where I noticed my mother's attention to the spot where we camped 2 years before, when I was brought into this country, at a place called Pine Tanks. We recalled the beautiful evergreen shrubs, at that time in full bloom. We to this point we had talked with interest, as we ascended the mountain range that the same flowers that had bloomed long since and afterwards dried their feet away down in the hot valley of M. Rico. We rode, at some point of our ride, only new pine flowers, and afterwards reached an altitude where they were still in bud. We had left the red cedar behind and travelled through a dense growth of fire-tongued junipers to the edge of the pines, where there denser new trees. In the juniper penetrated several miles, the oak trees were just in full leaf. The next day we passed some near Flagstaff, that were just beginning to unfold their leaves. We rode on (6) miles beyond the valley to Wood's ranch, where we overhauled our wagon train. They had killed our hogs, and I soon had the eggs made down. For the ladies and children, as the wind was blowing from very raw. They, while our cook who prepared our meal, br
took little Silver with me, and hunted up some pretty plants and dressed them as a last souvenir of the beautiful fine forest of Arizona. We found a handsome yellow conifer that agreed to be my cure.

Some handsome Leguminosae and Salicaceae, Prasia's Warbler (Dendroica graciae) was abundant and singing at pitches falling down in almost every junce. I spot two more species and a rare bit of a Bigony Rhizante (Della myriacea).

May 27th, 1888. Woods' Ranch to Flagstaff.

Before breakfast, I collected a few more plants.

I shot a male, blue-colored Hummingbird (Piranga helipta), and a fine Porz Will (Phaceloites nutallii), the latter upon her two eggs, which were almost unsotted, showing what measure in relation to size. Two of these eggs are firm, the third very irregular, the fourth so small as to be barely discernible on the ground. The two stones are at the foot of a rock cliff on a rocky hillside, beneath the junce. I found another nest containing two eggs. The birds that calling at Flagstaff turn the evening night.

Hummingbirds were common and singing in very fine song. Both Gloves and Rambles were common about our Camp at Woods'. The Wood-tailed Hummingbird found near Pine Springs and thence to Flagstaff. After dark, some photographs we started of our transportation wagon and left ourselves an hour later. At Mummy's I said good-bye to Doctor Carbon and went north for our baby. The weather was right cold, and the ladies bundled up snugly in blankets that we retained from our bedding rolls. It was well we did, for we were born in the midst of a snowstorm and the ground was snow covered and white. The wind howled in the pine boughs and made us shiver; but when we got near to Flagstaff we were glad to find that the storm had not been there. The ground was bare although San Francisco Mountain was tinted with white to the very base. After waiting an hour in our well-chosen camping-place, our wagon got in, and we soon were come to a portable house in our tents. The clouds rolled by, and we beheld a grand sunset in old San Francisco Peak, where I had spent such a delightful time a year ago.

Between Woods' and Flagstaff, we saw our three-tired Woodenfield near Jerome's, Piranga helipta, occasional, one or two. Sylphidinae gracie - Common; Bridging. Contopus richardsoni - Common. Moxobates torcalis - One near Flagstaff. Myrmecoca doralis - Not seen till near Flagstaff. Myrmecoca voraxians - Our specimen taken at common about the town; gathered at the tree lumber - especially at Flagstaff. Myrmecoca fornicata, obandi - Common.

All of Edwards' Flagstaff:

Mussola guingulana, Hoffmann. - Common. Toadstools aedon for Rhininae - Common. The Sclerophorus squamosus - Common. All of the Rocky Mountain Melaleucus was not seen after we reached the edge of pine timber belt, and the Woodcock (Scolopax primaryta) was left behind. Whethersmore and the Maves was just seen.

A herd of Cattle near Pine Springs. At Woods...
May 28th, 1888.
We traveled as far as Fort Wingate, New Mexico, by daylight. At Walsenburg, where we had dinner, we reached the Little Colorado River, along which we traveled a good many miles. The region is arid and sandy. Tangled cottonwoods grew along the river, and also a few willows. As we approached the New Mexican line, enormous cliffs of red sand-rock came into view, and we were soon amongst rocky foothills that assumed strongly fantastic shapes—probably a rock buttress known as "the Navajo Church." The scenery of western New-Mexico was very grand and beautiful. Many Navajo Indians first seen with their dwellings in the distance. There were hardy sheep and horses, others breeding horses. Rabbits of some species (prickly, & preyed on) were very common. Rabbits (Oryctolagus) were occasionally observed; and Prairie dogs (Cynomys columbianus) lived in large colonies in many places, both in Arizona and New Mexico. There are large colonies near Walsenburg and Flagstaff.

May 29th, 1888.
Walsenburg.—A single one seen at Bosque, New Mexico, not seen between there and Trinidad, Colorado, at which place they were plentifully.

Sapromyza meridiana.—Severe were seen at Lancerich, a little way east of Las Vegas, N.M.

Melanophila leucophylla.—The seed at Cedros, N.M.

 Chlorocroca alfredii var. 2, Sialia mexicana in Bosque; subbies were abundant all through the Mountains of New Mexico.

Chlorocroca rhodosticta.—I tuned a Barn Swallow on the train, in New Mexico. It flew 30 miles per hour. When the mountain divide, between New Mexico and Colorado, a number of Scansons' Warblers (Melanophila leucophylla) were seen, as well as some about Trinidad, Colorado.
On the summit of the pass (on the Salt & Wash.) were short, stunted, dark-colored trees and the large, yellow aspen on the mountains of Arizona.

At Trinidad, Col., I saw the Yellow Warbler (Dendroica petechia var. 1), in willows, etc. in town.

Prunus pollyglottus was seen on the Colorado River farther east (in Colo.), and thence to where night overtook us, only Prairie or Bursarum, Osage, (in large villages of Cimarron (Colombiana):)

Short laps and Arctonura melanops, except a solitary specimen of Melanerpes with the sun setting over our heads. The Spanish wolves wore white with snow to their toes. We rested for the night and move in Central Kansas when we awoke.

May 30th, 1885.

When we awoke we were in Kansas. The following birds were seen:

- Brown thrasher
- Vireo bellus
- Hyloicus parvus
- Robin carolinus
- Hartlaub's sparrow
- Beracidia amoena
- duskus parvus
- Agelius borealis
- Galapins ster.
- Sturnella magna
- Meola migratorius
- Melospiza faxiata
- Passer cinereus acu.
- Vireo.- Brown thrasher
- Agelius borealis
- everywhere abundant.
- Vireo.- Brown thrasher
- Bella majoris
- Vireo.- Brown thrasher
- Melospiza faxiata: Common
- Thraupis magnirostris: Common
- Chlorurus pyrrohymeneus
- Falco sparverius: Common
- Sturnus lacteus: Several flocks, on marshes.
- Lyrurus migratorius: Vocal in numbers.
- Hermit thrushes: Houses common everywhere.

Birds seen along the Missouri River in Kansas:

- Melospiza faxiata: Very common
- Agelius borealis: Everywhere abundant.
- Vireo.- Brown thrasher
- Bella majoris: One small flock on a marsh.
- Thrush: Among the thrashers: Common
- Pheasant: Abundant in places.
- Chubba pallida: Abundant
- Meola magna: Abundant
- Vireo.- Brown thrasher: Houses abundant.
- Lyrurus migratorius: One seen.
June 15, 1888, Minnesota River. 

We passed through the greater part of the State of Iowa and half of Minnesota at night. Where we arrived this morning we were asked to the Minnesota Hotel, upon which we afterward rode to St. Paul. The following birds were seen: —

Pallas doméstica. — Not abundant in town.
Chloris grammata
Cardinalis.
Chloris leucopsis
Sphyrapicus uropygialis
Melospiza passerina
Sialia palear
Poliochromis albus
Pheasants
Gallina passerella
Gallina passerella
Sialia palear
Steller's jacobinus
Cichlidae helena
Pycnonotus sinensis
Aegithalos macleayi
Exelius rufescens
Sturnella magna
Sturnus malachurus
Chalinus philippinus
Habia sudorina
Picus hudsonius
Remiz rubecula
Buteo luteus
Helicorypha bergii
Chloris dominica
Chloris dominica
Stegodon luteus
Chloris dominica
Chloris dominica
Chloris dominica

August 6th, 1888, W. Swelling, Minn.

I have kept a painted turtle (Chrysemys picta) in a box in my room since June 5th, giving it water but a little bread in a Sash. It has been growing very rapidly.

August 18th, 1888, 47 Swelling, Minn.

Preserved two young Doves (Columba americana) about as large in body as Robins, still down plumage.

Podilymbus podiceps. — One adult seen.

Spatula cygnata. — Two young of year shot.

This species bred commonly here this year. 


Batumnus virginiensis. — Fairly seen; bred.

Anas virginiensis. — One seen. Nest very near.

Rallus virginianus. — Breeds commonly.

Porzana carolina. — Common in meadows.

Hydrochelidon nigra. — Rariness.

Breeds abundantly, but now seen since the cold snap a week ago.

Aeolus columbianus. — One seen Aug. 17th.

Aeolus aquatics. — Common.

Porzana rubra. — Two seen Aug. 16th.

Coturnix versicolor, still abundant. Pheasants meta brooler becoming more abundant.

Sturnus poliatus. — Now common in families, chiefly about small ponds.

Chloris dominica. — In large flocks.

Gallinago chilensis. — In full plumage.

Still abundant.

A small bird with short note, flew over the first Aug. 16th. May have been Plickham. 

Saxthorpephus xanthocephalus. — One gold male seen to day (Aug. 18, 1888).

Gallinago intermedia. — Lives mostly in marshes.

Ammodramus leadbeateri. — Sound out & clumild trees lack Shiny (New).
August 21st, 1888. Ft. Quilling Minn.

Equisetum virideae. - Several seen on Mine. P.
Lotanus poliarius. - Numerous on the Minn. River and indeed seen everywhere where there were pools of water or wet places.

Actitis maculata. - Common.

Hydrochiton nigra seminomaculatus. - One seen.

A heavy hail storm a while ago appeared to cause nearly all to desert. It got the one seen to hear 1st was the first seen for several weeks, but still had a good deal of black below more than half.

Xenops maculata. - Now common.

Luttra minutilla. - Several, the only ones seen there.

Ardea herodias. - Becoming more numerous.

August 24th, 1888. Ft. Quilling Minn.

Lotanus melanoleucus. - One seen, the first.

Luttra minutilla. - Two small skunks.

Actitis maculata. - One that still lives much spotted. Killed at same shot as many of the year, probably its progeny.

Nighthawks by the dozen. - Jugo birds roost on a creek in Pikes Island, looked like young Night Herons, but may have been nighthawks.

Lotanus poliarius. - Very abundant. I shot 12 and could have killed more.

Equisetum Virideae. - A good sized flock in the Marshes, but so shy that I could obtain none of them.

Procyon lotor. - Recovered very abundant on the banks near the River.

12 specimens of Lotanus poliarius weighed 24 lbs. 24 oz. 4 lbs.

Commonly they were moderately fat.

12 specimens of Actitis maculata weighed 23 lbs. 8 oz.

Prairie Chicken.
### Mammals Collected in Minnesota:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laminaria striata lutea</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laminaria striata alba</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euchromis bidrioidinotus</td>
<td>Feb. 2, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laminaria striata sibirica</td>
<td>Feb. 2, 1888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laminaria striata intermedia</td>
<td>Feb. 2, 1888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### September 4th, 1888: Fl. Swelling Min.

- **Pyramus pyramus**: One seen.

### September 6th, 1888: Fl. Swelling Min.

- **Sphenoptera brevitarsis**: One seen. Specimens seem ready to have departed.

- The oaks here are of two species, grown together in equal abundance. They are:
  - Quercus macrocarpa, Michx. (Bur-Oak, Cull-Oak, or Mohawk and White Oak),
  - Quercus occidentalis, Wag. (Var. ambigua?) Gray Shovel Oak.

### January 14th, 1889: Fl. Swelling Min.

**Notes on December Birds:**

- **Laminaria oregonica**: A few in the early part of December, most of them left.

- **Laminaria borealis**: Very common, the first two weeks in December were excellent.

- **Bona sambuca**: A common resident.

- **Euphonia projecta**: Resident, growing on old, scarce trees, shubbers.

- **Pezia pubescens**: Common throughout.

- **Euphonia carolinensis**: Common throughout.

- **Pezia albolatissima**: Common, throughout.

- **Euphonia cyanirius**: Common throughout.

- **Pezia bidrioidina**: A few early in December.

- **Euphonia tristis**: Common in places until Dec. 20.

- **Laminaria juniperina**: A few flockers early in Dec. Laminaria barbata: One seen in the Por. Dec. 29.

- **Pezia oregonica**: A few all through the month; best seen on record in November.
February 15th, 1859. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Hesperiphona respecta. - A flock of about 50 were feeding on seeds of box elders, near the Hospital. These have been seen in various places in the vicinity of Ft. Snelling during the last fortnight. They utter a low whistled chirp, with the effect of a loud chattering when there is a flock. Single birds utter a loud call-note. They separated when fired at, but continually returned in small flocks to feed on the seeds of box elders where found. Irides dark brown—not Hazel. Legs and feet light brown. Bill, pale olivaceous yellow, extreme tip of maxilla above faintly brown.

Four females had the irides colored the same, and the bill 1842, greenish yellow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hesperiphona respecta</th>
<th>1842 Measurements on Table</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>d, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>d, d</td>
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<td>0.044</td>
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<td>0.047</td>
<td>d, d</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>d, d</td>
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</table>

The male weighed 2 oz. 4 dr. avoird. These four females weighed together 8 oz. and 2 drachms avoird.

February 16th, 1859. Fort Snelling, Minn.

Coccothraustes respecta. Measurements on Table

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Coccothraustes respecta</th>
<th>1842 Measurements on Table</th>
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<td>0.055</td>
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<td>0.065</td>
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</table>

Eight males (Nos. 6443 & 6444 + 6451 + 6452 + 6453 + 6454) weighed 1 lb., 4 oz. avoirdupois, or averaged 20 oz. 5 dr. each.

Five females (Nos. 6447 & 6455) weighed 10 oz. 2 dr. each.

Coccothraustes minimus. - One seen whirling in the trees above the Hospital on Feb. 13, 1859, about eleven o'clock, A.M. The sun was shining bright, but it was better cold. The thermometer having registered 17° F. the night before. It was probably 10° above zero at the time. They have been out all winter as their tracks on the snow indicate. This one entered a house in the gable.

Catharista finlandica. All common now, and

(See Catharista) common now, found together

Pennisylvica atra.

Catharista flava. - Common now, and

(See Catharista) common now, found together

Pennisylvica atra.
February 21st, 1889. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

**Coccothraustes verspertina (Coop.)**

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<tr>
<td>16469</td>
<td>16470</td>
<td>16471*</td>
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**Coccothraustes verspertina (Coop.)**

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**Coccothraustes verspertina (Coop.)**

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<tr>
<td>16475</td>
<td>16476</td>
<td>16477</td>
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</table>

**Corvus americanus.**

*First seen Feb 27th, 1889.*

*Next seen March 3rd, 1889.*

**Corvus allectus.**

*Common throughout February.*

*I saw many in Jan., Feb., Mar., April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December.*

**Coccothraustes verspertina.**

*Several seen on Red River.*

**Coccothraustes verspertina.**

*Wet, turning, under drifted snow. Very abundant but could not be counted.*

**Coccothraustes verspertina.**

*An account of the deep snow, although snow likely about at night when the surface for the most part. Mr. Carleton told me to shoot at them with a rifle in one day last fall. At the Fort hospital in the very complete list with them, and the same. Mr. Carleton told me the only difference is* **Coccothraustes verspertina.** *The coldest part in United States.*

*From Victoria, and they went out hunting one day, when I only saw the two birds mentioned. One day I drove to the town of Emerson, in Manitoba, where I watched the various engaging their toboggan sliding, the brooks are. A wolf (Pomelin) being skin eather the Red River.*

**Corvus americanus.**

*This told that the Northern Fears Echoes discontinued, nearly all died at a few years ago when the wolves also left, and returned when the rabbit crop increased to the usual abundance.*

March 2nd, 1889. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

The first waterfall seen—two floors of clear water holes in the Little Chipewa River. Specks not recognizable.

March 4th, 1889. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

**Coccothraustes verspertina.**

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<td>16478</td>
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</table>

**Corvus americanus.**

*No. 785—Scissurus hudsonicus. Pad. Measurement on Table.*

**Coccothraustes verspertina.**

*No. 786—Scissurus hudsonicus. Pad. Measurement on Table.*

**Corvus americanus.**

*Ex眼界 only to the Fort hospital the first I have seen here. It is possible was a Crow (C. americanus).*

**Coccothraustes verspertina.**

*Note—On March 15th, an enormous flock of snowbirds doubles Calcareous appurtenances across the nearly lake and watered off to a plumbed field. There were hundreds of them in the flock.*

**Corvus americanus.**

*Usually seen singly or in pairs of 2.*
March 9th, 1859 Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Calcarius lapponicus is very abundant in the fields and pastures adjacent to the post. There are enormous numbers of them, but broken up into many small flocks. The wind was very high, so I could not almost walk on the wing, see the birds on the ground; for they mostly resort to winding places for protection from the wind. When flushed they would wheel off for a short distance, uttering a shrill, peculiar warning, then returning and standing overhead. There I procured several shot fairly on wing. On a quiet day hundreds of them could be shot; but my shot shells were soon exhausted, and I returned to the post with ten specimens, nine of which were males.
The colors of the adult parts are as follows: male brown, still brown (top yellow) tipped with black; legs and feet brownish red. Female, white. These birds so closely resemble Colors are more common.

Calcarius lapponicus, 6d. Measurements on Table.

6475 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6476 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6477 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6478 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6479 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6480 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6481 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6482 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6483 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6484 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6485 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6486 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6487 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6488 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6489 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.

Otocoris alpului eis. Measurements on Table.

6490 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6491 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6492 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.

Otocoris alpului eis. Measurements on Table.

6493 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6494 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6495 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.

Otocoris alpului eis. Measurements on Table.

March 10th, 1859 Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6496 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6497 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6498 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6499 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.

Otocoris alpului eis. Measurements on Table.

6500 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6501 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6502 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.

Otocoris alpului eis. Measurements on Table.

6503 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6504 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6505 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6506 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6507 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.
6508 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d. 6d.

March 11th, 1859 Fort Snelling, Minn.

Nine Typhlonis (No. 6475 & 6488) weighed 10g. 41/2 oz. each, a female (No.
Two male Short Lapse (No. 6485 & 6486) weighed 33. oz.
One female (No. 6457) weighed 10g. 41/2 oz.

March 15th, 1859 Fort Snelling, Minn.

6488 Otocoris alpului eis. Measurements on Table.
6489 Eeotricha unicolor, Ee. Not measured.

March 18th, 1859 Fort Snelling, Minn.

6490 Otocoris alpului eis. Measurements on Table.
6491 Ede. Ede.
6492 Ede. Ede.

March 19th, 1859 Fort Snelling, Minn.

6496 Calcarius lapponicus, Ee. Measurements on Table.
Notes:

- Dipper montana was not present at all during the winter. The first one was seen March 3rd.
- Several more were seen on the 8th and 11th. The first flock on the 14th. Became abundant on March 20th, when large flocks appeared in full song. Very abundant March 21st.
- Common Related: - First seen March 20th. None were present during the winter. One March 21st small flocks were seen, and the birds were singing.
- Dipper montana - First seen March 2ST.
- Calandra leucocyanea - Common in the first March 20th. Another.
- Melanocorys major - A number in the first March 20th.
- Species of small flocks were seen on the Prairie farm west of the reservoir on March 15th and 16th. A few seen on the 20th March 20th.
- In the prairie scattered ones and small flocks were seen in the edge of slough and fields, and amongst the woods in corn available where they had so as to escape notice. They were with a loud pulsating noise, twirling loudly. Flocks were constantly together, either flying overhead, slowly gliding sage, but it was difficult to find their feeding ground. Just before sundown. Armored Mouths of them on a sandy meadow, and in an adjacent cornfield and adjoining land; but the same scattered individuals got two birds when I found. They were rather shy, but did not leave the place, nor would they usually fly up when I moved. As I walked along would close down until I came close upon them, then flying up with a loud whoosh and twitter that started more activity, and would continue until quite a column had been recruited, when they would wheel about high in the air singing merrily as they flew. They always sing when flying. One flock was noted one of the first birds' songs, and another in late. March 20th.
- Sometimes they would fly up and whirl a little way, landing and then I could hear them along in front of me, while they uttered a shrill Alarm that sounded very like a flock of young chickens. They are often seen in woods, corn fields, corn stalks and corn trees to sing their nest song. They are now nesting on farms and meadows particularly.
- Calandra leucocyanea - First seen March 20th. I found a flock of Canadian geese which I killed a pair of one shot. I was immediately joined by their more or less built, large, light, and yellow throat and fronted band. They are May 6.5 x 5. They were nearly half as much again as the common gosling, which latter has been shown off and will soon be nesting. The male often flies when the car until it becomes I mean quick or actually disappears from view. If it spoils it acts as a duck, does by chucks, reaching higher at each effort. When small, last night of its song is still distinct, though after while it is seen descending. It lets go of itself and allows itself to drop a long distance, settling with wild abandon to the prairie, higher and dropping again and again. Two minutes are usually enough for this performance. Having a little companionship. Sometimes it acts very nervously darting from the wheel track of your horse and singing as you pass with a couple of yards of it.

- Species of small flocks were seen on the 8th and 11th. The first March 20th.
- A flock of a dozen, all males in full song. Abandoned Mar. 23.
- Melanocorys major - One bird singing in the morning of March 23rd. Abandoned March 23rd.
- Calandra leucocyanea - First seen March 23rd.
- Calandra major - One flock arrived March 23rd.
- Anisocoma flavigravis - Arrived in Hanging Marsh 23rd.
- Species of small flocks March 23rd.
- Calandra major - One flock arrived March 23rd.
- Anisocoma flavigravis - Arrived in Hanging Marsh 23rd.

Note: Both species are now entirely free of ice and snow and ever since full migration. Butterflies and some finds (bittern blooms) first noted March 18th. Thorotrusts March 22nd.
March 3-5, 1859. H. Swailing, Minn.

No. 78, Andromas mornax 2d. Measurements on Table.
No. 46, Leptus agilis 1st.
No. 79, Americanus 2d.
6509, Pseudophasus 2d.
6570, Spingula monticola 2d.
6511, " 2d.
6572, Arcturus pruniceus 2d.
6513, " 2d.

March 3-5, 1859. H. Swailing, Minn.

Sapony's House - One Park 31 miles below the Fort and St. Paul. This is the first. No tree Sarrenes got.

Sarrenes magnus - first seen today.

March 27, 1859. H. Swailing, Minn.

6514, Merula migratoria 2d. Measurements on Table.
6515, " 2d.
6516, " 2d.
6517, " 2d.
6518, Leptus 2d.
6519, " 3d.
6520, Pseudophasus 2d.
6521, " 2d.
6522, Spingula monticola 2d.
6523, " 2d.
6524, Pinus villosa 2d.

This species new has the tender leaves of spruce white with a row of about six slender Helping, each occupying the centre of a green spot near the edge of the leaf.

March 25th, 1859.

Sapho's House - Susal in the fort. The first caught since the first one March 25th.

March 30th, 1859. H. Swailing, Minn. No. 790, Eagleus wolverine.

Notes. - Female Robins (Merula migratoria) can be distinguished from males by having the maxilla dark brownish at base, in place of yellow in males.

Raponeus umbilicus - No. 6514 had its crop filled with the mark of a green plant and its gizzard had round seeds, chiefly ejected leaves and some wide flat stones with smaller grains of sand and pebbles. Due from stomach pressure.

Sarrenes wolverine - On firing into a leaf meat, about 10 feet high in the bubble fork of an oak tree, No. 52 ran out and was shot. It then climbed to the tree. There were no more enemies in it. The one shot was not expended. The meat was a foot in diameter, composed of numerous heart-shaped leaves with the leaves attached. Its construction showed more skill than the Gray Squirrel displays in the construction of the nest. The base leaves attached to the twig, some of which licked as thick as my little finger, were brown (not leaf color) on the outside of the nest, but bright green within. In the middle of the nest
was a ball of fine cotton. Throwing back ten miles a
light wind, which constituted the next gale, the
clouds were filled with a number of birds, feathers very soft and
vane. The tree was in a deep ravine on the south side (facing
the north). The squawroot shone with a coat
of still-deposit color of a fainter color, in the common
flowers of geese. The middle of the abdominal surface
was marked with yellowish-brown. A specimen of nest being present.

April 2nd 1889. Hill Sluelling, Minn.

James W. Sluelling, 703. Measurements of 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892.

Quysno lake. - A small stream running north north
west of Tunica county. The first one was
seen March 25th.

Catharsis aura. - I saw a number of birds at an
unseasonable date that occurred in the Julyorious.

No Swallows have been seen since last fall.

Prelate americanus. - First seen.

April 5th 1889. Hill Sluelling, Minn.

6 4 3 Pluma umbrellas, 75. Measurements on Table.

6 4 4 Pluma umbrellas 2d. Measurements on Table.

O 6 4 98 Beav excreta 3d. Measurements on Table.

April 7th 1889. Hill Sluelling, Minn.

Colafate auratus. - First seen; present 75.

Egalites varius. - First seen; one.

April 9th 1889. Hill Sluelling, Minn.

Coryle alcyon. - First seen.

April 11th 1889. Hill Sluelling, Minn.

Sturnus (including Turrato) - First seen today.

There was a second sample once a large flock
of robins seen. - First seen; singing.

No thrushes have yet been seen.

April 12th 1889. Hill Sluelling, Minn.

Angelica edulis. - First seen; one flower.

Plant Calendar (from 1857, p. 104)

Dicentra canadensis. - First flowers April 10.

Bulbous Root

Pasque Flower (Campanula rotata). March 30.

Althea (cornelv)? - Staidly open April 15.

Salix [3]. - Creased sugar March 5th. Pollen visible.

Herata a tribula. - April 11th.

Acer [4].

White Dog-wood; Violets. April 19. In full bloom.


Dandelion. - April 20.

Yellow Woodruff. - May 1889.

Lulo. - Rowena. - Mr. Edward Daniels shot a Wolfrey
at the bend of the San Juan River, close to the mouth
Colorado, in lat. 36° 30' W., in winter of 1878-79.

If you stood in the Post Office

I also saw one in 36° 22', 2 miles above

(north) of Pogyza Spring. This one would come down
a running channel, when the fire was out, in search
of food in the cabin. Mr. Herbstler, owned a distress
of halfstaff. He was killed at Pogyza Spring, in
the winter of 1878.

Bill McCord, an old government scout, told

Daniels that "So-for-So" (Elephant) were

found at the Pogyza Spring, Arizona, below the 1882 battle

ground with the Apachees. This place is at an

altitude of 6000 feet, or one mile west of Pogyza Springs.

Mr. Daniels went there in 1886,

and found their tracks in abundance.
April 13th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Gryzella monticola. 2d. Measurements on table.

April 14th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Srrnophila tridecimcostata. 2d. Measurements on table.

April 15th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Serruraria tridens. Each seen on table.

April 17th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Colubris aurata. 2d. Measurements on table.

April 19th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Serruraria tridens. Each seen on table.

April 22nd, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Regularus. - First seen, April 17th.

Aphrodita punctata. - Very abundant.

Serruraria tridens. First seen, April 15th.

April 26th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Serruraria trigona. 2d. Measurements on table.

Serruraria nigra. 2d. Measurements on table.

April 27th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Serruraria trigona. Measurements on table.

April 29th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Serruraria tridens. 2d. Measurements on table.

April 30th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Serruraria nigra. Measurements on table.

April 30th, 1859. Fl. Shelley, Maine.

Serruraria trigona. Measurements on table.
### April 29th, 1889. Pt. St. Helens, Mar. 6541

Preca pusillus say, 2d. Measurements on Table.
6542
6543 Questus pusillus say, 2d.
6544 Coccotarsus regiusdorius say, 2d. No measurements taken; still green (II) without much brown or yellow.
6545

### April 30th, 1889. Pt. St. Helens, Main 6546

Constrihunculus albicollis - First seen flying.
Cyclura australis pallasi - First seen gone.

### May 2nd, 1889. Pt. St. Helens, Main 6547

Moved about seven miles west of the fort. The course was north and back; north, wind, and direction. I identified Q. Major de Wuller's Anna, in the bog; Blue-winged Dusky, Ptilinopus hasius, in the rain. At the city I collected Phaenoptilus callistus say and Phaenoptilus richardsoni. At the fort I collected Chaetocercus californicus and Chaetocercus maculatus.

### May 3rd, 1889. Pt. St. Helens, Main 6548

*Chondrostoma decipiens* were numerous.

### May 4th, 1889. Pt. St. Helens, Main 6549

*Constrich Unculus australis* - One dead; one, entire.
*Chondrostoma decipiens* - Abundant; First seen.

### May 5th, 1889. Pt. St. Helens, Main 6550

*Constrich Unculus eximius* - Common. Its loud whistle sounds like "tree-deed.

### May 6th, 1889. Pt. St. Helens, Main 6551

*Sphenops flavidus* say. Measurements on Table.
6552 " *" 2d.
6553 " *" 2d.
6554 " *" 2d.
6555 " *" 2d.
6556 " *" 2d.
6557 " *" 2d.
6558 " *" 2d.
6559 " *" 2d.
6560 " *" 2d.

### May 7th, 1889. Pt. St. Helens, Main 6561

*Chondrostoma decipiens* were numerous.
May 8th, 1889. Not Snelling Minn.

6593. Shrikes maricopa ad. Measurements on table.

6594. The above two specimens have dark brown irides. Bill olive, shading to yellow at extremity, and yellow at base of mandible. Legs and feet yellowish-olive. Claws blackish. Plumage grayish-white, streaked with black. They fly in close flocks of four to fifty together.

6595. Dolichonyx oryzivorus ad. Measurements on Table.

In the above six Dolichonyx the irides are dark brown. The bill is yellowish-olive, slightly covered with black; maxilla of base, with mandible black; lower bill slightly drawn out and curved with black. The legs, feet, and claws are brownish. The darkest specimen is No. 6602, in which there is little fulvous coloring to the feathers of the under surface and inside of the wings, but the darkest legs & feet, the plumage having a fulvous shade. Claws darker brownish.

6601. Dolichonyx albula ad. Measurements on Table.

6602. " " " Right 8.25 grt.

6603. " " " 8 grt.

6604. " " " 8.5 grt.

6605. " " " 8 grt.

6606. " " " 8 grt.

6607. " " " 8 grt.

In the above four Dolichonyx the irides are dark brown. The bill is blue-black or quill brown, with a narrow commissural line of maxilla black, gray, or mandibles slightly tinged with brown color. The female (No. 6611) has the maxilla and mandible green, (full brown). Plumage maricopa Ad. Irides dark brown, bill dark. Legs and feet pale yellowish-white; claws black.

6612. " " Measurements on Table.

6613. " " Measurements.

6614. " " Measurements.

6615. " " Measurements.

6616. " " Measurements.

Mediterranean Shrikes maricopa ad. Measurements on Table. Irides black. Bill slate-blue at base, wings blue-gray at extremity. Legs foot blue-gray; claws blackish.

Shrikes maricopa ad. Measurements on Table. Irides black. Bill slate-blue at base, wings blue-gray at extremity. Legs foot blue-gray; claws blackish.

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Shrikes maricopa ad. Measurements on Table. Irides black. Bill slate-blue at base, wings blue-gray at extremity. Legs foot blue-gray; claws blackish.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Species &amp; Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 16, 1859</td>
<td>Ft. Snelling, Minn.</td>
<td><em>Pseudoscelus orarius</em> - 1, May 25th, common during this season.</td>
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<td><em>Cyanostigma denticulata</em> - 1, May 26th.</td>
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<td><em>Sialis nigricans</em> - 1, May 26th.</td>
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<td><em>Dryobates ochraceus</em> - 1, May 26th.</td>
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<td><em>Sialis nigricans</em> - 1, May 26th.</td>
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<td>May 18, 1859</td>
<td>Ft. Snelling, Minn.</td>
<td><em>Pseudoscelus orarius</em> - 1, May 25th, common during this season.</td>
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<td>May 20, 1859</td>
<td>Ft. Snelling, Minn.</td>
<td><em>Cyanostigma denticulata</em> - 1, May 26th.</td>
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<td><em>Chrysolina grammatica</em> - 1, May 26th.</td>
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</table>

Collecting notes:

- *Phaenostaegia linea.*
- *Chrysolina grammatica.*
- *Sialis nigricans.*
- *Dryobates ochraceus.*
- *Sialis nigricans.*
- *Cyanostigma denticulata.*
- *Sialis nigricans.*
- *Dryobates ochraceus.*
- *Sialis nigricans.*
- *Chrysolina grammatica.*
- *Sialis nigricans.*
- *Dryobates ochraceus.*
- *Sialis nigricans.*
May 23rd, 1859. Fort Schellin, Minn.

Hypsiboas andina var. ornamentalis. - First seen.

Striated, with black head, and a green spiny crest. No hatchlings, or Betta similis have been seen for a month or more about Schellin.

Chlorides pteris, a young male at Fort Gadsden, May 1st.

Scoloporus purpureus. - A male was shot by a boy in the host on May 1st.

Chlorides altiss., - Reeling their young.

From raptors now appears to be abundant everywhere.

May 24th, 1859.

Hypsiboas andina var. ornamentalis. - Measurements on Table.

Clams, shells, and mineral specimens. - Measurements on Table.

Chlorides major. - Measurements on Table.

Oxyurus galbula. - Measurements on Table.

Chlorides agassizii. - Measurements on Table.

Chlorides agassizii var. var. - Measurements on Table.

Melanocrenus spheleopus. - Measurements on Table.

Melanocrenus spheleopus. - Measurements on Table.

May 27th, 1859. Fort Schellin, Minn.

Chlorides major. - Measurements on Table.

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No. 2 was taken with its complement of 4 guns on June 9th, 1869. It was built by the same firm of traders at fashionable place. The gun salutes were 15 in number, from 14.8 x 19.4; 18.4 x 15; 19.4 x 14.8. The mast is 25 high, by 130 in circumference. Inside depth 35; outside diameter 23. They are so much the last but is stronger fortified and flexibly jointed. Around the outer border is the best material reaching the bottom in the centre. Pure wood is largely used in the housing.

August 29th 1869. To the south of the Minnesota River 30 miles we reach the St. Louis and Minnesota cities. We pass through two canals, and a steamer full of wood and china. The steamer is called the "St. Louis." We pass through two canals, and a steamer full of wood and china. The steamer is called the "St. Louis."


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New York City, Aug. 29th, 1869.
(August 29th, 1859—Concluded.)

Curculio adelpho - Still common.

Linden frumentum - Common.

Linden exasperata? - Hand with a hand, not a leaf.

September 6th, 1859.

**Swelling Marina.**

**Coryne swallenii** 2 sp. An old soldier at the Minnesota.

**Coryne bellum.** At Minnesota found it in bloom, with a thistle and wild flowers, and picked it up and brought it to the Post for me. It had thistles like this, and round flowers.

A Virginia Rail was picked up beside the Post. Painter's <em>larinaeae</em> [pauca], a www.foam against a light and distilled steel. Rails do this sort of thing.

**Carver's Prairie, near Calo, Minnesota, Sept. 20, 1859.

**Sequoia caroliniana** 2 sp. In the Minnesota, 3 00 a.m. and 7 a.m. A small, bushy, and sweet smelling plant.

**Helleborus viridis** - Common, seen by a creek.

**Sesquipedata evansii** - Seen with some faintness.

**Convolvulus althaeoides** - Seen - felt something foot.

**Sesquipedata viridis** - Felt with the foot.

**Leguminosae calycinae** - Feel here this foot.

**Coryne praeornata** - The grass, noting the grassy areas of the Male-fan, a root with a root. Common, giving rise to the Minnesota. A little common on the Minnesota. A horse-fan called (Western Cattle Tick).
Specimens sent to the U.S. Army Medical Museum:

- *Copeia arizonae* Arizona. - (One (1) forties in uterus.
  March 22, 1886. Fort Verde, Arizona.


  March 20, 1886.

- *Castror Flora canadensis*. Uterus containing 3 forties. Bladder
  and ovaries. Fort Verde, Arizona. February 10, 1887.

Measurements of egg of *Bodorlins umbellus*, taken at Mendota, Minnesota, 1888; - 39.40 X 29.60;
39x30.00; 4000X30.10; 58.50X29.60; 40.00X30.20;
39.60 X 30.00; 3900X30.40; 40.30X30.00.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Egg Measurements</th>
<th>Egg Measurements of Table</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6667</td>
<td>do</td>
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<tr>
<td>6668</td>
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<td>6687</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

A list of the birds' eggs and nests of birds from Minnesota left at the American Museum:

- *Creda carolinensis*. S. d. at Swelling, Maine. 1887.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>Liparis zibethicus</td>
<td>Fort Snelling, Minnesota</td>
<td>March 13, 1889</td>
<td>Skull only.</td>
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<td>751</td>
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<td>754</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>May 9, 1889</td>
<td>(Skin &amp; Skull)</td>
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<td>756</td>
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<td></td>
<td>March 15, 1889</td>
<td>Skull only.</td>
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<td>Liparis zibethicus</td>
<td>Fort Snelling, Minnesota</td>
<td>July 5, 1889</td>
<td>Skull coll. at 0 a.m. Water Tot. Dec. 19, 1879.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>782</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>783</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A List of the Mammals collected while at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, to January 1, 1889.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Collection Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1857-08-10</td>
<td>Serinus arizonensis</td>
<td>Collected at Highland (Apache Reservation), Whitesboro, New York, Dec. 10, 1857.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857-08-11</td>
<td>Serinus arizonensis</td>
<td>Collected at Highland (Apache Reservation), Whitesboro, New York, Aug. 11, 1857.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857-08-12</td>
<td>Serinus arizonensis</td>
<td>Collected at Highland (Apache Reservation), Whitesboro, New York, Aug. 12, 1857.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1857-08-13</td>
<td>Serinus arizonensis</td>
<td>Collected at Highland (Apache Reservation), Whitesboro, New York, Aug. 13, 1857.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Entries:**

- *Canis latrans*: Collected March 11, 1858, at Verde, Arizona.
- *Felis concolor*: Collected Feb. 18, 1858, at Umatilla, Oregon.

Total length, 140; head and body, 590; tail, 152; tail to end of haem, 197; tail, width outspread, 150. Haem height above ground, 40; above mouth, 55; width, 60; diameter of eye, 8; girth of base, 40; longest whiskers, 3; between eyes, 37; from tip of nose to throat, 27; angle of mouth, 60; to eye, 34; to centre of pubis, 60; ear, 108; crease, 116; length of ear, 158; length, 148; and of forked hair at micturition, 145; Toe length from haem to end of longest claw, 230; from commissum, 182; manus length, 103; manus width, 93; claws of manus: 1, 170 (inner), 29; 2, 31; 3, 29; 4, 29; 5, 25. Head, from great foot to end of longest claw, 240; from polla to end of longest claw, 171; face, 110; thickness of face, 55; length of face, 14 (inner), 135; 2, 115; 3, 13; 4, 15; 5, 20; 6, 15. Weight 1170 grams.

Wings from glues, 13; claws from manus, 12.


No wing bar. Allies on head greenish. Bill, uniform plumaceous-black; legs, and toes, brownish orange, too; dark brown; webs, bluish, Iris yellow.

Head and back greenish with green metallic reflections. A white band, and irregular triangular metallic form, touching base of bill from a little below commissure, angle to more than half way to start.

Wings.

Inner condyline black, inner white, with black outer edges. No inner condyline; white feathers are black on both edges, a white stripe occupying the centre of the feathers, including their shafts. Inner and outer feathers of other side of wing black, the middle portion whitish, and black streaks by a broad white band. The primaries and tertiates are glossy black throughout, but the connexes are white or less edged with black, with white at tips. The white variouse, formed by contact between inner secondaries, the...
enmest being sharply divided into a white outer and black inner web. The neighboring greatest middle minor covert also contribute to the solid white wing band, although the concealed bases of the former are black. The lining of wings black, with many of its coverts spotted white at tip. The neck all round, breast and abdomen, are snow white, as are the sides anteriorly; behind the feathers of sides are prolonged into elongated and pointed, black-edged flames which crown the frigate. A dusky band extends across the episternum, of mingled white and blackish, produced by a common mingling of the black base and white edge of the feathers. Under tail-coverts white at base, spotted slightly with dusky towards the tips of their longest feathers. Sides black posteriorly, frigate, with elongated black plumage on outer side, more ashy, and spotted with white internally.
Note on Vulmic relax. No. 497 (May 30, 193) from below.

Manitoba and Idaho, Arizona has the fully red-tailed brown, this color extending forward in the median line as far as the fore limbs. The ears in the adult measure 40mm. from notch to their outside (seventy) long uniform yellowish surface with little or nothing with black. There is an unmarked black band across the rear ventral and a broad band of black along the edge of the wings extending; around the angle for a considerable distance on to the tip. The color is more falcate and more uniform than in a California specimen (No. 4827) which differs in having short tail band with black on their convex curve, especially toward the tip; lower jaw with only a small spot of black on the side about the middle. Below there is no brownish red whatever, but white or very pale yellowish. The feet measure 33mm. longer in the color.

Fort Supply, Minn., March 28, 1890.

My Dear Mr. Fisher:

I send you herewith a tabular statement of the contents of the specimens of all of the birds of prey that I have collected, of which the following is a summary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falco virginiensis</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco tyrrhynchus</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco cherrinii</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco solitarius</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco aquilegus</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco pipilo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco columbarius</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco rupicolus</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco subbuteo</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco rusticolus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco cumberlandicus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco caprulus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco caurina</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco cinctus</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco amaurotis</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco pelegrinoides</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco typhotes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco hypoleucus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco hypoleucus</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Falco hypoleucus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco hypoleucus</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 327

Birds - Total 327
Cyclopina purpurea Macbride no. 3406 St. Agatha has the
head of this eye-white, most of the remaining black patch
in breast, & the black patch on side of head behind eye.
with stripe below eye. Approach under.

Cyclopina thysanura, no. 9574 July 23, 1887, Baker's
butterfly described from the other two species, having a
white in brown, the broad band or section of
much reduced and also the white stripe on head are
narrower. A very dark brown, belly of brown and a
yellow as in the other two species both of
which are full specimens.

Chordeiles aurifacies Telemea is distinguishable
from Texan specimens by the bolder spotting,
more ochraceous and reticulated markings in the
latter (Texas) as compared with examples from Arizona;
the Indian specimens being more forlorn in appearance.

Euplectes auricollis, Darwin's is much paler, more greyish than
specimens from Western Mexico, the latter as a prelude of
more yellowish below, with ochraceous tints on the breast.

The fruit in pumpkin pie, & black in Arizona.

List of Alcoholic sent to Mr. Smithsonian.
"Nectar from Arizona, and Rattles and Rattlesnakes,
including specimens of
Pachypel's, Rock, Hefta, Phalaborus, Pachyplus calcarius,
Rattlesnake Classic, and Phaxnopena Longtissi."
(Anon. no. 20, 877)
Lyra Fox 11/13/43

Orom, man, Bruce, Bva, g. ad.

Boston, Cam,/13/

The Boston Fri, 11/13/43, o. Bva, man, Bruce, Bva, g. ad. 1/2, guy.

This Boston Fri, 11/13/43, o. Bva, man, Bruce, Bva, g. ad. 1/2, guy.

This Boston Fri, 11/13/43, o. Bva, man, Bruce, Bva, g. ad. 1/2, guy.

This Boston Fri, 11/13/43, o. Bva, man, Bruce, Bva, g. ad. 1/2, guy.

This Boston Fri, 11/13/43, o. Bva, man, Bruce, Bva, g. ad. 1/2, guy.

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This Boston Fri, 11/13/43, o. Bva, man, Bruce, Bva, g. ad. 1/2, guy.

This Boston Fri, 11/13/43, o. Bva, man, Bruce, Bva, g. ad. 1/2, guy.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Length (mm)</th>
<th>Bill Color</th>
<th>Shoulder Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 10, 1890</td>
<td>Fort Snelling, Minnesota</td>
<td>Catarrhine Californianus</td>
<td>♂♂</td>
<td>9 1/16</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 10, 1890</td>
<td>Fort Snelling, Minnesota</td>
<td>Catarrhine Californianus</td>
<td>♂♂</td>
<td>9 1/16</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Black</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above specimens the bills are dark brown, bill yellow, with a narrow black line above and below. Feet, face, and claws black.

---

**Catarrhine Californianus**

- **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**
- **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**
- **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**
- **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**
- **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**

The above six specimens have the iris brown, bill yellow, with a narrow blackish tip above and below. Feet, face, and claws black.

---

**Lacocera affinis** (found in Texas). **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**

- **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**
- **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**

The above four specimens have the iris black but like it makes, except that there is a little more dusky at the top of the bill. The female has the shoulder black, the feathers being edged with white; but on the male the shoulder is pure white.

---

**Lacocera affinis** (found in Texas). **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**

- **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**
- **March 10, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota**

In the above three specimens the iris are hazel. Bill with mandible plumbeous black, mandible brown, horn color at base shading to black gray at tip. Face and bill brownish black with a variable tinge. Claws and plumbeous.
March 12, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6710 Cypnemita cristata females. Not measured.

March 17th, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6711 Carinus caffurnicus. Females. Not measured.

6712  
6713  
6714  
6715  
6716  
6717  
6718  
6719  
6720  
6721  
6722  
6723 Lamini lorikia. Not measured.

6724 Lamini lorikia. Females. Measurements on Table.

March 16th, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6725 Caccidius capricornicus. Females. Not measured.

Cocothraustes repubricta. Females. Not measured.

The bill in the above six species varies from pale greenish yellow to apple green or soft green. The youngest plumaged male has the greenest bill, and a greenish yellow.

Sprin Note—

Fort Snelling, Minn. March 18th, 1890.

Left Fort Snelling, on head of abalone, Oct. 21st, 1899, and returned February 28th. The following species were noted on or soon after our return to Snelling:—

Carinus caffurnicus—In cuttings, plains country.

Cocothraustes repubricta—In large flocks, common.

Lamini lorikia—In flocks, feeding on beet tops, edges of the city of Minneapolis.

Carinus capricornicus—Common everywhere. Found in Minnesota, we saw them eating apple flowers.

Cocothraustes repubricta—Very common in January; no fighting, but seen singing in the air, soaring high, on March 17th.

Corvus carolinus—Have seen both orchard and on several times since then.

Cocothraustes repubricta—Common.

Cocothraustes repubricta—Common in small flocks.

Cocothraustes repubricta—A few.

Cocothraustes repubricta—A few or two of each.

Cocothraustes repubricta—Not abundant.

Lamini lorikia—First seen March 17th. It whistled curiously, with a heavy gait on a rainy day, and was varying it with a musical whistling. (Goton seen).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March 21st, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phlebotomus variolae</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6731</td>
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<tr>
<td>6732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6733</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March 21st, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caloriria cappronii</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6739</td>
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<tr>
<td>6740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6741</td>
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<tr>
<td>6742</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March 21st, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phlebotomus variolae</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6743</td>
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<tr>
<td>6744</td>
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<tr>
<td>6745</td>
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<td>6755</td>
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<tr>
<td>6756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>March 12th, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Obronius alpex</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6759</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Some measurements are not recorded, indicated by "Not measured."
March 26th 1890. Ft. Lincoln, Montana.
Cyphanita Cristata. 8 ad measurements on table. Shot by Mrs. Micelman.

March 27th, 1890. Ft. Lincoln, Montana.
Cyphanita Cristata. 9 ad. All measured.

March 28th, 1890. Ft. Lincoln, Montana.
Staurodora magnifica. First seen; peculiar; several seen.
Gyraulus martensi. - Small; three all the second day I saw them. One near the head (a small flock in the summer garden) at the fort, having been seen on March 17th.

March 29th, 1890. Ft. Lincoln, Montana.
Staurodora magnifica. - First seen; one.
Gyraulus martensi. - First seen; one.

30th. Staurodora magnifica. First seen; one.
Staurodora magnifica. Second seen (the second time the species was seen). On the floor of the room.
Gyraulus martensi. - Common, but not abundant.
Gyraulus monticola. - Common.

April 1st, 1890. Ft. Quilling, Montana.
Staurodora magnifica. - First seen; one; singing in an open in front of my quarters.
Staurodora cristata. - Common.

March 31st, 1890. Ft. Quilling, Montana.

April 2nd, 1890. Ft. Quilling, Montana.
Staurodora magnifica. - First seen; one; singing in an open in front of my quarters.
Staurodora cristata. - Common.

Merula caproniana. - Second seen (the second time the species was seen). On the floor of the room.
Gyraulus martensi. - Common, but not abundant.
Gyraulus monticola. - Common.

Clamala praelata americana. - A flock of about sixty, with Golden eyes seen on Missis. Rive. The first smoked paper with this style, until I saw it in person.

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Staurodora Cristata. 8 ad measurements on table. Shot by Mrs. Micelman.

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Gyraulus martensi. - Common, but not abundant.
Gyraulus monticola. - Common.

Clamala praelata americana. - A flock of about sixty, with Golden eyes seen on Missis. Rive. The first smoked paper with this style, until I saw it in person.
Marmota monax.— Now present.

Sylvia cernua.— Several seen in a flock.

Anas platyrhynchos.— Several seen.

April 2, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

The weather was warm and bright.

April 3, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

Snowy owl.— Several seen in flight.

April 4, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

April 5, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

April 6, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 7, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 8, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 9, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 10, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 11, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 12, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 13, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 14, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 15, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 16, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 17, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 18, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 19, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 20, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 21, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 22, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 23, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 24, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 25, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 26, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 27, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 28, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 29, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

April 30, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

May 1, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

May 2, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.


May 4, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

May 5, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

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May 26, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

May 27, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

May 28, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.

May 29, 1890. Mt. St. Helens, Wash.


May 31, 1890. Mt. St.Helens, Wash.
April 8th 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

827. *Pillow* *Zimmer*, Ead. Measurements on Table.

828. *Common cow-wasp*, Ead. In the garden, not far from the house. Saw two specimens. The wasp is about one inch long, with a bright yellow abdomen and a black head and thorax. The abdomen is covered with fine hairs, and the wasp has a pair of long, slender, black antennae. The wasp is active and will lay its eggs in the soil around the roots of plants. It is a predatory wasp and preys on other insects, particularly **Eumenid** wasps. The wasp is quite beneficial to the garden, as it preys on other insects that are harmful to plants.

829. *Messela* *lucida*, Fad. Measurements on Table.

830. " *Fad., do-

831. " *Fad., do-

832. " *Fad., do-

833. " *Fad., do-

834. *Longicauda* *Ead., do-

Pillows, *lucida* - Abundant flying about the house. They are seen on the walls and ceiling, and on the furniture. They are quite common, and are found in almost every house.

835. *Greenia* *gallica*, Fad. Measurements on Table.

836. *Sphex* *lucida*, Ead. Measurements on Table.

April 10th 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6829. *Messela* *lucida*, Fad. Measurements on Table.

6830. " *Fad., do-

6831. " *Fad., do-

6832. " *Fad., do-

6833. " *Fad., do-

6834. *Longicauda* *Ead., do-

Pillows, *lucida* - Abundant flying about the house. They are seen on the walls and ceiling, and on the furniture. They are quite common, and are found in almost every house.

April 13th 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6829. *Messela* *lucida*, Ead. Measurements on Table.

6830. " *Fad., do-

6831. " *Fad., do-

6832. " *Fad., do-

6833. " *Fad., do-

6834. *Longicauda* *Ead., do-

April 15th 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6829. *Messela* *lucida*, Ead. Measurements on Table.

6830. " *Fad., do-

6831. " *Fad., do-

6832. " *Fad., do-

April 18th 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6829. *Messela* *lucida*, Ead. Measurements on Table.

6830. " *Fad., do-

6831. " *Fad., do-

6832. " *Fad., do-
Plant Calendar for 1890.

(Petrel. 61.)

Paeony flowers \( \text{Anemone Japonica von Nymattzinae} \) April 10. Note could be found April 11th.

Demetra                  First seen April 20.
Hesperis                  April 18.
Salix, Poplar, Cottonwood, now in full flower (April 21).
The leaves of Nutplum are rising to the surface. Under water they look like red flowers, being gorgeous red in color until they come to the surface when they suddenly change to green.
Ranunculus                 First in bloom April 22nd.
Antirrhina                   24th.
Viole cernulata            May 3.
Astragalus                  April 27.
Phlox                      May 11.
Pedicelarius               Yellow.
Comus                      May 11.
(Yellow Umbel.)
Wild Plum                    May 10.
(Wild Choke Plum)  .

Plant Calendar for 1891.


"Russie" out on the willows (S. flexuosa) as usual (P. nematoides) Apr. 8.

Demetra cernulata. First in flower April 20
Ranunculus                 21.
Hesperis triloba
Sanquinaria Comadensis
Antirrhina                  First seen Apr. 25.
Dode (\( \text{spec. collected} \))
Glock cernulata. First seen April 26.
Ranunculus \( \text{labradoris} \) \( \text{spec. lutea} \) First seen April 29.
Shells:

For list of shells from Geneva, see p. 97. (see note 89) I collected by T. C. High, Highland, N.Y., 30 L. Summer South.
April 21, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Brassica tournefortii. First seen; one.

April 22, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

April 26, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Genus Helianthus. First seen; one.

April 27, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

April 30, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

May 1st, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

Apr 21, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

Ft. Snelling, Minn.

April 22, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

April 26, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

April 27, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

April 30, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

May 1st, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

Ft. Snelling, Minn.

April 22, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

April 26, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

April 27, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

April 30, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.

May 1st, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cyclamen purpurascens. First seen; one.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>May 6 - Contained</th>
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<tr>
<td>6859</td>
<td>Melospyza georgiana</td>
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<td>Brookania vesparum</td>
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<td>1874</td>
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**Pseudeleia cilia** - Here seen since April 30, abundant.
**Syntarion parthenium** - Common in April, June, and August.
**Genus matusi** - Abundant.
**Genus angustifolia** - Here seen.
**Genus mirabilis** - Here seen, found in April 26, when quite a
number were present.

**Vulpes vulpes** - A specimen collected in Montana by
the D. D. Elliot expedition, measured as follows (measured
by using a leaf from the skin in place with all the
former correct) - "22; head, 55; ear, 2; body, 320; hind
limb (about) 320; hind limb from knee, 226; for body
from aleuron, 180; tail
murini (about) 180; hands 7.5 cm in length.
May 8, 1870, F. M. Swelling, M. M.

6875 Eucitinae, f. 2.
6876 Plesiotea, 2.
6877 Hydræa smokeriana, 2.
6878 Eucitinae, f. 2.
6879 Stolona dotata, 2.
6880 Hydræa smokeriana, 2.
6881 Plesiotea, 2.
6882 Eucitinae, f. 2.
6883 Stolona dotata, 2.
6884 Plesiotea, 2.
6885 Phasolidae, 2.
6886 Plesiotea, 2.
6887 Plesiotea, 2.
6888 Plesiotea, 2.
6889 Plesiotea, 2.
6890 Plesiotea, 2.
6891 Eucitinae, f. 2.
6892 Melobesia, 2.
6893 Melobesia, 2.

Melobesia - First seen; one male.
Stolona - First seen, though probably rare; some time since it was not seen where it is found.
Stolona soldaniana, first seen; one. - Abundant.
Methanotoma, - Very abundant.
Stolona soldaniana, - Common in marsh water.

April 19, 1870. - First seen and shot.

Eulalia minor. - Breeding.

Eulalia minor. - First seen; one alien.

As to the House Men, your specimens are all much darker and much larger than Bott's specimens. No. 4746 "a migrant" is the nearest approach to a specimen, and a common and a migratory species, No. 4976 is similar, but not these are larger and darker than the Brontosaurus. Your specimens are very large, and dark in comparison with the specimens, even the thing to which you call special attention in your letter. I think illness first

May 10, 1870, F. M. Swelling, M. M.

6894 Tetraniella, 2.
6895 Tetraniella, 2.
6896 Dunckeria coronata, 2.
6897 Eucitinae, 2.
6898 Dunckeria coronata, 2.
6899 Eucitinae, 2.
6900 Conraniella, 2.
6901 Conraniella, 2.
6902 Duyveria, 2.
6903 Melobesia, 2.
6904 Melobesia, 2.
6905 Melobesia, 2.
6906 Melobesia, 2.
6907 Dunckeria, 2.
6908 Dunckeria, 2.
6909 Dunckeria, 2.
6910 Tetraniella, 2.

Tetraniella, - First seen; one male.
Dunckeria, - Now common.
Dunckeria, - First seen; ever abundant.
Dunckeria, - Now very abundant, and gentle.
Tetraniella, - Still abundant.
Dunckeria, - Now common.

Tetraniella, - Saw a boy who had 4 eggs that he had just taken from a nest.

Ceratium, - A blue one on Peter's Island.

Pleurotheme, - First seen; one; eury tom.

Light green.

Melobesia, - First seen; one male.

Dunckeria, - Very common.
Dunckeria, - First seen; one female.
May 16, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus & allied. Measurements on Table.

Dactylis glomerata. 5/2.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - Now abundant.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still quite abundant.

Anthemis nobilis. - Now abundant.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 17, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still quite abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 18, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 19, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 20, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 21, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 22, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 23, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 24, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 25, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 26, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 27, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 28, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 29, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 30, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

May 31, 1890.

Cardura ephemerus. - Still abundant.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - first seen; a pair.

Helianthus annuus. - first seen; one male.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one male.

Note:
Cardura ephemerus. - Extensive, abundant in all grassy openings that are near trees or woods.

Salvia officinalis. - first seen; one in wood the only found.

Glycyrrhiza gallica. - Now very common.

Helianthus annuus. - Most of the sunflowers have passed through during the last 10 days; but the resident birds are abundant. The only one shot was a female.

Melia officinalis. - one new species found. Another, Melia officinalis. One or two seen in high ground.

Helianthus annuus. - Most abundant in the wooded areas. They have a nest almost as common as males. The latter seem quite when chasing each other and fighting.
Dendroica Fusicapillus, May 19, 1870, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Measurements on Table.

Dendroica Fusicapillus, May 19, 1870, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Measurements on Table.

In the above, these specimens, the irides are brown; bill brown, bill black above, lower mandible black below, lower mandible brown below, mandible black above, mandible brown below, eye rufous yellow, eye brown.

Glyptolochites Surinamensis, May 19, 1870, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Measurements on Table.

Glyptolochites Surinamensis, May 19, 1870, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Measurements on Table.

The colony of small posts, not less than a dozen, is the strong yellowish, the legs and feet much, darker than the strong yellowish.

Dendroica Venusta, May 19, 1870, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Measurements on Table.

Dendroica Venusta, May 19, 1870, Fort Snelling, Minn.

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Dendroica Venusta, May 19, 1870, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Measurements on Table.

Dendroica Venusta, May 19, 1870, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Measurements on Table.
May 17, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Helianthus ludovicianus. Measurements on Table.

6970 Passiflora incarnata. 1872, 1873.

6971 Dendroica tristis. 1872, 1873.

6972 Dendroica atrata. 1872.

6973 Passiflora incarnata. 1872, 1873.

Dendroica atrata. 1872, 1873.

Dendroica atrata. 1872, 1873.

Dendroica coronata. 1872, 1873.

Dendroica coronata. 1872, 1873.

Dendroica coronata. 1872, 1873.

May 20, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Helianthus ludovicianus. Measurements on Table.

Dendroica atrata. 1872, 1873.

Dendroica coronata. 1872, 1873.

Dendroica coronata. 1872, 1873.

Dendroica coronata. 1872, 1873.

Melodriza lincola. First seen; one in hospital garden.

Rhinus virginianus. First seen; one shot. It had probably
been in some thistle I have not visited this season much.
May 21st - Concluded

Ostracina aleutae. - Still common. The first female. Displaced relatively. - Great numbers have been seen for a few days past, but they were not seen.

Ostracina carolinensis. - No pair building their nest.

Bacteroides latissimus. - No new bands or nests.

Nanolamia fuscata. - Very few seen. This is the only one of the family Hydrachlopetraeidae seen.

Chlorella incrustata. - First seen.


Chlorothele cyanea. - First on May 17th.

Not yet common.

Ostracina carolinensis. - First seen.

Ostracina carolinensis. - First seen.

Ostracina carolinensis. - First seen.

6944

May 21st - Concluded

Ostracina aleutae. - Still common. The first female. Displaced relatively. - Great numbers have been seen for a few days past, but they were not seen.

Ostracina carolinensis. - No pair building their nest.

Bacteroides latissimus. - No new bands or nests.

Nanolamia fuscata. - Very few seen. This is the only one of the family Hydrachlopetraeidae seen.

Chlorella incrustata. - First seen.


Chlorothele cyanea. - First seen.

Not yet common.

Ostracina carolinensis. - First seen.
May 22 - Concluded.

Lauzanneani. First seen; three on Poke's Island.

Lamprochene plumatella. - Has flown, wherever approached, with a great velocity, fluttering in the air with their wings much arched downward, and their feathers so adjusted that the look nearly as large as Killdeer!

Bobolink in great numbers on Poke's Island.

Colius solitarius. - Only two seen. Nest, all planted with the return of fair, warm weather. This year remaining will probably be bred. No migration is over.

No Yellowlegs seen.

Venus brodeli. - First seen: two.

Delichonyx orgonurus. - First seen: three; some seen more frequently; but the males are abundant to-day.

Kantneraphala nematophala. - Large flocks of males - no females - on the sand bar for a forked foot.

Porzana petrosa. - Near the duck box, Plummer.

Nestie socialis. - Common about houses and yards.

Dunlin, by hundreds. - Best seen since No. 6. - Not shot.

Porzana flava. - Common; mostly females.

Virgil gilber. - First seen: one.

Vitelloscopiornis. - First seen: one, at Poke's Island.

Microps vari. - Common.

Pluvialis leglandii. - Common.

Dendroica occidentalis. - Much more abundant than Killdeer.

Dendroica formosa. - Common, both male and female.

Dendroica montana. - One.

Dendroica pensylvanica. - Common.

Dendroica striata. - The first females seen.

Dendroica palmarum. - Only one seen.

Sporus montanus. - Very abundant.

Eurycercus tiliae. - Very abundant.


Eurycercus virens. - Still plentiful.

Sporus canadensis. - First seen: both sexes.

Eurycercus occidentalis. - Both sexes very abundant.

Weather. Calm. - One seen.

Mistle thrushes. - Nest in large hollow willow stump 8 feet from umbel, bottom with a nest or facility with closed

May 24, 1890. W. S. Bellinger, Mina.

Passerina erythronota. - First seen: one amble.

May 25, 1890. W. S. Bellinger, Mina.

7009. Dendroica striata. And measurements on table.

7010. Ammodramus sordidus. And measurements on table.

7011. Ammodramus sordidus. And measurements on table.

7012. Ammodramus sordidus. And measurements on table.

7013. Ammodramus sordidus. And measurements on table.

7014. Hydrochelidon rufofuscus. And.

7016. A. a. sordidus. And.

7016. A. a. sordidus. And.

7026. Icterus galbula. And. Measurements on table.

Parus parus. - First seen: one amble.

May 25, 1890. W. S. Bellinger, Mina.
May 26, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.

1017 May be found in Virginia and other States on rocks.

1018 It has taken a long time to find them.

1019 Bend in the river. P. D. 20

1020 Bend on the river. P. D. 20

1021 Bend on the river. P. D. 20

1022 Bend on the river. P. D. 20

1023 Bend on the river. P. D. 20

1024 Bend on the river. P. D. 20

1025 Bend on the river. P. D. 20

Scrobipalpa hylaeus. Abundant, both sexes.

Platystomum scutellare. Common, abundant.

Platystomum parvulum. Common, abundant, very scarce.

Mimicry color. The eye is a black, umbilicated, and the black is more yellowish.

Scrobipalpa scutellare. Abundant; 24 were taken.

Platystomum pennsylvanicum. Common.

Bend in the river. P. D. 20

Bend on the river. P. D. 20

Bend on the river. P. D. 20

Clinocela repacea. The eye is a sunken, umbilicate, and the eye is more yellowish.

Clinocela albicollaris. Blotting very scarce.

Rosaria cyana. Adult seen; one male.

full song.

May 27, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Ceratopsia viridissima. - Not seen.

Mimicry color. - Common everywhere.

May 28, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Ceratopsia viridissima. - Very abundant.

May 29, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Ceratopsia viridissima. - Not seen.

Mimicry color. - Common everywhere.

May 30, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Ceratopsia viridissima. - Not seen.

Mimicry color. - Common everywhere.
May 28th — Continued.

Oxya coarctata. — Abundant; one seen.

Oxya hemipterus. — One seen. 

May 30th, 1874. J. Swelling, Moll.

Amblyramnus recurvirostris. — Adult seen. 

May 31st. — Continued.

Artemia salina. — Not seen.

Artthria salina. — Not seen.

Artemia salina. — Not seen.

Artemia salina. — Not seen.

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Artemia salina. — Not seen.

Artemia salina. — Not seen.

Artemia salina. — Not seen.
May 31, 1890. #5. Dooling, Minn.

Fluitella neglecta, 8 d. Measurements on Table.

- Description of beetles. Noted their movement in the morning, the way they move and the feeding habits.

June 3. Continued.

Lachnus grylloides, 8 d. Measurements on Table.

- Measurements and notes on beetle species.

June 7, 1890. #9. Dooling, Minn.

Chordeiles pygmaeus, 8 d. Measurements on Table.

- Measurements and notes on beetle species.

June 5, 1890. #7. Dooling, Minn.

Plectro hirta, 8 d. Measurements on Table.

- Measurements and notes on beetle species.
June 10, 1890. "H. S. Belknap, M.E.

7078 Specimen. Measurements on Table.

7079 Meyer's sphyra, 3d. Measurements on Table.

7080 Parents of 2d. & 3d. Measurments on Table.

7081 J. D. Taft's note. 3d. Measurements on Table.

7082 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7083 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7084 Dolichopterus organon, 3d. Measurements on Table.

7085 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7086 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7087 A. A. Sturtevant's trip. 3d.

7088 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7089 Rallus aquaticus, 3d. Measurements on Table.

7090 note. 3d. Measurements on Table.

842 G. F. F. Franklin (3d. Specimen). Young of year.

June 11, 1890. "H. S. Belknap, M.E.

7091 Rallus aquaticus, 3d. Measurements on Table.

7092 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7093 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7094 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7095 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7096 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7097 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7098 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7099 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7100 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7101 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7102 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

7103 " 3d. Measurements on Table.

Note to "Iglaea phœnis.

Charles H. Morris, a footward, U.S. Army, was killed by a shot from the mouth of a wild duck on the 12th of May, 1890, of death of "Iglaea phœnis" on June 17. The following notes having been recorded in "New York Medical Journal," vol. 11. (No. 12), p. 3-45, by Capt. S. J. Jarvis, U.S.A.
June 15, 1890

Fort Snelling

Continued

Dulcia americana

Eggs of Dulcia americana:

Set 1 7 eggs measuring 47.3 x 32; 47 x 33; 47 x 35 x 32; 47.4 x 32;
47.6 x 32; 47.8 x 32; 48 x 32; 48.2 x 32 mm.

Set 2 7 eggs measuring 47 x 33; 47 x 33; 47.2 x 33; 47.4 x 32;
47.6 x 32; 47.8 x 32; 48 x 32 mm.

Set 3 7 eggs measuring 47 x 32; 47 x 32; 47 x 32; 47 x 32;
47 x 32; 47 x 32; 47 x 32 mm.

One odd egg 48.5 x 38 mm.

One odd egg 48 x 33 mm.

Hydrochelidon nigra tenuissimus

F. D. Measurements on Table.

Rauchochelidon rufivestibulata. See. Percent of Set 1.

F. D. Measurements on Yale.

F. D. Percent of Set 1.

Eggs of Hydrochelidon nigra tenuissimus:

Set 1 7 eggs measuring 3.5 x 25.7; 3.5 x 25.7; 3.5 x 25.7 m.

Set 2 7 eggs measuring 3.4 x 25; 3.4 x 25; 3.4 x 25 mm.

Set 3 7 eggs measuring 3.3 x 24; 3.3 x 24; 3.3 x 24 mm.

Set 4 7 eggs measuring 3.2 x 24; 3.2 x 24; 3.2 x 24 mm.

Set 5 7 eggs measuring 3.1 x 24; 3.1 x 24; 3.1 x 24 mm.

Set 6 7 eggs measuring 3.0 x 23.9; 3.0 x 23.9; 3.0 x 23.9 mm.

The above 12 sets were taken June 18, 1890, in a slough

adjoining the Mississippi River, at Fort Snelling. These 12 sets were

described at the bird-hitched Strelk (Podilymbus podiceps), standing

respectively, some 1500 of the Grabs, which had not hatched. The remaining

sets were all built by the Blue Merganser, resembling gelbes

nest in miniature, being small floating heaps of herbage,

planted among the prairie plants of wild rice or

vegetable driftage. The eggs were only found a few miles

above the surface of the bank and do not resemble the nests

would rise and measure their contents should the nests

rise much higher than its present level. The old ones

made a great clatter, rising from their nests and darkly

surrounding at the observer's approach. They were

built somewhat in colonies, though not more than

3 nests could be seen at any tide. The parents of

each group would rise up at the first alarm, and
Jenkin's Anecdotes — Description of a Musk (No. 1050, Feb. 23, 1840) from Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Body above black, with a narrow white frontal stripe, commencing close to the nose and ending at a point midway between the ears; a broad white crural patch, broader antero-posteriorly, being behind the ear, narrowing anteriorly to the shoulders, where it broadens out. Two broad white stripes, which extend along the sides of the body and tail, of which latter it forms the terminal half; three white bands enclosing a black area which extends anteriorly between the shoulders and runs obliquely at the middle of the tail; body below black; tail with a long, terminal strip of white hairs, these under surface being black, with a subterminal, oval, white area, caused by the exposed white bases of the hairs.

June 29, 1840. H. Snelling, Marin.

To-day I found a nest of Chaetura marina, the female was over the nest which consisted of a hole scooped out both bare foot. It had an oval of about 16 mm. diameter in the sides, but quite a white cavity was scooped out underneath the surface in which were 8 (8) 1840, which averaged 13.5 x 19 mm. These were found laying several weeks ago. The egg preserved.

July 1, 1840. H. Snelling, Marin.

Found the following species:

Vireo flavanceus,

Sturnus minor.

July 3, 1840. H. Snelling, Marin.

To-day found nest of Chloronemus marina, the latter the opening had been eaten by some animal, there were the shells of some 15 eggs beside the burrow, which were like the one above described.

July 5, 1840.

Left Fort Snelling and camped with the National Guard at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin.

Note. I should like to camp from July 5th to 28th (except from 26th to 24th when on duty at Fort Snelling) at Camp Douglas, Wis. The last half of August and first half of September, 1840 (August 1st) I was also at a post at the same place. I have been on duty with the Division and Army rifle competitions there.

There is a list of the Birds collected out page 168-think following (8: 135 & 137) is a list of the specimens collected.
Sept 21, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

V24. "There are some young."
V25. 
V26. Var. 'Scutata'. 6. All young, 3. young, 2. young.
V27. All young of the year.
V28. A few young of the year. (Sep. 26, 1890.)
V29. Observed on the 26th. All young. (Sep. 26, 1890.)
V30. A few young of the year.
V31. (Sep. 26, 1890.)
V32. Young of the year.
V33. Young of the year.
V34. Young of the year.
V35. Young of the year.
V36. Young of the year.
V37. Young of the year.
V38. Young of the year.
V39. Young of the year.

Sept 21, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

V24. "There are some young."
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V30. A few young of the year.
V31. (Sep. 26, 1890.)
V32. Young of the year.
V33. Young of the year.
V34. Young of the year.
V35. Young of the year.
V36. Young of the year.
V37. Young of the year.
V38. Young of the year.
V39. Young of the year.

Sept 22, 1890, Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

V24. "There are some young."
V25. 
V26. Var. 'Scutata'. 6. All young, 3. young, 2. young.
V27. All young of the year.
V28. A few young of the year. (Sep. 26, 1890.)
V29. Observed on the 26th. All young. (Sep. 26, 1890.)
V30. A few young of the year.
V31. (Sep. 26, 1890.)
V32. Young of the year.
V33. Young of the year.
V34. Young of the year.
V35. Young of the year.
V36. Young of the year.
V37. Young of the year.
V38. Young of the year.
V39. Young of the year.
October 2, 1890. Ft. Quilling, Minn.

949 Yarisa striatia aegupis, & probably 2d year. Not measured.

October 3, 1890. Ft. Quilling, Minn.

Yarisa striatia grisea, & probably 2d year. Not measured.

October 1, 1890. Ft. Quilling, Minn.


Jenius hyemalis. - First seen; abundant.


Piscesus collarula. - There are quite a number on the reservation.
October 5, 1890. F. Deuling, Minn.

Measurements in Table.

October 6, 1890. F. Deuling, Minn.

Measurements in Table.

October 7, 1890. F. Deuling, Minn.

Measurements in Table.
Scurvy bias has been observed to cause premature
malignant change in the blood. Scurvy is normally
found in the blood during periods of stress,
particularly in times of hunger or illness.

The symptoms of scurvy are as follows:

1. Hemorrhages around the gums
2. Swelling of the gums
3. Bruising of the skin
4. Pain in the joints
5. Weakness of the muscles
6. Swelling of the ankles

Scurvy is caused by a deficiency of vitamin C,
which can be obtained from fresh fruits and
vegetables. If the deficiency is not corrected,
the disease will lead to serious complications.

The treatment for scurvy involves:

1. Increasing the intake of vitamin C
2. Providing rest and proper
   nutrition
3. Treating any underlying
   conditions

Scurvy is a disease that can be prevented by
adequate nutrition and proper hygiene.

On the 10th of October, 1890, Mr. Scollin, the
man, had a visit from a neighbour. He was
suffering from a fever and was advised to
remain indoors. The neighbour brought him a
bottle of vitamin C tablets. Mr. Scollin took
the tablets and his health improved
significantly.

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the tablets and his health improved
significantly.

Scurvy is a disease that can be prevented by
adequate nutrition and proper hygiene.

1012 Dromas Barcarus. Fine. Nothing of much interest. Possibly may have airmut young had L. A. W. would indicate an arrival of the year.

Some measurements on Table. There is much more white about lower half anterior than posterior; this color (white) occurs in the furrowed and white-ribboned forms backward to the middle and also on the lateral parts of the forefoot (formed a darker white grizzled). The vent, terminal three-fifths of tail, and both fore and hind feet are white, as is the head of the round above a considerable distance; the white extends on the fore limbs back to the inner elbow and about half as far above.

1013 Dromas Brachus. An opened (my sight day)

1014 Dromas Brachus. An opened (my sight day)

1015 Dromas Brachus. An opened (my sight day)

1016 Dromas Brachus. An opened (my sight day)

1017 Dromas Brachus. An opened (my sight day)

1018 Dromas Brachus. An opened (my sight day)

1019 Dromas Brachus. An opened (my sight day)

1020 Dromas Brachus. An opened (my sight day)

1021 Dromas Brachus. An opened (my sight day)


1022 Dromas Brachus. Fine. Young of the year, not measured. Ends near the inner elbow. L. A. W. not measured, condition fine.

1023 Dromas Brachus. Fine. Young of the year, not measured. Ends near the inner elbow.
Oct. 16, 1844 — Continuation

Furcilia — The Deux Tail Maile (Nos. 1026, 1027, & 1028), though to-day were affinities, all 3 from the year, and had, the nearly, that is, to say, the largest, which, I have attempted to show. In other words, all were combined in a white, color, what is usual in one of the same. No. 1026 has a exceptionally long tail. Measurements —

1026 Tail vert, 34; hind foot, 18; total length, 126. mm.
1027 " 28; " 16; " 117.
1028 " 26; " 16; " 113.

Reference to m. Missoumanes. Measurements —

1030 Tail vert, 17; hind foot, 17; total length, 132. mm.
1031 " 17; " 17.5; " 126.

The above two are new species, added today.


1032 Furcilia — From many of great, Key factors.

1033 Furcilia nigrovaria, new. (Fig.) The habits begins to show. Signs of indifference.

1034 Furcilia nigrovaria, new. (Fig.) Keys marked on Table. This is the true nigrovaria, in its extreme red phase. Probably, with No. 1035, it may be a different species from nigrovaria, having a redder face, and longer, hind foot, although the latter is not nearly as long as in present of this region. The tail, in these two species, is not so dark, but is, in other specimens of nigrovaria. All of my specimens of nigrovaria were trapped in a volcano on the range, and one that was found dead in the range.

1035 Furcilia nigrovaria, new. (Fig.) Keys marked on Table. Caught on a fort, with a large red rock, in a little wood of mixed oaks, pines, etc.

1036 Furcilia nigrovaria, new. (Fig.) Keys marked on Table. Caught on a fort, with a large red rock, in a little wood of mixed oaks, pines, etc.

1037 Furcilia nigrovaria, new. (Fig.) Keys marked on Table. Caught on a fort, with a large red rock, in a little wood of mixed oaks, pines, etc.

1038 Furcilia nigrovaria, new. (Fig.) Keys marked on Table. Caught on a fort, with a large red rock, in a little wood of mixed oaks, pines, etc.

1039 Furcilia nigrovaria, new. (Fig.) Keys marked on Table. Caught on a fort, with a large red rock, in a little wood of mixed oaks, pines, etc.

Reference C. — Near Young of the year.

1040 Furcilia nigrovaria, new. (Fig.) Keys marked on Table. Caught on a fort, with a large red rock, in a little wood of mixed oaks, pines, etc.
Extract from Letters to J. H. Allen, Oct. 18, 1890.

... I made a blunder in naming my table Drosophila (Neur. Bull. p. 286). My name "Drosophila" is written on the title of the article of typical Drosophila (spp. Fluent) from Labrador by W. D. Bowdler, and caring his name, I will change it to Drosophila if the latter name has been used. I am going to do some work on this genus of this report, and will probably name a new race in connection with my Wisconsin paper.

In the Memoirs Bulletin, p. 525, I described what was broadly characterized as "Drosophila" in its fibrous habit, hiding it, of the ordinary associations, and at the same pace in habitats the higher (wooded) positions of Oregon, New Mexico, etc. (p. 475, 476), and also in Southern Mexico, naming it as my "type of diagnosis" No. 2357. It seems that this species comes either from San Francisco Mountain or Rabbit's Castle, and this latter case is the same as H. B. Smith (see N. Am. Young). The species shown in San Francisco, Mountain or Rabbit's Castle, and this latter case is the same as H. B. Smith (see N. Am. Young).

Drosophila monticola (spp. monticola) is the commonest and most abundant form of the table collected. I found it at Pour, Whipple, and other places at the southern end of the table. Bland describes it, if full title not from St. Thomas, N. W. (p. 175).

Le Conte's "Drosophila" was collected in the mountains of Sonora. It was a young specimen in an apple, hence not so well represented to any particular species, unless the skull and teeth were found (but the latter was found). It is quite rare, however, that I was right in identifying my species (at Le Conte's request) with Le Conte's "Drosophila", for this species (No. 1476) was collected by J. H. Clarke, who also collected in the same locality, another species (No. 1474) which Clarke...
Oct. 22, 1840, H. Quimby, Missis.

1058. Sphyraena nitida. - 12 & 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1059. Sphyraena edulis. - 1 & 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1060. Sphyraena nigricans. - 2 & 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1061. Poecilia. - 2 f. No measurements, not measured.

1062. Poecilia formosa (male) & (female). - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1063. Poecilia reticulata. - 1 & 1 f. Measurements on Table.

1064. Poecilia formosa. - 2 & 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1065. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1066. Poecilia formosa. - 2 & 2 f. Measurements on Table.

Oct. 23, 1840, H. Quimby, Missis.

1067. Sphyraena nitida. - 2 & 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1068. Sphyraena edulis. - 2 & 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1069. Sphyraena nigricans. - 2 & 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1070. Blennioidea. - 2 & 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1071. Blennioidea. - 10 f. Measurements on Table.

1072. Engraulidae. - 10 f. Measurements on Table.

1073. Gasterosteidae. - 10 f. Measurements on Table.

1074. Sphyraena formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1075. Sphyraena nitida. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1076. Sphyraena edulis. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1077. Sphyraena nigricans. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1078. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1079. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1080. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1081. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1082. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1083. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1084. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1085. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1086. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1087. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1088. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1089. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1090. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1091. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1092. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1093. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1094. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1095. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1096. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1097. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1098. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1099. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1100. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1101. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1102. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1103. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1104. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1105. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1106. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1107. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1108. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1109. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1110. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1111. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1112. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1113. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1114. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1115. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1116. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1117. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1118. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1119. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1120. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1121. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1122. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1123. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1124. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1125. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1126. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1127. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1128. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1129. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1130. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1131. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1132. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1133. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1134. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1135. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1136. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1137. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1138. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1139. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1140. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1141. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1142. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1143. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1144. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1145. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1146. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1147. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1148. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1149. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1150. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1151. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1152. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1153. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1154. Poecilia formosa. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.

1155. Poecilia reticulata. - 2 f. Measurements on Table.
Oct. 24, 1840. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Arundel A. Fish Hill. Not measured.
Kobresia michauxiana 

Oct. 25, 1840. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Eustomus gafford-ti. 
 lofty Measurements on Table. Caught at top of cotton tree in edge of swam, near Minnesota River.
Kobresia michauxiana, spic. Obzyzy, not named.
Draba horrida ? Measurements on Table. Caught in a high, dry, sandy hill surrounded by prairie.

Stonecrop Viscaria. 1 pair. Not yet. Captured, but not measured.

Physaria nevadica. - One open.

Physaria triste. - Several.

Stonecrop speciosum - In flower.

Oct. 26, 1840. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Blasia ranunculoides. Measurements on Table.

Oct. 27, 1840. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Eustomus michauxi, 2 pairs. Not measured.

Oct. 28, 1840. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
Kobresia michauxiana. 3 pairs. Not measured. Measurements on Table. Caught amongst the edge of a marsh beside Minnesota River.
Oct. 29, 1890. Discovered Minn. 3
Am still on the way.
Minneapolis, possibly due to the lack of
a clear view here. It is located at the foot of
a hill on the banks of the Mississippi River. Measurements taken.

1103
Cortex: 3
Measurements on Table.

1104
Minneapolis. 3 or 4 days later, I arrived at Minneapolis.

1105
Cortex: 6
Measurements on Table.

1106
Cortex: 9
Measurements on Table.

1107
Cortex: 8
Further north.

1108
Arcole:
Further north. Sketch on map.

Oct. 31, 1890. At St. Paul, Minn.

1109
Cortex: 4
200.2 measured on tape.

1110
Cortex: 6
More measurements on Table.

1111
Cortex: 6
63 measured on Table.

1112
Cortex: 6
Some other measurements on Table.

November 1, 1890. At Duluth, Minn.

1113
Cortex: 6
32 measured on Table.

1114
Minneapolis:
A number on Minn. R. bottom.

1115
Minn. R.:

1116
Cortex: 6
Several more on Minn. R.
November 5, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

1/29. N. in Maine.
1/30. H. S. in Maine.
1/31. N. in Maine.
1/32. H. S. in Maine.
1/33. Measurements on Table. - Several seen.

November 6, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

2/1235. Blowing snow.
2/124. Snowing.
2/125. Measurements on Table.
2/126. Blowing snow.
2/127. Snowing.
2/128. Snowing.
2/129. Measurements on Table.
2/130. Snowing.
2/131. Snowing.
2/132. Measurements on Table.

November 7, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

3/120. Snowing.
3/121. Snowing.
3/122. Measurements on Table.
3/123. Snowing.
3/124. Snowing. - Several seen.
3/125. Snowing.
3/126. Snowing.
3/128. Snowing.
3/129. Measurements on Table.
3/130. Snowing.
3/131. Snowing.
3/132. Measurements on Table.

November 8, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

4/120. Snowing.
4/121. Snowing.
4/122. Snowing.
4/123. Snowing.
4/124. Snowing.
4/125. Snowing.
4/126. Snowing.
4/127. Snowing.
4/128. Snowing.
4/129. Measurements on Table.
4/130. Snowing.
4/131. Snowing.
4/132. Measurements on Table.

November 9, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

5/120. Snowing.
5/121. Snowing.
5/122. Snowing.
5/123. Snowing.
5/124. Snowing.
5/125. Snowing.
5/126. Snowing.
5/127. Snowing.
5/128. Snowing.
5/129. Measurements on Table.
5/130. Snowing.
5/131. Snowing.
5/132. Measurements on Table.

November 10, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

6/120. Snowing.
6/121. Snowing.
6/122. Snowing.
6/123. Snowing.
6/124. Snowing.
6/125. Snowing.
6/126. Snowing.
6/127. Snowing.
6/128. Snowing.
6/129. Measurements on Table.
6/130. Snowing.
6/131. Snowing.
6/132. Measurements on Table.

November 11, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

7/120. Snowing.
7/121. Snowing.
7/122. Snowing.
7/123. Snowing.
7/124. Snowing.
7/125. Snowing.
7/126. Snowing.
7/127. Snowing.
7/128. Snowing.
7/129. Measurements on Table.
7/130. Snowing.
7/131. Snowing.
7/132. Measurements on Table.

November 12, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

8/120. Snowing.
8/121. Snowing.
8/122. Snowing.
8/123. Snowing.
8/124. Snowing.
8/125. Snowing.
8/126. Snowing.
8/127. Snowing.
8/128. Snowing.
8/129. Measurements on Table.
8/130. Snowing.
8/131. Snowing.
8/132. Measurements on Table.

November 13, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

9/120. Snowing.
9/121. Snowing.
9/122. Measurements on Table.
9/123. Snowing.
9/124. Snowing.
9/125. Snowing.
9/126. Snowing.
9/127. Snowing.
9/128. Snowing.
9/129. Measurements on Table.
9/130. Snowing.
9/131. Snowing.
9/132. Measurements on Table.

November 14, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

10/120. Snowing.
10/121. Snowing.
10/122. Measurements on Table.
10/123. Snowing.
10/124. Snowing.
10/125. Snowing.
10/126. Snowing.
10/127. Snowing.
10/128. Snowing.
10/129. Measurements on Table.
10/130. Snowing.
10/131. Snowing.
10/132. Measurements on Table.

November 15, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

11/120. Snowing.
11/121. Snowing.
11/122. Measurements on Table.
11/123. Snowing.
11/124. Snowing.
11/125. Snowing.
11/126. Snowing.
11/127. Snowing.
11/128. Snowing.
11/129. Measurements on Table.
11/130. Snowing.
11/131. Snowing.
11/132. Measurements on Table.

November 16, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

12/120. Snowing.
12/121. Snowing.
12/122. Measurements on Table.
12/123. Snowing.
12/124. Snowing.
12/125. Snowing.
12/126. Snowing.
12/127. Snowing.
12/128. Snowing.
12/129. Measurements on Table.
12/130. Snowing.
12/131. Snowing.
12/132. Measurements on Table.

November 17, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

13/120. Snowing.
13/121. Snowing.
13/122. Measurements on Table.
13/123. Snowing.
13/124. Snowing.
13/125. Snowing.
13/126. Snowing.
13/127. Snowing.
13/128. Snowing.
13/129. Measurements on Table.
13/130. Snowing.
13/131. Snowing.
13/132. Measurements on Table.

November 18, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

14/120. Snowing.
14/121. Snowing.
14/122. Measurements on Table.
14/123. Snowing.
14/124. Snowing.
14/125. Snowing.
14/126. Snowing.
14/127. Snowing.
14/128. Snowing.
14/129. Measurements on Table.
14/130. Snowing.
14/131. Snowing.
14/132. Measurements on Table.

November 19, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

15/120. Snowing.
15/121. Snowing.
15/122. Measurements on Table.
15/123. Snowing.
15/124. Snowing.
15/125. Snowing.
15/126. Snowing.
15/127. Snowing.
15/128. Snowing.
15/129. Measurements on Table.
15/130. Snowing.
15/131. Snowing.
15/132. Measurements on Table.

November 20, 1890. H. S. in Maine.

16/120. Snowing.
16/121. Snowing.
16/122. Measurements on Table.
16/123. Snowing.
16/124. Snowing.
16/125. Snowing.
16/126. Snowing.
16/127. Snowing.
16/128. Snowing.
16/129. Measurements on Table.
16/130. Snowing.
16/131. Snowing.
16/132. Measurements on Table.
November 17, 1890, Mrs. Squillma, Main.

November 18, 1890, Post Squillma, Maine.

One November 17, 1890, I sent a box with care of Mr. Hobart Noding, containing all the birds from the St. Andrews, N.H., East Cape, and the following birds to the Charles River Museum.

1. Chromocephalus melodus No. 6697, 6697, 6694, 6698, 6699, 6708, 6695, 6701, 6725, 6735, 6723, 6734, 6732, 6731, 6734, 6693, 6734, 6690, ventral sheen. In the same box were sent thirteen birds of Chromocephalus, to follow:
   - Green-throated magpie 6726, 6725, 6727, 6738, 6737, 6739, 6738, 6738. Ventral sheen.
   - Green-billed magpie. 6690, 6706, 6711, 6710.
   - Black-faced magpie. 6690, 6706.
   - Bewick's magpie. 6720.

November 21, 1890, Mrs. Squillma.

November 22, 1890, Mrs. Squillma.

November 23, 1890, Mrs. Squillma.

November 24, 1890, Mrs. Squillma.

November 25, 1890, Mrs. Squillma.

Great on back, which are all purplish black, and a slight yellowish tinge on their sides. Their feet, which are blueish to soft brown in under side of tail, which latter is tipped with blackish for about 40 mm.

Chromocephalus melodus. Descriptions on file. This is the second bird of this that I have caught in this part of Maine. Known for male.

Cromorhynchus melodus. A few seen. Several seen flying about at night also. I have seen several, but was not quite certain of the identity at first. Magpie montan sulis. - Common. Magpie agilis has not been seen for several years. Magpie familiaris. - One seen.

November 24, 1890, Mrs. Squillma.

Chromus montan sulis. 2, 2. Not measured.

Chromus basileus. - The flanks of about 20 mm.

Cromorhynchus melodus. - A few seen after snow.

Cromorhynchus melodus. - Few seen, common.

Cromorhynchus melodus. - Heard.

November 23, 1890, Mrs. Squillma.

Cromorhynchus montanus. 3, 2, 2. Measurements on Table.

Cromorhynchus montanus. 3, 2, 2. Measurements on Table.

Cromorhynchus montanus. 3, 2. Measurements on Table.

Cromorhynchus montanus. 3, 2. Measurements on Table.
Nov. 20, 1890. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Description of two species of Arriolea:

1. **Arriolea (cf. No. 1140)**. Pd. Measurements in Table.
   - **Sorex montela**. Scarce.
   - **Sorex nigricans**. Still common. Weather remained cold and ground again bare. We had a heavy snow the last Saturday in October which lasted about a week in all places, a little wind upon it.
   - **Calcarea hoffmani**. Abundant.
   - **Euphantes hoffmani**. A few, they are very restless.

2. **Arriolea**. Pd. Measurements in Table.
   - **Sorex montela**. Pd. Measurements in Table.
   - **Sorex nigricans**. Pd. (Caught with the above). Measurements in Table.
   - **Arriolea**. Pd. Measurements in Table.

Note: All measurements are taken on the fore limb, except the tail, which is blackish above, the longest segment is well above the shoulder and is usually covered with a short brownish black at the end. The under fur is very dense and of a plumes-like black color, shining through in places. A few of the longest hairs are broadly tipped with jet black, their bases being plumose like the ordinary fur. Below the pelage is gray, with brown tips to the hairs. The color of the pelage on the under parts is blackish, but the lower reaches are rather darkly confused. Measurements of 4:4 1/2.
Nov. 28 — Concluded.

No. 1167 from Young of the year). differs from the preceding in having fins. Not furred above, and with golden back and tail. The under surface looks the breast nearly white in long hair, which have a slight touch of a golden (not furred) along the sides, and anterior, while the back is distinctly furred. (See measurements (p. 1162).) H. Sculling, Nov. 27, 1890.

Cont. much shorter and more compressed than in the above species. The eye is black colored, and may possibly shrank. T. T. R. R. has relatively longer, dark colored, slightly pointed ears. The same differences are in color size and fur as in the last to the present. The tail is much shorter and more conical than in the body above and below. In having the hair of its white surface, mixed with gray medium in being perfectly dark in rufous. The white is shorter, not making back to the shoulders. S. L. C. - S. L. C. - The under coat is3 plumose black above, gray below, above grizzled, with an admixture of black, gray and brown. The blackest part in the median line. Below gray with brown or black brown spots and a slight brownish. Whiskers more or less of the blackest brown. The young (18 specimens 163, 164, 165) differ slightly in their somewhat darker and having a slightly stronger extended head of black.

The above descriptions of colors are valuable as being based on a comparison of fresh specimens of young and adult individuals of each series taken at same place today.

Auricula auriculata 2. 9. Not measured. September 20th.

Nov. 29, 1890. H. Sculling, Minn.

Auricula auriculata 2. 9. Not measured. September 20th.

V. 1168. Not measured.

V. 1169. 9. 9. Not measured.

V. 1170. 9. 9. Not measured.

V. 1171. Auricula auriculata 2. 9. Measurements on Table.

V. 1172. 9. 9. Not measured.

V. 1173. Forskallia 2. 9. Measurements on Table.

V. 1174. Forskallia 2. 9. Measurements on Table. (Caught in the snow.)

In this day there was a light flurry of snow (the first since the 8th. I think that we should have snow) and colder weather, so I took a run in morning, having caught 4 small mammals of a blue jay, during the last three days.

Nov. 30, 1890. H. Sculling, Minn.

Curves auriculata. Two breed Mississippi River.

Blunia auriculata. Three hundreds, evening on other lands.

Eurinus Brevis. In large flocks.

Cottageus. In say large flocks, latter a short mile west of a chaffinch. These for but the case hunting night has been seen.

Gyrola morio. Two or three in a warm marsh.

Highway 2. 9. Measurements on Table.

V. 1175. 9. 9. Not measured.

V. 1176. 9. 9. Not measured.

V. 1177. 9. 9. Not measured.

V. 1178. 9. 9. Not measured.

V. 1179. 9. 9. Not measured.

V. 1180. 9. 9. Measurements on Table.
Dec. 7, 1890.  H. Swelling, Minnesota.

Cassia occidentalis.  A score or more, on rock at 6000 feet.  From a Brooks to Blue River.  Janes stricta.  A large flock feeding on hemp.

Dec. 9, 1890.  H. Swelling, Minnesota.

Tarjella montana.  A few in a dense growth of weeds in a sheltered place.

Dactylinia similis.  A score or two seen.  They fly in flocks to barn, then chatter, then fly up, after which they utter their usual whinny note.

Judas strictus.  A score or two seen.

Brubus nigromaculatus.  A pair together in the wooded region of the Minnesota River.

No 200.  Trees were seen in a long walk.

Dec. 10, 1890.  H. Swelling, Minnesota.

Corvus americana.  A flock of crows stayed on Peter's Island until yesterday.  100 or more were seen there.

Tarshia bigelowiana.  A score or two in this field.

It was on a sheltered spot where there was a great deal of cover, prefering brush fences and brush.

No Nightjars (Chiroxystis) have been seen since the fall migration of Es. borealis.

Spizella montana was absent from its most sheltered retreat.  It was last seen in a marsh on Dec. 7.

1190 Judas strictus & Measurements on Table.

1197 Ictere salviana

7254 Caras abripallus ad.  Sex not determined.  Measurements follow.
Birds collected at Camp Douglas, Greenau County, Wisconsin, from Apr. 5 to Sept. 1890. (See note on page 133.)

Piranga erythrophelus, 22d. July 1, 1890. Measurements on Table.

714; Syntoma cyanocintis. 22d. 7125; Zolmis staphylla. 22d. 7126; Melanipperypton. 22d. 7127; Merula blanda. 22d. 7128; Muscicapra. 22d. 7129; Tachypomus. 22d. 7130; Dendrocygna. 22d. 7131; Anas crecca. 22d. 7132; Motacilla varia. 22d. 7133; Conophyes vermei. 22d. 7134; Buteo super. 22d. July 11, 1890. 7135; Hirundo rustica. 22d. 7136; Carduelis corytha. 22d. 7137; Thrush erythropholus. 22d. July 12, 1890. 7138; Sturnus. 22d. 7139; Phylloscopus. 22d. 7140; Pieza olivacea. 22d. 7141; Coccynus erythropholus. 22d. 7142; Muscicapa. 22d. 7143; Prothlypis trias. 22d. 7144; Melodidae. 22d. 7145; Sturnidae. 22d. 7146; Anas crecca. 22d. 7147; Piranga. 22d. July 15, 1890. 7148; Amphipitys. 22d. 7149; Sturnus. 22d. 7150; Turdus. 22d. 7151; Melanippe erythropholus. 22d. 7152; Pipistrellus. 22d. 7153; Piranga. 22d. July 16, 1890. 7154; Picus. 22d. 7155; Turdus. 22d. 7156; Cyanoptila. 22d. 7157; Thrush. 22d. 7158; Procellaria. 22d. July 17, 1890. 7159; Procellaria. 22d. 7160; Turdus. 22d. July 19, 1890. Measurements on Table.

7162; Piranga. 22d. 7163; Melanippe. 22d. 7164; Melanippe. 22d. 7165; Melanippe. 22d. July 18, 1890. Measurements on Table.

7166; Piranga. 22d. July 19, 1890. 7167; Icterus melanocephalus. 22d. 7168; Melanippe. 22d. July 20, 1890. 7169; Icterus. 22d. 7170; Melanippe. 22d. 7171; Icterus. 22d. 7172; Melanippe. 22d. 7173; Melanippe. 22d. 7174; Sturnus. 22d. 7175; Piranga. 22d. 7176; Vema. 22d. Aug. 10, 1890. 7177; Melanippe. 22d. Aug. 10, 1890. Measurements on Table.

7178; Icterus. 22d. 7179; Sturnus. 22d. 7180; Sturnus. 22d. 7181; Melanippe. 22d. 7182; Sturnus. 22d. 7183; Sturnus. 22d. Aug. 20, 1890. 7184; Melanippe. 22d. Aug. 21, 1890. 7185; Sturnus. 22d. 7186; Melanippe. 22d. 7187; Melanippe. 22d. 7188; Melanippe. 22d. 7189; Melanippe. 22d. 7190; Melanippe. 22d. 7191; Coregonus. 22d. Sept. 1, 1890. 7192; Melanippe. 22d. 7193; Melanippe. 22d. Sept. 7, 1890. 7194; Melanippe. 22d.
Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

January 1891.

At his request, I went to Mr. Cosmos Mindeleff, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C., the other day, to see his collection of rude tools, which were in preparation for the Ethnological Bulletin, being an account of all the ruins known to me personally, in the region covered by the Verde and Prescott Sheets of Topographical Maps, covering the region from the 111th to the 115th degrees of longitude and from the 34th to the 35th parallel of latitude.

Two map sheets (the Verde and Prescott Sheets), on which are indicated all the ruins known to me personally, distinguished by the following signs: (1) ruined village, (2) ruin of cliff-dwelling, (3) ruin of cave-lodge, (4) ruined house, (5) variety not determined. These ruins are also numbered on the map consecutively, with red ink, the same having corresponding numbers in bracket.

Photographs of cliff-dwellings and objects found in them, as follows:

Ancient Burial Ground (shown on map) No. 64.

Of objects from the Verde Valley generally, Nos. 29, 30, 81, 294, 297, 197, 198, 76, 78, and 276.

Of ruins No. 34. Novs. 292, 254, 92, 43, 235, 98, 172, 78, 74, 58, 75, 47, 44, 45, 47, 51, 46.

Of ruins No. 36. Novs. 28, 29, 28, 36, 39, 39.

Of ruins No. 38. - 28, 36, 39, 39.

Of ruins No. 48. - 48, - 40.

January 1, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Guinea Fowl. - A flock of about 20 feeding on corn, near the yard of Mr. Gant. There were no tame Guinea fowls about with them.

January 10, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Gazella monogota. - When standing on the hillside (on a small piece of woodland) I heard the note of a large flock of them. On reaching the place, the leader of an adjoining marsh or slough were found to be accompanied by an immense flock of them. None here. They were noted Dec. 7, when a few were noted in the same place. Thence I learned about little cacatuina. - A pair seen.

January 13, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cacatua leontophaea. - Heard.

Cacatua cristata. - Several seen daily.


Jan. 17, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Cacatua leontophaea. - One or two seen.

Cacatua cristata. - Two seen.

Jan. 24, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Arctic Coake saw 3 Coons (Cuon alpinus) in a tree near his school of Mission.
Elevations

(From Recent U.S. Geol. Surv. Maps.)

1. Red Rock at Thompsons is about 3000 ft.
2. 4-1/2 m. above the 2nd fork in Indian Garden 5000
3. Cherry Rock (juniper timber) about 3000
4. Cedar - covered area at top of Bird Hill 5000
5. East Fork of Verde River (on Payson road), where it breaks into 3000
6. The main divide between the Verde Valley, N. Fork, and R. Fork, and East of Superior, Indian and South Verde are 6000
7. The Verde, Tonto, and Mule Deer, about 6000
8. The Tonto Basin, Rim Rock at Beaver Butte, and all the region around Pres Spring is about 7000
10. From the summit, on the black road, the rim rock is 8000
11. The general level of Tonto Basin is 6000; but along the drainage (East Verde, South, etc.) it is 5000. South Verde, heading at the rim rock, about 7000; at the junction of the East Fork, 9000 at the junction of Spring Creek, 3000 at the junction of West Verde Rock. The East Verde heading at the Nebo Range is at 7000, as arrow at the foot of the rim rock, 4000 at center of Payson road, 3500 at mouth Pine Creek, 2500 at Verde. There are buttes in Tonto Basin, over 7000 ft. high.
12. The general region from Mormon Lake south (about 3-5 miles in air line) to Barlett Butte is 7000 ft. Mormon Lake is joined on an elevation line 5000 below the summits, from which I infer that it is as high or higher than Barlett Butte. The Butte at Redding is on an elevation line near this summit about 4000, so these peaks must be about as high as Barlett Butte. Stonehenge lakes is below. At 7000 ft. training, but not much.
13. Butterfield Trail led between the 5000 and 6000 ft. The main road at Pine Yanks is 6000 ft. north of Wicken to Mundow much the road runs midway between the 6000 and 7000 ft. range, though the altitude is doubtless nearer 6000 all the way.
February 5, 1874. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Carpodacus purpureus. Pd. Measurements on table.

17260
17261
17262
17263
17264
17265
17266
Pyrus ibericaefolia ad. Not measured.

Pyrus fruticosus, Pd. ad.

February 6, 1874. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Ceratia familiaris. ad. Not measured.

Sitta carolinensis ad. Pd. ad.

Sitta carolinensis ad. ad.

February 7, 1874. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Carpodacus purpureus. Pd. Measurements on table.

17273
17274
17275
17276

February 13, 1874. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Corys americana. Several on a branch.

Note. In looking over a small series of specimens collected near St. Paul, Minnesota, I observed a very small number of Sitta carolinensis, several of which were in the nest, which was built in the fork of a tree, with a small opening facing north. The nest was lined with fine roots, leaves, and grass, and was about the size of a small walnut. The young were well developed, and had the feathers ready to be moulted, but were not yet able to fly. The nest was in a tree, about 20 feet above the ground, and was situated in a protected hollow. The birds were feeding on the banks of the Mississippi River, where they found a good supply of food, consisting of insects, seeds, and berries. The birds were very tame, and would come within a few feet of the observer, and would not fly away until they were within a few inches of the observer, and would not fly away until they were within a few inches of the observer.
Dendroica ovis, {corona}. - Extract from a letter from G. A. Allen, dated Apr. 3, 1891, saying:

"As to the Yellow Warbler, some of them are typical coronas, but not any are quite as close as the ones seen at the feet of mountains. No. 3963, comes very close to being typical corona, and No. 6227, is seen enough to be referred to it. On the other hand, some are a little towards it. No. 29, 21, 472, and 53 are absolutely referable to corona, but not quite typical, while No. 5304, 6201, 6202, are, in the author's opinion, this type of warbler. As to what coronas I do not know. I believe it to be the western bird at large, it strikes me as too, near active to warrant belief. But we are too distant in good Easter material for me to decide."

March 7, 1891, Fort William, Minn.

Jim's bontates - First seen here.

Note: It was next seen March 12 (one).

March 5, 1891, Fort William, Minn.

Magazettae eaca frid. Gay phase last morning bright, towards the red. Taken from the hollow shirt of a tree on Peter Island by W. A. Woodbridge.

8h: 0, 10h, 13h, 34h; mid. 3h, 20h, 15h; max. 12; min. 27; hight 50, low 25, 50; land of hill to asc. 64, land of eye, 11, 45; E. 50. 40. 50. 40.

Tomars, 33; note, 20, 20, 10. 10, minor clars, 12, outs clars, 10. 5; falling with little clars, 23, clars, 10. in m. Fitted yellow stoneh (3) contained hair of Arinola and several small whits (quants) 12 pebbles.

March 16, 1891, Fort William, Minn.

Arinola reared a few. Not noticed. Mr. Williams killed it on the east of a snowbank. It had got lost from the opening out of which it came. No skill.

When he! a rainbow, 5h, and fair, changing the place below kings over the ground, first and upon the green, the ever so far off hill. No priest, no sight, no able steal - here there is none. No human being to blame - but quick hand, quick foot, for the rough, hand, quick hand. And rough fast hearts, both accept a great. Relic him down to constructing sleep. Then he is crumpled form held high in the air. For the great wolf, who hold still close with name at right. The rough wind, what 41. the frigid air.

The year's dance above and the shaft dances of nature's floor, more ofnume inclusive at least. The bee dances here to extinct and their awed visions of the dead - the butterfly spreads his flight away upon the wind, below and floats away upon the mountain winds.

His faithful dog remains - little action can reach. Not thinking for they expected to stay, but spring and further up to hold of hunger and duties. He, mid. crooked an eagle around with the flagging song, fit emblem of the soul, felt I am more set free.

Monuments.

Whitting in more he gone don't matter most to him. "Jim's kee".

Note: These mandarin finals were written over the score of drums, killed by Francis in Bear. See photograph.

March 22, 1891, Fort William, Minn.

Shimmering继承 - from our cast iron one, that they had caught in neighborhood coloring through forest and 40 miles, and well cured? covered with seal bone.
February 1891. St. Pauling, Minnesota.

Cecoonia longicornis, - A few arrived to-day. They are the first I have seen this year. I have kept a lookout for them (Cecoonia) during the winter, but have been no shows, since of any kind.

March 19, 1891. St. Pauling, Minnesota.

The first flock of Snows seen flying north. 

March 25, 1891. St. Pauling, Minnesota.

Cecoonia longicornis, - A few seen flying north. 

March 25, 1891. St. Pauling, Minnesota.

The first flock of Snows seen flying north.

March 25, 1891. St. Pauling, Minnesota.

Cecoonia longicornis, - A few seen flying north.

March 25, 1891. St. Pauling, Minnesota.

Cecoonia longicornis, - A few seen flying north.
Note — Private Ruff, owned a secret, last winter he killed 450 rabbits (Estimations). On the day he killed the Gray Timber Wolf, he got part of his four companions, between 40 and 50.

Note — Mr. Calahan saw a Gray Wolf

Last of the clutches, 4 years ago.

A Red Fox was killed on the target range last winter.

March 26, 1891, Ft. Sully, Minn.

Curare americana — Present again.

March 29, 1891, Ft. Sully, Minn.

Cicuta americana, P. 2.2. Measurements on Table. Skin and skull.

Cicuta pumila, 3.2. Measurements on Table. Skin and skull.

March 31, 1891, Ft. Sully, Minn.

Cicuta americana, 3.5. Measurements on Table. About 30 flies.

Cicuta pumila, 3.3. Measurements on Table. About 30 flies.

Ammidula migratoria, 3.3. Measurements on Table. Present again.

April 1, 1891, Ft. Sully, Minn.

The snow is nearly gone, only drifted in shady places left; but the weather is about cloudy.

Grasshoppers, 1.4. Measurement on Table. Present again, large.

Ammidula flavula, 3.3. Measurements on Table. 1.25.

April 2, 1891, Ft. Sully, Minn.

Curare americana, 3.2. Measurement. 16 flies present.

Ammidula flavula, 3.3. Several seen, singing.
April 6 - Continued.

While I rode why a breeze may be fife, it fent.

Note: At non."...'

April 7, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

April 8, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

April 9, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

April 11, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

April 12, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.
April 12, 1891. F. Swallowing. An unusual sight.

Callandra calcarata now common.

Callandra gardneri, in large flocks. I found several that were hiding in a small hollow in the ground. Although they are small, it resembles all other swallows with a tuft in the tail, which can be quite maddening. The day finished with quite a few, all sitting through the day. Sometimes, it is not just for a moment at a time. As soon as he was ready to eat, within reach he would go down his head and open his beak, closed when it was quite close. One at times when I would look more closely, he would mount a branch, stretch out his neck twice or three times as if to be, but at least decided to remain about the area.

Callandra aurantium, first seen. Uneven eyes.

Callandra nigripennis - first seen. Uncommon.

Callandra flavescens - first seen. Uncommon.

Callandra flavescens - first seen. Uncommon.

Callandra picta - first seen. Uncommon.

Callandra murina - first seen. Uncommon.

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Callandra murina - first seen. Uncommon.
April 14 — Concluded —

Siagonius americana — Colors of soft purple. Such did amber, bordered with azure; fuscous abdomen, and each season. Edged yellowish zone. Bill brownish. Plum color, but rather gray bordered with azure; azure browns.

Scale of humming — Head set.

Hymenoptera Index — New Common

Gelastia montana — Common.


Cores americana — Common.

Tryonella angustata — Both abundant.

Tryonella minutata — Hundreds in one flock. Nocturnal.

Calceola thoraxis — One female.

Porcerae (Campana) — Apparent, no filling migratory.

Porcerae ocellata — Very abundant.

Porcerae corsata — The second seen; common.

Charonetta alticola — Bad. Not measured.

April 15, 1891. H. Suelling, Minn.

Tryonella magnifica — 3.40. Made into a small table. Measurements out.

Tryonella bairdi — 3.40. Made into a small table.

Tryonella bairdi — 3.40. Made into a small table.

Tryonella bairdi — 3.40. Made into a small table.

April 22, 1891. H. Suelling, Minn.

Dendroica vivirio — First seen; one.

April 23, 1891. H. Suelling, Minn.

Melospiza georgiana — First seen; common.

Catharura ustulata — First seen about 20.

Today another broken. The bill of squints seems thin; scale of humming delicate. — The second seen; one (mature).
May 2, 1891.
Put 'in alcohol (glass tank) a *Sturgeon* jar-fish and a *Walleyed Pike*.

May 15, 1891.
Put 'in alcohol (glass tank) a *White*, *Blue*, or *Channel Cat-fish*.

1. Cat-fish
2. *Sheephead*
3. Two *Rock Bass* or *Crappie*
4. A *Sucker* (Catostomus)
5. *Pike*
6. *Minnow or White-fish*.
7. *Common Red-spotted Sunfish*.

A Yellow (round-tailed) Catfish was also taken by the men in their seine, weighing about 20 pounds. The largest Whitefish or White *Herring* jar-fish was as large as a male *Shad*, but the men all said it was the biggest one they had ever seen. It would weigh about 2 1/2 pounds.

May 17, 1891.
In drawing their seine the men caught a *Leather-Side* (Amia calva Le Sueur), a common species in the river.

-Gar-fish
-Short-nosed *Sturgeon*
-Rock *Sturgeon*
-Rock Bass
-Hockey *Shad*
-Junior or *Herring*
-Red *Horse Sucker*
-Small *Sucker*
-Channel Cat (fork-tailed spotted)
-Sheephead.
April 22 - Concluded.

Hepialus sylvanus (pier) - first seen; very common, in open meadow.

Ammotoma quercus - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aucta - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

April 23, 1891. H. Swilling, Minn.

There were four flowers in bloom over my head as I walked. I went over four fields of white clover and one white clover, and one intermediate with some pink and white clover. They were growing in clumps of the same species.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; one.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

April 24, 1891. H. Swilling, Minn.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

April 25, 1891. H. Swilling, Minn.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

April 26, 1891. H. Swilling, Minn.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

April 27, 1891. H. Swilling, Minn.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

April 28, 1891. H. Swilling, Minn.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

April 29, 1891. H. Swilling, Minn.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.

Cicindela americana - first seen; two seen shot.

Ammotoma aurata - first seen; two seen shot.
April 30, 1841 47. Sullivant Minn.

I salvaged 2 or 3 cobble stones - again present in immense numbers.

Unusual current - migration in great numbers.

Decline vegetable. - Considerable in quantity and range.

Stink ad tine sarramun - more common, more

Unusual Quallen. - First seen this season. Some

times in good states without boiling, sometimes all

two times. First noted this season.

Unusual weed - Walker's - now abundant. The

first one ever seen in an immense flock of

Haid's gossamer. The boat that the first formed.

$4.75 "M". Much more abundant this year.

Saguaro monteada. - Once seen, never seen again.

May 1, 1841 47. Sullivant Minn.

Chloroselis grammicus. - First seen.

Rumex longifolius. - As seen, never seen again.

Rumex longifolius. - First seen, more.

Measurements in feet. Fresh water.

Duminum biculcifrons. - Two seen - nearly all have defecated.

May 2, 1841 47. Sullivant Minn.

May 8, 1841 47. Sullivant Minn.

Jutia's lake. First seen. - Many; swimming,

flamingo flocks. Flock of the black drake.

Duminum longifolius. - First seen, more.

Duminum biculcifrons. - If they are to fall again, great

Duminum biculcifrons. - First seen, more.

Measurements in feet. Fresh water.

Duminum biculcifrons. - If they are to fall again, great

Duminum biculcifrons. - First seen, more.

Measurements in feet. Fresh water.

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Measurements in feet. Fresh water.

Duminum biculcifrons. - First seen, more.

Measurements in feet. Fresh water.

Dumbing biculcifrons. - First seen, more.

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Duming biculcifrons. - First seen, more.

Measurements in feet. Fresh water.
May 5, 1891. H. Sullying, Minn.

Several new arrivals. Not measured.

Rollea monogyne. - Still in numbers.

Rollea monogyne. - Common in town.

Rollea monogyne. - First seen. One male. Touched quarters in a small house near prison.

May 6, 1891. H. Sullying, Minn.

Grisius australis. - First seen. Two live in.

Phorcus gramineus. - Took nest of 5 eggs.

May 7, 1891. H. Sullying, Minn.

Grisius australis. - Not measured.

Dolichomyia australis. - Not measured.

Habia lindbergiana. - First seen; one.

Dolichomyia australis. - First seen; one.
May 9 - Continued
Chacita lepida - First seen, common.
Dendroica cerulea - First seen, common, singing.

Helminthispha calathis, - First seen.
Melanocorypha cinereus - First seen, common.

Aeolus occidentalis - An seen in alcove.

Sialia carolinensis - First seen.

Helminthispha similis, - First seen, one, singing.

Laelothya nigra, - First seen, one.

Helminthispha albicollis - First seen, one.

Cyanelle cerulea - First seen.

Hesperotheres rubescens, - Took note of 4 sp. since February 10th.

Habia indicatia - E & D. Measurements on Table.

Nesophila ector - Measurements on Table.

Columba virginiana, E & D.

May 10, 1891. H.C. Swallowing, Minn.
1240 Scored measure. D. Measurements on Table.

May 19, 1891. H.C. Swallowing, Minn.
17336 Paucus quiscale, season 2 & 3. In very dull 

May 20, 1891. H.C. Swallowing, Minn.
17337 Apalachea flavescens E & D.

17338 Rhinocrypta breviconcavis, E & D. Measurements 

17340 Melanocorypha cinereus, - First seen, several, singing.

17344 Dendroica virina, - First seen, several males.

17345 Dendroica varia, - Now abundant.

17346 Hylocichla fusca, - Very common.

17347 Myioborus tuberculatus, - Abundant.

17348 Gymnothorax annulatus, E & D. Measured pair.

17349 Helminthispha calathis, E & D. Not measured.

17350 Myioborus varicosa, E & D. " "

17351 Gymnothorax annulatus, E & D. " "

17352 Caloscyphus auratus, E & D. " "

17357 Myioborus varicosa, E & D. " "

Mrs. Caladusian gave a "plum" to day & 11 small

Wren. Coocytes maythrothalamus.

May 11, 1891. H.C. Swallowing, Minn.
17389 Helminthispha calathis, E & D. Not measured. The first seen.

Dendroica varia, - First seen, several, singing.

Dendroica virina, - First seen, several males.

Myioborus varicosa, - Now abundant.

Gymnothorax annulatus, - Very common.

Hylocichla fusca, - First seen, several males.

Phylloscopus tremulentus, - Abundant.

Pirocephalus maculatus, E & D. Measured pair.

Pirocephalus maculatus, E & D. Not measured.

Pirocephalus maculatus, E & D. " "

Sialia carolinensis, E & D. " "

Dendroica varia, E & D. " "

Caloscyphus auratus, E & D. " "

Myioborus varicosa, E & D. " "

Wren. Coocytes maythrothalamus.
May 13, 1891 — Swelling, Menisco.

Chelone gigantea - First seen. One. None could be found yesterday.

May 14, 1891 — Swelling, Menisco.

Nothobranchius teredineus — Not measured. Contained 11 large, strong, features, which were pressed in alcohol and sent to the Army Medical Museum. There were seven in one side and four (4) in the other.

Viviparus lavavora 2d. Not measured.

Viviparus stratus griseus 2d. Measurements on Table.

Viviparus solitarius 2d. Not measured.

Viviparus quadricornis - First seen, one.

Viviparus solitarius - First seen, two, one shot.

Dendronatha peregrina - First seen, one.

Dendronatha kuehni - First seen, several.

Holotylus trichas - Now abundant.

Chelone pelorana - Now abundant, singing, moving in the water, as are the Frog-billed Yard Men.

Dendronatha pennsylvanica - Now abundant, singing.

May 15, 1891 — Swelling, Menisco.

Lucanochilus quinula longus 2d. Not measured.

Stenocerella neglecta 2d. — Do.

Stenaphorus franciscanus 2d. Noting belly.

May 16, 1891 — Swelling, Menisco.


Delturus galbula 2d. A noted pair, not measured.

Delturus galbula 2d. — Not measured.

Delturus triactis 2d. — Do.

Delturus tergulata 2d. — Do.

Delturus tergulata peregrina 2d. — Do.
May 18 - Concluded)

Ailuropoda melanoleuca - Only one or two individuals.

Trichodes grammacus - Now as common as usual.

Furnariidae - The males are now seen in full
summer plumage, as far as can be judged from
their notes at this time.

Dendrocopos medius - Now abundant; both sexes.

Certhia familiaris - Breeding

Gymnorhinus crisci - Breeding

Dendrocopos medius - Breeding

Acanthochlamys phyllophila - First seen; one male.

Certhia familiaris - New common

Acanthochlamys phyllophila - First seen; one male. (old blue fl.) as it

left nest. Climbed on the tree; large clump of

nest in tangle bush. It was complete, without

any lining of moss or other fine material than

the small twigs. There were no eggs. Past 40 ft. from

Cubiformini - Mid-means saw two dozen. They

were in a thick bush. Saw 2 of them flit about in

Bombycilla garrulus - Drumming constantly.

Bombycilla garrulus - Abundant; noisy at night.

Myiagra sociabilis - Singing at night.

Myiagra sociabilis - Singing at night.

Acanthis intersecta - Swarthy, brownish pinkish. Found near the.

May 17, 1891. H. Quelling, Merv.

Pimara cryptonota - Now rather common

May 18, 1891. H. Quelling, Merv.

Vireo solitarius - General, singing.

Vireo solitarius - Abundant, singing.

Vireo solitarius - First seen; one singing.

Vireo solitarius - First seen; several singing.

Habia ludovicae - General seen, shy.

Habia ludovicae - Several pairs building nests.

May 24, 1891. H. Quelling, Merv.

Bull Snake, length 13.5 cm, preserved in alcohol.
May 19, 1891

1247

Gynochilus 'bisulcatus' f., 2d. Not measured. (Collected by Wm. Scullin. Plant through seed.)

'Chicory' females - Both sexes now common. Some may be seen soon. A few seen.

I believe this species is an annual. Several seen.

May 20, 1891

1248

Gynochilus 'salvator' f., 2d. Not measured.

Hemphilus 'bisulcatus' f. 2d. Measurements in table.

Flower and leaf. Base half of leaf all round; yellow, terminal half of leaf black. Petals yellow, spine dull, claws black.

Cypripedium calceolus f., 2d. Not measured.

17392

Dendroica 'tartis' f., 2d. Not measured.

17393

Heliophila 'persicina' f., 2d. 0.25

17394

Heliophila 'persicina' f., 2d. 0.25

17395

Heliophila 'persicina' f., 2d. 0.25

17396

Heliophila 'persicina' f., 2d. 0.25

17397

Heliophila 'persicina' f., 2d. 0.25

17398

Heliophila 'persicina' f., 2d. 0.25

17399

Chelidonium majus - First seen.

Cypripedium calceolus - First seen. Two males.

Cypripedium calceolus - Rather common.

Turpinia altaica - One.

'Galaxia' diandra - 'Abundant.' Has commenced to build leaves. A few observed.

'Beddomea' caerulea - One.

'Senecio' montanae - Second seen.

Dendroica 'chirista' - First seen. One male.

Dendroica 'chirista' - The first bird has now arrived; both sexes. A few seen.

Cypripedium 'rubrum' f., 2d. Has arrived in bulk.

Cypripedium 'pennsylvanicum' - Male common.

Cypripedium 'pallidum' f., 2d. The bulk has now arrived.
May 22, 1891

Calodonta stellata - Very common; not confined to

acres but found in widely distributed

1249

Heteronyx macrurus f.d. Measurements on Table. (334a)

1250

1900

Pogonia carolina f.d. So uncommonly developed, Meas-

urements on Table. One of two (the other a male too

able to skin, this one fresh) picked up, dead under

leaves -M- back of my house. not measured.

Weight 3 do. asin. Let fall several more killed

against lamp at home. (w as seen commoner) Feeling

Hydropetes maculiferus luminatus, f.d. Not measured.

17401

17402

17403

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17418

Pogonia auriculata f.d. Measurements not taken.

Nolendropsa auriculata, f.d. 

7810,

Veris oldhamii f.d. Measurements not taken.

Veris guttata, f.d. 

Veris guttata f.d. 

Veris g ebina, f.d. 

Letitiedra nutella f.d. 

Letitiedra nutella f.d. 

Letitiedra nutella f.d. 

Letitiedra nutella f.d. 

Letitiedra nutella f.d. 

Letitiedra nutella f.d. 

Letitiedra nutella f.d. 

May 25, 1891

G. Swelling, Minn.

Not measured.

56555

Pogonia auriculata f.d. 

Not measured. Picked out

under Thimoth's arms near my house.
May 26, 1841. H. S. Swelling, Missis.

Majacrhina rufelia — first seen; several.

Dihydrocamus maclei. Field measurements in Table. Shell.

" 5.4. Not measured. No shell.

May 29, 1841. H. Swelling, Missis.

Botanura exilia. Field measurements in Table.

" 5.4. Not measured. No shell.

Artégionia monara. One found digging roots on the edge of the Minnesota River. A long, slender plant of it, when it swam straight across the river. It swam well, though slowly. I did not discover it in the water, but in moving up the river I found it in the water and when at distance and in the opposite shore stopped a moment to test it. Very clearly seen. It shot itself rapidly, then started on.

Balance agitation. — A few days ago Mr. Callahan told me the same a Rabbit drank across the Minnesota River at Mendota.

Staurocephalon fimbriatum. — Found on the island in sandstone rocks, in a shallow lake near the Minnesota River, where I spent the day, with Mr. Cochran, Callahan, &c.

Salitrella brevicauda. — At 4. Not measured. A plant shot, but accurate cut behind when gathering. A few inches long and with a diagonal sepals and a few leaves, and a leaf of the root. All very beautiful plants, with stems at bottom and with large leaves at water's edge.

Salitrella brevicauda — A plant shot in the water, but not found. No seeds of the root.

Botanura exilia. — Specimen of No. 7441. Field measurements in Table. Shell of 4 small fitchs, numerous terebellids. This bird has a very long neck, ready to be used. The male has a crown full of needles — dragon flies?
June 3, 1891. H. Swelling, Me.

1254. *Lepidogaster* fulica (f. o. D. Measurements in Table. Continued from (f) a. shrew fortune of fur in one case. Don't the other.

Paraga ephialtes. Took next with the boy & parent.

Dendrioceus. Took next with 19 (fem) eggs & parent.

Paraga ephialtes. 2d. Parent of next no. 6. 2. 7449.

Dendrioceus actinae, f. o. D. Measurements in Table. With sound rougher as in males, but smooth in females.

Visco ocellus. Fad. Not measured. Eggs ready to be laid.

*Myrrhinomys*. Ourn clinic. Red banded eider cold, which in weight nearly bent over. When it saw me it slid down in such haste as to tear most of the branches from the stock. The berries are still very green.

June 6, 1891. H. Swelling, Me.

1261. *Keechurumus* Ernestia. E. 12. Contain half of body in fresh summer coat; posterior half in winter coat.

1262. *Keechurumus* Ernestia. F. 15. Grey reveal a narrow band of scales from shoulder to thigh between the white belly and gray back. Has not nearly filled its growth, though containing 6 fortunes (you are not or 1 on the other). The upper half of skin is dark and muscular, the lower half white and firm.

*Pipus* syagrus. Young size of 80 feet.


Dendrioceus actinae. Found 10 eggs on 4/12; also saw nest.

Eolimnus gratilla. Found 10 eggs on 4/14.


Dendrioceus actinae. Three nests, 1/2 each taken.

June 11, 1891. At Stuttgart, Minn.

Monotrochus cinereus - A pair breeding in Nest. Nest in a box under the mouth of Minnehaha Fork, but I failed to discover the nest.

June 12, 1891. At Stuttgart, Minn.

1257 Anser anser - Snow Goose. Daisy. Found near nest. Head and body, 17.3; hind foot, 37.1; car from crown, 12 mm. Tail Slight.

1268 Pinnixa erythronotus - A male pair, taken with nest and young. Nest contained 9 eggs.

1755 Conasurus erythronotus - An测量表 on Table.

1750 Mammals collected by Mrs. Eugenia Means...

June 10, 1891. At Stuttgart, Minn.

June 11, 1891. At Stuttgart, Minn.

June 12, 1891. At Stuttgart, Minn.

Monotrochus cinereus - FOUND unde 3 eggs + 3 young. Slight postural changes, could be taken as 3 days old. Nest was close and probably had been captured by hand had a little care been taken. She kept close and would sit on branch, where I shot it. At no shot, the parent, to move toward the nest of a limb above, giving me the impression that two birds had been killed by my shot. Moving forward, I saw the parent beside her on an overhanging limb, cut downwards, immediately brought her mate and a Red-eyed Vireo from a nest overhand. Told me that every bird in the neighborhood showed signs of the nest, most of them, being attacked by the general din.
June 16, 1871 - Continued

Mr. H. Blackwedge - Two pairs seen; one was a breeding female among buttercups, and others, all in the city, but not along the Elbe. The first was a male, and the others were females. Both were nesting, following me about within a few yards’ distance, expressing their discomfort in deep quavering tones, with yellowish-brown feathers and marked by the mumps. Despite much watching, evening, and morning, I could not see their nests.

Hypolitus mirabilis - One male is very numerous, not seen abroad. Very common.

B. melampus. - Breeding abundantly. Young not hatched, at least as far as I am concerned.

B. melampus. - Breeding very abundantly. A few of old birds come floating on the ground about my feet - every little one. Their nests. Young not yet out flown.

1271 Baeonurus volucella E. & L. and can. nest. 29.3

Head & Eye 110; Tail 24; bill 4; tail rostrum 14.8;

Flyings of birds seem to be all in a line on the ground. Mr. Blackwedge showed me the nest of a yellow-bellied titmouse, and I followed him to the nest of my dream, whereupon the "titmouse" flew down when the ground near the foot of a clump of button-ivy overgrown with vines. It quickly disappeared in the tangled. Noting quiet a while I saw it reappear in a drab, just a flicker and might have done. The nest was a very slight, uniform affair, composed of sticks of a dark.

1272 Xanthe strigata. - Found this year of the year.

1273 Xanthe strigata. - I found next morning. 223. Tail 24.8; body 8.7. Bony tail of a yellow-bellied titmouse. Gradually increased along the river, gradually disappearing.

June 17, 1871 - Continued


June 19, 1841. [Mr. J. E. S.]

A new form Chrysogyna marginata was found containing the broken shell of a young egg from which young had hatched. The egg was elliptical and 2 cm in length.

June 21, 1841. [Mr. J. E. S.]

A nest of Chrysogyna marginata was found containing the broken shell of some eggs from which young had hatched. The eggs were elliptical and 2 cm in length.

These were brought to me. The eggs are nearly perfect of hard, measuring 3-3.5 cm in diameter. The egg measured 1.6 x 2.9 cm. One of an irregular elliptical oval shape. They were tough, tough, and smooth, certainly from 3-5 cm in a rubber band. Contained their yolks, preserved in alcohol.


Sent to Army Medical Museum July 1, 1841.


1. James Strickland, named an ornithorhynchus of this same sex.

2. James Strickland, named an ornithorhynchus of this sex.

3. James Strickland, named an ornithorhynchus of this sex.

4. James Strickland, named an ornithorhynchus of this sex.

5. James Strickland, named an ornithorhynchus of this sex.

6. James Strickland, named an ornithorhynchus of this sex.

7. James Strickland, named an ornithorhynchus of this sex.

8. James Strickland, named an ornithorhynchus of this sex.
Mammals Collected on the March from Fort Snelling, Minn. to Camp Douglas, Wis.  
(July 5 to Aug. 24, 1891)
Vesnerus americana. July 28, 1891. Measurements on Table.

1307 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1308 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1309 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1310 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1311 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1312 V. americana, strigata greene. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1313 V. americana, strigata greene. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1314 V. americana, strigata greene. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1315 V. americana, strigata greene. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1316 V. americana, strigata greene. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1317 V. americana, strigata greene. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1318 V. americana, strigata greene. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1319 V. americana, strigata greene. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.

Vesnerus americana. July 28, 1891. Measurements on Table.

1320 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1321 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1322 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1323 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1324 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1325 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1326 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1327 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1328 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1329 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1330 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1331 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1332 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1333 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1334 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1335 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
1336 Vesnerus americana. 8. 25th. 8. 1891. Do.
7475 * Habria candidicentra. Fed. Cannon Creek, Goodhue Co., Minn. July 10, 1891. This plant was not measured.


7477 * Haplalospora pycnophylla. May 10, 1891. Cannon River, Goodhue Co., Minn. Length to end of claw 2.77; 3.6; 5.30; 175; 127; excis, 13.3; galea, 23.57; cymule, 34.6; lobe of bill to operculum, 3.3; lobe of bill to operculum, 30; length of bill, 6; width of bill, 6.3; distance of eye, 6.7; number of flowers, 120; flower, 35; flower portion, 17; flower, 38. middle tip of claw, 27.6; mid claw, 26; inner claw, 4.5; outer claw, 4.1; graduation of claw, 20; sum of 1000000 of secondary to 1% of primary, 10.1m.

7478 * Bartramia longicruris. May 10, 1891, Goodhue Co., Minn. Length to end of claw 34.7; 30.5; 5.55; 170; 139; culmen, 37; mark, 20; sinal, 39; length, 6.7; width, 90; lobe of bill to center of tip of claw, 47; lobe of bill to operculum, 33; of base of bill to operculum, 34; head of labium to end of claw, 120; tuber, 21; base portion, 22; cymes, 43; middle tips of claw, 30.5; middle to 24.5; middle claw, 5.8; inner claw, 4.7; outer claw, 4.1; halter with its claw, 13; claw of halter, 4; graduation of claw, 23; sum of 1000000 of secondary to 1% of primary, 6.

Bill yellow with 7500 both mandibles and ridge of calyx, black and hard. Lip and foot pale yellowish gray; claws brown, black. Stigma brown-field.

7479 * Spiza americana. 2d. Pine Island, Goodhue Co., Minn. July 15, 1891, 17.3; 282; 37; 45; cul, 16; fair, 23.5; 28.3.

7480 * Spiza americana. 2d. Pine Island, Goodhue Co., Minn. July 13, 1891, 127; 270; 85; 66; cul, 16; fair, 22.5; mid to 4th, 22.5.

7481 * Spiza americana. 2d. Pine Island, Goodhue Co., Minn. July 13, 1891, 118; 252; 39; 69; cul, 17; fair, 24; mid to 4th, 28.5.

7482 * Spiza americana. 3d. Oscar, Chisago Co., Minn. July 13, 1891, 320; 293; 91; 104; cul, 15; fair, 20; mid to 4th, 27.

August 29, 1891, Ft. Snelling, Mnie.

1353. Stratiomus. Adult. Length, 44; tail, 19, 3 mm; ear above crown, 13; hind foot, 19.3 mm.

1354. Stratiomus. Juvenile. Length, 17.5; tail, 9.2; ear above crown, 11; hind foot, 18.

1355. Stratiomus. Juvenile. Length, 14.6; tail, 7.8 mm. These three belonged to one family. They lived in my 'den' whilst I was away on the Camp Comfort trip, and did some mischief! Skilled of No. 1353 not present.


1357. Vortex. Uroessa. Adult. Length, 17.5; tail, 20.5; pes, 4.4; ear above crown, 18; tip of nose to occiput, 2.0 mm. Skin taut. Sept. 2.

September, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1358. Henophila. Franklin (Young of the year).

1359. Polyplax. Liebigi (Young of the year).

Shells from Orton's Ranch on Twin Lakes, Dakota County, Minn.:—
1. Planorba brevicarinata. Say.
2. " " brevicarinata. Say.

There are lists of shells in Ms. 59 and 80, 106.
Sept. 5, 1891.

Fort Snelling, Minn.

Apron, 15 in. long, 5 in. wide.

Harry, 15 in. long, 5 in. wide.

Harry's remains.

Ferula repens, - Sicilian stock.

Donax aspera, - In flocks in wet places.

Prangellia fimbriata, - Praying in flocks.

1367: B. calvula, 3 mm.

1368: B. calvula, 3 mm.

1369: B. calvula, 3 mm.

1370: B. calvula, 3 mm.

1371: B. calvula, 3 mm.

Buteo lentiginosus, 2. Length to end of rump.

Buteo alcor, 1.5 mm.

These birds are common.

Sept. 6, 1891.

Fort Snelling, Minn.

This little song was seen to run out of a hole and seize a grasshopper at the bottom of an excavation. It quickly dismembered the hopper that was nearly as large as itself. It was in an instant, without injury, but died in a few hours.

Length to end vert., 91; tail vert., 32; hind foot, 11.7 mm. (Skin and skull.)

Buteo lentiginosus, - A common bird, seen on a fence post beside the road in a suburb of Minneapolis. It paid little attention as we drove up. When we got off and only turned, it flew away. I stopped the buggy and showed it to my little boy, who made excited exclamations when he saw the bird turn around on the post and look back, as if it went forward, elevated its tail, and waved the wings slowly and deliberately, took to flight; but when started it flew with strong rapid strokes, zoom slitting on a dry tree near the road.

Sept. 8, 1891.

Fort Snelling, Minn.

Pouena carolinica, - A. Not measured. Killed by striking a telegraph wire behind a quarter mile south of it and landing on the fence when falling at right. An old line was and the feathers were in excellent order.

Sept. 12, 1891.

Fort Snelling, Minn.

Vesperilus subulatus, Say.

1364: Length, 9.6; ala, 2.55; wing from carpal joint, 6.0; ear from anterior base, 1.2; tragus, 6.2; tympanum, 3.7; mem. fl., 2.7; ala, 2.7; wing from carpal joint, 6.1; ear from anterior base, 1.2; tragus, 6.3; tympanum, 3.7; mem. fl., 2.7. Your sin. taken from an old roof that was in process of repair. Dental formula: 2 x 3 / 3 x 3 / 3 x 3 = 36.
Oct. 24, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

George Buttrams, the young one named for a Chipmunk (?), was killed by a dog. It measured as follows: Total length, 310 mm.; tail, 70 mm.

Dog fish (Amia belva, L.) caught on spoon-bait.

Many species of shells gathered in Minnesota River.


Have seen very little of the woods or fields since August. To-day the first Myrtle Warbler (Dendroica coronata) and Warbling Vireo (Vireo gilvus) were noticed about.

Oct. 5, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

Podilymbus podiceps — Common.

Anas clypeata

Anas strepera

Anas americana

Dendrocygnus

Cygnus americana

Tyto alba

Aplonia americana

Aplonia albinucha

Aplonia aurantiocephala

Aplonia collaris

Branta elegans — Common still.

Porzana carolina — An flock of water-ood birds flew over.

Oct. 20. It was paralyzed and could not stand for four days after which it gradually recovered the use of its limbs. It drank water, spitting freely when held in my hand, and ate rice and graining. Always feels pinioned, or an entangled and struggles to escape the too warm to capture little.

Perdix perdix — Still present.

Pluvialis dominica — One seen.

Alectoris rufa

Alectoris campbelli — Have encountered in numbers during the last fortnight.

Oct. 5, 1891 — Concluded.

Megalopseus aevus — Common, heard.

Sphenocryptus ruficapilla — One shot near the post a few days ago by Capt. Hannum.

Calcites auratus — Still common. Had in a cage.

Chordeiles virens was seen Sept. 1. From the time we returned from Camp Douglas, Wis., until Oct. large flocks were daily seen moving south generally in the afternoon.

Sapromyia murina — Common.

Chloropsis hybrida

Chloropsis bimaculata — Were flying about in numbers.

Trachyphonus hombroni — Found in the woods.

Dendroica petechia — Seen Aug. 31st.

Leucania g. venusta — Still present.

Clamella neglecta — One seen. Now of argyna.

Carpodacus pugetensis — As usual first came in numbers at the commencement of the annual flight.

Lampropterus ovis — Extremely common of late.

Paroreus gapperi — Still common.

Columba guinea — One was present for a week.

Cinclus albigularis — Common. First noticed.

Vireo hyemalis — Abundant.

Vireo olivaceus — Common; first seen.

Melophaga georgiana — Very abundant.

Melochroa coerulescens — Abundant.

Catharista paludicola — Common; one shot.

Nesophila leucura — First seen; one.

Leucotis phasianus — Many in great numbers.

Oct. 7, 1891. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

1867. Nine snow geese. Had Muscovy Duckery. Two of the young were caught and were of the size of fully grown Chloris nigricans. Moscow, 2-3; Tipton, 2-3; Douglas, 2-3; Fort Ripley, 2-3; Tipton, 1-2; Muscovy, 3-4; 4; 3.

1868. Semipalmated Pipit. Length, 310; tail, 130; bill, 48; wings, 47; ear from crown, 16 mm.

1869. Semipalmated Pipit. Length, 310; tail, 118; bill, 47; ear from crown, 16 mm.
Oct. 9, 1891. Ph. Quelling Minn. Not measured.


Oct. 20, 1891. Ph. Quelling Minn. Chilochelea - young season are still chiefly in female mode, though all showing signs of the adult masculine plumage. A few have a good deal of green in head and no striped feathers. Adequate, though the majority have only a few green feathers on head and the under surface mixed with striped and pencilled feathers, the chestnut color of breast is quite far advanced toward adolescent condition. Color.

75/lb. Phalaenocorax domesticus. Red-tailed, on bank of Minnesota River, at Ph. Quelling.

No. 1372. ? (2½ years?)

Moose Measurements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measurement</th>
<th>1877</th>
<th>1878</th>
<th>1879</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total length (straight) to end of vertebrae of tail</td>
<td>2450</td>
<td>2370</td>
<td>2360</td>
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<tr>
<td>Length of vertebrae of tail</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tail length, to end of adding</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>196</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ear, height from crown</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; notch</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>253</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; width</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>170</td>
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<td>Growth from nose to angle of mouth</td>
<td></td>
<td>195</td>
<td>175</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; eye</td>
<td>400</td>
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<td>360</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; eye of pupil</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; ear</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; notch</td>
<td>370</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; orcaqt</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>590</td>
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<tr>
<td>Girth of neck, measured just behind orcaqut</td>
<td>890</td>
<td>750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Length of neck measured above line diagram</td>
<td>1270</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; from neck to hump</td>
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<td>310</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; from hump to highest point behind</td>
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<td>220</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; from shoulder to highest point behind</td>
<td></td>
<td>570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chest girth, taken just behind fore limbs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1790</td>
<td>1750</td>
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<td>Depression of eye</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td>Front limit of corneous to end of hooves</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; limit from aleronorum</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; knee</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>330</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; hair limits from great crochettan</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1560</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; from crown, and of lumen</td>
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<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; spinal joint or &quot;hock&quot;</td>
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<td>Total length following curve of dorsum</td>
<td>2660</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; from top of head to top of hump</td>
<td>1920</td>
<td>1760</td>
<td>1750</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; to highest point behind</td>
<td>1605</td>
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</table>

(See diagram on opposite page.)
1373 *Lydeceus americanus* L. d. Skull and scalp. 2nd to 3 Am. Minn. Roesan River. Kittson Co., Minn. Nov. 23, 1891. (Sent to Am. Mus.)

1374 *Araneola* d. Kittson Co., Minn. 2nd half 1891, tail vert. 36; size 5.5.

1375 2nd half on Roesan River, Kittson Co., Minn.

1376 2nd half on Roesan River, Kittson Co., Minn. Nov. 27, 1891. Found 226; tail vert. 133; size 4.75 mm.

1377 2nd half on Roesan River, Kittson Co., Minn. Nov. 27, 1891. Found 226; tail vert. 133; size 4.75 mm.


1379 *Lydeceus americanus* L. d. Right and left upper molar series of teeth, removed from a rock shelf placed by Mr. L. Chippewa Indians, near the Roesan River on Manitoba. Nov. 23, 1891. Dr. C. A. Hereta has the "Red Latch" of this specimen which he believes always true, because they have a tail and the tails on which they dry the meat.

1380 *Lydeceus americanus* L. d. Skull (infected) without mandible. Picked up at an Indian camp on the Whitewater trail, near Roesan River, Manitoba, Nov. 24, 1891.
Heteroric (Heterorhine) vision. 2.0. Length, 7.60;
Caudal vert. 250; tail to end hairs, 270; fur above brown.
14; above, 135; 25; 11; tip of nose to angle of mouth, 35; eye, 2.5; center of pupil, 30.5;
Ear, 57; mantle, 62; tip of ear, 72; rosette, 83; end of outstretched hinder extremity, 57.0;
Chest girth, 150; distance between ears, 23;
Length Whiskers, 50. More limit from conscious.
151; from eye to nose, 92; canines 32;
Largest claw of manus 6; largest claw from
Front trotter, 770; Knee Joint 121; Hip Joint 7.2;
Largest claw of foot, 3.1; Tail fully out,

Lymanthus canadensis. 7. 11; 16.9; 56; 3.9 inc.
No dark bag. Fully jet black. Hallock, Kittson
County, Minn. Jul. 7, 1891.

Lymanthus canadensis. 7. 14; 16.75; 54; 3.9 inc.
Lymanthus canadensis. 7. 14; 16.75; 54; 3.9 inc.

Pimela eucnemis. 2. 9.37; 15.42; 9.75; 4.00.
Hollock, Kittson Co., Minn. Nov. 5, 1891.

Acmaeus lineatus. 2. 5.62; 7.32; 3.13; 2.30.
Hollock, Kittson Co., Minn. Nov. 8, 1891.

Plectrophenax aurialis. 1.2. Not measured.
Hollock, Kittson Co., Minn. Nov. 8, 1891.

Calcarina echinomes. 2. Not measured.
Hollock, Kittson Co., Minn. Nov. 8, 1891.

Plecoptera canadensis. 2. Nov. 13, 1891.
Kittson Co., Minn., near Head of North Fork of Two Rivers:
308; 440; 147; 154; Cal. 23; Ferses, 83;
middle toe + claw, 97.

Forex contiuus. 2.9. Nov. 14, 1891. Johnston's
Cabin, near head of Middle Fork of Two Rivers, Kittson
Co., Minn. Nov. 14, 1891. Caught on a tree near
the snow on a frozen muskrat. Length 90;
75.50 Pericoreia racemosa. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.51 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.52 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.53 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.54 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.55 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.56 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.57 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.58 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.59 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.60 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.61 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.62 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.63 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.64 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.65 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.

75.66 Pericorea canadensis. S. D. Rosse, New York, Nov. 27, 1877. 770; 670; 275; 131.
Measurements of Putoria cognata (No. 83 Holroyd Bull.)

**Min.** Manhattan (near old fort Ripley), Minn. Nov. 17, 1891, White jay. Spur 230; side view 68; fore leg, 42; hind leg, 67; manus, 23.; pes 59; more to occupat. 146; to car. 35; to eye, 14.; height of ear, 12.; breadth of car. 28. mm.

No. 84 (Putoria cognata) L. Length 377.; tail vertebrae, 128.; branch, 77.; pes, 46.; more to occupat. 83 mm. Dec. 18, 1891. H. Swelling, Minn.

No. 85. Putoria cognata, L. 2d. Dec. 25, 1891.4d. 4th. 440.; tail vertebrae, 166.; hind foot, 85.; manus, 30.; pes, 52 m.

The above three are all given as measured by Frank X. Holroyd.

1401. Senicurus variegatus, hypodermicus, 4th. H. Swelling, Minnesota, November 2, 1890. Skel. only.

Putoria cognata (No. 83 Holroyd Bull.) Nov. 17, 1891, H. Swelling, Minn. White, with hardly any conspicuous tinge, but showing traces of brown summer plumage, along the whole upper surface from the neck to the base of the tail.

January 13, 1892. H. Swelling, Minn.

Pimelica aculeatissima. — Two new in feminine part.

Frank X. Holroyd killed a Canada Jay (Perisoreus canadensis) on the Minnesota River near Ft. Snelling in November, 1891. This is the only instance of its occurrence here that is known to me. Holroyd also obtained a Pied-billed Woodpecker at old Fort Ripley, Minnesota, in November, 1891.

Cinnia monardiana. — Died Dec. 26, 1891, at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

June 1st, 1893. H. E. Stelling.

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Cinnia monardiana. — Died Dec. 26, 1891, at Ft. Snelling, Minn.

June 1st, 1893. H. E. Stelling.
January 21, 1892. Mt. Suelling, Minnesota.

**Lophoplatea gigantea**

- Length: 110
- Tail length: 42
- Head, 47
- Maxillary joint length: 5
- Eye: 13
- Occipital: 36.6
- Posterior: 98
- Forelimb from olecranon: 19
- manus length: 11
- Wrist: 3.6
- Foot length: 2.2
- Hind limb from knee joint: 28
- Forelimb: 18
- Distance between orbes: 7

*Porcellaria pacifica*.

- Length: 124
- Tail length: 3.5
- Eye: 6
- Orbe: 26.5
- Manus: 1.8
- Forelimb from olecranon: 25
- manus: 13
- Hind limb from knee joint: 35.6
- Eye: 19

*Platypus gafferi*.

- Length: 121
- Tail length: 28
- manus: 37.6
- Forelimb from olecranon: 24.5
- manus: 10.7
- Hind limb from knee joint: broken
- Eye: 18
- Maxillary joint length: 20.5
- Occipital: 26
- Sound limb: broken
- manus: 7.5
- Probable year of year, but examine teeth.

*Porcine cooperi*.

- Length: 96.5
- Tail length: 40
- manus: 20.5
- Forelimb from olecranon: 14
- manus: 7.5
- Hind limb from knee joint: 23.5
- manus: 12.5
- manus: 7.6

*Porcine cooperi*.

- Length: 102
- Tail length: 43
- manus: 21
- Forelimb from olecranon: 14.4
- manus: 7.8
- Hind limb from knee joint: 24
- manus: 12.8
- manus: 3.9

*Porcine cooperi*.

- Length: 100
- Tail length: 59
- manus: 20.5
- Forelimb from olecranon: 14.5
- manus: 7.8
- Hind limb from knee joint: 23
- manus: 12.5
- manus: 3.5

*Porcine cooperi* (No. 1402). Third and fifth middle and head and molar end of incisors, dentate, black, blade-like, brownish, anteriorly, heavy, dark on front, black, below, silver, white, straight, muntined with yellowish brown manus, dentate: gray, two, lower brown, tail brownish, brownish black, white, brownish, terminal at tip, under surface and sides. Good brown, tail quite dense, cloaked with depressed hairs, almost black, conceal the annuli

January 24, 1892. Mt. Suelling, Minnesota.

*Porcine cooperi*.

January 26, 1892. Mt. Suelling, Minnesota.

*Porcine cooperi*.

*Porcine cooperi*.

*Porcine cooperi*.

Not measured.
Umotilla varia, - 7127, 7132.
Helminthophila elynsoptera, - 6668, 6928.
Helminthophila alpina, - 6924, 6926, 6927, 6946, 6947, 6944, 6944, 6946, 6962, 6963, 6976, 6987, 6997.
6968, 6978 to 6986, 7001, 7002, 7126, 7170, 7204.
H. elata, - 5887, 5888, 5889, 5890, 5997.
H. tenuis, - 5924, 6925, 6926, 6927, 6944, 6946, 6962, 6963, 6964, 6967.
6974, 6976, 6977, 7023, 7024, 7025, 7032, 7033, 7034.
H. coreata, - 6644, 6929, 6940, 6941, 6942, 6969, 6974, 6975, 6976, 6977, 7023, 7024, 7025.

Compositae americana, - 6958.
Dendroica tigrina, - 6916, 6917, 6918, 6919, 6939, 6941.
D. aestiva, - 6395, 6625, 6636, 6638, 6639, 6924, 6942, 6986, 7020.
D. rosmara, - 5884, 5885, 5886, 5922, 5923, 5957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 6961, 6978, 6987, 6998, 7206.
D. maceulosa, - 6920.
D. pensylvanica, - 6637, 6646, 6921, 7038.
D. oastanea, - 6999.
D. straata, - 6645, 7006, 7007, 7019, 7034, 7062.
D. vinca, - 6955.
D. virgasi, - 7174.
D. palmarum, - 5835, 5835, 5884, 5885, 6889, 6890, 6898.

Simus amoenillus, - 7183, 7184.
Simus amoenillus, - 6646, 6655, 6666, 6970.
Leiophygas philadelphica, - 6647, 6658, 6662, 6663, 7039, 7061.
7087, 7143, 7166, 7195.
D. tenebro, - 6867, 6899, 7021, 7022, 7035, 7036, 7071, 7072, 7073, 7074, 7181.
Sylviaria pusilla, - 6624, 6891, 6892, 6930, 6940, 7008.
Hestorpia ruticilla, - 6641, 6648, 6931, 6932.
Sylviaria canadensis, - 7130, 7131, 7125.
Galeocoptes carolinensis. - 633, 6634.
Harpophysis. - 6557, 6623.
Froglsytes aëron harmanii. - 6653, 6947.
Froglsytes hirinalis. - 7200.
Cistothorus stellaris. - 6914, 6915, 6948, 6956, 7167, 7213.
Cistothorus palustris. - 7123.
Cercaea. - 7258, 7267, 7278.
Sitta carolinensis. - 674, 6686, 6687, 7233, 7274, 7275.
Parnis atricapillus. - 6810, 7254, 6266, 6267.
Regulus calendula. - 6933, 6934, 6935, 6965, 7209.
Sardus muscicapa. - 6391, 6632.
Merops luineerus. - 6862, 7018.
L. albicic. - 6907, 6993, 7203.
L. a. fusciventris. - 7028.
L. a. pallasi. - 6578, 6848, 6875, 7136, 7146, 7232.
Merula. - 6514, 6515, 6516, 6517, 6528, 6529, 6800, 6816, 7128.
Sittula sericea. - 6578, 6599, 6544, 6801, 7216, 7217, 7218.
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<th>Number</th>
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**Arctotherus minor**
Ad. and Female, March 4, 1859.

**Rexus australis**
F. and Male, April 14, 1859.

**Scirius hudsonicus**
F. and Male, March 4, 1859.

**Sciuropterus volucella**
F. and Male, April 13, 1859.

**Sciurus carolinensis**
F. and Male, Aug. 1, 1859.

**Sciurus hudsonicus**
F. and Male, March 4, 1859.

**Spermophilus tridecimlineatus**
F. and Male, March 4, 1859.

**Sciurus carolinensis**
F. and Male, Aug. 1, 1859.

**Sciurus hudsonicus**
F. and Male, March 4, 1859.

**Sciurus carolinensis**
F. and Male, Aug. 1, 1859.
D. coronata 1, 1, 3 = 1.4
D. maculosa = 1
D. pennsylvanica = 1
D. aestiva = 2
D. fulvata 1, 5, 1 = 7
D. nigripes = 62
H. celata 4 = 2♂ + 2♀
H. ruficapilla = 9♂ + 1♀
H. aemophtira = 2♂
H. peregrina = 5
M. valia
P. grisea 4♂
P. cephalophaga 2♂
S. macrocerus 3
S. scottiopus = 1♀
An Expedition to and Scientific Exploration of the Shores of Hudson's Bay, by way of the Nelson River: the Feasibility of Making Such a Journey and Conducting Such a Physical Examination in a Single Season; with Observations on the Possible Advantage to the Service of such a Knowledge of the Physical Character and Topography of the Region; Together with a Discussion of the Purely Scientific Value of a Comprehensive Knowledge of the Flora and Fauna, and Successive and Limitation of the Successive Life Zones of the Region Traversed.
For American Museum of Nat. Hist. -

1. Eel. (Anguilla anguilla (L.))
   East. 850 mm.

2. Egg Bull Snake (Pituophis) 
   Seventeen eggs were squeezed from a large "Bull Snake." "Ed Journal," p. 216.

14. Barred Shells (small, Unio) with living animals
   From shores of Pikes Island (Minne River side) at
   junction of Minnesota with Mississippi River,
   Minnesota. Early summer of 1888.

18. Barred Melanoid (Unio) removed from shells
   1 each wrapped separate in gauge. Shells in
   same 15 cc. Coll. with same companion. to these.
   Same time & place as above.

8. Specimen of Campeloma subaequiloba (Lamb. Long
   dream in Shells, same time & place as above.

Climped Snailies (2 large. and one small; the
   latter probably a different species from the
   others.)


1 Bagful of small fishes from Minne. River,
   April 1st, 1890.

1. Small Pike. Shot in stream near Minne. River
   (Esox)

4. Necturus maculatus, Rapuquesie, Mud-Puppy
   (N.) Water Dog. (S.)
   Minneota River at
   H. Schilding, Minn.

4. Chrysemys marginata (Cass.)
   H. Schilding, Minn.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Premium Stizostedion canadense (C. H. Smith) Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand Pike, Gray Pike, Horse-fish. This may be S. vitreum,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but the 2 dorsal has only about 18 rays.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Sullivan, Minn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crophigia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 v. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Brown&quot;, with long, pointed and dorsal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Slacker&quot; (Catanottus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hickory Shad.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheephead</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rock Bass</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunfish</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 v. &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Sharp-tailed Hickory Shad&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Slimer (Hickory Shad) slender like a Tommy&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Slacker (Catanottus)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fundulus</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stickleback (Eucalia incisata) (Kirtland)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eel (Anguilla anguilla), 1, measuring 8 5/0 m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 v. &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small Round-tailed Suckers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small Shad, several species.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young Rock Fish</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Specie.  Triodopsis triodontata, Say.
1  "  Triodon albodarvis, Say.
3  "  Triodon thyroidea, Say.

Queenica obtusum, Say.

Stenotrema monodon, Ricketts.

One 1 of each,

Height by L.D.

<table>
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<td>36 V</td>
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<tr>
<td>34 V</td>
<td>6 V</td>
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<td>35 V</td>
<td>7 V</td>
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<td>4 V</td>
<td>8 V</td>
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<td>5 V</td>
<td>9 V</td>
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<td>6 V</td>
<td>10 V</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 V</td>
<td>11 V</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 V</td>
<td>12 V</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 V</td>
<td>13 V</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: 87 volts for 2 hr.

80 volts. fig. 105 volts.

80 volts. bent. 98 volts.

94 volts.

48 volts.

93 volts.

84 volts.

292 volts.

101 volts.

84 volts.

292 volts.

102 volts.

302 volts.

100 volts.

82 volts.

104 volts.

26 volts.

26 volts.

98 volts.

25 volts.

98 volts.

26 volts.
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<tr>
<td>754</td>
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<tr>
<td>755 to 779</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
From Army Medical Museum

Choucensia marginata (Agassiz)

For Studding, Minn., June 20, 1891. Probably genuine.

Vaginal portion glossectomy, removed. Posterior half of body, showing 6 fortiets intact. H. Studding, Minn., April 2, 1889. (Skel. & Skull No. 791, Museum)

For sale June 2, 1888. H. Studding, Minn.

Vaginal Cervix specimen, fed. Score nearly glossectomy, (5-2) H. Studding, Minn., June 2, 1891. (Skele. & Skull No. 125-4, Museum)

Germophillus tridens minimus. Fed. Contained 6 fortiets, as large as peas and two small abortive ones as large as peas (6-5) H. Studding, Minn., May 11, 1891 (No. 1241 Museum)


1025 Museum Collection

Restoration

Femur glossectomy. Utens just after 1890.

H. Studding, Minn., April 10, 1890.

No. 828 Museum Coll.

Femur glossectomy. Utens containing 4-1

For sale, about der ich kom. H. Studding, Minn.

April 1, 1890. No. 822 Museum Coll.
Reptiles and Amphibians in the
Cypress Yards, from American Museum.

Necturus maculatus, Eftinesque. Mud Poby.

Lacerta

Agassiz

Chrysemys marginata (Agassiz.) adult

Eggs Shelled Turtle.

Piged Snakes

Blue Racer.

Blue Garter 2 eggs (not support this specimen).
Human Skeletons from the Cave-Dwellings of Arizona.

Sent to the American Museum N.Y.

Nos. 1 to 5 are the lot I dug out with Daniels on the big cave-tomb on Bear Creek.

"C" is the Lonto Apache skull that Major E.K. Otley gave me from Verde Reservation.

"A" is the skull that Daniels had in his spring at Fossil Creek. It may not be a cliff-dweller. Daniels thought it was a Lonto Apache, although he found it at the bottom of a cliff filled with caves.

No. 7 came from tomb on Little Peak opposite engine-house, Ft. Verde.
Reseda carduensis subrubra from Woods's Stock Ranch, Mogollon.

Nest in a crotch whose walls were wooded with spruce-trunks, beneath which the nest was placed, upon the ground, amongst some flowering honeysuckles, which entirely concealed it. The old bird flew from the ground at my feet, but it was only after a prolonged and close search that I found her nest. It rested on a mass of dry leaves and spruce needles. Outside diameter 130 mm. Inside diameter 115 mm. Depth outside 5.5 cm. Depth inside 30 mm.

The eggs measure respectively 13 x 11; 13 x 15; 16 x 15.5; 16 x 13. They are spotted with reddish-brown upon a white ground, the spots being aggregated and heavier about the larger extremity. And the underlying markings having a purplish color.

The nest is well built, being composed of a neatly felted mass of plant-stems and strips of fine bask, lined with soft vegetable fibres and cow hairs.
Capt. Edgar A. Mearns, U. S. A.,

Fort Snelling, Minn.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 25th enclosing fragments of a butterfly captured in Arizona is duly received. The butterfly is *Heterochroa californica* Butler.

Yours very truly,

Entomologist.
Heights given by Farlee, Grand Cañon Colorado.

Solomon's Temple, Attik, 6250 ft. above sea, or 3700 ft. above house.
Pyramid, Ariz., 4200 ft.

Colorado River, 1230 ft. above sea level. House 300 ft. above Col. River.
Halls in Diamond Cr., 700 ft. above mouth.
From Diamond Cr., mouth, Cañon 1300 ft., from same point head of Cañon 2000 ft., to head of Cañon 3000 ft.

According to Powell, mouth of Diamond Cr. is 646 miles from mouth of Col., is 1310 ft. above sea level. The fall in Col., at that point is 10 feet per mile.

Colorado plateau, Ariz., is 6,000 to 8,000 ft. above sea level.
Habab plateau, 8,000 ft.
the South side of Washoe. The distance from which is 104 miles. Saw 

the top of the mountain 1256 ft. above land

S kt

From PK 310 60086 180 258
4 tan 26° = 4 \times 53171 = 212684
2 \frac{1}{2} \tan 26° = \frac{5}{2} \times 53171 = 1329275m
= 70008 feet

\[ 2 \frac{1}{2} \tan 28° = 2 \times 53171 = 1064842m \]
= 65566 feet

Height Summit PK = 2\frac{1}{2} \tan 31° = \frac{5}{2} \times 60086 = 1.5028m
= 5020 ft

= 2 \tan 31°2 (60086) = 120972m
= 6336 ft

= 2\frac{1}{2} \tan 31° \times 4 (60086) = 1.35135m
= 7025 ft
This was in a notebook of the year 1888.
Are you? Procyon?
Compare measurements.
I bought this paper in St Paul, Minn.
I got a Procyon on Jan. 1892; look how to
see in cliff of Minn. R. See that is that.
E. N. Jan. 1903.

2.3.5
15.
2.7.
2.17.
613.

217.
469.
12.3.

2.3.
469.
250.
This was in a notebook of the year 1888.

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Weight (oz)</th>
<th>Note/Other Info</th>
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<tr>
<td>2578</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Casas: - usual range** 457

**Max minimum** 44 914 487 89 89 102

**Montezuma Wells, Ariz.** 87 146

**Verde River, Arizona.** 94 145
NOTES ON MAMMALS AND BIRDS

IN THE VICINITY OF FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA. JUNE 1st to JULY 6th, 1888.

Lynx rufus. "WILDCATS" are said to be common hereabouts, living in brushy woods.

Canis lupus. GRAY WOLF. MR. LeClair saw one in the Minnesota River bottom, on the post reservation, last winter. MR. Trapp, a farmer living two miles east of Fort Snelling, across the Minnesota River, tells me that the wolves have recently interfered greatly with sheep raising in his neighborhood, having killed nearly all of the sheep kept by himself and his neighbor, last winter. The wolves are most troublesome in cold winters, when they are hard up; then they prowl around the brushy edges of the timber, in the vicinity of farm-houses, often playing familiarly with dogs. They appear to fully understand the significance of the gun, and depart instantly on sight of one, or of any suspicious movements on the part of man. MR. Trapp tried in vain to inveigle them into taking poisoned baits, and only succeeded in killing his own shepherd dog; the wolves would not touch it. When driving along lonely roads, one often runs upon one crossing the highway, between two bits of woodland, but they are both sneaking and shy, save when driven to extremities by cold and hunger.
Vulpes virginianus. "RED FOXES" are said to be rather numerous.

BATS.- I have observed at least two species, but have taken no specimens nor identified the species seen.

Sciurus carolinensis. GRAY SQUIRREL; BLACK SQUIRREL.- Common. Said by all the people to have been entirely absent from the region about here until three or four years ago, when there occurred a general immigration, and the species at once became abundant everywhere. The number of black ones is small as compared with the gray, but a small percent-

age is regularly observed.

Spermophilus 3-decimlineatum. THREE-LINED GOPHER. Everywhere abundant, and probably the most abundant mammal in the region. Young were observed as early as June 16th. A State law provides a bounty of $1 per head for their destruction, on account of their injury to agriculture.

Spermophilus franklini. GRAY GOPHER. I have only seen one of these Spermophiles in the post, but I am told that they are rather common, and that a bounty is also paid for their extermination.

Tamias striatus. CHIPMUNK. A very common species. A young of the year, killed July 5th, was two-thirds as large as its parents.

I have not yet seen, heard, or heard of the RED SQUIRREL (Sciurus hudsonius) nor the FLYING SQUIRREL. Both are common.

Arctomys monax. WOODCHUCK. GROUND HOG. Very common.
Thomomys talpoides. "POUCHED GOPHERS" are said to be exceedingly troublesome. I have not examined the animal itself, but I have observed its mounds everywhere.

HOUSE RATS AND MICE are the only Muridae that I have yet seen, excepting the ubiquitous MUSQUASH or MUSKRAT (Fiber zibethicus).

Lepus sylvaticus. GRAY RABBIT. Said to be quite abundant. I have seen none of them here yet.

Lepus americanus. NORTHERN HARE. Said to have been formerly very fairly common, but now scarce. I have seen none. Mr. Neusser killed several last winter, a few miles west of Fort Snelling, at 9-mile Creek. They were in a fresh clearing, under brush, in the snow; they were white.

Canis latrans. COYOTE; PRAIRIE WOLF. Mr. Neusser says he has frequently shot them here; but they are now becoming scarce, as are most of the large mammals in this vicinity. Mr. Neusser has shot several GRAY WOLVES here, during the past few years; also a few RED FOXES.

Cynomys ludovicianus. COMMON PRAIRIE DOG. This interesting species, so Mr. Neusser informs me, has recently disappeared from the prairies of Western Minnesota, where it was abundant a few years ago, before the country was settled; but they have retreated before civilization.

Mephitis mephitis. COMMON SKUNK. Very numerous.

Procyon lotor. COMMON RACCOON. Their tracks are numerous beside the Minnesota River, on the reservation.
Anas boschas
Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis. Clivicola riparia.

Fulica americana
Rallus virginianus.
Actitis macularia.
AEgialitis vociferus.
Prairie Hen.

Bosca umbellus
Geothlypis trichas.
Oryx virginianus.
Ecotrix varia.
Dendroica acista.
Zonitula macroura.
Sius naevius.
Sius aurocapillus.
Habia borealis.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus.
Colaptes auratus.
Picus pubescens.
Chaetura pelasgia.
Ceryle alcyon.

Chordeiles virginianus.
Caprimulgus vociferus.
Cecocyzus erythrophthalmus.
Tyrannus carolinensis.
Contopus virens.
Myiarchus crinitus.
Sayornis fuscus.
Empidonax minimus.
Corvus americanus.
Cyanocitta cristata.
Otoctris alpestris.
Quiscalus purpureus acneus.
Agelaius phoeniceus.
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus.
Molothrus ater.
Dolichonyx oryzivorus.
Icterus galbulus.
Icterus spureus.
Sturnella magna.
Pipilo erythrocephalus.
Habia ludoviciana.

Species Added to First List:
Botaurus lentiginosus.
Ardea herodias.
Philohela minor.
Totanus solitarius.

Circus hudsonius.
Sphyrapicus varius.

Querquedula discors.

Species Not Seen, Said to Occur:

Nyctea nivacea.
Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johanis.
Aytha valisneria.
Aytha americana.
Aytha marila nearctica.
Erismatura rubida.

Species Added to First List:
Botaurus lentiginosus.
Ardea herodias.
Philohela minor.
Totanus solitarius.

Circus hudsonius.
Sphyrapicus varius.

Querquedula discors.
A LIST OF THE BIRDS SEEN AT FORT SNELLING WITH THE DATE WHEN FIRST SEEN.

**MERULA MIGRATORIA**. Common June 1st; eggs June 3rd.

**Mimus carolinensis**. Common June 1st; eggs June 3rd.

**HARPORHYNCHUS RUFUS**. Common June 1st; eggs June 3rd.

**TURDUS MUSTELINUS**. Common June 1st; several seen sitting on nests June 5th.

**SIALIA SIALIS**. Common June 1st.

**GEOTHLYPIUS TRICHAS**. Common everywhere; singing. Seen June 1st.

**AMPELIS CEDRORUM**. One small flock seen June 4th.

**VIREO OLIVACEOUS**. June 1st; singing everywhere.

**PIRANGA AESTIVA**. June 1st; singing.

**PROGNE SUBIS**. June 1st; common.

**PETROCHELIDON LUNIFRONS**. Common June 1st; breeding.

**CLIVICOLA RIPARIA**. Common June 1st.

**HIRUNDO ERYTHROCATRA**. June 1st.

**MELOSPIZA FASCIATA**. June 1st; eggs June 3rd.

**SPIZELLA SOCIALIS**. June 1st; common.

**CHONDESTES GRAMMACA**. One; June 7th.

**GONIAPHEA LUDOVICIANA**. June 1st; very abundant.

**SPIZA AMOENA**. June 5th.

**SPINUS TRISTIS**. June 1st; abundant.

**POECETES GRAMINEUS**. June 1st; abundant.

**OTOCORIS ALPESTRIS**. June 1st; everywhere abundant; young flying.

**QUISCOALUS PURPUREUS**. June 1st; abundant.
AGELAIUS PHOENICEUS. - June 1st; very abundant.

HOLOCELOUS CIVITAS.

DOLYCHONYX ORYZIVORUS. - June 1st; eggs June 3rd.

CYANOCITTA CRISTATA. - June 1st; very abundant.

TYRANUS CAROLINENSIS. - June 1st; Very common.

CONTOPUS VIRENS. - June 3rd.

SAYMONS FUSCIS. - June 1st; abundant.

SAYMONS VIRGINIANUS. - June 1st; common.

ANTROSTOMUS VOCITREUS. - June 3rd. A common species.

CHAE/TURA PELASGIA. - June 1st; very common.

GERVILE ALCYON. - June 1st; common.

MEDEIRES ERYTHROCEPHALUS. - June 1st; common.

COLAPTES AURATUS. - June 1st; common

ICTERUS GALBUJA. - June 1st; very common.

Sturnella magna. - June 1st; common.

BUTEO BOREALIS. - June 1st; several seen since.

RALLUS VIRGINIANUS. - June 1st; Eggs June 3rd.

FULICA AMERICANA. - June 1st; common.

TROGLODYTES AEDON. - June 4th.

Fringiades macularius. - June 8th.

Pachyrus americanus. - June 8th.
12, 1726 Fort. End June A, 1870, 

and more abode in a gray, green, 
or the minor fork with spots of yellow, and 

nearly a gray, green or complete 

of the minor parts, the latter being the 

more complete, the minor parts, the latter being 

black, the former hard with a large 
terminal white spot covering the lower 

of the minor parts, the latter being the 

black, the former hard with a large 
terminal white spot covering the lower 

black, the former hard with a large 
terminal white spot covering the lower 

12, 1726 Fort. End June A, 1870, 

and more abode in a gray, green, 
or the minor fork with spots of yellow, and 

nearly a gray, green or complete 

of the minor parts, the latter being the 

more complete, the minor parts, the latter being 

black, the former hard with a large 
terminal white spot covering the lower 

black, the former hard with a large 
terminal white spot covering the lower 

black, the former hard with a large 
terminal white spot covering the lower
Above, yellowish-brown, changing to brown-yellow on scapulars and humeral; below, yellowish-brown, becoming yellow on subalulae and remainder of abdomen, and pectoral on ventral part of abdomen.

Clypeus with narrow lateral bands, yellow, prolonged backward over the eyes, the occipital, and subalulae; but otherwise of a narrow black line, bordering the maxilla, presbytis, and under part of the black junps black. M. m. geniculata has more numerous greater nerves, which are white (some — line bordered with yellow in adults, or evenly in young birds) except at base of each a large white patch (often striped with yellow in adults or appearing younger birds) formed by the exposed portions of the median half, or greater wing. Coverts, the concealed basal being black under the wing, extends yellow, the outermost black, with yellow edges; lesser black, edged with pencilled grey.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Species</th>
<th>Measurements (mm)</th>
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<td>Cinn. minor</td>
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<td>Cinn. snigurii</td>
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<td>Cinn. minutissima</td>
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<td>Lctermes galbula</td>
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<td>V. atrocapillus</td>
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<td>Lctermes species</td>
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Melanippe.
Pyralis.
Arge.
Schizophasia.
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30. Lepus sylvaticus arizonae, 1, 19, 3, 1, 5, 36.
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31 Lepus texianus 18, 34, 36, 41, 70.

32 Erithizon dorsatus epixanthus

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34 Dipodomys phillipsi ordi

35 Thomomys talpoides umbrinus

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58 Red Bat, and all other spp.
Specimens of Birds Collected at Fort Snelling, Minn.
Feb. 20, 1891. (From Prangga to Vireo, incl.)

Prangga cyathornelas. - 662.2, 6629, 6630, 6642, 7052, 7054, 7124, 7156, 7166, 7179, 7187.

Prongue subiae. - 7134, 7171, 7172, 7173.

Petrochelidon canadensis. - 7488.

Yachne cista biocolor. - 6553, 7065.

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Vireo flammifer. - 7163, 7176.

Vireo solitarius. -

Vireo macrocephalus. -
F. Scollay, M.D.

Spizella montebelloi - First seen Oct. 18th, 1888.


Sturnus nova - Common.

Loxia curvirostra americana - A fine male calling loudly upon the big cottonwood tree in front of the hospital on Oct. 27th, 1888.

Darius dealis - First seen Oct. 28th, and Oct. 29th, 1888. One each day.

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 14, 1890.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated October 2, 1890, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the military reservation of Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, declared by the President January 25, 1870, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

The said reservation is located in the Cherokee Nation, on the east bank of the Neosho (or Grand) River, contains 5,541 acres, more or less, and is embraced in the following-described boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at a point 720 feet south 15° 30' west from the southeast corner of the quartermaster’s store-house; thence south 81° 30' east 885 feet; thence south 32° east 1,023 feet; thence north 78° 55' east 1,730 feet; thence south 79° east 6,585 feet to the southeast corner of the reservation; thence north 9° 30' east six miles; thence south 79° 30' west 8,930 feet to a point in the center of Fourteen Mile Creek; thence following the course of said creek in a southerly direction to its confluence with the Grand River; thence down the Grand River, following its center, to a sandstone monument on the left bank marked U. S. R. on the one side and I. T. on the other, which constitutes the southwest corner of the reservation; thence south 64° west 560 feet to the point of beginning. (The points of the compass are true and not magnetic; variation 9° 30' east.)

L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, October 14, 1890.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated October 2, 1890, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the military reservation of Fort Bridger, Wyoming, declared by President’s order of July 14, 1859, reduced under the provisions of act approved February 24, 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of useless military reservations," and relocated by order of the Secretary of War June 24, 1871, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

The said reservation is located in the valley of Black’s Fork, a tributary of Green River, in Uinta County, Wyoming; embraces portions of townships 15 and 16 north, range 15 west, 6th principal meridian; contains 16 square miles, or 10,240 acres, more or less; and is embraced in the following-described boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at a point 1 mile due west of the flag-staff of the fort; thence running north 2 miles; thence east 2 miles and 40 chains; thence south 6 miles and 32 chains; thence west 2 miles and 40 chains; thence north 1 miles
War Department, Washington, October 11, 1890.

By authority of the President of the United States, dated October 2, 1890, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the military reservation of Fort Verde, Arizona, declared by President's order dated March 12, 1884, and enlarged by President's order of April 17, 1876, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

The said reservation is located on the right bank of the Rio Verde, one-half mile south of its junction with Beaver Creek, in Yavapai County, Arizona, and contains 9,293.79 acres, more or less; and is embraced in the following-described boundaries, to wit:

Commencing at a post in mound of earth marked "Mil. Res., 1876," at the south corner of the northeast quarter of section 7, and south corner of the northwest quarter of section 8, townships 13 north, range 5 east, Gila and Salt River meridians, which post bears south 29° 20' west 98.20 chains from the flagstaff of the post; thence north 58° 12' west 88 chains to post in mound of earth marked "S.W. corner Mil. Res., 1876," thence north 28° 17' west 411.17 chains to post in mound of earth marked "N.W. corner Mil. Res., 1876," thence north 88° 12' east 142 chains to post in monument of stones marked "U.S. M. It.," thence south 48° 12' east 160 chains to post in mound of earth marked "N.E. corner Mil. Res., 1876," thence south 88° 12' east 475 chains to post in mound of earth marked "S.E. corner Mil. Res., 1876," thence north 28° 17' west 411.17 chains to post in mound of earth marked "S.W. corner Mil. Res., 1876," thence north 88° 12' west 88 chains to point of beginning. (The points of the compass are true and not magnetic; variation 15° 24'.)

L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.
1. Rock Sturgeon Slender
2. Sturgeon, Shovelled-Nose
3. Sturgeon, 6 channel cat,
4. Black cat, Yellow cat,
5. Large Mouthed Black Bass
6. Small
7. Rock Bass
8. Wall Eared Pike
9. Yellow Perch
10. Pickerel
11. Pike
12. Muskellunge
13. Red 8 spotted Sunfish
14. White Bars
15. Tripped Bass
16. Catfish
17. Stickle-Back
18. Drum
19. Red Horse
20. Long Finned Sucker
21. Smelt
22. Cat
23. Minnow
24. Catfish
25. Sucker
26. Kickery Shad
27. Shiner
28. Sheephead
29. Buffalo

Pike, Wall Eyed Pike, Black Bass, Rock Bass, Croppie, Bull Head, Blue Drumroll Catfish, Buffalo Sheephead, Garfish, Pike, Sunfish with red spot on their gills, large slaty colored sunfish, and sunfish without a red spot on their gills, 2 species of suckers, muskegon, 2 kinds of Sturgeon, Shiners, Squawfish, Igs.
1. Snapper.
2. Leather Turtle.
3. Lycosa marina.
4. Wood Terrapin.
5. Musk Turtle.
6. Red Bellied Terrapin.
Little green snakes
Rattlesnakes
Garter Snakes
Bull or Pine Snake
Blue Racer
Red Bellied Snakes
Wolf Bounties.

County Treasurer Peterson this morning paid wolf bounties to Charles Moorehouse and Stephen Potter. The animals were shot near Maple Grove. Three bounties have been paid so far this year, making 38 bounties paid in this county since the law went into effect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Sir: In perusing the evening press I was astonished at the article from your columns of December 19 in relation to my brother's diary, which brings my name in controversy with Maurice Connell. I would like to refresh Mr. Connell's memory by saying that the diary he refers to was recovered at Camp Clay, near Cape Sabine, where the survivors of the Greely party were rescued by Commander Schley, and said diary was taken to Washington, where it was kept for nearly two years before being turned over to Charles L. Clark, of Detroit, in a very dilapidated condition. This diary did not contain any revelations of cannibalism, and I never made a statement to the effect that it did.

I have recently been informed that Lieutenant Peary has, during the last year, recovered the diary my brother left at Fort Conger in 1883, which will, I hope, bring to light the difference of opinion my brother, Lieutenant Kislingbury, had with Mr. Greely. Thus you see that Mr. Connell, being misinformed about the diary, has misrepresented its contents. He, with some of his comrades, has, I know only too well, kept silent and allowed the commander to be the mouthpiece of the expedition.

I do not wish to put a blot on Mr. Connell's good name or on that of any subordinate survivor of the ill-fated expedition.

Connell says there was no cannibalism. I claim there was. The exhuming of my brother's body and that of Private Whistler a week later proved it. Will Mr. Connell tell me why the shooting of Henry was not disclosed until after the raising of my brother's body, and why my brother, second officer in command of the expedition, should die from starvation on June 1 and Private Henry be shot six days later on the charge of stealing provisions? Also, why Dr. Pavy's body was never recovered, as his death was recorded to have occurred the same day as Henry's?

It is simply in the interest of truth and for the sake of justice to his dead comrades that I ask Mr. Connell to answer these questions, since he has said he will no longer keep silent.

I have never made a statement to "The Springfield Republican," and the one published in that paper is utterly false and unauthorized by me.

JOHN P. KISLINGBURY.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1901.