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THE COUES CHECK LIST
OF
NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

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

BOSTON:
ESTES AND LAURIAT.
1882.
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BY ESTES AND LAURIAT.

University Press:
John Wilson and Son, Cambridge.
INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF SUBTRAHEND NAMES.

1. *Eglothis fuscascens.* Summer plumage of *E. linaria.*
2. Centronyx ochrocephalus. Fall plumage of *Pusserculus bairdi.*
7. Ibis thalassina. Young of *Plegadis gulara.*
10. Podiceps cristatus. Extra-limital, as far as known.

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

LIST OF ADDEND NAMES. [Continued on p. 10]

1. Turdus migratorius propinquus. Since described by Ridgway. Western U. S.
2. Turdus illiacus. Greenland.
5. Regulus satrapa olivaceus. Recognized as a subspecies.
11. Anorthura troglodytes pacificus. Recognized as a subspecies.
12. Telmatodytes palustris paludicola. Recognized as a subspecies.
15. Mniotilta varia borealis. Recognized as a subspecies.
29. Leucosticte tephrocotis litoralis. Recognized as a subspecies.
30. E. Egothrus linearia holboellii. Recognized as a subspecies.
33. Passerculus sandvicensis alaudinus. Recognized as a subspecies.
34. Ammodramus caudacutus nelsoni. Since described by Allen. Illinois.
37. Junco hiemalis annecetens. Recognized as a subspecies.
38. Junco hiemalis dorsalis. Recognized as a subspecies.
40. Passerella iliaca megarehyncha. Recognized as a subspecies.
41. Molothrus aeneus. Texas.
42. Sturnella magna mexicana. Texas.

163-246, published since the above was written, includes Greenland birds, together with various
Mexican species not yet found within our limits.
ANALYSIS OF THE TWO EDITIONS.

44. Quiscalus purpureus seneus. Recognized as a subspecies.
45. Cyanocitta stelleri annectens. Recognized as a subspecies.
47. Sturnus vulgaris. Greenland.
50. Myiarchus erythrocephalus. Texas.
51. Empidonax flaviventris difficilis. Restored. Western U. S.
52. Ornithion imberbe. Texas.
54. Selasphorus arenii. Since described by Henshaw. California.
56. Amazilia fusca. Texas.
57. Amazilia yucatanensis. Texas.
60. Crotophaga sulcirostris. Texas.
68. Astur atricapillus striatulus. Recognized as a subspecies. Western N. Am.
69. Falco sacer obsoletus. Recognized as a subspecies.
71. Falco sparverioides. Florida.
73. Urubitinga anthracina. Arizona.
74. Thrasaetus harpyiae. Texas.
75. Haaliaetus albicilla. Greenland.
76. Enyptila albilimnas. Texas.
82. Hamatopus ostrilegus. Greenland.
83. Gallinago media. Greenland.
86. Actodromas acuminata. Alaska.
89. Numenius phaeopus. Greenland.
90. Ardea cinerea. Greenland.
92. Parra gymnostoma. Texas.
95. Cygnus ferus. Greenland.
ANALYSIS OF THE TWO EDITIONS.

98. Bernicla brenta nigricans. Recognized as a subspecies.
100. Phaeophus aetherus. Newfoundland.
103. Larus affinis. Greenland.
104. Larus canus. Labrador.
110. Lomvia trolle californica. Recognized as a subspecies. California.

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

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

It is to be added here, that the present southern boundary of "North America" is a political one, wholly arbitrary so far as natural Faunal areas are concerned. It would be far more satisfactory, from a scientific standpoint, to ignore the present political line, and construct the "North American" list upon consideration of the limits of the "Nearctic Region" of Sclater and Baird. This would be to extend our area along the table-lands and higher region of Mexico to about the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but not so far in the tierras calientes of either coast of that country: on an average about to the Tropic of Cancer. Such course would give us the natural instead of the political Ornis of our country; and I have no doubt that it will some day be taken. A few Cape St. Lucas birds have been so long in the "North American" list, that it is not thought worth while to displace them; but with these exceptions, it is not intended to include any species not known to occur north of Mexico.
ANALYSIS OF THE TWO EDITIONS.

Aside from those modifications which affect the ornithological or scientific status of the "Check List," the changes in nomenclature are numerous and in many cases radical. Without counting merely literal changes in the spelling of words, nominal changes are made for one or another seeming good reason in upwards of 150 cases. In probably not more than 30 of these, however, is the ornithological status of any bird modified; the changes being simply nomenclatural.

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

SUMMARY COMPARISONS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total of North American Birds given by Wilson in 1814</th>
<th>283*</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; Bonaparte &quot; 1838</td>
<td>471*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; Brewer &quot; 1840</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; Audubon &quot; 1844</td>
<td>500*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; Baird &quot; 1858</td>
<td>744†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; Coues &quot; 1874</td>
<td>778‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; Ridgway &quot; 1880</td>
<td>924§</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; &quot; Coues &quot; 1892</td>
<td>888¶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* File Baird: I have not made the count myself.
† The number is ostensibly 738; but 5 numbers are duplicated in printing, and 1 species is not numbered, making 744; of which 22 are admitted to be extra-limital, but enumerated.
‡ Total of numbered species in the body of the Check List 635; actual number of species and subspecies 750; with 28 additional in the Appendix, making 778.
§ Total of numbered species in the Catalogue 704; actual number of species and subspecies 924; of which 37 are admitted to be extra-limital, for all that is known to the contrary; and several others do not appear to be fully established as North American.
¶ Being the 778 of the orig. ed., minus 10 subtracted, plus 120 added, = 888.

NOTE. Mr. Ridgway's Catalogue contains the following 62 names of birds which I do not admit to the Check List, for reasons which may be inferred from the remarks set against each of them. But the Mexican (not insular) species may all be expected over our border; and the recognition of subspecies in some cases depends upon the perspective in which we may elect to view them.

ANALYSIS OF THE TWO EDITIONS.

17. Lanius ludovicianus robustus. "California" (Gambel). Doubtful.
18. Progne subis cryptoleuca. Florida. If recognized as distinct.
22. Chionestes grannicus striatus = grannicus.
31. Empidonax falcifrons (versus). "Texas" (Giraud). Doubtless.
34. Pica villosa leuconotus. NE. N. Amer. If recognized as distinct.
35. Colaptes ... (logus hybridus). Intermediate specimens of unstable character.
40. Bulo virginiensis subareticus. Wisconsin. If recognized as distinct.
41. Bulo virginiensis antarctus. N. coast of N. A. If recognized as distinct.
43. Aëtion rufus. Extra-limital. "At sea, off Greenland, lat. 57° 41' N., long. 35° 23' W."
52. Lonvia arra brumichii. If recognized as distinct.

POSTSCRIPT.

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

111. Parus meridionalis. Arizona.
120. Puffinus borealis. Since described by Cory. Massachusetts.

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

§ 1. ETYMOLOGY, OR DERIVATION.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 2. ORTHOGRAPHY, OR SPELLING.

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

It is easy to see that in Latin as in Greek, the names of birds, e.g. Wilsonus; and hudsonius, are taken from birds, Wilsonus; and hudsonius, is literally derived from the Latin, though in modern languages, usually suppressed. Thus among these, as typical examples, monstrous formations are seen from Podi- 

um; names; as, 

barnes, like 

It is seen that and pertinence, as used in dis- 

cussion, besides the 

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REMARKS ON THE USE OF NAMES.

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

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

Among other transliterations frequently occurring may be noted: Final -\( \eta \) may or does become -\( a \); final -\( os \) or -\( u \) becomes -\( us \) or -\( um \). The diphthong \( ai \) becomes \( ae \); \( eu, i; au, oe; av, u; ve, yi \). The letter \( y \) before itself, and before \( a \) and \( x \), becomes \( n \); thus \( y y, ye, yx = ng, ne, nh \).

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

§ 3. ORTHOEPIE, OR PRONUNCIATION.

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

I. The English Method. In England, and generally in America, excepting in the Jesuit colleges, the letters have nearly or exactly their English powers. This school teaches us "how not to do it," that is, to pronounce as the Greeks and Romans never did. If we imagine a dialogue between an English Professor of Latin and the Menex of Cicero, we are bound to infer that they would not understand each other; in fact, that neither would know that the other was talking Latin; though they might write to each other in identical words. Obviously, therefore, the English method is to be shunned. If the student will pronounce any word in the following list as if it were English, he will give it a sound the furthest possible removed from the right sound.

The only excuse for the English method we ever heard is, that, as we do not know the right pronunciation, a conventional and consistent substitute is better than any doubtful approximation; but such talk is a mere apology for the English \( pis \) oller, not a defence of that sorry makeshift.

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

After \( \rho \) also becomes \( \sigma \). 

\( \eta \) may or becomes \( \varepsilon \); 
\( \eta \) becomes \( \nu \); 
\( \eta \) will find the latter.


do now that they show the Greeks schools who that their

writing in the 

This school never ; in fact, might write if it were sound.
not know than any pis aller,

England, and be defined, the Romans, 

Leading \( i ; j \) like

\( y \); \( c \) and \( q \) hard or soft as they would be in English, and most other consonants as in English, nearly or exactly.

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

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

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

**Vowels.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Orthoepists reckon from four to seven sounds of this vowel in English, the four usually recognized being those heard in fa, fat, far, fall. The English sounds of a in fate, fat, and fall are unknown in Latin. Long a in Latin is always sounded as a in psalm; it is almost exactly the English interjection ah — the name of the letter r without any roll. Short Latin a is the same sound, but with less stress and less prolonged, like the a in diadem, or the final a in Maria, Amelia, Hannah. Thus
in the frequently recurring word *americana*, all three a's have the same quality, but differ in quantity; the first and the last a being short and the middle a long, simply because there is where the accent, or stress of voice, comes to prolong the sound. If the accent in this case were on the antepenult, all three a's would have exactly the same quantity and quality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. It is not easy to correctly appreciate the powers of this vowel in Latin.

Long u never has the sound of English u, eu, or eve, as in *fury, fond, few*; but is always broad as well as long, like o in *move, oo in moon, fool*. Short u is not the English u in *tab* or English o in *love*, but quite like the English u in *bull, full*. Take for example the common word *rufus*, where the first u is long, the second short. This word is neither *roof-uss*, nor *rewf-uss*, nor *rewf-ooce*; but if the consonants permitted, it would rhyme exactly with *rueful*. If I am asked “How many cats?” I may reply “I say ruefully there are a roof-full,” and in so saying twice speak both the long and the short Latin u.

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

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

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

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

**Diphthongs.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IA, IE, II, IO, IU do not combine. The very frequent ia, especially ending a word, and the ii, so frequent in the genitives of persons' names, are always two full syllables. The common iu, in the ending of words makes two syllables: e.g., spuri-us. So seri-es, roti-o have each three syllables. Some apparent diphthongs of vocal i with a following vowel, are really of consonantal i, which is j, pronounced y; as plebeius, = plebe-jus, pronounced plebe-yus.
REMARKS ON THE USE OF NAMES.

OA and OO and OU do not combine; bo-opps has two, arco-us or arco-a three, and o-ology four syllables. ou diphthong very early passed into long a.

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

OI. These two letters may combine or not. Generally they do not, each being a distinct syllable. Thus, Pic-o-i-des is a word of four syllables, the second and third of which are o-ee. oi in combination is given by some as in English oil, but is perhaps more nearly the French oei in eoi1. As ai passed into a, so oi early became a, and some direct the letter to be sounded as oi.

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

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

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

In some cases three or four vowels come together; but the pronunciation may usually be determined by the foregoing rules. Thus: Agelaus, Poecetes, Haliaeetus. In these cases respectively ae and oe are combined, and pronounced as above said; the other vowels are distinct. Hal-i-ae-tus is a word of five syllables. Myi-o-di-o-cetes is one of six syllables, though in practice reduced to five, by slurring the y and i together. In trudeaui, again, are four vowels together; but in this case eau combine into long o, and the word has but three syllables.

CONSONANTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R is strongly pronounced with a trill. It is heard at the height of its power in the combination rrrh; as in cutarrhactes, pyrrhorhoa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ACCENTUATION.

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

Accent the penult when it is long.

Accent the antepenult when the penult is short.

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

OF

NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.


1. Tür'-düs mi-grä-tö'-ri-us. Lat. turdus, a thrush. Lat. migrā, to move from one place to another; migrātor, a wanderer; a migrant; migratory, migratory.
2. T. m. prö-pin'-quüs [propünkwoose]. Lat. propinquus, near, neighboring; as related to T. migratorius.
3. T. m. con-fin-us [confeenis]. Lat. confinis, subs. or adj, a neighbor, neighboring; here in sense of closely related to T. migratorius.
4. T. il'-i-a-cüs. Lat. iliacus, relating to the ilia, or haunches; also, Lat. Illiacus, Gr. τάμανδς, relating to Troy, Trojan; application obvious in neither case. But Aristotle gives a kind of thrush, called ἰάδις, supposed by old ornithologists, as Gesner and Belon, to be this species, said to be called by the modern Greeks ἰάδις, ταμάνδς, κιχλά ἰάδις, or κιχλα ἰάδις; and the actual form, Turdus iliacus, was an old name when Linnaeus adopted it.
5. T. na'-vi-us [naveveus]. Lat. navius, spotted, from nēvus, a mole (birth-mark). — The sub-genus Hesperocichla is Gr. ἡσπεροκίτας, Lat. vesperus, evening, i.e., western, and κιχλά, a thrush.
6. T. müs-ti-lin-us. Lat. mustelinus, weasel-like; i.e., in this case, tawny. — The sub-genus Hylocichla is Gr. κυλας, a wood, and κιχλά, a thrush.
   Wilson's Thrush.

   Western Hermit Thrush.

   Audubon's Hermit Thrush.

   Eastern Hermit Thrush.

    Oregon Olive-backed Thrush.

    Gray-checked Thrush.

    Olive-backed Thrush.

7. *T. fús·cës·cëns* [foosaysaynce]. Present participle of a supposed Lat. inceptive verb *fuscesco*, I grow dark or swarthy; Lat. *fusco*, of same signification. It means, or should mean, less than *fusces*; *i.e.*, somewhat dark; is not otherwise applicable to the lightest-colored thrush of this group.

8. *T. fú·ná·lâs·cáë*. Of the Island of Unalaska. It is permissible, indeed desirable, to resolve Gmelin's barbarous word *unalascælæ* into a purer form. With this orthography the word is of sufficiently classical aspect, and corresponds with *alascæns*. See *Anorrhura*, No. 78, and *Passarella*, No. 283.
   This is *T. pallasi* var. *nanus* of the orig. ed. of the Check List. For the change, see *Pr. Nat. Mus.*, ii, 1880, p. 1.

9. *T. u. and·s·bón-i*. To John James Audubon, the "American Backwoodsmann," and famous author of the "Birds of America."
   This is *T. pallasi* var. *auduboni* of the orig. ed. of the Check List.

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

11. *T. ûs·tú·lâs·tûs*.  Lat. *ustulatus*, perfect participle of *ustulo*, I scorch, singe; with reference to the ashy coloration, as if the bird had been charred.
   This stands as *T. swainsoni* var. *ustulatus* in the orig. ed. The case is precisely parallel with that of *nanus* vs. *pallasi*: for Nuttall named the Oregon bird *ustulatus* in 1840, and Cabanis did not apply the name *swainsoni* to the Eastern Olive-backed Thrush till several years afterward.

12. *T. u. a·lî·cës·täë*. To Miss Alice Kennicott, sister of Robert Kennicott, of Illinois. See *Scops*, No. 406.
   This is *T. swainsoni* var. *alicie* of the orig. ed. See No. 11.

13. *T. u. swâin·sôn-i*. To William Swainson, the zealous and accomplished English naturalist.
   This is *T. swainsoni* of the orig. ed. See No. 11.
Mountain Mocking-bird.

Mocking-bird.

Cat-bird.

Brown Thrush; Thrasher.

Texas Thrasher.

Curve-billed Thrasher.

Bow-billed Thrasher.

Arizona Thrasher.

St. Lucas Thrasher.

14. O-rh-scób'-iēs [tace] mōn-tā'-mūs. Gr. ὅρα, a mountain, σκοτία, a mimic; σκότω, I mock, deride, jeer at. The orthography differs; authority may be found for either Oroscopites or Oroscopites; the former was originally written by Baird; it is shortest: and we usually say orology, orography, &c. — Lat. montanus, relating to moun, a mountain.

15. Mi'-mūs [meemus] pōl-γ-glōt'-tūs. Lat. mimus, Gr. μῦς, a mimic. — Gr. πολυγλώττος, polyglot, from πολύς, many, γλώττα, tongue.

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

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

18. H. r. lōn-glōs'-trīs [laong-glōs-trīs]. Lat. longus, long, rostris, beaked, from rostrum, beak.


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


22. H. cīn'-ē-s. Lat. cinereus, ashly, or ash-colored; from cinn, genitive cineris, ashes. Gr. κάθος, of same meaning, apparently from καθώ, καθος, I burn. Related English words are incinerate, chinder, &c.
California Thrasher.

Yuma Thrasher.

Crisal Thrasher.

Stone Chat; Wheat-ear.

Eastern Blue-bird.

Western Blue-bird.

Arctic Blue-bird.

Water Ouzel; Dipper.

Blue-throated Redstart.

23. H. rē-di-vī'-vūs. Lat. redivivus, revived, from re-, red-, redi-, in sense of back again, and 
vīus, living. Gambel discovered in this bird a long-lost species of an older author.

24. H. r. lē-cōn'-ti-i. To Dr. John L. Le Conte, of Philadelphia, the famous entomologist.

25. H. crī-sā'-līs. No such Latin word; there is a verb crīsio or crīssio, used of a certain 
motion of the haunches; crīssum is a technical word lately derived therefrom, signifying in 
ornithology the under tail-coverts, which in this bird are red. Cf. Gr. κρισις, κρισίς.

26. Sāx-i'-cō-lā oō-nān'-thē [noo-nanthe, as if way-nanthe]. Lat. saxicola, a rock-inhab- 
itant; saxum, a rock, and incola (in and colo), an inhabitant. — Lat. vitis, and Gr. 
οίνωδης, signify precisely the same thing: the bird is prettily named “flower of the vine”; 
Lat. vīs, the vine, fīorum, a flower. The Gr. οίνωδης, whence Lat. ananthe, is an uncertain 
bird mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny; the name was definitely applied to this species in 
1555. The word primarily relates to the grape, οἶνος, as if the bird were one which 
frequented vineyards, or appeared with the flowering (δέννας) of the vine.

27. Sī-kāl'-lá sī'-kāl'-sā. Gr. σκάλα, a bird, in “Ath. 382 F,” from σύλασ, saliva; verb σαλάκω, I slaver, or make some sibilant noise. To call this Americam a slobberer!

28. S. mēx-i-cā'-nā. Latinized from Mexican. The country is called Mexico, Mejico, or 
Michoac, from Mocti, the Aztec god of war.

29. S. ār'-cī-tī-cā. Lat. arctica, northern, arctic; i.e., Gr. ἄρκτος, a bear, ἄρκτον, near the bear.

30. Cin'-cī-lās mēx-i-cā'-nūs. Gr. κενδιῶς, Lat. Ciaulus, the name of a bird, by some supposed 
to be the European Ciaulus aquaticus, by others a kind of Sandpiper; κενδιῶς is to 
wag the tail. — Lat. mexicanus, see No. 28.

31. Cyīn-e'-cū-lā sub'-cī-cā. Cyanecula is a diminutive substantive lately (perhaps not before 
Brisson, 1709) formed from the Lat. adjective cyanum, Gr. κυανός or κυάνος, blue; meaning, as we might say, “blue.” Rubecula is a word similarly coined. — Lat. suecia or suecia, Swedish; Sweden having been called Suecia or Suecia. In that country the bird 
is said to be called “Charles's bird,” Carolus, whence Avis Caroli; of some of the 
treatises written in Latin. — “Redstart” is a corruption of Rotifery, meaning “redtail,” 
and Roteilla and Phoenicurus are among the translated book-names of the species. 


32. Phylloscopus borealis (Blas.) Dress. B — C 20. R 34. (1A.)


Plain Titmouse.

Black-crested Titmouse.

Bridled Titmouse.

Black-capped Chickadee.

Long-tailed Chickadee.

Western Chickadee.

Carolina Chickadee.

Mountain Chickadee.

Hudsonian Chickadee.

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

41. L. in-ér-nâtûs. Lat. in, negative, and ornatus, ornamented; ornâtû, I ornament.

42. L. â-trô-cris-tâ-tûs. Lat. ater, atra, atrum, black; and cristatus, crested; crïsta, a crest.
Commonly written atricristatus; see Parus, No. 44.

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

43. L. wîll-web-iér-i. To — Wollweber.

44. Pâ-rûs â-tri-cáp-hî-lûs. Lat. parus, a titmouse; etymology in question, but apparently parus for parvus, small, petty, like the actual adverb parvus, little; Gr. παρος, of same signification, th. πάλος; cf. pau-mus, pau-lus, pau-per, &c. — Lat. atericapillus, black-hair(ed); capillus, hair of the head; a diminutive, allied to caput, and Gr. κεφαλή, the head. Compare English capillary, thready, hair-like, i.e., as fine as a hair. Notice atri, not atro; cf. Lophophanes, No. 42. If the compound were with capillus, it would be atrocapillus.

45. P. a. sêp-tên-tri-ó-nâ-lûs. Lat. septemtrioralis, northern; septemtriones (septem and trio) being the constellation of seven stars near the north pole.

46. P. a. oc-eot-lê-nî-lûs. Lat. occidentalis, western; occido, I fall; i.e., where the sun sets.

47. P. că-rîl-lênî-sîs. See Minus, No. 10.

48. P. mön-tê-nûs. Lat. montanus, relating to a mountain; mens, genitive monto, a mountain.

49. P. hûd-sôn-lî-cûs. Latinized from the name of Henry Hudson, discoverer of the region.
### Check List of North American Birds

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chestnut-backed Chickadee</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Parus rufescens neglectus Ridg.</td>
<td>B —. C —. R 46a. (?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Californian Chickadee</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Parus cinctus Bodd.</td>
<td>B —. C —. R 44. (A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Siberian Chickadee</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Least Bush-tit</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbeous Bush-tit</td>
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<td>Black-eared Bush-tit</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yellow-headed Verdin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White-bellied Nut-hatch</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Siem-bieller Nut-hatch</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>P. rufes-cens</td>
<td>Lat. rufescens, present participle of the inceptive verb rufescere, to grow red; be rufous. — &quot;Chickadee&quot; is an obvious onomatopoeia, from the bird's note.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>P. nég-léc-tős</td>
<td>Lat. neglectus, neglected; verb neglectus: equal to nec (non), not, and lectus, chosen, picked, taken; lego, I gather in, select, &amp;c. Neglect is a nearly exact opposite of collect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>P. cine-tős</td>
<td>Lat. cinctus, girdled; perfect participle of cingo, I surround, encompass, encircle. A cingulum is a little something that goes around as a girdle does, whence sarcinguin, cincie.</td>
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<tr>
<td>53</td>
<td>P-sal-tri-pa'-rüss mini'-l-mús</td>
<td>[sound the initial p; the a in parus is properly long; sometimes shortened in composition]. Lat. psaltria, Gr. psaltria, one who plays on the lute; from the verb psalle, psalmo, to strike such an instrument; English psaltery, &amp;c.; and parus, a titmouse. See No. 44. — Lat. minimum, least, superlative of parus, small.</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>P. plüm'-bė-tūs</td>
<td>Lat. plumbeus, plumbeous, lead-colored.</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>P. mel-än'-ō'tis</td>
<td>Gr. melas, genitive melaos, black; oto, genitive oros, car. Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List, and scarcely established as North American, though given by Baird in 1838. Supposed to have been seen by Ridgway in Nevada, August, 1868. See Rep. Surv. 40th Par., iv, 1877, p. 415. See Index, p. 137.</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Aur-i-pa'-rüss [owriparus] fál'-vi-cérps</td>
<td>Lat. aurus, gold-; from aurum, gold; and parus, a titmouse. — Lat. fuscus, yellow, for flagrus, from flagro, to blow; whence English deflagrate, flagrant, &amp;c. Cerps is a Lat. termination, from Gr. κεραίω, the head; compare caput, cephalic, occiput, &amp;c. — A more strict method of compounding aure-us with parus would give aureiparus; but it may be taken direct from aurum, making auriparous admissible; as we should say &quot;gold-tit,&quot; like &quot;bush-tit,&quot; &quot;coal-tit.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Sú'-tā cā-ro-ln-en'-śits</td>
<td>Gr. σίττα, σίττη; Lat. sitta, a nut-hatch; the word occurs in Aristotle. It is related to στράται, στρατης, Lat. sitacu, psittacus, a parrot; the implication being some sharp sound made by the bird, as English pit! There is a Greek verb στράτως, to make such a noise. — Lat. carolinensis, see Minus, No. 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>S. c. a-cū-lě'-ē-tā</td>
<td>Lat. aculeatus, sharpened, dim. aculeus, sharp, a needle; from acer, sharp. Gr. ἄκολο, a point; compare ἄκολο, ἄκολος, ἄκοι, &amp;c., English acme, acropolis, acerbity, acrimony, and numberless words in many languages, from ἄκος.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Red-bellied Nut-hatch.

Brown-headed Nut-hatch.

Pygmy Nut-hatch.

Brown Creeper.

Brown-headed Cactus Wren.

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

Rock Wren.

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

59. S. cānād-ēn'-stis. Latinized from Canadian. — *Nut-hatch* is nut-hatcher or nut-hacker (Fr. hacher, Swed. hacka), the bird that hacks, pecks, nuts; also called nut-jobber, to job being to peck, or thrust at.

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

61. S. pyg-ma-e'-ā. Gr. *πυγμάχος*, the fist; hence *πυγμάφω*, Lat. *pygmaeus*, a pygmy, fistling, or tom-thumb. As a measure of length, from elbow to clenched fist, a *πυγμάχ* was about 134 inches; the original Pygmies were a race of African dwarfs at war with the Cranes; *pygmaeus* came afterward to mean any thing pygmy, dwarfed, and is here applied to a very small nut-hatch. Compare *Machetes pugnax*, No. 630.

62. Cē-r-thi-li-fām'-il-i'-ē'-tis. Gr. *κέρθιον*, Lat. *certhius*, become later *certhia*. The name occurs in Aristotle, who apparently uses it for this very species, which he also calls *κυνοκέρθιον*, *enipodium*; that is to say, a gatherer of insects; *κέφ* a bug, and *λέγω*, I collect. — *familiaris*, familiar, domestic, hence common; *familia*, or older *familii*, the family, the household.

63. Cām-py-lō'-rhyn'-chūs brūn-mel-cāp'-č'ūs [broonaycapcellus]. Gr. *σαλπίγξ*, bent, from *σαλπίγγος*, I bend; and *ρηχύς* (rhynchos), beak. — Lat. *brunneus*, brown; *capillus*, hair. The adjective *brunneus* is post-classic, Latinized from It. brun, Germ. brun; A. S. *bryan*, to burn; related are *brun*; *brain*; and many similar words, among them *bran*; see *Bernicia*, No. 700.

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

65. Sāl-pīnc'-ēs șo-șo-lē'-tūs. Gr. *σαλπίγγος* a trumpeter, becoming in Latin *salpinctes*, from *σαλπίγγος* (salpīnx = salpinx), a trumpet; in allusion to the bird’s loud, ringing song. — Lat. *obsoletus*, unaccustomed, from *ob*, against, and *solvo*, I am wont; hence obsolete, in sense of effaced, all the colors of the bird being dull. — *Wren* is A. S. *wranu*.

66. Cāth-ē'-pēs mēx-l-cā'-nūs. Gr. *καθέρψ*, a creeper; *καθέρπω*, I creep down, from *καρδ*, down, and *ἐρω*, I creep, crawl. The stem of the word is seen in *herpe*, the disease which creeps over the skin; *herpetology*, the science of creeping things; *reptiles*; *repto* or *repo*, I creep, in Latin, simply altered from *ἐρω* — Lat. *mexicanus*, see No. 28.

67. C m. con-sper’-sus. Lat. conspersus, speckled; perfect participle of consperra, from con and sperra (Gr. σπερρα), I strew, scatter, sprinkle; whence English sparse, scattered, and many other words, as disperser, aspersión. — The Span. cajón, brutalized as Eng. canyon, is constantly used in the West for rocky gorge or mountain-pass.
68. Thry-6-thô’-rus li-dô-6-vi-ci’-nus. Gr. θρῶν, a reed, rush, and θρώνος, I run or rush through. The penult is marked long, as equivalent to Gr. σῶ. — Lat. Ludoviciana, Louisiana, or of relating to Ludovicus, Louis (XIV.), of France). The old Territory was vastly more extensive than the present State.
69. T. l. mi-a-mi’en-sis. Latinized from the name of the Miami river in Florida.
70. T. l. ber-lan-di-er-i. To Dr. Louis Berlandier, a naturalist, sometime resident in Mexico.
71. T. b. be’-wrick-i. To Thomas Bewick, “the father of wood-engraving.”
72. T. b. leu-cô-gas’-tér [leuco-]. Gr. λευκός, white, and γαστήρ, stomach, belly; whence English gastric, gastronomy.
73. T. b. splil’-i-rús. Gr. σπελαία, spotted; σπέρμα, tail.
74. Trog-lo’-dy-tês [-ace] dôm-es’-i-ci’-cûs. Gr. τρωγλόδυτης, a cave-dweller, from τρωγλας, a cave (literally, a hole made by gnawing — τρωγλάς, I gnaw), and dûtos, an inhabitant, from dûos or dûo, I go in or under. The Τρωγλόδυτης or Τρωγλόδυτος was a cave-dwelling people of Ethiopia. The name was later applied to a kind of wren. — Lat. domesticus, domestic, from domus, a house. — The specific name arbor, applied by Vieillot to this bird, is the Gr. ἄρτος, a songster, par excellence the nightingale; from αἴσθα, I sing. — The pronunciation of Troglydites wavers; we mark it as commonly heard, and also as seems to be defensive, in Latin, the penult being indubitably short; though to do so violates one of the leading principles of Greek accentuation, that no word with the ultimate long is a proparoxytone. Many persons say Troglydītes, conformably with English Troglycer. The case is precisely parallel with that of Lopha phānos, q. v., No. 40; and the analogy of Aristophānos is not decisive, the Greek being Ἀριστοφάνης or Ἀριστοφάνης, not Ἀριστοφάνας.
75. T. d. párk’-mân-i. To Dr. George Parkman, of Boston, murdered by Professor John W. Webster, in 1849.

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


76. ἀν-όρ-θου-ρα τρογλοΙ-δυ-τες υι-έμ-α-λις. Gr. ἂ or ἄ, privative, ὀρθός, straight, ὀφα, tail. The name was invented by Rennie, because he considered Troglodytes etymologically inapplicable to a wren. — Lat. hiemalis or hiemalis, of or pertaining to winter; from (hiemps) hiems, winter, a weakened form of the Gr. χίμων, a gushing, a torrent, or χειμών, the rainy, tempestuous, or winter season; Skr. hīm, snow. We often use the y than the i, but the latter is correct.

77. A. t. pā-cl'-fi-clūs. Lat. pacificus, pacific, peaceful, literally peace-making, from pac, genitive pacis, peace, and facio, I make, do. The application is to the occurrence of the bird on the west coast of the United States. Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. (Baird, Rev. Am. B., i, 1864, p. 145.)

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

79. Tēl-mā-tō'-dū-τες pāl-ās-tīrūs. Gr. τέλων, genitive τέλος, a marsh or swamp; δέτης, an inhabitant, from δέω, I go in or under. — Lat. palustris, adjective from palus, a marsh, whence palustrine, like lacustrine from lacus, marine from mare.

80. T. pāl-ūd'-dī'-kā. Lat. palus, genitive paludis, a marsh; and (in)cola, an inhabitant. See No. 70. Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. (Baird, Rev. Am. B., i, 1864, p. 148.)

81. Cis-tō-thō'-rūs stēl-lā'-rīs. Gr. κίστος, a shrub, and θόρος, from (θόρος) θόρων, I run or rush through; compare Thryothorus, No. 68. Cabanis, who coined the word in 1850, gives Gifthäuter as the German translation. Lat. stellaris, stellar, starry, adjective from stella, a star, like aster, Gr. ἀστήρ; here in the sense of speckled.

82. Ėr-ē-mō'-pil-lā'-sē-pēs'-trīs. Gr. ἐρήμος, a desert; φοίνικα, I love. — Lat. Alpestris (not classic), from Alpes, Alpis; perhaps from ἀλφαῖ, albus, white; that is, snowy.

83. E. a. lēu-cō-lās'-mā. Gr. λευκός, white; λαμύς, the throat. This is a slight variety, lately described by Coues from the high central plains; it is the bleached form of that region. (B. N. W., 1874, p. 88.)

84. E. a. chry-sō-lās'-mā. Gr. χρυσός, golden; that is, of a golden color, from χρυσός, gold; and λαμύς, the throat. — A. S. læfær, Scot. loverock, Germ. lärche, Eng. lark.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.


85. A-lau'-dä är-vên'-sts. Lat. alauda, a lark, said to be literally "a great songstress," or one who sings on high; from the Celtic ál, great, high, and aud, song. Some say from Gr. ἀλα, roaming, and ἀλί, song; i.e. the bird that sings as she soars. The form of the word might suggest ál, wing, and lus, genitive lusis, praise; as if the bird sang praises on wing. But the Celtic is the only tenable etymology. — Lat. arvensis, relating to a ploughed field; acerum, arable land; arvs for arrum, ploughed; ar, I plough.


86. Mō-ti-cü'-lā ñî'-bā. Lat. motacilla = wagtail, "quod semper cantam movet," early applied to some small bird; Lat. mores, norms, I move, motion, and Gr. κάλλος of similar significance. There is a Greek word καλλοπος, for the wagtail; on the contrary there are the Lat. albicilla, atricilla, meaning white-tail, black-tail, &c. The implication in either case seems to be tail, considered as a movable part. Compare Fr. hochequeue.

Not in the orig. ed. The species is North American only as occurring in Greenland.

87. Bū'-dy-tēs fā'-vīs. Budytes is an unknown word to us, unless conjectured to be δήνης, with the augmentative particle δοῦ. See Troyhylotes, No. 74. The particle δοῦ, however, is from δῶς, a bull, ox, cow, and becomes "augmentative," just as we say "horse-laugh," "bull-finch," "elephant-folio," &c., being therefore of obvious inapplicability to this delicate little bird.

Since the above was written, Mr. Henry T. Wharton, of London, has kindly replied to queries respecting various words of which we were in doubt. In this case, his MS. confirms the above etymology, but in a different application; the actual form, Budytēn, being found in "Opp., IX. 3, 2," for some small bird; qu., one that goes among cattle?

There is some question whether the yellow wagtail of Alaska be the true B. flavus.

88. An'-thūs prā-tēn'-sts. Lat. anthus, Gr. ἀνθος, a kind of bird. — Lat. pratensis, adjective from pratum, a meadow. For anthus, compare anathē = vitiflora, under Saxicola, No. 26.

This is North American as found in Greenland, and said to also occur in Alaska.

89. A. lu-dō-di-ci-tâ'-nūs. Lat. Lulubus, nom. prop. See Thratorhus, No. 68. Pipit, little used in this country, though always said for these birds in England, is an onomatopoeia (lūlubus, word-making to express the sense by the sound), like the Lat. pipio, I pip, peep, chirp; see Pipilo, No. 901. Tailark is good English for a small kind of lark, like tit-mouse, tom-tit; tit in all its forms, and with numerous related words, conveying the sense of something little or otherwise insignificant.

90. Ne'-sō'-cō-rūs sprā'-gūt-ī [three syllables]. Gr. νίφω, new; κράνω, primarily a helmet; hence applied to the created lark. — To Isaac Sprague, companion of Audubon on the Missouri.
Black-and-white Creeper.


Blue Yellow-backed Warbler.

Sennett's Warbler.

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

Worm-eating Warbler.

91. Mniotilta varia borealis varia. Gr. μνιότιλτα, moss, and πτερίδες, I pluck, or ptérdes, plucked. Neither the orthography nor the applicability of the word is obvious. Vieillot wrote sometimes muniotilla, sometimes mniotilla. The conjectured application is to the weaving of moss into a nest. — Lat. varia, variegated, as this bird is with black and white.

92. M. v. borealis. Lat. borealis, northern. See Phylloscopus, No. 32.
Not in the original ed. of the Check List.

93. Parula americana borealis. Lat. parula, diminutive from parus, a titmouse, q. v., No. 44. — Lat. americana, American. America is generally supposed to derive its name from Amerigo Vespucci, Latinized Americus Vespucius; and is said to have first appeared in the form of America Prorincia, on a map published at Basle in 1522. The counter-argument is: (1) The name if from the Italian navigator’s would have been from his surname. (2) His name was Alberico Vespuzio. (3) Amerique, or Amerique, is the native name of a range of mountains in Nicaragua. “It is most plausible that the State of Central America, where we find the name Amerique signifying great mountain, gave the continent its name.” (Blavatsky, Isis Unveiled, l, p. 652.) The author cited seeks to establish a connection with the Hindu Meru, or Meruah, of similar signification.

94. Parula americana borealis. Lat. niger, black; and borealis, a thong, strap, a bridle-rein; hence the checks, along which the bridle passes. The “lore” has become in ornithology a technical name for a small space on the side of a bird’s head between the eye and the bill.

95. Protonotaria citrea borealis. Low Latin for prothonotary; from Gr. βασιλικός, first, and Lat. notarius, a scribe, a notary-public. The bird is le Protonotaire of Buffon, Latinized by Gmelin as protonotarius in 1788; but for the name, as Pennant observed in 1785, “the reason has not reached us.” — Lat. citrea, of or pertaining to the citron, in allusion to the yellow color.

96. Helminthosporium vermiculatum. Gr. θρίσ, genitive θρήσεως, and θρίσ, from θρήσθαι, an animal. The word is very incorrectly compounded. Its full form is helminthothereus; we may perhaps reduce it by elision to helminthurus, but helminthurus, as originally written by Rafinesque, is inadmissible. This is the accepted derivation; but we may suggest a short cut to the same etymon, θρίσ, an animal; θρίσ, a worm-hunter, like θρίσ, a fowler, in Aristoph., Ave. 62; being θρίσ and θρίσ, the chase, from θρίσ; though we hesitate to accept this by writing Helminthurus. — Lat. vermivorus, worm-eating, from vermis, a worm (vero, I turn, in the sense of squirming or wriggling) and evo, I eat.
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<td>100. Helminthophaga leucobronchialis Brewster. B —. C —. R 82. (?)</td>
<td>White-throated Warbler.</td>
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97. H. swain'-s0n-i. To Wm. Swainson, Esq., the celebrated English naturalist. Notice that this word, like others containing the letter w, cannot be Latinized without change; the nearest Latin would be suain'-s0n-i, in four syllables. See also lawrencii, next but one below; this should be lai'-ren'i-ti or lai'-ren'i-ti. But it is futile, finical, and pedantic to undertake such transliterations in the cases of modern proper names.

98. Hël-min-thë'-phä-gä pi'-nä-s. Gr. ἡμισ, a worm, and φαγεῖν, to eat.—Lat. pinus, Gr. πῖνος, a pine-tree. Notice that pinus is a substantive, not an adjective; it may be put in the genitive, pinis, of a pine, but is just as well left nominative.


102. H. chry-söp'-të-rä. Gr. χρυσόπτερος, golden-winged, from χρυσός, gold, and πτερόν, wing.


104. H. lu'-tä-lä. To Miss Lucy Baird, daughter of Professor S. F. Baird.

105. H. vir-gän'-tä. To Mrs. Virginia Anderson, wife of Dr. W. W. Anderson, who discovered the bird.

106. H. rü-fi-cap-ìl-itä. Lat. rufus, reddish, and capillus, hair of the head. See Parus, No. 44.


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

108. H. c. lā-teš’-cēns. Lat. Inceptive verb lātēsc, present participle lātēscens, from lātēsc, yellow; from lātum, an herb used in dyeing yellow. There is actually no such verb as lātēsc, the descriptor of the species having apparently mistaken lātēsc, I grow muddy, become miry, for a supposed lātēsc, I grow yellow, by some confounding of lātēs, muddy, loamy (hence possibly clay-colored or yellowish) with lātēs, golden-yellow. The bright yellowness of the bird in comparison with H. celatus being its prime characteristic, the propriety of assuming the derivation to be from lātum, and hence writing lātēscens, from a supposed lātēsc, is obvious.


109. H. pēr’-e-grī-nā. Lat. peregrinus, wandering, alien, exotic, that comes from foreign parts; from per, through, and ager, a field or land; literally, “across country.”

110. Peć-cē’-drā-mūs ɔl’-vā’-cē-lās. Gr. πετεκ, a pine-tree, and ἄλας, aer, aorist infinitive, from ἀλέω, I run. The allusion is to the pine creeping habits of the bird. N. B. Many genera are compounded from the same root, and spelled either -dramus or -drumus. Either is correct. — Lat. olivaceus, pertaining to the olive; in this case, in color, olivaceus.

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

111. Dēn-dros’-cā aēs-tį’-vā [dayndrokwakah aysteenwah]. Gr. δένδρων, a tree, and αἰεώ, I inhabit; olēos, a habituation. The word was originally compounded Dendroide by G. R. Gray; later emended as above. The full form would be Dendroidees, like Pseudocer, Nymphrees (αἰεώρ, an inhabitant). — Lat. aestivas, adjective from aestus, the summer season; aestus, heat, ardor (Gr. αἴθω, I burn). Notice the long accented penult.

112. D. vir’-cēns [pronounced virraynee]. Lat. virens, participle present of vireo, I grow green.

113. D. ɔc-ɔl-dēn-tā’-līs. Lat. occidentalis, occidental, western; that is, in the place where the sun sets; from occīdō, I fall down.

114. D. town’-sĕn-d-I. To J. K. Townsend, Esq., companion of Nuttall during his travels. The first syllable of this word represents the exact pronunciation of Latin ad diphthong —like English ow; as if we made it bē-ən.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

    Golden-cheeked Warbler.

    Black-throated Gray Warbler.

    Black-throated Blue Warbler.

118. Dendrœca cœrulea (Wils.) Bd. B 201. C 77 R 98
    Coerulean Warbler.

    Yellow-rumped Warbler.

    Audubon’s Warbler.

    Blackburn’s Warbler.

    Black-poll Warbler.

    Bay-breasted Warbler.

    long i in Latin; hence, -parta, not -pareia; see also beyond, among the names of pigeons
    ending in -plia.

116. D. níg-rés-ùens. Lat. nigrésco, I grow black; an inceptive verb, present participle
    nigræsens, equivalent to being blackish, or partly black. See No. 120.

117. D. cœ-rül-ùens [pronounced sayrulaysanca]. Lat. cœrulaæco, I grow blue; a coined
    inceptive verb from cœrulaæ, blue; this from cœlæna, the (blue) sky; compare Gr. σκόκος,
    hollow, i.e., the vault of heaven, and cœlæna or cœlæ, to conceal, as if in a hollow place,
    &c. N. B. There is constant difference of orthography: either cœ or coœ is defensible;
    the former seems preferable. In English we may write indifferently cœrulæan, cœrulan,
    or cœrulæn.

118. D. cœ-rül-ù-à. See last word.

    κορώνη.

120. D. addù-bôn-l. To John James Audubon, “the American backwoodsmen;” as he liked
    to be called.

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

122. D. stri-ù-à. Lat. participial adjective from strío, I furrow, channel, flute, groove, striate,
    striæ; stris, substantive, a furrow, stripe, &c.

123. D. cäs-tän-ù-a. Lat. castanea, a chestnut; in allusion to the bay or chestnut color. The
    word is a noun, but is constantly used adjectively. Gr. καστάνεον, the nut of Castana, a
    city of Thessaly.


124. D. pënn-syl-vïl-cä. An adjective coined from sylvus, sylvan, this from sylva, which is sibilated and digammatized from Gr. σάλον (σαλος), a wood; preceded by the name of William Penn; “Penn’s woods.” The modern use of the y is less correct than i would be. The whole word would preferably be written pensileana, as it is in some ornithological works of the last century.

125. D. mä-cul-ô-sä. Lat. maculosus, spotted or full of spots; macula, a spot.

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

127. D. dis-cel-cë. Lat. discolor (post-classic), party-colored; opposed to concolor, whole-colored.

128. D. grâ-ce-a. To Mrs. Charles A. Page, née Grace Darling Cones, the author’s sister. Would more strictly be written Gratia (Lat. gratia, grace, favor, thanks).

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

130. D. d. ël-blôr-kä. Lat. albus, white, and longus, the lore or cheek. See Parula, No. 94.


132. D. päl-mâl-rûm. Lat. palmarum, of the palms, genitive plural of palmus, a palm.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

133. *Dendrocæa palmarum hypochrysea* Ridg. B —. C —. R 113a. (?)

Yellow-bellied Red-poll Warbler.


Pine-creeping Warbler.


Golden-crowned Thrush.


Water Thrush.

137. *Siurus nœvius notabilis* Grinnell. B —. C —. R 116a. (?)

Wyoming Water Thrush.


Large-billed Water Thrush.


Connecticut Warbler.


Kentucky Warbler.

133. D. p. hy-pö-chry'-sē-ā. Gr. ἰχθυς, becoming Lat. *hypus*, under, below, beneath, and χρυσός, golden; referring to the under parts of this variety, which are yellower than those of *palmarum*. Properly, hypus-in such connection simply diminishes the force of the adjective; *hypoleucus*, *hypochrysea*, meaning whitish, yellowish; but the present is an established usage in ornithology.

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

134. D. pl'-nīs. See *Helminthophaga pinus*, No. 98.

135. S. aü-r-f-cāp-īl'-īs. Gr. ēros, I wave or brandish, and σφα, tail. The word is precisely equivalent to Lat. *notata*, French hochequeue, English wagtail. It was originally and has since commonly been written *Scirpus*. (See Coues, Bull. Nuttall Club, ii, no. 2, 1877, p. 20.) We keep the long as representing Gr. συρ. — Lat. *aurus*, gold, and *capillus*, hair; golden-haired. (See Coues, ibid., p. 30.) See also *Lepophanes*, No. 42, and *Purna*, No. 44.

136. S. naē'-vi-līs. Lat. *neurus*, a birth-mark, nevus, or spot; whence *nevius*, so marked, or, in general, spotted in any way.


138. S. mō-tā-cill'-lā. See *Motacilla*, No. 86.

139. Ōp-ōr-ōr'-nīs *a-gīl'-līs*. Gr. ὥρα, the autumn, and ἐφιέν, a bird; in allusion to the abundance of the species in the fall, in comparison with its scarcity in the spring. — Lat. *agilis*, agile, from *ago*, I act; literally, doable, that is, set-ive; the adjectival termination being simply applied to the root of the verb, both in Latin and English.

140. O. för-mōs'-sā. Lat. *formosa*, beautiful; primitively, in the sense of shapely, well-formed, in good or full proportion; *forma*, form. So said of Juno, in whose “lofty mind” remained *julium* Paridis, *spēravit injuria formae*, h. c., of her slighted beauty. Verg., *Æn.*, i, 27.


141. Gé-th’ly-pis trich’-ás. Gr. τῆς or γῆς, the earth, and θλυπίς, "a proper name." — Gr. φιλή, genitive τρίχης, hair; there is also the actual word τρίχης, for some kind of a thrush, occurring in Aristotle. Some take the τρίχης of Aristotle to be the bird named by Linnaeus Turdus pilarius, i.e., the hairy thrush; but Sundevall reasonably identifies it with T. muscius. Of course it had originally nothing to do with the present species, to which Linnaeus applied the term trichas in 1700. — Cuthairis coined Geothlypis in 1847, simply explaining θλυπίς as a "proper name." The meaning of the term is obscure, but we think it may be explained, considering that θλυπίς is the same as θλυπίς, which latter occurs in Aristotle as the name of some coniferous granivorous bird never satisfactorily identified. Sundevall says θλυπίς „wīrke in citēn codīves θλυπίς (Thlypis) gēfēident"; and the identity of the two words appears to be established, seeing that θλυπίς, I break, bruise, crush, whence θλυπίς, has the same meaning as θλυπίς, whence θλυπίς. (See Aristoph., Av. 400.) In each case the name is that of a bird considered as granivorous — as a seed-eater, i.e., seed-breaker, famine-stricken, coecolivāntis, σπειροθλυπίς, κ.τ.λ. But the name, though thus perfectly explicable, is very badly chosen to designate a strictly insectivorous species, its only pertinence being in geo, signifying the humility of this bird of brake and briar.

142. G. phl-ā-del’-phi-l. Named for the "city of brotherly love." Gr. φίλα, I love, ἀδελφός, brother; the latter from ἀ, connective (for ὅμι) and ἄδελφος, the womb, that is, having one mother. But the compound itself, Phađelphi-l, is classic, as the name of a city, and there are the actual words φίλαδελφία, φίλαδελφία, amor fraterras, claritas fraterna. The Lat. is marked for quantity as above in the authority consulted; but some contend for the Greek accent, phađelphi-l.

143. G. māc-gi-li-ly-rāy’-s. To William Macgillivray, Esq., of Edinburgh, author of much of Audubon's scientific work, besides several other important treatises.

144. Ic-tėr’-i-a wr’-ēn-s. A dialectic form, invented by Vicillot, of Gr. ἱέτρας or Lat. icerus; primarily, the disease jaundice; also a certain yellow bird, probably the golden oriole of Europe, by the sight of which jaundiced patients were fancied to be cured. The name was in 1700 by Brisson applied to the American orioles as a generic term, icerus; and by Vicillot later, in the form Icteria, to the present genus. — Lat. icerus, present participle of icere, I grow green.

145. L. v. lōn-gi-cau’d-ā [cowda]. Lat. longus, long, and cauda, tail.

146. Myi-ō-di-le’-tēs mi-trāl’-tōs. Gr. μύα, a fly, and διατετης, a pursuer. — Lat. mitratus, wearing a turban; Gr. μύτρα, a turban or other head-dress. cf. μύτα, I weave. The word is sometimes six-syllaballed, but properly reducible to five, the γ, from Gr. γ, being slurred; the sound is that of μύες, not mi- or mē.
   Green Black-capped Flycatching Warbler.

   Pacific Black-capped Flycatching Warbler.

   Canadian Flycatching Warbler.

   Red-fronted Flycatching Warbler.

   Painted Flycatching Warbler.

   American Redstart.

   Bahaman Honey Creeper.

147. M. p'-síl'-lůs. See Sitta, No. 60.

148. M. p. pí-le-ö-lá'-tůs. Lat. pileum or pileolum, Gr. πῆλος, a kind of cap, a skull-cap; pileolatus, capped. In late days, pileum has become a technical word in ornithology, meaning the top of the head.

149. M. cán-á-děn'-slůs. Latinized from Canada, with the termination -eños. Canada is said to be the Iroquois word K'awata, a village or collection of huts.

150. Căr-dél-li'-nā rūb'-ri'-fróns. Apparently an arbitrary variation from Lat. carduelis, a kind of finch, from cardus, a thistle. — Lat. ruber, red, and frons, the forehead. The pronunciation of rubifrons is in question; everybody says roö'fèfróns: as it is not a classic word, we can only mark it by analogy with such words as rubaco, &c. But see above, Dendroica, No. 126, in favor of róö'fèfróns, as the i here comes before f and a liquid.

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

151. Sc'-to-phá-ga píc'-tá. Gr. στῆξ, generic stræs, an insect; and πάγενή, to eat. The connecting vowel e need not lengthen before ph, as is only equivalent in force to f. — Lat. picta, painted, pictured, here in the sense of brightly or highly colored; pingē, I paint, depict.

152. S. rūt-t-cil'-tá. Lat. rutillus, reddish; for the rest see Motacilla, No. 80. The word is exactly equal to redstart, which is Anglicized from the Germ. Radstreit or Rotstreit, all three words meaning simply redtail.

153. Căr-th'-ö-lā bá-há-měn'-slůs. Certhiola is a coined diminutive of Certhia, which see, No. 62; we usually hear it accentuated on a long penult, which is certainly vicious. — Bahamenos is Latinized from Bahama.

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

Animula vagula blandula,
   Hospes conspicus corporis,
   Quae nunc abhibis in loca,
   Pallida liriga nudula,
   Nec, ut soleis, dabis jocos?
Scarlet Tanager.

155. **Pyranga aestiva** (L.) **V.** B 221. C 108. R 164.
Summer Tanager.

Cooper's Tanager.

Hepatic Tanager.

Louisiana Tanager.

Barn Swallow.

White-bellied Swallow.

161. **Tachycineta thalassina** (Sw.) Cab. B 228. C 113. R 156.
Violet-green Swallow.

154. Py-rän'-gä rǘb'-rä. The word *Pyranga* has a classic twang, as if formed in part from the Gr. πύρ, fire; but it is a barbarous word, taken from some South American dialect. Several similar combinations of letters occur in Maregraves. Vieillot wrote it *Piranga* in 1807, and *Pyrranga* in 1816. The latter has come into general use.—The English *tanager* is simply altered from the South American *tanagra* or *tangara*, both of which words occur in the older authors, the latter being in general use until Linnaeus, perhaps by a misprint, gave the former currency.

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

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

157. P. hë'-pär'-t-câ. Gr. ἢπαρ, genitive ἢπαρος, the liver, or Lat. hepār, hepatis, the same; whence ἢπαρος or hepaticus, the direct adjective. The allusion is to the liver-colored plumage.

158. P. ló-dö'-vt-ci'-l'-'nä. See *Thryothorus*, No. 68.

159. Hir-öö'-dö ĕr-ỹ-thró-gäs'-trâ hör-re-ö'-rűm. Lat. *hirundo*, a swallow, from the Gr. ἱεράδων, of same meaning.—Gr. ἢπίθρα, red or ruddy, and γατηρός, the belly.—Lat. *horreorum*, a barn, in the genitive plural. (On the etymology of *hirundo* and various other, including the English, names of swallow: see Birds Col. Vail., 1, 1878, p. 393.)

160. Ir-öö'-pròc'-në bî'-cól-ôr. Gr. ἠπρός, genitive ἠπρος, Lat. Iris, Iris, Iris, the messenger of the gods; also the rainbow; from ἵπαρ or ἵπα, to announce. The allusion is to the sheen of the plumage. Gr. ἠπρός, or Lat. *Procne* or *Prognes*, a proper name, the daughter of Pandion, fabled to have been transformed into a swallow.—Lat. *bicolor*, two-colored.

161. Tâch-y'-cin-é'-tá thál'-ä-s'-'st-nä. Gr. ταχύωνητος, moving rapidly, *i.e.*, a swift runner; τάχες, swift (ἠχέω, to run); κυνηρός, from κυνῆ, to move.—Gr. ἡδασσινος, sea-green, ἡδασσα, the sea, from ἥδας, the sea, or salt. Observe accentuation of *thalassina*. We keep the penult of *Tachycineta* long as being Gr. η, but are not sure that it should not be transliterated *Tachycinetta*.  

**CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.**


162. Pet揭露-chéL-I-dón lu-ni-fróns. Gr. πέρα, a rock, and χριάς, a swallow; alluding to the places where the nests are often built. — Lat. luna, the moon, that is, a crescent, and frons, the forehead or front; referring to the white frontal crescent. Luna is contracted from Lucina, a proper name, epithet of Juno, from luco, I shine; lăx, light.

163. Cő't-tlé ri-pár-tá. The generic name was originally written Cotile by Boie, afterward by him Cotel. The latter orthography came into general use, the alleged etymology being κοράκα, a cup, in supposed allusion to the excavations in which the bird nests. The proper orthography is Cotile, from κορίτις, the swallow; literally, the twitterer, chatterer, prattle, from κορίτια, I prate. (See Wharton, Ibis, October, 1870, p. 451; and Copes, Bull. Nuttall Club, April, 1880, p. 90.) — Lat. riparia, riparian: rīpa, the bank of a stream.

164. StēL-dōp-'tē-rýx sēr-rī-pēn'-nís. Gr. στελγα, or στελγία, a scraper; and πέρας, wing. — Lat. serripennis, saw-feathered; serres, a saw, pennus, a feather. Both words mean substantially the same thing, having reference to the peculiar structure of the outer web of the first primary.

165. Prōg'-nē sāb'-lis. Lat. Progne; see Iridogryne, No. 100. — Lat. subs, a word not known except as applied by Pliny to a bird said to break eagles' eggs; application in this case unknown.

166. Ām'-'pē-lis gār'-rō-lūs. Gr. ἀμφέλαις, or ἀμφέλαις, the grapevine; also, a small bird which frequented vineyards, by some conjectured to be the present species; ἀμφελαις also occurs as the name of a bird. — Lat. garrulus, garrulous, loquacious, from garrīo, I chatter (Gr. γαρίων or γαρία, I speak, γαρίου or γαρίας, voice); also, as substantive, a jay-bird, which is the implication in this case.

167. A cēd-rō'-rūm. Lat. cedrus, genitive plural cedrorum, the cedar; Gr. κέδρος.

168. Phā-i-nō-pep'-lā nit'-ēns. Dr. Scianter says (Ibis, 1879, p. 223) that he formed the word from φαίνειν, shining, and that it should be written as above, as he originally did. This, however, is merely a poetic form, from φαίνω, itself poetic for φαίνω. It would appear to be most naturally written Phaïnopepla, like phoœnomenon, phoœnomena, &c., from the same source; but if the orthography Phaïnopepla, in five syllables, be preserved, it can be easily defended. Gr. φαίλα, poetic plural of φαίλος, a robe. — Lat. nitens, present participle from nitere, I shine.
Townsend's Flycatching Thrush.

Red-eyed Greenlet.

Yellow-green Greenlet.

Black-whiskered Greenlet.

Brotherly-love Greenlet.

Warbling Greenlet.

Western Warbling Greenlet.

Yellow-throated Greenlet.

Blue-headed Greenlet.

Cassin's Greenlet.

169. Myl-à-dès-tès [wrecadystace] town'-send-i. Gr. μια, a fly, and ἄγα, an enter;
θα, or θομαί, I eat; see Myiastes, No. 140. (Not to be written Myiades, as if fly-
"taker," Musciapa, from μια and ἄγα, from δίχομαι.) — To J. K. Townsend, from
whom Audubon received many new birds, and to whom he dedicated several.

170. Vir'-è-d [v'ri-yoh, not vir'eoj] òî-i-và'-é-òs. Lat. vireo, a kind of bird, from vireo, I am
green or flourishing. — Late Lat. olivaceus, olive-like, olive-colored; green obscured with
neutral tint; oliva, the olive, from olea, Gr. άκα, the olive-tree; whence oleum, Gr.
άκαν, Eng. oil, oleaginous, &c.

171. V. flà-vi-vir'-i-dîs. Lat. flavus, yellow, and viridius, green, from vireo. See Auriparus,
No. 56. Commonly but wrongly written flaviviridis.

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

172. V. al'-tì'-lò-qùs bâr-bà'-tò-lòs. Lat. alius, high, from alo, I bear up, sustain, and
loquus, an adjective from loquor, I speak; pronounced ahily'lockwooce, like ventri'loquist,
grand'illoquent, &c. — Lat. barbatulus, having a small beard; barba, bearded; barba, a
beard. The allusion is to the dusky maxillary streaks.

173. V. phil'-èl'-phi-cûs. See Geothlypis philadelphìa, No. 142.

174. V. gul'-vùs [g hail]. Lat. gilicus, gilicus, gilicus, helius, yellowish, greenish-yellow; German
gelb, Ital. giallo, A. S. gelow, proluwe; related to fulvus, flavus, &c.

175. V. g. swain'-sôn-i. To William Swainson.

176. V. flà-vi-frònîs. Lat. flavus, yellow; fröns, forehead. See Auriparus, No. 56.

Oms.—It would appear from B. C.V., l, 1878, p. 404, that the proper name of this species
is V. 6ch-rò-îú'-cùs (Gm.) Coues. Gr. ὄχρα, ochraceous, yellowish, and λευκό, white.

177. V. só-là-tá'-rl-òs. Lat. solitarius, solitary; solus, alone.

178. V. càs'-sîn-i. To John Cassin, of Philadelphia, sometime the "Nestor of American
ornithology"; the only ornithologist America ever produced who knew any consider-
able number of Old World birds. — Not in the orig. ed.; since recognized.

179. V. s. plüm'-bê-ň-s. Lat. plumbeus, plumbeous, lead-colored; plumbeum, lead.
180. V. vi-ci'-ni-ňor. Lat. comparative degree of vicinus, neighboring; vicinia, a neighborhood or vicinity; this from vicus, digammatized from Gr. aker, a house. The allusion is to the close resemblance of the species to others.
181. V. növ-ë-bôr-ä-cên'-sís. Very late Latin for of, or pertaining to, New York; nöcus, new, and eboracensis, pertaining to Elavorac, the old name of York, England; Noveracum is literally New York.
182. V. hût'-tôn-l. To William Hutton, of Monterey, California.
183. V. bêl'-li. To J. G. Bell, of New York, for many years the most skilful and most distinguished taxidermist of America.
184. V. pû'-sîl'-lûs. See Sitta pusilla, No. 60.
185. V. ä-trî-cáp'-i-li-ň-s. Lat. ater, arena, black; the opposite of albus. It properly means dead black, as siger does glossy black, which latter would have been better in this case. Capillus, hair of the head, from caput, head; whence English capillary, thready.
186. Lân'-i-lûs bôr-ë-ä'-lûs. Lat. laius, a butcher; from laius, I rend, lacerate. See Falco, No. 502. — Lat. boreas, the north wind, b. e., the north; whence borealis, northern.
For reason of the generic change from Calliaxia of the orig. ed. of the Check List, and for Shrikes’ names in general, see Birds Colorado Valley, i, 1878, p. 537 et seq.
187. L. lâ-dô-lê-cl'-ä'-nûs. Lat. Ludovicius, Louis, a proper name. The application here is to the Territory of Louisiana, formerly of great extent. See Thraupes, No. 68.
188. L. ex-cûb'-i-tô-rî'-dë-s. Lat. excubitor, a watchman, sentinel, from er, out of, and cubitor, one who lies down, from cubo; i.e., an out-liar. The termination of the word is the Gr. ðos, appearance or resemblance (ðos, I see). There is a difference in the orthography of the word: it has oftentimes been written excubitoides, and pronounced in six syllables, with the accent on the penult. But if this spelling is used, it should be excubitoides,

Evening Grosbeak.

190. **Pinicola enucleator** (L.) V.  B 304.  C 137.  R 165.

Pine Grosbeak.


Cassin's Bullfinch.


*Phillip Sparrow.*

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

189. **Hesper-opho'-nâ vê-sper'-it'-nâ.**  Gr. *îsêpôs*, Hesperus, the west, the place of sunset (χώρα, region, being understood); hence, the evening; and *îsôi*, the voice; *îsôi*, I speak; *îsôi*, *îsôi*, related to *îsôi*, &c. — Lat. *Vespertius*, pertaining to the evening, *Vesperus* being the same as *Hesperus*. — The genus-name is universally written *Hesperophona*, as Bonaparte originally spelled it, but the above is certainly correct, as it is pure Greek for what *Vesperius* would be the Latin of. The pleonastic name signifies a belief, formerly entertained, that the bird sings chiefly at evening. — Grosbeak or grosbeak is corrupted from the Fr. *groisec*, thick-bill.

190. **Pi-nî'-ê-lâ ê-nû-ci'-â'-têt.**  Lat. *piôs*, a pine, and *înèla*, an inhabitant, from *înèla*, I cultivate; formed like many other words in *înèla*, as *înèla*, *înèla*, &c. — Lat. *enucleator*, one who "shells out," or enucleates; from *înèla*, I take out the kernel; *înèla*, the nucleus or kernel, this from *înèla*, a nut. The two words indicate the characteristic habitat and habit of the bird.

191. **Py'-rêh'-lû câs'-i-sî.**  Lat. *pyrrhula*, a bullfinch; a diminutive of *Pyrrhus*, a proper name; *Gr. *wûpôs*, fiery-red, from *wûp*, fire; in allusion to the bright color of the bird. —

To John Cassin.

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

Note. — Another species of this genus has lately been reported from Greenland by Kumiich (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 16, p. 74; 1870); but the case remains very dubious.

192. **Pâs'-sê-r dom'-ës'-it'-cûs.**  Many interesting words are grouped about this ubiquitous bird, which has been named in nearly or quite all civilized languages; some of them may be here noticed. — 1. **Passer domesticus**, literally "house sparrow," is itself a very old Latin bibilionym, though used for less than a century as a technical term. *Passer* is good Latin for sparrow, and particularly for this very species, which is said to have been noted, if not named, for its salacity; but the etymology of this word is unknown to us, as it also appears to be to the authors of several lexicons: one says *passer* for *pasdar*, from *pâda*, I spread. *Passer* seems to have become of general signification, almost as broad as English "bird" or "fowl." The Lat. is *passera*, *passere*, *passara*, and this language also had *passer domesticus* in *passara exarengis*. The word passes directly into the Fr. *passer*, *pascreu*, and to the Eng. technical adjective *passerine*, sparrow-like; while the Span. *passaro* (as if *pâsâro*) or *pâjaro* is apparently the same. — 2. The Gr. name for this species was *ôpôs*, in Aristotle; which in modern technic has become, in the form *struthia*, the name of the ostrich. *Struthia camelus* L., and has given our Eng. adjective *struthious*, ostrich-like. The actual application to the ostrich, however, dates back to Aristotle, whose *ôpôs* & *ôpôs* or *àîûn*, or Libyan fowl, was the ostrich — like the Lat. *passar marinus*, i.e., the bird brought from over the sea. — 3. The Gr. word *wûpôyôr*, from *wûpôs*, a tower, and meaning a dweller in the tower, has been of late years used to some
193. *Passer montanus* (L.).  B —,  C —,  R —.  [Imp. and Nat.]  
European Tree Sparrow.

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

Cassin’s Purple Finch.

Crimson-fronted Finch; House Finch; Burion.

extent as the generic name, under the form *Pyrrhula*; though having originally no reference to the species whatever, it is a very apt designation of a bird which nests so habitually about buildings. — 4. The word *Fringilla*, one of a large group, giving name to the Finch family, *Fringillidae*, and to the English adjective *fringilline*, is the origin of the word *finch* itself; though it is only for about a century that it has had any thing to do with the present species. *Fringilla* is the Latin name of the same bird that the Greeks called *στρίγα* or *στρίγις*, sparrow, the *F. cahis* *L.*, English Chaffinch. *Fringilla* or *fringilla* has been derived by some from *frango*, I break, as the bird does seeds (just as we have in Gr. *θρανις* or *θρανίς*). But its etymology appears when we regard the non-italicized form *fringilla*, from *fringitio* or *fringitio* (= *fringitio* or *fringitius*, formed like *sinquitio*, I hie; I twitter, chirp, stammer; these words being themselves lengthened from *fringitio* I croak, as a crow, and this from *frigo*, I squeal, squeak. (Cf. Gr. *φρίγων* and the actual *φρίγιλα*, the name of a bird in Aristophanes and a species of the modern genus *Fregula*, a jackdaw. The idea seems to be some short sharp sound, as the hissing, sizzling of something cooking. — *frigo* or *φρίγω*, I cook.) *Fringilla* reappears in several Italian forms, from two of which two series of words branch off; from such as *fringillo*, *stincio*, are derived, with loss of the *r*, Germ. *fich*, *fin*., and Eng. *finch*; while from such as *frinison* we pass through *frinann*, *quinison*, *pinison*, or rather Fr. *pinzoon* to Eng. *spink*, a name of *F. cahis*. — 5. An entirely different set of words gives the pedigree of modern Eng. sparrow, back from which we pass to sparrow, or sparrow, or sparrow, Gothic *sparrow* or *sparva*, A.S. *sparra*; related forms being *sparr*, *spar*, *sper*, *sparr*, *sparr*, *sparr*, *spere*, *sperek*, *spereking*, round again to the present Germ. *sperling* or *sperling*, house-sparrow, *passer domesticus*. — 6. Eng. sparrow also curiously leads us back again to Latin, through such a form as *sperare*, Latinized as *sparrivus*; so, also, *Falco sparrivus*, l. g. *fringillarius*, *sparvarius*, Fr. *espervier* or *espervier*, English sparrow-hawk. — 7. There is said to be an old Flemish name *monsche* for this bird, which may not improbably connect with O. Fr. *mons*, mountains. — 8. The present Fr. is *mousieu*, or *moussieu* frone, or *moussieu* de ville. — 9. Several languages have applied cant names to this sturdy vulgarian; Span. garrion, thief, rogue, scamp; Fr. *guinou*; American *tramp*, humilium. — 10. An onomatopoeia as interesting as *Fringilla* itself has arisen from the sharp, abrupt, disyllabic note. This is represented by the syllables *ylup* (cf. Gr. *διλωρ-ατ*), *ylup*, or *phylup*, easily becoming *Philip*. Early in the sixteenth century appear the “*Bake of Phyllup Sparrowe*” and the “Praise of Phillip Sparrow”; and this name is Shaksperean.

Introduced, but now thoroughly naturalized everywhere.


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

194. *Cār-pṓ-dā-cūs pūr-pūr-e-nās*.  Gr. *carpṓs*, a fruit; and *δέκω*, from *δεκω*, I bite; 2d aorist *δέκω*, or *δέκω*.  Lat. *purpureus*, purple; Gr. *πορφυρος*.  English porphyry, &c.; cf. *πορφυρός* (πύρ, *φέρω*) the fire-bearer, an epithet of Prometheus. — The quantity of the penult is in question; we usually hear *carpodā-cus* in this country; but *carpṓ-dācus* is preferable.

195. *C. cās'-sīn-.  To John Cassin.

Rosy-breasted Finch.

White-winged Crossbill.

Common American Crossbill.

Mexican Crossbill.

Ridgway’s Rosy Finch.

Allen’s Rosy Finch.

Swainson’s Rosy Finch.

Hald’s Rosy Finch.

197. C. f. rhó-dó-cól’-pás. Gr. ῥόδος, the rose, and κόλπος, the breast; in allusion to the rose-red color of that part.

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

198. Lōx’-a leu-co-stic’-te-rā. Gr. λευκός, an epithet of Apollo, whose oracles were sometimes obscure or equivocal; from λευκός, oblique, deviating, deviating from a straight line; very pertinent to the Crossbill. — Gr. λευκός, white, and τράχη, wing.

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

200. L. c. méx-i-ca’-nā. Lat. mexicana, of Mexico. See Siúla, No. 28.

201. Leu-co-stic’-te ã-trā’-tā. Gr. λευκός, white, and στιγμή, variegated; from στίγμα, I puncture, brand, or mark. — Lat. atrata, blackened; a participial adjective, from an obsolete or rather hypothetical verb atra.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; described from Colorado by Ridgway, Amer. Sportsmen, iv, No. 10, p. 241, July 18, 1874.

202. L. aü-s-trā’-lās. Lat. australis, southern; from auster, the south wind, hot and dry; this from Gr. άυστος, I dry up or parch.

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

203. L. tēph-rō-cō’-lās. Gr. τέφρα, gray, ashy, from τέφρα, ashes; and ὄξα, genitive ὄτος, the ear; the connective consonant ē being introduced for euphony.

204. L. t. li-tőr’-ā-lās. Lat. litoralis, littoral; from lius, the shore, of sea, lake, or river. The word is commonly written litoralis, but preferably as above.

Not in the first ed. of the Check List, as not then supposed to be valid.
205. 


Brandt's Rosy Finch.

206. 

Leucosticte arctœæ (Pall.) Bp. B 324. C 145. R —.

Pallas's Rosy Finch.

207. 


Common Red-poll.

208. 

Ægiœthus linaria holboelli (Brehm) Coues. B —. C —. R 179a. (?)

Homböll's Red-poll.

209. 


Greenland Mealy Red-poll.

210. 


American Mealy Red-poll.

211. 

Linœta flavirostris brewsteri (Ridg.) Coues. B —. C 147. R 180. (?)

Brewster's Linnet.

205. 

L. grîs-œt-nû-‘cchā. Lat. grîsus, gray, and nuchä, the napœ or scruff of the neck. Neither part of the word is classic; grîsus is Latinized from such a word as seen in Fr. gris, Ital. grîso, English grîslî; and nuchä, a technical word in ornithology, is Latinized from Fr. nuqœr, the napœ (A. S. cnæp, a knob, knoll), which is the same as Gaelic cnæc, Welsh cnœc. Napœ is thus closely related to neck itself; A. S. cnæcca, Dan. nakke, Dutch nak or nêk, Germ. nattm, &c.

206. 

L. ârc-tô-‘sā. Gr. źpetos, a bear; also, the constellation; hence, the north; adjective źpetos, same as źpetinda, northern, whence Lat. arctus and arcticus, of same signification.

207. 

Æg-õ-y-õ-thûs H-nû-‘rî-‘sā. Gr. Âkîłos, given by Cabanis as a proper name: supposably derived from âkîl, a goat-skin, or âkîlî, to put or place, as if the shield-bearer, like Ægéïthus. The application is far from being evident. The word is probably only another form of âkîłos, the name of an unknown bird, occurring in Aristotle, Hist. ix. 1, conjectured by some to be this very species. — Lat. linaria; from linum (Gr. λινον), flax; the root is seen in many words, as line, linear, linen, lint, linnet, &c.

208. 

A. l. hól-lî-ôl-lî. To Carl v. Homböll, a Danish naturalist, chiefly known in ornithology for his researches in Greenland.

Not recognized in the first ed. of the Check List.

209. 

A. hûrn-‘ê-ê-mân-î. To ——— Hornemann, who had to do with Greenland birds.

This species is not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. It is only American inasmuch as it is found in Greenland. It is absolutely confined to that country, and is the bird usually quoted as Greenlandic "canæcæna."

210. 

A. êx-õ-ü-‘pês. Lat. exîlis (for exîlîs, from exîgo), small, slender, &c, and pes, foot. See Ardetta, No. 607.

211. 

Lî-nî-ô-‘tû fà-lî-vî-rûs-‘trîs brews-‘ter-î. See Linaria, above: the word is not classic, being directly Latinized from the Fr. linotœ, one of the numberless words from linum, linea, &c. — Lat. flavirostris, yellow-billed. — To William Brewster, of Cambridge, Mass., an excellent ornithologist.

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

   American Goldfinch.

   Lawrence’s Goldfinch.

   Arkansaw Goldfinch.

   Arizona Goldfinch.

212. Chry-so-mi-tris pl-nüs. Gr. χρυσωλίτρις, having a golden head-dress or girdle; χρυσός,
   golden, and µέτα, a mitre. There are other forms of the word, varying in the vowels, as
   χρυσωλίτρις and χρυσωθρίς. The latter, which occurs in Aristotle, is translated aureovis
   by Gaga; as Sundwall remarks, heightening the probability that it is the same word as
   χρυσωλίτρις, and is based upon the bright appearance of the European Goldfinch, F.
   carduelis L. — Some other names of classic origin for the Goldfinch and its relatives may
   be here conveniently noted. Aristotle had three species of “Acanthophyge” as he called
   them; i.e., birds living upon prickly plants; as we should say, “thistle-birds.” 1. One
   of these was the θανατίς or θανός, concerning which see Genuthis, No. 141. 2. The
   χρυσωθρίς, as just said. 3. His άκωθίς, which was undoubtedly the Fringilla communi-
   tis L. This in Latin becomes spinus, of late years taken as the specific name of F.
   spinus L. — The exact Latin of “thistle-bird” is carduelis, occurring in Pliny; it is from
   cardus, a thistle, and reappears in numerous shapes; as Ital. cardella, cardello: cardelino,
   cardellino (compare Cardellina, No. 150), and also gardella and gardellino; Fr. chardonnet,
   & c. Aristotle speaks of the sharp voice of his άκοψις — αργαφά; whence linaria, another
   of the many names for birds of this kind. So have we later derived siskin from the
   sharp note; Swedish sigs, Dutch siksken, Germ. sigs, Polish cegz, & c. — Another Greek
   name for some kind of thistle-bird, perhaps the European Goldfinch, is δασφυγαλός, in
   1850 applied by Cabanis to the American Goldfinch, as a generic term: see next word.
   — Lat. pinus, a pine-tree.

213. As-trá-ga-li-nús tris-tis. Gr. ἄστραγαλόν is given by Cabanis as the word, and as a
   name of a thistle-bird; it is evidently an adjective form from ἄστραγαλος, a die, one
   of the ankle-bones, and also, in Dioscorides, the name of some kind of plant; whence
   the modern botanical genus Asteraglas. The original application of ἄστραγαλόν is
   undoubtedly to some bird that lived upon, or frequented, the plant in mention, its recent
   transference to an American Goldfinch being of course arbitrary. When the present
   species was first described it was called chardonnet de l’Amérique, i.e., cardellina americana; see No. 212. — Lat. tris-tis, said, in allusion to the plaintive cry of the bird.

214. A. lāw-rēn’-ci-lī. To George N. Lawrence, of New York, the eminent ornithologist.

215. A. psa-lí-trī. See explanation of Psaltiriusus, No. 53. Psalliria is not a Lat. adj.
   to be made agreeable in gender with Astragalinus, but a Greek noun, Ψαλίτρις, signifying
   a female lusit. “Arkansaw” is not, as it would seem to be, “Kansas” with a prefix,
   nor is it the name by which the aborigines of that country knew themselves; nor is
   “Kansas” the right name of any tribe of Indians. The meaning of neither of these
   words is known. “Arkansaw” is preferable to Arkansas, as nearer the original
   “Arkanso.”

   See Peecoa, No. 253.
Check List of North American Birds.


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

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

219. Plēc-tō'phi-nēs nīv-ī-līs. The Gr. πλέκτρον, or Lat. plectrum, was an instrument for striking the lyre, from πλῆκτρον, I strike; also used for a quill, a spur, &c.; the meaning in this case is the hind claw of the bird, which is remarkably long and straight. The rest of the word is from φάλος, to appear, to seem, &c., the claw in mention being likened to the instrument spoken of. Obs. There is continual difference in opinion respecting the pronunciation of this and similar words, according to whether we consider them as Greek or as Latin. The rule in Greek would retain the accent upon the root of each word entering into the composition, giving Plectrophanes. But in Latinizing it is allowable, and indeed preferable, to accent as above; as we have also done in the cases of Helminthophanes, Lophophanes, &c. The gender of the many coined words ending in -phanes is practically in question among ornithologists; we make them masculine.

220. Cēn-tō'phi-nēs lāp-pōn'-i-cūs. Gr. κέντρον, a prick, nail, claw, &c., from κέντρον, I prick or goad. The reference, as in the case of Plectrophanes, is to the long hind claw. See Plectrophanes. — Lat. lapponicus, pertaining to Lapland, formerly Lapponia.

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

222. C. dē-nā'-tūs. Lat. ornatus, adorned, decorated, from ornō, I ornament.

223. Rhy-n-chō'phi-nēs māc-ōw'-ī. Gr. ρφν, snout, muzzle, beak, and φαλος; in allusion to the large bill. See Plectrophanes. — To Capt. J. P. McCown, then of the U. S. Army.

224. Pas-ser'-cū-lās bairdi'-i. Lat. passerculus, a little sparrow; diminutive of passer. — To Spencer F. Baird, long time the leader in North American ornithology.

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

   Sandwich Savanna Sparrow.

   Common Savanna Sparrow.

   Pipit Savanna Sparrow.

   Lark Savanna Sparrow.

   Beaked Savanna Sparrow.

   St. Lucas Savanna Sparrow.

   Bay-winged Hunting; Grass Finch.

   Western Grass Finch.

   Yellow-winged Sparrow.

225. P. prin'-cēps. Lat. princeps, first, principal; from primus, first, and -cēps.
226. P. sānd-vi'-cēn'-sis. Named after Sandwich Island, one of the Kurile or Aleutian Archi-
   pelago.
227. P. s. sā-vā'-nā. Properly Span. sabana or savana, anglicized savanna or savannah, a
   meadow. As a quasi-Latin word, it should have but one n, as in the Spanish. The
   quantity of the penult is marked by the general rule for accentuation in Spanish, that
   words ending in a vowel have the accent on the penult.
228. P. s. an-thi'-nūs. Arbitrarily formed from anthus, a pipit, which see, No. 89.
229. P. s. al-aūd-i'-nūs. Arbitrarily formed from Lat. alauda, a lark; this from the Celtic al,
   high, and aud, song.
   Not in the orig. ed., as then not recognized as valid.
230. P. rōs-trā'-tūs. Lat. rostratus, beaked, i.e., having a large beak; rostrum, a beak; this from
   rodo, to gnaw, corrode, &c.
231. P. gūt-tā'-tūs. Lat. guttatus, spotted, speckled; from gutta, a drop; as if marked with
   droppings.
232. Pō-oē'-cē-tēs grā-mi-nēn'-tūs. Gr. vèa, vela, vēn, vēn, grass, herbage; and oixērns,
   an inhabitant; from oikos, a dwelling. The orthography of this word has been unsettled:
   it was first written Pocetes by Baird in 1858, and has since been variously spelled.
   The stem of the first word is vē, giving po-; and oixērns becomes in Latin arcetes; the
   above form seems eligible, as first emended by Sclater in 1859. It may be susceptible,
   but not preferably, of further contraction into Pocetes. — Lat. gramineus, grassy figura-
   tively applied to a bird that lives much in the grass; gramen, grass.
233. P. g. cōn-fi'-nūs. Lat. confinis, like affinis, allied to, &c.; con, with, and finis, the boundary,
   limit, edge, or end of a thing.
234. Cō-tūr-nī'-cūlūs pās-sēr-i'-nūs. Arbitrary diminutive of coturnix, a quail; said to be
   so called from the resemblance of the sound of its voice to the sound of the word.
   — Passerinus, an arbitrary adjective from passer, a sparrow; sparrowlike.
Bleached Yellow-winged Sparrow.

Henslow's Sparrow.

Le Conte's Sparrow.

Seaside Finch.

Florida Seaside Finch.

Sharp-tailed Finch.

Nelson's Sharp-tailed Finch.

Lincoln's Song Sparrow.

Swamp Song Sparrow.

Song Sparrow.


236. C. hens’-slow-i.  To Prof. J. S. Henslow, of Cambridge, Eng.

237. C. le-con’ti-i.  To Dr. John L. Le Conte, of Philadelphia.

238. *Am-modr-a-mus mär-it’-l-müs*  i. e. *míos*, sand, sea-sand; for the rest of the word, see under *Pseudopus*, No. 110.  The name was originally written as above by Swainson, and we see no necessity of changing it to *Ammodromus*. It is commonly accented on the penult. — Lat. *maritimus*, maritime; *mare*, the sea.

239. A. m. nig’-rés-céns.  Lat. *nigrescens*, present participle of *nigresco*, I grow black; *niger*, black.

240. A. caud-áz-c’-tús [kowdakootus not cordakwuts].  Lat. *cauda*, tail, and *acutus*, acute, sharp; *acuo*, a pin or point, Gr. *áxh* or *áxos*, whence the Lat. verb *acuo*, of which *acutus* is the perfect participle.


A. c.  with an *ê*; the *ê* is the accented syllable in the word. — Not in the orig. ed.  Since described by Allen, Pr. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., xvii, 1875, p. 93.

242. *Mel-ó-spl’-zä lin’-cöl-ni.  Gr. *míos*, a song, melody, and *sphòsa* or *sphòs*, some small bird; from *sphòs*, I chirp.  Not to be confounded, as some writers have done, with *sphòs*, a kind of hawk.  The *sphòs* of Aristotle is supposed to be *Fringilla coelebs*. — To Robert Lincoln, sometime a companion of Audubon. — In strictness, the above generic name should be pronounced *melospodéntz*: and the *i* in *linnoci* be *i*.

243. M. pal’-ús’-tris.  Lat. *pulatrix*, pertaining to a swamp; from *pulus*, a swamp.

244. M. fás-ct’-tás.  Lat. *fascitus*, stripped; *fascis*, a bundle of fagots.  The allusion is to the indistinct bands upon the tail feathers; so obsolete are they, in most cases, that it is only recently that it has been admitted that this is the species described by Gmelin.  But the markings are as obvious, in some cases, as those on the tail of *Chamaea fasciata*.  The species is given as *M. melodium* in the orig. ed. of the Check List.


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

246. M. f. gut-ta-ta. Lat. guttatus, spotted; gutta, a drop.

247. M. f. ru-fi-ni. Lat. rufus, reddish, of which rufous is an arbitrary form.


249. M. f. sam-ai-i-lis. To E. Samuels. Samuelis is more euphonie than the usual form samueli would be. This is M. gouldii of the first ed. of the Check List, the name now adopted having priority.

250. M. cin-er-e-ae. Lat. cinereus, ashy-(colored): from cinis, genitive cineris, ash. So cinder, in-cin-erate, &c. This is M. insignis Bd. of the first ed. of the Check List. As Ridgway has shown (Pr. Nat. Ins., ii, 1889, p. 3) the “Cinereus Finch” of Pennant, on which Gmelin named a Fringilla cinerea, from Unalaska, is this bird.

251. Peu-cae-e-ae a-e-s-i-v-a-lis. Gr. πευκή, a pine; supposed to be from πῦξ, to prick, in allusion to the “needles” of this tree. Lat. aestivalis = aestivalis, pertaining to summer; aestivalis, summer.


253. P. a. ar-zo-za-næ. To the Territory of Arizona. Arizona is probably a corruption of Orazena, the significance of which is unknown; but it may be observed that zona is the word in the Opatia language for the fruit of the mezcal, a characteristic product of the region.
Cassin's Summer Finch.

Rufous-crowned Summer Finch.

Boucard's Summer Finch.

Bendire's Summer Finch.

Black-throated Finch.

Bell's Finch.

Nevada Finch.

Common Snowbird.

White-winged Snowbird.

254. P. cá'c'-stn-i. To John Cassin, of Philadelphia.

255. P. rů'-ft-cěps. Lat. *rufus*, reddish, and *ceps*, a termination denoting the head; from *karpa*-l. 

256. P. r. bo'-cär'-dí. To Adolphe Boucard, a French naturalist, who collected in Mexico and Central America.

257. P. cá-r-pěl-ís. Gr. *karpos*, fruit, berry, grain; also, the wrist; Latinized as *carpus*. The derivation supposed to be *káphi*, I gather, as fruit; Lat. *corpus*, I take, seize. The quasi-Latin *carpus* is only used as signifying the wrist; the adjective *carpalis* is an arbitrary form, denoting of or pertaining to the wrist; *carpus* and *carpal* are common terms in anatomy. The allusion is to the bright color on the carpal-joint of the bird’s wing.

258. Am-phi-spí'-za bi-lín-e-a'-á-tá. Gr. *áphi*, on both sides, and *σπις*, a finch; in allusion to the close relation of the genus to those about it. See *Melospiza*, No. 242. Lat. *bilineata*, two-lined; *bis*, twice, and *lineatus*, striped; *linea*, a line; see *Linaria*, No. 207.

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

259. A. běl'-lí. To J. G. Bell, of New York.

260. A. b. név-á-děn'-sí. To the Territory of Nevada. It was better written *niradensis*, in Latin, but is directly from the Spanish adjective *nevada*, snowy, white as snow; Lat. *niræus*, snowy, from *nix*, genitive, *niris*, snow. The Territory was named for the snow-capped peaks of its Sierras Nevadas.

261. Já'-n-cói [pronounced yoonco] bi-té-mě-lís. Lat. *junca*, a reed or rush; cf. *jumps*, I join, *junctus*, joined; either, reeds growing densely together, or used as withes to bind with.

For *hiemalis*, see *Anonthera*, No. 70.

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

This and several other connecting forms of *Junco* (Nos. 294, 296, 297) are not in the orig. ed. of the Check List.


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

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

265. J. h. ca'-ni-cěps. Lat. conus, hoary, grayish white, and -ceps, the termination indicating head, from kepāk.

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

267. J. h. cin-ér'-ūs. Lat. cinereus, ashy (-colored); cinis, ash.

The true Mexican cinereus has been found in the United States (Arizona) since the orig. ed. of the Check List appeared.

268. Spīz-ěl'-lā [pronounced specklayla] mōn-tō'-čō-lā. An arbitrary diminutive, in Latin form, from Gr. ων, a finch. — Lat. monticola, a mountain-dweller, from mons, genitive montis, a mountain, and colo, I dwell. Mons is from a root mīn, whence eminent, eminent, prominent, and also the deponent verb minor, to threaten, whence minatory, &c., are all allied.

269. S. dōm-ět-tl-că. Lat. domestica, from domus, a house.

This is S. sociolis of the orig. ed. of the Check List.


271. S. āg-rēs-tēs. Lat. agrestis, of or pertaining to a field; ager, a field, supposed by some to be related to age, as something that may be worked; others say from the Gr. āglys, land.

This is S. pusilla of the orig. ed. of the Check List.

272. S. pāl'-lū-dā. Lat. pallidus, pale, pallid.
Brewer's Chipping Sparrow.

Black-chinned Chipping Sparrow.

White-throated Crown Sparrow.

White-browed Crown Sparrow.

Intermediate Crown Sparrow.

Gambel's Crown Sparrow.

Golden Crown Sparrow.

Harris's Crown Sparrow.

Lark Finch.

273. *Zonotrichia* breweri. To Thomas Mayo Brewer, of Boston, long the leading ornithologist of the United States.

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

274. *Zonotrichia* a-trigul-æ-ris. Lat. alba, black; and gularis, pertaining to the throat; gula, the throat, gullet.

275. *Zonotrichia* albicollis [pronounced *Dzonotrich'-i-a*]. Gr. â³w, a girdle, band, zone, and *â³yâ³s* or *â³yâ³s*, some kind of bird; in allusion to the conspicuously banded heads of sparrows of this group. Or, the latter part of the word may be directly from *â³yâ³s* (sph., genitive *â³yâ³s*), hairy; i.e., having the head striped. — Lat. albicollis, white-throated; albus, white, and collum, the collar, neck.

276. *Zonotrichia* leucophrys. Gr. â³xâ³s, white, and â³pâ³s, eyebrow.

277. *Zonotrichia* gambeli. Gr. â³xâ³s, white, and â³pâ³s, eyebrow.

278. *Zonotrichia* grammicus. To William Gambel, of Philadelphia, one of the pioneers in Californian ornithology.

279. *Zonotrichia* coronata. Gr. â³xâ³s, white, and â³pâ³s, eyebrow.

280. *Zonotrichia* querula. Gr. â³xâ³s, white, and â³pâ³s, eyebrow.

281. *Chondestes* grammicus. Gr. â³xâ³s, cartilage; also, a kind of grain; -estes is from the root â³x, I eat. Is not the word more properly to be written *chondrestes*? We suppose it to be masculine. — Lat. grammicus, from *gramma*, a line, word, mark, in allusion to the
   Fox Sparrow.
   Townsend’s Fox Sparrow.
   Slate-colored Fox Sparrow.
285. Passerella iliaca megarhyncha (Bd.) Hensch. B -. C -. R 235c.
   Large-billed Fox Sparrow.
   Lark Bunting.
   Black-throated Bunting.
   Townsend’s Bunting.

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

282. Pās-sēr-u-lë u-nā-lës-cēn-. An arbitrary diminutive of Lat. passer, like spizella from spiza. — For iliaca, see Turdus iliicus, No. 4. Applicability of the name inobvious; it may be intended to note some resemblance to the thrush in mention, or refer to the conspicuous markings of the flanks.

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

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

285. P. i. mēg-ā-rhēn-chā. Gr. μέγας, great, large, and ρέας, Lat. rhynchos, snout, muzzle, beak. More exactly to be written megarhyncha.
   Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since revived by H. W. Henshaw.

286. Cāl-ā-mō-splēz-u bī-cōl-ōr. Lat. calamus or Gr. κάλαμος, a reed, rush, cane, flag; and splēz. See under Passer, No. 192, and Melospiza, No. 212. — Lat. bicolor, two-colored; bīs, twice; in allusion to the black-and-white of the male.

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

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

Black-headed Song Grosbeak.

Blue Grosbeak.

Painted Finch; Nonpareil.

Versicolor Painted Finch.

Lazuli Painted Finch.

Indigo Painted Finch; Indigo-bird.

Morelet's Seed-eater.

Black-faced Finch.

298. Zæ-mel-0’-di-ä iü-dö-vi-rj-ä-’nä. Gr. γΔ, an intensive particle, and μελανμα, singing, 
melody; in allusion to the strikingly rich song. — To Louisiana; see Thrathores, No. 68. 
This is given as Goniophea lud. in the orig. ed. For the change, see Coues, Bull. 

299. Z. me-län-0-céph’-ä-lä. Gr. μίλας, feminine μίλανα, neuter μίλας, black; κεφάλη, the head.

300. Guir-ä-çä [pronounced Gwirraheh] cöé-rjö-ä-ä-ä. The generic word is barbarous, from 
some South American vernacular, and of uncertain meaning. It occurs, with several 
similar words, as guiana, in Maregrave. We mark the accent (for which there is no 
authority) as usually heard. — For earred, see Ploidyta, No. 38.

301. Pas-ser-ä-nä ci-ris. Passerina, formed from Passer, as Passerella and Passerocles also are. 
— Ciris, Gr. κείρα, a kind of bird, into which Scylla, daughter of Nisos, is fabled to have 
been changed. — Nonpareil = "the incomparable."
Club, v. 1880, p. 96.

302. P. vør-si-cœl-ö. Lat. versicolor, of changing or versatile colors, many-colored, party-colored; versus, I turn about, change, am occupied with, versed in, &c.; color, color.


304. P. cý-än-ä-ä. Lat cyanus, Gr. κυάνος or κυάρος, dark blue.

305. Spër-moé-phi-lä móre-let'-ä. Gr. κυανος, genitive κυανοσ, a seed; from κυανος, equal to 
the Lat. spergo, I sow seed; and φως, from φως, I love. The word is contracted; 
the full form is spermatophila. — To —— Morelet, a French naturalist.

306. Phö-ni-pa-rä zë-ä-nä. Gr. φωνή, a sound, the voice; φων, I speak; the English "phonetic" 
is from the same. The rest of the word appears to be from Lat. purio, I bring forth, beget, 
produce, having the same root as is seen in primipara, parturient, viviparous, &c.; if 
so, the word is a hybird which would better written sonipara or cornipara. The 
meaning of zena we do not know; we suppose it not to be of Greek or Latin derivation.
This is given as P. bicolor in the orig. ed. of the Check List, after Fringilla bicolor L., 
1706; but it seems that F. zena L., 1758, is the prior tenable name.
   Texas Cardinal Grosbeak.
   Cardinal Grosbeak; Virginia Redbird.
   Fiery-red Cardinal Grosbeak.
   Towhee Bunting; Chewink.
   White-eyed Towhee Bunting.
   Oregon Towhee Bunting.
   Arctic Towhee Bunting.
   Spurred Towhee Bunting.

298. Pyr-rrh-ù-løx'-ù sin-ù-ù-tù. A foreclose combination of Pyrrhula and Loxia; see these words, Nos. 100 and 193; or may be said to be more properly compounded of pyrrhus, πυρός, fiery-red, and λοξός; in which event, it should be written pyrrhuloxia. — Lat. sinuatus, bent, bowed, curved, as the bill of the bird is; from sinuo, the verb; sinus, the noun, a curve, bending, bay.

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

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

301. P'pill-ù-ù è-ryt-ròph-thàll'-ù-mùs. Vieillot, in forming the word, wrote both pipilo and pipillo. It is a Latin verb, meaning, like pipio, I pip, peep, chirp. Notice the accentuation and quantity of the vocals. — Gr. ἐρυθρός, red or reddish; ἐρυθώ, I redden; ἐρυθρός, the eye, from ἐρυθρα, a verb obsolete in the present, or ἐρέω, I see; we find both words in “ophthalmies,” “optic.” The species is red-eyed. — The curious English words “towhee” and “chewink” are onomatopoeic: that is, coined to imitate the sound of the bird’s voice.

302. P. c. Àl-làn-l. To Joel Asaph Allen, of Cambridge, Mass., one of the leading naturalists of the United States.

303. P. mà-kàl'-ù-tàs òr'-ù-gàl'-ù. Lat. maculatus, spotted; macula, a spot. — To the Oregon River. Quantity of the penult in question, perhaps better oregolus.
   The stock species, P. maculatus, is not North American.

304. P. m. àrc'-ù-tà. See Siuia, No. 20.

305. P. m. mè-gàl-ù-ù-nù. Gr. μέγας (feminine of μεγάς), large, great, and δύνα, Lat. ọnù, a nail, claw, talon. The word is commonly accented on a long penult; a practice perhaps defensible on the ground that megal-ọnù = megalonyx.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.


306. P. fuscus mesoleucus. Lat. fuscus, fuscous, dark, dusky, like færrus; both allied to Gr. ὑπός, of same meaning, from ὑπο, head or darkness! — Gr. μέσος, middle, ἔνθεσις, white; in allusion to the color of the middle under parts. This word is derived from Λεύκωσις or ἔλυκσα, I shine; this from ἔλυκα, splendor, the name of one of the Muses. This is given as P. fuscus in the orig. ed.; but the bird of Arizona is said to be distinguishable from the Mexican stock species.

307. P. f. albi-gu-lā. [Not albigueller.] Lat. albus, white; gula, throat. This is one of numberless cases where the termination of the word is in question. Albigula may be taken as a feminine noun, and left in this form, whatever the gender of the word with which it is associated; or it may be considered an adjective in -us, -a, -us, and made masculine to agree with P. fuscus. There is ample authority and precedent for the latter course, which our taste disdains us to take. English affords a parallel latitude of construction, as when we say indifferently "yellow-rumped warbler" or "yellow-rumped warbler," "Carolina chickadee" or "Carolinian chickadee." A better form than either albigulas or albigula would be albigularis.

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

309. P. f. aberti-t. To Lieutenant J. W. Abert, of the U. S. A. m., who discovered it.

310. P. chlo-rū'-rus. Gr. χλαλός, green, from χλας, green grass; δέρα, tail.

311. Emberiza rufourirgata. Emberiza is a villainous word, concocted by Lesson out of Emberiza and Tamagra. Emberiza, a bunting, is a word the derivation of which is not classic. It is said, doubtless correctly, to be Latinized from the O. I. G. Embrizt: "Charleton (1808) has Emberiza" (Wharton's MS.); and we may add that there were various other forms of the word before it settled into the present one. — There are Latin words Tamager and Tanagra; but these are geographical proper names, having nothing to do with the present case. Tamager or Tanagra is a South American vernacular word. — Lat. rufus, rufous, redish, and virgatus, literally, made of twigs; from virga, a rod, switch, the application being the stripes with which the bird is marked. Commonly written ruficrissata: see Lophophanes, No. 42.

312. Dolichonyx oxyzivorus. Gr. δολιχόνυς, long, and oxyz, a nail, claw, talon. The gender is in question; but the Greek oxyz, Lat. onyx, is masculine, though Latin words in -ycus are usually feminine. The usual pronunciation is dolichonyx: but see Pipilo, No. 305. Gr. ὑπῆρ, or Lat. ogyx, rice, and evo, I devour.


313. Mō-lo'-thrūs â-ter. Unde derivatur? The orthography and etymology of molothrus are alike in dispute. Swaynson himself says, "μολοβρυς, qui non vocatus aliquus aestes intrat;" that is, an uninvited guest. There being no such Greek word as molobrus, but there being a good Greek word μολοβρυς, meaning one who roams in quest of food, a vagabond, a beggar, a parasite, a "tramp" (as we should say now), and therefore exactly answering to Swayson's explanation of his molothrus, it has been supposed by Cabanis that Swayson meant to say molobrus, and the word has consequently been changed. Though this is very true, it is also to be observed that Swayne wrote molobrus more than once, showing it not to be a misprint or other mistake, and that, further, it is quite possible to construct the word molothrus from μῦλος and θρυς (θοριν, θρόν, θων), and answer all the conditions of Swayne's definition; molothrus being, in this case, a bird which takes uninvited possession of other birds' nests, and leaves an alien egg in mockery of the rightful owners. We therefore see no necessity to replace molothrus by molobrus. The first o is marked long as being Gr. ω, the second as lengthened by position.

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

314. M. a. òb-sek'-rūs. Lat. obscurus, obscure, dark; obscurus, I darken; Gr. σκότος, shadow, shade.

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

315. M. a. ã-z'-nē-ðs. Lat. ãeneus, of brass, brassy, brazen, bronzed; from ãs, genitive ãris, brass.

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

316. A-gål-z'-ðs phōc-ni'-cē-ðs. Gr. ãgilakos, pertaining to flocks and herds, from ãglaka, a flock: this from ãglakos, I assemble, from ãglaw, I lead; in allusion to the gregariousness of these Blackbirds.—Gr. fōuklos, or Lat. phœnicus, deep red; "a color first introduced into Greece by the Phenicians." The fabulous bird Phenix, and the name of Phenician, and the word for flame-color, are all the same, fōlen. This itself is a radical word, but related through fōukros, fōklos, with fōlun, fōle. I kill, sling, as if the idea of the whole set of words were that of murder, from its traditional color of blood. The obvious application is to the scarlet on the wings.

317. A. gūb-rē-nā'-tōr. Lat. gubernator, Gr. kústēpētēs (kubernetēs), a pilot, helmsman; gubernum or gubernaculum, a rudder, tiller; guberno, Gr. kústēpō or kústēpō. I steer a ship; hence, to direct or govern in general. Govern, governor, are directly from guberno, and the actual Latin lingeres in gubernatorial. The implication is the red shoulder-knots or epaulettes of the bird, as if signs of rank or command.

318. A. trī'-cō-lōr. Lat. tricolor, three-colored; tres, three, becoming in composition tri.

This stands as A. phœnicus var. tricolor in the first ed., but proves to be sufficiently distinct.


319. Xanthocephalus icterocephalus (Bp.) Idl. Gr. ξανθός, bright yellow. — Gr. ἱέρας, or Lat. icterus, see Icteria, No. 144. Related apparently to kea, I attack, as disease does.

320. Sturnella magna. Lat. magna, great, large; root mag, as seen in Gr. μέγας; whence also magnus, magnified, glorified: magi, magician, magic, are all allied.


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

323. Icterus us vol-gá'-ris. See Sturms, No. 303. — Troupial or troopial, from the Fr. troupier, is simply trooper, the bird that goes in troops.

324. I. spu'-ri-us. For Icterus, see Icteria, No. 144, and Xanthocephalus, No. 319. — Lat. spurius, illegitimate, bastard, spurious; related to the Gr. σπυρός, seed, generation, birth, &c., σπυρούσ, I sow seed. The bird was formerly called "Bastard Baltimore Oriole," whence the undeserved Linnaean name.

325. I. s. ař-fi'-nis [accent the penult]. Lat. affinis, ad, and finis, allied, affixed.

This subspecies is very slightly distinguished from its stock.

326. I. gal'-bú-lá. Lat. galbula or galbula, some small yellow bird of the ancient; doubtless derived from some word signifying yellow; there are Latin words gallus, galleanus, Germ. gelb, &c., of such meaning. — The curious English word oriole, for which no derivation is given in some standard works, has evidently a similar reference to the color yellow, being equivalent to aureolae: Lat. aurum or Gr. αὐρά, gold; such form of the word for gold, with or instead of aur, is seen in the Fr. or. — "Baltimore," the former specific name of the bird, is not directly from the city of that name, but from the name of Sir George Calvert, first Baron of Baltimore, the colors of the bird being chosen by him for his livery, as Catesby has it (N. II. Car., i, 1731, p. 48), the bird being named from its resemblance in color to the Lord's coat of arms — "which are Paly of six Topaz and Diamond, a Bend, interchanged." The name Baltimore, L., 1760, as given in the orig. ed. of the Check List, is antedated by Coracias galbula L., 1758; see Coues, Bull. Nutt. Club, April, 1880, p. 98.
Bullock's Oriole.

Hooded Oriole.

Scott's Oriole.

Audubon's Black-headed Oriole.

Rusty Grackle.

Blue-headed Grackle.

Great-tailed Crow Blackbird.

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

328. I. cu-cul-lö-tüs. Lat. cucullatus, hooded; cuculla, a kind of hood or cowl fastened to a garment, to be drawn over the head.

329. I. pár-is-i-o-rü-rü. Lat. Parisiorum, of the Parisians. The Parisii were a people of Gaul, settled on the river Senuns, now the Seine; their chief city, Latulia, called also Latetia Parisiorum and Paris, is now Paris. There is no applicability of the name to the bird; Bonaparte probably so called it from national vanity, or because he found a specimen in a museum in Paris. The name is commonly but wrongly written parisorum.


331. Scô-lô-cô-fäl-güs fê-rô-gin-ô-ôs. Gr. σκόλη φάγος, a worm-eater; σκόλης, genitive σκόλιος, a worm, and φάγος, I eat. It is also a Latin word, sedex, worm.—Lat. ferrugineus, rusty-red, color of iron rust; from ferrago, iron-rust; ferrum, iron. —The curious English word grackle or grackle is anglicized from Lat. graculus or graculus, a very uncertain bird, by some supposed to be the jackdaw, by others the coromant or sea-crow; and the Latin word itself is supposed to be merely in imitation of a hoarse croak, gra, gra. See what is said under Querquedula, No. 714.

332. S. cy-ôn-ôn-ô-çép-fäl-ôs. Gr. κόνως, or Lat. cyonus, blue; and κεφαλή, head.

333. Quis-ô-cô-lüs mác-rô-ôs. Unde derivatur quiscalus? We have no proof whence it comes or what it means: it varies in form, as quiscula, quiscalis. Mr. W. C. Avery asks: "Is quiscalus an onomatopeon? I can find no Latin or Greek word like it." Mr. H. T. Wharton observes: "Quiscalus seems a native name; if it is, the termination -sus only obscures its origin without Latinizing it." Professor A. Newton remarks at greater length: "Quiscalus was doubtless taken by Vieillot from the Gracula quiscula of Linnaeus (S. X., ed. 10, p. 100). I cannot find this word or any thing like it in any older author; but I have an instinctive conviction that it must occur somewhere; for, as far as my studies of Linnaeus's work go, they show me that he did not invent names. From his printing the word in both eds. (10th and 12th) with a capital initial letter, it is obvious that he regarded it as a substantive, and I should think he must have found it in some book of travels as the local name of a bird. The word seems to me Spanish or quasi-Spanish—say Creole—and the regular Castilian quisquilla, which dictionaries explain to be a trifling dispute, suggests a meaning, especially when one reads of the noisy and fussy bickerings of your Boat-tails." If, as seems highly probable, we are here on the
**CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.**

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...
Fish Crow.

Clarke's Nutcracker.

Blue Nutcracker.

Brown Jay.

American Magpie.

Yellow-billed Magpie.

Blue Jay.

Steller's Jay.

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

343. C. mar-\textit{-it}-'t-mūs. See \textit{Ansmoenus}, No. 238.
This stands as \textit{C. ossifringus} in the orig. ed.

344. Pi-\textit{ct-cōr}'-vōs co-lām-bl-a'-mūs. The generic name is compounded of \textit{pica} and \textit{corvus}:
see those words, Nos. 347 and 338. — The specific name refers to the Columbia River,
whence Lewis and Clarke first brought specimens.

345. Gým-nō-cit-tā čy-än-ō-cēph'-ā-lā. Gr. γυμνός, naked; in allusion to the nostrils being
exposed as is unusual in this family; κηία or κηίων a jay. — See \textit{Scolopophagus}, No. 332.

346. Psil-ō-ri'-mūs mōr'-t-5. Gr. ψίλατς, smooth, bare, laid, in allusion to the uncovered nos-
trils, from ψίλας, and μαρτίος, the nose. — The specific name is morio, "a dark
brown gem," in allusion to the color, which is remarkable in this group of birds.

347. Pi'-čā rūs'-ti-cā hūd-sōn'-t-čā. Lat. \textit{pica}, a magpie. It is supposed by some to be for
\textit{pīca}, that equivalent to \textit{pīqa} or \textit{pītē}, from \textit{pīqo}, I paint; hence signifying painted,
speckled, \textit{pīed}. The same dubious etymology is ascribed to the masculine form of the
word, \textit{pīcan}, which see, No. 433. — Lat. \textit{rusticus}, rustic, rural, from \textit{rus}, the co.
try as distinguished from the city. —To Hudson's Bay, named after Henry Hudson, the explorer.
This stands as \textit{P. melanoleuca hudsonica} in the orig. ed.; but \textit{rustica} has long priority.

348. P. r. nūt-t'l-li. To Thomas Nuttall, the botanist and ornithologist.
This stands as \textit{P. melanoleuca nuttalli} in the orig. ed.

crested; \textit{crēsta}, a crest; related to \textit{cresco}, I grow, and \textit{crēnis}, hair, through a common root.
Club, v, 1880, p. 98.

350. C. stēl-ēr-i. To G. W. Steller, surgeon and naturalist.

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

   Blue-fronted Jay.

   Florida Jay.

   Woodhouse’s Jay.

   Californian Jay.

   Arizona Jay.

   Rio Grande Jay.

   Canada Jay.

   Alaskan Jay.

352. C. s. māc-rō’-lō-phā. Gr. μακρός, long, and λόφος, a mane, crest, comb, from λέος, as is also λέοντας, λέων, a lion, and many similar words. Usually pronounced macrolophæ.

353. C. s. frōn-tā’-lis. Lat. frontalis, relating to frons, the forehead, front.

354. A-phē-lō’-cō-mā fūr-rā-dā’-nā. Gr. ἀφέλας, smooth, sleek, and κάφως, Lat. coupis, hair; in allusion to the lack of crest. The word primarily means smooth, even in the sense of free from stones; a privative, and φέλως or φέλλως, a stone; φέλλως, rocky soil, &c.

355. A. f. woōd-hōʊ’s’-l-I. To S. W. Woodhouse, M. D., of Philadelphia, who explored in New Mexico and Arizona.

356. A. f. cāl-l-frō’-n-tā. To the State of California.

357. A. ul-trā-mār’-l-Iā fūr-rā-zō’-nā. Lat. ulna, beyond, from the adverb us, beyond, opposed to cis, on this side; and marinus, marine, relating to the sea, mare; in allusion to the deep blue color, as of the high sea; “ultramarine” blue. — See Pomona, No. 253.
   This stands in the orig. ed. as A. sordida, “Seiber’s Jay.”

358. Xān-thū’-rā lūx-u-rē’-bā-sā. Gr. ξυράς, yellow, and ὀξάς, tall. — Luxuriosus was doubtless intended by Lesson for Lat. luxuriosus, luxurious, in allusion to the elegant coloration. This stands in the orig. ed. as X. yucca var. luxuriosa, but proves to be distinct from the Peruvian yucca.

359. Pēr-lā-zō’-rē’-sā cān-ā-dēn’-sā. Unde derivatur? One of the dictionaries gives a sorix, defined as a bird dedicated to Saturn; whence Perisoreus might be derived as an adjectival form, intensified by the preposition peris. This would accord in idea with the term infiusatus bestowed by Linnaeus on the European species, and also with Dysornithia, the generic term invented by Swainson; there being some superstition attaching to the jays of this genus. But we advance this etymology as mere conjecture. We may note also the Gr. σωρής, a tomb or sepulchre.

360. P. c. fō’-ml-frō’-sā. Lat. fumeus, smoke, and frons, forehead; related to Gr. ὄμω, I offer incense.


364. Pitangus derbianus (Kaup) ScL. B —. C —. R 308. Lord Derby’s Flycatcher.


361. P. c. obsc-n’rūs. See Molothrus, No. 314.

362. P. c. capt-tā’-līs. Lat. capi tus, capital, relating to the h. i, caput, the color of which distinguishes the race from the stock species.

363. Stūr-nūs vīl-gā’-ris. Lat. sturnus, a star or starling. — Lat. vulgaris, vulgar, common; vulnus, or vulnus, the people or folk, is digamnated Gr. Φάλαι, with transposition of letters from Φάλαι, a crowd. Not in the orig. ed. Only American as occurring in Greenland, and there only accidentally, in one known instance.

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


365. Myīs-ō-dyn-ās’-tēs lōt-El-vēn’-trīs. Gr. μῦς, a fly, and ἄνθρωπος, a sovereign, ruler, &; ἄνθρωπος, power, from ἄνθρωπος, I can, I am able. — Lat. lītus, luteous, yellow, from lītum, a plant used for yellow dye, and venter, genitive ventris, the belly; said to be digamnated from Gr. ἑτέρος, the entrails.


366. Mil’vū-lūs tyr-ān’-nūs. Lat. mīlōculus, diminutive of mīlus, a kite. — Lat. tyrannus, Gr. τυράννος, a ruler, despot, “tyrant;” well applied to a bird of this genus.

367. M. for-fīt-cā’-tūs. Lat. forficata, a participial adjective, as if from a verb forficco; forfex, a pair of shears, scissors, which the deeply forked tail resembles.


369. T. dōm-in-l-cēn’-sūs. Named after the island of Hayti, or St. Domingo; dominicus, dominus, domus. See Dendrocopos, No. 129.
Arkansas Tyrant Flycatcher.

Cassin's Tyrant Flycatcher.

Couch's Tyrant Flycatcher.

Great Crested Flycatcher.

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

Ash-throated Crested Flycatcher.

376. **Myiarchus lawrencii** (Gir.) Bd.  B 133. C 249. R 314. (1 M.)
Lawrence's Crested Flycatcher.

Say's Pewit Flycatcher.

370. **T. vër-th-c'-lîts.** Lat. *verticalis*, vertical, *i.e.*, relating to the *vertex*, top or crown of the head, which has a flame-colored patch. The etymological meaning of *vertex* is *vertex*, the turning or whirling thing, from *verto*, I turn.

371. **T. vën-c'-fër-âns.** Lat. present participle *vociferans*, vociferating, vociferous, from *vocifero*; *voc*, genitive *vocis*, voice, and *fero*, I bear.

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

373. **Myi-âr'-chûs cri-nî'-tûs** [not "criminatus," as usually heard]. Gr. *μυαλό*, a fly, and *ἀγχος*, a ruler, leader, chief, from *ἀγχω*, I am first, lead, rule, or *ἀγχω*, the beginning. This theme is seen in our prefix *arch*, as arch-bishop, &c. — Lat. *crinis*, haired, *i.e.*, crested, from *crinis*, hair of the head. See *Mniadiastes*, No. 149.

374. **M. è-fëth-rô-sèr'-cûs.** Gr. *έφύδρος*, reddish, and *σέρας*, tail.


375. **M. cin-é-ré-s'-cëns.** Lat. present participle of an inceptive verb *cinereco*, I grow ashy; in the sense of being somewhat ashy; *cinereus*, ashy, from *cinus*, ash. N. B. — The name has always been written *cinereascens*, for which we find no authority; while there is actually a verb *cinereco*; we therefore emend as above.

376. **M. lik-wèn'-cì-1.** To George Newbold Lawrence, of New York.

377. **Sây'-lôr'-nîs sây'-1.** "Sayornis" is a violent combination of the name of Mr. Thomas Say, of Philadelphia, with the Greek word for bird, *άγνοια*. It may be somewhat improved as above, when the combination of vowels becomes no more unusual than is seen in *niglo-deOTES*, *niglo-relus*, &c. In equally loose style, Bonaparte made the specific name *sayus*, — a direct Latinization of the same person's name; but it must either be put in
Black Pewit Flycatcher.

Pewit Flycatcher; Phœbe-bird.

Olive-sided Pewee Flycatcher.

Coues's Pewee Flycatcher.

Pewee Flycatcher; Wood Pewee.

Western Pewee Flycatcher.

Acadian Flycatcher.

Traill's Flycatcher.

Little Western Flycatcher.

the genitive, sayri or sai, or in adjectival form, sayna or saiina; it must in the latter
case be feminine to agree with sayorions. The above emendation of both genitive and

378. S. nig-ri-cans. Present participle of nigricans, I am blackish; nig, black.


borealis, northern; boreas, the northwind. — "Pewit," like "pewit," is an onomatopeon.
N. B. — Many words ending in -opus, from the Gr. ταῖς and a connecting vowel o, are
habitually accented on the lengthened penult, and the last syllable is made short. But
as -opus here stands for Gr. ταῖς, and the connecting vowel is invariably short, we
should throw the accent back to the ante penult, and dwell on the last syllable. Thus, not
Cœn-tō-pus, Hrornat'ō-pus, Phlarag'ō-pus, but Cœn-tō-pus, Hrornat'ō-pus, Phlarag'ō-pus.

381. C. per'-ri-nāx. Lat. pertinax, pertinacious, holding fast on to; from per and tenax, tenacious,
from teneo, I hold; this species closely resembling C. borealis.

382. C. vir'-ēns. See Deuderoa virens, No. 112.

383. C. v. rich'-ārd-sōn-i. To Dr. John Richardson, an author of the Fauna Boreali-
Americana, &c.

384. Em-pid'-ō-nāx ą-cād'-i-cūs. Gr. ăwir, genitive ăwiras, a small kind of insect, gnat; and
ăwāt or ăwāt, king. — Acadicus, Latinized adjective for Acadian; from Acadia or Acadie.
N. B. — This species has never been found, and probably does not occur, in the region
formerly called Acadia; the name is therefore geographically false. The name "Acad-
ian Flycatcher," whence Muscius acadicus Gm., no doubt actually refers to Traill's or
the Least Flycatcher, the proper name of the present species being probably Empidonax
subviridis (Bartr.) Coues. Lat. subviridis, somewhat green, greenish.

385. E. trail'-li. To Thomas Stewart Traill, a Scottish naturalist. He was professor of medi-
cal jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh, and editor of one of the later editions
of the "Encyclopedia Britannica."

386. E. t. pū-sil'-lūs. See Silio, No. 60.
Least Flycatcher.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

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

Hammond’s Flycatcher.

Wright’s Flycatcher.

Buff-breasted Flycatcher.

Beardless Flycatcher.

Mexican Vermillion Flycatcher.

Pauraque.

387. E. min’-i-mūs. Lat. minimus, least, smallest, superlative degree of parens, little.
388. E. fāl-vi-vēn’-tīris. Lat. flacus, yellow; ventris, pertaining to the belly, venter, belly; probably digammatized from Gr. ὑπηρέπω, the entrails.
389. E. f. dif-fi-ci-līs. Lat. difficilis, difficult, not facile; dis-facilis, not easily do-able; facio, I do; like agō, active, or usus, useful, from ago and stor. It is applied to the bird as the French would call a person difficilis, that is, hard to get at, manage, understand, impracticable; the subspecies not being readily distinguished from E. flaviventris.
391. E. ōb-scī’-rūs. See Molothrus, No. 314. — To C. Wright, the discoverer. Swainson’s bird is very uncertain, and our species might be called E. wrighti.
392. Mi-trē’-phōrōs fūl’-vi-frōns pāl-lēs’-cēnς. Gr. μίτρα or μίτρη, a mitre or other head-dress, and φόδος, bearing, from φέω, same as Lat. fero, I bear. We believe either mitrephorus or mitrophorus to be admissible; the former has currency, though the latter may be preferable. — Lat. fulvus, yellowish, fulvous, and frons, forehead. — Lat. pallescens, somewhat pale, from pallesco, I grow pale; palla, of same meaning. The allusion is to the pale coloration in comparison with the stock-form fulvifrons. [See Index, p. 137.]
393. Ōr-nīth’-i-ūm im-bēr’-bē. Gr. ὑπηρέπω, a little bird; diminutive of ὑπος, a bird. — Lat. imberbe, beardless, from in, negation, and lōs, beard. The genus is commonly written Ornithion, but it is customary to change -or of the Greek into -um in Latin.
394. Py-rō-cēph’-ā-lūs rūb-in’-e-ūs mēx-l-cāl’-nūs. Gr. πώρ, genitive πωρός, fire, καλός, good. — Lat. ruberis (not classic), equivalent to rubens, ruby-colored, rose-red.
Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett, and J. C. Merrill.


396. An-tre'-stö-mä'äs cä'-rö-lin-ën'-äs lès. Gr. ἀντρόσ, Lat. antrum, a cave, στόμα, mouth; in allusion to the cavernous capacity of this fissirost.—The curious English name, like "whip-poor-will," is an onomatopoea, being an attempt to express the bird’s cry in words.

397. A. vö-ci-fi-er-ös. Lat. vociferus, vociferous, clamorous, from voc, genitive, vocis, voice, and fero, I bear; voc is said to be digammatized from Gr. Ἑψ.

398. Phä-lë-nöp'-til-ës nüt-täl-li. Gr. φάλανξ, a moth, and πτηλως, plumage; in allusion to the peculiar velvety plumage, like the furriness of a moth’s wing. — To Thomas Nuttall. This is given as *Antrostomus nuttalli* in the orig. ed. The genus has since been established by Ridgway, Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 6.

399. Chör-de-di'-lës popeue. Gr. χορδεῖλα, a chord, a stringed instrument, and δεῖλα, contracted from δεῖλα, root σταυρος, the evening, here apparently meaning to close in, as evening does. The allusion is to the crepuscular habits of the bird, its curious notes being oftenest heard at evening. Swainson originally wrote chordelles, — an inadmissible contraction, and further erroneous in retaining Gr. ει instead of changing to long Lat. i. The word has sometimes been written chordiles. Cabanis properly emends as above. Swainson was very negligent in these matters: for instance, he made a genus aipunemin, the proper form of which is aipumenis. — The word popeue is barbarous, of meaning and pronunciation alike unknown to us. We have heard it as three and as four syllables, accented in each case on the antepenult.

This stands as *Chordeiles virginianus* in the orig. ed.

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

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


402. C. scu-nil-pën'-ës tex-ën'-ës. Lat. acutus, acute, sharp, pointed, and penus, wing or feather, in allusion to the long wings. — *Texensis*, adjective formed from Texas. Texas is properly a plural noun, singular Texa, meaning the Texas; as we should say now, the Texans, a race of the Caddos. Tachies and Taxus are also found.

This stands as *C. texensis* of the orig. ed.


403. Pän-yp'til-lâ sâx-a'til-lâs. Gr. παπυρ, much, very, from πᾶρ, πάντα, πάν, all, and πτερων, wing: in allusion to the great length of this member. — Lat. saxatilis, rock-inhabiting: saxum, a rock.

404. Nêph-oëcë-tës nîg'-êr bôr-ë-ë-sâs. Gr. νήφος, a cloud, and οἰνέρης, an inhabitant; well applied to this bird of great wing and high flight. See Poecetes, No. 202. — Lat. niger, black. — Lat. borealis, northern.

405. Chæ-tu'-râ pël-ës'-gl-ca. Gr. χαίρη, a stiff hair, a bristle, and ὀξος, tail, in allusion to the spines which project from the ends of the tail-feathers.

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


407. Bas-il'-nâ xan'-tus-i. Gr. βασιλέως, a queen, feminine form of βασίλεως, a king. To Louis John Xantus de Vesse, who later called himself John Xantus, an energetic and successful collector in South-western United States, and Mexico. We suppose the name originally meant yellow, λαυρέας, laurus, and in fact it is written xanthusi sometimes.

This is given as Helopseudus xanthusi in the orig. ed. of the Check List.

408. Eu'-gên-es fîl-gên-as. Gr. εὐγενής, well-born; from εὖ, well, and γενεί, birth; γενείμαι, I am born. — Lat. fulgens, glittering, refulgent, from fulgere, I shine, flash, gleam, glitter.

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

409. Trôch'-l-us col'-bri-s. Gr. τρόχλας or τροχλάς, Lat. trochilus, a kind of bird; from τροχός, a runner. The bird originally so called by Herodotus was an Egyptian species of plover, of the genus Εὐχιαλίς, which was so named from its habit of courting the banks of streams. The name was also applied by the ancients to some small bird, species uncertain, perhaps a wabler, wren, or kinglet. Very curiously, the name was afterward transferred to the American humming-birds, becoming fixed in modern nomen-
   Alexander Humming-bird.

   Rufous Humming-bird.

   Allen Humming-bird.

   Broad-tailed Humming-bird.

   Anna Humming-bird.

   Costa Humming-bird.

   Heloise Humming-bird.

   Calliope Humming-bird.

418. Calothorax lucifer (Sw.) Gray.  B —. C —. R 349.
   Lucifer Humming-bird.

clature as a genus in that family in consequence of such usage on the part of Linnaeus.
— The name colubris might be an adjective formed from coluber, a snake, in allusion to the scales on the humming's throat; but this is unlikely. There are old treatises on birds in which the terms colibri, calibri, colibry occur, and the word is doubtless barbarous.


411. Sē-las'-phor-ūs rū'-fūs.  Gr. σελας, σελας, light, and φορός, bearing, φέρω, I bear; euphoniously compounded, at the expense of strict propriety. — Lat. rufus, rufous, reddish.

412. S. ūl'-lēn-ē.  To C. A. Allen, of Nicasio, California.
   Not in the orig. ed.; since distinguished from S. rufus by Mr. Henshaw: see Bull. Nutt. Club, ii, 1877, p. 64.

413. S. pēt-ū-cēr'-cūs.  Gr. πετόν, broad, wide; κέρας, tail.

414. C. ἀn'-nαι.  Dedicated to the Duchess of Rivoli.
   This is Selasphorus annaæ in the orig. ed.

415. Cē-lēp'-tē cōs'-tē.  Gr. Καλέττη, a proper name; καλότα, I conceal. — To —— Costa.
   This is Selasphorus costae in the orig. ed.

416. At'-thēs hēl-ō-ī-āi.  Gr. 'Αρδώτ, Attic, Athenian; probably in allusion to some peculiar charm of the bird. Attic was ος πλους ulios Greek, as Parisian is par excellence French.
   This is Selasphorus heliain of the orig. ed.

417. Sēl'-lē-lē sēl-lē'-ō-pē.  Lat. stella, a little star, diminutive of stella, a star. — Gr. Καλ-λοτη, Calliope, one of the Muses; καλός, feminine καλή, beautiful, &c., and θεός, voice. The application of the word to a voiceless bird is not obvious, unless it be simply dedicatory.

Dusky-tailed Humming-bird.

Buff-bellied Humming-bird.

421. Iace latirostris (Sw.) Elliot. B — C — R 348.  
Circe Humming-bird.

Copper-tailed Trogon.

Belted Kingfisher.

Texas Kingfisher.

Black Antillean Tanager.

419. *Am-â-zîlî-â fôs-cô-caûâd-â-tâ*. The word *amazilia* is apparently Latinized from Lesson's word *amazilli*, used in the plural form *amazilis* for a group of hummingbirds. We do not know what it means. — Lat. fuscos, dark, and caudata, tailed; cauda, tail.  
Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by J. C. Merrill. This has been called *Pyrrhophena rieoss* in papers relating to the Texas specimens. See Merrill, Bull. Nutt. Club, i, 1876, p. 88, and Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 147.

420. *A. cér-vî-nî-vën'-trîs*. Lat. cervinus, relating to a deer, cervus; and ventris, pertaining to the belly, venter. The allusion is to the fawn-colored underparts.  

421. *I'-â-chê là-ti-rôs'-trîs*. Gr. larce, a battle-cry; also a proper name, whence derived. — Lat. latirostris, broad-billed; latius, wide, like Gr. πλατύς, of same meaning; and rostrum, beak.  
Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since discovered in Arizona by H. W. Henshaw. See Amer. Sportsman, Feb. 20, 1875.

422. *Trô'-gôn âm-bi-gû-âs*. Gr. τρόγιω, a gnawer, rodent; from τρόγω, I gnaw, eat away, corrode; from the stout, dentate bill; see *Trogodytes*, No. 74. The word was applied by Moehring in 1752 to the Brazilian *Trogon*, called caruncula by the natives, and made generic by Blissan in 1700. — Lat. ambiguus, ambiguous, equivocal, of more than one meaning, in a double sense; hence, doubtful, uncertain; from ambo, both, on two sides, and ago, to act or do. Ambiguity is literally a double-dealing, “with double sense deluding;” compare Fr. double entendre, and such homely expressions as “back and fill,” “blow hot and cold,” “on the fence,” “to bet on both sides.” It was badly applied to this fine species when considered doubtfully distinct from *T. mexicanus*.  
This stands as *T. mexicanus* in the orig. ed. For its actual occurrence in Texas, see Pr. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 118.

423. *Cë'-rj'-î lî'-cî'-âm*. Gr. κράρας, a kingfisher. — Gr. ἀλυσον, Lat. holocyn or alecyon, a kingfisher. *Alcyon or Aleyone was a mythical character, daughter of Eros, fabled to have been transformed into a kingfisher when, out of love for her shipwrecked husband Ceys, she threw herself into the sea. The kingfisher was also believed to nest on the water, at time the waves were still; hence the term “halcyon days.”

424. *C. âm-ê-rî-lî cáb-âm'-î-lî*. To Dr. Jean Cabanis, long time one of the leaders of German ornithology, and editor of the Journal für Ornithologie.

425. *Crô-tô'-phâ-gâ â'-nî*. Gr. κρῆτας, a bug, tick, plant-louse; and φῶς, from φῶμαι, I eat.
  Groove-billed Ani.

  Ground Cuckoo; Chaparral Cock; Road-runner.

  Black-billed Cuckoo.

  Yellow-billed Cuckoo.

  Mangrove Cuckoo.

  Ivory-billed Woodpecker.

  Pileated Woodpecker.

  Red-cockaded Woodpecker.

428. C. súl-ci-rős'-trís. Lat. sulcus, a groove, furrow, channel; a word sibilated from Gr 
  áxas, a trace, track, trail; and rostrís, pertaining to the beak, rostrum. 
  Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett. See Coens, The 
  Country, i, July 13, 1878, p. 184.

427. Gé-ó-cóc'-cý-x sál-i-fór-nil-nán'-ús. Gr. γή or γῆ, the earth, and κάκως, a cuckoo. 
  The latter word is onomatopoeic, and runs in similar forms through many languages, the idea 
  being always to express the cuckoo's voice in a word: Lat. cuculus; Fr. coucou; Eng. 
  cuckoo, cuckow; Germ. kuhf, &c. See Cuculus, No. 428.

428. Cóc'-cy-gús é-r Tyth-ôph-thál'-mús. The generic name is modified from κάκως, a cuckoo. 
  Its orthography has given rise to much variance of opinion. It was originally written 
  by Vieillot coccyzus; such spelling has been accepted by Sclater and others, and is 
  perhaps defensible on the ground that there is a Greek verb κακοκέω, I make a noise like a 
  cuckoo, whence a noun κακοκόσερ, becoming coccyzus in Latin, might be formed. Boie 
  first emended Vieillot's name to coccygus, in which he was followed by Cabinus and many 
  others. Other forms of the word found in ornithological writings are: coczozon, coczyzus, coczyzus, coczyzen, coccygon. We adopt Boie's form coccyzus, being directly from 
  the generic of κακως, not wishing to unnecessarily interfere. — For erythropthalmus, see 
  Pipilo, No. 301.

429. C. ám-er-1-ca'-nús. To America. See Parmo, No. 93.

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

431. Cám-pé-fil-lús prín-ci-pál-lús. Gr. καμπτός, a caterpillar, from its bending; well-illustrated 
  in the way a "measuring-worm" bends. The word primarily means a bending: 
  καμπτός, bent; καμπτω, I bend; the same word is seen in Caynneaphyrockus, for example. 
  pilus, piló, I love. — Lat. principalis, principal, chief, from the great size of the bird.

432. Hy-ló-tó-mús plé-gíl'-tí-us. Gr. δότως, cutting wood, i.e., a woodcutter: fæx, wood, 
  and τεθνεω, to cut. — Lat. pileatus, capped, i.e., crested; from pilum or pilum, a cap; 
  related to pilos, a hair; the same root is seen in depilatory, pile, as of velvet, &c.

433. Pr'-cús bó-r-é-gíl'-tí-us. Lat. Picus, a mythical person, and also a woodpecker, because the 
  former, one of the victims of Circe, whose love he had scorned, was transformed into a 
  woodpecker. The etymology of picus is doubtful; the word is said by some to be prob-
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

    Texas Woodpecker.

    Nuttall's Woodpecker.

    St. Lucas Woodpecker.

    Strickland's Woodpecker.

    Hairly Woodpecker.

    Harris's Woodpecker.

    Downy Woodpecker.

    Gairdner's Woodpecker.

ably for pigus, from pingo, I paint, and hence to mean pigus or pietas, painted, spotted; if so, it is well applied to the woodpecker, a bird of variegated colors, a much pied bird; compare Pica, No. 347. Others hold, however, that picius is from the same root as the Gr. vire or vinos, a little bird, a peeper, chirper; just as Gr. iros or texos and Lat. equus (which was formerly spelled very differently, and with e instead of ë) are cognate. This would make it an onomatopoeon, like pipit, pipilo, &c. — Lat. boracis, northern; borus, the north-wind.

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

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

435. P. s. nut'-tal-li. To Thomas Nuttall. — Perhaps entirely distinct from No. 434.

436. P. s. lo-cás-á'-ños. To Cape St. Lucas, S. Cala., where discovered.

437. P. strik'-land-i. To Hugh E. Strickland, the eminent English ornithologist.


438. P. vil-ló'-sus. Lat. villus, shaggy, hairy, villous; from villus, a hair, tuft of hair.

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

440. P. pu-bé'-séns. Lat. pubescens, present participle of pubesce, I come to puberty, i.e., the time when the hair grows on the genitals; pubes, the parts on which such hair grows; hence, pubescent, hairy, downy.

441. P. p. gaird'-néri. To Dr. — Gairdner, a Scottish naturalist.
*White-headed Woodpecker.*

*Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.*

*Handed-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.*

*Striped-backed Three-toed Woodpecker.*

*Yellow-bellied Woodpecker.*

*Nuchal Woodpecker.*

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

*Bruno-headed Woodpecker.*

442. **Xen-op-i'-cüs** al-bö-lär-vë'-tä-s. Gr. τιτός, a guest; *stranger;* τιτός, rare, foreign, &c. — Lat. *albolarvatus*, white-masked; *albus*, white, and *larvo*, a mask. The same word is used for insects in their early stage, when the characters of the imago, or perfect insect, are masked or hidden in the caterpillar.

*Given as Picus a. in the orig. ed. For generic characters, see Ridg., *Pr. Nat. Mus.*, ii. 1889, p. 6.*

443. **Pic-o-i'-dës** ar-k'-ti-cüs. Lat. *picus*, a woodpecker, and Gr. εἰδς, resemblance. The word is one of the numerous bastard names in the genera of *Picidae*, which authors seem bent on producing; there is no such word as *Picus* in Greek, yet they have constantly compounded it with Greek adjectives. The ɔ becomes long ɛ; the o is the connecting vowel; the word should have the diaeresis over the i, and be pronounced in four syllables, with accent on the penult. All such hybrid words are so far wrong as to be past praying for, and scarcely worth the trouble of trying to twist into some decent shape.

444. **P. ñ-em-ë-r-i-c'-nä volts.** To America. See *Parula*, No. 93.

445. **P. a. dór-ës'-lits.** Lat. *dorsalis*, pertaining to *dorsum*, the back.

446. **Spyr-o-pi'-cös** vär'-tä-s. Gr. ςφυρικός, a hammer, and Lat. *picus*. It was originally written *sphyropicus* by Baird; but the connecting vowel should be o in this case. It is usually accentuated on the antepenult, with shortening of the i in *picus*, for which we see no reason, beyond our extreme tendency to throw the accent always backward. The word is a hopeless hybrid, even when emended as above; *sphyrocopus* (ςφυροκόπος) would have been classic for a hammer ɛ. — Lat. *varius*, various, varied, variegated; referring to the coloration in this case.

447. **S. v. nü-c'i'-li-s.** Quasi-Lat. *nuchalis*, relating to the nape, *nucha*, which is red in this bird, not in *S. varius*. See *Leucosticta*, No. 295.

448. **S. v. rü'-ër.** Lat. *ruber*, red.

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

449. **S. thy-ro-l'-dës.** Gr. θηροειδής, resembling a certain kind of shield; in allusion to the shield-shaped black spot on the breast; θηρός, a shield, εἰδς, resemblance. The fuller form of the word would be *thyroideus*, in five syllables. It has always been wrongly written *thyroides*. See especially *Picoides*, No. 443.

*Nun. — S. williamsoni*, No. 305 of the orig. ed., is the male of the same species.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.


450. Cän-tu'-rūs cā-rō-lī'-nūs. Gr. κέντρος, a point, prick, and ὀρα, tail; splinter-tailed. The full form would appear to be Centurus (like Contoversus, for example), but there is a way of getting Centurus from κέντρο; κέντρo is the verb to prick, goad, &c. — Carolinus is badly syncopeated from carolinianus; carolinensis would have been better stil.
451. C. aŭr'-i-frōns. Lat. aurifrons, golden-forehead; aurum, gold (yellow), and frons, forehead.
452. C. ù-rō-py'-gl-a'-līs. There is a very late Latin word uropygium, the rump, from which the above is derived as an adjective. But this is merely a modern Latinizing of the good Gr. οὐροπυγίον or οὐροπυγήν, the rump; from ὀρα, tail, and πυγή, the buttocks. The allusion in this case is to the conspicuously white rump of the bird, which a Greek would have called πυγαργὺς (pygargus).
453. Mel-an'-ēr'-pēs ê-ryth-rō-cēph'-l-lūs. Gr. μελαν, genitive μελανος, black, and ἔργως, a creeper; ἔργω, I creep, crawl. See Catherpes, No. 66. The full form would be melanoceropps. — Gr. ἔργιθός, red, and κεφάλη, head.
455. M. f. ãn-gūs'-ti-frōns. Lat. angustus, narrow, straitened, from ango, I press upon, draw together, &c.; Gr. ἀγω, I squeeze, strangle, distress, &c.; the same root and idea is seen in anxious, anxiety, &c.; frons, forehead. The allusion is to the narrowness of the yellow frontal band.
456. A-syn-dēs'-mōs tōr-quē'-tūs. Gr. ἀ privative, σῶ, together, with, δεσμός, a bond; in allusion to the loosened texture of the feathers of the under parts. — Lat. torquatus, collared; torquēs, a necklace, collar; torqua, I twist, tie around; tortus, twisted, distorted, contorted; so also torture, as of one wicked or racked. The allusion is to the ashy collar on the neck of the bird. — The English name is that of Meriwether Lewis, the explorer in company with Clark (Clark's Crow, Pileicurus).
457. Col-ap'-tēs aŭr'-i-tūs. Gr. κόλαττώς, a chisel, hammer; κόλαττυς, I use such an instrument; very appropriate to a woodpecker. — Lat. auratus, gilded, golden (colored); aurum, gold; also very apt to this bird.
458. C. chry-so-sō-l-dēs. Gr. χρῡσός, χρῡσώς, golden, of the color of gold, χρῡσότ; οἶδος, resemblance.
   Red-shafted Woodpecker.

   Carolina Parrot; Paroquet.

   American Barn Owl.

   Great Horned Owl.

   Arctic Horned Owl.

   Pacific Horned Owl.

459. C. mėk-į-c₂̄'-n̄.". To Mexico.

460. Cö-nų-rųs cą-rų-lin'-sn̄. Gr. κῶνος, Lat. conus, a cone, pine-cone, whence our word for a figure of that kind ; ὀπα; tail; in allusion to the wedged or cuamat tail. 
   Note.—The nomenclature of our owls, Nos. 461-488, must be considered still unsettled in several instances, though we have endeavored to approximate toward a fixed terminology in this difficult group, where the species and subspecies are not readily determined, and where authors have labored about the generic and specific names so indiscriminately as to produce great confusion. The names here provisionally adopted are in the main according to results reached by Mr. Ridgway, who has given special attention to these birds.

461. Ąl-ų'-c₂̄ flam'-mek-ųs prat-in'-c₂̄. The meaning of Aluco we do not know, further than that it has long been used for some kind of owl; perhaps related to ὀξέος, which occurs in Aristotie as the name of some owl, and is enumerated by Bresson among the synonyms of the European barn owl. Numberless names of owls in very many languages are doubtless merely nearly related than their diverse orthography would show at first sight, and mostly appear to be onomatopoeic, in imitation of the hooting, howling cries of these insipid birds of the night: Eng. owl, owlet; hourlet; A. S. ul, eul, etl; Dutch, ul; Dan. ugle; Sw. ugla; Germ. eul; Fr. hulote; Ital. achoa (compare aluco); Sansk. nukaa, &c. — Lat. flammen, flaming, fiery-red; flammas (flag-ant), a name, blaze; t. — what is seen in flagrant, flagitious, deflagrator; flagro, I flare up, am inflamed; and many, many, multitudinous words. The allusion, rather strong, is to the flagrant colors of this species in comparison with most owls. — Lat. pratincula, an inhabitant of fields; pratium, a meadow, incola, an inhabitant (in and colo, I cultivate).

This stands as Strix flammea americana in the orig. ed., and Ridgway has A. flammea americana; but pratulae Bp. (1833) antedates americana Aud. (1833); and, on the generic nomenclature of owls, especially on the type of Strix L., see Newton, Yarr. Br. B., 4th ed., i, p. 150, and Bis. 3d ser., vi, 1876, p. 94.

462. Bų'-bų vir-gin-l-ų's. Lat. bubo, the horned owl; perhaps related to babulus or babalus; bos, Gr. βόας, a bull, horned cattle; there is a similar Greek word βόας, for a horned owl. So, also, the verb babo or babulo, to low, hoot; the word for the bitttern, bator, botaurus (bos, taurus), and others, are related, all being onomatopoeic, with reference to the lowing or bellowing of cattle. — Virginia, see Cardinalis, No. 290.

463. B. v. arc'-tl-c₂̄. See Sinlus, No. 29.

464. B. v. pā-ci-f′-c₂̄. Lat. pacifius, pacific, peaceable, peace-making; paiz, peace, facio, I do, make; "the silly one." The reference is to the habitat of the bird.

We retain the three forms of Bubo as given in the orig. ed. Mr. Ridgway, after dismissing Mr. Cassin's var. pacificus, has four: B. v., and B. v. arcticus, as we have them;
Screech Owl; Mottled Owl; Red Owl.

Kennicott’s Screech Owl.

Rocky Mountain Screech Owl.

McCall’s Screech Owl.

Florida Screech Owl.

Mexican Screech Owl.

Flammulated Screech Owl.

Long-eared Owl.

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

465. Scops as’i-o. Lat. scopos or scopos, Gr. σκαῖρ, a kind of owl. Here we have a name for owl which regards the bird in an entirely different sense from that implied in any of the onomatopoeic names. The etymology is disputed. Some say from σκαῖρω, I mock, scoff, deride, which would make scopos the same as σκάμνη, a mocker, mimic; the actions of an owl seeming to travesty the beholder. Others have it from σκαῖρω, I look out, survey, contemplate, the root of this being seen in scope, telescope, &c.; or from σκέπων, I examine, scrutinize, am sceptical about any thing; the reference being to the great staring eyes of the bird, or its air of contemplation. — Lat. asio, a horned owl; occurring in Pliny: apparently a word of Hebrew extraction, the significance of which is unknown to us.

466. S. a. kën-ni-cō’t-i. To Robert Kennicott, of Illinois, an ardent and able naturalist, who sadly lost his life on the Yukon River, in Alaska, where the variety was procured.

467. S. a. mák-’wē-lā’-ē. To Mrs. M. A. Maxwell, of Boulder, Colorado, the discoverer.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; since described. See Field and Forest, June, 1877, pp. 21, 213.


The S. a. canum, recently attributed to Texas by Coues and Sennett, has been identified with this by Ridgway’s authority.

469. S. a. fō-dā’-dā’-nu. To Florida.

470. S. trich-ō-p’si-th. Gr. τρίχη, genitive τριχής, hair, and ἐπί, aspect, countenance; i. q., hairy-faced, bristly about the bill! or general plumage of that character!

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

471. S. flām-me’-ō-lā’-s. Lat. flammeolus, diminutive of flammeus; see Also, No. 401.

472. As’i-o wil-i-sōn-tā’-nā’-nus. For asio, see Scops, No. 465. — Latinized Wilsonia; to Alexander Wilson, “father of American ornithology.”

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

   Great Gray Owl.

475. Strix cinerea lapponica (Retz.) Cones. B —. C —. R 399a. (1a.)
   Lapland Great Gray Owl.

   Barred Owl.

   Flor. 1a Barred Owl.

   Western Barred Owl.

   Snowy Owl.

sufficiently distinct from the European bird. — The genus Otus is from the Lat. otus, Gr. ὄτος or ὄροι, the careol owl; Gr. ὄβος or ὀβός, genitive ὄβος, an ear; Gr. ὀμοί, a handle. (See Babo, No. 492, and compare ὅβος and ὂδος.) — The genus Asio would appear to be eligible for the group of long-eared owls commonly called Otus of late years. — It is quite likely that the most available specific name for our bird is americanus (Steph.), as Ridgway has it.

473. A. ac-clp-lr-rl'-náus. Lat. accipitrinus, accipitrine, hawk-like; see Accipiter, No. 494.
   This stands as Brachogus polistris in the orig. ed. But both the cared owls may well be built in one genus, and the name accipitrinus has priority over brachogus. This last word is literal Greek for "short-cared."

474. Strix cin-ěr'-é-á. Lat. strix, styrx, or styrax, or Gr. στρίδωμα, a screech-owl; from stridus, I screech, utter shrill strident sounds of any kind; Gr. στρίδωμα; sibilated from τρίζω. The same root is seen in the English strident, stridulous. — Lat. cinereus, ashy; cinis, ashes. See Harpy Cubanus, No. 22.
   This stands as Syriniun lapponicun var. cinereus in the orig. ed., by a blunder; for the latter name has priority over the former. The late rectifications made by Newton in the genera of owls cause Strix to be referred to the common Brown Owl of Europe, strictly congeneric with our Barred Owl. If the great Gray Owls be considered generally distinct, they may be called SCOTIAJEX. Mr. Ridgway uses the genus Clusa for this group, which he separates from Strix proper.

475. S. c. lâp-pônt'-i-cá. To Lapland.
   This European conspecifics of the great Gray Owl has lately been attributed to North America by Ridgway; see Bull. Nutt. Club, iii, 1878, p. 37; Alaska. Not in orig. ed.

476. S. nêb-ô-lô'-sá. Lat. nebulosus, nebulous, misty, foggy, in the sense here of dark clouded color; from the Gr. νέφωτος (νέφος), a cloud. So, also, Lat. nubes, a cloud; nubes, I marry, nubilis, marryingable; the bride being veiled (nupta) for the nuptials.
   This is Syriniun nebulosus of the orig. ed.


478. S. sc-de-clen-ti'-á-lls. Lat. ocidentalis, occidential, western, where the sun sets; occasio, I fall down (ob and cadu, not occido, I sly).
   This is Syriniun occidentale of the orig. ed.

479. Nycte-ěr'-sá scânh-ñl'-i-cá. Gr. Nocteö, Lat. Nycteus, a proper name; as an adjective, nocturnal; Lat. nor, Gr. νυξ, night. There are very many derivatives, of which Nyctea is one.—Lat. Scandiaca, Scandinavian, relating to Scandia or Scandinavia.
American Hawk Owl.

European Hawk Owl.

Richardson's Owl.

Acadian Owl; Saw-whet Owl.

Pygmy Owl.

480. Sür'-ni-ä fän-ně'-rlä.  Surnia and Surnium are forms of the same word, the meaning and  
derivation of which are alike unknown to us; we follow Newton in using the former;  
see Smld., Tent., p. 104. — Lat. funeräus, funereal; from funäus, a funeral, burial pro-  
cession. Applicable to an owl, either regarded as a bird of ill omen, or with reference to  
its dismal cry, as if wailing the dead.  
This stands Surnia ulula hulswaena in the orig. ed. Names of owls are "confusion  

481. S. f. ul-ulää.  Lat. ulula, a Plinius name of the scream-owl; ulula, Gr. δακτυλίς, I howl, hal-  
loo, make a "hullabaloo"; all onomatopoeic. Compare also the Hebrew, לילה, whence  
hullabaloo.

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

182. Nyct'-tä-lä teng'-mäl-mi rich'-ärd-sön-fi.  Gr. νῶταλος or νδταλος, drowsy, sleepy. See  
Nietzche, No. 479, for basis of the word. — To P. G. Tengmalm, a Swedish naturalist. — To  
Sir John Richardson, the English naturalist.

483. N. ä-cäd'-i-cä.  To Acadia, or Acadie, a locale now in Maine, scene of Longfellow's  
"Evangeline."

484. Glaüc'-täd'-täm gnö'-mä.  There is a Greek word γλαυκόψιον, but that is some kind of fish,  
not a bird. It is, however, related to γλαύς, which means an owl. There is also an  
adjunct γλαυκώδης, from γλαύς and ἦλθος, from which Glaucidium may be modified.  
The allusion in all these cases is to the eyes of the bird; if not in color, then in the  
general aspect and expression of these remarkable organs of vision. There being actu-  
ally no owls with blue eyes, as γλαυκός, glaucus, is commonly translated, the direct implica-  
tion is probably to the owl as the bird of wisdom, sacred to Minerva, γλαυκώπως being  
one of the most familiar Homeric epithets of the "blue-eyed" goddess. Such may  
therefore be the meaning of γλαύς, without reference to the color of the bird's own eyes.  
— The word γνωμα is very apt for an owl, and especially interesting in such application.  
Gr. γνώμη, opinion, decision; γνώμη, reason; γνώμων, a judge, arbiter; all from γνωμάκειν,  
I know; whence also γνώστης, and the very English word know, with countless related  
forms, all rooted in the idea of knowledge. Hence γνωμα is apt for the bird of Minerva,  
goddess of wisdom, and is given just as Athene was made a similar epithet. Furthermore,  
the English word gnome, by which we may directly translate γνωμα in this case, is  
from the same root, meaning etymologically "the knowing one," "one who arbitra-  
rates certain destinies": by metonymy, a kind of sprite or elf presiding over mines.  
Gnome is thus an eligible epithet of a bird which combines a reputation for wisdom  
with certain superstitions connected with the gnome-like or goblin-like quality of its  
knowingness.

485. G. fer-rū-gin'-ē-ūm. Lat. ferrugineum, rusty-red; ferrugs, iron-rust; ferrum, iron.
486. Mi-crā-thēn'-ē whit'-nē-yi. Gr. μικρός, small; ἄθνης or ἄθνα or ἄθναλα, the Greek goddess of wisdom, to whom the owl was sacred. There was already a genus Athene, when Dr. Coues constructed the above. The genus Athus, No. 416, is rooted with the same, as are Attic, Athens, Athenian, Athenecum, &c. — To Professor J. D. Whitney, Director of the Geological Survey of California.
487. Spē-ō'-ty-tō cūn-i-cū-li-tē-ī hy-pō-ga'-'ē. Gr. σπευδός, a cave, excavation; τοῦτο, a kind of owl. The first refers to the burrowing of this species; the last, like ἀθάλα, is onomatopoeic, in imitation of an owl’s hooting or “tooting”; τυτό, a “tooter.” — Lat. cunicularius, a miner, burrower; cuniculus, a mine, pit, hole. — Lat. hypogaeum, a vault, cellar; Gr. ὑπόγειος, under ground, subterranean; ὑπό, under, γῆ, γῆ, the ground. Thus all three words refer to the same thing.
489. Cir-cūs cū-si-kē'-'ūs hūd-sūn-ti'-'ūs. Gr. ἀκής, Lat. circus, a kind of hawk, so called from its circling in the air. — Gr. κέλας, Lat. cygnus, blue; the color of the old male. — To Hudson’s Bay.
490. Rōstr-bān'-īs sō-cl'-ē-bī-li-plūm'-bē-ūs. Lat. rostrum, beak, and homus, Gr. χαῦς, a hook, from the greatly decurved form of the upper mandible. It is a queerly compounded word, meaning literally bill-hook, though the person who invented it meant how to say hook-bill, hemicrostum. It is very bad form as it stands, but we hardly know how to emend without entirely changing it. — Lat. socialis, sociable, gregarious; socius, a companion. — Lat. plumbeus, plumbeous, lead-colored.
491. Jct-ti'n'-ē sūb-cof-rūl'-ē-ī. Gr. ἱερόν or ἱερόν, a kite; probably rooted same as ἱερός, a disease, in the idea of attacking; Lat. ētus, a blow, &c. — Lat. sub, a prefix of diminishing force, and cœnurus, blue; bluish, pale blue. See Denudaco, No. 117.
   This stands as I. mississippiensis in the orig. ed. See Coues, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1875, p. 346.
492. Él-in'-ūs glāu'-cūs. Lat. elanus, a kite; derived from the Gr. ἑλαυς, I drive on, urge forward, press upon, harass, &c.; a good name for a bird of prey which exhibits what the French would call élan. — Lat. glauces, Gr. γλαυκός, bluish, glaucous; from λευω, λευω, I shine. See Glaucidium, No. 481.
   This is Elanus leucaerus in the orig. ed. See Coues, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1875, p. 345.
-Swallow-tailed Kite.

-Sharp-shinned Hawk; Pigeon Hawk.

-Cooper's Hawk; Chicken Hawk.

-American Goshawk.

497. *Astur atricapillus striatus* Ridg. B —. C —. R 433a. (?)
-Western Goshawk.

-American Continental Gyrfalcon.


494. *Acc-cli-t'r tür füs'-cüs*. Lat. accipiter, a general name for a hawk; accipio, I take, seize; from ad and capio: Gr. κατατιμ, of similar meaning. Some, however, derive the word (as it seems to us, fancifully) from acro and peto, i.e., the swift flyer. The root cap- is a very general one for words denoting this idea of taking; as in English accept, except, captive, capable, capacious, &c. — Lat. fuscus, fuscous, dark-colored.

495. A. coöp'-ér-I. To William Cooper, of New York.

496. *As'-tür ä-tri-cä-pi'-lüs*. Lat. astur, a hawk; evidently related to aster, a star; asterias, starry, i.e., speckled; French aigle, is the same. The European Goshawk was called *Asterias* and "Star-hawk" by some of the old ornithologists, and the term *avetria* is classic. The Italian is astore or astoro, and some dialectic form of this is said to give the name to the Açores or Azores islands, from the abundance of hawks there. — For *atricapillus*, see *Parus*, No. 44. The word gau- prefixed to hawk is Anglo-Saxon; *gofhafoc* is goose-hawk; *hído* and many similar words, are related to *faucon*, *falco*, *falcis*, which see, No. 408.

497. A. a. strl'-ä-tü-lüs*. Lat. striatus, diminutive of striatus, strigate, streaked, striped; implying not the smallness of the streaked object, but the fineness of the stripes themselves.

498. *Fal'-cö sâ'-cér*. Gr. φαλακρ, Lat. falco, a falcon, from the *fâr*, *falcis*, a sickle, seythe; in allusion to the *falcate* form of the hooked beak. The English is directly from *falco*, and the word reappears in many languages: Fr. *faucon*; It., falco; Sp., halcon, &c. — The word *Gyrâfâlco* or *Gyrâlfâlco* has much exercised the ingenuity of the dictionaries. To us the etymology seems clear and indisputable. It is found in many forms, as *gâr*, *gir*, *gyr*, *gir*, *îr*, *iâr*, and this leads directly to *îpâs*, divine, sacred, noble, auspicious, chief, &c.; *îpâs*, a priest; when *îpâs* is the actual Greek word for a hawk, as used in divination, and therefore sacred. The idea is the same as that in *héârâh*, &c. The English *Gyrâfalco* or *Gyrâlfâlco* is therefore a mere transliteration of *Héârâfalco*. In the same spirit, Steenstrup recently made a genus *Gyralaca* for the principal bird of the auk tribe, already known in many vernaculars by a corresponding epithet. Speculations respecting *gâr* as meaning *gyrâs*, a whirl, from the hawk's gyrations, are superfluous. — Lat. *necer* sacred, consecrated, sanctified, &c.; the root *sac-* is the Greek root *ây*, as seen in *âyos*, *âyâs*.

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

Iceland Gyrfalcon.

Greenland Gyrfalcon.

American Lanius Falcon.

Peregrine Falcon; Duck Hawk.

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

Pigeon Hawk.

Suckley's Pigeon Hawk.

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

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

500. F. is-länd/-t-cūs. [ces-]. Latinized directly from the native name of Iceland (Island, otherwise known as Eislund and Jisland), and thus meaning Icelandic,—not "insular."

501. F. cān-di-cans. Lat. candidus, white; present participle of the verb; candidus, white; candidus, I am shining, &c. Candus is pure, clean, hence truthful; candidus, brilliantly glowing; candidatus were so called because clothed in white; candus give light; candidus hairs grow white; in all these, and countless words, the same root is seen. In the orig. ed. as Falco sacer var. candidus; see above, No. 408.

502. F. mēx-ia-cā-sēt. To Mexico, whence Lichtenstein described it. It has been identified with F. polyglottus of Cassin. "Lanier" or "Lanner" is the name applied in ornithology and falconry to certain Old World species; it is from launarius, of a butcher, launator, a butcher, from launio, I lacerate, mingle; launio (which see, No. 180) is the same thing.

503. F. pēr-ē-grī-sūs. See Helmuthophaga, No. 109. This stands as F. consummatis in the orig. ed. It is well to stretch a point in favor of Tunstall, 1779, to be able to restore this well-known name.


505. F. col-ūm-bā-Π-lī-ūs. Post-classic Lat. columbarius, pertaining to a pigeon, columba; or, a pigeon-fancier, as this spirited little falcon is.

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

Richardson's Pigeon Hawk.

Sparrow Hawk.

Isabel Sparrow Hawk.

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

Femoral Falcon.

Harris's Buzzard Hawk.

White-tailed Buzzard Hawk.

507. F. c. rich'-3rd-sdn.-I. To Sir John Richardson, the species having been described and figured in the Fauna Boreali-Americana.

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

509. F. s. l-sâ-bel'l'-nûs. The Lady Isabel, having confidence in her husband's prowess, vowed not to change her chemise until that warrior had taken a certain town. He was longer about it than she expected, and she wore the garment until it assumed a peculiar brown tint; hence the term "Isabel-color"; whence quasi-Latin isabellinus.

510. F. spär-ve'-rt-sî-dês. This is an aggravated case of bastardy. Anglo-Saxon and Gothic sparrow or sparrow, Latinized as sparrow, a sparrow, whence sparrower, a sparrower, so to speak, or sparrow-catcher, as this hawk is; with the Gr. ushima, to denote the resemblance of the West Indian to the North American bird.

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Lately said to have occurred in Florida. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1889, p. 229.

511. F. fûs-ci-coe-rûl'-ê-sêns. Lat. fuscus, dusky, and coeulescens, growing blue; i.e., being bluish; coeruleus, blue. This was written fuscoerulescens by Vieillot, but the above is preferable. "Femoral" relates to the color of the thigh; femur, the thigh-bone.

This is F. femoralis of the orig. ed. See Sharpe, Cat. Accip. Br. Mus., I, p. 400.

512. Bû'-te-o 3-nl-cinc'-tûs hâ'-rts-I. Lat. buteo, a buzzard-hawk; of doubtful etymology; the word occurs in Pliny. — Lat. uni, once, and cinclus, girded; unus, one, and cingo, I bind, about; with reference to the single zone of white color on the tail. — To Edward Harris, of Philadelphia.

513. B. ãl-bô-sâûd'-ê-tûs. — Lat. albus, white, caudatus, tailed; caudal, tail. The latter part of the word being a participial adjective of a supposed verb causado, permits albus to be in the "ablative of instrument," "white" being that whereon the bird is "tailed." In another form, it would be albicauda, like albicilla for instance. See No 42.

Cooper's Buzzard Hawk.

Harlan's Buzzard Hawk.

Red-tailed Buzzard Hawk; Hen Hawk.

Western Red-tailed Buzzard Hawk.

St. Lucas Buzzard Hawk.

Krider's Buzzard Hawk.

Red-shouldered Buzzard Hawk.

Western Red-shouldered Buzzard Hawk.

Band-tailed Hawk.

Swainson's Buzzard Hawk.

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

515. B. hær'-län-l. To Dr. Richard Harlan, of Philadelphia, author of Medical and Physical 
Researches, Fauna Americana, etc.

516. B. bōr'-ē-ĩ'-tis. Lat. borealis, northern; boreas, the north wind.

517. B. b. cāl-ū'-rūs. Gr. καλός, beautiful, and οὖς, tail.


519. B. b. kri'-dér-l. To John Krider, the veteran taxidermist of Philadelphia. Dubious.

520. B. li-ne-ĩ'-tūs. Lat. lineatus, lineated, limned, from linea; linea, a line. In reference to the 
streaking of the plumage.

521. B. l. ē'-lē-gāns. Lat. elegans, elegant, because select, chosen; e and līgo, I pick out.

522. B. ōb-brēv'-l-ĩ'-tūs. Lat. abbreviatus, shortened; ab and brevio, I abridge, contract; brevis, 
short; Gr. βράχος. Applicability unknown to us.

This stands as B. zonocercus in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 229.

523. B. swain'-sōn-l. To William Swainson, Esq., the celebrated English naturalist.

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

The meaning of the word "buzzard" is unknown to us. It runs through several 
languages, as buzzard, buzzard, buzzard, buzz. Some think it onomatopoeic, related to 
buzz; that seems doubtful; more likely related to the Latin buteo. Butea is a Latin 
proper name, but of no obvious connection.
Broad-winged Buzzard Hawk.

American Rough-legged Buzzard.

Ferrugineous Rough-legged Buzzard.

Gray Hawk.

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

Gruber's Hawk.

Fish Hawk; Osprey.

531. Thrasysaëtus harpyia (L.) Gr. B —. C —. R 450. (I.M.)
Harpy Eagle.

524. B. penn-syl-van'-i-cüs. See Dendroica, No. 124.

525. Arch-i-bü'-te-o lag-ö'-pus sán-ci-tö-hán'-näs. Lat. archi-, equivalent to Gr. ἀρχής, a leader, a chief; ἀρχέω, I rule, I am first; the word simply means "arch-buzzard," like archbishop, archtype, architect, &c. — Lat. lagópus, Gr. λαγός, bare-footed, from λαγέω, a hare, and πός, a foot: in allusion to the feathering of the tarsi. The penult here remains long in Latin as it is in Greek; but words in opus, where the ó is simply a connecting vowel, shorten the penult. — Lat. sancti-johannis, of Saint John, alluding to the place in Newfoundland so called.


527. As-tur-i'-nä plä-gä'-tä. Asturina is simply formed from Lat. astur, which see, No. 400, without any difference of meaning. — Lat. plagata, striped, from plagus, I strike; plaga, a blow, stroke, strike; Gr. πλάγη, a blow, wound, from πλάνη or πλήν. I strike. Commonly written playata, for which we see no good reason.

528. U-rö-bü-tin'-gä an-thrå-ci'-nä. Urubitinga is a barbarous word, of some South American dialect; aruti means a vulture; we do not know what the rest of the word is, nor the quantity of the first two vowels; we hear them long and leave them so. — Lat. anthracina, Gr. ἄνθρακς, carbonaceous, ἄνθράκως; a carbuncle; also a live coal, a coal. The application in the present case is not to a glowing coal, like a carbuncle, but to a dead coal, coal-black; the glassy black of anthracite coal, as the bird is.

529. Ö-nych'-ö-tës grü'-bër-i. Gr. ὄνυξ, genitive ὄνυχος, a claw; the rest of the word is the regular suffix της, τες, making the whole signify "the clawed one." Notice the accent.

— To F. Gruber, a taxidermist of San Francisco.

This bird is unquestionably North American; but distinct from any Hawk in this list.

530. Pan-di'-ën hál-i-tä-ë'-tës. Lat. Pandion, Gr. πανδέας, was the alleged father of Prome and Philomena; see Coves, B. Col. Vall., i, 1878, p. 571. Observe quantity and accent of the penult. — Gr. ἀρέας, genitive ἀρέας, salt, the sea, and ἄρδεα, an eagle; "sea-eagle." See Haliteta, No. 553.

531. Thra-śy-ä'-ë'-tës här-pý'-ä or här-pý'-tä [either three or four syllables; in either case pronounced harvere-leh]. Gr. ἄρπας, bold, audacious, and ἄρος, eagle; see No. 533. Generally written Thraeotita, as originally by Gray; but the above is preferable; compare Thrasys, Thraeolus, Thrannachus, &c., all retaining the y (υ). — The ἄρπας.
Golden Eagle.

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

White-headed Eagle; Bald Eagle.

Caracara Eagle.

Harpyia or Harpies were fabulous monsters, embodying the idea of female rapacity as 
birds of prey, with crooked talons and beak (ἀπηγ).  

Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List; lately ascertained to occur in Texas. See 

532. A'-quil-ā chrys-a'-ē-tōs. Lat. aquila, an eagle. The etymology is disputed. It is given 
by some, without qualification, as from Gr. ἄως, Lat. aer, oew, sharp, swift, from βεκ or 
βακ. Some say from aquilus, dark, swarthy; others, as related to aquila, the north 
wind; others from Gr. ἀεωκων, crooked, hooked, as the bird's beak is: this would corre 
spond to the derivation of gryps, γρήφ, a griffin, from γραυης, bent, hooked. It is 
conjectured, also, from ἀεωκως, the curve of the limb, or the curved limb, with which the 
bird, as Jove's lightning-bearer, grasped the thunder-hurls. Some allied forms of the 
word, in which γ appears instead of the q, as aquila, aegle, eagle, favor the supposition 
that the name has something to do with the great wings of the bird. — Gr. χρυσαετος or 
χρυσαερος, golden eagle; χρυσαερος, golden, aeges, eagle. See Haliaetus, No. 533.

533. Hal-ly-ā-e'-ē-tōs alb-clir-lā. Gr. ἄλς, genitive ἄλδης, salt; the (salt) sea; and ἄετος or ἄετος 
or ἄερος, an eagle; there is also the actual Greek ἄλαες or ἄλαες, for the "sea- 
eagle," that is, the osprey. There is also the actual Latin transliteration " haliaeetus," 
for the same bird. So many vowels coming together, with such variation in the original 
Greek, has kept the orthography incessantly fluctuating. Savigny, who was a classical 
scholar, as well as an ornithologist, originally spelled the genus he founded Haliaeetus. 
This is perfectly correct, in fact, the poetic form, as transliterated from ἄλαιαες, with 
only the usual and proper change of Greek ζ into Latin ζ. Many purists keep to this 
spelling, which is perfectly definable, and has the advantage of being that used by the 
founder of the genus. But, as Haldeman remarks, however desirable Haliaeetus may be 
in poetical writing, it is more consonant with a strict scientific spirit to simplify the 
word into Haliaetus, deriving it in this case from ἄετος or ἄετος. We accept and adopt this 
form upon such understanding. Having settled this, the next question arises respecting 
the quantity of the vowels, and accentuation of the syllables. If derived from ἄετος, 
the word would be Haliaeetus; if from ἄετος, it would be Haliaeetus. We prefer the latter. 
In any event, the form " Haliaetus, " in four syllables, is inadmissible: the word must 
have at least five syllables. But ornithologists may be forgiven for anything in this 
case, seeing that the grammarians have disputed it for some centuries. — Lat. albicilla, 
white-tailed. See Motacilla, No. 80.

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

534. H. leu-cos-cēph'-ā-lūs. Gr. λευκως, white; and κεφαλη, head.

535. Pol-y'-bōr-ūs cheriway. Gr. πολυβόρος, eating a great deal, very voracious. — Cheriyaw 
and Caracara are both barbarous words, the meaning of which we know not: from some 
South American dialect.

This stands in the orig. ed. as P. thorus var. auduboni.
   Californian Vulture.

   Turkey Buzzard.

   Carrion Crow.

   Band-tailed Pigeon.

   Red-billed Pigeon.

   White-crowned Pigeon.

   White-fronted Pigeon.

   grphus, for grýps, genitive grphis, a griffin, a fabulous bird; from Gr. γρύς, the same,
   from γρυς, bent, hook-nosed. The word is badly formed in two languages; had better
   have been Pseudogryphus. Grýphus is a name early transferred by ornithologists from its
   fabulous prototype to the condor of the Andes; and Mr. Ridgway made Pseudogryphus
   from the resemblance of the Californian vulture to the latter.
   This stands as Cathartes cal. in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1889,
   p. 79.

537. Cáth-ar’-tës aë’-rë [ow-ræh, not or-æh]. Gr. κάθαρης, a purifier, from καθάπε, I cleanse,
   purify, purge; from the good offices of the bird as a scavenger in warm countries. —
   Aëra is a name applied to this bird by the oldest writers who speak of it, and, in all its
   various forms, as rendered by Dr. Lact and others who treat of tropical American
   Cuthartides, it is of South American or Mexican origin, and apparently related to
   aëra or aurum. It early crystallized in its present orthography, and was soon Latinized,
   or at least declined as a Latin word; as, rex aëra or regina aëra (genitive plural),
   "king of the vultures." That it has any connection with Lat. aura, Gr. aër, air,
   atmosphere, may well be doubted.

538. Cáth-ar’-is-të säl-ë’-rë. Badly framed from κάθαρις, only another form of καθάρις, of
   same meaning; see No. 537. — Lat. atrata, participial adjective, blackened; atcr, black.
   This stands as Cathartes atrata in the orig. ed. See Ridg., Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1889,
   p. 80.

539. Col-üm-ba fä-sët-ä’-të. Lat. columba, a pigeon; etymology unknown. — See Chanaea,
   No. 29.

540. C. e-rëth-rë’-nä. Lat. erythrina, Gr. ἐρυθρία, reddish; from ἐρυθρός, red.
   This is C. flavirostris of the orig. ed. As the bill is not at all yellow, another name is

541. C. leo-cö-cëph’-ä-lä. Gr. λευκός, white, and κεφαλή, head.

542. En-gy’-pt-lë’-lä aë’-bë-fröns. Gr. ἐγγύς, narrow, slender, contracted, and κεφαλή, a feather;
   from the attenuated outer primaries. — Lat. albus, white; frons, forehead.
   Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by G. B. Sennett. See Coues, Bull.
   Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 158.
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543. Ec-tô-pl's-tês mi-grâ-tô-pl's-as. Gr. ἐκτοπιστής, a wanderer, passenger; ἐκτοπίζω, I wander, change place; from ἐκ, out of, and πάνω, place; "out of place." — Lat. migratorius, of same meaning; migrō, I migrate.
544. Zên-á-l-dă-rá cā-rō-l-in-ën'-sas. We think zenaida is a barbarous word. Its meaning we do not know. See Phenipa, No. 297, and compare zena there given. The rest of the word is formed by adding the Greek σόφα. Bonaparte originally wrote semenida, which has usually, of late, following Dr. Coues' lead, been turned to senedura; but if the word is not classic, there is no occasion for the modification.
545. Zên-á-l'-dă îm-ä'-bîl'-îs. Zenilda, a proper name, perhaps Spanish; meaning unknown to us: see No. 544. — Lat. amabilis, lovable, lovely; amo, I love.
546. Mêl-ô-pêl'-î-a leu-côp'-tér-ä. Gr. μελέα, melody, and πτέα, a dove. Name derived from πτεά, the peculiar dark slaty-blue color, so characteristic of pigeons; we say to-day in sporting parlance "blue-rocks" for the ordinary domestic pigeon. The word, like many others ending in -pelia, is often wrong-written -ptelia. Observe that the Greek οι becomes long i in Latin, giving us -ptelia, accented on the penult. — Gr. λευκός, white, and πτέρω, a wing.
547. Châm-ä-pl'-î-a pâs-së-r'-î-nä. Gr. χαμηλός, an adverb, on the ground, and πτᾶς, a dove. See No. 546. See Chamaea, No. 30. This word is spelled about a dozen different ways, by writers or printers who are careless or ignorant. — Lat. posscrina, sparrow-like, in allusion to the diminutive size: passer, a sparrow. See No. 192.
548. C. p. îl-lës'-çëns. see Mitrophorus, No. 592. Scarcely distinguishable from No. 547.
549. Scâr-dâ-fêl'-î-a in-çê. Scardaftella is an Italian word, thus accounted for by Bonaparte, who founded the genus, in his "Coup d'Œil sur l'Ordre des Pigeons" (p. 43 of the separate copies): "une expression du Dante m'a inspiré le nom de scardaftella, qu'il point l'apparence écailleuse de notre treizième genre." The "scaly appearance" is due to the coloration, not the texture, of the feathers. — inca is a barbarous word; the inca or yacca were Peruvian chiefs.
This is S. squamosa var. inca in the orig. ed.; later determined to be distinct.
550. Gê-ô-trî-y'î-gôn màr-tîn'-î-cê. Gr. γέα, the earth, the ground, and πτέα, a pigeon; from πτέα, to coo; onomatopoeic, like turto. There seems to be reason for keeping the penult long, and accenting it. — Lat. martineca, Latinized adjective from Martinique, one of the West Indies.
   Blue-headed Pigeon.

   Texan Guan.

   Domestic Turkey; Mexican Turkey.

   Common Wild Turkey of the United States.

   Canada Grouse; Spruce Partridge.

   Franklin's Spruce Partridge.

   Dusky Grouse.

   Richardson's Dusky Grouse.

551. Stär-noț'-nás cy-än-ö-céph'-lë-lús. From — — (?) (probably Italian; Agassiz gives
   Stáorna as a proper name), and Gr. oivás, Lat. avus, the vine: also, a kind of pigeon; avus
   seems to have been transferred to the pigeon, as ananthe was to some other bird; see
   Saziceda, No. 20. The oivás of Aristotle is *Columba lievis.* — Gr. avúóς, cyanus, blue,
   and κεφάλη, head.

552. Orť-tăl-is vēť'-ö-tăłă căl'-li. Gr. ἀρτάλης, a pullet, a kind of quail. This word
   was universally written ortalīdōs, until Mr. Wharton showed that the way Merrem,
   writing Latin, constructed the sentence in which the word first occurs made it the accusative
   case; arguing hence that Merrem meant to found a genus ortalis, not ortalīdōs.
   See *Ibis,* October, 1870, p. 456. The Rev. Mr. Avery's MS. in our possession makes
   the same correction, though without comment. — Lat. octalā, a little old woman; derisive
   diminutive from octus, old, veteran; digammatized from Gr. ἐρας, a year. — To General
   George A. McColl, U. S. Army.

553. Měl-ě-ag'-řís găl-li-pă'-vős. Gr. ἡλεκ্ęψης, Lat. melęçgris, a guinea-hen; literally, a
   fieldtender, farmer; from μέλες, relating to the care of a thing, and ἀγός, a field.
   The word not transferred from the African *Numida* to the American Turkey until near the middle of
   the 10th century, and occasionally confounded for many years after that. *Melenger
   or* Melęçgręps was a mythical person who suffered a cruel fate: his sisters, the *Melęgrędes,*
   who bitterly lamented his death, were changed into guinea-hens; the profusely-spotted
   plumage of which gives evidence of the tears they shed for him. — Lat. gułlipāco, usually
   written gułlipācos, a very late combination of *gullus,* a cock, and *pavo,* a peacock, bird of
   June; the latter word from the Gr. τάος or τάος or ταό, a peacock.

554. M. g. ām-ér-l-că'-nă. Of America.

555. Čan'-ă-čĕ čă-nă-đěn'-šis. *Canace,* a proper name; she lived in incest with her brother;
   application not obvious, unless referring in a general way to the polygamy of gallina-
   ceous birds.

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

556. C. c. fránk'-iin-l. To Sir John Franklin, of Arctic fame and sorrow.

557. C. řb-scň'-řüs. Lat. obscurus, obscure, i. e., dark-colored.

558. C. o. rich'-lard-sŏn-l. To Sir John Richardson, often already mentioned in this List.
   Fulliginous Dusky Grouse.

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

   Northern Sharp-tailed Grouse.

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

   Pinnated Grouse; Prairie Hen.

   Pale Pinnated Grouse.

   Ruffed Grouse; "C. phasianus" in the Middle and Southern States.

559. C. c. fù-li-gín-ò'-sâ. Lat., post-classic, fuliginosa, of a dark sooty color; fuligo, soot; fulica, or fulix, a coot; so called from its color.

560. Cân-tra-cér'-cús õ-rö-phâ-sl-à'-nûs. Gr. aîîrîov, a spine, and ïîrîos, tail; "sharp-tailed." — Gr. oûû, tail, and phâ-sianos, Lat. phasianus, Fr. faisans, Engl. pheasant, pertaining to the river Phasis in Colchis. The scientific name of the English pheasant is Phasianus colchicus. The name "pheasant" has been ignorantly transferred to various American birds of this family.

561. Pêd-iô-ô'-cê-tês phâ-sl-kn-êl'-lûs. Gr. wêîôs, a plain; as we should say, prairie; from wêîv, the ground; and ëlêîa, an inhabitant; see Poroetes, No. 292. The word was originally written Pediocetes. — Lat. pheasantellus, diminutive of phasianus; see Centrocercus, No. 500.

562. P. p. cêl-ûm-bîl-à'-nûs. To the Columbia river, whence the birds were brought by Lewis and Clarke.

563. Cù-plû-dû'-nî-à cù-plî'-dô. The bird was named by Linnaeus Tetrao cupido, after the "blind bow-boy," son of Venus, not with any allusion to erotic concerns, but because the little wings on the bird's neck were likened to "Cupid's wings." The same idea is repeated in the English "pinnated" grouse. Professor Reichenbach formed his genus Cupidonia by merely adding a suffix. If he had written cupilioni, he would have had a classic word, directly formed, like cupidas, from cupido, exactly expressing the sense intended by Linnaeus to be conveyed. — The Latin tetra, from the Gr. têpâw, and têîz, from the Gr. têpîc, were certain gallinaceous birds, so called from their wont to cackle, têpâ(l)w: all onomatopoeic.

564. C. c. pâî-lâl-ûl-cîn-tê. Lat. pallidus, pallid, pale; and cinctus, begirt, encircled; cingi, I bind.

565. Bôni-û-kâ ôm-bêl'-ûs. Gr. Bôwara, Lat. Bonasa, a wild bull. The allusion here is to the "drumming" noise made by the bird, likened to the bellowing of a bull; see Bota, No. 402, and Botaurus, No. 668. Also written Bonasia. — Lat. umbellus, or umbella, an umbel, umbrella; from umbra, shade, shadow, whence umbra, umbrous, umbrous, &c. The allusion is to the tuft of feathers on the side of the neck, as in the case of capito, which see, No. 563. Linnaeus wrote Tetrao umbellus, masculine; but we see no reason why umbella, the noun feminine, should not be used with Bonasa; it is equally good Latin. The adjective umbellatus would be preferable to either.
### CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

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566. B. u. üm-bel-lo-'i-dës. Lat. umbellus, which see, next above, and f36. |
567. B. u. sä-bi'-nl-i. To J. Sabine. |
568. Läg-'ö-pës ål-'büs. Gr. Larry's, Lat. lagopus, hare-foot; Larry, a hare, and wüs, foot. — Lat. albus, white. For the length of the accented penult, see Archilatinae, No. 625. |
569. L. rö-pës'-trës. Late Lat. rupestris, pertaining to, or inhabiting, rocks; rüpes, a rock. |
570. L. leü-cu'-rës. Gr. Leucos, white, oöpa, tail. |
571. Or-tyx vir-gi-ni-a (L.) Gr. Ørøg, a quail; related to Ørøgls; both are akin to Ørør, a bird. The word is masculine in Greek, but in transition from Latin becomes feminine, like other nouns of same termination. — The English word partridge, Scoto- patrick, Fr. perdix, Span. perdiz, Italo. perdiz, Lat. perdiz, Gr. περδίζ, are all the same. |
572. O. v. fü-r-ti'-nä. To Florida. |
573. O. v. tëx-ä'-nä. To Texas. |
574. Ør-ør-tyx pic'-tä. Gr. Øro, a mountain, and Øruq; see Oromops, No. 14. — Lat. pictus, painted, depicted; pingo, I paint; in allusion to the beautiful colors. |
577. Calli-l-pëp'-la squä-mä'-lä. Gr. Koldé, feminine Koldå, and Koldé, a certain robe of state; Koldå, beautifully robeis, as this quail is. — Lat. squamata, squamous, scaled, covered with scales, the peculiar colors presenting such an appearance; squama, a scale.

579. **Coturnix dactylisomans** Meyer. B —. C —. R —.
Migratory Quail (imported).

Black-bellied Plover; Bull-head.

American Golden Plover.

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

583. **Charadrius pluvialis** L. B —. C —. R 514. (G.)
European Golden Plover.

578. **Cyr-ton-nyx mäs-së'-nä.** Gr. κυπρος, bent, curved, crooked, and δηνίς, a claw, nail; related to Lat. uncus, a hook. — To the French Marshal André Massena, Prince d'Easing.

579. **Cö-tür-nyx däk-të'-tën-äm.** Lat. coturnix, a quail; onomatopoetic, a sonor voctic, from the sound of the voice, just as we have invented "bob-white" and "whip-poor-will." — Lat. dactylisomans, sounding a dactyle. The dactyle, in poetry, is a foot consisting of a long and two short syllables; from δάκτυλος, the finger, which has a long and two short joints. Soon, I sound; soundous, &c.

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

580. **Squä-tä-rö'-lä hël-vë'-të-cä.** Of *squatara* the authors learned little, until a note from Professor Newton supplied the desired information, in substance as follows: As a generic term it is of course from the Linnaean *Tringa squatara*; and Linnaeus obviously got his trivial name from Willughby, who says (Ornith., ed. 1670, p. 229), — *Pluvialis cinerea. Squatarola Venetitti_dicta, ubi frequens est.* The Gray Plover. The word is not to be found in the best Italian dictionaries; but Salvadori, in his Fauna d'Italia — Uccelli, seems to acknowledge it as a genuine word; though probably it is only local in its application. It may possibly have to do with the regular Italian *squatariare,* "to quarter." — Lat. helvetia, from ancient Helvetia, now Switzerland; the bird is still often called "Swiss plover." The Helvetians were probably so called from their fairness, with flaxen or auburn hair; *helveta, helvetius* (related to *gilens*), meaning some such color.

581. **Chä-rä-đä'-rës döm-in'-vë'-cës.** [Ch- hard; second syllable long.] Gr. χαρδόπιες, some kind of a bird, supposed to be a plover, and the same as πόχυλος; from χαρδώ, the watery places inhabited by such birds. As used by Aristotle, the word apparently refers to *Oedicnemus crepitans.* — Lat. dominicus, see *Dendranol, No. 129.*

This stands as *C. fulvus* var. *virginicus* in the orig. ed., but Müller's name has priority over Gmelin's. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., li, 1880, p. 9; and Cassin, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 246.

582. **C. d. ful-vës.** Lat. fulvus, fulvous, yellow.

Not in the orig. ed. Since discovered in Alaska. See Coose, in Elliot's *Pryibilov Report*, 1875, 179; and Birds N. W., 1874, p. 400, note.

583. **C. pluv-i-a-lis.** Lat. *pluvialis,* rainy, pertaining to rain, bringing rain; *pluvius,* rain; *pluo,* to rain: the bird was supposed in some way related to rain or the rainy season: "plover" is the same.

Kildeer Ring Plover.

Wilson's Ring Plover.

Semipalmed Ring Plover; Ring-neck.

Piping Ring Plover; Ring-neck.

598. \textit{Aegialites melodus} circumcinctus Ridg. B —. C 400a. R 520a. (?)  
Belted Piping Plover.

599. \textit{Aegialites hiatricula} (L.) Boie. B —. C —. R 518.  
European Ring Plover.

600. \textit{Aegialites curonicus} (Gm.) Gray. B —. C 400b. R 519.  
European Lesser Ring Plover.

Snowy Ring Plover.

594. \textit{Aeg-\textit{i}-\textit{a}'-\textit{i}-t\-\textit{e}s} \textit{voc-i-\textit{f}-\textit{e}-\textit{r}-\textit{u}s.} Gr. \textit{aigialitis}, masculine, or \textit{aigialitis}, feminine, or \textit{aigialites}, an inhabitant of the seashore; \textit{aigialos}, the coast, from the breaking of the waves upon it (\textit{aigia}). The name is very appropriate to these beach-birds. Both forms, \textit{aegialites}, masculine, and \textit{aegialitis}, feminine, are in common use; either is perfectly correct; but as Boie wrote \textit{aegialites} originally, this form should be preserved. — Lat. \textit{vociferus}, vociferous; \textit{voces}, voice, and \textit{jero}, 1 bear; \textit{voc} digammated from \textit{psi}.

595. A. \textit{wilson-i'-\textit{u}s.} To Alexander Wilson.

596. A. \textit{sem-i-pal-ma'-\textit{t}u's.} Lat. \textit{semi}, half; sibilated from Gr. \textit{\textit{si}mu}, hemi-, a contraction of \textit{\textit{si}mu}, half, and \textit{\textit{pal}ma}, palmated, web-footed; \textit{\textit{palm}a}, the palm of the hand, the hand itself; from Gr. \textit{\textit{pal}mo\textit{\textit{a}}}, of the same meaning. The bird is conspicuously webbed between the toes, in comparison with its allies.

597. A. \textit{mel-o'-\textit{d}u's.} Lat. \textit{melodius}, Gr. \textit{melath'\textit{a}}, melodious, sweetly singing; \textit{\textit{a}th'\textit{a}}, melody, \textit{or} \textit{a} \textit{\textit{a}} \textit{\textit{a}}, a song, an ode. (Notice the long \textit{o}, being in place of the Gr. \textit{omega} with iota subscript.)

The black is said to form a complete necklace.

599. A. \textit{hi-ta'-\textit{t}i'\textit{e}-\textit{a}l\-\textit{a}.} Of this word we can give no satisfactory account. It is “classic” in ornithology, going back for over two centuries; in form, it is a diminutive of \textit{hiatus}, from \textit{hia}, I yawn, gape.  
Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to inhabit Continental North America, as well as long known in Greenland. See Brewer, Bull. Nutt. Club, iii, 1878, p. 40 seq.

600. A. \textit{cu-	extit{r}o\textit{n}i'-\textit{u}s.} Lat. \textit{Curonicus}, Curonian, of the region formerly called Curonia.  
The bird described as \textit{Aeg. microchynus}, Ridg., Am. Nat., viii, 1874, p. 109, has since been identified with the above. See Pr. Nat. Mus., ii, 1880, p. 10; 1881, p. 67. The bird is very questionable North American.

601. A. \textit{c\-\textit{a}n-ti'-\textit{n}i'\textit{u}s} niv-o'-\textit{\textit{a}l\-\textit{a}.} Lat. \textit{Canusius}, Kentish. — Lat. \textit{nivosus}, snowy, in allusion to the color; \textit{\textit{n}i\textit{a}}, genitive \textit{\textit{n}i\textit{a}}, snow; Gr. \textit{\textit{ni}\textit{a}}, \textit{\textit{ni}\textit{a}}, snow.


592. Péd-æs-5'-cys mën-ta'-nūs. The word Podasocys is simply the transliteration of the familiar Homeric epithet of Achilles, “swift as to his feet” — πόδας ἄκες Ἀχιλλέης. — Lat. montanus, pertaining to mountainous.

593. Vî-nēl'-lūs crîs-ťa'-tūs. Lat. namus, empty, void, vain, whence vanellus, as a diminutive, for the restless, idle, and noisy bird. “In the spring the wntan Plapwing gets himself another crest.” (Tennyson.) — Lat. cristatus, crested.


594. Aph-rî-zā vîr-gâ'-tā Gr. ἄφρα, surf, sea-foam, and γα', I live; badly formed, but euphonious. Compare Aphrodite, the Greek Venus, foamy-formed. Audubon, who invented the word, gives the above etymology; but Wharton's MS. suggests more direct derivation from ἄφρα, I foam. — Lat. virgata, striped, streaked; virga, a rod, green sprout, osier; from virgo, I am green.

595. Hæm-mî-ð-pūs ðs-trîf-le'-gūs. Gr. αλσωσς, red-footed; αλεφ, genitive αλασος, blood, and ρδς, foot. The word is commonly but wrongly accented on the penult; but that would be αλσωσς, meaning red-eyed. — Lat. ostrea, an oyster, and lego, I collect, gather. Commonly written ostrolegus; but the above seems to be the correct form, agreeable with frainglegus, for example, and conformable with the actual word ostriferus in the following lines:

Quam quibus in patriam ventosa per sequor vectis,


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

597. H. nig'-êr. Lat. niger, black.

598. Strîp'-al-lūs in-tër'-pře's. Gr. στρέφω, future στρέψω, I turn; στρέψω, a turning over; and λᾶς, a stone; literally “turn-stone.” — Lat. interpres, a go-between, factor, broker, agent; literally, an interpreter, that is, inter-preter; pretor, a Roman magistrate, from pre and e, I go before.

599. S. i. mēl-ān-ô-cēphl'-âl-ūs. Gr. μέλας, genitive μέλανος, black, and κεφαλή, head.
American Avocet.

Black-necked Stilt.

Wilson's Phalarope.

Northern Phalarope; Red-necked Phalarope.

Red Phalarope; Gray Phalarope.

American Woodcock.

606. Scolopax rusticula L.  B —. C 413. R 524. (E.)  
European Woodcock.

600. Re-cur-vid-rōs’s-trā ām-ēr-i-cā-nā. Lat. recurvus, bent upward, recurved, and rostrum,  
beak: as the bird of the avocet notably is. — The English word is either avocet or avoet,  
the meaning of which we know not.

601. Him-an-te-pūs mēx-i-cā-nūs. Gr. ἱμαντός, Lat. himantopus, the stilt, from lūd.  
genitive lūbris, and pōs, foot. The former word means a thong or strap; applied to  
this bird on account of its very long leathery legs like straps. Commonly accented on  
the penult; see Contopus, No. 380.  
This stands as H. nigricollis of the orig. ed.; see Cassin, Pr. Phila. Acad., 1884, p. 240.

602. Steg-an-ō-pūs wil-sōn-i. Gr. στεγανός, web-footed; στεγανός, webbed; στέγη, a  
web; στέγω, I cover, roof in, and πός, foot. Commonly accented on the penult; see  
Contopus, No. 380.

603. Lōb’-i-pūs hy-pēr-bōr’-ē-ōs. Gr. λοβᾶς, Lat. lobus, a lobe, flap, and Lat. pēs, foot; “lobe-foot,” in allusion to the flaps on the toes. — Lat. hyperboreus, Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, hyperborean,  
in the extreme north, “beyond the north wind,” in the sense of where the north wind  
comes from.

604. Phal-ar’-ō-pūs fūl-i-cā-ri-ōs. Gr. φαλάρης, the coot, so called from the conspicuous  
white of the bill, φαλάρης meaning white, bright, clear, &c.; and pōs, foot; phalaropus  
is “coot-foot;” the phalarope was early called “coot-footed thinga,” from the flaps  
on the toes, like those of a coot. The full form of the word would be phalaridopous. — Lat.  
fulicarius, relating to a coot; the specific name being derived, like the generic, from  
the lobate feet. See also Fulica, No. 680. See Contopus, No. 380.

605. Phil-ō-hēl-ē min’-ōr. Gr. φίλος, loving, or a lover, and ἡλι, a swamp. Commonly  
accented on a wrongly lengthened penult. — Lat. minor, comparative degree of parvus,  
smaller (than the European woodcock).

606. Scōl’-o-pēx rūs’-ti-cū-lā. Gr. σκύλων, Lat. scolopax, a snipe; the name of this very  
species. The dictionaries give it as a theme, and any possible derivation is open to  
conjecture. cf. σκόλυς, from the shape of the bill (most likely); σκάλας, a worm;  
σκάλας, I scratch. — Lat. rusticus, a rustic, a countryman; diminutive rusticulus; from  
rūs, the country, as opposed to the city. The word occurs as rusticola in Linnaeus, and  
has so almost universally been written; but as Wharton shows (1bis, 1879, p. 453), this  
is erroneous. The word would be rusticola, if from rūs and colo, I inhabit. **Rusticola**  
is good Latin, and the epithet of “little countryman” is very appropriate to the bird.


607. Gäl-ltn-gó mëd'-t-á. Lat. gallus, a cock, gallina, a hen, gallinula, a chicken, gallinarius or gallinaceus, relating to poultry; the present word is an arbitrary derivative, as a Latin word, though the forms gallinago, gallinaceo, and others are found in different languages. It is formed from gallina like fringilla from fringilla, or like virago from vir.

— Lat. median, median, medium, in the middle (in size, between certain other species). Not in the orig. ed.; only North American as occurring in Greenland.


609. Mic-rô-rhâm’-phús grîs’-é-ás. Gr. μαξόσ, great, large, long; and ἱάφως, beak, bill. Notice that the ἅ is aspirated, requiring to be followed by ᾢ, as many writers forget. — Grisius, gray, grisly, grizzly; not classic; a late Latinizing of an Anglo-Saxon word; compare Fr. gris and Gr. γράφατο, γράφατο, γράφατο, γράφατο — all these relate to age, when people grow gray. The word "grouse" or "grouse," "the gray bird," may be related. See Leucoctites, No. 205.

610. M. g. scôl-ô-pâ’-cê-ás. The word is formed as an adjective from scolopax, which see, No. 600; scolopacous, scolopacine, snipe-like.

611. Mic-rô-pâl’-á-mh hâm-linn’-tû-pûs. Gr. μικρός, small, and παλάμην, the palm, the hand; same as the Lat. palmus; referring to the webbing between the toes. — Himantopus, see No. 601.

612. E-reũ-në’-tës pûs-il’-lús. Gr. ἐρυθρός, a searcher; from the way in which the bird probes with its bill. — Lat. pusillus, paederile; see Sitta, No. 60.


614. Ac-tû’-drôm-âs mîn-ô-tû-lûs. Gr. ἀκτή, the seashore; from δρόμος, δρόμος, I break, as the waves do there; δρόμος, rapidly running: see Ammodramus, No. 239, and Eutrichas, No. 681. — Lat. minutus, small, minute, diminutive, of which minutilla is an arbitrary diminutive; minus, I lessen, diminish; it ought to have been minutula.

615. A. bair’di. To S. F. Baird.


620. Ar-quä-täl-lä mär-tä-lä-mä. *Arquatella*, for *arquetula*, is an arbitrary diminutive of *arquetus*, bent, bowed: this is poor Latin for *arcuatus*, curved, arcuate; *arcus*, I bend; *arcus*, a bow, an arc. It refers to the slightly curved bill. — Lat. *maritimus*, maritime; *mare*, the sea.

621. A. m. couës-lä. To Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. The name of this person is Norman-French, and is still not infrequently found in the north of France, pronounced in two syllables, with the grave accent on the last: Couës — Cou-ëz. On the removal of his ancestors to the Isle of Wight, the pronunciation naturally became corrupted into *Couëz*. The original spelling, though sometimes changed to *Coues*, has been preserved in the family, no grown male members of which are known to be living in the United States excepting the person here in mention and his brother, Dr. S. F. Coues, U. S. N. The meaning of the word is unknown to us. Not in the orig. ed. Since described, from Alaska. Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 160.

622. A. m. ptl-šc-në-mls. Gr. *πτερός*, a feather, and *κρής*, a greave, boot; the crus being feathered to the heel.

This is the *Tringa crucirostris* of the orig. ed., very wrongly so named; also, it is *T. groecilis*, Harting. See Coues, Elliott's Prybilov Islands, 1875.


American Dunlin.

Curlew Sandpiper.

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

Sanderling.

Great Marbled Godwit.

Hudsonian Godwit.


625. An-cy-lo-chî-lîs sub-ar-quâ-tûs. Gr. ãwolê-chîlîs, having a curved bill: ãwolê, crooked, bent, from ãwol-, the bent elbow, and Ïlîs, the move., from a word signifying to open, to gape. — Lat. subarquatus, slightly curved; see Arquella, No. 620.

626. Trîn-gâ că-nû-û-tûs. Lat. tringa, or trynga, or tryngas, a sandpiper; not classic. Derived from Gr. trîgâs, an obscure and obsolete word, occurring in Aristotle as the name of some unknown bird. The species was very aptly named by Linnaeus after old King Canute, who, it is said, sat on the seashore and allowed the waves to reach him, to rebuke his toadying courtiers who had declared the sea would obey his majesty, — a myth according well with the habits of sandpipers. — Canute, if it has any relation with, or is of same meaning as canus, gray, hoary, Ïlîs, is well suited either to the old king, or to this sandpiper in its winter dress.

627. Câl-id-râs ë-rë-nê-rî-tî. Gr. swâlîdrês or wâlîdrês. Lat. scalidris or calidris, an obscure Aristotelian bird, by some supposed to be the modern totanus calidris. The word is apparently from swâlîs, some digging instrument, from swâlîs, I scrape, rake, &c., and refers to the same probing habits of this sandpiper that turnets signalizes. But the form Chalidris also occurs, as in Belon for example; whence some refer the word to the Gr. xâîs, Lat. calculus, &c., considering that it alludes to the pebbly or shoreline beaches which the bird frequents. — Lat. arornarius, relating to sand; arenus, sand, ... a sandy place, as the arena was, where gladiatorial and other sports were witnessed by the Roman brutes.

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

629. L. hâm-st-â-fi-tî. Gr. alûndarôs or alûndarôs, haemastic or haematic, of a bloody-red color; alûndarô, I make bloody; alûndaros, Blood; referring to the red under parts, so conspicuous in this species.

630. Limosa ægocoepHALA (L.) Leach. B —. C 1 546. (G.)
Black-tailed Godwit.

White-rumped Godwit.

Semipalmated Tattler; Willet.

633. Totanus melanoleucus (Gm.) V. B 539. C 432. R 548.
Greater Tattler; Stone Snipe.

634. Totanus flavipes (Gm.) V. B 540. C 433. R 549.
Lesser Tattler; Yellowshanks.

Greenshanks.

636. Rhynacophilus ochropus (L.) Ridg. B —. C 1 551. (IE.)
Green Sandpiper.

Solitary Tattler.

Spotted Tattler; Spotted Sandpiper.

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

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

631. L. o-rö-py-g1-t’s. See Centurias, No. 452.

632. Sym-phé-mi-la sém-m-pé-mi-lá-a. Gr. sémipálmá; sém, with, and pálm, I
speak; alluding to the noisy concerts of the birds. — Lat. semipalmata, half-webbed;
see Amphilotes, No. 584. "Willet" is derived from the sound of the bird's voice;
sometimes written "wilwidet."

633. Tod-ta-nás mé-l-án-o-lei-t’s. Todanus is Latinized from the Italian
todano, a name of some bird of the kind. We suppose it should be accentuated
on a lengthened penult. —
Gr. mélan, genitive mélos, black, and leiptís, white.

634. T. fá-z'vi-pés. Lat. flávos, yellow; pés, foot.

635. T. g1l-t's. Gr. glóúta or glóútra, the tongue; referring to the noisiness of the
bird.

This is given in the orig. ed. as Todanus chloropus.

636. R. och-r ó-pús. Gr. ochrós, pale, sallow, wan, and méos, foot. From this word
Lat. ochra, and our ochre, ochrous, ochrous, as names of some dull yellowish color.
Limosa had originally ochrophos by misprint.

Not in the orig. ed. Since found in Nova Scotia as a straggler from Europe. See

637. Rhe-1-co'phil-ús sól-i-t’s. C génitive phánea, a stream, brook; phew or phow,
I flow, and phála, loving, loved, a lover. — Lat. solitarius, solitary; sola, alone.

638. Trin-gó'vi-t's. See Tringa, No. 623, and add ñós, resemblance. Note
that the word is in four syllables, accented on the penult. — Lat. macularius, not
classic; like maculatus and maculosus, spotted; macula, a spot.
Ruff (♀) ; Reeve (♂).
Bartramian Tattler.
Buff-breasted Sandpiper.
Wandering Tattler.
Long-billed Curlew.
European Whimbrel.

639. Māch-ē'-tēs pōg'-nāk. Gr. μαχητής, a fighter, combattant, in allusion to the pugnacity of the male in the breeding season; μαχη, I fight; μαχή, a battle. — Lat. pugnax, pugnacious, combattant; pugna, I fight; pugna, a battle; properly, fistfuls, as the primitive mode of fighting; pugnum, the fist; root pug, whence come the whole set of words, and others, as pugny, &c.

640. Bār-trām'-lā lōn-gē-cau'-dā. To William Bartram, "grandfather of American ornithology." — The usual generic name, avētārūs, is from the Gr. ἀβεταρος, a door by the sea, a beach-inhabiter, a "longshoreman," from ἀβρή, the seashore, and ὕπα, tail. — Lat. longus, long, and caudus, tail.

641. Tryn'-gl-tēs rō-fēs'-cēnns. See Tringa, No. 620. Here we have another form of the word, nearer the original Gr. τριγόνα, with the termination -γον-, -γα; this suffix commonly denoting active agency, as the English -er, for example, makes worker from work. — Lat. rufescens, present participle of rufescere, I grow reddish.

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

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

644. N. phās'-ō-pōs. Gr. φάσος, dark colored, dusky, gray, swarthy; its exact meaning is expressed when we say "gray of the morning," related to φάλος, I appear; φῶς, foot. "Whimbril" is apparently Anglo-Saxon; related to whim, whimsical, in the sense of flighty, a gad-about.
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Hudsonian Curlew.

Eskimo Curlew.

647. Numenius taftensis (Gm.) Lath. B —, C 442/46, R 562. (A.)
Otalith Curlew.

Wood Ibis.

Glossy Ibis.

White-faced Glossy Ibis.

White Ibis.

645. N. húd-són'-l-cús. To Hudson’s Bay, after Henry Hudson.

646. N. bór-2-3'-lís. Lat. borealis, northern; boreas, the northwind.

647. N. t tá'-tán'-sís. Of Otahiti, one of the Society or Friendly Islands. The original orthography, tabitiensis, is resolvable into the above, which is less barbarous in sound and look. Though named for the island called in English Otahiti, or better Otaliti, the first syllable is to be dropped as being merely the definite article the. It is the native name Otaliti, the island; i. e., the principal island.

This is N. fémoralis, Peale, of the orig. ed., Appendix.

648. Tán'-tál-us ló-çú'-l-tór. Gr. Távvnlov, Tantalus, the Phrygian king, who, admitted to the councils of the gods, betrayed their secrets, and was tormented, "tantalized," with food and water in sight but unattainable. — Lat. locus, a place; lóculus, a little place, division, compartment; loculator or loculosus, furnished with compartments, full of "pigeon-holes"; but qu. loculator and its application to this bird?

649. Píl'-gí-dí-s fál-cn'-el'-lús. Gr. plégys, a scythe, sickle, from πλῆς or πλήτω, I strike. The actual form, Plegadis, may be a diminutive; if so, it is exactly Greek for the quasi-Latin falcinellas, falcinella, or faliscus, a little scythe, small hook; fálx, a reaping-hook or any thing of that falcate shape, as the bill of this bird is. See Falc, No. 498.

This stands in the orig. ed. as Ibis falcinellus var. arctii. But it has proved to be not satisfactorily distinguished from the European form; while as to the generic designation, see Ibis, 1878, p. 112.

650. P. gú'-l-rau'-ná. A barbarous word, of some South American (Brazilian) dialect. It occurs as such in Maregraves and other early ornithologists.

This stands as Ibis guarana in the orig. ed.; see No. 649. The Ibis thalassinos of Ridg., Am. Nat., vii, 1874, p. 110, inserted in the Appendix of the orig. ed. as No. 445ter, proves to be the young of this species: see Cones, Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geogr. Surv. Terr., iv, No. 1, 1878, p. 57.

651. Eu-doc'-l-mús al'-bú-sís. Gr. évdoxás, well-tried; hence, approved, famous, of high repute; from év, well, and δοξάω, assayed and found acceptable; ἄλος, I accept. The Ibis or Æs of the ancients (not this species) was a celebrated and sacred bird; it was the Egyptian bird, now called Ibis orthópterus. — Lat. albus, white.

This is Ibis alba in the orig. ed. See Elliot, Ibis, 1877, p. 482.
Scarlet Ibis.

Roseate Spoonbill.

654. Mycteria americana L. B —. C 448b. R 499. (1 M.)
American Jabiru.

Great Blue Heron.

Great White Heron; Florida Heron.

657. Ardea cinerea L. B —. C —. R 488. (G.)
European Blue Heron.

Great White Egret.

Little White Egret; Snowy Heron.

Louisiana Heron.

652. E. rūbi-cr. Lat. ruber, red. This is Ibis rubra in the orig. ed.

653. Ajaja rū'-sr'-ē. Lat. rosēna or rosēnas, rosy, rose-red; rosă, a rose; related to Gr. ἱῶς; see for instance in ῥωδόκυς, rose-breasted. — Ajaja or ajaia or aiasia or aigaya is the old Brazilian name of this bird, of signification and pronunciation alike unknown to us. This stands as Plataea ajaia in the orig. ed.; for the change of this long-standing name, see Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 10.

654. Myc-tē'-ri-ē ām-ēr-i-ca'-nā. Gr. ἀντρῆ, the nose, scent; ἀντρησία, literally, “I work the nose,” i.e., turn up the nose at, sneer, scorn, deride, &c.; well applied to the expression of this ugly bird.

655. Ar'-de-ē hēr-ū'-di-ās. Lat. ardea, a heron. — Gr. ἀείδας, ἀειδά, or ἀείδον, a heron. There is also a proper name Herodias.

656. A. òc-ci-dēn-tā'-ls. See Dennertia, No. 113.

657. A. cin-ēr'-ē-ā. Lat. cinerea, ash. See Heronrychus, No. 22.

658. Hēr-ū'-di-ās ē-gret'-ē. Latin proper name Herodias: see Ardea, No. 655. — Egretta is Latinized from the French niche, a top-knot, plume; whence also egret. These words are said to be related to heron itself, all springing from O. H. Gund, a heron.

659. Gār-zēn'-tā cân-di-dis'-st-mā. Garzetta is the Italian name of the corresponding European species. — Lat. candidissima, very white, entirely white; superlative of candidus. See Folio, No. 501.

660. Hyd-rā-nās'-sā trī'-kōl-ēr. Gr. ἡδρα, water, giving in Latin hydrа, and νυσσα or νυσσα, a water-fowl; from a verb meaning to swim. We have here two words very fruitful of derivatives; one giving us the compounds of ὕδρα, as ὕδρανυξ, the other those relating to the sea, a ship, or swimming: nautica, aeronaut, nary, navigate, Insurance; the latter is originally “sea” sickness, and literally “ship” sickness. — Lat. tricolors, three-colored.

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661. Di-chro-mâ-nâs-sâ rû'-fâ. Gr. šî, twice; χρώμα, chroma, color; originally, probably, flesh-color; and ρόπας, a water-fowl; alluding to the dichroism or dichromatism which prevails in this and other herons, these birds of the same species being found either pure white or variously colored. — Lat. rufus, reddish.


662. Flô'-râ-lâ cê-râ-lî-ê-â. Lat. floris, florid, flowery; flôs, a flower; but the genus is named for the State of Florida. — Lat. ceruleus, blue; see Polioptila, No. 39.

663. Bû-tôr'-î-lâ dîr'-î-sâ-cê-nâs. Lat. bitio or bitor, a bittern; equal to botur, botaurus, bos-taurus? see Bubo, No. 482; eîlos, resemblance. There is also a proper name Butorides — Lat. virescens, present participle of vireo, I grow green, am greenish, from vireo, which see, No. 170.

664. Nyct-i-râ-lô-â-grîs'-ê-â naâ'-vî-â. Badly formed from Gr. αεί, gen. vocé, night, and Lat. ardeo, a heron; better Noctiluca, like Nociluca, &c. — Lat. griseus, see Macrorhamphos, No. 699, and Leucosticta, No. 205. — Lat. mepia, see Turtiis, No. 5.

665. Nyct-e-râ-lô-â-vî-sî cê-râ-lî-ê-â-âs. Gr. vēf, night, and ἐπωδές, a heron, like the Latin ardea. Commonly written nyctotherus; but we see no occasion for the k, the ë not being aspirated; though the k is seen in the Lat. herodius. — Lat. violaceus, violet-colored; viola, a violet, pansy.

666. Bo-tôr'-î-rûs mû-gî-tâns. The many words bitern, bitone, bitone, butor, butio, are all onomatopoeic, from the hollow guttural sound of the bird's voice, and are referable to bos-taurus or botaurus? see Bubo, No. 482. — Lat. mugitans, bellowing; mugito, I low like a cow; as the children say, " moo."

667. Ar-dê-tâ lâ ex-i'-îs. Ardita is an Italian word, equivalent to ardea, diminutive of ardeo. — Lat. exilis, contracted from exignis, equivalent to exignis, from exigo, this equal to ex and oio, literally, I drive out. Any thing exacted or exact, is carefully measured, considered, strictly accounted for; hence likely to be scanty, as opposed to abundant, or superfluous; therefore, poor, thin, mean, small; any of these latter adjectives well suited to this lean little bird. We have the idea in several applications in the English words exigency, an emergency; exiguous, small; the French exigent, exacting; and in our rare though actual word exile, small. (The latter must not be confounded, however, with exile, banishment, one banished; though this might seem exactly from exigo, "I drive out," it is from another root: exulo, exult.)
    White Crane; Whooping Crane.

    Northern Sandhill Crane.

    Southern Sandhill Crane.

    Scolopacous Courian; Limpkin.

672. Parra gymnastoma Wagl. B —. C —. R 568. (f. m.) 
    Mexican Jaçaná.

    Clapper Rail; Salt Marsh Hen.

668. Grus ãm-êr-i-câ'ñ-nä. Lat. grus, genitive suis, feminine noun of the third declension, a 
    crane. The word refers to the hollow guttural voice of the birds, and is apparently 
    related to English grunt.

669. G. cân-ã-dên'sis. It was doubtless upon the northern bird, figured by Edwards, that 
    Linnaeus based this name. G. fraterculus of Cassin has been found distinct from the 
    common sandhill crane of the United States, and identical with the northern bird. It 
    is therefore properly a synonym of canadensis, and another name must be found for the 
    United States bird commonly called canadensis. See next species. See Ridg., Bull. 
    Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 187; Cates, ibid., p. 188.

670. G. prê-tên'sis. Lat. pratinus, relating to pratun, a field. 
    Not in the orig. ed. See last species.

671. Ar'ê-mâs pic'ê-tâs. The word aramus is unknown to us. Agassiz gives it as "nom. 
    propr." A correspondent remarks: "Vicillot’s Analyse is very incorrectly printed, and 
    some letter may have been omitted or changed; hence the clue is still to seek. The 
    origin seems hopeless, unless revealed by accident." Under these circumstances, it is 
    consoling to reflect that the word is more decorous in form than many of known classic 
    derivation. — Lat. pictus, see Scopoli, No. 11.

672. Pâr'-râ gâm-nô-stô-mâ. Parra is a good Latin word, being the name of some unknown 
    bird regarded as of ill-omen; as occurring in Pliny, said to be the European Lapwing, 
    Vanellus cristatus. Transferred by Linnaeus to a mixed lot of spur-winged birds, 
    chiefly of America. "Jaçaná" is the Brazilian name of a species of this genus; made 
    a generic term by Brissin in 1700, and we do not see why it should not be employed 
    instead of Parra. — Gr. γαμός, naked, and στόμα, mouth; in allusion to the caruncular 
    skin at the base of the bill. 
    Not in the orig. ed.; since discovered in Texas by J. C. Merrill; see Bull. Nutt. 
    Club, i, 1876, p. 88; Pr. U. S. Nat. Mus., i, 1878, p. 107.

673. Râl'-lâs lâm-gt-rê-sâ'ris crêp'-i-tâns. Rallus is said to be contracted from varules, a 
    diminutive of varus, rare; and to mean thin, slight; if so, the adjective has become an 
    apt generic name for these lean narrow birds. It is more likely, however, to be 
    onomatopoeic, Latinized in late days from the French varle, râle, a rattling cry, Engl. 
    rail, to reproach, deride, &c., having nothing to do with the English rail (of a fence); 
    very applicable to these clamorous birds. — Lat. longirostris, long-billed. — Lat. crepitans, 
    present participle of crepito, I crackle, crack:le, clatter, crepitate; a frequentative or inten-
    sive form of creps, of same signification. 
    This is R. longirostris of the orig. ed.
### CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.


678. **Porzana maruetta** (Leach) Bp. B —. C —. R 573. (G.) *Spotted Crane.*

679. **Porzana carolina** (L.) V. B 555. C 468. R 574. *Carolina Crane; Rail; Sora; Ortolan.*


674. **R. l. sōl-ē-č'-'tās.** Lat. *obsoletus,* obsolete, grown unaccustomed, passed out of vogue; *ob,* opposite; and *soleco,* I grow accustomed; *soleo,* I am accustomed. The application is to the faded, as if worn out and disused, coloration.

This is *R. elegans var. obsoletus,* of the orig. ed., Appendix: see Bull. Nutt. Club, v, 1880, p. 130.

675. **R. l. sāt-ō-rā-'tās.** Lat. *saturatus,* saturated, satiated, filled full; *i.e.,* having eaten enough; *satis,* enough: whence satisfied, &c. The allusion is to the color, which is full, *i.e.* rich, dark, heavy.


676. **R. ē-lē-gāns.** Lat. *elegans or elegans,* elegant; literally, choice, select; from *ē* and *logo,* I pick out; quite equivalent to *electus,* chosen, picked, eclectic, &c.

677. **R. vīr-gīn-'tā-nūs.** To Virginia, “mother of Presidents,” and wet-nurse of Secession.

678. **Porz-ā'-nā mā-rā-'tās.** *Porzana* is an Italian word, the meaning of which we know not; it has been in book-use for several centuries, as the name of some marsh bird. — *Maruetta* is likewise Italian: said to be applicable to anything by the sea, and hence to be equivalent to maritimus. — *Crake* is to crackle, cackle, creak, croak, quack, &c.; see Crec. No. 633, Quadrupeds, no. 714.


679. **P. cā-rū-lī-'nā.** To Carolina. This is the rail of sportsmen. It is also called *sore* or *soree;* why, we know not; the word is colloquial and local, and has scarcely crept into the books. The word “ortolan” has a curious connection with this species. It is Italian and French, equal to the Latin *hortulana,* relating to a garden: the “ortolan” is *Emberiza hortulana,* a bunting, esteemed a great delicacy by gourmets; and our crake has been called *ortolan* for no better reason than that it is also edible and savoury. The same name is sometimes applied to the bobolink, *Icthyomyza argirotaenia,* because it is found abundantly in the same marshes in the fall, and sells in the same restaurants as the same bird as the rail, the two being brought in together by the gunners.


681. **P. jām-'ā-'t-cēn'-sīs.** To Jamaica. The name signifies in the vernacular the island of springs, of flowing water.
   Farallone Black Crake.
   Corn Crake.
   Florida Gallinule.
   Purple Gallinule.
   American Coot. [See Addenda, No. 885.]
   Red Flamingo.
   Trumpeter Swan.
   American Swan.

682. P. j. cō-tūr-nil’-cū-lūs. Lat. diminutive of Coturnix, which see, No. 579.
683. Crex prā-tēn’-stis. Gr. κρης, Lat. crex, a crake; all three of these words are the same, 
   meaning the creaking, crackling cry of the bird; κρίς, I make such a noise. — Lat. 
   pratensis, see Grus, No. 670. (A subgenus, „Crexicus,” which passed , some American 
   works for the black rail, was simply a misprint for creecicus, which is a Greek diminu- 
   tive form of κρης.)
684. Gäl-lin’-ūs gäl-ē-ē’-tē. Lat. gallinula, a diminutive of gallina, a hen; see Gallinago, No. 
   693. It is commonly but wrongly accented on the penult, and pronounced gull-nyew’-ker! 
   But gull-num-w’-lah is doubtless nearer the sound a Roman would have made if he had 
   used the word. — Lat. galeata, helmeted; galea, a helmet; galea, I crown with a helmet; 
   very apt, in allusion to the frontal shield of a bird of this genus.
685. Iōn-or-nil’-ns mār-tīn’-tā. Gr. λουσ, a violet, and ἕόν, a bird; well applied to these 
   luxurious porphyritic or hyacinthine “sultanas.” — English violet is from Lat. viola, and 
   this is very easily gotten from the Greek. — To the island of Martinique.
686. Ful’-cā ām-er-cū-lā-nā. Lat. fulica, same as fulix, a coot, from the sooty color of the 
   bird; fuligo, soot, whence fuliginosus, &c.
687. Phoé-nil-cōp-tēr-ās rūb-ēr. Gr. φοινικόπτερος, Lat. phoenicopterus, the flamingo; literally, 
   red-winged: φοῖνικα and τῆρος: see Apuleius, No. 316. — Lat. ruber, red. — English flamingo 
   seems to come directly through the Spanish flamenco, the name of this bird; both these, 
   as the French flamant, are of course from the Latin flamma, flame, fiery-red.
688. Cyg-nil’-bük-cūn-nil’-tā. Gr. κύκνος, Lat. cygnum or cygnus, a swan; famed for its dying 
   song; also name of a person fabled to have been transmuted into the bird. The name is 
   probably rooted ‹ the idea of singing, this being one of the most persistent and 
   ubiquitous myths. — Lat. buccinator, a trumpeter, who uses his cheeks so much in blowing 
   his instrument; buccin, or buckin, a trumpet; buco, the check.
689. C. cō-lūm-bi-lūs-nil’-nās. Of the Columbia River, where specimens were noted by Lewis and 
   Clarke, afterwards named by Ord. 
   This stands in the orig. ed. as C. americana. For the change, see Coues, Bull. U. S. 
   Geol. Surv. Terr., 2d ser., No. 6, 1876, p. 444.
CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

            Whooping Swan.

            Bewick's Swan.

692. Anser albifrons (Gm.) Bechst. B — C — R 593. (G.)
            European White-fronted Goose.

            American White-fronted Goose.

            Blue Goose.

            Snow Goose.

            Lesser Snow Goose.

            Ross' Snow Goose.

690. C. mū'-sl-cūs. Gr. mūσες, Lat. musices, relating to a muse, any one of the Muses; hence, "musics" is primarily and most properly to be predicated of high ideals in general, whether in science, letters, or art. The term musicus, however, as applied to a swan, is a locust a non locanda, unless a relationship between the Muses and the Graces be imagined.


691. C. bē'-wīk-i. To Thomas Bewick.

Not in the orig. ed., and here doubtfully admitted. See Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222, where Ridgway revives the record given in Farn. Bor.-Am. ii, 1831, p. 465, and states that the description of specimens killed at Igloolik, Arctic America, lat. 60°, indicates the true Bewick's Swan. But on the doubt in the case of these Arctic Swans, if any different from C. columbianus, see Newton, Man. Nat. Hist. Greenl., 1875, p. 113, and especially Freke, Zoologist, September, 1881, p. 366.

692. An'ser āl'-bf-rōns. Lat. anser, a goose. How anser came about we do not know; we suppose it related more or less radically to anas, and so to ñāra, a duck; see Hydranassa, No. 600. — Lat. albifrons, white forehead.


695. C. hy-pēr-bō-rō'-ē-s. Lat. hyperboreus, hyperborean, northern; see Looples, No. 603.

696. C. h. āl-bē'-tūs. Lat. albus, whitened, made white.


705. Dendrocygna fulva (Gm.) Burm. B 575. C 486. R 600. Fulvous Tree Duck.


698. Chlos-phaga canagica — Gr. χλόα, χλόη, young grass; whence χλωρίς, green; χώρα, I eat. — Mr. H. W. Elliott informs us there are Eskimos of Alaska who call themselves "Kanagiamoot," i.e., "the people of the Kanag" — whatever that may be; whence quasi-Lat. canagica.

699. Bér-ni-clá leu-cóp'-sís. Bernicla or bernicula is Latinized from the French bernicle or bernache, Engl. bernacle. We only know this word as the name of the little cirrped crustaceans out of which this goose was fabled to sprout, ripen, and fall like a fruit from its stem. A correspondent observes: "Max Müller says /bernumenulum, but he gives no reason whatever (nor for hibernicula) founded on the word having been ever used." (cf. Lect. on the Sci. of Lang., 2d ser.) — Gr. λευκός, white, and φάε, appearance.

This species is Greenlandic, but otherwise North American only as a straggler. For a résumé of occurrences, see Freke, Zoologist, September, 1881, p. 372. The goose of this species stand in the orig. ed. as species of Branta; but that word having been found unavailable as a generic term, the name Bernicla is restored.

700. B. brént-tá. Latinized from brent, brant, brand, or branched goose; the term brentus and brentus are also found. See Cauphylogrychus, No. 63. Brent or brant goose is therefore simply burnt goose, from its blackish appearance, as if charred.

701. B. b. nígr'-ri-cáns. Lat. nigriceps, being blackish, like nigrescens. — Not in the orig. ed.

702. B. cà-ná-dén'-sís. See Miyidioetes, No. 140.

703. B. c. leu-pó-ri-lá. Gr. λευκός, white; ριπέ, the check.

704. B. c. hútch'-ín-sí. To —— Hutchins, to whom we were at one time indebted for most that was known of the birds of interior British America.

705. Dén-dró-cyg'-nál fá-lí-vá. Gr. δέντρο, a tree, and κάλξως, a swan; see Cygnus, No. 688. — Lat. fulvus, fulvous, refulish.

706. D. all-túm-ná'-lís. Lat. autumnalis or auctumnalis, relating to the autumn, when the increase of the earth is harvested; auctumnus, the autumn; auctus, an increase, increased; auctor, a producer, author; augeo, I increase, furnish forth, augment.


707. An'aš bōs'-cās. Lat. anas, a duck; doubtless related to νασα. See what is said under Hydronassa, No. 609. — Gr. Bοσκας, Lat. borus or bosca, a duck, probably this very species; from Bοσκew, I graze. This word has almost invariably, in ornithology, been written boschas — very wrongly, as Wharton was lately at pains to point out (Ibis, 1879, p. 455).

708. A. dōb-scū'-rā. Lat. obscurus, dark, obscure.

709. A. o. fūl-vī'-gū'-lā. Lat. fulvus, fulvous, and gula, throat. This and many similar words were viciously accepted on a long penult.

710. Dā'-ft-lā a-cū'-tā. Dafila is a nonsense-word, invented by W. E. Leech, like Harleda, meaning nothing. — Lat. acuta, sharpened, pointed; as the tail of the bird is.

711. Cha-lē'-lās'-mās strēp'-ē'-rūs. Gr. χαλέλας, prominent, projecting, protuberant; and ευέρος, a layer, plate, lamella; referring to the denticulations of the bill. — Lat. streperus (not classic), noisy, clamorous; as we should say, obstreperous; strepitus, a noise; strepo, I make a fuss.

712. Mā'-rē'-cā pē-nēl'-ō-pē. Mareca is said to be a Brazilian vernacular word for some kind of duck; long after, it was transferred to the widgeon. But it may also be remarked that there is the Lat. Marten, a water-nymph. Ray has Mareca (Syn., p. 149). — Penelope was the celebrated wife of Ulysses, mother of Telemachus; penelope, or in Gr. πεντέλαφ, was some kind of duck. Linnaeus wrote the latter.

713. M. ām-ēr-tī-cā-nā. See Parnita, No. 93.

714. Quer-qua'-dū'-lā cīc'-cā. Lat. querquedula, a kind of small duck; etymology obscure, and not at all to our way of thinking in the authorities consulted; apparently from κεραύνος, νίφος, κέρας, κέρας, κέφαλς, κεφάλη, a set of onomatopoeic words formed to express a shrill or harsh cracking sound; hence related to creak, quack, crackle, &c.; and quite equivalent to the very word creak, which we have here, and which seems but an arbitrary adjective formed from κραύγα. Charleton calls one of the ducks Anas "caulacuta, The Cracke (a strepitus)." The form quacula is found in some writers; and "quack" is the usual word to express a duck's voice. See Cres, No. 683.
Green-winged Teal.

Blue-winged Teal.

Cinnamon Teal.

Shoveller.

Summer Duck; Wood Duck.

Greater Black-head; Scap Duck.

Lesser Black-head; Scap Duck.

Ring-neck; Black-head.

American Pochard; Red-head.

715. Q. cā-rō-ln-ēn'-ēs. To Carolina. — The genus Nettion, in which this teal has been placed by some, is the Gr. νέττιος, a little duck; contracted from νυτόπως, a diminutive of νυτα or νυπτα: see Hydranassa, No. 669. Very curiously, it seems to have been used by the Greeks as a familiar term of endearment, just as we sometimes now say “little duck,” or “ducks darling.”

716. Q. dis'-cōrs. Lat. discors, discordant, disagreeing, unlike; literally “two-hearted,” from dis, twice, and cor, the heart; opposed to concors, concordant.

717. Q. cy-an-ōp'-tē-rā. Gr. κυανίδης, blue, πτέρον, wing.

718. Spā'-tō-lā clyp-ē-ō'-tā. Lat. spatula or spatha, Gr. σπάδης, a spathes, spatula, spoon, ladle; with reference to the spathulous or spoon-like shape of the bird’s bill. — Lat. elygnus, furnished with a shield, wearing a shield; elipeus or elipeus or elipeus or elipeus, a shield: commemorating in this case the rounded expanse of the bill.

719. A'-iix spān'-sā. Gr. αἴξ or αίγ: application not obvious. Nor is the orthography settled. If the word be from the monosyllable αἴξ it should be Latinized as x; if from the dissyllable αίγ: it becomes ax. In the uncertainty, we do not change the accented form; though we suspect ax to be preferable. — Lat. sponsa, a bride, a spouse, a betrothed, that is, a promised one; spoudae, I promise sacredly, I vow. Prettily applied to this lovely duck, as if the bird were arrayed for bridal.

720. Fūlīg'-ō-lā mā'-rī-lā. Lat. fuligula or fulicula, diminutive of fulica or fulcr, a cont.; fuligo, soot. — Harle we know nothing about; qu, a proper name? qu, Gr. μπάλας, embers, charcoal, from the spaca’s pitch-black foreparts?

721. F. fī-fin'-īs. Lat. affinis, allied, allied; ad, and finis. See Campylorhynchus, No. 64.

722. F. cōl-lā-līs. Lat. collaris, relating to the neck, collum; this species having a ring of color, like a collar, round the neck.

723. F. fē-rī'-nā ām-ēr-l-cā'-nā. Lat. ferina, wild, in a state of nature, feral.
Canvas-back.

Golden-eye.

Barrow's Golden-eye.

Buffalo-head; Butter-ball; Spirit Duck.

Long-tailed Duck; Old Wife.

729. **Camptolæmus labradorius** (Gm.) Gr. B 600. C 509. R 624.
Labrador Duck.

Harlequin Duck.

724. **F. vallisneria**. *Vallisneria* is a genus of aquatic plants, the wild celery, *V. spiralis* L., named for Antoine Vallisner, a French botanist. The name was applied to the bird from its fondness for this plant as food. The name canvas-back, from the peculiar coloration of the upper parts, is an Americanism which has been in use at least since 1800. (c.g., see Barton, Med. and Phys. Journ., pt. ii, vol. ii, 1865, p. 161.)

725. **Clangula**. Lat. *clangula*, diminutive of *clangor*, a clang, noise; the corresponding Gr. *κλαγγία* means particularly the outcry of wild animals; *κλάγω*, future *κλάγεω*, I cry out. It was applied to this bird several centuries ago. — Gr. *γλάκυκος* or *γλακάω*, a kind of wild duck, perhaps this very species. Under the varying forms of *glauconium*, *glaucium*, *glaucus*, and *glacia*, it has been definitely applied to this duck for more than three centuries.

726. **C. is-länd'ín-cä**. To Iceland. See Fulco, No. 500.

727. **C. ál-be'ú-du**. Diminutive (irregular) form of *albus*, white; *albula* would be better form. "Buffalo-head" is a corruption of *buffalo-head*, from the puffliness of the head: "buffalo" from the fatness of the bird at times: "spirit duck," from the quickness of diving.

728. **Här'äl-dä glä'stä'-lis**. *Harelda* is a nonsense-word, invented by Leach. — Lat. *glacialis*, glacial, icy, relating to ice; *glacies*, ice. (Unde derivatur? cf. Gr. *γλακάω*.)

729. **Camptolæmus labradorius**. Gr. *καμπτός*, flexible, as leather is, for instance; *κάμψω*, I bend; and *λαβρός*, the throat; but the whole word refers to the soft leathery expansion of the bill, as if *Camptorhynchus*, for which latter word, preoccupied in zoology, it was proposed as a substitute. — To Labrador; which name is said to have been given to the country by the Spaniards, it being considered cultivable, as Greenland was not; Span. *labrador*, cultivated land; *labrador*, laborer; *labrar*, to work.

730. **Histrionicus minutus**. Lat. *histrionicus*, histrionic, relating to *histris*, a stage-player; because the bird is tricked out in various colors, as if it were dressed to play some part on the stage. The word is related in the most interesting manner to *historia*, history, and *histology*, the science of tissues of the body; the idea being the weaving together of things, to make, as history, a connected account, as in histology, a tissue of organs. We still say, for example, a tissue of falsehood, &c. These words are all related to *lēdēs*, a loom, or the web woven on it.
   Steller's Duck.

   Spectacled Elder.

   Elder Duck.

   American Elder Duck.

   Black-throated Elder.

   King Elder.

   American Black Scoter.

   Velvet Scoter; White-winged Scoter.

   Surf Duck.

731. Sō-māt-ē-ci-ā stēl'-ler-i. Gr. σάμα, genitive σάμαρας, the body, and ἐφορ, wool, down; with reference to the famous "elder-down" produced by species of this genus. — To G. W. Steller, the surgeon and naturalist of Behring's second voyage, 1741-42.

732. S. fisch'-ēr-i. To Gotth. Fischer von Walsleben, a Russian naturalist.

733. S. mōl-lis'-st-mā. Lat. mollissima, superlative degree of mollis, soft; this a contraction for movēlis, mobile, moveable, from movēo, I move. The reference is of course to the downy plumage.
   See next species. Since the American bird has been distinguished from the European, the latter has been said to be also found in North America, on the west side of Cumberland Gulf. See Ridg., Pr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222. This requires us to restore the name S. mollissima, but it is No. 734 that equals No. 518 of the orig. ed.

   This is the S. mollissima of writers on American birds and of the orig. ed. of the Check List. See Sharpe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1871, p. 51. See last species.

735. S. v-nig'-rā. This is a queer way of saying that the bird has a black v-shaped mark on the throat — "digammated," indeed!

736. S. spēc-tē-bi-lls. Lat. spectabilis, that may be seen, hence, worth seeing, a spectacle; specto, spicio, specio, I look at; whence a thousand derivatives.

737. Oē-dē'-mō-lā-ām-ēr-i-cā'-nā. Gr. οὖθνα, Lat. adem, a swelling, tumefaction; oūthō, I swell; referring to the humpiness or gibbosity of the bill.

738. O. fūs'-cā. Lat. fuscus, fuscescent, dark; not well applied to this black bird.

739. O. pēr-spēc-il-li'-tā. Irregularly formed from perspicio; equivalent to perspicibilis, contracted to perspicilla, and then given a participial termination, as if from a verb perspicillo; meaning perspicuous, that may be clearly seen, hence conspicuous, spectacular; see Somateria, No. 736.

Long-billed Surf Duck.


Ruddy Duck.


St. Domingo Duck.


Merganser; Goosander.


Red-breasted Merganser.


Hooded Merganser.


Gannet; Solan Goose.


Booby Gannet.


American White Pelican.


741. Er-is-mä-tü-rä rüh'-l-dä. Gr. *speciosus*, a stay, prop, pier, and *ōps* tail, as the stiffened member of the bird might seem to be. — Lat. *rubidus*, ruddy, reddish.

742. Nöm-ö'-nyx döm-in'-l-că. Gr. *oikos*, law, order, regular way, and *ōgel* nail. The nail at the end of the bill in all the species of so-called *Erismatum*, except *rubida*, is formed in a particular way. — See DeFauvel, No. 129.

743. Mër-göš mër-gän’-sär. Lat. *mergus*, a diver; *mergo*, I dive, *mergere*, mergi, mergam; whence submerged, immersed, &c. — *Merganzer* is simply mergus + anser, i.e., diving-goose.

744. M. sër-rä'-töö. Lat. *serrator*, a sawyer; *serratus*, sawn, i.e., saw-shaped, serrate, serriced, as the prominent teeth of the bill look like those of a saw; *serra*, a saw; supposed to be equal to *serco*, from *serco*, I cut.

745. M. cu-cul'-la'-töö. Lat. *cucullatus*, hooded, wearing the *cucullum*, a kind of hood, a capuchon, perhaps from its circular shape (κυκλός). Very appropriate in this case.

746. Sä'-lä bäs-sä'-nä. *Sula*, by Agassiz given as a proper name, was Latinized lately from the French name, *Le Sole* — Quasi-Lat. *bassanus* is an adjective derived from the name of one of the great haunts of the bird, the Bass Rock, Firth of Forth, Scotland.

747. S. leu'-cö-gäš'-tä. Gr. *alexis*, white, and *γαστρό*, the belly.

This stands as S. *flor* in the orig. ed. See Salv., Tr. Z. S. ix, pt. ix, 1875, p. 496.

748. Pel'-ē-ca-nüs träch'-y-rhyn'-chö-s. Gr. *πελεκάν*, or *πελακάν*, or f — *pelicans*, a pelican. The etymology is obscure; but the pelican was fabled to stri and wound its own breast, that the young might be nourished with blood; and there are various Greek and Latin words signifying some cutting and striking instrument, as an axe, which are nearly identical in form with the above. — Gr. *τραχύς*, rough, uneven, and *βρέχω*, the beak; with reference to the deciduous excrescence or "centre-board" on the upper mandible.
Brown Pelican.

Common Cormorant.

Double-crested Cormorant.

White-tufted Cormorant.

Florida Cormorant.

Mexican Cormorant.

Tufted Cormorant.

Pallus's Cormorant.

Red-crested Cormorant.

Violet-green Cormorant.

749. P. fūs'-cūs. Lat. fuscus, fuscus, dark.

750. Phal-a-cro'c6-rax cār'-bū. Gr. φαλακροκόραξ, Lat. phalacrocorax, a cormorant; from φαλακρός, bald, and κόραξ, a raven. Compare Phaloropus, No. 601. The cormorant was often called "sea-crow," and "cormorant" is nothing but cormeus marinus; Fr. cormoran; Ital. coveo marina; Sp. cerver marino or cever. colo (bald-headed crow). — Lat. carbo, a coal, charcoal; whence carbon, from the black color.

The cormorants are all given as Graculas in the orig. ed. But this was according to a way which G. R. Gray had of determining the types of genera, which has been found not available. Graculas signifies that the bird is so like a crow in color; cf. English "sea-crow," above.


752. P. d. cin-cin-nāl'-tūs. Lat. cinclumnatus, having curly hair; Lat. cincinnus, Gr. κικύννος, a curly lock.

753. P. d. fū-nt-dā'-nūs. To Florida. Bartram named the bird before Audubon did.

754. P. mēx-l-cā'-nūs. To Mexico. See Sialis, No. 28.

755. P. pē-nt-sil-lā'-tūs. Lat. penicillum, a pencil, or painter's brush; equivalent to peniculus, a little brush; this from penis, a tail, or the male organ; compare penibo, I hang; as something pendant or appended. The reference is to the tufts of lengthened feathers on the bird.

756. P. pēr-spic-il-lā'-tūs. See Eudocia, No. 739.

757. P. bi-cris-tī'-tūs. Lat. bis, twice, and cristatus, crested. Exactly equal to the Gr. δίαφος.

758. P. vi-ō-lā'-cē-ūs. Lat. violaceus, violet-colored; viola, a violet. See Ixornis, No. 685.
Bald’s Cormorant.

Anhinga; Darter; Snake-bird.

Frigate Bird; Man-of-war Bird.

762. Phaëthon aethereus L. B — C — R 655. (?!
Red-billed Tropic-bird.

Yellow-billed Tropic-bird.

Skua.

Pomatorhine Jäger.

759. P. v. rës-plëp-dëns. Lat. resplendens, resplendent, splendid, or lustrous; resplendens or splendens, I shine, gleam. Splendor is derived by some etymologists from ἀνίληνδεύς, live coals.

Not in the original ed. Since recognized by Ridgway, Jr. Nat. Mus., iii, 1880, p. 222.
Farallone Islands.

760. Plët-tús an-hin-gă. Gr. ἀνίληνδεύς, being a good swimmer; from ἀνίλω or ἀνίλω, I swim, navigate; Lat. plotus; and very early applied, in ornithology, to divers swimming birds.

— Anhinga is a barbarous word, from the Portuguese anhina, and equivalent to the Lat. anhina, snaky; anhina, a snake; very well applied to this curious bird, which in its subaqueous excursions strangely resembles a swimming serpent. See Cones, Bull. Nat. Orn. Club, iii, 1878, p. 101. We should like to substitute the Latin form of the word, but that would probably be going too far.

761. Täch-y-pét-čs ἀ-quit-čs. Gr. τάχγετες, Lat. tachypetes, flying rapidly; τάχγετα, swift, and ψτραψα, I fly. — Lat. aquila, swarthy, dark-colored. The word is vaguely supposed by most persons to have something to do with aquila, an eagle, in consideration of the raptorial prowess of this piratical high-flyer; but it would in that case be either aquila, substantive, an eagle, or aquilina, adjective, aquiline. Aquila and aquilina are doubtless the same word, etymologically; but the present specific name has nothing further to do with the genus Aquila, which see, No. 552.

762. P. až-thë-s-rë-čs. Gr. ἀθρούρας, Lat. atroclus, etherial, relating to the ἄθρος, ether, ether, or serene upper air, as opposed to ἀθρον, νερ, the lower aerial region; the birds of this genus being noted for soaring aloft. Th. ἀθρούρας, ἀθρον.

Not in the original ed. If there be no mistake in identification, this species has straggled to Newfoundland. See Freke, Comp. List B. of Eur. and N. A., p. 44 (repaged from Proc. Roy. Soc. Dublin., 1879).

763. Phä-thë-thon flã-vt-rës-tris. Gr. Φαιτηθόν, a proper name, an epithet of the sun; Phaeithon having once undertaken to drive the chariot of the sun, his father Helios; well applied to these highly aerial birds of the Tropics. Sometimes very wrongly written Phaethon, and even Phoebus — Lat. vulcanostiris, yellow-billed.

764. Ster-cör-i-rl-čs skú-ä. Lat. stercorarius, having to do with ordure, a scavenger; stercus, excrement; from the filthy habits of the bird. — Skua is the name applied to the bird by the Faroése.

765. S. pô-mä-tö-rhin-čs. Gr. πόγμα, genitive πόματος, a flap, lid, cover; and ἄους, genitive ἄοτος,


the nose; from the scale-like covering of the nostrils. Temminck, habitually careless in such matters, originally wrote pomarinus, and we have almost always said "pomarine" jäger, with some vague notion of the seat in the case of this marine bird; but Newton's explanation of the word, as above, is undoubtedly correct. Jäger or jäger is the German for hunter, these birds being habitual hunters and plunderers of the gulls and terns. The name was originally applied to a class of wild huntsmen who lived on the banks of the Rhine, and supported themselves entirely by plunder and robbery.

768. S. pá-r-á-sí-ti-cús. Gr. παραςίτης, Lat. parasiticus, parasitic; Gr. παράσιτος, Lat. parasitus, a parasite, from παρά, by the side of, and σίτος, grain, food; literally, one who sits at the table of another; as we should say now, in vulgar parlance, a "free-luncher," "lunger," "dead-beat"; hence, in general, any kind of a hanger-on.

769. S. bá-f-fén'-lé. To Jean Louis Le Clerc, Comte de Buffon, the famous French panaegyrist of nature, particular friend of Linnæus, who wrote a great history of birds with the help of the Abbé de Montbeillard, and caused DunbENTon to prepare the celebrated 1008 Planches Entomologiques.

770. Lár'-ú̇s gláu'-cús. Gr. ἀδρύς, Lat. herus, a gull. — Lat. glauca, glaucous, bluish, γαλακος. See Glaucinum, No. 481. Gull is supposed to be named for its gluttony, from γαλος, the gallic; Welsh, gwyen; Fr., galand.

771. L. le̱-cág'-tér'-ús. Gr. ἀγάλως, white, and πτερός, wing.

772. L. gláu-cès'-cèn̄s. Lat. (dechally post-classic) glaucescens, the present participle of a suppositions inceptive verb glaucesco, I grow bluish; meaning here somewhat bluish.

773. L. mér'-fí-nú̇s. Lat. merius, marine; naut, the sea.

774. L. ár-gén-tác'-tú̇s. Lat. argentatus, silvered, silvery; the participle of an obsolete verb argento: argentum, silver, money, from ἀργέσις, silver, argé, white, the color of the metal. One writer has criticised the use of argentatus to denote a silvery color, arguing that argentatus would mean silvered over, silver-plated, or frosted, and proposed to substitute some other derivativ of argento. But this is hypercriticism; the word is more apt or fit for the bird than most specific names are.

775. L. a. smith-só̊n-tl'-nú̇s. To the Smithsonian Institution; this named for James Smithson, illegitimate son of Hugh Percy, Duke of Northumberland.
Western Herring Gull.

775. Larus cachinnans Pall. B —. C —. R 667.
Pallas's Gull.

776. Larus affinis Reinh. B —. C —. R 665. (G.)
Reinhardt's Gull.

California Gull.

Ring-billed Gull.

779. Larus canus L. B —. C —. R 671. (E.)
Mew Gull.

American Mew Gull.

White-headed Gull.

Kittiwake Gull.


775. L. ɛɛ-chin-nān-s. Lat. cachinnans, laughing immoderately; cachinno, I roar with laughter; Gr. καχιννας or καχιννας, of same meaning. Well expressing the outcry of the gull.

776. L. ɛf-fī-nīs. Lat. affinis, allied; ad and finis. See Campylophus, No. 61.

777. L. cāl-tō-r̓-n̓-tō-s. To California.

778. L. dēl-a-wār-ɛn-sīs. To the State of Delaware; named for Lord De La Ware.

779. L. cānus. Ashy, hoary-gray. Medially derived from καίω, to burn, consume, the root here seen giving rise to many words, as cinerus, cinette, &c.


Note. — We give all these Larus, excepting one, as good species, in deference to recent investigation; but much doubt that the method of treating them in the orig. ed. is not more natural after all.

781. L. heèr-mān-nī. To Dr. Adolphus L. Heermann, of Philadelphia, who collected extensively in the south-west.

This stands in the orig. ed., very erroneously, as L. belcheri.

782. Ris-sā tri-dāc-tī-lā. Rissa or Ris is the Icelandic vernacular name. — Lat. trīs, thrice, and dāctylus, digit, whether finger or toe: Gr. ὅρων. This bird has the hind toe rudimentary, leaving only three perfect digits. — Kittiwake is an old Scotch name of this species; perhaps from its cry.


783. R. t. kot-zé-bu'i-i. To Otto de Kotzebue, the Russian navigator.

784. R. bré-vro-stris-tris. Lat. brevis, short, and rostris, pertaining to the bill, rostral; from rostrum.

785. Pá-gó'-phi-lá é-búr'-nē-a. Gr. éburos, ice, and φλασι, loved. — Lat. eburnea, of ivory, like ivory (in whiteness or hardness); ebor, ivory; directly from the Semitic word for elephant.

786. Chró-i-có-ceph'-ál-lá-á-atri-cil'-lá. Gr. χρωικές, colored, and κεφαλή, head. This word has given great trouble from Eyton's, the founder's, saying it was from χρωίκες, there being such a word. Various attempts to derive it from χρωίκαι or χρωίλα, or from χρωίς, χρωίδαι, color, and to rectify the supposed erroneous orthography, have resulted in κροκοεφαλής, κροκοεφαλίς, κροκοεφαλίς, κροκοεφαλίς. Wharton has shown Eyton's original orthography to be correct, lacking only the diacritic over the i, there being actually such an adjective as χρωικές, not given in the common dictionaries. (See Zoologist, March, 1878, p. —) — Lat. atricilla, black-tailed; only applicable to the young bird. See Motacilla, No. 89.

787. C. fränk'-lín-i. To Sir John Franklin.

788. C. phil-i-dél'-phi-á. To the City of Brotherly Love. See Geolhypois, No. 142.

789. Rhó-dó-sté-thil'-ál-róś'-e-á. Gr. ῥόδος, the rose, and στεφάνος, the breast; rose-breasted. — Lat. rosatus, rosy.

790. Xé'-má sáb'-bín'-í-í. Xema is a nonsense word, invented by Leach: it is sometimes written xema. — To Edward Sabine, by his brother.

791. X. för-ca'-tá. Lat. furcatus, forked, furcate, bifurcate, forked; furca, a fork.

792. Str'-ná áng'-ll-ca. Sterna is not classic, having nothing to do with sternus, a starling, or with sternum, the breast-bone, or stern, to strew. Agassiz gives the latter etymon. It is...
 Caspian Tern.

 Cayenne Tern; Royal Tern.

 Elegant Tern.

 Sandwich Tern.

 Common Tern or Sea Swallow.

 Forster’s Tern.

 Arctic Tern.

 Roseate Tern.

 Least Tern.

a Latinization, perhaps not older than about 1523, of the English tern, or stern, or sterne, or steyn, there being all these, and other old forms of the word; Danish terne, &c. We have a vague impression that the word is onomatopoeic, from the cry of the bird. One of the names of the bird is the Swiss Schnüring. Most languages, however, have a different set of words, equivalent to our sea-swallow; as Fr. Hirondelle-de-mer; Germ. See-de-falke, &c.—Lat. oculia, English; Montagu having named the bird after a country where it is comparatively seldom seen.

793. S. caspia. To the Caspian Sea.

794. S. maxima. Lat. maximus, superlative degree of magnum, large.
 This is S. regia of the orig. ed. We are now willing to accept Boddaert’s name.

795. S. eugans. See Rollus, No. 673.
 This is S. galerulaeata of the orig. ed. We are glad to return to the orig. name of this species, which H. S. has shown to be not galerulaeata Licht, as S. & S. had it.

796. S. can-iti-ca. An adjective formed from Cantium, a place in Britain, mentioned by Julius Caesar; now Kent, England.

797. S. hiruni-dó. See Hirundo, No. 159.

798. S. forsteri. To John reinhold Forster, who wrote, among many other things, a valuable account of Hudson’s Bay birds, published in 1772.

799. S. mac-rua. Gr. ose, long, and ose, tail. The word is often written macroura, and defensively so, the full form being macrourus. But it is possible to shorten one into it, as we habitually do in haeurus for haeourus.

800. S. dou-galli. To Dr. McDougall, of Scotland.
 This stands as S. paradisea Brinu, of the orig. ed. But Brünich’s bird being unquestionably the Arctic Tern, No. 799, we do not see why the latter should not be called S. paradisea.

801 S. sup-er-clu-ta. Lat. supercilioris or superciliosus, supercilious; i.e., relating to the eyebrow, supercilium; super and cillum, a hair; because one raises the eyebrows in expres-
Trudeau’s Tern.

Aleutian Tern.

Sooty Tern.

Bridled Tern.

Black Tern.

807. Hydrochelidon leucoptera (Meisn.) Boie. B —. C 575b. R 694. (1 E.)
White-winged Black Tern.

Noddy Tern.

Black Skimmer.

sion of certain emotions, as, surprise. But when surprised at anything, we question it, or doubt it, and this implies a feeling of superiority in ourselves; hence haughtiness, loftiness, even disdain and scorn, for the person or object which makes us supercilious. Super is the Gr. υπή. Cilium is the eyelid, before transferred to the eyelashes; it is the Greek κὼν, the eyelids. Cilia, in the plural, has latterly been much used in the sciences for any sort of little hairs or fringes, or flagella; as, ciliated epithelium, &c. — Lat. antilocrum, of the Antilles; in the genitive plural.

802. S. trū-deau’i. To Dr. James Trudeau, of Louisiana.

803. S. ἀ-leu’-ti-cā. To the Aleutian Islands.


805. S. an-ās-thē-te’-ti-cā. Gr. ἀνασθέτικαι, insensible, unfeeling, not perceiving; hence, as applied to this bird, stupid, foolish; ἀ or ā, privative, and ἀνασθετικ-, sensible, &c.; ἀνασθετ-, sensation, perception, feeling; ἀνασθέτωμα, I perceive. We have the English anesthetic direct from the Greek, though this has experienced a refinement of meaning the original did not possess; also in medicine, anæsthesia, the state of insensibility produced by such drugs as ether or chloroform, called from their property, anesthetic. The word has been brutally written anestheta; anæsthesia is one amendment already introduced, and the above is a further improvement.


North America in one known instance (Wisconsin); see Brewer, Am. Nat., 1874, p. 188.

808. ά’-nō-ō sūl-i-dōs. Gr. ἀνόσ or ἀνός, literally mindless, unmindful of; a privative and noos, the mind, intellect, understanding. It is applied to the bird as exactly equivalent to stolidus, or anæsthetica, as stolid, apathetic, insensible, in view of its indifference to the presence of man. — Lat. stolidus, stolid; related to stultus, foolish, silly.

809. Rhynč’-ōps nīg’-rā. Gr. βήχας, the beak, and ός̣, the face; well applied to a bird whose extraordinary beak is such a prominent feature. — Lat. niger, feminine nigra, black.
   Short-tailed Albatross.

   Black-footed Albatross.

   Sooty Albatross.

813. Ossifraga gigantea (Gm.) Reich.  B 634. C 581. R 704. (1)
   Giant Fulmar.

   Fulmar.

   Pacific Fulmar.

816. Fulmarus glacialis rodgersi (Cass.) Cones.  B —. C 582b. R 705b. (?)
   Rodgers's Fulmar.

   Slender-billed Fulmar.

810. Di-o-mé-de'-a bréch-gi-o'-rís.  Lat. Diomedes, adjective relating to Diomedes or Διομήδης, Jove-counselled, a Grecian hero famous at the siege of Troy: application probably fanciful. Pliny’s Diomedes aves were birds living on the island Diomedea in the Adriatic. — Gr. βρέχω, short, and ῥις, tail.

811. D. nig'-bi-rís.  Lat. niger, black, and ῥις, foot.

812. Pho'é bë'-tri-a fú-li-gi-ní'-sá.  Gr. φοβήτρια, a prophetess, soothsayer, like φοβάστρια, Ι'. λαυστρία, another genus of this family invented by Reichenbach; φοβάστρια is to prophesy; literally, to “play Apollo” with oracular utterances; φόβος, Phoebus, a synonym of Apollo. These words are with great propriety and correct sentiment applied to albatrosses, the import of whose weird presaging will be felt by one who reads Coleridge’s “Antient Mariner,” or himself goes down the deep in ships.

813. Os-sti'-frá-ga gla-ga-ga-tás.  Lat. ossifrágus, bone-breaking, from os, genitive ossis, a bone, and frágus, I break; in the perfect, frágui, participle frágus: three forms of the word repeated in English in frangible, frangible, fracture: the Latin diagnosticated from Gr. βρέχων; the stem here seen giving an immense crop of words. — Lat. giguentes, gigantic, giant; the original “giants,” gigantes, Gigantes, were a race of Titans, who attempted to scale high heaven; they were the sons of Tartarus and Earth; but, being probably illegitimate, took the name of their mother; “gigantic” meaning literally “earth-born,” γηγενής: γῆ, and γενομαι. Only North American as astry on the high sea.

814. Fúl-má-rús glá-cí-lís.  Fulmarus is arbitrary Latinization of fulmar, which is said to be akin to fulmāntr, fulmant, or famous; a pollet; probably from faul (dirty), and the root of the word murder (Wharton’s MS.). — Glacialis, see Harelda, No. 728.

815. F. g. pá-ci-lí-clús.  See Amoretus, No. 77.

816. F. g. ród'-ger-sí.  To Commodore John Rodgers, U. S. Navy.

817. Pri-o-ce-lí'-láz té-ni-o'-rís tri'-trís.  Priocella we do not recognize, unless, perhaps, it is a frightful concatenation of Prioin and Procemail, two well-known genera of this family. French ornithologists were frequently guilty of such atrocities; see Emberina, No. 311, for example. Agassiz gives it as Prioin and Procemail. Prioin is the Gr. πρίον, a saw, from the prominent teeth of the bill; for Procemail, see below. — Lat. tenuirostris, slender-
Check List of North American Birds.


billed; tenis, slender, slight; more literally thin, as if spread out thin; from tenus, I make thin, dilute, rarefied; from Gr. τείνω, I stretch out, spread out, extend.

The bird is considerably North American, unless as astray on the high sea.

818. Dap'ti-tum cæp-'en-ta. Gr. δάπτων or δότυς, a diminutive of δότης or δότης, a diver. This set of words vary in the vowels in different dictionaries, and may not all be found; compounds of them are seen in ornithology in endyteps, endytes, &c. They are all from one root. The above is almost universally written daptum, but in transliteration from Greek to Latin becomes properly daptium. — Capense, of the Cape of Good Hope, which was the cape in those days; Caput Dorn-Spet, as it was called; caput, head, a headland. — "Letened" is painted; i.e., of variegated colors; pien, I paint.

Only North American as astray on the high sea.

819. Ós-trê-lâ-ti hæz-s-tiâ-tâ. Gr. οἰστρόπλατος, literally, goaded on by a gad-fly (i.e., a gad-fly), oistros, astrus, as cattle are; hence, goaded on in any way, as these wide-ranging ocean birds seem to be by some mysterious impulse which drives them over the waves. The latter part of the word, -lata, the “goaded on” part of the whole idea, is from the Gr. λάβω, I urge on, drive. — Lat. hesitata, literally, stuck fast; hesito, I stick fast, intensified from harco, I hang to, cleave to, adhere; in a tropical sense, I hesitate; the latter is the application in this case, the describer of the bird being uncertain about it, and therefore hesitating to name it. When at length the above generic and specific terms were combined, the bird was put in the bad way of a stuck-fast gad-about! Only North American as astray on the high sea.

820. O. bûl-wër-i. To Bulwer.


821. Hil-ô-cîp-të'-nâ mîc-rô-sô'-mâ. Gr. δίας, genitive τάς, the salt sea, διάς, swift, πτηνός, winged — Gr. μεγας, small, σώμα, body; "the sharp-winged little sea-body."

822. Prô-cêl-lâ'-râ pêl-lâ'-gl-câ. Lat. procellaria or procellusa, stormy, tempestuous, relating to storm; procello, a storm. — Gr. προληψις, pelagic, relating to the sea; thoroughly Greek, but transliterable into Latin. — Petrel is commonly fancied to be a diminutive of Peter, Peterus, who attempted to walk on the sea of Galilee, as these little birds seem to be continually doing, in the way they patter over the ocean waves; but there are many forms of petrel, peterit, petered, &c., and the word may be related to the verb to patter, just used.

823. Cy-mô-chôr-fô'-lêl-côr-thô-ô-lêl. Gr. κύων, genitive κυωνος, the surging billows, and χορίς or χορίον, a choir, a dancing; literally, the wave-dancers. One of my critics has favored me with an excellent reason why, according to his faithful dictionary, the
    Black Petrel.

    Ashy Petrel.

    Fork-tailed Petrel.

    Hornby's Petrel.

    Wilson's Petrel.

    Lawrence's Petrel.

    Black-tailed Shearwater.

Word ought to have been **cymatochoreutes**. We would refer him to his dictionary again for certain words beginning with **sync-** and **upha-**. The stem of the first part of the word is seen in **accumulate**, to roll up; of the second in **chord**, **choral**, **charysis**, or **chorus** (St. Vitus's Dance), &c. — Gr. **auxŏs**, white, and **ôpos**, the rump.

824. C. melan-oʻ-nă. Gr. μέλαν, feminine μέλανα, black. The orthography introduced by Bonaparte, **melania**, requires to be emended as above.

825. C. hom-oʻ-nėr-ō. Gr. ὑμένες, equal, like, and χρῶς, color; in allusion to the unicolor plumage.

826. O-ce-an-oʻ-drēs-mā fōr-oʻ-tā. Gr. ὀκεανός, Oceanus, the divinity of, and the ocean itself; supposed to be ὀκον, swift, and ῥέω, I flow. See Aenamodramus, No. 235, and Hellenasses, No. 600. — Lat. **furecès**, forked; **furea**, a fork.

827. O. horn-oʻ-by-ā. To Admiral Hornby, R. N.


829. Frē-gēt-tā grāl-lāʻ-ri-ā. Fregetta, fregeta, fregnta, as variously spelled, is from the Ital. fregnta, Span. fregnta, Fr. fregnta, Eng. fregnta; according to Diz, the Lat. **fabulātō**, originally applied in French ornithology to the bird called man-of-war, **Tyrigntes apuica**; applied by English ornithologists about 1710 to some species of the present family, and very lately taken by Bonaparte for a generic term. — **Grallīlus**, among the Romans, was a pair of stilts, the word being contracted from **grandia**, this from **grandus**, a step; and the **Grallatores** were people who acted on the **stages** on stilts. The word was early taken in ornithology for wading birds, called **grallīlus** or **grallatores**, from their length of leg; from these words we have derived the English adjectives **grallārid** and **grallato-rid**; and **grallaria** is an obvious easy Latin derivative, though probably never used by the Romans.

Only North American as astary on the high seas.

830. Pri-oʻ-mēn-oʻ-rōs. Priocnemus, unless we are mistaken, is a dreadful concoction of **priam** and **puffus**, by the same victims of misapplied ingenuity who gave us **Pricella**; see this, No. 817, and **Puffus**, next below. — Gr. μέλαν, genitive μέλανος, black, and ὀπαῖος, tail.

Only North American as astary on the high seas.
    Cluerous Shearwater.

    Greater Shearwater.

    Flesh-footed Shearwater.

    Manx Shearwater.

    Dusky Shearwater.

    Black-vented Shearwater.

    Sooty Shearwater.

831. Puf-fim-us kuhl-i. Two very different kinds of birds early received the name of puffin
or puffin: one of these, the Fratercula arctica, has retained it in English, in place of
the old English conternoth ("plonghshare-nose"), which soon gave way; the French now
call it macareux. The other, namely, the shearwater, soon lost the name of puffin; but
meanwhile puffin had been taken into the books, and, at the pen of those who wrote
their treatises in Latin, became puffinus or pttphinus; and this was subsequently fixed
as a generic term for the Shearwater Petrels. We do not know the exact meaning of the
word, but suppose it has something to do with puff, as suggested by the stout, "puffy"
shape of the bodies of the Auks, as if puffed up. — The species is dedicated to Dr. Hein-
rich Kuhl, whose early death left much promise unfulfilled.

832. P. mii'-jor. Lat. major, greater, comparative degree of magnus, great.

833. P. cre-ati-0-pus. Gr. τριασ, genitive τριατος, flesh, and τος, foot; in allusion to
the color of the feet. We see the same stem in the anatomical term pat-eras, "all-flesh."

834. P. An-glo-'rum. "Puffinus anglorum." is a curiosity. It simply says in Latin "the puffin
of the English," just as one might cite Puffinus jonseni, the puffin of Jonston's treatise.
Willughby, edited in Latin in 1570, called it "Puffinus Anglorum," meaning only that it
was the bird "called puffin in English"; and Temminck, in 1820, not unhappily made
the phrase generic and specific as the technical name of the bird. — "Manx" or "Manx"
is the name of the people and of their language, of the Isle of Man; so "manx shear-
water" is as if we were to say "the puffin of the Isle of Man." — "Shearwater" is
defined by early ornithologists as "avis aequ superificien radens." — the bird that grazes,
skims, shaves, shears over the surface of the water; radix, I shave, scrape; the stem is
seen in crane, razor, &c. — See above, Puffinus, No. 831.

835 P. Ob-scu'-rus. Lat. obscurus, dark-colored.

Note. — There is doubt that the small dark shearwater of our South Atlantic coast
is the P. obscurus of Gmelin, and Finsch has lately proposed to call it P. auduboni. But
until we have more light on this obscure group, we prefer not to disestablish several well-

836. P. 8-pis-tho'-meh-las. Gr. μελασ, backward, and μελας, black; a Greek way of saying
black behind.

Note. — This is supposed by some to be Puffinus gavia (Forst.).

CHECK LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

   Spectral Shearwater.

   Slender-billed Shearwater.

   Great Northern Diver or Loon.

841. Columbus torquatus adamsi (Gr.) Cones. B —. C 605a. R 737.
   Yellow-billed Loon.

   Black-throated Diver.

   Pacific Black-throated Diver.

   Red-throated Diver.

   Western Grebe.

   Clark's Grebe.

   American Red-necked Grebe.

838. P. Æ-ma-ró sô-má. Gr. Æmavós, dark, dim, dusky, and sôma, body.
   Not. — This is probably Proc. grive Gn., as held by Finsch and Salvin.

839. P. Æn-r-o-râs-tris. See Primelii, No. 817.

840. CÔ-lym-bôs târ-quâ-tês. The Latin calymbus is simply a transliteration from the Greek,
   and has nothing to do, notwithstanding the great similarity, with the purely Latin
   calymba, a dove; the latter being not Greek at all, nor the former Latin, except as
   directly transferred from the Greek. The two words are consequently not related,
   unless it be in a radical manner; Corssen, however, considers them to be the same.
   Gr. kolymbos or kolymba, a diver or swimmer; kolymbas, I dive, swim. The kolymba
   of Aristotle was a species of grebe (Podicipes). — Lat. torquatus, see Aegyptus, No. 406. —
   "Loon" is an old Scotch word. See No. 784.

841. C. t. Æ-dâm-sí. To Dr. C. B. Adams, of the British Navy.

842. C. Ær-tî-râs. See Stilbi, No. 29.


844. C. sêp-rên-tri-ô-nâ-râs. Lat. septentrionalis, northern; septentrionem, the north, northern
   regions; septem, the constellation of the Wain. See Parn, No. 45.

845. Aëch-mô-rô-phôr-ôs Òê-ôs-ô-ô-ô-nô-râs. Gr. Ælygos, a spear, and vòx, vers, foot, and the Latin termination -eps,
   denoting head; and "foot-head" it has doubtless been taken to be by many, who, if thinking
   of it at all, have felt vaguely that some allusion was intended to the bird's somersaulting

848. A. o. clarki-l. To J. H. Clark.
Horned Grebe.

European Eared Grebe.

American Eared Grebe.

St. Domingo Grebe.

Pied-billed Grebe; Dahl-chick.

Horned Puffin.

In the water, — burning "heels over head," as we should say. In deriving the name of the family of grebes, some curious words have been ventured; as Podicipitae, as if the genitive were podiceps, or Podicipitane, as if the genitive were podicipitis. There is no doubt that podiceps, and everything derived from it, is absurd. We have not traced the word back of 1758, when it probably originated in a misprint. Going back further in the annals of ornithology, we come upon the word in its proper form, viz., podiceps, occurring repeatedly in Willughby and various writers of about that period. The word is the Latin pod-/*, genitive podis, the nape, buttocks, and pes, foot; being simply a translation into Latin of a very vulgar English name. Having crystallized in the shape of podiceps, by Latham's employ of the word as a generic term, and then been used for a century, it will not be easy to eradicate; but the attempt should be made to substitute the proper podicipes. The genitive of this is podicipesis, and the family name should be Podicipitidae. — Lat. grissus, gray; gurn, check.

Note. — There is no technical reason or excuse for using the word at all. For Cygnus, Brisson, 1760, is the proper name for the genus of grebes, having meant Grebe, not Loom, from the time of Aristotle to that of Linnæus, when the latter used it for loons and grebes indiscriminately. The loons were called Merus by Brisson; and Eulmes, Illiger, 1811, seems to be the tenable generic name for them.

848. P. cérn-nū-tūs. Lat. cornutus, horned; corua, a horn; in reference to the tufts of feathers on the head.

849. P. aūr-i-tūs. Lat. auritus, earred; auris, an ear; Gr. aës, genitive aës, car; in allusion to the auricular tufts of feathers.

Note. — Not in the orig. ed. Only North American as occurring in Greenland.

850. P. cāl-i-tōr-nt-cūs. To California.

851. P. dōm-in-i-tūs. To the Island of St. Domingo. See Botiberia, No. 129.

852. Pād-ɪ-līm-būs pād-ɪ-æl-pēs. The word podilymbus, sometimes aggravated into polyclimbus, is a peculiarly villainous miscegenation of podiceps and colymbus; see the latter word, No. 810, and Podiceps, No. 817.

853. Frā-tēr-čū-lā cōr-ni-cōl-e-tē. "Fratercula" is a singular word, the application of which to this bird is not obvious, and the form of which seems absurd: a feminine noun meaning "little brother." Fratercula is a proper classical word, a diminutive of frater, brother. But there is no larger bird sufficiently near this species for the latter to be called the "little brother." Fratercula in ornithological writing is much older than 1700, when Brisson made a genus of it, and we are inclined to think that it is humorously used; all the more so by being made feminine, in the same spirit that prompted the comic writer Plautus to invent the verb fratercula, as he did soror, to signalize the swellings of the breasts of boys, like twin-brothers, at puberty. If there be anything in
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This, the application of the word to the birds is to be sought in their stout puffy shape, that which appears to have caused the English word puffin. See Puffins, No. 831. — Lat. corniculatus, horned, a diminutive of cornu: referring to the acute epidermal process on the upper eyelid, which is deciduous, being shed like the horns of deer.

856. *F. cīr-rā-tā.* Lat. cirrus or cirrho, having curled locks, or ringlets, curly-haired; cirrus in English, a curl of hair; well applied to this oddily feather-tufted bird.
857. *Cēr-āt-ō-re'-nā mó-nō-cēr'-ā-tā.* Gr. κέρας, genitive κέρατος, a horn, and μός, genitive μόνος, the nose; alluding to the prominent deciduous horn which grows up from the base of the bill, over the nostrils. — Gr. μῶνος, only, alone, single, transliterated as Lat. monos, in composition, and κέρας, horn, Latinized as cerasus, cerus, whence r or adjective form, cerusus, horned; that is, unicorn, one-horned.
858. *Sī-mō-rhyν'-chūs pš-tā'-cū-lūs.* Gr. συφίς, flattened, snub-nosed, like the negro; pōχος, beak; well applied to these birds, whose bills are singularly shaped. The same idea is expressed in the Latin simius, an ape, whence our English simian, become a common word since Darwinism has been so much discussed. — Lat. psittaculus, a little parrot, diminutive of pustulatus. See Sitta, No. 57.
859. *S. crīs-tā-tēl'-lūs.* Lat. diminutive of cristatus, crested.
860. *S. pyg-mæ'-lūs.* See Sitta, No. 61. This is S. cumbrositas of the orig. ed.; but *Alca pygmaea* Gm. is based on the young of the same species, called *S. cassini* by Cones.
861. *S. pūs-lī-lūs.* See Sitta, No. 60.
862. *Pty-čo-čhām'-phūs ē-lec'-ti-cās.* Gr. πτερός, genitive πτεροεις, a fold, and ἔπατος, the beak; well alluding to the wrinkled covering of the bill; which, by analogy with what is known of other species, may be taken as an indication that the soft part concerned will be found to grow some kind of excrecence, not yet discovered. — Lat. aleuticus, of the Aleutian Islands, — the country of the people called Aleuts.
   Sea Dove; Doveke.

   Black-throated Auk.

   Temminck’s Auk.

   Marbled Murrelet.

   Kittlitz’s Murrelet.

868. **Brachyramphus hypoleucus Xant.** B —. C —. R 757.
   White-bellied Murrelet.

869. **Brachyramphus craverii** (Salvad.) Coues. B —. C —. R 758. (?)
   Craveri’s Murrelet.

870. **Brachyramphus brachypterus** Brdt. B 734. C —. R 759. (?)
   Short-winged Murrelet.

863. **Al-le nīg’rį-cānįs.** *Allo* is a local designation of this species and of *Uria grylle.* Its meaning we do not know. It was the specific name of the bird, taken for the generic by Link in 1806. — Lat. *nigricus,* present participle of a supposed verb *nigrico,* equivalent to *nigrice,* I grow black, am blackish.

   This stands in the orig. ed. as *Mergula alle:* for the reason of the change, see Coues, Bull. Nati. Club, iv, 1879, p. 215.

864. **Syntthlib-ōrm’-phūs ąn-tį’-qū-ųs.** Gr. συνθλιβός, I compress; σῶς, with, and θλίβω, I press; ἀντίσως, beak. — Lat. *antiques,* antique, ancient; with reference to the gray of the head, like an old man’s. *Antiques* is simply for *anticus,* this a form of *anticus,* from *ante,* before; one having retained the idea of being before in space, that is, in front of, the other having acquired the idea of priority in time, like *antea,* the opposition in either case is with *post, postea,* behind, after.

865. **S. ą-mi-zū’-sū-mē.** This appalling word we know nothing about except that it is transliterated from the Japanese, *Temminck* having described the species from that country; “ son nom japonais est *umizusume,*” he says. We drop the *w.*

866. **Brach-y-rām’-phūs mār-mō-rā’-tūs.** Gr. *βραχύς,* short, and *μαρμαρός,* beak. — Lat. *marmoratus,* marbled; *marmur,* marble; in allusion to the veined and clouded color. *Marmur* is the Gr. *μαρμαρός,* from *μάρμαρον,* I shine, glitter, sparkle, as did the beautiful white stone which Praxiteles carved. — *Murrelet* is a word coined by Coues in 1858 as a diminutive of *murre,* like *rivulet* from river.

867. **B. kit’-litz-i.** To F. II. von Kittlitz, traveller and naturalist.

868. **B. hyp-ō-le’-cūs.** Gr. *ιππός,* under, and *λεύκος,* white, meaning neither whitish nor under the white, but white underneath.
   Not in the orig. ed.; since recognized as probably valid.

869. **B. crā’-vē’-tū.** To Sig. Federico Craveri.
   Not in the orig. ed.; since recognized as perhaps distinct.

870. **B. brā’-chyp-tē-rūs.** Gr. *βραχυς,* short, and *πτέρως,* wing.
   Not in the orig. ed. Since recognized by Ridgway. Pacific Coast.
Black Guillemot; Sea Pigeon.

Pigeon Guillemot.

Sooty Guillemot.

Common Guillemot; Murre.

875. Lomvia troile californica (Bry.) Coues. B —. C —. R 763a. (?)
California Guillemot.

Thick-billed Guillemot.

Razor-billed Auk.

Great Auk.

871. U'-ri-a Gryl-lë. Gesner and others state that αίγα is the Greek name of a guillemot, or some other water-bird. Uria occurs all through ornithology from Gesner, and was made a genus by Brisson in 1760. The meaning we do not know; perhaps akin to urinari, Skr. nāri, water. — Grylle is said to be from Gr. γρυλίκας. I grunt; the bird has been called sibdans by some; but grisht and grylle are N. European names.

872. U. cöl-šm-bā. Lat. columba, a pigeon, applied in the same way that we call the bird "sea-pigeon" in English.

873. U. čär-bō. Lat. carbo, a coal, shareal; here used in allusion to the uniformly sooty color, as if the bird were charred.

874. Lóm-vt-a trō-i-lë. Lomvia and bowria are two of many forms in which is found spelled the vernacular name of the bird, in Scotch, Frisian, and related languages; as Dan. lës, Dutch lōs, Eng. loon or loon. It was taken by Linneaus for the specific, and much later by Brandt for the generic name. — Troile, on the contrary, may be of classic origin, Troillus being the son of Priam; also used as synonymous with Trojan; application in this case arbitrary, if any. Newton says "possibly a compliment to Troll, the Ice-länder." Brünnich wrote it Trolle in 1744 (Orn. Boc., p. 27).

Not in the original edition. Since recognized by Ridgway.

876. L. ār-rā. Lat. arca or archo was purchase-money, or a pledge in earnest of a contract, and might have been applied by Pallas to a bird in such demand by the natives as to serve as a sort of unit or standard of exchange in barter. "Sclerisce says the great blue parrot of Brazil is called Arros or Aras; this seems here transferred to the sea-parrot." (Wharton's MSS.)

877. Ŭ-tā-mān-i-tā tōr-dā. Both these words are mere Latinizations of vernacular names. Utamania or utamania was in the bird-books long before Leach made a genus of it, and so was tord or tordina. We do not know what these words mean, further than that they signify this species. Ray says (Syn., 1713, p. 119): "Ad illa Cretae inventarum; indigenis 'Utamania' dicta."

878. Al-cā im-pēn-ns. Alca is not classic, being merely a Latinization of the vernacular name, found in several different forms, as alk, alek, alka, auk, aek. The third of these
is found in the old treatises written in Latin, and the change to *ala* is of course immaterial. The meaning of the word is in question. The form *awk* (which we observe some late English scholars use) might suggest a relationship with *awkward*, in view of these ungainly fowl; but *awkward* means simply left-handed. Quite probably *alk* is related, and not distantly, to *elk*, the bird and the beast being the largest, or most notable, or most prevailing animals of their respective kinds in the consideration of the people. But *elk* is in Latin *alce* (quite like *ala*), and this is uniform with the Greek *αλκη*, meaning strength, prowess; one of the names of Hercules, for example, being derived from. The probability that *alk*, *elk*, *alce*, and *αλκη* are radically if not still more closely related, is heightened by the other vernacular names of this bird, *gare-fowle*, *gare-fauel*, &c., these qualifying prefixes being similar to those seen in *gerfalcon*, and recognized by Steenstrup in inventing his genus *Gyraetus*, the idea of size, strength, or other predominance being evident. If this be so, the *alk*, the *Gare-fowl*, is the fowl, *par excellence*, as *elk*, *alce*, is the great beast, as *Ger-falco* is the falcon; with the implication of some honor or special esteem. We are thus led directly to *Nicerfalcus*, which see, No. 488. — Lat. *impennis*, featherless, i.e., wingless, with reference to the diminutive wings, unfit for flight; *in*, negative, and *penna*, a feather.

Though the Great Auk is extinct in North America, and has doubtless disappeared from the face of the earth, we still keep the place *in memoriam* of this "most honourable and antient fowle."
ADDENDA.

The foregoing list of 878 names agrees with the analysis of the original and of the present edition of the Check List: 778 - 10 + 110 = 878.* But in the course of the year during which this edition has been printing, the following ten additions to the bird-fauna of North America have been announced:

Mexican Titmouse.

Mexican Great-crested Flycatcher.

881. Antrostomus vociferus arizonae Brewst. B — C — R —
Arizona Whippoorwill.

882. Buteo brachyurus V. B — C — R — (US. A.)
Short-tailed Buzzard.


* The stereotyped plates of the introductory pages, indicating 878 names, with 110 additions, have been punched to give the total of 888 with 120 additions.


833. B. fuli·gi-n-o'-süs. Lat. fuliginosus, sooty, of a dark sooty color; fuligo, soot.
   Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to occur in Florida (if really distinct from

834. Eu·ry·nor·ro·n'chüs pyg·mae·üs. Gr. eúpygos, I dilate, widen, spread out; from eúp, broad; and pygos, back. It is found spelled in many different ways; often eúrin- or eurin-, as if supposed to be ei or es or ühr, the nose. — See Sitta, No. 61.
   Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Since given by Ridgway as occurring at Point
   Barrow, Arctic coast of Alaska, in Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, p. 85. We
   are informed that the alleged occurrence is questionable.

835. Fö'li·cä a'-trä. Lat. ater, atra, atrum, black.
   Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Since reported to have been obtained in
   Greenland in 1876. See Ridg., Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., No. 21, 1881, p. 85, and Fréke,
   Zoöologist, September, 1881, p. 374.

836. Ful·i·g·u·lä ru·fi·nä. Late Lat. rufinus, reddened, reddish, formed from rufus, of same
   meaning.
   Not in the orig. ed. of the Check List. Specimen said to have been procured
   in Fulton Market, New York, February, 1872, and to be now in the Nat. Mus. at Wash-
   1881, p. 173.

837. Ös·tre·lätä güli·ä·rís. Lat. gularis, pertaining to gula, the throat.
   Not in the orig. ed. Since ascertained to occur in New York. See Brewst., Bull.
   Nutt. Club, vi, No. 2, April, 1881, p. 94.
   Only North American as stray on the high sea.

838. Puf·fin·üs bór·ë·ä·lís. Lat. borealis, northern.
   Not in the orig. ed. Since described as new from Massachusetts. See Cory, Bull.
   Nutt. Club, vi, No. 2, April, 1881, p. 84.
LIST OF WORDS DEFINED.

Note (1). — This Index contains matter additional to or corrective of that in the body of the text.

Note (2). — The figures refer, not to the pagination of the book, but to the numeration of the names: e.g., Turdus, No. 1, not page 1.

Note (3). — When a word occurs in the List more than once, — as in cases of most generic and many specific or subspecific names, — the reference is usually to the place where it is first or best defined.

Note (4). — Words differing only in termination, — as american-us, -o, -um, — are usually not duplicated.

Note (5). — Generic names are distinguished by a capital initial letter.

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Boncardi is not in the orig. ed.
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APPENDIX.

CATALOGUE OF THE AUTHOR'S ORNITHOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS, 1861-1881.

1861.


   A slight sketch of the Birds of the District of Columbia.


4. A Monograph of the Genus Aegiothus, with descriptions of new Species. —

1862.

5. List of Birds ascertained to inhabit the District of Columbia, with the times of Arrival and Departure of such as are non-residents, and Brief Notices of Habits, etc. By Elliott Cones and D. Webster Prentiss. — Sixteenth Ann. Rep. Smiths. Inst., for 1861, 1862, pp. 399-421.

6. Synopsis of the North American Forms of the Colymbidae and Podicipidae. —

   Abstract of a monograph published in full in Birds of the Northwest, 1874.


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1863.


1864.


16. Notes on certain Central-American Laridae, collected by Mr. Osbert Salvin and Mr. F. Godman. — The Ibis, vi, July, 1864, pp. 387-393.

1865.


1866.


20. List of the Birds of Fort Whipple, Arizona; with which are incorporated all other species ascertained to inhabit the Territory; with brief critical and field Notes, descriptions of new species, etc. — Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., xviii, March, 1866, pp. 39-100.

Fifty copies reissued, repaged, under the title: [Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, January 1866.] — Prodrome of a Work]
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1867.


E. A. Samuels' work.

1868.


See also under 1870.


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   About a dozen cases, chiefly of North American species.

   On the structure of the eye in Birds.

1869.


34. Of Doves and Thorns. — The Liberal Christian, July 24, 1869.
   Breeding of Zenaida carolinensis.


   Molothrus ater × Polioptila cerulea.

   On the breeding of Sterna antillarum and Aegialites wilsonius.

   Supplementary to the article in op. cit., 1861, p. 373.


1870.


APPENDIX.


   Tracks made by Sandpipers, &c.


47. †Ornithological Results of the Exploration of the North-west. — *Amer. Nat.*, iv, No. 6, August, 1870, pp. 367-371.

1871.

   Birds, pp. 18-47. There are 5 Nos. of this, 1871-1879, the 1st and 4th relating to Birds.

49. The Yellow-headed Blackbird [Xanthocephalus ieterocephalus]. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, No. 4, June, 1871, pp. 195-200, fig.
   Biography of the species, with references to other birds observed in Kansas.

50. †Recent Ornithological Publications. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, No. 4, June, 1871, pp. 234-238.

51. †Progress of American Ornithology. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, No. 6, August, 1871, pp. 364-373.

52. Mechanism of Flexion and Extension in Birds' Wings. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, Nos. 8 and 9, September, 1871, pp. 513, 514.

53. Bullock's Oriole [Icterus bullocki]. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, No. 11, November, 1871, pp. 678-682, fig. 120.


55. The Long-crested Jay [Cyanocitta macrolopha]. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, No. 12, December, 1871, pp. 770-775, fig.

56. †Gray's Hand List of Birds. — *Amer. Nat.*, v, No. 12, December, 1871, pp. 775-779.

1872.

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60. †Two Late American Papers on Ornithology. — Amer. Nat., vi, No. 3, March, 1872, pp. 165, 166.


63. †Newton’s Ornithological Register. — Amer. Nat., vi, No. 6, June, 1872, pp. 360, 361.

64. The Nest, Eggs, and Breeding Habits of Harporhynchus crissalis. — Amer. Nat., vi, No. 6, June, 1872, pp. 370, 371.


Review of A. Hyatt’s paper on Spheniscidae.


70. †Giebel’s Thesaurus. — Amer. Nat., vi, No. 9, September, 1872, pp. 549-551.


72. †Recent Discoveries in Ornithotomy. — Amer. Nat., vi, No. 10, October, 1872, pp. 631-635.


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74. [Contributions to] Sharpe and Dresser's Hist. of the Birds of Europe, Parts xi, xii, xv, 1872.

1873.

75. [Contributions to] Sharpe and Dresser's Hist. of the Birds of Europe, Parts xvi, xx, xxi, 1873.

76. †Dubois’ Conspectus. — Amer. Nat., vii, No. 1, January, 1873, pp. 40-42.
   Review of C. F. Dubois’ Conspectus Avium Europaeorum.


78. [Circular relating to the “Birds of the Northwest.”] — Headquarters Department of Dakota, Feb. 14, 1873.

   Review of J. E. Harting’s work of that name.

80. †Ornithology of the West. — Amer. Nat., vii, No. 4, April, 1873, pp. 220-223.

   Review of J. H. Gurney, Sr.’s. Andersson’s Birds of Damara Land.


85. †Late Local Lists. — Amer. Nat., vii, No. 7, July, 1873, pp. 418-421.


88. Use of small shot. — Amer. Sportsm., Nov. 22, 1873, p. 117.

89. Specimens of Bird Architecture [Icterus]. — Amer. Sportsm., Nov. 29, 1873, p. 129.
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This is the orig. ed., very scarce (100 copies). See 1875.


This is the orig. ed. Separately published December, 1873. Also published with "Field Ornithology," 1874.

1874.


Published January, 1874. The "Check List" originally published separately, 1873.


Review of Theodore Jasper's work.


103.† The New Work on Birds. — *Amer. Sportsm.*, iii, March 28, 1874, p. 412.

Review of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's work.
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104. †Avifauna of Colorado and Wyoming. — *Amer. Nat.*, viii, No. 4, April, 1874, p. 240.


With reference to the construction of a game law.


Luminosity of these feathers in Ardeidae.


Review of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's work.


Review of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's work.


111. †Birds of Illinois. — *Field and Stream*, May 2, 1874.


115. Dusky Grouse; Blue Grouse; Pine Grouse [Canace obscura]. — *Field and Stream*, June 27, 1874, p. 154; July 11, 1874, p. 170.


121. The Blue Quail [Callipepla squamata]. — *Field and Stream*, Aug. 29, 1874.
122. Recent Publications in Ornithology. — *Amer. Nat.*, viii, No. 9, September, 1874, pp. 541-546.
   Reviews of several papers, chiefly on N. Am. Birds.


   Falco communis, Buteo swainsoni, Archibuteo ferrugineus, and other birds of Montana.

   Review of Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway's work.


1875.

   (Chap. IX. Ornithology of the Prybilov Islands. By Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. | pp. 166-212.)
   Reprinted from the orig. ed., 1873.

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138. Duck Shooting à Cheval. — Amer. Sportsm., April 24, 1875.

139. Sparrows [Passer domesticus]— more evidence. — Rod and Gun, vi, July 17, 1875, p. 249.


143. † A late paper on Birds. — Amer. Nat., ix, No. 10, November, 1875, pp. 570, 571.


Published November, 1875.

1876.


Also published separately. 8vo. Washington, 1870.


149. Coues to "Boone" [on Brant]. — Rod and Gun, vii, Jan. 15, 1876, p. 248.


Also separate. 8vo. Washington, 1876.


155. Unusual Nesting Sites of the Night Hawk [Chordediles popete] and Towhee Bunting [Pipilo erythrophthalmus]. — Amer. Nat., x, No. 4, April, 1876, p. 239.

156. Dr. Coues upon Quail, etc. — Rod and Gun, viii, April 1, 1876, p. 9.

157. Dr. Coues on Brant, etc. — Rod and Gun, viii, April 1, 1876, p. 8.

158. Mr. Gentry's Book about Birds. — Rod and Gun, viii, April 29, 1876, p. 71.


160.* Mr. Gentry's Book about Birds. — The Nation, May 4, 1876.


163. Letters on Ornithology. No. 1. — The Oregon Robin [Turdus naevius]. — Chicago Field, June 24, 1876, fig.

This illustrated series of 30 Letters, running from above date to July, 1879, at various intervals, is in part new, partly from the "Birds of the Northwest."

165. Brant once more. — Rod and Gun, July 8, 1876.

166. Letters on Ornithology. No. 2. — The American Tree-Creeper [Certhia familiaris]. — Chicago Field, Aug. 12, 1876, fig.


169. Letters on Ornithology. No. 4. — The Horned or Shore Lark [Eremophila alpestris]. — Chicago Field, Oct. 7, 1876, fig.


171. Dr. Coues on "Partridge," "Quail," Etc. — Rod and Gun, Nov. 11, 1876.

172. Letters on Ornithology. No. 5. — Marsh Wrens [Telmatoctyes palustris, Cistothorus stellaris]. — Chicago Field, Nov. 18, 1876, figg.


Copied abridged by the press at large.

175. Letters on Ornithology. No. 6. — The Shrike, or Butcher Bird [Lanius borealis]. — Chicago Field, Dec. 2, 1876, fig.


Reviews of E. S. Morse's and S. Tenney's works.

177. Letters on Ornithology. No. 7. — The Catbird (Mimus carolinensis). — Chicago Field, Dec. 9, 1876, fig.


179.*†Life-Histories of Animals, including Man. — The Nation, No. 369, 1876.

Review of A. S. Packard's work.


Review of H. D. Minot's work.

1877.


185. Letters on Ornithology. No. 11. — Swallows [Hirundinidae]. — Chicago Field, Jan. 6, 1877, figg.


Review of H. D. Minot's work.

188.* Land Birds and Game Birds of New England. — Rod and Gun, Jan. 27, 1877.

Review of H. D. Minot's work.


190. To the Swallow. — Rod and Gun, Feb. 3, 1877.


Review of H. D. Minot's work.


Reprinted in many places.

APPENDIX.


Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination.

199. Birds [etc.]. — The (Baltimore) Mirror, June 1, July 1, Aug. 1, Sept. 1, Oct. 1, Nov. 1, Dec. 1, 1877.

From the “Birds of the Northwest.”


Many reprints elsewhere.

205. Our Birds of Prey; or, the Eagles, Hawks, and Owls of Canada. — The Nation, — 1877, p. 341.

Review of H. G. Vennor’s work.


1878.


This constitutes the First Instalment of Ornithological Bibliography; for 2d, 3d, and 4th, see 1879 and 1880.

Supplementary to No. 1, Vertebrata, 1871. Birds, pp. 22-24. (No. 3, Fishes, is by Dr. Yarrow.)


Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination.


Ernest Ingersoll’s proposed treatise.


APPENDIX.


Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination, 8vo, Washington, 1878.


Review of the Porter and Coates' edition of 1878.

1879.


239. Cones on the Nest and Eggs of the Water Thrush [Sturnus navius]. — The Oologist, iv, No. 8, March, 1879, p. 57.


257. Letters on Ornithology. No. 27. — Bartramian Sandpiper or Tattler; Upland Plover [Bartramia longicauda]. — Chicago Field, July 5, 1879.


Including the bibliography of the subject. Also sep. pamphlet.


The First Installment forms the Appendix of “Birds of the Colorado Valley,” Part I, 1878. — Also sep. pamphlet, new cover-title, same pagination.


Also separate, new cover-title, same pagination.

1880.

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This Instalment antedates the Third, below. Also separate, with new cover-title.

286. [Letters on Passer domesticus in America and Australia.] — Forest and Stream, April 15, 1880, p. 204.


APPENDIX.


Not published till after the 4th, above. Not separate, occupying the whole No. of the *Bull.*


Gossip over letters and other relics of Wilson and Audubon.


Review of O. C. Marsh’s "Odontornithes."

296. Rural Bird Life [being] Essays on Ornithology with instructions for preserving objects relating to that science by Charles Dixon with forty-five illustrations; and a preface by Dr. Elliott Coues, U. S. A. . . . Boston | Estes and Lauriat | 299 to 305 Washington Street. | [1880.] | 1 vol. sm. 8vo. Title and pp. i-xvi, 1-374, 45 illust.

American Editor's preface, pp. iii-viii.

1881.


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