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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## MISCELLANEOUS CIRCULAR No. 13

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER, 1923

### LOCAL NAMES OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS

W. L. McATEE

Assistant in Charge, Food Habits Research  
Bureau of Biological Survey

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## INTRODUCTION.

### VERNACULAR NAMES OF MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.

What will be the fate of vernacular names of migratory game birds, now that professional gunning is a thing of the past, is a question of interest. The gunners knew their birds, hence applied names consistently; many of these hunters were men of originality and force of character, and names invented by them had interest, charm, or humor—a tang of the boisterous out-of-doors in which they were conferred and a spirit and utter appropriateness that commend them to all men. Again the old-time professional gunners usually were life-long frequenters of their familiar shooting grounds, so that bird names in use among them became strongly localized, a particular set of names being used on Currituck Sound, for instance, and a considerably differing one on Chesapeake Bay; Long Island and New Jersey formed another center of origin of local names, and New England another.<sup>1</sup> In the era of market hunting, names were used very consistently within their specific ranges and changed little with the lapse of time. As the period of professional gunning was approaching its end, however, travel became more general, bird names were transferred more freely, and new names

<sup>1</sup>For a good illustration of this, see the collective local names of scaup ducks, p. 19.

NOTE.—This publication lists and indexes the vernacular names that have been used for American waterfowl, shorebirds, pigeons, doves, and the bobolink or ricebird. It is for the information and use of sportsmen, naturalists, wardens, and others interested in the identification of migratory game birds.

were introduced by the more book-learned amateur sportsmen. The result has been a lessening of localization of vernacular names, and to some extent an increasing looseness in their application.

The United States probably is as fertile a field for local vernacular names as is to be found in the world; not only has there been for a long time a sufficient supply of game to attract a veritable army of gunners, but these hunters have been drawn from nearly all of the numerous racial elements of our population. Names either derived or bodily transferred from all of the principal European languages have become part of the vernacular of American hunters, and a number of the names used by various tribes of Indians and Eskimos have been adopted. A tendency for immigrants to this country to colonize has led to the prevailing use in various localities of languages other than English or of dialects derived in part from such languages. This condition necessarily influenced the bird names, and evidences are found of this process of naming, particularly in the Pennsylvania Dutch communities, in those parts of Missouri settled by Germans, and in the extensive Acadian, or French, parishes of Louisiana. The French-speaking Province of Quebec is an important Canadian example.

Not only are there geographic and racial reasons for heterogeneity in our local bird nomenclature, but our gunners seem to delight in inventing new names for the objects of their sport. Fourteen names for the golden plover in one State, namely, Massachusetts, 16 for the surf scoter in Maine, and 92 distinct names for a single species, the ruddy duck, in the United States and Canada, illustrate American prolificness in nomenclature.

### SPECIES INCLUDED.

The birds within the scope of this publication are all of those occurring in the United States, Canada, adjacent islands, and Greenland, belonging to families defined as migratory game birds by the convention between the United States and Great Britain, ordinarily known as the migratory-bird treaty, for the protection of birds migrating between the United States and Canada. The migratory game birds included in the terms of the treaty are as follows:

- (a) Anatidae, or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.
- (b) Gruidae, or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.
- (c) Rallidae, or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora and other rails.
- (d) Limicolae, or shorebirds, including avocets, curlews, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster-catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf-birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellowlegs.
- (e) Columbidae, or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

In addition to the game birds listed, there is included the bobolink, a migratory insectivorous bird, which is also covered by the terms of the treaty and known by a variety of names. Because of its depredations on the rice crop of the Southeastern States, control measures have been necessary, and the bobolink is now shot under permit as a game bird in certain of the middle Atlantic and southern States.<sup>2</sup>

### TREATMENT OF THE SPECIES.

The breeding ranges, migration paths, and winter homes of each species are defined in this circular in general terms, this information being gleaned chiefly from the American Ornithologists' Union's Check List of North American Birds (3d ed., 1910). Standard English and Latin (scientific) names also head each account, most of them being used as they stand at the species number in the Check List referred to. The collection of English names which this bulletin is especially designed to present is

<sup>2</sup> For open seasons on game birds not protected by a continuous close season, see the latest edition of the game-law bulletin published by the United States Department of Agriculture (*Farmers' Bulletin 1375*, for the season 1923-24).

divided into two categories: (1) Those which are, or have been more or less recently, in actual vernacular use; and (2) book names. The latter include such names as have been invented by various authors and have never gained vernacular currency, and other names which, although they may have been spoken in the past, are now known, or thought, to be obsolete.

#### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Under vernacular names, the heading "In general use," is to be understood with relation to the range of the bird; thus names in general use for the southern black duck are only heard in the few States in which that species lives, not over the whole United States. On the other hand, a name in use in a considerably larger number of States may not be "in general use," if the species ranges throughout the country. Translations are given of names seeming to require it, as are explanations in the case of certain unusual English words. In many cases the "translations" do not literally give the meaning of the foreign term, as the latter is a specific name in that language for the bird in question, the derivation of which may be lost in antiquity; in such cases the explanatory term is an equivalent rather than a translation.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The standard work on the local names of game birds since the time of its publication (1888), has been Gurdon Trumbull's "Names and Portraits of Birds Which Interest Gunners." All American names cited in this most excellent work have been incorporated in the present publication, which, for the families covered, treats nearly three times as many species of birds and contains a total of more than twice as many names. Originals or electrotypes of Edwin Sheppard's drawings in Trumbull's work have been made available for reproduction by Mrs. Gurdon Trumbull, and by Harper & Brothers, and their courtesy is gratefully acknowledged. A large number of naturalists and sportsmen also have aided by contributing notes on vernacular names in response to a questionnaire sent out by the Biological Survey, and the assistance has been greatly appreciated.

#### AN APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

Information will be appreciated both as to names not included in this glossary, and as to additional localities where included names are used. In fact, any and all data on the vernacular nomenclature, not only of game but of all birds, will be welcomed.

# VERNACULAR NAMES OF FAMILIES, SPECIES, AND OTHER GROUPS OF BIRDS.

## Order ANSERES: Lamellirostral Swimmers.

### FAMILY ANATIDAE: DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS.

A number of names more or less commonly used in referring to wild ducks apply to groups rather than to species. Most of these fit very well the scientific groupings of the species, which, together with the vernacular group names pertaining to them, follow:

*Subfamily Merginae* (Mergansers).—Fish-ducks, sawbills, sheldrakes.

*Subfamily Anatinae* (River ducks).—Dabbling, dibbling, plash, puddle, shallow or shoal water, surface-feeding, and tipping ducks.

*Subfamily Fuligulinae* (Sea ducks).—Bay, bottom-feeding, deep-water, and diving ducks.

Other terms perhaps worthy of inclusion here are "common or trash ducks," names used by market gunners to distinguish unsalable or low-priced ducks from the salable or higher-priced kinds, the latter being known as "good ducks." "Pensioners" is a term applied especially to convalescing wounded birds lingering southward during the breeding season; sometimes unwounded birds summering south of their nesting range are included by this designation, but in the case of species that habitually do this, as scoters, these summer birds are sometimes referred to as "bachelors."

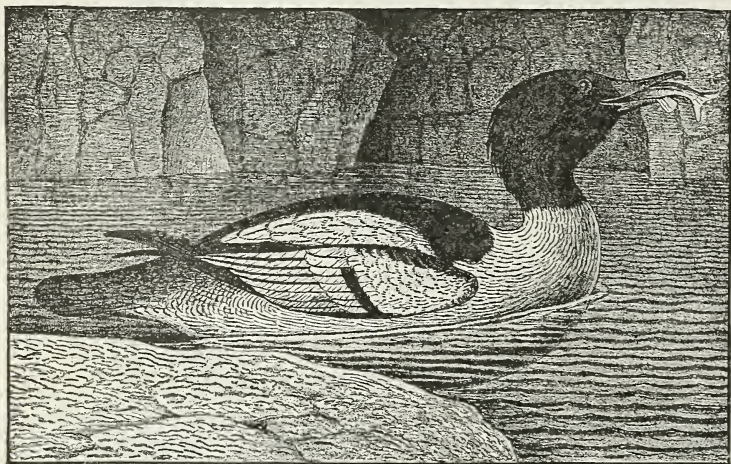


FIG. 1.—American Merganser.

#### Subfamily MERGINAE: Mergansers.

The three species of mergansers, Nos. 129, 130, and 131,<sup>3</sup> have several collective names, which are listed here to save repetition in the separate accounts of the species.

#### VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Fish ducks, sawbills.

*In local use.*—Bec-scie (sawbill, sometimes misspelled "bexie") (Que., Ala., Miss., La.); divers (La., Alaska); fishers, fisher ducks, fishermen, fisherman ducks, fishing ducks (Md. to Fla.); sheldrakes (this term has no reference to shells or mollusks, but means drakes dappled or spotted with white) (N. S., New England, N. Y., N. J.).

#### 129.<sup>3</sup> American Merganser (*Mergus merganser americanus*).<sup>4</sup> (FIG. 1.)

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from southern Alaska, southern Yukon, Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin (N. W. T.), southern Ungava (Que.), and Newfoundland south to central Oregon, southern South Dakota, southern Minnesota, central Michigan, Ohio (formerly), northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, and in mountains, south to northern California, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, and Pennsylvania (formerly); winters from Aleutian Islands, British Columbia, Idaho, northern Colorado, southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, northern New England, and New Brunswick south to northern Lower California, northern Mexico (Chihuahua), Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Bermuda.

<sup>3</sup> The species numbers appearing in the Check List of Birds of the American Ornithologists' Union (3d ed., 1910) are here used both as aids in identification and in indexing. When the scientific name heading an account differs from that at the corresponding number in the Check List, the latter is repeated as a footnote. See example in footnote 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Mergus americanus*.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None besides those mentioned in the section on collective names of mergansers.

*In local use.*—Big fish-duck (Minn.); big pond-sheldrake (Mass.); big sawbill (Minn., Man.); big sheldrake, bracket, bracket sheldrake (Conn.); breakhorn (Mass.); Canadian canvasback (Mich.); dun-diver (Long Id., N. Y.); fresh-water sheldrake (Mass., N. J.); gony (N. Y.); goosander (Que., Me., Mass., N. Y., R. I., Va., B. C., Calif.); great lake-sheldrake (Me.); harle (Que.); Irish canvasback (Delaware Valley); morocco-head (N. J.); North Carolina sheldrake (N. J.); pheasant (Me.); pied fisherman (Md.); pond sheldrake (Me., Mass.); river sheldrake (N. J.); sawbuck (Ill.); shelduck (Va.); swamp sheldrake (Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); spike (N. Y.); stud (Tenn.); tweezer (Long Id., N. Y.); velvet-breast (Conn.); weaser, weaser sheldrake, wheezer (Long Id., N. Y.); winter sheldrake (Me., N. H.); wood duck (Colo.); woozer (this name, tweezer, and the variations of weaser, are forms of the same name) (Long Id., N. Y.).

*Geographic index.*—*B. C.*, goosander; *Calif.*, goosander; *Colo.*, wood duck; *Conn.*, big sheldrake, bracket, bracket sheldrake, velvet-breast; *Del.*, Irish canvasback;

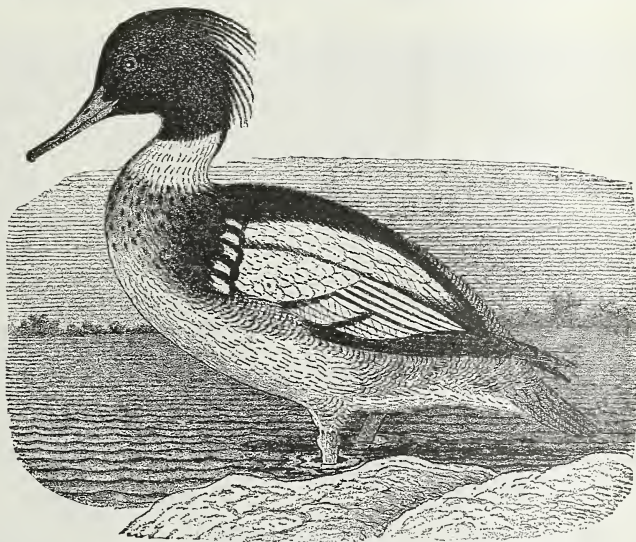


FIG. 2.—Red-breasted Merganser.

*Ill.*, sawbuck; *Me.*, goosander, great lake-sheldrake, pheasant, pond-sheldrake, winter sheldrake; *Man.*, big sawbill; *Md.*, pied fisherman; *Mass.*, big pond-sheldrake, breakhorn, fresh-water sheldrake, goosander, pond sheldrake, swamp sheldrake; *Mich.*, Canadian canvasback; *Minn.*, big fish-duck, big sawbill; *N. H.*, winter sheldrake; *N. J.*, fresh-water sheldrake, Irish canvasback, morocco-head, North Carolina sheldrake, river sheldrake; *N. Y.*, diver, dun-diver, gony, goosander, swamp sheldrake, spike, tweezer, weaser, weaser sheldrake, wheezer, woozer; *Pa.*, Irish canvasback; *Que.*, goosander, harle; *R. I.*, goosander; *Tenn.*, stud; *Va.*, goosander, shelduck.

## BOOK NAMES.

American goosander, American sheldrake, buff-breasted merganser, buff-breasted sheldrake, cream-colored sheldrake, great fishing-duck, greater merganser, harle d'Amérique (American merganser), North American merganser, rose-breasted goosander, salmon-breasted merganser, sparring fowl, water pheasant.

130. Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*).

(FIG. 2.)

*Range.*—Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds in North America from Arctic coast of Alaska, northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), Cumberland Sound, and Greenland (lat. 73°) south to southern British Columbia, southern Alberta, southern Minnesota, central Wisconsin, northern New York, southern Maine, and Sable Island; winters in southern Greenland, the Commander Islands, and from southern British Columbia, Utah, Colorado, southern Wisconsin, southern Ontario, and Maine south to southern Lower California, Louisiana, and Florida; casual in Bermuda, Cuba, and Hawaii.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None other than those mentioned in the section on collective names of mergansers.

*In local use.*—Bec-scie de mer (sea sawbill) (La.); common sawbill, common sheldrake (R. I.); fuzzyhead (Fla.); garbill (Ill.); garbill duck (La.); hairycrown, hairy-crowned fisherman (Md.); hairyhead (N. C., Fla.); Indian sheldrake (N. Y.); jack (Ky.); Long Island sheldrake (Conn.); Mississippi buck (Ill.); pheasant (Md.); pheasant sheldrake (Mass.); pied sheldrake (N. Y.); pond sheldrake (Nova Scotia); red-breasted fish-duck (Tex.); robin (Mass.); salt-water sheldrake (N. J.); sea bec-scie (Ala.); sea diver (La.); sea sawbill (Ala., La.); sea-robin, shell-bird (Mass.); shelduck (Conn., N. J., Va.); Spanish drake (La.); spring-buck (Ill.); spring sheldrake (Me.); stud-duck (Tenn.); whistler (N. Y.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, sea bec-scie; *Alaska*, diver; *Conn.*, Long Island sheldrake, shelduck; *Fla.*, fuzzyhead, hairyhead; *Ill.*, garbill, Mississippi buck, spring-buck; *Ky.*, jack; *La.*, bec-scie de mer, garbill duck, sea bec-scie, sea diver, sea sawbill, Spanish drake; *Me.*, spring sheldrake; *Md.*, hairy-crown, hairy-crowned fisherman, pheasant; *Mass.*, pheasant sheldrake, robin, sea-robin, shell-bird; *N. J.*, salt-water

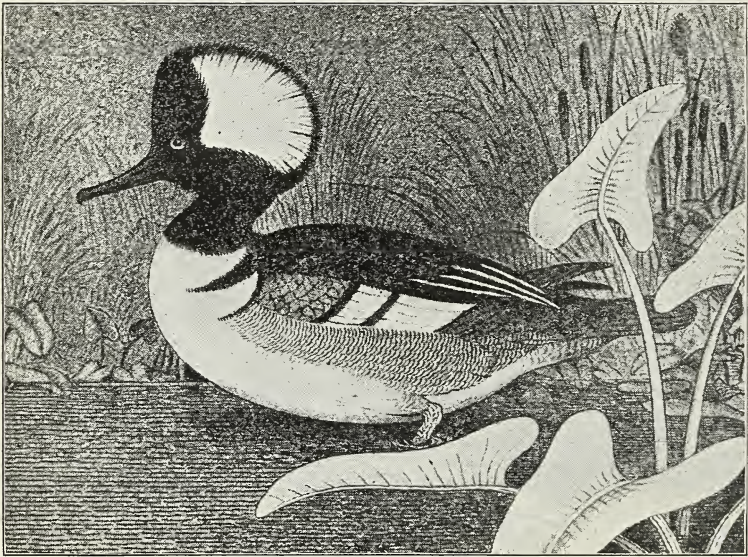


FIG. 3.—Hooded Merganser.

sheldrake, shelduck; *N. Y.*, Indian sheldrake, pied sheldrake, whistler; *N. C.*, hairyhead; *N. S.*, pond sheldrake; *R. I.*, common sawbill, common sheldrake; *Tenn.*, stud-duck; *Tex.*, red-breasted fish-duck; *Va.*, shelduck.

## BOOK NAMES.

Harle à poitrine rousse (red-breasted merganser), harle huppé (crested merganser), merganser, red-bellied sheldrake, red-breasted goosander, red-breasted sheldrake.

131. Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*.)

(FIG. 3.)

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, central Keewatin (N. W. T.), central Ungava (Que.), and Newfoundland south to southern Oregon, northern New Mexico, southern Louisiana, and central Florida; winters from southern British Columbia, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts south to Lower California, Mexico, the Gulf States, and Cuba; rare in northeastern part of range; recorded from St. Michael, Alaska, and from Europe and Bermuda.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None besides those mentioned in the section on collective names of mergansers.

*In local use.*—Bastard teal (Wash.); bec-scie de cyprière (cypress sawbill) (La.); bec-scie du lac (lake sawbill) (La.); California fish-duck (Kans.); cock-robin, cock-robin duck (N. J.); cottonhead, crow-duck, didapper (La.); frog-duck (Ga.); fuzzy-head (Fla.); hairycrown (Mass., Md., N. C., Miss., La.); hairyhead (Mass. to Fla., Ky.; most common name in Middle Atlantic States); hairy-crowned teal (N. C.); hell-diver (Me., Wis., La.); hooder (Man.); hootamaganzy (Ohio); little fish-duck (N. Y., Mich., Ill., Minn., Man., B. C., Wash.); little sheldrake (Me., Sask.); little spikebill (N. Y.); morning-glory (Mich.); mosshead (S. C.); mud sheldrake (Mass.); oyster duck (Calif.); peaked-bill (S. C.); petit harle (little merganser) (Que.); pheasant, pheasant duck (N. C.); pickaxe, pickaxe sheldrake (Me.); pied sheldrake (N. H., Long Id., N. Y.); plongeon (diver) (La.); pond fisher (Pa.); pond sawbill (N. J.); pond sheldrake (Me., Long Id., N. Y.); rocket (Fla.); sawbill diver (New England); sheldrake (Nova Scotia to Long Id., N. Y.); smew (the name of the smallest European sheldrake, see No. 131.1) (R. I.); shagpoll (Ga.); sharpy (Man.); snowl (Md.); spike (Mich.); spikebill (N. Y., Del., Mich., Tex., Ariz., Sask., Wash.); spiky (N. Y.); strawbill (Ark., La.); summer duck (Ala.); summer sheldrake (Conn.); swamp sheldrake (Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); tadpole (Fla.); topknot (Mich.); tree-duck (Ind., Ill.); tuffle-headed duck (Mich.); water-pheasant (N. Y. to S. C.); whistler (N. Y., Tenn.); wirecrown (Mass.); wood duck (Ind., Ill., Mont., Oreg.); wood sawbill (Ga.); wood sheldrake (Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); zin-zin (a name of the baldpate imitative of one of its notes, applied to the present species probably by partial confusion between these two unusually colored ducks) (La.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, summer duck; *Ariz.*, spikebill; *Ark.*, strawbill; *B. C.*, little fish-duck; *Calif.*, oyster duck; *Conn.*, sawbill diver, sheldrake, summer sheldrake, wood sheldrake; *Del.*, hairyhead, spikebill, water-pheasant; *Fla.*, fuzzyhead, hairyhead, rocket, tadpole; *Ga.*, frog duck, hairyhead, shagpoll, wood sawbill; *Ill.*, little fish-duck, tree-duck, wood-duck; *Ind.*, tree-duck, wood-duck; *Kans.*, California fish-duck; *Ky.*, hairyhead; *La.*, bec-scie de cyprière, bec-scie du lac, cottonhead, crow-duck, didapper, diver, hairycrown, hell-diver, plongeon, strawbill, zin-zin; *Me.*, hell-diver, little sheldrake, pickaxe, pickaxe sheldrake, pond sheldrake, sawbill diver, sheldrake; *Man.*, hooder, little fish-duck, sharpy; *Md.*, hairycrown, hairyhead, snowl, water-pheasant; *Mass.*, hairycrown, hairyhead, mud sheldrake, sawbill diver, sheldrake, swamp sheldrake, wirecrown; *Mich.*, little fish-duck, morning-glory, spike, spikebill, topknot, tuffle-headed duck; *Minn.*, little fish-duck; *Miss.*, hairycrown; *Mont.*, wood-duck; *N. B.*, sheldrake; *N. H.*, pied sheldrake, sawbill diver; *N. J.*, cock-robin, cock-robin duck, hairyhead, pond sawbill, water-pheasant; *N. Y.*, hairyhead, little fish-duck, little spikebill, pied sheldrake, pond sheldrake, sheldrake, spikebill, spiky, swamp sheldrake, water-pheasant, whistler, wood sheldrake; *N. C.*, hairycrown, hairyhead, hairy-crowned teal, pheasant, pheasant duck, water-pheasant; *N. S.*, sheldrake; *Ohio*, hootamaganzy; *Oreg.*, wood-duck; *Pa.*, pond fisher; *Que.*, petit harle; *R. I.*, sawbill diver, sheldrake, smew; *Sask.*, little sheldrake, spikebill; *S. C.*, hairyhead, mosshead, peaked-bill, water-pheasant; *Tenn.*, whistler; *Tex.*, spikebill; *Va.*, hairyhead, water-pheasant; *Wash.*, bastard teal, little fish-duck, sawbill, spikebill; *Wis.*, helldiver.

## BOOK NAMES.

Creek sheldrake, fancrest, fan-crested duck, harle couronné (crowned sheldrake), hooded fish-duck, hooded sheldrake, little merganser, marsh merganser, merganser, round-crested duck, towhead.

**131.1 Smew** (*Mergellus albellus*).

*Range.*—Northern part of Old World. Breeds in northern Europe and Asia; occurs in migration east to Commander Islands; winters south to Japan, China, northern India, and coasts of the Mediterranean; accidental in northern North America.

*Names.*—This species has occurred in America so few times that no vernacular name has been applied. The principal English names by which it is known abroad are lough diver, magpie diver, nun, smee or smee duck, smew, weasel-coot, weasel-duck, white merganser, white nun, white wigeon, and white-headed goosander; and French names, the following: Harle piette (pied merganser), petit harle huppé (little crested merganser), piette (pied, with a diminutive sense).

## Subfamily ANATINÆ: River Ducks.

132. Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*).

(FIG. 4.)

*Range*.—Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from Pribilof Islands, northwestern Alaska, Northern Mackenzie and central Keewatin (N. W. T.), and Greenland south to Lower California, southern New Mexico, southern Kansas, central Missouri, southern Indiana, and Maryland (rarely); winters from the Aleutian Islands, central Alaska, central Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, southern Wisconsin, northern Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, and Nova Scotia (rarely) south to Mexico, the Lesser Antilles, and Panama; casual in Bermuda and Hawaii.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Greenhead, greenhead mallard, mallard, mallard duck, wild mallard.

*In local use*.—Black duck (N. C.); canard français (French duck) (Que., La.); canard gris (gray duck) (Que.); duckinmallard (N. Y., N. C., Fla., an old name, corruption of duck and mallard, probably obsolete now); English duck (N. C. to Ala.); French duck (La., Miss.); frosty-beak (Ill.); gibier gris (gray fowl) (Que.); gray duck (Mass., N. J., Md., Mich., all around Lake Erie, probably applied mostly to the female); gray mallard (Mass., Del., Md., D. C., Va., Ky., Calif.); green mallard (Va.); ice-breaker (Ill.); ice duck, ice mallard (Mo.) (the preceding three names, and the

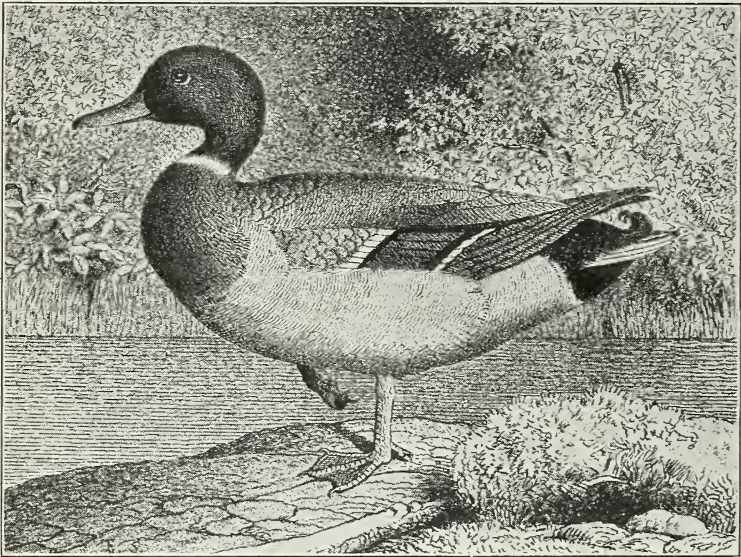


FIG. 4.—Mallard.

names frosty-beak, snow mallard, twister, yellow-legged mallard, and yellowlegs, all are applied to late migrants thought to be a race distinct from the fall flight); Irish mallard (La.); prairie mallard, red-legged mallard, redlegs (birds of the fall flight so known, see note under ice duck) (Mo.); ringneck (Ohio); snow mallard (Ill.); stock duck (a common Old-World name appropriate to the species which is the source of most of the domesticated varieties of ducks) (N. W. T., Man.); twister (Ill.); wild drake (Md.); wild duck, common wild duck (Pa., N. J., Man., Calif., the most common name for the species in Great Britain); yellow-legged mallard, yellowlegs (Mo., see note under ice duck).

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, English duck; *Calif.*, gray mallard, wild duck; *Del.*, gray mallard; *D. C.*, gray mallard; *Fla.*, duckinmallard, English duck; *Ill.*, frosty-beak, ice-breaker, snow mallard, twister; *Ky.*, gray mallard; *La.*, canard français, French duck, Irish mallard; *Man.*, stock duck, wild duck; *Md.*, gray duck, gray mallard, wild drake; *Mass.*, gray duck, gray mallard; *Mich.*, gray duck; *Miss.*, French duck; *Mo.*, ice duck, ice mallard, yellow-legged mallard, yellowlegs, prairie mallard, red-legged mallard, redlegs; *N. J.*, gray duck, wild duck; *N. Y.*, duckinmallard; *N. C.*, black duck, duckinmallard, English duck; *N. W. T.*, stock duck; *Ohio*, gray duck, ringneck; *Ont.*, gray duck; *Pa.*, wild duck; *Que.*, canard français, canard gris, gibier gris; *S. C.*, English duck; *Va.*, gray mallard, green mallard.

## BOOK NAMES.

Brewer's duck (a variation of the species so named by Audubon), canard ordinaire (common duck), canard sauvage (wild duck), great wild duck.

An iridescent greenish-black ornamental form of this species is known as the big black duck, black Cayuga duck, black East Indian duck, Cayuga black duck, East Indian duck, and lake duck.

A dwarf breed of mallard especially used for decoys is called English, or gray, call-duck.

### 132.1 New Mexican Duck (*Anas diazi novimexicana*).

*Range*.—Reported to breed in New Mexico; accidental in Nebraska.

*Names*.—No others are known.

### 133. Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*).

(FIG. 5.)

*Range*.—Eastern North America. Breeds from central Keewatin (N. W. T.) and northern Ungava (Que.), south to northern Wisconsin, northern Indiana, and Virginia; winters from Nova Scotia south to southern Louisiana, Texas, and Colorado; west in migration to Nebraska and central Kansas; casual in Bermuda; accidental in Jamaica.

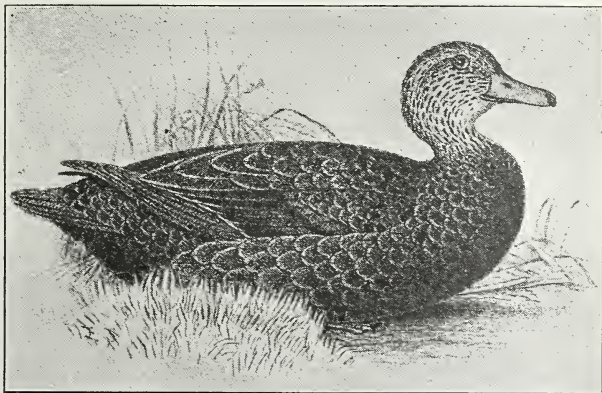


FIG. 5.—Black Duck.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Black duck, black mallard, often shortened to blacks or blackie.

*In local use*.—Black English duck (S. C. to Fla.); blackjack (Ky.); blue-winged duck (N. S., N. B.); brown duck (N. J.); brown mallard (Ont.); canard noir (black duck) (Que., La.); English duck (Ga.); gibier noir (black fowl) (Que.); mallard (Va.); marsh duck (Md.); niggerduck (Conn., Long Island, N. Y.); summer duck (Ont.); velvet duck (Wis.).

To these names are to be added names locally applied to the subspecies of the black duck, the red-legged black duck (*Anas rubripes rubripes*), and the brown-legged black duck (*Anas rubripes tristis*). The former is locally known as ledge duck (N. S.); old winter duck (Me.); outside duck (N. S.); redleg; red-legged duck; red-paddle (Del.); sea duck (R. I.); winter black duck (Mass., N. C.); and the latter as beach duck (N. S.); nigger black duck (Del.); pond black duck (R. I.); spring black duck (New England); and summer black duck (Mass.).

*Geographic index*.—Conn., niggerduck, spring black duck; Del., nigger black duck, redleg, red-legged duck, red-paddle; Fla., black English duck; Ga., black English duck, English duck; Ky., blackjack; La., canard noir; Me., old winter duck, spring black duck; Md., marsh duck; Mass., spring black duck, summer black duck, winter black duck; N. B., blue-winged duck; N. H., spring black duck; N. J., brown duck; N. Y., niggerduck; N. C., winter black duck; N. S., beach duck, blue-winged duck, ledge duck, outside duck; Ont., brown mallard, summer duck; Que., canard noir, gibier noir; R. I., sea duck, pond black duck, spring black duck; S. C., black English duck; Va., mallard; Wis., velvet duck.

## BOOK NAMES.

Canard noir du nord (northern black duck), dusky duck, dusky mallard, northern black mallard, yellow-legged black duck.

134. **Southern Black Duck** (*Anas fulvigula*).

*Range*.—There are two subspecies of *Anas fulvigula* in the United States having the ranges defined below  
**Florida Duck** (*Anas fulvigula fulvigula*).—Northwestern to southern Florida.

**Mottled Duck** (*Anas fulvigula maculosa*).—Central southern United States. Resident in southern Texas and southern Louisiana; accidental in Kansas and Colorado.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

So far as they are at present known the local names are separable for the two subspecies of the southern black duck but this probably is an accidental occurrence which future development or discovery of local names may nullify.

*In general use*.—Black mallard, summer duck.

*In local use*.—Black duck (Fla.); canard des isles (island duck), canard d'été (summer duck), canard noir d'été (summer black duck) (La.); English duck (Fla.); Irish mallard, island duck, island mallard, Mexican French duck, Mexican mallard, summer black duck, summer French duck, summer mallard (La.).

*Geographic index*.—*Fla.*, black duck, English duck; *La.*, canard des isles, canard d'été, canard noir d'été, Irish mallard, island duck, island mallard, Mexican French duck, Mexican mallard, summer black duck, summer French duck, summer mallard.

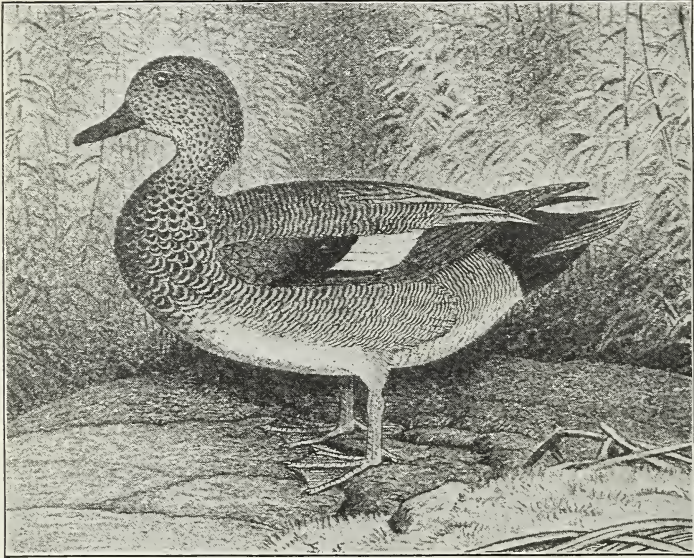


FIG. 6.—Gadwall.

## BOOK NAMES.

Dusky duck, Florida dusky duck, Louisiana dusky duck, southern black mallard, Texas duck, Texas dusky duck, Texas mottled duck.

134.1. **Falcated Teal** (*Eunetta falcata*).

*Range*.—Breeds from Siberia to Japan; in winter to China, India, and casually to Europe; has been collected once on the Pribilof Islands.

*Book name*.—Falcated duck.

135. **Gadwall** (*Chaulelasmus streperus*).

(FIG. 6.)

*Range*.—Nearly cosmopolitan. In North America breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, and central Keewatin (N. W. T.) south to southern California, southern Colorado, northern Nebraska, and southern Wisconsin; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, Arkansas, southern Illinois, and North Carolina south to southern Lower California, central Mexico (Jalisco), and Florida; accidental in Bermuda, Cuba, and Jamaica; rare in migration on the Atlantic coast of the Middle and New England States north to Newfoundland.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Gadwall (also spelled gadwell, gadwale, sometimes shortened to gaddy); gray duck.

*In local use.*—Blaten duck (N. J.); canard gris (gray duck) (Que., La.); chickcock (La.); chickcock (Ala.); creek duck (Long Id., N. Y., N. C., Ga.); glissom duck (Calif.); gray widgeon (Ga., Wis.); prairie mallard (Mo.); redwing (Ark.); shuttlecock (Fla.); specklebelly (Long Id., N. Y.); widgeon (N. C., Ga., Fla., Ill.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, chickcock; *Ark.*, redwing; *Calif.*, glissom duck; *Fla.*, shuttlecock, widgeon; *Ga.*, creek duck, gray widgeon, widgeon; *Ill.*, widgeon. *La.*, canard gris, chickcock; *Mo.*, prairie mallard; *N. J.*, blaten duck; *N. Y.*, creek duck, specklebelly; *N. C.*, creek duck, widgeon; *Que.*, canard gris; *Wis.*, gray widgeon.

## BOOK NAMES.

Bleating duck, canard chipeau, chipeau (the French vernacular name, perhaps referring to the scaled plumage of the breast), German duck, violon (violin, said by Audubon to be used for this species in Louisiana; probably an error, the name being commonly applied to the redhead, No. 146), Welsh drake.

136. European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*).

*Range.*—Northern part of the Eastern Hemisphere. Occurs occasionally in winter and in migration from Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Greenland, south to Nebraska, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, North Carolina, and Florida; and in Alaska, British Columbia, and California.

It is not generally realized that the European widgeon is of regular, not of infrequent or casual occurrence, in this country, but strong evidence of the fact is afforded by the number (7) of vernacular names that have been applied to the species.

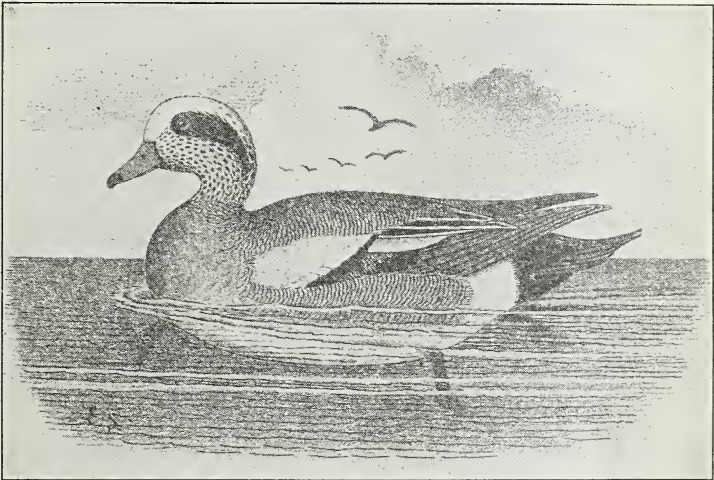


FIG. 7.—Baldpate.

*Vernacular names.*—*In general use:* Widgeon (Long Id., N. Y., N. J., S. C., Wis., Man., Oreg.). *In local use:* Ice duck (Md.); Norwegian duck, Norwegian widgeon (Va.); redhead (Ga.); red-headed widgeon (N. C., Ill., Wash., Calif.); swamp widgeon (Ga.).

*Book names.*—Canard siffleur (whistler duck), English widgeon, European baldie, European baldpate, old-world widgeon, red-headed baldie, whistling duck. Some of the British names for the species are baldpate, whew duck, whewer, whim, whistler, and yellowpoll.

137. Baldpate (*Mareca americana*).

(FIG. 7.)

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, and northern Mackenzie and central Keewatin (N. W. T.) south to Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, southern Wisconsin, and northern Indiana; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, southern Illinois, Maryland, and Delaware (casually Massachusetts and Rhode Island) south to southern Lower California, the West Indies, and Costa Rica; rare in migration to northern Ontario, northern Quebec, and Newfoundland; accidental in Hawaii, Bermuda, Commander Islands, and Europe.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Baldpate (sometimes shortened to baldy or bally); widgeon.

*In local use.*—Baldcrown (Md., Kans.); baldface (Md., D. C., Va., N. C.); bald-faced widgeon (Fla.); baldhead (Ga., Ill.); bald widgeon (Wis., Iowa, Mo.); baldpate

widgeon (Ark.); bluebill (Mass.); bluebill widgeon (Me., Mass.); California widgeon (Mass.); canvasback (B. C.); diamond duck (Sask.); French teal (Que.); gray duck (for the female, Mich., Ark., La., Tex.); L-wing (Man.); Norwegian (Utah); poacher, a name mentioned in several of the older ornithologies, sometimes spelled poachard (Mich.); Southern widgeon (Mass.); specklehead (Pa.); wheatduck (Oreg.); whistler (Fla.); whistling-dick, whistling duck (La.); whitebelly (Mass., Conn.); whiteface (N. Y., N. C.); zin-zin (zā-zā, nasal, from the bird's note) (La.).

*Geographic index.*—Ark., baldpate widgeon, gray duck; B. C., canvasback; Conn., whitebelly; D. C., baldface; Fla., bald-faced widgeon, whistler; Ga., baldhead; Ill., baldhead; Iowa, bald widgeon; Kans., baldcrown; La., gray duck, whistling-dick, whistling duck, zin-zin; Me., bluebill widgeon; Man., L-wing; Md., baldcrown, baldface; Mass., bluebill, bluebill widgeon, California widgeon, southern widgeon, whitebelly; Mich., gray duck, poacher; Mo., bald widgeon; N. Y., whiteface; N. C., baldface, whiteface; Oreg., wheatduck; Pa., specklehead; Que., French teal; Sask., diamond duck; Tex., gray duck; Utah, Norwegian; Va., baldface; Wis., bald widgeon.

## BOOK NAMES.

American widgeon, canard d'Amérique (American duck), canard siffleur d'Amérique (American whistler duck), greenhead, green-headed widgeon, pheasant-duck, smoking duck, white-bellied poacher.

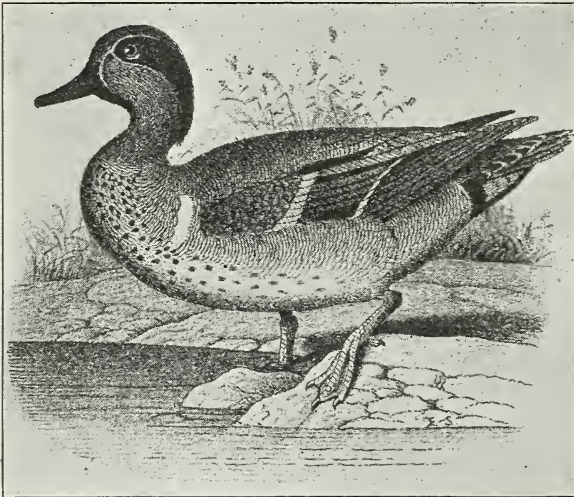


FIG. 8.—Green-winged Teal.

**138. European Teal (*Nettion crecca*).**

*Range.*—Northern part of Eastern Hemisphere. Occasional in North America; breeds on the Pribilof Islands and in the Aleutian Islands; casual in California, Greenland, Labrador, Nova Scotia, Maine, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia.

*Vernacular names.*—None have been applied to the species thus far in America.

*Book names.*—English teal, European greenwing, European green-winged teal, least green-winged teal, petite sarcelle (little teal).

**139. Green-winged Teal (*Nettion carolinense*).**

(FIG. 8.)

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from the Aleutian Islands, northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie and central Keewatin (N. W. T.), northern Ungava (Que.), and Newfoundland south to south central California, northern New Mexico, northern Nebraska, northern Illinois, southern Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick; winters from Aleutian Islands, British Columbia, Nevada, southern Nebraska, northern Indiana, western New York, and Rhode Island (casually Nova Scotia) south to southern Lower California, the West Indies, and Honduras; accidental in Hawaii, Bermuda, Greenland, and Great Britain.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Green-winged teal, usually shortened, however, to one of the following forms: Greenwing, teal or common teal, teal duck.

*In local use.*—Butterball (Me.); congo, congotte (also misspelled cognotte, refers to small size—Congo slaves were the smallest brought to the New Orleans market) (La.);

lake teal (Utah); mud teal (Me.); partridge-duck (Md.); redhead teal (N. C., La., Nebr.); sarcelle (teal) (La.); sarcelle d'hiver (winter teal) (La.); spring teal (Miss.); water-partridge (Md.); winter teal (Long Id., N. Y.).

*Geographic index.*—*La.*, congo, congotte, redhead teal, sarcelle, sarcelle d'hiver; *Me.*, butterball, mud teal; *Md.*, partridge-duck, water-partridge; *Miss.*, spring teal; *Nebr.*, redhead teal; *N. Y.*, winter teal; *N. C.*, redhead teal; *Utah*, lake teal.

## BOOK NAMES.

American green-winged teal, American teal, least green-winged teal. sarcelle à ailes vertes (green-winged teal), sarcelle du nord (northern teal).

140. Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*).

(FIG. 9.)

*Range.*—Western Hemisphere. Breeds from central British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, central Ungava (Que.), and Newfoundland south to central Oregon, northern Nevada, northern New Mexico, Louisiana, southern Indiana, northern Ohio, western New York (occasionally Rhode Island), and Maine; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, southern Illinois, Maryland, and Delaware south to the West Indies and in South America as far south as Brazil and Chile; accidental in Bermuda and Europe.

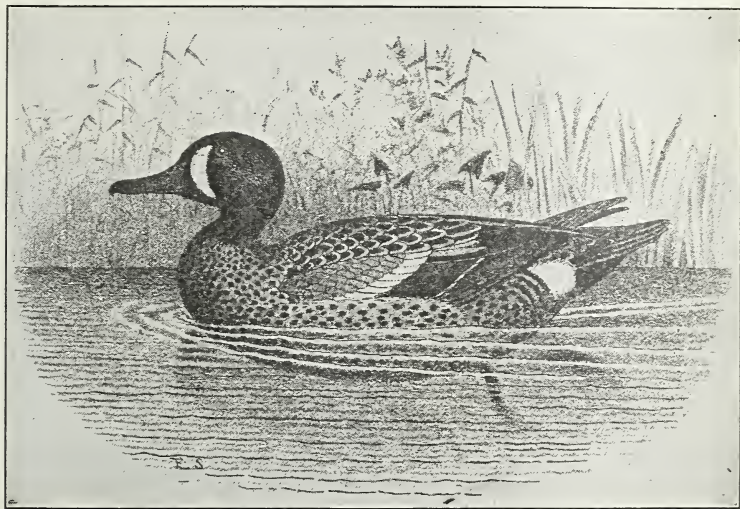


FIG. 9.—Blue-winged Teal.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Blue-winged teal, often shortened to blue-wing, teal, or teal duck.

*In local use.*—Autonnière (of the autumn) (La.); butterball (Me.); fall teal (Miss.); printanière (of the spring), sarcelle (teal), sarcelle autonnière (autumn teal), sarcelle d'été (summer teal), sarcelle printanière (spring teal) (La.); summer teal (Long Id., N. Y., Del., Nebr.).

*Geographic index.*—*Del.*, summer teal; *La.*, autonnière, printanière, sarcelle, sarcelle autonnière, sarcelle d'été, sarcelle printanière; *Me.*, butterball; *Miss.*, fall teal; *Nebr.*, summer teal; *N. Y.*, summer teal.

## BOOK NAMES.

Common blue-winged teal, sarcelle à ailes bleues (blue-winged teal), sarcelle d'Amérique (American teal), whiteface, white-faced duck, white-faced teal.

To these may be added the following names coined for a recently described variety, the *Querquedula discors albinucha*: Louisiana blue-winged teal, necktie teal, Southern teal, Southern blue-winged teal, and white-crested teal. The name necktie teal is said to be in use also among Louisiana gunners.

141. Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*).

*Range.*—North and South America. Breeds in North America from southern British Columbia, southwestern Alberta, southeastern Wyoming, and western Kansas south to northern Lower California, northern Chihuahua, southern New Mexico, and southwestern Texas; winters from southern California, central New Mexico, and southern Texas south to southern Lower California and central Mexico; casual in Manitoba, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, New York, Louisiana, and Florida. Occurs in South America from Peru and Brazil south to the Falkland Islands.

*Vernacular names.*—In general use: Cinnamon teal. In local use: Bluewing (Utah); blue-winged teal (Wash.); red-breasted teal (Kans., Calif.); red teal (B. C., Calif.); river teal (Utah); silver teal (La.).

*Book names.*—Red duck, sarcelle rousse (red teal), western blue-winged teal.

#### 141.1 Ruddy Sheldrake (*Casarca ferruginea*).

*Range.*—Southern Europe and northern Africa east to China and Japan, straggling to Scandinavia, Iceland, and Greenland and the Atlantic Coast of the United States, where it has been taken in New Jersey and North Carolina.

*Names.*—No vernacular names are known.

#### 141.2 Shelduck (*Tadorna tadorna*).

*Range.*—Breeds in middle Europe and Asia; winters from northern Africa to southern Asia; accidental off the coast of Massachusetts.

*Names.*—Some of the British names for this species are bar drake, bay duck, burrow duck, goose duck, red sheldrake, and sheldrake or shieldrake.

#### 142. Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*).

(FIG. 10.)

*Range.*—Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from northwestern Alaska and northwestern Mackenzie and southern Keewatin (N. W. T.) south to southern California, central New Mexico, southern Texas, northern Missouri, and northern Indiana; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Missouri, southern Illinois, Maryland, and Delaware south to the West Indies, Colombia, and Hawaii; in migration occasional in Bermuda, and north to Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

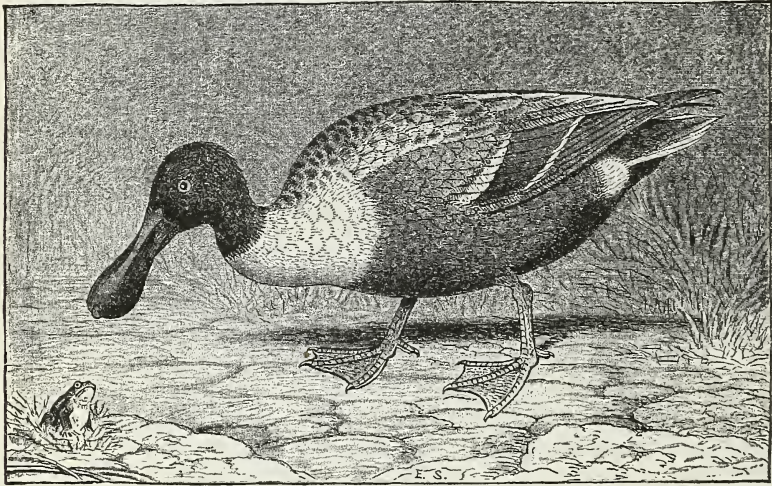


FIG. 10.—Shoveler.

#### VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Spoonbill, sometimes spoonbill duck, and often shortened to spoony.

*In local use.*—Broadbill (Mass., N. J., Pa., Del., Md., Mich., Wash.); broad-faced mallard (Utah, Calif.); broady (Ill.); cowan (La.); cow-frog (N. C.); featherbed (Wis.); French teal (Que.); Jew duck (Ill.); laughing mallard (Calif.); löffel-ente (spoon-duck) (Mo.); mesquin (mean; micoine, and mecoine are corruptions of mesquin) (La.); mud duck (Nebr.); mud-lark (Wash.); mud-shoveler (Fla.); mule duck (Fla.); salt-water mallard (Calif.); scooper (Ala., La.); shovellbill (N. J., Md.); shovelmouth (S. C.); shovelnose (La.); shoveler (Del., Md., Va.); soup-lips (Utah); spoon-billed teal (Ga.); spoon-billed widgeon (Ga., Fla.).

*Geographic index.*—Ala., scooper; Calif., broad-faced mallard, laughing mallard, salt-water mallard; Del., broadbill, shoveler; Fla., mud shoveler, mule duck, spoon-billed widgeon; Ga., spoon-billed teal, spoon-billed widgeon; Ill., broady, Jew duck; La., cowan, mesquin, scooper, shovelnose; Md., shovellbill, shoveler; Mass., broadbill; Mich., broadbill; Mo., löffel-ente; Nebr., mud duck; N. J., broadbill, shovellbill; N. C., cow-frog; Pa., broadbill; Que., French teal; S. C., shovelmouth; Utah, broad-faced mallard, soup-lips; Va., shoveler; Wash., broadbill, mud-lark; Wis., featherbed.

## BOOK NAMES.

Blue-winged shoveler, Butler duck, canard souchet (block-head duck), canard spatule (has the general, if not the exact, meaning of spoon duck), red-breasted shoveler, shoveler duck, souchet (blockhead), swaddle-bill.

143. Pintail (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*<sup>5</sup>).

(FIG. 11.)

*Range*.—Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds on the Arctic coast from Alaska to Keewatin (N. W. T.) and south to southern California, southern Colorado, southwestern Nebraska, northern Iowa, and northern Illinois; winters from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Arizona, southern Missouri, southern Wisconsin, southern Ohio, Pennsylvania (rarely), and Delaware, south to Porto Rico and Panama, and in Hawaii; in migration occasional on the Atlantic coast to northern Ungava (Que.), Greenland, and Newfoundland, and in Bermuda.

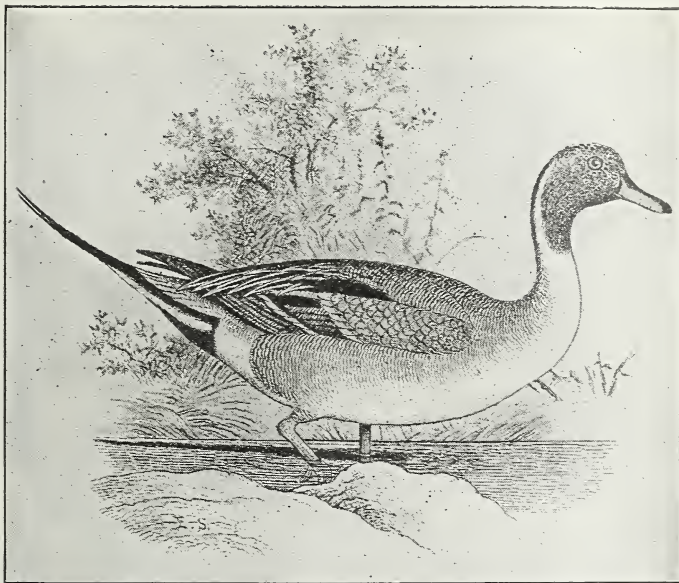


FIG. 11.—Pintail.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Gray duck, sometimes meaning only the female and immature; pintail, sometimes pintail duck, or pinnie; sprig; sprigtail.

*In local use*.—Canard gris (gray duck) (Que.); fall duck (Calif.); gray widgeon (Conn., Md., Fla.); kite-tailed widgeon (Fla.); longneck (N. J.); neck-twister (N. C.); paille-en-queue (straw-tail) (Que., La.); pent-tail (Long Id., N. Y.); pheasant, pheasant-duck (Conn.); picket-tail (Conn., Long Id., N. Y., Fla.); pied gray duck (Long Id., N. Y.); piketail (Ill.); pile-start (Long Id., N. Y.); pintail widgeon (Mich.); sea widgeon (Conn.); smee, smeets, smethe (N. J.); smoker (Man.); spike (Nebr.); spike-tail (Ill.); spindle-tail (Long Id., N. Y.); split-tail (Mass.); sprig-tailed widgeon (S. C., Ga.); springtail (La.); sprit-tail (Long Id., N. Y.); Trilby duck (Wis.); widgeon (S. C.).

*Geographic index*.—Calif., fall duck; Conn., gray widgeon, pheasant; pheasant-duck, picket-tail, sea widgeon; Fla., gray widgeon, kite-tailed widgeon, picket-tail; Ill., piketail, spiketail; La., paille-en-queue; Man., smoker; Mass., split-tail; Md., gray widgeon; Mich., pintail widgeon; Nebr., spike; N. J., longneck, smee, smeets, smethe; N. Y., pent-tail, picket-tail, pied gray duck, pile-start, spindle-tail; N. C., neck-twister; Que., canard gris, paille-en-queue; S. C., widgeon; Wis., Trilby duck.

## BOOK NAMES.

Canard à longue queue (long-tailed duck), canard pilet (specific French vernacular for this species), kitetail, longtail, pied widgeon, pigeon-tail, sea-pheasant, sharp-tail, water-pheasant, winter duck.

<sup>5</sup> *Dafila acuta*.

143.1. **Bahama Duck** (*Poecilonetta bahamensis*).

*Range*.—Bahamas and West Indies, except Cuba, Jamaica, and some of the lesser Antilles, south throughout South America to the Falkland Islands, except Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador; has been taken at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

*Names*.—Also called Bahama pintail; and is known in Porto Rico by the name pato criollo (hybrid duck); pato de Florida (Florida duck); pato de la orilla (shore duck).

144. **Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*).

(FIG. 12.)

*Range*.—Temperate North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Saskatchewan, northern Ontario, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia south to central California, southern Texas, Florida, and Cuba; winters chiefly in United States from southern British Columbia, Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey south to southern California, and the Gulf of Mexico; accidental in Bermuda, Mexico, Jamaica, and Europe.

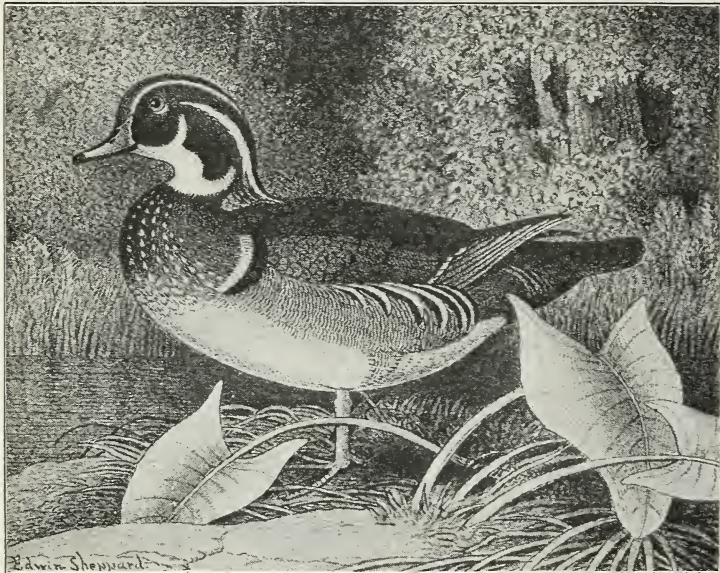


FIG. 12.—Wood Duck.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Summer duck; wood duck, sometimes shortened to woody.

*In local use*.—Acorn duck (N. J., Md., S. C.); black (Ill.); branchier (inhabitant of the branches; this name is varied to the less preferable forms brancheur and branchu) (La.); canard du bois (wood duck) (La.); canard d'été (summer duck) (Que.); gray duck (for the immature) (Mass.); plumer (Tenn.); squealer (Ark., La.); swamp duck (La.); tree duck (Md., Mich., Ind.); widgeon, wood widgeon (Conn.).

*Geographic index*.—Ark., squealer; Conn., widgeon, wood widgeon; Ill., black; Ind., tree duck; La., branchier, canard du bois, squealer, swamp duck; Md., acorn duck, tree duck; Mass., gray duck; Mich., tree duck; N. J., acorn duck; Que., canard d'été; S. C., acorn duck; Tenn., plumer.

## BOOK NAMES.

Beau canard huppé (beautiful crested duck), black-billed whistling duck, canard huppé (crested duck), braut-ente (bride duck), bridal duck, bride, bride duck, Carolina duck, Carolina teal, crested wood duck, gray wood duck, king duck, rainbow duck, regal duck, whistler, whistling duck.

## Subfamily FULIGULINAE: Sea Ducks.

**145. Rufous-crested Duck** (*Netta rufina*).

*Range*.—Southeastern Europe and central Asia, south in winter to India; casual in northern Europe and on Long Island, N. Y.

*Names*.—There are no vernacular names for this species in America. In French books it is called canard siffleur huppé (crested whistling duck) and milouin huppé (crested pochard).

**146. Redhead** (*Nyroca americana*<sup>6</sup>).

(FIG. 13.)

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, and southwestern Keewatin (N. W. T.) south to southern California, Utah, southwestern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, and southern Wisconsin; winters from southern British Columbia, Utah, New Mexico, Kansas, Illinois, Maryland, Delaware, and Massachusetts south to southern Lower California, central Mexico, and Florida; accidental in Jamaica; in migration casual in Alaska and regularly on the Atlantic coast north to southern Labrador.

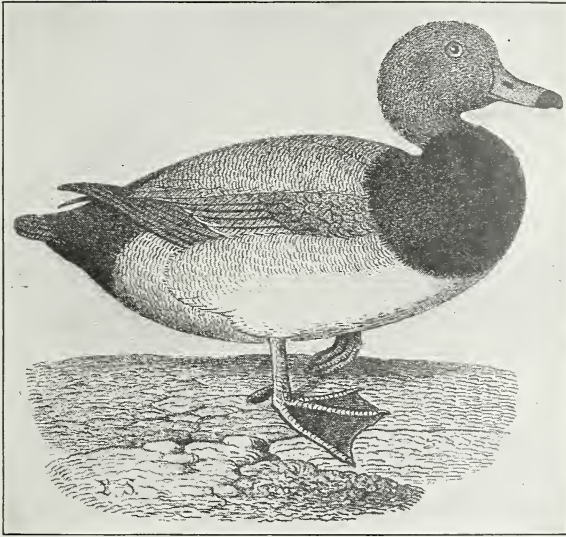


FIG. 13.—Redhead.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Redhead.

*In local use*.—Canard mulet (mule duck), canard tête rouge (red-headed duck), canard violon (fiddle duck), fiddler, fiddler duck (La.); red-headed broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.); red-headed raft-duck (N. C.); redneck (Md., D. C.); violon (violin, fiddle) (La.).

*Geographic index*.—D. C., redneck; La., canard mulet, canard tête rouge, canard violon, fiddler, fiddler duck, violon; Md., redneck; N. Y., red-headed broadbill; N. C., red-headed raft-duck.

## BOOK NAMES.

American pochard, American redhead duck, canard à tête rousse (red-headed duck), canard milouin à tête rousse (red-headed pochard duck), dosgris (grayback, applied in error by Audubon—see Nos. 148 and 149), fall duck, grayback, milouin (pochard), milouin à tête rousse (red-headed pochard), pochard, raft-duck, red-headed duck. Washington canvasback (facetious).

**146.1 European Pochard** (*Aithya ferina*).

*Range*.—Iceland, northern Europe and Asia, wintering as far south as Egypt, India, and China; has been taken on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

*Names*.—Called also in Great Britain, pochard, poker, redheaded widgeon, and a number of other names; and in France milouin (specific vernacular name for the species) and rouget (the red).

<sup>6</sup> *Marila americana*.

**147. Canvasback** (*Aristonetta valisineria*<sup>7</sup>).

(FIG. 14.)

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, Fort Yukon, Great Slave Lake, and southwestern Keewatin (N. W. T.) south to Oregon, northern Nevada, Colorado (rarely), Nebraska, and southern Minnesota; winters from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Colorado, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and western New York south to central Mexico (Jalisco) and the Gulf coast; in winter formerly abundant, now less so, in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina; occasional south to Florida, and casual in the West Indies, Bermuda, and Guatemala; in migration north rarely to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Canvasback, often abbreviated to canvas, can, or canny.

*In local use*.—Bullneck (*N. C.*); canard cheval (horse duck), gray duck (*La.*); hickory-quaker (*Md.*); horse-duck (*La.*); red-headed bullneck (*N. C.*); sheldrake (*Va.*); whiteback (*Md.*, *D. C.*, *Va.*).

*Geographic index*.—*D. C.*, whiteback; *La.*, canard cheval, gray duck, horse-duck; *Md.*, hickory-quaker, whiteback; *N. C.*, bullneck, red-headed bullneck; *Va.*, sheldrake, whiteback.

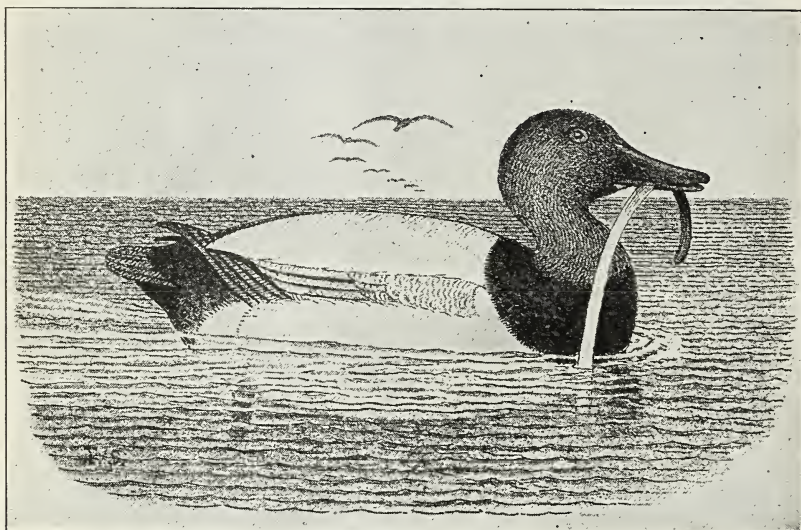


FIG. 14.—Canvasback.

## BOOK NAMES.

Canvas-backed duck, canvas duck, canard milouin aux yeux rouges (red-eyed pochard duck), milouin aux yeux rouges (red-eyed pochard), sea-duck.

**147.1 Tufted Duck** (*Fuligula fuligula*).

*Range*.—Breeds in the northern parts of Europe and Asia; winters south to Africa, India, and western Polynesia; has been collected on the Pribilof Islands.

*Names*.—Names used in Great Britain include black widgeon, black poker, and white-sided diver; and in France, canard morillon (vernacular name morillon of this duck probably traceable to the term "more," meaning moor or black).

**Scaup Ducks** (*Fulix*<sup>8</sup>). Nos. 148 and 149.

The closely-related and very similarly colored scaup ducks share a number of names which it is desirable to treat in advance of the cognomens applied with more discrimination. It should be noted also that there is a tendency to include the ring-necked duck (No. 150) with the scaups under such collective names as blackhead, blackjack, and bluebill, but in general, names of that species are separable and all are so treated in this bulletin.

<sup>7</sup> *Marila valisineria*.<sup>8</sup> *Marila*.

## COLLECTIVE VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Bluebills.

*In local use.*—Black ducks (Miss., La.); blackheads (Mass. to Fla. and Ala., Wash.) (a name especially common from Del. to Fla.); blackjacks (Calif.); blacknecks (Mich., Wis., Nebr.); broadbills (Mass. to N. C., Wash., Calif.) (like blackheads, this is an introduced name westwardly); bullheads (Fla., Ala.); bullnecks (N. C., S. C.); butterballs (Iowa); dosgris (grayback, sometimes corrupted to dogs) (Ala., Miss., La.); fall ducks (Man., Alta.); flock ducks (N. J., Md., Va.); graybacks (Ill., La.); raft ducks (Md. to Fla.); shufflers (Md. to N. C.); widgeons (N. B. to R. I.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, blackheads, bullheads, dos gris, dogs; *Alta.*, fall ducks; *Calif.*, blackjacks, broadbills; *Conn.*, blackheads, broadbills; *Del.*, blackheads, broadbills; *D. C.*, shufflers; *Fla.*, blackheads, bullheads; raft ducks; *Ga.*, raft ducks; *Ill.*, graybacks; *Iowa*, butterballs; *Kans.*, blackheads; *La.*, black ducks, dos gris, dogs,

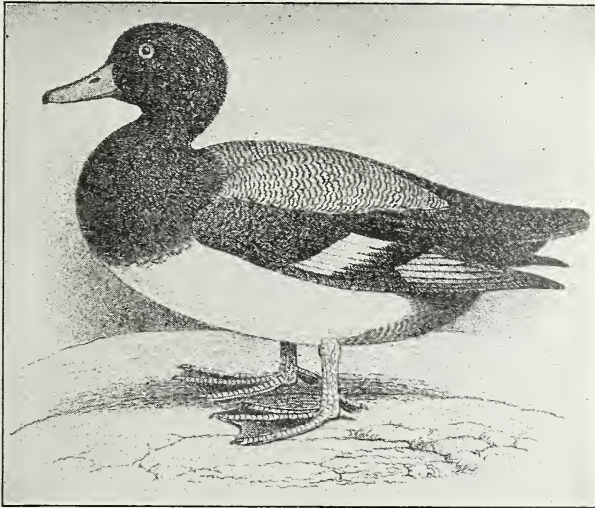


FIG. 15.—Greater Scaup Duck.

graybacks; *Me.*, widgeon; *Man.*, fall ducks; *Md.*, blackheads, broadbills, flock ducks; raft ducks, shufflers; *Mass.*, blackheads, broadbills, widgeon; *Mich.*, blacknecks, *Miss.*, black ducks, dos gris, dogs; *Nebr.*, blacknecks; *N. B.*, widgeon; *N. H.*, widgeon; *N. J.*, blackheads, broadbills, flock ducks; *N. Y.*, blackheads, broadbills; *N. C.*, blackheads, broadbills, bullnecks, raft ducks, shufflers; *N. S.*, widgeons; *R. I.*, blackheads, broadbills, widgeons; *S. C.*, blackheads, bullnecks, raft ducks, *S. Dak.*, blackheads; *Tex.*, blackheads; *Va.*, blackheads, broadbills, flock ducks, raft ducks, shufflers; *Wash.*, blackheads, broadbills; *Wis.*, blacknecks.

## BOOK NAMES.

Flocking fowl, scaups.

148. Greater Scaup Duck (*Fulix marila*<sup>9</sup>).

(FIG. 15.)

*Range.*—Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from the Aleutian Islands, northwestern Alaska, Great Slave Lake, and central Keewatin (N. W. T.) south to southern British Columbia and northern North Dakota; has bred casually on Magdalen Islands and in Ontario and Michigan; winters from Maine to Florida and the Bahamas, and from the Aleutian Islands, Nevada, Colorado, and Lake Ontario south to southern California, southern New Mexico, and southern Texas; in migration rare in central Ungava (Que.), Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

<sup>9</sup> *Marila marila*.

VERNACULAR NAMES.<sup>10</sup>

*In general use.*—Big bluebill.

*In local use.*—American widgeon (Mass.); bay blackhead (Md.); bay broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.); bay shuffler (Md., Va.); big bay bluebill (B. C.); big blackhead (N. Y., Md., N. C., Calif.); big broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.); big fall-duck (N. W. T.); black-headed broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.); black-headed duck (Md.); black-headed raft-duck (N. C.); blue-billed widgeon (Mass.); broadbill bluebill (Wis.); canvasback bluebill (Wis.); deep-water broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.); dos gris de mer (sea grayback) (La.); greenhead (Md.); lake bluebill (Ont., N. Y., Mich.); laker (N. Y.); mussel-duck (Long Id., N. Y.); salt-water broadbill (N. J.); sea dos-gris (sea grayback) (La.); sea-duck (Fla.); troop duck, troop fowl (Mass.); winter broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.).

*Geographic index.*—*B. C.*, big bay bluebill; *Calif.*, big blackhead; *Fla.*, bullhead, sea-duck; *La.*, dos gris de mer, sea dos-gris; *Md.*, bay blackhead, bay shuffler, big blackhead, black-headed duck, greenhead; *Mass.*, American widgeon, blue-billed widgeon, troop duck, troop fowl; *Mich.*, lake bluebill; *N. J.*, salt-water broadbill; *N. Y.*, bay broadbill; big blackhead, big broadbill, black-headed broadbill, deep-water broadbill, lake bluebill, laker, mussel duck, winter broadbill; *N. C.*, big blackhead, blackheaded raft-duck; *N. W. T.*, big fall duck; *Ont.*, lake bluebill; *Va.*, bay shuffler; *Wis.*, broadbill bluebill, canvasback bluebill.

## BOOK NAMES.

American scaup duck, bluehead, bullet-winged duck, canard morillon à tête noire (black-headed crested duck), greater blackhead, greater bluebill, greater broadbill, greater scaup, gros canard d'automne (big fall duck), milouinan (French vernacular name indicating relationship to the milouin, or pochard), morillon à tête noire (black-headed crested duck), petit morillon rayé (little streaked crested duck), scaup duck.

149. Lesser Scaup Duck (*Fulix affinis*<sup>11</sup>).

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from the Yukon Valley, Alaska, and Fort Anderson, Mackenzie (N. W. T.), south to central British Columbia, southern Montana, Colorado (casually), northern Iowa, northern Indiana, and western Lake Erie; winters from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Colorado, Lake Erie, and New Jersey south to the Bahamas, Lesser Antilles, and Panama; rare in migration in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia; accidental in Greenland and Bermuda.

VERNACULAR NAMES.<sup>10</sup>

*In general use.*—Little bluebill.

*In local use.*—Blue-billed shoveler (R. I.); booby (Tex.); canvasback (Fla., Wash.); cottontail bluebill (Va.); creek blackhead (Md.); creek broadbill (R. I., Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); fresh-water broadbill, Goshen broadbill (N. J.); greenhead broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.); howden (Nfd., Labr.); lake duck (La.); little bay bluebill (B. C.); little blackhead (N. J., Md., Tex., Calif.); little blackhead duck (R. I., N. C.); little broadbill (Conn.); little creek broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.); little ducks (La.); little grayback (Ala., La.); marsh bluebill (Ont., N. Y.); mud bluebill (N. J.); mud broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.); polridge (Wash.); pond broadbill (N. J.); river bluebill (N. Y., Mich.); river shuffler (Potomac River); river broadbill (Long Id., N. Y.); summer duck (Man.); swamp bluebill (N. Y.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, little grayback; *B. C.*, little bay bluebill; *Calif.*, little blackhead; *Conn.*, little broadbill; *Fla.*, canvasback; *Labr.*, howden; *La.*, black duck, lake duck, little ducks, little grayback; *Man.*, summer duck; *Md.*, creek blackhead, little blackhead, river shuffler; *Mich.*, river bluebill; *Nfd.*, howden; *N. J.*, creek broadbill, fresh-water broadbill, Goshen broadbill, mud bluebill, pond broadbill; *N. Y.*, creek broadbill, greenhead broadbill, little blackhead, little creek broadbill, marsh bluebill, mud broadbill, river bluebill, river broadbill, swamp bluebill; *N. C.*, little blackhead duck; *Ont.*, marsh bluebill; *R. I.*, blue-billed shoveler, creek broadbill, little blackhead duck; *Tex.*, booby, little blackhead; *Va.*, cottontail bluebill, river shuffler; *Wash.*, canvasback, polridge.

## BOOK NAMES.

Cannonball, lesser blackhead, lesser broadbill, lesser scaup, little raft duck, petit canard morillon, petit morillon (little tufted duck), river duck, river scaup.

<sup>10</sup> See preceding section, p. 19, for names applied to both the greater and the lesser scaup ducks.

<sup>11</sup> *Marila affinis*.

150. Ring-necked Duck (*Perissonetta collaris*<sup>13</sup>).

(FIG. 16.)

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from southern British Columbia to northern California, and from northern Alberta and Lake Winnipeg south to Arizona, North Dakota, northern Iowa, and southern Wisconsin; winters from southern British Columbia, New Mexico, northern Texas, southern Illinois, and New Jersey south to Porto Rico and Guatemala; occurs in migration north to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec; recorded from Bermuda and England.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Bastard broadbill (R. I., Long Id., N. Y.); bastard redhead (N. C.); black duck (Minn., Wis., Ala., Miss., La., Tex., Oreg.); blackhead (Va., Wis., Ill.; Calif.); blackie (Tex.); blackjack (Ill., Iowa, Mo., Ky., Ark., La., Tex., Calif.); blackneck (Wis., Ky.); bluebill (Va., Wash.); buckeye (Man.); bullneck (Fla.); bunt (Ohio); butterball (La.); canard noir (black duck) (La.); creek redhead (applied to the female) (Md.); dogy (Va.); fall duck (Minn.); marsh bluebill (Ont., Mich., Man., B. C.); moonbill (S. C.); mud duck (Va.); pond bluebill (Que., Ont., Man.); raft duck (La.); ringbill, ring-billed duck (N. Y., Md., Va., Ohio, Ky., Wis., Ill., Iowa, S. Dak., Calif.); ring-billed blackhead (Md., Fla.); ringbill bluebill (Wis.); ring-billed shuffler (N. C.); ringneck (Me., Mass., N. C., S. C., La., Tex., Man., Nebr.); ring-necked duck (S. C., Iowa, Ariz., Wash.).

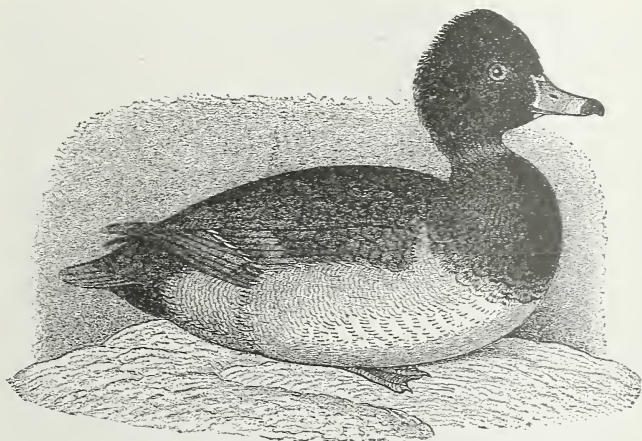


FIG. 16.—Ring-necked Duck.

*Geographic index*.—Ala., black duck; Ariz., ring-necked duck; Ark., blackjack; B. C., marsh bluebill; Calif., blackhead, blackjack, ringbill, ring-billed duck; Fla., bullneck, ring-billed blackhead; Ill., blackhead, blackjack, ringbill, ring-billed duck; Iowa, blackjack, ringbill, ring-billed duck, ring-necked duck; Ky., blackjack, blackneck, ringbill, ring-billed duck; La., black duck, blackjack, butterball, canard noir, raft duck, ringneck; Me., ringneck; Man., buckeye, marsh bluebill, pond bluebill, ringneck; Md., creek redhead, ring-billed blackhead, ring-billed duck; Mass., ringneck; Mich., marsh bluebill; Minn., black duck, fall duck; Miss., black duck; Mo., blackjack; Nebr., ringneck; N. Y., bastard broadbill, ringbill, ring-billed duck; N. C., bastard redhead, ring-billed shuffler, ringneck; Ohio, bunt, ringbill, ring-billed duck; Ont., marsh bluebill, pond bluebill; Oreg., black duck; Que., pond bluebill; R. I., bastard broadbill; S. C., moon-bill, ringneck, ring-necked duck; S. Dak., ringbill, ring-billed duck; Tex., black duck, blackie, blackjack, ringneck; Va., blackhead, bluebill, dogy, mud duck, ringbill, ring-billed duck; Wash., bluebill, ring-necked duck; Wis., black duck, blackhead, blackneck, ringbill, ring-billed duck, ringbill bluebill.

## BOOK NAMES.

Black scaup, canard morillon à collier, morillon à collier (collared tufted duck), goldeneyes, hybrid duck, petit morillon (little tufted duck), ring-billed blackhead, ring-billed shuffler, ring duck, ring-necked blackhead, ring-necked scaup, ring-necked scaup duck, tufted duck.

<sup>13</sup> *Marila collaris*.

151. Goldeneye (*Glaucionetta clangula*<sup>14</sup>).

(Fig. 17.)

*Range*.—Two subspecies of the goldeneye occur in America, their ranges being as follows:

**European Goldeneye** (*Glaucionetta clangula clangula*).—Breeds in the northern and migrates to the southern regions of Europe and Asia; one taken on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

**American Goldeneye** (*Glaucionetta clangula americana*).—North America. Breeds from central Alaska, northern Mackenzie and central Keewatin (N. W. T.), northern Ungava (Que.), and Newfoundland south to southern British Columbia, southern Montana, northern North Dakota, northern Michigan, northern New York, and northern New England; winters from the Aleutian Islands, Utah, Nebraska, Minnesota, Lake Erie, Maine, and New Brunswick south to southern California, central Mexico, and Florida; occurs in Bermuda.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Goldeneye; whistler; whistle-wing.

*In local use*.—Brasseye (Md.); brighteye (Wash.); bronzehead (for female and young) (Oreg.); bullhead (Md.); California goldeneye (Mo.); canard caille (quail duck) (Que.); canard canadien (Canadian duck) (La.); canard yankee (yankee duck) (La.); cobhead (N. J.); copperhead (for female and young) (Oreg., Calif.); cubhead (N. J., Va.); cur (N. J.); fiddler duck (Ala.); greathead (Long Id., N. Y.); ironhead (N. C.); jingler (N. J., Md.); king diver (Md.); little redhead (for female and young) (Mich.); merrywing (Conn., western end of Lake Erie); oyster duck (N. C., Miss.); pie duck (Nfd.); pied whistler (Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); pisque (Que.); plongeon, plongeure

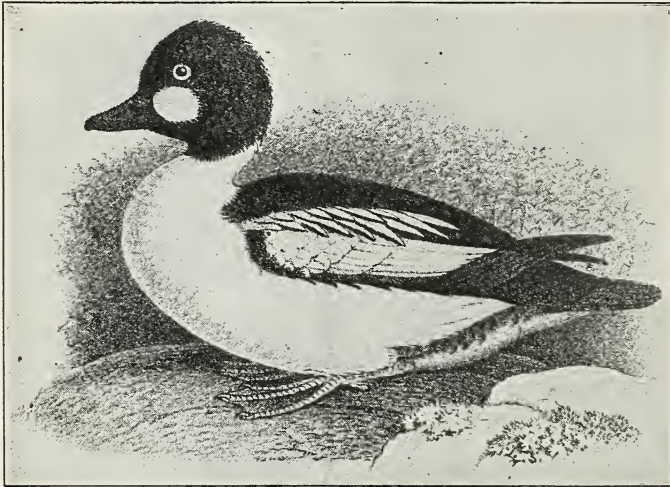


FIG. 17.—Goldeneye.

(diver) (Que., La.); sleepy diver (Labr.); tree duck (Man.); whiffler (Md., Va., N. C.); whistle diver (Labr.); whistle duck (N. J., Mo.); winter duck (Mich.); wood duck (Ont., Man., Alta., N. W. T.).

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, fiddler duck; *Alta.*, wood duck; *Calif.*, copperhead; *Conn.*, merrywing, pied whistler; *Labr.*, sleepy diver, whistle diver; *La.*, canard canadien, canard yankee, plongeon, plongeure; *Man.*, tree duck, wood duck; *Md.*, brasseye, bullhead jingler, king diver, whiffler; *Mich.*, little redhead, merrywing, winter duck; *Miss.*, oyster duck; *Mo.*, California goldeneye, whistle duck; *Nfd.*, pie duck; *N. J.*, cobhead, cubhead, cur, jingler, whistle-duck; *N. Y.*, greathead, pied whistler; *N. C.*, ironhead, oyster duck, whiffler; *N. W. T.*, wood duck; *Ont.*, merrywing, wood duck; *Oreg.*, bronzehead, copperhead; *Que.*, canard caille, pisque, plongeon, plongeure; *Va.*, cubhead, whiffler; *Wash.*, brighteye.

## BOOK NAMES.

American garrot, American morillon, brass-eyed whistler, bucéphale d'Amérique (American bullhead), canard aux yeux dorés (golden-eyed duck), common goldeneye, common whistler, coot, garrot (the French vernacular name, referring to the sharp division between the dark head and pale neck), golden-eyed duck, Louisiana gadème (probably a misapprehension and misapplication of the term god-damn, for which see No. 167), morillon (tufted duck), quindar.

<sup>14</sup> *Clangula clangula*.

152. Barrow Goldeneye (*Glaucionetta islandica*<sup>15</sup>).

*Range*.—Northern North America. Breeds from south central Alaska and northwestern Mackenzie (N. W. T.) to southern Oregon and southern Colorado, and from northern to central Quebec, winters from southeastern Alaska, central Montana, the Great Lakes, and Gulf of St. Lawrence south to central California, southern Colorado, Nebraska, and New England; accidental in Europe; breeds commonly in Iceland and is a rare visitor to Greenland.

*Vernacular names*.—*In general use*: Whistler. *In local use*: Cock pie-duck (Labr., Que.); goldeneye (Oreg.); whistle-wing (Ont.); wood duck (Alta., N. W. T.).

*Book names*.—Barrow's duck; *bucéphale d'Islande* (Iceland bullhead), Iceland golden-eyed duck, Iceland whistler, Rocky Mountain garrot, Rocky Mountain goldeneye, Rocky Mountain whistler.

153. Bufflehead (*Charitonetta albeola*).

(FIG. 18.).

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from the upper Yukon (rarely Yukon mouth), the lower Mackenzie, Great Slave Lake, and central Keewatin (N. W. T.) south to British Columbia, northern Montana, and central Ontario; winters from the Aleutian Islands, British Columbia, Idaho, Colorado, Missouri, southern Michigan, western New York, and New Brunswick south to northern Lower California, central Mexico (Jalisco), and Florida; recorded from Hawaii, Greenland, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Bermuda, and Great Britain.

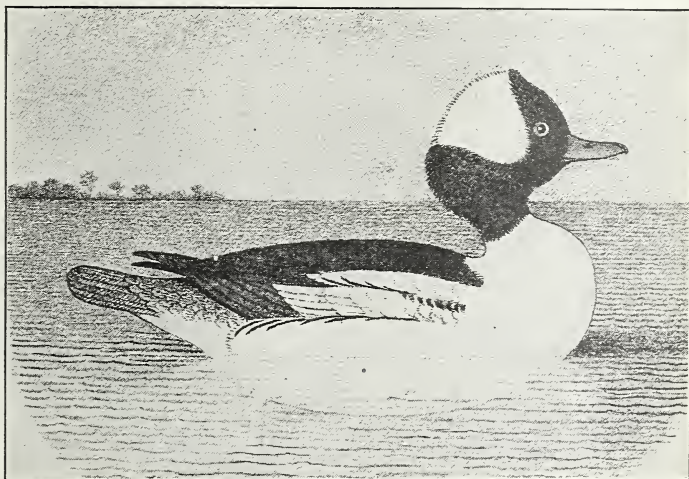


FIG. 18.—Bufflehead.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Butterball.

*In local use*.—Bumble-bee dipper (Me.); butterbowl (Man.); butter-box (N. J., Pa.); butter duck (Ind., Iowa, Ga.); cock-dipper (N. C.); dapper (Mass.); didapper (Miss.); dipper (N. S. to N. C., Miss., Ark., S. Dak.); dipper duck (Long Id., N. Y.); diver (N. J., Alaska); dopper (Mass.); hell-diver (Mass., Md., Miss.); king butterball (the male) (Calif.); marionette (puppet) (Ala., La.); robin dipper (Me., Mass.); Scotch dipper, Scotch duck, Scotchman, Scotch teal (N. C.); shotbag (Que.); spirit (Nfd.); spirit dipper (D. C.); spirit duck (Que., N. W. T., Calif.); widgeon (B. C.); woolhead (Va., N. C.).

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, marionette; *Alaska*, diver; *Ark.*, dipper; *B. C.*, widgeon; *Calif.*, king butterball, spirit duck; *Conn.*, dipper; *D. C.*, spirit dipper; *Ga.*, butter duck; *Ind.*, butter duck; *Iowa*, butter duck; *La.*, marionette; *Me.*, bumble-bee dipper, dipper, robin dipper; *Man.*, butterbowl; *Md.*, hell-diver; *Mass.*, dapper, dopper, hell-diver, robin dipper; *Miss.*, didapper, dipper, hell-diver; *N. B.*, dipper; *Nfd.*, spirit; *N. H.*, dipper; *N. J.*, butterbox, dipper, diver; *N. Y.*, dipper, dipper duck; *N. C.*, cock-dipper, dipper, Scotch dipper, Scotch duck, Scotchman, Scotch teal, woolhead; *N. W. T.*, spirit duck; *N. S.*, dipper; *Pa.*, butterbox; *Que.*, shotbag, spirit duck; *R. I.*, dipper; *S. Dak.*, dipper; *Va.*, dipper, woolhead.

<sup>15</sup> *Clangula islandica*.

## BOOK NAMES.

Buffalo-headed duck, buffle duck, buffle-headed duck, bumble-bee duck, butter-back, canard à grosse tête (big-headed duck), cannonball, conjuring duck, devil dipper, diedipper, dummy duck, little black and white duck (male), little brown duck (female), petit bucéphale (little bullhead), petit canard à grosse tête (little duck with the big head), religieuse (member of a religious order, suggested by the bird's coloration), salt-water teal, sleepy diver.

154. Old-squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*<sup>16</sup>).

(FIG. 19.)

*Range*.—Northern Hemisphere. In North America breeds from islands of Bering Sea, Arctic coast of Alaska, Melville Island, Wellington Channel, Grinnell Land, and northern Greenland, south to Aleutian Islands, east-central Mackenzie (N. W. T.), northern Hudson Bay, and southeastern Ungava (Que.); winters from Aleutian Islands south regularly to Washington, rarely to San Diego Bay, California, and in southern Greenland, and from Gulf of St. Lawrence south regularly to the Great Lakes and North Carolina, and rarely to Colorado, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Old-squaw.

*In local use*.—Callithumpian duck (refers to the bird's varied notes—improvised bands of uncertain musical ability are called callithumpian bands) (Wis.); caccawee (also spelled cockawee, kakawi, and in other ways) (Labr., Que., Me., Mich.); coween (also spelled cowheen, cowine, and in other ways) (Que., Ont., Conn., N. Y., Pa., Mich., Ill., B. C.); granny (N. J.); ha-ha-way (Cree Indian name from the note, as

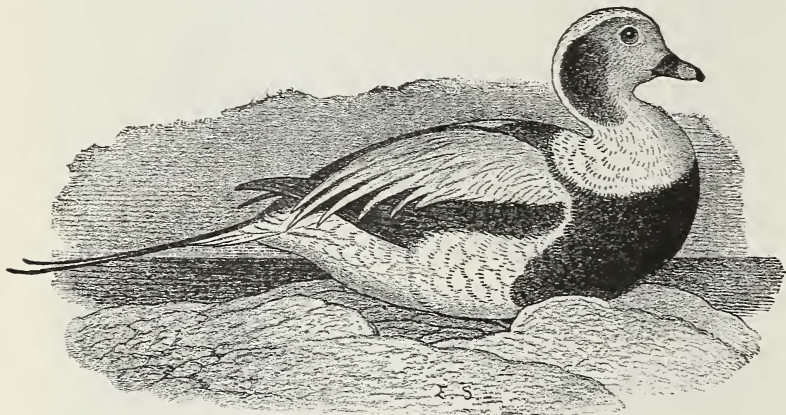


FIG. 19.—Old-squaw.

are so many of the names of this species): hell's-chicken (N. S.); hound (Nfd., Labr., Mass.); jack-owly (Minn.); jay-eye-see (Wash.); kla-how-yah (Indian name) (B. C.); knock-molly (N. C.); longtail (N. Y., Alta., Wash.); long-tailed duck (Que., R. I., Conn., Md., Alaska, Wash., Calif.); mammy duck (Va.); mommy (N. J.); o-i (Wash.); old-billy (for the males) (N. J.); old-granny (N. J.); old-injun (males) (Mass., Conn.); old-mammy (Long Id., N. Y.); old-molly (N. J.); old-wife (sometimes written alewife or contracted to ol-wye—the term o-i, above, probably is an extreme shortening of old-wife) (Labr., N. S., Que., N. H., Mass., N. Y., N. J., Md., Va.); organ duck (Alaska); pintail (Pa., Mich.); quandy (Mass.); scoldenore (N. H.); scolder (Mass.); singing duck (Alaska); siwash (B. C.); sou-sou-sally duck (Alaska); south-southerly (a name much varied as s'o'ther, southerland, southerly, south-south-southerly, etc.) (R. I. to Va.); squaw (N. Y., Wis.); swallow-tailed duck (Man., N. W. T.); teet (Ohio); winter duck (Mich., Ill.).

*Geographic index*.—*Alaska*, long-tailed duck, organ duck, singing duck, sou-sou-sally duck; *Alta.*, longtail; *B. C.*, coween, kla-how-yah, siwash; *Calif.*, long-tailed duck; *Conn.*, coween, long-tailed duck, old-injun, south-southerly; *Ill.*, coween, winter duck; *Labr.*, caccawee, hound, old-wife, *Me.*, caccawee; *Man.*, swallow-tailed duck; *Md.*, long-tailed duck, old-wife, south-southerly; *Mass.*, hound, old-injun, old-wife, quandy, scolder; *Mich.*, caccawee, coween, pintail, winter dick; *Minn.*, jack-owly; *Nfd.*, hound; *N. H.*, old-wife, scoldenore; *N. J.*, granny, mommy, old-billy, old-granny, old-molly, old-wife, south-southerly; *N. Y.*, coween, longtail, old-mammy, old-wife, south-southerly, squaw; *N. C.*, knock-molly; *N. W. T.*, ha-ha-way,

<sup>16</sup> *Harelda hyemalis*.

swallow-tailed duck; *N. S.*, hell's-chicken, old-wife; *Ohio*, teet; *Ont.*, coveen; *Pa.*, coveen, pintail; *Que.*, caccawee, coveen, long-tailed duck, old-wife; *R. I.*, long-tailed duck, south-southerly; *Va.*, mammy duck, old-wife, south-southerly; *Wash.*, jay-eye-see, longtail, long-tailed duck, o-i; *Wis.*, callithumpian duck, squaw.

## BOOK NAMES.

Canard à longue queue (long-tailed duck), canard de Miclon (Miquelon duck), canard de Terre-Neuve (Newfoundland duck), long-tailed hareld, noisy duck, pied duck, squealing duck.

155. Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*).

(FIG. 20.)

*Range*.—Northern North America and eastern Asia. Breeds from northeastern Asia, the Kowak and Yukon Rivers, Alaska, the Arctic coast of Canada, and Greenland, south to southwestern British Columbia, central Mackenzie (N. W. T.), northern Ungava (Que.), Newfoundland, and Iceland, and south in the mountains to central California, and southwestern Colorado; occurs in summer in flocks near the Pribilof and Aleutian Islands and on the coast of Washington; winters on the Pacific coast from the Aleutian Islands to Japan, Monterey, California, in the interior to Colorado, Missouri, Lake Michigan, and western New York, and on the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence regularly to Maine, rarely to New Jersey, and accidentally to Florida; accidental in Europe.

Harlequin ducks wintering on the Pacific Coast and no doubt breeding throughout the western range of the species in America and adjacent Asia have been given the subspecific name *Histrionicus histrionicus pacificus* (western harlequin duck).

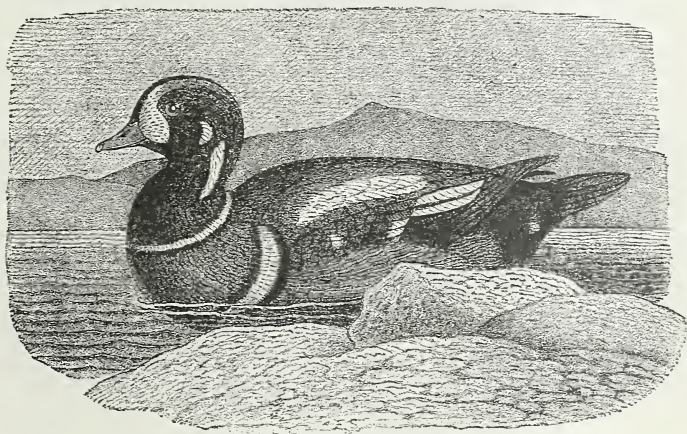


FIG. 20.—Harlequin Duck.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Blue-streak (Wash.); canard à collier (collared duck) (Que.); canne de roche (rock duck?) (Que.); circus duck (Oreg.); lord and lady (these names generally used together, but sometimes separated to indicate the sexes, which are also called cock lord and lady lord) (Nfd. to Mass., B. C.); lord bird (Me.); mountain duck (Alaska, N. W. T.); painted duck (N. W. T., Wash., Oreg.); rock duck (Que., N. S., Wash.); sea-mouse (Me.); squealer (Me.); totem-pole duck (Oreg.); wood duck (B. C.).

*Geographic index*.—*Alaska*, mountain duck; *B. C.*, lord and lady, wood duck; *Me.*, lord and lady, lord bird, sea-mouse; *Mass.*, lord and lady; *N. B.*, lord and lady; *Nfd.*, lord and lady; *N. H.*, lord and lady; *N. W. T.*, mountain duck, painted duck; *N. S.*, rock duck; *Oreg.*, circus duck, painted duck, totem-pole duck; *Que.*, canard à collier, canne de roche, rock duck; *Wash.*, blue-streak, painted duck, rock duck.

## BOOK NAMES.

Canard à collier de Terre-Neuve (collared duck of Newfoundland), canard arlequin (harlequin duck), canard histrion (actor duck), sea-pigeon.

157. Steller Eider (*Polysticta stelleri*).

*Range*.—Coast of Bering Sea and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds from Point Barrow, Alaska, to the northern coast of Siberia and south to the Aleutian Islands; winters on the Aleutian Islands and Kena Peninsula, Alaska, and south on the Asiatic coast to the Kuril Islands; accidental in Greenland and Quebec.

*Book names*.—Eider de Steller, Steller's duck, western duck.

158. **Spectacled Eider** (*Arctonetta fischeri*).

*Range*.—Coasts of Bering Sea and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds in Alaska from Point Barrow to the mouth of the Kuskokwim, and on the northern coast of Siberia west to the mouth of the Lena River; winters on the Aleutian Islands.

*Names*.—Fischer's eider, small pistrik (the latter term the Russian name for eiders) (Alaska).

160. **Common Eider** (*Somateria mollissima*).

(FIG. 21.)

*Range*.—Two subspecies of this eider occur in North America. Their ranges are as follows:

**Northern Eider** (*Somateria mollissima borealis*).—Breeds from Ellesmere Land and both coasts of Greenland south to northwestern Hudson Bay and southern Ungava (Que.); winters in southern Greenland and south rarely to Massachusetts; accidental in South Dakota.

**Southern Eider** (*Somateria mollissima dresseri*).—Breeds from southern Ungava (Que.) and Newfoundland to southeastern Maine, and on the southern half of Hudson Bay; winters from Newfoundland and Gulf of St. Lawrence south on Atlantic coast, regularly to Massachusetts, rarely to Virginia, and in interior rarely to Colorado, Iowa, Wisconsin, Ohio, and western New York.

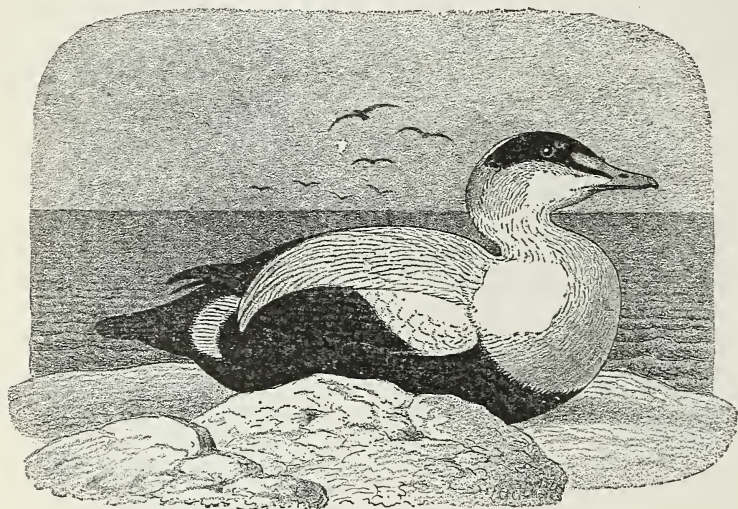


FIG. 21.—Common Eider.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Sea duck, very often sea ducks and drakes, sometimes shortened to ducks and drakes.

*In local use*.—Big sea-duck (Long Id., N. Y.); canvasback (Me., Mass.); black and white coot (Long Id., N. Y.); Eskimo duck (Labr.); Isle-of-Shoals duck (Mass., Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); laying duck (Labr.); looby (Long Id., N. Y.); metik (Eskimo name) (Labr.); moyak (Eskimo name, variously spelled) (Labr., Que.); pied wamp (Mass.); sea-coot (Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); shoal duck (Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); shoreyer (Labr.); squam duck (Me.); squaw duck (Me.); wamp (Mass., R. I., Conn.).

*Geographic index*.—Conn., Isle-of-Shoals duck, sea-coot, wamp; Labr., Eskimo duck, laying duck, metik, moyak, shoreyer; Me., canvasback, squam duck, squaw duck; Mass., canvasback, Isle-of-Shoals duck, pied wamp, shoal duck, wamp; N. Y., big sea-duck, black and white coot, Isle-of-Shoals duck, looby, sea-coot, shoal duck; Que., moyak; R. I., wamp.

## BOOK NAMES.

*For both subspecies*.—Canard eider (eider duck), eider commun (common eider), great black and white duck.

*For the northern eider.*—Dunter goose, eider du nord (northern eider), Greenland eider, northern eider duck, oie à duvet (down goose).

*For the southern eider.*—American eider, Dresser's eider, eider d'Amérique (American eider).

### 161. Pacific Eider (*Somateria v-nigra*).

*Range.*—Coasts of Bering Sea and adjacent Arctic Ocean. Breeds from northeastern Siberia and Arctic America as far east as Coppermine River, south to the Commander and Aleutian Islands and Cook Inlet; winters in Bering Sea, about the Aleutian Islands; occasional on Great Slave Lake; accidental in Kansas.

*Vernacular names.*—Canvasback (Alaska, Yukon, N. W. T.); eider, eider duck (Wash., Oreg.); large pistrick (pistrick the Russian name for eider) (Alaska); sea duck (Oreg.).

### 162. King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*).

*Range.*—Northern part of Northern Hemisphere. Breeds along the whole coast of northern Siberia, Bering Sea (St. Lawrence Island), and Arctic coast of America from Icy Cape east to Melville Island, Wellington Channel, northern Greenland, northwestern Hudson Bay, and northern Ungava (Que.); winters on Pacific coast from Aleutian Islands to Kodiak Island, in the interior rarely to the Great Lakes, and from southern Greenland and the Gulf of St. Lawrence south regularly to Long Island, rarely to Georgia; accidental in California and Iowa.

#### VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None.

*In local use.*—Canvasback (Alaska, Yukon, N. W. T.); cousin (Mass.); Isle-of-Shoals duck (Long Id., N. Y.); king-bird (Nfd., Labr.); king duck (Labr.); king eider (Me., Long Id., N. Y.); mongrel drake (Me.); passing duck (Labr.); pistrick (eider) (Alaska); sea duck (Me.); wamp's-cousin (Mass.).

*Geographic index.*—*Alaska*, canvasback, pistrick; *Labr.*, king-bird, king duck, passing duck; *Me.*, king eider, mongrel drake, sea duck; *Mass.*, cousin, wamp's-cousin; *Nfd.*, king-bird; *N. Y.*, Isle-of-Shoals duck, king eider; *N. W. T.*, canvasback; *Yukon*, canvasback.

#### BOOK NAMES.

Eider, eider remarquable, gray-headed duck.

### Scoters (*Oidemia*). Nos. 163, 165, and 166.

Our three native species of scoters have approximately the same range and a number of collective names have been applied to them in addition to terms indicating the separate species. To avoid repetition these collective names are listed together, preceding the names of more specific application.

#### COLLECTIVE VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Coots.

*In local use.*—Bay muscovies (Md.); beach-combers (Puget Sound); black ducks (Alaska, Man., Alta.); boobies (Pa., Md., D. C., N. C.); deaf ducks (Que.); brown coots, gray coots (the females and immature) (Me., Mass., R. I., Conn.); Indian ducks (Wash.); iron-pots, old iron-pots (N. J.); macreuses (macreuse, the specific French vernacular for scoter, is traceable to an old word meaning spotted) (Que.); nigger ducks (Ky.); niggerheads (eastern Canada); rock coots (Long Id., N. Y.); scooters (Conn., N. Y., N. C.); scutter ducks (Calif.); sea coots (Md., N. C.); siwash ducks, squaw ducks (B. C., Wash.); tar-buckets, tar-pots (Md., Ill.).

*Geographic index.*—*Alaska*, black ducks; *Alta.*, black ducks; *B. C.*, siwash ducks, squaw ducks; *Calif.*, scutter ducks; *Conn.*, brown coots, gray coots, scooters; *D. C.*, boobies; *Ill.*, tar-pots; *Ky.*, nigger ducks; *Me.*, brown coots, gray coots; *Man.*, black ducks; *Md.*, bay muscovies, boobies, sea coots, tar-buckets, tar-pots; *Mass.*, brown coots, gray coots; *N. B.*, nigger-heads; *N. J.*, iron-pots, old iron-pots; *N. Y.*, scooters; *N. C.*, boobies, scooters, sea coots; *N. S.*, niggerheads; *Ont.*, niggerheads; *Pa.*, boobies; *Que.*, deaf ducks, macreuses, niggerheads; *R. I.*, brown coots, gray coots; *Wash.*, beachcombers, Indian ducks, siwash ducks, squaw ducks.

#### COLLECTIVE BOOK NAMES.

Scoters, scoter ducks, sea ducks, surf ducks.

**163. American Scoter (*Oidemia americana*).**

(FIG. 22.)

*Range*.—Northern North America and eastern Asia. Breeds in northeastern Asia and from Kotzebue Sound to Aleutian Islands, including Near Islands; occurs in summer on west shore of Hudson Bay, Ungava (Que.), and Newfoundland; winters on Asiatic coast to Japan and from islands of Bering Sea south rarely to Santa Catalina Island, California; in the interior not rare on the Great Lakes, and casual or accidental in Missouri, Louisiana, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming; on the Atlantic coast abundant during migration from Newfoundland and Maine south (rarely to Florida).

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Coot.

*In local use*.—Beetlehead (N. Y.); black butterbill (Mass.); black coot (Mass., Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); booby duck (applied to the immature) (Long Id., N. Y.); broad-billed coot (Long Id., N. Y.); butter-bill (Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn.); butter-billed-coot (N. S., Me., Mass., R. I., Long Id., N. Y., Va.); butternose, copperbill, coppernote, fizzy (sometimes fitzy) (Mass.); hollow-billed coot (Long Id., N. Y.); little gray coot (for the female and immature) (Mass.); punkin-blossom coot (Mass.); sleighbell duck (Me.); smutty, smutty coot (for the female and immature) (Mass.); whistling coot (Me., R. I., Conn., Del.); whistling duck (N. W. T.); yellowbill (Me., Mass.); yellow-billed coot (R. I.); yellow-nosed coot (Long Id., N. Y.).

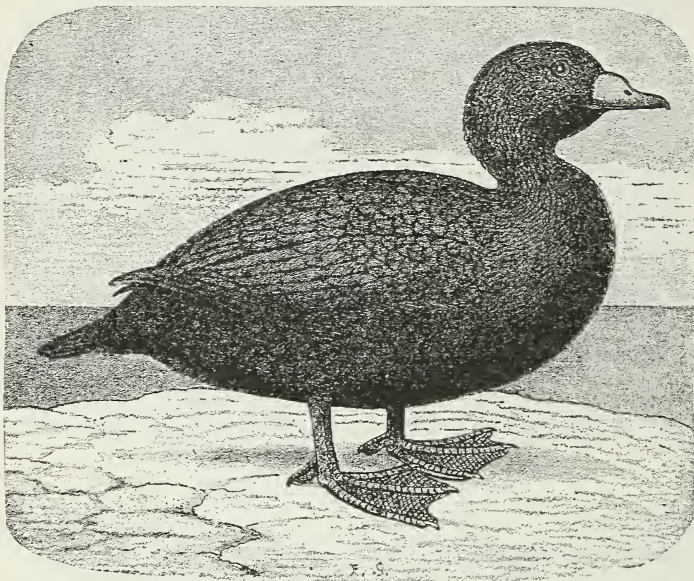


FIG. 22.—American Scoter.

*Geographic index*.—Conn., black coot, butterbill, whistling coot; Del., whistling coot; Me., butterbill, butter-billed coot, sleighbell duck, whistling coot, yellowbill; Mass., black butterbill, black coot, butterbill, butternose, copperbill, coppernote, fitzy, fizzy, punkin-blossom coot, smutty, smutty coot, yellowbill; N. H., butterbill; N. Y., beetlehead, black coot, booby duck, broad-billed coot, butter-billed coot, hollow-billed coot, yellow-nosed coot; N. W. T., whistling duck; N. S., butter-billed coot; R. I., butterbill, butter-billed coot, whistling coot, yellow-billed coot; Va., butter-billed coot.

## BOOK NAMES.

American black scoter, American scoter duck, black diver, black scoter, black sea coot, canard macreuse d'Amérique (American scoter duck), macreuse d'Amérique (American scoter).

**164. Velvet Scoter (*Oidemia fusca*).**

*Range*.—Breeds in Iceland, northern Europe, and western Siberia; winters south to the Black and Caspian seas; accidental in Greenland.

*Book names.*—Black diver, double scoter, double macreuse (double scoter), European velvet scoter, grand macreuse (big scoter).

**165. White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*).**

(FIG. 23.)

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from central Alaska and northern Mackenzie, south to central British Columbia, Alberta, and northern North Dakota; nonbreeding birds occur in summer in northeastern Asia, northern Alaska, and northern Ungava (Que.), south to Virginia and Monterey, California; winters on the Asiatic coast to Bering Island, Japan, and China, and in North America from Unalaska Island to San Quintin Bay, Lower California, the Great Lakes (casually to Colorado, Nebraska, and Louisiana), and the Atlantic coast from the Gulf of St. Lawrence south (rarely) to Florida.

White-winged scoters wintering on the Pacific Coast and no doubt breeding throughout the northern range of the species in America have been given the subspecific name *Oidemia deglandi dixonii* (Dixon white-winged scoter).

VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—White-winged coot, often shortened to coot, or whitewing, sometimes whitewinger.

*In local use.*—Bay coot (for the female and immature) (Long Id., N. Y.); bell-tongue coot (Conn.); black duck (N. Y.); black whitewing (the male) (Mass.); brant coot (Long Id., N. Y.); brass-wing diver (Labr.); bull-coot (the male) (Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); bull whitewing (the male) (Mass.); channel duck (Md.); eastern whitewing (Mass.); gray whitewing (for the female and immature) (Mass.); half-moon-eye (Me.);

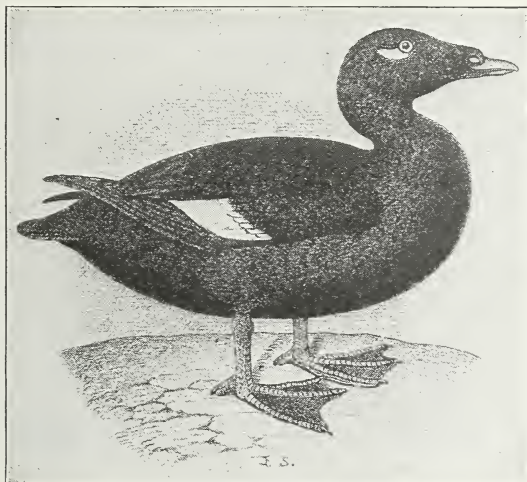


FIG. 23.—White-winged Scoter.

ice duck (Va.); Klondike mallard (Calif.); May whitewing (Mass., R. I.); muscova (Ohio); old gray coot (Long Id., N. Y.); pied-winged coot (N. H., Mass.); sea brant (N. H.); sea coot (Oreg.); sea-horse (B. C.); 'semblymen (contraction of assemblymen) (Md.); Uncle Sam coot (Conn.); velvet duck (Que., R. I., Wis., Calif.); white-eyed coot, white-eye (Mass.); whitewing diver (Labr., Que.); white-winged scoter (N. C.).

*Geographic index.*—*B. C.*, sea-horse; *Calif.*, Klondike mallard, velvet duck; *Conn.*, bell-tongue coot, bull-coot, Uncle Sam coot; *Labr.*, brass-wing diver, whitewing diver; *Me.*, half-moon-eye; *Md.*, channel duck, 'semblymen; *Mass.*, black whitewing, bull whitewing, eastern whitewing, gray whitewing, May whitewing, pied-winged coot, white-eyed coot; *N. H.*, pied-winged coot, sea brant; *N. Y.*, bay coot, black duck, brant coot, bull-coot, old gray coot; *N. C.*, white-winged scoter; *Ohio*, muscova; *Oreg.*, sea coot; *Que.*, velvet duck, whitewing diver; *R. I.*, May whitewing, velvet duck; *Va.*, ice duck; *Wis.*, velvet duck.

BOOK NAMES.

Black king-duck, black surf-duck, canard macreuse veloutée (velvet scoter duck), grand macreuse (big scoter), great May whitewing, Lake Huron scoter, macreuse veloutée (velvet scoter), velvet scoter, white-winged duck, white-winged sea coot, white-winged surf-duck, white-winged surf scoter.

166. Surf Scoter (*Oidemia perspicillata*).

(FIG. 24.)

*Range*.—North America. Breeds on the Pacific coast from Kotzebue Sound to the mouth of the Yukon River and east to Great Slave Lake; nonbreeding birds occur in summer in northeastern Siberia and south on the Pacific coast to Lower California, and in Greenland and south on the Atlantic coast to Long Island; winters on the Pacific coast from the Aleutian Islands south to San Quintin Bay, Lower California, on the Great Lakes, and south casually to Colorado, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois, and Louisiana, and on the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to North Carolina, rarely to Florida; casual in Bermuda; frequent in Europe.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Coot.

*In local use*.—Bald-headed coot (New England, Long Id., N. Y.); baldpate (Me.); bay coot (N. J.); black coot (Long Id., N. Y.); black sea-duck (Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); blossombill, blossomhead (N. J.); bottle-nosed diver (Labr.); butterboat-bill, butterboat-billed coot (Me., Mass.); gogglenose (Me.); horsehead, horsehead coot (Me.); Jew duck (Oreg.); king coot (Me.); moroccojaw (Long Id., N. Y.); musselbill (Me.); patchbill (R. I.); patch-head (Me., R. I.); patch-head coot (Me.); patch-poll coot (N. S., Mass., R. I., Conn., Long Id., N. Y., Va.); pishaug (for the female and immature) (Mass., R. I.); plasterbill (Mass.); river coot (Wash.); rottenbill (Long Id., N. Y.); 'scovy (contraction of muscovy) (Va.); sea coot (Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Del., B. C., Oreg., Calif.); skunkbill, skunkbill coot (Me.); skunkhead, skunkhead coot (New England, Long Id., N. Y.); skunktop (Conn.); sleepy diver (Labr., Que.); snuff-

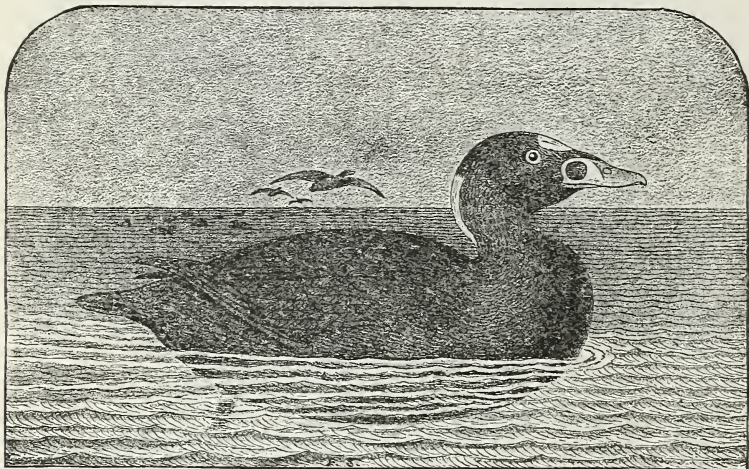


FIG. 24.—Surf Scoter.

taker, speckle-billed coot (Conn.); spectacle coot (Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); spectacle duck (Long Id., N. Y.); surf coot (Me., Long Id., N. Y.); surf duck (R. I., Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); surf scoter (N. C.); surfer (Mass.); whitebill coot, whitehead (Long Id., N. Y.); whitehead coot (N. H.); whitescop (Conn.).

*Geographic index*.—*B. C.*, sea coot; *Calif.*, sea coot; *Conn.*, baldheaded coot, patch-poll coot, skunkhead, skunkhead coot, skunktop, snufftaker, speckle-bill coot, spectacle coot, surf duck, whitescop; *Del.*, sea coot; *Labr.*, bottle-nosed diver, sleepy diver; *Me.*, bald-headed coot, baldpate, butterboat-bill, butterboat-billed coot, gogglenose, horsehead, horsehead coot, king coot, musselbill, patchhead, patchhead coot, skunkbill, skunkbill coot, skunkhead, skunkhead coot, surf coot; *Mass.*, bald-headed coot, butterboat-bill, butterboat-billed coot, patch-poll coot, pishaug, plaster-bill, skunkhead, skunkhead coot, surfer; *N. H.*, bald-headed coot, skunkhead, skunkhead coot, whitehead coot; *N. J.*, bay coot, black sea-duck, blossombill, blossombill, sea coot; *N. Y.*, black-headed coot, black coot, black sea-duck, moroccojaw, patch-poll coot, rottenbill, sea coot, skunkhead, skunkhead coot, spectacle coot, spectacle duck, surf coot, surf duck, whitebill coot, whitehead; *N. C.*, surf scoter; *N. S.*, patch-poll coot; *Oreg.*, Jew duck, sea coot; *Que.*, sleepy diver; *R. I.*, bald-headed coot, patchbill, patchhead, patch-poll coot, pishaug, skunkhead, skunkhead coot, surf duck; *Va.*, patch-poll coot, 'scovy; *Wash.*, river coot.

## BOOK NAMES.

Black duck, black flusterer, box coot, canard de mer à large bec (broad-billed sea duck), canard du nord (northern duck), canard macreuse à large bec (broad-billed scoter duck), great bald coot, hollow-billed coot, long-billed scoter, long-billed surf-duck, macreuse à large bec (broad-billed scoter), marchand (merchant, a French vernacular for scoter), picturedbill, Trowbridge's surf-duck.

**167. Ruddy Duck** (*Erismatura jamaicensis*).

(FIG. 25.)

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, Great Slave Lake, southern Keewatin (N. W. T.), and northern Ungava (Que.) south to northern Lower California, central Arizona, northern New Mexico, southwestern Nebraska, southern Minnesota, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, and Maine, and rarely and locally in southern Lower California, Kansas, Massachusetts, Valley of Mexico, Lake Duenas, Guatemala, and in Cuba, Porto Rico, and Carriacou Island; winters from southern British Columbia, Arizona, New Mexico, southern Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maine, and south to the Lesser Antilles and Costa Rica; rare in migration to Newfoundland and Bermuda.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Butterball, ruddy duck, or ruddy.

*In local use*.—Canard roux (russet duck) (Que.); blackjack (Me., Mich., Ind., Calif.); blatherskite (varied to blatherscoot, blatterscoot, bladderscoot) (Va.); blue-bill (Me.); bobber (Potomac River); booby (R. I., Conn., Long Id., N. Y., Va., N. C.); booby coot (Long Id., N. Y.); bristletail (Del., Va., Ark.); broadbill (Me., R. I.); broadbill dipper (Mass.); brown duck (Oreg.); brown teal (Ind.); buck-ruddy

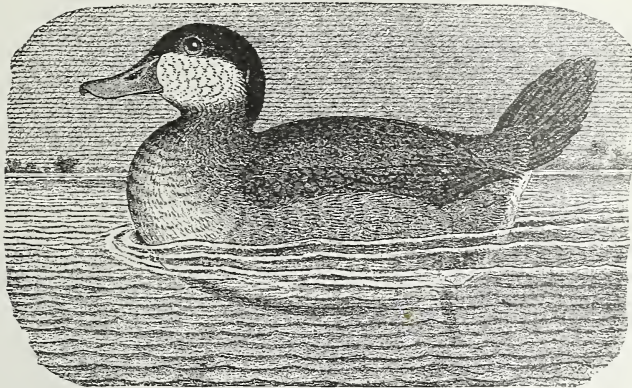


FIG. 25.—Ruddy Duck.

(Wis.); bullneck (Va., Ill., Nebr., Tex.); bumble-bee-buzzer (Ark.); bumble-bee coot (N. H.); butterbowl (Va.); butterduck (Va., Mo.); canard roux (russet duck) (Que.); chunk duck (N. Y.); coot (Md.); creek coot, dapper (Mass.); daub duck (Me.); deaf duck (Mich.); dicky (S. C.); dinky (N. C.); dipper (Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); dipper duck (Calif.); dip-tail diver (Fla.); dopper (Mass.); dumb-bird (Mass., Md.); dumping duck (Ga.); dummy duck (Mich.); dun-bird (Mass.); fool duck (N. Y., Mich., Fla.); god-damn (La.); goose teal (Tex.); goose widgeon (Mass.); greaser (Md.); hard-head (Mass., Conn., Long Id., N. Y., Pa., N. C., Ga., Calif.); hard-headed broadbill (Conn.); hardtack (Ga.); heavy-tailed duck (Md.); hickoryhead (N. J.); Johnny Bull (Minn.); leatherback, leather-breeches (S. C.); light-wood-knot (N. C.); little soldier (Mont.); marteau (hammer) (La.); mud dipper (Va.); murre (Mass.); muskrat duck (Utah); noddy paddy, paddywhack (N. C.); pintail (Del., Md., Va., Wis., Wash., Calif.); quilltail coot (N. J., Md.); rook (Md., D. C.); rudder bird, rudder duck (Utah); salt-water teal (N. J., Md.); shotpouch (Mich.); shanty duck (Tenn.); sinker (Wash.); sleeper (Ala.); sleeping booby (Va.); sleepy broadbill (N. J.); sleepy brother (Md.); sleepy coot, sleepy duck (N. J.); sleepy-head (Mass., N. C.); sleepy-jay (Wash.); soldier duck (Mont.); spatter, spatterer (Calif.); spiketail (N. Y., Mich.); spintail (N. J., Mo.); spoonbill (Mass.); spoon-billed butterball (N. Y.); steelhead (N. J., Pa., Del., Md.); sticktail (Long Id., N. Y.); stiftail (N. J., Pa., Md., D. C., Ga., Ky., La.); stiff-tailed widgeon (Mass.); stiffy (N. J., Pa., Del.); stub-and-twist (Ill.); stubtail (Ala.); tough-head (Mass., Calif.); water-partridge (Potomac River); widgeon, widgeon coot (Mass.); wiretail (Ind., Wash., Oreg., Calif.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, sleeper, stubtail; *Ark.*, bristletail, bumble bee-buzzer; *Calif.*, blackjack, dipper duck, hardhead, pintail, spatter, spatterer, tough-head, wiretail; *Conn.*, booby, hardhead, hard-headed broadbill; *Del.*, bristletail, pintail, steelhead, stiffy; *D. C.*, bobber, rook, stiftail, water-partridge; *Fla.*, diptail diver, fool duck; *Ga.*, dumpling duck, hardhead, hardtack, stiftail; *Ill.*, bullneck, stub-and-twist; *Ind.*, blackjack, brown teal, wiretail; *Ky.*, stiftail; *La.*, god-damn, marteau, stiftail; *Me.*, blackjack, bluebill, broadbill, daub duck; *Md.*, bobber, coot, dumb-bird, greaser, heavy-tailed duck, pintail, rook, salt-water teal, sleepy brother, steelhead, stiftail, water-partridge; *Mass.*, broadbill dipper, creek coot, dapper, dipper, dopper, dumb bird, dun bird, goose widgeon, hardhead, murre, sleepy head, spoon-bill, stiff-tailed widgeon, tough-head, widgeon, widgeon coot; *Mich.*, blackjack, deaf duck, dummy duck, fool duck, shotpouch, spiketail; *Minn.*, Johnny Bull; *Mo.*, butter duck, spinetail; *Mont.*, little soldier, soldier duck; *Neb.*, bullneck; *N. H.*, bumblebee coot; *N. J.*, hickoryhead, quilltail coot, salt-water teal, sleeping broadbill, sleepy coot, sleepy duck, spinetail, steelhead, stiftail, stiffy; *N. Y.* booby, booby coot, chunk duck, dipper, fool duck, hardhead, spiketail, spoon-billed butterball, sticktail; *N. C.*, booby, dinky, hardhead, lightwood-knot, noddy, paddy, paddywhack, sleepy head; *Oreg.*, brown duck, wiretail; *Pa.*, hardhead, steelhead, stiftail, stiffy; *Que.*, canard roux; *R. I.*, booby, broadbill; *S. C.*, dicky, leatherback, leather-breeches; *Tenn.*, shanty duck; *Tex.*, bullneck, goose teal; *Utah.* muskrat

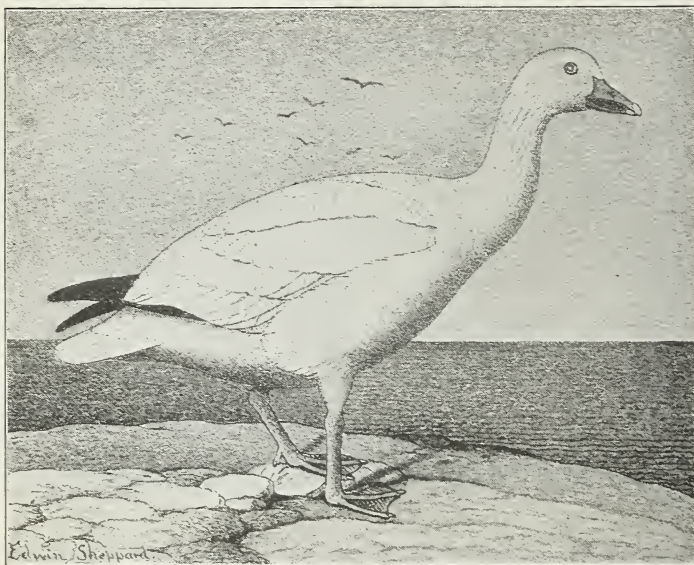


FIG. 26.—Snow Goose.

duck, rudder bird, rudder duck; *Va.*, blatherskite, bobber, booby, bristletail, bullneck, butterbowl, butter duck, mud dipper, pintail, sleeping booby, water-partridge; *Wash.*, pintail, sinker, sleepy-jay, wiretail; *Wis.*, buck-ruddy, pintail.

## BOOK NAMES.

Brown diving teal, diving teal, dun diver, foolish coot, heavy-tailed coot, looby, quilltail coot, roody, ruddy diver, sprigtail.

**168. Masked Duck** (*Nomonyx dominicus*).

*Range.*—Breeds in the West Indies and in eastern South America to central Argentina; occurs rarely and locally from the lower Rio Grande in Texas south to Mexico, Guatemala, and western South America; recorded also from Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Vermont, and Maryland.

*Book names.*—Canard à masque noir (duck with a black mask), Santo Domingo duck.

Subfamily ANSERINÆ: Geese and Tree Ducks.

**169. Snow Goose** (*Chen hyperborea*).

(FIG. 26.)

*Range.*—Two subspecies of snow geese occur in America, and their ranges are separately defined:

**Lesser Snow Goose** (*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*).—North America. Breeds from the mouth of the Mackenzie east probably to Coronation Gulf and Melville Island; occurs in summer on the Arctic coast of

northeastern Asia, but is not known to breed there; winters from southern British Columbia, southern Colorado, and southern Illinois south to northern Lower California, central Mexico (Jalisco), Texas, and Louisiana, and on the Asiatic coast south to Japan; casual in northern and southern Europe; accidental in the Hawaiian Islands.

**Greater Snow Goose** (*Chen hyperborea nivalis*).—Eastern North America. Has been found breeding at Whale Sound, north Greenland, and Ellesmere Land; full breeding range not known; winters from Chesapeake Bay and Massachusetts (rarely) south to Florida, and in the West Indies to Porto Rico; in migration casual west to Hudson Bay and the Mississippi Valley.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

The two subspecies seem scarcely recognized in popular nomenclature, hence nearly all of the following names may be considered as applying to both:

*In general use.*—White brant, often simply brant.

*In local use.*—Alaska goose (Ind.); arctic goose (Oreg.); bald brant (Va.); Canadian goose (Miss.); Mexican goose (R. I.); oie blanche (white goose), oie sauvage (wild goose) (Que., La.); red goose (N. J., Del.); Texas goose (N. J.); wavy (sometimes common wavy and white wavy, from the Indian sound-name, wa-wa) (throughout Canada and Alaska, and occasionally heard in the United States, as in Va., S. Dak., Calif.); white goose (Wis., Nebr., Alaska, Wash., Oreg., Calif.).

*Geographic index.*—Alaska, wavy, white goose, white wavy; Alta., wavy, white wavy; B. C., wavy, white wavy; Calif., wavy, white goose; Del., red goose; Ind., Alaska goose; Labr., wavy, white wavy; La., oie blanche, oie sauvage; Man., wavy,

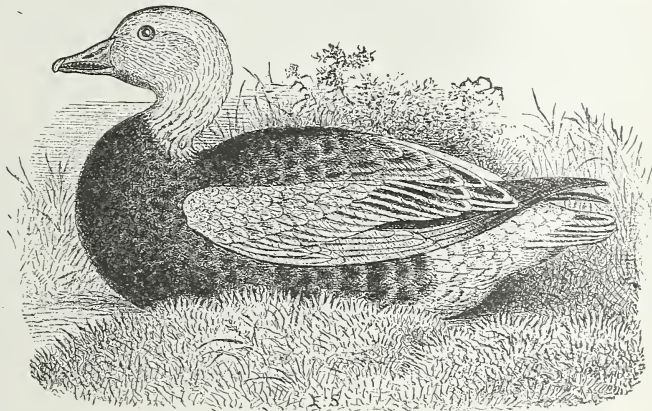


FIG. 27.—Blue Goose.

white wavy; Miss., Canadian goose; Nebr., white goose; N. B., wavy, white wavy; Nfd., wavy, white wavy; N. J., red goose, Texas goose; N. W. T., wavy, white wavy; N. S., wavy, white wavy; Ont., wavy, white wavy; Oreg., arctic goose, white goose; Que., oie blanche, oie sauvage, wavy, white wavy; R. I., Mexican goose; Sask., wavy, white wavy; S. Dak., wavy; Va., bald brant, wavy; Wash., white goose; Wis., white goose; Yukon, wavy, white wavy.

## BOOK NAMES.

Bailey goose, black brant (the young), fish brant, greater wavy, grinning goose, little wavy, oie de neige (snow goose), oie du nord (northern goose), schneegans (snow goose), yellow wavy, wild white goose.

169.1 Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*).

(FIG. 27.)

*Range.*—Eastern North America. Breeding range unknown, but probably Baffin Island; winters from Nebraska and southern Illinois south to coasts of Texas and Louisiana; rare or casual in migration in California, and from New Hampshire to Florida, Cuba, and the Bahamas; accidental in Mackenzie (N. W. T.).

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Blue goose.

*In local use.*—Alaska goose (Ind.); bald brant (Wis.); black wavy (Man.); blue brant (La.); blue wavy (N. W. T., Labr., Man.); brant (Man., La.); eagle-headed brant (La.); gray brant (La., Tex.); gray wavy (Man.); oie aigle (eagle goose) (La.); oie bleue (Que., La.); outlaw (Nebr.); silver brant (Man.); skillet-head (La.); white-head, white-headed goose (Mo., Ala.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, whitehead, white-headed goose; *Ind.*, Alaska goose; *Labr.*, blue wavy; *La.*, blue brant, brant, eagle-headed brant, gray brant, oie aigle, oie bleue, skillet-head; *Man.*, black wavy, blue wavy, brant, gray wavy, silver brant; *Mo.*, whitehead, white-headed goose; *N. br.*, outlaw; *N. W. T.*, blue wavy; *Que.*, oie bleue; *Tex.*, gray brant; *Wis.*, bald brant.

## BOOK NAMES.

Baldhead, bald-headed brant, black brant, blue snow goose, bluish goose, blue-winged goose, white-headed bald brant, white-headed blue brant, white-headed brant.

170. **Ross Goose** (*Chen rossii*).

*Range.*—Western North America. Breeding range unknown, but probably north of Mackenzie (N. W. T.); winters in California; in migration occurs from Kent Peninsula and Anderson River, Mackenzie, south to Manitoba and Oregon; accidental in British Columbia, Colorado, Louisiana, and Chihuahua.

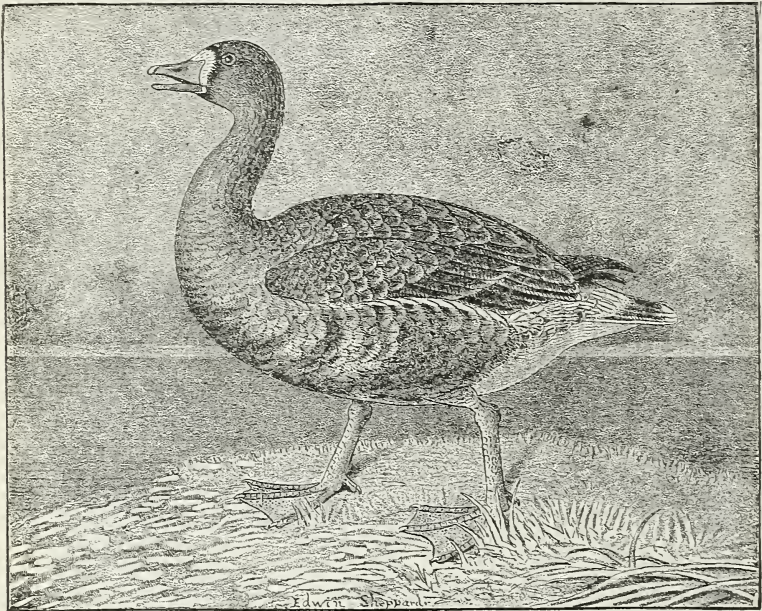


FIG. 28.—White-fronted Goose.

*Vernacular names.*—China goose (Oreg., Calif., Ariz.); galoot (Alta.); little wavy (Man., Calif.); warty-nosed wavy (N. W. T., Ont., Man., Alta.).

*Book names.*—Horned wavy, least snow goose, lesser wavy, Ross's snow goose, Ross's snowy goose.

171. **White-fronted Goose** (*Anser albifrons*).

(FIG. 28.)

*Range.*—The subspecies *Anser albifrons albifrons* breeds on and near the Arctic coast from northeastern Siberia east to Northeastern Mackenzie (N. W. T.) and south to lower Yukon Valley; winters commonly from southern British Columbia to southern Lower California and Jalisco, and rarely from southern Illinois, southern Ohio, and New Jersey south to northeastern Mexico, southern Texas, and Cuba, and on the Asiatic coast to China and Japan; rare in migration on the Atlantic coast north to Ungava (Que.). The subspecies *Anser albifrons gambelli* winters in California and the American breeding range "is conjectured to lie in Arctic America somewhere east of Alaska." Breeds also on or near the Arctic Coast in Iceland, Nova Zembla, northern Europe, and northern Asia, passing south in winter to Egypt, India, and China.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Specklebelly (sometimes speckle-belly brant).

*In local use.*—Brant (Wis., Ill., Minn., Ia., Mo., Man., N. W. T.); California goose (N. Dak., Kans.); checkerbelly, checkerbreast (Calif.); China goose (B. C.); gray brant (Minn., Iowa, La., B. C., Calif.); gray goose (Ind., Tex., Alaska, Wash., Calif.); gray wavy (Sask., Alta.); laughing goose (N. W. T., Man., S. Dak., Calif.); marbled-breast, mottled brant (Calif.); mottled goose (Tex.); oie caille (quail goose, probably because

of the barred plumage) (La.); oie nonnette (nun goose, suggested no doubt by the "white front") (La.); pied brant (La.); speckled brant (Man., Nebr., Wash.); speckled goose (Oreg.); specklebreast (Calif.); speckle-breasted brant (Ariz.); speckle-breast goose (Oreg.); spotted brant (Calif.); spotted goose (Tex.); Texas goose (Nebr.); timber goose (refers to the subspecies *albifrons* while *gambelli* is distinguished in the same State by the name tule goose) (Calif.); yellow-legged goose, yellowlegs (Wash., Calif.).

*Geographic index.*—*Alaska*, gray goose; *Alta.*, gray wavy; *Ariz.*, speckle-breasted brant; *B. C.*, China goose, gray brant; *Calif.*, checker-belly, checkerbreast, gray brant, gray goose, laughing goose, marbled-breast, mottled brant, specklebreast, spotted brant, timber goose, tule goose, yellow-legged goose, yellowlegs; *Ill.*, brant; *Ind.*, gray goose; *Iowa*, brant, gray brant; *Kans.*, California goose; *La.*, gray brant, oie caille, oie nonnette, pied brant; *Man.*, brant, laughing goose, speckled brant; *Minn.*, brant, gray brant; *Mo.*, brant; *Nebr.*, speckled brant, Texas goose; *N. Dak.*, California goose; *N. W. T.*, brant, laughing goose; *Oreg.*, speckled goose, speckle-breast goose; *Sask.*, gray wavy; *S. Dak.*, laughing goose; *Tex.*, gray goose, mottled goose, spotted goose; *Wash.*, gray goose, speckled brant, yellow-legged goose, yellowlegs; *Wis.*, brant.

## BOOK NAMES.

American white-fronted goose, European white-fronted goose, gridiron goose, harlequin brant, large white-fronted goose, Mexican goose, oie d'Amérique à front blanc (American white-fronted goose), oie à front blanc, oie à front blanc d'Amérique, oie rieuse (laughing goose), pied goose, prairie brant, prairie goose, whistling goose, yellow-legged brant.

171.1 Bean Goose (*Anser fabalis*).

*Range.*—Northern parts of the Old World. Breeds in northern Europe and northern Asia from Russian Lapland east to the Yenisei River, and north to Nova Zembla; winters south to southern Europe, northern Africa, Northern India, and China; recorded from northern Greenland.

*Names.*—Called bean goose, corn goose, and wild goose in Great Britain and oie des moissons (harvest goose), oie sauvage (wild goose), and oie vulgaire (common goose) in France.

171.2 Pink-footed Goose (*Anser brachyrhynchus*).

*Range.*—Europe. Breeds on Spitzbergen; winters south to northwestern Europe, occasionally to Germany and France; accidental on east coast of Greenland.

*Names.*—A book name is oie à bec court (short-billed goose).

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*).

(FIG. 29.)

The Canada goose is held to comprise four subspecies (Nos. 172, 172a, 172b, and 172c), and as it is possible to allocate practically all of the names applied to them, the four are here given separate treatment. Names used probably more or less indiscriminately for all the subspecies are Canada goose (sometimes Canada gray goose, oie canadienne, Canadian goose, or shortened to Canada) and wild goose, common wild goose, gray goose, or simply goose.

172. Honker (*Branta canadensis canadensis*).

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from limit of trees in the valley of the lower Yukon, northwestern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), and central Keewatin (Que.) south to northeastern California, northern Colorado, Nebraska, and Indiana; formerly bred casually south to New Mexico, Kansas, Tennessee, and Massachusetts; winters from southern British Columbia, southern Colorado, southern Wisconsin, southern Illinois, and New Jersey (rarely southern Ontario and Newfoundland) south to southern California, Texas, and Florida; accidental in Bermuda and Jamaica.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Honker, varied to honker goose, big honker, Canada honker, and old honker and corrupted to hunker and hunter.

*In local use.*—Bay goose (Tex.); bernache (French name of the barnacle goose) (La.); big Mexican goose (Calif.); blackie (Tex.); black-necked goose (Ill.); brant (Me., La.); French goose (La.); Mexican goose (Calif.); nigger goose (Va.); northern goose (B. C.); outarde (bustard) (N. W. T., Que., La.); reef goose (N. C.); ringneck, ringneck goose (La., Tex.); wavy (N. W. T., Man.).

*Geographic index.*—*B. C.*, northern goose; *Calif.*, big Mexican goose, Mexican goose; *Ill.*, black-necked goose; *La.*, bernache, brant, French goose, outarde, ringneck, ringneck goose; *Me.*, brant; *Man.*, wavy; *N. C.*, reef goose; *N. W. T.*, outarde, wavy; *Que.*, outarde; *Tex.*, bay goose, blackie, ringneck, ringneck goose; *Va.*, nigger goose.

## BOOK NAMES.

Bernache du Canada (Canadian barnacle goose), big goose, big gray goose, big wild goose, black goose, blackhead Canada goose, black-headed goose, bustard, Canada brant, common gray goose, cravat goose, cygne canadien (Canadian swan), large Canada goose, long-necked goose, oie à cravate (cravat goose), oie sauvage du Canada (Canada wild goose), swan goose.

172a. *Hutchins Goose (Branta canadensis hutchinsii).*

*Range.*—Western North America. Breeds from Kowak Valley, Alaska, and from mouth of Mackenzie (N. W. T.) east along Arctic shores and islands from latitude 70° south to Melville Peninsula and northwestern Hudson Bay; winters from British Columbia, Nevada, Colorado, and Missouri south to San Rafael in Lower California, Texas, and Louisiana; accidental in Vera Cruz; in migration rare east of the Mississippi Valley but recorded on the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Brant, little honker.

*In local use.*—Bernache (La.); black brant (N. Dak., S. Dak., Kans.); blackleg (Alaska); California goose (Kans.); China goose (Calif.); crybaby (B. C.); eastern

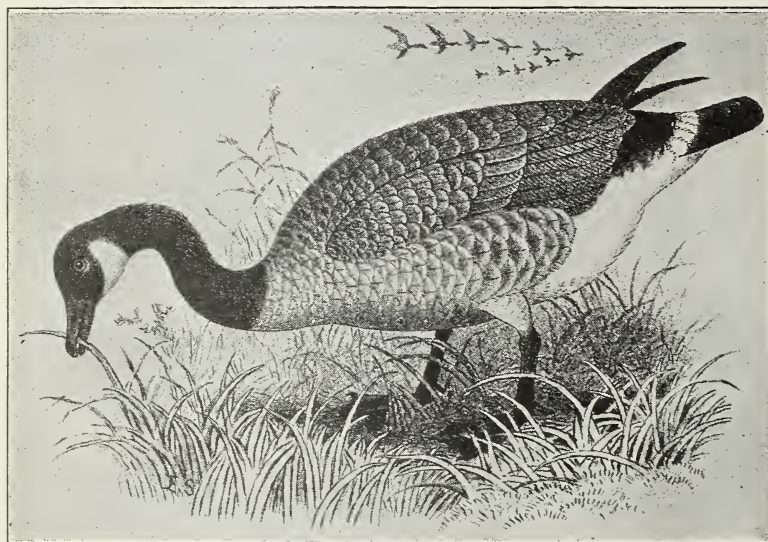


FIG. 29.—Canada Goose.

brant (Md.); Eskimo goose (N. W. T.); flight goose (Me.); goose brant (Ill.); gray brant (Oreg.); little gray goose (Man.); little wavy (N. W. T.); marsh goose (N. C.); mountain goose (N. Dak.); mud goose (Long Id., N. Y.); pisk-a-sish (a Cree Indian name, said to be properly spelled apistiskeesh) (N. W. T.); prairie goose (Tex.); southern goose (Conn.).

*Geographic index.*—Alaska, blackleg; B. C., crybaby; Calif., China goose; Conn., southern goose; Ill., goose brant; Kans., black brant, California goose; La., bernache; Me., flight goose; Man., little gray goose; Md., eastern brant; N. Y., mud goose; N. C., marsh goose; N. Dak., black brant, mountain goose; N. W. T., Eskimo goose, little wavy, pisk-a-sish; Oreg., gray brant; S. Dak., black brant; Tex., prairie goose.

## BOOK NAMES.

Bernache de Hutchins (Hutchins's barnacle goose), Hutchins's barnacle goose, Hutchins's brant, Hutchins's Canada goose, Hutchins's white-cheeked goose, lesser Canada goose, little goose, medium-sized honker, Mexican goose, little wild goose, short-necked goose, small gray goose, wheat goose.

172b. *White-cheeked Goose (Branta canadensis occidentalis).*

*Range.*—Pacific coast of North America. Breeds from Prince William Sound and Mitkof Island south to British Columbia, winters from Washington to southern California.

*Vernacular names.*—Brant is said to be applied to this subspecies in Oregon.

*Book names.*—Bernache à collier blanc (white-collared barnacle goose); larger white-cheeked goose; western goose; white-collared goose.

**172c. Cackling Goose** (*Branta canadensis minima*).

*Range.*—Western North America. Breeds in western Aleutians and from Norton Sound south to northern coast of Alaska Peninsula; winters from British Columbia south to San Diego County, California; casual east to Colorado, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois.

VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Brant.

*In local use.*—Brown brant (Calif.); bullneck, bullneck goose (Wis.); cackler (Nebr., Calif.); cackling goose (Man.); chornie goose (Pribilof Islands); crow goose (B. C.); greaser (Calif.); little gray goose (Man.); little squeaking goose, yelper (Calif.).

*Geographic index.*—Alaska, chornie goose; B. C., crow goose; Calif., brown brant, cackler, greaser, little squeaking goose, yelper; Man., cackling goose, little gray goose; Nebr., cackler; Wis., bullneck, bullneck goose.

BOOK NAMES.

Cassin's goose, least Canada goose, little cackling goose, little white-cheeked goose.

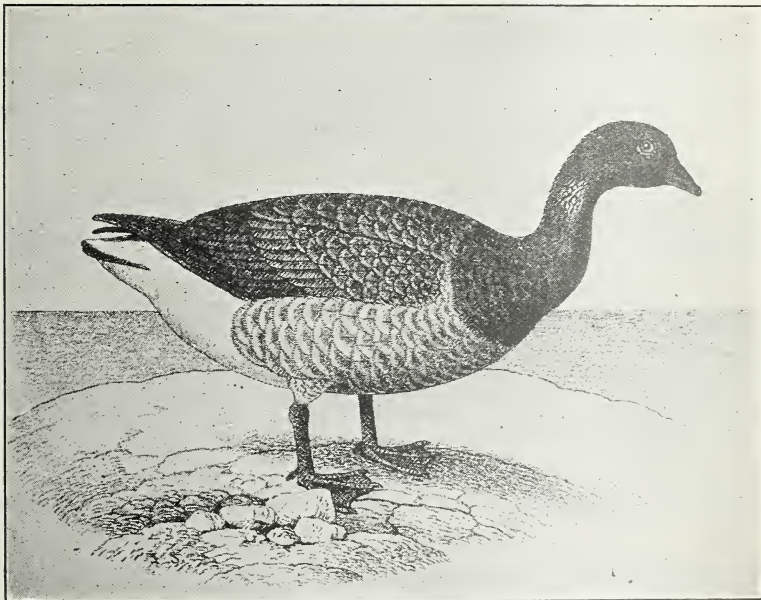


FIG. 30.—Common Brant.

**173. Common Brant** (*Branta bernicla*<sup>16a</sup>).

(FIG. 30.)

*Range.*—Breeds on coasts and islands of Arctic seas tributary to Atlantic Ocean; in winter to southern Europe and on the Atlantic coast of America from Massachusetts south to North Carolina, rarely to Florida; has been recorded in the interior from Manitoba, Ontario, Colorado, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Louisiana; accidental in British Columbia and the Barbados.

*Vernacular names.*—*In general use:* Brant. *In local use:* Black brant (Del., Va.); brant goose (R. I.); light-bellied brant (Long Id., N. Y.).

*Book names.*—Barnacle goose, blue brant, eastern brant, eastern sea brant, May brant, white-bellied brant.

In Great Britain this species is known as black goose, brand goose, Brent, Brent goose, clatter goose, and road goose; and in France as bernache commune (common barnacle goose) and cravant (specific French vernacular for the species).

<sup>16a</sup> *Branta bernicla glaucogastra*.

**174. Black Brant (*Branta nigricans*).**

*Range*.—Western North America. Breeds on the Arctic coast and islands from Point Barrow east to near mouth of Anderson River, north probably to Melville Island; common on Siberian coast, Chukchi Peninsula, and west to New Siberian Islands; winters on the Pacific coast from British Columbia south to San Quintin Bay, Lower California, in the interior of Oregon and Nevada, and on the Asiatic coast south to Japan; recorded as a straggler to Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.

*Vernacular names*.—*In general use*: Black brant; brant. *In local use*: China goose (Oreg.); Eskimo goose (Calif.); sea brant (Oreg., Calif.).

*Book name*.—Black sea brant.

**175. Barnacle Goose (*Branta leucopsis*).**

*Range*.—Northern part of the Old World. Breeds in northern part of Eastern Hemisphere as far north as Spitzbergen; winters in Great Britain and western Europe, occurring south to Spain; occurs in Iceland, and in migration on both coasts of Greenland; recorded from Ungava, Ontario, Quebec, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, and North Carolina.

*Names*.—This bird has no special appellations in America; in Great Britain it is known as bar goose, barnacle goose, and clakis; and in France as bernache, or oie bernache (barnacle goose), and oie nonnette (nun goose).

**176. Emperor Goose (*Phalacrocorax canagica*).**

*Range*.—Coasts of Alaska. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound south to mouth of Kuskokwim, on St. Lawrence Island, and also on Chukchi Peninsula, Siberia, near East Cape; winters from the Commander and Near Islands east through the Aleutians to Bristol Bay and Sitka; casual in British Columbia and California; accidental in Hawaii.

*Names*.—Beach goose (Alaska); painted goose; white-headed goose.

**177. Black-bellied Tree-duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*).**

*Range*.—Southern Texas, Mexico, and Central America. Breeds from Corpus Christi, Tex., to Mazatlan, Mexico, and Panama; winters from central Mexico to Panama; accidental in Arizona and Jamaica.

*Names*.—Autumnal tree-duck, cornfield duck, long-legged duck, summer duck. The last three are said to be in vernacular use in Texas.

**178. Fulvous Tree-duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*).**

*Range*.—Southwestern United States and Mexico, southern Uruguay and Argentina, South Africa, and India. Breeds from central California, middle western Nevada, southern Arizona, and southeastern Texas south to the Valley of Mexico and Michoacan; winters from central California and central Texas to southern Mexico; casual in Louisiana; accidental in British Columbia, Washington, Missouri, and North Carolina.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Long-legged duck.

*In local use*.—Cornfield duck (Tex.); Mexican duck (Tex., Calif.); Mexican squealer (Tex.); Mexican wood duck, squealer (Calif.); summer duck (Tex.); tee-kee, yankee duck, yellow-bellied fiddler duck (La.); wood duck (Calif.).

*Geographic index*.—*Calif.*, Mexican duck, Mexican wood duck, squealer, wood duck; *La.*, tee-kee, yankee duck, yellow-bellied fiddler duck; *Tex.*, cornfield duck, Mexican duck, Mexican squealer, summer duck.

## BOOK NAMES.

Brown tree-duck, fulvous-bellied tree-duck, rufous long-legged duck, Spanish cavalier.

## Subfamily CYGNINAE: Swans.

**179. Whooper Swan (*Cygnus cygnus*<sup>16b</sup>).**

*Range*.—Northern part of the Old World. Breeds in northern Europe and Asia, including Iceland, and formerly was not rare in Greenland, where it still occurs as an occasional visitant; winters from Great Britain and southeastern Europe as far south as Egypt and China.

*Names*.—English names are elk, hooper, whistling swan, whooper, whooping swan, and wild swan; and French names, cygne (swan) and cygne tuberculé (tubercled swan).

**180. Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*<sup>16c</sup>).**

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from northern Alaska south to Becharof Lake, Alaska Peninsula, and on Arctic islands from about latitude 74° south to northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.) and northwestern Hudson Bay; in migration occurs west to Bering Island; winters on the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia, rarely south to southern California, and in the interior from Lake Erie and southern Illinois to east of Louisiana and Texas, and on Atlantic coast from Delaware and Maryland to South Carolina, rarely north to Massachusetts and south to Florida; casual in northern Mexico; accidental in Scotland and Bermuda.

*Vernacular names*.—*In general use*: Swan, wild swan. *In local use*: Cygne (swan) (Que., I. a.); hoopers (N. C.); tohwah (Indian name) (Alaska); whistling swan (N. Y., Alta., Wash.); white swan (Del., Alta.).

<sup>16b</sup> *Olor cygnus*.<sup>16c</sup> *Olor columbianus*.

*Book names.*—American swan, American whistling swan, common American swan, cygne américain, cygne d'Amérique (American swan), cygne au bec rouge (red-billed swan), cygne sauvage (wild swan).

### 181. Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*<sup>16d</sup>).

*Range.*—Interior and western North America. Breeds from the Rocky Mountains to western shore of Hudson Bay and from the Arctic Ocean to about latitude 60°, sporadically to British Columbia and Wyoming; formerly bred south to Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska, and casually west to Fort Yukon; winters from southern Indiana and southern Illinois south to Texas, and from southern British Columbia to southern California; casual in migration in the Rocky Mountain region of United States; accidental in New York and Delaware. Now of rare occurrence nearly everywhere.

*Vernacular names.*—*In general use:* Swan, wild swan. *In local use:* Bugler (Oreg.); Cygne (swan) (La.).

*Book names.*—Cygne au bec noir (black-billed swan), cygne criard (whooper swan).

#### 181.1 Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*).

*Range.*—Breeds in northern and central Europe and central Asia, winters from the Mediterranean region to India; introduced and established on the Hudson River, near Rhinebeck, N. Y.

*Names.*—In English called swan, mute swan, or wild swan; and in French, cygne sauvage (wild swan).

## Order PALUDICOLAE: Cranes, Rails, and Coots.

### FAMILY GRUIDAE: CRANES.

#### 204. Whooping Crane (*Leucogeranus americanus*<sup>17</sup>).

*Range.*—North America. Bred formerly from northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.) south to Illinois and Iowa; now mainly restricted to southern Mackenzie and northern Saskatchewan; in migration formerly not rare on the Atlantic coast from New England to Florida and casual west to Colorado and Idaho; winters from the Gulf States to central Mexico.

#### VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None.

*In local use.*—Big white crane (Fla.); flying sheep (Man.); grue blanche (white crane) (La.); stork (N. J., Fla., La.); white crane (Ky., Fla., Iowa, Alta., Man., S. Dak., Nebr.); whooper (Fla.); whooping crane (S. C., Fla., Miss., Tex., Alta., Ariz.).

*Geographic index.*—*Alta.*, white crane, whooping crane; *Ariz.*, whooping crane; *Fla.*, big white crane, stork, white crane, whooper, whooping crane; *Iowa*, white crane; *Ky.*, white crane; *La.*, grue blanche, stork; *Man.*, flying sheep, white crane; *Miss.*, whooping crane; *Nebr.*, white crane; *N. J.*, stork; *S. C.*, whooping crane; *S. Dak.*, white crane; *Tex.*, whooping crane.

#### BOOK NAMES.

Great white crane, grue d'Amérique (American crane), large brown crane (for the immature), white sandhill crane.

#### 205. Little Brown Crane (*Megalornis canadensis*<sup>18</sup>).

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from northern Alaska, Melville Island, and Boothia Peninsula south to central Alaska, southern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), and central Keewatin (N. W. T.); migrates through the interior of the United States, and winters south to Texas and Jalisco, Mexico; casual west to California.

#### VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None.

*In local use.*—Brown crane (Wash.); crazy crane (Miss.); kranich (crane) (Mo.); little blue crane (Nebr.); little brown crane (Wis., Ark., Alta., Wash., Oreg.); little browns (Tex.); sandhill crane (Alaska, B. C., Wash., Calif.); small crane (Nebr.); wild turkey, or simply turkey (Sask., Alta., Man.).

*Geographic index.*—*Alaska*, sandhill crane; *Alta.*, turkey, wild turkey; *Ark.*, little brown crane; *B. C.*, sandhill crane; *Calif.*, sandhill crane; *Man.*, turkey, wild turkey; *Miss.*, crazy crane; *Mo.*, kranich; *Nebr.*, little blue crane, small crane; *Oreg.*, little brown crane; *Sask.*, turkey, wild turkey; *Tex.*, little browns; *Wash.*, brown crane, little brown crane, sandhill crane; *Wis.*, little brown crane.

#### BOOK NAMES.

Grue du Canada (Canada crane), northern brown crane, northern sandhill crane.

<sup>16d</sup> *Clor buccinator.*

<sup>17</sup> *Grus americana.*

<sup>18</sup> *Grus canadensis.*

**206. Sandhill Crane** (*Megalornis mexicana*<sup>19</sup>).

*Range*.—North America. Resident in Louisiana and Florida; bred formerly from southern British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and western Ontario south to California, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, and Ohio; formerly in migration east to New England; now rare east of the Mississippi, except in Florida, and rare as a breeder in the southern half of its former breeding range; winters from California, Texas, and Louisiana south to Mexico.

*Vernacular names*.—*In general use*: Sandhill crane. *In local use*: Blue crane (Man., Nebr.); grue bleue (blue crane) (La.); savanna crane (N. C.); stork (La.); wild turkey, or simply turkey (Sask., Alta., Man.).

*Book names*.—Brown crane, common brown crane, common sandhill crane, field crane, grue brune (brown crane), little crane, southern brown crane, southern sandhill crane, upland crane.



FIG. 31.—King Rail.

FAMILY RALLIDAE: RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS.

Subfamily RALLINAE: Rails.

**208. King Rail** (*Rallus elegans*).

(FIG. 31.)

*Range*.—Eastern North America. Breeds from Nebraska, southern Minnesota, Ontario, New York, and Connecticut south to Texas, Florida, and Cuba; winters mainly in the southern part of its breeding range; casual north to South Dakota and Maine.

VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Marsh-hen; king rail.

*In local use*.—Bull rail (Wis.); double rail (N. C.); fresh-water marsh-hen (Md., S. C., Tex.); fresh-water meadow-hen (Long Id., N. Y.); fresh-water mud-hen (Md.); Indian pullet (S. C.); king ortolan (D. C.); king sora (Va.); meadow hen (Conn.); mud-hen (Mich., Ill., Nebr.); râle (rail, La.); red-breasted rail (Mo.); rice-hen (Ind.); water-hen (Iowa).

<sup>19</sup> *Grus mexicana*.

*Geographic index.*—*Conn.*, meadow-hen; *D. C.*, king ortolan; *Ill.*, mud-hen; *Ind.*, rice-hen; *Iowa*, water-hen; *La.*, râle; *Md.*, fresh-water marsh-hen, fresh-water mud-hen; *Mich.*, mud-hen; *Mo.*, red-breasted rail; *Nebr.*, mud-hen; *N. Y.*, fresh-water meadow-hen; *N. C.*, double rail; *S. C.*, fresh-water marsh-hen, Indian pullet; *Tex.*, fresh-water marsh-hen; *Va.*, king sora; *Wis.*, bull rail.

## BOOK NAMES.

Big rail, fresh-marsh hen, fresh-water hen, grand râle à poitrine rousse (big red-breasted rail), grand râle de prairie (big prairie rail), great red-breasted rail, râle d'eau douce (sweet-water rail), râle élégant, royal rail, sedge-hen.

**210.1 Light-footed Rail (*Rallus levipes*).**

*Range.*—Marshes of southern California from Santa Barbara south to San Quintin Bay, Lower California; accidental in Arizona.

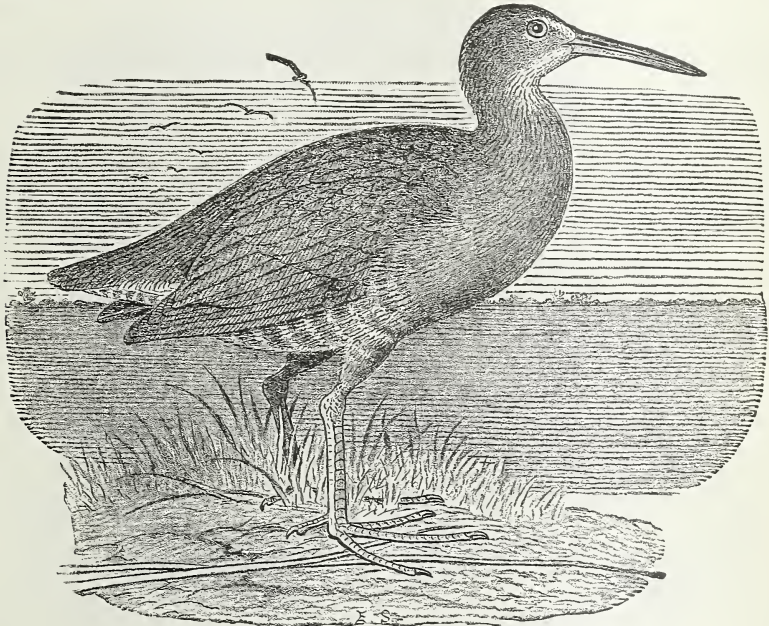


FIG. 32.—Clapper Rail.

*Vernacular name.*—Creepers (Calif.).

*Book names.*—Bangs's rail, clapper rail, southern California clapper rail.

**210. California Clapper Rail (*Rallus obsoletus*).**

*Range.*—Salt marshes near San Francisco.

*Vernacular names.*—In view of the very limited distribution of this species the following local names may be considered to be in both general and local use: Marsh-hen, mud-hen, salt-water marsh-hen, water-hen.

*Book names.*—Clapper rail, king rail, San Mateo rail.

**211. Clapper Rail (*Rallus crepitans*).**

(FIG. 32.)

*Range.*—The clapper rail is considered to comprise four subspecies having the ranges stated below.

**Northern Clapper Rail (*Rallus crepitans crepitans*).**—Salt marshes of the Atlantic coast. Breeds from Connecticut to North Carolina; winters mainly south of New Jersey; casual north to Maine.

**Wayne Clapper Rail (*Rallus crepitans waynei*).**—Salt marshes of the south Atlantic coast from North Carolina to Florida.

**Florida Clapper Rail (*Rallus crepitans scotti*).**—Salt marshes of the Gulf coast of Florida.

**Louisiana Clapper Rail (*Rallus crepitans saturatus*).**—Gulf coast from Alabama to Texas.

The subspecies of this bird can not be said to be recognized in vernacular nomenclature.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Marsh-hen.

*In local use.*—Clapper rail (Long Id., N. Y., Miss.); creeper (Fla.); mangrove rail (Fla.); marsh-sweater (Va.); meadow-hen (Conn., Long Id., N. Y., Va.); merl-hen (S. C.); mud-hen (N. Y., N. J., Va., S. C.); prairie-hen, râle (La.); salt-water marsh-hen (Long Id., N. Y., Md., S. C., La., Tex.); salt-water mud-hen (Del., Md.); sedge-hen (sometimes pronounced sage-hen) (Md., Va.).

*Geographic index.*—Conn., meadow-hen; Del., salt-water mud-hen; Fla., creeper, mangrove rail; La., prairie-hen, râle, salt-water marsh-hen; Md., salt-water marsh-hen, salt-water mud-hen, sedge-hen; Miss., clapper rail; N. J., mud-hen; N. Y., clapper rail, meadow-hen, mud-hen, salt-water marsh-hen; S. C., merl-hen, mud-hen, salt-water marsh-hen; Tex., salt-water marsh-hen; Va., marsh-sweater, meadow-hen, mud-hen, sedge-hen.

## BOOK NAMES.

Big rail, Caribbean clapper rail, common clapper, marsh clapper, meadow clapper, râle d'eau salé (salt-water rail), râle tapageur (noisy rail), salt-marsh hen, salt-water meadow-hen.

212. Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*).

(FIG. 33.)

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, southern Keewatin (N. W. T.), Ontario, southern Quebec, and New Brunswick south to southern California, Utah, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, New Jersey, and eastern North Carolina, and in Toluca Valley, Mexico; winters from Oregon, Utah, and Colorado to Lower California and Guatemala, also in the lower Mississippi States, and from North Carolina (casually Massachusetts) to Florida; occurs casually north to northern Quebec and Newfoundland.

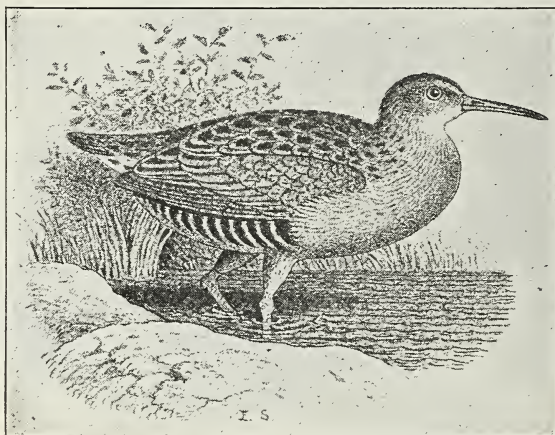


FIG. 33.—Virginia Rail.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Rail.

*In local use.*—Bull (La.); coot (S. C.); didapper (Ark.); fresh-water marsh-hen (Long Id., N. Y.); fresh-water mud-hen (Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); king ortolan (Md.); little mud-hen (Long Id., N. Y.); little red rail (Va.); long-billed rail (Mass.); marsh-hen (Md.); mud-hen (N. Y.); rail-bird (N. J., Pa.); red rail (N. J., Pa., Del.); single rail (N. C.); sweet-water rail (Calif.).

*Geographic index.*—Ark., didapper; Calif., sweet-water rail; Del., red rail; La., bull; Md., king ortolan, marsh-hen; Mass., long-billed rail; N. J., fresh-water mud-hen, rail-bird, red rail; N. Y., fresh-water marsh-hen, fresh-water mud-hen, little mud-hen, mud-hen; N. C., single rail; Pa., rail-bird, red rail; S. C., coot; Va., little red-rail.

## BOOK NAMES.

American water-rail, lesser clapper rail, fresh-marsh hen, little king rail, little marsh hen, little red-breasted rail, râle de Virginie (Virginia rail), reed-bird, small mud-hen, water-hen.

213. Spotted Crane (*Porzana porzana*).

*Range*.—Europe and central Asia, south in winter to India and Africa; occasional in Greenland.

*Names*.—English names for the species are European spotted crane, spotted rail, spotted water-hen, and water crane. French names are poule d'eau marouette (marouette means chamomile or dog-fennel; what application this has to the bird is unknown; poule d'eau means water-chicken), petit râle d'eau (little water rail), râle marouette.

214. Sora (*Porzana carolina*).

(FIG. 34.)

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), central Keewatin (N. W. T.), and Gulf of St. Lawrence south to southern California, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, and New Jersey; winters from northern California, Illinois, and South Carolina through the West Indies and Central America to Venezuela and Peru; accidental in Bermuda, Greenland, and England

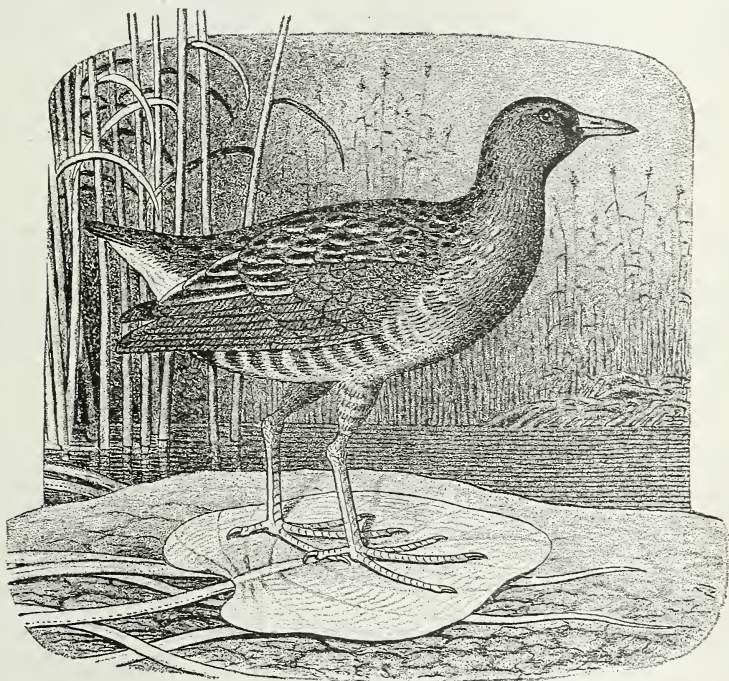


FIG. 34.—Sora.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Rail.

*In local use*.—Chicken-bill, chicken-billed rail (Mass.); coot (N. C., S. C., Ga.); English rail, little rail (Long Id., N. Y.); meadow-chick, meadow-chicken (Conn.); mud-hen (N. Y., Ill.); ortolan (D. C., Md., La.); rail-bird (N. Y., N. J., Pa.); râle musque (musk rail), rice-field rail, rice rail (La.); roi des cailles (king of quail) (Que.); sora, soree (old form sorus, Va., N. C., introduced to some extent elsewhere, as in N. Y., Tex., Man., Wash., and Calif.; also as sora rail in Mass. and Conn.); wachtel-könig (quail king) (Mo.).

*Geographic index*.—*Calif.*, sora; *Conn.*, meadow-chick, meadow-chicken, sora rail; *D. C.*, ortolan; *Ga.*, coot; *Ill.*, mud-hen; *La.*, ortolan, râle musque, ricefield rail; rice rail; *Man.*, sora; *Md.*, ortolan; *Mass.*, chickenbill, chicken-billed rail, sora rail; *Mo.*, wachtel-könig; *N. J.*, rail-bird; *N. Y.*, English rail, little rail, mud-hen, rail-bird, sora; *N. C.*, coot, sora, soree; *Pa.*, rail-bird; *Que.*, roi des cailles; *S. C.*, coot; *Tex.*, sora; *Va.*, sora, soree; *Wash.*, sora.

## BOOK NAMES.

American rail, Carolina crane, Carolina crane-gallinule, Carolina rail, common rail, crane, little American water-hen, meadow-hen, râle commun (common rail), râle de la Caroline, râle de genêt (furze rail), short-billed rail, soree gallinule.

**215. Yellow Rail** (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*).

*Range*.—Chiefly eastern North America. Breeds from southern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), central Keewatin (N. W. T.), and southern Ungava (Que.) south to Minnesota and Maine; winters in the Gulf States, rarely in California, Illinois, and North Carolina; casual in Nevada, Utah, and Bermuda.

*Vernacular names*.—Clicker (Man.); corncob, rice-field rail (La.); water-sparrow (Man.); yellow rail (Me., Mass., Wis., Man.).

*Book names*.—Crake, Hudsonian quail, little yellow rail, New York rail, râle jaune (yellow rail), spirit rail, upland rail, yellow-breasted crake-gallinule, yellow-breasted gallinule, yellow-breasted rail, yellow crake.

**216. Black Rail** (*Crexiscus jamaicensis*).

*Range*.—Two subspecies of black rail occur in the United States; their ranges are as follows:

**Eastern Black Rail** (*Crexiscus jamaicensis jamaicensis*).—Eastern North America. Breeds from southern Ontario and Massachusetts south to Kansas, Illinois, and South Carolina; winters from Texas east through the Gulf States and south to Jamaica and Guatemala; casual in Bermuda.

**Farallon Rail** (*Crexiscus jamaicensis coturniculus*).—Chiefly Pacific coast of United States. Breeds in coast marshes of California; casual in Washington, Oregon, and Lower California.

*Names*.—The following book names have been applied to the species: Least water-rail, little black crake, little black rail, little rail, râle noir (black rail). The Farallon rail has been called also California black rail and mouse rail, the latter name said to be in local use in California.

**217. Corn Crake** (*Crex crex*).

*Range*.—Europe and Asia; casual in New South Wales, Greenland, Bermuda, and eastern North America from Nova Scotia to New Jersey.

*Names*.—No vernacular names for this species are current in the United States. Some English names are corn crake or creak, daker-hen, land-drake, and land rail. French names include poule d'eau de genêt (furze water-hen); râle de genêt (furze rail), râle de blé (corn rail), and râle de terre (land rail). American book names are European corn crake and European land rail.

## Subfamily GALLINULINAE: Gallinules.

**218. Purple Gallinule** (*Ionornis martinicus*).

*Range*.—Tropical and subtropical America. Breeds from Texas, Tennessee, and South Carolina south through Mexico and the West Indies to Ecuador and Paraguay; winters from Texas, Louisiana, and Florida southward; irregularly north in summer to Arizona, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; accidental in England and Bermuda.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Blue-Peter (Mo., La.); blue rail (La.); English rail (Tenn.); mammy-coot (S. C.); marsh-guinea (La.); marsh-hen (S. C., Ala.); moonshine (S. C.); pond-fowl (Ga., Fla.); pond-guinea (Fla.); rale bleue (blue rail) (La.); water-hen (Tex.).

*Geographic index*.—Ala., marsh-hen; Fla., pond-fowl, pond-guinea; Ga., pond-fowl; La., blue-Peter, blue rail, marsh-guinea, rale bleue; Mo., blue-Peter; S. C., mammy-coot, marsh-hen, moonshine; Tenn., English rail; Tex., water-hen.

## BOOK NAMES.

Blue coot, blue mud-hen, gallinule pourpre (purple gallinule), Martinico gallinule (i. e., of Martinique), petite poule-sultane (little sultana fowl), sultana.

**219. Florida Gallinule** (*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*<sup>20</sup>). (FIG. 35.)

*Range*.—Tropical and temperate America. Breeds from central California, Arizona, Nebraska, Minnesota, Ontario, New York, and Vermont south to the West Indies and Mexico and in the Galapagos and Bermuda; winters from southern California, Arizona, Texas, and Georgia southward to Costa Rica; casual in Colorado, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Maine.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Bald coot (S. C.); bershon rail (Calif.); blue rail (N. J., Pa., Va.); chicken-foot (Mich.); chicken-foot coot (Ont.); gallinoo (S. C.); gray pond-hen (Mass.); king ortolan (Md., D. C.); king rail (Conn., Md., Fla.); king sora (Va.);

<sup>20</sup> *Gallinula galeata*.

marsh-hen (Que., Mich., Md., Fla.); marsh-Peter (N. C.); marsh-pullet (D. C., Va.); meadow-hen (Conn.); moor-hen (Mich., Calif.); mud-hen (Que., N. Y., Mich., Ill., Ind., Ala., Fla.); mud-pullet (Fla.); pond-fowl (Ga., Fla.); pond-guinea (Fla.); poule d'eau (water hen) (Que.); poule d'eau de marais (marsh water-hen) (La.); rail-hen (Ont.); râle poule d'eau (rail water-hen) (La.); red-billed mud-hen (Long Id., N. Y., Mich., Iowa, Mo., Tex., Calif.); rice-bird (Ont.); rice-hen (Wis., Ill., Ind.); summer coot (Fla.); teich-huhn (pond-hen) (Mo.); water-chicken (N. Y.); wild-hen (N. J., Pa.).

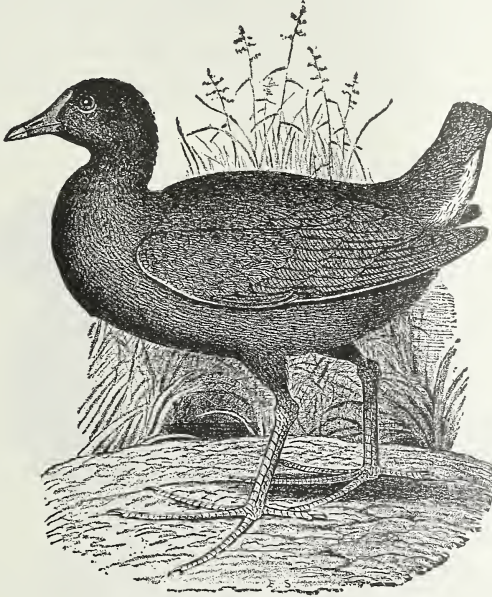


FIG. 35.—Florida Gallinule.

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, mud-hen; *Calif.*, bershon rail, moor-hen; red-billed mud-hen; *Conn.*, king rail, meadow-hen; *D. C.*, king ortolan, marsh-pullet; *Fla.*, king rail, marsh-hen, mud-hen, mud-pullet, pond-fowl, pond-guinea, summer coot; *Ga.*, pond-fowl; *Ill.*, mud-hen, rice-hen; *Ind.*, mud-hen, rice-hen; *Iowa*, red-billed mud-hen; *La.*, poule d'eau de marais, râle poule d'eau; *Md.*, king ortolan, king rail, marsh-hen; *Mass.*, gray pond-hen; *Mich.*, chicken-foot, marsh-hen, moor-hen, mud-hen, red-billed mud-hen; *Mo.*, red-billed mud-hen, teich-huhn; *N. J.*, blue rail, wild hen; *N. Y.*, mud-hen, red-billed mud-hen, water-chicken; *N. C.*, marsh-Peter; *Ont.*, chicken-foot coot, rail-hen, rice-bird; *Pa.*, blue rail, wild-hen; *Que.*, marsh-hen, mud-hen, poule d'eau; *S. C.*, bald coot, gallinoo; *Tex.*, red-billed mud-hen; *Va.*, blue rail, king sora, marsh-pullet; *Wis.*, rice-hen.

BOOK NAMES.

American gallinule, black gallinule, common American gallinule, common gallinule, gallinule à pieds verts-jaunâtres (gallinule with yellowish-green legs), gallinule de la Floride (Florida gallinule), pond-hen, scarlet-fronted gallinule, water-hen.

Subfamily FULICINÆ: Coots.

220. European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

*Range.*—Northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere; accidental in Greenland.

*Names.*—Some English names for this species are bald coot, black diver, water-crow, and white-faced diver. French names include foulque macroule ("foulque" is the specific vernacular for the coot; "macroule" is thought to be an ancient form of "macreuse," a name applied to the scoters and originally signifying spotted), and foulque morelle ("morelle," derived from a root word meaning black).

221. American Coot (*Fulica americana*).

(FIG. 36.)

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), Manitoba, Quebec, and New Brunswick south to northern Lower California, Texas, Tennessee, and New Jersey, and also in southern Mexico, southern West Indies, and Guatemala; winters from southern British Columbia, Nevada, Utah, the Ohio Valley, and Virginia south to Colombia; casual at Fort Yukon, Alaska, and in Greenland, Labrador, and Bermuda.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Coot; mud-hen.

*In local use*.—Baldface (Man.); blue marsh-hen (Me.); blue pond-hen (Mass.); blue-Peter (rarely blue-petie) (Atlantic coast, Me. to Fla.); chicken-bill, chicken-duck (Va.); Chinese mallard (Calif.); crow-bill (Conn., Md., Va., S. C.); crow-duck (Me., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Md., D. C., Va.); flusterer (S. C.); fool-hen (Ala.); henbill (Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); ivorybill (La.); marsh-hen (Me. Mass., R. I.); meadow-hen

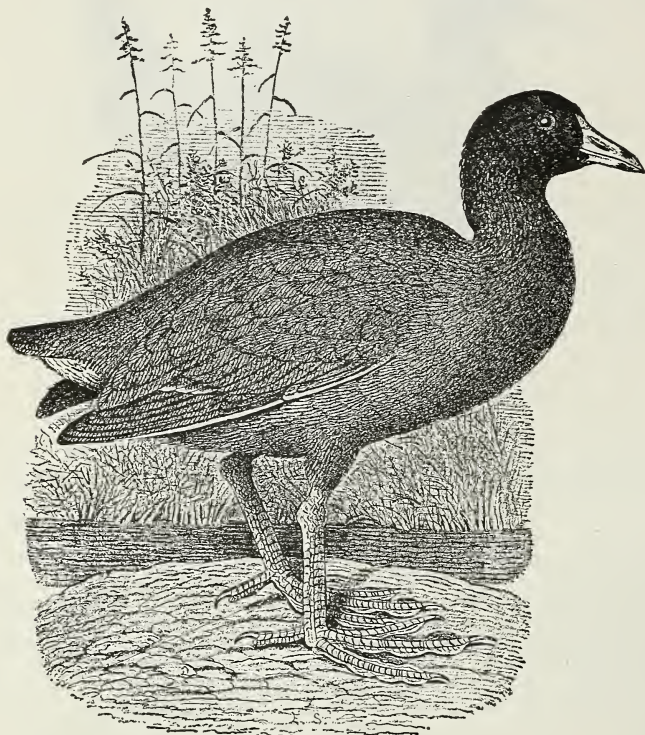


FIG. 36.—American Coot.

(Mass., R. I., Long Id., N. Y.); moor-hen (Md.); Mother Carey's chicken (Ky.); mud-chicken, mud-duck (Minn.); pelick (Conn.); pond-crow, pond-hen (Mass.); poule d'eau (water-chicken) (Que., Ala., Miss., La., Tex.; this name has been introduced to some extent away from the centers of French population, then usually being pronounced pulldoo—localities, Conn., Long Id., N. Y., Wis.); rice-hen (Minn.); sea-crow (Mass., Conn.); tule-chicken, tule-hen (Calif.); water-chicken (N. Y., Tenn., Calif.); water-guinea (Ala.); water guinea-hen (Ky.); water-hen (Mass., Ky., Mo., B. C.); whitebill (Long Id., N. Y., N. J.).

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, fool-hen, poule d'eau, water-guinea; *B. C.*, water-hen; *Calif.*, Chinese mallard, tule-chicken, tule-hen, water-chicken; *Conn.*, blue-Peter, crowbill, pelick, pulldoo, sea-crow; *Del.*, blue-Peter; *D. C.*, crow-duck; *Fla.*, blue-Peter; *Ga.*, blue-Peter; *Ky.*, Mother Carey's chicken, water guinea-hen, water-hen; *La.*, ivory-bill, poule d'eau; *Me.*, blue marsh-hen, blue-Peter, crow-duck, marsh-hen; *Man.*, baldface; *Md.*, blue-Peter, crowbill, crow-duck, moor-hen; *Mass.*, blue pond-hen, blue-Peter, marsh-hen, meadow-hen, pond-crow, pond-hen, sea-crow, water-hen; *Minn.*, mud-chicken, mud-duck, rice-hen; *Miss.*, poule d'eau; *Mo.*, water-hen; *N. H.*

blue-Peter; *N. J.*, blue-Peter, crow-duck, henbill, whitebill; *N. Y.*, blue-Peter, crow-duck, hen-bill, meadow-hen, pulldoo, water-chicken, whitebill; *N. C.*, blue-Peter; *Que.*, poule d'eau; *R. I.*, blue-Peter, marsh-hen, meadow-hen; *S. C.*, blue-Peter, crowbill, flusterer; *Tenn.*, water-chicken; *Tex.*, poule d'eau; *Va.*, blue-Peter, chickenbill, chicken-duck, crowbill, crow-duck; *Wis.*, pulldoo.

## BOOK NAMES.

Cinereous coot, common coot, foulque d'Amérique (American coot), ivory-billed coot, ivory-billed mud-hen, mud-coot, shuffler, splatterer, white-billed coot, white-billed mud-hen.

## Order Limicolae: Shorebirds.

There are numerous collective terms applied more or less comprehensively to shorebirds in general (Nos. 222-288), but it should be noted that the tendency is to give distinctive names to the larger, and to lump the smaller species under more comprehensive appellations.

## COLLECTIVE VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Snipe.

*In local use.*—Alouettes (larks, short for alouettes de mer, sea-larks, a name generally applied to small shorebirds) (*Que.*); baybirds, bay snipe (Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); beach-birds (*Del.*); graybacks (*N. C.*); jacksnipe (*Fla.*); maggot-eaters (*N. C.*); marsh-birds (New England); meadow snipe (*Conn.*); mud snipe (*B. C.*); peeps (New England, Long Id., N. Y.); peckies (*Mass.*); sand-birds (*Me.*); sand-chickens (*S. C.*); sand peeps (*N. S., Me.*); sandpipers (*Mass., Long Id., N. Y.*); sand snipe (*B. C.*); sea-chickens (*N. C.*); shore snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); snippets (*B. C.*)

*Geographic index.*—*B. C.*, mud snipe, sand snipe, snippets; *Conn.*, marsh-birds, meadow snipe, peeps; *Del.*, beach-birds; *Fla.*, jacksnipes; *Me.*, marsh-birds, peeps, sand-birds, sand-peeps; *Mass.*, marsh-birds, peeps, peckies, sandpipers; *N. H.*, marsh-birds, peeps; *N. J.*, baybirds, bay snipe; *N. Y.*, baybirds, bay snipe, peeps, sandpipers, shoresnipe; *N. C.*, graybacks, maggot-eaters, sea-chickens; *N. S.*, sand-peeps; *Que.*, alouettes; *R. I.*, marsh-birds, peeps; *S. C.*, sand-chickens.

## COLLECTIVE BOOK NAMES.

Alouettes de mer (sea larks), echassiers (stilts), oiseaux de rivage (shorebirds), sand-runners, strand-birds.

## FAMILY PHALAROPODIDAE: PHALAROPES.

## Boreal Phalaropes (Nos. 222 and 223).

The two species known as the red phalarope and the northern phalarope breed in about the same areas of arctic coastland, and migrate southward in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is not surprising, therefore, that they share a number of names, particularly those invented by sailors. The Wilson phalarope has somewhat different habits and range but undoubtedly is included under the same local names wherever it occurs with the other species.

*Vernacular names.*—Bowhead-birds (from their association with whales of that name having the same food) (Northern Pacific Ocean); bank-birds, gulf-birds (New England); hen snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); herring-birds, Jersey-geese (*N. S., Me.*); mackerel-geese (New England); mahogany-birds, northeast-birds (Northern Atlantic); sea-geese (Northern Pacific, Northern Atlantic, Nfld., *N. S., N. B., Me., Mass.*); sea snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); swimming-plover (*Wash.*); swimming snipe (*B. C.*); whale-birds (Northern Pacific, New England).

*Book names.*—Brown phalaropes, coot-footed tringas, lobefeet, red phalaropes, swimming sandpipers.

222. Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*).

*Range.*—Northern and Southern hemispheres. In North America breeds from northern Alaska, Melville Island, and northern Ellesmere Land south to mouth of the Yukon, northern Mackenzie (*N. W. T.*), central Keewatin (*N. W. T.*), Hudson Strait, and southern Greenland; winter home unknown but probably on the oceans, at least as far south as Falkland and Juan Fernandez Islands; migrates along both coasts of United States; casual in migration in the interior south to Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, and Maryland.

*Vernacular names.*—None except those of the foregoing list applied to all phalaropes.

*Book names.*—Brown bank-bird, brown phalarope, flat-billed phalarope, gray coot-footed tringa, gray phalarope, phalarope gris (gray phalarope), phalarope roux (rust-set phalarope), plain phalarope, red coot-footed tringa.

**223. Northern Phalarope (*Lobipes lobatus*).**

*Range*.—Northern and Southern Hemispheres. In North America breeds from northern Alaska, Melville Island, and central Greenland south to the Aleutian Islands (including Near Islands), valley of the Upper Yukon, northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), central Keewatin (N. W. T.), southern James Bay, and northern Ungava (Que.); winter home unknown, but probably the oceans south of the equator; in migration occurs nearly throughout the United States and in Mexico, Central America, Bermuda, and Hawaii.

*Vernacular names*.—*In general use*: None except those of the foregoing list applied to all phalaropes. *In local use*: Gale-bird (Labr.); Mono Lake pigeon (Calif.); web-footed peep (Mass.).

*Book names*.—Hyperborean lobefoot, hyperborean phalarope, lobipède à haussecol (lobefoot with lifted head), lobypède hyperboré (northern lobefoot), northern lobefoot, phalarope cendré (gray phalarope), phalarope hyperboréen (northern phalarope), red-necked phalarope, white bank-bird.

**224. Wilson Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*).**

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds from central Washington, central Alberta, and Lake Winnipeg south to eastern California, southern Colorado, southern Kansas, northern Iowa, and northwestern Indiana; winters from central Chile and central Argentina south to the Falkland Islands; casual in migration on the Pacific coast from southern British Columbia to Lower California and on the Atlantic coast from Maine to New Jersey.

*Vernacular names*.—Grunter (Man.); needle-bill (Oreg.); needle-billed snipe (N. J.).

*Book names*.—American phalarope, gray phalarope, phalarope de Wilson, plain phalarope (the immature), summer phalarope, tricolor phalarope, Wilson's holopode.

## FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDAE: AVOCETS AND STILTS.

**225. Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*).**

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from eastern Oregon, central Alberta, and southern Manitoba (rarely north to Great Slave Lake) south to southern California, southern New Mexico, northwestern Texas, northern Iowa, and central Wisconsin; winters from southern California and southern Texas to southern Guatemala; casual from Ontario and New Brunswick to Florida and the West Indies, but rare east of Mississippi River.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Becassine de mer (sea snipe) (La.); blue-stocking (N. J., La.); English-curlew (Mont.); Irish snipe (La.); lawyer (N. J.); lawyer-bird (Calif.); never-sweat (no doubt a corruption of avocet), sickle-bill (Wash.); tilter (Tex.); white-curlew (Calif.); white snipe (Utah); yellow snipe (Calif.).

*Geographic index*.—*Calif.*, lawyer-bird, white-curlew, yellow snipe; *La.*, becassine de mer, blue-stocking, Irish snipe; *Mont.*, English-curlew; *N. J.*, blue-stocking, lawyer; *Tex.*, tilter; *Utah*, white snipe; *Wash.*, never-sweat, sickle-bill.

## BOOK NAMES.

American avocet, avocette d'Amérique, California avocet, scooper, white-godwit, yelper.

**226. Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).**

*Range*.—Temperate North America and northern South America. Breeds from central Oregon, northern Utah, and southern Colorado to southern California, southern New Mexico, southern Texas, coast of Louisiana, and in Mexico, and from central Florida and Bahamas throughout the West Indies to northern Brazil and Peru; formerly bred north to New Jersey; winters from southern Lower California, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern Florida south through Central America and the West Indies to northern Brazil, Peru, and the Galapagos; casual north in migration to Nebraska, Wisconsin, and New Brunswick.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Avocat (lawyer) (La.); becasse de marais, becassine de marais (marsh snipe) (La.); daddy-long-legs (Wash.); jacksnipe (Calif.); lawyer (N. Y., Tex., Calif.); lawyer-bird (Calif.); longshanks (N. Y., N. J., Ala., Calif.); Mormon-elder (Utah); religieuse (nun, its black and white plumage suggesting the garb of a religious order) (La.); soldat (soldier, wearer of a uniform, for similar reason to preceding) (La.); stilt (N. Y., N. J., Fla., Tex., Oreg.); tilt (Calif.).

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, long-shanks; *Calif.*, jacksnipe, lawyer, lawyer-bird, longshanks, tilt; *Fla.*, stilt; *La.*, avocat, becasse de marais, becassine de marais, religieuse, soldat; *N. J.*, longshanks, stilt; *N. Y.*, lawyer, long-shanks, stilt; *Oreg.*, stilt; *Tex.*, lawyer, stilt; *Utah*, Mormon-elder; *Wash.*, daddy-long-legs.

## BOOK NAMES.

American black-necked stilt, echasse (stilt), long-legged avocet, long-legged plover, pink-stockings, stilt sandpiper.

## FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE: WOODCOCKS, SNIPES, AND SANDPIPERS.

227. European Woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*).

*Range*.—Northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from the Arctic Circle to Great Britain, Russia, Siberia, and mountains of Europe and Asia, and also in the Azores, Canary, and Madeira islands; winters in Great Britain, southern Europe, northern Africa, China, and India; occasional in eastern North America from Newfoundland to Virginia.

*Names*.—No vernacular names have been applied to this species in America. In England woodcock is the all but universal appellation; in France the species is called *becasse* (this is a specific name for the woodcock; it does not seem especially appropriate, however, since it is derived from roots meaning beak and axe; pickaxe perhaps would be a good free rendering; *becasse* and its diminutives are widely applied to shorebirds and in most cases can best be Englished by the word snipe or sandpiper); and *becasse ordinaire* (common *becasse*); a book name is *becasse d'Europe*.

228. American Woodcock (*Rubicola minor*<sup>20a</sup>).

(FIG. 37.)

*Range*.—Eastern North America. Breeds from northeastern North Dakota, southern Manitoba, northern Michigan, southern Quebec, and Nova Scotia south to southern Kansas, southern Louisiana, and northern Florida; winters from southern Missouri, the Ohio Valley, and New Jersey (rarely Massachusetts) south to Texas and southern Florida; ranges casually to Saskatchewan, Keewatin (N. W. T.), Colorado, Newfoundland, and Bermuda.

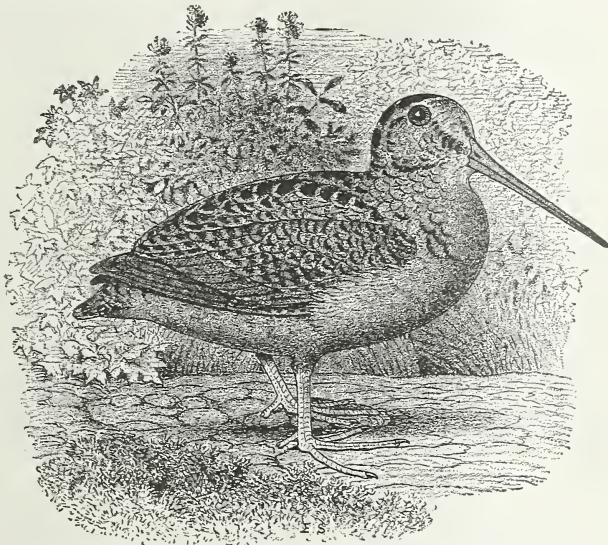


FIG. 37.—American Woodcock.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Woodcock, often shortened to cock.

*In local use*.—*Becasse* (See explanation under No. 227) (Que., La.); *becasse de nuit* (night *becasse*) (La.); *becasse des bois* (wood *becasse*) (La.); *big snipe* (Fla.); *blind snipe* (N. S., Me., N. Y.); *bog-bird* (Pa.); *bog-sucker* (N. B., N. J., Pa.); *bushschnip* (corruption of *busch-schnepfe*, *buth*, or *wood snipe*) (Pa.); *hill-partridge* (Ala.); *hookumpake* (Md.); *little whistler* (Mass., Conn.); *mountain-partridge* (Va.); *mud-hen* (N. H.); *mud snipe* (N. J., Pa.); *night-flit* (N. C.); *night-partridge* (Md., Va.); *night-peck* (N. C.); *pewee* (Va.); *shrups* (Pa.); *timber-doodle* (N. S., Que., Ont., Mich.); *waldschnepfe* (*wood snipe*) (Mo.); *whistler* (Mass., Conn.); *whistling snipe* (N. H.); *wood snipe* (N. Y., N. J., Pa., Va.).

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, hill partridge; *Conn.*, little whistler, whistler; *Fla.*, big snipe; *La.*, *becasse*, *becasse de nuit*, *becasse des bois*; *Me.*, blind snipe; *Md.*, hookumpake, night-partridge; *Mass.*, little whistler, whistler; *Mich.*, timber-doodle; *Mo.*, *waldschnepfe*; *N. B.*, bog-sucker; *N. H.*, mud-hen, whistling snipe; *N. J.*, bog-sucker, mud snipe, wood snipe; *N. Y.*, blind snipe, wood snipe; *N. C.*, night-flit, night-peck;

<sup>20a</sup> *Philohela minor*.

*N. S.*, blind snipe, timber-doodle; *Ont.*, timber-doodle; *Pa.*, bog-bird, bog-sucker, bush-schnip, mud snipe, shrups, wood snipe; *Que.*, becasse, timber-doodle; *Va.*, mountain-partridge, night-partridge, pewee, wood snipe.

## BOOK NAMES.

Becasse d'Amérique (American becasse), big-headed snipe, big mud-snipe, common snipe, great red woodcock, lesser woodcock, Labrador twister, little woodcock, long-bill, marsh plover, red-breasted snipe, wood-hen.

230. Common snipe (*Gallinago gallinago*).

(FIG. 38.)

*Range*.—Two subspecies of the common snipe occur in our territory. Their respective ranges are:

**European Snipe** (*Gallinago gallinago gallinago*).—Northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in Great Britain, Iceland, northern Europe, and Siberia to latitude 70°, and in mountains of Europe and Asia; winters in Great Britain, southern Europe, northern Africa, India, China, and the Philippines; casual in Greenland; accidental in Bermuda.

**Wilson Snipe** (*Gallinago gallinago delicata*<sup>21</sup>).—North America and South America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), central Keewatin (N. W. T.), and northern Ungava (Que.) south to northern California, southern Colorado, northern Iowa, northern Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; winters from northern California, New Mexico, Arkansas, and North Carolina through Central America and West Indies to Colombia and southern Brazil; remains in winter casually and locally north to Washington, Montana, Nebraska, Illinois, and Nova Scotia; accidental in Hawaii, Bermuda, and Great Britain.

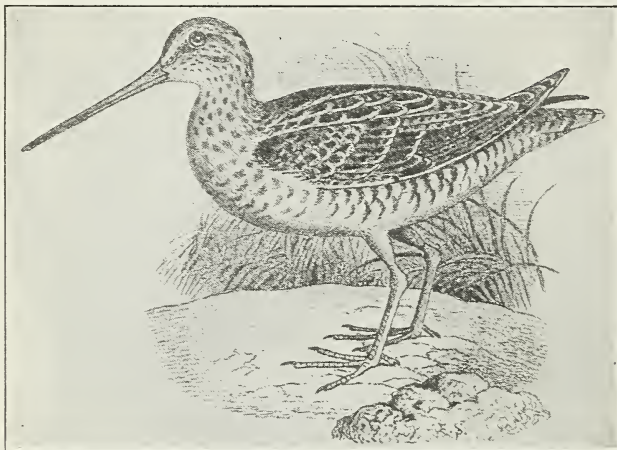


FIG. 38.—Common Snipe

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—English snipe; jacksnipe, often abridged to snipe, and rather rarely heard as common snipe or jack.

*In local use*.—Alewife bird (Mass.); becassine (little becasse, or snipe) (La.); bog snipe (N. J.); cache-cache (a name probably having a double significance, it means literally hide-hide in allusion to the squatting habit of the bird, but no doubt is intended also to imitate the bird's alarm note) (La.); chuweeka (S. C.); gray snipe (Pa.); guttersnipe (Ill.); hagaloo bird (Mich.); little-woodcock (Pa.); long-bill (Wis.); marsh snipe (Md.); meadow snipe, robin snipe (Pa.); schnepfe (snipe) (Mo.); shad-bird (N. J., Pa., Del.); squatting snipe (Ala.); sumpf-schnepfe (swamp snipe) (Mo.).

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, squatting snipe; *Del.*, shad-bird; *Ill.*, guttersnipe; *La.*, becassine, cache cache; *Md.*, marsh snipe; *Mass.*, alewife bird; *Mich.*, hagaloo bird; *Mo.*, schnepfe, sumpf-schnepfe; *N. J.*, bog snipe, shad-bird; *Pa.*, gray snipe, little woodcock, meadow snipe, robin snipe, shad-bird; *S. C.*, chuweeka; *Wis.*, longbill.

## BOOK NAMES.

American snipe, becassine de Wilson (Wilson's snipe), Douglas's snipe, Drummond's snipe, longbilled snipe, petite becassine (little snipe), shad-spirit, small sand-snipe, sourde (deaf), white-tailed snipe.

Names used in Great Britain for the European subspecies of this snipe are common snipe, heather-bleater, jill snipe, and whole snipe. French names include becasse becassine (little becasse), chevre celeste (sky-goat), and chevre volante (flying-goat).

<sup>21</sup> *Gallinago delicata*.

230.1 Great Snipe (*Gallinago media*).

*Range*.—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from Prussia, Russia, and Siberia north to beyond latitude 71°; winters from the Mediterranean to South Africa; occurs in migration from Great Britain to Persia; accidental in Canada.

*Names*.—English names are double snipe, little-woodcock, solitary snipe, and woodcock snipe; French names, because major (larger becasse), becassine double (double snipe), and grande becassine (big snipe).

230.2 European Jacksnipe (*Limnocyptes gallinula*).

*Range*.—Breeds in arctic regions of the Old World; winters as far south as north Africa, Persia, India, and Burma; accidental on the Pribilof Islands.

*Names*.—Appellations for this species in Great Britain are half snipe, jacksnipe, jedcock, and juddock; in France, becasse sourde (deaf becasse, or snipe), and jaquet.

231. Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*).

(FIG. 39.)

*Range*.—There are two subspecies of dowitcher in America, having the following ranges:

**Short billed Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus griseus*<sup>22</sup>).—Eastern North and South America. Breeding range probably northern Ungava (Que.); winters from Florida and the West Indies south to northern Brazil; in migration regularly on the Atlantic coast, and occasionally in Illinois, Indiana, and Ontario; accidental in Greenland, Idaho, Bermuda, Great Britain, France, and Denmark.

**Long-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*<sup>23</sup>.—Western North America and South America. Breeds from Point Barrow to mouth of the Yukon, east to northwestern Mackenzie (N. W. T.); winters from Louisiana, Florida, and Mexico south probably to South America in migration most abundant in the western Mississippi Valley; casual on the Atlantic coast from Maine southward to the West Indies, Japan, and on the northern coast of eastern Siberia.

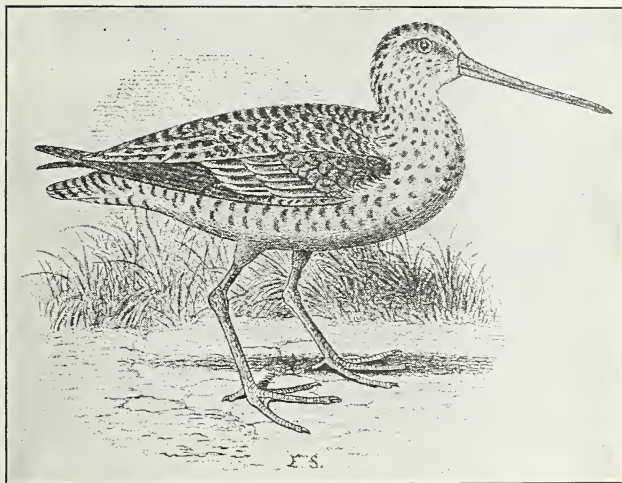


FIG. 39.—Dowitcher.

The vernacular names for the subspecies of dowitcher are hardly separable, and considering the continental range of the species none may be considered in general use. The book names of these races which were long considered distinct species naturally are separable and are so treated here.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Brownback (Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., N. J., Va., Mo.); dormeur (sleeper) (La.); dowitcher (also spelled dowitchee, dowiches, and dowits; all these terms are traceable to dutisch or deutscher, meaning that this is the Dutch or German snipe, to distinguish it from No. 230, the English snipe) (Conn., N. Y., N. J., Va., introduced westwardly in Mo., Ark., Tex., Idaho, and Wash.); deutscher (R. I.); driver (Mass.); fool plover (R. I.); German snipe (R. I., Long Id., N. Y.); grayback (N. J., Md., D. C., Va., N. C., Ind.); gray-backed snipe (Que.); gray snipe (Long Id.,

<sup>22</sup> *Macrorhamphus griseus griseus*.

<sup>23</sup> *Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus*.

N. Y., Del., Mich., Minn., B. C.); jacksnipe (B. C., Calif.); Jackson snipe (N. J.); kelp-plover (Me.); longbill (Idaho); long-billed plover (Wash.); quail snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); redbreast (Mass., Miss.); red-breasted snipe (Que., R. I., Long Id., N. Y., Va., Mich., Mo., Tex., Oreg.); robin snipe (N. S., Mass., Conn., Long Id., N. Y., S. C., Mo.); sea-pigeon (N. J.); sea-quail (Long Id., N. Y.); sleeper (La.); white-tailed dowitcher (this a distinctive term for the western subspecies) (Long Id., N. Y.).

*Geographic index.*—Ark., dowitcher; B. C., gray snipe, jacksnipe; Calif., jacksnipe, Conn., dowitcher, robin snipe; Del., gray snipe; D. C., grayback; Idaho, dowitcher; longbill; Ind., grayback; La., dormeur, sleeper; Me., brownback, kelp-plover; Mass., brownback, driver, redbreast, robin snipe; Md., grayback; Mich., gray snipe, redbreast, red-breasted snipe; Minn., gray snipe; Mo., brownback, dowitcher, red-breasted snipe, robin snipe; N. H., brownback; N. J., brownback, dowitcher, grayback, Jackson snipe, sea pigeon; N. Y., dowitcher, German snipe, gray snipe, quail snipe, red-breasted snipe, robin snipe, sea-quail, white-tailed dowitcher; N. C., grayback; N. S., robin snipe; Oreg., red-breasted snipe; Que., gray-backed snipe, red-breasted snipe; R. I., brownback, deutscher, fool plover, German snipe, red-breasted snipe; S. C., robin snipe; Tex., dowitcher, red-breasted snipe; Va., brownback, dowitcher, grayback, red-breasted snipe; Wash., dowitcher, long-billed plover.

## BOOK NAMES.

*For the short-billed dowitcher.*—Alouette de mer cendré (gray sea-lark), alouette d'Island (Icelandic lark, i. e., sea-lark or shore-bird), becassine de mer (sea snipe), becassine grise (gray snipe), becassine rousse (red snipe), brown snipe, New York godwit, New York snipe, red-bellied snipe, red-breasted jack.

*For the long-billed dowitcher.*—Becassine à long bec (long-billed snipe), greater grayback, greater longbeak, long-billed snipe, western brownback, western dowitcher, western red-breasted snipe.

**233. Stilt Sandpiper** (*Micropalama himantopus*).

*Range.*—North and South America. Breeds near the coast of Mackenzie (N. W. T.), and probably south to Central Keewatin (N. W. T.); winters in South America south to Uruguay and Chile; casual in winter in southern Texas and Mexico; in migration occurs in the western Mississippi Valley, West Indies, and Central America; less common on the Atlantic coast, and casual in British Columbia, Newfoundland, and Bermuda.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None.

*In local use.*—Bastard, bastard-dowitcher (Long Id., N. Y.); bastard-yellowlegs (Mass., R. I., Va.); frost snipe (Conn., N. J.); greenleg (Long Id., N. Y.); mongrel (corrupted also to mongler, R. I., N. J.); mottled sandpiper (N. C., La.); stilt (Me., Fla.); stilted sandpiper (Me., Mass., Ark.).

*Geographic index.*—Ark., stilted sandpiper; Conn., frost snipe; Fla., stilt; La., mottled sandpiper; Me., stilt, stilted sandpiper; Mass., bastard-yellowlegs, stilted sandpiper; N. J., frost snipe, mongrel; N. Y., bastard, bastard-dowitcher, greenleg; N. C., mottled sandpiper; R. I., bastard yellowlegs, mongrel; Va., bastard-yellowlegs.

## BOOK NAMES.

Alouette à longs pieds (long-legged lark, i. e., sea-lark or shore-bird), alouette de mer aux longues pattes (long-legged sea-lark), Audubon's stilt sandpiper, blind snipe, Douglas's stilt sandpiper, drumstick, echasse à longs pieds (long-legged stilt), long-legged sandpiper, maubèche à longs pieds (long-legged sandpiper), slender-shank sandpiper, stilt-legged sandpiper, wood snipe.

**234. Knot** (*Calidris canutus*<sup>24</sup>).

(FIG. 40.)

*Range.*—Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Breeds from northern Ellesmere Land south to Melville Peninsula and Iceland, and also on Taimyr Peninsula, Siberia; winters south to southern Patagonia, and from the Mediterranean to South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand; casual in winter on the Atlantic coast of United States; in migration occurs on the Atlantic coast of North America and over most of the Eastern Hemisphere; rare in the interior of North America and on the Pacific coast.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Robin snipe, sometimes shortened to robin.

*In local use.*—Beach-quail (Tex.); beach-robin (N. C.); blue-plover (Me., Mass.); buffbreast (Mass.); grayback (Me., Mass., Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); gray-plover (N. C.,

<sup>24</sup> *Tringa canutus*.

La.); gray snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); horse-foot snipe (N. J.); May-bird (S. C.); red-breast (N. S., Mass., N. J., Va., Miss., B. C.); red-breasted plover (Me., Mass.); red-breasted sandpiper (Que., R. I., Va.); red-breasted snipe (Wis., Wash.); robin-breast (N. J.); robin-breasted snipe (Md.); silverback, silver-plover (Mass.); wahquoit (Mass.); white robin-snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); whiting (this and the last, as well as names beginning with gray, are for the immature) (Mass.).

*Geographic index.*—*B. C.*, redbreast; *La.*, gray-plover; *Me.*, blue-plover, grayback, red-breasted plover; *Md.*, robin-breasted snipe; *Mass.*, blue-plover, buffbreast, grayback, redbreast, red-breasted plover, silver-back, silver-plover, wahquoit, whiting; *Miss.*, redbreast; *N. J.*, grayback, horse-foot snipe, redbreast, robin-breast; *N. Y.*, grayback, gray snipe, white robin-snipe; *N. C.*, beach-robin, gray-plover; *N. S.*, redbreast; *Que.*, red-breasted sandpiper; *R. I.*, red-breasted sandpiper; *S. C.*, May-bird; *Tex.*, beach-quail; *Va.*, redbreast, red-breasted sandpiper; *Wash.*, red-breasted snipe; *Wis.*, red-breasted snipe.

## BOOK NAMES.

Ash-colored sandpiper, canut (from the name of King Canute, from which knot also is said to be derived), freckled-sandpiper, grisled sandpiper, knot sandpiper, maubèche à poitrine rousse (red-breasted knot, the French name maubèche, meaning poor beak, while specific for the knot, is used in combination for many shorebirds; in these cases it is translated sandpiper), red sandpiper, white-bellied snipe.

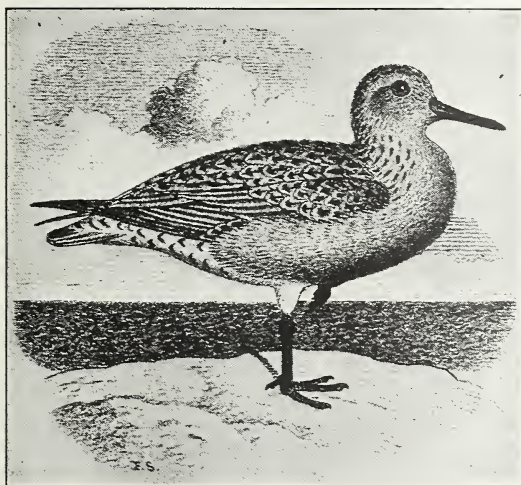


FIG. 40.—Knot.

235. Purple Sandpiper (*Arquatella maritima*).

*Range.*—Three subspecies of this bird occur in our territory, their ranges being as follows:

**Common purple sandpiper** (*Arquatella maritima maritima*).—Northern Hemisphere. Breeds from Melville Island, Ellesmere Land, and northern Greenland south to Melville Peninsula, Cumberland Sound, and southern Greenland, and in Norway, Russia, Siberia, Iceland, and Farøe Islands; winters from southern Greenland and New Brunswick to Long Island; casual in migration to the Great Lakes, Georgia, Florida, and Bermuda, and in the Eastern Hemisphere south to Great Britain and the Mediterranean region.

**Aleutian Sandpiper** (*Arquatella maritima couesi*).—Alaska. Breeds on the Commander, Aleutian, and Shumagin islands; winters on Commander, Kuril, Kodiak, and Aleutian islands, and Alaskan coast south to Sitka, casually to Washington; in migration occurs on Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, and at Plover Bay, Siberia.

**Pribilof Sandpiper** (*Arquatella maritima ptilocnemis*).—Alaska. Breeds on St. Lawrence, St. Matthew, and Pribilof Islands; winters on coast of southeastern Alaska near Lynn Canal; wanders in migration north to Norton Sound and southwest to Unalaska.

*Vernacular names.*—Purple-back (N. B.); rock-bird (Me., Mass.); rockplover, rock snipe (Mass.); sand-peep (N. S.); winter-geese (Mass.); winter rock-bird (Me.); winter snipe (Me., Mass., Conn.). All these names, it will be noted, apply to the subspecies known as the common purple sandpiper.

*Book names.*—Maubèche pourpre (purple sandpiper, rock sandpiper, rock-weed bird, Selminger sandpiper, striated sandpiper, winter peep. The following book names have been applied to the Pacific subspecies: Bering sandpiper, black-breasted sandpiper, thick-billed sandpiper.

**238. Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Pisobia acuminata*<sup>25</sup>).**

*Range.*—Eastern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds on the Chukchi Peninsula, Siberia; winters in Japan and south to New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, Tonga Islands, Australia, and New Zealand; in fall migration occurs on Kotzebue and Norton Sounds, Pribilof, Unalaska, and Queen Charlotte Islands; accidental in Hawaii and Great Britain.

*Names.*—No vernacular names appear to have been applied to this species.

**239. Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia maculata*).**

(FIG. 41.)

*Range.*—North and South America. Breeds on the Arctic coast from northern Alaska to the mouth of the Yukon and northeastern Mackenzie (N. W. T.); winters in South America from Peru and Bolivia to northern Chile, Argentina, and central Patagonia; in migration very rare on the Pacific coast south of British Columbia, except in Lower California; common in fall migration in the Mississippi Valley and on the Atlantic coast, rare in spring; casual in northeastern Asia, Unalaska and Greenland; accidental in Hawaii and England.

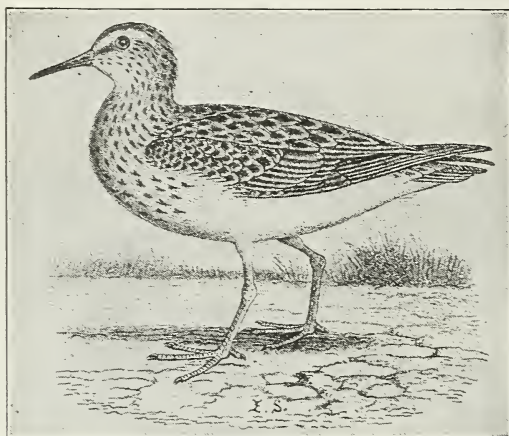


FIG. 41.—Pectoral Sandpiper.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Grass snipe.

*In local use.*—Brownback, brownie (Mass.); cherook (also spelled chorook, churook; there is a tendency to apply this name to all sandpipers) (La.); chevalier (cavalier, a French term applied to most of the sandpipers) (Que.); cow snipe (Va.); creaker (also spelled creeker, and krieker) (R. I., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Pa., N. C.); dowitch (more commonly applied to No. 231) (Conn.); fat-bird (N. J.); grass-bird (Me., Mass.); grass-plover (Que., Ont., B. C.); hay-bird (N. J.); hay-plover (Va.); jacksnipe (Que., Me., Long Id., N. Y., Pa., Md., D. C., N. C., Ont., Mich., Mont.); marsh-plover (Mass.); May-plover (Ill.); meadow snipe (Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Mich.); pert (R. I.); prairie-pigeon (Iowa); sand snipe (Ark.); shortneck (Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); squat snipe, squatter (Conn.); triddler (N. J.).

*Geographic index.*—Ark., sand snipe; B. C., grass-plover; Conn., dowitch, squat snipe, squatter; D. C., jacksnipe; Ill., May-plover; Iowa, prairie-pigeon; La., cherook; Me., grass-bird, jacksnipe; Md., jacksnipe; Mass., brownback, brownie, grass-bird, marsh-plover; Mich., jacksnipe, meadow snipe; Mont., jacksnipe; N. J., fat-bird, hay-bird, creaker, meadow snipe, triddler; N. Y., jacksnipe, creaker, meadow snipe, shortneck; N. C., jacksnipe, creaker; Ont., grass-plover, jacksnipe; Pa., jacksnipe, creaker; Que., chevalier, grass-plover, jacksnipe; R. I., creaker, pert; Va., cow snipe, hay-plover.

## BOOK NAMES.

Alouette de prés (meadow lark), alouette pectorale (pectoral lark, i. e., sea-lark or shore-bird with the breast marked), gray-spotted sandpiper, maubèche à poitrine cendré (gray-breasted sandpiper), maubèche tacheté (spotted sandpiper), redback, robin snipe.

<sup>25</sup> *Pisobia aurita*.

**240. White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Pisobia fuscicollis*).

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds along the Arctic coast from northwestern Mackenzie (N. W. T.) to Cumberland Island; has occurred in summer west to Point Barrow and east to Greenland; winters from Paraguay to southern Patagonia and the Falkland Islands; in migration most abundant in the Mississippi Valley, less so on the Atlantic coast; casual in Bermuda, Great Britain, the West Indies, and Central America.

*Vernacular names*.—*In general use*: None. *In local use*: Big oxeye (Long Id., N. Y.); bull peep (Mass.); sand-bird (Labr.); sand peep (N. S.); whiterump (Long Id., N. Y.); white-rumped peep (Mass.); white-tailed sea-chicken (N. C.); white-tailed stib (Mass.).

*Book names*.—Bonaparte's sandpiper, maubèche à croupion blanc (white-rumped sandpiper), Schinz's sandpiper.

**241. Baird Sandpiper** (*Pisobia bairdii*).

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds along the Arctic coast from Point Barrow to northern Keewatin (N. W. T.); winters in Chile, Argentina, and Patagonia; occurs regularly in migration from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River, and in Central America and northern South America, and irregularly in autumn on the Pacific coast from Alaska to Lower California and on the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia to New Jersey; casual in summer in Guerrero, Mexico; accidental in England and South Africa.

*Book names*.—Baird's snipe, maubèche de Baird (Baird's sandpiper).

**242. Least Sandpiper** (*Pisobia minutilla*).

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, southern Arctic islands, and northern Ungava (Que.) to Yakutat Bay, Alaska, valley of the Upper Yukon, northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), central Keewatin (N. W. T.), southern Ungava (Que.), Nova Scotia, and Sable Island; winters from California, Texas, and North Carolina through the West Indies and Central America to Brazil, Chile, and the Galapagos; in migration occurs throughout the United States and west to northeastern Siberia and the Commander Islands, north to Greenland, and in Bermuda; accidental in Europe.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Peep.

*In local use*.—Bumble-bee (N. J., Va.); bumble-bee peep (Mass.); gunwad (Va.); hawk's-eye (Mass.); jacksnipe (Calif.); little birds (Va.); little peep (N. Y.); little sandpiper (Tex.); marsh peep (Me.); meadow oxeye (N. Y.); mud peep (Mass.); mud-suckers (N. J., Va.); oxeye (N. Y., N. J., Md., Va.); pea-snipe (Ind.); pennywinkle (Va.); petite alouette (little lark, i. e., sea-lark or shore-bird) (Que.); petite becassine (little snipe) (La.); pigmies (Calif.); sand-birds (Me.); sand peep (Long Id., N. Y., Calif.); sand snipe (Md.); smallest sea-chicken (N. C.); stint (Ont., Man., B. C.).

*Geographic index*.—*B. C.*, stint; *Calif.*, jacksnipe, pigmies, sand peep; *Ind.*, pea-snipe; *La.*, petite becassine; *Me.*, marsh peep, sand-birds; *Man.*, stint; *Md.*, oxeye, sand snipe; *Mass.*, bumble-bee peep, hawk's-eye, mud peep; *N. J.*, bumblebee, mud-suckers, oxeye; *N. Y.*, little peep, meadow oxeye, oxeye, sand peep; *N. C.*, smallest sea-chicken; *Ont.*, stint; *Que.*, petite alouette; *Tex.*, little sandpiper; *Va.*, bumble-bee, gunwad, little birds, mud-suckers, oxeye, pennywinkle.

## BOOK NAMES.

American stint, diminutive sandpiper, green-legged peep, humility, least peep, little sand-peep, maubèche de Wilson (Wilson's sandpiper), petite alouette de mer (little sea-lark), pigmy sandpiper, Wilson's sandpiper, Wilson's stint.

**242.1 Long-toed Stint** (*Pisobia subminuta*<sup>26</sup>).

*Range*.—Eastern Asia to Australia. Breeds in eastern Siberia, Kamchatka, and Kuril Islands; winters in India, Burma, Malay Archipelago, and Australia; accidental on Otter Island, Pribilof Islands, Alaska.

*Names*.—No vernacular names are known for this species.

**242.2 Rufous-necked Sandpiper** (*Pisobia ruficollis*).

*Range*.—Breeds in northeastern Siberia; ranges southward in migration as far as Australia; casual in western Alaska.

*Names*.—No vernacular names are known.

<sup>26</sup> *Pisobia damacensis*.

243. **Dunlin** (*Pelidna alpina*).

(FIG. 42.)

*Range*.—Two subspecies of dunlin occur in America; their ranges are as follows:

**European Dunlin** (*Pelidna alpina alpina*).—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in Scotland, Iceland, Russia, and Siberia north to latitude 74°; winters from Great Britain, Holland, and the Caspian Sea to northern Africa and Calcutta; accidental in eastern North America (Massachusetts and New York).

**Red-backed Sandpiper** (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*).—North America and eastern Asia. Breeds on the northern coast of Siberia west to mouth of the Yenisei, and from Point Barrow to the mouth of the Yukon, and in Boothia and Melville Peninsulas, and northern Ungava (Que.); winters on the Pacific coast from Washington to southern Lower California and from New Jersey (rarely Massachusetts) south to Louisiana and southern Texas, and in Asia from China and Japan to the Malay Archipelago; rare in migration in the interior of the United States except about the southern end of Lake Michigan.

The European dunlin has no distinctive vernacular names in this country; in Great Britain it is called, among other appellations, dunlin, ox-bird, purre, sea-mouse, stint; and in France, becasseau cingle (ouzel sandpiper), and brunette.

Names for the American form are the following:

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Becasseau (sandpiper) (Que.); blackbreast (Long Id., N. Y., Md., Va., Wash.); black-breasted sandpiper (Va., Wis., Wash.); black-breasted snipe

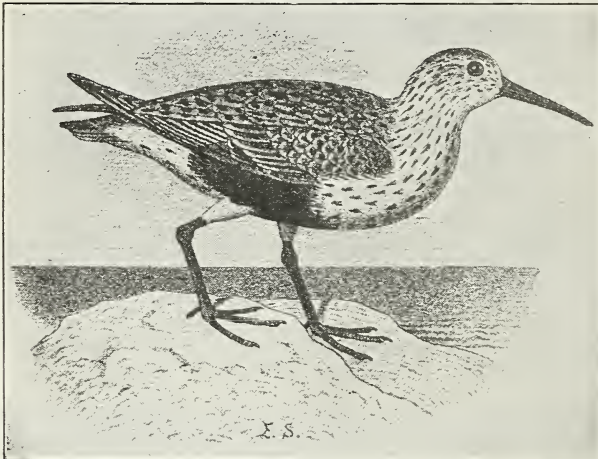


FIG. 42.—Dunlin.

(N. J., Md.); blackheart (Man., B. C.); blackheart-plover (Que., Ont.); brant-bird (Mass., N. J.); brant snipe (N. J.); California peep (Mass.); crooked-bill, crooked-billed snipe (Mass.); dunlin (Que., Me., Long Id., N. Y., Wash.); fall snipe (Me., Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); frost snipe (Long Id., N. Y., Va.); lead-back (N. Y.); little blackbreast (Conn., Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); petite ventre noir (petite often pronounced "ti," little black-belly) (La.); redback (N. J.); simpleton (Mass.); smuttybreast (Va.); stib (Mass.); winter-birds (Va.); winter oxeye (Mass.); winter snipe (R. I., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Wash.).

*Geographic index*.—*B. C.*, blackheart; *Conn.*, little blackbreast; *La.*, petite ventre noir; *Me.*, dunlin, fall snipe; *Man.*, blackheart; *Md.*, blackbreast, black-breasted snipe; *Mass.*, brant-bird, California peep, crooked-bill, crooked-billed snipe, simpleton, stib, winter oxeye; *N. J.*, black-breasted snipe, brant-bird, brant snipe, fall snipe, little blackbreast, redback, winter snipe; *N. Y.*, blackbreast, dunlin, fall snipe, frost snipe, leadback, little blackbreast, winter snipe; *Ont.*, blackheart-plover; *Que.*, becasseau, blackheart-plover, dunlin; *R. I.*, winter snipe; *Va.*, blackbreast, black-breasted sandpiper, frost snipe, smuttybreast, winter-birds; *Wash.*, blackbreast, black-breasted sandpiper, dunlin, winter snipe; *Wis.*, black-breasted sandpiper.

## BOOK NAMES.

Alouette de mer (sea lark), American dunlin, American red-backed sandpiper, black-bellied sandpiper, East Siberian dunlin, maubèche à dos roux (russet-backed sandpiper), pelinde cingle (ouzel), purre sandpiper.

**244. Curlew Sandpiper (*Erolia ferruginea*).**

*Range*.—Chiefly Eastern Hemisphere; occasional in North and South America. Breeds in the Yenisei Delta and on the Taimyr Peninsula, Siberia; winters in Africa, India, Malay Archipelago, and Australia; in migration occurs from Great Britain to China and the Philippines; occasional in North America—Alaska (Point Barrow), Ontario, Nova Scotia, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey—and in the West Indies and Patagonia.

*Names*.—The following chiefly book names have been applied to this species: Becasseau cocorli (purre sandpiper), cape-curlew, cape sandpiper, cocorli subarqué (purre or dunlin with the curved bill), guerlette (little warrior?), long-billed sandpiper, manubèche courlis (curlew sandpiper), pigmy-curlew.

**245. Spoonbill Sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmeus*).**

*Range*.—Eastern Asia. Breeds in northeastern Siberia; winters in southern and southeastern Asia; casual in northwestern Alaska.

*Book names*.—Broad-billed sandpiper, spoon-billed sandpiper.

**246. Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).**

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds from the Arctic coast of North America south to mouth of Yukon and to southern Ungava (Que.); winters from Texas and South Carolina through West Indies and Central America to Patagonia; migrates mainly east of the Rocky Mountains; casual in British Columbia, the Pribilof Islands, and northeastern Siberia; accidental in Europe.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Peep.

*In local use*.—Beach peep (Me.); bumble-bee (N. J., Va.); bumble-bee peep (Mass.); hawk's-eye (Mass.); little-birds (Va.); medium sea-chicken (N. C.); mud-suckers (N. J., Va.); oxeve (N. Y., N. J., Md.); pea-snipe (Ind.); pennywinkle (Va.); sand oxeve (N. Y.); sand peep (Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); sand snipe (Md.); stint (Ont., B. C.).

*Geographic index*.—*B. C.*, stint; *Ind.*, pea-snipe; *Me.*, beach peep; *Md.*, oxeve, sand snipe; *Mass.*, bumble-bee peep, hawk's eye, sand peep; *N. J.*, bumble-bee, mud-suckers, oxeve; *N. Y.*, oxeve, sand oxeve, sand peep; *N. C.*, medium sea-chicken; *Ont.*, stint; *Va.*, bumble-bee, little-birds, mud-suckers, pennywinkle.

## BOOK NAMES.

Alouette de mer semipalmé (semipalmated sea-lark); black-legged peep, black-legged sandpiper, brown sandpiper, least snipe, little sandpiper, little stint, maubèche semipalmé (semipalmated sandpiper), sand snipe.

**247. Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*).**

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds along the Alaska coast from Kotzebue Sound to mouth of Yukon and in eastern Siberia; winters from North Carolina to Florida, and from southern Lower California to Venezuela; in migration occurs mainly west of the Rocky Mountains, but also on the Atlantic coast as far north as Massachusetts, and in the West Indies.

*Names*.—This species, also called in books the western semipalmated sandpiper, is not differentiated by the public from the preceding species (No. 246), and is included under such collective terms as oxeves, peeps, and pigmies. The name pups also is said to be applied to this species in California.

**248. Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*<sup>27</sup>).**

*Range*.—Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Breeds from Melville Island, Ellesmere Land, and northern Greenland to Point Barrow, Alaska, northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), Iceland, and northern Siberia; winters from central California, Texas, Virginia, and Bermuda to Patagonia and casually to Massachusetts and Washington; also from the Mediterranean, Burma, and Japan to South Africa and various Pacific islands, including Hawaii.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Beach-bird (Me., N. H., Mass., Md., Ala., Ore.); beach-plover (Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); beach snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); bull peep (Me., Mass.); clam-chaser (N. C.); clayton (Va.); grayback (Mass.); lake-plover (B. C.); sanderling (R. I., Va., Ore.); sand peep (Fla.); sand snipe (Va.); skinner, stib (Mass.); strand snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); surf snipe (Long Id., N. Y., Miss.); white-plover (Wash.); white sea-chicken (N. C.); white snipe (N. S., Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); whitey, whiting (Mass.).

<sup>27</sup> *Calidris leucophaea*.

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, beach-bird; *B. C.*, lake-plover; *Fla.*, sand peep; *Me.*, beach-bird, bull peep; *Mass.*, beach-bird, beach-plover, bull peep, grayback, skinner, stib, whitey, whitening, white snipe; *Md.*, beach-bird; *Miss.*, surf snipe; *N. H.*, beach-bird; *N. Y.*, beach-plover, beach snipe, strand snipe, surf snipe, white snipe; *N. C.*, clamchaser, white sea-chicken; *N. S.*, white snipe; *Oreg.*, beach-bird, sanderling; *R. I.*, sanderling; *Va.*, clayton, sanderling, sand snipe; *Wash.*, white-plover.

## BOOK NAMES.

Ruddy-plover, sanderling-plover, sanderling sandpiper.

249. **Marbled Godwit** (*Limosa fedoa*).

(FIG. 43.)

*Range.*—North America. Breeds from the valley of the Saskatchewan south to North Dakota (formerly to Iowa and Wisconsin); winters from southern Lower California, Louisiana, Florida, and Georgia to Guatemala and Belize; casual in California in winter; in migration occurs on the Pacific coast north to British Columbia, and on the Atlantic coast to the Maritime Provinces of Canada (formerly) and south to the Lesser Antilles; accidental in Alaska.

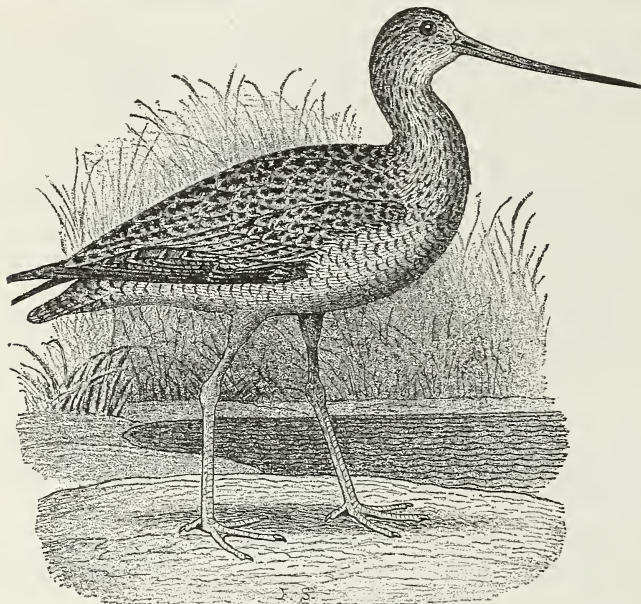


FIG. 43.—Marbled Godwit.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None.

*In local use.*—Badger-bird, brant-bird (*Mass.*); brown marlin (*Long Id.*, *N. Y.*); brown snipe (*Utah*); common marlin (*R. I.*); curlew (*Me.*, *Mass.*, *N. C.*, *S. C.*, *N. W. T.*, *Nebr.*, *Miss.*); horse-foot marlin (*N. J.*); marlin (*Long Id.*, *N. Y.*, *N. J.*, *Va.*, *Ill.*); marlin-curlew (*Va.*); red-curlew, red marlin (*N. Y.*, *N. J.*); sea snipe (*La.*); spikebill, spike-billed curlew (*N. J.*); straight-bill (*Miss.*); straight-billed curlew (*Mass.*, *N. Y.*, *N. J.*, *Va.*, *N. C.*, *S. C.*, *Ill.*); üfer-schnepfe (shore snipe) (*Mo.*).

*Geographic index.*—*Ill.*, marlin, straight-billed curlew; *La.*, sea snipe; *Me.*, curlew; *Mass.*, badger-bird, brant-bird, curlew, straight-billed curlew; *Miss.*, curlew, straight-bill; *Mo.*, üfer-schnepfe; *Nebr.*, curlew; *N. J.*, horse-foot marlin, marlin, red-curlew, red marlin, spike bill, spike-billed curlew, straight-billed curlew; *N. Y.*, brown marlin, marlin, red-curlew, red marlin, straight-billed curlew; *N. C.*, curlew, straight-billed curlew; *N. W. T.*, curlew; *R. I.*, common marlin; *S. C.*, curlew, straight-billed curlew; *Utah*, brown snipe; *Va.*, marlin, marlin-curlew, straight-billed curlew.

## BOOK NAMES.

American bar-tailed godwit, American godwit, barge (godwit), barge marbrée (marbled godwit), barge rousse de la baie d'Hudson (red godwit of Hudson Bay), brownback, doe bird, greater American godwit, great godwit, great marbled godwit, humility.

**250. Pacific Godwit (*Limosa lapponica baueri*).**

*Range*.—Eastern Asia to New Zealand. Breeds in eastern Siberia and Kamchatka and in western Alaska from Kotzebue Sound to Unalaska; winters in the Malay Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania; migrates through China, Japan, and the Philippines; casual in migration north to Point Barrow; accidental in Hawaii and Lower California.

*Names*.—No vernacular names are known for this species.

**251. Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*).**

(FIG. 44.)

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds from the lower Anderson River southeast to central Keewatin (N. W. T.); winters in Argentina, Patagonia, and the Falkland Islands; in migration occurs principally east of the Great Plains, most commonly on the Atlantic coast in autumn and in the Mississippi Valley in spring; casual in Alaska.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Blacktail (Mass.); brant-bird (Me.); Carolina-willet (N. J.); clou-clou (La.); curlew (Me.); field marlin (N. J.); fool or foolish godwit (Man.); godwit (Me.); goose-bird (Mass.); marlin (Va.); ringtail (Miss.); ring-tailed marlin (R. I., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Va.); spotrump, straight-billed curlew, whiterump (Mass.).

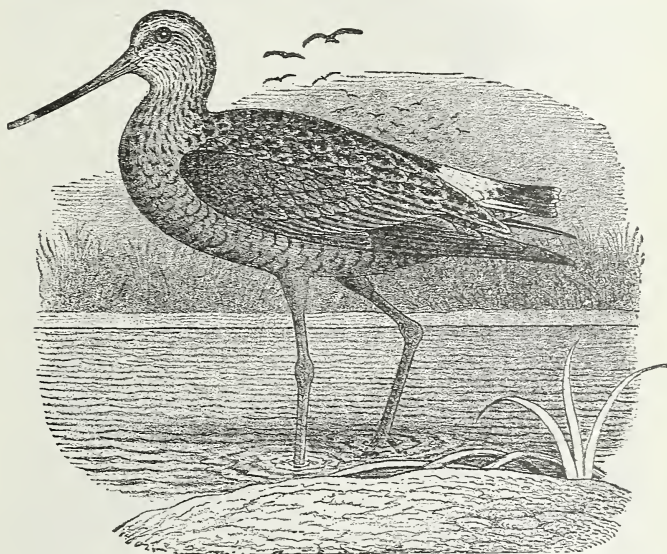


FIG. 44.—Hudsonian Godwit.

*Geographic index*.—*La.*, clou-clou; *Me.*, brant-bird, curlew, godwit; *Man.*, fool godwit, foolish godwit; *Mass.*, blacktail, goose-bird, spotrump, straight-billed curlew, whiterump; *Miss.*, ringtail; *N. J.*, Carolina willet, field marlin, ring-tailed marlin; *N. Y.*, ring-tailed marlin; *R. I.*, ring-tailed marlin; *Va.*, marlin, ring-tailed marlin.

## BOOK NAMES.

Barge de la baie d'Hudson (Hudson Bay godwit), barge rousse (red godwit), American black-tailed godwit, bay-breasted godwit, black-tailed godwit, black-tailed marlin, humility, lesser doe-bird, red-breasted godwit, red godwaite, rose-breasted godwit, smaller doe-bird, Virginia-woodcock, white-rumped godwit.

**252. Black-tailed Godwit (*Limosa limosa*).**

*Range*.—Northern parts of the Old World. Breeds from at least as far north as the Arctic Circle to Iceland, Holland, Russia, and Siberia; winters in the Mediterranean region; accidental in Greenland.

*Names*.—This species has no vernacular names in America; some English names are common godwit, red godwit, and small-curlew; and French appellations are barge aboyeuse (barking godwit), barge commune (common godwit), and barge à queue noire (black-tailed godwit).

**253. Green-shank (*Glottis nebularia*).**

*Range*.—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in northern Europe and Asia; winters from the Mediterranean and China to Australia and southern Africa; accidental in Florida.

*Names*.—There are, of course, no vernacular names for this species in America; some English names are cinereous godwit and green-shank snipe; and French names, barge grise (gray godwit), barge variée (variegated godwit), chevalier aboyeur (barking sandpiper), chevalier à bec retroussé (sandpiper with the upturned beak), and chevalier aux pieds verts (green-legged sandpiper).

**Yellowlegs (*Totanus*). Nos. 254 and 255.**

The two species of yellowlegs share a number of names which it may be well to list separately from their individual cognomens.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Yellowlegs.

*In local use*.—Cucu (Mass.); kill-cu (N. J.); klook-klook, patte jaune, pied jaune (yellowlegs) (La.); plover (Nebr.); tattler (Ohio, Ind.); telltale (N. J., Ind., Wis.);

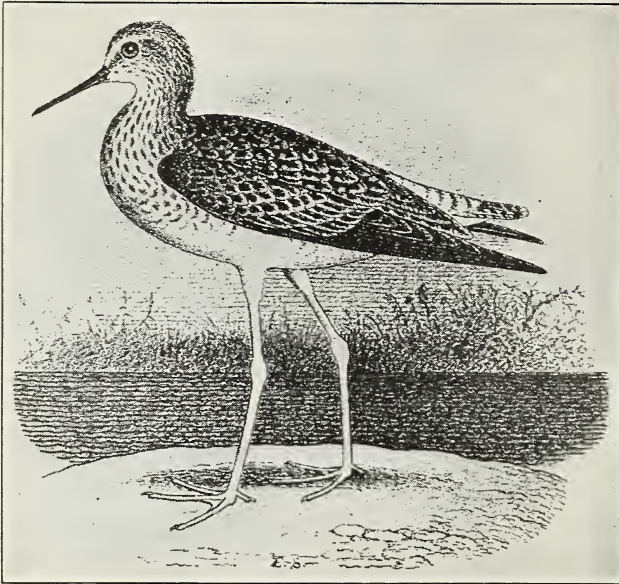


FIG. 45.—Greater Yellowlegs.

yellowleg plover (Me., Miss., Man.); yellowleg snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); yellowshanks (Que., Md., D. C., Va., N. C.); yellowshins (Va.).

*Geographic index*.—D. C., yellowshanks; Ind., tattler, telltale; La., klook-klook patte jaune, pied jaune; Me., yellowleg plover; Man., yellowleg plover; Md., yellowshanks; Mass., cucu; Miss., yellowleg plover; Nebr., plover; N. J., kill-cu, telltale; N. Y., yellowleg snipe; N. C., yellowshanks; Ohio, tattler; Que., yellowshanks; Va., yellowshanks, yellowshins; Wis., telltale.

## BOOK NAMES.

Chevalier aux pattes jaunes (yellow-legged sandpiper), yellowshanks plover.

**254. Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).**

(FIG. 45.)

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds from Lake Iliamna, Alaska, and southern Mackenzie (N. W. T.) to southern British Columbia, Ungava, Labrador, and Anticosti Island; winters from southern California, Texas, Louisiana, and Georgia (casually North Carolina) south to Patagonia; occurs in Bermuda in migration.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Big yellowlegs; yellowlegs.

*In local use*.—Auntsary (also spelled nansary and nasary) (Nfd., Labr.); big yellow-legged plover (N. J.); horse yellowleg (Conn.); large cucu (Mass.); large yellowleg

(N. J.); stone bird (Ill.); tip-up (Calif.); turkey-back (Mass.); twillick (Nfd.); winter yellowleg (often simply winter) (Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Va., N. C.); winter-shanks (N. C.); yellow-shanked sandpiper (Nfd.); yelper (Long Id., N. Y.).

*Geographic index.*—*Calif.*, tip-up; *Conn.*, horse yellowleg; *Ill.*, stone bird; *Labr.*, auntsary; *Me.*, winter yellowleg; *Mass.*, large cucu, turkey-back, winter yellowleg; *Nfd.*, auntsary, twillick, yellow-shanked sandpiper; *N. H.*, winter yellowlegs; *N. J.*, big yellow-legged plover, large yellowleg; *N. Y.*, winter yellowleg, yelper; *N. C.*, winter yellowleg, winter-shanks; *R. I.*, winter yellowleg; *Va.*, winter yellowleg.

## BOOK NAMES.

Chevalier aboyeur (barking sandpiper), English snipe, grand chevalier à pieds jaunes (large yellow-legged sandpiper), greater tattler, greater telltale, greater yellow-shanks, humility, long-legged plover, long-legged snipe, long-legged tattler, spotted snipe, stone-curlew, stone snipe, telltale godwit, telltale snipe, telltale tattler, varied tattler, willet.

255. Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*).

*Range.*—North and South America. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), central Keewatin (N. W. T.), and southern Ungava (Que.) to the valley of the Upper Yukon, southern Saskatchewan, and northern Quebec; winters in Argentina, Chile, and Patagonia, and casually in Mexico, Florida, and the Bahamas; in migration occurs mainly east of Rocky Mountains (rare in spring on the Atlantic coast) and in the Pribilof Islands, Greenland, and Bermuda; accidental in Great Britain.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Little yellowlegs; yellowlegs.

*In local use.*—Common yellowshanks (Long Id., N. Y.); gilly-giloo bird, goonoo bird (Mo.); little yellow-legged plover (Man.); small cucu (Mass.); small yellowlegs (N. J., Del.); small yellow-legged plover (N. J.); summer yellowlegs (often simply summer) (Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., N. Y., Va., N. C.).

*Geographic index.*—*Del.*, small yellowlegs, small yellow-legged plover; *Me.*, summer yellowlegs; *Man.*, little yellow-legged plover; *Mass.*, small cucu, summer yellowlegs; *Mo.*, gilly-giloo bird, goonoo bird; *N. H.*, summer yellowlegs; *N. J.*, small yellowlegs; *N. Y.*, common yellowshanks, summer yellowlegs; *N. C.*, summer yellowlegs; *R. I.*, summer yellowlegs; *Va.*, summer yellowlegs.

## BOOK NAMES.

Common yellowlegs, lesser telltale, lesser yellowshanks, petit chevalier à pieds jaunes (little yellow-legged sandpiper), spotted-godwit, wandering tattler, yellow-legged godwit, yellow-legged tattler, yellowshanks snipe, yellowshanks tattler.

256. Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*<sup>28</sup>).

*Range.*—There are two subspecies of the solitary sandpiper in our territory, with ranges as follows:

**Eastern Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria solitaria*).—North and South America. Summers from central Keewatin (N. W. T.), northern Ungava (Que.), and Newfoundland south to Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; probably breeds regularly in the northern part of its range, locally and casually in the southern part; casual in migration west to British Columbia and New Mexico; winters from the West Indies to Argentina; recorded from Greenland, Bermuda, and Great Britain.

**Western Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria cinnamomea*).—Western North and South America. Summers from Kotzebue Sound and Great Bear Lake south to Washington and Colorado, but probably breeds only casually in the United States; winter home unknown, probably in northern South America.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None.

*In local use.*—Barnyard-plover (Me.); becassine grosse-tête (bigheaded snipe) (La.); black snipe (Mass.); bob-up (Va.); bullhead (La.); marsh snipe (N. S.); peet-weet (Ind., Ill.); sand peep (Me.); sand snipe (Md.); swee-sweet (La.); teeter snipe (Ind.); teeter-tail (Long Id., N. Y.); tilter (Ind.); tilt-up (Pa.); weet-weet (Ohio); wood peep (Pa.); wood tattler (Long Id., N. Y.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ill.*, peet-weet; *Ind.*, peet-weet, teeter snipe, tilter; *La.*, becassine grosse-tête, bullhead, swee-sweet; *Me.*, barnyard-plover, sand peep; *Md.*, sand snipe; *Mass.*, black snipe; *N. Y.*, teeter-tail, wood tattler; *N. S.*, marsh snipe; *Ohio*, weet-weet; *Pa.*, tilt-up, wood peep; *Va.*, bob-up.

## BOOK NAMES.

Alouette solitaire (solitary lark, i. e., sea-lark or shore-bird), American green sandpiper, big sandpiper, chevalier solitaire (solitary sandpiper), cinnamon solitary sandpiper, green rump tattler, pond peet-weet, pond tilt-up, solitary snipe, solitary tattler, tattler, teeter, teeterer, tip-up, wagtail, wood sandpiper, wood snipe.

<sup>28</sup> *Helodromas solitarius*.

**257. Green Sandpiper (*Tringa ocropha*<sup>29</sup>).**

*Range*.—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in the northern parts of Europe and Asia; winters from southern Europe and China to Africa and the Malay Archipelago; accidental in Nova Scotia.

*Names*.—This species, of course, has no vernacular names in the United States; the following are applied to it in Great Britain: Horse-gowk, martin snipe, and summer snipe; and these in France: Becasseau (little snipe), chevalier cul-blanc (white-tailed sandpiper), and cul-blanc (white-tail). A book name for the species is white-tailed tattler.

**257.1 Wood Sandpiper (*Rhyacophilus glareola*).**

*Range*.—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in Europe and northern Asia; south in winter to Africa, India, the Malay region, and Australia; accidental on the Pribilof Islands and in Alaska.

*Names*.—This species has received no names in America; wood sandpiper appears universally in English works; in French the species has two names with the same meaning—chevalier des bois and chevalier sylvain.

**258. Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*).**

(FIG. 46.)

*Range*.—There are two subspecies of the willet having the following ranges:

**Eastern Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus*).**—North and South America. Breeds from Virginia (formerly Nova Scotia) south to Florida and the Bahamas, and on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico west to Louisiana and Texas; winters from the Bahamas and Texas to Brazil and Peru; accidental in Bermuda and Europe.

**Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*).**—Western North America. Breeds from Central Oregon, southern Alberta, and southern Manitoba south to Northern California, central Colorado, southern South Dakota, and northern Iowa; winters from Central California, Texas, Louisiana, and Gulf coast of Florida to Mexico (Lower California, Yucatan, and Guerrero); in fall migration occurs in British Columbia and on the Atlantic coast from New England south.

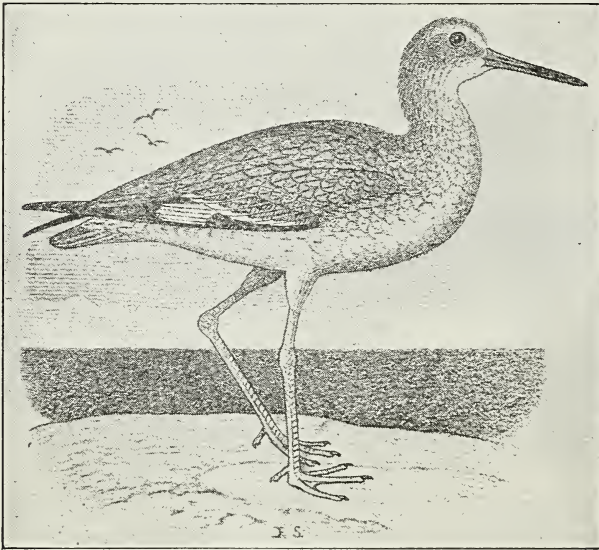


FIG. 46.—Willet.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

The vernacular names appear clearly separable into eastern and western groups corresponding to the distribution of the subspecies, but this is deceptive, since the western subspecies visits the Atlantic Coast in large numbers in the fall migration and then goes under the familiar names for the eastern form.

*In general use*.—Willet (a distinctive Atlantic Coast name, sparingly introduced westwardly).

*In local use*.—Bill-willie (Fla.); candle-stick plover, gray-plover (Calif.); humility, pied-winged curlew (Mass.); stone-curlew (N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla.); telltale, vire-vire, (turn-and-twist) (La.); whitewing (N. S., Mass.); whitewing curlew (Fla.); white-winged plover (Calif.); will-willet (N. C., S. C.).

<sup>29</sup> *Helodromas ocrophus*.

*Geographic index.*—*Calif.*, candle-stick plover, gray plover, white-winged plover; *Fla.*, bill-willie, stone-curlew, whitewing curlew; *Ga.*, stone-curlew; *La.*, telltale, vire-vire; *Mass.*, humility, pied-winged curlew, whitewing; *N. C.*, stone-curlew, will-willet; *N. S.*, whitewing; *S. C.*, stone-curlew.

## BOOK NAMES.

Big gray plover, chevalier semipalmé (semipalmated sandpiper), duck snipe, marbled willet, pill-willet, semipalmated snipe, semipalmated tattler, Spanish-plover.

**259. Wandering Tattler** (*Heteroscelus incanus*<sup>30</sup>).

*Range.*—Two subspecies of this bird occur in America. Their ranges are:

**Alaskan Tattler** (*Heteroscelus incanus incanus*).—Coasts and islands of the Pacific, interior Alaska, and Yukon Territory. Breeds from south central Alaska (Mount McKinley) to east central Yukon (Macmillan River) and south to Prince William Sound; occurs west to Norton Sound and northern Siberia; winters from Lower California to the Galapagos, in Hawaii and Oceania; east in migration to Crater Lake, Oregon.

**Polynesian Tattler** (*Heteroscelus incanus brevipes*).—Eastern Siberia to Malay Archipelago, Polynesia, and Australia; of accidental occurrence on the Pribilof Islands.

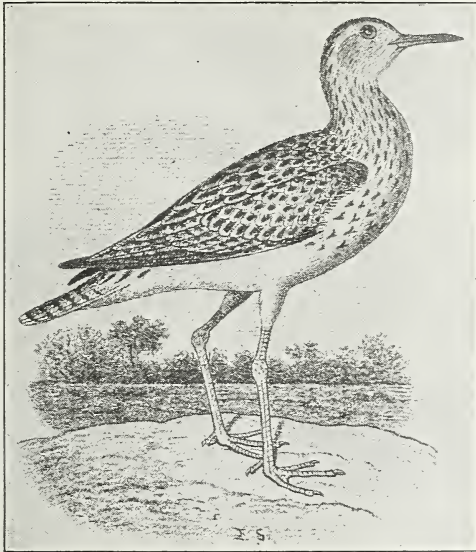


FIG. 47.—Upland Plover.

*Vernacular name.*—The only local name learned for this species is rock snipe, in use for the Alaskan tattler in Oregon and California.

**260. Ruff** (*Philomachus pugnax*<sup>31</sup>).

*Range.*—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from the Arctic coast south to Great Britain, Holland, Russia, and Siberia; winters throughout Africa, India, and Burma; strays occasionally to the Western Hemisphere, from Ontario, Greenland, and the Pribilof Islands south to Indiana, North Carolina, the Barbados, and northern South America.

*Names.*—Although there are more numerous records of the occurrence of this bird in America than of most of the casual species, no local names, so far as known, have been applied to it. In Great Britain the exclusive names are ruff for the male and reeve for the female; in France the male is called paon (peacock) and the female, sotté (fool). Book names are yellow-legged sandpiper, combatant (fighter), and paon de mer (sea peacock).

**261. Upland Plover** (*Bartramia longicauda*).

(FIG. 47.)

*Range.*—North and South America. Breeds from northwestern Alaska, southern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), central Keewatin (N. W. T.), central Wisconsin, southern Michigan, southern Ontario, and southern Maine to southern Oregon, northern Utah, central Oklahoma, southern Missouri, southern Indiana, and northern Virginia; winters on the pampas of South America to Argentina; in migration occurs north to Newfoundland and in Europe; accidental in Australia.

<sup>30</sup> *Heteractis incanus*.

<sup>31</sup> *Machetes pugnax*.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Field plover; upland plover, the latter term sometimes shortened to local or uplander.

*In local use.*—Bartram plover (Pa.); cornfield plover (Md.); flying-colt (N. C.); grass-plover (Mass., R. I., Conn., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Md., S. C.); gray-plover (Long Id., N. Y.); highland-plover (Me.); hill-bird (Mass.); humility (Long Id., N. Y.); land-plover (Me.); lapwing (N. Y.); papabotte (La.); pasture-plover (N. H., Mass.); plain-plover (Long Id., N. Y.); plover (N. H., Conn., Iowa, Ill., Ala., Tex.); prairie-pigeon (Wis., Iowa); prairie-plover (Wis., Mo., Man.); prairie snipe (Wis.); quail (Minn., Man.); regan-fegle (regen-vögel, rain-bird) (Pa.); turkey-plover (Ill.); whistling-plover (Mich., Ohio); wild-mare (N. C.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, plover; *Conn.*, grass-plover, plover; *Ill.*, plover, turkey-plover; *Iowa*, plover, prairie-pigeon; *La.*, papabotte; *Me.*, highland plover, land-plover; *Man.*, prairie-plover, quail; *Md.*, cornfield plover, grass-plover; *Mass.*, grass-plover, hill-bird, pasture-plover; *Mich.*, whistling-plover; *Minn.*, quail; *Mo.*, prairie-plover; *N. H.*, pasture-plover, plover; *N. J.*, grass-plover; *N. Y.*, grass-plover, gray-plover, humility, lapwing, plain-plover; *N. C.*, flying-colt, wild-mare; *Ohio*, whistling plover; *Pa.*, Bartram plover, regan-fegle; *R. I.*, grass-plover; *S. C.*, grass-plover; *Tex.*, plover; *Wis.*, prairie-pigeon, prairie-plover, prairie-snipe.

## BOOK NAMES.

Bartramian plover, Bartramian sandpiper, Bartramian tattler, Bartram's field-plover, Bartram's highland snipe, Bartram's sandpiper, Bartram's tattler, chevalier à longue queue (long-tailed sandpiper), langeschwanz strandläufer (long-tailed strand-runner, i. e., shore-bird), maubèche à longue queue (long-tailed sandpiper), pluvier des champs (field plover), upland sandpiper.

**262. Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*).**

*Range.*—North and South America. Breeds along the Arctic coast from northern Alaska to northern Keewatin (N. W. T.); winters in Argentina and Uruguay; most abundant in migration in the Mississippi Valley; occasional on the Atlantic coast in fall; casual on the Pacific coast north to St. Michael, Alaska, and to northeastern Siberia; straggles to Bermuda and frequently to western Europe.

*Vernacular names.*—Brownback (Va.); cherook (La., see also No. 239); hill grass-bird (Mass.); robin snipe (La.).

*Book names.*—Buffbreast, maubèche à poitrine jaunâtre (yellowish-breasted sandpiper), tringa roussâtre (reddish sandpiper).

**263. Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).**

*Range.*—North and South America. Breeds from tree limit in northwestern Alaska, northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), central Keewatin (N. W. T.), northern Ungava (Que.), and Newfoundland south to southern California, Arizona, southern Texas, southern Louisiana, and southern South Carolina; winters from California, Louisiana, and South Carolina to southern Brazil and central Peru; straggles to Great Britain and Helgoland.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Tip-up.

*In local use.*—Alouette branle queue (wagtail lark) (Que.); bow-bird, bowing-bird, bow-snipe (La.); chevalier de bataille (gentleman of the shore, chevalier is applied to most sandpipers, so the name really means shore sandpiper or shore-bird) (La.); cherook (La.); crooked-winged bird (Labr.); gutter-snipe (Idaho); jerk-bird (Va.); peep (Pa.); peet-weet (R. I., N. Y., Md., Ont., Ind., Ala., Nebr., B. C.); pee-weet pen-wipe, pewit (Pa.); perk-bird (Va.); pin snipe (Tex.); sand-bird (Me.); sand-lark (Que., Ont.); sand snipe (N. J., Md., Va., Ind.); steel-yard bird (Long Id., N. Y.); sweetswee (La.); tater-snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); teeter (Me., N. Y., Va., Minn., Ark., S. Dak., B. C., Ariz.); teeter-bob (Mass., Ind.); teeter-peep (Mass.); teeter-snipe (Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Ont., Ind., Minn., Man., B. C.); teeter-tail (Long Id., N. Y., Pa., Va., Iowa, La., Tex., Wash., Oreg.); tilt (Pa., Md.); tilter (Md.); tilt-tail (Pa.); tilt-up (N. Y., N. J., Pa.); twitchet (Mass.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ariz.*, teeter; *Ark.*, teeter; *B. C.*, teeter, teeter snipe; *Idaho*, gutter-snipe; *Ind.*, sand snipe, teeter-bob, teeter snipe; *Iowa*, teeter-tail; *Labr.*, crooked-winged bird; *La.*, bow-bird, bowing-bird, bow-snipe, chevalier de bataille, cherook, sweet-swee, teeter-tail; *Me.*, sand-bird, teeter; *Man.*, teeter snipe; *Md.*, sand snipe, tilt, tilter, tilt-up; *Mass.*, teeter-bob, teeter-peep, twitchet; *Minn.*, teeter, teeter snipe; *N. J.*, sand snipe, teeter snipe, tilt-up; *N. Y.*, steel-yard bird, tater-snipe, teeter, teeter snipe, teeter-tail, tilt-up; *Ont.*, sand-lark, teeter snipe; *Oreg.*, teeter-tail; *Pa.*, peep, pee-weet, pen-wipe, pewit, teeter-tail, tilt, tilt-tail, tilt-up; *Que.*, alouette branle queue, sand-lark; *R. I.*, peet-weet, pen-wipe, pewit; *S. Dak.*, teeter; *Tex.*, pin snipe, teeter-tail; *Va.*, jerk-bird, perk-bird, sand snipe, teeter, teeter-tail; *Wash.*, teeter-tail.

## BOOK NAMES.

Grive d'eau (water thrush), maubèche tacheté (spotted sand-piper), oxeye, river peet-weet, river snipe, river tip-up, sand peep, spotted sand-lark, spotted tattler, spotted tringa, tattler, teeterer, tip-tail, wagtail, weet-weet.

264. Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*).

(FIG. 48.)

*Range*.—North America. Breeds from central British Columbia, southern Saskatchewan, and Manitoba to northeastern California, northern New Mexico, and northwestern Texas, formerly to Iowa and Illinois; winters from central California and southern Arizona south to Guatemala, and on the Atlantic coast from South Carolina to Florida, Louisiana, and Texas; formerly a regular migrant north to Massachusetts and rarely to Newfoundland; now a straggler east of the Mississippi, north of Florida; casual in the West Indies.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Curlew.

*In local use*.—Big curlew (Mass. to Md.); brachvögel (field-bird) (Mo.); buzzard curlew (N. J.); corbigeau (one of the French vernacular names for curlew, corbeau is

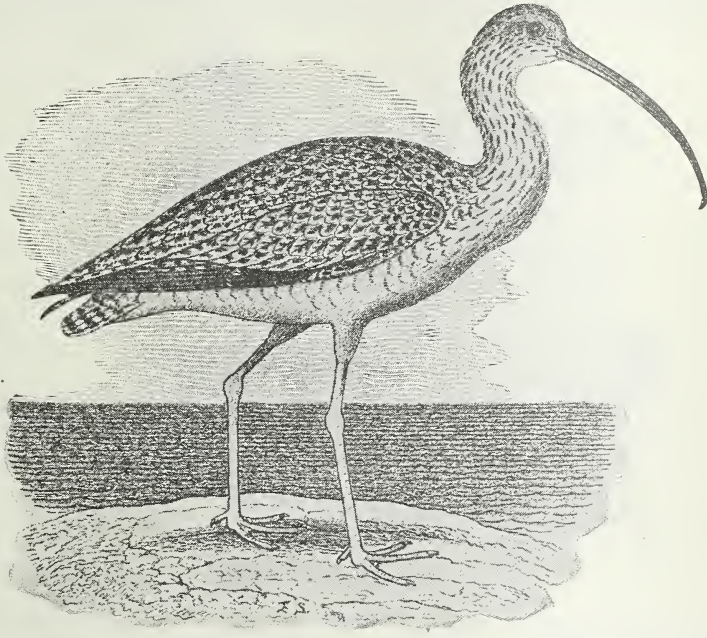


FIG. 48.—Long-billed Curlew.

crow (La.); curlew-bird (Md.); hen curlew, old hen curlew (Mass.); long-billed curlew (N. J., Md., Fla., Miss., La., Nebr.); lousy-Bill, mowyer (N. J.); sicklebill, sicklebill curlew (Me., Mass., R. I., Long Id., N. Y., Md., Va., Ala.); sicklebill plover (Me.); smoker, old-smoker (N. J.); Spanish curlew (S. C., Ga., Fla.); turkey curlew (Prince Edward Id.).

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, sicklebill, sicklebill curlew; *Conn.*, big curlew; *Del.*, big curlew; *Fla.*, long-billed curlew, Spanish curlew; *Ga.*, Spanish curlew; *La.*, corbigeau, long-billed curlew; *Me.*, sicklebill, sicklebill curlew, sicklebill plover; *Md.*, big curlew, curlew-bird, long-billed curlew, sickle-billed curlew; *Mass.*, big curlew, hen curlew, old hen curlew, sicklebill, sicklebill curlew; *Miss.*, long-billed curlew; *Mo.*, brachvögel; *Nebr.*, long-billed curlew; *N. J.*, big curlew, buzzard curlew, long-billed curlew, lousy-Bill, mowyer, smoker, old-smoker; *N. Y.*, big curlew, sicklebill, sicklebill curlew; *P. E. I.*, turkey curlew; *R. I.*, big curlew, sicklebill, sicklebill curlew; *S. C.*, Spanish curlew; *Va.*, sicklebill, sicklebill curlew.

## BOOK NAMES.

Brown curlew, corbigeau au long bec (long-billed curlew), courlis à long bec (long-billed curlew), courlis d'Amérique, curvebill, daddy-long-legs, great curlew, sabre-bill, sicklebill snipe, wheu-bird.

**264.1 European Curlew** (*Numenius arquatus*).

*Range*.—Breeds in northern Europe and Asia, and winters in Africa and southern Asia; accidental in Greenland.

*Names*.—In Great Britain this species is ordinarily called curlew, but also jack curlew, whaup, and whitterick. An American book name is English curlew. In France it is called courlis cendré (gray curlew); gorlieu; and grand courlis (big curlew).

**265. Hudsonian Curlew** (*Numenius hudsonicus*).

(FIG. 49.)

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds on the coast of Alaska from mouth of Yukon to Kotzebue Sound, and on the coast of northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.); winters from Lower California to southern Honduras, from Ecuador to southern Chile, and from British Guiana to the mouth of the Amazon; migrates mainly along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; rare in the interior; casual on the Pribilof Islands and in Greenland and Bermuda; accidental in Spain.

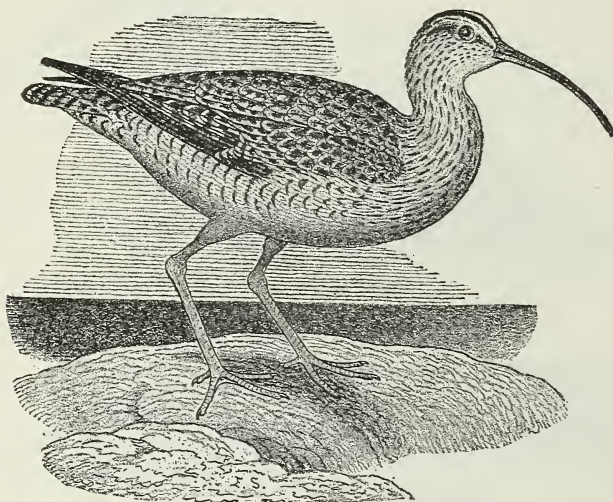


FIG. 49.—Hudsonian Curlew.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Curlew.

*In local use*.—Bluelegs (Mass.); crooked-billed marlin (N. J.); curlew snipe (La.); foolish curlew (Mass.); hook-billed marlin, horse-foot marlin (N. J.); jack curlew, jack (Me., Mass., R. I., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Md., Ind., Ala.); jacksnipe (Long Id., N. Y.); marlin (N. J.); sea snipe (La.); short-billed curlew (N. J., Md.); small curlew (N. J.); straight-billed curlew (Calif.); striped-head (Va.).

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, jack, jack curlew; *Calif.*, straight-billed curlew; *Ind.*, jack, jack curlew; *La.*, curlew snipe, sea snipe; *Me.*, jack, jack curlew; *Mass.*, bluelegs, foolish curlew, jack, jack curlew; *Md.*, jack curlew, short-billed curlew; *N. J.*, crooked-billed marlin, hook-billed marlin, horse-foot marlin, jack, jack curlew, marlin, short-billed curlew, small curlew; *N. Y.*, jack, jack curlew, jack snipe; *R. I.*, jack, jack curlew; *Va.*, striped-head.

## BOOK NAMES.

American whimbrel, corbigeau du nord (northern curlew), courlis de la baie d'Hudson (Hudson Bay curlew), courlis du nord (northern curlew), curve-billed snipe, Eskimo curlew, Eskimo whimbrel, Hudson curlew, large speckled curlew.

266. Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*).

(FIG. 50.)

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds on the Barren Grounds of northern Mackenzie (N. W. T.); winters in Argentina and Patagonia; now nearly extinct.

*Vernacular names*.—*In general use* (at least formerly): Curlew. *In local use* (at least formerly): Becasse de mer (sea snipe) (La.); corbigeau (curlew) (Que.); c'lew (Labr.); doe bird (sometimes spelled dough bird) (Me., Mass., R. I., Long Id., N. Y.); fute (Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); prairie-pigeon (Nebr.).

*Book names*.—Corbigeau des Esquimaux (Eskimo curlew), courlis du nord (northern curlew), little curlew, short-billed curlew, small curlew, small Eskimo curlew.

267. Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*).

*Range*.—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in Iceland, northern Scandinavia, and Russia north to the Arctic Circle; winters in Africa and India; occasional in Greenland; one record for Nova Scotia.

*Names*.—Naturally no vernacular names have been applied to this casual visitant to our country but it may be of interest to cite a few of the European names. In Great Britain, half curlew, little whaup, May-bird, and titterel are among those used; and in France, courlis corlieu and petit courlis (little curlew).



FIG. 50.—Eskimo Curlew.

268. Bristle-thighed Curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*).

*Range*.—Alaska and Pacific islands. Breeding range unknown; has been taken in summer in western Alaska from Kowak River to Kenai Peninsula, also on Laysan and Phoenix Islands; winters on islands of the South Pacific from Hawaii to New Caledonia.

*Names*.—Another name applied to the species is Otaheite curlew.

## FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE: PLOVERS.

269. Lapwing (*Vanellus vanellus*).

*Range*.—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from the Arctic Circle south to central Europe and China; winters south to northern Africa and India; casual in Greenland, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Long Island, New York, the Bahamas, and Barbados.

*Names*.—In Great Britain the lapwing is known also as flopping, hornpie, and pewit; and in France, dix-huit (imitation of the note) and vanneau (from fanning motion or sound of the wings).

269.1 Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

*Range*.—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds in the Alps, Great Britain, Scandinavia, and Siberia; winters in southern Europe and northern Africa; accidental on King Island, Alaska, and in Japan.

*Names*.—Some English names are dot plover and stone-runner; and French, chiriot (from the note) and pluvier guignard (Guignard's plover).

270. **Black-bellied Plover** (*Squatarola squatarola cynosuræ*).

(FIG. 51.)

*Range*.—Nearly cosmopolitan. Breeds on the Arctic coast from Point Barrow to Boothia and Melville Peninsulas, and also on the Arctic coast of Russia and Siberia; winters from the Mediterranean to South Africa, in India and Australia, and from California, Louisiana, and North Carolina to Brazil and Peru; in migration occurs throughout the United States and in Greenland and Bermuda; accidental in Hawaii.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Beach-bird (Calif.); beetle-head (sometimes shortened to beetle) (Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., Long Id., N. Y., Md., Va.); big-head (Miss.); black-bellied kildeer (Long Id., N. Y.); black-bellied plover (Long Id., N. Y., Del., Md., Miss.); blackbreast plover (sometimes shortened to blackbreast, or black-breaster) (N. S., Me., N. H., Mass., R. I., Conn., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Md., Va., B. C.); blackheart (Mass.); black snipe (Ala.); bottle-head (Mass.); bullhead (sometimes bullhead plover) (Que., Mass., Conn., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ky., Tex., Wash., Calif.); chuckle-head (Me., Mass.); field plover (Que., Ont.); frost-bird (for the young) (R. I., Long Id., N. Y.); gray plover (Labr., Que., Ont., Me., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Calif.); grosse-tête (big head, La.); gump (Mass.); hollow-head (N. J.); Maycock (Mass.); owl-head (N. J.); pigeon de mer (sea pigeon) (La.); pigeon plover (N. S.); pilot (Va.); plover-curlew (Labr., Que.); Quebec curlew (Labr.); vanneau gris (gray lapwing) (Que.); vanneau pluvier (plover lapwing) (Que.); ventre noir (blackbelly) (La.).

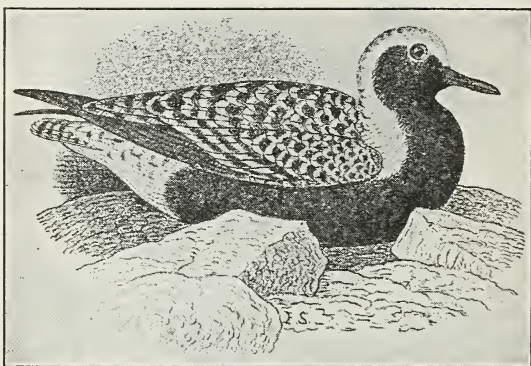


FIG. 51.—Black-bellied Plover.

*Geographic index*.—*Ala.*, black snipe; *B. C.*, blackbreast plover; *Calif.*, beach-bird, bullhead, gray plover; *Conn.*, beetle-head, blackbreast plover, bullhead; *Del.*, black-bellied plover; *Ky.*, bullhead; *Labr.*, gray plover, plover curlew, Quebec curlew; *La.*, grosse tête, pigeon de mer, ventre noir; *Me.*, beetle-head, blackbreast plover, chuckle-head, gray plover; *Md.*, beetle-head, black-bellied plover, blackbreast, bullhead; *Mass.*, beetle-head, blackbreast plover, blackheart, bottle-head, bullhead, chuckle-head, gump, Maycock; *Miss.*, big-head, black-bellied plover; *N. H.*, beetle-head, blackbreast plover; *N. J.*, blackbreast plover, bullhead, gray plover, hollow-head, owl-head; *N. Y.*, beetle-head, black-bellied kildeer, black-bellied plover, black-breast plover, bullhead, frost-bird, gray plover; *N. S.*, blackbreast plover, pigeon plover; *Ont.*, field plover, gray plover; *Pa.*, bullhead; *Que.*, bullhead, field plover, gray plover, plover curlew, vanneau gris, vanneau pluvier; *R. I.*, beetle-head, blackbreast plover, frost-bird; *Tex.*, bullhead; *Va.*, beetle-head, blackbreast plover, bullhead, pilot; *Wash.*, bullhead.

## BOOK NAMES.

Bull's-eye, four-toed plover, gray lapwing, gray sandpiper, hawk's-eye, Helvetian plover, oxeye, pluvier à ventre noir (black-bellied plover), pluvier doré à gorge noire (black-throated golden plover), squatarole à ventre noir, squatarole suisse, Swiss plover, Swiss sandpiper, vanneau suisse (Swiss lapwing), whistling field-plover, whistling plover.

271. **European Golden Plover** (*Pluvialis apricaria*<sup>32</sup>).

*Range*.—Northern part of the Old World. Breeds from Great Britain and central Europe to Iceland, Norway, and northwestern Siberia; winters south to northern Africa and southern Asia; casual in Greenland.

<sup>32</sup> *Charadrius apricarius*.

*Names.*—Some of the names in use for this species in Great Britain are black-breasted plover, whistling gray plover, plover, and yellow plover; and in France, pluvier doré (golden plover).

### 272. Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*<sup>33</sup>).

*Range.*—The two subspecies of *Pluvialis dominica* inhabiting America have the following ranges:

**American Golden Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*).—North and South America. Breeds from Point Barrow along the Arctic coast to mouth of the Mackenzie, and from Melville Island, Wellington Channel, and Melville Peninsula south to northwestern Hudson Bay; winters on the pampas of Brazil and Argentina; migrates south across the Atlantic from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; a few pass south through the Mississippi Valley, and all migrate north by this route; in migration to California, Greenland, and Bermuda; formerly abundant, now becoming rare.

**Pacific Golden Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica fulva*).—Eastern Asia and Alaska to New Zealand. Breeds in northern Siberia from Liakof Island to Bering Strait, and in Alaska along the coast of Bering Sea; winters in the Hawaiian Islands, China, Oceania, New Zealand, and Australia.

#### VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None.

*In local use.*—Big frost-bird (Long Id., N. Y.); black-bellied plover (Wash.); black-breast (Me., Mass., Conn.); brassback (Mass.); bullhead (Long Id., N. Y., Pa.); field-bird (Me.); field plover (Que., Ont., Man., Pa.); frost-bird (Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Nebr.); goldenback (Me.); golden plover (Que., Me., Mass., Conn., Long Id., N. Y., Va., Wis., Ill., Iowa, Ark., Miss., Tex., B. C.); goldenwing (Miss.); gray plover (Long Id., N. Y., Wash.); greenback (Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); greenhead (Mass., R. I.); green plover (Me., N. H., Mass.); gros yeux (big eyes) (La.); Kankakee-bar plover (Ind., Ill.); lowland plover (La.); muddy-breast (R. I.); palebelly, palebreast (Mass.); pasture-bird (Mass.); pigeon de mer (La.); pluvier doré (golden plover) (Que., La.); prairie-pigeon (Minn., Iowa); squealer (Mass.); three-toed plover, three-toes (Me., Mass.); toad-head (Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); trout-bird (Mass.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ark.*, golden plover; *B. C.*, golden plover; *Conn.*, blackbreast, golden plover; *Ill.*, golden plover, Kankakee-bar plover; *Ind.*, Kankakee-bar plover; *Iowa*, golden plover, prairie-pigeon; *La.*, gros yeux, lowland plover, pigeon de mer, pluvier doré; *Me.*, blackbreast, field-bird, golden-back, golden plover, green plover, three-toed plover, three-toes; *Man.*, field plover; *Mass.*, blackbreast, brassback, golden plover, greenback, greenhead, green plover, palebelly, palebreast, pasture-bird, squealer, three-toed plover, three-toes, toad-head, trout-bird; *Minn.*, prairie pigeon; *Miss.*, golden plover, golden-wing; *Nebr.*, frost-bird; *N. H.*, green plover; *N. J.*, frost-bird; *N. Y.*, big frost-bird, bullhead, frost-bird, golden plover, gray plover, greenback, toad-head; *Ont.*, field plover; *Pa.*, bullhead, field plover; *Que.*, field plover, golden plover, pluvier doré; *R. I.*, greenhead, muddybreast; *Tex.*, golden plover; *Va.*, golden plover; *Wash.*, black-bellied plover, gray plover; *Wis.*, golden plover.

#### BOOK NAMES.

Allwargrim plover, Asiatic golden plover, bull-headed plover, bull's-eye, common plover, hawk's-eye, muddy-belly, pluvier dominicain, pluvier doré d'Amérique (American golden plover), spotted plover, whistling plover.

### 273. Kildeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*).

*Range.*—North and South America. Breeds from Central British Columbia, southern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), central Keewatin (N. W. T.), and central Quebec south to the Gulf coast and central Mexico; winters from California, Arizona, Texas, Indiana, New Jersey, and Bermuda south to Venezuela and Peru; casual in Newfoundland, Paraguay, and Chile; accidental in Great Britain.

#### VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Kildee, kildeer (spelled kildir by French writers).

*In local use.*—Cou collier (ringneck) (La.); dotterel (Iowa); kildeer plover (Mass., R. I., Long Id., N. Y., Mich.); meadow plover (Pa.); pialliard (squaller) (La.); pluvier doré (golden plover) (La.); ringlet (N. Y.); ringneck (N. Y., La.); ring-necked plover (Mich., Tenn., Man.); telltale (Long Id., N. Y., Ont.); tituree (Va.).

*Geographic index.*—*Iowa*, dotterel; *La.*, cou collier, pialliard, pluvier doré, ringneck; *Man.*, ring-necked plover; *Mass.*, kildeer plover; *Mich.*, kildeer plover, ring-necked plover; *N. Y.*, kildeer plover, ringlet, ringneck, telltale; *Ont.*, telltale; *Pa.*, meadow plover; *Tenn.*, ring-necked plover; *Va.*, tituree.

#### BOOK NAMES.

Chattering plover, kildeer ring-plover, killdeer, noisy plover, pluvier criard (crying plover), pluvier kildir (kildeer plover), ring plover.

<sup>33</sup> *Charadrius dominicus*.

**274. Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*<sup>34</sup>).

*Range*.—North and South America. Breeds from Melville Island, Wellington Channel, and Cumberland Sound to the valley of the Upper Yukon, southern Mackenzie (N. W. T.), southern Keewatin (N. W. T.), and Gulf of St. Lawrence; winters from southern Lower California, Louisiana, and South Carolina to Patagonia, Chile, and the Galapagos; casual in Siberia, Greenland, and Bermuda.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Beach-bird (N. J., Tex.); cou blanc (white-neck) (Que., La.); little ringneck (N. Y.); little ring-plover (R. I., Va.); ringneck (N. S., Me., Mass., R. I., Long Id., N. Y., Md., Va., N. C., Ark., Miss., Man., B. C.); ringneck plover (Que., Me., Long Id., N. Y., S. C., Ill., Wash.); ringneck snipe (Nebr.); ring plover (R. I., Md., Ont., Man.).

*Geographic index*.—Ark., ringneck; B. C., ringneck; Ill., ringneck plover; La., cou blanc; Me., ringneck, ringneck plover; Man., ringneck, ring plover; Md., ringneck, ring plover; Mass., ringneck; Miss., ringneck; Nebr., ringneck snipe; N. J., beach-bird; N. Y., little ringneck, ringneck, ringneck plover; N. C., ringneck; N. S., ringneck; Ont., ring plover; Que., cou blanc, ringneck plover; R. I., little ring-plover, ringneck, ring plover; S. C., ringneck plover; Tex., beach-bird; Va., little ring-plover; Wash., ringneck plover.

## BOOK NAMES.

American ring-plover, petit pluvier à collier (little ring-plover), pluvier à collier (ring-plover), pluvier semipalmé (semipalmated plover), semipalmated ring-plover.

**275. Ringed Plover** (*Charadrius hiaticula*<sup>35</sup>).

*Range*.—Eastern Arctic America and Old World. Breeds from central Europe and Turkestan to Siberia, Spitzbergen, Iceland, Greenland, and Cumberland Sound; winters on shores of the Mediterranean and throughout Africa; accidental in Barbados, Chile, India, and Australia.

*Names*.—There are no vernacular names for this species in America, but a few of those used in Great Britain are ring dotterel, sea-lark, and stone plover; and in France, blanc-collet (white-collar), grand pluvier à collier (big ring-plover), and pluvier rebaudet (a free translation would be blessed plover). An American book name is European ringed plover.

**276. Little Ringed Plover** (*Charadrius dubius curonicus*<sup>36</sup>).

*Range*.—Eastern Hemisphere. Breeds from southern Europe, central Asia, and Japan to northern Siberia and northern Europe; winters south to central Africa, India, and the Malay Archipelago; accidental in Alaska and California.

*Names*.—No vernacular names are known.

**277. Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*<sup>37</sup>).

*Range*.—Eastern North America. Breeds locally from southern Saskatchewan, southern Ontario, Magdalen Islands, and Nova Scotia south to central Nebraska, northwestern Indiana, Lake Erie, New Jersey (formerly), and Virginia; winters on the coast of the United States from Texas to Georgia, and in northern Mexico; casual in migration to Newfoundland, the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, and Bermuda.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—None.

*In local use*.—Beach-bird (Me., Mass., Long Id., N. Y.); beach-flea, beach plover (Long Id., N. Y.); butter-bird (Me.); clam-bird (Mass.); gunwad, little plover (Va.); mourning-bird (Mass.); pale ringneck, peep-lo (Mass.); piping plover (Me., Long Id., N. Y.); pluvier criard (crying plover) (Que.); ringneck (N. S., R. I., Long Id., N. Y., Va., N. C.); stone-runner (Long Id., N. Y.); tee-o (Mass.); white ring-plover (Man.).

*Geographic index*.—Me., beach-bird, butter-bird, piping plover; Man., white ring-plover; Mass., beach-bird, clam-bird, mourning bird, pale ringneck, peep-lo, tee-o; N. Y., beach-bird, beach-flea, beach plover, piping plover, ringneck, stone-runner; N. C., ringneck; N. S., ringneck; Que., pluvier criard; R. I., ringneck; Va., gunwad, little plover, ringneck.

## BOOK NAMES.

Belted piping plover, common piping plover, petit pluvier à collier (little ring-plover), piping ring-plover, ringed piping plover, ring plover, western piping plover, white ringneck.

**278. Snowy Plover** (*Charadrius nivosus*<sup>38</sup>).

*Range*.—Western United States to South America. Breeds from central California, northern Utah, and southern Kansas south to northern Lower California and southern Texas; winters from southern California and Texas south along both coasts of Central America, and on the west coast to Chile; casual in Oregon, Wyoming, Ontario, Louisiana, Florida, the Bahamas, Cuba, Venezuela, and Brazil.

<sup>34</sup> *Aegialitis semipalmata*.<sup>35</sup> *Aegialitis hiaticula*.<sup>36</sup> *Aegialitis dubia*.<sup>37</sup> *Aegialitis meloda*.<sup>38</sup> *Aegialitis nivosus*.

*Names.*—*Vernacular name:* Sand plover (Calif.). *Book names:* Kentish plover, snowy ring-plover, western plover.

**279. Mongolian Plover** (*Charadrius mongolus*<sup>39</sup>).

*Range.*—Eastern Asia to Australia. Breeds in northeastern Siberia and the Commander Islands; winters from the Philippines to Australia; accidental on Choris Peninsula, Alaska.

*Names.*—No vernacular names for this species are known.

**280. Wilson Plover** (*Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia*<sup>40</sup>).

*Range.*—Southern North America. Breeds from Texas eastward along the Gulf coast, and from southeastern Virginia (formerly New Jersey) south to the northern Bahamas; winters from southern Lower California, Texas, and Florida south to southern Guatemala and probably to the West Indies; casual in Nova Scotia and New England and at San Diego, Calif.

*Names.*—*Vernacular names:* Ringneck, ring plover (Md.); stuttering bird (Va.); stuttering plover (S. C.). *Book names:* Pluvier de Wilson, Wilson's ringneck.

**281. Mountain Plover** (*Eupoda montana*<sup>41</sup>).

*Range.*—Western North America. Breeds from northern Montana and western Nebraska south to northern New Mexico and northwestern Texas; winters from northern California and southern Texas to southern Lower California and central Mexico; accidental in Florida.

*Names.*—*Vernacular names:* Land plover, mountain plover (Calif.); plover (S. Dak., Nebr., Tex.). *Book names:* Bullhead snipe, pluvier des montagnes (mountain plover), prairie plover, Rocky Mountain plover.

FAMILY APHRIZIDAE: SURF-BIRDS AND TURNSTONES.

**282. Surf-bird** (*Aphriza virgata*).

*Range.*—Pacific coast of North and South America. Breeding range probably in the interior of northwestern Alaska; winters in Chile to Straits of Magellan; occurs in migration from Kowak River, Alaska, to southern South America.

*Names.*—*Vernacular names:* Rock plover, rock snipe (B. C.). *Book name:* Townsend's surf-bird.

**283. Common Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres*).

(FIG. 52.)

*Range.*—Two subspecies of this bird occur in America. Their ranges may be defined as follows:

**Dusky Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres interpres*).—Old World. Breeds in Western Alaska from Point Barrow to the Yukon Delta, and in western Greenland, Scandinavia, northern Russia, Siberia, and Japan; winters on the coasts of Europe, Asia, and America to south Africa, Australia, Oceania, and Chile; accidental in Massachusetts.

**Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres morinella*).—North and South America. Breeds on Arctic shores from Mackenzie River east, probably to Melville Peninsula and North Melville Island; winters from Texas, Louisiana, and South Carolina to southern Brazil; casual in California.

VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—None.

*In local use.*—Beach-bird (Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); beach-plover (Long Id., N. Y.); bead-bird (N. J.); bishop-plover (Mass.); blackheart (N. Y.); brant-bird (R. I., Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); brant snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); calico (N. J.); calico-back (Mass., Long Id., N. Y., N. J., Md., Va., N. C., also introduced in Wash., and Calif.); calico-bird (Mass., R. I., N. J., Md.); calico-jacket (N. J.); calico-plover (Long Id., N. Y.); calico snipe (Ala.); caraguet-plover (also spelled carriquet; imitation of the note) (Que., N. B.); checkered snipe (Calif.); chicaric, chicken (Mass.); chicken-bird (Me., Mass., Va.); chicken-plover (N. S., Me., Mass.); chuckatuck (N. J.); creddock (Mass.); gannet (N. J.); heart-bird (Long Id., N. Y.); horse-foot snipe (R. I., Long Id., N. Y., N. J.); jinny (Long Id., N. Y.); king-crab bird (N. C.); maggot-eater (Va., N. C.); maggot snipe (Long Id., N. Y.); oyster-bird (Tex.); plover (N. S.); redleg, red-legged plover (Mass.); redshank (Ont., B. C.); rock-bird (Me.); rock-plover (Me., R. I., B. C.); rock snipe (Wash.); salt-water partridge (Fla.); sea-quail (Conn., Long Id., N. Y.); sparked-back, streaked-back (Mass.); streaked-backed plover (Long Id., N. Y.).

*Graphic index.*—*Ala.*, calico snipe; *B. C.*, redshank, rock-plover; *Calif.*, calico-back, checkered snipe; *Conn.*, sea-quail; *Fla.*, salt-water partridge; *Me.*, chicken-bird, chicken-plover, rock-bird, rock-plover; *Md.*, calico-back, calico-bird; *Mass.*, bishop plover, calico-back, calico-bird, chicaric, chicken, chicken-bird, chicken-plover, creddock, redleg, red-legged plover, sparked back, streaked-back; *N. B.*, caraguet-plover; *N. J.*, beach-bird, bead-bird, brant-bird, calico, calico-back, calico-bird, calico-jacket, chuckatuck, gannet, horse-foot snipe; *N. Y.*, beach-bird, beach-plover,

<sup>39</sup> *Aegialitis mongola*.

<sup>40</sup> *Ochthodromus wilsonius*.

<sup>41</sup> *Podasocys montana*.

blackheart, brant-bird, brant snipe, calico-back, calico plover, heart-bird, horse-foot snipe, jinny, maggot snipe, sea-quail, streaked-backed plover; *N. C.*, calico-back, king-crab bird, maggot-eater; *N. S.*, chicken-plover, plover; *Ont.*, redshank; *Que.*, caraguet plover; *R. I.*, brant-bird, calico-bird, horse-foot snipe, rock-plover; *Tex.*, oyster-bird; *Va.*, calico-back, chicken-bird, maggot-eater; *Wash.*, calico-back, rock snipe.

## BOOK NAMES.

American turnstone, beach-robin, chickling, Hebridal sandpiper, sand-runner, sea dotterel, tourne-pierre (turnstone), tourne-pierre à poitrine noire (black-breasted turnstone), whale-bird.

284. Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*).

*Range*.—Pacific coast of North America. Breeds from Kotzebue Sound south to valley of Lower Yukon; winters from British Columbia south to Santa Margarita Island, Lower California; casual north to Point Barrow, Alaska, and to northeastern Siberia; accidental in India.

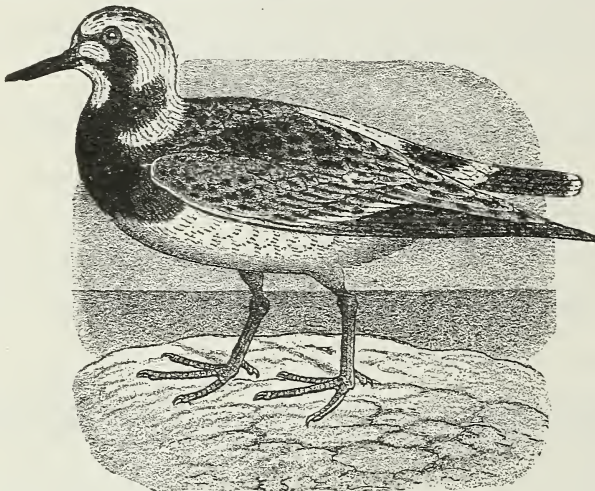


FIG. 52.—Common Turnstone.

*Vernacular names*.—Black rock-snipe (Oreg.); black snipe (Calif.); rock-plover (B. C.); rock snipe (B. C., Wash.).

*Book names*.—Black-headed turnstone, tourne-pierre à tête noire (black-headed turnstone).

## FAMILY HAEMATOPODIDAE: OYSTER-CATCHERS.

285. European Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*).

*Range*.—Europe, Africa, and Asia. Breeds from the Arctic Circle to the coasts of Europe, the Black Sea, and Turkestan; winters southward to the coasts of central Africa and India; occasional in Greenland.

*Names*.—In Great Britain this bird is called, among other names, oyster-plover, pied oyster-catcher, and sea-pie; and in France, huïtrier (oysterer), and pie de mer (sea-pie).

286. American Oyster-catcher (*Haematopus palliatus*).

*Range*.—Two subspecies are recognized in our territory, their ranges being as follows:

**Common Oyster-catcher** (*Haematopus palliatus palliatus*).—Coasts of North and South America from Texas, Louisiana, and Virginia (formerly New Jersey) south on both coasts of Mexico to the West Indies, southern Brazil, and central Chile; casual north to New Brunswick. Breeds probably throughout its regular range.

**Frazar Oyster-catcher** (*Haematopus palliatus frazari*).—Both coasts of Lower California, rarely north to Ventura County, California; casual on the coast of northwestern Mexico.

*Vernacular names*.—Both the vernacular and the book names following apply to the common oyster-catcher: Clam-bird (*N. C.*); oyster-bird (Fla., S. C.); oyster-catcher (Miss.); pill-willet (Tex.); redbill snipe (Miss.); sea-row (Va.).

*Book names*.—Black snipe, Brown-backed oyster-catcher, huïtrier (oysterer), huïtrier à ventre blanc (white-bellied oysterer), mantled oyster-catcher, pie de mer (sea-pie), pied oyster-catcher.

**287. Black Oyster-catcher** (*Haematopus bachmani*).

*Range*.—Pacific coast of North America. Breeds from Prince William Sound, Alaska, west throughout Aleutian Islands and south to central Lower California; winters from southern British Columbia to Lower California.

*Vernacular names*.—Black snipe (Oreg.); oyster-catcher (Wash.); redbill, sea-parrot (B. C.).

*Book names*.—Bachman's oyster-catcher, huttrier noir (black oysterer), Townsend's oyster-catcher.

## FAMILY JACANIDAE: JACANAS.

**288. Mexican Jacana** (*Jacana spinosa*).

*Range*.—Rio Grande Valley, Texas, southern Florida, and the Greater Antilles to Mazatlan, Mexico, and Panama.

*Names*.—*Vernacular names*: Jacana, Jesus Christ bird (Tex.). *Book names*: Armed sandpiper, vanneau armé de la Louisiane (Louisiana armed lapwing).

## Order COLUMBAE: Pigeons and Doves.

## FAMILY COLUMBIDAE: PIGEONS AND DOVES.

**312. Band-tailed Pigeon** (*Columba fasciata*).

*Range*.—Transition zone from southwestern British Columbia, western Washington, western Oregon, northern Utah, and north central Colorado south through southwestern United States and Mexico to Nicaragua, and east to western Texas; winters from southwestern United States southward.

*Vernacular names*.—Blue pigeon (Calif.); blue-rock (Calif., Ariz., N. Mex.); mountain pigeon (Calif.); pigeon (B. C.); wild pigeon (Wash., Oreg., Calif., Tex.).

*Book name*.—White-collared pigeon.

**Common Pigeon** (*Columba livia*).

*Range*.—Europe, northwest Africa, central and southern Asia; this species is the original stock of many varieties of domestic pigeons and has become naturalized in most cities of the United States and to some extent in rural regions.

*Names*.—In the United States these birds usually are called pigeons, sometimes doves; in Great Britain the ordinary name is rock dove, but blue dove, rock pigeon, and wild pigeon also are used; in France the bird is called colombe biset and pigeon biset, meaning plain dove or pigeon.

**313. Red-billed Pigeon** (*Columba flavirostris*).

*Range*.—Lower Rio Grande Valley south through Mexico (both coasts) and central America to Costa Rica.

*Names*.—Blue-rock (Tex.); red-billed dove (book).

**314. White-crowned Pigeon** (*Columba leucocephala*).

*Range*.—Southern Keys of Florida, the Bahamas, Greater Antilles, some of the Lesser Antilles, Yucatan, and coast of Honduras.

*Book names*.—Colombe à calotte blanche (white-capped pigeon), white-headed pigeon.

**316. Mourning Dove** (*Zenaidura macroura*).

*Range*.—North America. Breeds chiefly in Sonoran and Lower Transition Zones from British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and southern Nova Scotia south throughout the United States and Mexico, and locally in Lower California and Guatemala; winters from southern Oregon, southern Colorado, the Ohio Valley, and North Carolina to Panama; casual in winter in the Middle States.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use*.—Dove, mourning dove, turtle dove.

*In local use*.—Blue dove (Ga.); cooing dove (Mich., Calif.); long-tailed dove (R. I.); old-field dove (Ga.); rain dove (Calif.); tourterelle (often shortened to tourt, turtle dove) (La.); wild dove (Pa., Va., Calif.); wild pigeon (Long Id., N. Y., Pa., Man., Wash.); wood dove (Fla.).

*Geographic index*.—*Calif.*, cooing dove, rain dove, wild dove; *Fla.*, wood dove; *Ga.*, blue dove, old-field dove; *La.*, tourterelle; *Man.*, wild pigeon; *Mich.*, cooing dove; *N. Y.*, wild pigeon; *Pa.*, wild dove, wild pigeon; *R. I.*, long-tailed dove; *Va.*, wild dove; *Wash.*, wild pigeon.

## BOOK NAMES.

American turtle dove, Canada pigeon, Carolina dove, Carolina pigeon, Carolina long-tailed dove, Carolina turtle, Carolina turtle-dove, common dove, common turtle-dove, dusky mourning dove, tourterelle de Canada (Canada turtle-dove), tourterelle de la Caroline (Carolina turtle-dove), western mourning dove.

**317. Zenaida Dove** (*Zenaida zenaida*).

*Range*.—Florida Keys, the Bahamas, Greater and Lesser Antilles, and the coast of Yucatan.

*Book name*.—Zenaida pigeon.

**318. White-fronted Dove** (*Leptotila fulviventris brachyptera*).

*Range*.—Lower Rio Grande Valley in Texas, south through Mexico (both coasts) to Guatemala.

*Names*.—White-bellied dove (Tex.); white-fronted pigeon (books).

**319. White-winged Dove** (*Melopelia asiatica*).

*Range*.—Lower California, southern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, southern Texas, and southern Florida south to Cuba, Jamaica, and Costa Rica; casual in southeastern California, Colorado, and the Bahamas; accidental in Washington.

*Vernacular names*.—*In general use*: Whitewing. *In local use*: Mexican dove (Ariz.); paloma cantador (singing dove) (Ariz.); Sonora dove (Ariz., Calif.); Sonora pigeon, Sonora whitewing (Ariz.); whitewing pigeon (Tex.).

*Book names*.—Singing dove, white-winged wild pigeon.

**320. Ground Dove** (*Chaemepelia passerina*).

*Range*.—Two subspecies of ground dove occur in the United States, their ranges being as follows:

**American Ground Dove** (*Chaemepelia passerina passerina*).—Lower Austral Zone of South Atlantic and Gulf States from eastern Texas to North Carolina; accidental farther north (New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia).

**Mexican Ground Dove** (*Chaemepelia passerina pallescens*).—Lower Sonoran and Tropical Zones from Lower California, southern Arizona, and middle southern Texas south to Costa Rica; casual in southern California.

*Vernacular names*.—Ground dove (S. C., Fla., Ariz.); Mexican dove (Tex.); mourning dove (S. C., Ga., Fla., Ariz.); turtle dove (Miss.).

*Book names*.—Ground pigeon, ortolan, woo-woo bird.

**321. Inca Dove** (*Scardafella inca*).

*Range*.—Lower Sonoran and Tropical Zones from northeastern Lower California, Arizona, and southern Texas south to Guatemala.

*Names*.—Mexican dove (Tex.); scaled dove, scaly dove (books).

**321.1 Chinese Spotted Dove** (*Spilopelia chinensis*).

*Range*.—Eastern China, Formosa, and the island of Hainan; naturalized in the city of Los Angeles, Calif.

*Names*.—No vernacular names for this species are known.

**Collared Turtle Dove** (*Streptopelia risoria*).

*Range*.—"Some uncertainty seems to exist about its original home, but it is found from Constantinople to India and is abundant in the Holy Land" (Newton, Dictionary of Birds, p. 165). Said to be established in the Bronx, New York City.

*Names*.—Barbary dove, laughing dove, and various combinations of these and the standard name; tourterelle à collier.

**322. Key West Quail-dove** (*Oreopeleia chrysis*<sup>42</sup>).

*Range*.—Key West and some other Florida Keys, the Bahamas, Cuba, and Haiti.

*Names*.—Key pigeon (Fla.); bridled dove, Key West dove, Key West pigeon (books).

**322.1 Ruddy Quail-dove** (*Oreopeleia montana*<sup>43</sup>).

*Range*.—Tropical America, including the West Indies, north to Cuba, and in Mexico to Vera Cruz and Guerrero; accidental at Key West, Florida.

*Book name*.—Partridge pigeon.

<sup>42</sup> *Geotrygon chrysis*.

<sup>43</sup> *Geotrygon montana*.

323. Blue-headed Quail-dove (*Starnoenas cyanocephala*).

Range.—Florida Keys and Cuba.

Book names.—Blue-headed pigeon; blue-headed turtle.

Order PASSERES: Perching Birds.<sup>44</sup>

## FAMILY ICTERIDAE: BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, AND MEADOWLARKS.

494. Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*<sup>44</sup>).

Range.—North and South America. Breeds mainly in the Transition Zone from southeastern British Columbia, central Alberta, central Saskatchewan, central Manitoba, central Ontario, central Quebec, and Cape Breton Island south to northeastern Nevada, Utah, northern Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, central Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; winters in South America to southern Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay; in migration to the West Indies and east coast of Central America; casual in California; accidental in Bermuda and the Galapagos.

## VERNACULAR NAMES.

*In general use.*—Bobolink (originally a New York and New England name, now in rather general use, not among gunners, however; sometimes nicked to Bob or Robert).

*In local use.*—Army-worm bird (Mo.); Bob-lincoln (N. H., N. Y.); étourneau (starling) (La.); goglu (from the notes) (Que.); Maybird (N. C. to La.); meadow-bird (La.); oats-bird (Fla.); ortolan (N. J. to La.); reedbird (sometimes reedy) (N. J., Pa., Del., Md., and D. C. in particular, but used more or less southward even to La.); ricebird (N. C. to La.); skunk-bird, skunk blackbird, skunk-head blackbird (N. Y. and New England, names tracing back to a Cree Indian term); strawberry bird (Conn.); sucker, wheat-bird, yellow ricebird (Fla.).

*Geographic index.*—*Ala.*, Maybird, ortolan, reedbird, ricebird; *Del.*, ortolan, reedbird; *Conn.*, strawberry bird; *D. C.*, reedbird; *Fla.*, Maybird, oats-bird, ortolan, reedbird, ricebird, sucker, wheat-bird, yellow ricebird; *Ga.*, Maybird, ortolan, reedbird, ricebird; *La.*, étourneau, Maybird, meadow-bird, reedbird, ricebird; *Md.*, ortolan, reedbird; *Mass.*, skunk-bird, skunk blackbird, skunk-head blackbird; *Miss.*, Maybird, ortolan, reedbird, ricebird; *Mo.*, army-worm bird; *N. H.*, Bob-lincoln; *N. J.*, ortolan, reedbird; *N. Y.*, Bob-lincoln, skunk-bird, skunk blackbird, skunk-head blackbird; *N. C.*, Maybird, ortolan, reedbird, ricebird; *Pa.*, reedbird; *Que.*, goglu; *S. C.*, Maybird, ortolan, reedbird, ricebird; *Va.*, ortolan, reedbird.

## BOOK NAMES.

Agripenne (from a once-used specific name meaning wild-wing), butter-bird (Jamaica, apparently only a book name in the United States), American ortolan, meadow-wink, ortolan de la Caroline (Carolina ortolan; the term ortolan, denoting a European species of bunting, a gastronomically famous bird, has been applied to a number of other species favored by epicures); ortolan du riz (rice ortolan), rice-bunting, rice-troopial, Robert-of-Lincoln (used in poetry), sharp-tailed ricebird, white-backed maize-thief, white-winged blackbird.

<sup>44</sup> Because of the severe depredations of bobolinks (reed birds or rice birds) in the rice fields of the South Atlantic States—which, despite impressions to the contrary, are still growing an important crop (the rice acreage totaling over 14,000 and producing annually 350,000 bushels)—these birds may be shot under authority of an order of the Secretary of Agriculture in the coastal States from New Jersey south to Florida during specified open seasons. (See footnote 2, page 2.)



# INDEX.

The following rules have been followed so far as possible in making this index:

The bird names have been entered as many times, as a rule, as there are principal words in them. Exceptions to this treatment are all complete misnomers, as beach-flea, flying-colt, and wild-mare; names referring to parts of the body, as baldpate, cubhead, and yellowlegs; and French terms with modifiers following the stem word, as *alouette de mer*, *gibier gris*, etc. All such names are inserted but once, and then under the first word of the name.

In the case of closely similar entries beginning with nouns, those followed by modifiers, requiring separation by a comma (inverted order), are listed first, followed by those with hyphens or otherwise compounded or joined by other words, in the normal sequence of the name.

In the case of closely similar entries beginning with adjectival terms, those are listed first in which the adjective is a separate word, and are followed by double or hyphenated words, including misnomers.

Hyphens are omitted in the index except in grammatically compound words and in misnomers that for euphony or other reasons are not spelled as one word.

ROMAN NUMBERS appearing after the names are those of the A. O. U. Check-List of North American Birds (3d ed., 1910), and indicate the order in which the species are arranged in this work. Vernacular names including more than one species, and all family, subfamily, and other group names, are indexed to the page, *page reference being in italics*.

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