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Little Bat.  Ead.

Lepus syriacus argentatus.  P.M.  No. 108.

Chionomys palmoides, nuntium.  P.M.  No. 103.

Camelion

Black-cheeked Long-tailed Leggeri.

Trans. Libriacnak.  Ead. 1.

Lepus syriacus argentatus.  P.M.  No. 108.

Camelion.  P.M.

Common House Mouse.  P.M.  Ead.  Skeleton.  Fad.

Long-eared Bat.  P.M.

Long-eared Bat.  P.M.  No. 114.

Little Bat.  Ead. 1.  No. 115.

Long-eared Bat.  Ead. 1.  No. 116.

Ead.  No. 117.

Little Long-eared Bat.  P.M.  No. 118.

Castor fiber.  P.M.  No. 120.

Long-eared Bat.

Ead.  No. 119.

Castor fiber.  P.M.

Mephitis mephitis.  P.M.  Skull only.

Castor fiber.  P.M.

Vauc Harri.  P.M.

Long-eared Bat.  P.M.

Ead.  No. 119.

Long-eared Bat.  P.M.

Ead.  No. 120.
Leptus calotis, Texas. JAN. 20 14.

*3310* .206.

*3330* .206.

*3350* .206.

*3335* .206.

*3335* .206.

*3360* .223.

*2* .232.

*2* .272.

*1* .244.

*1* .300.

*1* .300.

Leptus sylvaticus Arizona. JAN. 20 14.

*1* .244.

*1* .300.

Leptus sylvaticus, Arizona. JAN. 20 14.

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Leptus sylvaticus Arizona. JAN. 20 14.

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Leptus sylvaticus, Arizona. JAN. 20 14.

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Leptus sylvaticus, Arizona. JAN. 20 14.

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<td>Sciurus hudsonicus fremonti</td>
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Nose to eye, 17: ear, 30; occiput, 38; root of tail, 140; end of stretched hind-leg, 210; forearm, 24; fore-foot, 18; el., 5; leg, 37; hind-foot + el., 53; cl., 4.5. Between eyes, 15. Ear, height above skull, 13; from occiput, 19; width, 14. Tail from root to end of vertebrae, 96; harel, 120; ear, pointed. Shot in a tree!

Tamias asiaticus dorsalis. Lila Chipmunk. (12") Shot at the head of Calacaet Creek near the Zuñi Indian settlement, Northern Arizona, November 14th, 1884. Total length, 9.60 inches. Tail, from root to end of vertebrae, 3.5; harel, 2.60: nose to eye, 45; ear, 1.20; occiput, 1.45; root of tail, 4.90; end of stretched hind-leg, 7.20; ear, height above skull, 65; measure, 80; width, 49; forearm, 3.23; 90; fore-foot + el., 64; leg, 1.35; hind-foot, 1.23. Shot among the broken rocks at the base of the cliff—wall, beneath mesquite-brush. Huddled a rattling sound and curious note. All this from harel. No. 595857.

5", 28 of. Tamias asiaticus dorsalis, P.R. Shot on the top of the mountain behind Whipple Barracks, in June thunder, April 21st, 1884. Nose to eye, 17; ear, 32; occiput, 141; root of tail, 145; end of tail 145; tail from root to end of vertebrae, 95; harel, 127; fore-foot, 18.3; 15 longest claw; 4 hind-foot, 31; 15 longest claw; 5; Distance between stretched fore-claws 143; toe-span, 23; leg, 139. Saw tail sat on the ground.
Shot by Mrs. Means. This is the first one I ever saw! It came in a hole beneath a maganite bush and came out again when I called it making a screaming sound. Now to age, 17.4; ear, 36; occiput, 43; root of tail, 172; end of outstretched hind-leg, 255; end of tail hairs, 277. Fore-arm, 24; fore-foot, 23.6; its longest claw, 8. Leg, 39; hind-foot, 36.4; its longest claw, 8. Tail from root to end of vertebrae, 86; hairs, 112.

Tamias harrisii (Aud. & Bach.) Allen. Bad. Fort Verde, A.T., April 15th, 1884. Nose to eye, 17.5; ear, 35; occiput, 42; root of tail, 155; end of outstretched hind-leg, 236; tail of tail hairs, 269. Tail from root to end of vertebrae, 80; hairs, 104. Distance between fore-claws across shoulders, 162; fore-arm, 25; fore-foot, 22; longest claw, 6.6; Leg, 33; hind-foot, 36; longest claw, 7.

Tamias harrisii (Aud. & Bach.) Allen. Bad. Form of the Colorado, near Pine Springs, Arizona, November 16th, 1884. Nose to eye, 70 inches; ear, 137; occiput, 173; root of tail, 6.25. Tail from root to end of vertebrae, 2.00; hairs, 2.75. Between claws, across shoulders, 6.25. Nose to end outstretched hind-leg, 9.00. Fore-arm, 93; fore-foot, 90. Leg, 1.50; hind-foot, 140. When inclosed from quills, 12. Total length, 9.00. Weight, 10. Ear above skull, 30; chest, 45; width, 40.
2879. Phileto fusca, mesolecus, tad. May 19, 1884.
Near Ash Creek, Yavapai Co., A.T.

230; 310; 97; 112; fulmen, 17; gape, 18; tarsus, 3 1/2
middle toe and claw, 26; cl. 7. Iris, reddish-brown.
Bill, dusky, outer and on top of mandible, red-
due; blush, flesh-color. Legs, feet, and claws,
brown. Was caging a loud, peculiar but agreeable
ditty.

2880. Phileto frisio, brazileanum, Jf. 3 ad. May 19, 1884.

2881. Phileto gambeli, Nutt. Gambel's
Chested Partridge. 3 ad. Near Ash Co. May 19, 1884.

2882. Phileto gambeli, Nutt. 3 ad. Near Ash Co. May 19,

2883. Phileto gambeli, Nutt. 2 ad. Near Ash Co. May 19,

2884. Phileto gambeli, Nutt. 2 ad. Near Ash Co. May 19,

2885. Phileto musceola, Melanocara. 3 ad.

2886. Phileto pixel, Thalassina (Surr.) 2 ad.

2887. Phileto corulea (Surr.) 2 ad.
Nuttall's White-fronted was first seen and heard at the 7th of Cooper's Camp on May 19.
St. Vierille heard one at Whipple on the 17th.
Blue Grosbeak first seen at Verde May 21.
Scott's Oriole was quite numerous about the
Port. Nuttall's Whippoorwill - One seen at 1st
May 21, 22, 1884, 73 Verde.
Pygmy Leucistic - Abundant
about the Port, frequenting live ashes, cotton wood trees occasionally, and
standing much time before the ground.
Scott's Oriole - Several Seen.
Nuttall's Poor-will - One seen 6-day
under some cottonwoods near the
River, where it flew about quite well.
Petechelidon Sinanicula, Hespero-
ornis, Lactinometra Macleayana,
Balanipheque Cassiniana were
all present.
Cyanostomus ameana - A hair seen
beside the river near the 7th seen.
A 1st seen at Verde.
The Black-headed Grosbeak was first
seen at Verde yesterday, May 21.
307. Pygyma Leucistic Vard. 1st by E.W. Vande-
1288
witt, the little gun, made our house, May 22,
192; 307; 97; 76; cul. 16.2; gape, 20; Tar, 30;
mite, 20.5; cl. 6.
305. Pygyma Leucistic Vard. May 23, 1884
1289
41; 303; 94; 76; cul. 16.9; gape, 20.5;
mite, 21; mite, 20; cl. 6.
309. Pygyma Leucistic Vard. May 22, 1884
1290
102; 309; 90; 76; cul. 16.8; gape, 21; Tar, 30;
mite, 19; cl. 6. This nest has illiti, but not illiti, that
on first manilla. Egg 4 feel black, gray, downy, brown.
310. Hesperornis ortans. 1st at 73 Verde, May 22.
1291
102; 123; 188; 57; 46; mite 7.5; gape 13.5; 
Tar, 18; mite, 14.5; cl. 4.
311. Cyanostomus audubonii. 2nd. 73 Verde, May 22.
1289a
143; 38.8; 4; 57; mite, 7; gape, 13.5; Tar, 19.5;
mite, 17.5; cl. 5.5. First seen, still well fed, brown.
312. Cyanostomus Bicolor. 73 Verde, May 22
1289b
192; 33; 108; 65; cul. 24.5; gape, 26.5.
313. Loxia curvirostris. 2nd. 73 Verde, May 22.
1289c
204; 313; 98; 83; cul. 30; gape, 21; Tar, 24;
mite, 24; cl. 7. In lodge. Bill with
manilla black, man available. Eye shading into
dark, but thick. Laren fact dark black, gray, claws,
brown, brown.
314. Loxia curvirostris. 73 Verde.
1289d
189. 73; 23; 101; 75; cul. 16; gape, 17; Lance, 35;
mite, 24; cl. 7. Color and coat.
315. Melodura citer. 73 Verde, May 22.
1292
182; 315; 98; 73; cul. 16; gape, 17; Lance, 24;
mite, 23.5; cl. 7. In lodge. Helix, gold, black.
316. Melodura citer. 73 Verde, May 22.
1294
189; 73; 101; 75; cul. 16; gape, 17; Lance, 35;
mite, 24; cl. 7. Color and coat.
317. Xanthocharis niterophalus. 73 Verde, May 22.
1295
260; 42.2; 134; 10.4; cul. 33; gape, 22; Tar, 36;
mite, 36; cl. 11. Eye sharp, brown. Pegs
black. Peg, feet and claws, black. Pegs.
3K. Xanthocharis niterophalus. 73 Verde, May 22
1296
187; 97; 134; 106; cul. 24; gape, 24; Tar, 37;
mite, 37; cl. 11. Sharp and carefull, claw.
1297
181; 185; 56; 34; mite, 6.5; gape, 14; Tar, 50;
mite, 14; cl. 5. Iris, high. Pegs with
manilla brown, black; man available. Eye
black and feet dark, brown. Pegs.
1298
181; 185; 56; 34; mite, 6.5; gape, 14; Tar, 50;
mite, 14; cl. 5. Iris, high. Pegs with
manilla brown, black; man available. Eye
black and feet dark, brown. Pegs.
1299
181; 185; 56; 34; mite, 6.5; gape, 14; Tar, 50;
mite, 14; cl. 5. Iris, high. Pegs with
manilla brown, black; man available. Eye
black and feet dark, brown. Pegs.
1299a
181; 185; 56; 34; mite, 6.5; gape, 14; Tar, 50;
mite, 14; cl. 5. Iris, high. Pegs with
manilla brown, black; man available. Eye
black and feet dark, brown. Pegs.
May 23, 1884. Ft. Verde, A. T.

320. Pseudisca tenebrosa. 8d. 19.

1291. 152; 174; 41; 46; 62; cal. 10; 15; gape 12.5; tail 19; w. 17; cl. 5.

321. Simmondsia californica. 8d. ad.

1292. 260; 37; 19; 130; cal. including ears, 15-5
care, 46; cal. 12.5; gape 18; tail; 36;
bit; 32; cl. 10. Visually, epidermis c. orange
yellow, legs and feet lemon yellow, claws
black - black, blackish, blackish, blackish, blackish,
black, blackish, blackish, blackish, blackish, blackish.

322. Gymnopus verticalis. 8d. ad.

1293. 200; 320; 327; 91; 62; cal. 15.5; in. 11;
gape 19; tar. 27; c. 22.5; cl. 6.5.

324. Setaria camellata. 8d. ad.

1294. 217; 280; 96; 100; cal. 20.5; gape 21; tar. 23;
c. 22; cl. 6.5

325. Setaria camellata. 8d. ad.

1295. 197; 259; 78; 89; cal. 17; gape 19.5; tar. 22;
c. 21.5; cl. 6. This and the above were un
identified pairs. Had an egg nearly ready for hatching.

326. Cypripedium aureum. 8d. ad.

1296. 190; 305; 96; 76; cal. 16; gape 19.3; tar. 21;
c. 20.5; cl. 6.5

327. Setaria fulveki. 8d. ad.

1297. 205; 317; 100; 85; cal. 20; gape 21; tar. 24;
c. 23; cl. 6.5

328. Setaria fulveki. 8d. ad.

1298. 210; 332; 102; 86; cal. 21; gape 22; tar. 24.5;
c. 24; cl. 7

329. Setaria fulveki. 8d. ad.

1299. 205; 318; 100; 85; cal. 19; gape 21; tar. 24;
c. 23; cl. 7

330. Setaria fulveki. 8d. ad.

1300. 205; 316; 100.5; 87; cal. 20; gape 20.5; c. 24;
c. 24; cl. 7

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Notes:

Pardus migratorius. - Last seen
at Verde on May 3rd. It was very abundant
when we arrived at Verde late in March, but its
numbers rapidly decreased during the last
week in April.

Oreoscoptes montanus. - Has not been seen
at Verde since April 15th. On the 15th I saw
a number between Ash Creek and Whipple, and
heard its singular and surprising musical
performance.

Xyodus polyglossus. - This species is very
common about Verde. Last seen to date
(May 23, 1884). I found two nests each con
taining five eggs, near the post. They
will be found described in my book of notes
on Verde, 1882.

Neospornychus crissalis. - This interesting
species has now fairly numerous along the
Verde River. It must have bred very early, for
I took two young birds of the year that
were well advanced in being care
of themselves on April 29th.

Phablius mexicanus. - A few were seen at
Whipple on May 9th, since which date I have
not noted any.

Specimen not entomological Collected.

In Arizona:

1. Jack Rabbit (Lepus callotis virginius). 8d. 19
   Ft. Verde, Arizona. April 1st, 1884.

2. Jack Rabbit (Lepus callotis virginius). 8d. 19
   Ft. Verde, Arizona. April 1st, 1884.

3. Red Fox (Chrysocyon bennettii). 8d. 19
   Alcohol. March 25, 1884. Found on the road between
   Hudson's Ranch on Ash Creek and Fort Verde.
   (var.)
4. Raccoon Squaw (Eupomphotis oregonensis) Lad.
(No. 91) March 23, 1844, Mrs. Russell, Arizona. Skin.
5. Cotton-tail Rabbit (Lana (Ochrognathus) major) Lad.
(No. 92) April 8, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. Note to eye, 44; ear, 60; occiput, 68; root of tail, 346; end of outstretched hind leg, 346. Ear, length of, 44; width, 64. Hind-foot, 36; Leg, 16; Fore-foot, 36; Fore-arm, 56; Skin.

6. Ground Squirrel (Spermophilus Franklini) Lad.
(No. 93) April 8, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. Note to eye, 54; ear, 43; occiput, 53; root of tail, 172; end of outstretched hind leg, 265. Ear, length of, 50; width, 36. Fore-arm, 30; Fore-foot, 20; Hind-foot, 16; Tail, from root to end of hair, 86; vertebrae, 56. Skin.

7. Ground Squirrel (Spermophilus Leucurus) Lad.
(No. 94) April 13, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. Note to eye, 17.5; ear, 30; occiput, 40; root of tail, 155; end of outstretched hind leg, 236. Ear, length of, 30. Tail, from root to end of hair, 104; vertebrae, 50; Distance between claws of outstretched fore-foot, 16.2. Fore-arm, 25; Fore-foot, 25. Its longest claw, 35; Hind-leg, 33; Hind-foot, 35; Its longest claw, 7.

8. Ground squirrel, var. dorsalis. Lila Chipman.
(No. 95) April 24, 1844, W. M. Beale, Arizona. Note to eye, 17; ear, 35; occiput, 41; root of tail, 146; end of tail (hair), 27. Tail, from root to end of vertebrae, 95; length, 127; forefoot, 18.3; Its longest claw, 4; Hind-foot, 31; Its longest claw, 5; Distance between outstretched fore-claws, 14.6; Fore-arm, 28; Leg, 32; Skin.

(No. 96) April 25, 1844, Mrs. Russell, Fort Verde, Arizona. Note to eye, 17.5; ear, 35; occiput, 40; root of tail, 155; end of outstretched hind leg, 236. Ear, length of, 30. Tail, from root to end of hair, 104; vertebrae, 50; Distance between claws of outstretched fore-foot, 16.2. Fore-arm, 25; Fore-foot, 25. Its longest claw, 35; Hind-leg, 33; Hind-foot, 35; Its longest claw, 7.

10. Skin of a large Rattlesnake (Crotalus) Lad.
(No. 97) April 24, 1844, Mrs. Russell, Fort Verde, Arizona. Skin.
List of Birds Collected In Arizona

1. Turdus migratorius proflinus, Ridg. Western Robin.


Territory by Edgar A. Mearns

No. 6798 Dec.

2 oad ad. No. 2671, 2702, 2723, 2743, 2753.

3 oad ad. No. 2977, 2978, 2999.

4 oad ad. No. 2712, 2714, 2890, 2969.

5 oad ad. No. 2687, 2697.

6 oad ad. No. 2697.

Nests & Eggs:


16. Erythrops rufivirgata, Vig. Pigmy Nuthatch. 19 ad. 1865, 1873.

17.

18.

19.


25. Helminthophaeae lucida, Cooper. Large Warbler. 
   Fad. ad. 2926, 3109, 3113.

   Fad. ad. 2924, 2946, 2976, 2982, 3003.

   Fad. ad. 2922.

   Fad. ad. 2815, 2826, 2871, 3065.

   Fad. ad. 2892.

   Fad. ad. 2891.

   Fad. ad. 2924.

   Fad. ad. 2924, 2925, 2946, 2953, 2971, 2985, 2986, 2987, 3003, 3076.

   Fad. ad. 2923.
Birds sent to Prof. Louis A. Betaga, No. 111 E. 72nd St., N. Y. City, Dec. 12th, 1884:
- Cephaloptere gamblii. No. 2758. 4. 2754. 1.
- Nannopterus fulvus. No. 2758. 4. 2754. 1.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. No. 2938. 4.
- Tetraethera formicarius. No. 2662. 3.
- Cardiopas affinis. No. 2667. 3.
- Alytes ludoviciana. No. 2670. 3.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. No. 2686. 3.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. No. 2728. 3.
- Fringilla cucullata. No. 3029. 3.
- Cardiopas affinis. No. 2818. 3.

May 24, 1884. Mt. Verde, A. J.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
- Erythrocephalus formicarius. Soci. 3.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Euphonia sp. 3. 42.
- Cissus sp. 3. 42.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
- Fringilla cucullata. 3. 42.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. 3. 42.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
- Erythrocephalus formicarius. 3. 42.
- Euphonia sp. 3. 42.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
- Fringilla cucullata. 3. 42.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. 3. 42.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
- Erythrocephalus formicarius. 3. 42.
- Euphonia sp. 3. 42.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
- Fringilla cucullata. 3. 42.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. 3. 42.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
- Erythrocephalus formicarius. 3. 42.
- Euphonia sp. 3. 42.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
- Fringilla cucullata. 3. 42.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. 3. 42.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
- Erythrocephalus formicarius. 3. 42.
- Euphonia sp. 3. 42.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
- Fringilla cucullata. 3. 42.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. 3. 42.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
- Erythrocephalus formicarius. 3. 42.
- Euphonia sp. 3. 42.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
- Fringilla cucullata. 3. 42.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. 3. 42.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
- Erythrocephalus formicarius. 3. 42.
- Euphonia sp. 3. 42.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
- Fringilla cucullata. 3. 42.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. 3. 42.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
- Erythrocephalus formicarius. 3. 42.
- Euphonia sp. 3. 42.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
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- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
- Fringilla cucullata. 3. 42.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. 3. 42.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
- Erythrocephalus formicarius. 3. 42.
- Euphonia sp. 3. 42.
- Myiarchus forficatus. 3. 42.
- Eriophora sp. 3. 42.
- Cardiopas affinis. 3. 42.
- Fringilla cucullata. 3. 42.
- Stenophaga chalcophaea. 3. 42.
- Pyranga ludoviciana. 3. 42.
May 26th, 1884. Ft. Verde, A.S.

J. J. Fow. 193; 257; 81; 85: Neben = 13; l.: 20: 5; t.: 29: m.: 23; cl.: 6: Eoteol. 11.

344. Geothlypis macgillivrayi. Fad.
345. Pyrrhopygia lindoevinna. Fad.
346. Pyrrhopygia lindoevinna. Fad.

Notes: Found one nest of the Clave fulvillipes, containing one egg. Observed dome to-day (20th May 10).

May 27th, 1884. Ft. Verde, A.S.

Lindoevisina. - A completed nest blew down from a cotton wood in our yard to-day, a pretty nest structure, largely composed of cotton and cotton wood, nest mixed with a little horse hair and a few stems of plants. It was extremely common, and its song a quite loud and pretty warble.

Geothlypis macgillivrayi. - First seen yesterday, when quite a number were seen; 2 specimens taken.

Pyrrhopygia pusilla fulvillipes. - Several seen to-day.

Pyrrhopygia lindoevinna. - Extremely abundant, on the few mesquite bushes which are here called "cats claws." Both sexes now abundant. A day or two ago females were scarce while males were common.

Ptilocichla unifrons. - Still abundant.

Heratry clymargasta, horreorum. - Two seen this evening.

Stelgidopteryx serripennis. - Several noted.

Phaeogeophila mirata. - An old male seen, four miles of the river, and another male seen near the first. A flock seen May 23rd across the river, and one seen near Blackfords on the 24th. Several lindoevinna, clymargasta. - Seen one May 24th, and one others lately.

F. chloropus. - One or two seen. Not numerous, but as yet.

Contopus versus richardsoni. - Seen to-day, but not numerous.

Corvus alcyon. - One seen by Franz Carrau.

Nygma on U.S. Craft May 26th. Thirty miles of trip.
Ardea herodias. — Seen or two seen.
Egretta thula. — Still numerous
when the sand-flats along the Yale
also come about, the first and or higher
ground when the ground is wet after rains.

347. Dendroica castanea. Tad.

348. Oxytropsis chloroptera. & ad.

349. Chondrurus grammacea. & ad.

350. Chondrurus grammacea. & ad.

351. Oxytropsis leucopsis. & ad.

352. Oxytropsis leucopsis. & ad.

353. Oxytropsis leucopsis. & ad.

354. Oxytropsis leucopsis. & ad.

355. Oxytropsis leucopsis. & ad.

356. Oxytropsis leucopsis. & ad.

357. Oxytropsis leucopsis. & ad.

358. Pygmygryneus hyacinthinus. & ad.

359. Empidocetes superciliaris. & ad.

360. Little Vireo (Vireo aureus). & ad.

361. Thryothorus pellets. & ad.

362. Phaeopoda nitens. & ad.

363. Salvia galpinii. & ad.

364. Stelis virga longicauda. & ad.

365. Pygmygryneus leucips. & ad.
Two pairs were seen besides the specimen shot, which latter was killed near my quarters on returning. This is the largest of all small birds. Neither of the pairs could be approached.

**Pipilo heliacus heliacus** - One was seen fishing in the Verde.

**Note:** Another Black Dusky chimney twitter the mate of the one above described, was seen feeding upon a dead *Charon* (Eutelemus) (?) about 16 inches in length which last towards the end of June. The specimen of the specimen shot was empty. Officers consulted. Has not been seen since May 23. When I proceeded several became timid. One day I found an *Oriole* nest in the cottonwood tree in which I killed a pair of Hooded *Orioles* in May 22. It was deserted and contained three eggs. While, although unshelled were surrounded with other eggs which had evidently been removed and broken by some enemy. The nest was attached to a large branch of a mesquite. I packed cotton upon the nest and stored the nest upon the ground as a protected shady spot. A funger feeling that I should break it if I carried it along with me. On my return a few hours later a small round hole was broken. I used the cotton and the eggs preserved. Several birds feeding on fresh eggs on the ground. *Eugenioides coronata* at Verde the first one was shot on May 21. Another male was seen on May 23, and since then none have been observed.
May 29th. Fort Verde, A. T.

Today was spent in skirmishing the-brooks. Shot yesterday. A few miles from the post. The board and Eliza. Three young ones up the river to see a patient. We saw numerous Loring's Tangaras and one male Blue Grosbeak.

Lindisaea cornuta. — A single female was seen on May 27th. The species has depauperated. Hesperides. — One was seen yesterday.

Tangara polychloros. — A nest seen yesterday. Was built in a low bush, very similar to the one collected and contained 3 young and two eggs about to hatch.

Questa's Tangara. — One nest found. Contained 4 eggs about to hatch. The nest a bit built in thickets of brush, branches growing out from the trunks of large corkwood, and ate very coarse, thick-built nests.

Piaudsea carolinana. — One nest found. Contents 6 eggs. First 5 eggs seen. One measured 27.5 X 21. Two small ones. First nest and suite of 4 eggs from a cardboard box of my saddle ribs on the post. Was found May 22nd and then contained 2 eggs. Today I shot the female as she flew from the nest. About the nest this species after a whizzy note just like the Robin's low autumn note.

Pyrga, 208; 66; 16; 5; gape, 17; tarsus, 28; note, 27; el. 9; Fe's brown. Bill with marbled obliquous brown lighten on edge, marbled flesh, fleshy brown. Legs, feet and claws, marbled brown. Orange color. Good.

Note. — One May 26th. Found a nest of 4 eggs containing four eggs. I was unable to procure the parents. So left the nest until the 2nd, when I found two of the eggs gone, another with a small sound

hole in the side through which the contents had been extricated. The remaining egg contained a completely developed chick, and hence could not be preserved, but the nest contained a perfectly fresh egg of Videutus alter.

Avise, preserved with the broken egg, which measured 18 X 14, is pure white, minutely dotted with dark brown around the larger end, with occasional speck scattered over the rest of it. The Videutus egg, which contained the chick, was like the one above described, but measured 17 X 13.2. The Cowbird egg measured 17 X 13.2.

May 30th, 1884. Ft. Verde, A. T.

Ellis shot four male Louisiana Tangaras:

Pyrga, 208; 66; 16; 5; gape, 17; tarsus, 28; note, 27; el. 9; Fe's brown. Bill with marbled obliquous brown lighten on edge, marbled flesh, fleshy brown. Legs, feet and claws, marbled brown. Orange color. Good.

Note. — One May 26th. Found a nest of 4 eggs containing four eggs. I was unable to procure the parents. So left the nest until the 2nd, when I found two of the eggs gone, another with a small sound
for exactly growing small in size, with broad, blacker
areas beneath. Elaborate, please. Now. The bird was
expecting in the thick brush, of the cottonwoods
which border the Verde, and was started from
the tree by a shot fired at a hummingbird
behind the tree. I shot it on the wing as it left the
tree and brought down a wren. It flew or hopped
rapidly away. I pursued and with some difficulty
captured it. When caught it uttered a loud noise,
which could be heard for miles, and was not unlike
the voice a bug utters when being caught. I held
it by its outstretched wings, and it tried to
climb, and as it resisted my attempts to
join its wings above its back, so that
I could hold it in one hand, I tried to
repeatedly when it caught and released me
so suddenly, that I desisted. It immediately
instead of trying to fly it home again as
at first had intended, it dropped into the
skies, complete with
stones, grass, leaves, etc.

Another heron. — An adult Great Blue Heron
was seen on the Verde. The species is doubtless
breeding near the Post, probably in the cotton-
woods along the Verde River.

Pygmy Nighthawk. — I saw a pair of
bright colored nighthawks, the male bright red,
call over, sitting on some low bushes near
the Verde a couple of miles above the Post.
As I approached the male bird flew into the
cottonwood along the river and could
not be found. The female was also lost to
be approached.

June 5th, 1874. F. F. Verde, A. F.

Chiricahua, northeast. — I saw a pine male
upon a dry brush, a little higher than the
surrounding bushes. It was too shy to
permit a nearer approach, but I watched it
in a position at a great distance and as I
again approached, it took itself to a high
Comfortnullus rysalis.— A nest was found in a thick bush. It contained three black-green unpolluted eggs. The male bird revealed the situation of the nest by flying from the bush or near it, and the female was discovered cutting up her two eggs. Thinking that more eggs might be deposited the nest and birds were left undisturbed.

Cinclus ariel.— A nest was found near the above described one of the Grasshopper, and as it bore, contained but three eggs, it was located.

Kentucky Carolina.— Three nests were found. These birds occasionally occupy a nest in common, two pairs. Two of the nests found contained two eggs each; one set was perfectly fresh, while the other was considerably advanced in incubation. The third nest was seen by the observer to contain two eggs. So the female was shot as she sat on a bush branch when she alighted when driven from her nest. Not wishing to carry the eggs about as I intended returning that day. I left the nest intact, and on my return, the male surprised some other bird settling in the egg. Two other birds, probably males were seen in an adjoining tree. I fired at the second bird as the fowl from the nest, but unfortunately missed her and could not obtain a second shot. The nest contained the eggs all of which were perfectly fresh. The nest had doubtless belonged to two pairs of Doves, and without doubt would have contained a fourth egg of left undisturbed another. So far as I know this is the first mentioned in which two pairs of Doves have held one nest.

383. Pancholopha neglecta, Lad.

216, 308, 95, 109, vol. 13; nest, 8; 9th May, 18; females, 187; eggs, 18; ch. 8, 5. Iris red. Bill, flesh. Lack, showing a shade of brown in strong light.
June 5th, 1864.

The route again led to Beaver Creek, and again, I found the verdant valley where the creek was. The stream flowed clear, and the surrounding scenery was quite picturesque. The banks were lined with brush and trees, and the water was clear and cold. I could not help but feel a sense of peace and tranquility as I stood by the edge of the creek, listening to the sound of the water and watching the birds in the trees.

As I walked along the creek, I noticed a pair of mergansers swimming in the water. They were quite large, with long, slender bills, and their deep blue and white plumage was quite striking. I watched them for a while, observing their behavior and noting their movements. They seemed to be quite active, darting back and forth in the water and searching for food.

I also noticed a pair of grebes swimming near the shore. Their distinctive features were quite impressive, with long necks and streamlined bodies. They seemed to be quite shy, and I could not get too close to them without scaring them away.

As I continued along the creek, I noticed a pair of diving ducks swimming in the water. They were quite beautiful, with blue and white plumage and long, webbed feet. They seemed to be quite at ease in the water, diving for fish and other aquatic creatures.

I also saw a pair of mergansers on the beach, with their large, powerful bills and distinctive plumage. They seemed to be quite active, swimming and diving for food in the nearby water.

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405. Sheep (Ovis aries), B. ad. 2452.
W. col. 30, col. 11. Lg. yellow, green, black. Claw horn color at back, black at tip. Stomach contents black of small animals.

416. Bambusax suckleyi (Bambusax).--B. ad.
W. col. 15, col. 5.

June 1st, 1884. F. V. Loeb, A. S.
As we ascended, I saw the first signs of the mule deer.

Mule deer, B. ad.

401. Bambusax suckleyi (Bambusax).--B. ad.

402. Bambusax suckleyi (Bambusax).--B. ad.

403. Bambusax suckleyi (Bambusax).--B. ad.
In the course of the day I saw a few birds, including one, where I could not judge of its nature. It flew into a tree near, but after a short time it flew away. I was able to catch sight of the bird again. I saw it again from a distance and was able to identify it. I failed to catch it, but was able to observe its nature. I was able to observe the behavior of the bird in the tree and the necessary actions were made to observe its behavior and to capture it.

On the road up Copper Canyon we again observed this bird. We saw a number of Black Wasp (Phaetusa rufa) and two male Hooded Cuckoos (Coccyzus auritius) and a number of Rock Sparrows (Zonotrichia montana) throughout our observations. The bird's habitat is the rocky terrain of the area, which is known for its dry climate and vegetation. It is difficult to capture such a bird due to its習慣.

This bird is known to be abundant in the region, but it is rarely seen. I have been able to observe its behavior and its habitat. Its grey color, which is ideal for the environment, makes it difficult to capture. Note: The Rock Sparrow (Zonotrichia montana) is a very difficult to observe such a bird in the mountains of Arizona. When at Ash Fork I was observed by Dr. Buxton and a few other observers who were observing the region, where the species was abundant during the winter.
Birds Collected in Arizona Territory.

- 1845. *Corylus corniculata*, found March 14, 1844, Prescott, Arizona.
- 1848. *Corylus corniculata*, found March 17, 1844, Prescott, Arizona.
- 1851. *Corylus corniculata*, found March 20, 1844, Prescott, Arizona.
- 1858. *Corylus corniculata*, found March 27, 1844, Prescott, Arizona.

*Additional records for *Corylus corniculata* collected in Arizona Territory.*
Lips and jet brownish-black, with yellowish tip on posterior side of tentacle and round surface of jet.

Bill, yellow, maxilla tipped superiorly with black to a distance of 8 mm.

L. eucaurus, Nutt. Land. & Tier. Inv. March 30, 1844. Fort Verde, Arizona. 116; 12, pale; 12, middle to and claws; 12, claws; 8; colors of bill the same as in L. eucerus.

L. guamidus, Nutt. Land. & Tier. Inv. April 3, 1844. Fort Verde, Arizona. 160; 2, pale; 12; claws; 2, middle to and claws; 2, claws; 6; bill, brownish-yellow, tipped black on maxilla. Iris, hazel. Tarsi, flesh-color. Bill, brown, claws, brown.
2712. **Oxycithus vecchi** *Cuvier* [Roths.], *Kölbel*, Sp. 2d., April 10, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. 306; 312; 43; 117; 174; *Columba*, 44; *Nebulosa*, 32; *Gafe*, 43; 47; *Tarsius*, 34; *Middle toe and claw*, 31; *Claw*, 9; *Feet*, yellowish-brown; *Bill*; *Black*; *Legs* and *Feet*; *Brown-black*; *Plumage*, *Blackish*.

2713. **Oxycithus aberti** (Hartlaub). *Hartlaub*, 1844, April 10, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. 230; 286; 87; 114; *Columba*, 15; *Gafe*, 17; *Tarsus*, 29; *Middle toe and claw*, 27; *Claw*, 7.

2714. **Oxycithus vecchi** *Cuvier* [Roths.], *Kölbel*, Sp. 2d., April 10, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. 265; 95; 76; 182; *Columba*, 15; *Gafe*, 22; *Tarsus*, 35; *Middle toe and claw*, 21; *Claw*, 45; * Brow of head*; *20*; *Harp*; *Black*; *Bill*; *Brown*; *Plumage* and *Tail*; *Brownish-black*; *Feet*; *Yellowish-black*; *Bill*; *Brownish-black*; *Plumage*, *Blackish*.

2715. **Oxycithus vecchi** *Cuvier* [Roths.], *Kölbel*, Sp. 2d., April 10, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. 265; 95; 76; 182; *Columba*, 15; *Gafe*, 22; *Tarsus*, 35; *Middle toe and claw*, 21; *Claw*, 45; * Brow of head*; *20*; *Harp*; *Black*; *Bill*; *Brown*; *Plumage* and *Tail*; *Brownish-black*; *Feet*; *Yellowish-black*; *Bill*; *Brownish-black*; *Plumage*, *Blackish*.

2716. **Oxycithus vecchi** *Cuvier* [Roths.], *Kölbel*, Sp. 2d., April 10, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. 265; 95; 76; 182; *Columba*, 15; *Gafe*, 22; *Tarsus*, 35; *Middle toe and claw*, 21; *Claw*, 45; * Brow of head*; *20*; *Harp*; *Black*; *Bill*; *Brown*; *Plumage* and *Tail*; *Brownish-black*; *Feet*; *Yellowish-black*; *Bill*; *Brownish-black*; *Plumage*, *Blackish*.

2717. **Oxycithus vecchi** *Cuvier* [Roths.], *Kölbel*, Sp. 2d., April 10, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. 375; 485; 485; 147; *Columba*, 23; *Gafe*, 22; *Tarsus*, 33; *Middle toe and claw*, 37; *Claw*, 14.

2718. **Oxycithus vecchi** *Cuvier* [Roths.], *Kölbel*, Sp. 2d., April 10, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. 347; 4275; 387; 245; *Cere* and *Columba*, 35; *Cere*, 44; *Columba*, 244; *Gafe*, 47; *Tarsus*, 83; *Middle toe and claw*, 61; *Claw*, 25; *Feet*, *Yellow*; *Bill*, 2; *Brown*, *Bill*; *Black*.

2719. *Reauphenschalck, brycph. Hory*, *Red*; *Red-vent*; *Red-throat*; *Red*; *11*, *April*, *1844*, *Fort Verde*, *Arizona*. 365; 345; 325; 305; *Columba*, 36; 6; *Gafe*, 42; *Tarsus*, 32; *Middle toe and claw*, 35; *Claw*, 36; *Finger*, *Yellow*; *Bill*, *Black*; *Shot* by *Elia*, *W. Neumann*.

2720. **Crested pitta montana** (Linn.). *Band*, *Sage thrush*; *Red*; *11*, *April*, *1844*, *Fort Verde*, *Arizona*. 27; 32; 8; *Gafe*, 29; *Bill*; *Black*; *Shot* by *Elia*, *W. Neumann*.

2721. **Crested pitta montana** (Linn.). *Band*, *Sage thrush*; *Red*; *11*, *April*, *1844*, *Fort Verde*, *Arizona*. 320; 32; 8; *Gafe*, 104; *Bill*; *Black*; *Shot* by *Elia*, *W. Neumann*.

2722. **Crested pitta montana** (Linn.). *Band*, *Sage thrush*; *Red*; *11*, *April*, *1844*, *Fort Verde*, *Arizona*. 27; 32; 8; *Gafe*, 29; *Bill*; *Black*; *Shot* by *Elia*, *W. Neumann*.

2723. **Crested pitta montana** (Linn.). *Band*, *Sage thrush*; *Red*; *11*, *April*, *1844*, *Fort Verde*, *Arizona*. 320; 32; 8; *Gafe*, 104; *Bill*; *Black*; *Shot* by *Elia*, *W. Neumann*.

2724. **Crested pitta montana** (Linn.). *Band*, *Sage thrush*; *Red*; *11*, *April*, *1844*, *Fort Verde*, *Arizona*. 320; 32; 8; *Gafe*, 104; *Bill*; *Black*; *Shot* by *Elia*, *W. Neumann*.

2725. **Crested pitta montana** (Linn.). *Band*, *Sage thrush*; *Red*; *11*, *April*, *1844*, *Fort Verde*, *Arizona*. 320; 32; 8; *Gafe*, 104; *Bill*; *Black*; *Shot* by *Elia*, *W. Neumann*.

2726. **Crested pitta montana** (Linn.). *Band*, *Sage thrush*; *Red*; *11*, *April*, *1844*, *Fort Verde*, *Arizona*. 320; 32; 8; *Gafe*, 104; *Bill*; *Black*; *Shot* by *Elia*, *W. Neumann*.
2736. *Conium vulgare*. Observed.

Wed., April 12, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 143; 236; 72; 63; bill, measured from nostril, 9; yoke, 11; tail, 16; middle toe and claw 14.5; claw, 5.3; Iris, hazel.

2737. *Conium vulgare*. Observed.

Thu., April 12, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 143; 236; 72; 63; bill, measured from nostril, 25; yoke, 27; claws, 15; middle toe and claw 14; claw, 6. Iris, hazel. Bill, yellow, with maxilla tinged with dusky brown. Iris, yellowish. Flashing: foot, brown. Claws, browmish - black. Iris, greenish.

2738. *Conium vulgare*. Observed.

Fri., April 13, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 176, 266; 73; 76; claws, 11; yoke, 13.5; tail, 16.5; middle toe and claw 14.5; claw, 5. Iris, green.

2739. *Conium vulgare*. Observed.

Sat., April 14, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 196; 206; 35; 118; 10; bill, measured from nostril, 13.5; yoke, 15; tail, 16; middle toe and claw 16; claw, 5. Iris, hazel. Bill, flat and claws, black.

2740. *Conium vulgare*. Observed.

Sun., April 15, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 176; 266; 73; 76; claws, 11; yoke, 13.5; tail, 16.5; middle toe and claw 14.5; claw, 5. Iris, green.

2741. *Conium vulgare*. Observed.

Mon., April 16, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 133; 204; 64; 58; bill, measured from nostril, 8; yoke, 14; tail, 15; middle toe and claw 14.5; claw, 5.

2742. *Conium vulgare*. Observed.

Tues., April 17, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 143; 236; 72; 63; bill, measured from nostril, 9; yoke, 11; tail, 16; middle toe and claw 14.5; claw, 5.

2743. *Conium vulgare*. Observed.

Wed., April 18, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 240; 300; 94; 117; claw, 15; yoke, 17; tail, 50; middle toe and claw 37; claw, 9.5.
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    April 16, 1845, Fort Verde, Yuma.

    April 13, 1845, Fort Verde, Yuma. 2380: 2175; 113: 72.
    Calumet 16; gale 15; tarsus 28; middle toe and claw 23; claw 6.
    Hind wing. Bill dusky brown; maxilla mandible and maxillary plate dusky brown.

    April 16, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona. 233; 214; 115; 72.
    Calumet 16; gale 16; tarsus 28; middle toe and claw 23; claw 6.
    Contained an egg measuring 23x17 mm. and several smaller ones. Egg shell was tinged caratified.

    April 16, 1844, Square Park, numbing camps. near
    Fort Verde, Arizona. 157; 235; 72; 65.
    Bill measured from nostril 14; 5 gale 22; tarsus 21; 5;
    middle toe and claw 17; ear 5.

2748. Lophopteryx gambelli (Davis) Coon. -
    April 16, 1845, Fort Verde, Arizona.

2749. Bryacrona quadrangularis (Davis) Goorm.
    April 16, 1845, Fort Verde, Arizona.

2750. Pseudocerceris californica (Chapman) Conus.
    April 17, 1845, Fort Verde, Arizona.
2754. Ceratocheilus albus Altenburger det. [identical with Ceratocheilus albus (C. L. Koch)]


2756. Ceratocheilus affinis Altenburger det. [identical with Ceratocheilus affinis (C. L. Koch)]


2757. Ceratocheilus affinis Altenburger det. [identical with Ceratocheilus affinis (C. L. Koch)]

1. 1861. Characinae maculata (C. L. Koch) Burnside.

2758. Delphinia turbata (C. L. Koch) Burnside.

1. 1868. Delphinidae, Mexico. April 22, 1849. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 130; 150, 64; 30, 37; bill, measured from nostril, 7; eye, 18, 5; tentacle, 17, middle toe and claw, 14, 5; claw, 4.

2759. Delphinia turbata (C. L. Koch) Burnside.

1. 1869. Delphinae, Mexico. April 22, 1849. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 130; 150, 64; 30, 37; bill, measured from nostril, 7; eye, 18, 5; tentacle, 17, middle toe and claw, 14, 5; claw, 4.

2770. Delphinae, Mexico. April 22, 1849. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 130; 150, 64; 30, 37; bill, measured from nostril, 7; eye, 18, 5; tentacle, 17, middle toe and claw, 14, 5; claw, 4.

2771. Delphinae, Mexico. April 22, 1849. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 130; 150, 64; 30, 37; bill, measured from nostril, 7; eye, 18, 5; tentacle, 17, middle toe and claw, 14, 5; claw, 4.

2772. Delphinae, Mexico. April 22, 1849. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 130; 150, 64; 30, 37; bill, measured from nostril, 7; eye, 18, 5; tentacle, 17, middle toe and claw, 14, 5; claw, 4.
312; 404; 130; 153; column, 26.5; gauge, 31; tarsi, 57; middle toe and claw, 31; claw, 7; Bill, hazel. Bill, leg, foot and claw, black.

2774. Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Swin.) California. Woodpecker. 2d. April 23, 1854. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 242; 45.2; 141; 89; column, 26.4; gauge, 25; tarsi, 25; middle toe and claw, 26; claw, 7; color like No. 2766.

2775. Geochelidon cyanotus mexicanus (Sau.) Red-tailed Hawk. 4d. April 23, 1854. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 310; 520; 154; 114; column, 35.6; gauge, 40.3; tarsi, 38; middle toe and claw, 34; claw, 11; head, dark red. Bill, bluish-black. Leg and foot; bluish-gray; head, dark bluish-gray.

2776. Lanius ludovicianus exsulcanus (Sau.) Red-tailed Hawk. 4d. April 23, 1854. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 239; 333; 97; 107; column, 17; gauge, 34; tarsi, 28.5; middle toe and claw, 28; claw, 7; Bill, hazel. Bill, leg, foot and claw, black.

2777. Sialia mexicana, Swain. California Bluebird. 4d. April 23, 1854. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 173; 320; 166; 6; bill, measured from nostril, 9; gauge, 19; tarsi, 19.5; middle toe and claw, 20; claw, 6; head, hazel. Bill, leg, foot and claw, black.

2778. Accipiter badius (Sau.) White-tailed Hawk. 4d. April 23, 1854. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 32; 230; 71; 57; bill, measured from nostril, 13.5; gauge, 23; column, 17.3; tarsi, 20; middle toe and claw, 17; claw, 4.7.

2779. Apus nigrum, Arizona (Sau.) Red-winged Blackbird. Western Chipping Sparrow. 4d. April 23, 1854. Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 149; 238; 74; 20; column, 10; gauge, 11.5; tarsi, 15; middle toe and claw, 17; claw, 4.

2780. Cyanoptila stellata macrolophus (Baird) Red-wing. Long-tailed Jay. 4d. April 26, 1854. Shot among the low oak bushes near the Agua Fria, between Whipple Barracks and Fort Verde, Arizona. 348; 47.6; 146; 149; column, 30; gauge, 34; tarsi, 46; middle toe and claw, 17; claw, 9; leg and claw, 32; claw, 7; Cyanoptila stellata macrolophus (Baird) Red-wing. Long-tailed Jay. 4d. April 23, 1854. Shot among the low oak bushes near the Agua Fria, between Whipple Barracks and Fort Verde, Arizona. 348; 47.6; 146; 149; column, 30; gauge, 34; tarsi, 46; middle toe and claw, 17; claw, 9; leg and claw, 32; claw, 7.

2781. Aphelocoma woodhouseii (Hüf. Red-wing Woodpecker. 4d. April 23, 1854. Near Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 32; 433; 154; 136; column, 28; gauge, 34; tarsi, 41; middle toe and claw, 35; claw, 9; Bill, hazel. Bill, leg, foot and claw, black.

2782. Aphelocoma woodhouseii (Hüf. Red-wing Woodpecker. 4d. April 23, 1854. Near Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 32; 433; 154; 136; column, 28; gauge, 34; tarsi, 41; middle toe and claw, 35; claw, 9; Bill, hazel. Bill, leg, foot and claw, black.

2783. Aphelocoma woodhouseii (Hüf. Red-wing Woodpecker. 4d. April 23, 1854. Near Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 32; 433; 154; 136; column, 28; gauge, 34; tarsi, 41; middle toe and claw, 35; claw, 9; Bill, hazel. Bill, leg, foot and claw, black.

2784. Aphelocoma woodhouseii (Hüf. Red-wing Woodpecker. 4d. April 23, 1854. Near Whipple Barracks, Arizona. 32; 433; 154; 136; column, 28; gauge, 34; tarsi, 41; middle toe and claw, 35; claw, 9; Bill, hazel. Bill, leg, foot and claw, black.

2785. Lanius ludovicianus exsulcanus (Sau.) Louisiana White-rumped Shrike. 4d. April 23, 1854. Near Staudinger's ranch, on the road from Whipple Barracks to Fort Verde, Arizona. 268; 328; 97; 107; column, 17; gauge, 26; tarsi, 27; middle toe and claw, 13.5; claw, 7.

2786. Lophodytes yamalti, Nutt. Varnor's Locut. 4d. Near Staudinger's ranch, on the road from Whipple Barracks to Fort Verde, Arizona. April 23, 1854. 28.2 X 37.3. (For Louis A. Ruega).


2788. Lophodytes yamalti, Nutt. Varnor's Locut. 4d. Near Staudinger's ranch, on the road from Whipple Barracks to Fort Verde, Arizona. April 23, 1854. 28.2 X 37.3. (For Louis A. Ruega).
2798. *Chaparral (Oxalis) Gray, House Ranch. Dated April 29, 1874. Fort Verde, Arizona. 155; 155; 70; column, 9, 9; page, 10; text, 17; middle toe and claw 17; claw, 8. 5. Hymenophyllum.


2801. Chloridesia grammea. Lark Finch. Dated April 29, 1874. Fort Verde, Arizona. 175; 175; 71; 71; column, 12. 5; page, 12; column, 20. 4; claw, 8. 5.

2802. Chloridesia gramminea. Lark Finch. Dated April 29, 1874. Fort Verde, Arizona. 175; 175; 71; 71; column, 12. 5; page, 12; column, 20. 4; claw, 8. 5. Middle toe and claw 17. 4; claw, 8. 5.

2803. *Cygnorhamphus cyanogenus, (Wag.) Gmelin. Virgin Blackbird. Dated April 29, 1874. Fort Verde, Arizona. 260; 260; 132; 132; column, 20. 6; page, 24; text, 33; middle toe and claw 30; claw, 7. 5. Tegulae, bill, legs, foot and claws, black.

2804. *Sialia olivacea, (Wag.) Gray. Olive Sialia. Dated April 29, 1874. Fort Verde, Arizona. 185; 185; 99; 99; column, 21. 9; page, 23. 5; text, 17. 7; "middle" toe and claw 17; claw, 8.

2805. *Chromidesia grammatica. Lark Finch. Dated April 29, 1874. Fort Verde, Arizona. 183; 244; 9. 2; 9. 2; column, 14; page, 15. 8; column, 22. 1; "middle" toe and claw 22; claw, 6. 5.

2806. *Chromidesia grammatica. Lark Finch. Dated April 29, 1874. Fort Verde, Arizona. 183; 244; 9. 2; 9. 2; column, 14; page, 15. 8; column, 22. 1; "middle" toe and claw 22; claw, 6. 5.
2507. *Streptopelia psittacula*. San Luis, California, October 22. 1884.
April 25, 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.
15°; 330; 108; 74; bill, measured from nostril, 8.7;
gape, 1.8; tarsi, 20.5; middle toe and claw, 20;
claw, 5.4.

156; 240; 102; 80; tail, 1.8; gape, 3.8;
tarsi, 27.5; middle toe and claw, 24; claw, 5.

123; 320; 98; 5; 103; tail, 17.5; gape, 3.6;
tarsi, 24; middle toe and claw, 26; claw, 7.

269; 350; 137; 27; bill, measured from nostril, 14;
gape, 2.7; tarsi, 31.9; middle toe and claw, 3.3;
claw, 2.7.

April 27, 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.
150; 260; 143; 163; tail, 16; eyes, 4; tail, 14;
tail, 13; tarsi, 36.5; middle toe and claw, 31; claw, 8.

2512. *Xanthocephalus brasiiensis* (Linnaeus). Sharp-tailed Hawk.
April 27, 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.
269; 630; 205; 140; tail, 16; eyes, 4; tail, 14;
tail, 13; tarsi, 36.5; middle toe and claw, 31; claw, 8.

103; 136; 56; 33; tail, from feathers, 15;
gape, 2.3; tarsi, 5.6; middle toe and claw, 5.5; claw, 3.3; bill, black.

103; 128; 55; 24; 9; tail, from feathers, 15;
gape, 2.3; tarsi, 4.3; middle toe and claw, 6.5; claw, 3.3; bill, black.

147; 192; 61; 49; bill, measured from nostril, 15;
tarsi, 17; middle toe and claw, 15; claw, 4.2.

214; 333; 102; 94; tail, 16; gape, 36;
tarsi, 22; middle toe and claw, 25; claw, 4.

210; 285; 87; 97; tail, 16; gape, 21; tarsi, 25;
middle toe and claw, 31; claw, 6.

174; 270; 85; 97; tail, 16; gape, 21; tarsi, 25;
middle toe and claw, 31; claw, 6.

185; 19; 97; 26; tail, 16; tarsi, 25; middle toe and claw, 31; claw, 6.

165; 175; 251; 180; tail, including crest, 30;
crests, 8; middle toe and claw, 31; claw, 8.

137; 96; tail, measured from nostril, 19; gape, 26;
tarsi, 21; middle toe and claw, 22; claw, 4.9.

350; 145; 127; 96; tail, measured from nostril, 19; gape, 26;
tarsi, 21; middle toe and claw, 22; claw, 4.9.

137; 96; tail, measured from nostril, 19; gape, 26;
tarsi, 21; middle toe and claw, 22; claw, 4.9.

137; 96; tail, measured from nostril, 19; gape, 26;
tarsi, 21; middle toe and claw, 22; claw, 4.9.

137; 96; tail, measured from nostril, 19; gape, 26;
tarsi, 21; middle toe and claw, 22; claw, 4.9.
2842. Truncaulus flavus (Linn.) Vieill. Yellow Hawk. Fad. May 2, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 50c; 32c; total, 82c. Middle toe and claw: 32c. Clara. 4.

2843. Truncaulus flavus (Linn.) Vieill. Yellow Hawk. Fad. May 1, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 50c; 32c; total, 82c. Column and car: 11c, 4c; claw: 12c. 6.

2844. Palaeocercus dermestoides (Linn.) Boll. Roal hawk. Fad. May 3, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 15c; 4c; total, 19c. Column, car: 12c, 4c; claw: 26c, 23c. Middle toe and claw: 30c, 7c. 7.

2845. Phasianus colchicus calidus, Henly. Red-winged Phasian. Fad. May 2, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 25c; 31c; total, 56c. Column, car: 3c, 5c; middle toe and claw: 30c, 7c. 8.

2846. Phasianus colchicus calidus, Henly. Red-winged Phasian. Fad. May 1, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 36c; 27c; total, 63c. Column, car: 12c, 4c; claw: 26c, 23c. Middle toe and claw: 30c, 7c. 9.

2847. Truncaulus flavus (Linn.) Vieill. Yellow Hawk. Fad. May 3, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 50c; 32c; total, 82c. Column, car: 11c, 4c; claw: 12c. 6.


1843. *Achias gallicus* (Pallas). 
Bolshoy, 2, May 3, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona.  
Blue, yellowish olive, tipped with black on both mandibles.  
Feet foot brown, toes and claws brown, claws rusty brown.  
Under-surface of head, flesh-color.

1844. *Visco ciliatus* (Miiller). 
Viscata, 2, May 3, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona.  
123: 151: 53: 53: bill, measured from nostril, 6:  
gape, 14: tarsi, 20: middle toe and claw, 16: claw, 4.  
Blue, dusky brown.  
Bill, with maxilla olive brown; mandible, black, tipped with white.  
Legs and feet, bluish-gray; claws, dusky.  
Song a brief, pretty song.  

1845. *Pteronara violacea* (Swinhoe).  
Bullock's Cradle, 2, May 3, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona.  
Blue, olive, hazel.  
Bill, with maxilla blue-black; mandible, black.  
Legs and feet, bluish-gray; claws, dusky.  

1846. *Pteronara violacea* (Swinhoe).  
Bullock's Cradle, 2, May 3, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona.  
Blue, olive, olive, hazel.  
Legs and feet, blue-black.  

1847. *Pteronara violacea* (Swinhoe).  
Bullock's Cradle, 2, May 3, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona.  
148: 287: 77: 52: bill, measured from nostril, 15:  
gape, 15: tarsi, 14: 5: middle toe and claw, 17:  
claw, 5.  
Black, black.  

1848. *Myiarchus cinerascens* (Linn.).  
Cinereus, 2, May 3, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona.  
38: 32: 101: 95: bill, measured from nostril, 15:  
gape, 26-5: tarsi, 28: middle toe and claw, 19:  
claw, 6.  
Black, black.  
Legs, foot and claws, blue-black.  

1849. *Myiarchus cinerascens* (Linn.).  
Cinereus, 2, May 3, 1844, Fort Verde, Arizona.  
181: 238: 71: 62: bill, measured from nostril, 9:  
gape, 15: tarsi, 19: middle toe and claw, 17:  
claw, 5.  
Black, black.  
Bill, with maxilla brownish-black; mandible, yellow.  
Legs, foot and claws, black.
1864. Fluviales antilopennes texanae
202., 543., 191., 115., culmen, 7.5.; bell, measured from nostril, 5; gape, 2.5.; bill, measured from nostril, 14; middle toe and claw, 19; claw, 4.

1867. Fluviales Americano Tucki. Baird, Yellow-headed
177., 172.; 53., 93.; bell, measured from nostril, 7.; culmen, 7.; gape, 10.; tarsus, 16.; middle toe and claw, 12.; claw, 4.

1868. Fluviales Americano Tucki. Baird, Yellow-headed
Fort Mojave, Colorado, Arizona.
118.; 167.; 50.; bell, measured from nostril, 7.; culmen, 4.; gape, 7.; tarsus, 16.; middle toe and claw, 13.; claw, 4.

1869. Phaethon vitosus (Soc) Soc. Black-crowned Sky-
195. x 257. Young of the year without its parents.

1870. Motacilla alba (Soc) Soc. Scissor-tailed Fly-
200.; 334.; 138.; 98.; culmen, 16.; gape, 16.; tarsus, 2.6.; middle toe and claw, 2.; index, 9.: toe and claw, 16.

1871. Pachycephala melanocephala (Soc) Soc. Black-headed
Bantick. End. May 14, 1884. Peach Springs, Canyon, near Diamond Creek, at the Grand Canyon of the Colorado.
217.; 327.; 102.; 96.; culmen, 18.; gape, 18.; tarsus, 27.; middle toe and claw, 27; claw, 7.

157.; 235.; 73.; 69.; culmen, 11.; gape, 12.; tarsus, 17.; middle toe and claw, 17.; claw, 4.; breeding suggest whiteness.

1873. Helminthobrycon perspicua. Baird, Virginia
128.; 137.; 47.; bell, measured from nostril, 7.;
List of Works Collected in the Highlands.


(2) 1835. Audubon, J. D. A Synopsis of the Birds of North America.

(3) 1840. McClellan, F. A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States and of Canada.


(7) 1857. Beasley, J. C. Zoology of Cape May County.

(8) 1858. Audubon, John James, ed. The Birds of America.


(18) 1873. Meek, H. B. Inland Fauna.


Chrominus nigrofusco. - Lot. 76. Between l. l. and 11. 13. Anteriorly black. Dors. 15; P. 16; V. 9 (10.3); A. 7 (8.3).

Scale with 3 rows of large papillae, lower lip, rounded to the base, with about 8 rows of papillae. Beneath, orange-yellow; above, dark olive-brown, with a brownish tinge along the lateral line; each scale banded with silver at the scale on longitudinal series next above lateral line, 7.5. Length, 360 mm.; exclusive of caudal fin, which measures 70 mm. Height of dorsal anterior; 6.5; posterior; 2.8; 1st length, 7.5.

Length of pectoral; 60; length of ventral; 49.

Length 2.25. Length of head; 102 mm. from tip of snout to eye; 74.6. Width of eye, 8.6. From tip of border of eye to tip of head, 512. Width of mouth, 2.5; length of mouth, 2.5.

Scale in the longitudinal series next above the lateral line, 6.5. Row of scales between the lateral line and dorsal fin, 8; between 11. l. l.

and ventral; 10. Dors. 11; P. 15; V. 9; A. 7.

When bg with about 8 rows of papillae; lower lip with about 10 rows of papillae. Length 560 mm. in which there are 66 dorsal vertebra, 24. Length of head 97. 4th of amount of eye, 46. Orbital, 15. Eye, 11. From posterior border of eye to opercle; 43. Depth of body, 77.


When bg with 3 rows of papillae; lower lip with about 8 rows of papillae, and not brown.


Verde Brook Gudgeon full of large eggs. Length 1.44 inches. Weight (averaged) 2.5 lbs. First part in front of dorsal fin 10.2 mm. Length to base caudal 17 3/8. Diameter of eye 31/2. 5 of spine points end of opercle 4.58 in. Length of pelvic fin, 2.5. Length of dorsal, 2.5. Height of dorsal, 1.8. Height of body, 1.8. (S) 2.5. 1. Length of ventral fin, 2. 2.2. Anal fin along anterior border, 2 1/4; Anal fin to side of posterior border, 3.4. Anal fin length of base 1 3/4. Caudal slightly forked. Caudal and dorsal fins dusky - yellowish, and thinly spotted.
"Pectorals, ventral, and anal, orange-yellow, and only spotted along anterior border.
Sides of head below eyes, gold, unpigmented, bright; an area just below and behind
the eye, where the spots are perfectly round and black and rather sparse.
Ventral aspect yellowish and unpigmented.
Adorsal, to half an inch above lateral line,
silver-grayish, spotting very faint below.
No spots on extending to within an inch
of lower fin. Grows more numerous above
x-scaletip, side round. Above dark olive.
Some scales with metallic bluish tints.
Flesh, reddish-salmon. Protoconeum whiteish
or colorless. Scales L. c. 120, D. 12; V. 10;
Q. 12; P. about 16. **

A small one, 13 inches total length,
dull in color only, being whitish in
pectoral region below.

Another, from 15½ inches total length,
D. Caudal, length 16½. D. 12; V. 10; P. 16; Q. 11."

The note-book in which the above notes
on the trout were penned (Physician's Hand Book) is
dated (printed date) "1887." There is no date with notes.
Anthropophagus - Nearly every spring these appeared in the corals at Fort Verde, two or three individuals of this species, that were conspicuous amongst their brittle, for reasons of their unusually rich orange-colored males. I made special efforts to secure one of these rare specimens, but only wounded one so that it flew off and died.

Often, as I have said, I found young feeding among the scattered body in the corals, running fearlessly about amongst the stems of the coral. I have been reminded of the little cowboys who run so fearlessly amongst the legs of the antelopes of our western states.

409. Chalcionema juvenilis (This). - Found in the desert near Fort Verde, 100 feet.

410. Chalcionema juvenilis (This). - Specimens determined - 3.

411. Chalcionema juvenilis (This). - Specimens determined - 3.

412. Chalcionema juvenilis (This). - Specimens determined - 3.

413. Chalcionema juvenilis (This). - Specimens determined - 3.

414. Chalcionema juvenilis (This). - Specimens determined - 3.

2940. Otello nervosus longimanus. - A nest containing three eggs, probably a full set, was taken with the male parent (No. 409).

Note. - Found in the desert near Fort Verde.

1986. Otello juvenilis nervosus longimanus. - A nest containing one egg was found, and the male taken. - A set of four eggs was taken on the north of the Fort hospital.
1415. (2991) July 18th, 1834. J. Verdy, C. I.

1416. (2992) Summery weather, no rain. Icing sugar and carob fruit all fried in beeswax, and served on bread. The birds are still nesting, and the nests are still being checked. The eggs are still being checked, and the hatching of the chicks is progressing. The chicks are now almost ready to fly. The nest is now complete, and the birds are ready to leave. The nest is now complete, and the birds are ready to leave. The nest is now complete, and the birds are ready to leave. The nest is now complete, and the birds are ready to leave. The nest is now complete, and the birds are ready to leave. The nest is now complete, and the birds are ready to leave. The nest is now complete, and the birds are ready to leave.

1417. (2993) 10th July, 1834. J. Verdy, C. I.

1418. (2994) June 11th, 1834. J. Verdy, C. I.
June 11, 1864 — Continued.)

426. Pterophylax pustulosa Aud.

427. Pterophylax cinctus Aud.

428. Myiarchus crinitus cinereus Aud.

360a. Myiarchus cinnamomeus Aud.

3005. Myiarchus ludoviciana Aud.

350. Myiarchus ludoviciana Aud.

3006. Myiarchus ludoviciana Aud.

3007. Myiarchus ludoviciana Aud.

452. Hemmingbird, 3 jun.

438. Nuthatch, 4 jun.

439. Hemmingbird, 5 jun.

Note: — A nest containing four from young of the

Lazuli Finch. Some additional eggs found in a nest of

a bird in that locality.

June 11, 1864 — Continued.

This bird is evidently very rare; one of the female, showed evidence of

copulation, while the other contained two young eggs, which would have been expected on a day of this

Yellow-headed Finch. — The second nest which

I found June 6th was deserted and very careful

and unusual search failed to discover any of

the nest or birds. The species is found south

of the river, and I saw a nest which

was doubtless that of a Yellow-headed Finch. — I have seen no young as yet.

The nest is usually on the ground, and is

usually seen along the stream. The Species is only found wherever there is water, and is

rarely seen along the banks of the river, but I have been unable to

locate the nest. I have seen no young as yet.

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usually seen along the stream. The Species is only found wherever there is water, and is

rarely seen along the banks of the river, but I have been unable to

locate the nest. I have seen no young as yet.
June 3rd 1894. Mt. Vernon, U.S.

Wrote on June 3rd. I examined two nests of the White-winged Swallow (Hirundo rustica) which contained young birds grown. I did not move the young from the burrows. I cannot say what the nest was composed of, though it appeared to be rather bulky and composed of weed stems; nor can I say how many young these nests contained.

The burrows were about a foot deep and the entrances sheltered by the (sward). I surrounded each nest with a piece of muslin, but it appeared to be unnecessary.

I have been careful not to harm the young or their safety.

No Barn Swallows have been seen for a week.

Perchus canicularius. - First seen here May 30. The species is now rather common in suitable localities.

Monday (June 13th) I spent the afternoon in collecting eggs.

The side of White's Low hill (Papago arizona) was taken. Both were built in trees, having been left several days after the last egg was laid, and were not injured. Each contained a single egg slightly incubated.

Set No. 3 was placed in the nest of a Cottonwood, swaying four feet above the ground.

Set No. 4 was placed in a brush of small branches growing above the trunk of a large Cottonwood, four feet above the ground.

A third nest was in a "tree" brush a about 1 1/3 feet from the ground, and contained only two newly-fledged young ones of which 25 was taken and preserved. Thus two families of young were on the wing with their parents, though young.
The wren built was round, and the floor was exceedingly slopy, keeping a long way up advance, pending upon the lower end to the end of cottonwood and dead bushes, flying out of sight of the tree closely followed.

Silvery-winged miner. - A nest built from a cottonwood near the river, and I went to the tree hoping to discover the nest. When beneath the tree I found a shadow, where the sun glowed from her nest and moving about the tree in a silent circle flew off to the top of the adjacent cottonwood tree by the river. I saw it hovered and fluttered over the tree while I was searching the amulet, but both birds were perfectly silent. I found the nest but a single nestless, and when removed showed a large hole on one side which had been occupied by one branch of the egg. The egg were two in number, one and the nest are described in detail in my book containing "Description of Nest and Eggs." When I descended the tree I found a shot at the nest as he flew overhead that raised. I followed the fear from tree to tree until they alighted on the river bushes, where I again fired to the parrot, and they to badly loaded, crotched, twisted, and then the birds disappeared, badly frightened, for some time wavered, brush in long way off, but afterwards returned to the real while the nest had been. I tried to secure them again, but they had become so as they instinctively and I did not become a shot.

"Recent nests and crystals." - A nest was found in a horizontal fence of a large mesquite brush, where it had a continuous thickening and in its thick and exposed position. It was well built and contained
April 15, 1854. At Fort Verde, Ariz.

Today, the eggs, resembling those of a Robin, seemed to me larger and more white in color than the size of those which I found in a dense sage bush on June 3rd, which was left until the 5th, when the eggs were found to be gone. I then said I would not again be in an incomplete sort of kitchen in hopes of getting a complete suit; but I did not, this time, go back to the old place, nor did I ever return, as I had since carried out in the case of the Roadrunner nest which contained a single fresh egg.

**Mojave Pigeon**

The first young mojave bird in the nest having left the nest and company with their parents. I found a nest 5 days containing 3 eggs, and a set of four which I took. The nest broke the day before when the eggs were broken in my field basket.

**Ground Finches**

A bird is still present and doubtless breeds in the Verde. Selling.

**Crimson Finch**

A large number was heard calling among the tall cottonwoods on the river.

**Rainbow Pigeon**

June 15, 1854. At Fort Verde, Ariz.

Mr. Vogler brought me this nest with the parent which he shot beside the nest. The eggs measured respectively, 13 x 9 and 13 x 9.5 mm. The nest measures in width externally 43 cm internally 25 cm; in depth externally, 27 cm; internally 20 cm. Eggs as usual pure white. Incubation began, so that only one egg was completely covered by the contents. A little water filled with arsenic to preserve it.

**Scalefeather**

June 16, 1854. Fort Verde, Ariz.

Pyrrhula rubecula mexicana (Sette) Em. Very pretty, rapid flyers, black and white, 7.5 cm. Short from head and two eggs white. The nest was also seen and preserved, one egg brown in getting out of the nest. I think this is the usual authentic nest and eggs.

**White Wagtail**

I believe this is the usual authentic nest and eggs. The nest was also seen and preserved, one egg brown in getting out of the nest. Very pretty, rapid flyers, black and white, 7.5 cm. Short from head and two eggs white.

**White Wagtail**

A nest at the same time, in which the nest was taken, the male was also present, but too shy for capture.

**White Wagtail**

A nest close to the one in which the nest was taken, the male was also present, but too shy for capture.

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**White Wagtail**

A nest close to the one in which the nest was taken, the male was also present, but too shy for capture.
June 16, 1864.


446. *Vireo*

447. *Sinuella neglecta.* — & sp.. Well discusses and taking care of itself as usual, it was very dry.

448. *Keynowojus medicus.* & sp.. Well-discussed and taking care of itself. 325, 327, 100, 364, end, 30, most, 22, 9, 10, 19, 14, 5.

450. *Eucrates expeditus.* & sp.. From nest, accompanied by both its parents.


June 16, 1864.

June 16, 1864.

June 16, 1864.

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June 16, 1864.
momentarily effecting the branch would crack suddenly off and free itself from the ground beneath.
I was barely able to touch the nest by reaching forward, and may perhaps be
Grindoch for dropping from the top of
my finger the first egg of this beautiful
blossom that I materialized have now touched.
Dropped to the ground + was utterly destroyed, but it appeared when on the next to be precisely
by the one present.

Species Indicaeanae crepatilis: - A female
feather from a thicket and was shot. Her
head, from marks of recent puncture, but
the nest was not in the thicket whence she
flew and could not be discovered.

Species: nest was found at a distance from
this spot which was built on top of a long
bush, dead bush, armed with thorns, and
it contained four young nearly ready to
leave their nest.

Species: Indicaeanae: - One or two seen. It
appears there for the most part deserted.

June 17th, 1874. H. Veale, I.T.

3629. Spheza arenaria. 154; 174; 35; 74; 40; calf, 11;

Bell bluish-black. Legs, foot, clove, brownish-black.

452. Comb nanae corvina. 74.

V3029. 188; 290; 89; 78; calf, 16; calf, 15; tail, 31;

note, 24; cl, 7. Free, short, brown; Bill, with
musk, blue-black, mandible, bluish, horn-color.

454. Zonitha confusa. 74.

V3030. 174; 374; 83; 71; calf, 15, calf, 18; tarsus, 20;

note, 24; cl, 6, 5. Incl. Hazel. Bill, with musk,
brownish-black, mandible, bluish, horn-color. Legs,
foot, and clove brownish-black.
nest was built in rather exposed situation, in
the fork of a small tree, six feet from
the ground, and contained six eggs, about 1 inch
in diameter. A nest of two eggs
was found near the branches of a similar
nest about 2 feet from the ground. Suggests
the sitting parent that I thought I caught
his eye in my hand, as I set up the seeds.

Stipple-necked. — A nest was found
attached to the extremity of a lowest branch
of a large sycomore tree, where it grew
entirely out of reach. I shot the male
parent to make my identification of the species certain, since I was unable to reach the nest.

Asterisk gambol. — Tied. Vegas saw a
set of Emu's eggs which were taken on a ranch
down the valley. June 14th I have failed to
find a nest, although the birds are abundant
and generally dispersed. They are for the most
part met with and found in fields the whole
season has been spent in a bush; and small flocks of four
to six birds are still frequently seen.

Chloris grammatica. — The nest found a
few days since was deserted 12 days; and I also
saw young on wing across the river.

Acanthospermum. — Have seen but one brood
on wing, June 14th.

Empyreanus. — The young have been flying
about since the last week of June.

Peplis aburita. — The first broods have in
most cases settled in the nests; many pairs,
are nesting again.

browal half of mandible a pale, salmon-colored, yellow fading
darkly brown. Eye: dull plumrous; clear. This is a typical
feature of a well-developed
468. Chacophila nitens. | 2d. Nest of Sat. 3. No.
1349, 204; 25; 16; 100; old, 13: nest, 3. 57; gape, 18; 
body, 18; nite, 18, . 6.
469. Chacophila nitens. 2d. Nest of Sat. 3. 16
134, 205; 26; 1; old, 13; nest, 18; gape, 17; 5.
136; 18; 5; 18; 5; 5. 6.
470. Chacophila nitens. | 2d. Nest of Sat. 3. 16
134, 20; 25; 8; 8; 1; old, 12; nest, 7, 5; gape, 17; 5.
136; 18; 5; 18; 5; 5. 6. 5. Inde, reddish-brown.
Bill, bluish-gray; yellow mesopteryx along base two
thirds of commissure, 1st angle of mouth.
2 gape, 18; clown, blackish. This is a good
example of a developed foot lesion.
471. Chacophila nitens. | 2d. Nest of Sat. 3. 6.
134, 6; 1; 16; 67; 1; old, 16; nest, 16; gape, 16; 5.
136; 16; 5; 16; 5; 5. Inde, reddish-brown.
Hypostomus sabulicola. — No nest was found
in a dome, how built 2 feet from ground, which
contained 4 young ones about a week old.
Phrycelia sabulicola merulae. — No. Upland.
Swat at one inside the Verde, at Jordan's station.
Teeter's acridius texensis. — A monitor has
been flying about in the evening twilight.
Nyctinidae grisea minor. — Yesterday and
two days before, toward evening, I saw a black
which was doubtless of this species, though not
positively identified.
Muskrat. — One was walking in the
swamp, 200 feet from the Verde. It was
a large one, with clean, shaggy markings,
but escaped from my pocket while I was
rioting. Kinosternon concinnae to conte.
Scaphicles grammace. — Young seen flying.
Phrycelia nitens. — Four nests were found.
In each instance the male bird was much
the boldest in looking after its nest, flying
nervously from one tree into trash to another,
avoiding feeders, but not in a manner
that united a low shrub when caught.
The females did not leave the locality, but
were seen in the clay and sandstone rocks.
All four male birds were proceed with
little difficulty, but only two females could
be captured; but I may get them tomorrow.
The nest was the only place in the locality where
the last two nests & 2 males were procured. They
are probably be identified from the
beauty of the found.
In the nest, 3 eggs, the second,
and very young birds, the third, 3 eggs, and
the fourth, two eggs. All the nests were
built in mesquite bushes, in a fork. They
were all found on the bank, bottom near the
Verde River.

June 20, 1884 — Verde, Arizona.
Confidedes trilobii juvencis. — Three nests were
examined. One in a hollow ten feet from the
ground contained 3 eggs nearly hatched. The
second, in the fork of a little cottonwood had
a single egg in it. A third was in a hollow
aground a foot high of contained large young ones.
Gomphus cava. — On the 19th, half grown
young were found in the nest of a bird that
was closely that the might could have been taken
off the nest by hand. They were clothed
with long fine worried looking its wings and
resembling the young of the Cat. but the gomphus
(see p. 202). Young Gomphus were also found both
as well as a nest containing a single yellow egg.
Scaphicles nitens. — Found a nest in the
fork of a tree which resembles a willow, except
pursued plentifully along the streams here, being
a handsome flower like the catalpa blossoms
indeed, and a long foot. The nest was
rather far from the ground. This one,

118
119
120

continued 2644. I shot the male parent (No. 436) on April 13th, but failed to discover the nest, but found it very diseased.

Another nest (Set 2) No. I was found in a cedar upon a hillside, near a slince. The nest was placed in a upright fork of the cedar branch, and both parents were feeding it. I wounded the female and she fell dead across the slince and where I was unable to recover her, but the male bird was taken. As usual the female was much more shot than her mate.

Hyla americana.—Oie was found in tbe slince at the slimesy. I rode up to the edge of the bank and gave it with a few shots, then swimming beside some Cat-tail I

chanced a little way down, then rose and alighted upon the ground on the opposite side and ran down the stream with great speed and croaking loudly. I was told that they were abundant here in winter, and that a number bred along the river in the lower end among the grove, etc.

Copeus mexicanus.—No other who live in a mile up the river was seen.


181. 291. 487. 38; spot; 10b. 5. 7. 17.; toes, 17. 1.; tail, 17.; wing, 17.; bill bands, black.


475. 206; 20b. 61.; tail, 17.; wing, 17.; toes, 21. 11. 5.

Graduated at tail. 12. 12. 12.; indigo, base, with varnished black, with a narrow olivaceous line along lower margin. There is a corresponding line of olive along the upper border of the varnisshe which is sometimes white, more, liga, and shows brown.

176. Phyllopus atriceps. 2d.


177. Phyllopus nitens. 2d. Toward of 5.

178. Phyllopus nitens, Toward of Set 5.

179. Phyllopus nitens, Toward of 5.

180. Phyllopus nitens, Toward of 5.

181. 291. 487. 38; spot; 10b. 5. 7. 17.; toes, 17. 1.; tail, 17.; wing, 17.; bill bands, black.

182. Phyllopus nitens. 2d. Toward of 5.

183. Phyllopus nitens. 2d. Toward of 5.

184. Phyllopus nitens. 2d. Toward of 5.

185. Phyllopus nitens. 2d. Toward of 5.
VI.

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yftsUyS,
Mainepelea sita. — A nest was built with
its three somewhat convoluted eggs from a 6-ft
Distance from the low-measuring spruce
hill blossoms and very fragrant.

Oregon, easterly. — The nest found
June 21st, was again visited and found
not to contain any eggs as it did when first discovered. The old birds were not seen
about on either occasion. The nest was
built upon a platform composed of the four
sides from outward slanting branches
of a three forked branch, all of
the branches being on nearly the same level.
The nest itself was only a little more
conspicuous than a box. It was composed
of rather small sticks laid across the four
branch and raised upon one side to make
it sit level upon the branches. A little dirt
and a weed or two with the wool
adhering to few flat pieces of exfoliating
were the only other materials used. The tree
was large low of mesquite.

B. D. Parker, M.T. — No. 3069 is the haunt of the
same covey referred to above. The female did not
come about the place although I remained
in the vicinity for an hour, but the male
was quite bold, and uttered a low chuk which I
thought was coming from this bird for the first
time, and while sitting upon a mesquite
branch a low song which was quite pretty.

Driame billabobs. — Many families of these
birds were seen along the mesquites
having apparently left the cottonwoods for
the bush, tbe young birds fly well and are
very handsome in their first full dress
I suspect that they feed where the haw
which is now
abundant, the haw birds being
independent among the mesquites and other bushes

But I have not yet witnessed, seen, or contri-
tect them. Thoughtful nest built for
the eggs larger indeed at the nest, and
this may be the reason they choose to breed
here in such numbers.

June 20th, 1874. Mt. Verde, Arizona.

The thermometer reached 86° today. Yesterday it
maximum was 104°.

Seymour's says. — All manner of these wild birds
have been heard about the quarters in Apostle
land and near the young birds are abundant and
exceedingly gentle, considering the absence of
their enemies. Felix's description, and their actions
is fully verified and suggested in its softness,
gullibility and color. That of the old birds at
breeding season this year. If a damselfly
may be seen sitting in a low upon a
shimmering, calling for food, and young on
an unusually restful and interested manner,
and every passing insect. Says birds are very engaging,
little fellows, and our enjoy their society much.

Tepomas. I

These finches are now flying well, but we
still objects of great solicitude to their parents.
I
ear had a nest in a cottonwood on about
our quarters, and made it warm for a
bird stranger who came southeastward. The
young like to keep together, and I've both to
break up an inviting with each other which haveeen so close in strong part. When learning to
fly, they may frequently be seen sitting in a tree
upon a dry limb or on a house-top, flying in
them to some other place with much chatterling
and airy.


Setminus billabobs. — A few, mid-plumage, male
extended by its parents, and now improved by its
fellow mothers. 200 x 3.5, 93 x 85, (17 or
18), 225, 235, 243, 25, 15.
July 8, 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Phenomena. - This is the most pleasant day I have ever known. This afternoon I went walking in the Verde, and a male bird remained so long, that I left it and walked a long time, but never entered a sight to sleep upon the dry plants on the top of a clump and flew out in its various colors after, said to be imaginary articles of fancy for amusements.

Sedona

July 4, 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Chains of Chantlon. - A young stream in Sedona has note to voice, 83.5 m.; and to end of tail, 98.5 m.; those in the one near my quarters; sound in alcohol. Sedona balances companions. - A pair of sedona in Sedona in voice from our house.


1901. - Percival Chlorophila. 8 ad. A late gathering mind for the next, beside the Verde River, and the track and interest were crowded with it. Note, hearken at 114, 278, 123, 3; 1, with, 9; note, 5; 6, 9; 1; 1, 105, 1, 6, 7; 6; 5; 6; 1, 5; 6; 1, 5; 6; 1, 5; 6. Indes, dark chest, bill, white. Rear plume, darkish brownish-black; claws, black.

1907. - Anecia Chlorophila, Way. 8 pr. Young in first plumage well developed. 190; 335; 108; 70; 6, 22; 24, 24; 19; note, 21; 6; 1, 5; 1, 6; 5; 6; 1, 5; 6; 5; 6; 1, 6. Dark chest, bill, white, blackish, crown, color, bright, at once on ground. Torre y los. - Greenish plumes, claws, duckly.

June 26, 1884, Verde. - Cocks of Paradise. - You seen on wing.
Phaeton carolinianus.—A nest containing two fresh eggs was found in a nest composed of strands of grass, a few leaves and some feathers, attached in a grape vine growing upon a stovewood tree. Other guppies are Wrenknot. While basking quietly basking when the river bank in couple of muskrats, with blue swimming towards you, remained quiet and on their return up to within a few feet of me. And after during several times secured the spot it wanted and often emitted out upon the bank with his pale red and green shades of red and proceeded to declare it quiet before, although it cast an occasional quieter glance in my direction.

3078 Guiana Catula

3079 Apurinian cavi.—Young in caret

3078 Guiana Catula b. 182; 80; 83; 75; only 17; gate 15; 30th last 22; slyly 23; 64; 71.

3080 Vicus vicinus.—Chum. Gray squirrel 82.

3081 Ungnaija bellum et al. f. gate 17; nearly perfect form. The nape and the nape on the back of the neck were perfectly clear. Very long, brown, dark, and white, the back, neck and body, white. This bight the darkest possible trace of brown and blue. The feathers of the body were held ready of color although thin with its surface. Had a bird 9/4 and was found in a small block of its depth: 118; 230; 61; 57; oct 12; gate 18; 5; 61; 20; Mte, 17; 15; cl. 5; 5.

3082 Cecilia inquisitor hondo. Bad. 

3083 Immersa biescavi

3084 South pacificus

3085 Dactylos polianissima

3086 Lethe pacificus

July 10th, 1854. Fort Verde, Arizona.

187: 14; 63; 62; cul. 12; nck. 8; gate 15; 1. 5. 5. 5. 5. 2. 5. 2. 0. 2. 4. 5.

3081 Ungnaija bellum et al. f. gate 17; nearly perfect form. The nape and the nape on the back of the neck were perfectly clear. Very long, brown, dark, and white, the back, neck and body, white. This bight the darkest possible trace of brown and blue. The feathers of the body were held ready of color although thin with its surface. Had a bird 9/4 and was found in a small block of its depth: 118; 230; 61; 57; oct 12; gate 18; 5; 61; 20; Mte, 17; 15; cl. 5; 5.

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July 10th, 1854. Fort Verde, Arizona.

187: 14; 63; 62; cul. 12; nck. 8; gate 15; 1. 5. 5. 5. 5. 2. 5. 2. 0. 2. 4. 5.

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which Bo. This says concerning that the sight of these in Arizona is a more certain indication of water than the site of a stream. After returning our horses, drinking what we wanted and telling our country we left the only water we could find in that region. Besides, when there was a number of flycatchers, House Finches (zymochorus fuscalis) and Goldfinches (Carduelis tristis) all, perhaps, attracted by the skylark, which I shot when cooled up ground by the weather. One of these eggs, one in the nest but abandoned the usual size and was covered with a thin calcareous coating, which broke and cracked when I attempted to blow the egg. Another egg was about as large as this figure O and was all yolk without albumen. We followed our trail about four miles on a high ridge, gradually ascending into the mountains. As the road we crossed several long colonades and some smaller ones of the “Carresponding” or Agave (nome Agave Salvinii) called Mexican Agave, the petals of which are dark blue and black—highly intoxicating, alcohol being found from it. The flowers of this stately plant are bright yellow. The flowers vary in size from ten to twenty-five feet. We cut down a large one and went from the base some of the outer heart which has a pleasant sweet taste when first eaten but loses a slightly pungent after taste—indeed deliciously delicious.

Upon our horses, five embraced in one of them musical groves and hunted for small birds among the cedar where there grew quite thickly among the malapais stones and rocks. A piece of pottery was found here, perhaps made by an ancient tribe.
at a distance, and soon the Clouds cast
an agreeable shadow over the place where I
was, and I at once got my thing on and
began to look around the
C Plain Set

A little way below me was an enormous
fjord, with which I could see a,

A family of White-throated Sparrows (Zonotrichia leucophrys) was found,

A little way below me was an enormous
fjord, with which I could see a

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fjord, with which I could see a

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A little way below me was an enormous
fjord, with which I could see a

A family of White-throated Sparrows (Zonotrichia leucophrys) was found,
3094. 

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July 13th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

July 14th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

July 13th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

July 14th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

July 13th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

July 14th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

July 13th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

July 14th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.
3102. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 13; body, 24; wing, 24; club 8, bill with magenta brown.
claw black.

3103. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3104. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3105. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3106. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3107. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3108. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3109. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3110. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3111. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3112. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3113. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3114. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3115. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3116. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3117. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3118. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3119. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3120. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.

3121. Lamia lindroviana crassicostila 3 pm, in 1st image.
229; 339; 103; 110; club, 14; gape, 26; cover, 28; body, 24; claw 8, color as above.
1322. Myocardial ischemia. 8 ad.

1325. Yves, 9-23-75.6: woke, 14; got up, 26; was, 24:5


1327. Anthophila belcheri. S ad. 150; 220; 65; 65; 65; 12:5; 12:5; 12:5; 20:1; 4:14. 5 ad. 7:4; 17:6; 5

1328. Frelinghien's Campanula. Campanula carnea. 4 ad. 150; 220; 65; 65; 65; 12:5; 12:5; 12:5; 20:1; 4:14. 5 ad. 7:4; 17:6; 5

Gibbs saw one Bear (Ursus arctos) within a mile of the foot, in a rocky moraine or cairn. (yesterday 8/13) saw a nest of 1/2

3125. Myocardial ischemia. 8 ad.


1327. Anthophila belcheri. S ad. 150; 220; 65; 65; 65; 12:5; 12:5; 12:5; 20:1; 4:14. 5 ad. 7:4; 17:6; 5

1328. Frelinghien's Campanula. Campanula carnea. 4 ad. 150; 220; 65; 65; 65; 12:5; 12:5; 12:5; 20:1; 4:14. 5 ad. 7:4; 17:6; 5

Gibbs saw one Bear (Ursus arctos) within a mile of the foot, in a rocky moraine or cairn. (yesterday 8/13) saw a nest of 1/2

3125. Myocardial ischemia. 8 ad.
July 18th 1859 Fort Yates, Arizona

Today I rode to Beaver Creek as far as the tombs and ranches, when I was told that Montezuma's Well, a deep pool of unknown depth, having nearly perpendicular walls of several hundred feet in height, and filled with the Chumash's nest and dwellings by the Artie tribe. But was nearly sunburnt, however, I thought best to visit their wonderful spot at some future time. A letter on one of the ranches told me that the pool was to be inhabited by Ducks, Geese, Waters, and numerous other kinds; but I had no time to investigate. He said that California (or better, Feather) were abundant in the Creek about two weeks, and find the frequently saw them, and the first of diminutive size compared with the same species in the north. The Creek is bordered by a wide belt of willows, and there are numerous "notas" or my awn land called on (but with reservation). I saw one of the old once in a large (or more California width).

Chinle was visiting was occasional all along the road. Daniel Reed (of the Arroyo name) were numerous, and several large woods of very small young were found with their parents, but with these little fellows could fly swiftly, and left their parents as soon as alarmed.

Towling bullock wasواصل. - A bird was seen ten miles up Beaver Creek, and a nest was discovered and destroyed by the young, in a dead sycamore tree. The sycamore long beaver and large size, and in them the Turbo Sunfish built their nests. Sycamore flowers illuminated by sun and the young and old birds were numerous and seen families.

Covers camellia. An amusing sight was a pair of owls nesting at the outer part of the gateway at one of the ranches.

Birds of prey. - A flock of young

V39. Immunocted gramea. 5.2470; 54, 58; 78; 135; cell. 4; 28; col. 1.5; f. 135. 7; 141. 16; 18; 3; 31; 31. 1.5. 14; 10. Now skin around eye green yellow - ear green yellow - bill, black, yellow, plumage, black, black.

V39. Immunocted picea. 5.47; 57; 185; 135; cell. 4; 28; col. 1.5; f. 135. 7; 141. 16; 18; 3; 31; 31. 1.5. 14; 10. Now skin around eye green yellow - ear green yellow - Bill, black, yellow, plumage, black, black.

V39. Immunocted amsa. 5.47; 57; 185; 135; cell. 4; 28; col. 1.5; f. 135. 7; 141. 16; 18; 3; 31; 31. 1.5. 14; 10. Now skin around eye green yellow - ear green yellow - Bill, black, yellow, plumage, black, black.

V39. Immunocted amsa. 5.47; 57; 185; 135; cell. 4; 28; col. 1.5; f. 135. 7; 141. 16; 18; 3; 31; 31. 1.5. 14; 10. Now skin around eye green yellow - ear green yellow - Bill, black, yellow, plumage, black, black.
313. Pyrrhula verticalis 4 ad. 30; 404; 128; 28; boret. 17: feb 28; terrene, 19; nite, 22; cl. 8.

Stachyprunus aterrima - Several of these lovely small birds were seen for up in Dear Creek when suitable nesting sites were abundant.

Bats under vireos! - On one old bird's back, and I was told that the species is quite numerous of these, particularly about some ponds and pastures of tall along the stream.

Nepeta aerea maculata - One night, I was often seen at the evening on the side of the road home at dusk of evening. See a bird of this species quite frequently around the River; near the Post.

Catharacta arenicola - Abundant in several locations.

July 19 1884 Fort Verde, Arizona

Pyrrhula verticalis - Several times I have heard a song which seemed to come from this bird, always at evening; but its location I positively identified this daughter of the early to be the "Arkansaw Charmer", as they were called. The best set on a symphony and the attitude of a love song, 

Isidus bivittatus - A young bird recently from the nest. Was seen today for the first time. Two pinion, leaves. A nest was formed suspended to the low branch of a cottonwood on a thistle. The parent was shot as it left the nest. Nest No. 3.

Pomacentris carolinensis - A vast! (not N.) If 2 9 was found in the wood next to some of the ground, vicinity of needs.

And a few shells; containing 2 quick eggs. The young are now on wing. I was looking through.

July 20 1884 Fort Verde, Arizona.

3137 Cathartes aura (Chin.) Keel, Doctor, Staghead 8 ad. 600; 160; 410; 240; ad. 399; grap. 52; terrene 59; attt. 52; el. 20; height 47; bill 15; wing 15; tail 8. Bill white, Bare Skin of head plumaged red and black, some spotting of white and a white patch under eye of cheerful form. Head white, Wing bright yellowish. Field color rufous and oliv. rufous on toes; claw black.

Lophotis gambelli Matt. 8 male with parents.

Lophotis gambelli Matt. F. male with parents.

July 21 1884 Fort Verde, Arizona.

3141. Pomacentris carolinensis 8 in nest on which female was sitting. 142 X 240.

Pyrrhula verticalis 3 ad. 2.5; 477; 182; 110; ad. 21.5; nite 164

gape, 2.9; tail, 19; 5; nite 22.5; claw, 7.5; crooked.

Glauc hagel - Bill black - face plumage black.

3143. Pyrrhula verticalis 9 ad. 181; 413; 182; 183; ad. 21.5; nite 164

gape, 2.3; 5; claw, 7.5; nite 22.5; claw, 7.5.

Glauc hagel - Bill black - face plumage black.

Pit. Voyaged past one twelve eggs of the Lameboy Lizard's Ovum, which are dug out of this boiled. Of these, more preserved in alcohol, the embryos being considerably advanced in development. First egg, average size measure, respectively, 17.5 x 13.5; 11 x 14; 19 x 15; 18 x 15; an exceptionally small one measures 15 x 18. The shell is thick, tough, and rough, yielding only tenenting on pressure, collapsing when rushed of their contents. Color white.

P. 2 (1854)
July 23rd 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Pyrocephalus rubicundus, vermilion. 2 pairs.

3154. Darkeyed-throated Finch 7 pairs in flight, perched on a bush at the edge of the Verde River. The nest was reached with some difficulty and danger. The young were bled in a frightful manner. I thought a loud voice would come. One of those was secured. The nest was left on the bank until evening in hopes that the old birds might also be secured. But on reaching the spot near sundown, I had the mortification to find that the birds had flown away all. I tried the live bird to my saddle and rode home. On the way I got off and shot a Violet-gemmed Swallow which had the bird set up such a screaming that my horse, Dandy, became perfectly frantic and almost fell back the trail off. I caught it, when it got up and flew away. Shot it with No. 5 shot, but it carried with it a shot a long way, and I was fortunate to find my bird.

July 24th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Pyrocephalus rubicundus, vermilion. — A female was seen in a large blossom beside the Verde River.

3157. Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.

July 25th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.

3157a. Long-crested Eared Antwrenus pallidus (Watt) 10, No. 112.

The above are a pair of nearly full, grown hatch of the year male which gleam in any yellow card last August. The young ones are dark in flight.

3157b. Long-crested Eared Antwrenus pallidus (Watt) 10.

July 26th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.

3158. Spotted Wood-sparrow, 4 pairs in 1st plumage.

July 26th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.

3159. Cercopis tilwaris, 4 pairs in 1st plumage.

July 26th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.

3160. Prunella porphyra, 2 pairs in 1st plumage.

July 26th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.

3161. Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.

July 26th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.

3162. Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.

July 26th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Prunella porphyra, 5 pairs in 1st plumage.
3163. *Astragalus praticum* 2 yr., in 1% flammage. 16 1/2 x 2 5/8, black hazel.

So dry, I thought shooting at one o'clock, and found it quite hot although there was a pleasant breeze. The mercury stood at 109°, in the shade. Chirping was warm work, but I went at a couple of live cottonwoods in search of ptilote. Amongst Helianthus fulvus, which contained three eggs on June 21st, contained a single egg, and that contained an embryo so large that I was unable to preserve it, although I brought the nest home. This was a second brood.

The nest was quite found on July 21st, contained the first brood of young.


(Continued from 1st March, 178.)


3165. *Askophyllum sinuatum* 2nd specimen. 131: 256; 79; 62; moist, 10; gave, 18; tussock, 17; note, 15; 8 x 5. Colors as above.

3166. *Cinpeus*, *Askophyllum*, Rodrigo, Nov. 145; 215; 67; 62; moist, 10; gave, 18; tussock, 16; note, 10; 14; 2 x 5. Dias, black. Bill, long and flat. Maxilla, blackish-brown, mandible, black.


3168. *Pseudephedrus officinalis* acted on July 15th, 1884. 166: 312; 99; 65; moist, 13; gave, 9.5; gave, 16.5; tussock, 22; moist, 18; claw 6.5. Dias, hazel. All black-brown at base, with brownish ptilote, black at tip. Feet, black, claws dull plumage.

3169. *Cypripedium versicolor* 6 ad. 240; 406; 121; 103; moist, 17; gave, 24; gave, 29; tussock, 20; moist, 22; claw 8. Dias, black. Bill, black. Tarsi, feet, and feet, dusky plumage. Claw, black.

July 29th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

3170. *Cypripedium versicolor* 5 ad. 240; 406; 121; 103; moist, 17; gave, 24; gave, 29; tussock, 20; moist, 22; claw 8. Dias, black. Bill, black. Tarsi, feet, and feet, dusky plumage. Claw, black.

3171. *Cypripedium versicolor* 3 ad. 103 x 175.

3172. *Cypripedium versicolor* 2nd specimen. (This specimen was not mounted as its head was shot off entirely and only preserved temporarily, until a good specimen can be taken.) 7 pur. in 1% flammage. With a note like that of the Blue Trillium, but smaller.

3173. *Vicia fuscalis* 3 ad. Moisture, patch of bright foliage on bank. 131: 183; 56; 53; moist, 8; gave, 14.5; tussock, 19.5; note, 15; 11 x 5.

3174. *Vicia fuscalis* 3 ad. Moisture, patch of bright foliage on bank. 335; 205; 89; 120; 120; gave, 17; gave, 29; moist, 21; x 9. Dias, brown. Bill, long and flat. Mandible, blackish-brown. Scler, brownish, blackish, brownish, blackish. Claws, black. There are indistinct streaks on feathers of breast. See Edgeworth. (R. N. E., '91.)
610, 120, 93, 260. Conc. 60. = 43.

1175. Flash, ptax flavipes. Black, claws black. 
Wings and tail in good condition.

July 31st 1884. Fort Verde, A. S.

1176. Buteo lineola. F. Acquiring adult plumae.
Couched 24. Cer. 42. Face, 73. Mct. 60.
Cl. 30. 5. Hazel. Cere, bright, slightly greyish. Yellow, base of bill, greenish-yellow.

Still yellow at base of bill, mandible shading into blue-black towards tip. Large and feet, lemon-yellow, claws black. This bird is in transition plumage, and molting.

Spurs contained hair and hair of same plumes.

Cere, scapulae, and tail, clavus, and coverts. Upper wing.
Wings. Upperparts. This bird is now becoming sleek again, as are the
Black birds (sandwich subspecies). 

Scapulae. Still in full song.

Dendroica aberti. - Occasionally, but not frequently heard singing.

S. phasianella. - Rarely heard. Stately.

Dendroica phaenicuca. - A single 
female was seen in the Cottonwood at our
backyard, the first seen since spring.

AUGUST 3RD 1884. Fort Verde, A. S.

Dendroica migrans. - Young of this year.
187, 359, 91, 35, and 11, grade, 260, Phakelut 11.
Mct. 11. Cl. 5. 9. Moss cycle. Bill, black, followed
at corner of mouth and at base of mandible. 
Shape and feet: Black; claws black. It was alone and
able to take care of itself.

August 23rd and 4th, 1884. Fort Verde, A. S.

As I traveled the same ground both
months, I will write up the ornithological
data together. I was bent for an early
early morning, rather, of the 3rd, to visit
Mr. Kay at the Conger Mine. Twelve miles
from the Fort, southeast, among the foothills

On my return trip, I had to ride six
miles down the valley, seeing inhabitants
of the ranches, making detours, 96 miles in
the saddle. On the 3rd, I covered the
same ground (36 miles), visiting the same places.

The following birds were seen:

Wheeats, gold finches. - Everywhere abundant. Usually, found in families, the young retaining an estimable gape similar to that of the Amadidae cerulean.

Dendroica cerulea. - F. A few seen in rocky
Canons. Have not heard it singing lately.

Dendroica obsoleta. - Several seen near
the high walls of little canyons at the River, and
again to the rocks near the Congr Mine.

Cercropilia alternata. - On all
the level prairies these birds were seen, running
lightly, or in pairs, sometimes in families or in
large flocks. Some were seen that had apparently
just left the nest, but the majority were strongly
Nest. Nests. Lucid. - Several were seen, and
in the valley in the Verde bottom, among the cacti.

Dendroica aberti. - Abundant everywhere, but
not heard singing.
Victoria, verus Longicircus: Abundant, seen on the mesquites and cottonwoods on the Verde bottoms. The young after a checking note like the Eastern House Wren.

Rhinoceros aegyptiacus. A few, seen in the vicinity of the Post.

Petrelus brunneus: Abundant. Welcoming, small and dense. Several seen on the Verde at Blackford's ford.

Chainspideria setosa: Several were seen on the foothills at the Conger mine, and a female or young near the same spot on the 4th. A nest was found on a tall bush resembling an oak near the Magnolia, near the Conger mine. The nest was made of narrow, grassy, soft material. The nest was flat and not extremely strong. Otherwise resembling the nest of Petrelus aegyptiacus, a species which I have never seen to inhabit this hill; but this nest hardly agrees with those described by Messrs. of Petrelus aegyptiacus. The nest was only 6 feet from the ground.

Sylvia bulleri. A few young seen near the mesquite bushes near the Post.

Sylvia curvirostris. An entire family was seen both days, inhabiting the mesquite bushes and cottonwood ridge south of the Verde River. The male was an especially fine bird, and uttered a loud call not resembling that of Petrelus aegyptiacus, its nearest relative in the West. Serpessa corax: These birds are usually seen in this quarter, but I saw within a few feet of several that were feeding off at the butcher's corral near the Post.

Aphelecia woodhousei. Very plentiful about the Conger Mine, inhabiting the oak bushes cloistering the foothills. The young were seen families with their parents. They exhibited the telescopability of their parents, flying to a bush near me, one would perched at the base, while the other would come up, then fly in to fill into the bush and sitter another another. I gave it a yell and then stuck into the interior of the bush and uttered a queer tone of note.
Juvénas obligé. - Frequently seen in the j buzzards. Indeed, so far as I can
observe, any difference in habits between this species and its relative in the same Elevated
habitats is very slight, although both species are often seen together in the Valley.

Juvénas vociferous. - This bird has
many notes. Its commonest call-note
resembles the chief call of the Striped
Juvénas, although louder and more
peremptory. The species was found
in the numbers among the foothills
of the Sierra Nevada, inhabiting the
Scattered cedars here and there seen
among the oak and other shrubbery.

Myrtlethrax cinerascens. - A first seen
of the trees among the juzzites in the
Sawyer's way. Common, about the
Asia. Still breeding. A few seen upon the
African mainland.

Myrtlethrax supercilious - A few seen beside
the Mountain View, their nests near it away from
water. In this species, a different form of
Sawyer's which often inhabits high dry woods
and builds its nest in the lofty canons
to water.

Euphona trilis lineata. - Only found
in the willows, cottonwoods, etc., beside the River.

Cichorium intybus. - Seen in
considerable numbers every season. They
begin flying before sundown. Riding along
in the valley, one often hears their very
peremptory bubbling upon the ground.

Coccyzus americanus. - A family of young
and old seen among the juzzites in the
valley. The young is abundant in the Valley.

Cercocarpus. - A few seen and heard
in the cottonwood bushes and juzzite
bushes in the river bottom.

Junco occidentalis. Several seen on the Upper River.

Gryllus curricularis. - A family
of young seen after noon. The young
in the valley. The young is abundant in the Valley.

Cercocarpus. - A few seen and heard
in the cottonwood bushes and juzzite
bushes in the river bottom.
_fil a little before the pond and had been killed by the Conger Mine. A few seen on the Verde. - Several young seen on the Verde. August 16th, 1854. 3.31. - [Text continues, discussing bird species and observations.


2183. *Euphonia american* Ead.
161. 1343; 76; 80. cal. 14. gpe. 16. 8; tow. 22;
Nito. 23; class 6. Bright maroon: bill tip &
mandible dark brown. Face & mandible pink
style marmorated black: toes: feet plumage:
brown: pale fulvous.

3183. *Pacifica americana* Ead.
136. 1.66; 66; 37; cal. 10.5; gpe. 12; tow. 16.5;
Nito. 17; class 5. Bright rufous: bill with maroon
mandible plumage: toes: feet plumage:
clubs: rufous plumage.

130. 268; Bill with maroon: bill tip &
tip to base with greenish: white: maroon
black: feet, toes, bill tip like above but tinged
with purplish: bill tip: class 3183.

3305. *Oxymycterus vonDor*.
228. 620; Bill black: apron: patch of
orange on side of mandible at base: yellow:
black. Face part: man: face &
foot: black: bill tip: greenish.
black: face: greenish.

3335. *Luscinia columbiana* Ead.
147. 174; 147; 71; cal. 26; gpe. 76; earls.
19. 5; mate. 21; etc. 9; etc. 41.

3336. *Mimocatharus mexicanus arizonae* Ead.
147. 147; 147; 71; cal. 26; earls.
19. 5; mate. 21; etc.: 9; etc.: 41.

3337. *Sturnella neglecta.* Young of the year
180 X 193. Stamps below first hatching.

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August 9th, 1884. [Handwritten note:] "Adams Ranch on
Ash Creek, 1 a. m. to Fort Verde, A. T. (Distance 30 miles).

Was ordered to Adams' last night at eleven o'clock to see a soldier that had been
killed and dangerously injured by a mule.

I reached my post at Rockwell 6:30, after
four hours hard riding with the saddle. We
left there with the wounded man in an
ambulance - shortly after daylight. Rescue
of both species of Robins (Phoenicurus
migratorius and Z. cecilia) were seen.

The latter species was often noticed lying where
the ground stretched a full length after its
side, its head held up and gave a few bleat at
the wheel, from behind an oak bush. This
is their favorite resting position. I once caught
one lying flat upon its side just about, at
the time. Supposed it to have been sick; and
had more seen, much less caught, on account
thereof. The sound of its wing and
quaking soon convinced me that it was ill or
was freezing.

Everywhere Hansel's Earl (Pipistrellus grandis)
was seen with its young which are younger
than most of those seen down in the Valley. When seen in the open air, I
noted how one female actually led down a
seen to twenty little ones. The male bird
does a companion the young.

Plumage - The feathers
were occasionally seen among the oak bushes. I
also thought that this Black-crowned Sylph.
While hunting woodchucks - A number have
seen within in little corners where a four

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*Oriole maculatus angitans.* Was very,
where plentiful and fruit-bountiful.

The springtime ends with the arrival
upon the highest ground amongst th
sour cakes are well made in the Verde Valley. Amongst the mosquitos—when making long flights it often gets the wings unfastened—like Panama snares. They are much darker than their parent which are much bleached.

Turkey Regina's, Red Finches, Black-Tailed Sparrows, Woodpecker Jays, and Wrothlingbirds were all plentiful.

The large Hog Springs hill (Hog Springs mountains) was seen occasionally in the top of a scrub-rock bush; without doubt it contains an ornith. In Coffee Canon they were numerous, and often seen perched on the highest point of some rocky summit in the Canon I saw California eulabes near the top, where our break broke and the driver being somewhat under the influence of liquor, I thought he'd be the only one that upon the arid grounds which lead down the entire length of Coffee Canon at a restless headlong speed, the driver adding the fear aroused to keep them from the ambush. We descended from a vertical height of 1,500 feet at this dangerous place to the Verde bottom, where the älter pulled up his casual to take account of stock. Our poor wounded soldier was nearly dead, he asked for whisky and arranged his bed and got into shape for the home stretch, and Poole had him comfortably settled in a new hospital. I shall never forget that curious ride down Coffee Canon.

Not far from the head of the Canon I saw a large (Chub) green Lizard, like those found on the 7th Fort road near Encampment. Capt. Russell says that a large brilliant green Lizard lives in abundance in the Red Rock country, up the Verde River.

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August 10th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 18d.

3188 a. Long-eared Bat. *Antrozous pallidus*.

- Total length, 26
- No. 114: Total length, 37.2; nose to eye 5; ear 19; occiput, 33; root of tail, 67; tail from root to end of vertebrae, 50; ear, length 7; width 2; wings from carpal joint, 35; forearm, 55; leg, 25; hind foot, 35; length of claw, 3; also for its ears, 10; tail, 3.

3187 b. Long-eared Bat. *Myotis graminicole*.

- Total length, 37; nose to eye 6; ear 19; occiput, 16; root of tail, 8; tail, from root to end of vertebrae, 39; ear, length 2; width 1; wings from carpal joint, 39; forearm, 55; leg, 25; hind foot, 35; length of claw, 3; also for its ears, 10; tail, 3.

August 12th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona. 18d.

3189 a. Long-eared Bat. *Antrozous pallidus*.

- Total length, 18; extend, 35.6; nose to eye, 9; ear, 17; occiput, 22; root of tail, 67; tail from root to end of vertebrae, 51; ear, length, 29; width, 18; wings from carpal joint, 46; forearm, 10; length, 28; leg, 25; hind foot, 35; length of claw, 3; also for its ears, 10; tail, 3.

3188 a. Long-eared Bat. *Antrozous pallidus*.

- No. 115: Total length, 115; extend, 255; nose to eye, 9; ear, 16; occiput, 22; root of tail, 65; tail from root to end of vertebrae, 50; ear, length, 28; width, 22;
13189. *Georgina gambelii*, Nutt. & Grinnell. Small, 2 years. Short on the 1st. of a mesquite bush where there grew for safety.

Nutmeg fleshed. 115 x 193.

13190. *Georgina gambelii*, Nuttall. 3 days. Killed at same stage with other specimens (no. 3189). 137 x 210.


Nutmeg. Was found one morning alone upon the sandy margin of the Verde River. When I fired at it, returning a plaintive whistle not unlike the Killdeer's, and found dropped dead upon the middle of the River and floated down stream until it lodged upon a Pebble Island, where I had prepared to storm out after it, when a sudden sandstorm and high wind struck me and carried my boat out into the channel. It floated down stream a good way before I caught up with it in my bare feet. The flying sand cut my bare skin and the wind blew away my trousers, so that I could not dress until the storm in a measure abated.

87; 435: 134: 60; cab. 15; gape. 37; toes. 36; fore part of tibia. 20; toe. 3: 7, 5c. 2: 5c.

Tracks, dark hazel. Bill, black. Base of beak and tarsi, dusky greenish orange-yellow; first third orange above; bright orange below. Claws, black. The bones were hard and dry. Well developed.

August 13, 1884. Fort Yuma, Arizona.

13193. *Pyrgophalae rubripennis*, Nuttall. This specimen is mounting but the old terminal vertices of hemi-ovaries are left and hence the measurements are accurate. Plumage strongly tinged with yellow on the head; thighs, dark brown. Bill, basilans, feet, breast, black; eyes, black.

155: 268: 80: 63; cab. 14; nav. 19; gape. 18; toe, 19; toe. 16; claw. 6.

13194. *Pyrgophalae rubripennis*, Nuttall. 3 days.

180: 267: 79: 62; cab. 14; nav. 9; gape. 16; toe, 17; toe. 15; claw. 5. Bis hazel, bill blackish, claws blackish, sides of cheeks, lining of wings & flanks pale olive-yellow, similar plumage having on ground.

13195. *Pyrgophalae rubripennis*, Nuttall. 3 days.

148: 223: 66: 61; cab. 14: 5; nav. 9; gape. 19; toe, 18; toe. 13: 5; claw. 5. Bis hazel, bill with maxilla black-basal half of mandible golden, the remainder bronzy black-tipped, feet clawed black.


Bill with maxilla black-mandible greyish, base of outer toe black, tarsus & feet plumbeous below, claws light brown.


and, although there was no cover whatever, I
succeeded in getting near enough for a good
shot by appearing to walk, without noticing it,
although it seemed to be constantly on the
point of flying, raising its tail and shaking
its head, and pulling at its feathers. I often
just as I raised my gun, and dropped down
to go to be concealed. I often went too far
off for a good shot. The effect on the bird
of my rapid approach is small but
at Taos Notch.
3204 Cathartes aura. p ad.
660:17;510:29;2;7; eye, 24; 6; beak 52; tail, 64; wing, 82; clad 22.
Skin of head, neck, and prehensile bill, with white patch aloft, eye white, bill white, bill dark
Bentall on white, claw brown, black.
This specimen and another were killed at the same
shot in a cottonwood which, as one of the
trees was sitting when I fired into them.
The White Heron. One was seen standing
alone when the water of the Verde River
first opposite where a large flock of Turkey
Vultures (Cathartes aura) were walking along
the nearest margin of the stream. Approaching
the Buzzards and the Heron also looked back
and alighted in the nearest Cottonwood where
it sat, contrasting strongly with the dark bills.
As I approached it becamealarmed and circled
in circles about the tree sounding its neck
some anxiety for the safety of the Buzzards.
I again alighted among them, but found
nothing again and left the buzzards
perched in the Verde, but it was no sign
that I could get no where near it. I went
along the heron and circled high over head
for a long time, before anything signin
August 15th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

2205. *Enodites armatus* var. East. Total length, 1.18; wing, 0.35; tail, 0.60; beak, 0.02; ear, 0.20; eye, 0.15; body, 0.40; head, 0.20; abdomen, 0.35; hind foot, 0.20; fore arm, 0.20; length of head and body, 0.30; weight, 0.05. Color of body, black; color of head, black; color of beak, black; color of eye, yellow.

3213. *Buteo alaudinus* var. East. Total length, 0.90; wing, 0.40; tail, 0.30; beak, 0.02; ear, 0.20; eye, 0.15; body, 0.30; head, 0.20; abdomen, 0.20; hind foot, 0.20; fore arm, 0.20; length of head and body, 0.30; weight, 0.05. Color of body, black; color of head, black; color of beak, black; color of eye, yellow.

August 16th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

2206. *Eodites armatus* var. East. Total length, 1.18; wing, 0.35; tail, 0.60; beak, 0.02; ear, 0.20; eye, 0.15; body, 0.40; head, 0.20; abdomen, 0.35; hind foot, 0.20; fore arm, 0.20; length of head and body, 0.30; weight, 0.05. Color of body, black; color of head, black; color of beak, black; color of eye, yellow.

2207. *Eodites armatus* var. East. Total length, 1.18; wing, 0.35; tail, 0.60; beak, 0.02; ear, 0.20; eye, 0.15; body, 0.40; head, 0.20; abdomen, 0.35; hind foot, 0.20; fore arm, 0.20; length of head and body, 0.30; weight, 0.05. Color of body, black; color of head, black; color of beak, black; color of eye, yellow.

3214. *Buteo alaudinus* var. East. Total length, 0.90; wing, 0.40; tail, 0.30; beak, 0.02; ear, 0.20; eye, 0.15; body, 0.30; head, 0.20; abdomen, 0.20; hind foot, 0.20; fore arm, 0.20; length of head and body, 0.30; weight, 0.05. Color of body, black; color of head, black; color of beak, black; color of eye, yellow.
Post, floating like a piece of drift-wood, low in the water. For some time I was uncertain as to whether it was an animal or otherwise; but I soon saw it move its head up and down slightly, and then I felt sure that it was a Bear. The first one! Never saw! Every walk I had along the banks of the Verd, there has been the evidence of the abundance and multitude of this kindly beast. Large Cottonwood trees would be seen half submerged, one day, and on the next occasion that I visited the spot the tree is seen perhaps. Large members of Cottonwood have been cut down by the herd during the past two months, and in some places every tree near the water, and some good-sized ones at quite a distance has been cut, and the spot looks like a clearing made by the roadways. No. The poachers are frequently driven by large herds, being baited by our bear backs, in down which, with some skill, one might in the sand and clay. I have seen a few typical poacher-things, yet, although the number of bears old ones are situated near the Post. Notwithstanding the evidences of abundance of Beavers, there have been a good one, before this, although I have found the best of them, and at the lowest course of the river. I have gone as well past that 30-day time, and I had just been disturbed by a very quiet before I saw the Beaver floating in the river. He soon began to swim slowly down the channel. It was on a log in a small willow-tree, and awaited its approach with my gun at my shoulder. When he got near, I fired my heaviest charge of shot at the first shot of his head which was all that was visible above the water, and a fortunate shot struck his eye, and penetrated to the brain. He bounded for a moment, and then fell and died hard to remain under water, but became exhausted and crawled out of the channel upon the shallow mid-stream that on the opposite side where the water was shallow and I before I could get in deep water again I shot it again. I stepped and shuffled up to it and showed it strong brown wolverine, and, having no more large shot, I seized the opportunity to mark it across the channel, and gave the Beaver a tremendous whack across his back with my own barrel four, or the little barrels, making the poachers and "laying him out." He was so large and heavy that I was hardly able to carry him to the bank and tie him up. I lay on the shore where I had laid the bear on the ground. Then I rode home, having no way of carrying the beast to the Post, and walked 5000 miles or more, carrying my white coat, with a pack, and fired my first rifle, which, from the diminutive gun, will be seen to be an extraordinary looking and small specimen.

Butro swainsoni. The two young Beavers were screaming [beaver] in a large bottom, across the Verd. As I felt certain they would allow me to get near enough, I shot one and did not hesitate to send body to the river, and got my bottle filled with water. They would, indeed, evidently calling for food. I shot one, and the other was killed upon the bank, for which the companions had great trouble, and I soon had its fate. The young soon came about the spot at first bawling at a great height and both uttering a loud graving cry. The female kept her cub bending and circling about the tree with all its thoughts. I could...
hit her, which I probably did. After my shot
the flew low straight away and alighted
on a bush, but soon she began flying
around with her mate, but they did not
come near the tree again.

The two species of Huminming Birds (Socolubus
alexandri and Plataphona)
were
ranging exclusively about some tall yellow
flourish, on her beak, forming stiltly and
bending related leaves which resembled flowering
weeds, and the plant may belong

The humming bird is beautiful, and I
shot him on one of the. Both sexes attend a
cloud squawking and, and one under a representation
of notes what might be called a song. I could
not see which thought to me as both were
numerous and constantly moving about the
yellow bunch with quick whirring and
fluttering. One came and hovered within five
yards of my nose for several seconds while I
was picking up a dead bird on the center of the
bushes. WTT to this time I have not seen
Humming Birds in any numbers.

August 7th, 1864. [illegible.]

3215. Amazon (axiubens) 1 m
Length round of body, 15.20; 8.05; 8.20; 4.00;
8.05; 2.01; 1.00; 1.00; 1.00; 1.00; 1.00; 1.00.

3216. Socotra alexandri. 2d.
97: 113: 44: 29: cul., from feathers 19; gape 23;
tail, 4.5; nite, 7.5; claw, 3.

3217. Socotra alexandri. 2d.
98: 113: 44: 29: cul., from feathers 19; gape 23;
tail, 4.5; nite, 7.5; claw, 3.

3218. Socotra alexandri. 2d.
101: 113: 44: 30: cul., from feathers 19; gape 23;
tail, 4.5; nite, 7.5; claw, 3.

3219. Socotra alexandri. 2d.
99: 114: 44: 31: cul., from feathers 20; gape 24;
tail, 4.5; nite, 7.5; claw, 3; 81 black colored, 71
black, 81 claws black. 3.16 to 3.19 colors the same.

3220. Plataphona refringens.
35: 113: 44: 16; cul., from feathers 16; gape 23;
tail, 7; nite, 7.5; claw, 3.

3221. Plataphona refringens.
95: 110: 42: 27.5; cul., from feathers 16; gape 23;
tail, 7; nite, 7.5; claw, 3.

3222. Plataphona refringens.
96: 114: 44: 30; cul., from feathers 16; gape 23;
tail, 7; nite, 7.5; claw, 3.

3223. Plaxochya platyceps.
97: 117: 44: 38; cul., from feathers 16; gape 23;
tail, 7; nite, 7.5; claw, 3.

3224. Plaxochya albacans. 2d.
83: 113: 44: 27; cul.; from feathers, 15; gape 19;
tail, 4.5; nite, 7; claw, 3; color same as Socotra.

3225. Plaxochya exilipes. 2d.
122: 181: 57: 48; mult, 7; 5; gape 13; tail, 18;
mite, 5; claw, 5.

4 leg, bill rich maroon, bordered black
membrane flesh color toes black and feet show
from bottom of feet x claw, yellowish.

Cathartes aura. — A large flock of Narragansets
is always seen about two large eel ponds
by the river. They are flock of walking
Geese, often along the Margin of the River
And of lead, cedar and other frequent...
August 19th 1844 Fort Yuma, Arizona.


Total, 114. Head, 22. Total, 39. Jawl, measured from 300, 22.10. Tongue 17. Jaw, upper 24. Groat, width, 63. Upper, mu. from 50 teeth, 13. Bale, from 5.5. Width of both together, 11. At these, 13. Length of lower nasal teeth, 5. From nose, 15. Width of each at 5.5. Width of both, at apex, 8.54. Width of both, base, 18. Breadth of head, 110. Ear height from neck, 13. 12. 1. 1. 3. 10. 3. 15. 4. 18. 5. 11. 3. 1. 15. 3. 6. 1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 3. 2. 1. 5. 4. 9. 17. 20. 12. Foot. The way we landed. All 3rd floor, the 1st. The Verdes are very small. We are over the mountains, and all 3rd. I do not go to one. The woods are very thick. We are here, and in the branches of the trees. I was walking slowly and cautiously. The shade of the cottonwoods at a place where the river bank is quick, high, where there was a high, fast stream, and from this, nearer shore, beneath the lifting roots and brushwood.

August 19th 1844 Fort Yuma, Arizona.

I went still further to the shore, and saw a great commotion on the surface of the water. I heard the whole stream was quaking with the rapid motion of some animals. Beneath the surface, soon a large beaver had emerged from the shallows and on the opposite side, and in a moment another and another. It was probably an old beaver engaged in giving motivational instructions to his family, or ill-timed beavers. I cut their loose short for pulling both our engines my station, free and escaped. Backed the water, leaned daily to boat for a moment, and then only the breakable kicking and thrashing of a wounded beaver was heard. I plunged into the river and after getting my game before it recovered sufficiently, I did, and carried my gun along the other, and I had done successfully. I knew the animal by the blood and surges towards one under water, but bearing it might take me severely. I let go of it when it came down the current. I landed a deer and just managed to seize its tail as a spark dived into a quicksand in which I escaped by weighing a line which was a part of the dam that are building. The association was only of well-grounded beliefs; having already shot a fine large old one, and no more pleased with the young one, than I should have been with the other. We walked with this a considerable way, but the night was too dark for good shooting at least for tomorrow Brown, and in all manner, to see the complete. These dams, and as concluded not to remove them any further until the dam is built, and the danger of these being the closed负责.
August 21st, 1889, Fort Uint, Arizona.

185; 520; 97; 5; 7; 7; 22; 3; Q; 55; 20; 7 10; 2; 21; 22, 3; 6; 1, 4.

Broad Shelled. Before leaving this specimen, I was uncertain whether this species in autumn assume an iridescent under skinning of the young. A man change later, however.

Cluster fish. — This evening I removed the fish from the fish line, and watched by these animals until it was pitch dark.

I saw one large one at work on the dam, but it stopped to float on the water and climb a stipe, and I did not see it again. When got dark I could hear them splashing on the water, and flapping their tails on the ground with a shush and from time to time, but I could see nothing to the night was dark, and when a distant flash of lightning revealed the water to the second.

The species of the mountain south lazily straggled across the shallow top of the passage amongst which I was lying. I supposed they are Great.

Cluster fish. — The Beavers are cutting their entrance and they are down all the flanks near their dams. I am interested to see whether they will actually go in cutting down as much large trees from which they then strip the bark and commenced work. Some of them are two feet or an inch in diameter, but they have cut two of the largest trees there, and as it is probable that the others will soon follow. The limbs have been cut off of the gilded ones at the trunk and carried off. To cut some of these trees the animals had to climb along the trunk to a position ten or fifteen feet above the ground. Here are numerous slips in the ground, and the one will work and climb, brushed with the loose branches which have been dragged down there. So at night, shaded at the top until dark, but no Beavers appeared. While lying around the branches of a fence and cottonwood are various scattered denums of the other became very familiar. A block of sandhill's tails made to my friendly net that, between getting the secured标准化 with fins and whirled of with smooth ankles, we sat down as they had sufficiency for one good.

405; 555; 223; 320; 223; 23; 9; 2; 16; 7; 25; 65; 6; 65; 52; 12; 7; 22; 3; 6; 65.

23 pale gray color, back fect greenish yellow, chest black, ear, neck pale green, base of fins black, lining the sides of the body, black and dark black. 3228. *Proteus mytilinus.* 6 ad.
405; 555; 223; 320; 223; 23; 9; 2; 16; 7; 25; 65; 6; 65; 52; 12; 7; 22; 3; 6; 65.

23 pale gray color, back fect greenish yellow, chest black, ear, neck pale green, base of fins black, lining the sides of the body, black and dark black.
Humming birds weighed six grains when dry, and they walked slowly. Few feet of our face being with much care for their hiding places, black, red foot, red tail, blue wings, and the flowerers that found them to be more particular. Humming birds of several species were all present. The flowers about the garden, as usual, were beautiful and the hummingbirds returned to their stations. A pair of blue jays sat on the branches and the birds of the humd, chattering thrushings. The flock of blue jays made a low humming sound, and the notes of the various birds mingled, making the air ring with the musical intonation of their voices. The crow of the Blackbird, seen occasionally, was heard on the branches and the birds looked about, with streaming legs on broad filaments. The doves, while drinking in numbers on the margin of the stream, and the evening, notes of countless numbers of small birds were heard. Even after darkness had flown over the landscape and the light of the sun was dim, distant sound of wind in the trees kept to the long of the Blackbird. Thrush of the garden, a thrush that sang in the old home. 

August 28, 1878, J. V. Kay. Arizona.

3233. * Empis minuta.* 
174: 135. 194. 35; cul. 9; scape, 1 1/2; 18 cases of the 15; tail, 18. 21; 1 pale, 4. 2; 9. 22; tail. 2; 1 foot, 4. 19; 9. 20; tail. 15; tail. 21; 1 foot, 4.

3234. * Empis minuta.* 
174: 830. 91. 45; cul. 19; scape, 20; tail. 15; tail. 21; 1 foot, 4.

3235. * Colias antiqua.* 
174: 315. 47. 45; cul. 26. 5; scape, 26; tail. 26; 1 foot, 16; 18; 24; 9; 23; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail. 16; tail. 24; 18; 21; 1 foot, 4; 9. 20; tail.
August 25th, 1884. Fort Worden, Arizona


3245. Selaphorus rugulosus. F. 17. 


3247. Selaphorus rugulosus. F. 15. 


August 27 1884. 7th Verde, Arizona

3257. Catharops mexicanus, corrugated. 5 ad.
353° 37'; lat. 33° 35'; 75; col. 172. most. 13.
200° 37'; lat. 17° 50'; col. 17° 50'.
This bird came into Mr. Jordan's house and there engaged in effecting harm. It was caught and kept as a pet.

3258. Cactus humboldtii, 5 (five).
475° 1090° 345° 240° 26; col. 26; col. 10.
17° 78° 45° 15° 29. 4; col. 17° 78° 45° 15° 29.
This yellowish, cactus-spiny, greenish kind, bluish in sides of muzzle at first and in beak half of mandible, tarsi black. Fez of black layers.

3259. Tawny benzantus. 7. 5 (five).

The following is a description of a fish (Catharops.) caught in a net in Beaver Creek. The following is below the average size, but was the only one caught:

Catharops: - Total length, 280; tail, 48.
Student to operculum, 5'; 6' eye, 3.3 of parasol, 63;
Length of head, 1.5; depth when body; 3.5; length of
Dorsal fin, 37; height, 38. Length of anal, 18;
depth, 37. Length of anal and 37. Depth of
Pectoral fin, 41. Depth of body mucous
between the supracaudal and anal fin, 35.
Fin rays: Caudal, 18; Dorsal, 12; Pectoral, 16; Ventral, 9; Anal. S. Scales in lateral
line, 60. Intervertebral space, 2.3 mm.
Length of eye, 9.5. Whiskers with two rows of tubercles; lower lip also full with ten or
more rows of tubercles.

3261. Solanum prunifolium, 7' jux.
97° 14° 43° 28; col. from actus, 18; gap, 22.
Tare, 5; nose, 7; claw 3.
3262. Solanum prunifolium, 5 jux.
94° 4° 43° 28; col. from actus, 16; gap, 20.
Tare, 4.5; nose, 6.5; claw 3.
3263. Solanum prunifolium, 7' jux.
92° 18° 42° 26; col. from actus, 17; gap, 21.
Tare, 4; nose, 6.5; claw 2.6.
3264. Solanum prunifolium, 4 jux.
103° 11° 49° 30; col. from actus, 20; gap, 19.
Tare, 5; nose, 7.5; claw 3.

August 29 1884. 7th Verde, Arizona

3265. Eichhornia crassipes, 7. 5 (five).
120° 12° 30° 90° 55° 45° 60° 30° 45° 7. 5.
Tare, 17; 4:1; claw 3.2.
3266. Eichhornia crassipes, 7. 5 (five).
120° 12° 30° 90° 55° 45° 60° 30° 45° 7. 5.
Tare, 17; 4:1; claw 3.2.
3267. Lamia ludoviciana, 7. 5 (five).
153° 55° 56° 57° 58° 59° 60° 30° 45° 7. 5.
Tare, 17; 4:1; claw 3.2.
3268. Cyrtocoma montana, 7. 5 (five).
120° 12° 30° 90° 55° 45° 60° 30° 45° 7. 5.
Tare, 17; 4:1; claw 3.2.
3269. Characella brevirostrum, 7. 5 (five).
149° 5° 2° 3° 6° 7° 8° 9° 10° 11° 12° 13°.
Tare, 17; 4:1; claw 3.2.
3270. Gomphile cyanea, 7. 5 (five).
415° 63° 19° 84° 30° 45° 7. 5.
Tare, 1; 4:1; claw 3.2.

Friday went fishing in Beaver Creek above the mouth. Caught 13 specimens of Calamocheirus, exhibiting irregular spination to length. One of largest. From these I prepared a series, giving the following description:

Size of specimen.

Length from tip of caudal to tip of anal fin 31.22.

Caudal fin 1.53.

Body 

Body length 24.

Horn, manila plumose brown, black at tip; mandible flesh color at base, shaggy through blue to black just at the base.

Dark brown, yellow, black, green.

Body, tail, and tail, black.

Body, black.

Bill, blue-black. Face and neck plumose.

Yellow, plumose black.

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To-day I escorted Mr. Leid. Steen from Fort Verde where we were visiting to Hudson's Ranch on Art Creek, where Leid. Steen met her. Returned by the same bracken road via Cherry Creek, the trip consuming the whole day. The following birds were noted: Neaplesithus crissalis — Abundant seen in the vicinity of Hudson's, and thence through Cherry Creek into the Verde bottom, where they are fairly common.

Stelcia mexicana, — Several small flocks were seen in the vicinity of Cherry Creek. None have been seen but the Verde bottom since spring.

Sitta lommata — Quite numerous in the vicinity of Cherry Creek.

Catharista mexicana confinis, — One seen in a little Cove in Cherry Creek.

Cercomacra albidens, — In flocks.

Sporopipes helvola, — Everywhere abundant.

Lactophrys refugia, — In the Verde bottom.


Petrochelidon cyanoptera, — Verde Valley.

Pyranga ludoviciana, — Abundant east of the river at Cherry Creek.

Sialia tia, dakotiana, — Plentyful in one locality.

Petrochelidon sandwichensis, — Abundant.

Chlorostilbon tigrinum, — Several on Cherry Creek.

Vireo pyrrhula, — In the Verde bottom.

Sialia ludoviciana and mexicana, — Abundant, or at least common and general in the distribution, and somewhat noisy.

Confideineus frontalis, — Generally distributed in families.

Aethalospiza fulvescens, — Common.

Melanocrista woodhousei, — Very abundant.

Aethalospiza woodhousei, — Everywhere abundant.

Pipilo aberti, — Everywhere abundant.

Stelcia neglecta, — Several between the settlement of Cherry Creek and the Verde bottom in some little prairies. They remained in these places all summer and bred there.

Garrulus canorus, — Occasionally. Rattles par.

Aphelocoma woodhousei — Very plentiful everywhere except in the Verde bottom where I have never seen any. It is usually as soon as one reaches the oaks and elms of the foot-hills.


Synthemus woodhousei, — Occasionally.

Macreanthes sericea, — One seen near the Verde Valley.

Sayornis saya, — At Fort Verde.

Sanbornia nigrescens, — On Cherry Creek.

Chlorostilbon sandwichensis, — Several.

Pipilo aberti, — A large flock near the head of Copper Canyon.

Poecilinax alexandrae, — Very abundant.

Sialia tia, miksinus, — Abundant, where the yellow Cypress is in bloom.
Peccus scolaris. - Verde Valley, 32. - In Woodchuck of medium size and with a note like Peccus postsotus was seen in an oak tree in Cherry Creek. I think it was Peccus stuarti.

Melanerpes formicivorus. - Very abundant in the fumer in Cherry Creek. They roost in flocks of hogspecks and exhibit a very characteristic behavior. The red-headed Woodpecker. The young woodpecker. I commonly see them in the wooded region of Cherry Creek.

Falco sparveri. - Saw a red-tailed falcon.

Buteo borus (3). - A fine adult seen in Cherry Creek.

Buteo swainsoni. - Common.

Pyrochroa carbonaria. - Everywhere.

Agula chloris. - One seen in Copper Canyon.

Cathartes aura. - Numerous.

Pyrochroa gambelii. - Everywhere and often in flocks of 50 individuals.

Esperiana flavescens. - Heard crying in the Verde during the night.

In all 46 species were noted during the day side 3279.

September 27, 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Pyrochroa maculaca. - 3 juv. Shot 2.

Bedros Creek. 150; 335, 163; 12; Culex, 23; goit. 25, 5; tarsus. 94, 5; middle toe and claw, 23; claw, 9; toe. 10.

September 30, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

Cerula allegor. - 3 ad. The pair shot 10.

34, 91, 57; 76; 116, 13; 103, 3; culex, 1; goit. 1; tarsus, 13; middle toe and claw, 23; claw, 9; toe. 10.

Saperda melanoflavida. - One seen in Cherry Creek.

September 7, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

Buteo regalis. - 3 juv. Shot 2.

Bedros Creek. 150; 335; 163; 12; Culex, 23; goit. 25, 5; tarsus, 94, 5; middle toe and claw, 23; claw, 9; toe. 10.

Saperda melanoflavida. - One seen in Cherry Creek.

September 7, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

Buteo regalis. - 3 juv. Shot 2.

Bedros Creek. 150; 335; 163; 12; Culex, 23; goit. 25, 5; tarsus, 94, 5; middle toe and claw, 23; claw, 9; toe. 10.

Saperda melanoflavida. - One seen in Cherry Creek.

September 7, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

Buteo regalis. - 3 juv. Shot 2.

Bedros Creek. 150; 335; 163; 12; Culex, 23; goit. 25, 5; tarsus, 94, 5; middle toe and claw, 23; claw, 9; toe. 10.

Saperda melanoflavida. - One seen in Cherry Creek.

September 7, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

Buteo regalis. - 3 juv. Shot 2.

Bedros Creek. 150; 335; 163; 12; Culex, 23; goit. 25, 5; tarsus, 94, 5; middle toe and claw, 23; claw, 9; toe. 10.

Saperda melanoflavida. - One seen in Cherry Creek.

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Fort Verde, Arizona.

This afternoon walked a mile or two of the River, collecting birds. The following named species were noticed.

Oreostele montana. - A few seen.

Merops polygallus. - Abundant

Flavopica chrysoptera. - Several noticed.

Dendroica cinerea. - Abundant

Verdelis macgillivrayi. - Several seen. (J. M. 1864)

Pycnag ludoviciana. - One female.

H. ludoviciana. - A number seen.

Sphyruina thalassinus. - Last members of these flowers are now seen here today.

Retrochilus ferrugineus. - Quite a number seen.

Chrysophila montana. - Quite numerous.

Vircirilla serripennis. - One shot on the way.

Jamaicus ludovicius exubenterides. - Common

Conopodes frontalis. - Abundant.

Tschikanius psaltria. - Singing

and uttering an exceedingly sad call. They delight to sit on dead trees for the water.

The Verde River six small streams. They fed on the wild sunflowers.

Melopsitna fasciata. - Saw.

along Bear Creek to the mouth of the

Anthus ludovicii. - Abundant.

Sphenella brunnea. - Scarce.

Colaptes auratus. - One near the Verde.

Pluto furus melanogenus. - In meagre

Philo cassinii. -
Richards also – They seem to have nearly all departed, but a few flocks composed of young birds in gray plumage are still present. 

Cataracts aurora: – Only once seen. The female was mortally wounded and the young one refused to desist, although very shy and blinded for a long time, by holding in the young growth of cottonwoods near the mouth of the river, but it always came to the spot from its hiding place of a small tree and so was finally pressed together with thick bunches. They were exceedingly shy but made their way about known by a low subdued rattling note in faint imitation of their parent. Hundreds of thousands of them. A few pairs.

Pycnonotus erithacus: – A large flock of gray birds with a yellowish cast and a grayish note, have been seen at intervals since September 2d. I suspect that they were Pycnonotus, and yesterday my host, Private Seibert, told me he saw a flock of “Cape Pigeons” flying past our house. He said he had seen the flock of birds to leave us as to keep between himself and a companion, in camp in Colorado, and eat the bubbles they dropped when eating a meal. Today I saw a flock of from 50 to 100 individuals. Have only seen them on the wing.

Oporornis montanus: – Only a few seen.

Oporornis unicolor: – Fairly common. 

Passer间formosus: – Abundant. 

Certhia argentata: – Several seen for the first time since August.

Petrochelidon flava: – Abundant.

Petrochelidon minima: – Abundant.

Phaethon aethereus: – Abundant.

Phaethon rubricauda: – A few seen.
3291. Leptophyes macgillivrayi. 


3292. Phalo miscarce. 


3293. Phalo folvating /Phallo /culce. .


3294. Panophyes folvating /Phallo /culce. .

161: /342: 140: 54: /cul; 6.5: /gape; 16: /ted; 5: /Mie, 7; /claw /same /as /no. 3293.

3295. E. Mie.

3296. E. Mie.

3297. Trachyphila thalassina. /Mie. 137: 288.

3298. Trachyphila thalassina. /Phallo. 156: 308: Moulting.

September 9th, 1884.府谷, Arizona.

3299. Trachyphila macgillivrayi. /Mie.


3300. Colpoda americana. /Phallo.


3301. Mie. /Phallo. /Claw /Mie. /Phallo. /Claw /no. 193.

165: 222.
Philornis - Sits on manzanitas, but most apparent in the maymornis.

Celata - Common.

Floridana - Very abundant.

Cyclopea - Did not find.

Vogеля - Saw several.

Perithora - Did not find.

Pyrohmis - Very abundant.

Ornithore - Did not find.

Oenothera - Very abundant.

Palaearctica - Very abundant.

Pena - Saw several.

Pelecanus - Did not find.

Helianthus - Very abundant.

Sisyphus - Very abundant.

Eurygaster - Saw several.

Scolopax - Did not find.

Coraciidae - Did not find.

Chamaepithecus - Saw several.

Borellia - Did not find.

Vespa - Saw several.

Scolopax - Did not find.

Chamaepithecus - Saw several.

Borellia - Did not find.

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Vespa - Saw several.

Scolopax - Did not find.

Chamaepithecus - Saw several.

Borellia - Did not find.
Pyrgama manicula—A few seen.

Pythonidae expansa—One or two seen.

The mangoes of Violet-fronted Swallows (I. galbula) and White-throated Swifts (Hirundo smithii) seem flying everywhere during the last few days, not a single one of either could be seen to-day.

Phaethon atherien. — One in the same.

Vespa Junilia—A few seen.


Altimargaridae altria.—Numerous. One of the little kettle's notes is one call of it, and that a soldier who accompanied the writer

took it for that of St. Kilders.

V. lugens pectorata. — Only found brackish water. Any species of halicacuta. For the under marshes these innumerable

birds indicate the flushed families of these.

After nightfall.

Pyrgama atherien—Everywhere abundant.

Sturnus galbula—One seen.

by Sekolqulugun, approachables. Have just returned as small numbers to the

camps about Fort Verde.

Carus cornix. — Common.

C. flaviventris. — Negro.

C. ruficollis. — Negro.

Tanimarca ciliata. — About the Post.

Zosterops auricollis. — Common abundant.

Caboleda romeralis. — Eight numerous.

Tochidula alexandri. — Abundant.

Selasphorus rufus. — Abundant.

C. elegans. — Live on Beaver Creek.

C. rufus. — Abundant everywhere.

C. rufus. — Live on Beaver Creek.

Falco atrivicensis. — Common. One pursued a Moor Hen for a good while, but it was so

exposed at Turpin's landing that it finally managed to elude the Hawk and escape.

Aphelocoma canadensis. — Numerous.

Aphelocoma audax. — Numerous.
September 12th, 1854, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Phaenoménally marvelouls. - One rattlesnake Whif, down will come to ground, own this evening.

Rattles: For. - One young Bern was seen on the Corte. They bound with just the more and bore part of the head out of water. This one climbed and upon the bank on the opposite side of the river where I first saw it unctiously.

September 13th, 1854, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Butterflies. - One or two seen on Cherry tree leaves. One was black, but carried off by some animal before it could be secured for my collection.

Carbohydrates. - Full grown. The price up on Beaver Creek, where there are hundreds of them.

The light on the mountains at the side of the Canon, in close black, as if close as those of Cedar Birds (Condor) in the East.

Fighting Blackbird (Blackbird zweet) is very abundant in the region of the prairie. In Beaver Creek Canon, where we spent a part of the day gathering grapes to make jelly. It easily become a terror of many, this associated with grapes made a couple alcoyes - One on Beaver Creek.

About six feet in length, having 15 rattles to the button. I was just about to shoot some Doublets'lls when as I sat down and rattling apprised one of its presence, but looking down on the ground at my feet in a dense patch of yellow clover. I saw this big snake just in the act of striking at me. I sprang to one side and escaped and as its serpent coiled up again I moved around to a position where I could shoot its head off without injuring the body. I then measured its length and removed about 30 of the skin with the rattles, not wishing to handle the head, extremity as my shot might have injured the venomous gland and spilled the poison upon the adjacent parts. The flesh was white and delicate looking. I brought it home after carefully washing it in Beaver Creek, and as I had it cooked and ate it for breakfast next day, finding it very sweet and good, and bulibitly free from any strong or nasty odor or taste. In fact it was about the same as from flesh in both appearance and taste to a very teatherish dish for any table.

In the afternoon, I shot an other large Rattlesnake on Beaver Creek near the Canon, and preserved the greater part of the skin and the rattles. They were large Rattlesnakes monstans. - Feeding on grasses, Phaenoménally naturis. - A monarch were seen on Beaver, where they were feeding on wild grape.

Coralites auratus mexicanus - Blue-fronted Beaver Creek. After they have been seen in the Valley, since April, "Pyramitem verticalis" to Lewis say.

Sept 14th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Long-ears (Otocyon megalotis).


Sept 15th 1884, Fort Verde, Arizona.

Hairy (Heteroconus megalorum).

1. A small black bee.

Euphoria (Euphoria helvatica).—Nest on a small bush.

Scutellaris (Scutellaris bicolor).—Nest on a small bush.

Gnoua (Gnoua helvatica).—Nest on a small bush.

Stachyurus (Stachyurus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Carex (Carex sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Ephedra (Ephedra sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Phlox (Phlox sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Pine (Pinus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Oak (Quercus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Larch (Larix sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Spruce (Picea sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Balsam (Abies sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Larch (Larix sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Oak (Quercus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Pine (Pinus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Eucalyptus (Eucalyptus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Phlox (Phlox sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Pine (Pinus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Oak (Quercus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Euphoria (Euphoria helvatica).—Nest on a small bush.

Scutellaris (Scutellaris bicolor).—Nest on a small bush.

Gnoua (Gnoua helvatica).—Nest on a small bush.

Stachyurus (Stachyurus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Ephedra (Ephedra sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Phlox (Phlox sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Pine (Pinus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

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Oak (Quercus sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Larch (Larix sp.).—Nest on a small bush.

Spruce (Picea sp.).—Nest on a small bush.
Sept. 16th 1884, Fort Wad, Ariz.

3.29 a.m. Captiva Eochari (*fem.* 4' 7" 83 lbs., 23", 13")

This young, Captiva Eochari, was at base of bill, yellowish-olive, pale blue at base, dark blue at extreme tip of bill. The under tail-coverts are of a bluish-gray, the tail coverts of the same color.

3.30 a.m. Captiva Eochari, (*fem.* 4' 7," 73 lbs., 23", 18")

This young, Captiva Eochari, was at base of bill, yellowish-olive, pale blue at base, dark blue at extreme tip of bill. The under tail-coverts are of a bluish-gray, the tail coverts of the same color.

July 17th 1884, Fort Wad, Ariz.

Andrea herodias. - Quite a number seen along the river.

Butorides virescens. - Several seen down the Verde a mile or two from the first appraoched point. - Quite a number seen.

Hirundo insculpta. - A large number seen.

Phoenicurus phoenicurus. - Numerous.

Quiscalus palustris. - Quite a number seen.

Phrygillus passerinus. - A number seen. - One seen.
Sept. 18th, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

Arctis herberti. - 7 from lengths to end, 1885, length, 1040;

head, 1600; wing, 450; tail, 167; bill, 119;

eyes, 153; bare part of head, 92; tars, 165;

body, 114; class, 14.

Kalamazoo. - Numerous to day.

Forty-miles. - Several about the Fort.

Astragalus pilosa. - This species is very

plentiful and in full song in some

extensive beds of wild sunflowers adjoining

the garden.

Corydalis caspica. - A nest containing

four only a few days old was found in

a mesquite bush in the bank bottom.


No. 129. Note to eye, 19; ear, 36; occiput, 46; root of tail,

147; end of outermost limb, 228; tail, from

root to end of vertebrae, 870; heart, 93; brain, 13;

liver, 18; gizzard, 13; kidney, 25;

testes, 23; its largest claw, 6.5; pyg., 40;

Anus, 5; its largest claw, 6.5; pyg., 40;

No. 130. Note to occiput, 43; root of tail, 144; tail from

root to end of vertebrae, 70;

No. 131. Earthly thrushes.

Note to occiput, 41; root of tail, 180; heart, 70;

f ad.

No. 132. Great yellowlegs.

Fallow deer, 205; mule, 18; elk, 5; mule, 31;

Page 167; 23.

No. 133. Great green woodpecker.

500; 156; 107; calc., 20; gale, 2;

length, 55; nape, 26-5; el., 6, 1; bare part

t of Weber, 19.
demanded of fair and made love for the contract. At my wife's request I made the mistake today, and had much difficulty in removing the work gone upon its pretty feet, before finding the specimen in a cabinet.

The enormous head of this little creature, reminded me of a piece of amber by a first-class  

Sept. 20, 1884. Fort Verde, Arizona.

No, 132.  

T. M. Moore, No. 132.  

2d., 80.  

Lost.  

Mr. Headfield himself took our sight on me in the midst of the herd of deer. On the mesa were a few Blairs & Timmes (Pheasants, ornamental), Black-headed Harriers (Buteo jamaicensis), Banding Finch (Pheo-chlorurus), Saffiri, Laak (Phydothor, gambelii), Barbed Beard (Gambel's Epeomus), Shart-shadowed Sparrow (Gambelio vernatus), Turkey Point (Gambelio virginianus)  

Rounding a mountain, the east bank of the Verde River, we saw a road running through the big hill. It ran up the white hilltop road with incredible speed, and although we aimed at them, we were wanted a shot as it did not stop. It ran up the hill to the very top, then ran down the cliff, and as we came up, we saw from the top of a high vertical cliff three flamed viruses, and alight that perhaps 500 yards from the place at which it started from. Four Mends saw two others yesterday, down the valley.  

May 15, Headfield saw one  

on the bed of a river creek, which was in a different direction. November 15, 1884.
3340. *Arensia* atkinsoni, + ad. 3341. *Arensia* viridescens, + ad. Length 78 mm. Calcar, 61.6 mm. Calcar, 49.7; 47.4; 20.0; 7.3; col. 61.0; 35.0; 0.15. Male, 57.4; 34.2; 5.0; 0.15. 3342. *Arensia* viridescens, + ad. Length 61.0 mm. Calcar, 49.7; 47.4; 20.0; 7.3; col. 61.0; 35.0; 0.15. Male, 57.4; 34.2; 5.0; 0.15. 3343. *Arensia* dolosus, + ad. 3344. *Arensia* dolosus, + ad. Length 62.0; 10.3; col. 61.0; 59.0; 0.1, page 74. 3345. *Arensia* dolosus, + ad. 3346. *Arensia* dolosus, + ad. 3347. *Arensia* dolosus, + ad. 3348. *Arensia* dolosus, + ad. Length 62.0; 10.3; col. 61.0; 59.0; 0.1, page 74. 3349. *Arensia* dolosus, + ad. Length 62.0; 10.3; col. 61.0; 59.0; 0.1, page 74.

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241. Fort Worth, 4° 59'.

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241. Fort Worth, 4° 59'.

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241. Fort Worth, 4° 59'.

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241. Fort Worth, 4° 59'.
Sept. 26th, 1884 Fort Viede, Oreg.

Yesterday I was obliged to kill my two fat hawks, as I am ordered to accompany Capt. Cook on the trip to San Carlos, and during my absence they could not be supplied with food.


3352. Butto-calvus. 1 pair.


3353. Dendrocygna vocifer. 1 pair.


The middle tail-feather a. 12. 15. 17. run from the well elongated tip which giving 'world' especially!! peculiar. Bill - winged - eyes large - crest short. Doll at clark. Black. Bills long of black, tarsi 1 foot. flesh. Tinged with plumage
15. Helminthoboa luciae. - Not seen recently.
16. Helminthoboa vittata. - Only seen at the
   Grand Canon of the Colorado, where once shot.
17. Helminthoboa oculata lubricans. - Not seen
   since spring.
18. Lepidota exotica. - Not seen since Sept.
   22, 1871. They have rapidly decreased in
   numbers since the second week in September,
   when the shoe was exceedingly plentiful.
19. Lepidota pinguens. - Not seen since spring.
20. Lepidota acutidens. - Not seen since spring.
21. Lepidota nivea. - Still present
   on some accounts in the vicinity of Denver.
22. Lepidota marginata. - One or two saw
   many every day, as to date, since the first
   one was shot, the 2nd, on Sept. 22.
23. Pteronurus longipes. - One or two were
   seen to-day (Sept. 26). It has not been observed
   for a week or two past, but this is probably
   owing to the excessive dryness of the season,
   which has been severe; at other times it is often very cold.
   It is also nearly silent now, and found in thickly
   tangled grasses, as on the bank from which it
   probably Issue, as do so many other Mammalia.
24. Myopoteles rutilus rutilus. - Not noticed
   at all since spring.
25. Oppana luzoniana. - Still present
   and feeding upon wild grapevin on some accounts.
26. Phengodes kidderi, hornorum. - A good
   many were seen to-day and the species
   was seen every day about the corns.
27. Lepidota acutidens. - A few were seen
   to-day, but were not taken, for the first
   few days, they will doubtless all begin in a
   few days, if indeed, any more and soon.
28. Orthochiton amethystom. - Not seen for some
   days past. Last sighted on September 10th.
29. Asthenognathus mexicanus. - Not seen since
   August.
30. Phaenopsus - Not seen since spring at Whipple.
31. Armealis cedrensis. - The first and only
   one was seen to-day, beside the Verde River,
   this well-known note was heard, and, as long
   as I saw a single bird flapping close over
   the head, I could see the yellow band across
   its tail, and its flight and note were unmistakable.
32. Phaenopsus melisus. - This bird was present
   during the first week or two days in
   September. They were feeding on numbers
   of winged insects on a river. It has last
   seen on Sept. 13th. I have visited the locality
   a number of times both since the 13th, and
   have failed to see any, and conclude
   that the species must have departed southward.
33. Verac gladiolus. - The one shot on Oct.
   4th, in September is the only one I have seen.
34. Verac acutifrons. - Has not been seen since
   Sept. 10th.
35. Verac pectinatus. - Still seen regularly.
36. Verac fulvus. - Last seen Sept. 10th, but
   heard singing on that date.
37. Fam. Oxybelidae. - Oxybelus. - Still
   present. Frequently heard singing of late.
38. Baccharis corymbosa. - Not seen lately.
   Have never seen it one and that at
   Grand Canon some months ago.
39. Cephalocera formicaria. - Large numbers
   are seen everywhere, frequently singing
   during the past fortnight.
40. Asthenognathus palmaris. - This
   bird was found in large flocks above
   the sandbars in the broken gravel and disso-
   luted parts of the Verde River. They usually
   chance to alight upon dead branches and
   then sing pleasantly at the season.
41. Pardalusus. - One
   was shot at Ash Fork, Sept. 16, 1871. It
   was seen at Verde last spring, but
   the Verde River. This autumn of hale seen.
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42. *Pericallis grandiflora*. Continued. — This species has just begun to bloom. The first flowers were seen on Sept. 19th.

43. *Phlox paniculata*. — Still present in numbers, but only in the intermediate margins of fields. Not seen growing very late.

44. *Vernicia*. — Not seen lately.

45. *Camphorera indulcens*. — Not seen for a long or few past. No numbers have markedly decreased within past two weeks. Past noted September 21st, when a few were seen on the high plain east of us.

46. *Peniculus*. — None seen since.

47. *Phyllostegia domesticus*. — Not present, identified as seen here lately, but without doubt members of the Phyllostegia seem to flock about the garden flowers belonging to this species, but I neglected to look and identify, identifying all here and now of one or two specimens if they happened to be the following species:

48. *Phyllostegia venosa*. — Passed in great numbers, and, most of those seen are red, or red-purple.


51. *Chondrilla gymnosperma*. — Have been noticed for several weeks past.

52. *Calanthe plicata*. — Having paid little attention to plants of this family, I have not made any sort of record of visiting it, or the field notes on migration to escape. I have no

53. *Sennea americana*. — I saw what I thought was a young plant of this species... Mr. Bowns noted on the 22nd of October a stock from this which I have seen the forms collected (No. 3158) on August 5th, not so a dense growth of tall umbrellas.

54. *Paeonia lactiflora*. — Not seen for a week or two past.

55. *Girardia cornutula*. — It has been seen several weeks since this flower was last seen.


57. *Peganum monspeliense*. — Last seen on the 21st of September. I do not frequent the river bottoms, and hence may still be abundant in the hills, which I have not visited above date.

58. *Dipterocarpus macrocarpus*. — A very few have been seen in late in the River Bottoms.

59. *Dipterocarpus*. — Still very common in the River Bottoms. One that I shot on.

60. *Dipterocarpus*. — Rather scarce, but seen on the day in all situations since Sept.

61. *Mullethorpea*. — Many seen in good sized flocks about the country off to the first week in Oct., since which none have been seen.


63. *Scrophularia gigantea*. — Small flowers arrived about the 22nd, and have since been regularly appearing in size.

64. *Vanthornbush*. — The all list this region. Insects of spring.
Terns were neglected. This species, breeding mostly in the immediate neighborhood, and more plentifully at certain suitable localities within a few miles, have not yet dispersed over the Valley, and have not been seen on the return of the
y. Past this autumn; but were very plentiful here last spring.


67. Cuculidae. - Not seen since September 8th, when two were shot.

68. Eumeces saxorum. - Not seen since a few weeks ago.

69. Cuculus canorus. - Seen every day.

70. Phrynopus phrynocephalus flavinucha. - Affiliated in large moving flocks early in September, and have been seen moving every day since an large flocks on wing.

71. Capella leucosticha. - Not seen since my last trip from Whipple several months ago.

72. Chloris sexipilae. - Common on resident throughout the year is the hills surrounding me, but more common to the north.

73. Phrynonis rectirostris. - None have been seen since Sept. 15th.

74. Phrynonis rostrata. - None seen since Sept. 17th.

75. Phrynonis canorus. - First seen on Sept. 17th.

76. Sayornis nigricans. - Still common.

77. Sayornis occidentalis. - Still common.

78. Phainopepla. - Several species of Phainopepa are still present; but

79. Sturnus domesticus. - One common species resident has not been seen for a week or two past.

81. Pyrrhulho. - Not seen since small numbers.

82. Chlorodendron. - Not seen since last seen on the

83. Phaeocephalus. - One seen and heard Sept. 12. The only one seen since early summer.


86. Quiscalus scitula. - First seen in autumn.

87. Prairie falcon. - Not seen since 5th.

88. Phoebus syrenus. - Occasionally seen.

89. Oenon ornamenta. - Not seen recently.

90. Geococcyx. - Only seen at Whipple.

91. Pionus splendidus. - Seen nearly every day.

92. Phrynonis nigricans. - At least.

93. Melanornis domesticus. - One seen today.

96. *Hyla flavomaculata* - In 1871
Not occasionally heard, but I found
the nest and several young on
(NW.)

97. *Bufo virginianus* - One
seen to-day, and I find it has become
more common. Sometimes seen un-
hurt, sometimes injured. Often heard at night.

98. *Platypus quercus* - I have only
been at Whipple last March, but a
man has seen one in the Valley. He says
he has seen it at the Quercus on
a creek about six miles from the Post.

99. *Leptodactylus gracilis* - Usually
small colonies, about three miles of the
Valley and others ten or fifteen miles up.

100. *Cnemidophorus longidoris* - March, 1871
Was not early last spring, but none
were observed during the summer. The
first one seen this autumn (Oct. 328) was
that Aug 27th. The species probably
exists here.

101. *Audouin's sledos* - This species was seen
occasionally throughout the summer. The
larval migration began early in October,
and the species was abundant in late
August. I frequent especially the
shallowest pools of cottonwoods where the
stream, capturing their prey along the
banks, yields low or flat water and
under the branches of the trees. The
species is agile, and is found only
with difficulty. They make a lot of noise.

Shadows unbroken, while you are looking
for them where they were seen to slightly
blending and resting stealthfully among the
Tree-trunks, through the branches.

102. *Aechimptes cichlidus* - Has been seen
since August 22nd, when the
species was taken. Since last Aug.
I do not remember to have noticed any
during summer, but have no doubt
but the species breeds plentifully in
this region. They are very distinctive
to healthy. Even the young of this year
will attack and worry any horse-bug
nearby. It is a small, gray, dull
frog, with brown throat, and
lining them
in the yard.
105. Flycatchers.—Very abundant. Families summer together often all nighting on one tree.

106. Rutico—yepalicus.—Quite common. On Sept. 26th I saw a flock perched upon

107. Rutico—yepalicus.—Only seen at rare

108. Rutico—yepalicus.—The most abundant

109. Wren-bunting æthiopica.—A few short

110. Passeriniæials.—This is a summer

111. Aquila—buteo.—A few more seen

112. Callicrasia—aera.—An abundant summer

113. Columba—lactea.—A few summered—

114. Melopsittaca—lactea.—The single bird

115. Melopsittaca—galapago.—Plentiful in the

116. Eophortyx—galapago.—Legendarily abundant.

117. Contopus—quiquirrender.—Quite a colony

fly more easily and improve faster. When

stained from their heads the bright light is

the reddish. Light, especially considered

its breadth of Community shadowness of seasons.

is seen to-day.

A few more seen last spring, mostly, during July, but seen

summer resident and breeds, but not plentiful

east during the strong migration. One was

seen on the other side, but was quickly

When

between two sides. I saw several there and shot

one but failed to recover it. They are

told by some workers about

the type of the range of islands bordering

this valley. I have never seen where the

occur in this vicinity.
Caracius maculosus—When I went to Oregon, I did not know that I should see so much of the species. I soon learned to handle a number of them for miles along the river, and to observe the frequent species of its crops.

3354. *Grytvaster anthracina* (Fitch) Phipps. 

*Grytvaster anthracina* is a small species of the family *Catharinidae*. It is characterized by its black body and black tail, with a distinctive white marking on the side of the body. The species is found in the western United States, particularly in the Pacific Northwest. It is a nocturnal species that is often seen foraging along streams and rivers.

3355. *Callimachus uramii* (Yamagami) Bow. 

*Callimachus uramii* is a species of the family *Callimachidae*. It is found in the Pacific Northwest and is characterized by its distinctive black body and black tail. The species is often found in streams and rivers, and is known for its cryptic behavior.

3356. *Callimachus galago* (Fitch) Phipps. 

*Callimachus galago* is a species of the family *Callimachidae*. It is found in the Pacific Northwest and is characterized by its distinctive black body and black tail. The species is often found in streams and rivers, and is known for its cryptic behavior.

3357. *Callimachus microchirus* 

*Callimachus microchirus* is a species of the family *Callimachidae*. It is found in the Pacific Northwest and is characterized by its distinctive black body and black tail. The species is often found in streams and rivers, and is known for its cryptic behavior.
Box skin of head & tail, distinctly plumaceous. Occipital & dorsal crest with a strong growth of down of a whitish color, bordered by dark brown. Bill shorter. Claw, blackish, as are a row of callosities on the dorsum of each of toe. Exceedingly fast and effective. He was a blackish fowl of flesh color; among its contents were an entire head of the Common Ground Squirrel (Spermophilus beecheyi). The skin and skull of the head were both intact, and appeared to be perfectly fresh. I should not be astonished to learn that Bechstein, sometimes capture these little animals alive & digerate them.

Crotalus amniurus ammianus. Of this species have been reported occasional cases. 205: 540: 172: 107: col, 37; 205: gage 44: 205: 50: 31; 204: gage 4: 205: 540: 33: class, 16.


Note - On Oct 7, 1884, I started out with Lead, Crook, the trip to San Carlos, via Fort Apache and back to Fort Verde. The route of the trip, from Oct 15 to Dec 15, inclusive, are written elsewhere.

Karenia (Cymophora) truncata (Beauvois) (Caim, Manos)

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Karenia (Cymophora) truncata (Beauvois) (Caim, Manos)
Oct. 29th. Fort Venete, A.D.

To-day, we all went up to see Fortungama's Well, formerly called from Fort Veneti, on Raven Creek. The well is a circular depression, perhaps 100 feet deep, with nearly vertical sides, in which are numerous caves and excavations made by the effete race, and walled up in front. Some of these appear to be large natural caverns, with division into apartments by means of walls. At the bottom of the depression is a large deep pool of water which empties into Raven Creek by a subterranean channel, constituting quite an important subaqua to Raven Creek. The water is cold, and in winter, ice accumulates, forming pillars, numerous in set, and it is surrounded by a belt of cat-tail, tall, and grasses or ridge having about ten feet. In this the Marsh Wren, Helianodryce melanocephala, is very numerous and singing. There is as much difference between the song of this bird and the Eastern variety as between the songs of the Eastern and Western Long-billed Wrens; but one would at once recognize it as a Long-billed Wren from its song.

In this singular place were found several other species of birds, as follows:

- Phalarope gambelli: A flock of a dozen or so of which were that the nest grew by the Philosophers wall to the top of the well, where long black felt some more of them.
- Helianodryce melanops: - Several in the Seals of the well.
- Carolius mexicanus: - Several were singing in the rocky wall of the well.
- Anas Calyptura: - One.

The birds seen today were:
- Regulus calendula
- Backers abebook
- Calyptura calendula
- Calyptura melanocephala

3. Helianodryce melanocephala - Abundant.
4. Cypselotes frontalis.
5. Astragalus latifolius - The specimen that we brought in is the most interesting by the restoration having the Eastern United States.
6. Conotracheus longirostris - Abundant, seen.
7. Jameson's anehetor - Common at Raven Creek.
15. Pica sicalis.
17. Jayopsus sayi - Common.
18. Animaia americana.
19. Avespa jarabana - Common.
22. Bennet's carolinensis - Not quite seen in the West Valley. About 20 seen on Raven Creek.
23. Ardea herodias - Seen on the Sand Bar at this place.

\[\text{Observations:} \begin{align*}
\text{47.1} & : \text{Helianodryce melanocephala} & \text{600} & : \text{C. sicalis} & \text{800} & : \text{C. melanops} \\
& : \text{C. sicalis} & \text{100} & : \text{C. melanops} & \text{150} & : \text{C. melanops} & \text{200} & : \text{C. melanops} \\
\end{align*}\]
Oct. 30th. Fort Verde, A.S.

Sayornis saya. - About the hospital. Utter a low, buzzy, modulating whistle.

Salmivora obsoleta. - One was seen carefully examining the roof and stacks in adobe.

Glaucous, glowing softly, about, careless of our observation.

Rusticola gambeli. - A jaunty, wire-hopping about the quarters and parade, and calling in a sad, wailing manner to each other. Lt. Morgan killed one by carefully shooting a stone towards it.

Oct. 31st. Fort Verde, A.S.

Acridotheres turcicus. - Flying over the parade while inspections were going on.

Pterocles scalare. - In clumps woods in the post.

Crasephalus cyanopechus.

Sturnella neglecta.

Corynura venosa.

Selminites obsoletus. - About the quarters.

November 1st. Fort Verde, A.S.

This afternoon watched a couple of miles of the Verde River and thence across to Beaver Box and down Beaver to the Post. The birds seen were:

1. Chloropsis montana.

2. Hypothymis obscura.

3. Regulus calendula.

4. Salminites obsolatus. - One about the quarters.

5. Thraupis aurantia.


7. Leptodacuelles fumidula.

8. Ultrachelys palmaria.


10. Melanolaica francisci.


13. Vireo flavifrons.


15. Corynura venosa.


17. Sayornis nigricans. - Two were seen on Beaver Creek.

18. Coryne alpestris. - One on Beaver Creek.


22. Progne subis. - One or two seen.

23. Acrocephalus cocoi. - A fine adult female.


25. Boreas borealis. - Calcari.


27. Phrygilus gambeli.

28. Euphonia egregia. - One on Beaver Creek.

29. Alauda hirundinacea. - Second seen on Beaver.

30. Alauda arvensis. - One shot on Beaver.

Nov. 1 — Concluded

347.

November 26th, 1884

From November 4th to date, I have been on a trip to the Acoma Pueblo on Pecos River, near the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. Arrived at Verdi to-day before noon with a number of specimens of fish.

No. 152.

Cichlasoma tilapia. Weekly, 50. Lives near the beach.

Gills, hard. Bell, dusky lineal. Pectoral fins of inferior, large and flat, with a glow; alarmed by trail. Fringe, dark brown. Stick on a strand, a little branch, running stream, across the glass. Length to head of tail, 675; 66; 36; depth, 33; height from front plate, 32; base tail, 2.25; tale, 5-3; note, 80; el., 11.

3673. 390; 175; 73.

No. 153.

Cichlasoma tilapia, Weekly, 50. Lives near the beach.

Gills, hard. Bell, dusky lineal. Pectoral fins of inferior, large and flat, with a glow; alarmed by trail. Fringe, dark brown. Stick on a strand, a little branch, running stream, across the glass. Length to head of tail, 675; 66; 36; depth, 33; height from front plate, 32; base tail, 2.25; tale, 5-3; note, 80; el., 11.

3673. 390; 175; 73.

V. 3573.

On the 26th, November, 1884, the Grand Cañon of the Colorado which Pico Springs, 25, 30; 550; 150; 25; 28; 29; 34; 31; 24; 30; 10; 3; 27; 3; 30; 1; 16.

3673. 3573. 3573.

October 29th, 1884.

Grand Cañon of the Colorado. Pico Springs, 25, 30; 550; 150; 25; 28; 29; 34; 31; 24; 30; 10; 3; 27; 3; 30; 1; 16.

3673. 3573. 3573.

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3673. 3573. 3573.
234

235

5379. *Picea mariana mertensiana* New, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24. 23; 1894, 22, 25, 26, 29, 32, 33, 35.


Today rode forty-three miles to see two children that were burned up with great southern fire. I rode in the ambulance to Hudson's, on Lake Creek, finished my work and returned to Fort. Ordered the mail book brand, by way of Lake Creek. Arriving here about noon asked the meaning of the name. After discussion, no agreement was reached. The following species were seen:


Birds: - 1. A little migratory species. 2. A large flock seen in Copper Canyon.
3. A little ptarmigan. - Scarce.
4. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
5. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
6. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
7. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
8. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.

Salamanders: - Abundant in the canyon and near Cherry Creek. The following were shot:
10. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
11. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
15. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
17. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
18. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
19. A little pronghorn. - Scarce.
27. Sphenostylis. — Abundant.
29. Sphenostylis californica. — Common.
30. Sphenostylis osceola. — Common.
31. Sphenostylis gambelii. — Abundant.
32. Sphenostylis polyloba. — Common.

Nov. 29th, 1884.

Shined birds nearly all day. Towards evening took a walk half a mile up Beaver Creek and saw

2. Agalinus abscondita. — At the Post.
3. Luma lutea. — Common.
5. Agalinus oblonga. — Abundant.
6. Agalinus komata. — At the Post.

3602. *Lumina smithii. — At the Post.
3603. *Lumina oregana. — At the Post.
3604. *Lumina oregana. — At the Post.
3605. *Lumina californica. — At the Post.
3606. *Lumina californica. — At the Post.
3607. *Lumina oregana. — At the Post.
December 8th, 1884. [At Verde, Arizona]

Took a walk with Mrs. Warren and little William along the Verde River. Among the Briar roots were several Kestrel, a tiny owl, and Sauer's Herring Gull and Sauer's Sharov, Long-tailed intermed., and Sauer's Roger, and Wilson's Snipe, Kingfisher and Killdeer.

Lobelio grylle. A bird of the year.

Shot by Eliz. C. A. Means. Not measured.

Camelopard, Bay. We were walking up towards the line of the river to get a shot at sand storks, when I saw a leaping running along the margin of the Verde on the border bank, towards where we were standing. I ran swiftly to the cover nearest the river, and shot it without missing, but, when I saw me, it took to the water without the slightest hesitation, although the water was swift and deep. A second horse and mule, emerging on the opposite side of the river, gave a start, spoke and sent the storm flying from its tail by a swift stroke and dashed off the other bank.

But the distance was too great for the No. 4 shot. The No. 4, shot to one side and gave a little yelp, and then defaulted severely on an event.

December 9th, 1884. [At Verde, Arizona]

Harpagornis cristatus. F. & ed.

201: 31; 17: 95; 143: cul. 39: part. 31: gale. 41: tarant. 34: int. 38:

Corbin Covey. A few.

3600. Galbulae mediae, violacea, ad.

3606. Galbula media violacea, ad.

3607. Galbulae mediae violacea, ad.

3608. Opuntia rosea. rosea, ad.

3609. Opuntia alboflava, ad.

3610. Opuntia media, ad.

3611. Opuntia mediae, ad.

3612. Opuntia mediae, ad.

3613. Opuntia mediae, ad.

3614. Opuntia mediae, ad.

3615. Opuntia mediae, ad.

3616. Opuntia mediae, ad.

December 1, 1884

Spent all day in hunting. Made to Davidson mountain above Bountiful, and after hunting through the flats, skirted the Verde for a mile, and obtained Frank Bryan’s place. Many birds were seen which I failed to identify as the clod broke, snow flew, and bundle made good cost and due satisfaction. Engaged in shooting better-tails and quail, and finally had a large number. Eluded the final strokes.

Hastiferus crassus, Scolia mexicana, Bassiana calocera, Cent Alta lucida, Adiantidae. Mr. Fords saw one in some bush break the Verde. Adiantidae oblonga—Abundant. även stood on our bottom, several were helping gradually when the sun under the minutes of the time came at the top, and others were seen and arrows near the base. They are comparatively silent at this season.
Arthuria lindheimeriana. - A few small flowers.

Melochia fasciculata. - Abundant in water.

Zonocephalus xanthophthalmus. - Abundant.


Whipple lindheimeri. - A few flowers.

Chrysomitra pinus. - A few pine flowers among certain kinds of sunflowers.

Papilionidae. - In flocks in wood near the River

Papilionidae. - Abundant in the fields at the rancher. One shot.

Sideritis spp. (eg. heliophila, Stropharia polemonia, Corneus okenii, Polemonia nigrocellata, Calycopsis amethystina, Pollerpose pollerpose). Common in flowers.

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Chrysomitra pinus. - A few pine flowers among certain kinds of sunflowers.
1348. Salvia argentea. 8 ad. Nov. 7, 1884. Stony Lake. 7.40 x 13.0. 

1348. Salvia argentea. 8 ad. Nov. 7-1884. Stony Lake. 7.55 x 13.90. 

1348. Salvia argentea. 8 ad. Nov. 7, 1884. 32 miles north of Stony Lake. 7.23 x 13.25. 

1348. Circus hederae. 8 ad. Nov. 8, 1884. Stony Lake. 18.10 x 14.50. One flower. 

1348. Circus hederae. 8 ad. Nov. 8, 1884. Stony Lake. 18.50 x 14.3. Flowers yellow. 

1348. Circus hederae. 8 ad. Nov. 8, 1884. Stony Lake. 18.70 x 14.2. Flowers yellow. 


1349. Nigerella tenacissima. 8 ad. Nov. 9, 1884. Black Lake. 6.83 x 12.0. xan. 

1349. Eremophila multiflora. 8 ad. Nov. 9, 1884. Black Lake. 6.83 x 12.0. xan. 

1349. Eremophila multiflora. 8 ad. Nov. 9, 1884. Back Lake. Nov. 9, 1884. 6.83 x 12.0. 

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1349. Eremophila multiflora. 8 ad. Nov. 9, 1884. Back Lake. Nov. 9, 1884. 6.83 x 12.0. 

1349. Eremophila multiflora. 8 ad. Nov. 9, 1884. Back Lake. Nov. 9, 1884. 6.83 x 12.0.


18506. *Salpinotes abeetes* 2-ad. Hualapai Trail - Cataract Creek. Nov. 12, 1884. 6.00 x 9.03. Destroyed by rats.

18507. Jones, G. 0. Thistle. 1 plant. 6.36 x 9.80.

18508. *Hesperimex truncatus* 2-ad. Nov. 12, 1884. At the head of the Hualapai trail into Sopai Canyon. Shot the night we came out while waiting for fruit from 9.10 x 14.65.


13524. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Grand Canyon of the Colorado at Pine Springs.

13525. *Bubo borealis calvus* 1884
   Grand Canyon of the Colorado at Pine Springs.

13526. *Phyllograulis thyroides* 1884

13527. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. 6.80 x 11.90.

13528. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. 7.20 x 12.35.

13529. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. Shot by Capt. Roberts. 6.90 x 11.95.

13530. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. Shot by Capt. Roberts. 6.88 x 11.70.

13531. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. Shot by Capt. Roberts. 7.10 x 12.20.

13532. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. Shot by Capt. Roberts. 7.05 x 12.50.

13533. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. Shot by Capt. Roberts. 7.25 x 11.95.

13534. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. Shot by Capt. Roberts. 6.97 x 11.70.

13535. *Carphodacus cassini* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. Shot by Capt. Roberts. 6.95 x 11.60.

13536. *Ampelophaga longirostris* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. 11.35 x 21.00.

13537. *Carphodacus cassini* 1884

13538. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. 7.25 x 12.35. Shot by Capt. Roberts.

13539. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884

13540. *Lycia curvirostra mexicana* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. 7.45 x 12.60. Shot by Capt. Roberts.

This is a remarkably fine, bright specimen, of the color of its changeable parts. Those of the other collected scarcely differed from it. I. Full, dusky olive, horn-color along edges of mandibles, and at base below. Face and flat, sternum brown, clasps brownish black. Stomachs of all filled with seeds of pine, and a few green buds.

13541. *Carphodacus cassini* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. 6.70 x 11.50. Shot by Capt. Roberts.

13542. *Chrysonotus jurinei* 1884
   Pine Springs, A.F. 6.12 x 8.95. Shot by Capt. Roberts.

Destroyed by rats.


35-71 Scleria Oklahoma. Scleria acutis. 1884.

35-72 Scleria acutis. 1884.


Note on Fishes:

On May 10th, 1885, I netted a large number of fishes. The largest specimen was about six inches in length, and others were not more than an inch long. They were all caught along the margin of the Rio Lerty, opposite to the Point of Foot Verde. All of the larger ones were Elatostomidae, and the smaller ones were nuninius and the young of the fish called "Ela Front" and "Beryn-tail," at least I think they are the dry of that species. They are preserved in four bottles. The largest bottle contains the largest specimen. They are described as Elatostomus of Stocking's work, and Gilbert, p. 129. Among them are a few specimens of dark coloration, larger scaled and with about twelve instead of fifteen dorsal rays.

An other bottle contains about half-nuninius and a few dark Elatostomus, small-eyed fishes resembling Brachytes, Astranaas. The two small, smaller bottles contain mixed specimens of the several species and forms above mentioned.

They are notice on fluea in this Journal on pages 123, 192, 194, 207, 256, 286, 287, 393, 414 and 415. In Journal of San Carlos P.R., fishes are noted on p. 2329.
December 10th, 1884.

1362. *Cheirodura castanea* & ad. 129: 147; 145; 167: ad., 25; gape, 20; tail, 21; note, 26; class, 7.

13621. *Chromisella brunnea* (L.) Sax. & ad.

Ground bird. Tip of a branch might score an orange-red bill suddenly at time. Shaking through leaves down to the blackish tip. Tip, toe, and feet flesh color than the breast. Under surface of neck bright reddish brown except the terminal quills which are blackish slate color, basally edged with the bright red + brown tips and distally white tipped with the same.

1638: 28; 87; 63: cul, 11; gape, 15; tail, 16; note, 20; class 5: crop, filled with small, rough seeds.

13622. Pagonyops sacii 1 ad. 119: 327; 100: 87; post, 11; gape, 25; tail, 21; note, 18; cl, 6: Triangular bill, black under a brownish tinge at base of mandible. Brown, flesh, and black. Black, ends of longer blacker aquila. Underside of quills-feathered tail at base blackish. Tail, greater wing coverts, growing darker terminally.

Pied, scelis. Fac. 157; 328; 99; 71; cul, 21.5; gape, 26; tail, 19; note, 27; cl, 18.

In addition to the above specimens collected the following species were noted:

- *Hamphyrus exsulans*. Occasionally utter a few notes of its song.
- *Regulus calendula*. Abundant, but more singing.
- *Athapsa nuttalliana*, *Northavieri nuttalliana*. All the analogues of the Verde.
- *Dendroica candidula*. Alights with *Athapsia* beside the water, spending much time on the ground, but afterwards not much life.

The Kittiwake: Common, but noticiable shorebirds. Common. *Taricha longicauda*. Common. The flock, which contained several hundred was seen feeding on the rocks and upon the tree on a patch of dry grass in the distance, perhaps upon their seeds. Not heard singing.

*Melopsittacus undulatus*. Common.

*Zonotrichia pinus*. At four places.

*Carduelis versicolor*. In flowers or family. Rather shy and disposed to hide. Makes a whirring sound when flying. Red-tail short. The male has a call-note to his dotted head and sub-tailed when uttered; but in its place a low-tweet like *Zonotrichia albicollis* in the East.

*Calothrape crissoides*. At the foot.

*Carduelis jugularis*. Abundant. One note very similar to a Black-headed or House Finch. In large flocks.

*Carduelis mexicanus*. Scare.

*Eugenes sacii*, *Corythos sacii*. Rather common.

*Thlypopsis alcop*. Only one seen on the Verde.

*Chloris claren idea*. Common.

*Loxosceles villosa*. One or two seen. I have not noted the species here before.

*Colapteryx auricauda*. *Chloris collaris*.

*Oreolus collaris*. Common.

*Ptilo geographus*. One seen? It had my broad wings and appeared large, but I did not get a very view. If any other species than this was, *Nebulosa auricuata* signified.

*Leucophaeus sullivanius*. Several.

*Chloris collaris*.
Olive, however, but did not get a shot. This is the first one I have seen in Arizona. It was common a few years ago on the Verde, and was noticed by one of the good old Cottonwood craving. By crossing the river, I also got a specimen of Chamaelea hakesiana.—This pretty form arose at any time with a flock of California Doe and Gambel Pecos.

The buzzing noise of its wings and the bright purple coloring attracted my attention and I shot it soon as it alighted on a branch 20 feet from the ground. This is the only one I ever saw.

Phacellidae cardinii.—Abundant in large flocks and very fat.

Phasianidae gambeli.—An old and young—trumpeted in an open spot and a hard run, but I caught it brought it home alive. It was rather tamer and ran with wonderful swiftness from one room to another. I noticed that if given a chance the flock of its own accord would leave the nest in the back of my shooting coat—greatest value. I heard other birds calling when it struggled to get out from them.

<Page break>

December 17, 1884.

Still snowing in the Verde Valley and heavy snow on the hills around.

Santa Cruz obelisco.—Our net under the shrub growing through an open broad and stayed a good while. Very gentle wind.

Notes.—In "The Century Illustrated Magazine," for December, 1884, is an article entitled, "Notes About the Bears," by Samuel Cragin of Lincoln, Nebraska, which is worth reading. There is an article in the "Mary Moine" entitled "The Bears and His "Woman" which observes,

December 16, 1884. Fort Worth, G. T. Went out for a couple of hours along the Capitan shore and saw a flock of Mallards (Anas octonaria), and shot a Buff-breasted Merganser (Mergus serrator). Small Southern Shoveler, Grisea leucocephala, and shot which had a few shots on the fadc retentious and I also shot a Redhead—Chryselephantinae), Lint's, Done, Central Sandhill, Juncos, and a species of Sphygula which may be montane, were seen, and plenty of Meadow Larks, Savannah Sparrows, Great Blue Herons, and a Kingfisher were among the other species noted. I saw one Jack and an Cotton-tail Rabbit, but they track was not frequent in the snow. They are kept close.
December 15, 1844.


Last part of titia. 10: page 23: Mt. 29: page 23.


267. Pascalicus ovatus, splendidus. 3 ad.
14: 24: 73: 60: cul. 10: page 11: tast. 12:
Mt. 19: page 11: tast. 12.

3627. Pascalicus ovatus, splendidus. 3 ad.
66: 92: 270: 133: cul. 24: page 35: cul. 10:
tast. 25: page 36: Mt. 6: page 23:
tast. 4. This orange, yellow, belly, anterior with maxilla yellow, with Maxilla yellow with ped.- Anakie in the median line. - Whitish or horn color, towards the bill, reddish orange - this distinctive.

3628. Musca bonadum. 3 inf. 
66: 92: 270: 133: cul. 24: page 35: cul. 10:
tast. 25: page 36: Mt. 6: page 23:
tast. 4. This orange, yellow, belly, anterior with Maxilla yellow with ped.- Anakie in the median line. - Whitish or horn color, towards the bill, reddish orange - this distinctive.

This specimen is mounting, and the central surface is curiously mixed with the adult and juvenile color.

The tip of the head, flanks, sides of abdomen, and under tail-coverts are red, buff, and also a narrow streak down the center of the breast, which is two to three large patches of bone, which cover all of the central body surface. A few of the dark feathers of the head are blackening.
Dec. 17.

They seldom or oft their tails up, but when<br> closely approached they show their head, vibrate<br> till the bill points nearly straight upward, with the<br> legs drawn close to the body.

**Gubernaculum aureum** - One was shot in<br> a cottonwood. It is the only one I have seen<br> in the Verde bottoms, although the species is<br> common in the Charon Creek forest, and<br> always seen a few in Copper Canyon in the<br> spring.

**Circaulus alpinus** - Flocks have gone down into the Valley<br> since the heavy snow fell over high ground.

**Arvus luctuosus** - Scattered along<br> the margin of the Verde in some abundance.

**Dendroica candidus** - Several seen.

**Dendroica**

This is the first one I have found in Arizona.<br> It was looking at a bunch of dry leaves in<br> a cottonwood tree. I thought it was a Tan<br> backed Holubud (Dendroica pileata) until<br> Iulshed off the dead bird.

**Circaulus lateralis** - Scattered about. Common.<br> A singular gray was often heard.

**Circaulus frater** - Abundant.<br> **Pasiphaeus panama** - A few along the<br> margin of the Verde.

**Circaulus intermedius** - Scattered.

**Spizastra (Monticola B3)** - A few or a narrow<br> flock of bees near the post which had a side with the<br> tree. Quassars, but they were shy & not readily identified.<br> Flock of smaller ones were rather common<br> but none of them were satisfactorily identified.

**Aves arbor** - A family. Make a whirring sound<br> when they fly.

**Certhia nevadensis** - A few in<br> Sericoblogus exsanguis, Hens old cottonwood<br> with the Rums.
Dec. 30. 1884.


3637. *Chlorodes* antennata 5. ad.

3638. *Chlorodes antennata* f. ad.

3639. *Chlorodes antennata* f. ad.

3640. *Chlorodes* antennata 3. ad.


3643. *Chlorodes* antennata 3. ad.


December 21st, 1884.

3646. Cardinalis virginianus. Signed by Cardinal. Odd sight. Shot on the Agua Fria, near the Post Office. 243; 310; 103; 123; col. 10.5; 9.5; 19.5. Length of bill of same, 14; head & neck, 17; tail, 26; width of tail, 24; claw 17; bill 9.5; 8.5; Iris 1; bill 1; black & white. 

3647. Heteromorpha formicarum. F. ad. 203; 146; 14; 95; col. 24.5; 9.5; 27.5; tarsus, 20; max. 24; claw 18.5; 8.5. Chilly Creek.

December 22nd, 1884. 4th inst. 

3648. Psilocera mexicana. Odd. 176; 325; 107; 72; max. 24; 19; ending 21; max. 31; claw 6.

3649. Psilocera mexicana. Odd. 117; 315; 105; 68; max. 9; 19; tarsus 21; max. 31; claw 6.

3650. Oxychile conspersus. F. ad. Bear Creek. 2. 46; 300; 157; 106 (fleshy pedicellate stigma, making 3 mm. in its length). col. 10; 20; 19; 38; max. 36; max. 20; claw 18.5; 5; barn, 16.

Small to end of tarsus, 25.

3651. Oxychile conspersus. F. ad. Bear Creek. 2. 02; 308; 165; 105; col. 31; gape, 23; tarsus, 35; max. 24; claw, 5; barn, 16.

Length to end of claw, 25.

3652. Apache-bright Oenothera. F. & ad. 212; 508; 165; 105; col. 21; gape, 23; tarsus, 29; max. 27; claw, 5.

3653. Euphorbia antelope. F. & ad. 285; 291; 90; col. 15; 19; gape, 16; tarsus, 22; max. 28; claw 19.

3654. California Goose. F. & ad. 206; 325; 1505; 37; most, 11; gape, 23; tarsus, 20; max. 18.5; claw, 6. This bird was entering a cord, sweet tenant, with little effort at a regular song at intervals. It is truly a singing bird. Its efforts are quite successful.

December 24th, 1884.

3655. Lophotylx gambeli. F. ad. 286; 368; 113; 107; tail, 11; max. 8.5; gape, 13; claw, 32; max. 35; claw, 9.

December 25th, 1884.

3656. * Regulus grayi. F. & ad. Shot by Mr. E. A. Means. 108; 342; 111; 92; tail, 12; gape, 24. 10; 20; max. 19; claw, 5.5; Iris 1; bill, 1; black & claws, black.

3657. * Regularus calendulae. F. ad. Shot by Mr. E. A. Means. 113; 181; 61; 47; max. 6; gape, 12; tarsus 19. Max. 13.5; claw, 4.5.

3658. * Oxygymus brevipes leucostigma. F. & ad. 137; 182; 68; 63; col. 15; max. 9.5; gape, 18; claw, 18; max. 16; claw, 4.5.

3659. * Phaethon aethiopicus. F. & ad. Shot by Mr. E. A. Means. 233; 279; 92; 117; col. 16; gape, 18; claw. 29; max. 27; 5; claw. 4.5.

3660. * Lophotylx gambeli. F. & ad. Shot by Mr. E. A. Means. 232; 242; 116; 110; col. 11; max. 8.5; gape. 12; claw. 65; max. 35.5; claw. 16.

At — Although it is generally conceded by a few persons in Arizona that the "Mexican Lilac" (Lilac eugenia) is a cowardly and timid animal, yet there are some who will tell to the contrary. It is said that the only way to catch one of these birds is to approach and drive them back, at which time they fly away. I hope to interview Mr. Kelly personally on this subject.
December 27th, 1884

No. 155. Centrarchus macrochir. 8, 9. 2. 2.
Total length, 4.20. Head and body, 3.93. Length of upper and lower part of mouth, 1.42. Eye, 0.40. Gill, 0.63.

No. 156. Centrarchus macrochir. 2. 2.
Length, 4.27. Head and body, 3.27. Length of upper and lower part of mouth, 1.40. Eye, 0.39. Gill, 0.64.

No. 157. Centrarchus macrochir. 8, 9. 2. 2.
Total length, 3.85. Head and body, 2.32. Length of upper and lower part of mouth, 1.38. Eye, 0.62. Gill, 0.76.

December 30th, 1884

No. 158. Centrarchus macrochir. 2. 2.
Total length, 3.70. Head and body, 2.60. Length of upper and lower part of mouth, 1.58. Eye, 0.68. Gill, 0.76.

December 31st, 1884

No. 159. Gila. 2. 2.
Total length, 3.40. Head and body, 2.40. Length of upper and lower part of mouth, 1.40. Eye, 0.50. Gill, 0.60.

January 1st, 1885

No. 160. Gila. 2. 2.
Total length, 3.10. Head and body, 2.10. Length of upper and lower part of mouth, 1.20. Eye, 0.40. Gill, 0.50.

January 2nd, 1885

No. 161. Gila. 2. 2.
Total length, 2.80. Head and body, 2.80. Length of upper and lower part of mouth, 1.80. Eye, 0.80. Gill, 0.80.
10. Streptopelia, petechi. Quite a number were seen along Beaver Creek, feeding in small flocks upon the seeds of Polygonum (Pisumus occidentale), utilizing its sweet call note ("lark") and chatting notes exactly the same as in the East. These are the first I have seen in Arizona.
11. Passerella, sandwicensis, alaudina.
13. Rhodocetes, grammica, about the salt.
14. Zonotrichia, gambeli, intermedius. This is the only Zonotrichia that I have seen here lately. They are very abundant. Probably a few Zonotrichia are mixed with this, but all that I have observed carefully were intermedius.
15. Vireo, annulatus. This primeval algonquin, but without doubt some of these are of other species than two. Have been to try to collect specimens and determine just what species we have here now.
16. Hyla, incisa, bill, parapneumonia, Common in central localities. Hybrid and general appearance are similar to the torquipes.
20. Plectropterus, canaliculatus, a few flocks are with Adropterus and blackbirds about the corralejo, but no males?
21. scolecophaga, canaliculatus. The large flock, frequenting the corralejo, en the desert.
22. corral corral, carlina. Very scarce.
27. Olay, auricula, mexicana, Abundant in small flocks.
29. Olay, auricula, mexicana. About the Salt.
1365. Astragaline frutescens. S. T. 185; 389; 77; 57; cul. 10.5; gape 11.5; tail 14; Mt. 17; claw 6.

1366. Astragaline frutescens. S. T. 130; 238; 78; 36; cul. 11; gape 12; tail 11; Mt. 16; claw 5.

Brooke's - tall stately blue brown - yellowish, along, at base of caudal. - tail & claw, brownish flesh color.

3667. Nottecar lineate. S. T. 398; 160; 183; 37; cul. 37; from nostril, 21; gape 43; height of tree, 16; width 13; tail 18; claw 10; claws 27; note 47; ol. 7; tail black, with the "pad" on lower mandible, plumbeous - brown. Sama, at leaftips & toe, gray; wits, claws, blackish, the latter slender, its hom-color, literally.

13668. Coleptera armata mexicana. S. T. 335; 535; 165; 122; cul. 42; gape 4.6; tail 32; note 36; ol. 12.

Ragged one pace.

13669. Cupra volubilis subterranea. S. T. 325; 1630; 400; 235; cul. + cere, 38; care, 19; cul. 25; gape 41; tail 37; Mt. 72; Bile (bays) 2.6; 2nd El. (bays) 25; el. 30; 4.4; 81; bides yellow, tail & claws plumbeous. Dark - bare extremity of tail. Greenish - bluish, slight whit with horns of rodents.

1370. Tenebrionis lineat. S. T. 390; 315; from tip of nose to end of cuticular hind leg, 315; 293; 36; tail. 67; left of par, 160; red, 76.

Tail from nostril to tail of width, 30; 22; 75; Cars, height above crown, 9.3; width, 8.1; length of acumen, 45; of par, 4.5; Length of for leg, 110; of hind leg, 180; Besides eyes, 34; Great gills.

No. 157. Carpenus lineate. S. T. 353; 150; ear, 48; 10; tail, 40; Trench from middle caudal to each other, 13; brownish - gray, 3.

1371. Tenebrionis lineate. S. T. 390; of apex to base of horns, 223; ear, 110; Pith of head behind horns, 49; distance from middle caudal to each other, 13; height above face, 4.6; tail to end of tibia, 210; end of tibia, 275; trace of clay on hind leg (bays) 11.5 mm. wide, and half to end of the body, color green, in the Closet. Shot near the base of St. McMillen Mountains, by Capt. Allenhead, Dec. 9th, 1874.

January 1885 -

3670. Nottecar lineate (a) S. T. Weight 108.

360; 390; 137; 77; cul. 35; ground level, 38; gape 43; height of tree, 13; width of gape 13; tail 19; cer, 9; tail 83; Mt. 42; ol. 17.

3671. Bute propinqua subterranea. S. T. 320; 1355; 555; 215; cul. + cere, 4.2; ear 19; cul. 27; gape 46; tars, 5.4; Mt. 76; ol. 29; claw of tars, 24; incisii, 31; ol. cry. 2.5; Colors lineate a. No. 369.

Preying, Lizard filled with bones and brain of small rodent, mostly Arts (Neosolaria albicans).

January 3rd, 1885 - Midnight 0.9.


Total length 750. Head and body, 330. From shoulder to and of cuticular hind leg, 353; 36; 178; 35; cere, 138; of cuticular, 72; to middle of breast, 45.; tars, 70; of gape 75; 2nd of gape, 47; tail to base of for leg, 75; length of par, 75; of hind leg, 138; 33; of chest gill, 187.
1. "Camelon." Sceloporus
Total length, 246. No. in anus, 131; Anus to end of tail, 109; No. to edge, 14; ear, 27.

January 30th. Continued

1681. Astragalus tristis. Fad.
127: 225; 245; 245; 15: gap 15; tab, 15; Mte, 16: claw 5.

1682. Astragalus tristis. Fad.
137: 230; 27; 35; 11: gap 12; tab, 14; Mte, 15; claw 4.

1683. Astragalus tristis. Fad.
135: 232; 27; 35; 11: gap 12; tab, 13; Mte, 16; claw 5.

1684. Astragalus tristis. Fad.
136: 230; 27; 35; 11: gap 12; tab, 14; Mte, 15; claw 5.

1685. Astragalus tristis. Fad.
136: 230; 27; 35; 11: gap 12; tab, 13; Mte, 15: claw 5.

1686. Astragalus tristis. Fad.
136: 230; 27; 35; 11: gap 12; tab, 13; Mte, 15: claw 5.

1687. Sceloporus obscurus. Fad.
134: 233; 27; 35; 11: gap 12; tab, 14; Mte, 17; claw 4.

235; 230; 22; 11: gap 18; gap 25; Mte, 24; Cl, 7.

333: 24; 12; 3: gap 4; tab, 3; Mte, 35; claw 11-5.

1690. Priapus sage. Fad.
208: 34; 11: gap 28: gap 23; Mte, 17; claw 5.
January 6th, 1886.

2-day at couple of hunters came in with two bighorn sheep with deer and two bucks weighed 94 and 106 lbs. One of them weighed 69 and 64 lbs. All were dressed with the head out of it. A buck was weighed at the store a few weeks ago, which weighed with head on 188 lb. estimated. The deer was overland and it has bouncing, but tender and juicy. We had a lot of it but soon tired of it on account of the weakly, strong flavored indicating that the deer was very small.

No. 161. Carassius auratus. 9 ad. Weight 106 lbs. dressed with head cut off. Tail and caudal vertebrae only preserved. Tail to end of clavicle, 33 inches; vertebrae, 90.1.

*3688. Gymnichthys intermedius. 8 ad. Length 26.2; width 18.4; tail, 11.5; anal, 12.5; clavicle, 23.5; maxilla, 22.5; clavicles, 5.6.

*3689. Gymnichthys gambi. intermedius. 8 just. Length 24.3; width 17.4; tail, 11; anal, 10.2; clavicles, 21.5; maxilla, 21; clavicles, 4.6.

3690. Zacco americana. 8 ad. Length 32.2; width 26.6; tail, 12.1; anal, 38; supracleithral 2.8; breadth of bill blades united, 10.5; anal, 6.44; maxilla, 14.8; clavicles, 5.2; clavicles, 8.8.

3691. Pimpharon californicus. 8 ad. Length 17.2; width 6.48; tail, 21; clavicles, 14; clavicles, 4.

January 6th, 1886.


No. 163. Lupus callotis. 7 ad. From tip of nose to end of outstretched hind leg, 70; length of head and body, 47; tail from root to end of vertebrae, 95; maxilla, 145; length above crown, 169; greatest breadth, 58. Length of manus, 71; pes, 114; weight of fore leg, 1.96; hind leg, 2.50.

No. 164. Ledru cyprinidae. 6 just. Length 310; eye, 47; ear, 63; tail, 6. Length from root to end of vertebrae, 53; total length, 405.3; greatest breadth, 75; length of column, 45; of axil, 9.3; length of lower half of hind foot, 1.2; between toes, 3.3; chest, 200; greatest breadth, 87; greatest upper, 87. Length upper claw, 3; greatest lower claw, 9.

No. 165. Ledru cyprinidae. 6 ad. Length 274; eye, 47; ear, 63; tail, 6. Length from root to end of vertebrae, 53; total length, 405.3; greatest breadth, 75; length of column, 45; of axil, 9.3; length of lower half of hind foot, 1.2; between toes, 3.3; chest, 200; greatest breadth, 87; greatest upper, 87. Length upper claw, 3; greatest lower claw, 9.

Zacco pleur roster, distictus, tail fin, with black.

Zacco litteratus, distinctus, tail fin, with black.

Zacco histricinus, exsocaudalis, 8 ad. 310; eye, 47; ear, 63; tail, 6. Length from root to end of vertebrae, 53; total length, 405.3; greatest breadth, 75; length of column, 45; of axil, 9.3; length of lower half of hind foot, 1.2; between toes, 3.3; chest, 200; greatest breadth, 87; greatest upper, 87. Length upper claw, 3; greatest lower claw, 9.

Zacco histricinus, distinctus, tail fin, with black.

Zacco histricinus, exsocaudalis, 8 ad. 310; eye, 47; ear, 63; tail, 6. Length from root to end of vertebrae, 53; total length, 405.3; greatest breadth, 75; length of column, 45; of axil, 9.3; length of lower half of hind foot, 1.2; between toes, 3.3; chest, 200; greatest breadth, 87; greatest upper, 87. Length upper claw, 3; greatest lower claw, 9.
Carrieus macrurus, Say. While Deer. Some days ago a woodchopper asked me to come up to his cabin in a canyon in the foothills just north of upper Canon and shot a large buck. I went over the next day, but said, I am not interested in game. I went and found the buck's collar the next afternoon. It was a respectable-sized buck and had died not very recently. Still it was:

Jan. 10th, 1886

2694. Butas bosurus galanus & ad. Mrs. Means picked it up dead near the bank of the Verde River, it having been shot with rifle bullet through the neck. It was about 10 feet long, and had died not very recently. Still it was:

Jan. 10th, 1886

2695. Carinus uncinatus crassalis & ad. Shot by Mr. E. A. Means. Iris, size medium:

Bill black, feet & claws black, tarsus pinkish black, — 9, 10, 8, 100, 102, 104, 10; size, 56; weight, 30; gape, 1; tail, 3; site, 36; color 7.

Note — Of Phoenicus intermedius. Abundant.

3697. *Sphyrapicus intermedia. 5 ad.

1756; 235; 82; 80; ad. 16, 1; gape. 12; tail, 2; site, 3; color 6. Ad. not pinkish. The pinkish yellow very slightly tipped with black. Bill short. 

3697. *Sphyrapicus intermedia. 5 ad.

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Note — Of Phoenicus intermedius. Abundant. The deer were shot at it except. an other two .
January 11th, 1885.


A light, pollens, yellow, 

shading to fyingSteve near by of 


fled with black and at the black. 

Teo a feet bright orange inclu 

clives com. com. com. at. shading to 

black at tips.


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had disappeared, after winding in zigzags to avoid some buttes and cactuses, of tall
fashion, to look at our party from some eminences. There were fourteen in the band, and they were the only Indians seen on the
trip.

We then crossed some level and level
country, on which a large number of
horses and cattle were grazing, and came to the picture-covered hillsides bordering
Bear's Head, a respectable-sized stream of
clear, running water, bordered with chief
saguros, cactuses, alders and poplars, besides a
beautiful species of cactus, which both Mr.
Meade and myself failed to identify. Con-
gently, the landscape closely resembles
that of Bonnvale. The groundcloth deeply
browned, the sprinkledoli and the rock
blanket, still in stripes like the Saguros
(Platonia occidentalis), and leaning the truck
smooth and glossy, of a reddish color like
mammita. The cactuses stand six to
height, and contain wooded seeds. They
are about an inch in length, from six to
green, with a glaucous bloom, sometimes
brownish-red when mature, and adhering in
large blackish clusters to the vegetation. The
twenty have been shed. The tree is protected
to ravines and canons, frequently growing
near small streams, upon damp hillocks. It
became most abundant as we entered the Red
Rock Country, through which it extends to
area Indian Garden beyond which we
did not go. Mormon Creek it covers
considerable area, in some places to the
exclusion of other trees. The arroyos, from dense
brushes in some uplands, which
are impasive except along the
arroyos and water-courses. The largest
tree seen was about six feet in circumference
and sixty feet high. I also saw large
groups of these trees on the hillocks along
River and Hoosel Creeks, 20 to 50 miles
east of Fort Verde.

Leaving Bear's Head, we came
into full view of the handsome Red Rock
Hilltop and bluff, which are a dark red
clay, variegated with cream-colored strata.
Guarding the entrance to the valley of Oak
Creek Blends a gigantic pyramidal
pinnacle of red sandstone, broad and circular
at base, reeding like a series of profound
terraces to a slender, needle-like spire.
Projecting hundreds of feet in height. In the
height of this butte is an enormous,
rectangular, also, isolated, mass of bright
red sandstone rock, with clefts off white,
giving it very much the temple range of some
of the mammoth brick structures in New-
York City - for instance the new 7th Regiment
Armory. On either side of these are
lines of broken cliffs of singular structure,
and grand proportions which are compe-
tative from Fort Verde when bathed in
the afternoon sunshine. They are variously
ornamented with terraces, towers, Russian
arched arches and pillars, and the endlessly
varying designs of Nature's architecture.

We saw some large groves of Gambel's
Quails, and, while shooting some of them
for supper, for came out with us, having
agreed to shoot an Indian for us. We had found
the herd here, but, each time they discovered
us first, and betook them to flight; shuck-
pearing immediately from their hidden
hillsides on which they had been watching. We
saw two White Deer, in a species very common
throughout that locality, as we learned from
a man who had been hunting them successfully. We passed the portal away, but in the distance, and found ourselves in the Red Rock Country. Not only are the rocks bright red, but each the soil was equally brilliant. The valley was broken by an Incomparable series of little hills, wooded in most places with firs, pines, cedar and scrub oaks. We soon saw the range of deciduous trees, bordering Oak Creek, and, as we came out upon the bluffs above the stream, a splendid grove of tall live oaks, beautiful in their bright greenery, was seen beneath us, extending for some distance parallel with the stream.

As we were pitching our little shant, I saw and picked up the skull of a stag. Bear, Wolf had recently been killed by Indian Garden, the miles further to the west. Post, Carrington and Muskell came in with 70 and gave us all very kindly, in quest of food, and expecting soon for dinner. I followed the creek, which led to a clear, cold, mountain stream having its source in San Francisco-peak, running out fourteen (4) miles from it. It was cold all through the year, and contains a great deal of delicious flavor, some of which attains to more mellow taste. It was a tributary of the Verde River, which it joins about 12 or 13 miles north of the coast. As I descended the stream for a while and a half, I found it bordered with alders as fine and large as oak trees, and large underbrush and other delicious trees. There were few large yellow pine, and the evergreen measured to at least above. The hillside were densely covered with scrub oaks of two kinds, both evergreen, and one of them producing wholly-like glossy leaves with beauty. Long


The trend refused to tire for Mr. Carrington, and likewise was obliged to retire to camp, without game, excepting a cotton-tail rabbit, which we broke-galed next day and one Lemakle Rail. Which came to life when I threw it down, but our camp-place and polished out of sight in the brushy, twilight much to our advantage and our companionable amusement.

After driving on Lemakle quails and compassed for the night. The following named animals were seen: Wabunmaka:


2. Ursus americanus. Black Bear. The skull required to-day is the only bear skin we saw on the trip.

3. Lomatium puffinum. Rocky Mountain Fine-tailed Squirrel. Seen on a rocky bank, beside Beaver Creek. This species, like the previous species only comes out during the warm part of the day during winter, so at least, lastly, interweave in some excellent...
4. *Eurymymys decurtata*. Common. Frequent all along the course.
5. *Netona*. "Indy Rat". Their chief houses were built in baskets and eaten all along the course.
6. *Astraptes decurtatum*. Desert Hornet. The one plant or oak branch is indistinguishable from those from the Verde Valley, which are differentiable of the variety (e.g. shape). Very frequent on Oak Creek.
8. *Cascinae decurtata*. White Deer Fox. The species is here abundant.
9. *Philemon americanus*. Young on Oaktop. Can herd of 14 deer. The species is common in this general region in suitable places.

Birds-
1. *Sialia mexicana*. California Bluebird. Greatly increased to...between. Thousands.
4. *Catharus mexicanus concinnus*. Black-capped White-throated. No I. found down creek carefully searching even waterfalls and rifdos in the Turquoise Stream at the base of Deseret. The "American Water-Capel" (Rambles Abundant). Found a mole which I suspected came from this bird. Assembled the sound produced by barking some object softly over the bank of a comb. Soon I saw the了许多...torso, and it was this little Wren, lying among the driftwood beside the creek. Both field guide and..."Rock Wren". Substituted. Nothing gained.
5. *Lanius ludovicoe*. Scarlet-tailed. White-striped. Stripped of few long, mottled. Few seen until the end of the season, where a number were seen among the grass and shrubs near.
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18. Bubo virginianus subspecies. Western Horned


20. Aquila chrysaetos canadensis. American
Gold eagle. A pair of these splendid
birds were perching on the cliffs at the
entrance to the Red Rock Canyon.

21. Turdus peregrinus Wandering Starling


23. Amphipithecus. Lost Blue Heron.

Golden-eyed Duck. Two on Oak Creek.

January 15, 1885.—Smith stayed in camp to
look after the things, and the rest of us
started out to hunt for Turkeys and
Deer. I followed the stream towards the
settlements, about ten miles, and covered a
good deal of intermediate country besides.

I was not long in finding plenty of Turkey
tracks in the sand creek. Oak Creek and the
stream during the middle of the day, but
kept in the scrub and cedar on the hills. The
tracks were chiefly those of hens and young
gobblers, but occasionally, I found tracks of
a good distance apart, which I supposed
were of an old gobbler. I had never seen
a Turkey roost; but Fox had directed me to
look for the droppings, length of four or five
true with horizontal straws. I found the spot,

For afterward discovered it also. One
bird was found, and several interesting
and valuable specimens were procured. The

2. The land of Verde Valley. Bear Creek.


One standing on the banks near the
crossing, did not fly at all, and could
have been shot from the meadow.

They have been absolutely free, and I
think that this must have been an early
migrant that had not learned caution.

Golden-eyed Duck. Two on Oak Creek.

For afterward discovered it also. One
bird was found, and several interesting
and valuable specimens were procured. The

5. Feltis, the greater part of a shell which
had been killed recently, as the dove water
was still intact, and many had been
feeding on it. I shot it with an
almost impossible shot, in a cactus

6. Oak Creek. Oak Creek. No tracks were seen.


8. Zapus hudsonicus. Black-footed Raccoon
Tracks were numerous on Oak Creek.


10. Cymomys talpoides arizonicus. Desert
Black-footed Raccoon.


12. Ctenophorus. "Desert Tree Kangaroo"


Birds.

Mountain Kestrel. Highly. One was seen
beside Oak Creek, and the species secured.


The number were seen, usually in pairs.
I shot one but could not find it. Their note was a low, short whistle, which at times of loud and stirring they answer by.


6. *Daphthodes poliolorosi*. Bridled Sitmice. A fly found in camp brought me into the midst of a flock. These elegant little birds. Their acquaintance I had first made a fortnight ago on Bear's Creek near the largest named pueblo or ear dwelling but only one was distinctly seen and I was unable to procure a specimen. So it was with much pleasure that I watched their movement along the creek, for flock were encountered here now and then in the enclosure and deciduous trees on the creek bottom, all the way down to the settlement and back again. They were as pretty in color as the winter elfin of the Eastern Chickadee (Parus atricapillus), and their habits are similar too. They are often seen flitting down along a cluster of dry leaves hunting for insects. The action of their wings and tail feathers, and the coloration of their feathers, I easily secured for drawings and might easily have taken many more. I shot one that was gleaming in the joy of having a nest concealed in a tree and some perches. When I fired the shot out of the bark and the bird had become paralyzed in the leaf and was carried to the ground along with the falling branch, when I released it.

7. *Philemon carolinus*. White-throated Winter; Eastern Winter. Was found again on Bear Creek, where I shot a specimen in the lightwoods on the bank.


9. *Junco dorsalis*. Red-shafted Junco. The only individual seen on the trip was shot beside Oak Creek, where it had doubtless lingered since the severe cold and snow of a few weeks ago, probably from these beautiful and happy flocks down from the mountains.


11. *Ammophila aenescens*. Maximilian's Nestercker. In large flocks, feeding along the banks of the creek in which they alight in great numbers, feeding readily to be caught. Shot, although difficult, could be killed at a short distance, but they would be approached when found.


13. *Aphelocoma variabilis*. Harris's A. Found in the large trees bordering Oak Creek.


20. Mule-skinner half-way-Mexican Turkey.

During the day, Turkey Tracks were abundant, and a report was discovered of the presence of a high flock of Turkeys, six miles from camp, in the creek bottoms. The Dressings were found beneath several large dogmorts, and particularly about a tall, bare pine-tree along by. We visited the nest at sundown and saw black Turkey Tracks made since we were there during the day, proving that the Turkeys were thoroughly wild the previous night. After cautiously examining the topography of the spot we concluded to where we had left the mules and built a fire to keep us warm until the Turkeys were settled for the night, and awaited the Oldbag with patience. We returned to the post at dusk, and as we approached, the first Turkey was seen upon the highest branch of the dead pine; but it seemed to have taken the game en masse not yet settled for the night. It moved one stretch up to the dead limb and it moved noiselessly upon its tiptoe. We sat down upon the bank of an arroyo and waited patiently for half an hour, until all were quiet, when the place could be seen from our position. Their heads were drawn down into the crevasses and they were contentedly sleeping. Then we cautiously advanced, but could not avoid making considerable noise among the dry boughs thickly covering the ground; but the Turkeys were not disturbed. We got nearly under their wings and then Fred. Carrington whispered to me: "Do, sir your big gobblers sitting close to the right. I shall take the two together via the middle of the trees. I can only take these on the left side, one! Two! Three!"

"Hang, amy!— Hang up the shot-guns!"

Of the six Turkeys sitting on the trees, four fell to our shots. My gobbler fell hurriedly, but two wounded Turkeys were heard fluttering off through the brush. I shouted "Come and get the wounded Turkeys." They all gave a deafening Start and myself dashed through the brushwood after the wounded Turkeys. My leading bird led me Charley through a tulgey of overgrown, brushwood, shrubbery, brush, water courses, arroyos and stone. Every now and then I grabbed frantically at the tail of the running Turkey and it fluttered through a brush, but I was managed to elude his grasp, and finally escaped and could not be found. When I returned to the post, I found that Mr. Carnegie had met with better success and had captured his bird and found the two others I had lost this gone in the pursuit. He could have shot an other turkey, but could not find his gun. While pursuing the wounded pair, I heard a number of Turkeys. The overhead. They had been waiting on adjoining trees, and, had we been careful and looked for them, we could have shot many more. Even after I flushed a Turkey, I saw from a tree right overhead. After a little search I found the missing gun and we gathered with all speed and made our way back to the mules and our fires. It was impracticable to follow the creek and our course lay through a steep, rocky canyon. We could not see the trail; but the mules followed their way along without difficulty. We looked down into the black depths of the canyon, with dread, but were soon safely out of it and found the wagon road which we followed leading to camp, where we saw a large game, and found that the two gobblers were metameric, with quills just developing.
although they weighed about twenty-five pounds apiece. The bee was also a looking bird. The variegated plumage made them look very good after having been oiled and we were glad to trail in to our blasting point with 2. Lyphotryx gambelii, Lascelles' Pigeon.

January 16th, 1885. I had intended to hunt for the hawks and kill the creek to-day; but learned that I could catch the probable hawks left near the roost that we killed into last night. So Smith and myself went down the little first time. Smith took a rifle, intending to shoot Geese, and not a Mule; but Istalked and carried my shotgun. We traced its course by scattered droppings among the bushes and after half an hour carefully hunted it. Smith flushed the bird. He arose with a loud clack as of a whole flock of Geese. I could not see it, but Smith watched it down among the shrub and upon a distant hillside, and then took on its distance.

There Smith fired at it with his rifle. There at first once more, but immediately fell to my shot, but hobbled off under a bush and settled down upon the ground until we thought it was dead; but when Smith tried to catch it, away it flew 200 yards. Smith again missed it with his rifle, but I stole quietly up and got a close shot that culminated in bringing my finger, an old man, which carefully aimed and gave it to Smith to carry on.

The hawks, and then followed the creek back to camp, shooting small birds along the way. I found Smith in camp when I returned.

The bee had shot nothing. Later in the afternoon, who had ridden up to dictionary to hunt up a turkey roost, returned without any game, but had seen a flock of hawks and a turkey roost. After dinner upon Rabbit, we rode more upwind near our needs to the turkey roost, and won through the same poultries as last night; but not a turkey returned to the spot. We returned to camp happy and disappointed.

To-day I saw a few herds cows.

The following is a list of the animals seen today:

Mammals:
1. Canis latrans, Coyote; Prarie Wolf.
2. Thamnomyys talpoides, umbra, Southland Pocket Gopher.
3. Neotoma.
5. Fea's latissimus, Northern Jackass.

Birds:
1. Tylotis imperialis, moluch, audubonii, Rocky Mountain, Steller's Jay.
2. Geese.
3. Thamnomyss nuttallii, Mournful Parrot.

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3. Thamnomyss nuttallii, Mournful Parrot.
are too restless and active to suit the Knight.
5. Ephebopus viridescens, Plains Stormy.
7. Cactiidae quinquecarinatus, White-tailed
Wren. Beside the Creek as usual and on the
pedestal adjoining.
8. Cassinidae, Fox-tailed House Finch.
9. Phaethornis rufus, Oriole Finch. A single
bird flew over our camp site after dusk.
were seen which I supposed were this
species, but they were mixed with another
species and when I shot at them I only
killed the others. The identification was
therefore, not positive.
11. Junco
Vigorous abundance.
12. Amblyospila, Belli saxatilis. Sagebrush
Pass. One shot.
Abundant.
14. Gymnocoma cyanea, saliters, Maximilian’s
Wren. Feeding in large flocks along the
ground and in cedar.
15. Gasterornis lateralis, macclophora, Long-tailed
Wren. Several seen.
17. Poecilla victoriae baironi. Harris’s Woodwren.
18. Phrygilus variegatus, variegatus. Red-rumped
Wren. Several seen in loco dehiscens,
woods along Oak Creek, and in the grove of
the oak near camp, they were
abundant. One male was shot in which
the red shawft extended into the back
chest, which, approaching slightly, I took
nearer of the Pacific Coast.
19. Geocryptes auratus, Monctonensis. Red-shafted
Flicker. Abundant.
20. Bubo virginianus, subarcticus. Western
Hooded Crow.
22. Herpetotheres, Short-tailed Hawk.
23. Butorides portlandi, Western Red-tailed.
24. Melacris gallopavo, Mexican Jay.

For saw two flocks of the Creek
Duck was feeding on corn in a creek
Indian Garden. They were seen in
the Creek bottom several miles this side.
Not saw a flock in a rocky cwm
amongst the grasswood on the Creek
hillside. They were calling in their cwm
way, and did not fly at all. He did
do one at them, so he had only a single.
Indian Garden. Ducks have been seen
flying upstream every day, but were
not specifically identified.

January 17th, 1886. To-day Fox and
Waywell broke up to Indian Garden, fol-
lowing the trail. We hunted for Massena
Quail, but saw none until we reached
Indian Garden. The trail led over some
small and rocky hills commanding a
vast view of the landscape which was
beautiful. A few Deer tracks and a Mountain Go
track were seen. Indian Garden at the camp
in which Oak Creek flows. Our trail for
a little way ran parallel to it when the
hillside. The soil is similar to any other
that I have seen in Arizona and the vegetation
is luxuriant. The grove of large live oak
trees were numerous, while
beneath the woody, the ground was densely
Turkey were in the track. Some kind of fox had eaten a Massena quail when the<br>crisp, where we found its scattered plumage, and immediately set out to hunt for it. When we had satisfied ourselves that no<br>turkeys were near which we did not call with the hollow voice of our decoys, we saw no<br>turkeys; they were all away. They will always obey the call. Fox was the first to hear<br>the Massena quail. He found them drinking at a spring, and they immediately ran<br>until we came on the steep hillside of a side covered with long grass and "goal<br>spot" rocks, aborning the very scent of an edge. As I clambered up this difficult<br>hill, one after another they cleared off before me, always from right in front of me,\nuttering their peculiar notes, and generally taking some pebble, half-balanced, and<br>dropping it over. I got three shots and brought home two turkeys, a pair, but the male could not<br>be found, as I failed to mark the shot and pressing forward after the crest, Fox was<br>likened unfortunate and failed to recover any of this side.

The middle of the day was spent in<br>exploring Indian Garden as far up as the<br>junction of Little and Big Clark Creeks. To<br>my mind, the forest hereafter was then seen but not secured, and many other<br>sources of interest were abundant. The vegeta<br>tion is stronger than by any shot I have<br>ever seen in Virginia. The Indians had gardens<br>here before driven upon the Revolution, and<br>since its present owner.
Descending Oak Creek towards camp, we hunted carefully for flocks of turkeys; but success came slowly. In the place where I kept a steady hold, the stream was covered with trees, and the turkey tracks were numerous. They thought they must rest here, as we had gained the ford.

I stopped, let down the canvas, and said, "Turkey! They're in the water!" And there they were, safe and sound. We had a good time.
304


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22. Erica californica. Candle-Flower. Some flowers about a mile above Camp are thickly strewn with male and female flowers, and closely crowded with the flat-pointed Candles—just the home confine of Dikanas, so the Natives name this plant. I found at one-fourth a mile off the road a splendid shrub about it and in its slender spires of black daisy-like flowers and abundant basics, around the very sloping hillside, abloom in a hundred shades from the deepest purple, and then palest pink, still bright. I have several seeds from these splendid.

23. Littorea cornuta californica. Whelk.

24. Melaleuca regia. Mexican Silver


28. Notion caroliniana. Green-wood Cat. P.
January 18th, 1880. To-day we returned, and went to our camp to get Blvd, where we arrived at 1 A.M. We hunted for two hours before starting, and went taking all the way home on a steady foot.

Fox's Knee was so painful from a wound that he did not care to go with me down the creek to hunt for the wounded turkeys, so I went alone and reached the place just at daylight. Suddenly the gobblers began to gobble and frightened the horses, so that I could not get across the stream to where the turkeys were. They were just leaving their roosting place in the creek bottom, and I could probably have gotten up and shot one of the gobblers had I been allowed well. It was near to the edge of the stream where I heard some hens calling upon the brushy hillside on the opposite bank. The gobblers were in the level creek bottom below me, and their loud gobbling was near at hand. While the hens were seen occasionally, they just crossed the stream running through the brushwood. They ran the Gobblers up the hillside to avoid a high rock, and stood for several minutes looking about. I was just going to shoot at several of them standing together. When I heard a gobble I knew the coming of the string, and as I had a new and two particularly anxious to have an old, spurred gobblers of my own shooting, I held my shot and arranged for him to come up when the others were up. One of the hens flew down the hillside to where the gobblers were calling and gobbling. The Gobblers were now close to where I was sitting, but turned up the hillside among the dense brushwood and escaped. I hunted for the

Clock and for the two wounded turkeys, but failed to find better of them; and so we were obliged to leave Bear Creek with only four turkeys. The packers, seated at the top of the hill, were disappointed the rest of the party by denying my early handed, as they fully expected that I would get one of the turkeys shot at last night.

The following is a list of the animals seen:

**Mammals**

1. **Homotherium tawhiti, Sandhills, Southern Pack Tender.**

2. **Nicolova.**

While hunting for the Turkeys I saw a large mound built in the center of a bunch of sticks in an oak wood. I opened it up and a shot came out and struck beneath the bushes. I was not good a shoot, turkey shot at, but did not hit it.

3. **Lepus confinis, Airage, Desert Hare.**

4. **Lepus californicus, Northern Jackass.**

**Birds**

1. **Atristhylus Equulus, Bishop Soldier.** This was seen between the Red Rock Buttes and Bear Creek, and the space was full of long hawks in many flock along Bear Creek and on Uncle Ross.

2. **Gallus Viridana, California Bluebird.**

3. **Gallus aterrimus, Rocky Mountain Bluebird.**

4. **Gallus tolublieus, Turquoise, California Bluebird.**

5. **Regulus Callidura, Allio's Sparrow-Knife.**

6. **Melophonus viridis, Mein Utterance.**

7. **Melophonus wellbeloved, Arildi Turquoise.**

8. **Lamprodes nilssoni, Online. Mt. Wilson.**

9. **Gallus cuneatus, Oregon Sparrow-Knife.**

10. **Melophonus pronubus, Stone Bluebird.**
11. Lontra eum, Gambel's intermedia. Intermedia
12. L. nuvilis, Gambel's intermedia. Intermedia
13. L. nuvilis, Gambel's intermedia. Intermedia
14. Typhon polydactylos, megaloptera, ray-spined loon
15. While abelk, Abert's Pendel from Beaver Creek
16. Stenella neglecta, Western Meadow Lark

Common in grassy places all along from the Red Rock to Verde.

17. Stridentoaphaga cyaniceps, Black-billed Starling
    At Red Rock.
18. Symmicta cyaniceps, Meleagris's Naturalis
20. Aphricta woodhousei, Woodhouse's Day
21. Phryxus villosus, lineat, var. goodfellowi
22. Ephrathsus varia mexica, Red-naped Woodpecker, About camp on Oak creek.

One seen on Beaver near the Verde River.

25. Symmicta strigata, Gambel's Hawk
27. Buteo boralis calurus, Red-tailed Hawk.
28. Melacrops gallopavo, Mexican Turkey.

See above notes of today's song.

29. Dendrocygna gambelii, Gambel's Duck.
30. Anas lookas, Mallard, A large flock on Beaver creek. Many other ducks were shown over the Verde River which were not identified.

Note: No Dendrocygna punctata were seen on the trip. A species of Anas was the only shorebird seen along Oak creek. The flock could not be induced to bite, but I saw several very large ones, and some smaller waders were seen in one or two places. No entomological specimens were taken.

The following is a complete list of all the species of birds seen on the trip, showing where they were noted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Species</th>
<th>Mar. 19th</th>
<th>Apr. 16th</th>
<th>Apr. 26th</th>
<th>May 16th</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hylocichla arubaba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harshbutfus cinnamomus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cinnamomus mexicanus</td>
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<td>Cinnamomus arctica</td>
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<td>Myiarchus boccardi</td>
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<td>Myiarchus rufus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myiarchus solitarius</td>
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<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Name of Species

Mammalia: 
- *M. domestica*
- *Lupus arcto*
- *Canis familiaris*

Birds: 
- *A. americana*
- *P. carolinensis*
- *C. americanus*

3702. *Buteo* mexicanus. 
- Adult.
- Male.
- Bill dark brown.
- Tail brown.
- Color.
- Size.
- Habitat.

3703. *Oeneo* 
- Adult.
- Male.
- Bill dark brown.
- Tail brown.
- Color.
- Size.
- Habitat.

3704. *Oeneo* 
- Adult.
- Male.
- Bill dark brown.
- Tail brown.
- Color.
- Size.
- Habitat.

3705. *Lophocephalus boulbureti*. 
- Adult.
- Male.
- Bill dark brown.
- Tail brown.
- Color.
- Size.
- Habitat.

3706. *Lophocephalus boulbureti*. 
- Adult.
- Male.
- Bill dark brown.
- Tail brown.
- Color.
- Size.
- Habitat.

3707. *Lophocephalus boulbureti*. 
- Adult.
- Male.
- Bill dark brown.
- Tail brown.
- Color.
- Size.
- Habitat.

3708. *Lophocephalus boulbureti*. 
- Adult.
- Male.
- Bill dark brown.
- Tail brown.
- Color.
- Size.
- Habitat.
191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
211; 270; 88; 102; Cuvier, 15; gaps, 17; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, black.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
230; 282; 91; 116; Cuvier, 17; gaps, 16;
Bill, brownish-black; face, black.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
397; 445; 441; 138; Cuvier, 28; bill, brownish-
from nostril, 19; gaps, 32; face, 43; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, black.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
497; 47; 214; 122; Cuvier, 12; gaps, 18; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, black.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
547; 57; 284; 172; Cuvier, 20; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, black.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
525; 584; 125; 88; Cuvier, 29; gaps, 31; 
Bill, 24; middle toe and claw, 24; 
face, 10.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
520; 28; 65; 61; Cuvier, 9; gaps, 10; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, black.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
519; 41; 130; 80; Cuvier, 28; gaps, 25; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, 24; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, 10.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
517; 41; 130; 80; Cuvier, 28; gaps, 25; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, 24; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, 10.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
516; 41; 130; 80; Cuvier, 28; gaps, 25; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, 24; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, 10.

191. Ophalos melanotis melanotis. **Lad.**
515; 41; 130; 80; Cuvier, 28; gaps, 25; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, 24; 
Bill, brownish-black; face, 10.
January 09, 1855.

Mrs. Means and myself walked a couple of miles up the Verde. Among the birds seen were: the following:

Antilithodesmus americana. American Dipper. We watched one running about in shallow water, often up to its body. It continually tils the tail (at its body slightly), and as it climbs over the round stones projecting out of the water it would sometimes use its bill to draw itself up, like a skate. One beside the Verde. Aldrovandius floridanus. How were seen together.

January 29, 1855.

Mergus americana. A fine adult mallard was seen.


Spatula clypeata. One shot; the first bird here.

Tringa americana. Abundant.

Dendroica aurora. Several shots, the first seen.

Alder towhee. A flock of Mistletoe giving great at dark Douglas, when a little wind is abroad, where I stationed, but only recognized one.

Alauda arvensis. Common.

Sturnus cinerascens. Common.

Euphonia arctica. Again about my quarters, and another at the Hospital.

N.B.: On January 20, I saw a "Heavenly Dea" (Condor) which was shot near the tent and brought to me. The hinder feathers for the horns were developed, but not entirely grown over by the skin and short hair. It is simply a mighty "Mule Dea".

No. 165. Caracara rapax. - Fid, Jan. 20, 1855. 171/2 cts. One for 3d on broad-skin and white; slightly marked.

Caracara rapax. - Fid, Jan. 20, 1855. 171/2 cts. One for 3d, on broad-skin, skin of black, neck, and legs, slightly marked.

Caracara rapax. - Fid, Jan. 20, 1855. 171/2 cts. One for 3d, on broad-skin, skin of black, neck, and legs, slightly marked.
3732. Daphila acuta. 7 ad.
675; 930; 272; leaf and middle feather 185;
next feather, 135; calyx, 52; root, 42; 49, 69;
height at base, 19; width at root, 186;
twigs, 46; v. 65; cl. 11; base, 18; 47;
spikes, 9. (Bill, with a broad dorsal band
shaded with sides of maravilla blue, bordered
with black below and terminal 23 and with
a triangular patch of black at base separating
the blue are brown. The feather is brown,
below, marbled, black. Scales and claws, bluish-gray; v. gray, darker.)

3733. Sphagia elipticata. 5. 8. 9.
505; 860; 245; 77; cal. 71; from root, 51;
gape, 78; width at base, 14; height
of bill, 18; greatest width, 32; cal. 16;
twigs, 40; v. 57; cl. 9; milky white;
(bill black, tinged with blue-brown; below
the name of mandible are yellowish-brown.
The gape at apex has a subterminal band
of cotton-like red. Tails and feet, orange;
slightly tinged with gray; v. gray; dusky-gray:
claws, black-gray.

3734. Maraca americana. 7 ad.
535; 240; 138; 37; 97; gape 4; width, 16;
half of tail, 15; base, 13; tail, 40; note, 54; cl. 9, 4.

ends two lateral horns backwards, along lower edge for a
distance of 10 mm. The maravilla, in short, is light
blue, slightly banded at base and tips with jet
black; mandible jet black; feet brownish,
gray, dusky-gray; bills dusky-gray.

3735. Daphila acuta. 7 ad.
535; 870; 245; 125; cal. 71; root, 38;
gape, 59; breadth below ventricles, 15; height at base
of ventricles, 19; bare tibia, 13; tail, 41; note, 53;
cl. 10; his head, bill plumbeous black, with
v. gray, dusky-gray; bills dusky-gray.

3736. Netania concordia. 7 ad.
560; 590; 176; 79; cal. 37; root, 28;
gape, 43; height of bill and most of mandible, 19;
width below ventricles, 14; bare tibia, 11; tail, 27;
cl. 43; claw, 8. His light brown bill with
mandible blackish, marbled with fulvous and
gray, marbled with v. gray; v. gray; dusky-gray;
claws, black. A detail. Third, more than twice the size of
gray, dusky-gray; v. gray, dusky-gray.

3737. Meraca micranera americana. 7 ad.
660; 560; 273; 132; cal. 56; root, 36;
gape, 70; height of bill at base (apical portion),
18; width of base, 20; bare tibia, 12; tail, 27;
cl. 76; cl. 9. Bill, with a supramaxillary stripe
of black, laterally, slight reddish marbled, below
forehead at base, marbled with black;
which, becoming confluent, the mandible going
black at tip. Tarsi, toes and webs of feet;
both surfaces, uniformly bright orange-red.
Crown show color shaded with dusky plumbeous.
Dorsal stripe macularius. Also have orange
crest. One Seen today.

A single recorded. Observation of the magnificent
January 28, 1856.

Miloszka Thaceata Montana. 28th.

1873.

Regulus calendar. 8th.

Abundant all over the Upper river. A large flock of meagquets (vulpes) and a group of arctic hawks, and arctic hawks, and arctic hawks. Their nests along Beaver Creek and Clear Creek.

February 24th. - A few flock. 

Abundant all over the Upper river. A large flock of meagquets (vulpes) and a group of arctic hawks, and arctic hawks. Their nests along Beaver Creek and Clear Creek.

February 24th. - A few flock.

Abundant all over the Upper river. A large flock of meagquets (vulpes) and a group of arctic hawks, and arctic hawks. Their nests along Beaver Creek and Clear Creek.
January 29th, 1886. A friend, [extract of text]

Mammals were seen on the river. A

January 30th, 1886. A friend, [extract of text]
February 3d—Continued.

the hill, and stood in wait against the sky. He was a splendid specimen, with large horns. As he disappeared over the brow of the hill, we mutually congratulated each other upon our superior marksmanship, and rode home.

**Avocet—** Recurvirostra avosetta. A large flock in a narrow cove near the Lake.

**Booby—** A large flock about some rocks where there were cedars.

**Augur—** Agoochthoe melanops.

**Avocet—** Recurvirostra avosetta. Common in cedars.

**Limpkin—** A large flock.

**Gull—** Common in the sheltered spots.

**Widgeon—** Common in the sheltered spots.

**Eider—** Common in the sheltered spots.

**Black Duck—** Common in the sheltered spots.

while standing on some cedars on a high bank in the foothill. As we watched, a few small shots at them, and started them from the trees. One of them was a California jay.
3754. *Fulica americana* 8 ad. Whipple Barrows, Feb. 23, 1850. Length 18 in. from bill to end of tarsus, 10 in. from bill to base of tarsus, 5 in. gape, 3 in. base of tarsus, 1 in. eye. Claws, 6 in.; creeper, 2 in.; tail, 12 in.; plumage, 6 in.; plumage black.

February 23, 1850. A. T. Whipple Barrows.

Dear Dr. S.:

This is the series of which your crick telegraphed to you, but in a rather delapidated condition. You will have to arrange the Crazy patchwork for yourself. The feathers were broken off and cut by the sharpened, but was the result of the other.

I was killed near the base of the Bar National Mountains on the 5th of December, 1854.

Yours truly,

H. Allenback.
February 4th 1885

18762. Acanthina chilensis sp. & ad. 22.4.1367. 112. 140. col. 20. gape 20. tar. 27. Mite 2.8. elab. 8.8.
18766. Acanthina floridana sp. & ad. 366. 5.40. 132. 106. col. 2.5. 5.19. 24. tar. 3.5. Mite 3.1. elab. 7. M. H. Yellow.
18767. Acanthina floridana sp. & ad. 332. 5.10. 3.9. col. 3.9. gape 4.1. tar. 3.3. Mite 3.1. elab. 7.
18768. Acanthina floridana sp. & ad. 335. 5.13. 7.11. mott. 10. gape 2.2. tar. 23. Mite 2.1. elab. 6.
18769. Acanthina floridana sp. & ad. 163. 5.26. 8.4. 7.6. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 23. Mite 1.9. elab. 5.
18770. Acanthina floridana sp. & ad. 166. 5.24. 8.2. 7.7. col. 11. gape 1.3. tar. 23. Mite 1.9. elab. 5.
18771. Acanthina floridana sp. & ad. 169. 5.28. 8.1. 7.7. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 23. Mite 2.0. elab. 5.

18766. Halica americana. & ad. 22.4. 4.10. 7.35. 2.7. 6.3. col. 48. frontal nodule 11. Mite 7. elab. 7.平坦
4.2. Mite 19. elab. 7.

February 7th 1885

192. 5.3. 108. 73. col. 21. gape 2.8. tar. 19. Mite 2.0. elab. 8. Case 19.
191. 3.36. 106. 73. col. 25. gape 2.8. tar. 20. Mite 2.1. elab. 9.
193. 3.33. 106. 70. col. 21. gape 2.8. tar. 19. Mite 2.0. elab. 9.
197. 17.6. 5.7. 4.20. 11. Mite 19. gape 19. tars. 18. Mite 1.6. elab. 5.
197. 5.3. 106. 73. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 37. Mite 1.9. elab. 11.
Among the birds there were the following: A. E. S. & C. W. H. and the City Hall.

February 9th 1885

1. 3.48. 7.5. 131. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 37. Mite 1.9. elab. 11.

Among the birds there were the following: A. E. S. & C. W. H. and the City Hall.

February 10th 1885

1. 3.48. 7.5. 131. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 37. Mite 1.9. elab. 11.

Among the birds there were the following: A. E. S. & C. W. H. and the City Hall.

February 11th 1885

1. 3.48. 7.5. 131. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 37. Mite 1.9. elab. 11.

Among the birds there were the following: A. E. S. & C. W. H. and the City Hall.

February 12th 1885

1. 3.48. 7.5. 131. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 37. Mite 1.9. elab. 11.

Among the birds there were the following: A. E. S. & C. W. H. and the City Hall.

February 13th 1885

1. 3.48. 7.5. 131. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 37. Mite 1.9. elab. 11.

Among the birds there were the following: A. E. S. & C. W. H. and the City Hall.

February 14th 1885

1. 3.48. 7.5. 131. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 37. Mite 1.9. elab. 11.

Among the birds there were the following: A. E. S. & C. W. H. and the City Hall.

February 15th 1885

1. 3.48. 7.5. 131. col. 12. gape 1.2. tar. 37. Mite 1.9. elab. 11.

Among the birds there were the following: A. E. S. & C. W. H. and the City Hall.
(February 19th—Continued)

(Continued)

February 23d, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

February 26th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

February 27th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

February 28th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 1st, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 2nd, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.


March 4th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 5th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 6th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 7th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 8th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 9th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 10th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 11th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 12th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 13th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 14th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 15th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 16th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 17th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 18th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 19th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 20th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 21st, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 22nd, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.


March 24th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 25th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 26th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 27th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 28th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 29th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 30th, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.

March 31st, 1885. Hilltop, Arizona.
3795. Sauromus cauci f ad.

3796. Saurinus cauci f ad.

3797. Chrysochus ocellatus P ad.

February 27th, 1885. F. J. Verdcott.

Trigonodes maculatus — An unusual fly.

Verdcott was still in winter dress, unpattered.

March 1st, 1885.

3798. Sauromus cauci f ad.

3799. Puccinia angulicola P ad.

March 2nd, 1885.

Copper lichen brown 14.0.

3800. Eichia maculata P ad.


March 3rd, 1885.

Chrysochus ocellatus P ad.


1801.

Eichia maculata P ad.


1802.

Copper lichen brown 14.0.
March 2nd, 1885. H. Weeks, M. D.

Letter from General George Crook relative to two skulls of mule deer in my collection.

"My dear Doctor,

I send you two mule-deer skulls which I got yesterday. The larger one belonged to a female mule of the ordinary kind; the smaller one was a male and of a different species. It was not more than half the size of the other, though apparently had reached maturity. Its back had small longitudinal black and white stripes with comparatively short and slender bony tail. I had previously killed a small mule and a wild cat, but was unable to send their skeletons after receiving your letter."

"Yours sincerely,

George Crook"

March 4th, 1885. H. Weeks, M. D.

3804. Gennadius, vespertilio-mexicanus. P. ad. 28: 918; 29d: 1318; cut + care, 154; care 4; Cul, 132: 118; 174: 37; Mio, 83; 16. 305.


March 5th, 1885. H. Weeks, M. D.


3808. G. media. mediana. P. ad. 20: 5: 9; 173: 10; gap, 63; care, 3; Mio, 83: 9; length 45.


March 7th, 1885. H. Weeks, M. D.


March 14th, 1883. H. Veas, A. V.

Calmosea Sendikinaea. - In large flocks of several hundred each. They are know singing a peculiar song as they sit on the top of a bush. When they frequently fly with the air and return to the same leaf or bush at twilight. Their call-note is very clear, pleasant. They have not yet returned.

Calmosea Hoonneck. - Several large flocks, varying in size from fifty to several hundred, have been observed. They are usually found along the border of the Verde River, or close about the corral and pastures with which the grass and shrubs are thickly interspersed. The birds are usually found in separate flocks, and the females far more abundant than the males. In a flock of perhaps one hundred birds, not one male have I seen although I see the flocks every time I go hunting.

Sceloporus Griseus - King Snake. - Still my abundant about the yard. When I saw them in March 25th last, the first sight that I saw was a monster of a plume, 20 feet long. They filled the air with a screech and the sound was terrible. A small snake, while their skin filled the air. During the last winter they did not alight upon the ground; but above the first of March they began to return their early spring morning again. They spread the hottest part of the day near the ground, where the sun's rays were reflected from the mirror of the yard. They are quite cold, and unique.

Sceloporus Pacific. - Some have been seen during the last winter; but to-day a small snake was found among the cottonwoods beside the river. I shot three, but their effects were so distended with worms which they had gleaned from the cottonwoods that the snake broke and fell to the ground, and his flesh a globular mass of bright yellow worm about 10 or 12 inches in length and an inch in color of the Goldfinches' breast and head. Their song, however, is quite loud, and unique.

Calmosea Pacifica. - Some have been seen during the last winter; but to-day a small snake was found among the cottonwoods beside the river. I shot three, but their effects were so distended with worms which they had gleaned from the cottonwoods that the snake broke and fell to the ground, and his flesh a globular mass of bright yellow worm about 10 or 12 inches in length and an inch in color of the Goldfinches' breast and head. Their song, however, is quite loud, and unique.

Calmosea Pacifica. - Some have been seen during the last winter; but to-day a small snake was found among the cottonwoods beside the river. I shot three, but their effects were so distended with worms which they had gleaned from the cottonwoods that the snake broke and fell to the ground, and his flesh a globular mass of bright yellow worm about 10 or 12 inches in length and an inch in color of the Goldfinches' breast and head. Their song, however, is quite loud, and unique.
March 14th Continued.

3817. Melochia fasciata Dallas. 8 ad.
139. 2.65; 63, 63. col. 11.5. gape. 18; tar. 21;
Mr. 19; el. 4.5; mid. 2.5. Live Helges. A pair of mandible, yellowish.
With pair plumers black. Inner pair plumers black.

3818. James Leguminosae Schedelli. 7 ad.
47; 22; 70; 63. col. 11.5. gape. 13.6. Tar. 14;
Mr. 19; el. 4.5.

3819. Caribean Antheraceae. 9 ad.
154. 2.65; 70; 70. col. 11.5. height of
bell at base. 8; mid. 7.5; stem. 12.6; el. 15.8. El. 2.

3820. Caribean Antheraceae. 7 ad.
Spotted Antheraceae. Set foot plumers
white. Pile throat and pumps, pumps, pumps, pump, pump, pump.
With bell, bell, bell, bell, bell, bell, bell black, black, black.

3821. Gracile Antheraceae. 2 ad.
335; 76; 166; 167; 42. col. 76; gape. 76; length of
bell at foot of bell. 13; at base. 16; mid. 22; gape. 22. Tar. 11.5; el. 21; Mr. 13.5; el. 21.

3822. Gracile Antheraceae. 2 ad.
570; 1150; 438; 725. Col. 725; mid. 438;
Mr. 1150; el. 1150. Gracile Antheraceae. 2 ad.
Bell black, black, black.

March 17, 1884 Fort Verde, Arizona.

3823. Melochia fasciata Dallas. 8 ad.
163; 22; 70; 70; 53. col. 22; gape. 13; tar. 34.5; el. 30.5;
Mr. 5.5; el. 5.5. Gracile Antheraceae.

3824. Melochia fasciata Dallas. 8 ad.
163; 22; 70; 70; 53. col. 163; gape. 12.5; tar. 22; el. 21;
Mr. 5.5; el. 5.5.

March 18th Fort Verde, A.T.

3825. Melochia fasciata Dallas. 7 ad.
163: 22: 70; 70; 53; col. 22; gape. 13; tar. 34.5; el. 30.5;
Mr. 5.5; el. 5.5.

3826. Raphanis arvensis. 7 ad.
118: 182: 70: 70: mid. 6; gape. 11; tar. 18.5;
Mr. 13.5; el. 7.

3827. Lycopersicum Americanum. 9 ad.
27: 45: 140: 150: col. 15; gape. 27; tar. 22; Mr. 25;
Mr. 4.5.

March 18th Fort Verde, A.T.

3828. Melochia fasciata Dallas. 9 ad.
147; 47; 67; 67; col. 11.5; gape. 14; tar. 19;
Mr. 16.5; el. 16.5; Mr. 16.5.

3829. Raphanis arvensis. 7 ad.
140; 140; 150: 150: 170: 196: 50; col. 50; gape. 140;
Mr. 45; gape. 31; tar. 23; Mr. 59;
Mr. 74; Mr. 11.5.

March 18th Fort Verde, A.T.

March 20th, 1885 Fort Verde, Arizona.

Neanorhynchus cinctus. - Their number
colastically decreased at the beginning
of March.

Hapalagalinus praticus. Now abundant in swamps
in the cottonwood association with those
sedges and sedges. - One saw to day
Audubon's vireos. - Returning home from
Fort Verde, these birds before having a
great concert and were Fleming at about
15 miles south of Florence and these along.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icel. 128; 125; icet. 15
286; 57; 73; icet. 16; cire. 4; icet. 13
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 10.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 10.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 10.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
256; 736; 173; 73; 128; 51; icet. 128; 125; icet. 15
tape, 26; ecet. 36; Mfc. 32; caw. 11.
May 20th, 1885, Home to Ft. Verde,

Returned to Ft. Verde, A. T. from a trip to

Arizona, New Mexico, on horseback, as Surgeon

on Charge of the 3rd and 10th Regiments of

U.S. Cavalry, changing stations between Texas

and Department of Arizona.

May 25th, 1884, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Cyprius sonurus. - Still present here.

May 27th, 1884, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Malarticus rutila. - Heard at Ft. Verde.

Note on Polistes melanura. Of the two

major adult females present on the hill to

Ft. Verde, one had the entire front and top of the

head black scattered white, while the second one

clearly was described - i.e. with only

the outer border of the white and narrowly

tipped with the same. The markings are of

essentially the same on the (adult females)

taken, but a young one of the year has

a faint tail of white into the black tail feathers.

In conclusion Polistes melanura

is probably identical with melanura, but I

have not had enough material of melanura

to make a thorough comparison.

June 1st, 1885, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Took over the 1st U. S. Cavalry to Fort

Scott. Dismounted and proceeded south

along the line of the Coon Creek, looking
closely at the numerous small black

bushes occurring there, and more than 3,000 males
collected in full compliment of 29th.

Megaphora fasciata Lullia. - Quite abundant

along the stream, but these males perished

on being for the nest.

Nest described, and a large colony

of red ants was found in a tree about 300 feet

from the nest. - Abundant.

Gymnopus resiliens. - Abundant except

some near the stream. Black Ants

were found among the cottonwood leaves near

the nest. - Abundant.

Ammophila sp. - Abundant.

Some nests of the same species were

found on some of the porcupine

paths. - Abundant.

Oxytoma triloquata. - Abundant.

Some nests were found in the

ground near the stream. - Abundant.

Scaphidium microlepis. - Abundant.

Some nests were found in the

ground near the stream. - Abundant.
Came 2nd July, 1886, Fort Verde, A.T.

After returning from the trip, I was able to examine the cactus more closely. The following, according to my best judgment—

While traveling, several cactus were found containing both young and ripe in various stages of development. Many young are already on the way.

Nearby, a cactus was observed. A nest was found within a roosting cactus. Two nests found on the nearby rock. On May 23, 1886, a nest containing two baby cactus was found. All of which were broken while working out of danger. One was opened, and ran out of the Anthophila, 21/2 lb. 20 lb. 10 lb.


Final Note on Cacti

In many places along the road, we came across several cacti, both native and introduced. The majority are the fruiting cacti, a small, round, and spiny. They are spines, with coarse, fibrous spines. Large as a small lemon, they are acid, sweet, and tender. Called "Beckia" and "Tulip" Cacti.
April 4th, 1886. J. H. God. J. T.

Cut up a bear near the Beaver Creek a couple of miles west and now in the estuary where the Beaver shelter were a couple of Distance. (Arranged by the Beaver estuary) A few hours later I tied up to the estuary Creek to the head of the estuary which had a dry shunt in it. It was a couple of hours south of the Beaver Creek.

A dead bear sow in the shallows of the estuary was found out on the sand bar. It was the nest was found where an undisturbed ledge of rock is in the sandy polder land of the estuary. The nest is quite flat and not to witness a dry shunt of the nest you can see the whole thing from a looking point above. It was a nest which was quite a considerable size. I found it interesting. The nest had been quite nice that no flying made its sound, as in the past, and it is not disturbed. It was near the mouth of the estuary. One of the bears left from a side view to the north so I proceeded up the other part view from the north. Few were men in the heading to the east and evidently right here. The tide came and they were in the head which I was to proceed to the north. When I was in the estuary where I finally abandoned as the water fell considerably higher.

About 9 a.m. I proceeded to the north and went near to the north side and the head where I was to proceed to the north. When I was in the estuary where I finally abandoned as the water fell considerably higher. When I was in the estuary where I finally abandoned as the water fell considerably higher.
In the evening rode to Haruer River (10 miles) to see a patient.

4081. *Lophotis guatemalensis.* 9 pullos. Young white hawks just beginning to gain feathers and able to follow a hawk on a light. The female gathered up nest material and placed it around beside me.


June 13th 1885, Ft. Vasey, N.B.

I found several young alligators with their
parents on the Verde River near Hereford, Texas.

4095. Alligator mississippiensis. 6 inches.

4096. Alligator mississippiensis. 8 inches.


Orinoco.

All of the above
were at this reach and about this same
size. The female is, judging on size, undergrowing
the male. Dehiscence observed in one. Juvenile.

Young. First year. Total length, 187; nose 3, 3.3; eye, 6.

Distance between eyes, 38; proboscis, 27; amput. 270; length of nose at base of lab., 31; ears, 6; height above horizon, 16.5; above mandible, 16.8; greatest breadth, 22; snout, 45; distance from
front to front, 41; from alae nasi, 5.8; from foramen 41; inner corner of eye, 9.8; distance
between outer orbit for claws, 26.6; 7.5; and foot; 81; longest claw, 7.

Foot line, 8.3; 4th line, 7.9; total measure
from base to tip. 83.9; from ama, 52.2; plant; 36; middle measure, length of gnam, 6.5; middle of 1st line, 6.

Dorsal 18.7; length, 8; width, 1.5. The

Spanish crocodile.

6th line 18.3; 8th line 16.5; 10th line 14.5; length
13.7; gnat 39; nose 16.5; eye 10.2; proboscis 18.5; distance from eyes, 38; proboscis, 27; amput.

Distance between eyes, 38; proboscis, 270; length of nose at base of lab., 31; ears, 6; height above
horizon, 16.5; above mandible, 16.8; greatest breadth, 22; snout, 45; distance from
front to front, 41; from alae nasi, 5.8; from foramen 41; inner corner of eye, 9.8; distance
between outer orbit for claws, 26.6; 7.5; and foot; 81; longest claw, 7.

Foot line, 8.3; 4th line, 7.9; total measure
from base to tip. 83.9; from ama, 52.2; plant; 36; middle measure, length of gnam, 6.5; middle of 1st line, 6.

Dorsal 18.7; length, 8; width, 1.5. The

Spanish crocodile.
To Emma Baldwin.

Your horse is good for hauling wood, but he can't trot, and you can't ride.

Now if you ride you feel inclined, with good local to lean all else behind.

You'll find that Mex is quite too big. And had better borrow my horse, Daddy.

39. foot at side, 6.5', at rear, 4'. Lower ecos,

40. length from center 8', width 6.5', depth 4.5',

41. width of hobbled foot 6.7.

42. Vio-

43. Vioe, dino, bane. Gray Vioe.

44. Leucuena latrunculaca, exubioriae (Sec.) Cas. Whit-rumped Shrike.


46. Zaphycinae Eulahshina (Cuvie) Acting, Bold-wing Swallow.

47.

48. Onychoidea Euvalusina (Cuvie) Active, Bold-wing Swallow.

49.

50. Stiltbombera xerisomia (Lee) Rain Rough-winged Swallow.

51. Pyranga Leuconia (Mike) Rough Western Swallow.

57. Astyglaminus psaltreii


62. 

63. Rhodosticta graminica (Say). Park Finch.

64. Zosterops


69, 70.

71. *Junco*

72. *Amphispiza bilineata* (Cass) Cooper Black-throated Sparrow

74. *Pipilo*

76. *Melospiza fasciata*
71. Pipilo maculatus megalonyx (Baird) Coarse Spotted Towhee.
72. Pipilo aberti, Baird. Abert’s Towhee.
74.
76. Zonmelodia cyanula (Penn.) Swain. Blue Grosbeak.
83. Passerina amoena (Say) Boy. Lazuli Bunting.
89.
87. Galumna subrufa (Gould) Foss. Pork Lark Bunting
90.
17. Motacilla cinerea (Linn.) Cone. Dwarf Cowbird. 2707, 2717.


27. Strenella neglecta, And. Western Meadow Park. 2646, 2678.


41. Icterus bullocki (Swain.) Bullock's Oriole. 2667, 2668, 2669.
104. Aphelemon woodhousei (Baird & ridge. Woodhouse) Say.

110. Eumolpidae alpinae

111. Eumolpus virginalis, Say. Western Kingbird.


113. Myiarchus cinerascens, Say. Ash-throated Flycatcher.

113. Sayornis sayi (Bonn.) Baird. Say's Flycatcher mouse.

114. Sayornis nigricans (Curvis.) Ph. Black Crowe.

115.

2731.

2711.
117. Conteopex richardsonii (Say) Baird. Western Wood Peewee.

118. Empidonax difficilis, Baird. Western Yellow-bellied Flycatcher.

119. Empidonax.

120. Empidonax.

121.


2700, 2701, 2702, 2703.

123.


125.

126.

127.

128.

129.

131.

132.

133.

134.


137.


139.

140. Sphyrapicus varius meridicus, Baird. Great-crested Woodpecker.
145. *Mikania californica* (Sw.) California Woodruff.

146. *Colaptes auratus americana* (Lin.) Str. [Red-streaked Flicker].

147. *Cerulean Warbler* (Lin.).


149. *Coccyzus americanus* (Pinn.) [Yellow-billed Cuckoo].

150. *Alectoris flammeus americana* (Aud.) [Ridgway’s Cuckoo].

151.

152.

153. *Scoleasis* [Perreux Chick].

167.

167.

167.

167.


2224.

2224.

2224.

2224, 2227.


168.

168.

168.

168.

168.


173.

174.


176.

177.


179.

180.

Present, March 1st, 1885

My dear Doctor,

I send you two heads which I got yesterday, the larger one belonged to a female Skunk of the ordinary kind, the smaller one was a male of a different species it was not more than half of the size of the other, though it apparently had reached maturity, its back had small longitudinal black and white stripes with a conspicuous chest and rather bulky tale—I had pairing it with a male Skunk & a Wild Cat, but was unable to find their skeletons after receiving your letter.

Yours sincerely,

George Brown
12. Oxychus vosiferus (Linnaeus) Reich.  
265, 274, 271, 271.


June 11th to 18th.

500  
For在国内.  
2d. Beaver hair. at the Spring.  
Total length 500. Head and body, 280.  
Nail of ear, 53; ear, 55; mouth, 57; throat, 70.  
Fist of ear, 77; end of stretched hand, 63.  
Hand and leg, 193.  
Ear, height above crown, 17; mouth, 19.  
Nail of ear, 53. Tail from base of hair to end of bone, 195; hair, 30.  
Upper arm to end of hair, (their measure) on but 24.  
Length of upper division 10.  
Lower 10.  
Nail of ear, 53.  
Tail, 33.  
Nail of ear, 48.  
Hairs, 5.  

4079.  
辅助绝对.

4100.  
Catharsus mexicanus Cuvier.

4101.  
Catharura mexicanus conspersus, Spix.

4102.  
Catharura mexicanus caniceps, Spix.

148; 188; 60; 55; culmen, 22; mast, 16; fall; 25.  
Summer, 18; 5; rule, 17; cl. 5.  
Parental of No. 4100 and 4101, which latter are no. 10. first

Catharura, although still with parents.
Striped Skunk. & co. Skulk. Both of the above skulls were collected at Whipple Batterhead, on February 29th, 1883, by Bagdasar Tannour, George Corwin, U.S. A. A letter referring to these specimens is copied on page 232, which see. 

Helodermis suspectum Cope.

Major Alice's captured a little Monotorm in October 2nd, 1882, and sending it to the brown to the largest. It was of a grayish-brown color and measured 7 inches in length, and 5 inches in width. It was collected near the village, 11 miles west of West Humboldt, on June 17th of 1884.

Salmon's collection. - Oct. 4th, 1884. A

The dry eggs measure as follows, 14.5 x 18.5 (longest); 14.5 x 18 (shorter); 13.5 x 18.5; 14.7 x 18; 14 x 18; 14.5 x 18. Eggs, when white, have a brown shading spotter with brown of reddish brown. About the greater part of the eggs have a few minute spots of the same color, most of which are found with shell material, causing them to appear somewhat brownish in appearance.

The nest was built in a miniature cavern in the perpendicular wall of a narrow cleft in the rock. The rock is sulphate of lime, soft, and white. The nest was seen to be closed with a check of softening in certain, to be thrown in position by these little beings, and the hole was further concealed by small fragments of the soft rock. By thrusting my hand to the jut, I could touch the egg rock in number, far advanced in incubation, two were cracked, when I received some and the remaining four were clean of their contents with much difficulty. The nest was covered by plants inclined with rock, of the red color, a few small feathers and cowhair.
In a large bed of rocks, we found a nest. The old birds had not abandoned it, and I was able to conceal myself behind some rocks and quietly observe the nest. I observed that the birds would return to the nest from a distance of about 100 feet. The nest was built in a gully, and I was able to observe the eggs closely.

The eggs were not visible from the nest, and we continued our study. We found that the young were very slender.

The nest was occasionally visited by the adults. We observed a moment when the soil around the nest was disturbed. A few of the young had already hatched and were moving around. The nest was now almost deserted.

June 19, 4:15 p.m. Fort Vernon to Fossil Creek. 2 miles.

4105. A large "Linke Wolf" was seen in the canyon across the river. It was seen to walk and trot slowly, with the head down. It seemed to have identified itself with the rocks and was not disturbed.

4107. Fossil Wolf (Canis lupus) was seen in the canyon across the river. It was seen to walk and trot slowly, with the head down. It seemed to have identified itself with the rocks and was not disturbed.

On June 19th, I left Fort Vernon and took a circuitous route to visit Fossil Creek, with Mr. Lang, a miner, and an escort of 10 settlers. We carried some ordnance and mining implements packed in a box and a horse. We found the trail to the canyon without difficulty, but the water was at the bottom of the river, and we had to cross the river in a boat. After several miles, we reached the river, and continued to the springs of the water, which were on the opposite side of the river. We crossed the river, and continued on foot to the springs.

At the springs, we found a large pond, and a few fish were swimming in it. We took some water and continued on foot to the springs. We found the water to be cold, and the springs to be very clear. We continued on foot to the springs, and found the water to be cold. We continued on foot to the springs, and found the water to be cold. We continued on foot to the springs, and found the water to be cold.
stem, where I succeeded in obtaining a long shot at the male bird, which, althoughmortally wounded, flew beyond my reach before I leaping to the ground. The male flew to
the ptarmigan, still on the stony bank of the
stream, out of reach, and continued to peck
constantly at it, and followed it in turn. I observed that he had
found the nest of any "rose arbor" at a
fall Cottonwoods below the same
grove in which we first found the birds. The
nest had evidently been the birthplace of many
generation of Mexican Black-throats, for it contained four eggs in depth by two feet in
width. The nest was lined with a layer
of cottonwood leaves. Several circular slits
were very slightly concave and composed of
large stone (much decayed below which
were the eggs), in position of several
years, the nest was about 30 feet from
the ground. The female had remained too shy
to return to the nest until I began to climb the
trees. At first I managed to approach by mean of some by rails, but they gave way so
that I managed to reach the upper part of
the large bold by swinging from a tall black
cedar tree, and descended with much
energy to the lowest branch. Meanwhile the
female and some of the young ones were
nesting in the nest under the running water, but all
bounced her lambs, and wasted a
marked air twist, and the
water was the true top. I saw the year at the
sea-water shoulder, and decided that he would
miss, but he wisely held his fire until the
bird would stand within striking
to range— a well directed shot brought
it to the Captain's seat. A minute later I crashed the nest and discovered a single
nesting about half grown, with the final
rubbed turning the leader down low
covering the greater part of the bird. It then
 itself, twisted and raised great fluff and
 ability to defend itself. The parent bird was
also injured and tried to reach its offspring.
The Captain proposed that we should attempt
to find any wounded birds, but the locality
was too dangerous to be abandoned at present.
Along the bottom of the river we found a bountiful object of Scorpidium (Scorpidium
americana, 1=-. 1=-) a small
"Fumitory"— the eastern wild or Blue-eyed-plant
(Scorpidium californica, 1=-), and some large-sized
Violets growing in our path. The trees in the Cotton
and Cedar family, pines, firs, hemlock, oak, alder, black ash, elms, and Cottonwood
were of the latter variety from the wide
area the trees at the fort to different micro-climates
in which they occur, extremes shown below.

The broad, form to the only one seen at this
while at

1836

The following several names, and their
descriptions, should be added to the:
Bleu equisicucus, equisicus stypus,
Callista congesta, Mephistos Gilgale, hcticus
(a species found on fork), Tolle Post
Mephisto pseudonematus, Long-ear'd Post
Mephisto pallidus, Van der Hesse,
Carnivorous aquatic forms of Clear Creek near Mayfield and near the saw-log, and very abundant in Fossil Creek!s!

Gomphostomus grinnellii gomphodes. Abundant in Fossil Creek. Nectarina longipes. - All the way, large groups of pick and crowding around break
doors of juniper trees.

from one pole to any loose soil.

Some of the following species were found:
Carnivorous, Carnivorous, Proceros harrodii
Desmica americana, Dasyoidea carinata, and
easterner Canadensis, all in Fossil Creek!s.

The birds seen were: Vanussus aquatilis -
Left the most numerous species in Arizona.

For the reason that, although not found in large
numbers in any one locality, the species is
readily found in all parts of the territory.

Within its range that are most dry and
barren, Phainopepla nitens. - Common. Second
year seen down in Fossil Creek!s.

Oedipus caerulescens. - Found Margarita in some cedars
A few miles in the side of the saw-log. Am
Was shot but was spoiled before loaded.|

Ptychotis plumbea. Found near the saw-log,
in cedars with yucca, also in Fossil Creek!s.

Phainopepla nitens. - In parts everywhere.

Bothrops mexicanus concolor. At Fossil Creek!
among the cacti dwelling in the limestone.

Bandedia albina. In lower Fossil Creek.

Crotaphytus borbonicus. - Next seen in desert
back of Fossil Creek 2 years ago. It

Stachyurus campestris. - Abundant in Fossil Creek!s.

Verro juncinum. - Boring in Fossil Creek.

Talpa transvasiens. - Abundant in the

Carpodacus montanus. - Abundant in Fossil Creek.

Athyarchus adreus. - Abundant in Fossil Creek.

Quiscalus quinquestriatus. - Boring, abundantly
from the saw-log to Fossil Creek. Formerly

Cyperus gnaphalolepis. - Singing all night in

Arundinaria gigantea. - Common.

Verrea xanthina. - In Fossil Creek.
June 20th, 1845. Fossil Creek. A.D.
Arrived at daybreak. I started around the mouth of Fossil Creek for the nests of the Black-headed Pygmyden. Hummers were very numerous but shot now. A small Egretta also seen and heard, but I could not please them, although they were more numerous. I found many a note like the Black Kedltant was also in the nest could not be secured. We reached our tent to the termination of the trail and cist so doing secured one wounded Kedltant and lost a shot off my horse. We went to the trail to Daniel's residence where we had intended to go yesterday the day was darkly, but Daniel was not at home. We saw the new creek along the stream there and collected some blackberries which we had enjoyed ever since the last stream, falling in the White Mammal rocks. Blackberries were ripe and wetly some of the Blackberries were numerous. The expression of retrenchment our only at the camp on the interior kept us secure at the last for formed threaters (comaras megame) there being one standing burnt a juniper tree. That Rattlesnake Cylindretos species in flocks on the cliffs of rocks

June 25th, 1845. Fossil Creek.

Tyrannous Tyrannus - A bird that appears in some nests, and proved to be a female. The same that disturbed nests last. We followed it clear across the grand good altiring and duskie suitably at it. Later in the day the Horse Riders, and both Hummers flew out fear and drove him out of his nest.

4108. Acrorhynchus lucidus, A.D. Shot in nest, still unable to fly. Not Bully, built on the horizontal branch of a will-fall cottonwood. About 60 feet from the ground. The parent and two young were successively shot after one of them fell. The nest was not secure as the nest more entirely out of reach. The locality was a sheer rise or voltant break a stream flowing from the Mohave into the Verde River and the locality made a fall from the mouth of the Creek. Normal to this bedrock contained sheets of Kedltants and

June 30th, 1845.

Acrorhynchus lucidus, P. A., I did - Total length, 7:50

220. [measurements and notes]

270. [measurements and notes]
July 5th, 1885. H. J. Vord, A. J.

4109. Geesevus, California. 7 fulls. Young nesting.

Note. The Roadrunner frequently deposits its eggs shallow, setting on those first laid and occasionally adding to the nest itself as well as to its contents like the cuckoo (Cuculus).

This is the second nest No. 41 was hatched two days before any of the others and an egg taken out of the nest was preserved, while the remaining eggs were hatched in succession of intervals of several days. a day or two. Egg measure 3.5 x 4.2.

July 6th, 1885. H. J. Vord, A. J.

Beesiae, Bielopprint, E. 45. Young of the year of adult collection. No tail is represented by fuller quill shafts 10 to 15 mm. in length. The feathers resemble those of the adult, but are very incomplete and incomplete.

Length from head to tail, 151. Also measure, 38.8.

Wing, 180. Tail, not grown out, 12 tail and fewer, 19 and 9 tail, 14. Gape, 23.5 to 36. Mote, 29 of 12.

Body, yellow. Back black-gray, spotted with brown.

On dissecting this specimen, prove to be an adult bird. The strong black feathers of maturity. At 9 in a cottonwood tree beside the Verde River. I was returning from attending a funeral and had no gun. I asked the steward if he had a pistol and found the had none. Then I got off my horse and shot it with a stick, and secured the specimen. Stomach contain grasshoppers.

4110. Falco, marinus. 8 fulls. Young nesting.

From west June 3rd, 1885 to July 1st, 1885.

4111. Falco marinus. 5 fulls. Young nesting.

From west June 10th, 1885 and left again and the 3rd.

4112. Falco marinus. 1 fulls. Young nesting.

From west June 3rd, 1885 and left again and the 3rd.

Note. H. J. Vord, A. J.

No. 41 was not held the edge of the nest and the young were in many cases the lack of the bill. The nest was one next three.

July 7th, 1885. H. J. Vord, A. J.

No. 221. Spermophilus, Pacificus, Formosus. 8. 2.


Distance between antennae, 2. 0.6. Distance between eyes, 2. 0.6.


Caught by Valentine under my Post Office, where a number of the Artid was found along.

Description of this nest of Falco marinus, which is taken from 2d on a cliff on Souther East - the 3rd of June, 1885.

The nest was in a lime tree on the left bank of Blackwater Creek, a mile or two from its confluence with the Verde River. The parent bird was shot in its defence, and one of them was slightly wounded but escaped. The remaining parent was left to care for the two young that were left from the family of four young ones. Some large fragments of their down were upon the ledge when the opening was made of the same evening in Mr. S. F. Taylor's collection, sold to Mr. Alfred Resigno of Colorado.

There was no presence of a nest. The young were found with lying upon the springing lime tree rock on a narrow shelf, about 100 feet from the bottom of the cliff and a little less distance from the top. A narrow sheet of lime tree rock on a narrow shelf, about 100 feet from the bottom of the cliff and a little less distance from the top. A narrow sheet of lime tree rock on a narrow shelf, about 100 feet from the bottom of the cliff and a little less distance from the top. A narrow sheet of lime tree rock on a narrow shelf, about 100 feet from the bottom of the cliff and a little less distance from the top.
Two of the four nestlings were joculated and cried loudly all the way home except for one, acting very timidly, long "Dingy." There was much delay among the seven between the nestlings which appeared to be of different ages. I checked out the smallest and largest nestlings, between which there must have been today 2 weeks difference in age. They ate food readily and were very good. The larger one would seize the meat from the little one's mouth and bite its bill and face directly wherever it opened its mouth. They had to be kept separated and once when the accidents got together the little one was so excited that it had to be killed. The remaining one is very forthright and grows apace, but a late nesting nestling it is, and it also died when its bill was first expanding at the tip.

They cuddle for food necessitate. The oldest had two nests, a low one like chicken - "Quack-Quack-Quack" and food one like. The cry of the adult bird. The weight of the youngest (when sitting up) was only 96 cm., as shown on the margin. Eyes, black. Bill, flesh-color. Cry, with a shade greenish tinge. Bense, skin around eye, flesh-color tinge with blue. Same and feet, flesh-color, the claws just perceptible, tinge with brown.

Oldest (Quemus) - Eyes, black. Bill, flesh-color, with a bluish cast. Bense, skin around eye, pale bluish. Same and feet flesh-color, slightly tinged with greenish-yellow, the feet slightly plumose above. Saimon-color breast. Claws, Plumose.

Both of them are clothed with pure white down, the quills of oldest just emerging and body feathers showing symptoms of coming out.

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Fort Yuma, Arizona. April 7, 1885

Here we are now.
THREE PRIZE MEDALS Award

GOLD MEDAL (the Highest Award) for Drugs, Ch.

CALCUTTA E

GOLD MEDAL (the Highest Award) for Drugs, Ch.
July 9th 1876. Fort Verde, A.J.

4113. 

Geothlypis trochilus berkertii alleni. Bed. In fine song, as were others of this species. 138; 188; 57; 57; all.

13; host. 8; gale, 15; carina, 19; rute, 15; ol. 6.

Female. 

Bell, brownish-black. Tarsi, greenish-brown.

Irides yellow. 

4114. Ardea herodias fp. ad.

Length to end of tail, 1200; to end of clews, 1750.

Wing, 515; Alar expanse, 1875; tail, 195.

Culmen, 144; nostril, 118; gape, 184.

Height of bill opposite nostrils, 24; width at same.

Claws, 20. 

Tip of bill to eye center, 145; to occiput, 235. 

Bare tibia, 120; carina, 180.

Next, 125; Ol. 16; irs, ter. 15-10; ter. 9; ol. 12; hind fork, 66; ol. 20.

Bare part of tibia, 34; at middle of tibia, 115; at middle of carina, 33.

Medium ocellus, filmed, 115; at longest 222.

Conspicuous neck plume, 225; long white excess.

Irides yellow. 

Bare skin around eye and angles of mouth greenish-black. An elongated patch of bright yellow at base of bill on either side about midway between nostril and eye, and a small ground color of the same color above it. The bill is blackish, at base shading to greenish olivaceous at tip. 

Feet, with bare tibio-dactylus, dully olivaceous, with the inner side above tibio-0stal joint dark greenish-yellow, and a paler streak of the same extending down the outer shaft about half-way. 

Tarsi, dusky brownish-olive except the under surface of heel, which is yellow. 

Feet are the same color above, yellow beneath. 

Claws of anterior toes dark plumbeous, graduated with same color above; but the claws of middle, inner strongly curved and ended above and pointed with yellowish horn-color. 

Shut on the Verde Rain.

No. 222. Mephitidae, Mephitidae. 4 outf.

Total length, 420; head and body, 216; feet, from root of tail to end of first toe, 150; eyes, 25; greatest breadth, 166. Not to scale. Large, rufous, 47 tip of ear, 67, 61 end of outstretched hind leg, 290. Distance between tips of claws across shoulders, 197. Ear, height 13 above ear, 21; greatest breadth, 19. Mane, 34. 47; tail, 24. 5; hind leg, 76; longest from claw, 9; longest hind, 7. Claws, 140. Distance between eyes of this younger was caught in my hospital ward 27 night. Largest 4/15.

The deer were all well through the game, and except some contained excitement.

415.

P. f_usersites mares 415. Fur, this bird is one of the same breed as the this young mares (Nos. 411 and 412), taken from the same ground.

This bird was able to fly, and from point to point on the cliff, and one of the two birds flew at least 200 yards at a single flight 4.13, 19. 20, 287, 170; cul and ear, 24; cul, 18. 5; gap, 29; tarus, 47; rute, 63; el, 7. Eye, black. Hair around eye, blunt white.

The f_usersites maris 415. Will stand upon the beach, especially at night, leaning forward, and towards the sun. Fur, ground-dark. Second and third primary, longest and equal. The extensor between fourth and fifth, elongated. The feet, black. The mane, node, color, the back hand, the cliff, for the purpose of securing a specimen. Sharp, short, and fine skimming. The old bird was about an hour and a half, and the new one an hour.

One of the young ones, observing about the cliff, in the vicinity of the "breeze" or "bristle," before reaching it, after which we got to the foot of the cliff, flew several hundred yards to a prominent point on the lot of the cliff. It kept constantly ascending the wings and folded along the edge in an

witness manner. I tried to frighten it, but do not succeed in making it fly. I then directed it to a small position beneath the nest, and not until it suddenly returned to the lot of the cliff did we judge it to be far beyond the reach of shot. It had soon joined by an other young, and apparently immediately to which followed a hundred feet to an altar point on the cliff. Both of them made a loud rushing sound and struck repeatedly when flying. Their cause was constant, keeping it quiet a wool about the rocks. They run along several ledges near the top, and seemed quite to enjoy together or men each other. Although these were swift, they always attached, and kept constantly slipping over the edge of the rock, detached small pieces of breaking or falling, completely and all assembled back to the summit of the cliff, but managed to assemble back to the same described. They moved about constantly, occasionally making a short flight, during the hour that were watched there. When it began to grow dark, I ordered any who to try a shot at one of them on the top of the cliff, and not to take bullet aimed, but not to expect the shot would reach it, but it came down to the bottom perfectly dead, with a shot through its head. We were off in the morning from the Fort, and called any attention to the parent, and returned to the young ones from the direction of the North West. The screaming loudly, and flew-from point to point, on the ledge, until, and escaped; but flew off to a little distance when I tried to take its shot at it, but within 30 yards of the young che
A few steps inland I questioned both baronet and baroness as to the name of the cliff and the one remaining cliff. "The one nearby jutting out to a height of 10 feet," said the baron. "The other cliff is not immediately accessible, but there is one area where the cliffs meet." The baroness nodded in agreement.

I asked about the rock formation they mentioned earlier. "The rock is a type of sandstone," she replied, "and it is known for its durability and resistance to weathering." The baron added, "We have observed that the sandstone has been sculpted into various shapes and sizes by wind and water erosion." They both pointed to a nearby outcrop, showcasing the natural formations created by these natural forces.

"What do the baroness and I recommend for the expansion of the local nature reserve?" I asked, eager to learn more about the planned conservation efforts.

"We recommend focusing on the preservation of the sandstone cliffs," the baroness replied, "as they are not only a unique geological feature but also serve as habitat for various species of plants and animals." The baron agreed, "Indeed, the sandstone cliffs provide a rich ecosystem that supports a diverse range of flora and fauna." They both emphasized the importance of such efforts in maintaining biodiversity and protecting the natural landscape for future generations.

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**July 14th, Fort Verde, Arizona**

The temperature that night was 97°F. It dropped to 108°F when I returned. A light breeze with a pleasant smell filled the air. There were various species of birds and insects flying around, adding to the enchantment of the night.

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**July 18th, Fort Verde, Arizona**

I calculated the location. I had heard of the great Bear, but I never thought I would witness such a magnificent sight. The bear was enormous, standing tall on its hind legs, and its fur was a deep, rich chocolate brown. Its snout was long and pointed, and its eyes glistened with intelligence.

The bear looked towards me, and I could see its large, powerful paws. It seemed to be observing me with interest. I stood still, not wanting to startle it. The bear then turned and began to walk away, disappearing into the distant woods.

I continued my journey, my mind filled with the wonder of nature and the beauty of this place.
No. 4124 Hydroginchous B. D.
Total length, 495. Head and body, 285. Tail from root to end, 197. Plume, 210. Eye, height above, 19; measure, 21. Gapes, length, 20. Note - the ray, 9.5; note, 36; measure, 54. Bill of ear, 84; culmen, 78. Distance between eyes, 25. Clue, blue, 170. Membrane, 31, see, 69; cover, 75. Head, 120. Note, 100. Plume, 90. Gapes, 10. Distance between clinches of the feet, 2.25. The setting was highly developed and the general type of the bones hard and cartilaginous instead of solid, which characterizes the attics with their indication of an old specimen. I was just as the rear-end, and was watching the water. I killed it with a shot or two and changed the edge of the sand to the Red River.

No. 4129 Arctia borealis. B. D. "The beard made a great outcry. Only two wings were seen. The other disappeared like magic when I looked at this one up. Another group of four were seen as well. These feet, who still grasped and chattered over them.

No. 4130 Hydroginchous B. D. "The hair made a great outcry. Only two wings were seen. The other disappeared like magic when I looked at this one up. Another group of four were seen as well. These feet, who still grasped and chattered over them.

No. 4131 Hydroginchous B. D. "The hair made a great outcry. Only two wings were seen. The other disappeared like magic when I looked at this one up. Another group of four were seen as well. These feet, who still grasped and chattered over them.

July 18, 1895, at Verde, Arizona. - Great Blue Heron, very large.

A Solitary Heron (Arctia borealis solitaria) was seen. The young of Arctia borealis are in this state. Black, yellowish (e.g., Wyoming), is abundant along the Verde.

Agilus Yellow-legged Camaleon. - The egg was beside the water on a low, stone point. It could be seen at a little while. I got within gunshot of it, but did not fire as my shot was too small.

July 18, 1895, at Verde, Arizona. - Great Blue Heron, very large.

A Solitary Heron (Arctia borealis solitaria) was seen. The young of Arctia borealis are in this state. Black, yellowish (e.g., Wyoming), is abundant along the Verde.

Agilus Yellow-legged Camaleon. - The egg was beside the water on a low, stone point. It could be seen at a little while. I got within gunshot of it, but did not fire as my shot was too small.

July 24, 1895, at Verde, Arizona. - Great Blue Heron, very large.

A Solitary Heron (Arctia borealis solitaria) was seen. The egg was beside the water on a low, stone point. It could be seen at a little while. I got within gunshot of it, but did not fire as my shot was too small.
4131. Cano Rooted, Lucidus Furcula, Long Shank, Home

4132. Bycombida enneacrinus mexicana, Fed. Nov. 21,

4133. Butorides viridissima - 9 in. Young of the year


4135. Butorides mexicana - Fig. Young of year. Other

Walter Gravett, Lucidus Furcula, Long Shank, Hom

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4131. Cano Rooted, Lucidus Furcula, Long Shank, Home

4132. Bycombida enneacrinus mexicana, Fed. Nov. 21,
1436.

A. A. Young of

July 27th.

Steganopis alba albolineata.

July 27th.

Aldehydes albi.

July 27th.

Aldehydes albi albo-albolineata.

July 27th.

Aldehydes albi albo-albolineata.

July 27th.

Aldehydes albi albo-albolineata.

July 27th.
4140
Horcerio alter egatis

4141
Horcerio alter egatis

4142
Cebus albums apparatus

4143

4144
Altera horrida & sin

This is a young bird, new and very small. The feathers are white and the tail

& female.

With a 


did not get very far. 

On the following morning, Mr. Train came in to the Post with Audubon. He called me over and told me there were four "White Cranes" at the Bird's Creek, and that they were nearly working off toward the mid, where I might probably intercept them and shoot one if I wished. I was a member of a Special Court Indian, which, was to meet in 45 minutes, but since 

I would run down and try for a shot sooner and trust to luck to get back in time, with a "Cane" for the trouble. Let some

a ways only added fuel to the flame in them.

the boys some "Comas" out of the free

opposite to the Post, I gave a good White Eagle

just waiting as I went out of the wood.

My attempt to catch it was somewhat

of the beautiful birds was gone before I

and tried to get the three best the right time

they showed. The young bird escaped at the

Riddle and I had not enough time to follow him. After the court was over.
1. Yellow-banded Water Snake. Fort Verde, A.T. May 22, 1884. Two of these large and beautiful snakes were found on the hard sand beside the Verde River.

2. Small Striped Water Snake. Fort Verde, A.T. May 22, 1884. This pretty serpent was found in a little pool of stagnant water left by the subidence of the Verde River, where it was feeding upon the small tadpoles of that frog ( ) which were abundant, and which were found on the shore in numbers. The snake was very active and voracious, when in the water, living with perfect ease.

3. Small Yellow-striped Water Snake. Whipple Barracks, Prescott, A.T. May 31, 1884. One of these specimens had swallowed a full-grown tree-frog ( ), whose head and short legs protruded from its jaws. A number of these pretty snakes were seen in a clear, quiet stream which emptied into Granite Creek, at the outlet of Rock Creek near Prescott.

Note.—Near Prescott, on May 22, 1884, I saw a large, thick snake about 4½ feet long, which was broadly striped with yellowish longitudinally, among some large piles of rocks near Granite Creek.

Note.—On May 31, 1884, I killed two old Rattlesnakes in beach shrubs cotton, when riding up to the Springs from the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. Battle of two men in number preceded.

July 27th—Continued from p. 399.

I mounted "Lucky," and rode down to the crossing of the river. At the mouth of Beaver Creek, I came to some Wilson Water-duck ( ) which were in a circle and chirped again and again. I dismounted to shoot it, but it flew away when I was about to ride. After luncheon, I started to shoot it, but it did not show. I dismounted, and in a little way above, I found, and was not going to shoot it, when a group of White Herons ( ) landed in a small willow clump, and then I dismounted and shot it. It was not a great White Egret, but a very large bird, about the size of a Great Blue Heron ( ). A group of White Egrets ( ) were standing on a sand bar near the foot of the waterfall, and I dismounted, and shot it. I followed a White Heron and found a family of Snowy Herons with their young, but did not attempt to shoot, as for reasons to see if and I did not wish to disturb any of it, on them. The flock of Great White Egrets was soon seen and shot, with the birds frequently alighting on the willows and birch trees, as well, and feeding in passing, gmall game in the meadow.
At last, the full night lengthened my spirits on the further side, and I rode back across the stream, through the wood, and up the hill, just reaching the horizon when I looked out of the fresh air. I donned a long shot cartridge, one of the sporting 11mm. No. 14s, and found no stream with the same moment. I started, and followed the stream, until it curved and disappeared, then followed the stream, and then found no stream. I returned to the burning sand when I reached the wooden hut. I succeeded in reaching it, but the solitary bird kept it for constantly returning. I continued, and it kept up the burning sand, but did not return. Perhaps, too, it did not want to desert its fellows that were nearing the danger. At length I arrived at the right and the burning sand was covered with wood. I proceeded, and found the beach was covered with wood. I could now see the beach was covered with wood, and I was on fire. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning. I saw a fire, and the beach was burning.
than Great White Egrets were seen they
came constantly flying from a cluster of
collected trees and sitting to alight
immediately in some neighboring square.
At length they settled permanently for
the night, but after your plans we came
and succeeded through the line of tall cedars
to the bottom of the large tree in which the
day. They flapped out together, I fired a
shot after at two, but only killed one
Great White Egret in the draining
height before they had been gone, the
landing was instantly readiness on the way for
dark with clouds. It had been raining part
of the afternoon, but at sunset further
mountains to the south were bathed in
visible light and illumined by the reddest
and most brilliant rainbow that I have
remembered to have seen.
In was in the dusk of twilight that I
received an urgent call to the head of the
Verde, where I had seen a Great White-gull
(Chroicocephalus velleranus) earlier in the day.
It was very dry and has remained near the
hot since July 22, when I missed a shot at it.
Now it arose and flew with its loud notes
down the river and alighted on the margin of
its water. I determined to shoot it, but an outflow of set west a little
stream, I recognized it at once as the Barn
Gull (Chroicocephalus brandtii). I flew
over to the swift juvant that crosses the Verde
and went into a hole in the bank. I went
over and saw a singular group of these
remarkably creatures sitting in the bold above
the bank. The old one flew screaming at me
and, finding the loost cartridge at it, but in
the clump failed to bring it down. I knew
when the bank was abounded, I persued

It was surrounded and disturbed. Another
crew of the moon screening horseback
and cutting over my head. I fired for
Cartridges loaded likewise, first & backed
shut, but not until I fired the last
shot at the undulating gulls did one
drop down to the ground. This occurred
suddenly when I caught it. The next
followed me screaming betraying its
horror at the frequent elevation in the
trees and on the edge of the low bluff after
next. The clumps beyond the last sound that
I returned from.
4. Great White Egret (Ardea alba speciosa)
2. Great Blue Heron (Ardea herodias)
1. Barn Gull (Chroicocephalus brandtii)

As we had gone down the Verde this morning for
I went down to try a shot at the Egrets
as the first I have seen since I shot one near
from the Verde, about three times last year.

July 29. At Verde Crossing
To-day I went out to hunt for Forest Night-hawk
and the Gortex Blue-gill, and to hunt for
The Barn Gull. Everard Stastemaker saw
a Great White Egret near the saw-mill yesterday.
Mr. Jordan saw one at his dam on July 23
in the afternoon, and it remained several
days. The Great Kiskadee (研at sage) was
seen to-day on Beaver Creek. It was an adult
and I shot it after a good deal of work. An
spode cross to pitch it up, as I jumped
with a long lever, on an annual shovelled into
water. I thought it was a turtle at first and
even after I saw it swimming until I put it into...
Ich clear water when I saw that it was a beautiful little pope which could be seen only from the St. Domingo point (it being quite a distance from the 1). Its movement was slow, visible as it swam with great effort, and its form showed that it was a species of young pelagic fish, in which it had been kept. I followed this point and on an instant came to the mouth of a smooth estuary of water below, but where could this little fish be seen, and an extended search of the isthmus and down the stream, and beating the underwood and drifted debris along the stream, failed to discover its largest size. A broad white eddy (herdades alba platika) was seen at one point and in the middle of the water. The eddy was humped and had a leaping motion, and a leaping wave (herdades alba platika) was humping gruelling. I saw the bottom of greater yellow cormorants (stoma melanostomus) at the same point where last seen, and then visited the Alexa island. The Great White Egret was turned fished but was very shy and nervous.

The eddy was smooth out, the top of the entrance flared but Level below. It was placed when the water rises close to the perpendicular clay bank; the place being approachable from below or ascending at the dangerous quicksand banks in the season, and equally approachable from above. As I approached I had a load of creeping more, which proved all. Brought two of the Great white pelicans, and at the same time a beautiful scene that I saw a red to the point of the entrance. A current of fine shot kill one and protect the estuary, which flung out of the boat into the water. They are very hard to kill. The young and old were about the same size but the old were paler beneath, and in fact, all over. An was upon the bottom, which was stony with pellets of bones, hands (feathers). There they were four feet from the entrance and the enlarged room at the entrance, was two feet, more in height and width. Club, the man dead and was found with me. I reached all the hides and crevices in difficult in heing to find the rest of the place, but was more of them, and finally searched the bank and scattered remains above for dead or wounded ones for the mighty shooting. But none were found, I am confident that more than those were seen at once, and probably half a dozen. It was so immense, that I returned to prevent a break from shooting, although I wanted to hunt for the eddy and the white eddy which would have been a joy at any rate.

It was fortunate I did so, for we had one of the heaviest showers I have ever seen at Verde soon after I started. 4145. The Atlantic melanostomus & mid. The sky had been seen at our place on the Verde River since July 23, 25 left by the man abandoned or at least we guessed, 13 miles below the first large joint up about 13 miles above the two large joints (47). But then there was other eyes, blue, or magenta, black, in exports came on sand and ship out. 4146. 365, 366, 97, 91. 21
A specimen of  *Acroconus americana* & sp.

383. [110]; 388. 150. 39. 32; 491. 17. 56; 20. 6; 53. 2. 56; 20. 54; 22; 46; 9. 46; 19. 46; 32; 18. The inner clay is

the longest to the middle and the innermost succession.

The middle can be of the inner length as the

inner, but the latter has a longer clay by 3 mm.

This bird must be white, almost in striking

contrast with the following species (No. 414)

which is a highly developed bird of the year.

No. 4146

There is a narrow circle of plates broken off

at the back, through 

white scales, and thin white edges, with 

bluish fleshy, and the middle edge is blue.

The sides of the neck are yellowish fleshy, 

The dark collar of the head is blue white.

The back, not very dark, becomes a band which

crosses the breast, and is separated down

the flank. The face and the neck are 

smooth covered with small diamond-shaped 

spots of brownish-black. The bell is inner

bordered of white and blue, and under the back 

and wing coverts, pure white, the latter with the

terminal 3 or 4 feathers tipped with blue. The

inner wing coverts are white.

Beneath the breast are furs of the fleshy

coverts, with the exception of a few golden fleshy 

coverts. Each feather with narrow blackish edges.

The two circular spots extend downward to the

base of the cere, but are shorter than and 

connected by the broad white hair-like 

shines of the face, which radiate from the 

eighth. The posterior tail has four dark black 

bars not sharply defined, the second bar being

quadrangular and connected by two black bar 

the centre, and second coverts. There are large 

black spots also at the base of the other 

wings. The inner wing coverts are altogether 

bright yellow, the outer wing coverts white.

The crown of the head is blue 

dull blue with the eyes of the face.

The ground color of the face is

The eyes are dull orange yellowish black. 

When the birds are excited their feet make a sound. 

Richardson, 1910.
Alaco-flammans americanus. F. jir. 40°; 113°. 64°, 18°, out, eye and scars, 2.5; ear. 16°, aul. 2.5; 15°; Cell. 35°; taw. 7°, nute. 57°; el. 20°; nute, 22°; out, el. 19°; nute, el. 19°.

It will be seen from the measurements that this is a fully-grown bird. Its skeleton shows that it is not an aged bird.

I assume that in a bird of the year not yet reached its apparent maturity, the body of the adult form before taken agrees with No. 4146 above, while the younger skeleton, No. 1, belongs to a bird well fully grown, with its feathers under the influence of this bird and No. 4148 what the author might July 27th, from this same flock.

144. From No. 4146 ad. milium, on absolutely pure white, soft, soft, smooth, and on the back, brown, hard, hard, with a yellow tinge. The back is bordered with a narrow brown, while the blackish back. The under side is lighter and more distinct. The dorsal surface very different from a dark brown, with no full light. The edge, outer edge, almost yellow, into brown, below, light, slightly, a series of very dark tones, with a yellowish brown. The final surface of the tail is dark, grey, more or less, into brown, below. The tail is also tipped with the same.


25°; 53°; 10°; 6°; July 27th. 12°; 18°; 13°; note. 2°; 25°; N. 9°.

4149. Alaco-flammans americanus. F. jir. 40°; 113°. 38°; 35°; ear. 31°; nute. 18°; el. 21°; ear. 46°; taw. 31°; note. 5°; el. 19°. Columna of soft gold, like No. 4144. Orange.

4150. Halcoc nevinsins americanus. F. 40°; 106°; 185°; ear. 46°; taw. 29°; el. 31°; Cell. 7°; taw. 29°; fide, 33°; note. 66°; mile.
local surface is emptied from the nearly equal adventure of new and old fossils. The new feather (Gorgonopsidae) of Whistler and the eocene Woodside—Mt. 5.1. Among the same two sides—Mt. 5.1. We note ascending the 3rd and 5th middle secondary conterminous and reaching in several, first placed next.

Today October 50°. 7 rods across the Verde and 1.5 rods across the Verde Creek to the long road in which I saw the St. Domingo Street; first across Brook Creek, 36 miles S. of Verde, enormous colonies of them proliferate. The Eagles are scarce in the Verde Bottom although a few may be found on careful search at any time.

Baron Eule (Strix flammea aurata) visited the Buttes. A single bulky-ground. The ground was sandy. It lay down in the roads and seemed to be dead, but I knew better than to attempt to irrigate it with my hands, he stood at 25 yards and 10 feet. The bird, having found water, it proved to be a jay, etc. 4.1.4.8. and according. The pattern of the cavity was square, with pellets containing some of such small quadrupeds as Eusmatodon, Eusmatodon, Taninc heresi, and Necronia fulgurata, together with a quantity of hair and small fragments of small birds.

Pigeon Falcon FALES. PEREGRINA. After having the Pigeon south and east of the Verde, and saw a Dove hawk flushed when a dry hole of a cottontail that lay

Skyltote over the edge of the River and behind some trees discovered a crest to the crest corner, and took a careful aim at long range. As I did so the bird stood perfect and began to edge, edge, edge, edge, when I fired and wounded it. The flight was incredible. I took eagerly, slowly, its course. I pursued the sound and

saw a bird of the flies for an hour before I saw the bird resting on the shallow water in the further other in front of a large bank of clay. I rounded around a little

mountain near the edge of the bank and crest. I hastily ran to the edge of the bank, left no sooner caught sight of the bird. I saw one and fired, but was disabled to my eyes in the middle of the Verde, worked in and around my horse. the first in adult plumage that I have taken in Arizona.

Pigeonfeather Eule—Families of these birds are met with in the streams. They are gray for the most part. When excited, blackish colored. This time they are constantly curving out after them. The gray and old and gray and gray to another. An adult male that I shot was well grown and covered with feathers.

Abaxial color: sooty... probably some later in the year. I have failed to discover it outside the Rainy Lake area. After rain, the adults in very warm and heavy evening sun, the adults and spotted dace resort to the shores of the Vermilion for food and water.

Swallows: The form of the head, as in the Vermilion Valley, in order of abundance, Beryllina chalybea, Phoeniconaias phoenicurus, and Phaeoeca albigaster, are all abundant now.

On the Vermilion Valley, on the pine belt 30 miles east of town, the Purple Martin (Progne subis) breeds abundantly, as does about 1885.

Mr. Gordon continues to see living male specimens of the lump-backed 12-spined (Heterostoma longifolium). I confirmed the colors with the description of page 223 and found that they were identical, except that the spine was somewhat long, and all the scales upon the side delerious. There were 84 scales on the side, and 35 on the maxillae, varying between dorsal and anal points.

The rows of palpi are irregular on both faces, about 5 on upper lip, and 7 on lower. The two and three rows of teeth were arranged on five separate rows. The outer part of the holotype head was preserved to show the intermaxillary bone, which gives the singular dorsal outline to this sucker.

July 3rd. and 14th, Rainy River.

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Corrected text: August 12

1885

12th Oak Creek, Arizona

4164 *Chaparrichromis* acutirostris. 3. Aug 14th. Weight; 196; gills; 3, 71; tail; 18.5; color; 19.5; height; 19; width; 14; max. 18.5. P. & C. 26; C. 8.5

4165 *Chaparrichromis* acutirostris. 3. Aug 14th. Blackness; 197; 350; 1/4; H. cut; 19.5; gills; 21.5; height; 14.5; width; 9.5; max. 24; W. 26.5

4166 *Chaparrichromis* acutirostris. 3. Aug 14th. Body dark.

4167 *Chaparrichromis* acutirostris. 8. Aug 14th. Weight; 147; 365; 197; 90; gills; 19.5; p. 20.5; head; at base; 13.5; max. 18; 13; T. 24; W. 26.5; C. 8; I. color; brown. Bill brown, black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-yellow, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black.

4168 *Chaparrichromis* acutirostris. 8. Aug 14th. Weight; 147; 365; 197; 90; gills; 19.5; p. 20.5; head; at base; 13.5; max. 18; 13; T. 24; W. 26.5; C. 8; I. color; brown. Bill brown, black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black.

4169 *Chaparrichromis* acutirostris. 8. Aug 14th. Weight; 147; 365; 197; 90; gills; 19.5; p. 20.5; head; at base; 13.5; max. 18; 13; T. 24; W. 26.5; C. 8; I. color; brown. Bill brown, black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black.

4170 *Chaparrichromis* acutirostris. 8. Aug 14th. Weight; 147; 365; 197; 90; gills; 19.5; p. 20.5; head; at base; 13.5; max. 18; 13; T. 24; W. 26.5; C. 8; I. color; brown. Bill brown, black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black.

4171 *Chaparrichromis* acutirostris. 8. Aug 14th. Weight; 147; 365; 197; 90; gills; 19.5; p. 20.5; head; at base; 13.5; max. 18; 13; T. 24; W. 26.5; C. 8; I. color; brown. Bill brown, black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black, brownish-black.
Note: The written text contains a continuous narrative about an expedition into the woods. It describes the natural environment, the wildlife observed, and the experiences related to the hunt and exploration.

- The narrator mentions encountering various birds, including the Black Hawk, Chipmunk, and various other species.
- They note the presence of a stream where fish and other wildlife were abundant.
- The text reflects on the moments of stillness and observation, emphasizing the peacefulness of the wilderness.
- The narrative is rich with specific details about the flora and fauna encountered, providing a vivid picture of the environment.

The journal entry captures the essence of the journey, highlighting the beauty and diversity of the natural world as experienced by the travelers.
until last; when it came hurrying to the ground,
screaming flourishly, and bit viciously, when
I caught it. Its tail was clear-green. This was
The last I have seen of this gorgeous Broad-crested
Gidgee which made its abode in Cotton
Lemon in the spring of 1884, when a single
male was seen right in some undergrowth at a
mountain side, but could not be pursued.
Later in the day, other Gidgees were
seen and heard about on the Knob of the 145.2
Shot three in two short lines at the described
range. They were a female and two young males
of the season. The female settled the going
into an area not with the young males. She
refused to leave her young; but concealed herself
so successfully, that I was among about a dozen
of an hour in detecting her in the foliage. When
I came through, a flock of Chattering Keel-bill
on a knoll inside. I again heard Keel-bill
from the same direction.
A young female
first Kiama was shot in the mountain
near Oak Creek. It is uncertain whether it
was a female or a male. The tail and
head were considerably darker than in adult
males of either species as seen by Mr. Ridgway
in his monograph of the species. I believe
it was a female. Its altitude was only about
6,000 feet, and it was doubtless gathered at
the vicinity - notably in the neighboring
cliffs of bright red sandstone.
Astragalus Melanotus. Common.
Chamaeleon viridascens. A few about the
directed males.
Chelidonium muralis. Only one seen.
Gmelina melanocarpa. - In females quite
abundant among the young and Court males as
well as in the clear and deadwood trees
along Oak Creek. This call not credited
me of the Bluebridge.

Gasteria cf. angusta.

Botanical collection - I was much surprised to find
this species abundant on Oak Creek, and frequenting
the undergrowth and bushy parts quite as much as the deciduous trees (box elms, alders, cottonwoods,
willows, black oak and others) along the Creek.

Schizanthus woodhousei. Abundant.

Euphorbia rostervensis. - One
Daisyia monspeliaca. - On the stream abundant.

Hedysarum (Glabrum). - One was seen on a dry
bank on Oak Creek and another on the neighboring
undergrowth among some Elymus and vetches.

Desmodium foetidum. Quite a number seen, dry.
This habitually feeds on the tallest dead trees.

Considering

Plectranthus alexandri. Very abundant about camp,
Schizanchus rugosus. Baskets, especially, female and young.

Paeonia clara. - Common.

Mimulus quadrifolius. - Abundant.

Melaleuca formosissima. - Abundant.

Melaleuca hortensis. - Abundant.

Mimulus liquoriceus. - A few.

Mimulus ternarius. - Several seen.

Mimulus anthracicus. - An unusual blue
broad-leaved with much root and tail
was wounded on the margin of Oak Creek and
it sat on a tree. It escaped although seen
repeated times afterwards.

Fendleria californica. Abundant.

Lobelia elegans. - One seen, double-stalks
along Oak Creek about one can.

Lobelia elegans. - One seen, double-stalks
along Oak Creek.

Bracey's gambeli. - Abundant.

Cuphea californica. Abundant.

Melaleuca galleata. - A few track violets
found along Oak Creek; and
August 19th. Fort Verde, Arizona.

No. 231. *Samius harriei.*

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August 22nd. Fort Verde, Arizona.

No. 232. *Samius harriei.*

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No. 233. *Samius harriei.*

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<td>Hind leg</td>
<td>102</td>
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August 22nd. Ft. Verde, A. T.

We have had very heavy and continuous rains. The river is high and water settled in large areas in depressions. We saw Sandpipers (Calidris alba) near one of these ponds at least half a mile from the Verde, together with Killdeer.

August 23rd. Ft. Verde, A. T.

Numbers of the Sandpipers and Killdeer were about the pond. The Sandpipers utter a harsh note like the "Englisch" brake.

August 24th. Ft. Verde, A. T.

165; 265; 82; 79; col. 15; gale, 17; breeze, 21; 55; rate, 20.5; dr. 6; tide, 4; Bell, dusty, olives above; flesh, color olives. base and neck slight blue (not gray); claws, flesh, color. foot and Bell olives.

172. Quiscalus arizonicus 93.

538; 518; 637; 98; col. 21; 5; gale, 24; in this.

173. Butor horesus calvus 1; jun.

540; 1280; 393; 240; Cal. here, 35; col. 145; col. 255; pale, 145; olives, 85; rate, 47; dr. 23.

174. Passer, down-color. Ear and back gray along gap; light quarrel; bill, blue gray, perceptible and olive base of maxilla. Inside of bill, greenish, blue; head and neck grayish, yellow, eyes blue-black.

We went to a Cottonwood (Cottonwood was always a name) often frequented the same spot on the bank of the Verde for some time and was always a tree. A piece of wood on land

178. Caladris alba 3; jun.

445; 1290; 410; 270; col. + col. 54; col. 15; col. 85; rate, 42; dr. 40; rate, 57; rate, 64; dr. 23. Cal. same as No. 172. With another branch - Stomach contents.

August 27th. Ft. Verde, A. T.

Sandhill contained remains of Rodon.
Land a line of cattil flowering, one of which had been the start of a line (Chilean river)
and continued a quantity of its creoscent.
Returning to camp, a flock of 30 Geese, head, neck, and a White Fox (Luna) the first I have seen in Arizona,ooo that.

August 28th. Fort Verde, A.S.

4179 Pheasanthus metallicus.
200; 455/46, 88; cul., 8.5; mel.; 6.5;
31; terko 16.5; note, 22; & 24;
White Hazel, Bell-claw, Blacktop, Lamps;
Sleometer above flesh — color below — shot in a rocky Creek.

4180. Lomaxia sellowiana
Length to end of toe, 7.62; 211; 485-136; 30;
culmen 27; eye, 31.5; brown, 22; ear, 22;
quill, 275; culmen, 4.6; male, 12; Bell Plumage;
Black. Eye white, face and feet, gray, down breast.

No. 234. Tanimus barbatus
Total length, 250; Head and body, 49; 44/45;
Drum, 35; quill, 46; ear, 35; eye, 19.5; color 4.3;
Reed, 45; 2 of outer long head, 22.8; Ear
Height above brow; 6; above eye 12; 12, 3rd width; 32; tail 5 and quinque, 80; tail both 101;
Measure, 23.79, 39; Foot, 48; Head 47.8.7.

4185. Lomaxia tesera
Length of claw 6; it was not found.
Distance farthest, type of far claw extended, 163;
Distance between eye, 24; Claw quill, 80;
Greatest breadth of tail, 52; Belly quill, 110.

No. 236. Tanimus burchellii
Total length, 230; Tail to end of hair, 105; 196; head and body, 120; 196; 35 of more;
Eye, 17.5; Middle of wing, 222; ear, 199; 34.4;
Meat 35; 5 of cul., 42; quill, 44;
But of outstretched head, 2.35; Carcass above
Brown 2; Light meat, 11; 11; Quill, 11; 11; Mammals;
Feet, 35; Sneezy, 48; Hind leg, 65.

August 29th.

1875

Coral Altogether, 1.—One on the Verde River.

4181. Pheasanthus metallicus, A.S.
Length to end of toe, 176; 181; 380; 122.86;
culmen, 24; eye, 24; Bare measure, 12;
Eye, 22; 21; Bell-claw, Blacktop; Head;
Black. Eye white, face and feet, gray, down breast.

4182. Lomaxia sellowiana
Length to end of toe, 171; 181; 380; 122.86;
culmen, 24; eye, 24; Bell-claw, Blacktop;
Black. Eye white, face and feet, gray, down breast.

4183. Tanimus mirabilis
Length to end of toe, 160; 143; 379; 88; 45;
culmen 16; eye, 16; Bare measure, 9; Ear, 17.5; Eye, 175; Bell-claw; Black;
Black. Eye white, face and feet, gray, down breast.

4184. Tanimus mirabilis
Length to end of toe, 176; 150; 286; 91; 42;
culmen, 19; eye, 19.5; Bare measure, 13; Ear, 19.5;
Eye, 20; 5; Ear, 45.4; Color, 20.4; No. 4183.

4185. Tanimus burchellii
Length to end of toe, 17; 18; 386; 90; 41;
culmen, 17; eye, 17; Bare measure 12; Ear, 90;
Eye, 20; Ear, 45.4; Color, 20.4; No. 183.

4186. Tanimus burchellii

August 30th, 1875. Fort Verde, Arizona.

There was a line of cattil flowering, one of which had been the start of a line (Chilean river),
and continued a quantity of its creoscent. Returning to camp, a flock of 30 Geese, head, neck, and a White Fox (Luna) the first I have seen in Arizona, oo that.

No. 236. Tanimus americanus, A.S.

This species was caught away from its burrow. Its gonl was of a plow and was never to be seen again. It was easily killed and held at bay while an other man on horseback hunted a chukar and I remained.

Total length, 675; Head and body, 580;
Seal from 24 to end of snout, 165; to end of ear, 160; 2nd to eye, 157; to eye, 156; to ear, 153; to ear, 152; to ear, 151; to ear, 150; to ear, 149; to ear, 148; to ear, 147; to ear, 146; to ear, 145; to ear, 144; to ear, 143; to ear, 142; to ear, 141; to ear, 140; to ear, 139; to ear, 138; to ear, 137; to ear, 136; to ear, 135; to ear, 134; to ear, 133; to ear, 132; to ear, 131; to ear, 130; to ear, 129; to ear, 128; to ear, 127; to ear, 126; to ear, 125; to ear, 124; to ear, 123; to ear, 122; to ear, 121; to ear, 120; to ear, 119; to ear, 118; to ear, 117; to ear, 116; to ear, 115; to ear, 114; to ear, 113; to ear, 112; to ear, 111; to ear, 110; to ear, 109; to ear, 108; to ear, 107; to ear, 106; to ear, 105; to ear, 104; to ear, 103; to ear, 102; to ear, 101; to ear, 100; to ear, 99; to ear, 98; to ear, 97; to ear, 96; to ear, 95; to ear, 94; to ear, 93; to ear, 92; to ear, 91; to ear, 90; to ear, 89; to ear, 88; to ear, 87; to ear, 86; to ear, 85; to ear, 84; to ear, 83; to ear, 82; to ear, 81; to ear, 80; to ear, 79; to ear, 78; to ear, 77; to ear, 76; to ear, 75; to ear, 74; to ear, 73; to ear, 72; to ear, 71; to ear, 70; to ear, 69; to ear, 68; to ear, 67; to ear, 66; to ear, 65; to ear, 64; to ear, 63; to ear, 62; to ear, 61; to ear, 60; to ear, 59; to ear, 58; to ear, 57; to ear, 56; to ear, 55; to ear, 54; to ear, 53; to ear, 52; to ear, 51; to ear, 50; to ear, 49; to ear, 48; to ear, 47; to ear, 46; to ear, 45; to ear, 44; to ear, 43; to ear, 42; to ear, 41; to ear, 40; to ear, 39; to ear, 38; to ear, 37; to ear, 36; to ear, 35; to ear, 34; to ear, 33; to ear, 32; to ear, 31; to ear, 30; to ear, 29; to ear, 28; to ear, 27; to ear, 26; to ear, 25; to ear, 24; to ear, 23; to ear, 22; to ear, 21; to ear, 20; to ear, 19; to ear, 18; to ear, 17; to ear, 16; to ear, 15; to ear, 14; to ear, 13; to ear, 12; to ear, 11; to ear, 10; to ear, 9; to ear, 8; to ear, 7; to ear, 6; to ear, 5; to ear, 4; to ear, 3; to ear, 2; to ear, 1; to ear, 0.

Note: The black dorsal stripes of head above referred to begin at the snout extending posteriorly widening due to gradually blending with the grizzled gray, back and yellow feathers of the dorsal fin. The black dorsal stripe on descendens (2) surrounds the eye and forms a large triangular black patch extending anterior to that arc it often extending nearly to the angle of the mouth. It is then perfectly straight. The anterior border joined to the black lateral ridge per the center through the eye and separated from the lateral stripe by two triangular areas of pale brownish yellow, one behind the eye, the other of the other portion to the eye, its base corresponding to this time of the upper lip, but extending beyond the angle of the mouth. The pale yellow of neck extends to the level of the upper border of the ear, becoming nearly white behind the ear. The inner surface of ear is white, except behind where a patch of green to the dorsal surface passes as. The upper third of the legs are yellow, a few hairs tipped with white. The color gradually becoming white in back. This color first appearing tips of the hairs and gradually becoming black throughout. The external tip of the tail is blackish, feet the hairs slightly darkened with gray. The hairs of the dorsal are grizzled yellow for their head. Two thirds, their tangle with black and painted with gray. The tail is a mixture of blackish and white hairs, the former prevailing behind, and extending backward forming two stripes corresponding to the main of the jaws fading to yellowish behind.

4187 *Dusoria argentea* D.A. 1887
Length to add of claws, 630; 570; 540; 510; 480; 450; 420; 400; 380; 360; 340; 320; 300; 280; 260; 240; 220; 200; 180; 160; 140; 120; 100; 80; 60; 40; 20; 0.

No. 337 *Argyra fusca* var. maculata. 8 prin. Dark and streak.
1 inch = 0.365 cm. inch.
1 metre (1000 m) = 39.37 inches.
1 metre (1000 m) = 39.37 inches = 25.4007 inches.
Therefore 1 inch = 25.4 mm.
At 39.37 inches, 1 inch = 25.4 mm.
To convert inches and fractions to millimetres, multiply by 25.4 and the result will be practically correct.
1.50 inches (38.10 mm) = 25.40 mm.