

107. *Trochilus ensipennis* [= *Campylopterus ensipennis* Sw.—16, 290].
Hab. unknown: Swainson's coll.
108. *Ramphastos dicolorus* Linn. Gmelin [= *Ib.*—19, 133].
S. Brazil: Langsdorff.
115. *Platyrhynchus cancrum* ex Temminck [= *P. mystaceus* Vieill.—14, 67].
Brazil: Leadbeater.
116. *Muscipeta barbata* ex Gmelin [= *Myiobius barbatus* Gm.—14, 199].
Brazil!
117. *Nectarinia cyanocephala* ex Gmelin [= *Dacnis cayana* (Linn.)—11, 19].
Brazil!
- 130-131. *Trochilus latipennis* ex Latham [= *Campylopterus largipennis* Bodd.—16, 288].
Cayenne. [Guiana].
138. *Malurus garrulus* [= *Phacelodomus rufifrons* Max.—15, 80].
Bahia!
139. *Sylvia plumbea* [= *Parula pitiayumi*.—10, 259].
Brazil: Leadbeater.
140. *Troglodytes rectirostris* [= *Rhamphocœnus melanurus* Vieill.—15, 260].
Brazil: Leadbeater.
141. *Psittacus chryseûrus* [= *Urochroma surda* Ill.—20, 354].
Pernambuco.
142. *Nectarinia flaveola* (ex Gmelin) var [= *Certhiola martinicana* Reich. fide R. Ridgway—11, 46].
Trinidad? [Martinique.]
148. *Emberiza cristata* [= *Gubernatrix cristata* Vieill.—12, 815].
"Purchased alive at one of the Brazilian ports" but probably "brought from Africa." [Argentine Republic.]
168. *Ramphastos ambiguus* [= *Ib.*—19, 128].
Hab. unknown. [Colombia to E. Peru].
169. *Pteroglossus viridis* ex L. Gmelin [= *Ib.*—19, 147].
Demerara: Edmonston.
173. *Gallinula ruficollis* (ex Gmelin) var [= *Aramides [cayana] chiricote* Vieill.—23, 58].
Brazil: Langsdorff.
174. *Tanagra canicapilla* [= *Geothlypis velata* Vieill.—10, 363].
"Not uncommon in the W. I". [Not so. Brazil and Argentina].

More space has been given this maiden work of Swainson than can be afforded to others. It will be seen that he started out in his scientific career with what would be considered conservative ideas as to genera and species and without any "philosophical" manifestations. He had not yet become afflicted with or at least did not exhibit symptoms of the monomania, he became subject to during most of his autorial life.

EXOTIC CONCHOLOGY, ETC.

As already indicated Swainson commenced an illustrated serial on shells (in 1822) before he completed his Zoological Illustrations, but was obliged to suspend it. He resumed it later and completed it in 1835 with six parts.

In this work, called "Exotic Conchology", he commenced the illustration of the Volutes and he intended "to complete a copious illustration of this noble family of shells; which (if the simile be admissible) may be termed the nobles of testaceous animals, with as much truth as Linnæus has called Palms the princes of the Vegetable World." (Zool. Ill., pl. 161). This intention was not fully carried. The plates, so far as published, were of superior execution.

About the same time (1812) he also furnished an appendix to a catalogue of shells formed by Mr. Bligh which was sold at auction in the spring of that year. In this he diagnosed some new special of shells several of which he figured in his "Zoological Illustrations" (see pl. 144, 146).

(To be Continued.)

THE CHICKADEE (*PARUS ATRICAPILLUS*) IN EASTERN NEBRASKA.

BY M. A. CARRIKER, JR., Nebraska City, Neb.

The Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) is an abundant summer resident of the eastern part of Nebraska, frequenting chiefly the timbered land along the Missouri River and the streams and creeks flowing into it.

It is almost impossible to tell when they arrive and when they leave; for the reason that many, breeding farther north, spend the winter here, and as they leave in the spring for their northern haunts, more drift up from time to time from the south; so that never does there appear to be any decided movement.

I am convinced also, from the manner in which they obtain their food, that they do not cover any great distance at one flight, but make short stages, feeding as they go along, and whenever possible following the course of a stream.

During the late autumn and winter and early spring, before the breeding season, they are very noisy.

I am seldom in the woods during the above-mentioned season that I do not see a troop of from three to six or seven flitting along in their peculiar jerky and halting manner, searching industriously along the tree trunks and limbs for the grubs hidden under the bark, while ever and anon, breaking forth in a crisp decided manner with "Chick-a-dee-dee-dee," sometimes clear and full, and again hurriedly running the syllables together, but ever with that cheerful and energetic tone which endears him to all birdlovers.

During the coldest part of the winter they remain hidden away in some wind-sheltered valley, covered with a thick growth of timber, but in the sunny days of November, March and April they seek out the apple orchards and in company with *Dryobates pubescens* and *D. villosus* devour great quantities of injurious grubs, and during the intervals of search, gathering in noisy groups, scolding in their accustomed manner at some avian intruder.



Carriker, Melbourne Armstrong. 1900. "The chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) in eastern Nebraska." *The Osprey* 4, 138.

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