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EMOB

A PRELIMINARY CATALOG
OF THE
BIRDS OF MISSOURI

BY
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ST. LOUIS, MO.
1907

the hilltops as well as the sycamores in the bottoms. In the southeast its nests are built in cypress trees (*Taxodium*). Near the southern boundary its arrival has been noted as early as March 21, 1894, when males were already in full song near Hornersville. In Shannon Co., Mr. Woodruff heard it for the first time March 28, 1907. In the vicinity of St. Louis the appearance of the first singing males varies according to the weather from April 4 to 13, but by the 25th they are always in full numbers and conspicuous songsters. About the first of September they begin to wander about and old and young are met with in places not usually visited. Dates of "lasts" vary greatly from September 2, 1887, to October 11, 1885, the latest for St. Louis.

667. *DENDROICA VIRENS* (Gmel.). Black-throated Green Warbler.

Sylvia virens. Sylvicola virens.

Geog. Dist.—Eastern North America, north to Newfoundland, islands of Gulf of St. Lawrence, southern shores of Hudson Bay, southwestern Athabasca and northern Alberta; west to the Plains. Breeds from the higher mountains in South Carolina, southern New England, northern New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota northward. Winters from Mexico to Panama.

In Missouri one of our commonest and most generally distributed transient visitants in spring and fall, less common in the north-western portion of the state and the prairie region generally. Dr. Hoy listed it among his birds of western Missouri and W. E. D. Scott found it May 7, 1874, at Warrensburg. Mr. H. Nehrling reports it from Pierce City, May 2, 1884, and Mr. W. Savage from Jasper, May 1, 1903. In the southeastern corner of Missouri the writer found it as early as April 16, 1896, but at St. Louis the firsts are noted between April 26 and May 1. In Shannon Co. where Mr. Savage found it to be tolerably common, the first was seen at Monteer, April 24, 1904; at Keokuk, April 30, 1895, is the earliest date reported by Mr. Currier. At St. Louis the bulk is present from between May 5 to 13 and the last has left before May 20 (May 22, 1907). The last at Monteer is May 10, 1904, in Carter Co., May 17, 1907, and at Keokuk, May 24, 1895. W. E. D. Scott found it as late as the middle of June, 1874, suggesting the possibility of breeding. Fall migration begins in the latter part of August and lasts through September to the second week of October at St. Louis.

and the end of the third week in the southeast; the majority pass through between September 8 and October 6.

670. *DENDROICA KIRTLANDI* Baird. Kirtland's Warbler.

Sylvicola kirtlandi.

Geog. Dist.—Eastern United States and Ontario from Florida north to Michigan and Minnesota; west to Missouri. Breeds in Michigan. Winters in Bahamas.

A male taken by the writer May 8, 1885, near the city limits of St. Louis is the only record of the occurrence of this rare bird in Missouri. It is now in the collection of mounted birds in Washington University of St. Louis. Its capture is reported in "The Auk," vol. 2, page 382.

671. *DENDROICA VIGORSII* (Aud.). Pine Warbler.

Dendroica pinus. Sylvia pinus. Sylvia vigorsii. Sylvicola pinus. Pine-creeping Warbler.

Geog. Dist.—Eastern North America, north to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Breeds in pine woods, both north and south, and is found in hard wood nests only in migration. Winters in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

In Missouri a fairly common transient visitant in the eastern part of the state, but apparently unknown in western Missouri south of the Ozarks. In the pine region the species is a rare summer resident. On its breeding grounds it had already arrived when Mr. E. S. Woodruff reached Grandin, March 8, 1897, and Ink, Shannon Co., March 10, 1907. April 25 he secured a young unable to fly, but fed by its parents on the ground. South-bound transients pass through from the middle to the end of April. Earliest at St. Louis, April 11, 1896; latest at St. Louis and Keokuk, May 3, 1903. Though never very common it is most numerous from April 21 to 23, when its peculiarly ringing song is often heard. This same song is also given in the latter part of the month when it spends two to three months in transit through the state. At St. Louis a singing male has been met with as late as August 20, 1905; others August 26, 1896, and August 27, 1897. The species remains through September into October, but is not noted from about October 3 to 5.