

counted fourteen of them, but probably missed some, because they were very wary, not permitting a close approach.

LYNDS JONES.

**A January Chewink** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). To-day, January 26, 1902, I observed a Chewink in company with a flock of Slate-colored Juncos and Tree Sparrows. I have noticed the abundance, or rather the great number of Blue Jays this winter; also the six or eight Red-headed Woodpeckers which have remained in one section of a woods. Last fall I was unable to identify the dusky headed ones until Dr. C. C. Abbott straightened me out by informing me that they were the immature Red-heads. I recorded fifteen species during the walk, the best I have done for a long while.

THOS. D. KEIM.

*Wissahickon, Philadelphia.*

---

## SOME FRANKLINVILLE FRINGILLINES.

[With apologies to Bro. R. R., who is, after all, a very good fellow.]

FRANKLINVILLE, O., Jan. 16, 1902.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Thinking your readers might be interested in a contribution from an humble fringillologist, I append a sample horizon for publication in the twentieth (current) volume of the Ancient Murrelet.

Realizing many years ago the utter futility of trying to compass the whole field of ornithology, I settled upon the Fringillidæ for special work. This was not so hopeless an undertaking in the crude days of the Trinomialists, some twenty years since; but now that science has made such colossal strides, numbering, as it does, the sub-subter-sub, and infra-subter-sub-species of sparrows in America alone by the thousands, I find myself obliged to confine my attention to the reporting of a winter's day, and a very cold one at that.



Horizon taken on six-mile trip north of the village; 6 A. M.—6 P. M.; temperature 0° Fahr.; wind N. W.; sky overcast.

1. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis ohioensis jejunus*.
2. *Junco hyemalis hyemalis ohioensis circumspectus*.

The Ohio Hungry Juncos are to be found, commonly, in farmers' back-yards and about hay-stacks in cold weather; while the Ohio Wary Junco keeps to the woods and flees incontinently upon human approach.

3. *Spizella monticola monticola monticola solitaria*.
4. *Spizella monticola monticola monticola sporophila*.
5. *Spizella monticola monticola monticola rara*.

The local Tree Sparrows divide themselves naturally into three groups: those which are seen only occasionally (*S. m. m. m. rara*); those which when seen scatter readily and take to the trees (*S. m. m. m. solitaria*), and those which feed sociably in weed pastures and have royal good times together (*S. m. m. m. sporophila*). It is comparatively easy to classify these birds, since Whichway's excellent "Monograph of the Spizellæ" set us the example of taking account of mental and social traits in taxonomy.

6. *Melospiza cinerea melodia indigena brushpilei*.
7. *Melospiza cinerea melodia indigena cattailswampi*.

We are to be congratulated upon the sensible introduction of Latinized Americanisms in modern nomenclature. The dead languages were becoming unpresentably threadbare some dozen years ago.

Besides being readily separable on the ground of habitat, these birds are further distinguished by certain physical characters. For instance, the "mummy brown" of the pileum of *M. c. m. i. brushpilei* is quickly referable to the complexion of Rameses II.; while that of *M. c. m. i. cattailswampi* takes us back to somewhere in the Third Dynasty. The "broccoli brown," too, of *brushpilei*'s middle rectrices is that of cabbage raised on high, open ground, while that of *cattailswampi* corresponds to the particular shade of the succulent vegetable when grown in muck—as we should expect.



8. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*.

Although we have no other varieties the five Towhees seen to-day were, curiously enough, of one infra-subter-subspecies. In fact, they were all under the same blackberry bush. Inasmuch as we are at the northern range of the resident birds, we justly account them typical of the species.

9. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis*.

10. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis eriensis jonesii*

11. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis eriensis eastsisteri*.

12. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis eriensis cedrimucroniensis*.

13. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis eriensis chigoeinfestus*.

14. *Cardinalis cardinalis cardinalis eriensis semigravisvinocatawbæ*.

Besides typical *C. c. c. c. cardinalis*, which is the resident form, I met a few of the many species driven back from the Erie shore by recent severe storms.

Although not coming strictly within my line, I cannot forbear to mention the casual appearance of *Lanius ludovicianus migrans strongi wilson-chapteri i-s-s-sp. nov.* This bird was frightened from a meal of *Passer domesticus brassicus gallicus execrabilis*. It may be that his sanguinaceous *capistrum* was due to that fact; but pending further investigation, I prefer to name him in honor of the immortal Chapter.

Faithfully yours,

FRANKLIN.



Franklin. 1902. "Some Franklinville Fringillines." *The Wilson bulletin* 14(1), 23–25.

**View This Item Online:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/109981>

**Permalink:** <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/207163>

**Holding Institution**

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

**Sponsored by**

Biodiversity Heritage Library

**Copyright & Reuse**

Copyright Status: Public domain. The BHL considers that this work is no longer under copyright protection.

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.