Length to end of tail $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, to end of wings $3\frac{1}{8}$, to end of claws $4\frac{3}{8}$; extent of wings $6\frac{4}{9}$; wing from flexure $1\frac{7}{9}$; tail $1\frac{7}{12}$; bill along the ridge $\frac{4}{12}$; tarsus $\frac{1}{12}$; hind toe $\frac{1}{12}$; its claw $\frac{1}{12}$; middle toe $\frac{6}{12}$, its claw $\frac{2}{12}$. Weight 6 dr.

Female.
The female is somewhat smaller than the male.

Length to end of tail $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, to end of wings $3\frac{1}{8}$, to end of claws $4\frac{3}{8}$; extent of wings $5\frac{3}{8}$; wing from flexure $1\frac{7}{9}$; tail $1\frac{7}{12}$. Weight 4 dr.

Young in autumn.
The upper parts are much darker than in the adult; the lower parts of a deeper tint.

Length to end of tail $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches, to end of wings $3\frac{1}{8}$, to end of claws $4\frac{3}{8}$; extent of wings $5\frac{3}{8}$; wing from flexure $1\frac{7}{9}$.

The young bird just ready to fly, has the bill bright yellow, excepting the ridge of the upper mandible, which is brown; the feet yellowish-brown. The upper parts are reddish-brown, faintly barred with dusky; the wings as in the adult, but the secondary coverts with only a very small dull white spot at the tip, and the first row of coverts with a line of the same color along the shaft. The lower parts are dull greyish-brown, with the terminal margin of each feather darker, and the sides and hind parts barred with dusky.

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PARKMAN'S WREN.

+TROGLODYTES PARKMANII, Aud.

PLATE CXXII.—MALE.

A single specimen of this Wren which differs considerably from Troglo-
dytes hyemalis and T. europæus, has been sent to me by Mr. Townsend, who procured it on the Columbia river, along with several others, all exactly similar. The principal difference is in the bill, which is much longer, stouter, and decidedly arched. The wings also are considerably longer, as is the tail in a still greater degree. The plumage is similar, and presents nearly the same markings, but the colours are much paler, and the lower parts nearly greyish-white. This, however, may be merely the effect of the weather. This species may be briefly characterized as follows:
T. Parkmanii. The bill much longer, stouter, and more curved than that of T. hyemalis; the upper parts reddish-brown, faintly barred with dusky, the lower parts dull brownish-white; the sides barred with brownish-black and greyish-white, the foreneck and breast with scarcely any markings, the lower wing-coverts and axillars greyish-white, obscurely barred with dusky; the tail half an inch longer than that of the common species, and more rounded.

Bill rather long, slender, tapering; as broad as high at the base, slightly arched, compressed toward the end. Upper mandible with the dorsal outline slightly arched, the ridge narrow, the sides sloping at the base, toward the end slightly convex and erect, the edges sharp, direct, without notch; lower mandible with the angle narrow and rather acute, the dorsal outline decurved in an almost imperceptible degree, the back narrow, the edges sharp and inflected, the tip very narrow; the gape-line slightly arched. Nostrils oblong, basal, operculate.

Head ovate, of moderate size; neck short. Feet of ordinary length; tarsus compressed, with seven anterior scutella, all of which are very distinct; toes rather large, compressed; first large, and much longer than the two lateral, of which the inner is a little shorter; the third and fourth coherent as far as the second joint of the latter. Claws long, arched, extremely compressed, laterally grooved, acute.

Plumage soft and blended; no bristle-feathers at the base of the bill. Wing of moderate length, broad, much rounded; the first quill very small, being only half the length of the second, which is three and a half twelfths shorter than the third; the fourth longest, and exceeding the third by half a twelfth, and the fourth by scarcely a quarter of a twelfth; secondaries long and rounded. Tail rather long, much rounded, the lateral feathers being nearly half an inch shorter than the middle.

Bill dusky brown, with the basal edges of the upper and two-thirds of the lower mandible pale. Tarsi greyish-yellow; toes and claws light brownish. The general colour of the upper parts is reddish-brown, tinged with grey. There is a white spot near the tips of the posterior dorsal feathers. The secondary coverts, and the first small coverts, have each a white spot at the tip. The wing-coverts and quills are banded with blackish-brown and dull brownish-red, the bands of the latter colour paler on the outer quills; the inner webs and tips of all the quills plain brown, as in the other species. All the upper parts are more faintly barred in the same manner. On the tail are twelve dusky bars, as in T. hyemalis. A dull whitish band from the upper mandible over the eye; the cheeks whitish, with the basil margins of the feathers brown; the lower parts are dull brownish-white, tinged with grey, the sides brownish, barred with dusky; the fore neck and breast with faint
indications of bars; the lower wing-coverts and axillaries greyish-white, some of the former with dusky markings; the lower tail-coverts brownish-white, barred with dusky.

Length to end of tail \(4\frac{7}{8}\) inches, to end of wings \(3\frac{7}{8}\); bill along the ridge \(1\frac{1}{16}\); wing from flexure \(2\frac{1}{4}\); tail \(1\frac{1}{16}\); tarsus \(3\frac{3}{8}\); hind toe \(\frac{1}{2}\), its claw \(\frac{1}{2}\); middle toe \(\frac{3}{8}\), its claw \(\frac{3}{8}\).

Feeling perfectly confident that this species is distinct from any other, and not finding it anywhere described, I have named it after my most kind, generous, and highly talented friend George Parkman, Esq., M. D., of Boston, as an indication of the esteem in which I hold him, and of the gratitude which I ever cherish towards him.


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**MARSH WREN.**

+ *Troglydotes palustris*, *Wils.*

**PLATE CXXIII.—MALE, FEMALE, AND NEST.**

The haunts of this interesting little bird are, in the Middle Districts, the margins of rivers at their confluence with the sea, and the adjoining marshes of our Atlantic shores. In such places, the Marsh Wren is found in great numbers, from the beginning of April to the middle of October, when it retires southward, many individuals wintering on the south-western shores of the Floridas, and along the mouths of the Mississippi.

It is a homely little bird, and is seldom noticed, unless by the naturalist, when searching for other species, or by children, who in all countries are fond of birds. It lives entirely amongst the sedges, flags, and other rank plants that cover the margins of the rivers, and the inlets of the sea. Its flight is very low and short, and is performed by a continued flitting of the wings, but without the motions of the tail employed by the Great Carolina Wren. Its song, if song I can call it, is composed of several quickly repeated notes, resembling the grating of a rusty hinge, and is uttered almost continuously during the fore part of the day, the performer standing perched on
My friend Nttttall's account of this Titmouse is as follows. "We first observed the arrival of this plain and diminutive species on the banks of the Wahlamet, near to its confluence with the Columbia, about the middle of May. Hopping about in the hazel thickets which border the alluvial meadows of the river, they appeared very intent and industriously engaged in quest of small insects, chirping now and then a slender call of recognition. They generally flew off in pairs, but were by no means shy, and kept always in the low bushes or the skirt of the woods. The following day I heard the males utter a sort of weak monotonous short and quaint song, and about a week afterwards I had the good fortune to find the nest, about which the male was so particularly solicitous as almost unerringly to draw me to the spot, where hung from a low bush, about four feet from the ground, his little curious mansion, formed like a long purse, with a round hole for entrance near the summit. It was made chiefly of moss, down, lint of plants, and lined with some feathers. The eggs, six in number, were pure white, and already far gone towards being hatched. I saw but few other pairs in this vicinity, but on the 21st of June, in the dark woods near Fort Vancouver, I again saw a flock of about twelve, which, on making a chirp something like their own call, came around me very familiarly, and kept up a most incessant and querulous chirping. The following season (April 1839) I saw numbers of these birds in the mountain thickets around Santa Barbara, in Upper California, where they again seemed untiringly employed in gleaning food in the low bushes, picking up or catching their prey in all postures, sometimes like the common Chickadee, head downwards, and letting no cranny or corner escape their unwearied search. As we did not see them in the winter, they migrate in all probability throughout Mexico and the Californian peninsula at this season."

According to Mr. Townsend, "the Chinooks name it a-ha-ke-lok. It is a constant resident about the Columbia river; hops about in the bushes, and frequently hangs from the twigs in the manner of other Titmice, twittering all the while with a rapid enunciation resembling the words thshish, tshist, tsee, twee. The irides are bright yellow."

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