177. *Parus atrocapillis* Linnæus. Black-capped Chickadee. Abundant winter resident.

178. *Regulus satrapa* Licht. Golden-crowned Kinglet. Common winter resident.

179. *Regulus calendula* Linnæus. Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Common migrant.

180. *Polioptila cærulea* Linnæus. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Common summer resident.

181. *Turdus mustelinus* Gmel. Wood Thrush. Common summer resident.

182. *Turdus fuscescens* Steph. Wilson's Thrush. Migrant. Not so common as the preceding.

183. *Turdus ustulatus swainsonii* Cab. Olive-backed Thrush. Rather common migrant.

184. *Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii* Cab. Hermit Thrush. Common migrant. Our most abundant Thrush.

185. *Merula migratoria* Linnæus. American Robin. Very abundant summer resident. Breeds.

186. *Sialia sialis* Linnæus. Blue Bird. Abundant summer resident. Breeds.

NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF FISHES OF DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA. W. J. MOENKHAUS.

The following list of fishes is offered as a slight addition to our knowledge of the fishes of Indiana. The list is based on a collection made during the second week in September, 1893, in Patoka River and Short Creek near Huntingburg, Dubois County, Indiana. It has been withheld from publication thus long because I have hoped that further work might be done in the same streams, but as each year makes this more improbable, it is perhaps best to publish the list as it is. Very little is known of the fishes of the Patoka River, investigations having been made only near its mouth, at the city of Patoka, by Jordan and Evermann, some years ago. (Jordan, Bull. U. S. Fish Com. VIII, 1890).

The Patoka River flows from east to west across about one-half the width of the State. In its course it passes through the southern part of Orange County and through the middle of Dubois, Pike and Gibson counties, emptying into the Wabash a few miles south of the mouth of the White River. In the vicinity of Huntingburg where it was fished, the channel is from 75 to 100 yards in width. The stream is everywhere obstructed along the banks and ofttimes entirely across

by fallen timbers. The water is always more or less muddy, except in the fall, when very low, it approaches clearness. The river was fished for three-quarters of a mile where Hunley Creek empties into it. The water was very low and the fish were mostly collected in the deeper places in the channel. The ripples were repeatedly seined, but were found to be poor in fish. These places seemed ideal for darters, but not a single one was taken here. All that were caught were living together and had collected in the apparently stagnant holes.

Short Creek is a narrow muddy stream about seven miles in length, emptying into Hunley Creek three miles above its mouth. During dry seasons it dries up at many places and presents only pools of yellow, muddy, stagnant water. It was in some of these pools from its month to about a mile above that our fishing was done.

Patoka River will be indicated by (*P*) in the descriptions, and Short Creek by (*S*).

All of this collection is in the Indiana University Museum.

The common names given are those by which they are known in this locality:

1. *Ictalurus punctatus* Rafinesque. Channel cat. (P.) Two specimens.
2. *Amimurus melas* Rafinesque. Black cat. (P.) One specimen.
3. *Leptops olivaris* Rafinesque. Flat-head. Mud cat. (P.) One specimen.
4. *Schilbeodes minrus* Jordan. (P.) Sixteen specimens.
5. *Moxostoma aureolum* Le Sueur. Red horse. White sucker. Four specimens from Short Creek and fourteen from the Patoka River.
6. *Hybognathus nuchalis* Agassiz. Thirty-seven specimens from Short Creek and fifty-nine from Patoka River.
7. *Pimephales notatus* Rafinesque. (P.) Seven specimens.
8. *Cliola vigilax* Baird & Girard. (P.) Many specimens.
9. *Notropis microstomus* Rafinesque. (P.) Nineteen specimens.
10. *Notropis whipplei* Girard. (P.) Sixty specimens.
11. *Notropis aeneus* Cope. (P.) Twenty specimens.
12. *Notropis umbratilis* Girard. (S.) Fifty-eight specimens.
13. *Notropis atherinoides* Rafinesque. (P.) Thirty-eight specimens.
14. *Opsopoeodus emiliae* Hay. (S.) Two specimens.
15. *Notemigonus chrysoleucus* Mitchell. Golden shiner. (S.) Five specimens.
16. *Dorosoma cepedianum* Le Sueur. Mud shad. Hickory shad. (P.) One specimen.
17. *Tygonectes notatus* Rafinesque. Top minnow. (P. S.) Sixty-one specimens from Patoka River and five from Short Creek.
18. *Lucius vermiculatus* Le Sueur. Pike. Pickerel. (P.) Four specimens.

19. *Labidesthes sicculus* Cope. Silver side. (P.) Five specimens.

20. *Aphredoderus sayanus* Gilliams. (S.) Five specimens.

21. *Pomoxis annularis* Rafinesque. Calico bass. (S.) Twenty specimens. All ages. Six specimens show the following characters: Length, 85, 96, 108, 123, 124, 145; lat. l., 43, 44, 43, 46, 45, 47; dorsal fin, V-15, VI-15, VI-15, VI-14, VI-15, VI-14; anal fin, VI-19, VI-19, VI-18, VI-17, VI-19, VI-17.

22. *Chaenobryttus gulosus* Cuv. & Val. (S.) Four specimens.

23. *Micropterus salmoides* Lacépède. Large-mouthed black bass. (P.) Thirteen specimens. All ages.

24. *Lepomis nugalotis* Rafinesque. (S.) One specimen.

25. *Lepomis pallidus* Mitchell. (P. S.) Six specimens from Short Creek and fifteen from Patoka River.

26. *Etheostoma aspro* Cope & Jordan. Blacksided darter. (P.) Forty-nine specimens. The Table X contains details of counts and measurements of these specimens:

Current Number of Specimens.	Length of Body in mm.	Length of Head in mm.	Scales on Lateral Line.	Anal Fin.	Dorsal Fin.	Current Number of Specimens.	Length of Body in mm.	Length of Head in mm.	Scales in Lateral Line.	Anal Fin.	Dorsal Fin.
1	53	14.5	9-63-11	I-11	XIV-14	26	51	14	9-65- 9	II-10	XIV-14
2	42	11	9 61- 9	I- 9	XIV-13	27	47	12	9-61- 9	II- 9	XV -13
3	54	14	9-67- 9	I- 9	XIV-13	28	43	11	10-60- 9	II- 9	XIV-14
4	35	10	8-66- 9	I-11	XIV-14	29	42	11	9-62- 9	II-10	XIV-13
5				I-10	XIII-13	30	52	13.5	9-66- 9	II-11	XV -13
6	52	13.5	9-63-10	I- 9	XIV-13	31	58	14	10-62- 9	II-10	XIV-13
7	55	13.5	9-67- 9	I-11	XIV-14	32	52	13	9-63-10	II-10	XV -13
8	52	13	9-67- 9	I-10	XIII-14	33	47	12.75	8-62- 9	II-10	XIII-14
9	62	15	9-70- 9	I-10	XIII-13	34	43	11	8-62- 8	II-10	XIV-13
10	44	11+	9-70- 7	I-10	XIII-13	35	43	11	9-66-10	II- 9	XV -13
11	40	10	9-64- 9	I-10	XV -14	86	44	11.5	9-62- 9	II-11	XIII-13
12	58	15	9-63- 9	I-11	XIII-14	37	51	13	10-70-10	II- 9	XIII-14
13	58	15	9-66- 9	I-10	XV -14	38	60	15.25	10-63- 9	II-10	XIV-13
14	58	15	9-69- 9	I- 9	XV -14	39	59	15	9-67- 9	II- 9	XIII-13
15	44	11.5	9-66- 9	I-10	XIV-13	40	43	11	9-67- 9	II-10	XIV-14
16	52	13.5	9-65- 9	I-10	XIII-13	41	55	13.5	9-60- 9	II-10	XVI-13
17	33	8.5	9-59- 9	I- 9	XIII-13	42	43	11	9-63- 9	II- 9	XII -13
18	43	11	9-66-10	I-11	XIII-13	43	37	10	-63-	II-10	XIII-13
19	43	11	8-63- 9	I-10	XV -14	44	47	12	9-68-10	II-11	XIV-14
20	41	10.5	9-63- 9	I-11	XIII-14	45	57	13	11-64- 9	II-10	XIII-14
21	43	11	9-61- 9	I-10	XV -14	46	41	10.5	11-68-10	II-10	XIV-13
22	56	15	9-65- 9	I-10	XIV-13	47	43	11	9-58- 9	II-10	XIV-14
23	43	11	10-63- 9	I-10	XIV-14	48	45	11	9-58- 9	II-11	XV -13
24	43	11	9-63- 9	I- 9	XIV-12	49	41	10.5	9-57- 9	II- 9	XIII-15
25	51	13	11-69-10	I-11	XIV-13						

27. *Etheostoma phoxocephalum* Nelson. (P.) Six specimens.

28. *Etheostoma nigrum* Rafinesque. Johnny Darter. (P.) Forty-one specimens.

All the specimens had the cheeks, nape and breast naked and the opercles sealed. 20 had the belly naked, 12 partly and 4 completely scaled. Below is the table of counts for their scales along lateral line and the dorsal and anal fins. 36–10–46, for instance, stands for 36 scales with tubes, 10 without and 46 for the total along side:

Current Number of Specimens.	Scales Along Lateral Line.	Anal Fin.	Dorsal Fin.	Current Number of Specimens.	Scales along Lateral Spine.	Anal Fin.	Dorsal Fin.
1	40- 4-44	I-8	VIII-13	22	36-10-46	I- 8	VIII-12
2	39- 9-48	I-9	VIII-11	23	41- 2-43	I- 9	VIII-12
3	42- 6-48	I-8	IX -12	24	45- 1-46	I- 9	X -11
4	43- 6-49	I-8	IX -12	25	39- 6-45	I- 9	IX -12
5	44- 4-48	I-9	IX -13	26	47- 5-52	I-10	IX -13
6	40- 8-48	I-9	IX -12	27	35-13-48	I- 9	IX -13
7	43- 7-50	I-8	VIII-12	28	41- 4-45	I- 9	IX -13
8	44- 5-49	I-9	VIII-12	29	36-12-48	I- 9	VIII-13
9	43- 7-50	I-8	VIII-13	30	42- 7-49	I- 8	VII -13
10	40- 5-45	I-8	IX -12	31	43- 5-48	I- 9	VIII-13
11	44- 1-45	I-9	X -12	32	47- 5-52	I- 8	X -12
12	45- 0-45	I-9	X -14	33	42- 7-49	I- 8	VIII-12
13	33- 9-42	I-9	IX -12	34	43- 6-49	I- 9	VII -12
14	49- 1-50	I-9	IX -13	35	45- 0-45	I-10	VIII-13
15	45- 1-46	I-9	IX -13	36	45- 4-49	I- 9	X -13
16	42- 8-50	I-9	IX -13	37	37-10 47	I- 8	VIII-12
17	40-12-52	I-9	VIII-13	38	39- 5-44	I- 9	X -12
18	33- 9-42	I-8	VIII-12	39	42- 6-48	I- 9	VIII-12
19	45- 5-50	I-8	IX -12	40	43- 4-47	I- 9	X -12
20	45-10-55	I-8	VIII-12	41	44- 6-50	I- 9	IX -13
21	44- 5-49	I-9	X -12				

29. *Etheostoma camurum* (Cope.). (P.) 11 specimens.

Additional Notes on Indiana Birds. By A. W. Butler.

Each year observations on the birds of Indiana bring to notice interesting facts. This year has been no exception. The region covered by the reports of correspondents includes not only this State, but also Michigan and the part of Illinois and Ohio bordering on Indiana; therefore, I am enabled to add some valuable notes from neighboring localities that, while not within our limits, have a bearing upon the study of our birds.

The winter of 1894–5 was mild until after Christmas. From several localities in the State came information regarding the wintering of forms not commonly seen. Meadow Larks, Robins and Bluebirds were reported north of the latitude of Indianapolis. Yellow-rump Warblers and Golden-crowned Kinglets spent the