

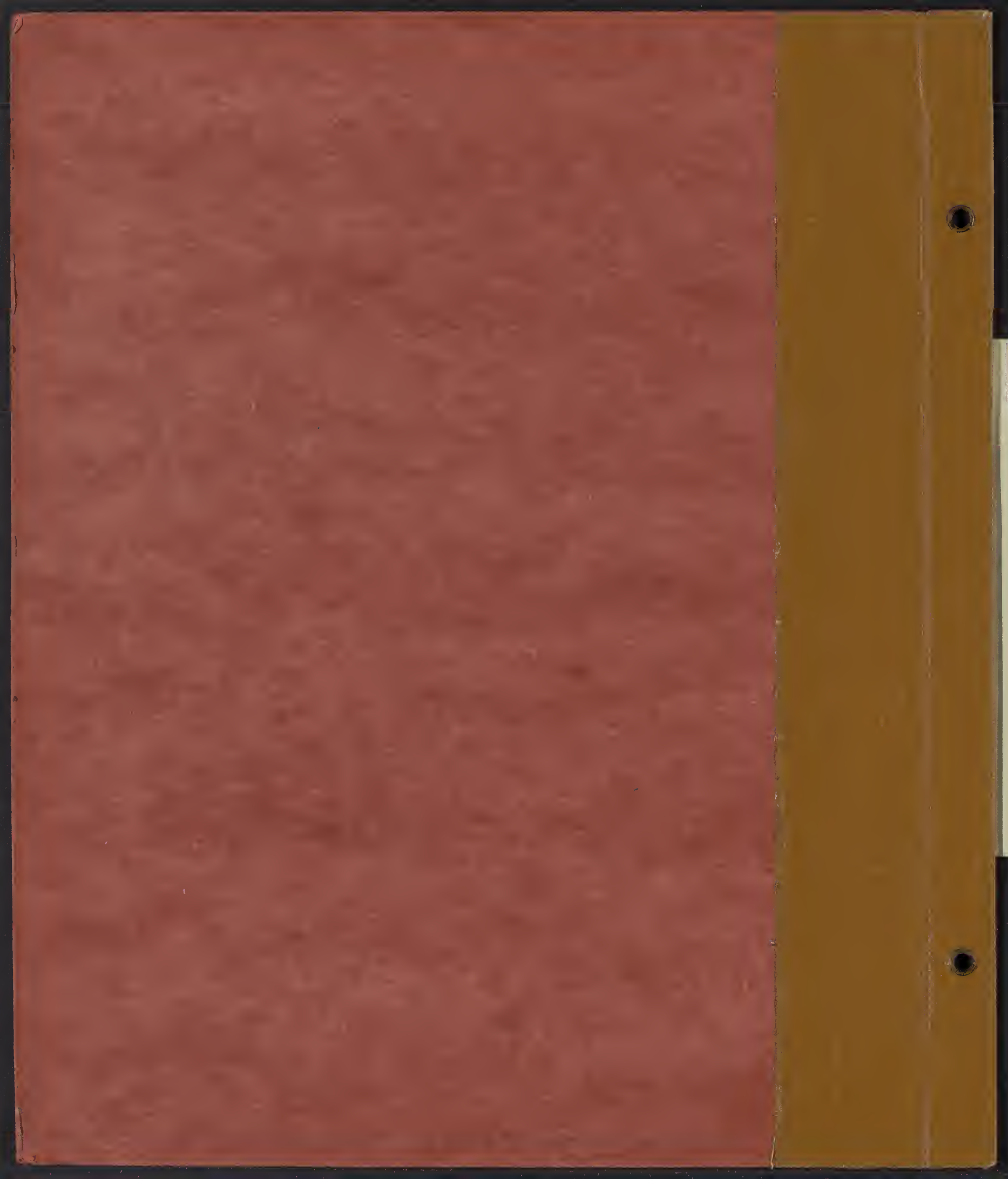
SB 97.41.5 (17)

17.

Birds of Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Anthus pensilvanicus	-----	1.
Galeoscoptes carolinensis	-----	2.
Toxostoma rufum	-----	3.
Troglodytes aëdon	-----	4.
Olbiorchilus hiemalis	-----	5.
Certhia familiaris americana	-----	6.
Sitta carolinensis	-----	7.
canadensis	-----	8.
Parus atricapillus	-----	9.
hudsonicus	-----	10.

Birds of Lake Umbagog, Maine



Anthus pensilvanicus.

Anthus ludovicianus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1878.
Sept. 14. A large flock flying about over the meadows, the first I have ever seen here.
1880.
Sept. 13. Abundant on the river marshes. They feed on the dryer mud flats but we oftener see them whirling over the marshes in desultory way, alighting for a moment and then darting off again.
1882.
Oct. 8-22. Abundant for several days after our arrival but their numbers soon diminished and I saw the last on October 13 (See card).
1883.
Oct. 20. A large flock feeding on the marshes.

Anthus pensilvanicus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

3.

Anthus ludovicianus. - ^{large flock.} Sept. 14 1873.

Anthus Sept. 14. 1874 | Sept 11¹⁵ 13^{add} | Oct. 9^{add} 13^{in 8 am}

Anthus lud. Oct. 13^{am} 19^l

1884

Anthus ludovic. Oct. 9^s 14^s 16^s 23^s

1885

Anthus lud. Oct. 15^l 18^l 22^l

1886.

Sept. 1887.

Anthus lud. 11^l 12^l 13¹⁵ 15^s 16²⁵ 17²⁰ 19²⁰ 20²⁰ 22²⁰ 24¹⁰ 27^s 29^s

~~1888~~ Sept.

Anthus lud. 7¹¹ 9¹¹ 10¹¹ 14¹¹ 15¹¹ 17²⁰ 18⁶ 22²⁰ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 28¹⁰ 30¹⁰

Oct 1¹⁰ 2⁵⁰ 3²⁰ 5²⁰ 6²⁰⁰ 7²⁰ 8¹⁰ 9³⁰⁰ 10¹⁰ 11¹⁰

Anthus Sept. 11^{heard} 16³ 24³

1889

Oct 12^(heard) 16^l 21^(heard flying)

Anthus ludovicianus ⁴⁺

Lake Umbagog, Maine
Oct. - 1883

Oct. 22. A large flock on the meadows
Thurs. 10 yesterday.

" 22. A flock at outlet. Thurs. 10.

" 25. A single bird on muddy
bank of Cambridge. Some inches
of snow fell yesterday & the
meadows were covered this morning

Anthus pensilvanicus.

14 | Anthus Sept. 25² 26¹ 29⁴ 30⁴ Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.
Oct. 1² 3¹ 5² 6¹ 8⁴ 9³ 13²

Lake Umbagog, Me.
Sept. & Oct. 1893.

Anthus pensilvanicus

Sept 21³⁰ Oct 1¹⁰ 24¹ 27¹⁰
Oct 2 3 16 20
Lake Umbagog, Maine

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Anthus ludovicianus

1894

September 19¹ 22⁽⁶⁾ 25⁽²⁶⁾ } Outlet
" 28^{hd} } marshes
October 1⁽³⁾ 2⁽³⁾
" 5⁽³⁰⁾ c. Upton

1895.

September 12⁽³⁾ (Outlet) 22⁽¹⁾ (do)

Anthus ludovicianus

Habits in aut. at L. Umbagog

Upton, Maine
Oct. 9th 1882

We found Tit. larks abundant this morning along the Cambridge River below the Bell House. They were very wild & restless during the early morning hours, whirling about over the marshes, piping as they flew, seldom alighting, and starting off at the slightest alarm. Later in the forenoon the flocks seemed to have broken up and we found them singly or in little companies of three or four, feeding along the muddy banks. They often skulked in among the tussocks but they were exceedingly tame.

copy ①

1899.

Oxford County, Maine.

Anthus ludovicianus. Oct. 2, heard, Upton.

Anthus pensilvanicus.

14 Anthus Sept. 25² 26¹ 29^h 30^h Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.
Oct. 1² 3¹ 5² 6¹ 8¹ 9² 13²

Lake Umbagog, Me.
Sept. & Oct. 1893.

Anthus pensilvanicus

Sept 21 24¹ 27⁰ 29⁰
Oct 2 3 6 20 11/12
10 20

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Anthus ludovicianus

1894

September 19 ^{flank} heard 22⁽²⁾ 25⁽²⁶⁾ } Outlets
" 28^{hd} } meadows
October 1⁽³⁾ 2⁽³⁾
" 5⁽³⁰⁾ c. Grafton

1895.

September 12⁽³⁾ (Outlet) 22⁽¹⁾ (do)

copy ①

and we could hardly see "birds" within two rods of them. They often alighted on the sticks when startled and then on few times they perched among the leaves of a tall maple. I never saw them alight in a leafy tree before. The probability was forty in all. They sang their tails spicily like a Water Thrush which they otherwise resemble.
Oct. 13. Saw a small flock and a few single birds but their numbers are fast dwindling.

1899. Oxford County, Maine.
Anthus ludovicianus. Oct. 2, heard, Upton.

C. = Cambridge River marshes
 L. = New Ballville
 O. = Outlet marshes.

Antonia pensilvanica

1896 Lake Umbagog.

September 7¹ 8^{ad} 13^{ad} 28¹ 29⁽²⁶⁾ 30^{ad}

October 1^{ad} 2^{ad}

1897

September 15^{ad} <sup>17^{ad} from
New Ballville
marsh</sup> (The marshes about the lake were wholly covered with water during this month.)

October 2⁽²⁾

1898

September 29^{ad} ^{30^{ad} Shelton}, (The marshes about the lake were wholly submerged this month.)

1899

October 2^{ad}.

1900

September 10¹² 15¹ 20⁽¹⁷⁾ 24^{ad} ^{Bell's}

1904.

September 15^{ad} 17⁽⁶⁾ 19⁽¹²⁾ <sup>in flooded field
on water side.</sup> 26^{ad} 27⁽⁵⁾ 13^{ad}.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis.

Mimus carolinensis. - Sept. 24. Numbers near Bethel. near Bethel, Me. 1873.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Mimus carolinensis. - "Rather rare, breeding." June, 1872.

Mimus car. May 29 "not uncommon" 1876 / May 25¹⁸⁷⁹

Mimus car. 12th Sept.

1888

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Mimus carolinensis

1888

Sept. 12

Found one to-day among some alders at the river. It was silent & alone.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis.

Lake Umbagog.

1896 Galeoscoptes carolinensis

May 21st In raspberry & elder thicket by
woodsides in Brown Clearing (just
E. of Lakeside at 9 a. m. Silent
Tanner.

" 22nd (Island in
Bernard's Pond)

June 14. Colebrook N. H.

^{in situ}
One ^{seen} over mine in village, a
brilliant singer & warbler with a
partiality for the Pyramidae for
he mimicked the que-que of
Emp. E. alvorum & the whitish cry
of the Kingbird perfectly & very frequently.

I do not think any Coltrids bred
this season about L. Umbagog. Those
seen in May certainly did not remain
where met with.

Mimus carolinensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 2- Rather rare, breeding.
14.
1876.
May 29. Not uncommon here this season.
1879.
May 25. One among bushes in the garden.
1881.
May 12. One near Poplar Tavern.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis.

1888,
September 12.

At the Sluice, Lake Umbagog.

Saw a Catbird in the alders.

1896,
May 21.

copy ①

Lake Umbagog.
Lakeside.

Early this morning I found a Catbird in a thicket of raspberry and elder bushes by the roadside in the Brown clearing. It was silent, listless and tame, appearing to be tired as if it had only just arrived which, indeed, must have been the case as I have passed every morning the place for the last three days.

1897,
June 9.

copy ②

Lake Umbagog.
Leonard's Pond.

A Catbird appeared on the island in Leonard's Pond and sang for an hour or more on the morning of June 5. We heard nothing of him on either of the following two days, but he was singing there freely yesterday and again this morning, so he will probably stay and breed.

Gahroscopus Carolinensis.

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

June 5¹/₂ (Leonard's Pond) ^{Leonard's Pond.} 8¹/₂ 9¹/₂ Leonard's Pond
" 12¹/₂ 13¹/₂ Lakeville
" 15⁴/₂ Thickets and ornamented shrubbery in or near village of Colebrook, N. H.

1903

June 3¹/₂ (Dr. G's place) 4²/₂ (Green Hill) 5¹/₂ River intervals 10¹/₂ do. Bethel
" 12¹/₂ 13¹/₂ 14¹/₂ Same bird, in thicket on roadside, near starch mill. Lake House

Galeoscoptes Concinus

1904.

September 20' Bethel

1907

July 24 (seen by J. Bernard Walton) Loakside

August 10⁽²⁾ in thicket on lake shore evidently confused about eggs

on young because of the presence of a nest

" 12 call note note heard when birds were down on the 10th)

" 18' in Dr. G's thicket - Bethel.

} Loakside

July 18' x 22' Dr. Gehring's thicket, Bethel.

Galeoscoptes carolinensis.

copy (3)

Lake Umbagog, Maine

1903

June 13

// A Catbird was singing yesterday and to-day in a thicket
opposite the mill near the steamer landing where, according to
Alva Coolidge, he has been constantly seen and heard for the past
month or more.
//

Toxostoma rufum.

Harporhynchus rufus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1881.
May 12.

Two males singing a few miles north of Bethel.

Lake Umbagog.

1896 Harporhynchus rufus

May 11 to June 14.

Bethel, Bethel to Ballville, Ballville
Umbagog, Ballville to Colebrook, N. H.

Not noted at any of these
places.

Toxostoma rufum -

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

copy ①

1897. // For nearly an hour this morning a Brown Thrasher, the
May 16. first that I have ever noted here, was in full song at the
base of B.Point opposite our anchorage, on the Lake shore.
From what the river drivers tell me I think that there must
be another on B.Meadows. They believe it to be a Mocking
Bird!
- May 17. The Brown Thrasher sang again this morning on the shore
at the base of B.Point. I could hear him faintly but dis-
tinctly from the hill-top behind Lakeside, a distance of ful-
ly half-a-mile. //

Harporhynchus nefus.

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

May

11 $\frac{1}{2}$: Bethel (near Dr. Lehigh's).

16 $\frac{1}{2}$: Stone farm; in full bay 8-9 a.m., 17 $\frac{1}{2}$: do. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$: do.

Bethel.

Near Lakeside.

1903

June 9 $\frac{1}{2}$: shores of Lake Penesseewassee,

Norway

Harporhynchus rufus.

1905.

September 3' 5' 8' Bethel.

Troglodytes aëdon.

4

Troglodytes aedon.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30. Found a pair breeding in a hole in a birch stump,
in the woods at Bethel.
1880.
May 18. A male, the first ever detected here, singing near
Peaslee's spring.
- June 8. Set 7-0. Natural hole in hollow stump--height two
feet; incubated four days--female sitting; male singing
near. Clearing near Peaslee's spring. Set again 200 feet out.
1881.
May 11. Several at Bethel.

Troglodytes aedon

¹⁸⁷⁰
Troglodytes aedon. - May 30 near Bethel, Me. 1871.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

¹⁸⁸⁰
Troglodytes aedon May 18th June 7th 1881.

Troglodytes aedon.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

copy (12)

1897.

While on the house boat this morning I heard a House Wren sing a number of times among the stubs near the base of Birch Point where I found a bird of this species last year. //

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Troglodytes aedon

May 15th (B. Point stubs) 16th (do)

The B. Point bird either did not remain or was afterwards killed. For I visited the place separately after June 16 without hearing it.

copy (1)

Bethel

Bethel, Me. A resident of this town, a man of about 60 years of age, tells me that House Wrens have been decreasing in this region for many years. When he was a young man they were very common, breeding in almost every orchard. Now he does not see on the average one pair in a season. //

Trogodytes aedon

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May

18¹, silent, in bush near roadside
200 yds. E. of Lakeside.

Near Lakeside.

June

15¹/₂ Stubs on Mc.Leod (formerly Stone) farm at base of B. Point

" ..

Troglodytes aedon.

copy (3)

1907.
July
..

22. Bethel (about 2 miles north of village on road to Newry)
Early this month a nest of the House Wren containing 7 eggs
was taken by Alva Cookidge at Upton, Maine. It was in
the old Abbott mill (near the Baker House) in a space between
the timbers. The bird invariably went to and from its
nest through the open side of the mill.

Bethel

Upton.

1908
Troglodytes aedon Bethel
 Me.
 June 9-12
 July 22, 23
 A ♂ singing in an apple
 orchard bordering the main street
 of the village about midway
 between Dr. Gehring's & the
 hotel. I heard it nearly
 every time I passed & especially
 in the forenoon. One of
 Dr. Gehring's potatoes - Miss Beck -
 told me that a bird which
 she believed to have been an
Junco indeciduous was collected
 for a time, earlier in the season,
 in the grounds about his house
 and that she found it carrying
 nothing westward with a hole in
 an apple tree near the rear of his
 house. She thinks it would be
 a Junco indeciduous about
 a week before I came
 to Bethel.

In July I found what I take to have been the same bird in an apple orchard in the heart of the village just behind the library. It was in full song there on 22, 23.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis.

5

Olbiorchilus hiemalis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

copy ②

1871.
 May 30- // Common. The males sang at all times of the day but
 June 10. especially in the early morning and just at sunset.
 So shy were they, that we did not take a single speci-
 men, and only once did I get so much as a sight at one.

1872.
 June 11-14 // Although these Wrens were numerous and continually
 singing we did not succeed in getting a shot at any of
 them.

copy ③

1874.
 Aug. 1. // Heard a male in full song.

copy ④

" 5. // Came upon a large brood of young near the Stone
 Path. They were very tame, one of them coming up al-
 most within reach of my hand as I stood motionless.
 They kept up a continual calling in fine, shrill whis-
 ling tones, which reminded me of that of certain Thrushes
 during the breeding season.

1876.
 May 25. // Singing every where: the Wrens were steadily and ener-
 getically than I ever heard them before.

copy ⑤

" 27. // This species is about the shyest bird in spring that
 I have ever tried to shoot. It is almost impossible
 to get within range of one or to see him when you do.
 I saw one to-day go down between the logs of a rude
 bridge and walking out on the structure very cautiously
 spied him hopping about directly under my feet chasing
 spiders and occasionally picking an aquatic insect from
 the surface of a pool of water. The song of this Wren
 is one of the best to be heard in this region. The
 notes are remarkably like those of a music box both in
 tone and method of delivery.

" 28. // A male sings at all times of the day in the woods
 behind the house and once or twice I have heard him in
 the wood-pile near the barn.

June 22. // They sing very little now, and only in early morn-
 ing and again at sunset.

1879.
 May 24. // The woods are filled with their delicious music.
 As I was sitting on a log in a secluded place, one came and
 sang within ten yards of me. While singing his tail was
 depressed, and in the intervals between the songs he
 bobbed up and down with a bobbing motion.

Anorthura hiemalis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

copy (6)

1879.

May 28.

Ever since my arrival the male has sung regularly in the woods behind the house. To-day I found the female at work upon her nest under the trunk of a fallen tree covered with brush wood. She came and went at frequent intervals with her bill full of shreds of green moss. This she collected only a few yards from the spot to which she carried it, half-running, half-flying over the ground, invariably keeping concealed under the side of a fallen tree-top. When she emerged from beneath the roots where the nest was building she invariably paused a moment and quivered her wings tremulously, at the same time rocking her body to and fro.

June 15.

They rarely sing now except in early morning.

1880.

May 16.

In full song.

" 18.

The woods ringing with their exquisite music..

" 28.

Set A-3. -- Three eggs incubated about five days, the remaining three addled; nest set into the face of earthy root-bank near its base, about fifteen inches above the ground; the female started off dropping to the ground and half-running half-flying, glided around the corner of the bank and disappeared. She neither returned nor made any noise while I was wrapping up the eggs. I suspected that there was a nest in this bank when I passed it May 24; at that time the bird also came out but she glided away so silently and mysteriously, that after hunting the bank carefully I declared that I must have seen a shadow. Indeed, to-day I found the entrance to the nest only after the most careful search. *S. curve of Lake.*

Two other nests found to-day, one just completed, the birds at work on the other.

" 29.

Three nests in root banks; two apparently new, but empty; the third evidently old within two feet of one of the new ones and in the same bank where there was also an old Water Thrush's nest.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.

June 3.

Set B-5. -- Nearly hatched. Nest on face of root bank supported by fine rootlets and not at all concealed as was Set A-6. Placed at top of bank about five feet above ground. Both birds absent. *Seen in Big Island.*

" 11.

Set C-6. -- Fresh. Nest in under side of an immense root bank, in pocket excavated by the bird; the face of the nest flush with that of the bank; female sitting; she came out in my very face and glided silently away, returning shortly afterwards and entering the nest when I was within a yard of it. She was silent; male singing about fifty yards off. This nest was about one hundred yards from the site of A-6 and evidently a second laying by the same bird.

1880.

(June 14)

A false nest, the exterior of green fresh moss, but empty and without a lining. This nest was found June 4, when the bird flew from it.

1881.

May 12.

Numbers.

1882.

Oct. 8-22

Abundant up to October 16; none seen afterwards.

1880/0 (44). All the nests, 1880, were false nests.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis.

Troglodytes hiemalis. - Very common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Troglodytes hiemalis. - Very common. June, 1872.

Troglodytes hiemalis. - June 13-28; ^{June} Aug. 11 1873.

Anorthura Aug 1 - 5^{found by} - Sept 7. 9¹ - 1874 May 26 1876 / May 24 1874
Oct. 10. 16^{last seen}

1870 May 16² / May 12¹

Anorthura hiemalis, Oct. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 23

1884.

1885.

Anorthura hiemalis. Oct 23 -

1886.

Anorthura hy. 13¹ - 15¹ - 20¹ - 22¹ - 27¹ Sept. 1887.

Sept. 7¹ - 10² - 11² - 15¹ - 19¹ - 23¹ - 24¹ - 29² Oct 10² - 11²

88

Anorthura Pitt 41 6¹ 17¹ 14¹ 18¹ 20¹ 22¹ 24¹ 27¹ 29¹ 31¹ 33¹ 35¹ 37¹ 39¹ 41¹ 43¹ 45¹ 47¹ 49¹ 51¹ 53¹ 55¹ 57¹ 59¹ 61¹ 63¹ 65¹ 67¹ 69¹ 71¹ 73¹ 75¹ 77¹ 79¹ 81¹ 83¹ 85¹ 87¹ 89¹ 91¹ 93¹ 95¹ 97¹ 99¹ 101¹ 103¹ 105¹ 107¹ 109¹ 111¹ 113¹ 115¹ 117¹ 119¹ 121¹ 123¹ 125¹ 127¹ 129¹ 131¹ 133¹ 135¹ 137¹ 139¹ 141¹ 143¹ 145¹ 147¹ 149¹ 151¹ 153¹ 155¹ 157¹ 159¹ 161¹ 163¹ 165¹ 167¹ 169¹ 171¹ 173¹ 175¹ 177¹ 179¹ 181¹ 183¹ 185¹ 187¹ 189¹ 191¹ 193¹ 195¹ 197¹ 199¹ 201¹ 203¹ 205¹ 207¹ 209¹ 211¹ 213¹ 215¹ 217¹ 219¹ 221¹ 223¹ 225¹ 227¹ 229¹ 231¹ 233¹ 235¹ 237¹ 239¹ 241¹ 243¹ 245¹ 247¹ 249¹ 251¹ 253¹ 255¹ 257¹ 259¹ 261¹ 263¹ 265¹ 267¹ 269¹ 271¹ 273¹ 275¹ 277¹ 279¹ 281¹ 283¹ 285¹ 287¹ 289¹ 291¹ 293¹ 295¹ 297¹ 299¹ 301¹ 303¹ 305¹ 307¹ 309¹ 311¹ 313¹ 315¹ 317¹ 319¹ 321¹ 323¹ 325¹ 327¹ 329¹ 331¹ 333¹ 335¹ 337¹ 339¹ 341¹ 343¹ 345¹ 347¹ 349¹ 351¹ 353¹ 355¹ 357¹ 359¹ 361¹ 363¹ 365¹ 367¹ 369¹ 371¹ 373¹ 375¹ 377¹ 379¹ 381¹ 383¹ 385¹ 387¹ 389¹ 391¹ 393¹ 395¹ 397¹ 399¹ 401¹ 403¹ 405¹ 407¹ 409¹ 411¹ 413¹ 415¹ 417¹ 419¹ 421¹ 423¹ 425¹ 427¹ 429¹ 431¹ 433¹ 435¹ 437¹ 439¹ 441¹ 443¹ 445¹ 447¹ 449¹ 451¹ 453¹ 455¹ 457¹ 459¹ 461¹ 463¹ 465¹ 467¹ 469¹ 471¹ 473¹ 475¹ 477¹ 479¹ 481¹ 483¹ 485¹ 487¹ 489¹ 491¹ 493¹ 495¹ 497¹ 499¹ 501¹ 503¹ 505¹ 507¹ 509¹ 511¹ 513¹ 515¹ 517¹ 519¹ 521¹ 523¹ 525¹ 527¹ 529¹ 531¹ 533¹ 535¹ 537¹ 539¹ 541¹ 543¹ 545¹ 547¹ 549¹ 551¹ 553¹ 555¹ 557¹ 559¹ 561¹ 563¹ 565¹ 567¹ 569¹ 571¹ 573¹ 575¹ 577¹ 579¹ 581¹ 583¹ 585¹ 587¹ 589¹ 591¹ 593¹ 595¹ 597¹ 599¹ 601¹ 603¹ 605¹ 607¹ 609¹ 611¹ 613¹ 615¹ 617¹ 619¹ 621¹ 623¹ 625¹ 627¹ 629¹ 631¹ 633¹ 635¹ 637¹ 639¹ 641¹ 643¹ 645¹ 647¹ 649¹ 651¹ 653¹ 655¹ 657¹ 659¹ 661¹ 663¹ 665¹ 667¹ 669¹ 671¹ 673¹ 675¹ 677¹ 679¹ 681¹ 683¹ 685¹ 687¹ 689¹ 691¹ 693¹ 695¹ 697¹ 699¹ 701¹ 703¹ 705¹ 707¹ 709¹ 711¹ 713¹ 715¹ 717¹ 719¹ 721¹ 723¹ 725¹ 727¹ 729¹ 731¹ 733¹ 735¹ 737¹ 739¹ 741¹ 743¹ 745¹ 747¹ 749¹ 751¹ 753¹ 755¹ 757¹ 759¹ 761¹ 763¹ 765¹ 767¹ 769¹ 771¹ 773¹ 775¹ 777¹ 779¹ 781¹ 783¹ 785¹ 787¹ 789¹ 791¹ 793¹ 795¹ 797¹ 799¹ 801¹ 803¹ 805¹ 807¹ 809¹ 811¹ 813¹ 815¹ 817¹ 819¹ 821¹ 823¹ 825¹ 827¹ 829¹ 831¹ 833¹ 835¹ 837¹ 839¹ 841¹ 843¹ 845¹ 847¹ 849¹ 851¹ 853¹ 855¹ 857¹ 859¹ 861¹ 863¹ 865¹ 867¹ 869¹ 871¹ 873¹ 875¹ 877¹ 879¹ 881¹ 883¹ 885¹ 887¹ 889¹ 891¹ 893¹ 895¹ 897¹ 899¹ 901¹ 903¹ 905¹ 907¹ 909¹ 911¹ 913¹ 915¹ 917¹ 919¹ 921¹ 923¹ 925¹ 927¹ 929¹ 931¹ 933¹ 935¹ 937¹ 939¹ 941¹ 943¹ 945¹ 947¹ 949¹ 951¹ 953¹ 955¹ 957¹ 959¹ 961¹ 963¹ 965¹ 967¹ 969¹ 971¹ 973¹ 975¹ 977¹ 979¹ 981¹ 983¹ 985¹ 987¹ 989¹ 991¹ 993¹ 995¹ 997¹ 999¹

Anorthura hiemalis.

Description of eggs.

Having promised Capt. Bendin my set of Winter Wren's eggs # 273 & I take the following description before boxing them:-

Measurements: .71 x .50; .67 x .49; .69 x .49; .71 x .51; .71 x .50; .69 x .49.

Shape: A rather lengthened oval, all six being remarkably uniform in their respect.

Color & markings: All six have the shell pure white without much polish. Four are marked all

Olbiorchilus hiemalis.

Trogodytes hiemalis. - Very common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Trogodytes hiemalis. - Very common. June, 1872.

Trogodytes hiemalis. - June 13-28; ^{June} Aug. 11 1873.

Anorthura Aug 1 - 5 ^{brood of} - Sept 7. 9⁺ - 1874 May 26 1876 / May 24 ¹⁸⁷⁹ *

1880 ^{May 16} ¹⁸⁸¹ ^{May 12}

Anorthura hiemalis, Oct. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 23

1884.

1885. Oct. 9 - 11

Anorthura hiemalis - Oct 23 -

1886.

Anorthura hy. 13⁺ 15⁺ 20⁺ 22⁺ 27⁺ Sept. 1887.

Sept. *Anorthura hy.* 7⁺ 10⁺ 11⁺ 15⁺ 19⁺ 23⁺ 24⁺ 29⁺ Oct 10⁺ 11⁺

88

Anorthura Sept. 4⁺ 6⁺ 12⁺ 14⁺ 18⁺ 20⁺ 22⁺ 24⁺ 25⁺ 26⁺ 28⁺ 29⁺ 30⁺
1889 Oct. 1⁺ 2⁺ 8⁺ 9⁺ 10⁺ 11⁺ 12⁺ 13⁺

own sparsely and faintly, but still apparent, with fine spots or streaks of reddish-brown. The remaining two are somewhat more thickly and heavily spotted and one of them has marginal streaks of light yellowish-brown - streaks which have an artificial look as if the egg had been painted. The worm of the pup is then very appropiate to a water lather or even an appropriation or grouping of markings, the marking being very uniformly and generally distributed. This set has certainly a second laying by the female, of my 173 4/8 but rather quantity like contains no eggs as light (or immature) as are several in 4/6. There are in fact only faintly marked, but the spots are discernible at a distance of several feet. This set up to 6 placed in Capt. Burdick's collection in the Smithsonian Institution.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis.

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

17. *Troglodytes parvulus* var. *hyemalis*.

First plumage: male. Remiges, rectrices, etc., as in adult; rest of upper parts dark reddish-brown, becoming more dusky anteriorly; no trace of bars except on wings and tail. Beneath dull smoky-brown, with a strong ferruginous suffusion on sides, anal region, and crissum; every feather of under parts with a bar of dark brown. From a specimen in my collection taken at Upton, Me., August 4, 1874.

Bull. N.O.C. 3, Jan., 1878, p. 22.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis.

6. Anorthura bog. Sept. 23² 25⁵ 26⁴
Oct. 3¹

Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Lake Umbagog, Me.
Sept. 25 Oct. 1893.
Olbiorchilus hiemalis

Sept 25¹ 27¹ 28¹
Oct 2¹ 3¹ 7² 12¹

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis

1894

August 30¹ 31¹
September 1¹ 2¹ 4¹ 9¹ 12¹ 13¹ Pine Point
" 20¹ 21¹ 23¹ Pine Point
October 3¹ 4¹ "

1896.

September 9 (Pine Pt.) 10¹ May Riv. 15¹ Pine Pt. 19¹ do.
" 24 (Swallow Pt.) 26¹ Pine Pt. 29¹ Pine Pt.

Sept. 29. One sang three or four times (in an undertone but going nearly the full key) on our camp wood pile late this afternoon. Weather cloudy windy & cool.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1896 Olbiorchilus hiemalis

May a wide range were at
30 this season. The bird which sings at ^{Pine Point} our camp covers, during his daily wanderings, the distance from our camp to Ogwood's Point in one direction & to the end of Spelman's Point in another or at least 50 acres. Where his nest is we can form no idea. A few days ago I watched him sing a few yards off. He sat quite still with tail held erect the whole time.

Lake Umbagog,
P. = Pine Point.

Olbiorchilus hiemalis

1896.

May 15¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18¹
" 22¹ P. 23¹ 24¹ P. 25¹ 26¹ P
" 27¹ P. 28¹ 29¹ P. 30¹ P. 31¹ P.
June 1¹ P. 2¹ 3¹ 4¹ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹
" 10¹ (Swallow Pt.) 11¹ 12¹ (Horse)
" 14¹ Dixville Notch.

Very numerous at Pine Point & in the Mason logging woods, one at Sweet Meadows (June 5), three near Belleisle, one on Knoll behind Belle House, none up Cambridge River (June 12). This is the hummer. The bird was evidently much rarer than of yore at the foot of the Belle but in the Pine Point & Mason woods as numerous as I have ever seen it anywhere. The height of its singing period was from May 25 to June 5. Before & after these dates it sang chiefly at dusk, evening & late evening. We found 4 or 10 "cock nests" but none with eggs or young.

1897.

Trogodytes hyemalis.

G. M. Lowe Megalloway.

P. = Pine Point.

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

May

11* Grafton notch.

"

14* 17*

"

21* 22* 23* 24* 25* 26* 27* 28* 29* 30*

"

28*
6. P.M. melle Pine Point
4* 9* Rock 14*

June

"

11* Great Island

Near Lakeside

Great Island.

1903

June

3* woods just below Dr. G's house

"

14³* Cambridge River between mill & "Big Logan"

Bethel.

Upton.

Troglodytes hyemalis.

C.R. = Cambridge River
P. = Pine Point
S. = Sunday Cove

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 21¹ 28² 30¹ Pine Point

September 1^P 2^P 3^P 4^P 5^P 6^P 8^P 9^P 10^P 14^P 15^P Prolonged but better voice hanging at sunrise. 16^S 25^P

1897.

September 5^P (full song then at day break) 6^P 7^P 8^P 11^P 22^P (Pine) 29^P

1898.

August 24^P 26^P 29^P 31^P (most of year with partners)

September 1^P (ground 7 young) 2^P 3^P (ground 3 young) 4^P do. 5^P do 6^P do. 7^P do 8^P do 9^P do 11^{C.R.} 15^P 18^P (Mudon Camp, Pine Point)

copy ①

Aug. 31

A brood of young scarce able to fly came about the camp this forenoon. They kept calling to one another as they dodged in & out among the fallen logs, uttering a fine, rising tree-e-e something like that of the small spotted Thrushes. When I disturbed & scattered them they chirruped at me in soft tones. This chirrup is unlike any other bird call that I can remember. I think it is peculiar to the young as the tree-e-e certainly is. An old bird with this brood called tick, tick.

Call notes

1900.

September 3^P 4^P 7^P 10^P 13^P 15^P 18^P 19^P 21^{C.R.}

1904

September 1^P 26^P Better.

1907

July 23^P 24^P (adult bird with brood of young on wing) 29^P (in full song at camp) 30^P. near Ballardin

Olbiorchilus hiemalis.

1895,
September 29.

Lake Umbagog.
Pine Point.
Sings.

copy (8)

Late this afternoon a Winter Wren which had passed the day in or near our camp wood pile sang several times in an undertone but giving the full song in a finished manner.

Winter Wren July 26
1907

Call notes of young in air -
fully finished a low zee-e
sound like that of a young Song Sparrow
in a note. And chirrup
the old bird with trill called
trill or teck.

1908

Troglodytes hiemalis Lake Umbagog

August 17

copy (9)

It is not so very unusual to find Winter Wrens in rather open places at their seasons of migration. Nor do they cling as all times closely to their forest coverts when on their breeding grounds. This afternoon, while skirting the shores of the Lake in my canoe, I started one from under large stones or boulders at the water edge, a rod or more the nearest trees or bushes, among large boulders at the very edge of the water where it may have gone to drink although I suspect it was searching for spiders or other insects. I have definitely found Winter Wrens among tall grass on the lake shore but never before, I think, among perfectly bare rocks such as those just mentioned.

copy (10)

Troglodytes hiemalis.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Beautiful song.

1896. // This early morning for nearly half an hour I heard two

May 30. Winter Wrens singing within a few rods of me, one on either side and one beginning just after the other stopped. They fairly flooded the woods with their rare music. As I stood listening, thrilled by the wonderfully loud, clear notes as they flowed on, now smoothly and rapidly, next halting or tripping a little, I doubted if, after all, North America possesses a finer little bird musician than the Winter Wren-provided he^{be} heard in the depths of one of these northern forests when the air is perfectly still and the listener not over twenty yards away. Certainly it is the most satisfying song we have. //

1899. Oxford County, Maine.

Troglodytes hiemalis. Sept. 29, one, Bethel.

Certhia familiaris americana.

Certhia f. americana.

7. Certhia Sept. 26¹ Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.
Oct. 3¹ - 5¹ - 10² - 12¹ - 16³ - 18¹ - 25¹ - 26² (1*) - 29²

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Certhia fam. americana. - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Certhia familiaris. - Not common. June, 1872.

Certhia fam. americana. - Aug. 14 1873.

Certhia ¹⁸⁸⁰ May 17⁴ / ¹⁸⁸² Oct. 21²

Certhia familiaris Oct. 11¹, 14¹, 15¹, 17¹, 22¹, 27¹ 1884.

11¹ - 16¹ - 17² - 21² - 22² - 23¹ - 24² - 25¹ - 26¹ 1885.

Certhia ¹⁸⁸⁷ Sept. 3¹ - 6¹ - 20¹ - 28¹

Certhia am. ¹⁸⁸⁸ Sept. 4¹ - 12¹ - 13¹ - 15² - 17¹ - 19¹ - 25¹ - 27¹ - 29¹ Oct. 6¹ - 10¹ - 11¹ * in

Certhia Sept. 18¹ - 19² - 21¹ - 25² - 27² - 30²

1889 Oct. 2² - 5¹ - 8¹ - 9¹ - 13¹ - 15¹ - 22²

Lake Umbagog, Me.
Sept. & Oct. 1893.

Sept 26 29

Oct 11 13 15 17 18

1896 Certhia f. americana.

June 12 L. Umbagog, Me

Observed a bird, singing in the woods
on Cambridge River.

Certhia familiaris americana.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1876.
June 9.

Several pairs among the stubs at the Outlet.

1879.

May 31.

copy ②

4-6 // Nest with set of six eggs behind a scale of loose bark on the trunk of a dead fir. Height ten feet; female sitting; eggs incubated four or five days. After I had removed the nest-bark and all the female returned, examined the spot where it had been, in evident bewilderment, then alighted at the foot of the tree and ascended it to the top, searching it closely. This she repeated at least a dozen times in succession. The song of this species is not powerful but exceedingly sweet and wild. It consists of four notes distinctly but rather quickly given and most resembles the song of Parus carolinensis.

June 5.

Set of six eggs incubated about six days; nest under a strip of bark on dead fir; height ten feet. I found it by following the female who flew to and from the tree a number of times, entering the nest and then again leaving it as if building. She uttered her shrill creep at intervals while I was taking the eggs. The male did not appear.

" 14.

Nest with one fresh egg.

copy ③

" 14.

// A nest containing young which the mother was feeding. She made frequent trips to and from the tree going only a few yards away and always securing a billful of food for her brood on one of the neighboring tree-trunks. The young were absolutely silent ~~when being~~ fed. The mother watched me also in silence and without apparent alarm while I inspected the nest. This nest was a stub that stood just outside that woods on the shore of the Lake, and surrounded by water. It was not over four feet above the surface of the water. Some of the materials of which it was composed hung down an inch or two below the bottom of the bark-scale. I also found that two nests, both old ones, behind the same scale of bark but on opposite sides. This piece of bark, was a huge sheet adhering to the trunk of a dead fir that stood in the water on the extremity of a point. One nest was probably a last year's one, it still contained an unhatched egg, bleached, and cracked. The other nest was evidently of older origin and probably built two years ago. I regard both these nests as the former homes of the same pair of birds that built the first nest found by me this season; the site of the latter being not over fifty yards away from this spot. //

Certhia familiaris americana.

Lake Umbagog. Maine.

1879.

" 18.

A female at work upon an unfinished nest.

" 19.

Set C-4. -- Fresh--under bark scale--fir--female sitting--found June 14 when it contained one egg. The female sat very closely and flew about my head as I was taking the eggs, coming within a few inches.

1879.

(June 23)

Set D-4. --Fresh--bark scale--dead fir--height twelve feet--birds absent--tree standing in water among hard wood stumps. This nest was found June 18 when the female was at work upon it; the first eggs must have been laid the next day.

1880.

May 17.

Numerous males singing.

" 18.

Singing every where in the woods.

" 21.

A nest with young at least five days old in bark scale over water; height four feet.

" 24.

Nest just finished.

" 25.

Set E-6. -- Nest in scale of fir bark; height eight feet; tree surrounded by water; female sitting; upon prying off the bark I found her clinging against the trunk about six inches above the nest; she then flew off and at once disappeared.

" "

Set F-6. -- Fresh--fir--height seven feet--tree standing on lake shore among stumps; nest near the top of an immense scale of bark at least four feet long. Upon tapping the bark the female came out and at once disappeared.

" "

Set G-5. -- Hemlock; on high bank bordering lake partly shaded by the woods. None of the materials of the nest could be seen from below. Height eight feet; male singing about twenty yards off, female feeding with him; when I climbed to the nest she flew about my head uttering her shrill tzeop and showing much solicitude.

" 27.

Set H-7. -- Fresh--height six feet; tree standing in shallow water just outside edge of woods; female sitting; she flew from the nest when we tapped on the tree.

up to one
or more

Certhia familiaris americana.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

copy (4)

1880.
" 29.

Set I-5. Nearly hatched; ash stub over water; height five feet. The character of this nest was unusual. The bark scale was so small and so closely attached to the tree that it seemed impossible that there could be space left within for the nest. We discovered it by seeing the female alight on the trunk and disappear behind the bark. I tapped on it sharply but she refused to come out; looking in I could see her closely squatted on the nest, her little feet palpating visibly with fear. Upon paddling off a little way she came out. *Reg. B. Co.*

June 1.

Set I-5. Nearly hatched. Fir; height eight feet; female sitting. She flew from the nest when I rapped on the bark but beyond an occasional creep showed no solicitude. The bottom of this nest hung down below the lower part of the bark so that we saw it from some distance; Another about fifty yards off contained newly hatched young *Myallos...*

(June 2)

Set I-5. -- Fresh. Ash stub over water; seven feet; found May 28 when only a few shreds of material had been placed within the bark-scale. *Core was left...*

" 3.

Visiting the nest found May 21 and trying open the bark the young, four in number, started simultaneously and flew out. One falling in the lake was seized and instantly swallowed by a huge bull-frog; the others when held against the trunk of a tree instantly crept upwards using the short tail precisely in the manner of the old bird.

" 4.

Set I-6. Incubated seven days. Fir--ten feet; the bark-scale standing out from the tree at a wide angle; the nest visible several rods away; female sitting; she flew from the nest just before I reached it and immediately disappeared in the woods; the male was singing near.

" 7.

Set I-6. Fir on edge of water; height eight feet; incubation four days. Nest found May 27 when it contained one egg. *Same of...*

" "

Set 0-4. -- Fir--five feet--water's edge outside woods-- fresh; nest found May 27 when only a few shreds of the foundation had been laid.

copy (5)

Certhia familiaris americana.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1881.

May 14.

Visited one building in a strip of bark on maple, and during the day found two other new, but unfinished nests.

" 25.

Set P-6. -- Fresh--fir--height twelve feet. Tree standing in shallow water on the lake shore. *Wp.*

" "

Set Q-6. --Fresh--fir--height five feet.

" 27.

Set R-5. -- Ash stub standing in the water; height five feet; incubated a few days; female sitting. When I tried off the bark she climbed up above the nest and clung there, evidently much frightened. *Wp.*

" 27.

On the 14th we saw a Greater Scaup carrying building materials behind a scale of bark. We approached rather too near when she dropped her load and eyed us suspiciously. To-day we found that nothing had been done to this nest since our former visit; we examined it carefully however, and its position merits description: The tree was a large red maple standing in the water and perfectly dead. The bark had simply cracked in a long narrow slit and held fast both top and bottom. The space within was very narrow I have never seen a Greater's nest before on a maple; nor have I seen one in a bark-scale which was not separated from the trunk below. *Wp.*

copy 6

(May 28)

Set S-8. Fresh. Fir stub standing on the edge of the woods in the water; height five feet; nest behind an enormous scale of bark. The female not sitting but as we were taking her nest she came with her bill fairly wrapped with fine bark, which she was evidently about to work into the nest. The latter, however, was unusually deep, and elaborate. *Wp.*

" 29.

Set T-1. Fresh. Hemlock standing on the lake shore; height eight feet. This nest contained two eggs May 26. *S. J. May 26, Lake Umbagog, Maine.*

Certhia familiaris americana.

Lake Umbagog, New Eng.and.

Nest /7 (2885), June II, 1896, coll.Wm.Brewster. Female seen building nest on May 29. Eggs perfectly fresh. Pine Pt. May 29, female carrying in first foundations; June 3, 4 eggs. (Cf. journal, May 29). Nest under loose scale bark on small balsam stub, 7 ft.e.side of tree, in swampy woods within 30 yds.Lake shore. Male heard singing but once, (June 3), about 100 yds from tree.

.

Certhia familiaris americana.

1890,
October 26.

Lake Umbagog.
In nearly full song.
Errol Hill Pond.

About sunset heard a Brown Creeper sing four or five
times nearly as loudly and well as in spring.

1895,
September 7.

Lake Umbagog.
Pine Point.
Sings.

In the early morning I heard a Brown Creeper sing ten or
twelve times near the camp. He was in nearly full voice.

Certhia f. americana.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Certhia americana

1894

August 30¹

September 1¹ 2¹ 3² 4¹ 5¹ 7¹ 8¹
10¹ 11¹ 12¹ 17¹ 19² 21¹
22¹ 28¹ 30¹

October 3¹

1895.

September 1¹ 3¹ 5¹ 7¹ (sang 8 or 10 times
in full voice
8 a. m. then & warm)
" 10² 11¹ 14¹ 15¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 21¹
" 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹

Lake Umbagog.

Certhia f. americana

1896.

copy ①

May 25¹ (Pine Pt) 29² Pine Point

June 2¹ Pine Pt. 3¹ Pine Point 12¹ Cambridge River
just above well head.

The pair of Aspers which nested at Pine Point
& a bird heard singing on Cambridge River June 12
were the only ones seen with during our
residence of this season. What has become of the
great numbers that used to breed about this hole?
Something must have happened to them last winter
or in the winter of 1894-95; they were very scarce
in Mass. last winter & spring.

May 29. ♀ beginning nest under bark of small fir
stick. 7 ft. - Got back from arbor vitae
only 8 ft. off large heavy pines 6 or 8 in. long
talking them to nest on at a time. ♂ kept
close to her flying back & forth. Both birds perched
a little in the trees. ♀ dropped piece of bark &
then flapped. Near Orford's camp ground 4.30 p. m.

June 8. Visited this nest at 7 a. m. 4 fresh eggs
no bird seen although I spent an hour
there talking plenty.

" 11 Nest taken with 7 eggs. ♀ not sitting
but crouched about & clucked.

1899.

Oxford County, Maine.

Certhia f. americana. Sept. 29 one in full

song, Bethel.

Bethel, Maine.

Certhia f. americana.

1904.

Dr. G's woods

March 21¹ heard 24¹ heard 25¹ seen on tree trunk & on
the surface of the snow

Certhia f. americana.

copy ①

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Beginning a nest.

1896. // On the way over to Osgood's camp ground I found a Brown
May 29. Creeper's nest under a scale of bark on a small balsam stub a-
bout 30 yards from the Lake. The female was hard at work tak-
ing strips of the inner bark from an arbor vitae which stood
only a yard or two from the stub. She took only one at a time
but they were all large pieces (4 to 6 inches long). She had
a good deal of difficulty in getting them in under her bark
roof and after struggling for a moment with an especially
heavy piece she dropped it. She regularly made at least one
trip each minute. I think she was laying the foundations for
the nest but I did not dare go examine it.

The male kept close by her the whole time flying with
her back and forth between the two trees but not offering to
help her so far as I could see. Both birds eyed me suspi-
ciously and I should not be surprised if they deserted this nest.
It is strange that I have not heard the male singing on the
point. The Brown Creeper is apparently one of the rarest
birds of this region this season.

June 8. Visited the nest of May 29th this morning. 4 eggs to-
day. Spent nearly an hour photographing it, Birds not seen.
Have heard the male singing only once (on June 3) and then he
sang only two or three times. Have found but this one pair
this season.

June 11 Visited the nest of May 29th. Took seven fresh eggs.
Cut down the stub and took the section containing the nest.

S. M. = Lower Macgalloway
 G. I. = Great Island

Certhia f. americana.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 20 20¹/₂ (Woods S. E. of Brown clearing.) near Lakeside
 " 21¹/₂ 23¹/₂ 24¹/₂ 25¹/₂ 26¹/₂ 28¹/₂ 29¹/₂ 30¹/₂ " Great Island
 " 31¹/₂ *
 June 2²/₂ 4¹/₂ Pond, 5¹/₂ Pond, 6¹/₂ 7²/₂
 " 11³/₂

1903

June Two nests with young (one under bark big yellow birch) found B. Pond
 " by John E. Hooper & Alva Woodpecker, first week of June.
 " Alva says creepers are much scarcer than they used to be.
 " 14¹/₂ Cambridge River 1/4 mile above Mill = Upton.

Certhia f. americana

1905.

September 6' 8' Bethel.

1907

January 21' ^{seen in} _{glens woods} Bethel.

Certhia f. americana.

C. R. = Cambridge River
M. R. = Megalloway River
P. = Pine Point.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 21' 28' 30' Pine Point.

September 1² 2³ 3' 4' 5' 6' 7' 8' 9' 14' [15' ^{Puffin} _{Rock} 16' ^{Boundary} _{corn}]

"

1897

September ^{P.} 6' ^{but long many times at various.} ^{P.} 7' ^{P.} 12' ^{M.R.} 15' ^{P.} 21' ^{P.} 23' ^{C.R.} 25' ^{C.R.} 26' ^{C.R.} 29' ^{C.R.} 30'

October ^{Bethel} 2'

1898.

August ^{P.} 24' ^{M.R.} 28' 30'

September ^{m.R.} 3' ^(in full song at 8 a.m.) ^{P.} 15'

1900.

September 6' ^{C.R.} 21' 3' 24'

December 19' 20'

1901.

January 1' 3' ^{hd.} 6' 9' ^{hd.} 13' 18' ^{hd.} 20' ^{hd.} Bethel.

February 21' ^{hd.} Bethel.

1902.

January 7' ^{hd.} Bethel.

1903.

December 14' ^{hd.} ⁱⁿ ^{bolden woods} - Bethel.

1904

March 21' ^{hd.} 24' 25' Bethel.

September 9' 10' 15' 17' ^{hd.} 19' ⁱⁿ ^{clay} ^{clans} 20' ^{hd.} Bethel.

108. *Larus californicus*, Lawrence. CALIFORNIA GULL. — Upper Klamath Lake, November, 1875 (*McElderry*).
109. *Hydrochelidon nigra* (Linné). BLACK TERN. — No. 56, ad., spring of 1875.
110. *Colymbus torquatus*, Brunn. LOON; GREAT NORTHERN DIVER. — Hospital list (*McElderry*).
111. *Colymbus arcticus pacificus*, Lawrence. — PACIFIC BLACK-THROATED DIVER. — Hospital list (*McElderry*).

BREEDING HABITS OF THE AMERICAN BROWN CREEPER
(*CERTHIA FAMILIARIS AMERICANA*).

BY WILLIAM BREWSTER.

In his interesting article on the American Brown Creeper, in the Bulletin for April, 1879, Dr. Brewer calls our attention to the recent occurrence of several nests of that species, which were placed within loose scales of semi-detached bark, at the same time stating it to be his opinion that this mode of nesting is the one most commonly followed by the American bird. Some further evidence tending to confirm this view of the case is offered in the following number of the Bulletin by Mr. Egbert Bagg, Jr., who notes the finding of a nest similarly constructed in Hamilton County, New York.

These data cast a new light upon a previously obscure subject, although the fact that the American Creeper sometimes nests behind the loose bark of trees is by no means a novel one. As long ago as 1864 Mr. Allen described* a nest so placed, which had been examined by him in Springfield, Mass. This account, although quoted by both Samuels and Minot, seems to have been generally ignored in most of our recent standard works on ornithology, nor does Dr. Brewer refer to it in any way in the course of his article, although, in addition to being our earliest record of the breeding of the species in Massachusetts, it was apparently the first published description of what, it now appears, is the Creeper's characteristic manner of nesting.

Being greatly interested in the subject, I paid a good deal of

* Proc. Essex Nest., Vol. IV, p. 68, July, 1864.

Sitta carolinensis.

Sitta carolinensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1874.
Sept. 11.

Shot a female.

1880.

June 1.

Saw a male in the flooded forest at the Outlet.

" 8.

A pair among the stubs near Peaslee's spring, the male uttering the rolling call peculiar to the breeding season.

1881.
May 20.

Set 3-5. -- Fresh--nest in a burd hole in a rod maple stub which stood in the water; hole descending about six inches. I found the nest by watching the male who every few minutes would fly to the hole with a large worm and utter a low hawk, when the female would extend her bill and take the morsel from him. Once she refused it and he instantly swallowed it himself. When my guide began to climb the tree the female flew from the hole and disappeared, neither she nor her mate returning till after we had left the spot. I saw a pair of these Nuthatches in precisely the same place last season. // one egg taken

copy ①

1882.
Oct. 8-12

Two observed on October 9, and two more on October 14; all in the stubs along Cambridge River.

Sitta carolinensis.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

6.

Sitta carolin. Sept. 11th 1874 / ¹⁸⁷⁰ June 15-7th 9 / ¹⁸⁸¹ May 20th / ¹⁸⁸² Oct. 9th 14th

Sitta carolinensis Oct. 12, 27 1884.

Sitta carolinensis Oct. 19th 1886

" carolin 2nd 22nd Sept. 1887.

S. carolinensis Sept. 25th 27th - Oct. 4th (moss rock) 11th 8

S. carolin. Sept. 25th - 28th - 30th
1889 Oct. 13th 5th 24th

Sitta carolinensis^{7.}

Lake Umbagog, Maine
1883
Oct.

On the 20th I heard two calling among the stumps near the Lake House; on the 22nd I saw one among the stumps at the Outlet.

12 Sitta carolin Sept. 25th Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.
Oct. 10th - 11th - 15th - 16th

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Sitta carolinensis.

1894

August 27th Bethel; 28th Newry.

September 2nd (Pine Pt.) - 9th (Leonard's Pond)
" 29th Black Island Cove.

1895.

September 4th (Pine Point) - 10th (mossy cove) 15th (glassy cove)
" 21st Pine Pt. 27th Pine Pt.

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Sitta carolinensis

May 15th * Rock maple & beech woods, Hay wood fern

June 4th * Pine Point hemlocks.

Sitta carolinensis.

1901 Sitta carolinensis, Bethel, Me.
Feb. 24 Found a pair in old growth
maple and yellow birch woods on
a hillside near a lumber camp.

Bethel, Maine,
1904.

Sitta carolinensis

March 5th in maples on Dr. G's avenue in tall elms over village street
8 a.m. * Bethel House. 9.15 a.m.
" 11th elms near Courthouse (Xb. G.) 14th (cellar) * Bethel House 15th * Miss Jew's.
" 17th " " Miss Jew's (Pastor) 20th Village
* Bethel.

Sitta carolinensis

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 28¹ ^{Stake at} Outlet. 31⁽⁶²⁾ ^{do.}

1903

June 10¹ (D. G. place)

Bethel.

* = the what-what-what call.
 L. = near Lake Umbagog
 P. = Pine Point
 L.P. = Leonard's Pond

Sitta carolinensis.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 30' Pine Pt.

September 5' L.P. 11' P. 21' P. 23' P. 29' L.

October ^{L. L.} 1' 2'

1898.

August ^{L.P.} 28'

September 15' ^{feeding at home, regular} ^{Bethel} _{intervals on 8 a.m.} 30'

1900

September P. 13' P. 18' C.R. 21' Bethel. 24'

1901

February 24 (29) at lumber camp. Bethel.

1902.

September 7 apple orchard - Bethel.

1904.

February 22' house in village class. Bethel.

March 5' (in maple near Dr. G's.) 11' (class in village) 17' (near Mrs. Jones' - Bethel) (Preston)

September 17' village class Bethel.

Sitta canadensis.

Sitta canadensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

copy ①

1871.
May 30-
June 10.

Rather common but silent and retiring.

copy ②

1872.
June 2-
14.

More numerous than last year but by no means abundant. Although all the species taken were adults their notes at this season are uttered in a high nasal tone not heard in autumn and are kept up incessantly like the cries of young birds.

1873.
Sept. 22.

They have become abundant within the last few days.

copy ③

1879.
June 23.

// Saw one catching flies precisely in the manner of Sphyrapicus.

1880.

copy ④

May 19.

Set A-6. -- Incubated several days; nest in red maple stub over water; tree very rotten; height about twenty feet; hole on West side about two feet from top. A quantity of pitch, which my guide pronounced unmistakably spruce, about the entrance and inside its tunnel. Stub standing in five feet of water twenty yards from the shore, which was heavily forested with hemlock, spruce, and hard woods. Female sitting; she would come out when we rapped on the stub but almost immediately return to her eggs. both parent shot 5019 5020. Upt.

While my guide was cutting off the stub about two feet below the hole, she repeatedly alighted at its entrance.

// Nest in copy ⑤

" 20.

Set B-7. -- Incubated about four days. ^ Birch stub, in the woods bordering Cambridge River. Height twenty feet. Spruce gum thickly smeared about the entrance of the hole and over the whole face of the stub for a distance of six inches. Nest composed of the fine inner bark of the poplar. Our attention was drawn to this nest by hearing the birds uttering a peculiar, continuous whining noise. This was apparently the call of the male to his mate for she soon emerged from the hole answering him when both went off together. The stump was so rotten that we had to cut it down. The top broke off falling into a brush heap below, cracking some of the eggs, but breaking none of them. Shortly afterwards the female returned and in evident bewilderment hovered in the air over the spot where the tree had stood, vainly searching for it. ♀ shot. Upt.

Sitta canadensis.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1880.
June 5.

Nest with young on the lake shore; entrance hole on east side of dead maple stub surrounded by water; height fifteen feet. An abundance of fresh pitch smeared just below the hole; the male and female came alternately with food at intervals of about a minute; they were feeding the young entirely on Diptera which they caught on the wing.

1881.
May 14.

Three nests building. In one the female was busily at work excavating the rotten wood; the male keeping up a continual nasal whining cry. In another the cavity was completed and the female building her nest. We watched her for sometime as she crept about the trunk of the arbor-vitae tearing off shreds of bark; this pair also was very noisy.

" 26.

A female building her nest in a hole where I found a nest with young last year. She came and went at least once a minute, uttering the finest kind of a piping chirp as she flew, and apparently bringing only one shred of bark at a time.

copy (6)

" 27.

/// Cut open two nests which were found on the 14th. One which the birds were then excavating, was smoothly finished to-day, but there was no nest and no pitch. To the other the female was carrying bark on the 14th; this nest was finished to-day but contained no eggs and had but little pitch. Both birds, however, were there, and both were bringing pitch and plastering it on the bark below the hole. I watched them a long time. They brought it on the tips of their bills in little globules, alighted against the lower edge of the hole, and then tapped it on in various places as low as they could reach, but without shifting their foothold. ///

June 3.

Nest composed of fine ~~thin~~ strips of soft, inner fir bark.

1882.
Oct. 8-22

Abundant during the early part of my stay and seen sparingly up to its close (I shot one October 21). One or two--rarely more however--were always to be found in a "mixed flock".

1880.
May 20.

Nest in a tall, very rotten ash stub at least fifty feet above the water. We were obliged to cut down the tree. It broke off at the nest when it struck and all the eggs but one were destroyed. As usual there was a heavy coating of pitch about the hole; eggs incubated about six days.

Sitta canadensis.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Nest /6-2 (2848), May 23, 1896, coll. Wm. Brewster. Female started from hole. Eggs nearly hatched. Pine Point. Tried caustic potash on three of the eggs. Ruined two and spoiled the other. Nest in rotten balsam stub. Height 15 ft. Low swampy woods of balsam. spruce & arbor vitae, near shore Glaspy Cove.

.

Sitta canadensis.

I. Umbagog, Maine.

9.

Sitta canadensis. - Rather common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Sitta canadensis. - Common but not numerous. June, 1872.

Sitta canadensis. - ^{a.} Sept. 22 1873.

Sitta can. Aug 25^{1st in/pt. fl.} - 31st - Sept 2-7. 1874 / May 19¹⁸⁸⁰ - Oct 9. 13¹⁸⁸² - 21¹⁸⁸⁴

Sitta canadensis Oct. 18¹⁸⁸⁴

1885.

Sitta canadensis Oct. 13⁴ - 18¹ - 19³ - 22⁶ - 23⁴

1886.

Sitta Can. 1² - 2³ - 6⁶ - 10⁴ - 15⁶ - 20⁴ - 24² - 26² - 28⁶ Sept. 1887.

Sitta canadensis^{10.}

copy ①

Sitta Umbagog, Maine
Oct. 17-31, 1883

During the period indicated above these Nuthatches have literally swarmed. I noticed no diminution in their numbers up to the date of my departure (Oct. 31). They were especially abundant about the lake than their habits & notes differed not a particle from those in Spring. Their whining cries were more conspicuous in the autumnal plumage, however. It is a significant fact

(over)

Sitta canadensis.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

9.

Sitta canadensis. - Rather common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Sitta canadensis. - Common but not numerous. June, 1872.

Sitta canadensis. - ^{a.} Sept. 22 1873.

Sitta can. Aug 25¹ ^{10/11/12/13/14/15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/31} - Sept. 2-7, 1874 / May 19¹⁸⁸⁰ ¹⁸⁸² Oct 9. 13¹⁸⁸² 21¹⁸⁸²

Sitta canadensis Oct. 18¹⁸⁸⁴

1885. 1¹⁸⁸⁵ 2¹⁸⁸⁵ 3¹⁸⁸⁵ 4¹⁸⁸⁵ 5¹⁸⁸⁵ 6¹⁸⁸⁵ 7¹⁸⁸⁵ 8¹⁸⁸⁵ 9¹⁸⁸⁵ 10¹⁸⁸⁵ 11¹⁸⁸⁵ 12¹⁸⁸⁵ 13¹⁸⁸⁵ 14¹⁸⁸⁵ 15¹⁸⁸⁵ 16¹⁸⁸⁵ 17¹⁸⁸⁵ 18¹⁸⁸⁵ 19¹⁸⁸⁵ 20¹⁸⁸⁵ 21¹⁸⁸⁵ 22¹⁸⁸⁵ 23¹⁸⁸⁵ 24¹⁸⁸⁵ 25¹⁸⁸⁵ 26¹⁸⁸⁵ 27¹⁸⁸⁵ 28¹⁸⁸⁵ 29¹⁸⁸⁵ 30¹⁸⁸⁵ 31¹⁸⁸⁵

Sitta canadensis Oct. 13¹⁸⁸⁶ 18¹⁸⁸⁶ 19¹⁸⁸⁶ 22¹⁸⁸⁶ 23¹⁸⁸⁶

Sitta can. 1¹⁸⁸⁷ 2¹⁸⁸⁷ 3¹⁸⁸⁷ 6¹⁸⁸⁷ 10¹⁸⁸⁷ 15¹⁸⁸⁷ 20¹⁸⁸⁷ 24¹⁸⁸⁷ 26¹⁸⁸⁷ 28¹⁸⁸⁷ Sept. 1887.

that this species was
usually wintering at the
Lodge last year in
whence it was abundant
in Mass. This year I
have not heard of it
in Mass.

copy (D)

(over)

Sitta canadensis.

Beginner's class.

57.

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

14. *Sitta canadensis.*

First plumage: female. Above ashy with just a shade of blue; pileum dark ashy; chin and throat dirty white; rest of under parts like spring adults, but with a fainter and more general suffusion of rusty. From specimen in my collection taken at Upton, Me., July 31, 1874. In "History of Birds of North America" (Vol. I, p. 118) Mr. Ridgway, in giving the specific characters of this species, says: "The male has the chin white; rest of under parts, brownish-rusty." Of the female, "beneath paler, more of a muddy white." Now, if I understand rightly by this that the *breeding plumage of the adult* is indicated, I am confident that the description, so far as it relates to the male, is incorrect. From the examination of a large series of specimens, collected in every stage of plumage and at nearly all seasons, I am led to believe that Mr. Ridgway's description is applicable only to the male *in full autumnal dress*, — a mistake most easily committed when it is considered that this plumage is worn through the winter months, or nearly up to the commencement of the breeding season, as is shown by specimens shot on the migration through Massachusetts in April. It will be seen by a comparison of the following descriptions that the brightest plumage is reached in *autumnal specimens*, a case parallel with that of *Parus atricapillus*. Hence I have judged it best to redescribe the spring or breeding plumage, using Mr. Ridgway's words so far as they are definitely applicable. The autumnal plumage is presented, I believe, for the first time.

Breeding plumage: Adult male. "Above ashy-blue: top of head black: a white line above and a black one through the eye." Entire under parts *dirty white*, tinged *very slightly* with pale rusty on breast, sides, abdomen, and crissum. From specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., May 31, 1871.

Adult female. With black of head scarcely duller than in the male: beneath similar, *perhaps a trifle less rusty*. From specimen in my collection obtained on Muskeget Island, Mass., June 30, 1870. It is very possible that this bird represents a development of plumage only exceptionally attained by the female; I have seen no other specimen of that sex with the color of the crown so nearly approaching that of the male.

Autumnal plumage of young: male. Upper parts as in breeding adults, the ash-blue a little clearer and brighter. Chin white; rest of under parts brownish-rusty, paler on throat and intensifying into light chestnut on sides. A narrow line down centre of abdomen pure white (this last feature, though characteristic of most specimens, is wanting in a few). From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., September 7, 1874.

Female. Pileum dark ashy mixed with black. Otherwise similar to male and scarcely lighter beneath. From specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., September 12, 1874.

The *adult* in autumn is paler beneath than the young.

Bull. N. O. C., 3, Jan., 1878, p. 20-21.

Sitta canadensis.

MAINE, (L. Umbagog.)

Sitta canadensis 11.

copy 8

1885

Oct. 25 For the past two weeks the whole country about here has been swarming with them. It is impossible to go anywhere in the woods without hearing & seeing dozens. They are found in company with Tit mice, Kinglets etc., and alone, or rather two or three together. They are very noisy, especially of a still frosty morning. Perhaps their exceptional abundance is due to the fact that the Spruces, Baldwins and Pines are loaded with cones this year. The Nuthatches feed freely on the seeds of these cones as I observed this morning. One that I watched for some time

(over)

L. Umbagog, Maine.

12.

1888

Sept.
Sept.

Sitta can. 4¹ 7¹ 10¹ 11¹ 12¹ 13¹ 15¹ 17¹ 19¹ 23¹ 23² 25¹ 27¹

Oct 2¹ 3¹ 5¹ 8¹ 10¹ 11¹

8

Canadensis Sept. 3¹ 4¹ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹ 9¹ 11¹ 14¹ 16¹ 18¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 24¹ 25¹ 28¹ 30¹

1889

Oct. 1¹ 2¹ 5¹ 8¹ 9¹ 13¹ 16¹ 17¹ 19¹ 26¹

13 Sitta can. Sept. 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 29¹ Lake Umbagog, Maine, 1890.

Oct. 1¹ 3¹ 8¹ 10¹ 12¹ 13¹ 14¹ 16¹ 22¹ 25¹ 26¹ 29¹

Sitta canadensis.

Lake Umbagog, Me.
Sept. & Oct. 1893.

Sitta canadensis

15.

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Sitta Canadensis

1894

August 30^{hd} 31^{hd}

September 1^{hd} 2^{do} 3^{do} 4^{do} 5^{do} 7^{do} 10^{do}

11^{hd} 12^{do} 13^{do} 15^{hd} 17^{hd} 18^{hd}

19^{hd} 21^{do} 22^{do} 23^{do} 28^{hd} 29^{hd} 30^{hd}

October 3^{hd} 4^{hd}

1895.

August 30^{hd} 31^{hd}

September 1^{hd} 2^{hd} 3^{hd} 4^{hd} 5^{hd} 6^{hd} 7^{hd} 8^{hd} 9^{hd}

10^{hd} (Royal Hill) 11^{hd} 12^{hd} 13^{hd} 14^{hd} 15^{hd} 16^{hd}

17^{hd} 18^{hd} 19^{hd} 20^{hd} 21^{hd} 22^{hd} 23^{hd} 24^{hd}

25^{hd} (Cable Hill) 27^{hd} (Cable Hill) 28^{hd} 29^{hd} 30^{hd}

Sept. These Nuthatches have literally swarmed about Umbagog through this month & there is no indication of any migration. There is an exceptionally heavy crop of spruce cones this year & the Nuthatches have been feeding almost wholly on these seeds. I suspect that like the Crossbills they winter here in numbers only during years when this food "milkins" among the white mts. this month (W. Foxon)

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1896 Sitta Canadensis

May 15

to calling he-he-he-he-he-he-he-he-he-he (12 to 16 notes)

This ~~also~~ resembles the "woot-woot" call of S. carolinensis but is less loud & full & carries less far. I take it to be the song.

May 18. One of a pair gave the other a morsel of food which was accepted & eaten. I could not walk out whether the ♂ or ♀ was the giver.

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Sitta Canadensis.

May 13^{hd} 14^{hd} 15^{hd} 16^{hd} 17. 18^{hd}

" 19^{hd} 20^{hd} 21^{hd}

" 22^{hd} 23^{hd} 24^{hd} 25^{hd} 26^{hd}

" 27^{hd} 28^{hd} 29^{hd} 30^{hd} 31^{hd}

June 1^{hd} 2^{hd} 3^{hd} 4^{hd} 5^{hd} 7^{hd} 12^{hd} copy 9

About in its usual numbers, perhaps rather more numerous than in former years. Very noisy up to about June 1, very silent after this date.

Detailed observations on habits of nesting birds in very period under May 24 to 26.

May 23 nest bogs within 2 days of hatching. In stub, 15 ft., low, black growth Gladys Cove

" 24 nest in paper birch stub, Pine Point of setting. Nest not opened. A little patch

" 25 nest in ash stub standing in water at outlet Rapid River, ~~at~~ a very little patch just below hole. Nest material hanging from hole, ♂ & ♀ on stub ♀ at work I think adding patch, but perhaps birding.

June 7 nest found May 25 cut open. Young 4 or 5 days old! (Watson)

Sitta canadensis.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1895. The Red-bellied Nuthatches were catching flying insects Sept. 19. (which they did as actively as Flycatchers) and extracting seeds from the spruce cones which they took to stubs or rough-barked trees and stored away in small crevices for future use. I have seen them at the latter employment many times during the present month.

1895 Sitta canadensis Me. & N.H.
Sept. During this month I found these Nuthatches exceptionally numerous at L. Umbagog & Tupper reported them as swooning among the white firs.

1899. Oxford County, Maine.

Sitta canadensis. Sept. 23rd 25th 27th 29th

Bethel.

Bethel, Maine.

1904.

March 3 ♂ with 2 eggs
Chickadee

" 20 ♂ with 14
Chickadee

Grove Hill woods.
14 ♀ with 5 Chickadee
(♂) of country here
I heard calling but
not seen.

Dr. G's woods
24 1 hatched

Sitta canadensis

Grove Hill
17 (♂) in apple orchard near pine
woods & only about 200 yds
from where pair were seen
on the 14th

Sitta canadensis.

1895,
September 19.

Lake Umbagog.
Errol Hill Pond.
Catching flies and storing seeds.

The Red-bellied Nuthatches were catching flying insects (which they did as adroitly as Flycatchers) and extracting seeds from the spruce cones which they took to stubs or rough-barked trees and stored away in small crevices for future use. I have seen them at the latter employment many times during the present month.

.

1896,
May 25.

Lake Umbagog.
Rapid River.

We found only one occupied nest, that of a Nuthatch. It was in a small stub standing several yards outside the woods in water two or three feet deep. There was a little fresh pitch just below the hole from which some of the nesting material protruded. The female was at the hole at work either on the ^{is} material or at the pitch when we first saw the nest, but she flew to another stub soon afterwards and joined her mate there.

.

June 7.

Lake Umbagog.
Nest.

Later Watrous went to Rapid River to get the Nuthatch's nest which we found May 25. To his great surprise it proved to contain young 4 or 5 days old. It must have had nearly fresh eggs when we first found it.

.

Sitta canadensis

Bethel, Maine.

1904

Sitta canadensis

March 3 ♂ in tall larch Dr. G's woods (directly in front of the camp) with a single chickadee.

" 14. Four birds used at Grove Hill. One, a ♀ in company with 5 chickadees, was busily engaged extracting hawthorn seeds from the cones and storing them under scales of loose bark on a high birch (the folks a hawthorn). Another was heard whirring in dense myrtle woods. Two, ♂ & ♀, apparently a mated pair, were constructing some holes in a dead branch of a large sugar maple which stood close to a house but not far from white pine woods. They entered several of the holes & worked awhile in any of them bringing out a quantity of chips.

Sitta Canadensis

P. = Pine Point.
G. I. = Great Island.
L. M. = Lower Megalloway.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May

12¹ 14¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹

21³ 22² 24³ 25³ 26¹ 28⁴ 29² 30³

31⁸ Megalloway River & Outlet.

June

1² 2¹ 4¹
2.m. 4.m.

"

11⁵ 14¹
5.m. P.

near Lakeside

" Great Island

1903.

June

4¹hd. 6¹hd.

"

12¹hd. near Peaslee spring

Bethel.

Upton.

Sitta Canadensis

1905:

September 8^{hd} Bethel.

1907

January 19^{②②①} 21^⑧ 30^② Bethel.

July 24^② } near Bethel

August 5^{hd} }

Sitta canadensis

P. = Pine Point
S. = Sunday Cove
C.R. = Cambridge River

1896. Lake Umbagog.

August 2/ ^{hd.} 25^{do} 26^{1do} 27^{1do} Pine Point

September 1^P 2^P 3^P 4^P 5^P 6^P 7^P 8^P 9^P 10^P 11^P 12^P 13^P 14^{hd} 16^S 20^P 22^P

1897

September 5^P 6^P 7^P 8^{hd} 9^{hd} 10^P 11^{hd} 12^{hd} 13^{hd} 14^{hd} 15^{hd} 19^P 21^{hd} 22^{C.R.} 24^{hd} 25^{C.R.}
" 26^{hd} 29^{hd} 30^{hd}

1898

August 23^P 28^P 30^P 31^P

September 1^P 2^P 3^P 4^{hd} 5^{hd} 6^{do} 7^{do} 8^{do} 9^{do} 11^{C.R.} 12^P 15^P 16^P 19^{Upper Mtg} 22^{on 4} 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 Pine Point

1900.

September 3^P 4^P 7^P 10^P 15^P 18^P 19^P 21^{C.R.}

December 16^{hd} 19⁽²⁾ ^{with 5 Chestnut trees in Glen Woods} Bethel

1901.

January 6⁽²⁾ 7^{hd} 9^{hd} 12^{at unit} 13^{hd} 14^{hd} 16^{(2) eating} Bethel

February 23^{hd} 26^{hd} Bethel

March 3^{hd} 7^{hd} Bethel.

1902.

January 4⁽²⁾ 5^{7 or 8} 7⁽²⁾ Bethel.

September 7^P Bethel.

1904.

March 3^{hd} 14^{hd} Bethel

September 11^{hd} 17⁽²⁾ 26⁽³⁾ 27^{hd} 29^{hd} 30^{hd} Bethel.

October 1^P 23^P Bethel.

November 6^{hd} 12^{6 Glen Woods} 13^P Bethel.

Sitta canadensis

1896

Loake Urntagoy.

Nesting habits

May 15

♂ calling he-he-he-he-he-he-he-he-he-he-he (12 to 16 notes). This I take to be the song. It resembles somewhat the "wot-wot" song of S. carolinensis but is less loud & full & cannot be heard at so great a distance.

& calls

" 18

Two birds in lower branches of small, live spruce. One fed the other. I could not make out their respective sexes.

" 23

Nest in very old, rotten Balsam stub in low, swampy, evergreen (Carpoly arbor vitae) woods near shores of Glasgow Cove. ♀ sitting on six eggs which would have hatched in 2 or 3 days. Nest wholly of fine soft threads of inner bark of arbor vitae with many small feathers intermixed. Nest cavity gourd-shaped, irregular, 6 inches deep by 3 to 3½ inches in diameter at widest part (just above nest). ~~Entrance~~ Walls rudely finished, with many projecting points. Entrance hole ragged, 3/4 to 1½ inches across, bark outside all around hewed plentifully with fresh pitch. ♀ left when we topped stub, flew off in bloom & did not reappear. ♂ not seen.

" 24

Nest in large paper birch stub in birch grove near S.W. end of Pine Point. ♀ sitting

" 25

Spent much of yesterday afternoon & the whole of this A.M. watching nest on Pine Pt. Photographing (cf. journal) it etc. Through the entire day from early morning to half-an-hour after sunset the ♂ came at intervals varying from 5 to 30 minutes with food for his sitting mate. Usually he brought small larvae held lengthwise in his bill but sometimes his prey looked like a mass of gummy-winged Diptera. He invariably came from the same direction & usually alighted in a birch about 30 feet from the nest when he would give two or three of his usual nasal calls & sit for a moment resorting apparently. If watching alarmed him (he did not mind my presence at the base of the stub provided I stood on a log still) he would then fly directly to the stub, alight a little below & to the right of the hole, and call whew-whew-whew (a note I do not remember to have heard before) in low but incisive tones, at the same time bending forward & to one side so as to bring the tip of his bill to the lower edge of the hole when it would be literally met by the bill of his mate (I rarely

Sitta canadensis.

copy next 3 pp.
10

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Nest and eggs.

1896. This afternoon Jim and I accompanied Watrous to the nest
May 23. of the Red-bellied Nuthatch which he had found in the morning
to the eastward (where Mason logged several winters ago). We
took a long rope, axe, saw, etc. The nest was in a balsam a-
bout 15 feet above the ground. Watrous sawed off the stub
thrice, once just above the hole, once a little below it, and
again below the nest which contained a set of six eggs so near
hatching that it is doubtful if we can save them. The female
was sitting. She came out when we tapped hard on the stub and
we did not see her again. There was much pitch about the
hole.

Sitta canadensis.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Male feeding female.

1896. Returning from a walk to Osgood's camping ground I found
May.24. a Red-bellied Nuthatch's nest in a paper birch stub on the
edge of the little opening at the west end of the point. The
female was sitting but she came out when I rapped at her door.
I spent a good part of the remainder of the day watching this
nest with great interest and some profit. Quite regularly at
intervals varying from 10 to 15 minutes the male came to it
with a bill full of insects - large, gawzy-winged Diptera they
looked like - He always alighted at exactly the same spot a
little below and to the right of the hole and invariably, just
after getting his foothold, called whee-whee-whee (a note new
to me) in low but incisive tones. Instantly the bill of the
female would appear at the opening (I could see nothing but
her bill) and after thrusting the food into it the male would
fly off in silence for a fresh supply.

Sitta canadensis.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Photographing bird at nest.

1896. The rest of the forenoon was devoted to the Nuthatch's
May 25. nest found yesterday at the end of our point. Jim had put up
a board on the side of a birch about two feet from the hole a
and on this board I adjusted my camera and snapped at the male
Nuthatch when he came with food for his mate. I made six or
eight exposures with fair success but I should have done bet-
ter had the board been placed 8 or 10 feet from the hole for
the bird was never quite still and I could not give time e-
nough to get clearness of definition and firmness of outline.

×××× I got one picture of the female as she was clinging
to the stub just before entering the hole. This was a diffi-
cult task for she usually flew in, without so much as touch-
ing her feet to the edge of the hole. The male fed her at
intervals^{of} from 10 to 30 minutes and even once twice within 5
minutes. He usually brought what looked like larvae held
lengthwise in his bill. Pretty, interesting little creatures
these Canada Nuthatches!

Sitta canadensis.

Bethel, Maine,

Two Canada Nuthatches engage in a vocal duet.

1907

January 19

Canada Nuthatches are common in the Glen Woods just at present, associating with Chickadees (of both species) and with Golden-crested Kinglets. I seldom find more than two of the Nuthatches together, however, They were very noisy this forenoon (10-11.30). Twice I heard two performing ~~what~~ seemed to me an antiphonal duet, one bird uttering the usual nasal whining, the other a kec-kec-kec etc., given rapidly and practically without cessation for minutes at a time and sounding at a distance very like the barking of a Red Squirrel. These kec notes, however, are really softer and more evenly continuous than are the coughing ones of the Squirrel as I had ample opportunity for determining this morning by actual comparison. I watched one of the Nuthatches as it whined almost incessantly for several minutes in response to the barking of another concealed not far off in dense evergreen foliage. The bird I saw was perched on the topmost spire of a tall living balsam where it sat rather erect, turning its head from side to side, jerking its tail and flirting its wings, with great animation. The duets just described were antiphonal in the sense that one bird invariably used a distinctly different set of notes from those given by the other. Both birds, however, were usually calling at the same time. They seemed very excited and eager. The Chickadees with them showed no unusual excitement.

1909.
June 6.
(no 2)

^a
~~The~~ Red-bellied Nuthatch, heard ^{(this morning,} near ~~this camp~~ was calling in a peculiar manner, uttering a hě-hě-hě-hě-hě-hě-hě-hě all these notes being alike and uttered very rapidly. The general effect was not unlike that of the scolding chatter of the House Wren. I think I have heard this before but it is unusual. I wonder if it corresponds to the wot-wot-wot of Sitta carolinensis and is, in effect, a song.

Song (?) of
Sitta
Canadensis

Parus atricapillus.

Parus atricapillus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

copy ①

1871.
May 30-
June 10

Common but very silent and inconspicuous. Found two nests in birch stumps, one June with five and the other June 9 with four fresh eggs.

1879.
June 7.

Nest containing several newly hatched young, in a birch stump. About five feet above the ground. The cavity evidently excavated this year.

1880.
May 27.

A nest containing five fresh eggs.

1882.
Oct. 8-22

Very abundant during our entire stay. Found every where but usually in mixed flocks on high land.

1885.
March 7.

"Saturday I went with my daughter for a day's fishing. At noon we built a fire and spread a robe on the ice, laying our lunch on one side while we sat on the other. Soon after this four Chickadees appeared, doubtless attracted by the smoke. As we fed them they came nearer and nearer until they ventured on the robe eating out of our plates. Then one alighted on a piece of meat which my daughter was holding in her fingers and another on a biscuit that I held. They repeatedly passed between my arm and body as I lifted food to my mouth and even brushed my bread with their wings. Finally one alighted on my daughter's finger grasping it ~~firmly~~ as it helped itself to the food she was holding. They eat canned beef, mince pie, sponge cake, bread, and, to my surprise, a quantity of orange pulp, although they paid no attention to the bright-colored peel lying on the ice. We prolonged our lunch nearly half-an-hour and they stayed until we finished. I know you would have enjoyed our dinner-party. I am going out to-morrow to see if they will come again". (Extract from a letter written by Marly Hardy, March 10, 1885. The episode happened near Bangor, Maine).

about 8 miles from

(in Holbrook's Pond)

Parus atricapillus

L. Umbagog, Maine.

8.

Parus atricapillus - Common - May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Parus atricapillus - Aug. 23; ^{a.} Sept. 18 1873.

Parus atr May 27 ¹⁸⁸⁰ nest 5 fresh _{23/2} - Oct. 12 ¹⁸⁸² _{20 fresh} - 21 _{adult}

Parus atricapillus ^{1884.} Oct. 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1

11¹⁰ 12¹⁰ 13¹⁰ 16¹⁰ 17¹⁰ 18¹⁰ 19¹⁰ 21¹⁰ 22¹⁰ 23¹⁰ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 26¹⁰ 27¹⁰ 29¹⁰ 30¹⁰ 31¹⁰

Parus atricapillus Oct. 13¹⁰ 15¹⁰ 18¹⁰ 19¹⁰ 22¹⁰ 23¹⁰

1886.

¹⁸⁸⁷
Parus atr Sept. 2¹⁰ 6¹⁰ 17¹⁰ 20¹⁰ 22¹⁰ 28¹⁰

Sept.

Parus atr 3¹⁰ 4¹⁰ 5¹⁰ 7¹⁰ 11¹⁰ 12¹⁰ 13¹⁰ 15¹⁰ 17¹⁰ 23¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 28¹⁰ 29¹⁰

21¹⁰ 22¹⁰ 23¹⁰ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 26¹⁰ 27¹⁰ 28¹⁰ 29¹⁰ 30¹⁰ 31¹⁰

8

L. Umbagog, Maine.

9.

P. atricapillus Sept. 2¹⁰ 3¹⁰ 5¹⁰ 6¹⁰ 10¹⁰ 12¹⁰ 13¹⁰ 14¹⁰ 16¹⁰ 18¹⁰ 20¹⁰ 22¹⁰ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 28¹⁰ 30¹⁰
1889

Oct 1¹⁰ 2¹⁰ 5¹⁰ 8¹⁰ 9¹⁰ 10¹⁰ 11¹⁰ 12¹⁰ 13¹⁰ 17¹⁰ 18¹⁰ 19¹⁰ 21¹⁰ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 26¹⁰

10 Parus atr Sept. 22¹⁰ 23¹⁰ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 26¹⁰ 29¹⁰ 30¹⁰ Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Oct. 1¹⁰ 2¹⁰ 3¹⁰ 6¹⁰ 7¹⁰ 9¹⁰ 10¹⁰ 12¹⁰ 14¹⁰ 16¹⁰ 16¹⁰ 18¹⁰ 21¹⁰ 22¹⁰ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 29¹⁰

Lake Umbagog, Me.
Sept. & Oct. 1893.

Parus atricapillus

10.

Sept. 21¹⁰ 22¹⁰ 23¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 26¹⁰ 27¹⁰ 28¹⁰ 29¹⁰

Oct. 1¹⁰ 2¹⁰ 3¹⁰ 4¹⁰ 5¹⁰ 6¹⁰ 7¹⁰ 8¹⁰ 9¹⁰ 10¹⁰ 11¹⁰ 12¹⁰

13¹⁰ 14¹⁰ 15¹⁰ 16¹⁰

Parus atricapillus

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Lake Umbagog.

1894 Parus atricapillus

August 28¹* Lakeside
 " 30⁶ 31⁶* Pine Point
 September 1⁶ 2⁶ 4¹* 5. 7. 8. 9. 10 " "
 11. 12. 13¹²* 15⁶* 17⁶* 18 " "
 19¹* 21⁶* 22⁶* 23. 25⁶*
 26. 27. 28¹⁰* 29¹²* 30¹²*
 October 1¹ 2⁶ 3⁶ 4⁶

1895.

August 31⁶
 September 1^{hd} 2⁶ 3⁶ 4^{hd}* 5^{hd}* 6⁶ 7⁶ 8⁶ 9^{*}
 " 10¹²* 11^{hd} 12^{hd} 13^{hd} 14^{hd} 15^{hd} 16⁶* 17
 " 18^{*} 19¹² 20⁸ 21. 22. 23 24. 25^{*}
 " 27⁶* 28⁶* 29. 30

1896. Parus atricapillus

May 12¹* Grafton
 " 13²* 14² 15⁴ 16⁴ 17² 18¹ } near Lakeside
 " 19² 20⁴* 21²
 " 22² 23⁴* 24² 25⁴* } Head of Lake
 " 26⁴* 27⁴* 30²
 June 1¹* 2⁴* 3¹ 4² 5¹
 " 10¹ 12² 14⁴* near Lakeside.

copy
 About as numerous as in Massachusetts.
 Found everywhere - in every kind of woods,
 not more numerous near the Lake than
 back in the forest on the mountain side.
 May 14 - Bird excavating hole in stump 2 ft
 high by roadside 60 yds. E. of Lakeside.
 " 30 nest in yellow birch stub behind
 Bennett's Pond - 10 ft. - 8 eggs were
 hatching.
 June 3. Bird carrying in food to nest at
 Bennett's Pond.

1899. Oxford County, Maine.

Parus atricapillus. Sept. 23 flock, 25⁵ 26⁴ 27⁶
 29⁶, Bethel.

Bethel, Me.

Parus atricapillus

March, 1904

1³ eating bread 2¹ in
 birds open
 3¹ 5⁴ in maples over Dr. G's
 avenue. 7⁴ do. 8³ Balcony 8² 9⁵
 Grove Hill woods. *
 12⁸ 13³ 14² 5 + 1 Sitta canadensis eating
 larch buds 27. S. G. woods 15⁵ 16² 17⁶
 4 + 1 Parus hudsonius + hawthorn
 buds. 27. S. G. woods
 17⁹ 18¹ 19^{hd} 20¹⁴ 21⁴ 22⁶ 6 + 1 P. heads 27. S. G. woods
 (hudsonius) 27. S. G. woods
 23⁴ 24² 25² 22⁶ 1 P. heads 27. S. G. woods
 27. S. G. woods
 27. S. G. woods
 27. S. G. woods

Parus atricapillus.

L. = Near Lakeside
P = Pine Point
S = Sunday Cove.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

Aug. 12^{hd} 15^{ca} 16^{ca} 17^l 18^l 23^{ca}
25^{hd} 28^{ca} 30^{ca}

Sept 1^{hd} 4^{hd} 5^l 6^l 7^{ca} 8^{ca} 9^{ca} 10^{hd} 11^{hd} 12^{hd} 13^{hd} 15^{hd} 16^{hd} 20^{hd}
21^{ca} 22^{ca} 23^{ca} 25^{hd} 29^l

Sept. 9. A flock of 11 on B. Brook Point seemed anxious but at the same time fearful to cross the mouth of the cove although the distance is only about 1/4 of a mile. They made several false starts rising 50 feet or more above the tops of the trees and turning back after going 100 yards or so out over the water. They finally crossed in two detachments at intervals of about 15 minutes. Their direction is north. The timidity shown by these birds is not wholly without good cause for grain feeded up a dead Chickadee yesterday morning in the middle of the Brook just after a dinner by had cleared away.

1897.

September 5^{ca} 6^{hd} 7^{hd} 8^{hd} 9^{hd} 10^{hd} 11^{ca} 13^{hd} 14^{hd} 15^{ca} 16. 17. 18. 19. 20^{ca} 21^{hd} 22^{hd}
23^{hd} 24^{hd} 25^{ca} 26^{ca} 29. 30

1898

August 23^{ca} 24^{ca} 28^{ca} 30^{ca} 31^{ca}
September 1^{ca} 2^{ca} 3^{ca} 4^{ca} 5^{ca} 6^{ca} 7^{ca} 8^{ca} 9, 10, 11^{ca} 15^{ca} 19^{ca} 21^{ca} 23, 24, 25, 26, 27

Parus atricapillus. G. P. = Leonard's Pond.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May

11^{*} Bethel

"

12⁽⁶⁾ ♀ pulling out
nest in stick 2 ft. high. 13[♂] ad. 14^{*} 16^{*} 18^{*}

"

21^{*} 22^{*} 24^{*} 28^{*} 30^{*}

"

31^{*} Leonard's Pond.

June

6^P 1^{*} 2^{*} 4² 7^{*}

"

11³

near Lakeside

" Great Island.

Head of Lake

" " "

1903.

June

4^{*}

"

12^{*} 13^{*}

Bethel.

Upton.

1906.

June

13^{*} Bethel.

Parus atricapillus

1900.

September 5⁴ 7² 8^{hd} 12^⑥ 13^⑥ 14^⑥ 15^{hd} 16^{hd} 18^④ 19⁶ 20^{hd} 21²⁰ ^{C.R.} Bethel

December 8¹ 13^③ 15¹ 16^④ ⑤ 17^⑤ 18^{hd} 19⁴ 20¹ ^{with 2} Bethel

1901.

January 1^② 2^{hd} 3^③ ⑤ 4^② 5^② 6^③ 7^③ 8^③ 9^⑤ ③ 10^② 11² 12^⑤ ③ 13^⑤ 14^③ 15^③ 16^⑤ 17^②
18^{hd} 20^{hd} 23^{hd} 26^④ ⑤ 31^④ Bethel.

February 1³ flowers 4^① 12^② 14^⑤ ⑥ 16¹ ② 17^{hd} 19^③ 21² ^{small} Bethel

March 1^③ 3² flowers 7^{*} Bethel.

1902.

January 8^⑤ 4^② ⑤ ⑥ 5^③ 6^④ 7^② Bethel.

September 7^⑩ 8^{*} 9^⑥ 10^⑩ Bethel.

1903.

December 11^{hd} 12¹ 13¹ 14^④ ⑤ ^{with 2} Bethel

1904.

February 13^③ 14¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18^④ 21^{hd} 23^④ 25¹ 27^⑤ 29^⑩ ^{counted} Bethel

March 1^③ 3¹ 5^④ 7^④ ③ 8^② ⑤ 12^⑧ ⑤ ② 13^③ ③ 14^② ⑤ 15^⑤ 16^② ① } Bethel

" 17^⑤ ① ⑤ 19^{hd} 20^⑭ 21^④ ④ 22^⑥ 23^④ 24^② ② 25^③ ③

September 10^{hd} 12^{hd} 16^{*} 17 18^{*} 20^{hd} 22^{hd} 26^⑥ 27^⑥ 30^⑧ Bethel

October 1^{hd} 21^⑥ 22^{hd} 23^⑥ 25^{hd} 28^{hd} 29^{hd} Bethel.

November 6^② 8^② 9^③ 10² 12^③ 13^③ 17^③ Bethel.

1905.

September 2^⑩ 3^{hd} 6^{hd} 8² Bethel.

1907

January 19^③ ② ② 21^{*} ⑥ ⑤ 29^④ ③ Bethel.

July 20¹ Bethel.

" 23^{*} 24² 25¹ } Bethel

August 5⁻¹

Parus atricapillus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Hesitate to cross an arm of the Lake.
One drowned.

copy (4)

1896. ~~At~~ B. Brook Point a band of Chickadees were roaming about
Sept. 9. in the woods. They evidently wanted to cross the cove -about
1/4 of a mile wide- but were half afraid to venture on even
so short an aerial journey. They made several false starts,
rising 50 feet or more above the tree tops, starting out over
the Lake chirping encouragement to one another and turning
back after going 100 yards or less! Finally they divided in-
to two parties and went across.

Jim found a Chickadee in mid-lake yesterday morning just
after the fog cleared so it seems that they sometimes perish
by drowning as the Warblers, Vireos, Sparrows and other small
birds so often do.

Parus hudsonicus.

Parus hudsonicus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

copy ①

1872.
June 3-
14.

/// Rather numerous in a belt of firs and spruces bordering the Lake. Specimens were taken which, from the softness of the skull etc., we judged to be young birds three or four months old. Others, evidently adults, were apparently about to breed. The young were not with in parties of six or eight, frequently accompanied by a pair of P. atricapillus. They kept invariably in the thickest spruces and firs, usually near the tops of the trees. In motion they resembled P. atricapillus but were rather less animated and active. They were ordinarily silent and hard to find. What I took to be the song of the male was a sharp cho-day, day very different from any note of the Common Chickadee. The ordinary chirp of the two species is similar. //

1873.

July 27.

I hear them frequently about the house and in the garden.

Aug. 12.

In the larch and spruce woods on the Cambridge River above the dam, these Titmice were abundant to-day.

" 14.

/// Abundant in the larch and spruce woods bordering the bank of the Cambridge River above the dam. //

copy ②

" 23.

On Cambridge River above the dam it is quite as numerous, now, as is the Black-cap Chickadee.

" 25.

I am nearly sure this species utters the te-derry whistle of the Common Chickadee and also the cho-dlo-doo, both in a slightly altered tone.

Sept. 8.

This species is abundant around the shores of Richardson Lake.

" 22.

Shot two in the woods on Cambridge River. // None of the notes of this species resemble those of the Chickadee. The ordinary chirp is much louder and more peevish. Another note frequently heard is a sharp chip, chee-chee, chee sometimes preceded by a sharp ch-clit or chee-clit-clit. These notes are the only ones that I have heard. The bird, however, will sometimes give the all in rapid succession in a sort of sputtering song. This Titmouse is, on the whole, a more silent and less animated bird than the Chickadee. It keeps almost entirely to the firs and spruces usually rather high up. Its flight is heavier, and clumsier than that of the Common species. As a rule it does not associate freely with Parus atricapillus, although the two are often found near one another. //

copy ③

Parus hudsonicus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1874.
Sept. 12.

Shot one in a pine tree.

copy (4)

1883.
Oct. 8-12

By no means common, but in the vicinity of from two to five are usually to be found in every larch or arbor-vitae swamp. Occasionally a single bird would occur in flocks of Parus atricapillus but usually the present species kept apart from other birds.

Parus hudsonicus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

7.

^{1 shot 4 shot 1 shot}
Parus hudsonicus, - June 3, 5, 7 June, 1872.

¹⁸⁷³ Parus hudsonicus, - ^{Con.} July 27; ^{1 a. a. a. a} Aug. 11, 12, 14, 23, 25; ^{Feb. a} Sept. 3, 8, 18, 20, 22

Parus hudsonicus, July 30^{1st} - Aug 25^{1st} - Sept 12^{1st} - 1874 / ¹⁸⁷² Oct. 13^{1st} - 15^{1st} - 16^{1st} - 21²

Parus hudsonicus Oct. 14³ - 19¹ - 27¹ Nov. 2³ ----- 1884

Parus hudsonicus Oct. 12² - 16³ - 17² - 21³ 1885

Parus hudsonicus Oct. 13¹ - 14¹ - 19² - 23⁶ 1886.

¹⁸⁸⁷ Parus hudsonicus Sept. 20¹ - 22³ - 27⁴ - 29⁴

L. Umbagog, Maine.

8.

Sept.
P. hudson 10² - 11² - 12² - 13¹² - 14² - 15⁸ - 17² - 23² - 25² - 27⁶ - Oct. 3² - 4² - 5² - 8⁶ - 10⁶

8

P. hudsonicus Sept. 4⁴ - 5² - 12⁶ - 13² - 14⁴ - 16⁴ - 18⁴ - 20² - 23⁶ - 24² - 25⁴ - 28⁴ - 30¹⁰
1889 Oct. 1⁸ - 2⁴ - 5¹⁰ - 8⁶ - 9⁸ - 11¹⁰ - 12⁶ - 13⁶ - 17¹ - 18⁶ - 19⁸ - 21⁴ - 22³ - 24⁴ - 28³

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Parus hudsonicus 9

1888

Sept. 13

Te-sip, tree, die

Lake Umbagog, Me.
Sept. & Oct. 1893.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Parus hudsonicus

1894

September 13⁽²⁾ 17⁽²⁾ 21⁽²⁾ Pine Point.

1895.

September 24⁽²⁾ (Brook Hill Pond), 27 Pine Pt.

" 28 Pine Pt. 30 Pine Pt.

Parus hudsonius

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1889

Maine

copy (5)

Oct. 11

L. Umbagog.

A flock of five or six came straggling in to shore this morning from the lake which they had crossed when it is more than a mile wide.

Flying a mile or more

These Titmice were most numerous this autumn the last week in September and the first week of October. After Oct. 10th I saw comparatively few. I believe that the bulk migrated further north. They were ^{sometimes} found in mixed flocks of Warblers, Nuthatches etc. and ^{occasionally} during October associating with P. atricapillus. But as a rule they were in small flocks (3 to 5 or 6 birds) composed entirely of their own species. They are less often seen in mixed woods than in larch and arbutus swamps and in heavy spruce timber. They also haunt the edges of pastures & openings grown up to young fir and spruce.

In mixed flocks with P. atricapillus

Haunts

Parus hudsonicus.

11 | Parus hudsonicus Sept. 20¹, 23², 25², 26², 29¹ Lake Umbagog, Maine, 1890.
Oct. 1¹, 10², 15², 16², 18² (Camp), 22², 25² (Camp).

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Parus hudsonicus.

May 28⁽²⁾ My old camp ground near
Mills Pond - a pair, evidently.
Gave the chick, chee-dee, dee notes.

June 2¹ Beards Pond " " " " " "

Bethel, Me.

Parus hudsonicus.

1904.

March 12. One in Glen Woods near 2nd Brook at first
in company with 5 P. atricapillus afterwards
wandering off by itself beyond sight & hearing.
Very noisy, calling continually chit
chee-chit

" 14. One in woodsⁿ of Grove Hill in company with
4 P. atricapillus eating larch buds. I watched it
for a long time but could discern no difference between
its movements & behavior and those of P. atricapillus.
It called a few times (chit or chee-chit) It looked
rather fluffier & decidedly shorter-tailed than the common
Chickadee.

" 17 One in woods N. of Grove Hill with 9 Chickadees eating larch buds.
" 22 " " Glen Woods with 6 Chickadees eating larch buds.

Parus hudsonicus.

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

June

Bear Brook
2 (2 seen
2 (all nests)

Parus hudsonicus.

1907.

August 2^d 10^h. near Lakeside.

L. = near Lakeside
L. H. = " Lake House

P. = Pine Point S. = Sunday Cove.

Parus hudsonicus.

Lake Umbagog.

August 25^{2 hd.} (Pine Pt) 30^{1 hd.} (do)

September P^{2 hd.} 2^{hd.} 12^(4 or 5) 16^{hd.}

October L. H. 1^{hd.} L. H. 3^{hd.}

1897.

September P. Rapid River 8^{hd.} P. Rapid River, Curlew M. 16^{hd.} (Reading), 19^{hd.} 22⁽²⁾ P. Rapid River, head w. Pt.

1898.

August 31² Curlew Meadow

September P. L. H. 6^{hd.} 11^{hd.} 19^{hd.} at Grandcamp 20^(5 or 6) Camp at Paramontony 21^{hd.} at Upper Metolal. Megalloway River fr. Abiescon Falls to Falls

1900.

September 5^{hd.} head Bette Brook Pond, 21^{2 hd.} Cambridge River.

1902.

January 4^{hd.} 7^{hd.} Bethel.

1903.

December 14⁽²⁾ in company with 5 Parus hudsonicus & 2 Reg. satrapa in feet & gray birch 17^{hd.} in tall downy firs. Bethel.

1904.

March 12^{hd.} 14^{hd.} 17^{hd.} 22^{hd.} Bethel.

October 23^{hd.} 29^{2 hd.} Bethel.

November 9^{hd.} 12^{hd.} "

1907

January 19^{hd.} 21⁽⁴⁾ (yellow head) 30⁽²⁾ Bethel.

Parus hudsonicus.

Bethel, Maine.
1907
January 21

copy (6)

/// A mixed flock that lingered long about a sunny opening in dense, well-grown woods (the "Glen Woods") of balsam, arbor vitae and white pine, contained four Hudsonian Chickadees, five common Chickadees, two Golden-crested Kinglets, a male Canada Nuthatch and a male Hairy Woodpecker. A Log Cock called once not far away and Lesser Redpolls flew over at frequent intervals. I had a good opportunity to watch the Hudsonian Chickadees at close range in a clear light and stayed with them for half-an-hour or more making the following notes: For a time they kept high up in the tops of some tall balsams working among the cones, apparently extracting and eating the seeds. The Nuthatch was with them here for several minutes but the Black-cap Chickadees remained lower down. The Hudsonians differed from the Black-caps as follows:- They were much less noisy (often passing minutes at a time in absolute silence); they seldom hung head downward; they hopped and flitted among the branches more actively and ceaselessly, spending less time in one place; their shorter tails were less in evidence; they flirted their wings much more with a more nervous, tremulous motion very like that of Kinglets; the black patch on the throat was less conspicuously shown; they appeared shorter, "chunkier" and fluffier; the chestnut brown on the flanks was very apparent. Altogether they seemed to me less attractive and interesting than the Black-caps. In their manner of flitting ceaselessly from twig to twig, as well as by the tremulous motions of their wings, they

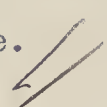
Parus hudsonicus.

Bethel, Maine.

1907

January 21

(2)

reminded me very forcibly of Kinglets. I heard the explosive tch-day, day a few times and the abrupt tch-tchip once. They did not once give the low soft chip so constantly uttered by the common Chickadee. 

Parus hudsonicus.

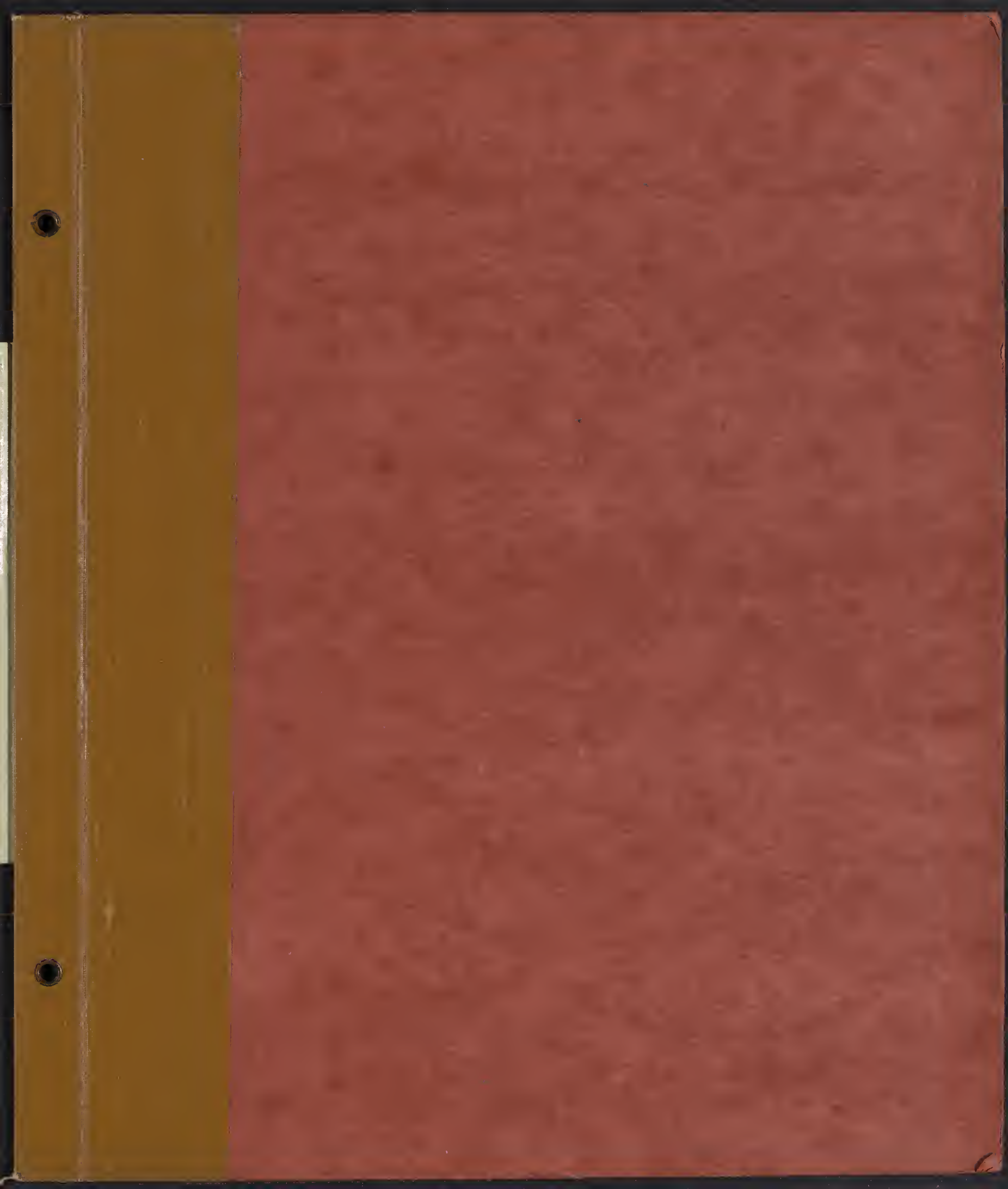
Parus hudsonicus

Descriptions of First Plumage of Certain North Am. Bbs. Wm. Brewster.

12. Parus hudsonicus.

First plumage: female. Above olivaceous-drab, becoming much darker and more dusky on crown. Sides and anal region *very pale* brownish-rusty. Otherwise like adult. From a specimen in my collection taken at Upton, Me., August 25, 1873. This bird is, strictly speaking, in a transitional stage, having already acquired many feathers of its fall dress. It differs sufficiently, however, from the perfected condition of the autumnal plumage to merit description under the above heading.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, Jan., 1878. p. 20.



Dist. of Lake Umbagog Maine vol 14