

14.

Birds of Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Piranga erythromelas	-----	I.
Progne subis	-----	2.
Petrochelidon lunifrons	-----	3.
Hirundo erythrogaster	-----	4.
Iridoprocne bicolor	-----	5.
Riparia riparia	-----	6.
Ampelis cedrorum	-----	7.
Lanius borealis	-----	8.
ludovicianus migrans	-----	9.
Vireo olivaceus	-----	10.
philadelphicus	-----	11.
gilvus	-----	12.
solitarius	-----	13.
flavifrons	-----	14.



Piranga erythromelas.

Pyrranga rubra.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
June 4. Heard one singing near the shore of the lake.
Another heard June 10 about seven miles south of Upton.
1872.
June -- One singing a mile or two north of the Notch.
1879.
June 20. A male singing in beech on the Anover road.
1880.
May 21. Two males. The first.
June 19. Shot an immature male.
1881.
May 27. Heard a male singing.
1876.
June 5. One singing near the lake shore this morning.

Piranga erythromelas.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Piranga rubra. - ^{1 ad ♂ king.} June 4¹⁸⁷¹ May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Piranga rubra. - One a mile or two north of Grafton Hotel. June, 1872.

Piranga May 27¹⁸⁷⁶ - 1876 / May 21¹⁸⁸⁰ - 25¹⁸⁸⁰ June 19¹⁸⁸¹ / May 27¹⁸⁸¹

Piranga erythromelas

Piranga rubra. - Near Bethel, Me. 1871.

Lake Umbagog.

1893. *Piranga erythromelas.*

May 30¹⁸⁹³ Pine Point.

June 4¹⁸⁹³ " "

" 6¹⁸⁹³ " "

copy ①

The bird noted above (it was doubtless the same bird on each date) was the only individual seen or heard this year.

In a case of mounted birds on the table at Colbrook N. H. was a ♂ Tanager in the yellowish phase. All of the down or more other birds in this case were species common to the region & no doubt the Tanager was a local specimen, also. The work was done & evidently that of our country taxidermist.

Pranga erythromelas.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 21¹/₂ 25¹/₂ 30¹/₂

Great Island.

June ^{nests} 6¹/₂ ^{Rock.}

1903.

June 9¹/₂

Norway.

1906

June 14' calling in valley - Bethel

Piranga erythromelas

1907.

July 25 ^{♂ ad}_x in trees by roadside in deep hollow E. of Lakeside.

Progne subis.

Progne subis purpurea.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 30- Several pairs nesting in the Martin box in front of
June 10. the hotel.
1878.
Aug. 4. Saw three yesterday among the stubs on the bank of
the river-- and to-day there was a large flock in the
same place, mostly composed of young birds.
1881.
May 11. Numbers at Bethel.
" 20. The usual Martin, a single female came about the
bird-house to-day.

Progne subis.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Coll. C.H. Watrous, June 12, 1896. Birds seen.

Nest /5 (2886), Eggs fresh.

Five eggs (2887), " "

" " (2888), " "

Six " (2889), " "

" " (2890), " "

" " (2891), " inc. 3 or 4 days.

Note applying to all sets above.

Gibbs (formerly Hayward) farm near Narrows. Nests of mud (like this specimen) lined with straw & green leaves. In bird house placed on the end of a short pole attached to the roof of a shed. A large colony of birds according to Watrous. I did not visit the place.

Progne subis.

Progne purpurea. - ^{along B.} May 30 near Bethel, Me. 1871.
L. Umbagog, Maine.

Progne purpurea. - A few pairs breeding. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Progne purpurea. - ³ ⁴ ^{1/2} ^{1/2} ^{1/2} ^{1/2} Aug. 3, 4 1873.

Progne May 28¹⁸⁷⁶ - 1876 / May 26¹⁸⁸¹.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Progne subis

1895.

August 30^{3 juv} (Baker House) 31⁽²⁾ Ballade

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Progne subis.

P. = Pine Point

May 12 (3♀) Bethel

" 15¹ (One) P. Point

" 27 (2♀) Black Mt Cove 29¹ * 30² ^{at} ^{Swamp Pond} 31⁽²⁾ ^{near R.}

" 31¹² ^{juv} ^{Waters} ^{Gills farm}

June 2 = 12¹ Baker House

" 14⁸ Colebrook N.H.

~~At~~ The breeding colony mentioned below was the only one found. In dull weather its members visited nearly every part of the lake in small numbers.

May 31. Waters found about a downy pair nesting in box on scaffold on roof of shed. Nests of flowers & green leaves. He could not get at any of them. Birds were bringing bird clay material.

June 12. 3 sets 6 eggs each, 3 do. 5 eggs each. Gills farm. Nests all lined with green leaves. Most of them large solid structure of mud lined with dry grass & the green leaves. Waters now says there are 25- compared with a nest in every one

(Purple Martins have increased very greatly at L. Umbagog (where there are no Sparrows) within the past 15 years but they nest in bird houses exclusively) ¹⁸⁹⁶ copies from Sept. notes

Progne subis.

Lo. = Lullwater

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May

21^{1/2}; 22⁶ 24^{hd} 27 16 pairs in birdhouse
one Hayward farm. 29^{1/2}

Near Great Island.

"

30² 31⁴

" Bethel.

June

Bethel Brook. moult
2¹ Pond 4¹ 9¹ Rock

"

10² 11² 14¹ 15¹

1903.

June

4¹ 5⁵⁻⁶ 6^{hd.} 8¹ ~~9¹~~ 10 20 pairs nesting in barrel bird
house in valley

Bethel.

"

9³⁻⁴
in valley

Norway.

"

Alva Coolidge tells me that the colony at the
Hayward place has ceased to exist. The box fell
down last year and the birds have not occupied
a new one that was put up this season. A few of
them have been seen flying about the brook, however.

Lake Umbagog.

1906.

June

13⁽⁵⁾ Bethel

Progne subis

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 9^h head 10th. 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 20th 24th near Lake House
" 21st 22nd 23rd (1st/2)

September 3rd

1898

August 27th 28th 29th

1907

July 26th on ^{at} ~~the~~ Lake House

August 7th Lake House
" 18th Bellevue.

July 19th 20th. A small colony in village & another near Long Pond, Bellevue.

1908
 July 26
 visited the bird house
 in the yard near the Empire
 chapel see the room there of the
 village this forenoon. It is made
 of a board & has two tiers
 of compartments. Sparrows were
 flying in & out the hole in
 the wall in the room of the floor
 with the two nesting sets
 sets built in the lower tier &
 nesting in the lower tier &
 here you see "they give some
 to us very often" he said today.
 I can remember when this house
 had a few other birds in the
 there is a window there on each
 village in which there are birds
 to be a few hours this. It is on
 a beam on the other side. I saw
 a female Martin sitting upon it
 in front of the house.

1896,
June 14.

Colebrook, N.H.

copy ①

Four Martins were sitting in a row on the ridge pole of a barn near a large Martin-house on a pole in a garden. There was another Martin looking out of one of the holes of this box, but most of the compartments were occupied by English Sparrows.

Near the railroad station I saw a pair of Martins which were apparently nesting in a "witch's cap" over an electric lamp. The female went into the cap and remained there. I could see her head and portions of the nest protruding over the edge of the board in the top of the cap.

Progne subis.

copy 2

~~Lake Umbagog. Maine.~~

1896. At 3 P.M. I started for Upton sailing across the Lake,
Aug. 14. and up river to the mill as usual. I found the flock of Purple Martins by the Lake House landing increased to fifteen birds about one third of whom were old males. They kept alighting on and flying from the tall dead pine by the shore acting very like the Swallows at Lakeside. With them were 20 or 30 White-bellies and a few Barn, Eave, and Bank Swallows. The Martins occasionally gave the spring warbling notes. Just before sunset the whole flock of Martins and Swallows began circling over the river flying down and striking the water in quick succession.

Aug. 17-23. The Purple Martins do not associate with the other Swallows here excepting incidentally when they are seeking food in the same places as over the Lake or meadows. I have not seen a single Martin near Lakeside this month, but at the Lake House, up to the 16th, there were always from three or four to a dozen flying about and alighting on the tops of some dead trees. A number of White-bellied Swallows sometimes accompanied them but the Martins evidently resented their approaches and frequently assaulted and drove them away. Since the 16th I have seen but one Martin (on the 20th) near the Lake House, but at Leonard's Pond on the 21st I observed three broods of young apparently just from the nest perched on tall

Progne subis.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1896. dead stubs, where their parents were feeding them at

Aug. ~~17-23~~. short intervals.

(No. 2).

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

3

Petrochelidon lunifrons

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

July 1871.

June 1.

The first pair arrived to-day and immediately began to build a nest under the eaves of the barn. In the course of a few days a colony was at work here.

1873.

July 31.

This species as a rule, as least at this season, flies much higher than other Swallows.

1874.

July 27.

Shot two young in first plumage.

Sept. 5.

Saw two at the Outlet.

1880.

Two sets,

four eggs each, all fresh. Nest under eaves of barn; about twelve nests in close proximity to each other. The colony began work on them nearly two weeks ago.

June 12

4 eggs [844], 4 eggs [845]. Upton - Ryerson's barn.

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

May 31, 1896, Lake Umbagog, New England.

Coll. C.H. Watrous.

Identified by birds seen and character of nest.

Under eaves of barn on the Gibbs (formerly Hayward) farm near
the Narrows.

Nest /4 (2856), nest destroyed in transit. Nearly fresh.

Five eggs (2857).

Four " (2858), slightly incubated.

" " (2859), " "

" " (2860), inc. a few days.

" " (2861), inc. only just begun.

" " (2862), slightly incubated.

" " (2863), " "

" " (2864), inc. several days.

" " (2865).

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Petrochelidon lunifrons.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Petrochelidon lunifrons. - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Petrochelidon lunifrons. - July 30 1873.

Petrochelidon July 27. Aug 13 Sept. 5³ 1874 / May 12¹⁸⁷¹

Petrochelidon 1² - 2¹ Sept. 1887.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Petrochelidon lunifrons

1894

Baker - Lakeside
August 25¹ - 28¹

1895.

August 31⁽⁴⁰⁾ Lakeside

September 5⁽⁶⁰⁾ Moore Pt. 12⁽⁴⁵⁻⁷⁾ (Baker)

Lake Umbagog.

Petrochelidon lunifrons

1892.

May 12 Large colony (probably 60 pairs) just beginning their nests on Barn near mouth Cedar Brook, Grafton.

" 13⁶ 14⁶ 15⁴ 16⁴ 17⁶ 18⁸ } Lakeside
" 19¹² 20-21.

" 22¹⁰ 23¹² 27² 30⁴ Browns Pt.

" 31 colony 80 nests on barn of Gibbs, formerly Hazard, near Watrous

June 22

" 9⁶ 10⁴ 12³⁰ Baker House
6 B. Meadows

The breeding colonies enumerated below. In rainy or lowering weather their members were scattered over the entire length & breadth of the colle. I also saw 5 or 6 on B. Meadows (June 12)

May 31. Watrous reports colony 80 nests on Gibbs farm near Watrous. He took 12 sets of eggs (11 of 4, 1 of 5) ranging from slightly incubated to hard set on

June 12 Colony on Baker House barn, 28 nests, all occupied.

" 14 Small colony at Exol, N.H. opposite hotel

" " Colony 5 miles W. of Bridgville noted.

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

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

45. *Petrochelidon lunifrons.*

First plumage: male. Top of head, back, and scapulars dark brown; collar around nape, dull ashy, tinged anteriorly with rusty. Rump as in adult, but paler; forehead sprinkled with white, and with a few chestnut feathers. Secondaries broadly tipped with ferruginous. Throat white, a few feathers spotted centrally with dusky. Breast and sides ashy, with a rusty suffusion, most pronounced on the latter parts. A very small area of pale chestnut on the cheeks. From a specimen in my collection taken at Upton, Me., July 27, 1874.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1878. p. 63.

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

copy ①

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1895. // But the most interesting sight was that of a flock of at
Sept. 5. least seventy or eighty Swallows which were skimming about
over the open marshes. I detected one Bank Swallow and three
or four Barn Swallows among them but practically the whole
swarm was made up of Eave Swallows. Faxon tells me that this
species has been unusually abundant in Mass. this year. It
would seem to have increased greatly here as well for I never
saw anything like so many about Umbagog before and I have rare-
ly seen it at all so late in the season. //

G. = near Kesteven
 U = Upton in Cambridge Road etc.
 O. = Outer marshes

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

1896

Lake Umbagog.

August

9⁽⁸⁰⁰⁾ 10⁽⁸⁰⁰⁾ 11⁽⁸⁰⁰⁾ 12²⁰ 13²⁰ 14⁽⁵⁰⁾ 15⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ 16⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ 17⁵⁰ 18⁵⁰ 19³⁰ 20² 21⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ near
 22⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ 23⁵⁰ 24¹⁵ 27¹⁰ 31⁽¹⁵⁾ Outer marshes

11th Cf. Journal of this date for account of the flocking of these & other swallows preparatory to migration; also Journal Aug. 17-23.

17th On visiting the Lake House this noon I found several young birds still in the nests & their parents bringing food to them. More than half of the nests had fallen since my last visit (June 12th) although they are supported by a broad chest.

22nd Young birds copulating and gathering bills full of mud in the road. One young ♂ copulated with a young White Bellied Swallow (cf. Journal for full account of this)

During this month I frequently saw Barn Swallows alight in company with the other species on the tops of both living and dead trees. I do not think that they are as prone to this as the other Swallows, however, nor do I think that the young do it much if at all when they first leave the nest.

September

1st 2⁽²⁰⁾ 3^{5 (1st)} 4¹ 5⁽²⁾

1897.

September

O.
 6⁽²⁾ with 15 Barn Swallows

1898

August

Grafton O. O. U. O. O. O. Sweet
 22⁽⁵⁰⁾ 24^{1st} 26⁽⁴⁾ 27⁽⁵⁾ 28¹² 29^{1st} 30⁽²⁰⁾

September

O. U.
 8⁽²⁾ 13⁽²⁾ with 3 Barn Swallows

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May

12² 14^{h^h} 16^{h^h} 17^{h^h} 20¹
 21² 22¹⁵ 24¹⁰ 25⁶ 26²⁰⁰⁺ 27⁵⁰ 29²⁰
 28¹⁰⁰⁺

near Lakeside
 .. Great Island

June 10¹⁵

Ghurr-r, tchar or tchar variations of ordinary flight call.
Peer, often doubled (peer-peer), alarm note

1903.

June

7⁶ Paradise Hill

Bethel.

" 9⁽¹⁰⁾ Lake Pemisewasset

Norway.

" 11 ^{28 nests} on barn at Apple Tavern, two small colonies in Grafton

Bethel to Upton

" 12 ^{54 nests} on barn at Lake House, 12 nests on my boat house -

Upton.

" 15. - { 95 nests on front (west) of Allen's barn.
 2 " " south side " " "
 no " " north " or E. end " "
 4 " " south " " house
 54 " " east " of shed on dam }

Errol Dam

Mrs. Allen tells me that this colony has regularly bred on the premises for the past 15 or 16 years but that it has increased greatly in numbers within the last two years. This is the first season when the birds have attempted to nest under the eaves of the dam shed. Many of the nests were not finished to-day & some that I counted were only just begun. The birds were collecting mud at a puddle of rain water in the road. I hear that there is another large colony breeding under the roof of Middle Dam. Evidently the birds have increased very considerably in numbers therefore the Lake Region since my last visit in 1897. Nearly all the finished nests, both at Upton & Errol Dam are of the old-fashioned, both without variety. All are well sheltered by broad eaves & well supported, two of them on chairs.

L. = Lakeside
U. = Upton

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

1900.

September 4 heard at Lakeside.

1907.

July

19² Bethel.

2^{L.}3⁽²⁵⁾ 24⁽¹⁵⁾ 25^{L. 10} 26⁽⁵⁰⁾ 27^{L.} 30^{L. 100}

"

1^{L.} 2^{L.} 3^{L.} 30 5^{L.} 100 6^{L.} 100 9^{U.} 20 12^{L.} 20

August

} Lake Umbagog

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

copy (2)

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 11

I cannot remember ever seeing Eave Swallows before between Bethel and Upton, but there is now a good-sized colony at Poplar Tavern, where we counted 28 nests attached to the west side of the barn under the eaves, and two smaller colonies above the Notch in Grafton.

Lake Umbagog.

June 13

The Eave Swallows still cling to the old barn at the Lake House and the colony is bigger than ever. I counted no less than 54 nests most of which were on the south (gable) end of the barn securely supported by cleats. There were also a few on the east side where the birds nested exclusively in the '70's.

Another and smaller colony of these Swallows (no doubt an overflow from the other) has taken possession of my boat house (built in 1899) where there are now twelve occupied nests, most of which are at the gable end.

Lake Umbagog

Colony of Eave Swallows at Errol Dam.

June 15

The colony of Eave Swallows was the largest I have ever seen in northern New England. I counted 95 nests on the front (gable) end of Allen's barn, two on the south side, four on the south side of the house, and 54 on the east side of the dam under the projecting roof; in all 155 nests. Many of these were unfinished and some only just begun, but all that I included in my count showed unmistakable signs of progressing or very recent work.

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

Lake Umbagog.

Colony of Eave Swallows at Errol Dam.

1903

June 15

(2)

Mrs. Allen told me that the birds have nested on the barn ever since she and her husband have had charge of the place (about sixteen years) but that they have increased rapidly in numbers during the past few years. She also said that this was the first season when any of them have attempted to build under the eaves of the long shed over the dam itself. The nests have a secure foundation there as well as in the gable end of the barn. Nearly all the finished nests were of the old-fashioned type, i.e. with well marked bottle necks. The same thing is true of the nests I have examined lately (during the past week) at "Popple" Tavern and Upton. It is evident that the birds have increased and spread throughout the Lake Region of recent years. The Allens tell me that a large colony has become established at Middle Dam. Despite the unusual number of nests at Errol Dam there were seldom more than thirty or forty birds in sight there at any one time to-day. Others were coming and going continually, however, and a considerable proportion of the total number seen were usually collected about a puddle of rain water in the road, collecting mud for their nests.

1907

Petrochelidon lunifrons holbrooki
N.H.

July 26

Car

Chur

G'har

G'har-r-r

E-ar, e-ar, e-ar a rather
plaintive note, not often
heard & given just as down
birds take wing - evidently
a cry of alarm & flight.
Sometimes uttered as a
warning signal in great numbers
the birds in the both notes heard

The note in the both notes heard
repeated the same. Swallow is all right as
they do not seem to be in any
trouble. The young are in the
air mostly, though they are
the first, till it is

1908

Petrochelidon lunifrons G. Underhill

August 5

The telephone wires in front
of backside densely covered with
Swallows this forenoon. I counted
nearly six hundred present & many more
are flying about. Fully 90% were
Swallows. Some of them alighted
in a maple covering the tops of the
apple branches, & keeping their
wings moving slowly when they
saw butterflies. On watching them
closely I saw that many of them
were picking small objects (presumably
insects) although of this I could not
understand from better observation
under side of the house. I saw
birds on the wire copulate over
looking of one the other with
very close I saw Swallows skimming
very close one the other. I do not
doubt there were a thousand
or more about this end of
the hill through the forenoon.

Petrochelidon lunifrons.

194

General Notes.

[Auk
April

Auk, XV, April, 1898, pp. 194-5

Revival of the Sexual Passion in Birds in Autumn. — Under the above heading two short notes have already appeared in 'The Auk,' for January, 1886. The first (pp. 141, 142) is by Bradford Torrey who, on October 12, 1885, saw a pair of Bluebirds "toying with each other affectionately" and "once certainly . . . in the attitude, if not in the act, of copulation," and he queries whether this may not account for the second period of song which many birds have. The other note (p. 286) is from Charles Keeler who noticed similar actions among some English Sparrows, which, in November and December, 1885, were even engaged in nest-building, the weather at the time being very mild.

To these observations it seems worth while to add the following account of an experience which I had at Lakeside, Coos County, New Hampshire (at the southern end of Lake Umbagog), a little more than a year ago. I quote from my journal of August 22, 1896.

At about sunrise this morning there were fully three hundred and fifty Swallows strung along on the wires of the fence in front of the hotel. I watched this flock for more than an hour (7 to 8 A. M.) and was amply repaid for the trouble. There had been a heavy rain during the night and the road was very muddy. The birds alighted about the edges of one of the larger puddles in great numbers and walked slowly about fluttering or quivering their half-opened wings like so many big butterflies. At first I supposed that they were drinking or picking up insects, but what was my astonishment to find that the Eave Swallows were filling their bills with mud, and the White-bellied and Bank Swallows gathering pieces of hay or straw. The Barn Swallows did not visit the pool in any numbers, and I did not happen to see them pick up anything. Each bird, on obtaining a satisfactory load of mud or grass, flew with it to the fence and after shifting it about in its bill for a few moments, finally dropped it and at once returned to the road for a fresh supply. From fifty to a hundred Swallows were thus constantly engaged for half-an-hour or more. Not one of them took its burden elsewhere than to the wire fence or retained it for more than two or three minutes after reaching its perch. What did it all mean? Two facts which remain to be recorded will, perhaps, explain.

The first is that, while the birds were clustered about the mud-puddle, scarce a minute passed when one or two pairs were not engaged in copulation. Perhaps I should say in attempted, rather than actual, copulation, for, as nearly as I could see, the sexual commerce was in no instance fully and successfully accomplished. The females (or at least the birds that acted that part) submitted willingly enough to, and in some instances, as I thought, actually solicited, the attentions of the males; the latter, however, displayed but mild sexual ardor and were very clumsy in their attempts at indulging it. Once I saw an Eave Swallow and a White-bellied Swallow in sexual contact.

The second fact apparently supplies the key to the whole mystery. It is simply that every one of the Swallows which visited the mud-puddle and engaged in collecting mud and straw or in attempted copulation, *was a young bird!* Of this I made sure by the most careful scrutiny with a glass at a distance of only 15 or 20 feet. There were a few old birds in the flock, but they remained constantly on the fence.

It seems evident, therefore, that the remarkable behavior of the birds which alighted in the road was simply an expression of premature development, in the young, of the instincts and passions of nest-building and procreation. It is, however, the only instance of this kind that has ever come under my observation. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, Cambridge, Mass.

copy (3)

copy 4

Lake Umbagog.

1909.
June 8.

~~Eave Swallows.~~

~~Sexual Contact in mid air.~~

When I first visited my boat house on June 3 the Eave Swallows were only beginning the foundation of their nests. On the 6th none of the nests were more than one half built. Today a dozen or more are apparently completed, at least externally. This morning as I was watching the birds I saw two come together in the air and whirl around and around straight down to the ground, where they remained for more than a minute, in what I took to be sexual union, waving and fluttering their wings like butterflies. The other members of the colony seemed ~~to be~~ ^{actively} interested in the affair, and ~~to be~~ ^{indeed} not a little excited by it, for they collected over the prostrate birds and dashed down almost to them, with loud cries. When the pair finally separated, one bird flew off in one direction and the other in another. I do not think it could have been a fight, for Eave Swallows are among the most peaceable and social ^{all} of birds and I have never known them show the slightest tendency to quarrel. Moreover I have seen Swifts copulate in precisely the same manner, although they do not often, if ever, remain so long on the ground together. The Swallows in this colony do not seem to be in the least disturbed by the dozen or more Bronzed-Grackles which are nesting in some balsams that ~~practically~~ shade the boat house, nor do they pay the least attention to the Broad-winged Hawks which the Grackles mob every time they appear near the island.

~~Unfriendly toward with Crow Black birds and Broad winged Hawks.~~

Hirundo erythrogaster.

4

Hirundo erythrogaster.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Hirundo horreorum

1888

Late stay

copy (2)

Oct 2-3 // On Oct. 2 saw a Barn Swallow go to roost in the twi light among some low bushes on Moon Pt. Next morning a bird, probably the same, was skimming over the meadows at the Outlet. We have had several Snow Buntings to day. // 9 in has formed several times of late.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Hirundo horreorum. - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Hirundo Aug 8, 13, 29 ^{also 4th} - Sept. 3 1874 / May 12

Hi. hor. 2¹ Sept. 1887.

Hirundo hor Sept. 4th. Oct. 2¹, 3¹, 6th
1889

H. horreorum Sept 3², 4², 5²

Hirundo horreorum.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

copy ①

1873.

Sept. 3 All the Swallows have apparently gone. They left very suddenly several days ago.

~~1874.~~

July 30. I have seen none for two days and think they have left here.

Aug. 8. Still here.

" 25. These, as well as all the other Swallows, collected into immense flocks to-day and disappeared.

" 29. A few still remain, but I think all the other Swallows have left.

Sept. 3. A few still about.

Hirundo erythrogaster.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Nest /5 (2883), June 10, 1896, C.H. Watrous coll. "Bird seen". Eggs inc. 3 or 4 days. Tidswell farm. I did not see nest in situ. On rafter of deserted barn. The only nest in the barn.
.

Two eggs (858), June 14, 1879, coll. Oscar Morse. Bird sitting. Eggs fresh. Upton. On rail of fence in open field. (I have only the collector's word for the unique situation of this nest. Nest not preserved. Not entered in journal.
.

Hirundo erythrogaster.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Chelidon erythrogaster

1894

August 25-26¹ Bethel
" 27¹⁰ " to Lakeside
" 28¹⁰ "
" 29³ Pine Point

September 6¹ Grafton

1895.

August 30-31⁽³⁾

September 1⁽⁵⁾ (Barnie) 5¹ ~~more~~ 1⁽⁴⁾ 9⁽³⁾ (Bethel)

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Chelidon erythrogaster.

P. = Pine Point

B. = Barnie's Pond

May 11² Bethel
" 12³⁰ " to Upton
" 13²⁰ 14¹⁵ 15²⁰ 16²⁰ 17²⁰ } near
" 18²⁰ 19²⁵ 20²⁰ 21¹⁵ } Lakeside
" 22⁶ 27² 29³ 30⁴ 6.

June 4⁶
" 9¹⁰ 10¹⁰ 12¹⁰

Very common breeding in greater or less numbers in every available barn in the region.

May 13 collecting mud in puddle in road at Lakeside

" 26. Eight nest nearly or quite finished but empty in barnside boat house.

June 10. Nest 5 eggs inc. about 4 days following colonies examined:

Lakeside barn - 16 nests some with young 2/3 grown on June 13.

Lucas's barn - About 10 pairs

Sargent's " (deserted) " " " 5 in egg June 10.

Lidswell " large colony (Watrous)

Gibbs " About 12 pairs.

Chelidon erythrogaster.

S. = Lakeside.

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

May	10: 11 ^z Bethel 11 ³⁰ Bethel to Upton.	Bethel to Upton
"	11 ⁽¹⁾ 12 ³⁰ 13 ¹⁵ 14. 15. 16, 17 ¹⁰ , 18, 19 ¹² 20 ¹²	near Lakeside
"	21 ¹⁰ 22 ¹⁵ 24 ¹⁰ 25 ^z 26 ²⁰⁰⁺ 27 ⁵⁰⁺ 29 ¹² 30	" <u>Great Island</u>
"	28 ¹⁰⁰⁺	
June	9 ¹⁰⁰ (Moll's Rocks) 13 ^z	

" 13 Mr. Chandler showed me a Barn Swallow's ^{sitting on a nest} ~~nest~~ built under the piazza of the hotel at Lakeside nearly over the front steps & not 15 ft. from the front door. The bird was sitting. She did not move when we stopped directly beneath her (the nest is about 8 ft. above the floor) & Chandler says that ^{yesterday} some young were ~~just~~ ^{just} found upwards of fifty shots from a rifle in a wood as they lay on the piazza nearly under the nest without apparently disturbing the bird. The nest has been there for years. What kind of bird originally built it is not known to C. but it was occupied two years ago by a Robin! Last year no bird would use of it.

" 15 On watching this nest for about an hour this morning I found that the parents showed the duties of incubation. The change which took place on an average of over every fifteen minutes was effected with singular adroitness, the sitting bird ~~flipping off and taking flight at the precise instant that its mate had reached the edge of the nest so that the eggs would not have been left uncovered for more than a fraction of a second.~~ The incoming bird, uttering loudly, flew directly to the nest always aiming for that point where its partner's tail projected over the rim. Just as it reached it the sitting bird ~~flipped out on the opposite edge.~~ So quickly was it done that I doubt if a person ^{looking down on the nest from above could have got more than the faintest possible glimpse of the eggs.}

Chelidon erythrogaster

1903 Loake Umbagog.

June 3' (Dr. Gehring's place)
" 9 5 or 6 Permisewasser Lake
" 11 20
" 14 ^{12 birds, 14 nests}
in barn at Lakeside
" 14' flying over B. meadows.

Bethel.
Norway.
Bethel to Upton
Lakeside
Cann. bridge River

1906.

June 13 hatched. Bethel.

L. = near Lake Umbagog
 U = Upton.

Chelidon erythrogaster

1907

July
 "

August

19²⁰ Bethel.
 23³⁰ ^{arr} 24²⁰ 25¹⁰ 26¹⁵ 27³ 30⁴⁰ } L. Umbagog
 1³⁰ 2⁴⁰ 3¹⁵ 5⁵⁰⁺ 7⁵⁰⁺ 9³⁰ 10² 12²⁰ 15²⁰ }

1908 Hirundo horreorum, Lake Umbagog

August 17

copy (4)

I have long been in doubt as to the precise character or meaning of the prolonged series of twittering and other notes which the Barn Swallow indulges in so freely and which are so very pleasing to human ears. Many writers seem to regard them as representing the bird's song. In support of this are the facts that they seem to be uttered only by the male and frequent in the breeding season.

But I have them now almost as frequently ~~seen~~ in May or June and I am by no means sure that they are used only by the male. ^{rather to} there is the same difference ⁱⁿ ~~between~~ the Barn Swallow, ~~and~~ ^{as} other twittering all its various calls but the cork-in-the-bottle ones are not heard more ~~often~~ ^{often} later in the season as calling in the season as they, I believe, do represent a song. //

Lo. = near Ballwin
 O. = Outlet marshes
 U. = Upton & Cambridge River marshes

Chelidon erythrogaster

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 9⁽²⁰⁰⁾ 10⁽²⁰⁰⁾ 11⁽²⁰⁰⁾ 12⁵⁰ 13⁽⁶⁰⁾ 14⁽¹²⁵⁾ 15⁽⁵⁰⁾ 16⁽⁵⁰⁾ 17⁽⁵⁰⁾ 18⁽⁴⁰⁾ 19⁽⁴⁰⁾ 20⁽²⁰⁾ 21²²
 22⁽⁵⁰⁾ 23¹⁵ 24¹⁰ 27[±] 30[±] 31[±]

14th // A young Cooper's Hawk soaring across the field in front of the Ballwin Hotel was assailed by a number of Barn Swallows who dived down upon it from above and pecked its head most furiously. They kept aloof from it after it alighted on a fence post but continued to circle about it uttering their shrill alarm cry incessantly.

copy (5)

cf. journal Aug. 17-23 for account of movements of Swallows.

September 5⁽⁰⁾

1897

September 5⁽⁰⁾ 6⁽⁰⁾ 21⁽⁰⁾

1898.

August 22^{Lo. 50 one bird of young in nest} 23⁽⁰⁾ 30[±]

September 13⁽⁰⁾ with 2 Barn Swallows.

1900.

September 3^{hd.} 4^{hd.}

1902

September 7⁴ 9² Bethel.

1904.

September 23⁽²⁾ flying S.W. over river intervale at 3 P.M. Bethel

copy (3)

Chelidon erythrogaster.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Nesting under the roof of a
piazza.

1897. // Mr Chandler showed me a Barn Swallow sitting on a nest

June 13. placed under the roof of the piazza nearly over the front steps and within two or three yards of the front door of the house. The nest- which rests on a square timber about 8 ft. above the floor- was occupied two years ago by a Robin which reared a brood in it. Last year it was unoccupied. No one knows just when or by what bird it was built originally but it looks most like a Robin's nest and it has certainly been in its present position for three or four years. Of course the Swallows have added a feather lining.

C. tells me that the two Swallows take turns at incubating and change places every 15 or 20 minutes (I saw this for myself two days later). They pay no attention to the people walking or sitting beneath them and yesterday one of the young men, standing nearly under the nest, fired upwards of fifty shots from a rifle without disturbing the sitting bird.

//

Chelidon erythrogaster.

Errol to Colebrook, N.H.

1903

June 15

Barn Swallows were skimming about everywhere. I saw them entering dilapidated barns and, in two different places, deserted houses through broken windows.

1907

Hirundo horreorum.

Lo. Umbagog

July 23.

copy (6)

Early this morning I found several
 Barn Swallows engaged in mobbing
 the Solapich cat who was crouched at
 the corner on the edge of the porch.
 The Swallows were evidently solapichs
 about this young which however was
 quite large being perched in a row on the
 telephone wire that passes the house.
 The parent birds to the number of four
 or five would dart at the cat in
 quick succession coming in from the open
 field in front of the house on a height
 of only a yard or two above the ground
 and on nearly a level plane, not
 swooping down from above as the Swallows
 do under other conditions. As a rule
they pass the cat as they pass
within a foot or two of his head.
 This behavior the would rather
 as the bird with her eyes fixed on rather
along and clearly I thought it abrupt
without hesitation. I have known cats that
 would have made more respectful
 use of such an opportunity.

1907

Hirundo horreorum

Lo. Umbagog

August 2

Awakening in my room
 at Solapich about midnight
 the night dark & cloudy I
 heard, especially the alarm cry
 of a Barn Swallow which
 seemed to fly back and forth
 close past my window. It was
 here when I had that I still
 had young in the nest in
 our barn, for most of the
 Barn Swallows go off down
 I cannot find where to look
 for the night, being gone
 in the early morning.

Iridoprocne bicolor.

Iridoprocne bicolor

Iridoprocne bicolor

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Tachycineta bicolor - Common May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Tachycineta bicolor - ^{albino} Aug. 1 1873.

Tachycineta Aug 18 ^{last} ^{week} - 1874 | May 12 ¹⁸⁸⁶

Tachycineta 2² Sept. 1887.

Tachycineta ^{Sept.} 1²⁰ - 2² - 3¹ Oct 1² - 2² - 3² - 5¹ - 6¹² - 7³ - 8³ - 9¹⁰
1889.

Tach. bicolor Sept. 19² 22⁸

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Tachycineta bicolor

1888

Oct. 1-3 On the evening of Oct. 1st saw eight skimming over the lake of, near Pt. On the second there were flying over the meadows near the Outlet. On the 3rd there were four on these meadows dipping down & pecking insects (perhaps balloon spiders) off the grass stems.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Tachycineta bicolor

1894

August 27¹⁰ Bethel to Lakeside

1895.

August 31¹ Lakeside

September 2⁽³⁾ Bethel 12 ^{at least one probably} ^{seen in flock of 3} ^{hollows at outlet.}

Tachycineta bicolor.

1873.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

July 31. They seem to have left the locality as I have not seen any for several days.

Aug. 1. A pure white Albino was brought to day; it was killed on the Hayward place.

1874.

Aug. 18. A large flock flying about the stubs about the Outlet; they have been entirely absent from Upton for at least three weeks.

1876.

June 2. A nest with two eggs.

" 3. Breeding in great abundance among the stubs at the Outlet.

" 5. A nest containing five fresh eggs; the sitting bird proved a female.

" " Upon shooting an Ardea herodias among the stubs many Swallows came trooping to the spot and began playing with the feathers scattered about on the surface of the water.

" 6. Two nests, one with four the other with five^x eggs. The former built in an old Downy Woodpecker's hole consisted of only a few feathers and chips of wood; the latter in a large natural ~~structure~~ cavity was a beautiful structure lined lavishly with feathers. The birds were very bold and plucky, diving down past my head and clicking their bills.

incl 1/5
[874]

" 7. One nest containing four eggs, another six.

" 8. A nest in a stub was beautifully lined with the feathers of Bubo virginianus.

" 9. Two nests, one with four and the other with five eggs; the former beautifully lined with feathers of the adult male Hooded Merganser.

" 18. Saw one pursue a Hooded Merganser actually overtaking her and harassing her as he would a flying Hawk. The duck, however, seemed to fly slower than usual.

Iridoprocne bicolor.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1979,
June 5.

Nest in Woodpecker's hole over the water; height six feet; eggs seven, an exceptional number, nevertheless there was only one female about the nest. Of this I am sure as I have seen the pair many times about the spot.

Upton.

1980.

May 19.

Nest, one egg.

" 29.

Set H-6. Four eggs incubated several days--two fresh, nest in old Woodpecker's hole in spruce stub over water. *Upton.*

1980.
May 29).

Set I-4. Fresh--new Woodpecker's hole; height six feet. *Upton. Bird sitting. Stamp given to Bert. See Nov. 14/80.*

Iridoprocne bicolor.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Nest /6 (2871), June 4, 1896, coll.C.H.Watrous. Bird started from nest. Eggs fresh. In old hole of a Woodpecker 7 ft. above the water near the mouth of Rapid River.

Nest /4 (3032), June 3, 1897, coll.Wm.Brewster. Bird started from nest. Eggs fresh. In old hole of Downy Woodpecker in stub over water at Outlet of lake.

Nest /6 (3035), June 5, 1897, coll.C.H.Watrous. Bird started from nest. Inc.about 1/2. In a Woodpecker's hole about 6 ft.above water in pond opposite Pulpit Rock, Megalloway River.

Nest /5, (3036), June 5, 1897, coll.C.H.Watrous. Bird started from nest. Eggs very slightly inc. Natural cavity in Brown Ash stub about 5 ft.above the water in pond opposite Pulpit Rock, Megalloway River.

Iridoprocne bicolor.

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Tachycineta bicolor.

May 14^{6c} (Back H.) 15² 16² 17²

" 18² 19⁽²⁰⁾ 20 21

" 22^(Outlet) 25^{(52) (Outlet)} (North Rapid Run)

" 27²⁰ 28⁴ 29⁴ 30²⁰ 31³¹ (Horn's Pond)

June 1¹⁵ 2¹⁰ 3⁶ 4¹⁰ 5²⁰ 6²

" 9⁴ 12⁵

Not nearly so numerous as in former years but still very common all about the shores of the Lake where plenty of stumps are still to be found. The colony at the Outlet comprised about 10 pairs. When there were but few stumps we found scattered pairs, sometimes only one to a large cove.

May 27. Two birds driven out of holes - old Woodpecker holes - where they seemed to be sitting.

June 4. Nest 6 eggs taken by W.

Tachycineta bicolor.

Revival of the Sexual Passion in Birds in Autumn.

William Brewster, Cambridge, Mass.

Auk, XV, April, 1898, pp.194-5.

See under Petrochelidon lunifrons.

Tachycineta bicolor.

L. M. = Louis Mayalloway.
O. = Ouellet.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May	11 ⁴ Bethel.	Bethel.
"	11 ⁶ 12 ⁵⁰ 13 ²⁰ 14 ³⁰ 15, 16, 17, 18, 19	near <u>Salem</u>
"	21 ¹² 22 ³⁰ 24 ²⁰ 25 ¹² 26 ¹⁰⁰ + 27 ⁵⁰ 29 ¹² 30	" <u>Great Island</u>
"	28 ¹⁰⁰ + 30 ²⁰ 31 ⁵⁰	" <u>Ouellet</u> .
June	1 ¹⁰ 2 ⁸ 3. 4 ⁴ Pond. 5 ²⁰ 6 ²⁰ 7 8-9	

June 3	nest 4 fresh eggs - old hole Dryobates pubescens - Ouellet.
" 5	" " " " Pulpit Rock Pond.

1903

June	4 ¹ 5 ¹	Bethel.
"	9 ⁶ nesting in thicket at head Lake Pennesseewassee	Norway.
"	12 ⁶ 13 ⁶ 14 ⁴ flooded meadows, mouth Cambridge River.	Upton

1906

June 12¹ Bethel.

Tachycineta bicolor.

1896. Lake Umbagog.

August 9¹⁰ 10¹² 11⁸ 12⁸ 13²⁰ 14²⁰ 15²⁰ 16²⁵ 17²⁰ 18²⁰ 19²⁵ 20²⁵ 21²⁰ 22⁽¹⁵⁾
23²⁰ 24¹² 26¹⁰ 27⁸ 30³ 31¹⁰

16th As I was sailing before a light breeze well out in the lake a dozen or more Tree Swallows began circling close about the canoe. At length one alighted on the top of the gaff, another on one of the rings, and two on the sloping upper edge of the tail. An Even Swallow joined them a little later. I carried them half-a-mile or more. They were only about 8 ft. above me. They preened their plumage & looked down at me with an expression of mild curiosity.

22nd Young birds copulating & gathering nesting material. (cf. journal for detailed account of this)
cf. also journal Aug. 17-23.

1898

August 26¹ 27¹

1902.

September 7⁶ 9⁴ Bethel.

1907

July 19² Bethel.

" 23² 24² 25⁽⁸⁾ 29⁶ 30¹⁰ near Lakeside

August 1¹⁰ 2¹⁰ 3⁴⁰ 5²⁰ 6¹⁰ 12⁶ 15⁴ " "

1900.

September 20⁽⁵⁾ flying about together near the mouth of Cambridge River.

1897,
May 31.

Iridoprocne bicolor.

Lake Umbagog.
Megalloway River.

were

Tree Swallows ~~are~~ nesting everywhere where there were many stubs. They evidently spread over this whole region unlike the Bronzed Grackles which evidently congregate in colonies and of which we saw none up the river to-day.

Iridoprocne bicolor.

Lake Umbagog.

1903
June 14

Very few Stub Swallows compared to the earlier times but this is scarcely to be wondered at in view of the fact that the stubs have almost wholly disappeared from this part of the Lake. Most of those which used to stand along or near the river banks have either rotted and fallen or been cut by the lumbermen because they impeded the drives, but those which fringed the shores and especially the coves well back from the course of the river were cut, a few years ago, by the Upton people, for firewood.

Riparia riparia.

Riparia riparia

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Cotile riparia. - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Chronicle, Aug 1st - 8 - 13 1874 / May 12¹⁸⁸¹

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Cotile riparia

1895.

September 5th moon Point. with large flock
of barn swallows.

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Cotile riparia

May 11² Bethel.

" 13² 15^{hd} 19¹⁵ 20^{hd} 21^{do} Salesville near

" 30⁸ Barnes Pond

June 9² 10² 12¹²

// Seen in moderate numbers on every
part of the lake when the weather
was rainy or covering. The nearest
(in fact only) colony found was
in the bank of Cambridge River just
above Crofton notch, by Watson, who
on June 15th examined over fifty
nests most of which had young. //

copy ①

Clivicola riparia.

Revival of the Sexual Passion in Birds in Autumn.

William Brewster, Cambridge, Mass.

Auk, XV, April, 1898, pp.194-5.

See under Petrochelidon lunifrons.

Cotile riparia.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

Aug.

Saw several to-day.

Aug. 8.

Still here.

1876.

June 12.

Nest with five fresh eggs.

copy (2)

1879.

June 8.

The other day I saw a troupe of a dozen or more playing with a feather. A strong wind was blowing at the time and as they passed it from one to another, each dropping it for his neighbor to pick it up, the party drifted away across the fields reminding me of a crowd of excited school boys playing at foot ball.

Riparia riparia.

Grafton, Maine. 1873.

Nest /5 (3062), June 15, 1896, coll. C.H. Watrous. Birds
seen. Eggs fresh. In sandy bank of Cambridge River about one
mile north of Grafton Notch. The piece of toilet^{paper} in nest was
placed there by the birds.

.
Nest /5 (382), June 12, 1873, coll. Wm. Brewster. Eggs
fresh. In hole in sand bank. Eggs two feet from entrance. Upton.

Cotile riparia

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May

10^{hd.} Bethel.

15^{hd.} 16^{hd.} 20^{hd.}

21^{hd.} 22^③ 24³ 25⁴ 26²⁰⁺ 27¹⁰

28³⁰⁺

June

^{Bethel Brook Cretes}
2^③ Pond 7⁸ Meadows.

Bethel

near Lakeside

" Great Island

1903.

June

4^④ 5⁵⁰ flying over water near river.
Five killed by migrant Shrike 8¹⁰ 10¹⁰

"

11 6 holes in low bank
by roadside 2 miles N. of Notch

Bethel

Grafton.

1906

June

12⁴ 13⁶ Bethel

Cotile riparia

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 9³⁰ 10³⁰ 11²⁰ 12¹⁰ 13¹² 14²⁵ 15¹² 16¹⁰ 17¹⁰ 18¹⁰ 19⁶ 20² 21¹⁶ 22⁽⁵⁰⁾
23¹⁰ 31²

Excepting the males the least numerous of the females during this month. Associated invariably with the other three species & never seen apart by themselves.

September 1²

1900.

September none noted this month.

1907.

July 19¹⁰ 20¹² Bethel
" 24⁶ 25⁶ 26⁶ 28 30⁶ } Lake Umbagog
August 9²

1902

Maine

Cotile riparia.

copy ③

Newry.

On September 9th while driving with Dr. Gehring from Bethel to Andover, we saw by the roadside near an old saw mill in Newry an immense mound of saw-dust in which were a number (I counted twenty-nine) of Sand Swallows' holes. The saw-dust had evidently been accumulating for many years and most of it was dark-colored through long exposure to the weather and closely compacted.

On two sides of the mound it had been carried away from time to time leaving two vertical banks each about twelve or fifteen feet in length by four or five feet in height. The faces of these saw-dust banks were as smooth as those of any sand bank and much finer. The Swallows' holes which were near the top were remarkably perfect in outline and of the usual depressed or elliptical shape \circ . I thrust my arm into one which had been enlarged, probably by boys, but I could not reach the end.

Nesting
in a
bank of
saw-dust

Riparia riparia.

Bethel, Maine.

copy (4)

1903

June 5

As I have ^{just} said Bank Swallows were scattered about in great numbers over the intervale this morning and their low pleasing chattering cries were constantly in my ears. They must have a large breeding colony somewhere near, probably in the sandy banks of the Androscoggin. Fully 25 or 30 birds were circling about a hen yard on a steep hill-side. Every half minute or so one of them would swoop down to the ground and, picking up a white feather, start at full speed for the river pursued by the entire throng. In no instance did I see the fugitive succeed in making more than 50 or 100 yards before it was overtaken and robbed of its prize, and the robber in his turn was usually quickly despoiled. Sometimes the feather would be in the possession of a dozen or more different birds in the course of less than a minute. When this happened it made little or no progress towards its ultimate destination, being simply snatched and held for an instant by bird after bird while the remainder of the flock were flying around and around the contestants in a narrow circle. At length, however, some Swallow swifter or stronger than the others would get it and carry it straight off to the river bank closely followed by one or two birds while the others returned to the poultry yard. It was one of the prettiest sights of the kind that I have ever witnessed. I am by no means sure that the birds were not simply playing with the feather as the Tree Swallows certainly sometimes do under similar conditions.

Ampelis cedrorum.

Amphelis cedrorum.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

171.
June 8. A pair at work on their nest in a low fir.
1876.
June 18. Nest just beginning.
" 21. Now extremely abundant and building everywhere.
1879.
May 25. Two or three flying about.
June 3. One gathering materials for its nest.
1881.
May 26. Arrived to-day in large numbers; I saw eight in one flock.
1879.
June 20. Set D-4. Fresh--fir sapling--thicket of firs by brook--height seven feet. The female was standing on the edge of the nest; I nearly touched her with my hand before she flew. *By brook on Luce farm, Upton.*

Ampelis cedrorum

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Ampelis cedrorum. - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Ampelis cedrorum. - Aug. 9. 1873.

Ampelis Aug 15 - 1874 May 28⁽²⁰⁾ 1876 / May 25¹⁸⁷⁹ / May 26¹⁸⁸¹ St _{pm. etc.}

Ampelis 1¹⁰ 2³⁰ 4¹⁰ 6⁸ 10⁶ 13¹ 19⁴ 20⁶ 23⁴ 26² Sept. 1887.

Sept. Ampelis ced. 1² 4⁴ 6² 10⁴ 12¹⁰ 13⁶ 14¹⁰

1889 Ampelis Sept. 3⁽¹⁵⁾ 4⁽¹⁰⁾ 6⁽⁶⁾ Oct. 12¹

23 | Ampelis Sept. 20¹⁰ 22⁴ Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1894 Ampelis cedrorum

August 24^{1st} 26^{1st} Bethel
" 27²⁰ Bethel to Upton
" 28² Lakeside

September 2^{1st} 9^{1st} 10^{1st}

1895.

August 29⁽¹²⁾ 10⁽¹⁰⁾ Bethel to Lakeside

" 30¹⁰ 31⁶

September 1⁶ 2¹ Pine Pt 5^(1st) 10^{1st} ^{mygal} _{River}

October 1^{heavy}

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Ampelis cedrorum.

May 19⁽²⁴⁾ 20⁽²⁾ (in blossoming apple trees) Lakeside
" 25⁽¹²⁾ ^(mostly) _{Rapid River}, 27⁴ 28² 30²

June 2⁽⁷⁾ 3² 4¹⁰ ^{stubs near} _{Barnes Pond} 5⁶ do.

" 10¹⁵ 12⁵

copy (D)

Common in clearings and in the forests of stumps about the Outlet & the mouth of Rapid River. Not found at all, apparently, in the living forest for back from openings on the banks shown. In small flocks up to June 10.

June 10. Bird carrying large bill-full of Hesper's wool from pasture into top of maple. Could be no nest.

Ampelis cedrorum.

1897,
September 25.

Lake Umbagog.
Cambridge River.

/// The Cedar Birds were flying about the lower "logans", alighting in dead tree tops. I fancy the lateness of their stay is due to heavy crop of Viburnum berries still remaining on the bushes.

Ampelis cedrorum.

L. = Lakeside
G. = Great Island
P. = Outlet
E. = Leonard's Pond

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

May
June

30^{h.} 31^{h.} ② ③

4^{h.} ② ⑤

12^{h.} ④ 13^{h.}

15^{h.} ⑥ c. Errol.

1903.

June

4^{h.} 5^{h.} 6^{h.}

9^{h.} ⑩ Among stumps at head Lake Pemisewasset.

11^{h.} ⑫

12^{h.} ⑬ 13^{h.} ⑭

15^{h.} ⑮

Bethel.

Norway

Bethel to Upton

Lakeside ④

Errol Dam.

1906

June

14^{h.} ⑲ Bethel

Ampelis Cedrorum.

1907.

July	23 ¹⁰	24 ⁸	25 ⁶	29 ^{hd.}	30 ⁶	31 ^③	} Lake Umbagog
August	5 ⁶	7 ⁶	9 ^④	10 ^{hd.}			
"	18 ^{hd.}		<u>Bethel.</u>				
July	20	"	"				

C.R. = Cambridge River
 B-lo. = Bethel to Lakeside.
 P. = Pine Point.

Ampelis cedrorum.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 8² 9² 10² 11² 13² 14⁴ 15⁴ 16⁽⁷⁾ 17² 18² 19² 20¹ 21² 22⁴ 24¹

28⁽¹⁰⁾ Lakeside Pond. 30⁽²⁾

17th A solitary young bird in first plumage eating wild red cherries.

September 1⁽²⁾

1897

September 2⁽²⁾ 3^{hd} 6⁽²⁾ ^{Bethel-Lakeside} ^{Outlet} 7^{hd} 25⁽³⁰⁺⁾ 26⁽¹⁵⁾ ^{Cambridge River}

The late stay of the cedar-birds here this autumn is, no doubt, due to the unusually heavy crop of berries of Viburnum opulus, V. cassinoides and V. dentatum all of which are still loaded with ripe fruit.

1898.

August 22⁵ 26⁽³⁾ 28^{hd} 29^{hd} 30^{hd} 31⁽²⁾

September 1^{hd} 2^{hd} 3^{hd} 7^{hd} 8^{hd} 11^{hd} 14^{hd} 28¹ 29¹ ^{Wetmore}

1900.

September 2⁽²⁾ 6⁽⁶⁾ 14⁽¹⁴⁾ Along road from Bethel to Upton.

1902.

September 6^{hd} 7^{hd} 8^{hd} 9^{hd} 10^{hd} 11^{hd} Nethel.

1904.

September 9^{hd} 10^{hd} 12^{hd} 13^{hd} 15^{hd} 16^{hd} 18⁽¹⁵⁾ 20^{hd} Bethel.

1905.

September 5² Bethel.
 " 6¹⁰⁰ Newry

Lanius borealis.

Lanius borealis.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Lanius ¹⁸⁸² Oct. 21 ^{2nd} ^{specimen seen}

Collurio borealis Oct. 16¹ ^{juv} - 24¹ ^{juv} - 25³ - 31¹

1884

Collurio borealis Oct. 21¹ - 22¹

1885.

Collurio borealis Oct. 13³ - 22³

1886.

1889
Lanius bor. Oct. 25 a very white specimen seen -

MAINE, (L. Umbagog.)

Collurio borealis

1885

copy ①

Oct. 23

Two on the lake shore chasing one another through the branches of a birch uttering a harsh chatter and apparently fighting.

" 24

One perched on the topmost branch of a tall dead pine in the woods sang steadily for at least fifteen minutes. Its song resembled that of a young Robin (in spring) but was even less varied. Approaching I found several Nuthatches (S. canadensis) and Kinglets fluttering excitedly about the Shrike scolding vehemently. The Shrike took absolutely no notice of them. Upon

24 Lanius bor. Oct. 15^{1st} ^{juv} - 26¹ * Lake Umbagog, Maine, 1890.

Collurio borealis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1882.

Oct. 8-22

Two shot October 21.

Lanius borealis.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Lanius ¹⁸⁸² Oct. 21 ^{2nd shot}

Collurio borealis Oct. 16^{1st} - 24^{1st} - 25² - 31²

1884

Collurio borealis Oct. 21^{1st} - 22^{1st} - 23^{1st}

1885.

Collurio borealis Oct. 13³ - 22³

1886.

¹⁸⁸⁹ Lanius bor. Oct. 25 a very white specimen seen -

Shooting it I found it an adult

24 Lanius bor. Oct. 15^{1st} - 26^{1st}*

Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Collurio borealis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1882.
Oct. 8-22

Two shot October 21.

Lanius borealis.

1889,
October 25.

Lake Umbagog.
Moose Point.

Passing out by Moose Point saw a superb Shrike. As he
flew up from the grass and alighted on a root he looked so white
that I took him at first for a Snow Bunting.

.

Lanius borealis.

copy (2)

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1890. // A Shrike making his peculiar harsh jarring cry among the
Oct. 26. stubs. Just as we landed he flew across the meadow (Sweet
Meadow) and perching on the top of a tall stub began singing
sweetly and continuously. Its song was very like that of a
Brown Thrasher but a little lower and more broken. I have
rarely heard one to such advantage before. //

Bethel, Maine

Lanius borealis.

1904.

March 20. Saw one in late P.M. perched on
the top of a tall stub in the doctor's woods
very near the camp. It remained perched
less than a minute flying off westward. Early
this month we found feathers of a Redpoll
apparently killed by a shrike in the woods.

Lanius borealis.

1900

December 7' in village. Bethel

1904.

February 14' very brown bird in bluish woods. 24' perched on top of creek 50 yards back from D. 20' first Bethel

March 20' perched on top of tall bush in woods near the "Shoek" Bethel.

October 29' bayish colored bird Bethel.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

Nest /4 (3903), June 11, 1903, coll. Wm. Brewster. Both
parents seen at nest & female on nest. Neither bird shot. Eggs
fresh.

.

Lanius l. migrans

1903 Clifford Co. Maine

Bethel.

June 5

Discovered a pair of these Shrikes on the interval just north of the railroad station. The ♀ had a freshly-killed Bank Swallow which I saw her impale first on the point of a sharp fence stake, afterwards on a twig of a low willow in which a ♀ Bluebird also hung. This was about 10 a.m. At 4.30 P.M. the Swallow was gone but the Bluebird still remained.

" 8

The same pair in the same place. Saw the ♂ feed a young bird just from the nest & able to fly only a yard or two at a time. Found a nest in a small elm within 100 yds. of R.R. Station & within 50 yds. of Bethel Church Parsonage. It looked new & fresh & contained one egg. The ♀ seized a tuft of sheep's wool from a barrel and flew off with it in the direction of this nest on June 5. Saw the ♂ impale a Pickered Trog on a small elm to-day.

" 10

Same pair in same place. ♀ sitting on nest. ♂ feeding young bird (there seems to be only one young) which flew 100 or more yards at a stretch to-day. The dead Bluebird was gone on the 8th and the Pickered Trog to-day. The ♂ still sang a little this forenoon.

" 11

Took nest with 4 fresh eggs. Both parents hovered about Gilbert's head as he climbed the tree uttering a scolding note something like that of his observers but louder & harsher.

(Detailed observations respecting these birds are recorded in my journal.)

The pair was seen later in the month (about the 22nd) by Ralph Hoffmann.

During this same winter Walter Deane found a pair of migratory Shrikes accompanied by their young on wing in an apple orchard near A. E. Philbrook's, at Shelburne, N.H.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 5

copy complete

/// The most interesting experience of the morning remains to be chronicled. I was returning over the intervale and within two hundred yards of the railroad when a Shrike (L.l.migrans) started from a maple and flew off up the road, carrying a bird in its bill. It alighted first on a fence post, next on a brush heap near the railroad. I got within twenty yards of it each time. As I was approaching it it worked busily and nervously, tearing at its prey and eating portions of it. Finally it circled back past me and flew out into a large field where it alighted on a fence post. Before I could get near it again it flew a fourth time leaving its victim which I found was a Bank Swallow. It had eaten the head completely off and had impaled the loose skin of the lower neck on a sharp upright splinter that projected above the post. After examining the Swallow I walked off a few rods when the Shrike immediately returned to it and carried it off across the road to a small half dead willow that grew by a wall within fifty yards of a house. I followed and had the great pleasure of watching the Shrike impale the Swallow on a short, sharp stub of a dead twig. It performed this operation precisely in the manner of the Northern Shrike that I saw hang up a Field Mouse at Ball's Hill a dozen or so years ago, i.e. by drawing the bird against the stub. Standing a little below it it pulled violently and jerkily for several minutes often fluttering its wings either to keep its balance or

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 5

(2)

to gain greater force and occasionally stopping to rest for a moment. Finally it flew away. On examining the Swallow I found it very firmly fixed with the prong driven through the skin and surface muscles of the breast. From a lower branch of the same willow ^{and} similarly impaled on a short dead prong driven through the skin of its neck hung a female Bluebird that had evidently been dead several days. It showed no signs of decomposition but the eyes had sunk almost out of sight and the flesh on the breast was hard and dry. It bore absolutely no signs of external injury and no portion of the flesh had been removed while the plumage was smooth and perfect.

The Swallow was gone at 4 p.m. but the Bluebird remained.

Just after the Shrike had left the Swallow impaled on the fence stake it was joined by its mate a larger, longer, lighter-colored bird, no doubt the male. In the afternoon I visited the place again in company with Dr. Gehring and again found both Shrikes. They were never actually together but seemed contented with keeping one another in sight as they sat perched on the fence posts or telegraph poles along the roadside sometimes within thirty yards of each other. We saw the male fly down to the dusty road and pick up what looked like a large beetle and the female pull a quantity of sheep's wool from the side of an empty barrel standing in a piece of cultivated ground. After arranging it carefully in her bill she took it up the road and into a maple near the one I

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 5

(3)

started her from this morning. I looked this tree over carefully afterwards but could not see anything in it that resembled a nest. Probably the bird really went on beyond it to another tree.

Both Shrikes spent the greater part of the time when I was watching them within an area of about twenty acres. Most of this was perfectly open, intervale grass fields the only trees being those in the long row of planted, sidewalk sugar maples and a few scrubby willows, wild cherries, etc., scattered along the lines of the fences that divided the fields from one another. The Shrikes occasionally perched on some of these trees but their favorite points of observation were the fence and telegraph posts. In a general way they looked and behaved like Northern Shrikes but they appeared smaller and decidedly shorter and stouter while they were somewhat less active and restless. Their heads looked disproportionately larger and much thicker and heavier than those of their more northern relatives. The female was a dark, dull-colored bird, the male much lighter with very white underparts and a clear ashy-blue back. The broad black stripe through and about the eye was conspicuous with both of them.

When perched they sat quite motionless save for a slow turning of the head from side to side. I did not once see either of them lift and half spread the tail as the Northern Shrike so often does. Their method of flight, however, was identical with that of

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 5

(4)

borealis and their appearance when on wing nearly the same. I think, however, that they moved even closer to the earth. On leaving their perches, whether the latter were fence posts or telegraph poles, they invariably shot down at a steep angle as if aiming at some object on the ground and then skimmed off swiftly across the field only a foot or two above the turf, rising and falling in long, graceful but gentle (or shallow) undulations, moving their wings very rapidly at the beginning of each upward curve and then closing them for an instant just as a Woodpecker or Goldfinch does when pursuing its similar "galloping" flight. During the exceedingly rapid beat of the wings their light markings were alternately displayed and concealed, giving a flickering effect as of a small bit of looking glass flashed in the sunlight. Neither bird uttered any sound whatever within my hearing. They would not permit me to approach them much nearer than about twenty yards.

June 8

I went to the intervale this morning to look for the Shrike's nest which, by an odd chance, proved to be in the very first tree I visited, a small elm standing alone by the side of the lane that leads to the chair factory from the main road, scarce one hundred yards from the railroad station and not over fifty yards from the mill. The place where I saw the Shrikes on the 5th is some two

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 8

(5)

hundred yards distant, but the brush-heap to which the female took the Swallow on that occasion is within thirty yards of the nest. Neither bird was about it when I discovered it this morning so I kept on to the other locality beyond. Scarcely had I reached it when the male Shrike appeared, skimming low over the wide field on the western side of the road, bearing some rather large, dangling object in his bill. He took it into a small, stunted elm by the roadside and affixed it to a short branch, spending less than a minute in the operation. After he had flown away I went to the tree and found a Pickerel Frog sitting crosswise on the branch, his hind legs well doubled at the knees, his head resting on his folded front paws, his eyes wide open. So very lifelike was his attitude and expression that I could not believe him dead until I touched him. He was so perfectly balanced that I thought at first that the Shrike had merely placed him carefully on the branch, but on closer examination I found that he was firmly impaled on a short pointed twig which had penetrated half an inch or more into the fleshy part of the thigh. He was a fair-sized specimen but very thin and slender.

I searched all the scattered trees and fence posts in the neighborhood in the hope of finding more victims but without success. The Bluebird had been removed from the willow since my last visit on the afternoon of the 5th.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 8

(6)

Not long after the appearance of the male Shrike this morning I saw the female sitting on a fence rail well out in the open fields. For nearly an hour she remained within twenty yards of the same spot although she frequently took short flights usually to the ground and back again to the same or a neighboring perch on the fence rails or posts. Although I watched her closely I did not once see her catch anything. Her manner of flying down to the ground and back reminded me strongly of that of a Bluebird. Sometimes she would remain on the ground for a minute or more hopping or fluttering from clod to clod on some recently ploughed land, evidently looking for insects but ordinarily she flew back to her perch almost immediately after alighting on the ground. While perched she remained for the most part as immovable as a Hawk and in a similarly erect, tense attitude.

Her mate was also in sight most of the time. His favorite perches were on the telegraph poles and their connecting wires along the roadside. While sitting on these his attitudes were as light and graceful as those of the Northern Shrike and he balanced himself in the same way, shifting his position frequently and often raising and lowering his long tail as well as occasionally half spreading it. It was a beautiful sight to see him start from his elevated perch and after a few rapid vibrations of his short, white-spotted wings, glide on a long, gentle incline half across a broad field before coming to the ground. Sometimes he would move

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 8

(7)

very swiftly, but as a rule his motion after he had gone a few rods became slower and slower until he seemed to move no faster than a tuft of thistle down drifting before a light wind and with equal lightness and grace. I can think of no other bird which ever flies in just this way. After the few wing beats he held his wings wide-spread and quite motionless, his bill pointing downwards, his tail closed. He rarely approached his mate nearer than fifty yards, but once he went directly towards her and alighted within ten feet of her when she greeted him with a low, harsh, vibrating cry and a long-continued fluttering of her wings like that of a young bird. On another occasion I saw him fly directly off from a telegraph pole for a distance of about one hundred yards and then mount straight upwards to a height of forty or fifty feet apparently in pursuit of some flying insect which I thought he caught and instantly swallowed. During the upward flight he beat his wings vigorously but they were held nearly or quite immovable during the long, smooth glide by means of which he reached a fence post well out in the field. Soon after this he flew down to the ground and picked up what looked like a large beetle. Holding this in the tip of his bill he came nearly straight towards me and, to my great surprise, alighted by the side of a young Shrike which all the while must have been sitting within ten yards of me on a fence rail by the roadside. The young bird received the insect in its wide opened bill and instantly swallowed it, at the same time

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 8

(8)

quaring its wings. The place where it sat was not over twenty yards from the elm where I had previously seen the frog impaled. Why had not the frog been given directly to the young Shrike? why had not the parents fed it at all ~~the~~ previous to this during the hour I had been watching them (I should certainly have seen them feed it had they done so)? and where were the remainder of the brood? were questions that I asked myself in vain. I searched the whole neighborhood carefully but without discovering any more of the young. The one I had seen fed was conspicuous enough (after my attention had been called to him) and one of the prettiest and oddest little birds I have ever seen. He could fly only a few yards at a time but he hopped along the fence rail ahead of me almost as fast as I could walk, using his wings only when I was on the point of touching him with my hand. His wings and tail were nearly black but ~~the~~ secondaries and greater wing coverts were broadly tipped with rusty brown. His under parts were exquisitely vermiculated with wavy grayish lines on a lighter gray ground. His eyes were very large and expressive, his bill short and blunt. Most comical of all was his little stub tail scarce two inches long. He carried it nearly erect and kept bobbing it up and down and flirting it from side to side in the most amusing way. All his motions were exceedingly quick and animated when I was pursuing him but after I had left him he sat erect and still with his plumage

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine:

1903

June 8

(9)

fluffed out like a little Owl.

On my way back I climbed to the nest and examined it closely. It was placed directly against the main stem of the elm about ten feet above the ground and was of the usual bulky character. From below it looked not unlike the nest of a Thrasher for it contained many large twigs in the lower portions but the walls were thickly and warmly felted with a variety of soft materials. There were fewer feathers than usual in the lining but such as there were looked fresh and clean as did the entire surface of the inner cup at the bottom of which lay a handsomely marked egg. Although I took this out and looked at it critically I was unable to decide whether it was addled or freshly laid. I am inclined to think, however, that it may be the first egg of a second clutch, for on June 5 I saw the female Shrike pull a tuft of sheep's wool from a barrel and take it off in the direction of the nest and while I was descending the tree this morning she came flying swiftly towards it and hovered within a few feet of my head uttering her harsh, grating cry. This I thought could be best compared to the long-drawn plaint of a Canada Nuthatch save for the fact that the notes were deeper, harsher, louder and given in much more rapid succession. When I heard ^{it} in the open field earlier in the morning it also reminded me a little of the mew of a Catbird.

While I was watching the Shrikes I heard two Bobolinks and a Savanna Sparrow singing in the grass not far from their posts of

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June 8

(10)

observation and on several occasions Bank Swallows skimmed close past one or the other of them. They seemed to take no notice whatever of these birds but to be wholly intent on watching the ground for insects.

June 10

Visited the Shrike family this morning in company with Walter Deane. Found the female on the nest apparently sitting but did not disturb her. The male was ranging about over his own territory and that which his mate has previously covered, hunting insects of which we saw him catch a number all of which he took to his solitary offspring. The latter although apparently no larger or better feathered than when I saw him last two days ago could fly strongly this morning. He followed his father from place to place taking flights of ^{hundred} one [^]yards or more at a time and alighting well up in leafy trees as well as on fence posts. The old male sang a little while perched on a tall weed stalk in a field. This is the first time I have heard his song. It was much like that of the Florida bird and consisted of a single note uttered eight or ten times in rather quick succession. I rendered this note on the spot as p'lee. It was soft, rather plaintive and decidedly musical. Walter thought it resembled the peep of Pickering's Hyla but it was much less shrill and piercing and to my ear more like the bell note of the Blue Jay although not very near that either.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans.

Bethel, Maine.

1903

June II

(II)

Visited the Shrike's nest about half past eleven this forenoon. Both birds absent when we reached the tree but as Gilbert was climbing it they suddenly appeared and fluttered close about his head like a pair of big butterflies, uttering a rapid succession of scolding cries very like those of a Solitary or Yellow-throated Vireo (eh-eh-eh-eh, etc.), but louder and sharper. We took the nest which contained a set of four beautifully marked eggs. The birds came within 4 or 5 feet of Gilbert and when poisoning kept their tails wide-spread.

Virco olivaceus.

Vireo olivaceus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Vireo olivaceus. - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Vireo olivaceus. - ^{high} Aug. 23 1873.

Vireo ol. May 28¹⁸⁷⁶ / May 28¹⁸⁷⁹ /

Vireo oliv. 2² - 6² - 8¹⁰ - 9¹ - 12¹ Sept. 1887.

Vireo olivaceus Sept. 1¹ - 4² - 13¹ - 18¹ - 19¹ - 20¹ - Oct 2¹

Vireo olivaceus Sept. 13¹ - Oct. 10¹ ^{seen distinctly} 1889

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

Sept. 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹

Vireo olivaceus.

1899. Oxford County, Maine.

Sept. 26¹ (X), Bethel (singing feebly and brokenly).

25¹ Vireo olivaceus Sept. 24¹ ^{seen}

Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Vireo olivaceus

1894

August. 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ Bethel
" 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 31¹ Pine Point

September 1¹ (X) 3¹ 10¹ ^{seen feebly} 13¹ " "
16¹ 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ " "

1895.

August 30¹ 31¹ ^{ad} (X)

September 2¹ (X) 3¹ 4¹ (X) 5¹ 6¹ 7¹ 8¹
" 20⁽²⁾ 21¹

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Vireo olivaceus P. = Pine Point.

May 17⁴ 18¹ 19² 20⁴ 21² Lakeside

" 22² P. 23¹ 24⁴ 25⁴ 26² P

" 27¹ 28¹ 29² P 30⁴ P 31⁴

June 1⁴ 2¹ 3¹ 4¹ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹

" 10¹ 11¹ 12¹ copy (D)

// One of the most abundant birds of this region & of various distribution but most numerous perhaps in second-growth birch & pine woods on burnt lands or about openings.

Vireo olivaceus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.
Aug. 23.

The males still sing occasionally.

1879.

May 28.

Several males singing, the first I have heard. I shot one in the act.

June 12

Two nests building.

1880.
May 20.

Several.

Vireo olivaceus.

1889,
October 10.

Lake Umbagog.

On the way back to camp (from Black Island Cove) saw a
Red-eyed Vireo in some bushes over the water, getting within a few
yards of him.

.

Vireo olivaceus

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 21¹* 23¹* 24¹* 25¹* 29¹*
" 28¹ - 31²*

June 4³* 5¹* 6¹* 7²*
" 10¹* (Over Id.) 11⁵* (Great Id.) 12²*
" 13¹* (Bankside) 14¹*

near Great Island
" Outlet.

1903.

June 4⁵* 5²* 6³* 7⁴* 8²*
" 9¹⁰*
" 11³*
" 12²* 13²*
" 14³* c.
" 15¹*

Bethel.
Norway.
Bethel to Upton
Bankside & "
Cambridge River
Errol Dam

1906

June 13¹²* Bethel.

Vireo olivaceus.

1907.

July 19²/_x 20²/_x 21³/_x Bethel
 " 23³/_x 24³/_x 25⁵/_x 29_x 30_x 31²/_x near Bolton.
 August 5¹/_x 6²/_x 7²/_x 9_x 10³/_x 11_x 12_x 15²/_x " "

1908

Vireo olivaceus

Bethel
Maine.

July 29

copy (v)

The Red-eye is literally ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{steadily} only bird which sings here now at all hours. I heard him to day through the entire forenoon and afternoon in the trees near the house and along the village street although the heat was intense. Even the Goldfinch is not so persistent a singer at this season. The Robin sang quite as freely as the Red-eye up to three or four days ago but now I hear him and the Hermit Thrush only in the early morning and late evening. The Veery sang last on the 19th the Song Sparrows on the 28th. The Chipping Sparrows and the Blue-billed Cuckoo still sing occasionally (but no longer steadily) even during the

1908

Vireo olivaceus

L. Umbagog

August 12

copy (3)

The only bird which has continued to sing daily from the date of my arrival (near July 1) to the present time is the Red-eye. All the others including even the Goldfinch have ceased to be heard regularly or frequently. But the Red-eye continues to hold forth, not only in the early morning but at all hours of the day. His song is now broken and spiritless, ~~but~~ however, the notes being often delivered at intervals of several seconds and in feeble broken tones, while there are periods of an hour or more in duration when he will remain wholly silent. Of the other birds which still sing occasionally I have observed the Goldfinch, Redstart

Vireo olivaceus.

P = Pine Point, S. = Sunday Cove.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August [Bethel] 8¹* 9¹* 10¹* 11¹* 12¹* 13¹* 14¹* 15¹* 16¹* 17¹⊙ 18¹⊙ 21¹⊙ 23¹⊙ 24¹⊙

25¹⊙ 28¹⊙ (very full), 30¹⊙ (very full)

" 17th Five eating wild red cherries in a tall tree on the edge of the woods. The Red-eye has fairly outdone all the other birds here except Spizella tristis. I have heard him daily & at all hours up to yesterday. The Song Sparrows ceased singing regularly on the 13th.

24th Red-eyes ceased singing steadily on the 16th. Since then I have heard only short, broken snatches of song, usually in the early morning.

September 6¹ 16¹ P.S. 17¹ 22¹

1897.

September P. 4¹ P. 5¹* nearly full song 8¹ P. 15¹ P. 19¹
8 a.m.

1898.

August Bethel P. 21¹⊙ 22¹⊙ 23¹⊙ 24¹⊙ 25¹⊙ 26¹⊙ 28¹* 29¹* 30¹⊙ 31¹⊙

September P. 1¹* 2¹⊙ P. 2¹⊙ 3¹⊙ P. 4¹⊙ P. 5¹* 1¹⊙ P. 6¹* full continuous song 7-10 a.m. & afterwards. P. 7¹⊙ P. 9¹⊙

1900.

September 5¹⊙ 10¹

1902

September 9^{hd.} 10^{hd.} 11^{hd.} Bethel.

1905.

September 6^{case note} 7^{do} 8¹ seen Bethel.

Vireo olivaceus.

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE FIRST PLUMAGE IN VARIOUS SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

BY WILLIAM BREWSTER.

III.*

48. *Vireo olivaceus.*

First plumage: male. Remiges, rectrices, and greater wing-coverts as in adult; rest of upper surface, including the lesser wing-coverts and rump, light cinnamon, tinged with ashy, and upon the interscapular region washed faintly with dull green; cheeks pale buff. Supra-orbital line and entire under parts silky white, with a delicate wash of pale brown on the sides. From a specimen in my collection taken at Upton, Me., July 30, 1874.

Bull. N.O.C. 3, July, 1878. p. 115.

Vireo philadelphicus.

//

Vireo philadelphicus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog.

1872.
June 2-5

Three specimens taken. The first June 3, the second June 4, the third June 5. The first was shot in the top of a tall beech; the second in a thicket of firs; the third in a small birch surrounded by firs. All three specimens were females. We thought that one of them uttered a faint warbler-like chirp, but otherwise they were perfectly silent.

1874.

Aug. 29.

Three shot on the Tyler Path. They were in a mixed flock of Warblers, Titmice, etc., in low second growth birch and maple. They were very tame, perfectly silent, and more active in motions than the other Vireos, quite as much so indeed as any of the Warblers. Two of them when picked up still held in their bills large green caterpillars. All were males and one I think an adult.

" 31.

Shot a young female in the same place where those were taken the 29th.

Sept. 11.

Shot one in perfect fall plumage; it was in the top of a high beech, in a large mixed flock.

1876.

May 29.

Shot a male among small wild cherry trees on the edge of the woods. It kept low down and was silent.

" 31.

Two specimens killed.

June 21.

A Vireo heard singing to-day was probably of this species, its song was most like that of the Red-eyed but recognizably distinct an emphatic whit-tu-whit coming in at regular intervals among the more warbling notes. I saw the bird and am sure that it was smaller than a Red-eye but I failed to secure it.

Vireo philadelphicus.

Vireo philadelphicus. — ^{1 shot} June 3, ^{1 shot} 4, ^{2 shot} 5 June, 1872.
Vireo phil. Aug 29 ^{3 shot} 29 - 31 ^{19 shot} 1874 - Sept. 11 ^{1 shot} 1874
 May 29 ^{1 shot} 31 ^{2 shot} June 2 ^{1 shot} 1876
 (1 ^{1 shot} May 27 ^{1 shot} June 5 ^{1 shot} 9 ^{1 shot} 13 ^{1 shot} 21 ^{1 shot} 22 ^{1 shot} 23
 1 ^{1 shot} May 31 ^{1 shot} June 2 ^{1 shot} 16 ^{1 shot} 17
Vireo phil. ^{1 shot} May 19 ^{1 shot} 20

THE PHILADELPHIA VIREO IN NEW ENGLAND. — The increase and decrease of certain species in given localities is becoming a subject of much interest, instances of which are cited every year. A single specimen may be captured in a locality far from the usual habitat of its species, where it may not be seen again for years, or it may gradually increase and later be found as a regular autumn migrant, though not detected in the spring, and *vice versa*. The above-named species was first given as a New England bird by Prof. Charles E. Hamlin, based upon a specimen which he captured at Waterville, Me., May 21, 1863. For the next nine years it escaped the notice of our collectors, when during a collecting trip at the Umbagog Lake, Maine, I procured a specimen on June 3, 1872, and on the following day, in company with Mr. Wm. Brewster, obtained two more. In a communication from Geo. A. Boardman, Esq., he states that on June 2, 1872, he obtained a female at Calais, Me., the only one, however, which he has met with. We did not hear of the Vireo again until September, 1874, when Mr. Brewster took six specimens at Lake Umbagog. On September 11, 1875, I procured a female at the foot of Ripogonus Lake, a beautiful sheet of water situated about one hundred and fifty miles northeast from the Umbagog Lake, and observed two others. There was an immense migration of Warblers, Sparrows, and other species on that morning, and the specimen taken was in company with the Red-eyed and Yellow-throated Vireos.*

All these specimens were undoubtedly on or near their breeding-grounds, and although but few pass through the coast States, yet it is strange that the species should have escaped the notice of the many watchful collectors of the present day until Mr. Brewster procured a specimen in Cambridge, Mass., on September 7, 1875 (see Bulletin No. 1, p. 19). Three specimens were taken during the first week of June, 1876, at Lake Umbagog, in which locality it now must be considered as a summer resident. —

RUTHVEN DEANE.

* This is the most northern locality in Maine at which I have known the Yellow-throated Vireo to occur.

Vireo philadelphicus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

May 27.

Shot a pair evidently mated. When first seen they were in an isolated cedar in the bog behind the barn. Shortly afterwards they flew to a birch near the house, the female closely following her mate both on wing and among the branches. The male was shot first when the female descended to him slowly hopping from twig to twig and looking down with evident solicitude. I heard only two notes, a soft tender pseuo, similar to that of the Red-eyed Vireo when mating, and a harsh, petulant cry exactly like that of the Warbling Vireo. This species is scarce distinguishable in motion and appearance when in the trees from Vireo gilvus.

(June 5)

Identified the song of this species to-day by shooting the bird in the act. The song is very close to that of Vireo olivaceus but some of the notes are feebler.

" 6.

Heard singing at the lower settlement on the Megalloway.

" 9.

In an open grove of poplars and birches in front of the Dix House, Dixville Notch, I watched a pair of these Vireos for nearly an hour. They kept very near together the male singing at intervals (his song as previously noted at Upton). They were apparently not nesting.

" 10.

The pair noted yesterday came close to the Dix House this morning; although it was raining hard the male sang cheerfully at intervals. In motion these Vireos are indistinguishable from Vireo olivaceus and V. gilvus.

" 11.

One singing near the boat-landing on Cambridge River.

" 13.

One singing above the mill, another on B Point. They sing much in the tops of the highest trees. The one on B Point was in the crest of a mighty yellow birch at least eighty feet above the ground where the branches where the branches were lashed by the fierce wind that flouted the leaves and swayed the whole tree-top, yet the bird rarely ceased his notes when the fiercest gusts swept by. I can now readily distinguish the song of this species from that of the Red-eye; it is feebler, higher pitched, and does not flow as smoothly.

" 19.

I know of two pairs breeding within a mile or two of the Lake House.

Vireo philadelphicus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

June 21.

Two males singing--one in birches bordering Cambridge River above the mill, the other on Point. I can now readily distinguish the song from that of the Red-eye. It has two high notes followed by two lower ones. There are, however, occasionally interpolations identical both in tone and pitch with some of the notes of the Red-eye.

" 22.

Male singing near the house.

" 23.

Thoroughly identified a male which was singing in a willow in the Lake House garden.

" 24.

A male singing at Newry about five miles north of Bethel.

1880.

May 31.

Heard and saw several.

June 3.

Three males singing yesterday; the song is slower than that of V. olivaceous.

Vireo philadelphicus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

Vireo philadelphicus.

Cofey (4)

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 16)

One sings regularly in a narrow strip of paper birches bordering the lake shore; I got within six feet of him to-day as he was among some low willows. My former descriptions of the song are accurate. I heard a new note to-day, a low whining, like that of Vireo gilvus.

" 17.

Two males singing to-day, one in Ellinwood's clearing, the other near the Sargent cove. The former I saw; he was singing in a small paper birch, and I stood for sometime within ten feet of him. I again heard the whining note and carefully criticized the song which I can now tell with absolute certainty from that of Vireo olivaceus; it is slower, with less volume, and has a peculiar double syllabled note which is always repeated twice.

" 18.

Have heard one singing daily in the same place for the last two weeks in a belt of young Birshes and poplars bordering the lake shore. Searched every tree to-day for the nest but could not find it.

1881.

May 19.

Shot a male in a small poplar near the Middle Dam. It was in a flock of Warblers and was silent.

" 20.

A number singing along the Carry road between Richardson Lake and Umbagog. The open second-growth of poplar and birch over the burnt lands along this tract is peculiarly well-suited to the habits of this species which is evidently much more numerous here than about Upton. I saw a number of old Vireo's nests low down, some of which doubtless belonged to this species.

Vireo philadelphicus.

Cambridge, Coos County, New Hampshire.

Nest /3 (3909), June 15, 1903, coll. Wm. Brewster. Female
shot in nest tree & skin preserved in my collection. Both birds
seen at nest.

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BULLETIN

OF THE

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JANUARY, 1880.

No. 1.

NOTES ON THE HABITS AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE
PHILADELPHIA VIREO (*VIREO PHILADELPHICUS*).

BY WILLIAM BREWSTER.

THE type specimen of this interesting little Vireo was obtained near Philadelphia, by Mr. Cassin, in September, 1842. For many years succeeding the publication of his description, in 1851, the species seems to have almost entirely eluded observation, and it was not until about the beginning of the last decade that the problem of its distribution began to be solved, while there probably remains much to be learned regarding this point. We now know, however, that it extends over Eastern North America from Hudson's Bay to Central America, while in certain portions of the Mississippi Valley it occurs regularly and in considerable numbers during the spring and fall migrations. Its breeding range does not seem to have been so well made out, but Mr. Nelson found one or two pairs near Chicago in July, 1874 (Bulletin Essex Institute, Vol. VIII, p. 102), and Professor Aughey gives it in his list of locust-eating birds as a summer resident in Eastern Nebraska (Notes on the Nature of the Food of the Birds of Nebraska, p. 27). This latter record appears to be the most western one for the United States.

But it is more particularly of the history and distribution of the Philadelphia Vireo in our Eastern States, with a few original facts regarding its habits, that I wish to treat in the present article. Its title to a place in the fauna of New England was first established by Professor C. E. Hamlin, who took a single specimen at Water-

8 BICKNELL on the Nesting of the Red Crossbill.

severity, during which most of our boreal birds appeared in greater numbers, and extended their range further to the southward than for many winters before. At Riverdale, New York City, Red Crossbills were first observed in 1874 on November 3 (a small flock). They remained apparently but a few days, but reappeared in larger numbers about a month later, and thereafter during the ensuing winter were constantly present in small roving flocks. At one locality, in particular, they were almost always to be found. This was about several private residences overlooking the river, whose grounds, abounding with various species of ornamental evergreens and conifers, especially larches and the Norway spruce (*Abies excelsa*), seemed to offer them especial attractions. Here as the winter waned the birds became none the less common, and in the mild mornings of early spring-time this species, as well as *Pinicola enucleator*, would often be found in full song, frequently on the same tree. As I now recall them, the song of the Grosbeak was a subdued rambling warble, interrupted with whistling notes; that of the Crossbill bolder and more pronounced as a song. During the third week in April a male was daily heard singing about the same spot, and on the 22d, in following up his notes, I came upon the female busily at work upon a nest. Several times I watched it arrange a burden of build-
least the males were not in full song before June 10, and even at that date they were not generally mated.

My utmost efforts to discover the nest failed. Some old ones, which were hung in the usual manner near the extremity of birch or poplar limbs, may have originally belonged to this species, as several specimens of the birds were found in the grove, and no other Vireo seemed to be breeding near. The only one of these structures which I took pains to examine closely was somewhat smaller and deeper than the average nest of *Vireo olivaceus*, being rather more like that of *Vireo noveboracensis*.

At the close of the breeding season, when the brakes are turning brown, and occasional maples along the lake shore begin to glow with the burning tints of autumn, the Philadelphia Vireos join those great congregations of mingled Warblers, Sparrows, Woodpeckers, Titmice, etc., which at this season go trooping through the Maine woods. The specimens taken at Upton, in 1874, were in flocks of this kind, and several of them were shot in low bushes, an apparent exception to the rule previously given. But mixed society among birds, as well as men, is a great leveller of individual traits, and it is by no means uncommon on these occasions to find such tree-

Vireo philadelphicus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Vireo philadelphicus

1894

September 3 probably identified
" 10 " picked up dead in
middle of lake.

1895.

September 20 Pine Pt. ^{seen within 20 ft. in good light} probably identified

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Vireo philadelphicus,
P. = Pine Point

May 13 ^{shot} 15 ^{2/17 2/18}
" 22 ^{heard} P. 24 ^{only}

After the passage of the migration
I looked for this Vireo in vain.
It is true that I did not have
as much time or as favorable
weather as I wished after our
return from Pine Point (June 8) but
yet I spent our calm, clear morning
searching the reeds, growths birch & poplar
thickets near Ballside & hearing at
least a dozen Red-eyes but no Philadelphia
Unfortunately June 14, when I drove through
Dixville Notch, was so cloudy & windy
that almost no birds were singing.
I was also unfortunate this season in
failing to see a V. philadelphicus bird.
Those marked with the * were all identified
by the song only. Several of them had occasional
wild clear notes like those of V. solitarius. I do
not feel sure of any of these unmarked singers

Vireo philadelphicus

1896 Lake Umbagog.

September 6^t

1900

September 19^t in mixed flock

Vireo philadelphicus.

copy (2)

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1894. // Among many small birds in a mixed flock in the birch
Sept. 3 grove on the Point I recognized a Philadelphia Vireo. The
last was very tame and I watched him some time at close range.
He appeared to feeding chiefly on caterpillars, --smooth,
greenish or brown ones. I saw him take and swallow one which
was fully two inches long. It gave him considerable trouble
and he was obliged to shake it and beat it violently with his
bill before he could get it down.

copy (3)

Sept. 9. // It was a little foggy at daylight this morning, a fact
which may account for the finding, by Will Sargent, in the
middle of the Lake, to-day, of a Philadelphia Vireo floating
dead, back up. It doubtless became bewildered while attempt-
ing to cross the Lake and flew about in circles until exhaust-
ed.

Vireo philadelphicus.

copy ①

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Very rare bird.

1896. // I started out alone at 7.30 A.M. (at Lakeside). I wished
June 10. to see if I could find a Philadelphia Vireo for I have not
seen one at the head of the Lake since May 24th or, in other
words, since before the migration came to an end! Nor was I
more successful here this morning for although I hunted up
every Vireo that I could hear singing in the poplar and birch
second growth along the roadside and about the edges of the
Brown clearing as far as the State line I found nothing but
Red-eyes. Evidently the Philadelphia is not a common bird
here now if, indeed, it is present at all. //

Vireo philadelphicus.

1897 Lake Umbagog

May

June

} Not detected this season although I visited almost all of the localities where I have found it in former years.

1903.

June 14

Heard two males singing this morning in the mixed second-growth woods just to the eastward of Rockville. One of them was in an aspen by the roadside singing on the nest which was about 30 ft. above the ground and some 10 ft. below the extreme top of the tree attached to one of the slender upright branches. After singing almost continuously on the nest for 15 or 20 minutes the bird flew across the road and into the top of a much taller poplar where it continued singing giving me a clear view of its yellow breast as it sat perched on a dead twig in the full sunlight. Shortly after this it returned to the nest & continued singing there for an hour or more later.

" 15

Gilbert & Alva Coolidge visited the Vireo's nest at 5.30 a.m. The ♂ was sitting & in full song. He left the nest when Gilbert reached the base of the branch to which it was attached & then it, slightly, flying directly off into the woods out of sight. A few minutes later he returned bringing his mate. Both birds flitted about in the tree near Gilbert but the ♂ acted shy & suspicious & soon departed again. The ♀ remained & was shot by Alva. Gilbert cut off the branch & examined the nest & its three fresh eggs. These constituted the full set for which I allowed & dissected the ♀ I found that she had laid her last egg. Both birds uttered a low Vireo food call Gilbert says.

" "

Heard a Philadelphia Vireo singing this afternoon on the steep mountain side above the road near the highest point in Dixville Notch among slender poplar branches.

copy (5)

See Dwight, Jr. J., A Study of the
Philadelphia Vireo (Vireo philadelphicus).

Auk, XIV, July, 1897, 259-272.

See Brewster, W., Further notes on
the Philadelphia Vireo, with description
of the nest and eggs.

Auk, XX, Oct., 1903, 369-376

Vireo philadelphicus.

Errol to Colebrook, N.H.

1903

June 15

Near the highest part of the Notch I heard a Philadelphia Vireo singing in some stunted paper birches which clung to the almost vertical rocky mountain side just above the road. The song was identical in every way with that of the bird on the nest near Lakeside (see Journal for June 14).

July 22
1107
Bird by mistake just E. of Lakeside
where I found nest in 1903 song -
at 8.15 a.m. 64 notes to the female
" 8.30 " 52 " "
" 4.4 " 60 " "

Vireo gilvus.

Vireo gilvus.

^{Num. B.}
Vireo gilvus. - May 29 near Bethel, Me. 1871.

^{Comm. B.}
Vireo gilvus. - June 1, near Bethel, Me. 1872.

Region about Lake Umbagog.

1896. Vireo gilvus

May 11¹/₂. Bethel.
" 12²/₄. "

On the evening of June 14th.
I looked & listened vainly for
this bird at Colebrook N.H.
although there were several
large silver-leaved poplars in
the village.

Vireo gilvus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.
May 14. Several at Bethel.

1881.
May 11. Numbers at Bethel.

Vireo gilvus.

1903

June

4¹/_{* club} village 5²/_{* do.} ¹/_{* White maples on bank of Anstorscopp River} 6²/_{* club} village 8²/_{* do.} 10²/_{* do.}

"

9¹/_{* village club}

Bethel,

Norway.

1906.

June

11⁴/_{* 12²/_{* 13¹/_{* Bethel village}}}

Veris gelous.

1904.

September 10²/_x 11¹/_x 12²/_x 13²/_x 16¹/_x 17¹/_x all in village class, Bethel.

1907.

August 18¹/_x early morn. 19¹/_x do. Bethel.

July 19¹/_x 20²/_x 22¹/_x village of "

Vireo gilvus

Lake Umbagog.

1896 New Hampshire.

Aug. 14 Loakeside, Coos County. - As I was dressing this morning I saw a Vireo which I at once recognized as the above species hopping about in the foliage of a Balsam O' Gilead Poplar directly in front of my window. A little later I went under the tree and examined it carefully with a glass. Among the holes of young Sparrows, Purple Finches etc. which it sheltered on the tree - for some mysterious reason it is a favorite gathering place for all kinds of small birds, especially in the early morning - I quickly made out at least three & possibly four Warbling Vireos - an old bird and her brood of young, evidently. The young had nearly perfected their autumnal plumage and showed nearly as much yellow on the under parts as H. philadelphicus but they looked much larger. One of them warbled a little, both voce, and the all uttered the whining call frequently. As this is the first time that I have ever found the Warbling Vireo at Umbagog I shot one of the young (♀) to authenticate my record. The brood spent more than an hour in the tree. I wish I knew where they were hatched & reared!

" 15 At least one & I think two Warbling Vireos visited the Balsam O' Gilead early this morning in company with a mob of Warblers & Sparrows.

Vireo gilvus.

copy ①

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1896. I shot a Warbling Vireo this morning in the Balm O'Gile-
Aug. 14. ad Poplar at the N.W. corner of the piazza, firing from the
window of my room. There were certainly three and I think
four of these Vireos in the tree. I first saw them when I
was dressing and heard them call and one of the young warble
in low tones. This is the first time that I have ever found
V. gilvus at Umbagog although it breeds regularly at Bethel.

Vireo solitarius.

Vireo solitarius.

Vireo solitarius.

1896 L. Umbagog

Sept. 11

At 10 A.M. we began
singing on the Point
for 10 min. or more,
an old bird. the
first I have heard
this autumn.

Copied from
Lyst notes.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Vireo solitarius. - Uncommon. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

" solitarius. - ^{high} Aug. 23 1873.

Sept. July 30 ¹⁸⁷⁴ - Aug 29 ¹⁸⁷⁵ - 1874 June 2 1876 / May 27 ¹⁸⁷⁷ / May 16 - 20 ¹⁸⁷⁸ / Oct. 9 ¹⁸⁷⁸

" sol. 2 ²/₈ - 6 ¹/₈ - 15 ¹/₈ - 21 ¹/₈ Sept. 1887.

Sept. Vireo solitarius 4 ¹/₈ - 10 ¹/₈ - 11 ¹/₈ - 13 ¹/₈ - 15 ¹/₈ - 17 ¹/₈ - 23 ¹/₈ - 25 ¹/₈ - 27 ¹/₈ Oct. 10 ¹/₈

1889

V. solitarius Sept. 4 ²/₈ - 18 ²/₈ - 21 ¹/₈ - 25 ¹/₈ Oct. 13

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

Sept. 27
... in full song for ...
...
78 ad ...

Vireo solitarius.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.
Aug. 33.

The males still sing occasionally.

1879.
June 19.

This bird has increased appreciably since 1876. I know of at least six pairs within a mile of the Lake House.

1881.
May 14.

An adult male singing in old-growth birch and beech woods.

1882.
Oct. 8-22.

A male heard during October 9 was the only one noted.

Vireo solitarius.

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

51. Vireo solitarius.

First plumage: female. Upper parts dark ashy, becoming lighter on the rump, and washed strongly with olive-green on the interscapular region. Abdominal region and throat soiled white, the latter with a faint ashy tinge. Sides and breast pale greenish-yellow. A V-shaped patch of fawn-color on the lower pectoral region. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August 23, 1873.

This bird is in transitional dress, being slightly past the first plumage.

Bull. N.O.C. 3, July, 1878. p. 116.

Vireo solitarius.

26 Vireo solitarius Sept. 22^{1st} * - 25^{1st} * Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Vireo solitarius

1894

August 28^{1st} Lakeside

September 2^{1st} * 4³ * 5¹ * 8¹ * 12¹ * 13¹ * 15¹ * } Pine Point

17¹ * 2

" 20¹ * Andrewsoggon near Guel

" 21¹ * 23¹ * Pine Point

" 28¹ * Bath Brook Pond.

" 29^{1st} * Black Island Cove

October 5¹ * Grafton Notch.

1895.

September 4¹ * Pine Pt. 5¹ * (Pine Pt.) 6¹ * (Pine Pt.) 7¹ * (Pine Pt.)

" 10¹ * (Megal. h.) 18¹ * (Megal. h.) 20¹ * (Pine Pt.) 21¹ * (Pine Pt.)

" 25¹ * (Cumb. Pine)

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Vireo solitarius. P. = Pine Point

May 13¹ * 19¹ * 20¹ * Lakeside

" 23¹ * 24¹ * P. 25¹ * 27¹ *

" 28¹ *

June 2¹ * 3¹ * 4¹ * 5² * (Guel Hill Pond) 6¹ *

" 14¹ * Dixville Notch - highest point.

From 4 to 6 different birds heard about the Lake, all no doubt breeding. I think there were two near Pine Point & I heard two males at the same time at Guel Hill Pond. On the whole about as common as in former years. ♂♂ in full song during our entire stay but falling off a little after June 5.

Vireo solitarius

Singing in autumn

I heard a solitary Vireo singing this morning as vigorously as in June. The day was very warm and still.

Upton, Maine.
Oct. 9, 1882

Vireo solitarius

L. M. = Megalloway River

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 10¹/₂ Bethel.
 " 20¹/₂ (s. e. corner of
 main clearing)
 " 20¹/₂ 23¹/₂ 30¹/₂.
 " 31³/₄.
 June 2³/₄ 4³/₄ <sup>L. M. Puffin
 Rock</sup>

near Lakeside
 " Great Island.
Megalloway River

1903.

June 9¹/₂
 " 13¹/₂ white spruce woods near the mill

Norway.
Upton.

S. M. = Sunset Meadows.
 C. R. = Cambridge River
 M. R. = Megalloway River
 P. = Pine Point

Vireo solitarius.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 30[⊙] P. a young bird, apparently, singing boldly but frequently.

September 6[⊙] P. 11^{hd} (in full song for 15 minutes), 15^{hd} Megalloway River, 16^{hd} P. 26^{hd} P.

1897.

September 4^{hd} P. 5^{hd} P. 9^{hd} P. 15^{hd} M. R. P. 25^{hd} C. R. 29^{hd} C. R.

1898.

August 23^{hd} P. 28^{hd} M. R. 30^{hd} P. S. M. P. 31^{hd} P.

September 1^{hd} P. 2^{hd} P. 3^{hd} M. R. 6^{hd} P. 9^{hd} P. 14^{hd} P. 15^{hd} P. 20^{hd} P. ^{Parvulus} ^{Carry} M. R.

1900

September 19^{hd} P.

1902.

September 9^{hd} Bethel.

1904

September 16^{hd} P. 20^{hd} P. 27^{hd} Bethel.

1905.

September 8^{hd} Bethel.

1907

July 24^{hd} P. 25^{hd} P. Lake Umbagog

August 5^{hd} P. " "

" 18^{hd} P. Bethel.

1

Vireo flavifrons.

1906.

June 13¹/_x Skunk Hollow, Bethel.



