

Dryobates
villosus
& *leucometas*

SBY 741.9 (32)

v. 35

B.H. = Ball's Hill
 D.H. = Davis's
 B.F. = Borer's farm
 S. = drumming

Dryobates villosus.

1889

May 5th 1889. ^{Ed. 18th near S. 499 (Jaffris) -} 1890 ^{cd. (Sleepy hollow Cem) Willistey Hills} 10th ^{ole bird's nest} 1891 ^{Concord} 3rd ^{Davis's} 1895

11 (Ball's H.) 13 (do) 18 (do) 23 (do) 24th 25th 28th Concord 1892

1 (Ball's H.) 2 (Sandy c. woods) 15 (Davis Hill) 22 (W. Bedford) Concord 1893 4 (Davis Hill) 5 (Ball's H.) 6 (Ball's H.) 13 (Ball's H.) 20 (do) 1894

4th (Ball's H.) 1895 11 (Ball's H.) 29th 1898 2nd 20th 23rd 24th 25th Concord 1899

June 23 (S. 499) 1890 4 (Ball's H.) 8th do. 1892 22 (Ball's Hill) 1897 25th ^{near Ball's H.} 1898 2nd 3rd Concord 1899

July 5 (Blackmore knoll) 6 (Holdens Hill) 7 (with young Red birds) Concord 1893 10 Concord 1899

April 9th 1891 25th ^{cd.} 1892 4 (Holdens H.) 2 (Davis H.) 1893 18th ^{Concord} 19th ^{Concord} 22nd ^{Concord} 1896

2nd 6th 16th 24th Concord 1898

August 5th ^{cd. Holdens Hill} 1894

Sept. 12th (Gene P.) Concord 1893

Oct. 22nd 1891 28th ^{Concord} 1892 26th 30th 31st 1893 30th 1894 8th 21st 1895

30th ^{Concord} 1896 26th ^{Ball's Hill, Cd.} 1897 4th 13th 17th 18th 25th 28th Concord 1898

15th 16th 24th 29th Concord 1899

Aug. 20 (Holdens H.) Concord 1893 12th (Ball's H.) 1894

Nov. 5th 24th 29th 1891 12th (Spelman) 15th 1894 1st 3rd 9th 15th 1897

1st 5th 6th Concord 1898 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th Concord 1899

Dec. 10th 16th Concord 1897

Jan. 11 (O.A. Kothrop) 1898

Feb. 25th 1892 14th (Spoon Pond) 1896

March 20th 1895 22nd ^{Framingham} 1897 6 (R.H. Howe) 19th 27th ^{Concord (Ball's Hill)} 1898 29th 30th 31st 1898

D. villosus

12

Picus villosus

1889 Mass.

May 5 Concord. - Shot an adult ♀ in a white maple on the banks of Concord River just above Dakin's Hill. She was alone, very tame, hammering incessantly at a very rotten stub sending down large chunks of "punk" to the water below. Her ovaries were only slightly developed and apparently she would not have laid for several weeks. Her stomach was filled with larvae - of wood borers, apparently, white grubs with brown heads. She was silent and very tame allowing me to row rather noisily up within ten yards. Doubtless she had come to the river bank to feed merely.

At Concord

Breeding in-
dications

Food

Massachusetts.

Dryobates villosus.

1891.

Nov. 29 Leicester. We saw a fine ♂ Hairy Woodpecker near the Carlisle boundary, flying from tree to tree along the roadside. He was very tame allowing us to get within a few yards.

1892.

June 8 Early in the afternoon heard a Hairy Woodpecker in the maples by the river. This bird visits me regularly nearly every day. I think it has a nest somewhere in Alder's woods.

Dryobates villosus.

Concord, Mass.

Walt's Hill.

Hairy

Woodpecker

1893

April 21
(No. 2)

Returning to Benner's I heard a Woodpecker uttering
the chick which is common to both *P. pubescens* &
P. villosus, but which differs slightly, I have always
thought, with the two species. I set this bird down
in oak ^{the first} oak I heard it and following up
the sound found that I was right. The bird, a female,
was pecking small holes in a very slender & rotten
oak stub from which it extracted several insects
(probably larvae wood borers) which it was watching
it. The Hairy Woodpecker is a more alert, energetic
and restless bird than the Downy & it is also
more noisy. The chick note is louder and repeated
often.

Picus villosus

- 1889 Mass.
Dec. 16 Mt. Graylock. - Faxon saw a single bird in hard wood
timber on the mountain side at about 2300 ft.
It perched crosswise on a slender twig and also worked
back downward at the under side of a branch like
a Titmouse. Faxon has never observed this before but
I have frequently seen this bird as well as the
Downy, in both positions, especially in autumn at
Urbagog.
Curiously enough we did not find the Downy at
Graylock nor did we meet either species about
Ashby, Dec. 11-14.

- 1890
May 18 ^{Milton} ~~Saxmaphora~~. - The Jeffries Bros. took a set of three eggs ~~rather~~ ^{nest} ^{eggs}
very far advanced in incubation ^{Milton} ^{at Saxmaphora}
" 17 Winchendon. - A nest with young found by C. E. Bailey ^{nest - young}
1891
May 10 Concord. Turdie found a nesting hole in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery and ^{nest}
saw the bird enter it but did not investigate further.

1893

Concord. a set of three eggs taken by the Bowles Bros.

1897

Apr. 29 North Middleborough. A set of four eggs, partly incubated
taken by Herbert K. Job.

1898

Mar. 19 Concord. At about 5 P.M. heard one call on the ridge behind the
cabin. Going to the spot, I started the bird from an oak. It was
exceedingly shy and seemed to be as much alarmed at my presence as
would have been a Crow or a Hawk. There was a Downy in same tree. [Young].

Picus villosus

1898 N.H.

July 5 Peterborough. One in mixed woods near the brook
Aug. 15 on Ben More farm August 11th. [Journ.]

1901 Mass

June Concord. — Whenever I was at Concord during this month I saw or heard Hairy Woodpeckers almost daily in my woods throughout the whole of which they seemed to range appearing at the cabin, on Pine Ridge & Davis Hill, in the woods behind Bensons, near the spring & Pulpit Rock and in the elms about the farm house. I suspect, however, that there has been only one pair of birds and that they have nested ~~near~~ in the woods just north of Pulpit Rock where there are a number of dead & dying pines and where I found the ~~pair of Hairy~~ birds on June — behaving in a manner which indicated that they had young upon hand.

In addition to the ordinary call note which so closely resembles the chick of the Downy but is a shade louder & fuller or stronger — or perhaps more resonant — it is difficult to analyze the difference — these Hairy Woodpeckers have frequently uttered the thing faster — like rattle and occasionally a prolonged series of notes exceedingly like those which the Red Squirrel gives when "snickering" only the "snickering" of the Hairy is less prolonged & decidedly less varied all the notes being on the same or nearly the same key.

Birds of Upper St. John.
Batchelder.

72. *Picus villosus* Linn. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Common.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, July, 1882, p. 150

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can. Comeau & Merriam

54. *Picus villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—A tolerably common
resident, being particularly fond of the burnt-over scrub-pine barren near
Godbout.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct, 1882, p. 236

Last Dates Migratory Birds observed by
E. D. Wintle, Fall 1885, Montreal, Can.

Nov. 11, Hairy Woodpecker.

O. & O. XI, Mar. 1886, p. 44

Summer Birds of Bras D'Or Region
Cape Breton Id., N. S. J. Dwight, Jr.

18. *Dryobates villosus*.

Auk, 4, Jan., 1887, p. 16

Birds, Hatte Island, Bay of Fundy, July
26, 1887. W. L. Bishop, Kentville, N. S.

Hairy Woodpecker, *Picus villosus*; rare.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 140

A Collecting Trip—Dec. 1887.
John Ewart, Yarker, Ont. Can.

Hairy Woodpecker. Common.

O. & O. XIII, June. 1888 p. 94

Birds of Magdalen Islands.
Dr. L. B. Bishop.

29. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—One seen by Mr.
Robbins on Grindstone, June 22.

Auk, VI, April, 1889, p. 147

Summer Bds. Restigouche Valley, N.B.
July, '88. J. Brittain and P. Cox, Jr.

Dryobates villosus. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Uncommon.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p.117

Summer Birds of Sudbury, Ont.
A. H. Alberger,

393. Hairy Woodpecker. Tolerably com-
mon. Breeds.

O, & O, XV, June, 1890, p.87

Dwight, Summer Birds of
Prince Edward Island.

Dryobates villosus. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Occasionally observed.
There seemed to be a great dearth of Woodpeckers, the Flicker alone
excepted. Dead trees did not abound, still there were a great many of
them scattered here and there.

Auk X, Jan, 1893. p. 2.?

Some Winter Birds of Nova Scotia. By G. H. Morrell.

9. Dryobates villosus. HAIRY WOODPECKER.— One seen at River
Hebert, Dec. 8, and one at Shulee, Jan. 2. Seemingly not common.

Auk, XVI, July, 1899, p. 251.

Summer Birds of the Cobalt Mining Region,
Nipissing District, Ontario,
by Frederick C. Habel. Auk XXIV, Jan. 1907.

16. Dryobates villosus. HAIRY WOODPECKER.— Single individuals
were met with every day or so.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James W. Flinck,
Part II, Land Birds,
Auk, XXIV, Jan. 1907, p. 75.

153. Dryobates villosus. HAIRY WOODPECKER.— Common migrant
and rather rare winter resident; my records are all between October 11
and April 4, and it does not appear to breed here. This form is the one
occurring in southern Ontario, at least south of Lake Nipissing, and I
have not found *leucomelas*.

Summer Birds Tim Pond Me. by F. H. C.

Hairy Woodpecker, (*Picus villosus*). Not common.

O. & O. XI. Feb. 1886. p. 25.

Fall Birds of Northern Maine.
F. H. Carpenter.

Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobater villosus*). Occasionally seen.

O. & O. XII. Nov. 1887 p. 188

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. C.

70. *Picus villosus*, (Hairy Woodpecker). Frequently seen, but not as common as I judged it would be, previous to my visits in this region. Several instances of its nesting was noted in the tall dry stubs of the brush clearings. In winter they were abundant at times at Kingfield.

O. & O. XI. Nov. 1886. p. 162

Maine (near Bangor)

Picus villosus

1885

November. "I find ^{these} Woodpeckers make holes to live in in winter. I see one, a ♂, every time I go to the woods." (Mr. Hardy in letter of Nov. 11th.)

Picus villosus. - Aug. 2

Profile House N. H. July 27-Aug. 7. 1886

Winter Birds of Webster, N. H. by Falco.

Hairy Woodpecker, (*Picus villosus*).

O. & O. X. Jan. 1885. p. 14

Summer Birds of Presidential Range,
White Mts. A. P. Chadbourne

9. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—One shot on July 11, 1884, about two miles by carriage road from the base of the mountain. Another was killed near the same place on July 26. 1884.

Auk, 4, April 1887. p. 104

Bds. Obs. in Franconia, N. H. June 11-21 '86, and June 4-Aug. 1, '87. W. Faxon

6. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Rare.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 161

Birds Obsvd. near Holderness, N. H.
June 4-12, '85, and 4-11, '86. W. Faxon

8. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Not common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 149

Bds. Obs. at Franconia and Bethlehem
N. H. July-August, 1874. W. Faxon.
J. A. Allen.

3. *Dryobates villosus*. Common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 154

Birds Obs. at Bridgewater, N. H.
July 12-Sept. 4, 1888. F. H. Allen

Dryobates villosus.—Quite common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 76

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

1894.

Sphyrapicus villosus

June 17th 3 ad 18th 1
" 27th 27th 3 ad

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

1895.

Sphyrapicus villosus

May
29th 1 ad
June 1st 1 ad

Summer Bds, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.

9. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER. — A single specimen was noted on the mountain, near the upper edge of the tall timber.

by Arthur H. Howell.

Auk, XVIII, Oct., 1901, p. 340.

Notes on Birds about Brandon, Vermont.

P. villosus is a resident species,

J. H. Knowlton.

Bull. N. O. C., 7, Jan., 1882, p. 63

Hairy Woodpecker, (*Picus villosus*).
Common. Resident. Breeds, nesting in
May. More common in early winter than
at other times, and of more retiring habits
than the next named species.

Woodpeckers found in the vicinity of
Taftsville Vt. by G. C. Tracy.
O. & O. IX, Nov. 1884, p. 132.

Your note on Hairy Woodpecker, see your under
Notes from Taftsville Vt. by G. C. Tracy.

O & O. X. Jan. 1885 p. 10.

Winter Birds of Southwestern Vt. 1885

Hairy Woodpecker
A. S. Johnson. Hydeville, Vt.
O. & O. X. Apr. 1885. p. 63

22. *Picus villosus*, Nov. 30. 20. 50. 28 E. Mass. 1884.

8. *Picus villosus*. - Jan. 18th (1885) : Feb. 23 (1885)

E. Mass.

A specimen in the Essex Co. collection of the Peabody Academy at Salem labeled "8 Wrenham, Feb. 17, J. H. Gees has the nuchal patch deep orange instead of scarlet.

Picus villosus

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1887

Oct. 5th juv. ♀

1888

Oct. 27 (Concord)

Nov. 2 (Wellesley) 6 (Concord) 13 (Winchendon)

Picus villosus

Mass. (Concord)

Picus villosus

1888

In October.

Oct 27

Heard one distinctly in oak woods above Fairhaven. I think it must have been a local bred bird as no flight has been reported this autumn.

Mass. (Wellesley)

Picus villosus

1888

NOV 2

Saw one in an extensive woods of white and pitch pines where there were many old dead trees stumps & fallen logs. Mr. Denton thinks they bred there.

Picus villosus 12th 16th ^{seen feeding} 17th Winchendon, Mass. June, 1888.

Auk, XIII, Oct., 1896, p. 346.

Dryobates villosus.

Plymouth Co., Mass., in summer.

A. P. Chabourne.

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Dryobates villosus (Linn.), Hairy Wood-
pecker. Resident, rare in summer. Breeds.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 139

Notes on Birds of Winchendon, Mass.
William Brewster.

Dryobates villosus.—During my first visit to Winchendon I did not find this species, but in 1888 we met with several. A pair seen June 16, were feeding young which had evidently just left the nest.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 390

Birds Known to Pass Breeding Season
nr. Winchendon, Mass. Wm. Brewster

16. *Dryobates villosus*.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 389

Bds. Obs. near Graylock Mt. Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 28 - July 19. W. Faxon

5. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER.—Rather common on the Saddle-Back range, from an altitude of about 2500 feet to the summit of Graylock, 3505 feet.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 99

Connecticut May 1900

RECEIVED
MAY 21 10 00 AM '00
BOSTON MASS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

POSTAL CARD ONE

BOSTON
MAY 20 10 00 AM '00
CENTRAL
CAMBRIDGE

THIS SIDE IS FOR THE ADDRESS ONLY.



Mr William Brewster

37attle St

Cambridge

Mass
Lowmester

~~Lowmester~~
Mass

RECEIVED
MAY 21 10 00 AM '00
LANCASTER MASS.

From
a book
of an
to the
my
clear
eyes
seen
the
year
and
of
old
used

Connecticut, June. 1893.

Dryobates villosus

June 22^d Andover

A single bird, only, in extensive oak woods about a mile south of Andover. It was flying from tree to tree making the long rattling cry at short intervals.

Clark has taken Hairy Woodpecker's eggs near Saybrook but has not seen any of the birds there in the breeding season for several years. They have been driven away, doubtless, by the destruction of some of the more extensive old-growth forests in which they used to dwell.

Dryobates villosus, May 19, 1902

Concord Mass.

Dear Mr Brewster
after leaving you on Sunday Howard Turner and I found a female Hairy Woodpecker and her nest in "Fairyland". It was on the eastern shore of the pond well up in a dead limb between the path and the water. I do not think that you can miss it, if you walk by, as the trail beneath it is covered with chips, and when we were there the young birds were peeping loudly. On the twentieth of last October I saw a female in the same place. We also found yesterday a pair of Grasshopper Sparrows, singing on the western side of the Cambridge Reservoir in Lincoln, near where Concord Turnpike crosses it.

Yours sincerely

Richard S. Austin

17 Highland St
Cambridge Mass.

Distribution of New England Birds.-
A Reply to Dr. Brewer. H. A. Purdie.

The Hairy Woodpecker (*Picus villosus*) classed by Dr. B.
as a summer resident, must on the authority of
local lists, be considered a constant resident.

Bull. N. O. C. 2, Jan., 1877. p. 14

Distribution of New England Birds.-
A Reply to Dr. Brewer. H. A. Purdie.

Also in respect to the Hairy Woodpecker, we read in the same work^a
(Vol. II, p. 506): "It is a resident and not a migratory species, and wher-
ever found it also breeds."

^a "His. N. A. Birds."

Bull. N. O. C. 2, Jan., 1877. p. 15.

Birds observed in Naval Hospital
Grounds, Brooklyn. G. H. Coues

5. *Picus villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER. — Common; but no instance of its breeding observed.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 31

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

102. *Picus villosus*. Linn. HAIRY WOODPECKER. — A common resident, breeding everywhere.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 281

Birds Tioga Co, N. Y. Alden Loring

360. Hairy Woodpecker. Common. Stays with us the entire winter, and lives on larvæ.

O. & O., XV, June, 1890, p. 85

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the
Northern Adirondacks [Axtell], New York [1901].
April 20 to 25.

Hairy Woodpecker. Not common.

E. A. Sterling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 298.

Notes on the birds of Madison County, New York,
with especial reference to Embury's recent list.

7. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER. — "Very common resident. Breeds." It seems extremely doubtful if this species is "very common" in any part of the county; certainly it is tolerably rare in the northern portion.

By William R. Maxon. Auk, XX, July, 1903, p. 264.

Albinistic Plumages. R. Deane.

22. *Picus villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER. — Under date of March 10, 1879, Mr. Frank R. Rathbun, of Auburn, N. Y., writes: "Messrs. Gilbert and Flahive, of Penn Yan, N. Y., have in their possession five specimens of *P. villosus* representing albinism. Through the kindness of Mr. Flahive I have been enabled to make a drawing of one of them, which I send you. What seems remarkable is the fact that the specimens mentioned are all precisely alike in their details of color. No dates or record of sex were taken at the time of shooting; the birds, however, have been obtained during the past two or three years." The well-figured coloring shows that the usual black markings of the bird are replaced by a light chestnut-brown, and represents a very strange-looking Woodpecker.

Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 28

Wenham, Mass.

Picus villosus

Feb. 17

A ♂ in coll. Peabody Academy at
Salern labeled as above has the nuchal
patch deep orange instead of scarlet.

VARIATION IN THE HAIRY WOODPECKER (*DRYOBATES VILLOSUS* AND SUBSPECIES).

BY HUBERT O. JENKINS.

THIS study was originally intended to be limited to the western forms of the Hairy Woodpecker but later it seemed desirable to include data that had accumulated concerning all of the forms.

The number of adult specimens of each form examined was as follows: *D. v. harrisi*, 43; *D. v. hyloscopus*, 104; *D. v. monticola*, 7; *D. v. leucomelas*, 9; *D. v. villosus*, 12, and *D. v. auduboni*, 3. This includes a large number of intermediates and does not include some 30 immature birds.

I wish to thank Mr. Joseph Grinnell, Mr. W. K. Fisher, Prof.

pointed tongue, while the Hairy Woodpecker, a stronger, hardier bird, occupies the mountainous districts and seems especially to love the pine forests. Many specimens indicate this by the telltale pitch left on their breasts. In the depth of winter it is found away up in the Boreal Zone of the Sierras, making the chips fly in search of its favorite food, undisturbed by the rigorous cold. However, it is not an abundant bird and is very shy of man. When you approach, it sidles around on the other side of the limb and watches you with one eye and if it suspects injury in the least, is gone in a moment, swinging high over the tree tops uttering its shrill, quick *peek, peek*.

As mentioned before, the Hairy Woodpecker differs more or less in different regions, and has consequently been split up into several subspecies or varieties by systematists, who recognized the differ-

Dryobates villosus
Gosh Pond, Concord, Mass
Sept. 12 - 1893.

The long rattling cry of the
Hairy W. is all on the
high or slightly ascending at
the end. That of the Downy
runs down the scale. Otherwise
the two are similar but the
Hairy's voice is the louder.
A Hairy drumming and
occasionally rattling as I saw
writing this.

Mass. (Middlesex Co.)

Picus villosus ✓

1886

Breeding at Concord.

May 13

In the extensive oak woodland bordering
the Brim Hill road I met two of these
Woodpeckers this morning. They were about
 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart and in similar localities.
Both were shy and restless uttering
frequent and long flights.

" 16

Found the nest of this pair. The ♂ flew directly to it
alighted beneath the hole when the ♀ came out & flew
away the ♂ entering before she was six inches away from
the tree. It was like a flight of hand trick.

" 17

Visited the nest intending to cut out the hole. The

Dryobates villosus
Good Pond, Concord, Mass
Sept. 12 - 1893.

The long rattling cry of the
Hairy W. is all on the
key or slightly ascending at
the end. That of the Downy
runs down the scale. Otherwise
the two are similar but the
Hairy's voice is the louder.
A Hairy descending and
occasionally rattling as I seem
to have this

I was sitting. When I struck on the
tree with an axe he pretended his
head. At the next blow he came out
and flying from tree to tree made off
quickly uttering his loud peak (which
is exactly like the note of pubescens but
louder) and occasionally his prolonged
rattling cry ha-ha-ha-ha-ha-ha-ha-ha.
He was so shy and restless that I had
to follow him a hundred yards or
more before I could get a fair shot
when I killed him.

My companion climbed the tree & to
our surprise found the nest full of
hatching young, only just hatched to
judge from their feeble cries. He did not
disturb the hole. The ♀ did not appear
but two hours later as we were passing the
spot she flew from the hole. She was
even slyer than her mate and it would
have been next to impossible to have shot
her. She made directly off through the trees
calling and rattling incessantly.

Nest in fork of P. grandidentata / west side, height
25 ft. Tree a slender tall one apparently found
with very branch leafing out. Edge of extensive
woods of chestnut & oak. In a neighboring
poplar was the last year's hole now tenanted
by a flying squirrel who peeped out as we
struck on the trunk.

Rhode Id. (Warren)

Picus villosus

Caper found nest with eggs in 1888.

Mass (Bristol)

Picus villosus

Nest found in May with young (Bany Bro)
Also seen in breeding season at Northam
on Cape Cod.

**Breeding of the Hairy Woodpecker
in Southern Massachusetts.**

The Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*) is not ranked as a common breeder in this part of New England, and two authentic instances may be worthy of record. May 19, 1885, a nest was found by myself, excavated in the trunk of an old decayed apple tree. It contained four eggs, much advanced in incubation, but which were preserved in good condition. During a recent visit of several members of the Bristol County Ornithological Club to Plymouth County, one of the number, Mr. Charles H. Andros, found a nest of the Hairy Woodpecker in a similar position as the first mentioned incident. F. H. C.

O. & O. XI, Jun. 1886, p. 87.

A. few days earlier
Elwin A. Capen,
of May

On the 19th, while going through a hard wood tract I saw a Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*) fly past me and alight on a wild apple tree within a few yards. Judging there was a nest near by, we at once began a search, and after straining our eyes for some little time we were about to give it up, when within a few feet of us in a live maple about ten feet from the ground, I saw the head of the female peeping out of the hole. She immediately dropped back out of sight and it was with considerable pounding and rapping with our hands and a club that we could induce her to leave the nest. Obtaining a hatchet at a house near by we soon exposed four pure white eggs about fifteen inches below the entrance of the excavation. This I believe is the second record of the breeding of this species in Bristol County.

O. & O. XIII, Feb. 1888, p. 30-31.

RETURN TO
WALTER DEANE,
145 BRATTLE ST.,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

6. Camp

Feb. 7/05.

Dear Mr. Deane

Can you give me
the date & locality
of a set of eggs of
the Hairy Woodpecker
that you found out
far from Boston?
Also condition & no. of
eggs. Mr. B. wants
to get an average
date of laying.

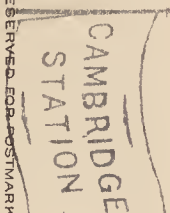
Sincerely
W. Deane.

Received
18.1.17
49. Camp



POSTAL CARD.

THE SPACE ABOVE IS RESERVED FOR POSTMARK.



*W. Bay's, Esq.,
240 Beacon St.,
Boston,
Mass.*

Notes on the Breeding of the Hairy Woodpecker
in the
Vicinity of Boston.

May 26, 1900, Milton, Mass. Found a nest built in an old hole in a dead stub of a red maple that stood practically alone in a clearing beside a swamp. The hole was about ten feet up and was "full of very vociferous young."

May 11, 1903 in the Putterham swamp in Brookline, Mass., found a nest full of twittering young. Should say from their voices that they were not very old. This nest was in an old hole about 35 feet up in a dead limb of an elm or red maple, I have forgotten which.

May 11, 1904 in the Putterham swamp at Brookline, Mass., found nest and four slightly incubated eggs. Nest was about 20 feet up at top of an old red maple stub that was full of old Woodpecker holes.

May 12, 1904 at Punkapog, Mass. took a set of almost fresh eggs from a new hole about 30 feet high in an apparently sound limb of a red maple. June 3, 1904, at Brookline, Mass. found a nest of very loudly squaking young. From the noise they made they were apparently pretty nearly full grown. Nest about 30 feet high in the side of one of the main limbs of a dying elm which grew beside a wood-road leading off Clyde St.

F. H. Keenan

50 State Street,

Boston, Feb 14 1905

My dear Mr. Deane

I have been so excited about the Great Auk that I forgot about the notes on the Hairy Woodpeckers. I am going to try and make my museum so interesting that people will come ^{from} other parts of the State to see it. It will take time and enthusiasm, luckily at present, I have both.

- 1st Set taken April 26-04 in a old Poplar stub, 17 ft up. The bird remained on the nest while the man climbed up to the hole and poked her with a stick. There were four eggs about four days incubated - (Lancaster - Mass)
- 2nd Set taken May 3rd in a maple, 20 ft from the ground. Unfortunately these were broken too badly to preserve. There were four, apparently fresh. Lancaster - Mass
- 3rd Set taken May 14-04 at Groton - Mass in an old Willow stub, 10 ft from the ground. There were two fresh eggs.

All these nests were within 100 yds of the river. My experience is that these birds near always bred near water.

Sincerely

John E. Ray

Some Holiday Trips.

(Continued.)

Our next find of any importance was a nest of the Hairy Woodpecker, also containing young—four in number; two were males and two females, the former showing the red on the head very plainly, even at this early age. The nest was only 2½ feet from the ground, in a hole in a living oak. The growth in the immediate vicinity was very much stunted, the land being mainly pine barrens, sand lots and scrub oak tracts, and this may account for the fact of the nesting site being at such a low altitude, although it doesn't explain why the birds chose such a locality.

On the 23rd Chadbourne & I had the crown-patch other it was pale lemon. C. shot a third, also a young crown-patch. All three were less than three feet high. Strumps. He (Chadbourne) or ten young birds in a summer & every one was fed.

Birds at Fort Hamilton, L. I. (P. villosus)

In closing I may remark that there are three comms are always rare about Fort Hamilton, viz.: The Hairy pecker (*Picus villosus*), the Downy Woodpecker (*D. secus*), and the Purple Martin (*Progne purpurea*). I expect that some readers of this article will conclude that the author is either afflicted with blindness, or else is a very poor observer. I beg leave to say that neither conclusion is the result of four years' careful observation of the locality. Mr. Geo. H. Coues has, indeed, given both the Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers as common about the Navy Yard, Brooklyn (this Bull., Vol. IV., p. 31). The Hospital is a dozen miles from Fort Hamilton, nevertheless I repeat my statement, and am willing to take my oath upon it. In this vicinity I have met with the Downy Woodpecker two or three times, and with the Hairy Woodpecker It is true that the woods have been pretty nearly cleared away from this part of the island, still a sufficient amount of woodland remains, and certainly the orchards should furnish ample accommodations. The case of the Purple Martin is equally curious. This bird is common enough at the eastern end of the island, yet here I have only seen a few individuals.

Bull. N. O. C., 6, Jan., 1881, p. 15.

obtained the set of four, fresh, crystal, clear and white. This nest was about twenty feet up. Four would appear to be the usual number laid, as each of these sets contained just that number when completed.

As this set appears to be a fair average for size, I have measured them with this result respectively in 32nds of an inch: 31 x 22, 30 x 22, 30 x 22, 30 x 20. In all the nests I observed a good degree of uniformity in form of entrance, size and depth; the entrance curving upward at first, then gracefully turning downward with plenty of room below to the depth of 13½ inches in this one which I measured. The diameter of the entrance was 1½ inches very nearly round, so that I could find no perceptible difference either way measured. I know of no bird more deserving of encouragement than this, though I cannot claim that they got much encouragement this spring from me. They are the only Woodpeckers that I ever saw dig out the Apple tree borer from his intrenchment in the green trunk. It seemed fitted with a very powerful beak and knows how to use it and where.—J. N. Clark, Saybrook.

O. & O. VII, Oct. 1883, p. 77-78

SERIOUS NESTING PLACE. I found a Blue Jay's nest this Spring among the roots of a large tree that had been prostrated by the wind, turning up a large mass of roots with the adhering soil. Near the top of this mass, some eight feet high, under the border of the turf, which had curved over making a screen for the nest, which with its five eggs was hid from view.—J. N. Clark.

BLUE JAYS TAME. Last Spring I took a brood of young Blue Jays and have two of them matured and perfectly tame and interesting pets. They have their freedom, going in and out at will, spending a good deal of time hunting through the orchard. They have greatly increased my respect for the species, which I considered my duty to kill at sight, for their weakness of robbing other birds.—J. N. Clark, Saybrook.

Jan. 9.

By Yell.

For. & Stream, XXIV

Ibid., June 18, p. 497.

By S. C. Clarke.

For. & Stream, XXIV

Ibid., June 4, p. 367.

For. & Stream, XXIV

Ibid., June 4, p. 367.

For. & Stream, XXIV

Ibid., June 4, p. 367.

980. Supposed Occurrence of the Hairy Woodpecker [*Picus villosus*] in Oxfordshire. By Oliver V. Aplin. *Ibid.*, Feb. 1882, p. 69.—A specimen is mentioned alleged to have been killed about five years previously near Chipping Norton, but doubt exists as to whether the skin examined was not of foreign origin. *Zoologist*, VI

For. & Stream, Vol. XXVI

For. & Stream, Vol. XXVI

For. & Stream, Vol. XXVI

For. & Stream, Vol. XXVI

For. & Stream, Vol. XXVI

For. & Stream, Vol. XXVI

For. & Stream, Vol. XXVI

The commissioners of a neighborhood who were intent on making a great representation of the fish-eating animals that State. Finding themselves material, I was requested to supply birds, and furnished them twenty.

Shelburne, N. H.

1884

July.

Met with only three times & on all these occasions in Ingalls woods, July 19 I heard one calling them. On the 23rd Chadbourne shot two young males; one had the crown-patch red as usual; in the other it was pale lemon-yellow. On the 29th C. shot a third, also a young ♂ with normal (red) crown-patch. All these specimens were feeding less than three feet high at the base of rotten stumps. He (Chadbourne) tells me he shot eight or ten young birds in New Brunswick last summer & every one was feeding less than three feet high.

Birds at Fort Hamilton, L. I... Berrier.
(*P. villosus*)

In closing I may remark that there are three common birds that are always rare about Fort Hamilton, viz.: The Hairy Woodpecker (*Picus villosus*), the Downy Woodpecker (*Picus pubescens*), and the Purple Martin (*Progne purpurea*). Now I expect that some readers of this article will conclude that its author is either afflicted with blindness, or else is a very careless observer. I beg leave to say that neither conclusion is correct. The statement regarding the scarcity of the species just named, is the result of four years' careful observation of the birds of this locality. Mr. Geo. H. Coues has, indeed, given both the Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers as common about the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn (this Bull., Vol. IV., p. 31). The Hospital is scarcely a dozen miles from Fort Hamilton, nevertheless I must stand to my statement, and am willing to take my oath upon a copy of Dr. Coues's "Key to North American Birds," as to its validity. In this vicinity I have met with the Downy Woodpecker only two or three times, and with the Hairy Woodpecker not at all. It is true that the woods have been pretty nearly cleared away from this part of the island, still a sufficient amount of woodland remains, and certainly the orchards should furnish ample accommodations. The case of the Purple Martin is equally curious. This bird is common enough at the eastern end of the island, yet here I have only seen a few individuals.

Bull. N. O. C., 6, Jan., 1881, p. 13.

Oct., 1883.]

Hairy Woodpecker.
(*Picus villosus*.)

Picus villosus

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to another quite near, and fifteen minutes they moved and me back to the place started. Very soon I heard a direction and immediately they were excavating a nest; the discovery to a collector of that kind in his cabin was an Elm, dead and about diameter at the nest, which ten feet up in the trunk. I set the 2d of May when instant commenced. The number as four, and one of the eggs was larger than the others, 32nds of an inch 33x23, measured only 28x22 and No. 4, 28x23. In the month of February my attention was attracted by some very singular bird

Jan. 9.

AND OOLOGIST.

notes while in another section of woods, and following the sound I found a pair of Hairy Woodpeckers, and their fantastic movements and strange guttural notes were new and very interesting to me. I watched the place and the birds frequently as spring approached, promising myself a possible set of eggs as the outcome of this discovery, and I got them a little later than the set just mentioned. I had lost sight of the birds for some weeks, when one day in the same vicinity I heard the rapping of a Woodpecker's beak, following the sound, found the bird at work in an old decayed oak about eighteen feet up; no branches only a stump with the top gone. I prepared a small whip-saw and with it removed a section of the tree below the entrance large enough to insert my hand in the hole, and on the 9th of May secured a fine set of four fresh eggs from the nest. Replacing the section taken out securely the bird lingered by the nest and twelve days after I found four more eggs in it with incubation already progressing. It quite surprised me that they could replace a set so promptly.

The same day on which I found the foregoing nest, on my return through another section of woods my attention was attracted by the loud chattering of a Hairy Woodpecker, and following the sound I perceived the bird having a quarrel with some Blue Jays who were rather neighborly, and after a little quiet watching I found she was also engaged in hollowing out a tree. This time it was a Maple in full foliage, and the entrance to the nest was through wood perfectly sound and green for over an inch. The heart of the tree was decayed but it seemed scarcely possible that the bird could have chiseled the entrance through so hard a spot with her little beak. With my little whip-saw I removed a section of the tree below the entrance and found the set incomplete. Returning the section to its place and securing it there, I waited a couple of days and

109

Ibid.

1136. The Ivory-

No. 9, March 25, p. 16

109

Relat

The commissioners of a neighborhood who were intent on making a great representation of the fish-eating birds that State. Finding themselves material, I was requested to supply birds, and furnished them twenty

Oct., 1883.]

AND OOLOGIST.

77

Hairy Woodpecker.
(*Picus villosus*.)

Picus villosus

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Shelburne, N. H.

1884

July.

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Birds at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. ... Barrier.
(*P. villosus*)

In closing I may remark that there are three common birds that are always rare about Fort Hamilton, viz.: The Hairy Woodpecker (*Picus villosus*), the Downy Woodpecker (*Picus pubescens*), and the Purple Martin (*Progne purpurea*). Now I expect that some readers of this article will conclude that its

is either attracted to the Gulf salt marshes reaching to the Gulf hummocks. The pine forests and generally very abruptly in large heavily wooded with pine, interspersed here and there with small very limited area. The main land, as it approaches the Gulf, is miles from the shore with innumerable islands, mostly low and of point some three miles north of the mouth of the Withlacoochee River. Here the Gulf is dotted for a distance of three or four the 1st of November until the 25th of January was passed at a November 1 until April 5 on the Gulf Coast. The interval from Late in October, 1879, I again visited Florida, and spent from

499. *The Hairy Woodpecker, a correction.* By T. J. Burrill. *Ibid.*, XVII, p. 673. — Relates to the article last cited. **Amer. Naturalist.**

1857. *An Albino Hairy Woodpecker.* **For. & Stream**, Vol. 33, Jan. 9.

748. *Hairy Woodpecker.* (*Picus villosus*.) By J. N. Clark. *Ibid.*, pp.

77, 78. — Nesting near Saybrook, Conn. **O. & O. Vol. VIII**

498. *The Hairy Woodpecker.* By A. G. Van Aken. *Ibid.*, XVII, pp. 511-515. — On the habits of *Picus villosus*. **Amer. Naturalist.**

1094. *The Big [Ivory-billed] Woodpeckers.* By Geo. A. Boardman and J. M. H. *Ibid.*, June 11, p. 388. **For. & Stream**, XXIV

1096. *The Great [Ivory-billed] Woodpeckers [in Florida].* By W. A. D. *Ibid.*, June 25, p. 427. **For. & Stream**, XXIV

ii.
s villosus
— A speci-
previously
examined

109
Ibid.
1136. *The Ivory-*
No. 9, March 25, p. 11
109
Relat

Newfoundland Notes. A Trip up the
Humber River, Aug. 10 - Sept. 24, 1899.

27. *Dryobates villosus leucomelas*. NORTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER.
— Fairly common.

Louis H. Porter, New York City.

Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, p. 72.

pubescens

Dryobates pubescens.

* = drumming.

1889
 April ^{Ed.} 11¹ 1889. ^{Co.} 5¹ - ^{Co.} 6² - ^{Co.} 9² - ^{B.} 17¹ - ^{B.} 19¹ - ^{Co.} 25² - ^{Co.} 27² 1891. 1² 5¹ 7^{*} 8^{*} 11¹ 14¹ 15¹ 16¹ 20² 21² 22² 23¹ 24¹ } Concord 1892
 May ^{Ed.} 5² 1889. ^{Wm.} 9¹ - ^{Co.} 15² - ^{Wm.} 16¹ 1890. ^{Mountain V. (Faxon)} 10² - ^{Co.} 12² - ^{Co.} 12² - 23^{*} 1891.
 June ^{Wm.} 8¹ 1889. ^{S.} 10¹ - ^{B.} 12¹ - ^{Wm.} 22¹ ^{g with brood.} 1890.
 July ^{Co.} 25¹ 1889. ^{Feb.} 1¹ 6¹ 1890.
 Aug ^{Co.} 6¹ - ^{Co.} 27¹ 1889.
 Nov. ^{B.} 26¹ - ^{B.} 30¹ 1889. ^{Concord} 5² - 6¹ - 8² - 28¹ - 29¹ - 30² 1891.
 Dec. ^{Wm.} 7¹ 1889.
 Jan. ^{Concord} 24¹ - 29¹ - 30¹ 1892.
 Feb. ^{Co.} 1² 1890. 2¹ - 3¹ - 10¹ - 19¹ - 22¹ - 25¹ - 29⁽⁸²⁾ } Concord 1892
 March ^{Wm.} 12⁽²⁾ - ^{Co.} 25¹ - ^{Wm.} 30² 1891. 11¹ - 13⁽²⁾ - 15¹ - 16¹ - 26² - 27¹ - 28¹ } Concord 1892
 Sept. ^{B.} 5¹ - ^{Wm.} 10¹ 1890.
 Oct. ^{Concord} 16¹ - 17¹ - 22¹ - 23¹ - 25¹ - 26² - 27¹ - 29¹ - 31² 1891.

pubescens.

* = drumming

Dryobates pubescens.

1892.

January.

February 2¹ 3¹ 10¹ 19¹ 22¹ 25¹ 29^(♂♀) Concord.

March 11¹ 13² 15¹ 16¹ 26² 27¹ 28¹ *

April 1² 5¹ 7¹ 8¹ 11¹ 14¹ 15¹ 16¹ 20¹ 21² 22² 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 29² 30¹ Concord

May 1¹ 2² 3¹ 4² 5¹ 9¹ 15² 18¹ 30¹ 31¹ "

June 2² 7¹ 8¹ 12¹ 14¹ 15¹ 18¹ 19¹ "

July 1¹ 2¹ 7¹ 9¹ 10¹ 12¹ 26¹ 27¹ "

August 2¹ 3¹ 13² 14¹ 17¹ 21¹ 24¹ "

September 3¹ 4¹ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹ 22¹ 25² "

October 7² 9¹ 10² 12² 13¹ 18² 19² 21¹ 22² 25¹ 27¹ 31⁽²⁾ "

November 6¹ 11¹ 12¹ 13¹

December

1893.

January

February

March. c.
17¹*

April 1[♂] 3¹ 4¹ 10² 12¹ 20² 27² 29¹ 30¹ Concord.

May 9^(♂♀)

June

July. 14^{ad} 28¹ 30^{♂ ad} Concord.

August 6¹ 9² 11¹ 12¹ 14¹ 22¹ 28¹ 31¹ Concord.

September 4¹ 9⁽²⁾ Concord.

October 21¹

Concord
26¹ 27¹

November cal.
4¹

December

Cal.
2 2 (Jan) 10/13.

1894

June

Worcester
10 ♂-♀ with
young in nest.

October

Concord
17¹ 26¹ 27¹

November

Concord
12¹ 17¹ 30¹

December
28¹

pubescens.

Lygus ... * = dreaming.

1895

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

Wm B. Lin.
10[±] 20[±] 26[±]

4[±] 19[±] 28[±] 29[±] (Balls Hill)

Concord

4[±] 6[±]

Cg. Cg. Cg. Cg. Cg.
14[±] (Bad) 15[±] (Bad) 22[±] 23[±] 24[±]

Cg. Cg. Cg. Cg.
3[±] 4[±] 9[±] 10[±]

ca. Cg. Cg.
8[±] 10[±] 26[±]

Concord Cg. ca.
6[±] 15[±] 21[±] 28[±] 31[±]

Concord Lincoln
3[±] 7[±] 19[±] 26[±]

ca. eating horizon Wm.
8[±] very dense - 15[±]

1896

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

Cg.
14[±]

a. Cg. C. Gray Place
2[±] 16[±] 27[±]

ca.
31[±]

1[±] 3[±] 4[±] 6[±] 7[±] 8[±] 10[±] 11[±] 12[±] 13[±] 14[±] 15[±] 16[±] 17[±] 18[±] 19[±] 20[±] 21[±] 22[±] 23[±] 24[±] 25[±] 26[±] 27[±] 28[±] 29[±] 30[±] 31[±]

X. = Key's place
M. = Milan
B. = Bristle
B.H. = Balls Hill

12[±] 21[±] 23[±] 24[±] 27[±] 28[±] 29[±] 31[±] Concord

Concord
13[±] Burned woods at Green Pond - 2 (288) 4[±] 16[±] 19[±] 21[±] (59) callip. 22[±] 23[±] 24[±] 25[±] 28[±] 29[±] 30[±]

Cg. Cg. Cg. Cg. Cg. Cg. ca.
7[±] 10[±] 12[±] 13[±] 26[±] 29[±] 31[±]

puticens

Dryobates pubescens. * = drumming.

B.H. Ball's Hill

1897

January 31 (W. Deane)

February

March 23¹

April 1¹ 3¹ 4³ 5¹ 6¹ 7² 8² 9² 10² 11² 12² 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 27² 28² 29²

May 18²

June

July

August 22¹ 25¹ 30¹

September

October 22¹ 24¹ 27¹ 28¹ Concord

November 2¹ 3¹ 5¹ 13² 17¹ 18² 19² 20² 21² 22¹ 23¹ Concord

December 9¹ 10¹

pubescens

1898

January

February 6¹ / 26¹ Concord 1898

March 13¹ 15² 16² 17² 18² 19³ 20² 21² 22² 23² 24² 25² 28² 29² 30² 31² Concord 1898

April 1² 2² 3² 4² 5² 6² 7² 10² 11² 13¹ 14² 15² 16² 17² 24² 25² 27² 30² Concord 1898

May 1² 2² 3² 5² 6² 7² 9² 12² 13² 14² 17² 18² 19² 31² Concord 1898

June 22² 23² 24¹ 29¹ Concord 1898

October 3¹ 6¹ 10¹ 18¹ 20¹ 26¹ 29¹ 30¹ Concord 1898 13¹ 16¹ 17¹ 19¹ 21¹ 22¹ Concord 1899

November 5¹ 9¹ 15¹ 16¹ 21¹ 26¹ Concord 1898 1¹ 2¹ 3¹ 4¹ 6¹ Concord 1899

December 27¹ 1898

May 9¹ / 11¹ Concord 1899

January 1¹ 3¹ 4¹ 6¹ 7¹ 8¹ 10¹ 11¹ 12¹ 13¹ 17¹ 20¹ 21¹ 23¹ 24¹ 26¹ 28¹ Our place, Camb. 1899

February 1¹ 2¹ 3¹ 6¹ 9¹ 10¹ 13¹ 14¹ 15¹ 16¹ 18¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 26¹ 28¹ 29¹ Our place, Camb. 1899

March 2¹ 3¹ 9¹ 14¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ Our place, Camb. 1899

April 1¹ 4¹ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹ 10¹ 11¹ 12¹ 14¹ 15¹ 18¹ 19¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 1899

May 1¹ 2¹ 3¹ 4¹ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹ 8¹ 9¹ 10¹ 11¹ 12¹ 13¹ 14¹ 15¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 1899

July 23¹ 31¹ / April 1¹ 6¹ 8¹ 10¹ 11¹ 12¹ 13¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 29¹ 1899

Nov. 8¹ 19¹ 20¹ 22¹ / December 11¹ 14¹ 21¹ 23¹ 25¹ 27¹ 28¹ 1899

Dryobates pubescens

S = Suet

1900 January 11[♂] 15[♂] 17[♂] 18[♂] 19[♂] 22[♂] 23[♂] 24[♂] 25[♂] 26[♂] 27[♂] 28[♂] 29[♂] 30[♂] 31[♂] February 1[♂] 2[♂] 3[♂] 4[♂] 5[♂] 6[♂] 7[♂] 8[♂] 9[♂] 10[♂] 12[♂] 13[♂] 14[♂] 17[♂] 19[♂] 20[♂] 21[♂] 24[♂] March 1[♂] 2[♂] 3[♂] 5[♂] 6[♂] 7[♂] 8[♂] 10[♂] 12[♂] 16[♂] 17[♂] 19[♂] 20[♂] 21[♂] 22[♂] 23[♂] 24[♂] 25[♂] 26[♂] 27[♂] 28[♂] 29[♂] 30[♂] 31[♂] April 1[♂] 2[♂] 3[♂] 4[♂] 5[♂] 6[♂] 7[♂] 8[♂] 9[♂] 10[♂] 11[♂] 12[♂] 13[♂] 14[♂] 16[♂] 17[♂] 18[♂] 21[♂] 23[♂]

1901 April 6[♂] May 16[♂] August 14[♂] 15[♂] 21[♂] October 2[♂] 9[♂] November 19[♂] December 25[♂] 26[♂] 27[♂] 31[♂]

1902 January 1[♂] 4[♂] 8[♂] 9[♂] 10[♂] 11[♂] 16[♂] 21[♂] 31[♂] February 13[♂] 15[♂] March 3[♂] April 1[♂] July 3[♂] 7[♂] 30[♂] August 12[♂] 22[♂] 24[♂] 26[♂] 27[♂] 30[♂] December 3[♂] 28[♂]

1903 January 6[♂] 7[♂] 8[♂] 9[♂] 10[♂] 12[♂] 13[♂] 14[♂] 15[♂] 16[♂] 18[♂] 19[♂] 20[♂] 21[♂] 22[♂] 24[♂] 26[♂] 27[♂] 29[♂] 30[♂] February 2[♂] 4[♂] 5[♂] 7[♂] 12[♂] 13[♂] 17[♂] 18[♂] 27[♂] March 2[♂] 9[♂] 10[♂] 11[♂] 12[♂] 13[♂] 16[♂] 17[♂] 18[♂] 19[♂] 20[♂] 21[♂] 23[♂] 24[♂] 25[♂] 26[♂] 27[♂] 30[♂] 31[♂] April 1[♂] 2[♂] 3[♂] 6[♂] 7[♂] 8[♂] July 7[♂] December 5[♂] 7[♂] 8[♂] 9[♂] 10[♂] 12[♂] 14[♂] 15[♂] 17[♂] 18[♂] 19[♂] 21[♂] 22[♂] 24[♂] 26[♂] 28[♂] 29[♂] 30[♂]

pubescens

1904 January 8[♂] 11[♂] 12[♂] 13[♂] 15[♂] 16[♂] 18[♂] 19[♂] 20[♂] 21[♂] 22[♂] 23[♂] 25[♂] 26[♂] 27[♂] 28[♂] 29[♂] 30[♂] February 1[♂] 2[♂] 3[♂] 4[♂] 5[♂] 8[♂] 9[♂] 10[♂] 11[♂] 12[♂] 13[♂] 15[♂] 16[♂] 17[♂] 18[♂] 19[♂] 26[♂] March 5[♂] 6[♂] 9[♂] 14[♂] April 2[♂] 8[♂] 11[♂] 13[♂] 14[♂] July 11[♂] 19[♂] August 9[♂] October 3[♂] December 14[♂] 15[♂] 18[♂] 19[♂] 20[♂] 21[♂] 22[♂] 29[♂] 30[♂] 31[♂]

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2

Pinus pubescens

1889 Mass.

July 25 Cambridge. - One in our garden this morning, the first since last winter. He must have come from some distance.

1890 N. H.

Jan'y Tamworth. Bolles & Batteledger failed to find either this species or *P. villosus* during several days spent in the woods. Faxon & I had similarly poor success at Ashby, Mass. (Dec. 12-14, 1889) and, at Mt. Graylock (Dec. 15-19) we found only a single Hairy. Do these spotted Woodpeckers desert the extensive in winter forests of the higher ^{or more northern} portions of N. E. during the winter? I did not suppose, hitherto, that the Downy, at least, migrated to any considerable extent.

Mass.

May 19 Winchendon. - Nest with young found by C. E. Bailey

Early
Nest with young

1891

April 5 Cambridge. - One in my apple tree this morning. I noted its call note as tchik which is a nearly exact representation of the sound. Call note

1896

Mar. 30 Concord. 4-5 P.M. Buttrick's orchard. Bird at work in what appeared to be a nesting cavity (the entrance hole being small, neat and new) making a low muffled tapping at fairly regular intervals. Did not see bird until it finally emerged and flew off. Did not ascertain sex. Ordinary call note of *D. pubescens* tchick.

Dryobates pubescens

1898.

1898 Mass.

Mar. 15 Concord. As we were taking lunch [at the Keyes] a Downy came to feed on the meat kept [for this purpose] in the cherry tree, and just after lunch he was drumming at his old station in the elm. [Journ.]

Mar. 16 Concord. Two have hung about the cabin all winter feeding on meat bones with which Pat has kept them supplied, and I saw the ♂ there both yesterday and to-day. [Journ.]
V. H.

July 5 Peterborough. Two seen July 11th, one Aug. 1st and one
Aug. 15 August 9th. [Journ.]

1899

July 23 & 31 Concord. - On both dates saw a ♀ eating greedily at a piece of meat which has hung in an oak in front of the cabin since last April. Eating meat in midsummer.

1905

Mar. 15 Garden - Cambridge - A ♀ took a bit of suet from the supply in the catalpa tree near my window, it rained it into a crevice some three or four feet above the suet and flew off leaving it there - this I saw.
W. H. C. and

When alarmed or apprehension of danger the Downy will cling to the under side of a stout branch and hang there absolutely motionless for many minutes at a time. I have seen this when the bird appeared to be merely resting but oftenest when a Hawk or a Shrike was near at hand.

"Playing possum"

Massachusetts,

Dryobates pubescens.

1892.

May. 18 Concord Watched a Downy pick to pieces several of those tree fungi, which are sometimes sold for brackets. He hung back down and worked at the under sides cutting and prying out large pieces and frequently extracting & eating something, which we could not see through our glasses even, although we stood directly beneath him.

Dryobates pubescens.

Cambridge Mass
March, 17-1899.

In the woods at the northern extremity of the Gray place
a Downy Woodpecker was drumming at short, regular
intervals on the upper side of a large horizontal branch of an oak.
The branch appeared to be bound and its resonance was not
loud but the bird, a fine male, seemed perfectly satisfied with it.

Downy Woodpecker
drumming

Dryobates pubescens

1896 Mass.

April 12

Concord. There are a pair of Downies in the Hayes orchard, another pair in the Northwell orchard, a third pair near the river below Furbur's bridge & a single bird on Balls Hill. The ♂ at the Hayes place drums regularly every morning (no matter what the weather) in the elm in front of my windows. Poor fellow! his drum has but little resonance giving out a low, muffled sound audible scarce fifty yards away. It is a dead upright branch about 5 feet in length & perhaps three inches in diameter. He invariably resorts to the lower place (near the base of the branch) and drums for from ten to twenty minutes. He always drums a little after sunrise, frequently again at about 7 o'clock and sometimes once or twice more during the forenoon if the morning be still & warm. Each roll of his drum lasts exactly a second. The intervals between the rolls vary from two to four or five seconds.

Drumming

Late last autumn Miss Hayes placed a large piece of meat in the tree by the dining room window for the birds. Chickadees, Nuthatches & Downy Woodpeckers visited it through the winter and all continue to do so. I saw the ♂ Downy pecking at it greedily this noon.

Eating meat

Dryobates pubescens.

Concord, Mass.

1897. On April 1st I hung up some pieces of mutton fat in the
April. oaks about my cabin. The Chickadees found it at once and came
to it regularly thereafter. A Red-bellied Nuthatch also came
occasionally. On April 9th, a male Downy came and not a day
passed after this when he did not visit it from one to five
or six times, apparently eating his fill at each visit. He
invariably alighted first on the branch just above the fat,
perching crosswise and looking keenly about in every direction
for a minute or more, evidently to make sure that no danger
threatened. Once satisfied on this score, he gave himself up
wholly to the pleasure of his meal, clinging woodpecker fash-
ion to the surface of the strip fat and digging out large
mouthfuls by a succession of vigorous pecks.

On May 1st, he appeared in company with a mate, this be-
ing the first occasion on which we saw a female near the
place. I noticed that the male came oftener during stormy
than in clear weather. One very rainy day he appeared and fed
lustily no less than six times (and probably more). His plu-
mage on this occasion was sadly bedraggled and completely
water-soaked.

Dryobates pubescens.

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

Peculiar cry of bird with young.

1894. After breakfast Faxon (W.) and I took a path which follows
June 17. up the course of the brook just below the house. After walk-
ing for some two or three hundred yards we came to a pretty
spot where we spent the entire forenoon. A Downy Woodpecker
- with young, doubtless - showed evident concern at our pre-
sence flitting about among the trees over the brook, making a
noise very similar to the snickering outburst of the Red
Squirrel.

Dryobates pubescens medianus.

Cambridge, Mass.

January birds in the Garden.

1899. Scarce a day passed when the garden or the large trees
January. about the house were not enlivened by the presence of a Downy
Woodpecker and frequently, especially towards the close of
the month, two females came together while on a few occasions
a male and female appeared in company. Like the Chickadees
they were evidently attracted by the suet of which they ate
freely usually attacking the sides of the piece and using
their powerful bills so effectively that their appetites were
soon satisfied. Although at Concord they never give place to
and frequently displace the Chickadees they seem to either
fear or dislike the English Sparrows were never attempting to
drive them from the suet and when approached by one or more of
them showing evident uneasiness; sometimes even leaving the
suet abruptly and flying away to a distance. They have been
so strictly and uniformly silent during the month that I do
not remember once hearing a note or call of any kind.

February birds in the Garden.

Two female Downies have been frequent - in fact almost
February. daily - visitors to both pieces of suet, coming sometimes
singly, sometimes together, but we have not seen a male in
the garden this month. On the 15th I heard a Woodpecker
which I think was a Downy drum softly a few times. On the
24th Walter heard one drum a dozen times or more on the

Dryobates pubescens medianus.

Cambridge, Mass.

1899. Greenleaf estate just below Mason Street. He saw the bird
February. but it was so high up that he could not make sure of the sex.
(No.2) The drumming of this species is probably the very earliest
spring sound that one can hear in the region about Cambridge.

Concord, Mass.

Eating mouldy suet in April.

1899. An adult Downy Woodpecker in sadly worn and stained plum-
July age visited a piece of suet which has been hanging in an oak
&
August. near the cabin since last April. Although it was nearly black
with age and covered with mould the bird ate of it greedily.

Dryobates pubescens medianus. Brattleboro, Vt.
feeding habits.

This winter a Downy Woodpecker has developed a new feeding habit at the residence of the Pres. of the Audubon So., Mrs. W.C. Horton, - taking sunflower seeds freely from the window, driving them into the tree bark and eating them as does the Nuthatch.

Extract from letter to Wm. Brewster by
Elizabeth B. Davenport, Brattleboro, Vt.,
Jan. 8, 1902.

Summer Birds of Bras D'Or Region
Cape Breton Id., N.S. J. Dwight, Jr.

Dryobates

19. *D. pubescens*

Auk, 4, Jan., 1887. p.16

Birds of Upper St. John.
Batchelder.

73. *Picus pubescens* Linn. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—At Fort Fairfield this species was much less common than *P. villosus*. It was not uncommon at Grand Falls.

Bull. N.O.C. 7, July, 1882, p.150

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can, Comeau & Merriam

55. *Picus pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—A tolerably common resident, like the last.

Bull. N.O.C. 7, Oct, 1882, p.236

Last Dates Migratory Birds observed by
E. D. Wintle, Fall 1885, Montreal, Can.

Oct. 18. Downy Woodpecker,
occasionally seen throughout the winter here.

O. & O. XI. Mar. 1886. p. 44

A Collecting Trip-Dec. 1887.
John Ewart, Yarker, Ont. Can.

Downy Woodpecker. About the same number met with as the preceding species.

O. & O. XIII. June. 1888 p.94

Summer Bds. Restigouche Valley, N. B.
July, '88. J. Brittain and P. Cox, Jr.

Dryobates pubescens. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Very rare.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p.117

Birds of Magdalen Islands.
Dr. L. B. Bishop.

30. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—One seen on Grindstone, June 21.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p.147

Summer Birds of Sudbury, Ont.
A. H. Alberger.

394. Downy Woodpecker. Common. Breeds.

O. & O., XV, June, 1890, p. 87

Dwight, Summer Birds of
Prince Edward Island.

Dryobates pubescens. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—The only birds I chanced to meet were a family at Souris occupying a hole thirty feet from the ground in a dead maple of large dimensions. The locality was a grove of old maples.

Auk X, Jan., 1893, p. 49.

Some Winter Birds of Nova Scotia. By C. H. Morrell.

10. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—A common resident.

Auk, XVI, July, 1899, p. 257.

Newfoundland Notes. A Trip up the
Humber River, Aug. 10 - Sept. 24, 1899.

28. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Fairly common.

Louis H. Porter, New York City.

Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, p. 72.

Summer Birds of the Cobalt Mining Region,
Nipissing District, Ontario.
By Frederick C. Hubel. Auk, XXIV, Jan. 1907,

p. 50. 17. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—This species was abundant in all sections.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James M. Fleming,
Part II. Land Birds,
Auk, XXIV, Jan. 1907, p. 75.

154. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Resident; breeds; an abundant migrant.

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. C.

71. *Picus pubescens*, (Downy Woodpecker). A very common breeder. In a birch growth on a mountain side in Jerusalem, I found nests in the partly decayed stubs of this tree. They were nearly absent in winter.

O. & O. XI. Nov. 1886. p. 162

Dryobates pubescens

1896. Penobscot Bay, Maine.

Deer Island. June 24²

July 8¹ 10^{1/2} (making
nest 4/24/96 note.) 11^{2/3} (adult
& young) 13^{4/5}

Picus pubescens. — Profile House, N. H. Aug. 1865.

Picus pubescens. — ^{9 Jan.} Aug. 6 Profile House N. H. July 27-Aug. 7. 1886

Summer Birds of Presidential Range,
White Mts. A. P. Chadbourne

10. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—One killed almost
at the base of the mountain on Aug. 12, 1884.

Auk, 4, April 1887. p. 104

Bds. Obs. at Franconia and Bethlehem
N. H. July-August, 1874. W. Faxon.
J. A. Allen.

4. *Dryobates pubescens*. Common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 154

Bds. Obs. in Franconia, N. H. June 11-21
'86, and June 4-Aug. 1, '87. W. Faxon

7. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—One specimen seen
on Sugar Hill, Lisbon, near the Franconia line.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 151

Birds Obs. at Bridgewater, N. H.
July 12-Sept. 4, 1883. F. H. Allen

Dryobates pubescens.—Quite common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 76

Birds Obs. at Moultonboro, N. H.
July 21-Aug. 11, 1883. F. H. Allen

Dryobates pubescens.—Not common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 78

Winter Birds of Webster, N. H. by Falco.

Downy Woodpecker, (*Picus pubescens*).

O. & O. X. Jan. 1885. p. 14

Breezy Point, Warren, N. H.

1894

Dryobates pubescens

June 11² with 21' - 25" far

Woodstock N. H.

30'

Breezy Point, Warren, N. H.

1895.

Dryobates pubescens

May 23¹ Warren. D. Faxon

Notes on Birds about Brandon, Vermont.

F. H. Knowlton.

Picus pubescens is a resident species,
more abundant than P. villosus.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Jan. 1882, p. 63

Downy and Hairy Woodpeckers, April 5;

First Arrivals, C. O. Tracy, Taftsville Vt.

O. & O. VII, Sept. 1882, p. 71

Your note on Downy Woodpecker see Jay
under Notes from Taftsville Vt. by C. O. Tracy

O. & O. X, Jan. 1885, p. 10.

Winter Birds of Southwestern Vt. 1885.

Downy Woodpecker
A. S. Johnson, Bydenville, Vt.

O. & O. X, Apr. 1885, p. 63

Summer Bds, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.

10. * Dryobates pubescens medianus. DOWNY WOODPECKER.— Not
uncommon.

by Arthur H. Howell.

Auk, XVIII, Oct., 1901, p. 340.

* Fide Mrs. Carrie E. Stow of Stowe, Vt.

Picus pubes. Dec. 29^{2nd} - 1884. E. Mass.
9. " P. pubescens. - Feb. 5¹ - 8¹ Apr. 5¹² June 16^{1 m.s.} ~~Sept 5~~ Nov. 30³
12 Picus pubescens Nov. 8² E. Mass. 1886.

Mass. (near Concord).

1887
April 7¹ - 12¹
May 6² - 8¹ - 13¹ - 16¹ - 26¹
June 2³ - 16²
July 4¹ - 7¹ - 8¹
Aug. 9² - 13¹ - 15¹

Picus pubescens. * young hatched # young out

Mass. (near Concord).

MAY 16 1887 - A ♀ shot to-day was
laying having an egg in the
oviduct full size but without a shell.

Picus pubescens.

Mass. (near Cambridge).

1887

Nov. 9¹ - 20¹

1888

Feb. 13¹

March 24¹ - Apr. 8⁴ - ~~11¹ - 12¹~~

Nov. 2³ - 6²

Picus pubescens

W. Middlesex Co. Mass.

June 25-30, 1889.

Picus pubescens

One pair and two single birds seen near Ashby; one of these in a recent clearing in the midst* of a large tract of wood, the other in an apple orchard. None observed at West Townsend.

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Dryobates pubescens (Linn.), Downy Woodpecker. Resident, common. Breeds.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 139

Bds. Obs. near Sheffield, Berkshire
Co., Mass. June 17-23, '88. W. Faxon

9. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.— One seen, in the village of Sheffield.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 44

Bds. Obs. near Graylock Mt. Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 23-July 13. W. Faxon

6. *Dryobates pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.— Rare. Only one or two were seen. These were at the head of the Hopper, about 2000 feet above the sea-level.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 99

Connecticut, June, 1893.

Dryobates pubescens

June 5th Fairfield
" 7th 13th Soybrook
" 21st 22nd ♀ with young - 23rd 24th Andover

The Downy Woodpecker is so silent and inconspicuous during the month of June that our meager record as above detailed probably is no fair criterion. Clark considers the bird common about Soybrook where he had taken three or four sets of eggs shortly before our arrival.

A young bird in a big hazel wreath at Andover (June 22) uttered incessantly at short, regular intervals a shrill plaintive cry very unlike any of the notes of the adult. We were wholly at a loss to imagine what the bird could be until we saw the ♀ parent fly into the tree with food.

*Notes on Some Birds Taken near
West Point, N. Y. E. A. Mearns.*

7. *Picus pubescens*, Linné. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—A female of this species (No. 449 ♀, February 26, 1875, E. A. M.) presents a very unusual appearance. It still retains a number of red feathers on both sides of the *nape*. The red feathers on the *crown* are said to be characteristic of the *young* female. It is interesting to know that the red feathers are retained so late in the season. The red patches on the *nape* were so conspicuous in the living bird as to cause it to be shot.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1878, p. 71.

Birds observed in Naval Hospital
Grounds, Brooklyn, G. H. Coues

6. *Picus pubescens*. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Common; breeds.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 31

Birds at Fort Hamilton, L. I., Bersier.

Picus pubescens ... SEE under
p. villosus.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Jan., 1881, p. 13.

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

103. *Picus pubescens*, Linn. DOWNY WOODPECKER.—Not so common as the foregoing, but like it a resident, breeding throughout the wilderness.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 231

*Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the
Northern Adirondacks [L. I.], New York [1901].
April 16—Occurring during the whole season—
Downy Woodpecker. Not plentiful.*

E. A. Sterling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 298.

The Singing of Birds. E. P. Bicknell.

Picus pubescens. DOWNY WOODPECKER.

In addition to its usual short, sharp note, the Downy Woodpecker has a rattling cry, which starts and ends with an abrupt precision suggestive of a mechanical contrivance set off with a spring. This it uses in lieu of song. It is set off for the first time in the new year in March, usually about the middle, but sometimes earlier, and again not until the end of the month, or even early April.

It is in use through the summer and autumn, often becoming infrequent in October, and in November still more so, although in some years not ceasing altogether until the end of the month. On a few occasions I have heard it in winter.

The hammering of this little Woodpecker, which is often loud and resounding in great disproportion to the bird's size, is introduced into the woodland sounds about the time its song-notes begin. In early seasons I have heard it by the middle of February.

Auk, 2, July, 1885. p. 257-258.

1887

Young leaving nest.

June 16

Early in May I discovered a Downy's nest in an apple tree behind the house. About May 25th the birds ceased pecking inside and began to sit, talking turns, one always coming to the hole and uttering a low chatter before the other within would leave the eggs. I first heard the young chattering on June 2nd. They left the nest this morning about 10 o'clock. I heard several outside my window and going to the tree found only one left, a ♀ (with only a little yellowish on crown) which was looking out of the hole. The ♂

DOWNY WOODPECKER. Late in October, 1882, a Downy Woodpecker excavated a hole in an old cherry tree, near a much used door in my yard, of the size and shape of its usual nest, and occupied it nightly for more than six weeks. In April following a pair of Bluebirds took possession and reared two broods of five birds each; but now, October 2d, '83, the Woodpecker has occupied his old quarters for several nights, and frequents the locality during the day. This habit of the Downy in making a winter home is a new one to me.—
John M. Howey, Canandaigua, N. Y.

O. & O. VIII, Nov. 1883, p. 85

Notes from Norwich, Conn.

In a late *Atlantic*, John Burroughs says he finds no mention by bird-writers of the Downy Woodpecker's habit of drilling a Winter home. In the "O. and O." Vol. 8, p. 85 and elsewhere, reference is made to this habit. It has come constantly under my observation since 1875, and as I write House Sparrows are breeding in two holes in Maples, on Franklin and LaFayette streets, which I saw Downies drilling last October—the chips falling on the heads of people passing on the city sidewalks. *J. M. H.*

O. & O. X, May, 1885, p. 74

Downy Woodpecker, (*P. pubescens*). Common. Resident. Breeds. This, the smallest of our Woodpeckers, finds its favorite breeding places in old neglected orchards. Lays from four to six pure white eggs the last of May or first of June. In the autumn of 1876 a friend, who reports to me many interesting observations in bird life, called my attention to a hole which had just been made by a Downy, in a solid, dry oak gate post. It was as spacious and complete as though designed for a nest, but was never used. The nest of the Downy excels in neatness and perfection of work, that of any other Woodpecker breeding in this locality, the hole at the entrance often being as round and perfect as though bored with an auger. I have found this to be the most industrious of our Woodpeckers. In the autumn of 1883 I saw two males, an adult and a young, busily engaged in a small cherry tree, searching the black knots with which the tree was thickly infested. In a short time they obtained from the black knot over a hundred larvæ, all of them being devoured by the young bird. When the adult bird found a larva he gave an almost inaudible cluck, which instantly called the young to receive the tempting food.

*Woodpecker found in the vicinity of
Taftville Ct. by C. C. Tracy.*

O. & O. IX, Nov. 1884, p. 132.

nest lay I was away from
 home. On the 14th the whole
 family had disappeared.
 The young when in the nest
 uttered a continuous chatter
 which rarely ceased but which
 was doubled or quadrupled
 when the mother or father appeared
 with food.
 During the period of incubation
 the old birds were very silent
 and shy rarely showing themselves
 in the neighborhood but
 feeding in the maple etc., along
 the river.
 June 25. One young ♀ (common blain) in
 outland pecking stubs at bark; the old
 ♂ came to it once and fed it with
 insects which he brought in its bill.

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 for a nest, but was never used. The nest
 of the Downy excels in neatness and per-
 fection of work, that of any other Wood-
 pecker breeding in this locality, the hole at
 the entrance often being as round and
 perfect as though bored with an auger. I
 have found this to be the most industrious
 of our Woodpeckers. In the autumn of
 1883 I saw two males, an adult and a
 young, busily engaged in a small cherry
 tree, searching the black knots with which
 the tree was thickly infested. In a short
 time they obtained from the black knot
 over a hundred larvæ, all of them being de-
 voured by the young bird. When the
 adult bird found a larva he gave an almost

inaudible cluck, which instantly called the
 young to receive the tempting food.

*Woodpecker found in the vicinity of
 Tiptonville Tenn. by C. C. Hovey.*

O. & O. IX. Nov. 1884. p. 132.

Gloverston,
Mass.
White,
O. & O.
XVII
Oct. 1892
p. 150

The Downy Woodpeckers would, however, eat the meat, but only in small quantities and at long intervals. They are inquisitive birds, and seemed merely to try it to satisfy their curiosity.

These Sapsuckers are very fond of frozen fruit, however, and one year when we had a few grapes and pears which were frozen on the vines and trees, they and the Flickers made quick work of them, and even tried scratching about the roots of the vines for fallen grapes.

A Woodpecker destroying Cocoons.—This habit of the Woodpecker is something new to me, and may have an interest for others. It was observed by my friend, Mr. Frank W. Ritchie, who, writing from Lennoxville, Quebec, under date of November 21, says: "A few days since I discovered a Downy Woodpecker tearing open a cocoon. I drove the bird away several times, but it persisted until it had gathered the contents. I also noticed near by two other cocoons which had been emptied similarly."—MONTAGUE CHAMBERLAIN, *St. John, N. B.*

Auk, I, Jan., 1884. p. 93.

The Downy Woodpecker an Enemy of the Codling Moth.

It is an accepted fact, I believe, among ornithologists and entomologists, that the Downy Woodpecker feeds upon the larva of the Codling Moth. I was not aware, though, until a few days ago that the larva were extracted from the apples. Standing beneath a large pippin tree on the morning of July 25, a fine red-headed male Downy dropped down into it; with a loud "good morning" he soon moved out among the outer branches, commenced picking an apple and quickly pulled out a worm and devoured it, then passed along inspecting the apples until he found one with a little pile of excremental pellets on the surface, which told of the presence of the larva inside, which larva was in the stomach of Mr. Downy in less time than it takes to tell it. I watched him repeat the operation again and again. Never once did he open a sound apple.

It seems a pity that the average farmer is so prejudiced against one of his best friends, but then its "that darned little sapsucker" whose harmless boreings he imagines will injure his apple trees. *Benjamin Hoag.*

Stephentown, New York.

O. & O. Vol. 18, Aug. 1893 p. 117

Winter Food of Birds in the South.
O. S. Brimley, Raleigh, N. C.

Little Sapsucker, (*Picus pubescens*). Berries and insects constitute its winter food in about equal proportions.

O. & O. XII, July 1887 p. 106

O. S. Brimley - Raleigh, N. C.

Downy Woodpecker; sixteen examined, ten contained insects, and nine seeds.

O. & O. XIII Sept. 1888. p. 142.

MEASUREMENTS.

Myiarchus crinitus. ♂.

BILL.

CATL. NO.	SEX.	LOCALITY.	DATE.	WING.	TAIL.	TAR.	TOE.	Culmen from base	Culmen from tip	Feathers from	Culmen from	Nostril	Depth of	Bill at	Nostril	REMARKS.
3256	♂	Lypton, Maine	June 1. 1876	4.21	3.93	.85									.65	
3255	♂	" "	" 7. 1872	4.12	3.94	.83									.62	
25503	♂	Milkeley, Mass.	May. 20. 1888.	4.12	3.97	.83									.62	
12715	♂	Multer Jld. N.Y.	" 12. 1885	4.17	3.85	.82									.62	
13650	♂	" " "	" 14. 1887	4.05	3.70	.82									.60	
13652	♂	" " "	" 17. "	4.25	3.90	.83									.63	
13654	♂	" " "	" " "	4.15	4.00	.76									.60	
13649	♂	" " "	" 19. "	4.16	3.83	.83									.61	
12717	♂	" " "	June. 22. 1886	4.10	3.80	.77									.56	
13448	♂	" " "	May. 18. 1887.	4.06	3.94	.82									.63	
12810	♂	Hankahn, Indiana	" 6. 1886.	4.15	3.95	.79									.62	
12811	♂	" " "	" " "	4.14	3.85	.81									.63	

MEASUREMENTS.

Dryobates pubescens.
Mass.

BILL.

CATL. NO.	SEX.	LOCALITY.	DATE.	WING.	TAIL.	TAR.	TOE.	Culmen from base	Culmen from tip	Feathers from	Culmen from	Nostril	Depth of	Bill at	Nostril	REMARKS.
3458	♂	Cambridge	June 7. 1870.	3.78	2.44	.66									.59	
11955	♂	Belmont.	Nov. 8. 1886	3.77	2.42	.64									.56	
3456	♂	Watertown	" 19. 1869	3.70	2.28	.63									.54	
3454	♂	" "	" 30. 1874	3.76	2.52	.65									.55	
8680	♂	Middlesex Co.	Dec. 29. 1884.	3.77	2.42	.63									.56	
3459	♀	Cambridge	Jan'y 7. 1870	3.80	2.38	.65									.55	
3460	♀	" "	" 17. "	3.65	2.37	.63									.55	
3457	♀	" "	Mar. 9. 1872	3.90	2.55	.67									.52	bill worn.
10978	♀	Middlesex, Co.	Nov. 30. 1885	3.83		.64									.55	tail gone.

MEASUREMENTS.

Dryobates pubescens?
Florida.

BILL.

CATL. NO.	SEX.	LOCALITY.	DATE.	WING.	TAIL.	TAR.	TOE.	Culmen from base	Culmen from tip	Feathers from	Culmen from	Nostril	Depth of	Bill at	Nostril	REMARKS.
8279	♂	Dunedin	Mar. 6. 1883	3.56	2.16	.61									.50	
8050	♂	Tarpon Springs	Jan'y. 16. 190.	3.45	2.07	.58									.50	
8051	♂	" "	" " "	3.46	2.06	.60									.47	
8122	♂	" "	" 22. "	3.53	2.15	.58									.48	
7809	♂	" "	" 8. "	3.48	2.03	.56									.50	
8052	♀	" "	" 16. "	3.38	2.02	.59									.51	
7979	♀	" "	" 15. "	3.35	2.11	.58									.53	
8123	♀	" "	" 22. "	3.35	2.00	.58									.50	
6761	♀	Rosewood	Nov. 18. 1881	3.47	2.12	.60									.52	

MEASUREMENTS.

Dryobates pubescens. ♂

BILL.

CATL. NO.	COL. W. B. SEX.	LOCALITY.	DATE.	WING.	TAIL.	TAR.	TOE.	Bill	REMARKS.
								Upper mandible base Upper mandible feather Culmen from Nostril. North of Bill. Nostril.	
(Swiss) 7208	♂	Ashville, N. Car.	Oct. 16. 1889	3.82	2.43	.65			.59
13362	♂	Raleigh. "	Jan. 4. 1887	3.65	2.25	.65			.57
7718	♂	Kitterell "	Nov. 1882.	3.65	2.40	.65			.53
13363	♂	Raleigh "	Dec. 17. 1886	3.64	2.35	.66			.58
11057	♂	Highlands "	July. 6. "	3.64	2.16	.62			.58
12475	♂	Frogmore So. Car.	July. 18. 1886.	3.71	2.10	.63			.53
8704	♂	Charleston "	Apr. 4. 1884	3.45	2.03	.63			.50
12476	♂	Frogmore "	Sept. 29. 1886	3.50	2.17	.62			.55
3466	♂	St. Marys. Georgia	Apr. 7. 1877.	3.56	2.17	.61			.52
18631	♂	Cocon Michujan	May. 17. 1888.	3.80	2.35	.67			.52

MEASUREMENTS.

Dryobates pubescens. ♀

BILL.

CATL. NO.	COL. W. B. SEX.	LOCALITY.	DATE.	WING.	TAIL.	TAR.	TOE.	Bill	REMARKS.
								Upper mandible base Upper mandible feather Culmen from Nostril. North of Bill. Nostril.	
(Swiss) 7166	♀	Ashville, N. Car.	Oct. 11. 1889.	3.68	2.34	.61			.57
19734	♀	Rumcomb. So.	Mar. 3. 1883.	3.65	2.30	.65			.54
8705	♀	Charleston, So. Car.	Apr. 4. 1884.	3.43	2.18	.61			.54
25368	♀	Bono Neck, Georgia.	July. 2. 1889.	3.70	2.30	.62			.53
3461	♀	St. Marys. "	Apr. 7. 1877	3.48	2.25	.61			.50
18632	♀	Cocon, Michi.	May. 17. 1888	3.76	2.38	.62			.57

S. Carolina. Loomis. *Dryobates pubescens.* DOWNY WOODPECKER.— Observed from the valleys up the mountain sides to their summits; moderately common.

760. Downy Woodpecker. By John M. Howey. *Ibid.*, p. 850, & O. Vol. VIII

Picoides arcticus.

at Beverly, Mass.

Robbins, Appleton & Co.,

AGENTS AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH CO. WALTHAM MASS.

NO 373 WASHINGTON STREET.

NEW YORK, 21 MAIDEN LANE.
CHICAGO, 103 STATE ST.
LONDON, HOLBORN CIRCUS.
MONTREAL, 169 ST. JAMES ST.

Boston Jan 22 1800

W^m Brewster, Esq--

Dear Sir:

I hate to trouble you with somewhat trivial inquiries, but I made a chance observation yesterday which I suppose to be quite rare, and can get no information from my books as to any previous occurrence of this bird in this locality. At about 4 P.M. on the area of (open) woodlands known as Beverly Commons I came across a pair (male & female) of the "arctic three-toed woodpecker." I did not count their toes, which were constantly concealed; but made a minute ~~close~~ scrutiny of all other parts for fifteen minutes at a range of twenty feet; ^{with a field-glass} and am positive of their identity. My close examination was of the female, as I was unaware till the last moment that more than one bird was at hand. The female was busily chiselling holes in a fallen

white pine and extracting what seemed to be soft grubs. She made the chips fly vigorously; and with my glass I could see trace the passage of the grub when gulped down her gullet. She was preoccupied but not very tame, often pausing to examine me warily. When she finally flew, she bounded off to a neighboring living trunk, where her arrival disturbed the male whose presence I had not suspected. She straightway continued her flight, followed by the male; who gave me just one distinct sight of his orange crown-patch - completing the identification of both.

The male was slightly the smaller, I thought. The flight was bounding, with whirr of wings almost like a ruffed grouse. The male had not been tapping during the fifteen minutes I watched.

Can you tell me whether these birds are often seen in our locality? I have seen the female before in northern Maine.

The woods of Beverly are filled with crossbills; mostly white-winged of both sexes.

Yours sincerely, Reginald C. Robbins

Mr. Robbins visited these woods over a year ago and did not see any crossbills for the first time. I have seen them again in 1872.

Picoides arcticus.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES—LAKEWOOD N. J.

LOUIS P. ROBERTS—MANAGER.

Dear Mr. Brewster— [Feb. 13, 1900]

Very many thanks for your letter, forwarded to me here. In regard to the Arctic 3-toed woodpeckers at Beverly, I have several times since looked for them diligently, but failed to find them; and as far as I can make out by careful examination they have drilled no holes in the vicinity which are of more recent date than my first visit. On the Thursday succeeding the Sunday when I saw these birds, a considerable ice-storm occurred; and this ice was still on the trees on the succeeding Saturday. At the latter date I could find no drillings, however fresh-looking, which were not-filled with ice; and since then, none in the neighborhood which seemed obviously fresher than these. So I suppose that the birds have moved elsewhere. I should however at any time be glad to look for them with you, as their comings and goings need not be extensive, and we might stumble on them anywhere. Until I return to Boston about March 1st, I can, however, do nothing.—My own feelings

about the southward drift of these woodpeckers this winter is that from Northern Maine south to middle New England there is a broad lane, as it were, of fallen white-pines blown over in the gale of Nov. 28, 1898; and now full of borers, palatable grubs etc., very handy to get at in the pulpy wood. These wind-falls, were, I believe, most numerous in a strip of land perhaps 200 or 300 miles wide at its base in Mass. or northern Rhode Island & Conn^t; tapering probably northeastward up toward the region of the Rangeley and Bangor. The havoc occurring, of course, over a region where the conditions obtained of a maximum evergreen growth (preferably white-pines), a maximum wind-velocity (near the sea-coast) and an unfrozen ground for rootage - i. e. the immediate Maine coast, and spreading fan-shaped to the southward and westward. - Apart from the southing tendency of many birds this winter, I imagine an unusual plenty of downy woodpeckers also among our ~~very~~ ^{very} evergreens. If it should be the fact that the black-backs have a special fondness for white-pine larder, this

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES-LAKEWOOD N. J.

LOUIS P. ROBERTS - MANAGER.

train of fallen trees would draw them on, rod by rod. Perhaps, however, they are not disproportionately plentiful, when the abundance of seed-eating birds is also considered. - I believe, at any rate, that the special excess of woodpeckers' available trees is wholly among the pines stralms victims of that single storm. These trees with a shallow rootage, a restricted surface-area for support, and a high-carried "press of sail" went down by tens and hundreds everywhere on that occasion, whereas hemlocks, spruces and of course deciduous trees were seldom uprooted and scarcely broken at all.

(at Lakewood)

I have been interested here, to notice the presence of the American or Red Crossbill (one small flock) and absence of our common northern white-wings; also the complete substitution here of the white-breasted for the red-breasted nuthatch. But I have had no sunny morning here as yet; and shall have little chance, I am afraid, to do much "birding" here. Yours sincerely
Reginald C. Robbins

Picoides arcticus

1893 Mass.

Dec. 16 Sudbury - Faxon writes me of a male taken by a correspondent of his "in a piece of burnt-over pine wood which was an attraction to many woodpeckers on account of the abundance of grubs in the dead stumps" The captor's name is A. W. Morse.

1896 Maine

Sept. 26 Lake Umbagog. Heard one and presently saw the bird on one of the tall pines on the point, the first that I have noted this autumn.

Copied into Umbagog list

1899. Mass.

Dec. 3, 1899.

A ♂ killed by E. H. Allen at Halifax, Mass. and mounted by Faxon has just been sold me by Tom Cotton. Mr. Faxon also tells me ^{a. B. Blodgett,} that a taxidermist at Lowell, Mass., has had three birds of this species which were taken near South the previous autumn and Mr. Purdie says that a friend of his saw one living in Malden in November of this year. Under date of Jan. 10 (1900) Mr. Faxon writes that in attempting to make the woodpecker taken at Halifax into a mounted bird into a skin the specimen was ruined & that he has thrown it into the fire. He adds that it was killed "in pine woods" & that Mr. E. H. Allen lives at 31 Elmore St., Roxbury. I did not see the bird at all.

Referring to the birds mounted by Blodgett Mr. Nathan P. Samson of Lowell writes me under date of April 14, 1900: - "The bird I have in my possession x x x was taken in Dracut, Mass. November 5, 1899 x x x and is the first adult male ever taken in this vicinity. The other two which Mr. Blodgett had were females."

1900

Jan. 21 Beverly. A pair, ♂ & ♀, seen in open woodlands at Beverly Common by Reginald C. Robbins (of his letter filed in Sys. Notes)

Picoides arcticus.

Mt. Monadnock, N.H.

In May.

1900. I saw an arctic three toe here a week ago - the first I
May 1. ever knew. I think it was a female, tho' I was not high e-
nough relative to the bird's crown to be sure. I watched her
at about six yards for many minutes.

Copied from a letter to William Brewster
from Abbott H. Thayer, dated, Dublin, N.H.,

May 3, 1900.

Picoides arcticus.

F. W. BRIDGE,
126 State Street,

Medford Mass.

(See

Boston, March 27 1905

Walter Deane Esq,
Cambridge.

Dear Sir:

I have just received
your letter of Feb. 26th and
Mch. 18th on my return from a
trip to Mexico which explains why
you have not heard from me
before.

In regard to the Woodpecker
will say that it was shot
in Medford (not West Medford)
about one half mile West of
Pine Hill and close to the
western side of what is now
the Medford Golf Links, this
is about 2½ miles East of Mystic

Pond. The bird when shot was
on a dead tree in a pine grove.
The specimen is not now in
existence but was seen at the
time by Mr. H. A. Purdie and
I think reported by him, I do
not remember the date when shot.

Regretting delay in answering,
I am.

Very truly
F. W. Bridge

Notes on some northern birds.
Notes on birds of Ottawa, Ontario,
and vicinity. *Auk*, XXIII, July, 1906, p. 316.
by Rev. C. W. G. Sifrig -

ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER (*Picoides arcticus*).— June 14, 1905, while walking through a partially cleared spruce swamp at Inlet, Quebec, fifty miles northeast of Ottawa, I was attracted by a queer sound emanating from a bush. The sound was as if produced by pulling out the end of a clock spring and suddenly releasing it, producing a wiry, humming sound. The author of it proved to be a male of this woodpecker. In the course of the half hour that I watched him he showed himself master of quite a repertoire of notes and would-be songs. When flying he would say: *chut chut* and then rattle like a Kingfisher. When hammering on a tree and preening himself, he would intersperse those actions by a chuckling: *duck duck duck*. At last a Robin chased him away.—The quaint call of the Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*): *put take care*, one adding: *putt low*, could be heard at the same time.

Uncommon Birds at Hatley, Stanstead
County, Quebec. —

A mounted male example of the Arctic
Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*)
which was shot about the fall of 1915
near Massawippi.

J. H. Mousley, Hatley, Que.

Allen, Summer Birds Bras d'Or Region

Picoides arcticus.—One observed.

Auk, 8, April, 1891. p. 155

Birds of Upper St. John.
Batchelder.

74. *Picoides arcticus* (*Swains.*) Gray. BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Common at Grand Falls in burnt cedar swamps. At Fort Fairfield we shot two, all we saw.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, July, 1882, p. 150

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can, Comeau & Merriam

56. *Picoides arcticus*. BLACK THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Resident; not rare.

Bull. N. O. C. 7, Oct, 1882, p. 236

An Ornithologist's Summer in Labrador
M. Abbott Frazer.

Picoides arcticus, Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. One specimen killed in early September at Esquimaux Point. It was in company with its mate.

O. & O. XII, Mar. 1887, p. 34.

A Collecting Trip—Dec. 1887.
John Ewart, Yarker, Ont. Can.

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. Tolerably common. Out of five or six collected, only one had the yellow patch on the head.

O. & O. XIII, June. 1888 p. 94

Summer Bds. Restigouche Valley, N. B.
July, '88. J. Brittain and P. Cox, Jr.

Picoides arcticus. BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Rare.

Auk, VI, April, 1889. p. 117

Newfoundland Notes. A Trip up the
Humber River, Aug. 10—Sept. 24, 1899.

29. *Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Common.

Louis H. Porter, New York City.

Auk, XVII, Jan., 1900, p. 72.

Summer Birds of the Cobalt Mining
Region, Nipissing District, Ontario.
by Frederick C. Habel. Auk, xxiv, Jan.
1907, 50.

18. *Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.— This species was found abundant in all sections visited. Undoubtedly the most common woodpecker.

Birds of Ontario, Canada,
by James H. Fleming,
Part II. Land Birds,
Auk xxiv, Jan., 1907, p. 76.

155. *Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.— Accidental winter migrant, first recorded in 1893 (October 21 and December 4); other records are October 19, 1896, and November 1 and 4, 1899.

Black-backed Woodpecker.

I notice in the O. and O. for March, page 101, a note to the effect that there are but two instances known of the Black-backed Woodpecker (*P. arcticus*) being taken in Michigan. It may be of interest, therefore, for me to state that I procured a male specimen of this species on the south branch of the Pine River, Mich., in 1879; the exact date of capture I do not remember, as the specimen has been disposed of in my exchanges to Mr. George Woolsey of New Haven, Conn., but it was somewhere between the 17th and 22d of November. I have every reason to believe that this bird is *not* a rare Winter resident of the "pineries" of that State. With us this Woodpecker is rare. I have, however, taken several specimens in different parts of the State and know of its being taken in the immediate vicinity of Bangor. On June 16, 1881, I met with a pair on Alligator Stream, Hancock County, which, judging from their actions, had a nest near by:

but, as we were lost in the woods at the time, our camp was the only nesting place I had any desire of finding.—*N. A. Eddy.*
Bangor, Me.

O. & O. VII. Jul. 1882. p. 143

Summer Birds Tim Pond Me. by F. H. C.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker, (*Picoides arcticus*). Irregular as regards abundance. In '84 I saw one day as many as twenty pecking diligently on the old stubs in the camp clearing, and many were shot by the fishermen visiting the camps. Noticed the birds would have such a foot-hold upon the rough bark of the spruce trees that after being shot they would not fall, but hang pendant by one or both feet. The next day I did not see any, neither in my stay at the camps in '85 did I see more than a dozen specimens.

O. & O. XI, Feb. 1886. p. 25

Winter Birds of Webster, N. H. by Falco.

Black-backed Woodpecker, (*Picoides arcticus*).

O. & O. X, Jan. 1885, p. 14

Bds. Obs. in Franconia, N. H. June 11-21
'86, and June 4-Aug. 1, '87, W. Faxon

8. *Picoides arcticus*. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER. — One specimen seen on Mt. Lafayette, June, 1886.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 151

When we at last reached the top, the slope was so gradual that we were unable to get any idea of the lay of the land about us, except in our immediate vicinity. Here we found the Blackpoll Warbler, apparently breeding, and on the west slope another nest of *P. arcticus*, in a dead spruce, eighteen feet above the ground. The hole was dug directly beneath the stub of a limb.

White Mts. F. A. Bates
O. & O., XVI, March, 1891, p. 36

Some Southern New Hampshire and
Western Massachusetts Notes.

In a wood of tall mixed timber, at Chesham, N. H., six miles north of Mt. Monadnock, on May 18, 1899, my father watched for several minutes at close range a female Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*). The bird was feeding on a stump fifteen feet above his head, and he had an excellent chance to examine it. Considering the lateness of the season, this is a very southern record.

Gerald H. Thayer, Monadnock, N. H.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 295.

Notes on Birds about Brandon, Vermont.
F. H. Knowlton.

Picoides arcticus, a very rare winter visitant:

Bull. N. O. C., 7, Jan. 1882, p. 63

Woodpeckers found in the vicinity of
Waitsville, Vt. by L. O. Tracy.

Black-backed Woodpecker, (*Picoides arcticus*). Rare. Winter visitor. Birds of this species are oftener met with than of the following.

O. & O. IX. Nov. 1884. p. 132.

Picoides arcticus

Plymouth Mass
Dec. 17 1880

I have seen at Goddard's a fine ♂
of this species which was shot at the
above named place & date by Mr. John
A. Joyce for whom Mr. Goddard had
mounted the specimen.

Published Bull. N. O. C.

Essex Co., Mass.

Picoides arcticus.

In the Peabody Academy at Salem are
two of these Woodpeckers a ♂ labeled simply
"Essex Co" and a ♀ "Essex Co., Nov. 21st."

S. Mass

There is a specimen in the Peabody Academy Coll.
at Salem labeled "♀ ad, Essex Co., S. Johnson"

Leucosa fedoa
Mass (Weirheadon)

Winter of 1886-7. Four specimens taken by
Mr. Charles Bailey. He killed one on a
maple by his house.

Picoides arcticus.

There are a pair in the Peabody Academy Coll. at Salem labeled "Essex County". The ♀ is further marked "Nov. 21". The label of the ♂ bears no date.

Picoïdes arcticus

AN UNUSUAL INFLUX OF THE THREE-TOED WOODPECKERS (*Picoïdes arcticus* AND *P. americanus*) INTO EASTERN MASSACHUSETTS. — I am indebted to Mr. George O. Welch for the following interesting notes. Some time in the summer of 1860 a fire swept through a piece of heavy white pine timber in Lynn, killing most of the trees. In the natural course of events the charred trunks became infested with wood-borers, and during the following winter (1860-61) the place was a favorite resort of various kinds of Woodpeckers. In what manner the news of the feast was advertised in the remote forests of the North is not explained, but certain it is that with the first cold weather both species of *Picoïdes* appeared on the scene. Of *P. americanus* only three specimens were actually taken, a female by Mr. Welch, and a fine pair by Mr. N. Vickary. *P. arcticus*, however, was actually abundant, and remained through the entire winter. Mr. Welch often saw as many as six or eight during a single visit to these woods, and numerous specimens were killed and preserved. Most of the individuals seen were females, the yellow-crowned males being comparatively rare. Since 1861 only two Three-toed Woodpeckers (both *P. arcticus*) are known to have been taken in Lynn.

There is nothing novel in the fact of these Woodpeckers assembling in numbers in a tract of recently-burned timber; indeed *Picoïdes arcticus* is rather notorious for this habit. But how the knowledge of such an attraction could have been conveyed so far as it must have been in the present instance is little short of marvellous. We commend the problem to the attention of those ornithologists who refuse to believe that there is anything "mysterious" in the periodical movements of certain migratory birds.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, Cambridge, Mass.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1883, p. 122.

Recent Occurrence of the Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker in Massachusetts.—Mr. E. H. Richards of Woburn, Mass., writes me that two specimens of *Picoïdes arcticus* have been taken in that town the past autumn. The first was shot Oct. 16, the other two days later. Both were adult males. A third example was also seen Oct. 21, in Holbrook, Mass.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, Cambridge, Mass. Auk, I, Jan., 1884, p. 93.

THE BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER IN MASSACHUSETTS.—As we have so few records of the occurrence of *Picoïdes arcticus* so far south, an additional capture may be of interest. Mr. Charles N. Hammond has informed me of a male specimen in the collection of Mr. George Peck, who collected it at Hyde Park, Mass., the last of September, 1878. Other specimens recorded have been taken much later in the season.—RUTHVEN DEANE, Cambridge, Mass. Bull. N. O. C. 5, Jan., 1880, p. 36.

THE THREE-TOED WOODPECKER (*Picoïdes arcticus*) IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Records of the occurrence of the Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker in Massachusetts have multiplied so slowly that the following additional one may be considered of interest: An adult male shot Dec. 17, 1880, at Plymouth, Massachusetts. I saw the specimen at Goodale's when it was being mounted for Mr. John A. Joyce, the person by whom it was killed. WILLIAM BREWSTER, Cambridge, Mass.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, July, 1881, p. 182.

O. & O. XIII, Mar. 1888 p. 46

An Addition to the Fauna of Bristol
County, Mass.

The Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker.

BY F. H. CARPENTER.

It is with pleasure I am able to record an authentic capture of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Cicoides arcticus*) at Attleboro, Bristol County, Mass., on January 2nd, 1888, by Fredric M. Merck, Esq., of that town. This is I believe, the first observation of this species within the county limits.

Notes on Birds of Winchendon, Mass.
William Brewster.

Picoides arcticus.—Mr. Bailey killed four specimens in the winter of 1886-1887, and one during the following winter. He is very sure they were visitors from the north, and that none breed near Winchendon.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 390

[48564]

Picoides arcticus.

Locality:— Dracont. Mass.

Date:— November 5, 1899.

Shot by:— Nathan P. Lawson

Mounted by:— Alden B. Blodgett

Remarks (Any details as to exact situation of bird, whether alone, etc.

will be very acceptable):—

The bird was alone in some very large white pine woods.

[This blank was filled out by Nathan P. Lawson,
and received at the Museum, June 23, 1900, See
copy of my letter to Mr. Lawson of June 19, 1900.
Copy book p. 485. Walter Deane, June 23, 1900]

The Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker in Beverly, Mass.—On January 21, 1899, I observed a pair (male and female) of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides ^{arcticus} americanus*) in the white-pine clumps of Beverly Commons; the female busily chiselling for grubs in a fallen trunk. She seemed wary, but hungry enough to allow of approach within twelve or fifteen feet, and continuous observation for ten minutes. With a good field-glass I could trace the passage of the grub when gulped down her gullet. She chiselled with great rapidity and skill, making the chips fly vigorously. The male meanwhile was perfectly quiet on a neighboring living trunk; so that his presence was unsuspected till the female, finally scared, flew to his tree and disturbed him into motion. Both then bounded off through the air with whirr of wings, the female leading. This record must be pretty far south for this species, especially in such a mild and open winter. Both birds were sleek and plump.—REGINALD C. ROBBINS, *Boston, Mass.* *Auk*, XVII, April, 1900, p. 173.

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker at
Wellfleet, Mass. Dec. 5, 1903,
Shot. J. T. Nichols.

Auk, XXI, Jan., 1904, 81.

The Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker in Melrose, Mass.—On October 22, 1904, in Melrose, Middlesex County, Mass., a fine male Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) was seen by Mr. M. C. Blake of Brookline and the subscriber. Subsequently he moved into Pine Banks Park in Malden, but a short distance from where he was first found, and remained there eighteen days, being seen repeatedly by myself and others up to November 8. He worked upon the dead pine trees which unfortunately have been killed in this region by the Gypsy moths.—

HORACE W. WRIGHT, *Boston, Mass.*
Auk, XXI, Jan., 1904, p. 80.

Some Birds of Lewis Co, N. Y.,
C. Hart Merriam

In the Eastern (Adirondack) district.

Picoides arcticus, is found breeding

Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1878. p. 53

Some Birds of Lewis Co, N. Y.
C. Hart Merriam

Picoides arcticus. BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.— This bird is not an uncommon resident in those portions of Lewis County which pertain to the Canadian Fauna; for they are found both in the Adirondack region and in the coniferous forests bordering Big Alder and Fish Creeks, in the Tug Hill range.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 6

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

104. **Picoides arcticus (Swainson) Gray. BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.**—Tolerably common resident, found in all parts of the Adirondacks.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 232

Bird Notes from Long Island, N. Y.
William Dutcher.

9. **Picoides arcticus. ARCTIC THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.**— While on a visit to Sag Harbor, Suffolk Co., partially for the purpose of ornithological research, I visited the taxidermic studio of Messrs. Lucas and Buck. While looking through their stock of skins and mounted birds I found a specimen of this species. Neither Mr. Lucas nor Mr. Buck could remember from whom they had received it, as large numbers of birds in the flesh are sent to them from the surrounding country, of which they keep no record. Mr. Lucas was very positive, however, that it had been received in the flesh, from Long Island, during the winter of 1887-88. His reasons for his belief were that he knew from the make-up of the skin and the material used in its preparation, that it was his own handiwork. Furthermore, he said, his firm never received any birds or skins other than from Long Island. He was almost certain that they had had this species of Woodpecker before. The specimen is now in my collection, No. 1028. This record adds a new member of the order Pici to the Long Island list, it not being included in the lists of either Messrs. Giraud or Lawrence.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 136-137.

Picoides arcticus in Central New York.—The Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker is undoubtedly one of the rarest winter visitors in central New York, and its occurrence in Onondaga County in the vicinity of Syracuse has, I believe, never been made public. It is with pleasure therefore that I record two instances of its capture that have come under my notice.

On December 25, 1883, Mr. E. F. Northrup took a specimen in a swamp a few miles north of the city, but through ignorance of its value delayed skinning it until too late. I saw the bird on several occasions doing duty as copy for a water-color sketch, and tried to secure possession of it, but without success, and to my disgust it was finally thrown into an ash barrel as unfit to skin. A mention of this capture was made in Bulletin No. 1 of the Biological Laboratory of Syracuse University, published in February, 1886, by Morgan K. Barnum, entitled 'List of the birds of Onondaga County.' This Bulletin, however, was not a success, and beyond a few copies given to applicants and friends the entire issue was stored away in the College archives.

The second specimen, an immature female, was taken at Tully, New York, on February 22, 1889, by my friend Mr. J. A. Dakin who kindly consented that it should form a part of my own collection. He informs me that it was exceedingly shy and difficult of approach, and that it was only after a long pursuit and some sharp manoeuvring that it was finally secured.—E. M. HASBROCK, *Washington, D. C.*

THE BLACK-BACKED WOODPECKER. A. H. Wood, Painted Post, N. Y., says: "In regard to the statement of N. A. Eddy, you may say that the Black-backed Woodpecker is not a very rare bird thirty miles north of Mackinaw on the upper peninsular of Michigan. It makes its appearance there about Nov. 1st."

O. & O. IX, May, 1834. p. 62.

Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) in Jefferson Co., N. Y.— While hunting Grouse and Woodcock near the village of Adams Center, Jefferson Co., N. Y., on October 20, 1916, I collected a female Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker. I was at once attracted by the call-note which was one I had not heard before. This bird is my first record of the species during the four or five years I have been observing the birds of Adams and the neighboring towns.— EDMUND J. SAWYER, *Watertown, N. Y.*

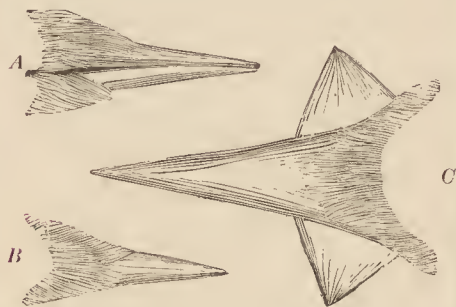
Auk. XXXIV, Jan. 1917. p. 88.

We found Nash looking at a hole in the side of a tree, from which emanated a succession of cries which sounded like a troop of angry cats, and holding in his hand a pair of Black-backed Three-toed Woodpeckers (No. 400).

The hole was dug into the solid, green wood of a spruce ten inches in diameter, about twenty feet from the ground. The entrance was one and a half inches in diameter, and the hole was ten inches deep, and with one and a half inches of wood between it and the outside.

Nest was composed of rotten chips and moss. Width of cavity, five inches.

I find the following notes taken at the time: Contents of stomach, pine larvæ and remains of insects. Iris, red-brown. The young have a white, gristly appendage on either side of the lower mandible at the base of the bill, as shown in the engraving.



A Side, bill of adult.
B Under side, lower mandible, adult.
C Under side, lower mandible, young.

BILL OF BLACK-BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.
(Engraved by C. J. Maynard.)

This peculiar formation has apparently never before been noticed, at least I can find no record of the fact. Wm. Brewster, in his "Description of First Plumages," makes no note of finding it on a skin taken July 31st, although it is possible that it might shrink away in drying, or might disappear before that period of development, as his specimen was four weeks older than mine. Unfortunately my specimens were not preserved, but I have a photograph of them taken while the birds were alive, which shows the formation quite plainly.

Contents of stomach, remains of insects and bits of coarse gravel. The generative organs showed quite plainly. All three of the birds, which made up the complement, were males.

The cut on first page shows the character of the country where the nest was situated.

White Mts.

F. A. Bates.

O&C, XVI, March, 1891, p. 35

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. O.

72. *Picoides arcticus*, (Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker). The most common Woodpecker of the interior forest, and were to be found in all sections of the counties. Erratic in movements, being seen at times in great numbers and again disappearing entirely for a number of days. Their tenacious hold upon the rough bark of the spruce trees would be retained after being shot. A nest excavated in a living spruce, on Boundary Mountains contained young on June 9, '79. Another nest was in a dead stub, near Moose River, and contained four eggs, being found by Dr. Northrup May 23, 1885. Other nests found by myself in other portion of the State did not differ.

O. & O. XI. Nov. 1886. p. 162

Picoides arcticus

Abundant at Lynn, Mass.

Lynn, Mass
Winter of 1860-61.

Mr. George O. Welch tells me that these Woodpeckers were actually abundant in the winter of 1860-61 in a tract of pine timber near Lynn. A fire had run through these pines and shortly afterwards the Woodpeckers came. At almost any time he could find several busily at work. Many were shot most of which were ♀. Since that year he has known of only two being killed near Lynn.

Picoides arcticus

Haunting burnt-lands.

Maine

Under date of Apr. 18, 1883, Mr. Manly Hardy writes that whenever a piece of woodland is burnt over the Woodpeckers invariably congregate there. "Let a piece burn in June or July, or even in August, and by September it will be full of them. Usually there are more Picus villosus than Picoides arcticus but I have seen when I could easily have killed 25 of the latter in one day. I found a lot on a burnt "two

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years ago and afterwards got a man to ~~shoot~~ hunt for me. He lost 80 and did not spend much time either. He could have been taken there. But since that time he has not been seen."

MEASUREMENTS.

Coll. of
A. P. Chaddock

Width of bill
1/2 inch fr. tip

Picoides arcticus

CATL. NO.	SEX.	LOCALITY.	DATE.	LENG.	EX.	WING.	TAIL.	TAR.	TOE.	MID	Culmen from Base.	Culmen from Feathers.	Culmen from Nostril.	Bill at tip.	REMARKS.
724	♂	Near Lubec, Co	Winter	4.93											1.14 18 Two white spots on rump.
725	♂	" " "	"	4.95											1.15 18 No " " " "
1142	♂	Chaunoy P. 2.	Jan. '84	4.85											1.09 20 " " " " "
1143	♂	" " " "	" 84	4.99											1.11 20 Three " " " "
1144	♂	Maine	Mch. 84	4.85											1.10 20 One " " " "
726	♀			4.65											1.04 20
727	♀			4.88											1.02 21
1044	♀			4.90											1.04 20
1045	♀			4.84											1.04 19
1174	♀			4.96											1.05 20
3	♂	72 Klamsville	Dec. 13-86	5.15											1.20 15
5	♂	" " "	" 22 "	4.45											1.07 15
8	♂	" " "	Jan. 14-87	5.											1.13 16

404. *Black-backed Woodpecker*. By N. A. Eddy. *Ibid.*, p. 143.—Believed to be not a rare winter resident of the pineries of Michigan. *O. & O.* Vol. VII

662. *Picoides arcticus* in Massachusetts. By W. A. Stearns. *Ibid.*, No. 24, p. 474.—Near Dorchester, August 11, 1883. *For. & Stream*, Vol. XXI

1459. Capture of the Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*) at West Medford, Mass. By F. W. Bridge. *Ibid.*, p. 17. *Quar. Jour. Bos. Zool. Soc.* III

851. *Picoides arcticus* in New England. By Louis A. Zerega. *Ibid.*, p. 25. *For. & Stream*, XXII

americanus

Addendum to List of Birds known to Occur within
Ten miles of Point de Monts, Quebec, Canada.
Notes of H. A. Corneau, Taken at Godbout.

170. *Picoides tridactylus americanus*. Tolerably common.—C. HART
MERRIAM, M.D., Locust Grove, New York.

Auk, I, July, 1884, p. 295.

Picoides americanus.
Under date of Feb. 9, 1884, Mr. E. S.
Prowler writes: "Have received 71 from
the Province of Quebec."
See note under Maine.

Some Winter Birds of Nova Scotia. By J. H. Morrell.

11. *Picoides americanus*. AM. THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—Through the kindness of Messrs. Edward and Robert Christie I visited their logging camp on March 16. The camp is four miles in the spruce growth, about equal distance from River Hebert and Two Rivers. It was a favorite locality for many birds. While there I heard Woodpeckers drumming and soon located three of this species. After drumming for some time they came down to the dried tops of spruces of previous cuttings which were everywhere, and worked about over them. They were very fearless and I stood within two yards of each in turn and watched them for some time. Two were males with golden crown; the third was evidently a female. These three were the only ones seen.

Auk, XVI, July, 1899, p. 251.

American Woodpecker and American Three-toed
Woodpecker at Toronto.

The American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides americanus*) was shot on Wells Hill, Toronto, November 16, 1901. It was seen in the company of another, probably its mate. The bird is a male, and is now in my collection. This is the first recorded specimen from Toronto, and a most unexpected occurrence so far away from the Muskoka District, into which it comes occasionally in the winter from further north, but, unlike *Picoides arcticus*, which has been recorded a number of times from the vicinity of Toronto, it does not seem ever to leave the shelter of the forest, and once suited will stay all winter within a very limited area, in isolated pairs.—J. H. FLEMING, Toronto, Can.

Auk, XIX, Jan., 1902, p. 79.

Summer Birds of the Cobalt Mining Region,
Nipissing District, Ontario.
By Frederick C. Hubel, Auk^{xxiv}, Jan. 1907, p. 50

19. *Picoides americanus*. AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—
But two birds seen, on August 8 and 11, near Cross Lake.

Birds of Toronto Canada,
by James H. Fleming,
Part, II. Land Birds,
Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907. p. 76.

156. *Picoides americanus*. AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—
One record, a male in my collection taken November 16, 1901.¹

¹ Auk, XIX, 1902, 79.

Picoides americanus

Bangor, Maine,
March, 1883

In a letter dated March 7, 1883,
Mr. Manly Hardy says: "A child brought
me, a few days ago, a very fine ♂ Banded
three-toed Woodpecker which it had found
while sliding on the crust near town
(Bangor). The bird had evidently been
shot for its legs were tied with a string.
In an experience of forty years I have
never met with this Woodpecker alive."

Picoides hirtatus americanus

Abundance in Maine.

Maine
Winters of 1882-3, 1883-4.

Under date Jan. 2, 1884 Manly Hardy writes: "Yesterday Bowler [E. S. Bowler of Bangor] told me that last year he had 6 Banded-backed Woodpeckers in flesh & sold them at about \$5 each (sold some to Cory). This year he recd. from the same man 10 more which he sold @ \$3. Now he has lately had 30 more in one lot which he has billed away @ \$2 each, and now a letter saying the man has 20 more for him, or 60 in all killed by one man in one season. He insists they are

Picoides americanus

Maine and Province of Quebec.
1883-4.

Under date Feb. 9, 1884, Mr. E. S. Bowler writes: "Received 3 Banded-backs all ♀ from Katahdin Iron Works Feb. 6, 1884; 1 ♂ from North Milford, Maine, Dec. 7, 1883. Have received 71 from the Province of Quebec."

BANDED-BACKED WOODPECKER. Among my rarities of February appear one pair, male and female, and one adult Glaucous Gull.—E. S. Bowler, Bangor, Maine. O. & O. VII. June. 1883. p. 42.

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. O.

73. *Picoides tridactylus americanus*, (Striped-backed Three-toed Woodpecker). I can record only one specimen of this species, which was taken near Seven Ponds, Sept. 4, 1885.

O. & O. XI. Nov. 1886. p. 162

Fall Birds of Northern Maine.
F. H. Carpenter.

American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides americanus*). Only one seen, by Mr. Glezen.

O. & O. XII. Nov. 1887 p. 188

not taken one burnt barrel &
 says he has seen several
 one from anybody but
 this one man."
 Mr. Cory bought two of
 them Woodpeckers to my
 knowledge last November. I
 think the locality is kept
 secret but believe it to be
 somewhere near Moosehead
 Lake.

Picoides americanus

Maine and Province of Quebec.

1883-4.

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 Bowler writes: "Received 3 Banded-
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 Feb. 6, 1884; 1 ♂ from North Milford,
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Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. C.

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O. & O. XI. Nov. 1886, p. 162

Fall Birds of Northern Maine.
 F. H. Carpenter.

American Three-toed Woodpecker (*Picoides
 americanus*). Only one seen, by Mr. Glezen.

O. & O. XII. Nov. 1887 p. 183

Winter Birds of Webster, N. H. by Falco.

Banded-backed Woodpecker, (*Picoides americanus*). Very rare; one specimen taken in Jan., 1875.

O. & O. X. Jan. 1885. p. 14

Summer Birds of Presidential Range,
White Mts. A. P. Chadbourne

11. *Picoides americanus*. AMERICAN THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—In August, 1884, an adult female and a young bird were shot below Hermit Lake, in Tuckerman's Ravine (altitude, 3960 feet). Another was seen but not killed at our camp in the Great Gulf on July 5, 1886.

Auk, 4, April 1887. p. 104

1884

Picoides americanus

Hermit Lake
21. 4. 84

August 12 "An adult female
and a young female with
the yellow on the head seen
in Tuckerman's Ravine by
Chadbourne & Bond.

(Ex water back C. R. Bond,
New specimens were recorded
by Chadbourne in his Mt. Washington
paper.

Woodpeckers found in the vicinity of
Fayville, Vt. by C. W. J.

Banded-backed Woodpecker, (*P. tridac-*
tylus americanus). Rare. Winter visitor.

O. & O. IX. Nov. 1881. 132.

In Mass.

Cygnus, Mass
Winter of 1860-1861

Mrs. George W. Welch tells me that in the winter of 1860-61 three Banded-backed Woodpeckers were taken in Cygnus. Of these a fine pair, ♂ & ♀, were shot by Mr. N. Vickary and afterwards sold by him to some one who took them for their "odd coloring." The third specimen, a ♀, was killed by Mr. Welch himself. All three occurred in a tract of burnt pine timber near the city. During the

Some water Pteris
sections was abundant in
the same tract (see card
headed P. section)

Some Birds of Lewis Co, N. Y.
C. Hart Merriam

In the Eastern (Adirondack) district

P. americanus, is found breeding

Bull. N. O. C. 3, April, 1878. p. 53

Some Birds of Lewis Co, N. Y.
C. Hart Merriam

Picoides americanus. BANDED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—
This is also a resident species, but is much less common than the
foregoing. For an account of its nesting and a description of its
eggs see the last Bulletin (Vol. III, No. 4, October, 1878, p. 200).

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 6

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

105. **Picoides tridactylus americanus** (*Brehm*) *Ridgway*. BANDED-
BACKED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER.—A resident, like the last, but not
so common.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 232

Auk, XV, Oct., 1898, p. 333.

Notes from Chateaugay Lake, New York.—During a collecting trip
to Chateaugay Lake, Northern Adirondacks, last autumn (Aug. 24 to
Sept. 7, 1897) I secured with Mr. G. C. Shattuck, a pair of American
Three-toed Woodpeckers (*Picoides americanus*), a species not very
uncommon about the lake. One specimen of the Wood Thrush (*Turdus
mustelinus*) was also taken. Mr. Shattuck had in previous years taken
specimens. This bird was generally found in company with Hermits and
Swainson's Thrushes behind the camp where the waste food was thrown.
Its occurrence there seems to show that it is found along the western as
well as eastern shores of Lake Champlain. Early during my stay I was
pretty sure I caught a glimpse of a Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadel-
phicus*), and after I left Mr. Shattuck secured a specimen.—REGINALD
HEBER HOWE, JR., *Longwood, Mass.*

NESTING OF THE BANDED THREE-TOED WOODPECKER (*Picoides americanus*) IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.—Since the eggs of this species have never been described, and do not exist, to my knowledge, in the cabinet of any of our ornithologists, it is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that I am enabled to make the following extract from my journal.

“June 4, 1878.—Shortly after crossing Moose River this morning, *en route* for the Fulton chain of lakes, Mr. C. L. Bagg and I were so fortunate as to secure a set of the eggs, with both parent birds, of *Picoides americanus* (old *hirsutus*). We had just crossed the boundary line between Lewis and Herkimer Counties, when Mr. Bagg called my attention to a ‘fresh hole,’ about eight feet from the ground, in a spruce-tree near by. On approaching the tree a yellow crown appeared in the hole, showing us that the nest belonged to one of the Three-toed Woodpeckers, and that the male bird was ‘at home.’ To prevent his escape I jumped toward the tree and introduced three fingers, which were immediately punctured in a manner so distasteful to their proprietor as to necessitate an immediate withdrawal and exchange for the muzzle of my friend’s gun. A handkerchief was next crowded into the hole, but was instantly riddled and driven out by a few blows from his terrible bill. It was then held loosely over the hole, and as the bird emerged I secured and killed him. Through the kindness of a friend my pocket contained one of those happy combinations of knives, saws, and button-hooks,—a sort of tool-chest in miniature,—which one sometimes sees in the shop windows, and is apt to regard with awe rather than admiration, but which constitutes, nevertheless, one of the most useful articles in a naturalist’s outfit. With this instrument we were enabled to saw a block from the face of the nest, and to secure, uninjured, the four nearly fresh eggs which it contained. While wrapping up the eggs the female bird returned, and as she alighted on the side of the tree was killed by Mr. Bagg. The orifice of the hole was about eight feet high and an inch and a half in diameter, and the cavity was about ten inches deep.”

The eggs are cream-white, and of a texture like those of other Woodpeckers. They are strongly ovate in outline (the largest diameter being near the large end), and measure respectively 23.8×17.2 mm., 23.6×17.8 mm., 23.8×17.9 mm., and 23×17.8 mm.

So far as I am aware this rare Woodpecker is only found along the eastern border of Lewis County, in the Adirondack region, where it is a resident species; and even here it is much less common than its congener, the Black-backed Woodpecker.—C. HART MERRIAM, *Locust Grove, Lewis Co., N. Y.*

Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 200.

Picoides a. labradorensis

Bangs Ann. X VII, 1900, '38.

The characters are slight
at best and I find them
to be also very ^{back to} variable.
The coloring of the wings seems
~~to~~ to vary with season. ^{They} black
being deepest in autumn
& fading as spring advances to a
dark brown. I doubt if there
is any real geographical difference
in this respect. The alleged barred
barring on the flanks is also
apparently of no diagnostic importance.
The best character of labradorensis
is, I think, the more brunish
tint of the yellow crown patch
but even this is at best a
character of trifling value.
I do not favor separating
the two.

Picoides a. borealis

Bangs Ann. X VII, 1900, '38

The reasoning of the eastern
bird seems to be necessary
At least I can find no
flaw in Mr. Bangs' argument
to the effect that the
western americanus must
be applied to the bird that
or been called obsoletus.

A REVIEW OF THE THREE-TOED WOODPECKERS
OF NORTH AMERICA.

BY OUTRAM BANGS.

IN North America, as is well known, two very different kinds of Three-toed Woodpeckers are found. These are the *Picoides arcticus* series (black-backed Three-toed Woodpeckers), and the *Picoides americanus* series (black-and-white-backed Three-toed Woodpeckers). Both are boreal species and over a very large extent of country a representative of each occur together. Both species may be subdivided into geographical races — *P. arcticus* into two, *P. americanus* into four. Of these six races, one of *P. arcticus*, inhabiting the Cascade Mountains, and one of *P. americanus*, found in Labrador, have not before been recognized. There is furthermore a mistake in the synonymy of *P. americanus* which makes it necessary to give the form of northern New Eng-

Both these Old World forms are larger than any of the *P. americanus* series, except *P. americanus dorsalis*, which sometimes nearly equals them in wing measurement.

SYNONYMY.

Picoides arcticus has escaped synonyms. It was described by Swainson, in 1831, as *Picus (Apternus) arcticus* (F. B. A., II, Birds, pp. xxvi and 313, pl. 57, 1831), from "a male killed near the sources of the Athabasca River, lat. 57°."

There are, however, two races — the typical one, extending from the northern Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic; the other inhabiting the Cascades, and Sierra Nevada of California.

Picoides americanus has a complicated synonymy. In most recent works one finds the name *Picoides americanus* dating from

Antrostomus
carolinensis

Chuck-will's-widow and Mockingbird in Ontario.—CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW, *Antrostomus carolinensis*.—I took a male of this species on May 19, 1906, at Point Pelee, Essex County, Ontario. The bird was flushed from the ground and lit in a red cedar, giving an excellent chance to observe it, and I was fortunately able to take it. The bird was found about half a mile from the end of the Point on the west side. This is the first Canadian record.

MOCKINGBIRD. *Mimus polyglottos*.—I took a male on May 20, 1906, at Point Pelee, Essex County, Ontario. The bird was found near an old orchard on the west side about five miles from the end of the point.

In both birds the sexual organs were well developed.

Mr. B. H. Swales and Mr. P. A. Taverner were with me when both birds were shot.—JAMES H. FLEMING, *Toronto, Ontario*.

Auk, XXIII, July, 1906, p. 343-344,

The Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) in Massachusetts.— In the month of December, 1884, I found, in the barn of Mr. Geo. A. Tapley, in the town of Revere, Mass., the dried skin of a bird which Mr. Tapley thought was that of a 'strange Whip-poor-will.' The bird was intact, and at first sight one would suppose it to be a stuffed instead of a dried specimen. Attracted by the large size of the bird, the yellow coloration of the plumage, and other signs, I thought I had discovered a species new to this State; namely, the Chuck-will's-widow, or Southern Whip-poor-will. On presenting the specimen to Mr. Allen, of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, my opinion was confirmed. Mrs. Tapley says the bird was caught in October by a cat. I need not say that I am greatly pleased with having been the means of adding a new species to the list of Massachusetts birds. That the specimen was weak enough to be caught by a cat seems to indicate that it may have been *blown* to our State by a gale.— FLETCHER OSGOOD. *Chelsea, Mass. Auk*, 2, April, 1886. p. 220

Some Unusual Records for Massachusetts.

Antrostomus carolinensis (Gmel.) CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.— An individual seen flying about the docks at East Boston, Mass., on Oct. 13, 1915, and captured by Mr. N. Hagman. It was not sexed.

Auk. xxxiii. July 1916. p. 328.

Under date of May 10th, a letter from William Smith, Santarem, states that he has been very ill.

1070.
Vol 14 No 6
Jan 1889
p. 96

On May 19th, during a severe storm with southwesterly gales, Decatur Morgan, of New Haven, Conn., captured a ♀ Chucks-will's Widow, that had taken refuge in a carpenter's shop. It lived a few days, and was presented to the Peabody Museum of Yale College. A. H. Verrill.

Autrostromus carolinensis

1884
Feb. 24

Mayne tells me that he heard
the first Chuck-wills-Widows at
this date.

Charleston, S. C.

April 10. Started a pair to-day. They rose
together from the edge of clump of bushes
in open pine woods recently burnt over,
and flew at least five hundred yards,
disappearing in a swamp. They uttered a
hollow och, och as they rose and
flew close together.

April 18. Heard numbers singing at

Mr. Mearns' plantations. The
 song is chuck, widow-widow. The
 bird also calls choo, choo, choo,
 or chuck, chuck, chuck without
 singing. When flushed in the
 day time they invariably
 cry quack, quack as they rise.
 April 28, shot three, a pair & a
 single ♀. They are

wonderfully quiet. I shot 3 in
 the morning they are a keen
 flyer often only about 10 to 15 feet
 above the ground and always
 in pairs. They are very
 nervous birds. They are
 very quiet when they rise. I
 shot them in the morning.
 I shot them at 10 A.M. in a
 clear & very hot forenoon. I
 shot a ♀ in the morning.

A Series of Eggs of the Chuck-will's-widow.

The eggs of the Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostonus carolinensis*) are always two, and are either deposited on the bare ground, or on a few dead leaves in a wood. In shape they are elliptical oval, and it is seldom that they are smaller at one end than at the other. Their ground color is very constant, being a pale pinkish-buff, and seldom varies in tint, but their markings show great variation, and the difference in the sizes of different sets of eggs exhibit great variation. It should be remarked, however, that the two eggs in each particular set show but little difference in size.

Set I. April 8, 1886, Comal county, Texas. Two eggs, pale pinkish-buff marbled with lilac-gray and fawn color: 1.28 x .95; 1.31 x .94. The smallest sized set in the series.

Set II. May 30, 1887. La Fayette County, Mississippi. Two eggs, very pale pinkish-buff, spotted with lavender-gray: 1.38 x .94; 1.39 x .91.

Set III. May 8, 1888, Chatham County, Georgia. Two eggs, very pale pinkish-buff, lightly spotted with lavender-gray, and few specks of burnt umber: 1.43 x .99; 1.39 x .99.

Set IV. May 14, 1887. La Fayette County, Mississippi. Two eggs, pinkish-buff, heavily marbled and spotted with lilac-gray and tawny-olive: 1.39 x 1.02; 1.38 x 1.01. The above describes these eggs as they appear now, but they were very different when I first received them. My collector packed them up the day after he took them, and sent them to me at once, so that they reached me about three days after they were collected. The colors were then much brighter than they now are, and what is now tawny-olive color was then almost burnt umber, but in spite of being kept away from the light they have steadily faded.

Set V. June 8, 1885, Edgecomb County, North Carolina. Two eggs, pale pinkish-buff, marbled with lilac-gray, and spotted with drab: 1.51 x 1.01; 1.54 x 1.04. The largest sized set in the series, and very large eggs for this species.

Set VI. May 9, 1885, St. John's County, Florida. Two eggs, light pinkish-buff, spotted and marbled with lilac-gray, and one egg has also a few small spots of burnt umber: 1.39 x .98; 1.39 x 1.02.

Set VII. May 21, 1886, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Two eggs, pinkish-buff, spotted and marbled with lilac-gray and burnt umber. There are also some spots of drab. Heavily marked for this species: 1.35 x 1.02; 1.37 x 1.02.

Set VIII. June 9, 1887, Beaufort County, South Carolina. Two eggs, pinkish-buff, marbled and spotted with lilac-gray and bistre. There are also heavy blotches of mouse-gray. The markings on this set are the heaviest of any in the series, and they are the handsomest eggs: 1.44 x 1.04; 1.34 x 1.01.

Set IX. May 4, 1885, St. John's County, South Carolina. Two eggs, pinkish-buff, marbled and spotted with lilac-gray, mouse-gray, and bistre. The spots of the latter color are all grouped around one end on each egg, where they form indistinct wreaths. This is an unusual style of marking for this species: 1.43 x 1.02; 1.44 x 1.02.

J. P. N.

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Antrostomus carolinensis.

Breeding habits.

Charleston, S. C.
May 21, 1881.

I was shown to-day the breeding sites of three pairs of these birds. The first was under a tall pine in open pine woods next a tangled thicket of myrtle and bordered on the other side by a wide sand beach on the river. The second was among some pines that had recently been cut down, the eggs being on the leaves & needles near the top of one of the trees. There was ~~also~~ tangled thicket not far off but the place was perfectly exposed to the pine's rays, and which we were then, reaching

Raleigh, N. C., April 28, 1888. Antrostomus carolinensis

Took a C. W. Widow yesterday that had swallowed a Carolina Wren whole, the latter being so fresh & uninjured that we have made a good skin of it. The contents of stomach were remains of small insects - the wren being in the birds throat, being thrown up when the Widow came down a cripple. Is not this rather an extraordinary occurrence?

Yours truly,

A. H. & C. S. Brimley

Raleigh, N. C., April 28 1888. Antrostomus carolinensis

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Widow yesterday that had swallowed a Carolina Wren whole, the latter being so fresh & uninjured that we have made a good skin of it. The contents of stomach were remains of small insects - the wren being in the birds throat, being thrown up when the widow came down a cripple. Is not this rather an extraordinary occurrence?

Yours truly,
A. H. & C. Brimley

The third was in a dense, tangled
beginning shaded thicket under
ground. This last pair
was observed by W. yesterday &
was gone.
The first was all of which
the first was a ♀. She held her head
up. The fallen pin
was about twenty yards away
at twenty and without direction
into the neighborhood
near the nest. Upon
the birds flew up on to
the wings on legs
permitted a narrow
way. They were still flying. Upon
returned to her ♀ in
the nest. This pair took a
the ♀ they were
flapping up among
like bats, usually
rods & dropping
woodcock. When flushed
ground or trees they were
they held the
most difficult to see. They held the
head about above the level of the back.

The Chuck-wills Widow at Raleigh,
N. C.

The Chuck-wills Widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) is tolerably common here, but is very seldom seen — far less often than its smaller cousin, the Whip-poor-will, which to judge by the numbers of each bird which can be heard calling on any still night in the country at the right time of year, ought to come to hand much less often than it does if it were as hard to flush as the big Widow.

The birds start singing about the last week in April, and this seems to be the right time to find them, if indeed one is lucky enough to find them.

My experience is as follows: I flushed one on April 21, 1885, but could not get a shot; on April 30, I flushed two along a fence, and after a while killed one sitting on a bush. From this time on to 1888 I never saw one at all, although I heard them whenever I happened to be in the country at night.

On April 27, 1888, I flushed one from under a bush, whereupon he settled in a tree twenty-five feet from the ground, and was promptly collected; while in his death throes he disgorged the entire body, feathers and all of a Carolina Wren, which I suppose he had been intending to digest. The same day I flushed another, and had an easy shot but missed him clean.

The few I have flushed always settled in trees, except in the last case, when the bird lit on the ground and was reflushed, and then settled in a tree and was missed. On the other hand Whip-poor-wills almost invariably light on the ground, and seldom in a bush. If the Widow roosts in trees this would account for the great difficulty of finding one. Audubon says it roosts in hollow trees which would also increase its chances of eluding observation. I have no doubt the bird nests in this section as it is a regular summer visitor about half as common as the Whip-poor-will, but I have never found the eggs.

C. S. Brimley.

Raleigh, N. C.

O. & O. XIV, Oct. 1889 p. 15 ✓

Sunny So. Oologist. 1489. *Chuck-will's-widow*. By F. D. Foxhall. *Ibid.*, p. 3. *Ank*, VII. Jan. 1890. p. 80

808. *Chuck-will's Widow*. By Arthur T. Wayne, *Ibid.*, pp. 82, 83.—

Account of its habits as observed at Charleston, S. C. *Science Record*, II

Gundlach
Arch & Apr.
1891 p. 190

An *Antrostomus carolinensis* Linn., ♀, had the stomach filled with feathers and little pieces of bones (probably of a Warbler), and one of the tail-feathers was colored like those of the male (the inner web white above).

Auk, XV, Oct., 1898, p. 33a.

Antrostomus carolinensis Devouring other Birds.—Dr. W. L. Abbott recently presented a specimen of Chuck-will's-widow to the Philadelphia Academy, which he secured on shipboard off Sagua, Cuba, Sept. 4, 1898, and which contained in its stomach a partially digested Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*). Dr. Abbott stated that quite a number of small Warblers had been flying about the ship for several days and probably the *Antrostomus* was hard pressed and devoured one of them in lieu of his usual food. Such records seem to be uncommon and worthy of note.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

vociferus

Antrostomus vociferus

1889

June

3.6
12 * (Taxon) 2. 2.6 1889. Cd.

Aug

m. m.
12 (1) - 16 (3) 1889.

April

Readville Cd.
22 (1) - 25 * 1891

May

B. Cd. Long heard at Concord
23 2/3 (Tax) 1890 23 * - 28 * (Tax) 1891. 16 2 29 3 1892. 21 1 Meas 2.8 3 Alton Hunt Bridge Concord 1893 May 9 1/2 1893
20 * (Bussis) and Park Hill

"

Cd. Concord
3 * (Bull) Hill - 9 * (Tax) - 10 * 12 * (Bull) 13 * (Bussis) 14 * 15 * 17 * 1894

B. Concord
9 * (Tax) 1895 20 * (ms. Bussis) woods, 21 * (da. Mason) 29 * (Bussis) 30 * (Bussis) Concord 1898

ma. Bussis Ballston Davis Hill
1 * (Bussis) 9 * (Bussis) 11 * 17 * 19 * Concord 1899.

A. vociferus

June

Concord
3 (Buss H.) - 18 2 1892 Cd. 26 2 1893 Hardman
8 2 9 2 10 2 11 2 1894

"

Concord
1 * 2 * 21 * 23 * 1898

July

Fal. m.v.
5 * - 3 * 1890.

"

5 * - 6 * 7 * 11 * 13 * 16 2 17 * 18 2 20 2 21 2 23 2 25 1 30 2 Concord 1892

"

17 * 19 2 20 * 29 * Concord 1893.

Aug

Concord.
3 * 13 * 1892 5 * (note thrice repeated at evening) Concord 1893.

Sept.

Melrose Highlands. Torrey
1 * - 3 * - 5 * - 7 2 - 8 2 - 12 * - 18 * - 23 * 1890.

Antrostomus vociferus.

Winchendon, Mass.

1888. Early this morning - about daybreak - we were all awakened by a Whippoorwill which sang thirty or forty times on June 15. the doorstep directly below the window. A distinct chuck preceded each utterance. Bailey says that this bird regularly sings on this doorstep every morning excepting when the weather is cold or stormy. He has often watched him and seen him dart out after passing moths returning, after catching his prey, to resume his song which is interrupted frequently in this way.

South Yarmouth, Mass.

1899. Directly in front of the Stone's house stands a large, spreading willow tree under which, at the time of my visit, Aug. 11-15. was a wooden bench. As I was walking past this within a yard or two in the twilight on the evening of the 14th a Whippoorwill started, apparently from the seat of the bench, and fluttered slowly off calling wuk six or eight times in quick succession and opening and shutting its tail repeatedly, the white alternately flashing and disappearing in the dim light.

Antrostomus vociferus

1889 Mass.

May 3 Melrose Highlands. - "Whippoorwills are here but I don't know whether or not they are early (Forrey letter May 3/89)

" - Boston. - Early in May A. P. Chadbourne heard one in the heart of a city - full song in the grounds of the Mass. Gen. Hospital. The bird was in a thicket of shrubbery and sang at intervals for an hour or more in the early evening. It was unquestionably a migrant as it was not afterwards heard.

June 12 E. Lexington. - One heard singing by Dr. Faxon - the only bird he has found since the migration. Distribution

" 21 Concord. - Two different ♂♂ singing on the hill south of Paunty Brook meadows. They sang only fifteen or twenty times each.

May 18 Campton. - On this date Mr. C. Bowles found a set of two perfectly fresh eggs which he took. A few weeks later (June) he started what he believes to have been the same bird in the same woods. As she fluttered off, flying very slowly and laboriously he distinctly saw that she held something in her feet which he took to be a young young in birds a few days old. On looking carefully at the spot where she rose this surmise was confirmed by his finding the shells of a Whippoorwill's egg which evidently had been very recently hatched. Date of laying Second laying Parent removing her feet

Aug 12 Melrose Highlands. - "Whippoorwills are in full song" (Forrey in letter Aug. 12/89) Singing

" " " Several Whippoorwills singing to night (Forrey at Aug 16/89)

Antrostomus vociferans

1891 Mass.

Apr. 25 Concord. Spent last night camping in my canoe just below Fairhaven Bay in the heart of the Whippoorwill country. The moon (full at 5 a. m. on the 24th) rose at about 8 P. M. and the sky during the entire night was cloudless but although I was awake most of the time I heard no Whippoorwills until dawn when arousing after a sleeping an hour or two I found one in full song on the wooded hill near my camp. He sang for about two minutes, then stopped abruptly & finally. Was he a migrant that had arrived during the night or was he in the neighborhood during the entire night but silent? Faxon heard one at Readville on the night of the 22nd

Bird sings
Briefly at
daybreak

Arrival

1894

May 26 Canton. A set of two eggs "1/2 incubated" taken by J. H. Bowler

Nesting

1895 - N. H.

Lake Minnesaukee. Mrs. E. W. Bond of Wolfboro tells me that Whippoorwills are very numerous everywhere around the Lake. While camping with her husband on an island in May of this year they were kept awake most of the night by a bird which sang near their tent. After he had been singing for some time steadily she began counting and he gave 260 repetitions of his note without the slightest intermission. She thinks that the total number of repetitions on this occasion must have been at least 350

Number of
repetitions of
note.

Mass.

— Canton. Mr. J. H. Bowler tells me that the Whippoorwill moves its young precisely in the manner of the Woodcock. A few years since he started a Whippoorwill which carried off a young bird more than 1/2 grown holding it between its thighs close to its belly flying very slowly & heavily. He found the shell of an egg on the spot whence it started. It was within a few feet of him & he saw the young bird distinctly

Carries off
young bird
between thighs
in manner
of Woodcock.

Massachusetts,

Antrostomus vociferus

1892.

- June 18. Concord. As twilight fell two Whippoorwills began singing, both on the north side of the bay, one near opposite Martha's Point where we had landed and were preparing to spend the night. As we were eating supper one of these birds crossed the river to one side and began singing within a few rods of us. As nearly as I could make out it was perched on the extreme end of the rocky ledge but when I rose to look, it cut its song short with the second syllable and a moment later began singing again several hundred yards off.
- July 5 Just before the Grass Finches ceased singing a Whippoorwill began in the woods beyond Puttous I heard it at frequent intervals but the song was very brief, from ten to fifteen "Whippoorwills" only. It became silent after dark.
- July 7 As I pass Clark's two Whippoorwills are singing one in the fields to the W. the other in an orchard very near me. The latter ceases and immediately afterwards I hear a low quip repeated a number of times and answered by another bird in the back part of the orchard. Is this a call of the Whippoorwill? I do not remember ever hearing it before.

Antrostomus vociferus.

1892. Mass.

July 16. Concord. There were two Whippoorwills, both in the woods on Whippoor-
(No.4) the ridge near Box meadow. The number of repetitions of their wills.
notes varied from three to twenty-five. They did not seem to
move about as much as usual.

July 20. Concord.- My experience with thw Whippoorwills to-night taught
(NO.4) me some new things about them . As I stood on the knoll in the
& in the Estabrook road two came close about me uttering an emphat-
(NO.5) ic note which, within a distance of 20 or 30 yards, sounded like
quoip, and farther off, was distinctly quip. This was apparently
a call note used by both sexes for the birds were almost certain-
ly a pair. They moved their positions frequently as I could
tell by their calls apparently taking short flights from place
to place among the sprouts but never once showing themselves
against the light in the western sky. The male sang every few
minutes, often very near me. As a rule he uttered the quip or
quoip from one to five times in quick succession just before the
song began but this was not invariably the case. I heard the
well-known clucking call whenever the bird was within 50 or 60
yards. It resembles most clearly the cluck of the Chipmunk
(Tarnias strictus) and to-night at least was not given until
the song was well under way usually beginning with the 5th utter-
ance of the whippoorwill and invariably coming in exactly at the
end of the first syllable (thus: whip(cluck)poorwill) and not as

Antrostomus vociferus.

1892. Mass.

July 20. Concord. - has been stated by other writers between the calls. It Whip-
(NO.4) did not seem to interrupt the continuity of the whole utterance poor-
& (whippoorwill) but rather appeared to be given simultaneously wills.
(NO.5.) with the close of the first syllable and perhaps the beginning
of the second. Indeed it was difficult to believe that the
cluck and whippoorwill were both uttered by the same bird the
effect being decidedly that of one bird singing and another near
it clucking a sort of accompaniment. There can be no doubt,
however, that one individual did produce the two sounds. After
the clucking began it always accompanied each utterance to the
end of the period of singing.

It would be difficult to improve on the popular and long-
established rendering of the song of A. vociferus. Whether the
sound comes from afar or from within a few rods, the bird says
"whippoorwill" with almost perfect distinctness emphasizing the
first and last syllables strongly. The song can be heard nearly
if not quite, a mile away when the air is still and damp as is
usually the case of a summer evening. When there is no moon the
birds sing but little, if at all, after the sunset light has
wholly faded in the west. As twilight deepens the Whippoorwills
come out of the woods and sing in the orchards and on the stone
walls near houses. They wander over wide acres in this way.

Antrostomus vociferus.

1892. Mass.

July 21. Concord.- The first Whippoorwill song began at 7.35 and two Whippoor-
(NO.3) birds sang after this at frequent intervals but both ceased be- wills.
fore it became dark.

July 23. Concord.- At 7.37 two Whippoorwills began singing on the high
(NO.2) ridge and kept it up at intervals until darkness fell, after
which we did not hear a note from either until near daylight
next morning.

July 30. Concord.- The Whippoorwills began at 7.28, two of them, both
coming very near us and flitting from place to place among the
trees. They apparently sang usually if not invariably from ele-
vated perches on the branches of the oaks but we did not once
get so much as a glimpse at either bird.

The clucking was distinctly audible at 40 or 50 yards. Mr.
Hubbard thought at first that it came in between the "whippoor-
wills" but he finally agreed with me that usually it was uttered
simultaneously with the first syllable. There were occasional
exceptions to this, however, for sometimes it was unmistakably
given just before the first syllable and once we both thought it
was repeated twice at the end of the last "whippoorwill". Mr.
Hubbard thought that it sounded as if the bird tapped his bill
against a log.

At one time as we were sitting very still, we came off to have
ing system for several minutes.

Antrostomus vociferus.

1892. Mass.

Aug. 3. Concord.- Even the Whippoorwill which began at 7.35 on the hill Whip-
west of Heath's bridge gave only a few notes and then relapsed poor-
into silence. willis.

Aug. 13. Concord.- A Whippoorwill began on the hill west of Heath's bridg
(NO. 2) gave first five, and shortly afterwards ten, repetitions of its
song note and then relapsed into silence.

Androstomus vociferus.

Concord, Mass.
May, 21. 1893.

At 7.30 a Whippoorwill
began singing in Mrs. Barrett's woods. He sang at intervals
for ten minutes or more now giving more than a dozen
notes in a line.

Whippoorwill

Antrostomus vociferus.

Intervale to Mt. Washington., N.H.

1896. " Ranging from the Intervale to Mt. Washington, my business afforded me time and opportunity for some work with the birds. One item in regard to the Whippoorwill interested me. At the base of the Rattlesnake range of Mts. is a deep glade, divided by a sizeable brook. The timber growth being mainly pine, balsam, fir, sugar maple and white birch, with heavy undergrowth of alder. In this glade I found the Antrostomus vociferus, in goodly numbers. They drew my attention especially by reason of their peculiar call, which I have not heard before and which I fail to find recorded in any of the books at my command. The last syllable of Whip-poor-will being suppressed. The first two syllables being uttered with great rapidity and extra vigor, with a short jerky effort, the first syllable being the accented one. It might be represented as follows:- Whíp-poò, whíp-poò, ad libitum.

I took three specimens who showed this peculiarity, but could not find in either, coloration, structure or measurement differing from an honest, every day Whip-poor-will. Those taken were all male birds. Of course from the "nature of the beast" they are somewhat difficult of accurate observation. They appeared (two individuals) first on the evening of April 25th. At the south of the glade eis a large cleared area, or,

Antrostomus vociferus.

Intervale to Mt. Washington, N.H.

1896. as the natives call it , a "cut-down". In the centre of this
(No.2). is a large boulder. To the top of this boulder, one at a
time, they came with machine-like regularity. I timed them
for seven successive evenings. The arrival was within a few
seconds of three minutes later each evening. I never saw more
than one at a time on the rock, and that it could not be the
same bird is proved by the fact that after shooting two speci-
mens from the rock, the next evening a representative at the
proper time took possession. The performance seemed to me
exceedingly interesting, although perhaps not an undiscovered
fact to one of more knowledge. I regret very much that I lost
a careful memoranda of their dissection, by an unexpected fall
into the Sacó River.

The peculiarity of their call seems to me worthy of at-
tention. It is even more striking than the well-known cry.

From a letter from F.S.Mills, Andover, Mass. to

Frank M.Chapman, New York, May 30, 1896.

Antrostomus vociferus.

Peterborough, New Hampshire.

1898. Although the Whippoorwill was not met with here this sea-
July 5 son I do not hesitate to include it on the authority of our
to
Aug.15. farmer host Mr. Day who assures me that he has often heard it
on Ben Mere farm in former summers. It was so abundant at
Jaffrey in July of this year that W. Deane often heard four or
five and on one occasion six birds singing in a single even-
ing.

Birds of Upper St. John.
Batchelder.

67. *Caprimulgus vociferus* Wils. WHIP-POOR-WILL.— Mr. McLeod notes that there are a few at Houlton during the summer. The species was neither seen nor heard at Fort Fairfield and Grand Falls.

Bull. N. O. C., 7, July, 1882, p. 140

Summer Birds of Sudbury, Ont.
A. H. Alberger.

417. Whip-poor-will. Tolerably common.

O. & O., XV, June, 1890, p. 87

General Notes.

Notes on Cape Breton Summer Birds.
Francis H. Allen.

Antrostomus vociferus. Mr. Bolles did not meet with this bird himself, but when he whistled the song, "the dwellers by sea or inland lake said, 'Oh yes, we have that bird. He sings at night.'"

Auk XII, Jan. 1895 p. 89

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James H. Fleming,
Part. II, Land Birds
Auk xxiv, Jan., 1907, p. 76.

162. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.— Regular migrant; rather rare summer resident, April 14 to October 10; breeds (May 21, 1888).

Wolfeboro, N.H. June 17-1887.
Antrostomus vociferus - one (at night)

Bds. Obs. in Franconia, N.H. June 11-21
'86, and June 4-Aug. 1, '87, W. Faxon

II. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Not very common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.161

Birds Obsvd. near Holderness, N.H.
June 4-12, '85, and 4-11, '86. W. Faxon

II. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Abundant.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p.149

Birds Obs. at Bridgewater, N.H.
July 12-Sept. 4, 1883. F.H. Allen

Antrostomus vociferus.—Quite common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p.77

Birds Obs. at Moultonboro, N.H.
July 21-Aug. 11, 1883. F.H. Allen

Antrostomus vociferus.—Not common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p.78

Birds of Hillsboro Co. N.H. June 27, '92
Arthur M. Farmer, Amoskeag, N.H.

Whippoorwill, common.

O. & O Vol. 17, Sept. 1892 p. 136

Antrostomus vociferus
West Alton, N.H.

April 18 (or 19th) 1896.

One heard singing by
D. H. K. Rand. His host
a friend said that he
had heard the bird first
on the night of the 17th.

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

Antrostomus vociferus
1885

May 30th 1885

Summer Bds, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.

15. * *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL. — Rare and local.
by Arthur H. Howell. Auk, XVIII, Oct., 1901, p. 341.
* *vide* Mrs. Carrie E. Straw of Stowe, Vt.

Princeton & No. Rutland, Mass. June, 18 - 1886.
4h. *Antrostomus vociferus*. One
Mass. (Winchendon)

1887

Very common summer resident (Bailey)

Antrostomus vociferus

Mass. (near Concord).

1887

June 3¹/₂ - 7¹/₂ - 12²/₇

Aug. 1²/₈ - 14²/₈

Antrostomus vociferus

Winchendon, Mass. June 1883.

Antros 11²/₈ - 19²/₈ - 19²/₈ - 15²/₈ - 11²/₈ - 12²/₈

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Antrostomus vociferus (Wils.), Whip-poor-will. Summer resident, common. Breeds.

O. & O. XII. Sept. 1887 p. 139

Birds Known to Pass Breeding Season
nr. Winchendon, Mass. Wm. Brewster

19. *Antrostomus vociferus*.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 389

Bds. Obs. near Sheffield, Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 17-26, '88. W. Faxon

11. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 44

Bds. Obs. near Graylock M: Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 28-July 16. W. Faxon

9. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—A few were heard in
the Notch, altitude 1200 feet.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 99

1896 Antrostomus vociferans

June - Chester, Connecticut

Mr. C. H. Watrous tells me that at noon of a clear and very hot day in June 1896 he heard a Whippoorwill sing steadily, loudly & continuously for nearly fifteen minutes. He had taken the eggs of this bird two or three days before. It is the set marked "1/2" which he sent me this year & the date can be fixed by looking up this set.

Connecticut, June, 1893.

Antrostomus vociferans

June 5³/₂ - 6²/₂ 7²/₂ 10¹/₂ 15¹/₂ Saybrook

1 21²/₂ 23²/₂ 24¹/₂ 25¹/₂ Andover

Common and very generally distributed. Clark thinks it less numerous about Saybrook than formerly. We were shown a place where it nests - deep, dark woods with an undergrowth of very large & old, twisted & spreading, Kalmia bushes. We beat this ground carefully but found nothing. A week or two later Clark visited it again & started the old bird which had young.

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

100. *Caprimulgus vociferus*, Wilson. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Breeds, but not common except about the borders of the woods.

Bull, N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 231

Long Island Bird Notes N. T. Lawrence

7. *Caprimulgus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—On April 26, 1885, Mr. Henry DeForest found a nest of this bird at Oyster Bay, containing two eggs; the following week, May 3, he again visited the spot, and found young birds that had evidently been hatched several days. I record the above as an unusually early date. J. P. Giraud, Jr., speaking of this bird in 'The Birds of Long Island,' says, "It arrives on Long Island about the first of May, from the South; in the latter part of the same month the female commences laying."

Auk, 2, July, 1885, p. 272

Birds Toga Co, N. Y. Alden Loring

354. Whip-poor-will. Not rare.

O. & O. XV, June, 1890, p. 85

Oneida County, New York,
William L. Ralph & Egbert Bagr

Antrostomus vociferus.—This species is common along the shore of Oneida Lake in June. Undoubtedly breeding, though we have not found it. It was given in the List on the strength of a single specimen taken in Herkimer Co.

Auk, VII. July, 1890, p. 231.

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the
Northern Adirondacks [Aixton], New York [1901].
May 25 to 30.

Whip-poor-will. Heard occasionally.

E. A. Starling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 299.

Notes on the birds of Madison County, New York,
with especial reference to Embury's recent list.

10. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—Included by Mr. Embury only in his hypothetical list. A common summer resident, however, in the low woods about Oneida Lake, particularly at Lewis Point. Mr. Miller has taken one specimen, a fall migrant, at Peterboro.

By William R. Maxon,

Auk, XX, July, 1903, p. 264.

Shelburne, N. H.

Anthrostomus vociferus

1884

July 3-

For the past two nights two of these birds have sung more or less continuously from twilight until near ten o'clock. After that they are silent although we have had clear night with a nearly full moon.

Last evening while listening to one near the house Mr. Roland Hayward called my attention to occasional sudden interruptions in its song. Usually it would break off at the end of a full repetition but once or twice it ceased directly after the first whip. He

tells me that their breaks mark
the birds' paths after sunset.

In fact it is on the water for
very long the most important
evidence and if a nest or
both comes in sight at once
darts out and seizes it. Its
flights are usually short - only
a yard or two - and it returns
at once to its perch and
immediately resumes its song.
When bringing it stretches out
its body to a surprising length.
He has been all this in
Wotton with the bird within
a few yards of
his nest (in Bull's Wood, Chob.)

The Whippoorwill song through the
month being heard on the 27th
& 29th. After the 15th however they
being only in fair times. On evening
when I was sitting out of doors from
home to the o'clock the bird appeared
the house uttered his note only, once
in succession; then resumed
his song. This was about the 25th
Sept. 5. Heard singing by R. Cuckley.

June 25-30, 1889.

Antrostomus vociferans

Ashby --- Two males singing every evening during our stay within hearing of Mr. Brooks' house. They began regularly at about eight o' clock and continued singing with frequent intermissions of a few minutes up to the time when we went to bed, or on the average about II o' clock. During this time there was no moon, and several of the nights were very dark. Both of these birds began singing in a heavy piece of pine woods on the hill side, but when it became thoroughly dark they left this cover and ranged freely about over the neighboring country, singing in the apple orchards and on stone walls and in the fields.

The Singing of Birds. E.P. Bicknell.

Caprimulgus vociferus. WHIP-POOR-WILL.

I have never heard the notes of the Whip-poor-will after the middle of the year, though it is well known to sing in the autumn. At Sing Sing, Dr. Fisher has heard it up to September 19; and it has been heard by different members of my family at the following times and places: Canaseraga, N. Y., July 24, 1871; Scarsdale, N. Y., August 31, 1880; Bay Ridge, L. I., August 10, 1881.

Auk, 2, July, 1885. p. 257.

THE WHIP-POOR-WILL.

On a low bough, above the window sill,
Sang yester eve a lonely whip-poor-will;
An allegretto strain until the close,
Repeated o'er and o'er without repose.
And did he weary of the woods, and long
To pipe in haunts of men a little song
And wed it to the moonlight pale and still?
Whip-poor-will! whip-poor-will! whip-poor-will!
Ah! who was Will that he should come to woe?
Perchance, a Quaker bird—'twas long ago—
The changing years their promises fulfill
To every May is sent the whip-poor-will.
In tender shades of green the earth is drest,
The sun sifts gold around the simplest nest;
And all the birds are joyous; why must he
Mid cheery blossoms pipe a threnody?
Ah! who can tell—not all in night time sing,
Not all are larks with sunward soaring wing;
In nature's concert each his part must fill,
And the great Master taught the Whip-poor-will.

—Boston Journal, June, 1883.

—O. & O. VIII. Oct. 1883. p. 70



Antrostomus vociferus -

Is it the female along that finger?

Canoe and Camp life along the
Delaware River. L. F. Brown.

Forest & Stream, LX, June 13, 1903, 466-467.

WHIP-POOR-WILL, (*Caprimulgus vociferus*.) May 14, as I was passing through a young pine wood, a Whip-poor-will started up almost at my feet, and flying a few yards lay on the ground fluttering its out-

spread wings. The two white eggs, spotted with brown and lilac, were soon discovered and incubation was found to have begun. June 1, found a nest with one young a few days old, and a stale egg and the next day discovered another with the same contents. June 5, an old bird started up a few feet ahead of me, but the two little brown birds so resembled the leaves on which they lay, that I had to make a close search on my knees to find them. The four nests found were each in a clump of young trees, and were composed of old, dry leaves, just as they had fallen from the trees. Does it often happen that one egg is barren?

*Notes from Fairfax Co. Va.
H. K. Gamison, Manassas Penn.
O. & O. IX, Dec. 1884, p. 145.*

The Whippoorwill at Raleigh, N. C.

BY C. S. BRIMLEY.

A few particulars concerning our past year's experience with this bird may be of some interest to some of the readers of the O. AND O., and as an introduction I will first give a few data concerning the species:

The Whippoorwill arrives here about the 18th of April with tolerable uniformity, and from that time till the end of May its notes may be nightly heard by all who are near enough to its favorite haunts. From June on it is seldom heard and I cannot give the time of its leaving us but we have on one occasion taken it as late as October 10th. While here it seems to frequent the higher and dryer woods, and it is only in such localities there is any chance of finding it. This year it was first observed on April 18th; five days afterwards I was following some Towhees in a strip of woods on a rocky ridge running north, when a bird that at first I took to be an unusually large Towhee flew up almost from under my feet. I soon, however, recognized him as a Whippoorwill, and seeing him settle within easy shot I straightway collected him.

On May 5th my brother was collecting in a patch of woods on the same ridge, when a pair of Whippoorwills flew up almost from under his feet; he immediately collected one and then started to look for eggs. His search was soon crowned with success, for within a few feet of

OLOGIST

[Vol. 12—No. 9

where the birds had flown from, lay two eggs in a slight depression among the dead leaves. The eggs, however, to our disgust, were within a few hours of hatching and we were unable to save them. Next day I went to look for the other Whippoorwill and scared him up within a few feet of where my brother had taken the eggs and forthwith added him to our stoek. (This one proved a male; the female was shot the previous day).

On May 18th I was again collecting on the same wooded ridge, some half mile south of where my brother had taken the eggs, when as I was slowly making my way through bushes, briars and dead brush, a Whippoorwill flew up from a comparatively open space before me, and sitting on a fallen tree trunk commenced beating her wings, at the same time giving vent to a muffled booming sound, swelling her throat as she did so. I backed far enough to save her from utter annihilation on firing and then collected her with a warbler load. I found, however, that I had scarcely retired far enough as more feathers were shot away than was necessary or ornamental.

After bagging the bird, I commenced to look for eggs and presently found a downy little chick faintly chirping among the dead leaves; I collected him and noticing that he was in no depression whatever, extended my search and within too feet was the nest, or rather the depression, containing a single egg which I fondly hoped was added, but my hopes were disappointed as a marked star showed itself on one side and a faint chirp was heard through the shell. I managed to preserve the hatched chick and its mother but not the hatching one. Thus nest number two produced no eggs but only a little yellow chick. Nine days after on May 27th, my brother was again collecting in the same patch of woods where he had found the first nest. He again scared up a Whippoorwill; this time in the opposite corner of the woods, and again collected it, on looking for eggs, however, he found none but noticed a slight depression among the leaves which he thought might be an intended nest and presume it was, for judge of our disgust when dissection showed that two or three days more would have sufficed to give us a fresh set of two eggs.

This concludes our season's experience with the Whippoorwill and its nest, and I think all Oölogists will agree with me that it is to say the least, mortifying to have been three times within the same month so near getting a set of Whippoorwill's eggs, and yet be a few days too early or late as we were.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 154.

inch in breadth. The general color is clear white, irregularly blotched, first by mottlings of pale purple, then by spots of a reddish-brown hue. They are of an equal length and both ends are nearly of the same size. One has much darker spots than the other, and these are chiefly in an irregular circle near the centre of the egg. The dark spots on the lighter one are more towards the larger end, while what may be termed the smaller end is larger than in the other specimen. They were placed close together and lay lengthwise on their leafy bed. They were perfectly fresh and one of them may have been deposited that morning.

After this find we proceeded still westward, and saw several nearly completed nests of Red-Starts (*Setophaga ruticilla*), and took another set of four eggs of the Wood Thrushes, sets of four and three of Hermit Thrush, and three of Wilson's Thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens*) and found a partly formed nest of the Golden-crowned Thrush (*Siurus aurocapillus*), from which I afterwards took a fine set of four eggs. Returning homeward we again flushed the Whip-poor-will from her old nesting place.

I might here note that I heard for the first time this season the notes of this species on the evening of the 5th of May and as the weather became warmer their notes were heard apparently answering each other from various tracts of woodland in this vicinity, which seemed to indicate that they are becoming more common.

O. & O. XII, July 1887 p. 113-114.

Bird Notes From the Pacific Coast.

BY H. R. TAYLOR, SAN JOSE, CAL.

A cousin of mine at Santa Clara, Cal., saw a flock of geese some time ago, flying in a southerly direction and, accompanied by a solitary duck of some small species, which was flying in a position third from the first goose of the line, and apparently flapping its wings with great rapidity in order to keep up with the flock. He was greatly surprised at the odd sight, having never before observed ducks flying in company with geese.

One day, some weeks after, while in the same locality, he noticed a single duck flying north with a flock of geese. The duck occupied the same relative position in line as the one seen before, and was he thinks the same bird.

One of my friends saw a small sparrow closely pursued by a Sparrow Hawk and had about given it up as lost when the sparrow darted

Nesting of the Whip-poor-will.

BY G. S. H., BETHEL, CONN.

On the morning of June 23rd, 1886, as I was walking through the woods I flushed a Whip-poor-will, (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) from off the ground a short distance in front of me, and on going to the spot where she arose I saw a single egg lying in its apology for a nest at the base of a white oak tree. The woods had all been cut off the previous winter from around the tree, except on the north side about twenty feet from it, where there was a clump of small saplings and bushes. I left the egg thinking

there would be one more by another day, it being situated in a place where I was in the habit of passing from two to three times a day. I waited two days, visiting it four times in the interval, each time the owner flying directly off from the egg when I was about twenty-five feet from it and alighting in the bushes on the north side. I secured the egg on the 25th of June, and did not go near the place again until the 28th, when I was very much surprised by seeing another egg in the same place but did not see the parent bird. I also visited this twice a day for the next three days, when as I had seen nothing of the owner I concluded on the first day of July to secure it but was disappointed to find the egg gone. The same pair presumably had nested in the immediate vicinity for several years back.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 155

A. Pleasant Home.
Geo. L. Johnson

While engaged in this occupation I was startled by a large brownish looking bird which arose from the ground almost from under my feet. A glance and I recognized the Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*) and there, too, right before me, on the bare ground at the edge of a brush heap lay the two eggs. There was no attempt whatever at a nest, the eggs being laid simply upon the dead leaves which covered the ground. It was a beautiful contrast, too, which was brought out by the dark brown background of the leaves, and the grayish, marbled surface of the two eggs.

O. & O. XIV, Nov. 1889 p. 163

search led to no discovery worthy of note. The trees were putting forth the emerald foliage of summer; the woodland birds were in full song and on every side their appearance and melodies gave a charm to the senses of sight and sound.

Approaching a place where the underwood was low and thick, we heard the delightful song notes of the Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), from its deep shade, and on penetrating this its nest was soon discovered, placed in the fork of a small maple, with the female bird seated thereon. This contained four eggs, which showed that incubation had been several days in progress. Soon the notes of a Rose-breasted Grosbeak fell upon my ear, and I directed my son to look for its nest. In a few moments he called out that he had found it. Going to the spot, however, I found that it was not the nest of a Grosbeak that he had discovered but that of a Hermit Thrush, (*Hylocichla unalascae pallasii*). This was placed on some dry sticks near the ground, but among low bushes, where it was pretty well hid by the newly formed leaves, and though its set of eggs was but three, I found that they had been several days incubated. A few yards from this the nest of the Grosbeak was discovered in a small underwood, about eight feet from the ground, and containing four beautiful eggs. Having secured these, I directed my son to circle around the western edge of the thicket, while I took the other side, intending to meet him on the southern margin. We had nearly circled the thicket and were but a few rods distant from each other, when I was startled by the glimpse of a Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*), rising almost at my feet, and after a short, fluttering flight it alighted on an old log near where my son was. On being again flushed she disappeared into the thick underwood. I gave a shout of exultation, for on gazing at the spot where the bird arose I discovered two beautiful eggs; the first of this species that I had ever seen in a state of nature. There had been no attempt at nest making on the part of the bird; the eggs were laid on a few dry leaves that lay flat on the earth, as they had fallen from the trees the autumn before and had been pressed down by the winter's snow. Near by were several small underwood, whose green leaves cast an agreeable shade over the nesting spot, while high overhead the branches and foliage of some monarch of the wood swayed and fluttered in the breeze.

These eggs are about one and a quarter of an inch in length, by eighty-eight hundredths of an

Nesting of the Whip-poor-Will.

BY WM. L. KELLS, ONTARIO, CANADA.

On the afternoon of May 19th, 1886, my son and myself took a nest-hunting ramble in the wild woods to the north-west of Listowel. The wind had been very high in the earlier part of the day, and it was not until after 2, p. m., that we concluded to start for the forest, and after about an hour we found ourselves approaching the region of our destination, the high, hard-wood timbered land, some distance on the west of Wild Wood. For some time our

Orn. & Owl Vol 17 Feb. 1892 p. 31

On a sultry night last month, Mrs. A. H. Ellsworth, of Jackson Hollow, was awakened by the flapping of wings at one of the windows of her bedroom. She struck a light and found that a female Whip-poor-will had got wedged in between the screen and the sash, that the bird was unable to free herself, and that one of her wings was broken. Mrs. Ellsworth took pity on the wounded bird, bound up the broken wing as well as she knew how, and placed her in a canary bird's cage for the night.

In the morning Mrs. Ellsworth found that the Whip-poor-will, with the exception of the broken wing, was all right, and she fed the bird and hung the cage on the porch, intending to set her free as soon as she was able to fly. During the morning the Whip-poor-will sang out a number of times, and along in the forenoon Mrs. Ellsworth noticed that another Whip-poor-will was flitting around the cage. She concluded that the wounded bird had succeeded in calling her mate from a row of willows down by the creek, and her conclusion proved to be correct.

The male Whip-poor-will alighted on the rim of the cage, and coaxed like a good fellow for his wife to come out and sail away with him to their home among the willows, and then they put their bills together between the wires and had a real sweet domestic kissing spell for three or four minutes, the wife seeming to convey to her anxious husband an understanding of the fact that she would be delighted to accompany him if she only had two well wings. Anyhow, the male appeared to understand pretty soon that his wife was a cripple, and in prison, too, for when they had kissed one another all they cared to just then, the male flew away toward the brook. In a little while he returned with his bill full of food, which he liberally dealt out to his wife from his perch on the rim of the cage. It tasted better to her than the food that Mrs. Ellsworth had put into the cage, Mrs. Ellsworth said, and during the day he came and went a score of times. Mrs. Ellsworth left the cage out all night, so that the wife might be as near to her husband as possible, and the male roosted on a lilac bush close by. He carried lots of food to his wife each day, and in about a fortnight her wing got well. Then Mrs. Ellsworth turned her loose. Her mate joined her immediately, and the happy pair sailed off toward the willows, singing a song of gladness on the way.—Dayton (Dayton) Daily Journal.

20. *Antrostomus vociferus*. WHIP-POOR-WILL.—In the neighborhood of the house where I stayed the characteristic notes of the Whip-poor-will greeted the ear nightly. It did not appear to be a very common bird, however. **S. Carolina. Loomis. Auk, VII. Jan. 1890. p. 38**

The Oologist. 1572. *Whip-poor-will*. By H. A. Koch. *Ibid.*, p. 23. **Auk, VII. Jan. 1890. p. 33.**
516. [*Whippoorwill*]. By W. L. Scott. *Ibid.*, II, 138, 139. — Its nesting and range in Canada. **Can. Sport. & Naturalist**

*Chordeiles
virginianus*

Chordeiles virginianus

* = booming
p. = peeping

1889

May Dedham 30^l Batch & Dwight - 1889. ^{Wav. Co. 3d Wav} 14² 18¹ 21¹ 31¹ 1890 ^{Wav. Co. N. Truro} 23² 28¹ 31¹ 1891 ^{Concord} 16¹ 17² 18¹ 28⁴ 1892.

" 21¹ 23¹ 25¹ 30¹. Concord 1893 ^{E. Bay Concord} 14¹ 15² 24¹ 26¹ (Ballitt) - 2

Aug ^{m. m. R. m. G. (Worton) G. 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th} 12¹ 13¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 1889. 14¹ 15¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 1890

May

^{Ballitt. 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 31¹ 1889. ^{Davis #. Holden's. Concord 1898. 12¹ 13¹ 14¹ 15¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 31¹ 1899.}}

June

^{eg (orn) 1¹ 2¹ 3¹ 4¹ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹ 8¹ 9¹ 10¹ 11¹ 12¹ 13¹ 14¹ 15¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 1890. ^{Wareham} 9¹ 10¹ 11¹ 12¹ 13¹ 14¹ 15¹ 16¹ 17¹ 18¹ 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22¹ 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ 1894. ¹⁸⁹⁵ 4¹ 5¹ Concord 1898.}

C. virginianus.

July

Aug.

21¹ 3¹ mig at sunset. 22¹ Concord 1892. 25¹ ^{St. Meadows} flying W. at sunset. 30¹ ^{Keyes field} flying W. at sunset. Concord. 1893.

Sept.

26¹ ^{eg (orn)} flying S. at sunset. 1895.
2¹ ^{B.} flying N.W. at sunset. 1890.
4¹ 7¹ ^{(14) flying W. post} Ballitt - sunset. 16¹ do. 22¹ ^{1 mile N.W.} in twilight. 24¹ 26¹ 30¹ Concord 1892.
3¹ ^{6 P.M. flying W} (over Keyes field) 4¹ ^{6 P.M. flycatching} (over river with shapls) 7¹ ^{(2) flying south} at sunset. 9¹ ^{18 mig} in only two or three. 13¹ ^{(3) flying S over} great meadows at sunset. Concord. 1893.

Borealis virginianus

1889 Mass.

July 8

Cambridge - At sunset this evening I heard the sharp cry of a Night Hawk over my garden and the next instant its booming. Looking up I discovered two birds, apparently a pair, gyrating about at a height of fully 500 ft. The ♂ at once began to mount still higher in the manner characteristic of this season bounding upward 15 to 20 feet at a time by giving three or four quick strokes of his wings invariably uttering the paap ^{just after} ~~at the end of~~ the last stroke and before taking another spring. In this way he climbed to an elevation of fully 1000 ft. when he turned and shot down like a meteor to about his former level booming just as he curved sharply upward again. The ♀ meanwhile had kept a nearly level but very erratic course more or less beneath him. These are the first Night Hawks that I have seen about Cambridge for years. Probably they came from Boston where I suppose they still breed on the house-tops although Purdie tells me he has heard none there this season. He heard them last year, however. Throughout Middlesex County at large I have heard of very few this year. Faxon reports seeing them at Wayland on June 7 and at Rock Meadows, Belmont the next evening.

Booming over my garden

Absence from Boston Scarcity in Middlesex Co.

Aug 12

Melrose Highlands - "Six flying over in company [this evening] - migrating as I suppose. They were moving due south. I had seen only one before this month & have but two noted in July" (Loring in letter Aug 12-1889)

Early migration.

"When I saw my birds it was getting dusky - a little after seven o'clock."

Massachusetts.

Chordeiles virginianus. (No. 1)

1892.

- Aug. 21. The *Night Hawks* were apparently migrating in company for when they first appeared all three were high in air heading S. but one turned back and lingered over the river for many minutes, descending lower and lower until it was below the level of the tree tops & beating up & down the stream.
- Sept. 7. A few minutes after the sun had set this evening while I was standing at my landing watching the gorgeous coloring of the clouds, in the west a *Night-hawk* suddenly appeared nearly overhead coming from behind me. Turning quickly I perceived no less than thirteen others all flying in the same general direction (towards the W.) The flock for such it evidently was, spread over the whole width (150 yds) of the river and its members kept at approximately even distances from one another and flew with a steadiness and directness very unusual to these erratic creatures although the temptation to turn aside to seize some tempting insect prize was not always resisted and here one chased another back & forth pursued & pursued doubling & twisting like startled Snipe. One bird uttered several times a flat, squeaky paap. Evidently these *Night-hawks* were migrating & following the course of the river, I watched until dark but they did not come back as feeding birds would surely have done. They were followed after a brief interval by a smaller flock of nine individuals. The appearance of the larger body strongly (& strongly) suggested a cavalry charge, despite their slow advance

Massachusetts.

Chordeiles virginianus. (n.e.)

1892.

There was something very impressive in their orderly and deliberate sweep across the glowing sky - a deep earnestness of purpose and untold reserve energy and determination in the mein of that dusky squadron with its broad front and evenly spaced double ranks.

Sept. 22 Concord. As we were passing the Mill brook Meadows a Night-hawk mounted straight upward to a height of about 30 ft. probably after some flying insect, then dropped vertically nearly to the ground and was lost to sight behind the belt of tall grasses which fringe the river bank.

Chordeiles virginianus.

Concord, Mass.
May 23, 1893.

After tea I heard a Night Hawk giving the paap
cry high in air over Mr. Hayes's field but it did
not come.

Night Hawk

1893.

May 21 Concord. A Night Hawk appeared in the fields beyond
Bensen's at 7.15 and after circling about a few times
went off over the fields to the westward.

First Night
Hawk.

Chordeiles virginianus.

Concord, Mass.

Migrating.

1893. There was an unusually heavy and well-marked migration
Sept. 9. of Nighthawks beginning at about 5 P.M. and lasting until
nearly dark. They all came from the north-east in ones, twos,
and threes and went off towards the south-west, a course they
invariably follow here. While crossing the meadows they de-
scended and fed for a few minutes by flying about in irregular
lines but none of them tarried long. Indeed I have rarely
seen them appear to be in greater haste to push on southward.
We counted 18 birds in all.

1899.

Feeding about the tops of oaks.

May 21. As twilight was deepening into night two Night Hawks ap-
peared following the edge of the woods and hovering and cir-
cling about the tops of the oaks like great moths. Apparent-
ly they found insects plentiful for they beat back and forth
over the same ground several times. Earlier in the evening
I heard a Night Hawk peeping and saw him high in air but he
did not boom.

Chordeiles virginiana

1896 Penobscot Bay, Maine.

July 14 Deer Island. Heard one hooting & booming this evening over the rocky knoll behind the Emersons. Knight tells me that the bird is common in the neighborhood of his home (six miles by road, about three in an air line, off).

Chordeiles virginianus.

Glendale, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Migrating.

1899. On the evening of the 3rd no less than five parties of
Sept. 1-15. Nighthawks containing respectively 6, 5, 4, 3 & 2 birds each
passed within sight of our house all moving due south at a
moderate height and evidently migrating. I afterwards learned
from Miss Keyes that a considerable flight passed over Mt.
Monadnock the same evening. On the evening of the 5th I saw
a single Nighthawk flying south over Southbridge.

Birds of Upper St. John,
Batchelder.

68. *Chordeiles popetue* (Vicill.) Bd. NIGHT-HAWK.—Very abundant at Grand Falls. At Fort Fairfield it was common; they frequented burnt lands.

Bull. N. O. C., 7, July, 1882, p. 150

Birds within Ten Miles of Point
de Monts, Can., Comeau & Merriam.

50. *Chordeiles popetue*. NIGHT-HAWK.—A common summer resident. First seen June 5, 1881. I saw Night-hawks flying about overhead nearly every day while at Godbout, both in July, 1881, and July, 1882.

Bull. N. O. C., 7, Oct., 1882, p. 236

Last Dates Migratory Birds observed by
E. D. Wintle, Fall 1885, Montreal, Can.

Aug. 28, Nighthawk.

O. & O. XI, Mar. 1886, p. 44

Summer Birds of Bras D'Or Region
Cape Breton Id., N. S. J. Dwight, Jr.

22. *Chordeiles virginianus*.

Auk, 4, Jan., 1887, p. 16

Breeding Dates of Birds in Kings
County, N. S. Watson L. Bishop.

Night Hawk (*Chordeiles popetue*). June 6,
21.

O. & O. XIII, Mar. 1888 p. 45

Summer Bds. Restigouche Valley, N. B.
July, '88. J. Brittain and P. Cox, Jr.

Chordeiles virginianus. NIGHTHAWK.—Not common. Only seen in the vicinity of old burnt lands and settlements.

Auk, VI, April, 1889, p. 117

Summer Birds of Sudbury, Ont.
A. H. Alberger.

420. Night Hawk. Common. Breeds.

O. & O. XV, June, 1890, p. 87

Dwight. Summer Birds of
Prince Edward Island.

Chordeiles virginianus. NIGHTHAWK.—A few were seen almost every day, frequenting the open clearings or sailing high in the air at sunset.

Auk X, Jan. 1893. p. ~~47~~ 2.

23.

Summer Birds of the Cobalt Region,
Nipissing District, Ontario.

By Frederick C. Stubel. Auk, XXIV, Jan. 1907 p. 50.

23. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK.—An abundant species throughout this region. Two heavily incubated eggs were found July 17 on a rocky ridge near Cobalt Lake.

Birds of Toronto, Canada,
by James W. Fleming,
Part II, Land Birds.
Auk, XXIV, Jan., 1907, p. 76.

163. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK.—Common summer resident, May 1 to September 9; latest dates September 30, 1889, and October 11, 1906 (H. H. Mitchell). Large flocks appear in the fall for a day or two (August 28, 1904, and September 8, 1892). Breeds (June 28, 1892).

Summer Birds Tim Pond Me. by F. H. C.

Nighthawk, (*Chordeiles popetue*). Common; seen flying over the lake at dusk when fishing. Several shot by different "sportsmen."

O. & O. XI. Feb. 1886. p. 25.

Birds of Dead River Region, Me. F. H. C.

69. *Chordeiles popetue*, (Nighthawk). Very common around Eustis, where in an open field on the "heights" they breed in numbers. They were also common about the lakes in the forest during September, often darting at the artificial flies on my line when casting for trout.

O. & O. XI. Nov. 1886. p. 162

Summer Residents on Southwest Coast of Maine. T. H. Montgomery, Jr.

420. Nighthawk. Saw two at Boothbay, two at Bar Harbor, and a flock of thirty or forty at Squirrel Island, August 28th.

O. and O. 15. Nov. 1890. p. 161

Chordeiles popetue. - Not common

Profile House, N. H., Aug. 1865.

Chordeiles popetue. - Very abundant,

Shelburne, N. H. Aug. 8-29-1865. R. D.

Eye Beach, N. H. 1868.

1 seen.

Chordeiles popetue. - Sept. 2

Rye Beach, N. H. 1871. H. F.

Chordeiles popetue. - Aug. 31

Chordeiles popetue. - Wolfeboro, N. H. June. 17-1887.

Nighthawk Migration in New Hampshire.—One of the most interesting regular migration movements that has come under my notice I have observed at Lake Pasquaney, Bridgewater, N. H., for the past three years. On August 25, 1900, Mr. G. M. Allen noted in the records of Camp Pasquaney twelve Nighthawks (*Chordeiles virginianus*); the most seen on any date that summer. In 1901, on August 22 and 23, I recorded a large flock, over twenty-five birds each day, passing at sundown slowly to the southwest over the lake. On August 22, 1902, at dusk, a flock of fully three hundred were seen migrating in the same direction. Again this year, on August 22, 1903, in the forenoon, nearly a hundred birds were noted passing over to the southwest. Thus for four years a definite migratory movement of these birds in considerable numbers has been observed between August 21 and 25. This migration has been noticed in Saco Valley, and I take it the birds passing over Pasquaney are stragglers from the Pemigewasset Valley migration, which occurs regularly.—REGINALD

HEBER HOWE, JR., Concord, Mass.

Auk, XX, Oct., 1903, p. 434-435.

Birds Obs. at Bridgewater, N.H.
July 12-Sept. 4, 1883. F.H. Allen

Chordeiles virginianus.—Very common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 77

Birds Obs. at Moultonboro, N.H.
July 21-Aug. 11, 1883. F.H. Allen

Chordeiles virginianus.—Not common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 78

Birds Obsvd. near Holderness, N.H.
June 4-12, '85, and 4-11, '86. W. Faxon

12. Chordeiles virginianus. NIGHTHAWK.—Common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 149

*Birds Observed in Franconia, N.H. June 11-21, 1886
and June 4 to Aug. 1, 1887. Walter Faxon.*

12. Chordeiles virginianus. NIGHTHAWK.—Not common.

Auk V. April, 1888, p. 151.

Bds. Obs. at Franconia and Bethlehem
N.H. July-August, 1874. W. Faxon.

J. A. Allen.

7. Chordeiles popetue. Common.

Auk, V. April, 1888. p. 154

Birds of Hillsboro Co. N.H. June 27, '92
Arthur M. Farmer, Amoskeag, N.H.

Nighthawk, common.

O. & O Vol. 17, Sept. 1892 p. 136

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

Chordeiles popetue.

1894

June 15th 16th 24th

Breezy Point, Warren, N.H.

1895.

May 30th 31st

Summer Bds, Mt. Mansfield, Vt.

16. * *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK. — Not common.

Auk, XVIII, Oct., 1901, p. 341.

by Arthur H. Howell.

* *Fide Mrs. Carrie E. Straw of Stone, Vt.*

Mass. (near Concord).

1887

May 30¹

June 3¹ - 4¹ - 5¹ - 7³/₈ - 12¹

July 2¹/₄ - 15¹ - 29¹ - 31¹

Aug. 1¹ - 10¹ - 14¹ - 15¹

Chordeiles popetue
Mass (Winchendon)

* booming

1887

June 26³

Chordeiles popetue

W. Middlesex Co. Mass.

June 25-30, 1889.

Chordeiles viginianus

Ashby--- Heard nearly every day at about sunset, evidently flying high in the air over the house where he stayed. None were observed elsewhere in this region. Were unable to see the bird or birds just mentioned, but, judging from the sound, they were flying at a considerable height.

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Sept. 3- A single

Nighthawk is also seen.

O. & O. XI. Jan. 1886. p. 1

Fall Migration, Bristol County, Mass.
1885. Charles H. Andros.

Sept. 10;- a single Nighthawk seen.

O. & O. XI. Jan. 1886. p. 2

Princeton & No. Rutland, Mass. June, 19 - 1886.
43 *Chordeiles viginianus* - One flying over window

Birds of Bristol County, Mass.
F. W. Andros.

Chordeiles virginianus (Gmel.), Nighthawk.
Summer resident, common. Breeds.

O. & O. XII, Sept. 1887 p. 139

Chordeiles virginianus

1895. Falmouth, Mass.

July 20th (skimming stubble field in twilight)

Chordeiles 11² 12² 15² Winchendon, Mass. June, 1888.

Birds Known to Pass Breeding Season
nr. Winchendon, Mass. Wm. Brewster

20. *Chordeiles virginianus*.

Auk, V, Oct., 1888. p. 389

Bds. Obs. near Sheffield, Berkshire
Co, Mass. June 17-26, '88. W. Faxon

12. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK.—Common.

Auk, VI. Jan., 1889. p. 44

Bds. Obs. near Graylock Mt Berkshire
Co. Mass. June 28-July 16. W. Faxon

10. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK.—A few were seen in the
Notch.

Auk, VI. April, 1889. p. 99

Connecticut, June, 1893.

Chordeiles virginianus

June 8¹* 9²* 10³ 11⁴ 12⁵ } Saybrook
18¹*

21²⁰* 22⁸* 23³ 24⁵* 25⁶* } Andover

Saybrook. Only three or four pairs seen. Clark considers it uncommon. He finds the eggs laid on rocky knolls in pastures and occasionally in corn fields on small flat stones. He saw a pair flying about over a cornfield on June 9. They finally came out over the marsh & alighted there. The ♀ when flying uttered repeatedly a rather loud & deep kae which resembled the cry of Ardea virescens. This note was new to Faxon & me but not to Clark.

Andover night-hawks were especially numerous here especially on the night of the 21st when they alighted freely in the woods (see journal). During our stay here we heard or saw them flying about at all hours of the day and night.

Birds observed in Naval Hospital
Grounds, Brooklyn. G. H. Coues

11. *Chordeiles popetue*. NIGHT-HAWK. — Common.

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Jan., 1879, p. 31

Birds of the Adirondack Region.
C. H. Merriam.

101. *Chordeiles popetue* (Vieillot) Baird. NIGHTHAWK. — Rather rare, but breeds in places. I have seen it at Big Moose Lake in July.

Bull. N. O. C. 6, Oct, 1881, p. 231

Arrivals of Mig'y Birds, Spring-1886,
Central Park, N. Y. City. A. G. Paine, Jr.

May 20, *Chordeiles virginianus*, (420). Night-hawk.

O. & O. XI, Aug. 1886, p. 123.

Birds Tioga Co, N. Y. Alden Loring.

357. Night Hawk. Common. Their food consists of small bugs.

O. & O. XV, June, 1890, p. 65

Notes on the Spring Migration of Birds in the
Northern Adirondacks [Axtell], New York [1901].

May 25 to 30.

Nighthawk. Not common.

E. A. Sterling, Brooklyn, Pa.

Auk, XIX, July, 1902, p. 299.

Notes on the birds of Madison County, New York,
with especial reference to Embody's recent list.

11. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK. — "Of rare occurrence," and only two records given by Mr. Embody. The bird is a common summer resident in the vicinity of Oneida and by Oneida Lake; it may be heard almost any early evening. Mr. Miller regards it as "not uncommon at Peterboro."

By William R. Maxon. Auk, XX, July, 1903, p. 264.

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

90. *Chordeiles virginianus*.

First plumage. Above dull black, irregularly marbled everywhere with reddish fawn-color and pale rusty. All the feathers are tipped, edged, and barred with the lighter colors, the black appearing for the most part in subterminal spots or blotches. The primaries (which are but just sprouting) are black, broadly tipped with pale rusty. Under parts clothed thickly with fluffy whitish down, beneath which, on the breast and sides, true feathers of a dull white barred with dark brown are beginning to appear. From a specimen in the cabinet of Mr. N. C. Brown, taken at Deering, Me., June 29, 1875. It seems probable that young of this species — and perhaps of the whole family, like those of the *Tetraonidae* and some others — pass through a stage of plumage previous to the usual primal one. The specimen above described is, strictly speaking, in process of transition between the two, and still retains patches of the soft whitish down which must have constituted its entire covering at an earlier period.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 178.

Chordeiles popetaria

Young, first plumage, in coll
Bangs Bros.

The Singing of Birds. E. P. Bicknell.

Chordeiles virginianus. NIGHT-JAR.

The sharp cry of this bird is to be heard in spring, summer, and autumn, and doubtless is independent of the seasons. I have no personal knowledge as to the seasonal limitations of its well-known 'booming,' and aerial evolutions.

Auk, 2, July, 1885. p. 257.

THE NOISE OF THE NIGHT HAWK. A correspondent of the Chicago Advance, speaking of the night hawk and the manner in which it produces the peculiar noise made in its swoop, says: "I think the noise is made by the wings, for the following reasons: The noise is not made in descending, but in turning to rise again. When the bird wishes to descend it springs upward a few feet and throws the wings back, forming a sharp triangle, and when the point below is reached at which the bird wishes to rise, the wings are thrown sharply forward so that the points of the pinions are thrown nearly against the wind, making the whirring noise heard. Often the shrill cry is uttered at the same instant that the whirring noise is made; both noises could not be produced by the mouth at the same instant. I have noticed a bird do this half a dozen times in succession. If anything occurs to disturb the balance, so that the position of the wings is changed, the noise is not produced."

Nesting Habits of Texas Birds.
H. P. Atwater, London, Ontario.

Nighthawk, (*Chordeiles popetue*). These were quite common, though I did not find any eggs.

O. & O. XII. Aug. 1887 p. 124

July, 1886.]

AND OO

Curious Nesting Place of Nighthawk.

On June 10th, 1886, a Nighthawk, (*Chordeiles popetue*), was found sitting on two eggs on the pebble roof of a dwelling house, on Spruce street, above Twentieth street, Philadelphia. This is right in the centre of the city, where it is closely built up for miles in all directions. The eggs were laid on the pebbles, without any attempt at forming a nest.

O. & O. XI, July, 1886, p. 103.

In conclusion I will note two changes which have taken place since I have harried this field. The first year, or in 1876, forty Whistling Bob-whites could have been picked off the rocks in a June forenoon; this year, none. This, however, can be remedied, but here is something beyond present cure. The second season of collection I marked down twelve sets of Night Hawk's eggs. In 1890 there was but one resident pair of Night Hawks. This is because the rising sportsmen of Noank practise wing-shooting on this species. No community more stoutly maintains the privilege of bearing arms than the fishermen and youthful crews of the Noank lobster fleet. If this armed rabble did not overrun all these shores in the fall, shooting promiscuously at everything within range, Groton Long Point would remain an Eden for the birds of southern New England. On December 1st I looked in the game-pouch of one "sportsman" on the Point and his "bag" consisted of eleven Meadow Larks, one Cuckoo and a Fish Hawk!

Norwich, Conn.

J. M. W.

O & O, XVI, April, 1891, p. 59-60.

The Birds of
Long Point.

1362. Nighthawk and Swallow. By E. A. Leopold. *Ibid.*, No. 8, Sept. 15, p. 144.

For. & Stream, Vol. XXXIX

1249. [An Albino Nighthawk.] By W. A. Strother. *Ibid.*, No. 18, Oct. 30, p. 415.—A perfect albino taken at Lynchburg, Va.

American Field, XXVI

21. *Chordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK. 'BULL-BAG.'—Only seen in the lower part of the County. Said to visit the Oolenoy Valley at times. S. Carolina. Loomis. *Auk*, VII. Jan. 1890, p. 34.

on "Unusual Nesting-Sites of the Night-Hawk and Towhee Bunting (p. 239), by Dr. Elliott Cones. *Amer. Naturalist*, Vol. 10, Mar.

1100. Night Hawks Nesting [on Roofs of Buildings]. By Dr. E. Sterling. *Ibid.*, Vol. XXV, July 30, 1881, p. 4.

For. & Stream.

364. Nest of *Chaturva pelusgia*. By Thomas Mehan. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia*, 1882, pp. 215, 216.—[A. A.

586. *A reckless fier*. By F. H. Herrick. *Ibid.*, No. 29, p. 222.—A Chimney Swift impales itself on the spear point of a lightning-rod above a chimney. *Science*, Vol. II

217. *The Nighthawk in Cities*. By Louis A. Zerega. *Ibid.*, XVIII, No. 24, p. 467, July 13, 1882. — On the nesting of *Chordeiles popetue* on the flat rooftops of houses. *For. & Stream*.

Manitoba Birds, Robert Miller Christy.

Among the trees on the sand-hills and in the bluffs the Night Hawk, (*Chordeiles popetue*.) is abundant, and makes itself very conspicuous towards evening by its loud scream, by booming, and by displaying during flight the unmistakable white patch on each wing. Not unfrequently it may be seen on the wing at mid-day; and it always makes an appearance long before sunset, sailing about at a great height and screaming frequently. After flying awhile over the head of any intruder, it suddenly spreads its wings and, giving a wide swoop downwards, emits a loud booming noise, which has gained for it in some parts of America the name of "Bull Bat." That this noise is made over one's head in order to threaten, or intimidate seems to me pretty certain, but I have also, I believe, heard it emitted at a distance, without any such object. It breeds commonly among the trees on the sand-hills. One day early in August we found a nest, or rather two young ones—for nest there was none—about three days old, with the egg-shells lying near. Though so young, one of the nestlings, which we afterwards proved by dissection to be a male, was very pugnacious, and snapped his bill menacingly when touched; the other was perfectly quiet, so we concluded, though we could not prove it, that it belonged to "the gentler sex." While we were at the nest the old birds were, as usual, very solicitous for the safety of their young, settling on trees, fallen logs, the ground, and fluttering round to draw off our attention. The number of old birds began to get very much less by the end of August, but a few were nevertheless seen until well on into September—one as late as the 11th. After the migration commenced they were not unfrequently seen in the evenings flying over in large straggling parties, circling about as they proceeded. These parties usually travelled southwest, I believe, though this is not the direction usually chosen by the other birds of the district when moving south.

O. & O. X. June. 1885. 91

1889

Aug

Melrose Highlands
Mass.

Chordeiles virginianus

The night-hawk puzzles me. On the 16th I saw a flock of five traveling south east. On the afternoon of the 17th I saw a flock of nine or more going south. These two flocks with the one of the 12th, of which I wrote you made it seem evident that the migration was really under way; but within an hour after seeing my flock of nine moving south, I saw a flock of ten going duenorth as fast as their wings could carry them. Does not this look as if all we can say is that they are flocking and moving about, perhaps actually migrating, and perhaps only making ready." (Bradford Torrey, letter of August 20.)

The next day, chancing to go into the country a short distance from the city, I was accosted by a farmer who gave me a Nighthawk which he had found that morning in his field to weak too fly, and apparently dying. He took it to the house and gave it a little warm milk which seemed to revive it, but it soon died. Examining it I found it in a condition even worse than that of the Martin's. Its stomach was entirely empty, and its body was wasted worse than I had ever before seen. The bird was full-grown, measuring sixty-one centimeters in expanse or about twenty-four inches, and its reduced condition could have been due only to starvation. The same gentleman told me that on the day before on letting down some bars, one bar fell upon and crushed another Nighthawk which lay on the ground near by, too much exhausted to move out of the way. Going through another field on the same day he discovered another Nighthawk on the ground before him also too weak to rise. This was taken to the house but soon died, doubtless like the others, from starvation and exhaustion. I was afterward informed by Mr. E. L. Moseley of Grand Rapids, that about this time a Nighthawk was also brought to him in an exhausted and dying condition. This measured fifty-seven centimeters in expanse, and weighed but fifty-two grammes, or about an ounce and three-quarters Av. Its stomach was empty, and it died soon after.

On the day following, being still in the country, I took a little time for observation, and was surprised to see dozens of Nighthawks flying about during the entire day, though the sky had cleared, and the sun was shining brightly. They all flew near the ground and appeared to be in an exhausted condition, alighting frequently on fences or on the ground. One flew close to me and perched on a fence. Moving toward it it flew up but alighted again three or four rods away. Again moving toward it, it again arose and again rested, which performance was repeated three or four times, when it flew across a swamp.

Now there is doubtless a cause for all this, and I think it can be justly charged to the weather. The unusual rains of May, extending into June, no doubt freed the air of most of the insects upon which these birds subsist; and being thus deprived of their only food, starvation must necessarily ensue. More than that, birds of this class require more food than other birds to supply energy for their protracted flight, as all their food is taken on the wing. I should be pleased to hear from other collectors on this same topic. *Geo. D. Sones.*
Grand Rapids, Mich.

O. & O. XIV, Aug. 1889 p. 127.
~~Editor O. & O.:~~

1886

Nov. 4

While at Webster's Nov. 5 I saw a freshly-killed Night-hawk which was left to be mounted. The owner, a clergyman who lives on the Vineyard, said that the bird was brought to him ^{the} day before and that he killed it with chloroform. He refused to sell it. It was ^{a juv. ♀} a remarkably light-colored bird, as pale as the most typical *henryi* to which form I should refer it without much hesitation.

MASS. (Middlesex Co.)

Chordeiles popetue

1887

Migrating at midday

Aug. 27

At 11 A.M. two Night-hawks passed over our place in Cambridge flying due south and evidently migrating. The weather was clear and cool with a strong N. W. wind.

Point Lepreux, N. B.

Chordeiles popetue

1885

Aug.

Several have regularly appeared about the house every evening, and on the 27th, 28th, and 29th the air, after sunset, was literally filled with them. At first they fly at a height of 100 ft. or more, but as the twilight deepens descend nearly to the ground, finally skimming close over the turf, inclining now to the right, next to the left, now turning sharply upward to seize some flying insect and crossing and recrossing the same space many times in succession. They are perfectly fearless, in fact quite oblivious of one's presence, often passing within a foot of one's head. Their flight is exceedingly

Mass. - Martha's Vineyard.

Chordeiles henryi

1886

Nov. 4

While at Webster's Nov. 5 I saw a freshly-killed Night-hawk which was left to be mounted. The owner, a clergyman who lives on the Vineyard, said that the bird was brought to him ^{the} day before and that he killed it with chloroform. He refused to sell it. It was ^{a juv. ♀} a remarkably light-colored bird, as pale as the most typical *henryi* to which form I should refer it without much hesitation.

MASS. (Middlesex Co.)

Chordeiles popetue

1887

Migrating at midday

Aug. 27

At 11 A.M. two Night-hawks passed over our place in Cambridge flying due south and evidently migrating. The weather was clear and cool with a strong N. W. wind.

could apparently almost afford to and quite unobscured they appear out of the storm they appear, each part, and we quickly lost to sight again, saw where a regular hummingbird, though again the light in the neighborhood, or the following spots, plain for a moment with a strong to search again in the forest. They seemed to be sailing into the night, which all fluttering just above the ground, no great number every evening in the park migrating places scattered about trees miles of space that these evenings, and also hundreds of late night around to accompany the Night Hawks, or at least to be migratory in the same direction.

ANALECTA ORNITHOLOGICA.

Fifth Series.

BY LEONHARD STEJNEGER.

XXV. WHY *Chordeiles virginianus* AND NOT *Ch. popetue*?

In order to answer this question I will first have to quote the description of the author who first established the binominal *Caprimulgus virginianus*. Gmelin gives the following account of the species (S. N., I, 1788, p. 1028):

- "Virginianus. 3. C. fuscus, transversim griseo-fusco et hinc inde cinereo-variis, subtus ex rubescente albus transversim striatus, menti macula trigona alba, area oculorum et cervice aurantiis maculis varia.
Caprimulgus minor americanus. *Syst. nat.* XII. 1. p. 346. 1. β. *Kalm it.* 3. p. 93.
Caprimulgus virginianus. *Briss. av.* 2. p. 477. n. 3.
Whip-poor-will. *Catesb. Car.* 3. t. 16. *Edw. av.* 2. t. 63. *Buff. hist. nat. des ois.* 6. p. 534.
Longwinged Goatsucker. *Arct. Zool.* 2. p. 436. n. 337. t. 18.
Virginia Goatsucker. *Lath. Syn.* II. 2. p. 595. n. 6. . . .
Genae ex cinereo fuscae; remiges utrae, 5 primae circa medium, rectrices extimae prope apicem macula alba notatae; pedes incarnati."

This description, considered alone, will be seen to fit the Nighthawk (Ridgw., Nomencl., No. 357) very well. Particu-

larly decisive is the reference to the white wing- and tail-spots. It will also be remarked that bristles at the mouth are not mentioned at all. So far it is all right, and as this description is the basis of the oldest binominal, I think we might content ourselves with this result. It has been urged, however, that the references belong to the Whip-poor-will (R., No. 354), that Gmelin's species is a composite one, and, therefore, untenable. Let us then examine a little closer into the references given.

We will commence with the third of Gmelin's enumeration, "Whip-poor-will, *Catesb. Car.* 3. t. 16," because it is the oldest and the one which has caused the whole trouble.

Plate 16 of the Appendix of Catesby's 'Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands' represents a Goatsucker which he calls '*Caprimulgus minor Americanus*.' The figure is one of the poorer pictures of that celebrated work, but may be said to represent the Nighthawk, on account of the white wing-spot, which is very recognizable. Above and below the bill are some long and fantastically arranged bristles, which has led to the belief that the *Antrostomus vociferus* was meant, the more so since Catesby in the text calls the bird 'Whip-poor-will.' The latter mistake is very excusable, for I have been told that the people in the localities in which both species occur generally confound them, and believe that the Nighthawk utters the sound which has given 'Whip-poor-will' its name. Concerning the bristles, we are justified in presuming that they are due to an intended improvement on the part of the artist. Catesby may have seen specimens of the *A. vociferus* with the strong bristles, and, confounding the two species, introduced the bristles into his drawing thinking that they were accidentally absent from the specimen he figured, for, inasmuch as the plate is inscribed "*M. Catesby ad viv. delin.*," it is not at all probable that the white wing-spot is a freak of his fancy. There is another point of importance in that drawing, namely, the length of the pointed wings, which reach considerably beyond the end of the tail, proportions particularly characteristic of the Nighthawk. We are, therefore, justified in saying that the figure in question is a rather poor representation of the so-called 'Nighthawk.'

The next reference in time is Edwards's Plate 63. That this figure represents the Nighthawk is beyond doubt, it being a very good picture of that bird. It may be remarked that he also calls