

Birds of Lake Umbagog, Maine.

- ✓ *Antrostomus vociferus* - - - - - 1.
- ✓ *Chordeiles virginianus* - - - - - 2.
- ✓ *Chaetura pelagica* - - - - - 3.
- ✓ *Trochilus colubris* - - - - - 4.
- ✓ *Tyrannus tyrannus* - - - - - 5.
- ✓ *Myiarchus crinitus* - - - - - 6.
- ✓ *Sayornis phoebe* - - - - - 7.
- ✓ *Nuttallornis borealis* - - - - - 8.
- ✓ *Contopus virens* - - - - - 9.
- ✓ *Empidonax flaviventris* - - - - - 10.
- ✓                   *traillii alnorum* - - - - - 11.
- ✓                   *minimus* - - - - - 12.
- ✓ *Otocoris alpestris* - - - - - 13.
- ✓ *praticola* - - - - - 14.

Birds of Lake Umbagog, Maine  
 10  
 SB 97.415



Antrostomus vociferus.

Antrostomus vociferus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

*Antrostomus vociferus.* - In May 30 - June 10, 1871. ✓

*Antrostomus* Aug. 31<sup>10:45</sup> ✓ 1874 / May 28<sup>2</sup> 1876 / May 16<sup>1881</sup> ✓  
Sept. 11<sup>15</sup> ✓

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1895.

Antrostomus vociferus ✓

September 20. ♂ sang once (eight or ten repetitions of the "whiff-whiff") near my tent on Pine Pt. in the evening twilight. Evening clear & warm.

✓ 28. A bird sang again in the same place this evening; then sang several six to eight notes each time. Evening clear, still, cool.

*Antrostomus vociferus.*

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.  
May 30 - June 10.

The guides say it occurs everywhere throughout the forests, especially on burnt land. A male sang every night near the Hotel. ✓

1874.  
Aug. 31.

Shot an adult male in some thinly-growing second-growth birches on burnt land. ✓

1881.  
May 16.

One singing cheerfully this evening although it was pouring at the time, I always wonder how this bird manages to get breath, it sings so rapidly and so long. ✓

Antrostomus vociferus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Antrostomus vociferus ✓

1888

note singing

Sept. 11

At daylight this morning I heard a Whippoorwill at the  
place where we were camping. He uttered his cry about  
5 times in the usual quick succession. He did not  
sing a second time nor did we hear him the  
previous evening which was still, clear & warm.

This evening the same bird sang at frequent intervals for  
fifteen or twenty minutes. The greatest number of  
repetitions of the "whippoorwill" was nine. At Wickhamton  
last June I counted 158 without an intervening pause.

Antrostomus vociferus.

1895,  
September 20.

Lake Umbagog.

Pine Point. ✓

As twilight was falling at evening a Whip-poor-will sang  
eight or ten notes within a few rods of my tent.

. . . . .

Antrostomus vociferus

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 10<sup>2</sup>\* Bethel.

" 11<sup>1</sup>\* sang only once, about 20 repetitions,  
" 11<sup>2</sup>\* coming thru the gate, 1/8 mile S. of Bethel.

1903.

June 3<sup>1</sup>\* 5<sup>1</sup>\* 6<sup>2</sup>\* 7<sup>2</sup>\* (all singing in woods near Dr. Gehring's) Bethel.

1906.

June 14<sup>1</sup>\* at cor. Bethel.

Antrostomus vociferans

1907

July

18<sup>2</sup>/<sub>x</sub> at eve. 19<sup>2</sup>/<sub>x</sub> 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>x</sub> Bethel.



1908

Chordeiles virgin

Portland  
Me.

June 13

Shortly after sunset last evening Nighthawks began peeping over the city now for some time head of State Street. There was several a time, evidently. I heard them all in woods through the night which was clear & lighted by a full moon. They have been calling again this evening, sometimes low over our hotel to judge from the sound of their voices. There can be little or no doubt, I think is, that these birds are here for the season and breeding on flat, gravelly tops of which there are a good many in this thickly settled part of the city.

Chordeiles virginianus

L. Umbagog, Maine

*Chordeiles popetue*. - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

*Chordeiles popetue*. - <sup>Casul.  
Pseudos.</sup> June 9 June, 1872.

*Chordeiles popetue*. - <sup>a.</sup> July 20, 24; <sup>"</sup> Aug. 23; <sup>"</sup> Sept. 1 1873.

July 30 - Aug 13 1874 / May 25 1876 / May 24 1879 - 25<sup>9m</sup> June 22 / May 20<sup>1880</sup> June 4<sup>1880</sup>  
May 14<sup>1881</sup> \* - 29<sup>numbers in</sup> garden.

*Chordeiles* 1<sup>02</sup> - 4<sup>1</sup> - 5<sup>2</sup> Sept. 1887.

*Chordeiles* Sept. 13<sup>2</sup>  
1889

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Chordeiles virginianus

1894

August 25<sup>(2)</sup> - 26<sup>2</sup> Bethel ✓

" 28<sup>2</sup> Lakeside

" 29<sup>2</sup> - 31<sup>2</sup> Pine Point

September 1<sup>2</sup> " "

1895.

August 28<sup>(12)</sup> <sup>Brants - (5)</sup> Pond Bethel 30<sup>2</sup> Lakeside

Lake Umbagog.

Chordeiles virginianus

1896.

May 30<sup>(2)</sup> <sup>Bowditch</sup> Pond ✓

June 9<sup>(2)</sup> 13<sup>2</sup> near Lakeside ✓

June 14<sup>2</sup> Colbrook, N. H. ✓

Chordeiles popetoo.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.  
May 20-  
June 10. For three successive nights (June 4-6) these birds came in large numbers to a small patch of cultivated ground in the garden; here they alighted moving about with a strange ~~awkward~~ sideling motion. So tame were they that if one was shot the others paid no heed, but continued feeding. All of a number <sup>(8)</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>4-5</sup> killed were females. The males meanwhile were seen in about overhead high in air, occasionally diving and booming.
1873.  
July 20. In the evening just at dusk, they came about the house in large numbers alighting in the garden.  
" 24. I hear them now only in the morning and evening twilight; if they are abroad in the middle of the night they are at least silent.  
Aug. 23. On still evenings they are now often to be seen hawking about over the lake in large flocks. The males, however, still boom regularly.  
Sept. 3. All have apparently gone; I saw the last several days ago.
1874.  
July 30. I hear them constantly these moonlight nights as late as 10 P.M.  
Aug. 13. Still booming regularly morning and evening.
1876.  
May 23. Very numerous this evening flying through the door yard as of old, a few booming high up in air. Several were seen yesterday and one or two heard May 25 near Poplar Tavern.  
" 30. One brought down with a broken wing made no attempt at defence or intimidation when touched but simply walked away with an awkward sideling motion.

Chordeiles virginianus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1876.

May 31.

Unusual numbers this evening visiting the patch of freshly-turned earth in the garden. They would sweep in just above the fence, and after skimming close over the surface of the ground would make a half wheel and alight. Sometimes as many as three or four would pitch down together. I watched them very carefully and was satisfied that they were catching insects. When one alighted it would sit motionless for a moment with head and neck stretched up to an astonishing height and then bob its head up and down a number of times such in the manner of a Screech Owl, and finally, if all remained quiet, make a short run and pick up something from the freshly-turned earth. These runs were made very quickly, though awkwardly. Not infrequently the bird would

(May 31)

over on its head and flutter clumsily to rear in its balance. They seemed to be on very close tracks and picked up insects in nearly the same way. I noticed that they carried their tails raised like Terns and the tips of their wings rattling. All that came to the garden were males; the males meanwhile were booming high in air over Cambridge River.

June 4.

Sitting myself on the edge of the beds in the garden this evening I waited the coming of the Night Hawks. In a few minutes they began to arrive and for some time were continually coming and going. Each individual remained only a minute or two and there were rarely more than three or four on the ground at one time. Several alighted within six feet of me and I found that I could move about a little without attracting their notice. One which I started suddenly uttered a clucking whuk, whuk. Their gait when walking slowly was toddling and feeble. As on previous occasions they seemed to be picking up insects from the freshly turned earth; but if this is really their occupation I cannot imagine why the males do not also come as they certainly never do.

" 5.

Mr. William Stone brought me a fine adult male Night Hawk which he shot as it started off its egg. He did not see the female. The locality was a small clearing grown up with low bushes. The egg lay on a mound which was nearly surrounded by water.

Chordeiles virginianus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1876.

June 7.

On the evening of June 5 I noticed that two male  
Nighthawks repeatedly dove over the same spot while  
booming and at that time I also saw a female rise from  
the ground beneath; going to the place to-day I im-  
mediately started the female from her eggs. The locality  
was a tract of burnt forest on the edge of a clearing,  
the fire having entirely destroyed the trees and black-  
ened the ground. Upon visiting the second place I start-  
ed another female which was also sitting on two eggs.

Both birds acted similarly; they rose about fifteen  
yards ahead of me and fluttered off simulating lameness  
but not actually touching the ground as they flew. Af-  
ter going about thirty yards they alighted on the ground  
and uttered an odd clicking sound, bobbing their heads  
up and down in the manner of those commonly seen in  
the garden. The first set of eggs was laid on the bare  
blackened ground; the second on a bed of soft, intensely  
green sphagnum moss. Upon dissecting one of the females  
I found that the bare incubating sac was on the breast  
instead of the abdomen, the latter part being thickly  
feathered.

At noon with the sun shining brightly numerous Nighthawks  
were hawking after insects and occasionally diving  
and booming over the middle of the lake.

Chordeiles popetue.

1879.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

May 24.

One booming over the lake this evening. ✓

" 25

Abundant this evening, the males booming in all directions. ✓

June 22.

Watched a male closely this evening. He worked his way skyward by jerky, loach-like flights until an elevation of several hundred feet had been reached when he set his wings and dove earthward. When within about forty feet of the ground--the distance varying somewhat on different occasions--the tips of his wings were suddenly turned forward and at the same time the remarkable ripping "boom" was heard. The connection at this alteration in the angle at which the wings were held and the production of the sound was too obvious to admit of any doubt that the latter was caused by the wings, instead of being vocal. He invariably came down over the same spot though from various starting points, and I was not surprised when, a little later, the female rose from the ground at the termination of one of his plunges and skimmed off close over the ground, the male following her closely. June 24 I visited the spot about noonday and started the female. She pretended amoness, and tried all her arts to lead me away from the place, so that I felt sure that she had either eggs or young, but on the searched and blackened ground I could not find them. ✓

1880.

May 21.

Abundant.

June 4.

Booms flying about this evening, mostly in pairs. The males would mount hundreds of feet in the air and then dive down after the flying female overtaking and brushing past them within a few inches, at the same time "booming". ✓

1881.

May 14.

One boom in this evening. ✓

" 16.

Had a good chance this evening to compare the note of the Nighthawk with that of the Woodcock. They are wonderfully alike but the Woodcock's cry is softer and cannot be heard more than fifty to a hundred yards. ✓

" 29.

Nighthawks came around the house in great numbers this evening scolding through the doorway close to the ground, and alighting in Mr. Abbott's garden as they always do at this season. ✓

Chordeilles virginianus.

1896,  
August 15.

Lake Umbagog.  
Cambridge River marshes.

A little after sunset I heard two Night Hawks peeping rapidly as if they were rising to boom, but I did not hear them boom nor did I see them, and presently the peeping sound ceased.

Chordeiles virginianus

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

June

North Pond 2<sup>(2)</sup> 4<sup>(2)</sup> 5<sup>(5)</sup> Pond. 6<sup>2</sup> 7<sup>2</sup> 8<sup>2</sup> 9<sup>1</sup> 12<sup>1</sup> ✓

1903.

June

4<sup>2</sup> flying at  
evening 6<sup>(2)</sup> (1:4)

Bethel.



Chordeilles virginianus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Upton, Oxford County.

Nest /2 (1946), June 7, 1876, coll.Wm.Brewster. Female shot and skinned. Eggs fresh. Eggs laid on moss. Locality among stubs on edge of woods.

Two eggs (1947), June 7, 1876, coll.Wm.Brewster. Eggs laid on bare ground on burnt land among dead trees on edge of woods.

One egg (1948), June - , 1876, coll.W.Stone. In clearing among wild currant bushes. Eggs laid on mound surrounded by water. Another egg nearly ready for shell found in oviduct. ♀ shot.

Chordeiles virginianus. P. = Pine Point.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 9<sup>+</sup> 12<sup>+</sup> 13<sup>+</sup> 14<sup>+</sup> 15<sup>2</sup> (peeping steadily at evening but not apparently booming) 18<sup>+</sup> 22<sup>4</sup> 26<sup>+</sup> 27<sup>+</sup>

15<sup>th</sup> A little after sunset I heard two Nighthawks peeping quickly as if rising to boom but I listened in vain for the boom & presently the peeping ceased. The birds were evidently flying over the Boulder but I did not see them. x

18<sup>th</sup> A little after sunset Nighthawks suddenly appeared in every direction, flying towards the S.W., rather high. I counted eight in flight but over & saw others later. One peeped several times. I have little doubt that these birds were migrating. ✓

September 7<sup>+</sup> flying south at 10:30 P.M. ✓

1898.

August 22<sup>①</sup> 23<sup>②</sup> (peeping) ✓

1900.

September 3<sup>④</sup> 6<sup>②</sup> c. 8' 9' Pine Point; 21' Lake House. ✓

Chaetura pelagica.

Chaetura pelagica.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Chaetura pelagica. - Common - May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Chaetura pelagica. - Sept. 8 Saw one flying over Richardson Lake, 1873.

Chaetura Aug 8 - 10<sup>1st</sup> - 1874

1887. "  
Chaetura Sept. 1<sup>st</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup>

Chaetura Sept. 11<sup>th</sup>

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Chaetura pelagica  
P. = Pine Pt.

May 11<sup>12</sup> Bethel  
" 12<sup>20</sup> " to Upton  
" 12<sup>20</sup> 13<sup>30</sup> 14<sup>20</sup> 15<sup>15</sup> 16<sup>15</sup> } Lakeside  
" 17<sup>10</sup> 18<sup>10</sup> 19<sup>20</sup> 20<sup>15</sup> 21<sup>10</sup> }  
" 22<sup>8</sup> 24<sup>44</sup> 27<sup>6</sup> 28<sup>37</sup> 29<sup>15</sup> }  
" 30<sup>20</sup> Lakeside 31<sup>2</sup>  
June 1<sup>15</sup> 2<sup>12</sup> 3<sup>10</sup> 4<sup>10</sup> 5<sup>15</sup> 6<sup>4</sup>  
" 9<sup>20</sup> 10<sup>8</sup> 12<sup>20</sup> 13. 14

1894 Chaetura pelagica  
August 24<sup>30</sup> 25<sup>20</sup> Bethel

June 4. Jim Barner saw three birds drop into  
a big hollow pine stub on Rapid River.  
Waters chimed stub, smooth water no  
note  
" 5. Saw one enter small hole in hole of big pine  
alighting on edge & crawling in like a woodpecker.

Chaetura pelagica.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.  
Sept 8. Saw a single bird flying over Richardson Lake at sunset. Have seen none before for at least a week past.

1874.

Aug. 8. Still here.

" 24. In the deserted barn at the same place I heard several Chimney Swifts twittering after dark on the evening of August 15. Inspecting the premises this morning I found one of their nests built in the end of the barn near the rick pole. It was glued to the vertical face of the boards, and was precisely similar in every way to chimney nests. ✓

1879.

Aug 21. Late this afternoon saw Chimney Swifts collecting from all directions and swooping about the chimneys on a house on West Hill. The throng increased rapidly, till a large group was circling about the house in a huge endless ring. As it grew darker their anxious manner and incessant twittering showed their impatience to get to bed, and they began to drop into one of the chimneys, a tall cloud of dark smoke. At first, indeed for many minutes, the majority failed in this attempt. They would perch on the mouth of the chimney and scale off to speedily return and try it over again. As it grew darker they appeared to become more successful and at length nearly the whole group poured down into the chimney in a continuous stream that seemed as if it must fill the space within to overflowing. There were at least two hundred birds in all. ✓

June 15. Alva C. Lodge tells me, in 1877, he took a lot of eggs from a nest built in a well decayed stub near the mill. He discovered it by seeing the birds fly into the hole which was a natural one of rather large size, entering the side of the trunk. The nest was constructed in the usual manner and was glued to the inside of the cavity against the wood. A pair of these Swifts are at present building in a carpenter's shop near the mill, attaching their nest to the boards directly over the work bench. ✓

Chaetura pelagica.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1899.

(June 21)

Saw one enter and emerge from a hole in a gigantic elm on the bank of Cambridge river about a mile below B. Meadows. The hole was about six inches in diameter and entered nearly vertically. ✓

1880.

June 23.

See C-1. Incubated about eight days--nest in a barn, placed against the wall near the top. The owner of the barn tells me that it has been occupied by a pair of these birds for several seasons. Last year there were two other nests on his farm, one in the chimney of the house, the other in the well attached to the masonry of its sides. Water was daily drawn from this well and when the bucket was lowered the sitting bird would usually, but not always, come out. ✓

Chaetura pelagica.

1896,  
June 5.

Lake Umbagog.  
Nest in hole in dead pine. ✓

Nearly opposite this spot (north bank of Androscoggin a little below the mouth of Megalloway) on the south bank stands a large white pine which has died within a year or two. As we were passing this tree on our way down river we saw a Chimney Swift enter a small, round hole (no larger than a Hairy Woodpecker's hole) in the side of the trunk about <sup>twenty</sup> 20 ft. above the ground. The bird did not fly - or flutter - or drop into the hole - but <sup>first alighted</sup> alighting on its lower edge <sup>and then</sup> crawled in, precisely as a Tree Swallow <sup>might</sup> would have done. On our return we tapped the tree with an oar and the Swift came out like a shot, darting off over the river and out of sight. I was most anxious to have the tree cut open, but the trunk was so large and the bark so thick and hard that Watrous pronounced it <sup>unclimbable</sup> ~~useless to try to climb~~ it, even with the aid of his climbing irons.

. . . . .

Chaetura pelagica

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 10<sup>30</sup> Bethel  
" 11<sup>8</sup> 15<sup>14</sup> 16<sup>1</sup> 17<sup>3</sup> 19<sup>3</sup> 20<sup>3</sup>  
" 20<sup>3</sup> 21<sup>5</sup> 22<sup>3</sup> 24<sup>50+</sup> 25<sup>5</sup> 26<sup>50+</sup> 27<sup>20</sup> 29<sup>30</sup> 30<sup>4</sup>  
" 28<sup>100+</sup> 31<sup>8</sup>  
June <sup>North Brook Outlet Lake</sup> 2<sup>10</sup> <sup>Point</sup> 3<sup>10</sup> 4<sup>10</sup> <sup>Myrtlebury</sup> 6-7<sup>10</sup> 8, 9, 10<sup>2</sup> 11<sup>2</sup> 12<sup>2</sup> 14<sup>2</sup>  
" 15<sup>20</sup> (Colebrook village at evening)

Bethel.  
near Lakeside  
" Great Island

Colebrook, N. H.

1903.

June 3 4 4<sup>8</sup> 5<sup>6</sup> 6<sup>8</sup>  
" 9 30 or 40 flying over village  
at evening  
" 11 20  
" 13<sup>6</sup> 14<sup>6</sup>  
" 15<sup>3</sup>  
" 15-6 flying over village

Bethel.  
Norway.  
Bethel to Upton  
Lakeside "  
Evel Dam  
Colebrook, N. H.

On June 13<sup>th</sup> I found a nest in my boat house at Upton built in the usual manner against the inner surface of the vertical board wall, <sup>at one end of the house</sup> well up in the peak of the roof. There were fresh droppings beneath it. I did not see the bird. She must have entered the building by a small hole just over the door.

On the following day I discovered another nest similarly placed in the barn at Lakeside. The bird was clinging to the boards just beneath the nest.



Chaetura pelagica

O. = Ortler marshes  
P. = Pine Point

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August [Bethel] 7<sup>(5)</sup> 8<sup>±</sup> 9<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 12<sup>2</sup> 14<sup>1</sup> 15<sup>1</sup> 16<sup>1</sup> 18<sup>3</sup> 20<sup>(4)</sup> 31<sup>(7)</sup>

September 2<sup>(2)</sup> 6<sup>?</sup>

1898

August Bethel. Sept P. P. P. P. P. P. P.  
21<sup>2</sup> 22<sup>(3)</sup> 23<sup>1</sup> 24<sup>1</sup> 26<sup>1</sup> 27<sup>1</sup> 28<sup>1</sup> 30<sup>1</sup> 31<sup>1</sup>

September 1<sup>(2)</sup>

1902.

September 9<sup>1</sup> Andover, Maine.

1907.

July 18<sup>(7)</sup> 20<sup>10</sup> Bethel

23<sup>(3)</sup> 24<sup>6</sup> 30<sup>3</sup> 31<sup>2</sup> near Lakeside

L. Umbagog

August 2 ♂♂ feeding young in nest in deserted camp by roadside. Sargeant Cove Noto in

5 nest with egg shells beneath it but no birds seen in my boat house, Upton. Camp

7 ♂♂ feeding young in nest in Alva Cookidge's barn ✓ " barn etc.

9<sup>2</sup> 12<sup>4</sup> 13<sup>2</sup>

1906

June 13<sup>12</sup> Upton - Bethel.

Chaetura pelagica.

Lake Umbagog.

1903.

June 13

At the opposite end of this boat-house my boat-house built in 1899, well up in the north gable inside, I found a Swift's nest attached to the vertical wall of rough spruce boarding. Fresh droppings beneath indicated that it is occupied this season, as it was last, according to Jim, but I saw nothing of the birds. Their only chance of ingress and egress, apparently, is a small opening just over the big sliding doors in front.

1903 Chaetura pelagica

L. Umbagog ✓

August 2

As I was walking along the road, past the Sargeant Cove I saw a Swift enter, almost at full speed, a hole in the roof of a small shed from which a storm funnel had evidently been removed. At the same instant I heard the chattering of young inside. A minute or so later the old bird emerged & flew off over the woods. I then entered the shed & found, as I had expected, an nest attached to the gable end of the shed about 2 ft. below the peak of the roof & 7 ft. above the floor. A fully feathered bird which I took at first to be young flew out of the hole a few minutes later. I then saw four or five young in the nest. They were scarce half grown feathers & only partly feathered. I worked on the shed until it was nearly dark. At Upton there is a Swift's nest built in a similar manner in my boat house with egg shells beneath it on the floor.

Trochilus colubris.

4

Trochilus colubris.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

*Trochilus colubris.* - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

*Trochilus colubris.* - Rather common. June, 1872.

May 20<sup>1871</sup> - 24<sup>1871</sup> Sept 2<sup>1874</sup> - 1874 / May 22<sup>1879</sup> 23<sup>1879</sup> 24<sup>1879</sup> 26<sup>1879</sup> - Jun 5<sup>1880</sup> - May 18<sup>1880</sup>

*Trochilus colubris* 6<sup>1887</sup> Sept. 1887.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.  
(w.t. = white throated in young.)

Trochilus colubris

1894

August 27<sup>1894</sup> in Lakeside (at bed of *Myadestes fulva*)

1895.

August 29<sup>w.t.</sup> (Crafter) 30<sup>w.t.</sup> (Lake House) 31<sup>w.t.</sup> Lakeside

Lake Umbagog.

Trochilus colubris

1896.

May 15<sup>1896</sup> (at Lakeside) 15<sup>308</sup> do. 16<sup>1896</sup> } near Lakeside  
" 17<sup>1896</sup> 18<sup>1896</sup> 19<sup>208</sup> 20<sup>1896</sup> 21<sup>208</sup> }

" 25<sup>1896</sup> (Pt.) 30<sup>1896</sup>

June 2<sup>1896</sup> 4<sup>1896</sup> 5<sup>1896</sup> (Lakeside) 6<sup>1896</sup>

Trochilus colubris.

Faine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.  
May 30-  
June 10.

Rather common, breeding.

1872.  
June 8-  
14.

Quite common. Their courtships which we observed frequently are most interesting. The male poises about ten feet above the spot where the female is sitting darts down at an angle of about  $45^{\circ}$ , and passing an inch or two above her, rises on the opposite side, turns, poises a moment, and plunges again, repeating his shrill chirp incessantly. This is kept up for a minute or more when he either flies off, or settles lightly on some twig near his mate. ✓

1874.

Aug. 5.

Shot a young bird in fall plumage. It was sitting on the top of a high spruce and kept up an incessant shrill scop a note which I have never heard the bird utter before. ✓

" 21.

They have become very abundant within a few days.

" 24.

One poised for a moment within a few inches of a sleeve of a bright-colored cardigan jacket which I was wearing, evidently taking this garment for a bank of brilliant flowers. This has happened to me once before recently. In neither case did the bird seem to discover its mistake until I moved slightly and frightened it. ✓

1875.

May 22.

The Canada plum trees in the garden are in full bloom and their snowy mass of blossoms seems to have attracted all the hummingbirds of this region. A perfect swarm of them was collected there to-day, more than I ever saw together before. One small but very full-blossomed tree seemed especially favored and there must have been at least twenty hummingbirds about it at once, the sound of their wings producing an incessant humming like that of a swarm of bees. They were very tame permitting me to approach within five or six feet. I think they spent the night in this particular tree for upon visiting it after it had become nearly dark I had out several perched along the slender twigs, their little forms distinctly outlined against the sky. ✓

Trochilus colubris.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

May 23.

As last night was clear, cold and accompanied by a frost which is said to have killed much of the corn in the surrounding country, I feared for the safety of the Hummingbirds left in the orchard last evening. But upon visiting the place this morning I found them apparently uninjured and in even greater numbers than before. Many were buzzing about sipping the honey from the blossoms, while others were sitting themselves under the lee of the trees, perched on dead stalks within a few inches of the ground. One and all seemed somewhat ruffled by

(May 23)

the cold, and each little form was so puffed up, that it looked like a ball of down. As the sun rose higher they resumed their characteristic nervous energy and the snowy canopies of blossoms witnessed many a spirited contest between the gnatcatchers. The females were in about the proportion of one to four males. The males paid their little attention devoted most of their time to feeding, and quarrelling with one another. They are evidently not yet paired. I heard only two notes a sharp squeak and an exceedingly fine trill. Their fights were most entertaining being spirited and decisive to a degree; sometimes the combatants would come to the ground clinched together and when the weaker gave way and fled there was always a sharp pursuit. The orchard was filled with their shrill squeaking and the hum of their tiny wings was incessant. What a pity that a scene so interesting must be so transient. In a day or two the blossoms will fall and the next year must pass before the plum orchard will be again revisited by these chattering little sprites.

" 24.

The plum trees showing down their faded petals and the buzzers nearly all gone, only one or two lingering about the scene of their late revels.

June 5.

A common resident; I see them daily.

1880.

May 18.

One perching in front of a few freshly opened blossoms of the Canada plum-tree in the garden.

1881.

May 26.

One darting like a bee across Leonard's Pond. It is in advance of the season for the Canada plum trees will not bloom for several days yet.

Trochilus colubris.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

June

5<sup>1</sup> <sup>Megalloway R.</sup> Diamond Pond. 11<sup>2</sup> <sup>Great</sup> Island.

"

18<sup>2</sup> Clearing 2 mi. east of Dixville Notch.

1903.

June

10<sup>5</sup> Dr. Gehring's flower garden

Bethel.

Trochilus colubris.

P. = Pine Point  
W.T. = white throated bird

1896

Lake Umbagog.

August [8: Bethel  
Nofton] 11<sup>W.T.</sup> 14<sup>2 W.T.</sup> 15<sup>♂ ad</sup>  
3<sup>W.T.</sup> 16<sup>♂</sup> 17<sup>3 W.T.</sup> 18<sup>1 W.T.</sup> 20<sup>1 W.T.</sup> 25<sup>1 W.T.</sup>

16<sup>th</sup> One attacked a King Bird flying rather high over the Cambridge River  
marshes 100 yards or more from the nearest woods rising above and  
darting down at him, ~~apparently~~ striking his head, & certainly annoying  
him greatly & causing him to quiver his head as well as to dodge.  
After amusing himself thus for a minute or more the Hummer  
made for the woods rising & falling in long deep undulations, looking  
no bigger than a bee against the white sky.

1898.

August Bethel Seaton P. P.  
22<sup>♂</sup> 22<sup>♂</sup> 24<sup>♂</sup> 30<sup>♂</sup>

Aug. 30 At about noon a young or ♀ Hummer flew into our open camp  
and alighted on the corner of the dining table where it ~~stayed~~  
for a minute or more. It may have mistaken the dark  
crimson table cloth for a bed of flowers.

1902.

September 6<sup>♂</sup> 9<sup>♂</sup> Bethel.

1904.

September 11<sup>♂</sup> 12<sup>♂</sup> 15<sup>♂</sup> Bethel.

1905.

September 1<sup>white throated</sup> 4<sup>do.</sup> 6<sup>do.</sup> Bethel.

1907.

July 18<sup>♂</sup> 19<sup>♂</sup> Bethel.

" 23<sup>♂</sup> 25<sup>♂ ad. ♀</sup> 29<sup>♂</sup> Lakeside.

August 6<sup>crossing</sup> 9<sup>♂</sup> Lakeside



Trochilus colubris.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Attacks a Kingbird.

1896. As I was leaving the Upton landing at 1 P.M. I saw a  
Aug.16. Hummingbird chasing a Kingbird over the open marshes 50 or 60  
feet above the ground. Keeping above the big clumsy fellow  
it gave him a good dose of the medicine which he is so fond  
of administering to the Crows and Hawks darting down at and  
apparently striking his head and forcing him to dodge as well  
as to put forth his best speed. At length the Hummer ceased  
this evidently wanton persecution and, rising and falling in  
long, deep undulations, shot off for the nearest woods looking  
no bigger than a Bumble Bee against the white sky. ✓

Trochilus colubris.

Pine Point, Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1898.            At about noon Will Sargent saw a Hummingbird fly into  
Aug.30.        our open shed camp where it alighted on the corner of our  
                 dining table. It may have mistaken the dark crimson table  
                 cloth for a bed of flowers.

Tyrannus tyrannus.

1908

Tyrannus tyrannus Bethel  
July 29 (Bullying a Purple Martin) Maine.

As I was walking along the valley street this forenoon I saw a Kingbird in pursuit of a Purple Martin. How the trouble originated I do not know for the two birds were in full flight and practically merged in one, as far as the eye could distinguish them when they first attracted my attention. Whatever may have been the real or imaginary offense the Martin (a young bird but already strong on the wing) got a terrible drubbing for the Kingbird followed him for more than 100 yards <sup>low</sup> over the lawns and through the trees, chasing him a rapid succession of vigorous pecks on the back and rump and keeping close at his tail without apparent effort. He cried out loudly at each blow but attempted no defense. After the Kingbird gave up the pursuit the Martin rose high in air & circled off over the fields.

5

Tyrannus tyrannus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Tyrannus carolinensis - Uncommon May 30 - June 10, 1871.

1 at night.

Tyrannus carolinensis - Aug. 27 1873.

1887. 1887  
Tyrannus Sept. 1<sup>2</sup> - ~~2~~ 2<sup>1</sup>

Tyrannus cae Sept. 3<sup>1</sup> - 11<sup>1</sup>  
1889 //

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Tyrannus tyrannus.

1884

August 24<sup>6</sup> 25<sup>8</sup> 26<sup>2</sup> Bethel  
" 27<sup>10</sup> " to Upton.  
" 29<sup>1</sup> 31<sup>1</sup> Pine Point.

1895.

August 29<sup>3</sup> 30<sup>2</sup> 31<sup>1</sup> Bethel to Lakeside  
September 5<sup>2</sup> (Lakeside Pond)

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Tyrannus tyrannus  
P. = Pine Point  
L. = Lakeside Pond  
May 11<sup>1</sup> Bethel.  
" 12<sup>2</sup> Crafton  
" 13<sup>1</sup> 14<sup>1</sup> 15<sup>1</sup> Lakeside  
" 22<sup>1/2</sup> P. 23<sup>1/2</sup> 24<sup>1/2</sup> 25<sup>3</sup>  
" 27<sup>2</sup> 28<sup>2</sup> 30<sup>1</sup>  
June 1<sup>1</sup> 2<sup>1/2</sup> 3<sup>1/2</sup> 4<sup>1</sup> 5<sup>8</sup>  
" 12<sup>1</sup>  
" 14<sup>6</sup> Lakeside to Colbrook

May 28. Nest nearly finished in fork  
of birch wafers & pt. one water.  
Glaspy Cove

Tyrannus carolinensis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1873.  
Aug. 27.

While coming down the Lake about 10 P.M. a Kingbird came overhead, invisible, of course, for it was very dark but uttering his unmistakable cry incessantly. ✓

1876.

June 16.

A nest neatly finished in the hollow top of a stub.

" 17.

A nest in the top of a hollow stub contained two fresh eggs.

" 18

Nest in a hollow stub with three eggs.

" 21.

Two nests, one with three and the other with two eggs; the former set was incubated several days; the latter contained the same number of eggs since the 18th.

" "

Two nests built in the top of hollow stubs, the jagged edges of the shell of the stub just rising above the rim of the nest and failing to entirely conceal its exterior. The old birds very bold, diving down at me and snapping their bills.

" 22.

E-3. A nest found three days ago contained three eggs; the number had not been increased to-day. I think the Kingbird rarely lays more than three eggs here.

1879.

June 5.

A pair at work upon a nest about five feet above the water in a low stub; the female making frequent trips for nesting moss, the male invariably accompanying her but otherwise rendering no assistance.

" 13.

G-4. Set of four eggs incubated about two days. Nest in top of hollow stub two feet above the water of the Lake; it was found June 5 when the female was building.

" 18.

Set H-1. Fresh--hollow stub over water--height six feet.

" 20.

Set I-1. In top of stub over water. 1 egg about 7 days. 2 eggs added.  
coll O. J. Morse.

Tyrannus tyrannus.

Upton, Oxford County, Maine.

Nest /3 (1672), June 21, 1876, coll.Wm.Brewster. Eggs  
inc. In top of hollow stub 6 ft.above the lake. Set complete.  
.....

Nest /2 (1673), June 21, 1876, coll.Wm.Brewster. Eggs  
fresh. In top of hollow stub 6 ft.above the lake. Nest deserted.  
.....

Nest /3 (1674), June 21, 1876, coll.Wm.Brewster. Female  
sitting on 3 eggs June 18. Eggs fresh. In fork of dead birch  
over the lake and 8 ft.up.  
.....

[cf above with former notes]

Nest /4 (1669), June 15, 1873, coll.Wm.Brewster. In top  
of hollow stub over the water. Hole descending from above to  
depth of 8 in.  
.....

Tyrannus tyrannus.

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

82. *Tyrannus carolinensis.*

*First plumage:* male. Above uniform dark sooty-brown, with a scarcely appreciable lighter edging on the feathers of the nape. No concealed red on the crown. Wing-bands yellowish-white. Breast soiled white, with a band of ashy-white across the breast. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., July 24, 1872.

**Bull. N.O.C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 176.**

Tyrannus tyrannus

L. P. = Lemont's Pond  
O. = Outlet.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 14<sup>1</sup> 17<sup>2</sup> (all but)  
" 22<sup>1</sup> 30<sup>1</sup> 31<sup>3</sup>  
June 1<sup>1</sup> 2<sup>2</sup> Pond - 4<sup>2</sup> 5<sup>1</sup> 6<sup>2</sup> 7<sup>2</sup> pairs of 2

near Ballwin  
" Outlet.

June 15 Midway between Dixville Notch and Colebrook, N. H., I saw a Kingbird sitting on a dead tree. Three Goldfinches alighted on a branch beneath him. The Kingbird at once swooped down at them when they started off in different directions, evidently much frightened. The Kingbird pursued one of them with ~~the utmost~~ an energy and ~~apparently with the determination to overtake & kill~~ equal to that of a hungry Pigeon Hawk and at a scarcely less high rate of speed. Indeed it overtook the Goldfinch with the utmost ease but the latter, resorting to the tactics adopted by most small birds under similar circumstances, doubled sharply every time its pursuer came up with it. This was repeated four times in quick succession. Then the chase passed beyond my view behind some large trees & I do not know how it ended but at the last the Goldfinch seemed to be fattening & the Kingbird to be on the point of leaving it.

Scarcely a mile further on I saw another Kingbird attack and give chase to a Flicker which alighted on the ground near a fence on which the Kingbird was sitting. Here again the two birds disappeared just as the Kingbird was overtaking the Flicker.

1903

June 4<sup>1</sup> 5<sup>2</sup> 6<sup>2</sup> 7<sup>3</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> Bethel.  
" 9<sup>4</sup> Norway  
" 11<sup>8</sup> Bethel to Upton.  
" 12<sup>2</sup> 13<sup>2</sup> 14<sup>8</sup> Flooded meadows mouth of Cambridge River, Upton.



Tyrannus tyrannus.

1906

June 12<sup>5</sup> Bethel

1907, Tyrannus tyrannus L. Umbagog ✓  
August 5 ✓

The Kingbird has not learned, apparently, to discriminate between Hawks of dangerous and harmless kinds. I saw one pursue a Field Hawk for some distance this afternoon rising above it and darting down to peck at its head and back. Half an hour afterwards, ~~at~~ I was sitting in my parlor, <sup>when</sup> this same Kingbird alighted on the mantel which is only about 6 feet in height. ~~It flew off the next instant, however.~~ It remained there only an instant, however. The said cross was hoisted on the line.

1907 ✓ Tyrannus tyrannus L. Umbagog ✓  
August 10 ✓

Despite his fearlessness in attacking Hawks and Cross in Kingbird-like manner another Bully under similar conditions, - *Tyrannus tyrannus* - way and seeks safety in ignominious flight when assailed by a bird not larger and apparently not more powerful than himself. I saw this happen to-day when a Yellow-bellied Woodpecker pursued and overtook a Kingbird, in a cave behind B. Point. ~~When the cross passed me within ten yards when I could see the Woodpecker deep repeated blows at the back of the Kingbird who was doubling and twisting all the while and giving his shrill alarm notes incessantly.~~ After they had separated the Woodpecker alighted very near me on a stub where I was supposed to find that it was a young bird, apparently a ♀.

Tyrannus tyrannus.

1896. Lake Umbagog.

August 9<sup>③</sup> 10<sup>③</sup> 11<sup>4</sup> 12<sup>3</sup> 13<sup>4</sup> (1<sup>4</sup>), 14<sup>3</sup> 15<sup>4</sup> 16<sup>3</sup> 17<sup>3</sup> 18<sup>4</sup> 19<sup>②</sup> 21<sup>②</sup> 27<sup>1</sup> 30<sup>1</sup>

14<sup>th</sup> A pair mobbing a Cooper's Hawk with great courage rising above & darting down at him when perched on a pine tree as well as when flying. The Hawk was trying to catch a Song Sparrow. It seemed strange that he did not turn on the slow-flying cherry King birds.

1897

September 25. One at sunset perched on the drying den at the foot of the rapid at the Lake House, sitting almost motionless & showing no disposition to rally out in pursuit of insects although the evening was calm & warm. This is a very late date for the occurrence of the King bird here.

1898.

August 22<sup>④</sup> <sup>Bethel to Lakeside</sup> <sup>②</sup> <sup>①</sup>

September 3<sup>③</sup> <sup>myallan</sup> <sup>Rail</sup>

1900.

September 2<sup>2</sup> Newry.

1902.

September 9<sup>2</sup> Bethel.

1907

July 18<sup>2</sup> 19<sup>2</sup> Bethel.

" 25<sup>1</sup> 29<sup>1</sup> 31<sup>2</sup> } near Lakeside  
August 5<sup>-6</sup> 9<sup>2</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 12<sup>2</sup> 14<sup>1</sup> 15<sup>-2</sup> }

While visiting my friend Mr. John E. Thayer at his country place in Lancaster, Massachusetts, about the middle of August, 1910. I was surprised to *learn* that a dozen or more Kingbirds, which we started from a belt of shrubbery by the roadside, had been feeding there for days on the fruit of the arrow wood ( Viburnum dentatum), Mr. Thayer had repeatedly watched them eating the small, dull blue berries with great apparent eagerness and relish although they are dry and bitter to the human palate. At length I saw a bird pick one of them from the stem and quickly swallow it. On no other occasion that I remember have I ever observed a Kingbird eating anything save insects.

Myiarchus crinitus.

6

Myiarchus crinitus.

*Myiarchus crinitus.* - June 15<sup>2</sup> near Bethel, Me. 1872.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

*Myiarchus crinitus.* - June 4<sup>1 shot</sup> June, 1872.

May 21<sup>1</sup> / May 12<sup>1881</sup> about 13<sup>1</sup>

Aug 14<sup>1</sup> - 1874 June 1<sup>1 shot</sup> - 3<sup>1</sup> - 13<sup>1</sup> - 14<sup>1</sup> - 17<sup>1</sup> several also common  
at Westport  
about Bethel, Me. 1876 / May 24<sup>1</sup> - June 1<sup>1</sup>

Lake Umbagog.

1898. *Myiarchus crinitus.*

May 23<sup>1</sup> top of knoll, old yellow & paper birch  
growth, near Glosby Cove.

" 26<sup>1</sup> Spelman's Point (near Pine Point).

" 30<sup>1</sup> Leonard's Pond

June 1<sup>1</sup> " "

" 4<sup>1</sup> " "

" 5<sup>1</sup> " "

" 12<sup>1</sup> Near Packer Brook at exact spot  
where I took a nest years ago.

" 13<sup>1</sup> Clearing on lake shore at western  
extremity of Stow farm (now join  
Mr. Beards')

The above records relate to at least three  
& perhaps four individuals. The bird (or birds)  
noted May 23 & 26 did not settle, however,  
in the places where it (or they) were  
heard on these dates.

Tyrannus crinitus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.

June --

Shot a male in the thicket of spruce and birch on the edge of the Stone Farm; he was silent and shy. During the drive to Bethel June 15, we heard two of these Flycatchers, one in a hazy, the other in an old orchard about two miles north of Bethel.

1872.

Aug. 14.

One perched on the top of a tall white pine on the edge of the Stone Farm, calling at intervals.

Myiarchus crinitus.

1876.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

- June 1. Saw a pair and one single bird along the path to the Stone Farm; they were noisy, as usual, and very shy.
- " 3. One seen in the flooded forest of stubs at the Outlet.
- " 13. Heard one near the post-office on Upton Hill.
- " 14. One calling behind the barn all day long.
- " 17. Heard them everywhere about the shores of the lake. They are fully as common here now as the Olive-sided Flycatcher.
- " 19. Mr. Birdie who returned to-day from the Halloway tells me that this species was rather common about the lower settlement.

~~1878~~

24. One in the woods behind the Lake House.
- June 1. As in 1876 this Flycatcher is fairly abundant along the shores wherever there are plenty of dead stubs; now is it wanting upon higher ground, for I heard one this afternoon at least a half a mile from the lake on Upton Hill. Although it was certainly a rare bird here in 1871-2 it is now, in suitable localities, nearly as common as Colaptes auratus.
- " 5. One entered a natural hole in an ash stub about fifty feet above the water. At least six pairs seen to-day.

1880.

- May 11. One, the first.
- June 8. Set B-5. Incubated three days--solitary stub surrounded by water four feet from shore; nest about twelve inches below surface, which was an old knot hole large enough to admit the hand; built ten feet; female sitting. She flew from the hole before we were within gun shot. Her cries screamed for help but both were very shy, rarely within fifty yards. They do less noise than I expected.

1881.

- May 13. Seen to-day. Five doublets seen that they were yesterday.

Myiarchus cinerascens

O. = Orléans  
L.M. = Louisbourg

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 24<sup>1</sup> n.e. end of Great Id. 28<sup>1</sup> n. end of Great Id. 29<sup>1</sup> do. 30<sup>1</sup> do. 31<sup>3</sup> (one at Orléans, two on Louisbourg)

June 4<sup>4</sup> L.M. 5<sup>-1</sup> 6<sup>1</sup> 7<sup>2</sup> 8<sup>0</sup> (3♀)

" 10<sup>2</sup> maple grove at the Abenaki. 14<sup>0</sup> (3♀) Skisquamis Point near Paris " 15<sup>-1</sup> near Ballston "

June 8 The ♀ of a pair settled among the tall herbs near the entrance to Leonard's Pond was building at 5-6 this evening. I could not watch her to the nest because I was otherwise engaged at the time she took large mouthfuls of bark & rotten wood from a tree near me. The ♂ sat on a tall herb nearly over me uttering every half minute or so a ringing & quite melodious whit-whit-whit-whit-whit which seemed to take the place of a song. ✓

1903.

June 4<sup>1</sup> Grove Hill 6<sup>1</sup> Dr. S. 7<sup>1</sup> Paradise Hill  
" 9<sup>1</sup> "

Bethel.

Norway.



Myiarchus cinerascens

1907

July

25<sup>th</sup> Sargent Cove near Loxside.

Myiarchus crinitus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Approach to a song.

1897.            When I entered the forest of stubs this morning (near  
June 8.        the entrance to Leonard's Pond where I went to watch the Whis-  
                 tler's nest) I was surprised to find the place perfectly si-  
                 lent and apparently deserted. What had become of the host of  
                 Swallows, Grackles and Woodpeckers which are nesting there?  
                 Literally not a bird of any kind was in sight or hearing.  
                 Half an hour later (I was at the Whistler's nest at 4.30  
                 A.M.) they began calling, singing and flying about. I was  
                 especially interested in a pair of Great Crested Flycatchers.  
                 The female was building somewhere behind me but I could not  
                 remove my eyes from the Duck's nest long enough to follow her  
                 flights. The male sitting on the top of a stub nearly over  
                 me kept calling whit-whit-whit-whit-whit in tones mellow and  
                 musical for this harsh-voiced species. I suspect that this  
                 may be the nearest approach to a song of which the Great  
                 Crested Flycatcher is capable.

Sayornis phoebe.

Sayornis phoebe.

Sayornis phoebe Oct. 9 (Remond's Pond) 10\* (Remond's Pond) in full song

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Sayornis fuscus. - Several males. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Sayornis May 28<sup>13</sup>

49 | Sayornis Sept. 20<sup>ad \*</sup> (Bethel). 27<sup>1</sup> Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Sayornis fuscus

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.

May 30 -  
June 10.

Saw a few males.

Sayornis phoebe.

1899. Oxford County, Maine.

Sept. 27<sup>1</sup>, Bethel.

Sayornis phoebe.

1888,  
October 9.

Leonard's Pond, Lake Umbagog.

(Snow storm. Saw) a Phoebe.

1888,  
October 10.

Snow storm.

Leonard's Pond, Lake Umbagog.

While stalking these Ducks I heard a Phoebe sing several  
times.

Sayornis phoebe

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May  
June

13'

15-<sup>(22)</sup><sub>(1)</sub> <sup>(1)</sup> Between Dixville Notch  
& Colebrook, N.H.

1903

June

3' <sub>\*</sub> 4<sup>2</sup> <sub>\*</sub> 5<sup>2</sup> <sub>\*</sub>

"

9<sup>3</sup> <sub>\*</sub>

"

13' Lake House bridge 14' <sub>\*</sub> boat house at Lakeside

~~18~~ 14

15<sup>-1</sup> <sub>\*</sub> nest in shed over dam.

Bethel,

Norway,

Luxmoor & Upton

Errol Dam

Sayornis phoebe

1896 Lake Umbagog.

September  
17<sup>th</sup> A Phoebe in full autumnal plumage visited our camp at  
Pain Point this morning. It was raining at the time  
and the bird kept low down among the bushes flitting  
from place to place, darting out after insects & wagging its  
tail when perched. It was very tame & I had an  
excellent view of it. It must have been a migrant for  
I looked for the species in vain in May and June  
last in the region about the lake.

1898.

August <sup>Bethel</sup> 21<sup>②</sup> 22<sup>②</sup>

1900

September 2' Newry; 24' Bethel.

1902.

September 7<sup>5</sup> 9<sup>6</sup> 10<sup>4</sup> Bethel.

1904.

September 9' 12' 16' 21' Bethel.

October 1' Bethel.

Sayornis phoebe.

Lake Umbagog.

Phoebee's nest under bridge.

1903

June 13

A pair of Phoebes continue to nest under the bridge that crosses the river by the mill where I found them as far back as 1872. I saw one of the birds to-day very near this bridge. They used to be the only Phoebes known to occur about Umbagog but there is another pair settled this season at the steamer landing in front of Lakeside where they probably have a nest in one of the boat houses.



Nuttallornis borealis.

Nuttallornis borealis

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Contopus borealis. - Numerous May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Contopus borealis. - June 4, 10, 11 June, 1872.  
*3 nest 3 nest*

Contopus borealis. - July 31 1873.  
*juv.*

Contopus borealis Sept. 2<sup>1</sup>  
*1887.*

July 26 - Aug 4 *brood of young out* - 8<sup>2</sup> - 14<sup>1 ad</sup> - 1874 | <sup>1876</sup> May 26 | <sup>1879</sup> May 22 - 24<sup>2 juv</sup> | <sup>1880</sup> May 20<sup>juv</sup>  
*1881* May 14<sup>juv</sup>

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Contopus borealis

1884

September 1<sup>1</sup>

Pine Point

Lake Umbagog.

Contopus borealis

P. = Pine Point

1896.

May 15<sup>1</sup> (Ston farm) 17<sup>1</sup> (Sargent farm) 19<sup>1</sup> do.

" 20<sup>1</sup> (Whit farm) 21<sup>1</sup> (Mason clearing)

" 22<sup>1</sup> P 23<sup>2</sup> 24<sup>1</sup> P 25<sup>3</sup>

" 27<sup>2</sup> 28<sup>4</sup> 29<sup>2</sup> P 30<sup>2</sup> P 31<sup>3</sup> (Sargent Pond) 31<sup>1</sup> P

June 1<sup>5</sup> 2<sup>1</sup> 3<sup>4</sup> 4<sup>3</sup> 5<sup>4</sup> 6<sup>1</sup>

" 10<sup>2</sup> 12<sup>2</sup> 13<sup>1</sup>

" 14<sup>1</sup> Dixie's Notch (near Dix House)

Contopus borealis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.  
May 20-  
June 10.

Numerous, haunting like hill wren's and wood edges, perching as usual on the tops of the highest stags. We saw none in the flooded forests about the lake. ✓

1873.  
July 31.

Male. Several calling.

1874.

July 20.

Still calling.

Aug. 4.

Shot a young bird from a brood of three. As observed at Eye Beach in 1872, these young were calling ph-phob-air in feeble accents but in nearly the tenor of the adult. ✓

" 7.

Shot an adult still in very perfect breeding plumage.

" 8.

The adults are still in perfect breeding plumage. I doubt if they moult in the summer. ✓

1876.  
June 1.

A male hovering with quivering wings above his mate uttered a long-continued chattering cry almost indistinguishable from the spring song of Sitta carolinensis. ✓

Nuttallornis borealis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

May 24.

Several males near the Lake house calling from the tops of stumps.

" 30.

Fully as abundant as during former years. We heard them continually yesterday during our trip up Cambridge River to the sluice. In Silliman's "List of the Birds of Central California", it is said that the numbers of that state, like the ordinary note of this bird to the words "throw down". When repeating this to one of the guides yesterday he at once recognized the resemblance (which must indeed, strike everyone) and further extended the explanation by suggesting the addition of the word "look" to represent the gluck which almost invariably precedes the utterance.

This fine Flycatcher is remarkable for its fondness for some particular perch usually the highest point in the neighborhood. In the woods bordering the Cambridge, this is most commonly the topmostinnacle of some tall fir. I saw a pair frequenting this perch like some one of these birds sits through the entire day. This morning I heard him utter a note that I do not remember to have heard before; it was a querulous, whirring sound very like that produced by Empidonax scacens. This note is apparently but rarely used by the Olive-sided Flycatcher when two males are fighting, or when a male and female meet it is difficult to say which as the opposite sexes even when mated are continually quarrelling.

Contopus borealis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1879.

(June 20)

Set B-1. (checked about four days. The female was sitting and apparently well advanced on her eggs. Horizontal branch of tall spruce on edge of woods--height fifty feet. I found this nest by examining the birds and saw the female go to it. The male drove away every bird that came near the tree, among others a hairy woodpecker which was fiercely assailed and ignominiously sent to flight. The female was sitting to-day; she left the nest when my guide began to climb the tree and with her mate darted down about his head, both birds snapping their bills and keeping up a great outcry. [The male was in the nest]

Nuttallornis borealis.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1890.

May 29.

Several.

June 11.

A newly finished nest in a spruce. The old birds dove down about my climber's head although the nest was empty. ✓

" 14.

Set C-4. Incubated four days; horizontal branch of tall, slender spruce, near extremity and about four feet from the trunk; height forty feet; female sitting. As we landed near the spot she left the nest and joined her mate, both birds uttering their anxious pill-pill-pill. Upon our withdrawing a little distance she returned to the nest, again leaving it when my guide began to climb the tree. Neither of these birds came very near while he was skinning the eggs. *S. shore B. Point.* ✓

" 16.

Set D-3. Incubated three days; near extremity of horizontal branch of <sup>light</sup>black spruce, eight feet from trunk; height twenty-five feet; female sitting; she flew off when we rapped on the tree and alighted on a dead branch near sat in perfect silence while we took the nest and eggs. The male did not appear and I have seldom heard him near this nest which was immediately behind the Lake House. ✓

" "

Set E-3. Fresh--extremity of short horizontal branch of <sup>light</sup>ordinarily tall <sup>red</sup> ~~light~~ spruce, three feet from trunk; height forty-five feet; female sitting; when my guide ascended the tree both she and the male swooned about his head "snapping their teeth". *Point east of Stone farm.* ✓

" 19.

Set F-3. Fresh--near extremity of horizontal branch of <sup>red</sup> ~~light~~ spruce, midway between ground and top of tree which was a tall slender one; height twenty feet; female sitting; we rapped sharply on the tree without starting her nor did she leave the nest till my guide had nearly reached it. She then flew to an adjoining tree where, with her mate, she kept calling pill-pill-pill, but neither bird plunged out the climber's head nor snapped their bills. ✓

1891.

May 14.

Saw five, the first.

[white in form]

Nuttallornis borealis.

1894,  
September 1,

Lake Umbagog.  
Pine Point.

We saw . . . (on a walk to the spring and around Osgood's Point) an Olive-sided Flycatcher. . . (It) was perched on the very top of a tall spruce whence it kept darting out after flying insects. It was perfectly silent. I have never before seen this Flycatcher in New England at so late a date.

. . . . .

Contopus borealis.

L. = near Ballwin  
 G. I. = Great Island.  
 L. P. = Leonard's Pond  
 S. M. = Stone Millway.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub>  
 " 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 22<sup>2</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 23<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 24<sup>2</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 28<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub>  
 " 30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 31<sup>4</sup>/<sub>\*</sub>  
 June 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 6<sup>2</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 7<sup>2</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub>  
 " 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 14<sup>3</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub>

near Ballwin

" Great Island

Head of Ball.

1903

June 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> Cambridge  
 " 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> both near Peaslee Spring  
 " 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub> near Tom Foxes.  
 " 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>\*</sub>

Bethel.

Upton

Cambridge River

Brook Dam.

Contopus borealis

1896

Lake Umbagog.

August 10<sup>x</sup> near Lakeside 28<sup>+</sup>

1897.

September 5<sup>+</sup> perching on the tall pine in front of the camp at Pine Point  
first before house darting out after flying insects; perfectly silent. ✓

1907.

August 2<sup>+</sup> 7<sup>+</sup> 5<sup>4</sup> (1<sup>x</sup>) 6<sup>2</sup> calling 7<sup>4</sup> calling 8<sup>+</sup> 10<sup>2</sup> 12<sup>2</sup> 9<sup>x</sup> near Lakeside.



Contopus virens.

Contopus virens.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

*Contopus virens.* - Uncommon. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

*Contopus virens* in Aug. 8<sup>1</sup> <sup>1874</sup> / May 28<sup>1</sup> / May 21<sup>1</sup> / May 23<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1887</sup> *Contopus virens* Sept. 2<sup>1</sup> - 6<sup>3</sup> - 9<sup>1</sup> - 10<sup>1</sup> - 15<sup>1</sup>

*Contopus virens* Sept. 6<sup>1</sup> - 8<sup>1</sup> // Oct. 1<sup>1</sup> - 2<sup>1</sup> - 8<sup>3</sup> - 11<sup>1</sup> - 13<sup>1</sup>  
1889

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1890 *Contopus virens*  
August 26<sup>1</sup> Bethel.

Lake Umbagog.

1896. *Contopus virens*  
P. - Pine Point  
May 25<sup>1</sup> 28<sup>1</sup> P.  
June 1<sup>1</sup> <sup>Brown's Pond</sup> 3<sup>1</sup> 6<sup>1</sup>

Contopus virens.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1878.

Two young ones, just from the nest and being fed by their parents, were very noisy calling psar, psar, psar-or in a peevish tone very like that of the least flycatcher. The female parent was in perfect spring plumage. Indeed I begin to suspect that adults of this and the Olive-sided Flycatcher do not moult at all in summer.

1879.  
May 28.

One seen and heard this evening.

1880.  
May 21.

One, the first.

1881.  
May 28.

Heard one in the flooded forest at the Outlet; the first of the season.

Contopus virens.

1899. Oxford County, Maine.

Oct. 1<sup>1</sup> <sup>juv.</sup> Lake Umbagog (cf. detailed notes).

Gontopus virens.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

June 3' (Lignum Pond), 4 3/4' (Loose Mergalloway), 5 1/2' (Lignum Pond), 10 3/4' (narrowest Beach), 12 1/2' (Great Island).

1903

June 4 1/2' (grove Hill) 5 1/2' (below club) 8 1/2' do 10 1/2' do.

" 9 2/4'

" 14 1/2'

Bethel.

Norway.

Lakeside.

1906

June 13 1/2' Bethel.

Contopus virens

1899.

October 1' at my boat house near the Green House in Upton (the journal)

1902

September 10' seen Andover, Maine.

1907.

August 1' & 12' near Baldside.

Contopus virens.

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

**85. Contopus virens.**

*First plumage:* male. Above olive, with a brownish cast, the feathers of the crown and interseapular region with a faint edging of pale fulvous, those upon the nape having a much broader one of dull ash, producing a well-defined band or collar. Wing-bands light reddish-brown. Beneath, with sides of throat, breast, and body, light olivaceous-ash; rest of under parts pale sulphur-yellow. From a specimen in my collection taken at Upton, Me., August 8, 1874. The young in autumnal plumage differ from adults in having the wing-bands pale fulvous, the under parts of a slightly deeper yellow.

**Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 177.**

Contopus virens.

P. = Pine Point.

1896. Lake Umbagog.

August <sup>Bitter</sup> 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 15<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> P.

22<sup>nd</sup> A Wood Pewee singing steadily near Lakeside this forenoon. It was literally in full voice and gave all the usual variations of the song in quick succession, keeping it up as long as I was within hearing. I have heard the same bird in the same place repeatedly before (all the above dates relate to it) and it must have bred there. It has fairly outdone all the other species found here except the Goldfinch. (Red-eyed vireos censed on the 16<sup>th</sup> and Song Sparrows on the 12<sup>th</sup>.)

Singing later than any other bird except the Goldfinch

September 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> P.

1898.

August <sup>newly</sup> 22<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> <sup>in apple</sup> orchard.

September 20. A young bird in company with Titmouse & Yellow Warbler in an alder thicket near Paumotuham Cove, Upper Megalloway River. It was very tame & I identified it beyond my question.

Contopus virens.

Lake Umbagog.

A belated bird.

1899.           The most interesting experience of the afternoon was that  
Oct. 1. of finding a Wood Pewee cowering under the lee of my boat house.

Its plumage was ruffled and somewhat bedraggled and the bird acted as if benumbed and discouraged but its eyes glowed brilliantly and it made occasional sallies into the air among the falling flakes as if mistaking them for flying insects.  
snow. It spent most of the time on the ground or rather on a pile of chips and pieces of boards where it hopped or fluttered from place to place apparently finding and picking up some kind of food but just what I could not discover. It was so tame that I almost caught it in my hand. Once it alighted on the threshold of the open door and looked in as I thought wistfully. It was a young bird and showed the grayish neck markings conspicuously.

Empidonax flaviventris.



Epidonax flaviventris.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.  
May 31-  
June 10.

Took five specimens during our stay, these were all that were seen. They were found in dense, gloomy arbor-vitae swamps where their presence was usually betrayed by their low pip-p. Mr. Hayward also heard both sexes singing; their note sounded to him like the word killink. Any sudden noise, such as the cracking of a branch or the report of a gun, seems to excite rather than to alarm them and frequently on such occasions they will fly to the spot as if impelled by curiosity.

1872.  
June 3-  
14.

Found generally throughout the arbor-vitae swamps but rather more numerous in the willow and viburnum thickets bordering Cambridge River. What seems to be the song of the male is a short, trilled feeble sl-at which apparently corresponds to the cheat of the Least Flycatcher.

1873.  
Aug. 29.

Heard a number to-day in the swampy woods bordering Cambridge River.

1874.  
Aug. 3.

Two young just from the nest were sitting side by side on the branch of a viburnum overlooking Cambridge River, uttering a juvenile version of the sl-at of the adult.

1876.  
June 14.

Very abundant along the Tyler road the males singing everywhere. The song is like that of the Least Flycatcher in tone, but in general character perhaps more like the sl-in of Verslow's Gunting. It may be closely imitated by the syllables sl-at with the accent on the last.

1879.  
May 29.

About six heard along Cambridge River. The song may be best described by the word: chebac, though it differs from the chebac of E. virens in being feebler and hoarser.

June 14.

The song note is ch-lat.

1881.  
May 20.

Several.

1881.  
May 19.

One, the first this year.

Empidonax flaviventris.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Nest /4 (1811), June 23, 1883, coll. Alva Coolidge.

Identification inferential. "Incub." Nest "In side of a root in  
the moss". Woodroad between B. Pond & Upton.

. . . . .

Empidonax flaviventris.

<sup>1 B.</sup>  
Empidonax flaviventris. - May 30 near Bethel, Me. 1871.  
L. Umbagog, Maine.

Empidonax flaviventris. - Not uncommon. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Empidonax flaviventris. - <sup>1 comb meadow.</sup> June 9, June, 1872.

Empidonax flaviventris. - <sup>4 or</sup> Aug. 29 1873.

Aug. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1874. 6<sup>th</sup> 1874. 7<sup>th</sup> 1874. Sept. 8<sup>th</sup> 1874. May 29<sup>th</sup> 1876. May 29<sup>th</sup> 1879. May 25<sup>th</sup> 1880.

Emp. flav. May 18<sup>th</sup> 1887.

Emp. flav. Sept 8<sup>th</sup> 1887.

Lake Umbagog.  
Empidonax flaviventris  
1896. P. = Pine Point  
May 23<sup>rd</sup> P. 24<sup>th</sup> P. 28<sup>th</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> P. 30<sup>th</sup> P. 31<sup>st</sup> P.  
June 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>  
" 10<sup>th</sup> Stat. bin. 12<sup>th</sup> Cambridge  
" 14<sup>th</sup> Dixville Notch. (in forest at  
highest point of road about 1/4  
mile S. of Dix House)

May 24. - One bird sang til-lee with great  
distinctness, the other equally plainly che-cat  
very like chibac of E. minimus but less loud &  
more listless.

" 29 One calling pe-te, pe-te, pe-te exceedingly  
like the chirp of an English Sparrow.

Empidonax flaviventris

L. P. = Leonard's Pond.

S. M. = Lower Mylesway

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 23<sup>1</sup>\* 24<sup>1</sup>\* (Bear  
L. P.) 28<sup>1</sup>\* 29<sup>3</sup>\*  
June 2<sup>1</sup>\* (Bear  
Brook) 4<sup>3</sup>\* 5<sup>1</sup>\* 6<sup>1</sup>\* 7<sup>1</sup>\*

near Great Id.

1903

June 5-1 calling here in alder thickets on  
bank Androscoggin River

" 15<sup>1</sup>\*

Bethel.

Dixville Notch.

Empidonax flaviventris

1898.  
September 1<sup>st</sup> <sup>Pain Point</sup>

1907.  
August 7 <sup>2 calling</sup><sub>per-c</sub> Cambridge River; 8 <sup>1 calling</sup> near Lakeside

Empidonax flaviventris.

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

**89. Empidonax flaviventris.**

*First plumage:* male. Above uniform yellowish-olive. Beneath dull yellow, with a brownish cast, tinged strongly with olive upon the throat, breast, and sides. Wing-bands brownish-yellow. Altogether very similar in general appearance to the adult. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August 4, 1874.

**Bull. N.O.C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. / 78.**

Empidonax flaviventris.

ANOTHER NEST OF THE YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER (*Empidonax flaviventris*).— In view of the seeming inconsistencies in the nesting habits of *E. flaviventris*, the record of the finding of another nest may be of interest. The locality was the Richardson Lakes, Oxford Co., Me.; the date, June 18, 1879; and the discovery was very similar to that of the nest which I secured last year at Grand Menan, and which is described in Vol. III, No. 4, of this Bulletin. Mr. Pearsall and myself were collecting in a tract of low swampy woods bordering on a stream, when a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher flew up from under my feet. An instant's search revealed the nest, when the parent bird was immediately shot. The nest was built in the side of a hummock of moss under the roots of a small tree, and was only about half covered over, the eggs being clearly visible from the outside. The construction, or rather the almost total lack of construction, was similar to that of the Grand Menan specimen, as were also the eggs, which were four in number and pretty well advanced in incubation. Does not this seem to argue something for uniformity in the breeding habits of this bird? Here we have three nests, one taken by Messrs. Purdie and Deane, and two by Mr. Pearsall and myself. The locations are quite far apart, viz. Houlton, Me., Grand Menan, N. B., and Richardson Lakes, Me.; and yet the situation and make of the nests, as well as the color and markings of the eggs, agree perfectly. In both cases which I have recorded the identity was beyond all question, as I found both nests *myself*, and the birds were never lost sight of from the time they left the nests until they were in our possession. Ornithologists may draw what inferences they please from these facts, but to my mind they augur ill for the identity of those nests which have been found in bushes, built of stubble, etc., and containing pure white eggs.— S. D. OSBORNE, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*

Bull. N. O. C. 4, Oct., 1879, p. 240-241.

Empidonax traillii alnorum.

//



Empidonax l. alvorum.

*Empidonax traillii*. - <sup>B.D.</sup> May 30 near Bethel, Me. 1871.

*Empidonax traillii*. - <sup>Roper's Tav.</sup> June 2 near Bethel, Me. 1872.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

*Empidonax traillii*. - June 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13 June, 1872. <sup>2 a. "not 9 not 10 not"</sup>

July 30 - 31 <sup>juv</sup> <sup>10/10/74</sup> - Aug 4 <sup>adult</sup> <sup>only</sup> - Aug 6 <sup>juv</sup> <sup>10/10/74</sup> 1874. June 1 - 1876 / May 29 <sup>1874 adult</sup> / May 25 <sup>1881</sup>

Sept. 1

*Emp. traillii* 4 <sup>2nd brood</sup> <sup>of young</sup>

Lake Umbagog.

1896 *Empidonax tr. alvorum*.

May 19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Near Barbois

" 30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Towards Pond.

June 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " "

" 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " "

" 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " "

" 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> " "

" 9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub> 10<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

" 12<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub> B. Meadows.

Empidonax traillii alnorum.

Empidonax traillii.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872  
June 9-  
14.

Near the top of Upton Hill we found these Flycatchers abundant. One locality, consisting about three acres of alder thickets fringed about the edges with scattered poplars, literally swarmed with them, and after twenty had been shot there their numbers were not appreciably diminished. Although at this time they were evidently settled for the season, they had not apparently begun to breed, but last year's nests were found in abundance. These Flycatchers are very quarrelsome, fighting fiercely with each other, and driving all other birds from their retreats. They keep low down in the bushes, frequently screeching not more than six inches above the ground. They appeared to catch flying insects less often than do other Empidonacids. They are very shy, and when pursued usually flit on ahead keeping near the ground and just out of range. Often one will start as if to fly only a few yards but really go the whole length of the thicket. This trick was noticed repeatedly. They also have a habit of alighting with their backs towards the pursuer; nine out of ten were shot in the back. Their notes are numerous and uttered almost incessantly. What seems to me the most of the notes is an aquatic quec-quec or quec-quec sometimes quec-quec. The ordinary cry which seems to be a petulant air whistling repeated several times in quick succession. They also utter an airy, querulous twitter, especially when fighting. When their retreats are invaded those in the immediate neighborhood become at once silent, although the report of a gun does not seem to alarm them. The males sing indifferently from the depths of the thicket or from the tops of the higher alders. Although they sometimes perch on the branches of trees or road, they rarely sing in such situations.

On June 9 we found Traill's Flycatchers numerous in the willow thickets along the edge of B Pond, & female was seen building there.

Nest <sup>A</sup>/3, (1839), June 27, 1873, Upton, coll. Wm. Brewster. Female started off nest & shot. In upright fork of water willow 12 in. up. Bushy thicket sloping down to the lake shore. Eggs slightly incubated.

Empidonax traillii alnorum.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1874.

(1) July 31.

Shot one of a brood of several young. Although barely large enough to fly and still being fed by their parents, they called quop-ricky exactly like the adults and kept darting up after flies. ✓

Aug. 4.

Saw a number (all adults) on Naton Hill.

Aug. 5.

Found a brood of young in a thicket of low bushes. They called quop-ricky in exactly the tone of the adult. The mother flitted nervously about uttering the usual rip of alarm. ✓

1878.

May 29.

Abundant among the alder thickets bordering B Meadows.

1878.

June 17.

A completed but empty nest at least ten feet above the ground in a spruce.

1879.

(June 11)

Set 2-4. Fresh--hardback--two feet--bird about nest as conspicuous that I saw it with feet any. ✓

" "

Set 2-3--Fresh--in fork of willow--supporting branches at least one and one half inches in diameter--edge of thicket of mixed willows and young spruces on hillside--about two feet. Birds piping near the place but female silent. ✓

" "

Set 1-3. Incubated one or two days--old raspberry bush--two feet--nest effectively concealed--female sitting--flushed directly under my feet--shy but flitting around uttering her characteristic rip. ✓

" "

In addition to the nests just mentioned I found two others--one containing the other containing a single egg--both in hardback bushes and not over two feet high; they were very conspicuous.

" 23.

A recently completed but empty nest on the Stone Wall.

" "

Set 2-3. Fresh--hardback--height three feet--bird about--edge of opening in second-growth birch copse or birch thicket--nest found June 21 when it contained one egg. ✓

Empidonax traillii alnorum.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.

June 16.

Set G-3. Fresh; fork of hazel--isolated clump of hazels in a narrow ridge four feet; female sitting. She flew off when I brushed past and uttered her characteristic lip from the thicket into which she retreated.

✓  
Pascall's  
Pasture  
Eggs given  
away.

" 18.

Set I-4. Fresh, upright fork of small birch shrub; nest very conspicuous from the long strands of dry grass that hung below it; female sitting; I got within a yard before she flew. *Take those near Brown's.*

" 17.

Set K-3. Fresh--in clump of hazel bushes well concealed among the broad leaves; height five feet; female sitting; she flew from the nest when I was about ten yards away, and was not seen again. *Sarge's clearing. One egg taken.*

" 18.

Set L-3. Fresh. Clump of hazels--well-concealed among the leaves; height four feet; female rather set closely. *Taken by A. Coolidge in clearing beyond Brown's.*

" 23.

Set Y-1. Fresh--under oak--about two feet; conspicuously placed and visible twenty yards away, found empty 17 days after completed but empty. *Sarge's clearing.*

1881.  
May 26.

Arrived to-day.

" 30.

Between town and road board numbers, one in an elevated pasture or meadow in small white pines.

Empidonax t. alnorum. S. P. = Leonard's Pond.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 31<sup>2</sup>\*

June 3<sup>1</sup>\* 4<sup>1</sup>\* 6<sup>1</sup>\*<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>\*  
Leonard's Pond. Feeding in  
Curtis Meadows.

1903.

June	4 <sup>1</sup> ad (grown) / 6 <sup>1</sup> ad (Dr. G's postbox)	7 <sup>1</sup> called <u>que-a</u> over at 10 P.M.	Bethel
"	11 <sup>8</sup> *		Newry & Grafton
"	12 <sup>1</sup> * 14 <sup>1</sup> *		Lakeside
"	13 <sup>1</sup> *		Lake Hora
"	14 <sup>5</sup> (B. Meadows & just below the Forks)		Cambridge River

June 4 Bethel. Listening critically to the voices of several Alder Flycatchers calling, this morning, in Charles's Garden a book I noted the following variations in the calls:-

Pip or quip } All these notes are run into one another at times through  
P'see or P'seer } nearly-graduated, intermediate calls.  
Luea or quea or crea low, querulous, like call of a young bird

1906

June 13<sup>2</sup>\* Bethel.

Empidonax t. alvorum

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 13<sup>1</sup> heard (high note) 14<sup>1</sup>\* (calling frequently at 5-5:30 P.M.) 15<sup>2</sup> 16<sup>high note heard.</sup> 17<sup>1</sup> 22<sup>1</sup>

1907.

July 20<sup>1</sup> calling. Bethel.

" 23<sup>3</sup> 24<sup>8</sup> 29<sup>6</sup> 30<sup>1</sup> 31<sup>2</sup>

August 2<sup>1</sup>\* 3<sup>1</sup>\* 5<sup>1</sup> 7<sup>3</sup> (1<sup>1</sup>\*) 9<sup>1</sup>\* 10<sup>1</sup>\* 12<sup>2</sup>\* } near Lakeside

Empidonax traillii alnorum.

THE NEST AND EGGS OF TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER, AS OBSERVED IN MAINE.—The structure of the nest, its situation, and the eggs of this species (*Empidonax traillii*), as found in the above-named State, are all quite different from Mr. H. W. Henshaw's description of them, as given in the first number of this "Bulletin." The nest is built between the upright shoots of low bushes, from one to five feet from the ground, and is loosely constructed of grasses throughout, including the lining. It is a much less compact nest even than that of the Indigo Bird, though perhaps smaller in the average. The eggs are of a pale creamy white, with reddish-brown dots, spots, or blotches of two shades, disposed chiefly about the larger end. This brief account is based on specimens obtained about Lake Umbagog, Upton, and at Bethel, Maine, by Messrs. William Brewster and H. B. Bailey, and at Gorham, N. H., by Messrs. George Welch and Duxbury Moon. I have lately seen nests and eggs of both *E. acadicus* and *E. traillii* collected at Columbus, Ohio, by Dr. J. M. Wheaton. Singularly enough, that of the former (*E. acadicus*) bears a close resemblance in its structure to that of Maine specimens of Traill's Flycatcher, while the compact felted character of the latter (*E. traillii*) is entirely unlike any nest of this species from the Canadian fauna. The eggs of the Ohio nests are in each case of a decided buff color as compared with Northern ones.

In this connection I would ask if it has been observed whether the ground color and markings of the eggs of species breeding in northern latitudes are of a lighter tint than those of the same kind laid in austral limits,—that is, does intensity of color hold good in eggs as it does in plumage?—H. A. PURDIE. *Bull. N.O.C.* I, Sept, 1876. p. 75-76.

Empidonax traillii alnorum.

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

**87. Empidonax pusillus trailli.**

*First plumage:* male. Above olive-brown, the feathers of the crown with darker centres. Wing-bands light reddish-brown. Throat, breast, and sides ashy, tinged with olive upon the breast and sides. Abdomen, anal region, and crissum pale sulphur-yellow. Distinguishable from *E. acadicus* in first plumage by the darker color of the upper parts, especially of the crown, and by the entire absence of the narrow transverse bands upon the back. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., July 21, 1874.

**Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 177.**



Empidonax traillii alnorum.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Empidonax traillii ✓

1888

♀ feeding young  
call notes of "

Specific character

Sept. 4

An adult ♀ in alders feeding young which were barely large enough to fly & Hill bob-tailed. The old bird called peep occasionally & was rather shy showing little solicitude. The young kept in the tops of the tallest alders well concealed among the leaves. They called que-wicky (in rather feeble tones) at intervals and when fed uttered a low chattering cry. They frequently took short flights but were clumsy about it. Both old and young jerked their tails nervously.

Upon comparing the old ♀ & one young with a Scrub Wren shot at the same time I found that

Empidonax traillii alorum.

The former has the tail feathers nearly  
white as broad as the latter primary  
the tail a fuller more pure like  
appearance

Empidonax traillii alnorum.

Bethel, Maine. ✓

1903  
June 4

55

On reaching the intervale beyond [Grover Hill] I found Alder Flycatchers in great numbers in the thickets bordering the sluggish meadow brook. I could hear them far and near in every direction. I noted the following calls:- Quee-quee or quee-queer both syllables strongly and about equally accented; queea, an abbreviation, apparently, of the call just noted; quer or crer, low, querulous, very like call of young bird; pip or quip, the commonest call note and common to both sexes; p'see or p'seer, closely resembling cry of young Kingbird. Nearly all these calls were varied from time to time and several ran into one another through intermediate gradations.

Empidonax traillii alnorum -

<sup>Empidonax traillii alnorum.</sup>  
Notes on Certain Flycatchers of the Genus Empidonax.  
By Wm Brewster.

Empidonax traillii alnorum, new subspecies. ALDER FLY-

CATCHER.  
Auk, XII, Apr., 1895, pp. 161-3.

*Subspec. char.*— Differing from *E. traillii* (i. e., *E. "pusillus"* of Baird and subsequent authors) in having the coloring of the upper parts richer and more olivaceous, the wing bands yellower and hence more conspicuous, the bill decidedly smaller and the legs rather shorter. Type No. 1367, collection W. B., ♂ ad., Upton, Maine, June 3, 1872.

There is of course nothing new about this separation or the characters on which it is based. Indeed, all of the latter — as

21

Baird apparently did not have the Audubonian specimens before him when he made the comparison of *traillii* and *pusillus* above referred to. At least he does not allude to them in the text nor are they included in his tabular lists. The series of what he considered to be true *traillii* comprised nine examples, of which one came from New Hampshire, seven from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and one from Mexico. The Carlisle birds were all taken in May and were unquestionably migrants on their way to northern New England or New York. Hence it is evident that his impressions of *traillii* were based on material which did not really represent that bird.

I must confess to a certain sense of relief that, as has been just shown, the responsibility for the above separation rests mainly on shoulders other and broader than mine; for while I honestly believe it to be based on intrinsically sound characters, the differences between the two birds in question are, after all, so slight and so difficult of verification without the aid of large series of specimens for comparison that the identification of individual specimens by descriptions alone is an almost hopeless task. This, however, is by no means a novel condition among *Empidonaces*, for this puzzling group includes several forms which are positively known to be distinct species, but which in the dried skins cannot always be distinguished with either ease or certainty.

The respective breeding ranges of *E. traillii* and *E. t. alnorum* cannot be mapped at present with entire precision, but I have had no hesitation in referring to the former all the breeding specimens that I have examined from the Mississippi Valley south of the 42nd parallel of latitude, and from North America at large west of the Plains, including skins from Fort Resolution on Great Slave

1907 Empidonax traillii alorum  
July 31 L. V. 1871 ✓

Two at evening calling to  
one another in the twilight  
They used the pip note  
and less frequently a peer  
or pe<sup>s</sup> que-a, not wholly  
unlike the que-que of  
the Audubon's Sparrow  
perhaps a whistle  
quite but I think  
a different note. They  
were among pasture flowers  
by the roadside

1907 Empidonax t. alorum <sup>6</sup> Umbagog

July 31 The Alder Flycatcher is one  
of the commonest of birds about the  
vicinities of the farms on the foot of  
Slate Umbagog, road along the road  
leading thence to Swet in one direction  
and to Grafton in the other. It  
is found somewhat more sparingly in  
R. Meadow, on the banks of the  
Androscoquin near Leonards Pond and,  
no doubt, in a few other semi-open  
or bush grown places not far from  
the latter. It is a very retiring bird,  
much of time heard than seen.  
Occasionally one will mount to the top  
of a dead tree or stump and perch  
there for minutes at a time, perhaps  
in blowing downwind, every now and  
then launching out in front of a  
flying insect. But this does not  
happen often for, as a rule, the  
bird remains blowing bird in  
all times in its favorite positions.  
These may be made up chiefly  
of alders or of low growing undergrowth  
1000/

Not perhaps of young singing birds  
 of various kinds. If they are a  
 single swampy or springy the Allee  
 Flycatcher will like them all the  
 better although it sometimes occurs in  
 high well drained localities. At  
 the height of the breeding season it  
 is very noisy at all hours but  
 immediately after its arrival in May  
 and towards the close of its stay  
 they in one region it is not often  
 heard except at morning and evening  
 when it sings and calls <sup>at</sup> <sup>times</sup> <sup>hours</sup> <sup>than</sup> <sup>do</sup> most other birds.  
 I have noted the following variants  
 of what I take to be its song as  
 follows: quic-quic, quic-ah,  
quic-wish, quic-wishy

All these notes are <sup>so</sup> strongly emphasized  
 that it is difficult, as in the case of  
 the Chabe cry of the Great Flycatcher, to  
 determine on which syllable the chief  
 accent falls. They are sometimes given  
 in quick succession or at wider intervals  
 which are filled by indistinct low harsh  
 whistling or chattering sounds.  
 The usual call note of this  
 older Flycatcher is a low <sup>tone</sup> <sup>but</sup> <sup>although</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>apparently</sup> <sup>loud</sup> <sup>it</sup>  
~~is~~ <sup>may</sup> be heard from <sup>several</sup> <sup>yards</sup>

Epidonax minimus.

Empidonax minimus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Empidonax minimus. - Very common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Empidonax minimus. - Abundant but locally distributed about the Lake. June, 1872.  
E. min. May 13.

Sept. 4 shot

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Empidonax minimus  
P. = Pine Point

May 11 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Pottrel.  
" 13 <sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 14 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 15 <sup>10</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 16 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 17 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> } Lakeside  
" 18 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 19 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 20 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 21 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
" 22 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> P 24 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> P 25 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> P 27 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> P 29 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> P  
" 30 <sup>4</sup>/<sub>4</sub> P 31 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> P  
June 1 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> P 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> P <sup>Leonard's Pond</sup> 3 & 4  
" 9 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 10 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> 12 <sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub> <sup>Balls</sup> <sup>Horn</sup> 13 3

1896 Empidonax minimus. Lake Umbagog, Maine.

June 3. At least two pairs were quarrelling in the birch grove - they have been there ever since our arrival & are doubtless settled for the summer. I do not find this sp elsewhere about the head of the Lake, except at Leonard's Pond where I heard one this morning. evening.

Empidonax minimus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.

May 20. Nest, one fresh egg.

" 21.

Set C-1. Slender drooping branch of small fir; eight feet. [Egg warm and apparently not deserted. Nest found May 25 with only one egg as to-day - Hayward's Point] Bird flew from nest - (Cf. Cat.)

1881.

May 13.

Arrived 6-1/2.



Empidonax minimus.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Nest /5 (3064), June 18, 1897, coll. C.H. Watrous. Bird  
seen on nest. Eggs inc. 3/4. "Sweat Cove on hemlock limb 20 ft.  
above ground, 6 ft. fr. trunk, 50 ft. fr. nest to top of tree. Found  
by Gilbert".

. . . . .

Empidonax minimus

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 10<sup>2</sup>\* Bethel  
" 12<sup>2</sup>\* 13<sup>1</sup>\* 14<sup>2</sup>\* 15<sup>2</sup>\* 16<sup>2</sup>\* 17<sup>2</sup>\* 18<sup>2</sup>\* 19<sup>2</sup>\* 20<sup>1</sup>\*  
" 22<sup>2</sup> 26<sup>3</sup>  
June 3<sup>1</sup> (Bethel) 6<sup>1</sup> (do) 7<sup>2</sup>\* 14<sup>1</sup>\* <sup>n. end of</sup> Great Rd.

Bethel  
near Sakonida  
" Great Island.

1903.

June 3<sup>2</sup>\* 4<sup>2</sup>\* a bridge 5<sup>2</sup>\* do. 6<sup>2</sup>\* <sup>down</sup> 8<sup>2</sup>\*  
" 9<sup>4</sup>\*  
" 11<sup>6</sup>\*  
" 13<sup>1</sup>\* near Sakonida  
" 14<sup>3</sup>\* just below Ten Forks.

Bethel  
Newry.  
Newry  
Upston  
Cambridge River

1906.

June 13<sup>10</sup>\* Bethel.

Empidonax minimus.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August [Bethel  
8 brood ♀  
young] 15' <sup>heard</sup> distinctly.

1898.

August Pine Point  
29' <sup>called whist & then gave</sup>  
cheba note a dozen times or more in quick succession.

1907.

July 18' 19' 20' \* Bethel.

" 25-2 \* \* \* } near Colver's  
August 6' calling }

Empidonax minimus.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

1898.            At about noon to-day I was surprised to hear a Least  
Aug. 29.        Flycatcher directly in front of the camp. First it called  
whit a few times and then it gave at least a dozen chebecs in  
unbroken  
quick<sup>^</sup> succession but in rather feeble tones.

1909.

June 22

Least  
Flycatcher  
singing  
at night.

9.30 P.M. During the past half hour I have heard at least six times, at intervals of about five minutes each, the chebèe note of a Least Flycatcher coming from in shore to the ~~boat~~ <sup>(boat</sup> house) in which I am writing. On each occasion this note has been given only once and in rather faint, listless tones, suggesting that the bird when uttering it has been very sleepy and perhaps not really awake. While penning the above sentence I heard the call twice at intervals of less than ten minutes each. Now it comes again and this time there are two notes. I do not recall ever before hearing the chebèe note after dark. The night is still and warm (another chebèe note) with starlit sky but thunder muttering (another chebèe) in the distance.

Otocoris alpestris.

Otocoris alpestris.

Lake Umbagog, Me.  
Sept. & Oct. 1898.

*Otocoris alpestris.*

Sept 22. A solitary bird flying  
about noon in plain view of the  
lake. The form at Rollside fairly  
high in air and young  
of both sexes over the mountains  
it came within 100 yds. of me at  
one time and I distinctly made  
out its head back and + some  
of its other marks. Even without  
the wings I should not have  
hesitated to record it as the  
bird of the day, but when  
with it uttered a note  
like a the second time I have  
known *Otocoris* here. Of course  
with a little bird very low  
near G. proterus but the probability  
would favor *Otocoris alpestris*

L. Umbagog, Maine.

N

*Otocoris alpestris* Oct 19 heard distinctly flying over  
Cambridge Mass near shore 1886

22 | *Otocoris alpestris* Oct 3<sup>1</sup> both seen & heard  
distinctly at outlet. Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890. ✓

Otocorys alpestris

1896 Lake Umbagog.

Sept 25 Shot an adult ♀ (skin preserved) on the shore of Moon Point where it was running about a few yards from the water & was thinner than Grenadier procellaria. It was in good condition but less fat than most of the birds found on the sea coast at this season.

27 Two flying together over B. Point (near Balls Bluffs) piping.

1898

September 29 Heard one piping in a Maryland field in Grafton when driving past in the traps.

1904

October 22<sup>nd</sup>. 23<sup>rd</sup>. 25<sup>th</sup>. Bethel.



Otocoris alpestris.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1890. At the Outlet I saw a Horned Lark. It was flying and ✓  
Oct. 3. came directly over me and piped a number of times so that I  
made perfectly sure of its identity.

1896.

Sept. 26. Yesterday on Moose Point saw and shot one. It was run- ✓  
ning about on the shore.

Otocoris alpestris praticola.

Otocorys a. praticola

1903

Coos Co., N.H.

Errol.

June

"In Errol I found two colonies of Horned Larks  
and flushed the female from a nest with two young  
just hatched and an egg" (Ralph Hoffmann, letter July 1, 1903.)

1909.  
June 1.

1909

June 1

Margaret Herrick, a bright girl 13 years of age, tells me

Prairie  
Horned  
Lark.

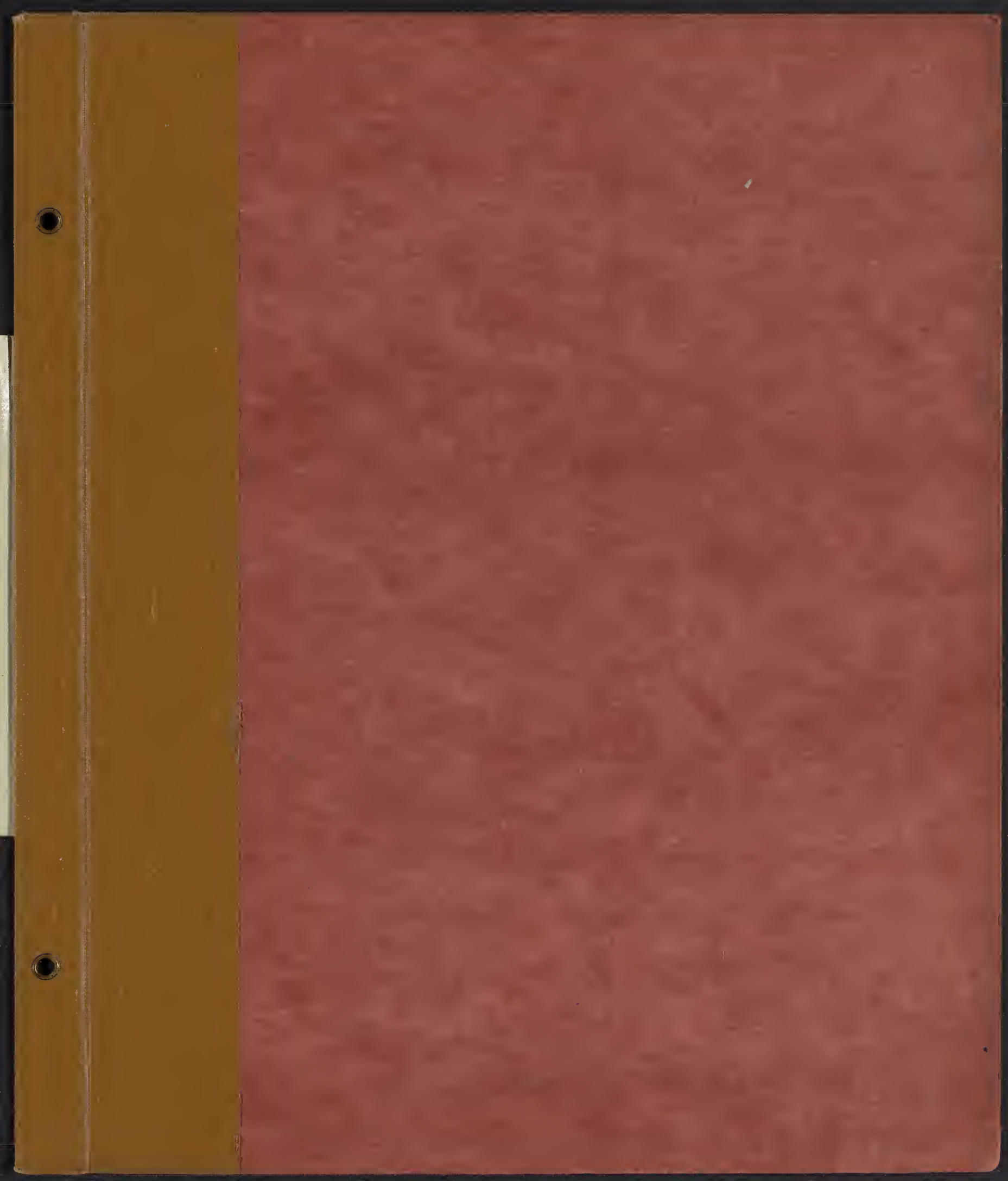
that Mrs. Rowe has formed a bird class <sup>here.</sup> in the village. On ~~the~~ outskirts <sup>of it,</sup> of the village, in a sandy field to the eastward <sup>of it,</sup> ~~to the group of pitch pines~~ the members

of this class were shown a Prairie Horned Lark last Saturday, May 29th.

It was so tame they got within a few feet of it. Margaret saw it and

seems certain of its identity. It had been seen there before, for a

week or more.



Asi  
set 10  
P