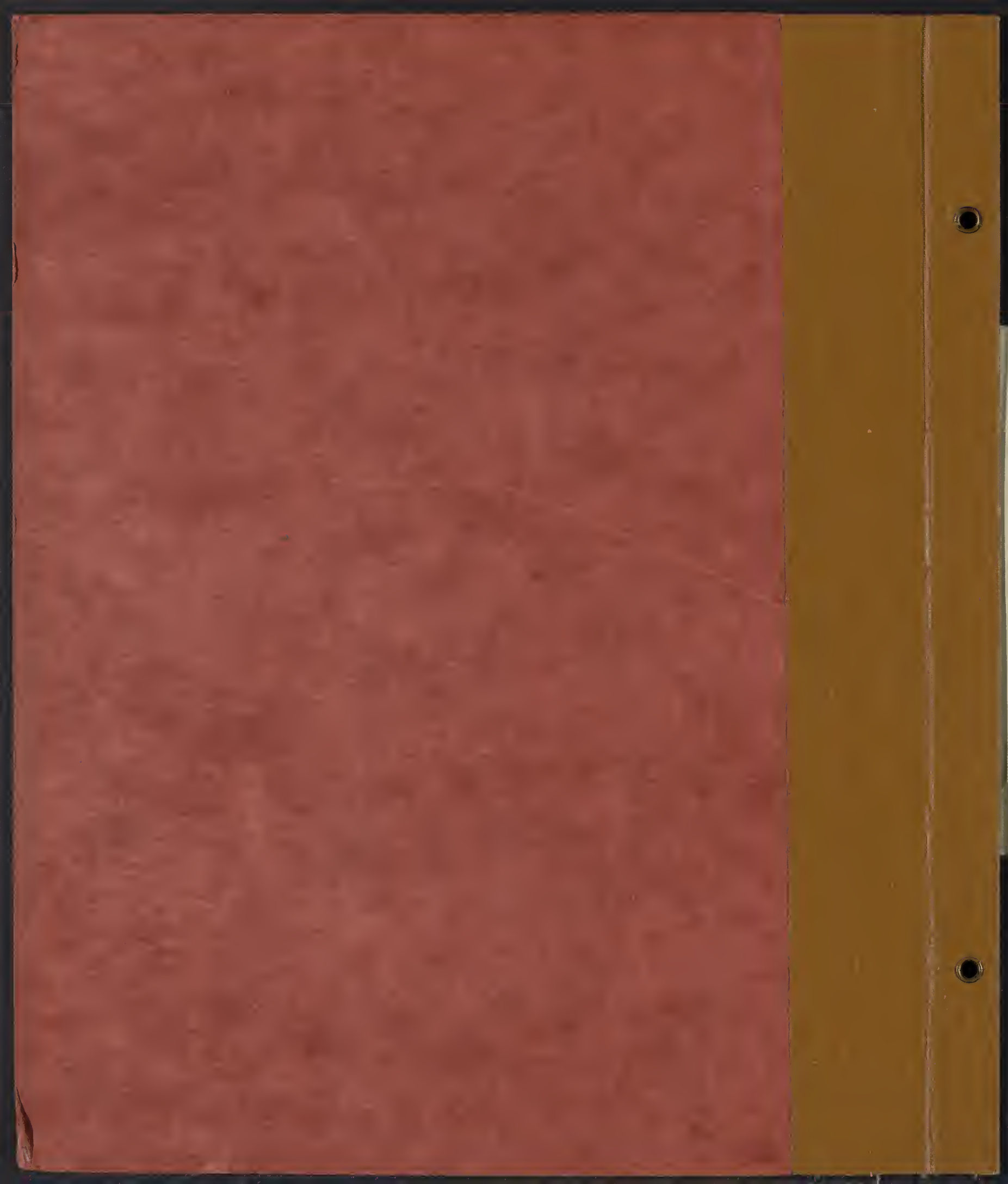


SB 974.50

9.

Birds of Lake Umbagog, Maine.

- ✓ Dryobates villosus - - - - - 1.
- ✓? leucomelas - - - - - 2.
- ✓ pubescens medianus - - - - - 3.
- ✓ Picoides arcticus - - - - - 4.
- ✓ americanus - - - - - 5.
- ✓ Sphyrapicus varius - - - - - 6.
- ✓ nuchalis - - - - - 7.
- ✓ Ceophloeus pileatus - - - - - 8.
- ✓ Melanerpes erythrocephalus - - - - - 9.
- ✓ Colaptes auratus luteus - - - - - 10.



Dryobates villosus.

Dryobates villosus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Picus villosus. - Common. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Picus villosus. - Common. June, 1872.

Aug 1st ¹⁸⁷⁴ - 7^l - 10 - 13 - 20^{3rd about} - Sept. 12 - 1874 / Oct. 9¹⁸⁸² - 16¹⁰ - 21^{1st}.

Picus villosus, Oct. 11², 14^{1st}, 15^{1st}, 16^{1st}, 17^{1st}, 18^{1st}, 21^{1st}, 22^{1st}, 23^{1st}, 26², 27³, 29^{1st}, 30², 31^{1st} Nov. 1¹⁸⁸⁴

Picus villosus Oct. 9¹ - 11² - 12¹ - 15¹ - 16² - 17³ - 18¹ - 24¹ - 25¹ - 26¹ - 1885

Picus villosus Oct. 7² - 13² - 17¹ - 18¹ - 19¹ - 22¹ - 1886.

Picus villosus 2¹ - 6¹ - 15¹ - 22¹ - 26¹ - 28¹ Sept. 1887.

Picus villosus 3¹ - 10¹ - 11² - 13¹ - 15² - 19² - 20² - 25² - 27¹ - Oct. 2² - 5⁴ - 10² - 11¹ 1888.

Picus villosus Sept. 6¹ - 25² - 28¹ - 29¹ - 30² -

1889

Oct. 5¹ - 8¹ - 9² - 11² - 13² - 19¹ - 23¹ - 25¹ - 26²

Dryobates villosus.

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

92. *Picus villosus*.*

First plumage: male. Forehead spotted thickly with white; crown dull scarlet, each feather subterminally spotted with white; nuchal crescent entirely wanting. Rest of upper parts dull dead black, marked and spotted with white as in the adult. Lores yellowish-white, maxillary line very faintly indicated. Beneath soiled yellowish-white. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August 1, 1874. The first plumage of this species is exceedingly evanescent. The scarlet patch upon the crown is soon lost, the feathers dropping out one by one; a few scattered ones, however, usually remain until the feathers of the nuchal crescent have begun to appear.

A female in first plumage (Upton, Me., August 20, 1874) differs so little from adults as scarcely to require a detailed description. The black of the upper parts, as in the male just described, is of a dead or plumbeous cast. The crown is entirely unspotted. I have, however, seen specimens which had the forehead spotted with white.

* As stated elsewhere, the young of most, if not all of the Woodpeckers, regularly moult the wing and tail feathers with the rest of the first plumage. No exceptions to this rule occur among large series of the common North American species examined, and it may probably be found to hold good among all excepting, perhaps, some highly specialized groups. Another peculiar feature in the early development of the species most thoroughly investigated, and one which is perhaps common to all the members of this family, is the fact that a certain proportion of the females in first plumage possess to a greater or less degree the adornments which in more advanced stages are peculiar to the males alone, and which are lost with the first moult. Marked examples of this are afforded by young females of *Colaptes auratus*, *Picus pubescens*, and others, of which detailed descriptions are given in the text.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 179.

Picus villosus.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

- Aug. 1. Shot a male in first plumage with the fall red crown-patch.
- " 7. Shot a young male with the fall plumage.
- " 10. Shot a very white female (specimen in collection).

1876.

- June 2. A hole in a small stub not more than three feet above the water. I hammered loudly on the stub and the male came out. I could hear young inside making a soft twittering. The entrance hole was one and fifteen-sixteenths inches in diameter, the thickness of the wood at the orifice one and one half inches.
- " 7. Cut open the nest found June 2; it contained four young about as large as sparrows but unfeathered. Although they were not disturbed I found them dead a few days later and the nest evidently deserted. The entrance to this nest was one and fourteen-sixteenths inches in diameter, the interior cavity four inches in diameter, and a little inches deep.
- " 8. A nest containing young in a birch stub fifteen feet high. The old birds made a great noise.

1878.

- June 5. Nest with young at least sixty feet above the water in a hard dead ash. Entrance hole very small. Male and female coming alternately with food, the young chattering with the usual clamor of young woodpeckers when their parents entered the hole.

1880.

- May 17. Set P-1. Fresh--not completed--birch stub on lake shore just inside the sand edge--height thirty-five feet. To find this nest by watching the birds; one would fly to the hole, look in, and utter a harsh cry, when its mate would appear and take its place. As my guide was walking out the hole both of them were about his head uttering a long, harsh whistle, and one actually alighted on his shoulder, on his back. ♀ slat.
- " 20. A nest with young on the bark of Cambridge river, the female coming regularly with food. She could not see the young rattl-dlike all young woodpeckers.

Dryobates villosus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.
May 21. Nest with newly-hatched young in low birch stub.
" 31. Set C-3. On point of hatching. Hole in south side of brown ash stub; surrounded by water; thirty yards from shore. Holes black, and discolored by time and weather. Both parents seen.

Picus villosus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.
May 21). Another nest about thirty feet above the water in an ash stub, also contained eggs, all of which were broken by cutting down the stub; entrance hole on east side of tree. [See in coll. 3725]. Saw ♀ fly from hole.
1880.
(May 27) Nest with four young just hatched.
June 14. Took two young birds from the nest of which they were the only occupants. Upon being placed in a box they clung to the sides and, although their bills were very soft, hammered very loudly on the boards. They uttered the long rattling cry and the short sharp note of the old bird in nearly the same tone. Both were very fat. The female parent appeared as we were cutting open the hole and made a great outcry but was very shy scarcely coming within gunshot.
1881.
May 14. A nest from which the female emerged, contained, I believe, eggs, but another from which we started the male proves, on examination, empty and uninhabited.
" 23. Set W-4. Eggs slightly incubated. Nest in small red maple which has only recently died. Entrance hole on north side, height seven feet. Nest heavily stained with yellow sap or juice which exuded freely from the interior of the cavity. Alva said it was water which soaked into the wood above and became stained in passing down through it. This nest was found May 14 and the male perched out as we were viewing it; afterwards he frequently rapped on the trunk as we were passing, when one or the other bird would usually look out but would rarely fly from the hole.

Dryobates villosus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1881.

May 27.

Set 2-4. On the point of Gate No. 1; ash stub stand-
ing in the water; height fifteen feet. There were two
other holes in this stub one of which, the lowest, was
occupied last year by a brood of young. The present
hole was evidently an old one as it was much blacker than
the last year's one. ✓

" "

we set it

Set 4-1. Ash stub--height twenty feet--female
sitting; eggs perfectly fresh. On May 1- we found a
newly-made hole lower down in this same stub, and, as
the bird emerged from it, when we rapped at the trunk
open and found the cavity unfinished. After this de-
struction of her nest the bird evidently took an old
nest-hole higher up. ✓

June 3.

Set 4-3. Nest found May--.

1882.

Oct. 1-12

The birds were seen in pairs. They usually occurred
in pairs--one was seen three times--in hard wood tim-
ber in open land.

Dryobates villosus.

53 Painsoll Sept. 22¹ 26¹ 29¹ Lake Umbagog, Maine, 1890.

Oct. 15¹ 16¹ 21¹ 22² 26¹ 29¹

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

Dryobates villosus

Sept. 22¹ 26¹ 29¹
Oct. 15¹ 16¹ 21¹ 22² 26¹ 29¹

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Dryobates villosus

1895.

September 4¹ 5¹ 6¹ 7¹ 10² (My. Riv.) 15² 19¹

21¹ 25¹ Camb Riv.

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Dryobates villosus.
P. = Pine Point.

May 15² 17¹ 19² 21¹ Lakeside

" 22¹ P. 23³ 24¹ P. 25⁴ 27²

" 28¹ 29¹ P. 30³ 31¹ P.

June 1³ 2¹ 4¹ 5²

" 12¹

Dryobates villosus.

1899. Oxford County, Maine.

Sept. 23¹, Bethel.

Bethel, Maine,
1904.

Dryobates villosus

Dr. G's orchard
March 2 ♂ eating half 7 ♂ do. 8 1 ind. flying
frozen apples over Dr. G's woods 9 1 seen flying
over Dr. G's woods 12 1 ^{Dr. G's}
seen _{Dr. G's}
" 14 ♂ in apple orchard near house
just beyond the mill.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Dryobates villosus

1894

August 28¹ Lakeside

" 31¹

September 2¹ 3¹ 4² 5¹ 9¹ 10²

" 12¹ 13¹ 15¹ 17¹ 18³ 19²

" 20¹ 21¹ 26³ 27¹ 28³ 29¹

October 1¹ 2¹ 3¹

Sept. 19. I was struck this morning for the first time with the very close resemblance between the rattling cry of this Woodpecker and the rattle of the Kingfisher both calling at once (or rather alternately) in front of the camp. The only difference seemed to be that the rattle of the Woodpecker was less smooth (or more disjointed) than that of the Kingfisher. Mr. Hubbard could not distinguish the two.

P. = Pine Point
 G. I. = Great Island
 S. M. = Lower Meryallony
 O. = Outlet.

Dryobates villosus.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 12¹-18² near Lakeside
 " 21²-22¹-23¹-24¹-30¹ " Great Island
 " 28¹-31² " Outlet.
 June 14¹

May 31 A nest with young in ash stub over water in pond opposite Pulpit Rock. The hole was dark & discolored about the edges & I am very sure that it was an old one. The ♂ parent came at short, regular intervals (about once each minute) bearing always something that looked like a grub in the end of its bill & which was difficultly large to separate the mandibles perceptibly. When the bird entered the hole the young began making a noise almost precisely like that of young *T. bellus* keeping this up for a little while after their parent had left them. We have nothing of the ♀ parent. These are the first young birds of any kind that we have seen here this season.

June 2¹, 3¹, 4¹, 11¹

June 5 Nest 4 eggs on point of hatching, small maple stub, B. Brook Point.

1903.

June 11¹ ad. Grasson Notch
 " 14¹ ad. Cambridge River

Dryobates villosus.

1907.

July

25'

August

7^h 15'

}

Lake Umbagog

Dryobates villosus.

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

1896. Lake Umbagog.

August 9^l 27^l

September 9^l 11^o 12^l 15² ^{Megalloway} 16^P 22^l 28^l

October 1^l 4^l

1897

September P P 7^l 8^l 12^l m. R. P 15^o 16^l 18^l 21^l 22^l Cambridge 25^l 26^l

1898.

August P P 23^l 24^l

September P. C. R. Upper Megalloway 1^l 11^l 19^l 20^o

1900.

September 5^l 6^l 9^l 15^{hd.} 19^{hd.}

December 6^l 22^o Bethel.

1901.

February 28^l head Bethel.

1904

February 19^o eating half of 21^l in orchard 23^o in woods 27^o in down 28^o eating half of 28^l in orchard Bethel.

March 2^o eating half of 7^o ds. 8^l hd. 9^l 12^l 14^o offle orchard Bethel.

September 20^l 30^l Bethel.

October 22^l in elm near house. Bethel.

November 10^l in offle orchard "

1907

January 21^o in balsam woods Bethel.

Dryobates villosus leucomelas.

Dryobates pubescens medianus.

Dryobates pubescens medianus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Picus pubescens. - Common, May 30 - June 10, 1871.

" *pubescens.* - Only one pair seen June, 1872.

P. pubescens July 27^{imm} - Aug 1^{imm} - 14^{imm} 1874 / Oct. 13¹⁸⁸² - 21^{imm}

9. " *pubescens*, Oct. 11, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31 1884.

Picus pubescens Oct 14¹ - 16² - 17² - 18² - 21² - 22¹ - 25¹ - 26¹ - 27¹ 1885

Picus pubescens Oct. 13¹ 1886.

" *pubes.* 2² - 4¹ - 6¹ Sept. 1887.

Sept. *P. pubescens* 1¹ - 6¹ - 10¹ - 24² - 30² Oct 5² - 10¹

P. pubescens Sept. 3¹ - 6¹ - 7¹ - 13² - 25² - 30¹

1889

Oct. 5² - 8² - 9² - 10¹ - 12¹ - 13² - 19² - 21² - 23¹ - 26¹

54 | *Picus pubes* Oct. 3¹ - 10¹ - 15¹ - 22¹ - 25⁴ - 26² Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

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

Oct. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Dryobates pubescens

1894

September 3¹ - 4¹ - 10¹ - 13² - 15¹

" 17¹ - 18² - 19¹ - 20¹ - 21²

" 28² - 30¹

October 3¹ - 4⁽²⁾

1895.

September 1^{hd} - 4^{hd} - 5^{hd} - 6¹ - 10¹ - 11⁽²⁾ - 16¹ - 19¹

" 20⁽²⁾ - 23¹ - 27¹ - 28¹

Lake Umbagog

1896. Dryobates pubescens
P. = Pine Point

May 15 ♂ in nest copulating 20' Galleries

" 23 ♂ nest. Old years 6 slight inc. blue this egg 27 2 pairs at nests

" 28 2 pairs at nests, one nest opened held 6 newly fresh eggs

" 30 P.

June 1 2/2 nests with 3¹ - 5² young

" 12²

June 1. The ♂ nesting near Moser's Rock changed places with the ♀ at 10, 30 a. m. a. little later after I had started him out he flew to & entered the hole with a small bunch of what looked like lichen held in the tip of his bill, apparently the downy does not feed his young by regurgitation.

Picus pubescens.

1874.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

July 27.

Shot a young male with the whole top of the head red. ✓

Aug. 1.

Took a very small male apparently just from the nest. These young are still together in broods but I doubt if either they, or the young of Picus villosus, are fed by the parents after leaving the nest. ✓

1876.

June 15.

Nest with three fresh eggs; about twenty feet high in a stub in the woods on high ground.

" 22.

One flycatcher, lurching out repeatedly after flying Diptera. He caught several, but was much less adroit at this season than the yellow-bellied woodpecker. I afterwards saw another doing the same thing. ✓

1879.

June 13.

Set of three eggs incubated about four days. Hole in dead top of live ash near lake shore; height about forty feet. This nest was found May 25, when the birds were hatching inside. Upton. ✓

1880.

June 5.

Set 1-5. Incubated six days. Nest in hole of very rotten ash stub over water; found May--- when the male was at work excavating it, having at that time sunk the hole to the depth of a few inches only; height fifteen feet. ✓

" 7.

A nest examined contained seven several days old. ✓

1881.

Oct. 1-2.

Nearly as common as the last.

Dryobates pubescens.

1899.

Oxford County, Maine.

Sept. 23, Bethel.

Dryobates pubescens medianus.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Six eggs (2847), May 23, 1896, coll. Wm. Brewster. Male & female at nest. Eggs slightly inc. Pine Point. High ground, open woods, fine old yel. & pa. birches, rock maples, &c. Nest about 35 feet high, in very rotten yel. birch stub. W. reached it by rope strung across fr. living trees. When cutting out hole, birds flew about him and one lighted on rope.

Six eggs (2852), May 28, 1896, coll. Wm. Brewster. Male sitting and started from nest. Eggs slightly inc. Near the Narrows. On Gibb's Pt. midway bet. Narrows & Black Island. Nest in tall dry black ash stub, dead about 30 yrs. but still hard. Hole small and neat. Ht. 20 ft. Stub on edge of Lake, among other dead stubs, 50 yds. fr. woods. Nest not taken.

See also June 1, 1896

Nest /0 (3033), June 3, 1897, coll. Wm. Brewster. Bird started from hole. Eggs fresh. In dead & very rotten stub at a height of about 20 ft. over water. Eggs all broken by the fall of the stub which we tried to lower with a rope.

Nest /5 (3034), June 4, 1897, coll. Wm. Brewster. Female started from nest. Eggs fresh. In dry maple stub about 8 ft. above water on shore of Bottle Brook Pond.

Dryobates pubescens medianus.

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

94. *Picus pubescens.*

First plumage: male. Forehead and nape thickly spotted with white. Crown deep scarlet; no red on nape; rest of upper parts marked as in the adult, but the black duller. Beneath ashy-white, thickly streaked on the sides of the breast and body with dusky; on the sides of the abdomen these dusky markings assume the character of broad though poorly defined transverse bars. From a specimen in my cabinet collected at Upton, Me., August 14, 1874. Several other young males show a considerable amount of variation in the character and extent of the dusky markings beneath. In one or two the streaks are nearly continuous across the breast and abdomen. A very young male (Upton, August 1, 1874) has the forehead and nape dull, unspotted black, and a decided greenish-yellow tinge to the white both above and below.

First plumage: female. Forehead slightly spotted with white; *crown-patch scarlet*, exactly as in the male. Nape unspotted. Beneath brownish-white, barred obscurely upon the flanks and spotted continuously across the breast with dusky. From a specimen in my collection obtained by Mr. W. D. Scott, at Coalburgh, W. Va., July 25, 1872. Another specimen before me (Upton, Me., August 13, 1874) has the forehead and occiput, with a narrow median line connecting them, thickly spotted with white, but no scarlet. Still a third, in the collection of Mr. C. J. Maynard, has the crown irregularly patched with scarlet feathers. The sex of all these specimens was determined by the most careful dissection.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 179-180.

Measurements. *Myiarchus crinitus*

		W.	t	tar.	culmen
3256 ♂	Upton Me. June 1/76	4.21	3.93	.85	.65
3255 ♂	" " " 4./72	4.12	3.94	.83	.62

Dryobates pubescens medianus.

1896,
June 1.

Lake Umbagog.

Feeding young.

After finishing with the Water Thrushes I sailed over to my old camp ground near Moll's Rock and took two pictures of the male Downy. The young have hatched for the male took in some food in the tip of his bill.

Dryobates pubescens.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897. There were several pairs of Downy and Yellow-bellied

June 2. Woodpeckers about the shores of the pond (Bottle Brook Pond where we went this morning) and we found one nest of the former species. The entrance hole was the smallest I have ever known a Downy to make. When we rapped on the stub and the female bird thrust out her head it seemed to fill the opening completely and when, a moment later, she essayed to follow it with her body she had to struggle violently for two or three seconds before she could get out.

June 4. Watrous took the nest of the Downy Woodpecker at Bottle Brook Pond to-day. It had five eggs slightly incubated. The female was sitting at 9 A.M. (she was in the hole at 4 P.M. on the 2nd) and, as on our first visit, she had the utmost difficulty in squeezing her body out.

Bethel, Me.

Dryobates p. medianus.

1904

	Grove Hill.	Village	
March	5 ♂ on gray birch by roadside.	12 ♂ in apple tree near Bethel House; * drummed 15 or 20 times.	
"	Wood Road 13 ♂ in birch & buck woods.	Dr. G's woods 22 ♂ on small gray birch.	Balsam Woods. 23 ♂

Dryobates pubescens

G. I. = Great Island.

O. = Outlet.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 14^l 20^l
" 21^l 22^l
" 28^o (29) 31^o
June 1^l 2^h 3^h 5^h
" 11^l 12^l

near Island

" Great Island

Head of Lake

" 28 A pair copulating.

" 31 " " "

June 2 ♀ driven from nest in clam shell, Bethel Brook Pond.

" 3 Nest 6 fresh eggs, small ash shell, Outlet.

" 4 " 5 slightly incubated eggs, dry clam shell Bethel Brook Pond.

1903.

June 9^l in village

Bethel.

1906

June 13^l Bethel.

Dryobates pubescens

1904

March 5[♂] 12[♂] 13' 22' 23' Bethel

September 20' 22' 27' Bethel.

November 7' 10[♂] 13' "

1905:

September 5[♂] 8[♂] 8[♂] Bethel.

1907.

July 23' 24². } near Bethel

August 6' 7' }

July 20' Bethel.

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

Dryobates pubescens.

1896. Lake Umbagog.

August 10² 15² 16²

September 1² 4² 6² 8² 9² 10⁽⁸²⁾ 13² 14² 15² 16³ 22²

Sept. 10. As I was sitting in the camp den this morning I heard a peculiar, low chur-r-r-r-r which at once struck me as a sound with which I was not familiar. At first I suspected that it was made by a Squirrel but presently I traced it to a pair of Downy Woodpeckers which were playing about among the stems of a cluster of mountain maple only a few yards off. One or both of them repeated the cry a dozen times or more before they wound off. They were both in full autumn plumage.

A note new to me.

1897

September 6² 20² 19^(P. m.R. C.R. P. m.R. C.R.) 25²

1898.

August 24² 30²

September 3² 7² 14² 25²

1900.

September 9² 21² 23² Bethel

1901

January 22² Bethel.

March 3² drumming at regular intervals; Mill St., Bethel.

1902.

January 3² Bethel.

Picoides arcticus.

4

Picoides arcticus.

1871. Maine (Lake Umbagog).
June 3-14. Three specimens taken. One which I shot June 14 was taken in a hole in the prostrate trunk in a windfall on the shore of the lake. The scolding call of this species is different from that of the Yellow-bellied Woodpecker. ✓
1873.
July 31. Found an adult male with a young in first plumage feeding among the stumps on the bank of the river below the house. ✓
- Sept. 7. Saw one and heard several others in the dense siber-vitae woods bordering the shores of Richardson Lake.
" 20. The ordinary cry of this species is indistinguishable from the chuck of the common ground squirrel. Heard several to-day.
1874.
Jul. 31. Shot three, one a young bird on the bridge river.
Aug. 10. A young female had a good sized yellow patch on the crown. ✓
1875.
May 26. Three specimens seen, one behind the house, two on the path of the Stone Barn. One was a female which evidently would not have laid for the at least two weeks. ✓
" 31. A pair seen in a hole of which I had already laid several eggs. This Woodpecker is by far the most active and energetic species that I know. Its strokes on the tree-trunk are peculiarly powerful, its general bearing expressive of vigor and energy. ✓
" 31. A female shot to-day would evidently not have laid for several weeks. ✓
1879.
June 4. A nest near the end of the bridge river with young uttering the querulous chatter common to all young Woodpeckers. Both parents were feeding them. About three inches in length, dressed in down and consisted of one end the other of the other. As the hole was dug from the hole his black head and yellow crest presented a fine appearance. Once he became suspicious of my presence, climbing up and the trunk of the tree and twisting his body about incessantly. After leaving the nest I heard his calling continually for sometime, running the usual kluck into a harsh, rolling clatter that I have never heard before. The hole was a very neat one about the size of that made by the Gray Woodpecker. It was a ✓

Picoides arcticus.

1879.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 4) a dead fir stub in mixed fir and spruce woods bordering the river. ✓

This Woodpecker is one of the finest and most vigorous of the family, always alert, active, and energetic.

" 13. Visiting the nest on Cambridge River this morning, I found the female birds coming to it at frequent intervals with food for the young who appeared at the hole once to receive it keeping up an incessant chatter that could be heard at least a hundred yards off. In no instance did either parent enter the hole; they simply clung beneath it while the parent in care of the hungry mouths that fringed the opening. ✓

" 19. Visited the nest on Cambridge River. One of the young was looking out of the hole and all were chattering like a host of Kingfishers, their clamor being literally incessant. They seemed to be nearly full grown and the forehead showed the orange crown-patch distinctly. ✓

" 21. Visited the nest on Cambridge River this morning and found that the entire family had gone. Saw two rabbits -- one behind the lake house, this note is extremely like the chirp of the grey Blackbird.
[nest in coll. 3721] ✓

1880.

July 11. No. 3-1. I swarmed a few days--red scale stub over one or five feet. Stub standing six feet of water twenty yards from the shore, bordered here by a heavy growth of spruce-trees. The hole was at the base of the stub which was about twenty feet high. The female was sitting and popped out her head as I approached, after a moment, flew to a neighboring tree. She soon returned following just below the entrance, peeped in, and then entered, struggling as if the hole were a tight fit. Proceeding cautiously to the tree I inserted my handkerchief in the entrance. When I put my fingers she would peck them fiercely, driving her powerful bill to the point at every blow and uttering a curious rattling cry not unlike that of the Kingfisher. At length I allowed her to come out, holding her head near the hole in the same way as when in, but she slipped through my fingers, at once flying to the water and not returning again. Soon after the male appeared and without apparent suspicion entered the hole. He employed him in the same way, but for a while then in haste, he came out to the entrance. Accordingly we cut a hole in the trunk a little above the water, and I took him by the neck. He uttered the same rattling cry as the female, but made absolutely no resistance, and was before me to strike at my hand by which I held it in the grasp of his bill. ✓

Picoides arcticus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.

May 27.

See 8-1. Nearly hatched--larch swamp standing alone on a small island in a retired cove, the adjacent swamps fringed with arbor-vitae; height fifteen feet; entrance on the north side; male sitting; female did not appear. Small island. Stamp taken & afterward given to Brit. Soc. Lib. Hist.

(May 28)

George Hayward discovered a nest of perfectly fresh eggs in the female's parent; he said the hole was about eight feet high in a live sycamore which was rotten inside. I dissected the bird and found that the hole had been laid three days ago.

1881.

May 14.

Shot a female which had laid all but two eggs (extremity of Sweet Cove).

" 23.

Shot a male on the edge of an arbor-vitae swamp bordering the Androscoggin River about a hundred rods below the mouth of the Megalloway; it was incubating.

" 26.

Shot a male on the south shore of the lake a few hundred yards west of Peaslee's Brook; he was digging at the trunk of a fir. It is unusual to find one so far away from the arbor-vitae swamps, but like most of the large woodpeckers, this species wanders a good deal, even at this season.

1882.

Oct. 8-10

Three seen in company October 10. They were playing together on a tall stub, chattering like P. villosus as they chased one another around its trunk. A single male on October 21.

Picoides arcticus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

^{1 shot} ^{2 shot}
Picoides arcticus. - June 4, 14 June, 1872.

^{2 shot}
Picoides arcticus. - July 31; ¹ Sept. 7, 22 1873.

July 30¹ - 31^{3 shot} - Aug 10¹ - 18^{2 shot} - 28¹ - Sept. 3¹ - 1874 May 26³ - 30¹ - 31¹ 1876

June 17¹ - 1878 / May 16¹ - 19¹ - 19¹ - Sept. 16¹ / May 23¹ - 26¹ / Oct 16¹ - 21¹

Picoides arcticus Oct. 9¹ - 16¹ - 17¹ - 1885 arcticus. Oct. 25¹ - 31¹ 1884

Picoides arcticus. Oct. 21¹ - 22¹

Picoides arcticus. 28¹ Sept. 1887.

1886.

Sept.
Picoides arcticus. 10¹ - 11¹ - 19¹ - 23¹ - 27¹. Oct 8¹

Picoides arcticus Sept. 25¹ - Oct. 5¹ - 13¹ (shot) - 26¹ shot
1889

55 Picoides arcticus. Oct. 10³ - 14² (camp) - 15¹ - 16¹ - 25¹ camp. Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Picoides arcticus

1888

✓

Sept. 11

Heard one this morning just above the Grice, another yesterday at the forest landing on Cambridge river near the Mill. The note is very like the Downy of our age. It is taken with its mate, a heard, returned 13 - Oct.

26

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

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Picoides arcticus

Picoides arcticus

1894

Sept. 8¹ (Pine Pt) 13¹ Bottle Pt. Pond.

1895.

September 5¹ (Pine Pt) 6¹ do. 7¹ do. 8¹ do

Lake Umbagog.

Picoides arcticus

1896.

June 2¹ at my camp Pine Point 6¹ do. 7¹ mason Knoll

me.

Picoides arcticus.

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

Picoides arcticus.

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

95. *Picoides arcticus.*

First plumage: male. Similar to the adult, but with the yellow crown-patch rather more restricted; the black of the upper parts duller; the white beneath tinged with brownish, and the bars upon the sides dusky instead of black. A few feathers upon the lower interscapular region are spotted with white. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., July 31, 1874. Unfortunately no females in strictly first plumage are available for comparison. A moulting specimen, however, which has acquired most of the second or autumnal plumage (Upton, Me., August 10, 1874), shows a patch of thickly sprinkled yellow feathers upon the crown, while another, taken as late as September 5, still retains several similar feathers. There can be little doubt but that among a good series of young females in first plumage many would be found to occur with yellow crown-patches quite conspicuously developed. All among a large number of adult females examined have the crown entirely plain.

Bull. N. O. C, 3, Oct., 1878, p. 180.

Picoides arcticus

Habits.

Salt Waterbury, Maine

Oct. 20, 1883

A female which I shot to day was in company with two Picus villosus. All three were chasing one another among some fallen tree tops ^{behind the L. House} and the shore of the Lake.

Oct. 22, '83. Saw several on the lower Malloway. Shortly after sunrise ^{on the 23rd} one "drummed" for at least half an hour. The air was perfectly still and we could hear him long after we had passed the place. His "drum" was a simple roll.

Wilton, Maine

Picoides arcticus

1884

Oct. Upon telling Will Peaslee of the fact that their Woodpeckers ^{in autumn} congregate in large numbers in burned timber where the fire has been the preceding spring he made the following explanation:

When the fire runs through fir & spruce woods in June it kills the trees at just that stage when the "siva" (i.e. newly formed wood) is full of sap. This sap remains soft until winter.

In early autumn the trees so killed are seen to be infest with multitudes of wood borers which Peaslee thinks feed on this sap. At

Picoides arcticus.

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

1893

Sept. 6 I find it at work on the
top of a fallen & partially decayed
spruce at a distance of 200 yards
or more. It would take long of
a scale of bark using his bill like
a lever and then use his tongue
to thrust doubtless into holes
made by wood boring. If he found a
hole he would thrust forward his
bill and with a rapid motion
without apparent haste or exertion
he would remove the scales of bark
until he found a fruit full spot
found. While he was at the bird would
found save by his wings his tail
but when he appeared it never than
15 or 20 yds he would raise his wings
and his tail and utter the "tchuck"
many times in succession, sometimes
alternating with this a low peeping
note "ch. ch. ch. ch. ch." If he
found he would fly to another spot
and check up among the branches
using the back side of the trunk and
peeping now and then. This species is
found in the most beautiful
of the woods near the lake.

Bethel, Maine.

Picoides arcticus.

1904. March 6 & 7 & 19th heard over
the Glen.

March 6th at Wood Road, West fork, about 1/2 mile from Dr. G's,
pecking vigorously & noisily at trunk of upturned, dying
(but not dead) Balsam. Worked ten minutes or more
at one spot. Finally desisted & worked us for several
minutes keeping perfectly motionless like a Sapsucker "hiding".
At length I hammered at base of stem. Bird
flew to escape then uttering the "tchuck" - like rattle.
A warmer center it flew off one of higher through
the woods. There were chiefly of beech & maple
with a few scattered Balsams & other oaks.

" 7th The Balsam woods near Dr. G's, pecking at Balsam
stem (less than, apparently passing very near & then
to call "kloc". At length flew uttering "tchuck" like
rattle on wing. Alighted crosswise on lateral branch of
the beech & called "kloc, kloc" etc. rapidly & continuously. Several
repeated by one person of the party.

Picoides arcticus

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May

21[♂] hd. Cove behind
great island.

June

4^{hd} South Brook Pond. 14[♀] Spelman's Point
near Pine Point.

Picoides arcticus.

Lo. = near Kalluvik.
L.H. = " Lake House
P. = Pine Point

1896. Lake Umbagog.
September ^{P.} 26 ^{L.} ^{P.} 29½.

October ^{L.H.} ¹ ^{h.}

1897.
September ^{P.} 4 ^{h.} ^{P.} 14 ^{h.} ^{Curtis Meadows} 22 ^{h.}

1898
September ^{P.} 1 ^{h.} ^{P.} 8 ^{h.} ^{P.} 9 ^{h.} ^{P.} 14 ^{h.}

1902.
January 7 ♂ Bethel.

1904.
March 6 ♂ 7 ♀ 19 h. Bethel.

Picoides americanus.

Picoides americanus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.
May 31. Shot an adult male among stumps on the edge of the stone farm. It was very tame. Its note resembled that of the Downy Woodpecker but was uttered in a different tone. ✓
1880.
May 26. Shot an adult male. He was busily crawling into the trunk of a large dead spruce on the shore of a small island. He was perfectly silent, and apparently could not have heard for some time. ✓
- June 7. Shot an adult female in a dense spruce forest bordering a retired cove. She was feeding on the trunk of a dead spruce literally riddled by Woodpeckers. Her hammering was loud and somewhat peculiar. She was apparently in the midst of incubation. ✓



THAYER MUSEUM
LANGASTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Dec. 20-1914

Dear Mr. Brewster

I have just returned from
Carrutuck Sound where I have been for the
last two weeks; that is the reason I have
not answered your letter before.

I found the nest of the American three-toed
Woodpecker near the shore of B. Pond on June 9-1898,
in an old dead Spruce stump, 20 ft from the ground.
The female was shot. There were two fresh eggs.
The bird flushed from the nest when the stub
was struck with a stick. The male bird was not
seen.

I never recorded this set. The eggs are now
in my museum. I have never seen this bird again
at B. Pond, although I go up there every year and always
keep my bird-eye open.

Yours Sincerely
John E. Thayer

P.S. There were thousands of geese & swan at Carrutuck
and lots of common ducks. The Snow geese were there in great numbers.

Picoides americanus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Picoides hi. americanus. - ^{♂ shot} May 31, May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Picoides am ¹⁴⁸⁰ May 25 ^{♂ ad.} June 7 ^{♀ incubating shot.}

Picoides americanus Oct. 19^{ad ♀} - 27^{2(?)}

1884

Maine (Lake Umbagog)

Picoides americanus.

1885

Oct. 26

Shot a young ♂ in nearly completed autumnal plumage, near the west shore of the lake just north of the Narrows. The morning was very still (it was about 8 o'clock), and my attention was drawn to the bird by the noise of its hammering on the trunk of a live spruce. It was busy at work digging for wood-bore, and paid no attention to me, although I watched it for some time before firing. Its motions and the noise produced by its pecking were in no wise peculiar. It remained for several minutes working at the same spot. I recognized it at once for it looked smaller than *P. aestivus*, and although appearing nearly black, showed to some extent the characteristic white

Picoides americanus Oct 26 ^{♂ shot}

1885

P. americanus Oct. 26 ^{♂ shot at} Pulpit Rock.
1889

Picoides americanus.

1889,
October 26.

Lake Umbagog.
Pulpit Rock.

Landed at Pulpit Rock for lunch. Heard a Woodpecker tapping in heavy spruce timber on the hillside and going to the place found a female P. arcticus which I shot at. She flew a short distance and alighted, then turned head down and hung by one foot. I was about to take her off the tree when I heard another Woodpecker tapping a few rods off. Looking I discovered a fine male P. americanus working up the trunk of a large spruce and quickly shot him. I recognized him the first glance. Afterwards shot a male P. arcticus near the Rock as we were eating lunch. He came from across the river, calling kloc, kloc as he flew, and alighted on a tall slender fir. Although killed dead by the shot I fired at him he clung to the tree, apparently by his bill, so tenaciously that I had to get Jim to cut it down.

.

Picoides americanus.

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

Sept 30
Oct 3
20
I saw it between ...
at 4 ...
pods very low ...
in a ...
with ...

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Picoides americanus

1894

Sept. 10th 12th 26th

Pine Point

Sept. 10. a ♀ drumming and calling for 15 minutes or more - 8 a.m. - in spruce woods on hill behind camp. Called probably fifty times, giving 8 or 10 calls - then pausing for a half minute or so. Only one form of note uttered - this a kloc ^{or gluc} varying considerably in tone or quality at times closely resembling the call of P. arcticus at others equally closely that of Drepanates villosus & running from one to the other through insensible gradations. The drum was a perfectly regular, long, even roll like that of D. pubescens but louder.

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

Sept 30
Oct 3
20
I saw it between ...
at 4 ...
pods very low ...
in a ...
with ...

Picoides americanus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Notes.

1894. I saw a ♀ Banded Three-toed Woodpecker on Pine Point this Sept. 10. morning. It called at least fifty times in succession uttering a note which varied so much in tone that at first I thought it was made by P. arcticus, next by Dryobates villosus, and last by D. pubescens. It was not until I got my glass on the bird that I felt sure of its identity, although I suspected that it would prove to be P. americanus from the fact that I have before compared the note of that species to the notes of both P. arcticus and D. pubescens. After calling awhile this bird began drumming, making a long, continuous roll like a Downy's but louder I thought. It had less white on the back than usual - a narrow median line only. It kept high up in the spruces and exhibited no peculiarities of attitude or motion.

Picoides americanus.

1897.

Lake Umbagog.

June

23ⁱⁿ_{nest}, 4♂ & ♀ at nest -
2 eggs

Bottle Brook Pond.

Sphyrapicus varius.

Sphyrapicus varius.

Sphyrapicus varius - Common May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Sphyrapicus varius. - ^{1 juv} July 31; ^{1 juv. 1st year} Aug. 6, 11, 25; ^{2 fully hatched} Sept. 7, 18, 22 1873.

Sphyrapicus Aug 13 ^{2 juv} 1874 - 1874 / May 26. 1876 / May 22 ¹⁸⁸⁰ ^{det of} ^{cop. described} - / May 12 ¹⁸⁸¹ ^{juv}

Sphyrapicus 1⁺ 9⁺ 11^{juv} - 20⁺ 23⁺ Sent 1887

Sept. Sphyrapicus from 2⁺ 4⁺ 10⁺ 15⁺ 20⁺ 25⁺ 27⁺

Sphyrapicus Sept. 3⁺ 13⁺ 15⁺ 21⁺ 22⁺ 24⁺ 25⁺ 27^{ad} 28⁺

1889 Oct. 1^{juv}

56 Sphyrapicus Sept. 25⁺ Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1884 Sphyrapicus varius
September 4^{juv} 17^(2 juv) Pine Point
" 21⁺ 23⁺ " "

Sept. 17. E. R. S. hearing the trawling ^v
cry of a bird in front of the camp
at once exclaimed: "How cat-like;
how very like a cat's meow." &
could scarce believe that a Woodpecker
uttered the sound.

1895.

September 4^{juv} 15^{juv} Pine Pt. 19^{juv} Pine Pt. 25^{juv} (Cand. Riv)
" 29^{juv} Pine Pt.
October 1^{juv} (Bakerside to better)

Lake Umbagog.

1896. Sphyrapicus varius
P. = Pine Pt.
May 13⁺ 14⁺ 15^{2 pairs} 16⁺ 17⁺ } ^{near} Bakerside
" 19⁺ 20⁺
" 23⁺ 24⁺ 25⁸ ^{(8 juvs in} ^{cover on} ^{with arm)} 27⁺
" 28⁺ 29⁺ 30⁺
June 1⁺ 2⁺ 3⁺ 5⁺ 6⁺ 7⁺
" 12⁺

nests

May 28 nest in dead snag of birch with maple
in old birch & maple woods on ridges,
5 eggs incubated three or four days. Taken
June 3. nest in beech thick young calling inside
making a low chattering. ~~Another nest~~
" 4 nest with young. Rapid Riv. - Watrous

Drumming

Not a roll like that of our other Woodpeckers
but an emphatic knocking: rat-tat-tat-tat
tat-tat, tat-tat, tat-tat, tat; the number of tats
varying from 3 or 4 to 10 or 12, the intervals
in length & position. Both sexes knock.
It is evidently call & answer.

Sphyrapicus varius.

1871. Maine (Lake Umbagog).

June 3 - Abundant everywhere especially about the shores of
June 10. the lake. They feed almost exclusively on the birches
their notes are a harsh snarling cry, and a loud call
quite unique. Their tapping roll on the resonant trunks
of trees can be heard at a great distance in still wea-
ther.

" 14. Took a nest with three freshe eggs. The hole was
small for the size of the bird, and entered horizontally
for at least three inches before it began to descend and
enlarge.

1873.

Aug. 11. This bird is true almost to stupidity, or perhaps
like certain ground birds it depends for safety on its
protective coloring. It will allow one to approach with-
in a few feet and when fired at and missed, will often
flatten itself against the bark and remain perfectly mo-
tionless.

" 25. It is apparently getting scarce for I have seen on-
ly one during the past week.

Sept. 7. Shot one on the shores of Richardson Lake.

" 13. There are still a few about.

" 23. Saw only to-day.

1874.

Aug. 4. Saw several, the first this season.

" 10. Shot a young male.

1875.

May 23. A male shot to-day. It uttered a peculiar cry
somewhat like the cry of a Gullbird and a loud clurr,
clurr, clurr.

" 26. Shot a female which had already laid several eggs.

" 31. Two incubated nests in high birch stubs at least
fifty feet above the ground; could not examine them.

" " Heard this species utter a new note. A peculiar
cry analogous to the ya-rick, ay-rick of Colaptes but
more run together and less rhythmic.

June 1. A female shot by Stone had a few red feathers in
the throat patch; this bird had laid all her eggs.

Sphyrapicus varius.

1876. Maine (Lake Umbagog).

(June 2)

A wing-tipped male soon became seized with a perfectly deafening clamor, screaming continuously, and so loudly that he might have been heard for a quarter of a mile. He was very spirited and plucky raising the feathers of the crown in a conspicuous crest and hammering at my head so forcibly as nearly to draw blood.

" 3.

Three nests, the first in a tall stub standing in water eight or ten feet deep, the hole at least thirty feet above the water. My guide felled the tree fortunately without breaking the eggs which were three in number. Upon discovery the female found that she would have laid four more. Her mate which I also killed had the rather unusual red nuchal band. This nest had an entrance hole one and one-half inches in diameter; the interior cavity was twelve and one-half inches deep, with a diameter of about five inches. The parent birds were noisy and very tame. The second nest was in a red oak at the Village of Fort. It contained six fresh eggs. The hole was about fifteen feet above the water, the interior cavity perhaps twelve inches deep. The third nest was in a very tall stub at least fifty feet above the water. Upon falling the tree we found it contained both of which were broken. The entrance hole measured one and ten-sixteenths inches in diameter and the interior cavity sixteen inches in depth. I noticed that the wood was somewhat softer than in either of the other trees. The oak stub is the only one that I have seen which did not contain at least five or six nesting cavities. At least half of these are usually new. The birds evidently breed in the same tree year after year. The nest is usually finished for the parent's delight in flying in and out and were a habit of clinging just below the entrance for many minutes at a time apparently looking on. Upon starting they often struggle violently before they can crowd themselves through the small hole.

" 4.

Four nests; containing respectively five eggs slightly incubated, seven perfectly fresh, five slightly incubated; and six eggs nearly fresh. The first nest about eight feet above the water in a live poplar, the hole entering near a knot had been, penetrating three inches horizontally, then ascending about twelve inches; the second nest in a dead birch at about the same height; the third at least thirty feet above the water in a very rotten birch stub; the fourth nest about fifteen feet above the water in a birch. None of the parent birds made much noise while examining their eggs.

Sphyrapicus varius.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1876.

June 9. An inaccessible nest in a tall stub had the smallest entrance hole that I have ever seen, so small in fact that the bird had to struggle violently to get in.

" 15. A female launching out into the air and catching flies.

(June 23) They now eat their living largely by catching and are nearly as good marksmen as any of the Tyrannidae. ✓

1878.

June 9. A pair sitting on the finished touches on their nest in a birch stub.

" 17. Nest on Cambridge River with young; they chattered in the manner of all young Woodpecker. Hole in birch stub. Height fifteen feet. ✓

" 19. Nest if not all of the young are hatched. In a nest found yesterday the young were clamoring loudly--the hole was in a small dead sapling standing in the water--height ten feet--limbs only half dead, some of the branches being still green--the male showed his beautiful head at the entrance when I tapped at the tree, but no amount of tapping could make him come out. ✓

1880.

May 21. Sat 2-5. Fresh--old spruce height thirty feet; entrance on west side of tree; this nest was unmistakably a last year's one, the hole and interior black and discolored by the weather; there were several new and perfectly finished nesting cavities in the same tree, besides an old nest of the Pileated Woodpecker near its top. ✓

" 23. Approaching a stub where a brood of young were reared last year I distinctly heard a woodpecker at work inside. A few raps on the trunk with our ax brought his inclined head to the entrance which as usual was so small that he had to struggle to get out.

" 25. Sat 2-4. Fresh--small dead ash; hole old and black; height twenty feet; eggs beautifully incubated before blowing. May 26 -- the bird's entrance hole higher up in the same stub. ✓

Sphyrapicus varius.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1880.

26?

May 25.

Set G-3. Fresh--rose-tinted before blowing, but stained by the chips on which they lay. Nest in old and very rotten yellow birch, standing just inside the wood edge near the lake. *N. end of Great Pond.*

" 27

Set H-3. Nest in white birch; entrance in east side; height twelve feet; those standing in shallow water just outside the edge of the woods.

" 29

Set I-3. Fresh--ash stub; height sixteen feet; entrance on east side of tree; there were only two other holes in this stub. The occupied one was black and evidently old. Yesterday we counted ten dead holes in a single birch, only one inhabited as usual. ✓

Sphyrapicus varius.

1880.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

May 29

Set E-4. Live and well--height fifteen feet; entrance hole in the same tree, one of several and young just gone. One of this set was very badly stained by rotten wood. While the birds were coming off the stump the birds flew about his head showing much solicitude.

June 1.

Set J-5. Paper birch fifteen feet; entrance on north side. *N. side of Leonard's Pond.*

" 4

Set K-2. Paper birch, nine feet. Cavity black and old; there were several newer and water holes higher up in the tree; entrance on east side. *E. end of island in Leonard's Pond.*

" 10

Set L-3. Fresh--entrance south side exceedingly rotten birch stub; height twenty-five feet. *1st a swarf specimen.*

1881.

May 12.

Set M-3. Maple stub--east side--height fifteen feet; hole so small that the bird had to struggle violently to get out.

Sphyrapicus varius.

Lake Umbagog, New England.

Five eggs (2851), May 28, 1896, coll. Wm. Brewster. Both birds at nest, female sitting at 6 A.M. Eggs inc. a few days.

Glaspys Cove. Old-growth paper & yellow birch & rock maple woods, high ground, 20 yds. from Lake. Nest in short, upright dead prong

of living rock maple. Ht. 40 ft. Stump taken. Birds anxious, flying to & fro as W. was getting the eggs. [(n) is not written before 2000]

.....

Nest /0 (3038), June 5, 1897, coll. C.H. Watrous. Bird started from nest. Eggs nearly hatched. "In an old hole (made some years past) in a brown ash stub about 15 ft. above the water" in Block Island Cove. Eggs all broken by the premature fall of the tree.

Nest /4 (3039), June 5, 1897, coll. Wm. Brewster. Bird started from hole. Eggs fresh. In dead, upright prong of living white maple about 30 ft. above water in Leonard's Pond.

tion, go for very little. One of the two little feathers of 9-primaried birds, as we have seen, certainly corresponds to the spurious or fully developed first primary of 10-primaried; why may not the other be also a primary? It is not conclusive argument to the contrary that the feather in question is never fully developed; nor is it an insuperable objection that the function of the feather is certainly that of a covert. The strongest argument against the view here very guardedly discussed is, that if the feather be not a covert, then the first fully developed primary has none, while the rest have one apiece. While I am far from committing myself to the implied proposition that an oscine bird possesses eleven primaries, I think it proper to bring the case forward as one which will bear looking into, and which will probably remain open until the exact relations between a *remex* and a *tectrix* are ascertained. Should it be determined that an *Oscine* may show traces of *two* suppressed primaries, instead of only the single one which certainly persists in 10-primaried birds, the fact would tend to increase the value already justly set upon number of remiges as a taxonomic factor. It is generally admitted, and it seems to be unquestionable, that here, as in numberless other cases, reduction in number and specialization in function of parts indicates a higher grade of organization; for only the lower birds show the higher aggregate number of remiges, and in none but the higher are the developed primaries ever reduced to nine. A gradual reduction in the number of remiges seems to be directly correlated with that progressive consolidation or compaction of the distal osseous segments of the fore limb which reaches its climax in the wing of the most highly organized birds of the present epoch.

THE YELLOW-BELLIED WOODPECKER (*SPHYRAPICUS VARIUS*).

BY WILLIAM BREWSTER.

THE Mexicans call the Woodpeckers "Carpenteros," and most appropriately, for the chisel-shaped bill not only serves the bird in procuring its daily food, but is also the sole agent employed in digging the wonderful cavities in which the eggs are laid and the young reared. It is probable that, putting aside the universal ene-

Sphyrapicus varius.

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

96. *Sphyrapicus varius.*

First plumage: male. Crown dull yellowish-green obscurely tinged in places with dusky-red; nape and a broad stripe extending through and behind the eye dull plumbeous-ash spotted with brownish-white; rest of upper parts like the adults, the white spots, however, tinged with pale greenish-yellow. Throat dull yellowish-scarlet. Malar stripes meeting below the throat-patch, mottled with dusky. Central line of abdomen greenish-yellow; rest of under parts dull greenish and olive, barred everywhere with dusky or dull black. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August 10, 1874. The amount of variation exhibited by a large series of males in first plumage is considerable. In one or two there is no red upon the throat; in others that part is brownish-white with a few scattered red feathers; many have the crown dull-brown, thickly spotted with brownish-white.

First plumage: female. Crown very pale greenish-buff, each feather narrowly tipped with brown; feathers of interscapular region dusky, with transverse bands of yellowish-white; rest of upper parts like the adult. Throat brownish-white; abdomen pale brownish-yellow; breast and sides dull brownish-olive, thickly barred with dusky. From a specimen in my collection shot at Upton, Me., August 6, 1873.

The first plumage of this species is worn for a longer period than that of any other bird with which I am acquainted. Some specimens taken as late as October and November seem not to have fully perfected their first moult, many of the earlier feathers being still retained. In this condition they present a curiously patched appearance, and scarcely any two are alike. Full justice has hardly been done by writers to the adult plumage of this species. Among the males, it is true, only a comparatively small amount of variation obtains, and the full dress is always acquired the first spring. But the females in spring plumage differ to a degree which seems almost endless. This mutation is, however, chiefly in relation to the color and markings of the crown. Thus, out of thirteen females before me, all collected in the breeding season, only six have the full patch of crimson upon the crown. In one specimen the whole top of the head is spotted thickly and evenly with brownish-white. Another exhibits two lateral patches of brownish-orange which extend nearly to the occiput, while a third has a few scarlet feathers upon the forehead. The remainder are variously marked over the crown with mixed yellow and crimson. This excessive variability is probably a purely individual tendency to aberration from a given type, as several spring females not as yet through the moult, and plainly shown by the remains of the previous plumage to be birds entering upon their first breeding season, have fully developed crown-patches of pure crimson.

Bull. N. O. C. 3, Oct., 1878, p. 180-181.

Sphyrapicus varius.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Sphyrapicus varius ✓

1888

Sluggish disposition

Sept. 10

Watched one over an hour during which he moved only a few feet up the trunk of a maple tapping softly at intervals. This is the most sluggish Woodpecker I know. It will spend hours in the same tree. The species of Picus & Picoides are very much more animated, restless, and energetic.

Sphyrapicus varius.

1896 Sphyrapicus ✓
May 28 Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Nest 40 ft, dead stub in live
rock maple. ♂ & ♀ change places,
both calling wher-aher in low
murmuring tones. something like
call of Muskrat. I do not
remember ever hearing this note
before.

Sphyrapicus varius.

1899.

Oxford Co., Maine.

Sept. 27 one juv., Bethel.

Sphyrapicus varius. O. = Outlet.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May 14¹ 16² near lakeside
" 21¹ 22² 25¹ 26¹ 27¹ " Great Island
" 28² 31² Head of Lake
June 1² 2² 3² 4³ 14¹ " " "

June 5 nest 5 eggs on point of halibut, nest 4 fresh eggs, two nests newly hatched young (not seen)

" 14 A bird heard uttering a guttural wick-wick-wick-wick-wick-wick ✓
apparently a note of courtship and not unlike a call of the Flicker.

1903.

June 5¹ apple orchard near Lucy Larcom's Lodge Bethel.
" 12¹ near the Pease Spring Upton
" 14³ about 1 mile below the Falls Cambridge River

Sphyrapicus varius.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 14^{1 heard} (clear call) (near Lakeside) 26' 29' 30' juv

September 2^{hd.} 16' juv.

1897.

September 10^{P.} juv 12^{P.} juv. 14^{P.} juv

1898.

August 27^{P.} hd. 28' juv.

September 1^{P.} 2^{P.} 4^{P.} 14^{P.} 16^{P.} 18^{2 juv} 20^{2 juv.} Meadows Camp, Upper
Magalloway River } 27' 28' 30' ^{Bethel}

1904.

September 20^{1 juv in} Apple orchard 26' Bethel.

1907.

July 22^{hd in Dr. G's} grounds Bethel.

" 25' 29' juv.

August 1' 5' 8' 10' juv. 15' } near Lakeside

Sphyrapicus varius.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897. Watrous and Gilbert went up the Megalloway this morning.

June 5. ~~xxxx~~ In the afternoon they visited two nests of the Yellow-bellied Woodpecker which they had previously found in Block Island Cove. One contained young, the other five eggs advanced in incubation. Watrous unfortunately broke these eggs but he brought in the nest a remarkable one drilled in a dry ash stub. The entrance hole is evidently an old one for it is gray and weathered but the interior has been at least freshly chiselled off on every side and perhaps wholly excavated this season. It is not at all uncommon for Sphyrapicus to make use of an old hole in this way.

In the evening we all visited a nest of this species at the western extremity of Leonard's Pond. It was in a dead, upright prong of a living white maple about 30 ft. above the water-altogether a typical situation. It contained four fresh eggs.

Sphyrapicus varius.

Upper Megalloway River, Maine.

1898. Sapsuckers had dug some wells in the trunk of a rather
Sept. 18. large yellow birch that stands in front of the camp and at
least two birds (both young) hung about the place at all hours
of the day resorting frequently to the sap well to drink.
Twice they met there and on each occasion a surprisingly pro-
longed and bitter combat ensued. There was no preliminary
dodging but the moment the two birds came together they clinch-
ed and went fluttering down to the ground where they rolled
over and over for two or three minutes. Once they separated
of their own accord but the other time one of the guides
walked to the spot and kicked at them just missing them. I
could not make out that either bird received any serious in-
jury nor could I see that they pecked or struck at one another.
It was simply a bull-dog-like grip from beginning to end.

The ordinary call of the Sapsucker is ^(perhaps) best described by

Call note of
Sapsucker.

1909.
June 18. the term snarl. It has a peevish, irritable quality, suggesting that

~~the bird is in a fit of ill-temper,~~ ^{chronical, call by} ^(on the part of the bird) Its resemblance to the scream of

the Blue Jay which some writers have noted is not close ~~for the Sap-~~

sucker's note is lower ^{pitched} and less resonant ^{than that of the Jay.} It reminds me more of the

mew of the Cat-bird but is not closely like that, either.

Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis.

7

Ceophloeus pileatus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Hylotomus pileatus - ^{3 Nov} June 6, ^{2 Nov} 3 June, 1872.

July 28¹⁸⁸³ - Aug 13¹⁸⁸³ - 15¹⁸⁷⁴ - 1874 June 3¹⁸⁸⁰ - 1876 / May 31¹⁸⁸¹ - May 19¹⁸⁸¹ - 27¹⁸⁸¹
 Oct. 11¹⁸⁸³ - 17¹⁸⁸³ - 21¹⁸⁸³

Hylotomus pileatus, Oct. 13, 15, 17, 18, 24, 31, 1884.

Hylotomus Oct. 9¹ - 11² - 12¹ - 15¹ - 16² - 17² - 18¹ - 24¹ - 25¹ - 26¹ 1885

Hylotomus pileatus Oct. 12¹ - 19¹ - 20¹ - 22² - 26¹ 1886.

Hylotomus 2¹ - 11¹ - 26¹ - 27¹ - 28¹ - 29¹ Sept. 1887.

Sept.
Hylotomus 14¹ - 17¹ - 19² - 25³

Hylotomus Sept. 5¹ - 7¹ - 9² - 12¹ - 25¹ - 26¹ - 30¹

1889

Oct. 2¹ - 3² - 8¹ - 10¹ - 15¹ (at camp) - 16² - 17¹ - 18¹ - 24¹ - 25²

57 *Hylotomus* Oct. 1¹ - 2¹ - 3¹ - 10⁴ - 22³ Lake Umbagog, Maine, 1890.

Maine

M

They are really abundant around the lake now. I hear them everywhere. They have the usual laughing notes. Heard one to-day across the beach where it was at least a mile wide. Of course it was a dead calm at the time.

MAINE, (L. Umbagog.)

Hylotomus pileatus

1885

Oct. 9-

Two or three seen or heard every day. They often utter their loud laughing calls when on wing. They take very long flights at times, often going a mile or more at one stretch, the course perfectly direct and free from undulations. The wings flapped heavily and slowly like a crow's.

Ceophloeus pileatus.

L. Umbagog, Maine.

Hylotomus pileatus - ^{8 shot} June 6, ^{2 shot} 3 June, 1872.

July 28^{1 shot} - Aug 13^{1 shot} - 15⁻ - 1874 June 3¹ 1876 | ¹⁸⁸⁰ May 31² | ¹⁸⁸¹ May 19¹ - 27^{2 shot}
Oct. 11^{3 shot} - 17³ - 21²

Hylotomus pileatus, Oct. 13, 15, 17, 18, 24, 31, 1884.

Hylotomus Oct. 9¹ - 11² - 12¹ - 15¹ - 16² - 17² - 18¹ - 24¹ - 25¹ - 26¹ 1885

Hylotomus pileatus Oct. 12¹ - 19¹ - 20¹ - 22² - 26¹ 1886.

Hylotomus 2¹ - 11¹ - 26¹ - 27¹ - 28¹ - 29¹ Sept. 1887.

Sept.
Hylotomus 14¹ - 17¹ - 19² - 25³

Hylotomus 1889 Sept. 5¹ - 7¹ - 9² - 12¹ - 25¹ - 26¹ - 30¹

1889

Oct. 2¹ - 3² - 8¹ - 10¹ - 15¹ (at camp) - 16² - 17¹ - 18¹ - 24¹ - 25²

57 | *Hylotomus* Oct. 1¹ - 2¹ - 3¹ - 10¹ - 22³ Lake Umbagog, Maine. 1890.

Lake Umbagog, Maine
Oct. 27, 1883

They are really abundant around the lake now, I hear them everywhere. They have the usual laughing notes. Heard one to-day across the beach where it was at least a mile wide. Of course it was a dead calm at the time.

(Umbagog.)

Hylotomus pileatus

Two or three seen or heard every day. They often utter their loud laughing calls when on wing. They take very long flights at times, often going a mile or more at one stretch, the course perfectly direct and free from undulations. The wings flapped heavily and slowly like a crow's.

Tylotomus pilatus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1872.
June 6.

Shot a male on the edge of the woods above the house. He did not sing, particularly shy, circling behind the trunk of the tree when I made any sudden movement, almost immediately showing his head again, and in the course of a few minutes sideling back into full view. My attention was attracted to him by his loud ringing laugh, continued for nearly a minute without cessation until I wondered how the bird could get breath. These notes bore a close resemblance to those of Colaptes but were louder and shriller. Dead shot - female June 6; she was hammering a small hole and prostrate log to pieces.

1874.
July 28.

One shot just day along after death to the top of a huge stub and has not yet fallen.

Aug. 13.

Shot an individual on the edge of the woods above the house. I was attracted to it by its loud laughing notes which are very like those of Colaptes but softer, rather louder, and ending in a slight tremble. It might be readily mistaken, however, for the song of Colaptes.

" 15.

The note, though like that of Colaptes, is unmistakable.

Sept. 19.

Heard one near the Brooks Tavern (raften).

1876.

May 29.

Heard a number, one of the very best I have seen. Their song is almost indistinguishable from that of Colaptes; it is a little louder and shriller and always ends in a falling tremble.

June 2.

They had been very busy about the combing trees. An old stump which I examined to-day, was perforated into the very core, the furrows being four inches wide and six feet long.

Ceophloeus pileatus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1876.

June 2

Hearing one calling in the narrow belt of trees bordering the lake near Peaslee's brook, I landed and went in pursuit. Although I was obliged to approach across an open field I easily got within forty yards of it. It fell without uttering the usual laughing cry as it descended. It proved a female in remarkably fine plumage. Dissection showed that it had not laid this season and may be so likely to lay for sometime. From this and previous observations I believe these birds are not breeding or attempting to breed as yet. Their motions while climbing the tree trunks are identical with those of the smaller Woodpeckers. Their flight, however, is wholly different, and very peculiar; it is performed on a level plane with slow, heavy wing-flaps and the ordinary speed is not greater than that of a Heron. The bird on wing resembles a Crow, but its

June 30

colors are of a more delicate. I have heard only one note from this species, the whistle already described.

1879.

June 17.

A fine male in the woods behind the house was very tame, seeming not to fear me in the least. His superb crest was very conspicuous feature. This specimen is a great reader feeding on the woods daily.

1880.

May 21

An old nest cavity in the end of a tall old stub; both entrance and interior were proportionate to the size of the bird.

" 21.

A pair on the lake shore near the Stone farm; the male was hopping about the female precisely in the manner of Colaptes, and uttering the same ya-ick, ya-ick. He was one of the old birds daily now; they are said to be very productive large broods and sometimes hop about on the ground.

1881.

May 27.

Spot of adult female white on the tail. Irides hazel-red; exceedingly tame and bold.

1882.

Oct. 1-23

Common. Three seen in the woods below H. Very ill in heavy thicket of low brush and tall grass (see record).

Hylotornis pileatus ✓

Notes and habits.

Upton, Maine
Oct. 11, 1882.

I killed three of these Woodpeckers to-day in the woods behind the Lake House. They were together when I first found them, hammering away at some prostrate logs. They were very tame, I killed one the first shot and the other two flew less than 100 yds. & began rapping again. I approached them easily & wounded a second which flew some distance. While looking for it my attention was attracted by a low grunting noise & looking up I discovered the wounded bird clinging to the trunk of a

Better, Me.
1904.

Hylotornis pileatus. ✕

March 9. Fresh & extensive work on a Balsam stub on the Balsam Cove. It had evidently been done since 3.30 yesterday P.M. when I passed the spot & happened to stop & examine the stub. The character of the chips as well as excavation left no doubt that they were the work of a log-creeper.

brown old directly over my head &
 flies than twenty feet high. The
 instant that bird was clinging by its
 like occasionally covering it with
 bill in a talking way. I shot at
 it surrounded on again & it fell
 to the ground with a broken wing.
 I immediately captured it
 & killing its phlegm till he fell.
 I killed a small sparrow when
 approached, he remained on the
 ground spitefully, knocking off
 my feathers & bill. Upon my
 leaving it it remained exactly
 like a hen under similar circum-
 stances & so loudly that it might
 have been heard half a mile off.
 The third bird, a ♀, kept uttering
 a low squeaking que-que & then
 with a loud whistle. I shot it
 followed it and found it on
 the ground hammering at the base
 of a tree. It was perfectly brown &
 the color of its neck I shot.
 These Protophloeus are wandering
 birds & hard to kill. All the

Belton, Tex.
 1904.

Hyalonurus pileatus.

March 9. Fresh & extensive work on a Balsam
 trunk on the Balsam Creek. It had
 evidently been done since 3.30 yesterday
 P.M. when I passed the spot & happened
 to stop & examine the trunk. The character
 of the chips as well as excavation left
 no doubt that they were the result of a
 log-creeper.

Ceophlaenus pileatus

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May

13¹/₂ 16¹/₂
Mallett River Cove do.
26²/₂₇ nest. Waltham 28²/_{at} nest, 1 nest do. 30¹/_{at} nest 2 d.

Near Lakeside

June

Ortles Swamp do. do. Androscoquin
3¹/_{at} 5¹/_{at} Pond 6¹/_{at} 7¹/_{at} River.
11²/_{at} Great Pond. 15¹/_{at}

1903.

June

6¹/_{at} Black Spruce Swamp. Identified only by drawing for that
was presumably lost & could have prevented from us
other birds.

Bethel.

" 14 perfectly fresh-looking & well finished hole, apparently a
nesting hole in tall stub (30 ft. up) in swamp just } Cambridge River
above the Big Log.

" 14. Saw one flying across Lake from B. Point to near
Lakeside. Annoton calling near Steam Farm.

" 15. Saw one cross the Androscoquin River near Great Meadows.

C.R. = Cambridge River
 O. = near Outlet
 L. = near Lakeside
 L.H. = " Lake House.
 P. = Pine Point.

Ceophloeus pileatus.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 9¹/₂* 11¹/₂* 13¹/₂* 14¹/₂* 16¹/₂* 18¹/₂* 20¹/₂*

September 11¹/₂* P. 29¹/₂* S.H.

October 3¹/₂*
 L.H.

1897.

September P O. ^{Outlet Brook} 19¹/₂* (Spelman) ^{Outlet} 21¹/₂* ^{P.} 23¹/₂* (W. Sagitt) ^{P.} 24¹/₂* ^{Cambridge River} 25¹/₂* 26¹/₂* 29* 30¹/₂*

October 2¹/₂* Bethel.

1898

August P P P P P P
 23¹/₂* 24¹/₂* 25¹/₂* 27¹/₂* 29¹/₂* 30¹/₂*

September P P P L.H. P P P
 1¹/₂* 2¹/₂* 5¹/₂* 12¹/₂* 14¹/₂* 16¹/₂* 24¹/₂*

1900.

September 16¹/₂* Whale - back Cove.

1902.

January 5²/₂ Bethel.

1904

March 9 fresh & afternoon walk in a stub which I found just dry & which then showed us trace of the log coals all over Bethel.

September 20¹/₂* ^{Di.} ^{hemp} woods 23¹/₂* ds. 25¹/₂* ds. 26¹/₂* ds. Bethel.

October 28¹/₂* Di. ^{Di.} woods. Bethel.

November 9¹/₂* " " " 12¹/₂* (Glen woods) Bethel.

1907

January 21¹/₂* ^{C.R.} ^{L.} ^{L.H.} Glen Woods, Bethel.

August 7¹/₂* ^{L.} ^{C.R.} ^{L.H.} 10¹/₂* Lake Umbagog

Ceophloeus pileatus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897. Watrous found a Pileated Woodpecker's nest in an ash stub
May 26. in the cove between Moll's Rock and Moll's Carry. The ♀ came
out when he rapped on the tree and flew to a neighboring stub
where she called a few times bringing the ♂ who at once flew
to and entered the hole where W. left him.

May 27. Although the wind was north west the whole day rain fell
continuously and heavily from daylight to late into the night.
Indeed it was one of the heaviest storms of this exceptionally
wet season.

May 28. Four of us started for the Outlet at 9 A.M. (though show-
er succeeded shower from 10 A.M. during the remainder of the
day). On reaching the Outlet, Watrous took us to the nest of
the Pileated Woodpecker which he found on the 26th. It is in
the flooded forest of dead trees nearly opposite the mouth of
the Megalloway and about 40 yards back from the south bank of
the Androscoggin. The tree is an old and much-decayed brown
ash about 15 inches through at the base, branchless and almost
wholly denuded of bark. The entrance hole is on the N.E. side
of the stub about 20 ft. above the water which, at present, is
some 5 ft. in depth. The hole is somewhat irregular in shape
the lower left-hand corner having a large nick. It looks as
if it may have been excavated last year but of this I am not

Ceophloeus pileatus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897. sure. It is sufficiently large to admit Watrous's arm which,
May 28. thrust down to the elbow, did not reach the bottom.

(No. 2).

When we first reached the stub we pounded it hard without starting anything. A minute or two later while we were still sitting in the boats at the base of the tree the ♂ Log-cock came flying directly towards it and alighted on a small fir stub about 6 ft. from it and perhaps 10 ft. above the water. After looking down at us with an expression of calm inquiry for a moment he swung across to the nest and alighting just below the entrance hole with his legs wide-spread and his tail firmly braced against the trunk clung there motionless for an instant looking in. Next he made as if to enter thrusting in his head but instantly withdrawing it with a jerk and turning it on one side to look down at us suspiciously. He kept this up for fully a minute making a dozen or more false starts but each time going further and further in until finally he quite disappeared but a few seconds later he thrust out his head having evidently turned within the nest almost as soon as he reached it. After looking down at us a moment with evident uneasiness he came out and flew first to the small fir and soon afterwards to a tall stub 100 yards away where he cackled several times. Then he started for the distant green woods crossing the intervening region of flooded stubs on a

Ceophloeus pileatus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897. level plane flapping heavily and continuously like a Crow. On
 May 28. reaching the ridge near Moll's Rock he began drumming making a
 (no. 3). long even roll exactly like a Flicker's or a Downy Woodpecker's only many times louder. ^{Indeed} ^{very} It was so loud ~~indeed~~ that although the bird was now nearly a quarter of a mile off the sound reached us with startling sharpness and intensity, rousing the echoes, too, in all directions. I have no doubt that it could have been easily heard a mile away and probably even further. The bird continued drumming as well as, occasionally, cackling (or shouting) in one place for ten or fifteen minutes. Then he crossed to Leonard's Pond and drummed and cackled there for an equal length of time. We all thought that he was trying to call his mate to inform her of the danger that threatened the nest, but if so he failed for presently he reappeared alone. Our boats were now partially hidden behind some brush thirty yards or more from the nest. The Log-cock either did not observe or did not fear us at that distance for he entered the nest this time without hesitation or delay. After waiting a few minutes to see if he would reappear we rowed off leaving him in the hole.

The foregoing literal experience with a nesting Log-cock fails to convey any idea of the impression which the fine bird made on us all as he clung to the trunk of the old ash some twenty feet above our heads, his scarlet crest erect, his eyes

Ceophloeus pileatus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897. flashing, his whole bearing betokening restless energy, super-
May 28. abundant vigor, and a wild untamable spirit. No wonder that
(no. 4). such a creature retreats or disappears before the advance of
the settlements. The primitive forest is as indispensable to
his existence as it is to that of the Moose or the Beaver or
the Wolf. What dangers can it hold for him? He lives above
the reach of four-footed marauders and it would be a bold Hawk
or even Eagle that would venture to attack so martial a look-
ing fellow, armed as he is, too, with that long, sharp bill.
As for the four human creatures sitting in their boats at the
foot of his stronghold he was, it must be confessed, a shade
doubtful. Evidently he did not quite like our presence so
near the nest and thought it well to summon his mate and hold
a council of war over the situation. Not that he showed any
signs of fear or even timidity. On the contrary he seemed
disposed to resent and resist rather than to flee before our
invasion.

His drum call was especially impressive. It rang out
over the whole country and with the same startling emphasis
that fire bells have when rung in the dead of night in some
quiet village. I half expected to hear it answered from a
dozen different directions and to see a horde of big scarlet-
crested Woodpeckers come charging down on us. But nothing

Ceophloeus nileatus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897. appeared save a big brown Eagle soaring listlessly above the
 May 28. bristling points of the tall, quaint stubs that surrounded us
 (no. 5). on every side. It had now begun to rain smartly so we rowed
 across the Lake to Pine Point.

-----:-----

June 3. Soon after dinner we all went together to the Pileated
 Woodpecker's nest opposite the mouth of the Megalloway. I be-
 gin to fear that it has been deserted for no bird was in the
 hole when we reached it and none came near it during the two
 or three hours that we spent within sight of the stub. I have
 already noted that only the male was seen during our visit on
 May 28, and that he then spent a long time calling for his
 mate. Possibly something has happened to her.

-----:-----

Ceophloeus pileatus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1897 We had an exceptionally fine outburst of bird songs early
May 31. this morning and it lasted well into the forenoon. I went
with Jim to the Pileated Woodpecker's nest. No bird appeared
when we rapped the trunk but hoping that one or the other of
the pair might return soon I set up my camera with the tripod
firmly lashed to an old root and a plate ready for exposure.
We waited nearly two hours without either seeing or hearing
our Log cocks. I begin to fear that something has gone wrong
with them. As I have already noted only the male appeared
during our last visit but Watrous saw both birds on the 26th
when the female after being driven from the hole called up
her mate who entered and took her place.

Ceophloeus pileatus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

A superb creature.

1897. A Pileated Woodpecker that we had heard off in the cedar
Sept. 21. (arbor vitae) swamp (at Curtis Meadow) finally flew nearly
over us and alighted against the trunk of a tall naked stub
that stood in the marsh about 40 yards away. Here it remained
for at least five minutes. It first moved slowly up the trunk
by a succession of short and rather labored leaps or hops. On
reaching a point near the top it stopped and clinging to the
trunk looked alternately down at us and off over the forest.
Its fine crest was erected most of the time; the sunlight
shining through it from beyond made it fairly flame. Every
now and then the bird would cackle without moving anything but
its bill uttering a long succession of slowly given cucks.
Finally it gave the short, tremulous call (quite distinct from
the cackle although not dissimilar in tone) three or four
times looking all the while towards the west as if it expected
an answer and finally flying off in that direction. I have
often been much nearer a Pileated Woodpecker than we were to
this bird but never before have I seen one to equally good ad-
vantage or when I have received so distinct and lasting an
impression. What a superb creature it is with its flaming
crest and proud bearing! On this occasion - as on many pre-
vious ones - it reminded me of - or rather suggested - an In-
dian. I believe it the wildest bird that inhabits New England
not the shyest but the greatest lover of the primitive forest.

Ceophloeus pileatus.

Bethel, Maine.

Call notes of the Pileated Woodpecker

1907

January 21

The Log Cock heard in the Glen Woods this morning called only once, but then very near at hand. It began very like a "shouting" Flicker, but its notes from the first were delivered less rapidly and smoothly than those of the Flicker and they were decidedly louder. They became gradually less and less closely connected until towards the close of the outcry (which lasted more than double the length of time that the "shouting" of the Flicker ever consumes) they were separated by intervals of two or three seconds each. The entire series of calls may be rendered thus :-
cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-
cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc-cuc, cuc, cuc; cuc; cuc cuc. This is the typical prolongued outcry of the Pileated Woodpecker with the notes all on the same key and, as I have said, widely disconnected at the end. The bird utters much oftener a shorter series of similar notes, still more like those of the Flicker but less numerous, given very quickly and smoothly and falling at the end in a tremulous diminuendo. This short outcry is common to both sexes and is constantly used when two or more birds are roaming the woods not far apart calling to one another as they move from place to place.

Ceophloeus pileatus.

1907 - Ceophloeus pileatus S. Anderson ✓
August 7
When I went up Combs' sp. River
with Jim Davis in June 1903 we
found about 200 yards above the big
"logan" where we took to be the nest
of a Pileatus woodpecker. It was
in a dead tree about 30 yards from
the bank of the river. For some reason
that I have forgotten or don't
remember it. But I asked Alvin Cook
to do it. He told me to dig that
he went there after I left for
& found a brood of young Pileatus woodpecker
climbing about on the outside of the
tree. The birds were in a
nest built to the floor of the
cave of eggs. His companion
the tree & found in the hole
four young ones were built. Two of
them were much larger than the
other two.

See also misplaced page found in
number # 9 (Melrose).

Melanerpes erythrocephalus.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus.

Lake Umbagog

Melanerpes erythrocephalus

1896

May 18^{1st} Lake Umbagog. - flew across field from direction of Lake alighted on fence post, flitted from post to post, entered young apple orchard, was driven thence to the woods by an excited Robin who probably regarded the brown colored bird as a suspicious if not dangerous character.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1871.

Shot on 18th Feb. on a wood stub on the road-side. ✓

1888.

Oct. 12 - shot on a wood stub near Lake Umbagog.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus.

Melanerpes 12 ^{juv} ✓ Sept. 1887. ^{maine}

L. Umbagog, Maine. ✓

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. - ^{♀ Nest} May 30 - June 10, 1871,

Melanerpes erythrocephalus
Occurrence at Lake Umbagog. ✓

Mrs. Bartlett of "Poplar Tavern" has a freshly mounted Red-headed Woodpecker which she received in the flesh from Eusel N. H. ^{my September, 1882.} It is an unusually high-colored adult I have only one other record for this region, that of my specimen taken in 1871.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus. ✓

1885-

June

C. R. Lamb saw an adult in Eusel, N. H. It flew from post to post of a fence bordering the roadside and was rather tame.

Maine (L. Umbagog)

Melanerpes erythrocephalus ✓

1886 Spring occurrence

May 30

Under the above date Miss Clara A. Heyward of Upton, Maine, sent me a Red-headed Woodpecker in the flesh. It reached me in shocking condition but I managed to preserve the skin. The bird was a fine adult ♂ and was killed at L. Umbagog.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1887. Spent most of the morning hunting Woodcock in the alder
Sept. 12. covers on Upton Hill behind Morse's, leaving my horse at
Bragg's. On the drive home I saw a young Melanerpes erythro-
cephalus. It flew across the road just below Whitney's and
alighted on a larch in a pasture. I followed it but it start-
ed before I could get within range and took a long flight to-
wards the woods where I lost sight of it.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1896. At 7 A.M. as we were sitting on the piazza a Red-headed
May 18. Woodpecker in fully adult plumage came flying over the meadow
from the direction of the Lake and alighted on a fence post
nearly on front of the house. He then flew from post to post
and finally entered a young apple orchard where he was at once
attacked with great fierceness by a Robin who quickly drove
him off into the woods.

Ceophloeus pileatus.

1889,
September 9.

Lake Umbagog.

Lakeside.

Heard a Pileated Woodpecker and this morning saw another crossing the lake, flying high and perfectly straight like a Crow.

1897,
June 3.

Lake Umbagog.

Outlet and Leonard's Pond.

Soon after dinner we all went together to the Pileated Woodpecker's nest opposite the mouth of the Megalloway. I begin to fear that it has been deserted, for no bird was in the hole when we reached it and none came near it during the two or three hours that we spent within sight of the stub. I have already noted that only the male was seen during our visit on May 28, and that he then spent a long time calling for his mate. Possibly something has happened to her.

Colaptes auratus luteus.

Colaptes auratus luteus.

Colaptes auratus. - Uncommon. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Colaptes Aug. 31^{1st} - 1874

Colaptes auratus

Absent in autumn

Lake Umbagog, Maine
Oct. 1883

This bird leaves the Lake region unaccountably early in the autumn. I have just spent two weeks at Upton from Oct. 17 to 31 without seeing a single individual. The guides tell me that earlier - in September - they were unusually abundant.

auratus, Oct. 10, 29 1884.

auratus Oct. 15¹ 1886.

37 1⁴ 2⁴ 4¹ 6⁴ 7² 8¹ 9²⁴ 10⁵⁰ 12⁶ 15⁶ 16⁴ 17⁶

19⁴ 20⁴ 23¹⁰ 26⁶ 30⁴ 1887

Sept. Colaptes 2¹ 6² 10⁸ 11¹⁰ 12⁶ 13⁶ 14⁴ 15¹ 17¹ 19² 25² 27¹

Sept. 1889. 3² 4³ 5² 6² 8¹ 10¹ 11¹⁰ 12⁸ 13⁶ 14⁶ 16⁴ 20³ 21³ 22⁴ 25⁶ 26⁸ 28⁴ 30¹

Maine

52 Colaptes Sept. 21⁶ 23¹⁰ 23⁴ 24²⁰ 25¹⁰ 26¹⁵ 27¹ Lake Umbagog, Maine, 1890.

Oct. 2¹ 6¹ 8¹ 9¹

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

Sept. 21³ 22³ 24³ 26³ 27³ 28¹

Colaptes auratus luteus.

Colaptes auratus. - Uncommon. May 30 - June 10, 1871.

Colaptes Aug. 31^{1st} - 1874

Colaptes auratus

Absent in autumn

27. Maine
1883

This bird leaves the Lake region unaccountably early in the autumn. I have just spent two weeks at Upton from Oct. 17 to 31 without seeing a single individual. The guides tell me that earlier - in September - they were unusually abundant.

20. Colaptes auratus, Oct. 10, 29

1884.

Colaptes auratus Oct. 15¹

1886.

^{Sept. 1887.} Colaptes 1⁴ 2⁴ 4¹ 6⁴ 7² 8¹ 9² 10⁵⁰ 12⁶ 15⁶ 16⁴ 17⁶

19⁴ 20⁴ 23¹⁰ 26⁶ 30⁴ 1887

Maine

^{Sept.} Colaptes 2¹ 6² 10⁸ 11¹⁰ 12⁶ 13⁶ 14⁴ 15¹ 17¹ 19² 25² 27¹

^{Sept. 1889.} 3² 4³ 5² 6² 8¹ 10¹ 11¹⁰ 12⁸ 13⁶ 14⁶ 16⁴ 20³ 21³ 22² 25⁶ 26⁸ 28⁴ 30¹

52 Colaptes Sept. 21⁶ 23¹⁰ 23¹⁰ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 26¹⁵ 27¹ Lake Umbagog, Maine, 1890.

Oct. 2¹ 6¹ 8¹ 9¹

Lake Umbagog, Me.
Sept. & Oct. 1890.

21⁸ 22¹⁰ 23¹⁰ 24¹⁰ 25¹⁰ 26¹⁵ 27¹ 28¹

Colaptes auratus.

Maine (Lake Umbagog).

1874.
Apr. 31. Shot a young female which had distinct black cheek-patches.
1876.
June 3. A nest in a short larch stub contained two eggs.
" 8. A nest in a low stub near the house contained six fresh eggs. [2003] In pine tree about 8 ft. up over water.
") 5. Found a nest in an old hole while in the very next tree there was a perfectly new and neatly lined one. The female was sitting and came out upon my striking the tree; I could not reach the nest.
" 23. The bird robbed June did not desert the nest although I cut open the entrance; but digging it about a foot deeper at the bottom she laid another set of six eggs which I took away.
1880.
May 28. Four sets, once containing seven eggs, all incubated about five days. Alva Coolidge assures me that he had found eleven eggs in the nest of this foodcreeper.
" 29. Set 6-7. Five eggs incubated about five days; two fresh. Entrance hole in south side of leaning ash stub; 2 1/2 ft. from foot. The hole was out 1/2 in. as rapeseed in the stub. Over water on lake side of Big Island Cove.
1881.
Oct. 1-12. Unusually and unaccountably scarce, a fact remarked by all the hunters and anglers. We saw not more than three or four in all.

L. Umbagog.

Coloptus auratus.

1890.

Sept. 20-27, During our drive from Bethel to Lake Umbagog on the 20th, we saw one or two Flickers. Mr. Pierce tells me that previous to this date he had seen absolutely none about the Lake although out nearly every day with a gun for four weeks. On the 21st they appeared in large numbers and have continued abundant to this date (24). We see them only in the clearings where they spend practically their entire time on the ground, usually in low meadow or intervale land where the grass is short and the ground very wet, but occasionally in hillside pastures among stumps & bushes. They are invariably in flocks of from 5 or 6 to 12 or 15. We see none in the woods. They are evidently migrants, and usually are rather tame.

Sept. 25, Most of the Flickers gone to-day.

Sept. 26, Apparently a second flight.

Colaptes auratus luteus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Colaptes auratus

1894

August 25¹* Bethel to Lakeside
 " 27² " " "
 " 28¹* " " "
 September 8¹-9¹* 10¹-11¹-12¹-13¹ Pine Point.
 " 18² " " "
 " 19⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Andros covey Riv
 " 19⁽¹²⁾⁽⁶⁾⁽⁴⁾ Escal to Dixville Notch
 10¹ feeding in pastures. Evidently
 a migration last night.
 " 20¹ Pine Pt.
 " 21¹ " "
 " 23¹ " "
 " 26¹ Leonard's Pond
 " 27¹ Pine Point
 " 28² Megalloway R.
 October 1¹* Pine Point.
 " 2¹ " "
 " 5³ Lakeside to Bethel.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Colaptes auratus

1895.

August 29¹* Bethel.
 September 7¹(*) Pine Pt. & Whole Rock Con 9¹ Pine Pt.
 " 15¹ " " 19⁽³⁾ Pine Pt. 20¹(*) Pine Pt.
 " 21¹ " " 24¹ 25¹ 26¹(Pine Pt)
 " 28¹ 29¹ 30¹ Lakeside
 October 1¹ 30¹ in flocks of 3 or 4 to 10 or 12.
 Lakeside to Bethel chiefly in Groton & Newry.

Colaptes auratus.

1899.

Oxford County, Maine.

Sept. 23¹ 25¹ 26¹ 27⁽⁴⁾ 28¹ 29², Bethel.

" 30⁽⁸⁾⁽¹⁵⁾⁽²⁰⁾ between Bethel and Upton.

Lake Umbagog

1896. Colaptes auratus

May 12¹* Bethel to Upton - not one seen
 " " " " "
 " 13¹ (Lakeside) 14² 15¹ 16⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ } near
 " 17¹* 18¹* 19⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 21¹ } Lakeside
 " 25¹ 28¹ } Head of
 June 4¹ Leonard's Pond. } Lake
 " 10¹ 12² B. Meadows.
 " 14² Drive from Lakeside to Colbrook, N.H.

June 10. Wur-2-2-2-2; wur-2-2-2-2
 made by bird while taking three flights
 in thicket. Probably vocal but repetition
 of sound of wings. I mistook it at first
 for the distant cawing of a dove on the bank.

Colaptes auratus

O. = Outlet.

1897. Lake Umbagog.

May	11 [♂] (flew from hole) Bethel to Upton.	Bethel to Upton
"	12 [♂] 13 [♂] 14 [♂] (1 [♂] flew from hole) 19 [♂] 20 [♂]	Near Lakeside
"	22 [♂] 24 [♂] 30 [♂]	" Great Island
"	28 [♂]	

June	Megalloway 4 [♂] Bonds 5 [♂] Pond. 7 [♂] do. Lakeside 15 [♂]
------	--

June 4 nest, 3 fresh eggs, lower Settlement, Megalloway River.

" 10 Wu-r-r-r-r; wur-r-r-r made by bird flying perhaps by its wings but I think vocal. I mistook the sound at first for the faint, distant cough of a loon

1903.

June	4 [♂] 5 [♂]	Bethel.
"	9 [♂]	Norway.
"	11 [♂]	Bethel to Upton
"	12 [♂] 13 [♂] 14 [♂]	Lakeside & "
"	15 [♂]	Errol Dam

1906

June 13[♂] Bethel.

P. = Pine Point
Lo-B = Lakeside to Bethel.

Colaptes auratus.

1899.

September 30^⑧ 15^② 20^② Along the road from Bethel to Upton.

1900.

September 24 6^② 15^①* 19^①* 20^② 21^①* 22^⑥ Lo-B.

1902

September 10' Bethel.

1904

September 15' 17' 19' 20' 21' 22' 26^② 27^② Bethel

1905.

September 6 4 7' Bethel.

1907.

July 20^①* Bethel.

" 24^③ 1^①* } near Lakeside.
August 5^①* 9^①* }

Colaptes auratus luteus.

1895,
October 1.

Lake Umbagog.
Grafton and Newry.

Flickers were very numerous in Grafton and Newry. I ✓
must have seen 30 or 40 in all and counted 12 in one flock. They
were chiefly in spruce pastures and acted very wild and restless,
rising at some distance ahead and taking long flights.

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Colaptes auratus.

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

1894. Flickers very numerous along the road from Errol to Dix-
Sept. 19. ville Notch. They seemed to be migrants just in from the
north. I counted twelve in one flock. They were all in
fields and openings along the road. As they rose and flew off
towards the woods their white rumps were singularly conspicu-
ous against the dark spruces. Often the white alone could be
seen rising and falling in gentle undulations. ✓

Lake Umbagog, Maine.

Roosting in a hole. ✓

1897. Soon after we had settled down behind the log (at Whale's
Sept. 7. Back Creek) a Flicker flew to a stub on the opposite side of
the creek and entered a hole which looked black and worn like
and old nesting hole. It had evidently gone there to spend
the night for it did not come out again. I did not know be-
fore that Flickers roosted in holes at this season.

Lake Umbagog.

1898. (On the way up Cambridge River) Two Flickers were "shout-
Sept. 11. ing" almost as freely and frequently as if it were May in-
stead of September and both were in the depths of the woods
far up from the settlements. These were actually the only
Woodpeckers noted.

Sept. 26. At Upton Melvin saw a remarkable number of Flickers (400
S or 500 he says) scattered everywhere in the fields and woods.

P. = Pine Point.
 L. = near Lakeside
 L.H. = " Lake House
 O. = Struck near Outlet.
 P. = Pine Point

Colaptes auratus.

1896 Lake Umbagog.

August 9² 10² 11² 23¹ * (taken only 7 on fish line) near Lakeside

September 1^P 2^P 9^(B. Brook Pt.) 12^P 13^{1/2 P} 14^{1/2 P} 15^P 16¹ 21¹ 23^P 24^P 25^O.

October L.H. 3¹

1897

September 2[±] 3[±] 5¹ 7¹ 8¹ 12¹ * (taken at Lake House, 2 P.M.) 14¹ 15¹ 23^{1/2} (Pond) 25² 26¹ 29¹

Sept. 7 Shortly after sunset this evening I saw a Flicker enter a hole in a stub in Whales Bank Cove. It did not come out again, at least before it was too dark to see the hole!

1898

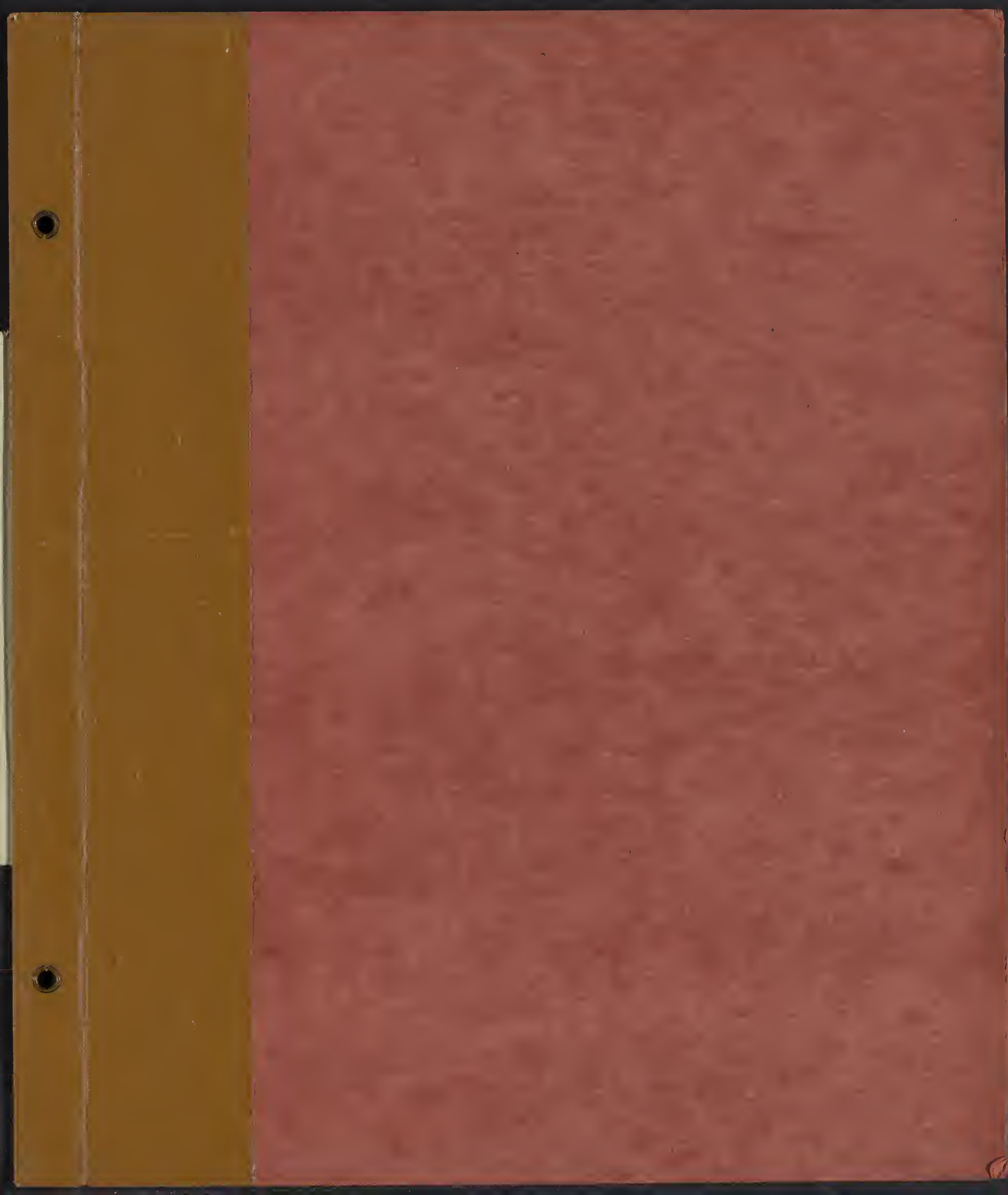
September 8⁽²⁾ 11² * (taken at Cambridge River repeatedly) 12¹ 15¹ * (taken at Upper Mousellong R.) 19¹ 20¹ 21¹ 22² 23¹ 24¹ 25¹ 26⁴ * (taken at Upper Lakeside) 28⁴ 29²

September 26 J. C. Melvin while hunting Woodcock to-day at the foot of the hills Great flight saw in Cambridge & Upton 400 or 500 Flickers. They were scattered about everywhere, in the fields as well as woods, flying in twos or threes and in flocks of from 4 or 5 to 10 or a dozen. They all appeared to be feeding & he saw no signs of any diurnal migration. Only one seen on the 28th on some only 4 birds

Colaptes auratus luteus.

Sept. 26 Lake Umbagog. - James C. Melvin, while engaged in hunting for Woodcock to-day in the cove about Ballside and on the high of land near the post-office in Upton saw ~~at least~~ at least 400 or 500 Flickers. He found them everywhere - in the woods as well as fields - but most numerous in pastures and open openings. They occurred singly and in flocks of from two or three to ten or a dozen birds each. They appeared to be chiefly engaged in feeding on the ground. He saw none making extended flights but flushed most of them from the ground. On the 28th when he went over the same grounds he saw in all only about half a dozen birds. It is evident, therefore, that the birds were with on the 26th must have perished or southward the following night.

Immense
flight



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