ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

BIRDS

OF MT. DESERT ISLAND

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK, MAINE

BY

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To the memory of

Eri Bunker

PREFACE

In preparing this account of the summer birds of Mt. Desert Island and Acadia National Park, the difficulty of knowing which species to include and which to exclude was soon evident. Actually there are few birds that occur in Maine in summer that are not found in the Park and there is possibly not a bird known from the State that has not at one time or other passed through this section. It was decided therefore to give an account of only those birds which have been seen in summer by the authors during the past 25 years and which we consider residents or summer residents. We are well aware that other birds have been recorded from the Park as more or less regular of occurrence at this season and some of these records, from responsible observers, are doubtless justified. Thus a list is appended of all the birds said to have occurred on Mt. Desert and neighboring islands (most of which we have visited), and the adjacent mainland of Hancock County, including Schoodic Point which is Park property, with a brief indication of their status.

No descriptions of the various species are given, since the bird-loving reader will doubtless know the appearance of most of the birds. It might be well, however, to use one of the standard "bird-guides" to supplement this book. We have tried to give some idea of the songs of the warblers and others not well known and we hope that the syllabic renderings will aid in their recognition. For it must be remembered that during the "bird months" of May and June far more small birds will be heard than seen and their notes are a sure means of identification. The majority of the birds of the island have eggs during June, and in July broods of young will be seen.

Mt. Desert Island lies within the Canadian faunal zone and both the fauna and flora of this part of the Maine coast are rich in northern forms. So cool is it along the coast in summer that we find a number of passerine birds here that are lacking or exceedingly rare farther north in the vicinity of Bangor. Furthermore, the variety of conditions in an area of approximately 111 square miles has induced a great variety of land birds to nest here. What is particularly delightful about the summer birds of Mt. Desert is that so many "rare" species are common, although, on the other hand, such well-known birds as Phoebes, Pewees, Kingbirds, Orioles, Grackles and Blue Jays are either scarce or completely lacking as summer residents. The abundance of warblers is particularly noticeable on the island, at least twenty species nesting or approximately a fifth of the birds known to breed here and many of these are so common that altogether they comprise roughly fifty percent of the avifauna of the island during late spring and early summer.

Fortunately it is not always necessary to be young and active to find birds, provided that their songs are known. By merely motoring around the island on a bright summer day in June, one should be able to find half of the birds known to nest here. Certain localities are of course better than others. We have always found a great variety of birds, including a number of rarities, in the vicinity of Ship Harbor, beyond Sea Wall. On the other hand, although the woods about Indian Point appear to be ideal for many birds, comparatively few occur there. Perhaps the country is too bleak, for most birds do not like wilderness. In the wilds of northern Maine there are remarkably few birds, which, like human beings, prefer a touch of civilization or at least a landscape not too severe.

So be advised to hunt the woods and fields of Mt. Desert

for birds and what go along with birds,—flowers, ferns, mosses, trees and, furthermore, deer and foxes and those many little scurrying things of the forest. Listen to the drawling notes of a Black-throated Green Warbler or to the soft whisper of the Bay-breast in the spruces. In rapture absorb the lovely songs of the Olive-backed and Hermit Thrushes. But also visit the trout streams and see these gay fish in their deep pools. Smell the sea at Sea Wall and the sweetfern along the roadsides. Do not overlook the beautiful gray-green leaves of the poplars in the spring, the delicate "wild pear" (shadbush) and wild cherry, azalea, sheep laurel and pink lady-slipper. And then, in fall, watch the blueberry bushes turn to crimson, the maples to scarlet and gold, and the ferns to a rich rufous, all this in vivid contrast with the unchanging green of the spruce, fir and hemlock and a few pine, and the unbelievable blue of a Maine sky.

THE SUMMER BIRDS OF MT. DESERT ISLAND AND ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Loon

At times, when wandering along some spruce-bordered pond, we shall hear the loud maniacal laughter of a loon, echoing and reechoing from the mountain cliffs. Although found at sea as well as on fresh-water, these birds invariably retire to secluded lakes to nest. Few individuals pass the summer on or about Mt. Desert Island and most of these do not breed. A pair nests almost every year near the upper end of Long Pond, the one or two large eggs, dark olive-brown mottled with black, being laid close to the water. On occasions we have come within a few yards of a loon but this is most unusual as they are naturally wary. They dive with great dexterity, when shot at, disappearing at the flash of the gun, thus rarely being hit. They are, like grebes, virtually helpless on land.

Leach's Petrel

On the Duck Islands this little petrel nests in great numbers. A tunnel, averaging two to two and one-half feet long, is dug in the ground, often among the roots of a spruce tree, and in this a single white egg is laid. The parents take turns at the nest, one of them often incubating for as long as five days before being relieved by its mate. Unless engaged in domestic activities, the birds remain at sea during the daytime, returning to their burrows at dusk and leaving again for the open sea before dawn, presumably a habit formed in order to escape the ravages of the gulls. If extracted from their burrows during the day, the birds act in a dazed, drunken fashion, and often expel from their mouths a pun-

gent smelling, oily substance. Such an odor is noticeable about their burrows and is a pretty sure indication of the birds' presence.

If we should choose to spend the night on the Duck Islands, the weird cries and mutterings of the petrels will be heard on every hand, the birds fluttering in a bewildered fashion about the camp fire.

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT

Double-crested Cormorant

No cormorant nests, we believe, in the immediate vicinity of Mt. Desert Island, but the present species is common along the coast through the summer. There is a colony on "The Old Man," a small precipitous island near Cutler, well to the eastward, while numerous other colonies have been found on small islands and ledges west of Mt. Desert Island. On "The Old Man" the birds build in the stunted

spruce stubs, but elsewhere the nests are situated on the rocky ledges.

In summer, cormorants, or "shags" as they are sometimes called, may frequently be seen about the Trenton Bridge as well as among the outer islands, the birds increasing in numbers in late summer and early fall.

GREAT BLUE HERON

Great Blue Heron

The vicinity of Trenton Bridge and at the extreme upper end of Somes Sound are where we usually find the Great Blue Heron, standing motionless in the shallow water while waiting the approach of some unwary fish or amphibian which it secures with a lightning-like thrust of its long pointed bill. Frequently, too, do we see these herons elsewhere on

the island, but usually in flight while winging their way to or from a feeding ground. On Bartlett's Island and on Little Black Island are large breeding colonies, the nests being placed in the spruce trees. There is also a colony on Long Porcupine Island, the nests here being situated in deciduous trees as well as in the spruces.

Black-crowned Night Heron

This is the bird that utters that strange sound on summer evenings after sundown,—the peculiar "quock" of a night heron off to its feeding grounds. There are several nesting colonies on the island. A few nest in the spruce on Little Duck Island and on John's Island, and there is a colony on Long Porcupine Island, near Bar Harbor. The species is much more numerous as a summer resident of Mt. Desert Island than is indicated by the numbers seen during the day, as it is essentially a nocturnal bird.

American Bittern

This is a rare and local summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, nesting occasionally in Fresh Meadow, in the marshes bordering Aunt Betty's and Seal Cove Ponds, and probably in other swamps on the island. During the breeding season bitterns emit a curious "thumping", sounding much as if someone were driving a stake into the ground. At this time of the year they are more likely to be heard than seen, but during migration both in spring and fall these birds are frequently found by the roadsides. One June morning, when looking for birds in the Bangor Bog, we flushed a bittern from her nest in the swamp, bordering the open sphagnum "heath." The eggs differ from those of herons in being greenish brown rather than blue, and the nest is built in the swamp grass instead of in a tree.

Black Duck

The Black Duck is the common summer duck of Mt. Desert Island and also nests on some of the smaller islands nearby. We have often encountered a mother and her brood of little ones, when visiting some small pond in June, although they remain hidden for the most part in the grass and bushes about its borders. In the autumn hundreds and sometimes thousands of Black Ducks, including many of the more northern and larger red-legged race, may be seen in the coves and inlets of the Maine coast.

This species is a fast flier, more difficult to shoot and warier than are the sea ducks. In flight the white under-sides of the wings are conspicuous.

Eider Duck

An abundant winter visitant, the Eider also occurs as a summer resident along the coast of Hancock County. It nests on a number of the small islets in Penobscot Bay and we have seen it in summer at "The Scraggs" in Western Way and in the vicinity of the Duck Islands. Farther east along the coast these sea ducks become more numerous, many pairs nesting on "The Old Man", near Cutler, and on the small islands near Grand Manan.

Flocks of scoters ("coots") are also seen throughout the summer but these are probably barren birds as they are not known to nest south of Newfoundland. They are often to be seen in the vicinity of Alley's Island and Indian Point. Sea ducks feed largely on mussels, great quantities of which are found on the outer ledges where rafts of the birds may be seen in the fall, winter and spring months.

Red-breasted Merganser
American Merganser

Mergansers are rare in summer about Mt. Desert Island: formerly they were more numerous. Occasionally a pair of Red-breasted Mergansers will be seen about the outer islands and no doubt this species nests on some of these. Once we saw an American Merganser with her brood on Long Pond and attempted in vain to capture one of the little ones. Mergansers feed on fish and are thus not palatable.

Sharp-shinned Hawk

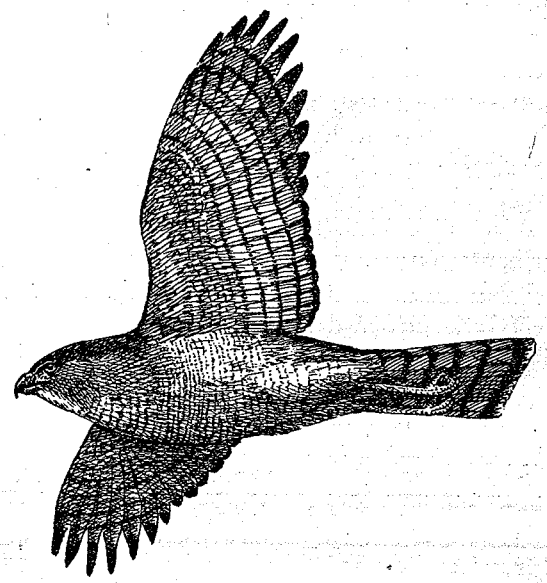
This hawk is a common transient through Mt. Desert Island, particularly in the month of September, but is a rare summer resident. We have on two occasions found this species nesting in the Park, once on Asticou Hill and once near Long Pond. After the young are hatched, the parent birds utter constantly a loud nerve-racking "cac-cac-cac-cac."

The Sharp-shin feeds largely on small birds and is therefore not altogether beneficial, but is too rare to warrant its being shot. It is an interesting species to have on the island, where hawks, with the exception of the Broad-wing and the ubiquitous Osprey, are lamentably scarce.

Goshawk

Several pairs of this powerful hawk nest every year on Mt. Desert Island, but it is more numerous as a transient, particularly in the early fall. This is our most destructive hawk, since it not only feeds on Ruffed Grouse and other game, but on domestic poultry as well. We have several times disturbed a Goshawk at its feast of grouse and have shot the marauder, but we like to feel that these magnificent

birds still breed on the island and we would be the last to molest them at this season. At the nest the female is often remarkably bold, attacking any intruder, including man, with utter fearlessness. On one occasion, during the latter part of May (1939), a nesting Goshawk attacked a youth so



SHARP-SHINNED HAWK

viciously that the boy was forced to defend himself with a stick with which he killed the bird. A few days previously the park naturalist, Maurice Sullivan, was himself attacked and scratched by this same hawk while attempting to photograph its nest from a nearby tree. The fact that he was at the time in a rather densely foliaged hemlock probably saved him from more serious injury and possibly from a fall. In

June, 1940, we were attacked by a vicious individual when approaching its nest near Aunt Betty's Pond, the bird uttering an incessant "cac-cac-cac" as it swooped upon us. William Campbell of the Park Service, who is a keen naturalist, was forced to use his fist to defend himself against the onslaught of this hawk.

Broad-winged Hawk

The broad-wing is fairly common as a summer resident of Mt. Desert, being not infrequently seen soaring high in the air or perched in some low tree by the roadside. Its nest on the island is usually placed at no great elevation above the ground, being often situated in the main crotch of a beech or other hardwood tree in deep woods. The species is much less bold than either the Goshawk or Osprey and its nest or young can be approached with impunity.

Care should be taken not to confuse this hawk with the larger Red-shouldered Hawk and the still larger Red-tailed Hawk, both members of the same genus, which occur at times on Mt. Desert Island.

Bald Eagle

Approximately six pairs of these magnificent birds breed on or in the vicinity of Mt. Desert Island. Nests have been recorded from Pemetic Mountain, Long Pond, Champlain Mountain, in a cedar swamp near Bass Harbor, in a marsh near Hio, and on Burnt Porcupine and Placentia islands. Year after year the birds return to the same nests, which are bulky structures of sticks like those of the Osprey.

Eagles are seen rather frequently on the island, usually lazily winging their way along some mountain slope. Many of these are immature birds and probably are not breeders. The adults are recognizable by white heads and tails, characters attained at the ages of from five to six years. They procure their food to some extent by robbing the Osprey of its prey of sculpin and pollock, but they are chiefly scavengers in these parts, one of their favorite feeding grounds being at Bass Harbor Marsh.

Marsh Hawk

This is one of the commoner hawks that are found on Mt. Desert Island, but it is chiefly a transient. The best localities for the Marsh Hawk are open field marshes or "heaths" where it may be seen flying low, its white rump a conspicuous field-mark. A pair or more evidently remain to breed on Mt. Desert Island. Unlike other hawks, the Marsh Hawk builds its nest on the ground, the eggs being an immaculate white.

Duck Hawk

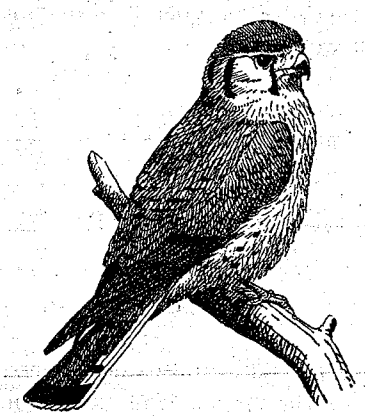
This splendid bird is a geographical race of the European Peregrine, a favorite among those interested in the ancient sport of falconry.

Birds, including pigeons, grouse and waders, comprise the food of this species, the victims being killed on the wing as a result of an exceedingly rapid "power-dive", enabling it to overtake even the fastest of our ducks. The eyrie of the Duck Hawk is usually on the side of a virtually inaccessible cliff. There are probably two on Mt. Desert Island, although the only one that we definitely know of is on the precipitous slope of Eagle Cliffs, near Bar Harbor.

Fish Hawk or Osprey

The Osprey is common on Mt. Desert and numerous pairs nest on the island and in the vicinity. They are most abundant on the coast and are often seen in Somes Sound but

many are also found, in company with the Bald Eagle, at the Ellsworth "flowed land". We have many times seen this bird plunge into the sea and grasp some fish with its powerful talons, often carrying its prey to its nest, a gigantic structure of sticks which is used year after year. So large does this sometimes become that Grackles and even Night Herons have been known to build their nests about its base. Ospreys are often harassed by Bald Eagles which force them to drop their prey.



SPARROW HAWK

Sparrow Hawk or American Kestrel

Though fairly common on the mainland of Maine, this well-known little falcon is a very rare, or merely an occasional summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, but many are seen on migration in late summer. The name "Sparrow Hawk" belies its true nature, for it rarely feeds on small birds. Far more likely one will observe it searching the meadows and pastures for mice or grasshoppers, it being

more beneficial than injurious. Its nest is placed in the cavity of a tree.

Ring-necked Pheasant

Considerable numbers of Ring-necked Pheasants have been introduced on Mt. Desert Island and on the adjacent mainland. The species does not seem to thrive however in this vicinity and we have seen evidence to indicate that many individuals are killed by predatory hawks and owls and by foxes. As a game bird the Ring-neck cannot compare with the "partridge", but we nevertheless welcome it as a bird of Mt. Desert and hope that it will become established in suitable localities on the island.

Ruffed Grouse

What a thrill it is to see a pair of "partridge" burst out of the fir thicket before us with a whir of wings to disappear in a twinkling. One or other of us has hunted in many parts of the United States and Europe and in the Tropics but never have we seen a finer game bird, none more difficult to hit, none more beautiful and none more delicious (if cooked in salt pork fat!).

In the spring one may find a nest with its many pinkish buff eggs and later may encounter a female with her brood of little ones. Oblivious to danger at this season, she rushes at us with outstretched wings and we are usually sufficiently disconcerted for the moment to take our eyes off the chicks and when later we look to see where they are, we discover that they have disappeared and our subsequent search for them is of no avail. During any season of the year, but chiefly in spring we may hear in the woods the curious, ventriloquial "drumming" of the cock grouse, given doubtless as a warning to other individuals that might consider disputing his territory.

American Woodcock

In the spring one may find a woodcock almost anythere in the woods, but usually near water. Later in the summer they delight in open alder swales and thickets of gray or "getchell" birch. Here is a splendid game bird, unlike the "partridge," standing well to a dog.

In the fall of the year, when the deciduous growth is almost bare of leaves, it is interesting to visit after sunset some woodcock-inhabited swamp and watch the birds departing for their feeding grounds. A curious whistling of wings and a bird will be off, perhaps to alight in some other part of the swamp, perhaps to visit some nearby pasture, their flight being not rapid but quite erratic and bat-like. Occasionally at this season a flight from farther north will bring an abundance of woodcock and these are golden days for the hunter, although he, being a sportsman, will shoot but few. During the breeding season one may hear the peculiar "love song" of the woodcock, usually after sunset or just before sunrise, although it is also heard during the night. It is not yet known for certain whether this is a vocal performance or is caused by friction of the air on the bird's three outer very narrow and attenuate primary feathers, possessed by both sexes.

Spotted Sandpiper

This is the only sandpiper that nests on Mt. Desert. It is a common resident here as well as on the small outer islands. Its nest is in some meadow near the sea or about the border of a lake and is rather easily found as the bird flushes readily. When motoring along some back country road we have on several occasions discovered a nest by seeing the bird rise at the approach of the car.

Late in the summer many other shore-birds appear from

the north, those most frequently seen being Greater Yellowlegs, Sanderlings, Semipalmated, Least and Pectoral Sandpipers, and Ring-necked and Black-bellied Plovers. As early as July flocks of these birds may be seen along the coastal beaches.

Great Black-backed Gull

This magnificent gull for the past twenty or thirty years has evidently nested on or near the Duck Islands. Previously it was rare in summer; now one is sure to find a number of pairs among the Herring Gulls on Little Duck Island and on "The Scraggs", the Black-backed Gull being of the two an earlier breeder. It is a shyer bird than the Herring Gull but is becoming less so every year, lately appearing occasionally about the fish wharf at Manset and at Echo Lake and Long Pond. Its voice is deeper and hoarser than that of the Herring Gull.

Herring Gull

One would think that everyone living on the Maine coast would know a Herring Gull, at least as a gull. But not long ago a lady, pointing to one of these birds, asked us what kind of a duck it was! There are few, however, who do not know this gull, by far the most numerous of the water birds of Maine. They breed in abundance on some of the smaller islands, including the Duck Islands, and on a number of islets in company with terns, although we have noticed that the nests of the gulls were usually placed apart from those of these smaller birds. One should, if possible, visit the Duck Islands in June and hear the wild cries of the gulls mingled with the pounding of the surf on the rocky shores. But a fairly calm day should be chosen as landing is impossible in rough weather.

During the summer months Herring Gulls will frequently be seen flying inland to bathe in the ponds and lakes of Mt. Desert Island, and during the blueberry season the mountain cliffs are often white with them.

Common Tern

Arctic Tern

Terns nest in colonies on many small islands in Penobscot Bay, but we have noticed a steady decrease in their numbers in the vicinity of Mt. Desert Island, due in all probability to the excessive abundance of the Herring Gulls, which are usurping their nesting grounds. About Mt. Desert we have found them nesting on Ship and Barge, Trumpet and Green Islands and on "The Scraggs", as well as on islets off Indian Point; but these colonies now appear to be deserted. Their nests, like those of the Herring Gulls, are placed in close proximity and care has to be taken not to tread on the eggs. When their nesting grounds are invaded, the birds utter rasping cries as they fly above the head of the intruder.

We have little idea of the proportion of Arctic to Common Terns along the Maine coast, but our observations indicate that the latter species is by far the more numerous in the vicinity of Mt. Desert Island.

Black Guillemot or Sea Pigeon

This handsome little auk is abundant off the coast of Maine, nesting commonly on the smaller rock-bound islands, such as Little Duck Island, as well as in the cliffs of Otter Point on Mt. Desert Island itself. The handsomely marked eggs are laid in a crevice in the rocks and are difficult to reach.

The incubating bird usually flushes readily when disturbed,

but sometimes will waddle to one side with seeming unconcern to allow us a glimpse of her treasures. On a motor boat trip among the islands, the Black Guillemot is one of the birds that is certain to be seen. It has some difficulty in taking to wing from the surface of the water but, once under way, its flight is surprisingly rapid. But often, when alarmed, it will merely dive, reappearing many yards away and well out of danger.

Black-billed Cuckoo

A few of these cuckoos appear annually on Mt. Desert Island. They are most in evidence during the month of July, being presumably rather late breeders in this vicinity. The nest, a dilapidated platform of twigs, is placed in a bush. The eggs are plain greenish in color. The only sound we have heard the Black-billed cuckoo emit here on the island was a curious "coo," repeated indefinitely and not to be confused with the notes of any other bird.

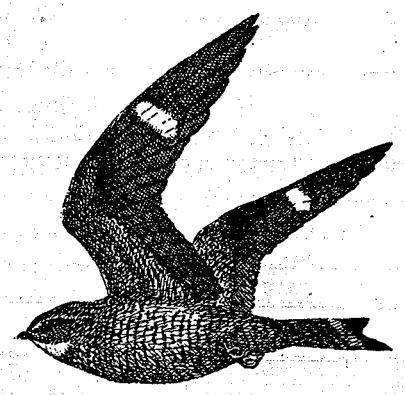
Saw-whet Owl

Owls are very rare in summer on Mt. Desert Island, the only species we have found breeding here being the tiny Saw-whet Owl, a nest of which was discovered by a C.C.C. worker near Little Oak Hill. The birds had selected an old flicker hole near the top of a dead spruce stub, nine feet above the ground. It took much scraping and tapping before the owl would condescend to appear at the entrance. When she finally did so, she appeared angry but quite unafraid, looking us in the eyes as if to say—"All this is very stupid!" We should have liked to have taken a peep at the eggs or young but somehow we did not wish to intrude further on the privacy of the brave little owl, so we left her gazing at

us with a puzzled expression, doubtless thinking that men are strange, unaccountable creatures!

Whip-poor-will

The Whip-poor-will is a rare summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, but it nests with more or less regularity in the vicinity of Canada Hollow, near Echo Lake, and has lately been heard in late May near Sunken Heath. Its notes,



NIGHTHAWK

which it emits with exasperating frequency during the mating season, are sufficient to drive one insane, especially where the birds are abundant as in many parts of the mainland of Maine. The eggs, which we have but once discovered, are laid on the ground in the woods, the "nest" being merely a slight hollow formed by the bird.

Nighthawk

The Nighthawk is not a common summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, but is frequently seen in the Park on

migration in late summer. It has been found nesting on Picket Mountain (Huguenot Head). The two eggs are laid on the ground or on the roof of a building, always in a more open situation than that chosen by the Whip-poor-will. On hot summer evenings we may hear the curious "peert" of a Nighthawk, and watch it in its erratic flight high in the air. It is more abundant in the larger cities, nesting commonly in Bangor and in St. John, New Brunswick.

Chimney Swift

The Chimney Swift, an abundant and well known species in the eastern United States, is fairly common on Mt. Desert Island. It is a bird that is easily overlooked as it speeds through the air, usually high above the ground. Occasionally we will hear its twittering notes, always reminiscent to us of hot summer days. It nests, for the most part, in disused chimneys, the saucer-shaped nests being composed of twigs which the bird secures in flight. These are glued together with salivary excretions and so attached to the side of the chimney. In October this swift migrates to some winter home in South America, which, in spite of the bird's abundance, remains as yet unknown to science.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

The Ruby-throat is a common summer resident of Mt. Desert Island, being usually seen in flower gardens. It is particularly numerous about Bar and Northeast Harbors and we have found it abundant in the beautiful meadow of wild azaleas behind the Sieur de Mont Spring in late May and early June. Once, at Asticou, we observed a Hummingbird pursued by a Sharp-shinned Hawk, the small size, agility and speed of the former easily enabling it to reach safety. There is a popular belief that this hummingbird winters in South America, but the species has not been found

south of western Panama, a long enough journey to be sure! The nests of hummingbirds are beautiful little cups, composed of plant fibres and decorated outwardly with lichen, thus blending well with their surroundings. Two tiny white eggs are laid.

Belted Kingfisher

The Kingfisher has a bad name among fishermen as it takes a delight in visiting the hatcheries of the Park, at times plunging into the water for some juicy young trout; and its appetite is voracious. Thus the species is not protected and the attendants at the hatcheries have shot many. But, fortunately, we think, the bird is still common with us here in summer on Mt. Desert, and we always thrill a little when we hear the harsh rattle and subsequently see the bird itself in headlong flight as it dashes up some stream or along the border of a lake. Its nesting burrow is usually in a disused gravel-pit, often situated some distance from water.

Flicker

The Flicker, or Golden-winged Woodpecker as it once was called, is probably the best known woodpecker on Mt. Desert, although it is not as abundant a species as is the Downy Woodpecker except on migration. In the spring we shall hear its loud cackling notes on the sunny hillsides, but at this season it is rather shy, and we do not see it very often, although it not infrequently chooses to nest near a house. Later in the year, although mute, it is much more in evidence, the white rump and heavy undulating flight being characteristic field-marks.

Hairy Woodpecker
Downy Woodpecker

These two woodpeckers, members of the same genus, are much alike in form and markings, except that the Hairy is a very much larger bird. It is moreover, on Mt. Desert Island, a great deal rarer than is the Downy Woodpecker. The eggs are deposited in a hole of a tree or stump, this being excavated by the birds themselves as is the usual habit of the family, the site chosen being often near the top of some dead stub.

Both species remain throughout the year on Mt. Desert Island, but the Hairy Woodpecker is decidedly more plentiful in late summer and fall, indicating an influx of migrants from the north.

Kingbird

Although an abundant bird on the mainland, the Kingbird is rather rare on Mt. Desert Island in summer. What few pairs nest here will attract one's attention, as they are birds of the roadsides and orchards and are noisy and striking in appearance. Day after day they will be seen in the same places as they seldom wander far from their nests, except when some crow or other marauder approaches too near. On such occasions the Kingbird will attack with fury its larger adversary, tormenting it to such an extent that it is finally driven ignominiously from the neighborhood.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

One not much interested in or having but little knowledge of birds will doubtless consider this flycatcher rare on Mt. Desert, but it is by no means uncommon in the wilder parts of the island. We shall more likely hear than see the Yellow-

bellied Flycatcher in the mosquito-infested swamps, its notes resembling a soft "queeep" or "oo-ee," like the last two notes of the song of the Pewee, or perhaps a harsh "chebec" recalling to mind the Least Flycatcher. The species also delights in boggy woodland, building its nest on the ground, usually in the side of a mossy hummock.

Alder Flycatcher

As its name implies this flycatcher is largely confined to alder swamps and in such environment may be looked for with confidence in June and July on Mt. Desert Island. Dull colored and unostentatious, the bird is more likely to be heard than seen, its notes resembling a rather loud and harsh "ease-wé-up." It nests at low elevations, usually in an alder, the eggs, unlike those of the Least Flycatcher, being rather sparsely but distinctly spotted.

Least Flycatcher or Chebec

This little flycatcher and its two close relatives, the Alder and Yellow-bellied Flycatchers, are with difficulty distinguished. But their notes are quite distinct and in May or June will serve to identify them readily. Their choice of habitat likewise differs. The Chebec is a bird of the villages and is often found nesting in close proximity to a house, its nest being placed in a tree, usually out of reach from the ground. The eggs, unlike those of others of the family found on Mt. Desert Island, are an immaculate white. Its notes resemble an incessantly uttered "chebec."

Wood Pewee

Like the Warbling Vireo, the Pewee in Maine is usually found in the tall shade trees of the villages. Elsewhere it is rare. But often have we heard, in its chosen haunts, the

plaintive "pe-a-wee" of this flycatcher and watched it sitting motionless high up in an elm or maple while awaiting the approach of some unwary insect. Its notes are decidedly "tropical," having a peculiar high-pitched quality, reminiscent of those of a number of its relatives in South America.

The nest of this species is a beautifully built cup, decorated externally with lichen, saddled on a branch of a tree.

Olive-sided Flycatcher

Occasionally, in the month of June, we shall hear on Mt. Desert Island a loud "whip-whe-wheer," and may subsequently see an Olive-sided Flycatcher perched at or near the top of some tall spruce. The species is decidedly solitary in habits and we have never encountered more than a pair in any one locality. We have usually found this flycatcher near the coast where the spruce trees are high, and it may be looked for near Bar Harbor, Asticou and Northeast Harbor. A characteristic nesting site is on a horizontal limb of a spruce well above the ground.

Tree Swallow

This beautiful swallow is a common summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, nesting in hollow trees or, and more frequently, in bird houses erected for its use. For the last five years a pair has nested in Ole Richardson's letter box on Town Hill! In July hundreds of these swallows may be seen on the telephone wires prior to migrating to their winter home in the south.

Bank Swallow

About twenty years ago there was a large colony of Bank Swallows nesting at Trenton, near the bridge, but of late the birds have left this locality and at the moment we know of no

colony on Mt. Desert Island. It is quite possible, however, that a small colony exists here as well as on Cranberry Island, whence this species has been recorded. On the mainland of Maine it is abundant locally, nesting in burrows in the sides of banks or sea cliffs, an abandoned quarry being often favored.

Barn Swallow

This is a common bird throughout the farm lands of Maine and may frequently be seen flying low over the meadows of Mt. Desert Island. It is the most graceful of our swallows, due to its possessing a deeply forked tail. Like all swallows it is often seen perched on the telephone wires, particularly late in July, just before the birds depart for the south, for they are among the first to leave. The nests are placed in barns, or in old, deserted buildings. A pair nested on the side of a cliff on Big Duck Island in 1940.

Cliff Swallow or Eave Swallow

The shorter tail of this species gives it a more robust appearance than the Barn Swallow. On Mt. Desert Island the Cliff Swallow is an abundant summer resident, and it also breeds on Big Cranberry Island. These swallows are usually found in colonies, the large, bottle-shaped nests being situated under the eaves of buildings.

Purple Martin

Conditions on Mt. Desert Island are for some reason unfavorable to martins. Numbers of these large swallows visit the island regularly every spring and examine the bird houses erected for their use, but they do not remain to breed, although some twenty years ago there was a colony at Northeast Harbor.

In many of the villages of the mainland martins pass the summer, their lovely liquid notes being among the characteristic sounds of the country towns of New England.

Raven

There are many ravens on Mt. Desert and on the outlying islands, the species having increased greatly in recent years. A pair often nests on the cliffs of Beech Mountain, Valley Cove and Champlain Mountain and at Hunter's Head and Great Head, and a few summer on the Duck Islands where they feed on the eggs and young of the gulls. Here they nest in the spruce trees, like the crows.

Ravens, in addition to being larger than crows, have a heavier flight and frequently scale. They do not "caw", but instead utter peculiar, guttural sounds. We often see them soaring high in the air above Long Pond.

Crow

The common American Crow is well known and widespread on Mt. Desert Island where it is jokingly referred to by some of the natives as "soup-meat!" The clear "cao-cao" always reminds us of the fall of the year, but crows will be seen at all seasons. They are common even on the outer islands and doubtless, along with the ravens, take heavy toll of the eggs and young of sea birds nesting on the Duck Islands and elsewhere off the Maine coast.

Blue Jay

The Blue Jay appears to be a regular but very rare summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, although on the adjacent mainland it is not uncommon at this season. The vicinity of Bar Harbor seems to be the part of the island most favored by these birds, which are noisy and conspicuous and thus

not readily overlooked, although they are much more secretive when nesting.

It is fortunate perhaps that grackles and jays are as rare as they are on Mt. Desert, since their diet consists largely of birds' eggs during the nesting season.

Black-capped Chickadee

The common Black-capped Chickadee is found throughout the island but is most numerous in the spruce woods. It is tame and confiding by nature and its plaintive two-syllabled whistle and "chick-a-dee-dee-dee" must soon be known to all bird lovers visiting Mt. Desert. Its nest is built in a bird-box or in a hole of a tree or stub, usually at a moderate elevation above the ground.

Acadian Chickadee

The smaller brown-capped Acadian Chickadee is rare and local on Mt. Desert Island in summer. This species may be found in the heavy coniferous growth about Indian Point, Pretty Marsh and Ship Harbor. Its notes are decidedly weaker and more querulous than are those of the common chickadee and may be recalled by the syllables "chi-chay-chay."

Red-breasted Nuthatch

This nuthatch is fairly common as a nesting bird on Mt. Desert, but in late summer and early fall its numbers are augmented by the arrival of migrants from the mainland, the species being then often abundant throughout the island.

Nuthatches are usually heard before they are seen, their notes resembling a rather nasal "yank." They appear mouse-like as they creep around the trunks and along the branches of the trees. The nest is placed in the hole of a tree, the entrance to the nest cavity being smeared with pitch.

Brown Creeper

This unobtrusive little bird is rather rare on Mt. Desert during the summer months but is nevertheless of widespread distribution on the island at this season. We once found this species breeding at Asticou and a pair nested on the side of our camp at Long Pond in June 1937, the nests being placed behind slabs of loose bark. On the latter occasion the female showed herself to be remarkably fearless in view of the fact that men were working at the time within a few feet of her nest. She appeared to realize the security of our proximity, a security which ultimately failed to protect her young from a marauding red squirrel.

In habits the creeper is even more mouse-like than the nuthatch, and its modest colors, blending as they do with the bark of the trees, render it more inconspicuous. Its song, which in our experience varies but little, resembles a rather deliberate "che-chivi-che", possessing a rather plaintive quality: it might be confused with that of a Redstart.

Winter Wren

Formerly a common summer resident of Mt. Desert Island, this little bird has in recent years become decidedly scarce owing to the activities of the C. C. C. boys in clearing out the undergrowth of the forest.

The tiny Winter Wren delights in swampy woodlands and the borders of ponds, building its dome-shaped nest of moss among the roots of a stump or in the side of a bank. One that we found near Myra was situated inside an old, abandoned camp. Its rollicking song is of remarkable duration.

Short-billed Marsh Wren

This little wren inhabits fresh-water meadows. On Mt. Desert Island we have found two or three pairs nesting in a bush-covered pasture between Fresh Meadow and Hull's Cove. It nests more commonly near Ellsworth and we have found it abundant near Lubec in Washington County. But the species is always locally distributed, the birds breeding in colonies.

The song of the Short-billed Marsh Wren is a rather toneless "chap-chap-ke-che-che-che-che" or "chap-chap-ke-chrrr." In June, 1938 and 1939, we found near Ellsworth the large dome-shaped nest, well hidden in the lush grass. The flight of this wren is very weak, recalling that of a butterfly. We think that the Short-billed Marsh Wren has probably been mistaken many times for a young sparrow, fresh from the nest.

Catbird

The Catbird is a regular summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, but is far from common. It should be sought about the outskirts of villages and about abandoned farms where in some bush or low tree one may find its nest containing eggs of a beautiful blue-green color, decidedly darker than those of the thrushes.

Robin

We all know the Robin. It is so abundant throughout the State, even in the wilderness, that we are quite in sympathy with the idea expressed by many a Maine native that if we were to visit the North Pole we should surely find a Robin perched there!

The Robin, in addition to its ordinary song, has a plaintive

"rain song," which is said, and we think rightly, to portend foul weather.

Hermit Thrush

The songs of the thrushes have been described as the crowning glory of the bird-life of Acadia National Park, this species having, in the opinion of most bird-lovers, the most beautiful song of any North American bird. Many times have we listened spellbound to this lovely thrush, the liquid, unhurried notes reaching us from afar, perhaps from the distant spruce-margined shore of a lake or pond. Late in the summer, after most birds have ceased their singing, we may still hear the Hermit Thrush, particularly toward evening, singing more softly now as if in realization of the summer's close.

The nest of the Hermit Thrush is situated on the ground, the eggs being a beautiful "robin's-egg-blue."

Olive-backed Thrush

When we think of the Olive-back we are reminded of cool May mornings on Long Pond. As early as 4 A.M., before other birds are awake, we are aroused by the soft singing of this thrush from some nearby spruce. This has been termed an "inferior thrush song" but it possesses a breath-taking quality and the fact that it varies but slightly enhances its soothing effect. In the early morning the Olive-backed Thrush seems to whisper to us from the spruces, but in the evening, even after the sun has set and the woods are in shadow, its song is louder and more confident.

The nest of this thrush is placed in a tree or shrub, the eggs being spotted and therefore different from those of other thrushes of the island.

Veery or Wilson's Thrush

The Veery is the rarest of the true thrushes that are found in the Park in summer and is apparently decreasing. It is occasionally found in swampy, predominantly deciduous woods in the vicinity of Bar Harbor and in Little Harbor Brook swale, but is absent from the densely wooded "backside" of the island. On the adjacent mainland it is somewhat more numerous.

The song of the Veery resembles a curious ventriloquial "wheer-wheer-wheü-wheü," utterly unlike those of the Hermit and Olive-backed Thrushes. Like the Hermit Thrush it nests on the ground, but also at times in some small tree or bush.

Bluebird

Although not uncommon on the mainland, this is one of the rarest of the summer residents of Acadia National Park. Lately, during the early summer months, we have found this beautiful bird only in the vicinity of Town Hill, in and near Bar Harbor and at Bass Harbor: we have never seen it on any of the outer islands. In 1939 a pair nested in a bird box in Dr. Charles Morrison's garden in Bar Harbor.

Golden-crowned Kinglet

In heavy spruce growth we should listen for the thin wiry song of the tiny Golden-crowned Kinglet which is common on Mt. Desert Island. Its nest is a little ball of moss heavily lined with feathers, and is usually placed in an evergreen high above the ground and is always well hidden.

This tiny bird, unlike its relative the Ruby-crowned Kinglet, braves the northern winters, being found throughout the year on Mt. Desert. It seems to be more numerous

during the colder months, its numbers being presumably augmented by individuals from farther north.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

Although formerly very rare, this attractive little bird is now fairly common and widespread as a summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, although, as with many other birds, its numbers will be found to vary from year to year. Unlike its relative the Golden-crowned Kinglet, this species has a loud song, audible for several hundred yards. This may be described as a rapidly uttered "ti-ti-ti-tyou-tyou-tyou-tyou-tyou-tututí-tututí-tututí," the last portion much louder and clearer than the beginning, and sometimes terminating "tutítu-tutítu-tutítu." Its nest is a little ball of moss, resembling that of the preceding species.

Cedar Waxwing

This beautiful soft-plumaged bird is a common summer resident of Mr. Desert Island, being often seen perched on a telephone wire by the roadside. Waxwings are not songsters, merely emitting a thin high-pitched lisp. This will often betray the presence of a flock of these birds, which are highly sociable in habits. On one occasion, at Asticou, we observed what was evidently an entirely albinistic individual. Whether or not it had the wax-like appendages to the wings, which are often lacking in normal adult birds, we did not discover. Waxwings nest rather later than most of the birds of the island.

Starling

The Starling was introduced into North America in 1890, since when it has flourished on this Continent and has spread with rapidity to the north and west. On Mt. Desert

Island it has, however, but recently become a regular summer resident and is now common on the island. Economically, the Starling is of value since it consumes innumerable obnoxious insects and grubs. On the other hand since it nests in cavities of trees in settled districts, it may be instrumental in effecting the complete extirpation of the Bluebird as a summer resident of Mt. Desert Island.

CEDAR WAXWING

Blue-headed Vireo or Solitary Vireo

The Solitary Vireo is a bird of woodlands and is common on Mt. Desert Island. It is at once distinguished from the Red-eyed Vireo in having two white wing-bars and a conspicuous white eye-ring. Its song is somewhat similar but is louder with longer intervals between the phrases. In addition to the Red-eyed and Solitary Vireos, three other species of this family have been recorded from Mt. Desert,—the Warbling, Philadelphia and Yellow-throated Vireos. The Warbling Vireo is a bird of New England villages, and

we usually find one or two every year on the mainland, but have never seen it on the island. Its song is a sprightly warble unlike those of others of its family. The song of the Philadelphia Vireo resembles that of the Red-eye, but to our ears is not as softly uttered and is more deliberate, being slightly reminiscent of the song of the Solitary Vireo.

Red-eyed Vireo

This is a common bird of the villages and settled districts, being less numerous although by no means lacking in woodland tracts. Vireos are deliberate in their movements, thus differing from the warblers. Their songs likewise are characteristic and they sing incessantly during June and July, their song period lasting considerably longer than is the case with the warblers.

The nest, as with all vireos, is a beautifully built basket, suspended from the fork of a branch usually at no great height above the ground.

Black and White Warbler

The Black and White Warbler is a fairly common summer resident on Mt. Desert and is evenly distributed throughout the island, frequenting deciduous or mixed growth, where it may be seen creeping up the trunks or along the branches of the trees. Its usual song resembles a rather lazily uttered "we-seet, we-seet, we-seet, we-seet, we-seet." The nest is placed on the ground, being often situated at the base of a stump or under a log.

Tennessee Warbler

The Tennessee Warbler is very much rarer than the Nashville, but is less shy. We have usually found it in some sunny, alder swale in the wilder part of the island. Its song has less tone to it than has that of the Nashville Warbler

and is repeated more frequently. It may be described as a dry "sik-sik-sik-siker-siker-sic-sic-sic-sic-sic-sic," the last portion somewhat like the trill of a Chipping Sparrow. Both this species and the Nashville Warbler always nest on the ground.

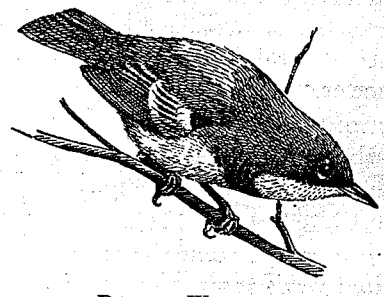
BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER

Nashville Warbler

The Nashville Warbler is a common summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, being particularly abundant on the "back-side" of the island. It is by far the shyest of the warblers of Acadia National Park, and it is difficult to obtain a good view of this little bird. Its song, however, is unmistakable and may be described as a loud "k-see, k-see, k-see, de-de-de-de-de." We recently discovered its nest and eggs, well hidden amid a growth of blueberry and bunch-berry in an open, sunny spot at "Wonderland."

Parula Warbler

The Parula Warbler reminds us of hot days in July. There is complete quiet in the woodlands, when of a sudden the silence is broken by the explosive little song of this beautiful warbler,—much as if the bird were sneezing! The species is found where the trees are draped with *Usnea*, or "old man's beard," in which the nest is built, the tree chosen being usually deciduous. As there is much of this lichen on Mt. Desert, the Parula can be looked for with confidence anywhere in the woods.



PARULA WARBLER

Yellow Warbler

The Yellow Warbler is primarily a bird of the villages in New England and its bright color and cheerful song will soon bring it to our attention, for it is a familiar bird in the settled parts of Mt. Desert Island. A song often heard is a shrill "wi-wi-wi-wi-wi-wichu," another "che-che-che-che-che-cherawee." A favorite nesting site is in a lilac bush or alder.

Magnolia Warbler

This beautiful warbler is abundant on Mt. Desert Island and in June the woods fairly ring with its song, which is loud and clear and decidedly varied, but with a characteristic quality: one type may be rendered as a rather plaintive

"wida-wida-widiyou," another as a more sprightly "wi-wi-wi-wichity." The nests, which are frailer than those of most warblers, are placed at low elevations in conifers, very often in a fir on the border of a clearing.

Cape May Warbler

Although considered as one of the rarer warblers, the Cape May is locally not uncommon as a summer resident on Mt. Desert Island. It is most numerous in the cool, often fog-drenched woods at the southern extremity of the island, south of the Seawall-McKinley road. But the species may be found anywhere on the island where there are stands of tall spruce, as at Seal Harbor and Fernald's Point and Southwest Harbor. It also occurs on the adjacent mainland in the vicinity of Oak Point.

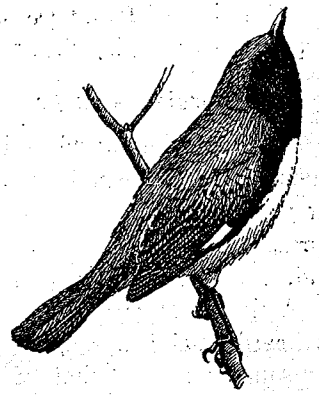
At Ship Harbor we found a nest of this warbler, the first, and up to the present time the only one to have been discovered in the United States. It was situated 38 feet up in a spruce, some four feet from the extreme top of the tree. About a hundred yards from the nest, a collie dog had been buried, later to be unearthed by foxes. Thither on June 2 went the female Cape May to gather the hair that, along with some gull feathers, was to form the lining of her nest.

The song of the Cape May reminds one of the Black and White Warbler but it is not sung in couplets. It may be described as a rather loud, rather deliberately uttered "tseet-tseet-tseet-tseet-tseet."

Black-throated Blue Warbler

This is one of the rarer warblers on Mt. Desert Island and it is decidedly local. We have found it not far from Bar Harbor, bordering the Ocean Drive, at the Sieur de Mont Spring and near Aunt Betty's Pond, and it is usually to be

seen in Little Harbor Brook swale during the nesting season. It is a bird of the undergrowth, inhabiting predominantly deciduous woods, where it builds its nest in some shrub near the ground. Its song is a husky, deliberately uttered "zear-zear-zear-zwee."



BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER

Myrtle Warbler

This sturdily built warbler is abundant on Mt. Desert. It is found chiefly in coniferous woods where it may be heard singing a soft "udle-udle-udle-udle-edle-idle," like, the ringing of tiny sleigh bells. Its nest is placed in a spruce, cedar or juniper, usually at moderate elevations above the ground. Those we have examined were heavily lined with feathers. The Myrtle Warbler is the first of its family to arrive in the spring and the last to leave in the fall.

Black-throated Green Warbler

How lovely it is to listen on some hot day in early summer to the lazy drawl of a Black-throated Green Warbler! There is something about the song that is restful and sooth-

ing and which to us seems part of Maine. There are two principal songs: one may be recalled by the syllables "ze-ze-ze-zu-zee," the other being a more deliberate "zwee-zee-didi-ze," the first, second and last notes deep and "wheezy." The nest is usually placed in a conifer at various elevations above the ground. One that we found was situated on a low branch of a large spruce, overhanging the Jordan Pond Trail.

Blackburnian Warbler

This, the most beautiful of our warblers, is fairly common as a summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, where we have found it in recent years in the tall hemlocks bordering the Sieur de Mont Spring, near Bar Harbor, at Eagle Lake and Aunt Betty's Pond, in the vicinity of Indian Point, at Ship Harbor and near Asticou. It is a bird of the tree tops, where it may be heard singing a song of a peculiar wiry quality. Another song resembles that of the Black and White Warbler, but is more emphatic. The nest is usually placed high up and toward the end of a limb of a coniferous tree, preferably a hemlock.

Chestnut-sided Warbler

This striking warbler is common and widely distributed on Mt. Desert Island, being partial to open sunny clearings. Its song, resembling somewhat that of a Yellow Warbler, may be recalled by the syllables "wisher-wisher-wich-wi-wichu." The nest of this species is situated in a bush near the ground, an alder being often selected.

Bay-breasted Warbler

When motoring through the island, stop the car next to some dense spruce forest, such as there is in the vicinity of Indian Point and Ship Harbor. Such spots we have always

called "Bay-breast woods," for, if we listen intently, we shall in all probability hear the song of this warbler, a soft, lisping "a-see, a-see, a-see, a-see." In quality this is more inarticulate than are the songs of the Black and White and Blackburnian Warblers. The nest of the Bay-breasted Warbler is placed at a moderate elevation in a spruce tree and, though comparatively bulky, is difficult to find. This species is fairly common and widely distributed on Mt. Desert Island in summer, being, in our experience, most numerous in the mosquito infested woods about the upper end of Long Pond and near Ship Harbor. As with many other birds, however, there is considerable fluctuation in numbers from year to year.

Black-poll Warbler

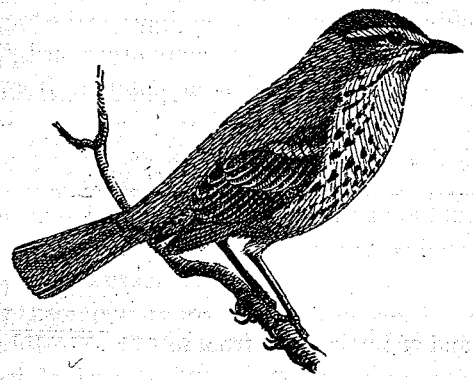
If we should hunt the coast proper of Maine from Kittery Point to Quoddy Head we shall not find the Black-poll Warbler in summer: nor does the species nest anywhere on Mt. Desert Island. But if we should visit the small outlying island of Little Duck from mid June to July we shall surely see this warbler, the most northern of its family, occurring side by side with the host of sea birds.

Little Duck Island, which is not more than a third of a mile in length, is approximately half wooded and half bare. In the open parts the gulls, eiders and guillemots nest and, in the woods, herons (both Great Blue and Black-crowned Night Herons), Leach's Petrels, Ravens and Black-poll Warblers. Several other warblers, including the Redstart, Yellow, and Black-throated Green, nest on this island, but the Black-poll appears to be the most numerous of its family here.

The song of the Black-poll Warbler on its breeding grounds is a rapidly uttered, shivering trill, quite different from the

more deliberate wiry notes of transient individuals often seen passing through Mt. Desert in late May.

We have searched for birds on many other islands off the Maine coast but have never found this warbler elsewhere in the breeding season. It has been recorded from Monhegan Island in summer, but we doubt that it nests here as the island has a certain southern influence apparent in its flora and does not look suitable; and we believe that the



YELLOW PALM WARBLER

Duck Islands (the Black-poll probably nests in the southern part of Big Duck) mark the southernmost breeding colony at sea level of this species. A few pairs, however, may nest on other of the *smaller* outer islands, such as Ragged Island.

Yellow Palm Warbler

Those who wish to see this warbler on Mt. Desert in summer should visit the sphagnum bog situated between Sea Wall and McKinley,—this being, incidentally, the only locality on the island where we shall find the fog or baked-apple berry. Here several pairs may be encountered among

the stunted black spruce and sheep laurel about the borders of the bog, the bird's habit of twitching its tail almost incessantly rendering it not difficult to identify. Its song is a mere trill, in quality rather harsh.

The ornithologically famous Bangor Bog, about five miles north of Bangor, is the best locality that we know of for this warbler in Maine. Here, too, we will find numerous other warblers, including the Wilson's Warbler and Northern Water-Thrush, which, however, inhabit the surrounding alder swamps, rather than the open, sunnier spots preferred by the Yellow Palm. In this bog we have found several nests of the Yellow Palm Warbler, deeply embedded in the sphagnum; but no nests have as yet been found on Mt. Desert Island.

Ovenbird

This well-known species is fairly common and widely distributed on Mt. Desert Island, but is more numerous in the hillier parts. It is, however, by no means as common a bird as it is in the vicinity of New York or Philadelphia, and farther east, along the coast of Maine, it becomes definitely rare, except in certain localities such as Black's Woods. The song of the Ovenbird resembles a repetition of the word "teacher," uttered with increasing vigor. The dome-shaped nest, from which the bird has derived its name, owing to its resemblance to a "dutch oven," is placed on the ground and is usually found only by flushing the parent bird.

Mourning Warbler

The Mourning Warbler is the rarest of the Warblers known to nest on or near Mt. Desert Island. It is only occasionally that a pair of these attractive birds remains here to breed, the majority of the species nesting farther north.

We have found this warbler to be a fairly common summer resident in Aroostook County, inhabiting clearings, densely covered with a growth of raspberry bushes and weeds. It is often found near some pond or river, the loud, ringing song of the male immediately attracting one's attention. The song resembles somewhat that of a Water-Thrush and may be described as a loud "prrui-prrui-prrui-tru-to-oo," the last three notes clearer and softer. The male usually sings for several minutes from a perch high up in a birch or other deciduous tree. The nest of this warbler is placed but a few inches above the ground and is exceedingly difficult to find.

Yellow-throat

This well known species is common in clearings and swamps where it is invariably found near the ground. Its usual song on Mt. Desert Island is a loud "wicha-wichity, wicha-wichity, wicha-wichity-wich," somewhat different from those emitted by birds from New York and Pennsylvania. Only once have we heard the passion song of the Yellow-throat. On this occasion a male was seen on the ground singing a weak but beautiful song, which would have been inaudible at a distance of twenty yards. The nest of this species is placed on or very near the ground, usually amid a tangle of grass and weeds.

Wilson's Warbler

This warbler is one of the rarest birds that nest in Acadia National Park, but is a regular summer resident on Mt. Desert Island. Recently we have located it in June near "Wonderland," Ship Harbor and at Pretty Marsh. When nesting the Wilson's Black-cap prefers alder swamps or alder thickets covering some hillside or swale. The species

is common in the alder swamps surrounding the Bangor Bog but is particularly abundant bordering the sea road from Lubec to Cutler where it is found nesting in company with the Lincoln's Sparrow and the Short-billed Marsh Wren. The song varies considerably, that most frequently heard being a loud, rapidly uttered "che-che-che-che-cheu-cheu-cheu." This is occasionally followed by a short trill, reminding one of the song of the Nashville Warbler. Its nest is placed on the ground, often at the base of an alder.

Canada Warbler

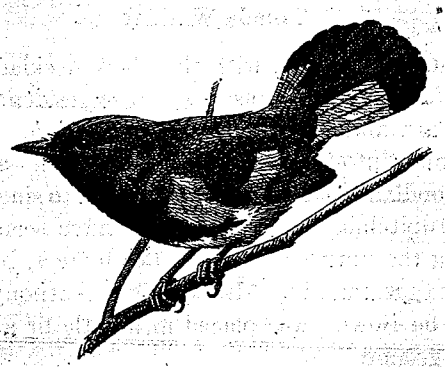
This beautiful warbler, with the black necklace across its breast, is fairly common as a summer resident of Acadia National Park and of widespread distribution. It is found in dark, mosquito-infested swamps and in moist, fern-carpeted woodlands, where it may be heard to sing a sprightly "rupitchy-rupitchiu." Nests that we have seen were situated among the upturned roots of fallen trees, but one containing five eggs, found by Mrs. Franklin Anthony beside the path to "The Bowl," was placed in a little fir about a foot above the ground.

Redstart

This is one of the abundant birds of Mt. Desert Island, particularly in more settled parts. The gaudy-plumaged males will soon attract the attention of the bird lover and on June mornings we cannot fail to hear on arising the song of this warbler, usually a shrill "wi-wi-wi-wi-witss,—witzy-witzy-witzy-we" or, more rarely, an explosive "che-che-che-che-pa." The nest is usually placed against the trunk of a birch at moderate elevations above the ground, being a beautifully constructed little cup.

English Sparrow

This bird, which is a "weaver" (*Ploceidae*) and not a finch (*Fringillidae*), was first introduced into the United States in 1850 and has since spread almost throughout the country, having reached Mt. Desert Island many years ago. During the days of the horse and buggy English Sparrows abounded in the villages of the island, but since the advent of the automobile they have largely disappeared, although they are still found in Bar Harbor.



American Redstart

Bobolink

The Bobolink is a local summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, being found in lush meadows and pastures. In such localities we should see and hear the handsome males during the month of June, but the females, intent on family cares, are inconspicuous at this season. The nests are situated on the ground and are difficult to find, since the sitting bird will run from the nest on the approach of an intruder, rising several yards away.

Red-winged Blackbird

All the *Icteridae* (orioles and blackbirds) are more or less rare in summer on Mt. Desert Island although many are common on the nearby mainland. The Red-winged Blackbird is one species, however, that may be looked for with confidence during the months of June and July. It delights in fresh-water marshes where there is sufficient cover of cat-tails in which the nests are placed. The beautiful males show great concern when anyone enters their haunts.

Bronzed Grackle

Although common in early spring on Mt. Desert Island, grackles later seem to disappear completely, although there may be some isolated nesting colony of which, however, we have no knowledge. The species nests as near as Ellsworth so that it should be looked for on the island in summer.

Another bird of this family, the Baltimore Oriole, also nests occasionally in Ellsworth, building in the tall elms bordering the streets of the village.

Cowbird

The Cowbird is increasing in numbers as a summer visitant to Mt. Desert Island. It has the unfortunate habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests, the young cowbird when hatched securing most of the food brought by its foster parent, usually some warbler or vireo. Rarely have we found more than one cowbird's egg in a nest, as each individual chooses, if possible, a number of nests in which to lay. It is curious that these smaller birds do not recognize the strange egg, except the Yellow Warbler which has learned to cover it up, some nests of this species being three stories high, in order to bury successive layings of the cowbird, the

young warblers hatching out in peace above the unwelcome eggs.

Cowbirds are very tame and are usually seen in pastures or on lawns walking about with tail raised in a very perky manner. The females however, when laying, are secretive and shrewd and it is now known that in many instances the eggs of the cowbird are laid in the early morning, before daylight, when the rightful owner of the nest is absent, the nest itself having been located on some previous day.

Purple Finch

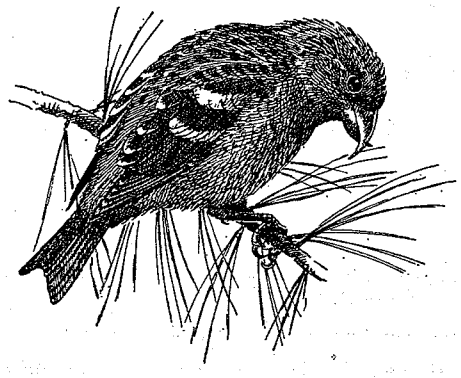
Purple Finches occur in abundance throughout Mt. Desert Island. They are usually found high up in trees, whence comes the prolonged warbling of the males so often heard during the spring and early summer. They are among the comparatively few birds that frequent "feeding tables." At such times they become remarkably tame, even alighting on a person who is giving them food. Their nests are difficult to find, since they are usually placed in thick spruce trees well above the ground.

Pine Siskin

These small finches are not uncommon on Mt. Desert, being frequently observed at Asticou and Southwest Harbor. Often they are seen in flocks and are usually found near some dense spruce wood. They possess a weak, protracted song, but their usual note is thin and wiry and, like that of the goldfinch, is often uttered on the wing. The Siskin builds its nest in a spruce, usually high above the ground. Thus it is seldom found, not merely owing to its location but also because these birds, like crossbills, seem to have no fixed breeding season, nesting sometimes as early as April or again as late as July.

Goldfinch

This beautiful and well-known little bird is common in summer on Mt. Desert Island, where it will be found in the more open, settled country, frequently nesting in trees bordering village streets. It breeds later than any other bird on the island and it is not unusual to find nests as late as August; and we found one in September! While the female is incubating, the male utters an incessant twittering from some point nearby.



White-winged Crossbill

Red Crossbill

White-winged Crossbill

The White-winged Crossbill is decidedly the commoner of the two species on Mt. Desert Island, although, twenty years ago, the reverse was the case. Lately we have not seen the Red Crossbill until well on in the summer and never in any numbers, although it is evidently more numerous

than the White-wing in winter, according to information we have received.

We have often met with a flock of the White-winged Crossbill at Sea Wall or "Wonderland," a part of the island that is particularly rich in rarities and which should most certainly be visited by the reader; and it is also seen at times bordering the Ocean Drive and on the outer islands. One's attention is attracted to the birds by their notes, usually an impatient "tuck-tuck" or "pit-pit," often emitted on the wing. We have never seen a nest on Mt. Desert Island, but a few years ago found them breeding in the Magdalens, the one nest discovered being placed in a small spruce about eight feet above the ground.

Savannah Sparrow

The Savannah Sparrow is characteristic of bleak northern shores, where it will be seen on some bush or fence-rail, holding tenaciously to its perch with feathers disarranged by the wind. Its song seems to have in it a quality as of the salt marshes it inhabits. But, although primarily a coastal bird, this sparrow also occurs inland, nesting on the ground in pastures and open fields. Its song may be described as a tuneless but pleasant "tsik-tsik-tsik-tsiker-tseee-sirrr." This bird has a peculiar fluttering flight which should enable one to identify it without difficulty on the wing.

Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow

We know of only one locality where we can find this secretive sparrow and that is in the salt-water marshes of Bass Harbor, where a little colony appears to be well established, occurring side by side with the common Savannah Sparrow. If we walk through the short marsh grass we are likely to see these little birds running mouse-like before us.

When alarmed they fly but a short distance and one is frequently unable to flush them a second time. Apart from their characteristic habits, the Acadian Sharp-tail can readily be identified by its broad buff superciliary stripe and buffy breast band. Its song, which is very weak, may be described as a low, buzzing "cheeee-suk," somewhat like the end of the songs of some Savannah Sparrows but of a different quality.

Vesper Sparrow

With the exception of the Lincoln's Sparrow, this is the rarest of the sparrows known to nest on Mt. Desert Island and in latter years we have found it in summer only on Town Hill. The white outer tail-feathers readily distinguish this species but care must be taken not to confuse it with the immature Junco. The Vesper Sparrow, however, is a bird of the open fields, although, unlike the Savannah Sparrow, it does not favor the coastal meadows. In quality its song is somewhat like that of a Song Sparrow but there is little variation and it is sung more complacently.

Junco

The Junco is a characteristic species of the Canadian Life-zone and is common on Mt. Desert Island, the two white outer tail-feathers distinguishing it in flight from other finches except the Vesper Sparrow, which, however, is not a woodland bird. Moreover, the adult Juncos are of course gray and not "sparrow-brown." These birds are partial to open sunny clearings in the woods and are common about habitations. Their song consists of a pleasant trill with a somewhat sleigh-bell-like quality. The nest is situated on the ground, very often under the side of a bank.

Chipping Sparrow

This well-known little sparrow is common in the vicinity of houses being particularly numerous on the lovely estates at Bar Harbor. In the wilder parts of the island it is rare or absent. Its song consists of a rapidly uttered trill, less musical than that of the Junco. The frail, cup-shaped nest is placed in a bush in a garden or perhaps among the vines covering a porch, the eggs being a beautiful blue, spotted about the larger ends with black and reddish brown.

White-throated Sparrow

When we think of Maine in the month of May, we are conscious above all things of blossoming "wild pear" (shad-bush), the songs of the Hermit and Olive-backed Thrushes and the clear, plaintive whistling of the White-throated Sparrow or "Peabody Bird.". This large sparrow is common and widespread on Mt. Desert and its notes are so familiar that some people believe it to be the only common bird on the island, the reason being that its song is audible to those who have no ear for the usual bird music. The mountain tops on the island are frequented to a large extent by this sparrow, which, together with the Junco and Yellow-throat, characterize the bird-life of these limited areas. The nest of this species is fairly bulky and is situated on the ground. All those we have found we have stumbled upon accidentally when walking through the woods or swamps.

Lincoln's Sparrow

This interesting sparrow was discovered by Audubon in Labrador and was later named by him in honor of his friend Tom Lincoln of Dennysville, Maine. Little did Audubon realize that this bird was a summer resident in eastern Maine, where its favorite haunts are the open sphagnum bogs and

blueberry barrens of these parts. In Washington County this species is not uncommon along the coast road from Lubec to Cutler but in Hancock County it is rare and very local. On Mt. Desert Island it occurs in summer in the large bog situated between Sea Wall and McKinley. Here, in June, we have found it day after day, singing from the top of some small black spruce at the edge of the bog, it being much less shy at this season than during migration. In June, 1940, there were evidently two pairs present in this bog.

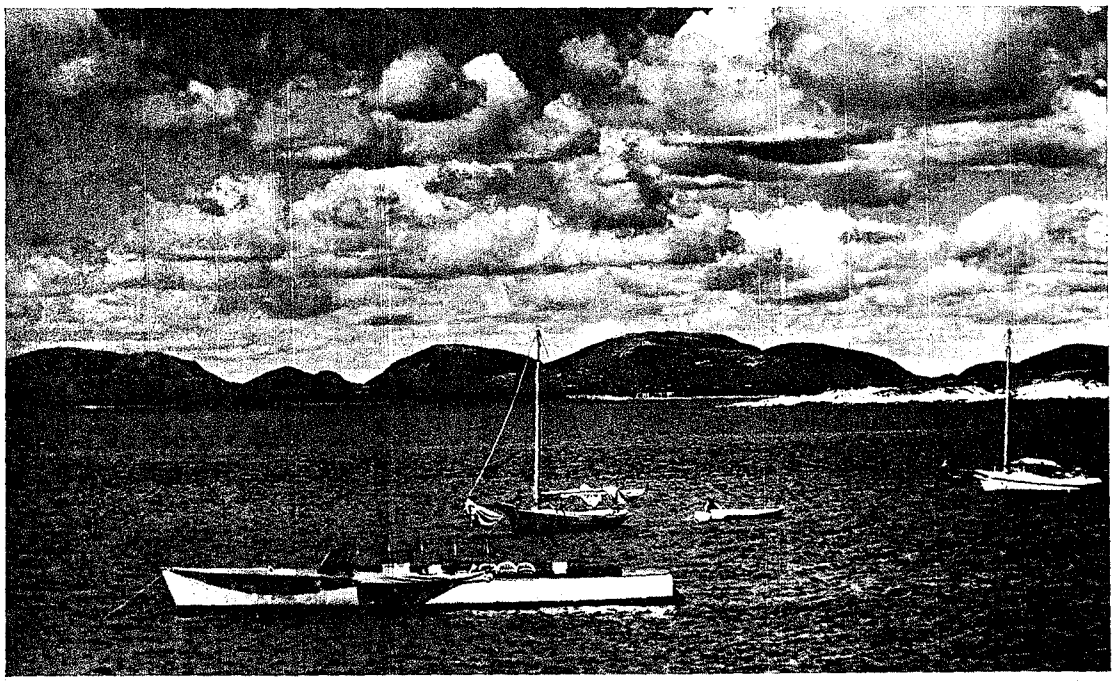
The song of the Lincoln's Sparrow is loud and "bubbling," much like that of a house wren but with some of the rapturous quality found in the notes of the Purple Finch. The only nest that has been found in Maine was imbedded in the moss, near the edge of a sphagnum bog. It was discovered by Walter Clayton near Lincoln.

Swamp Sparrow

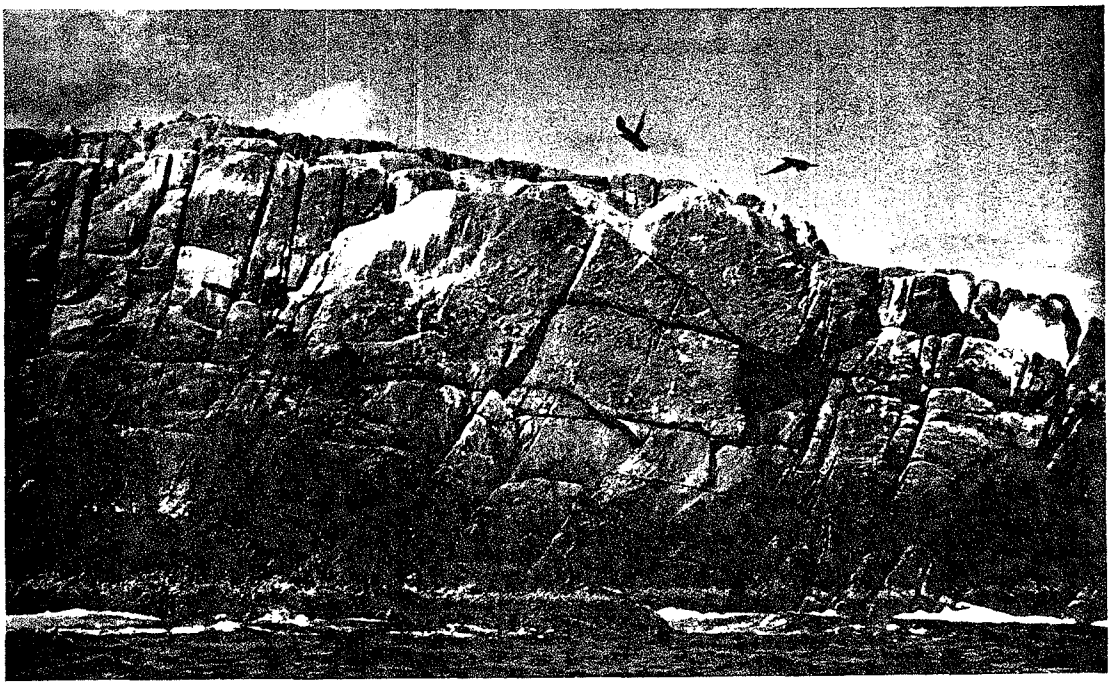
One should look for this handsome sparrow in any fresh-water swamp, such as Fresh Meadow, near Eden, where it is a common bird in summer. Its song is a full-throated, rather musical trill,—"wis-wis-wis-wis-wis-wis-wis." The nest and eggs resemble those of the Song Sparrow.

Song Sparrow

The Song Sparrow is so well known that it is merely necessary to state that it is one of the common birds of the more settled districts of Mt. Desert Island. Individual Song Sparrows have distinctive songs so that one may renew one's acquaintance with a particular bird year after year. The nests are placed in bushes as well as on the ground.

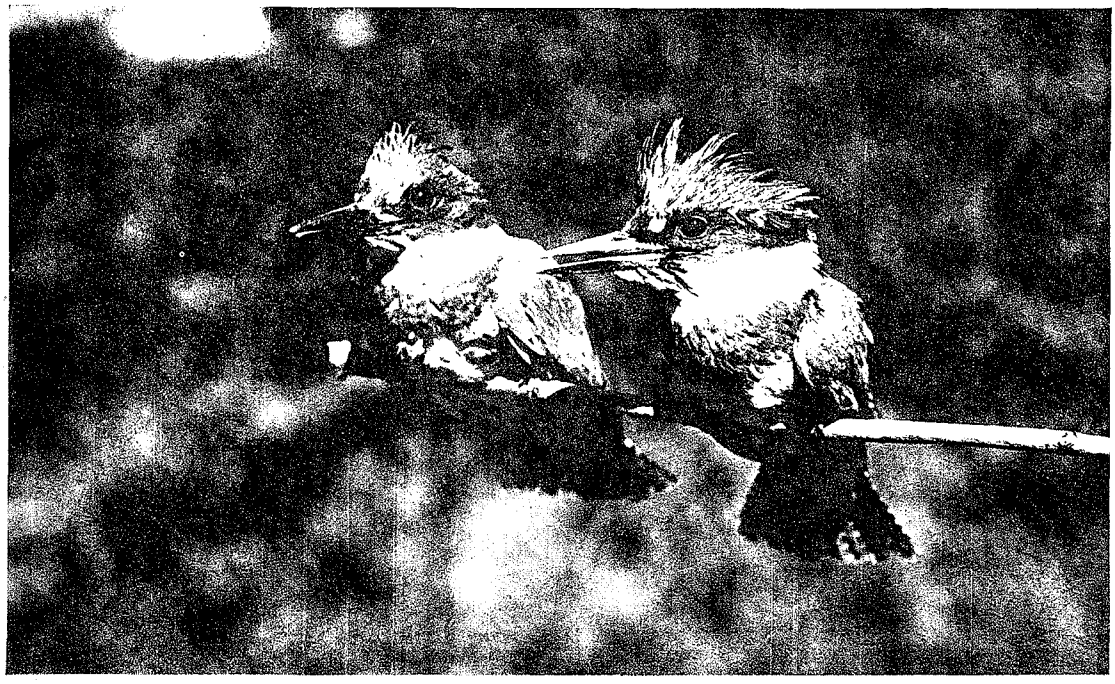


MT. DESERT FROM BIG DUCK ISLAND, LITTLE DUCK IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND



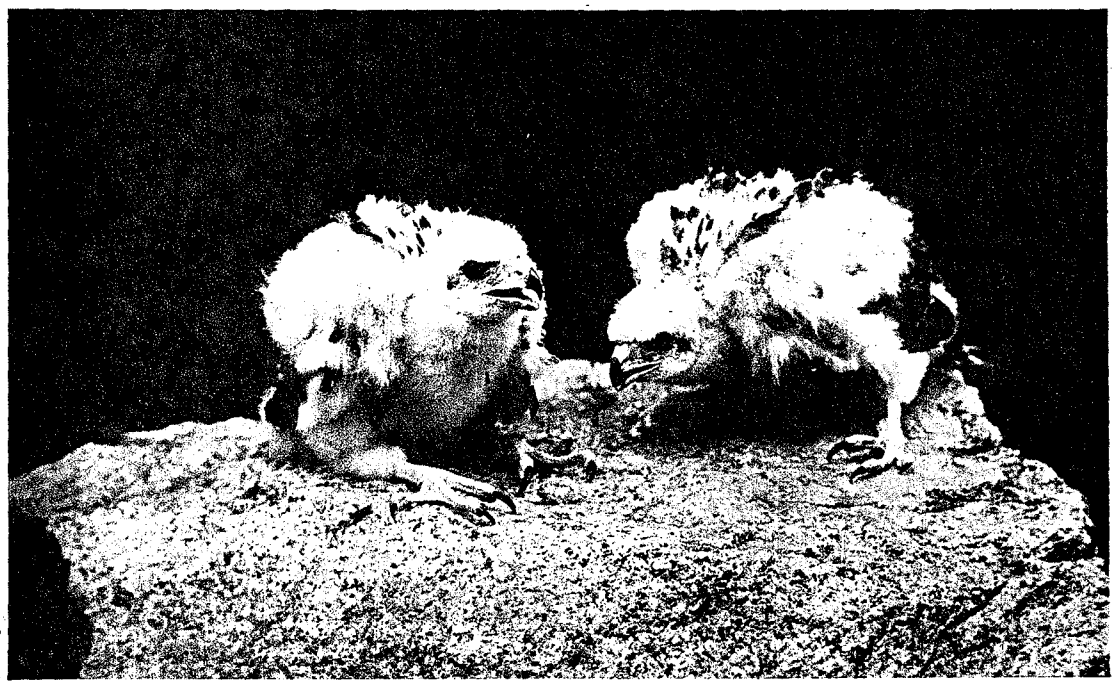
Photographed by Francis E. Bond

GULLS AND CORMORANTS AT "THE SCRAGGS"

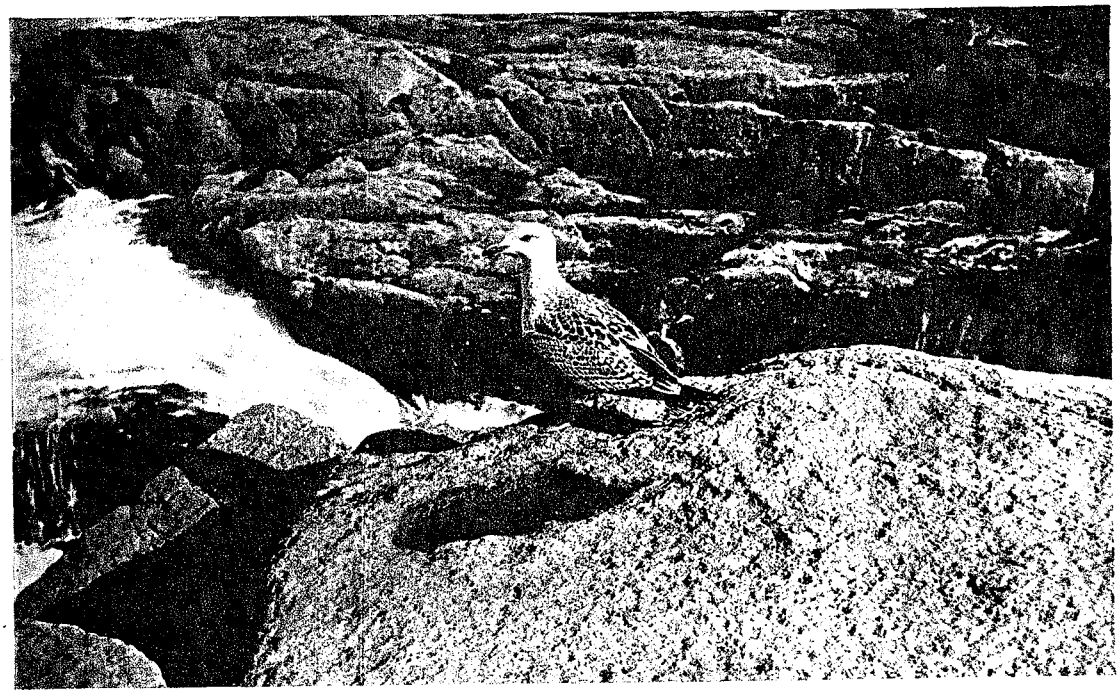


YOUNG BELTED KINGFISHERS

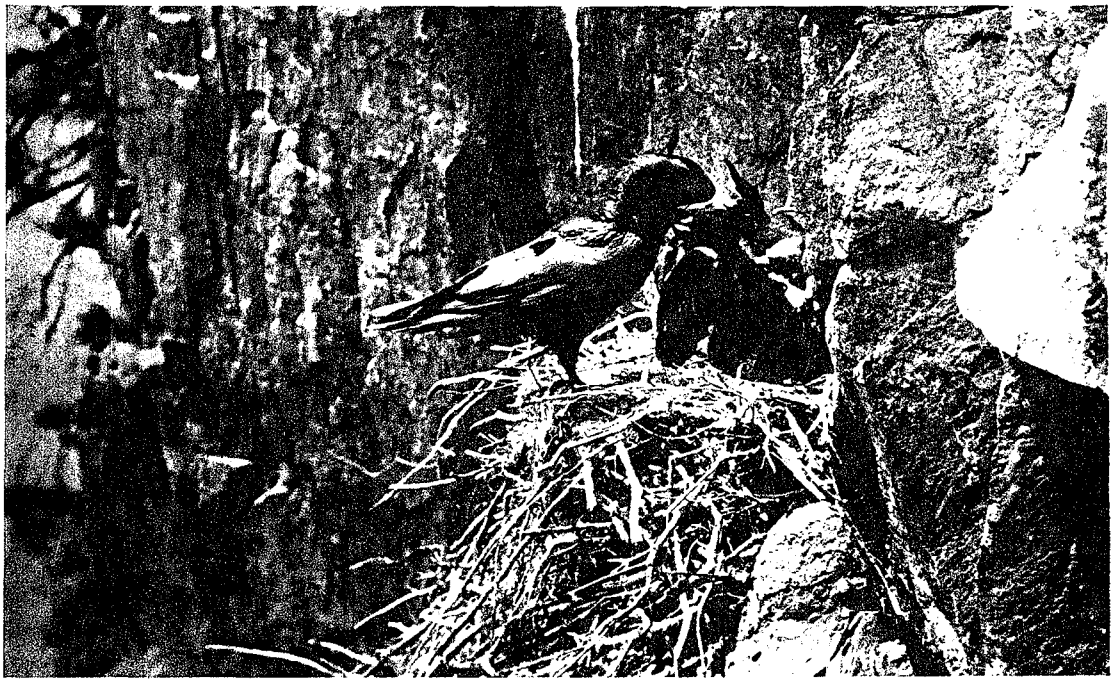
YOUNG BLACK GUILLEMOT, BAKER'S ISLAND



YOUNG GOSHAWKS, NEAR AUNT BETTY'S POND

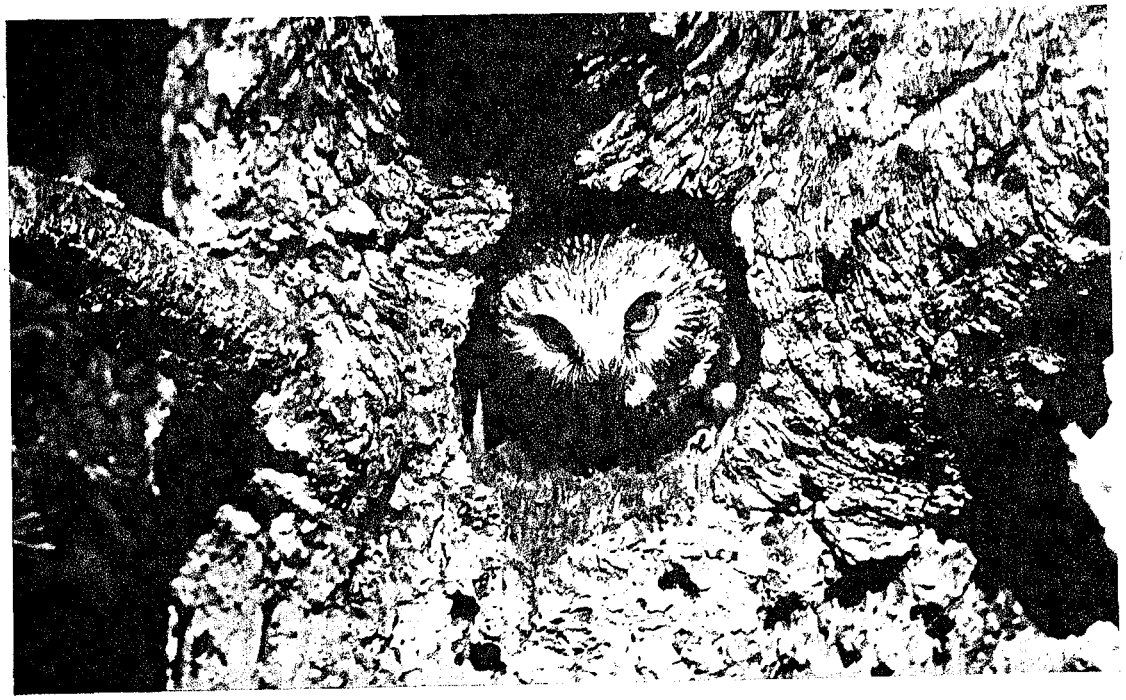


Immature Herring Gull, near Thunder Hole



Raven Feeding Young, Acadia National Park

Woodcock on Nest, Upper Hadlock Pond



Saw-whet Owl, Little Oak Hill

NEST AND EGG OF BALD EAGLE, ENOCH MOUNTAIN

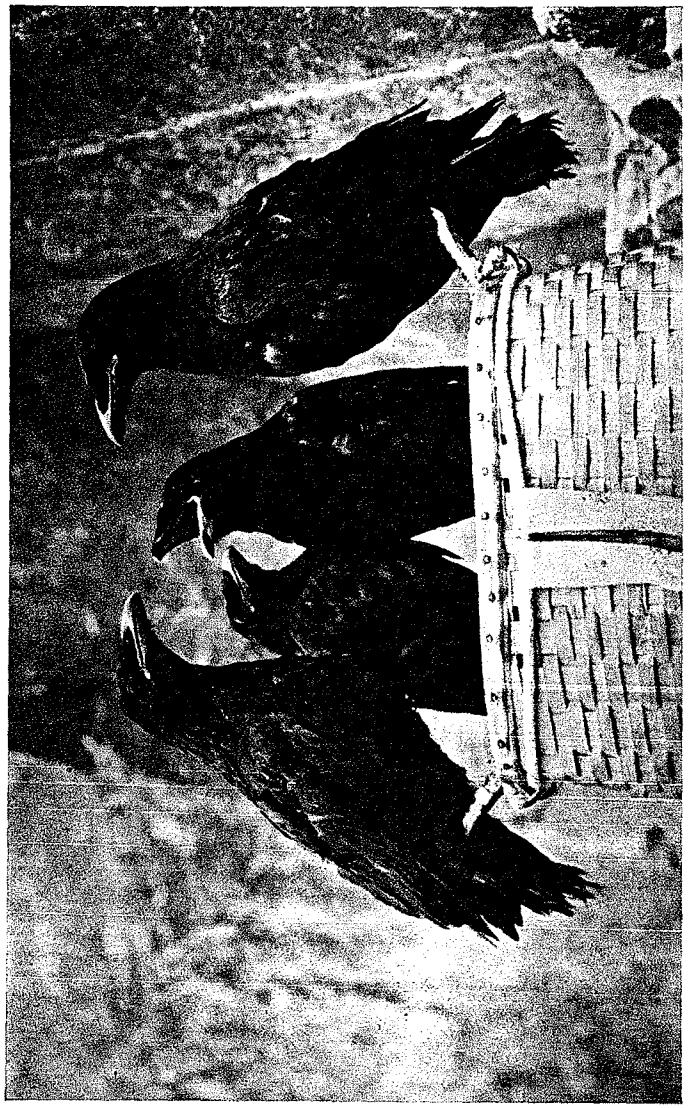
NEST AND EGG OF LOON, LONG OR GREAT POND

FLICKER FEEDING YOUNG, BORDEAUX CORNER

NEST AND YOUNG OF GOSHAWK, KEBO BROOK

INCUBATING NIGHTHAWK, SOUTH RIDGE, CADILLAC MT.

BLACK DUCK'S NEST WITH SEVENTEEN EGGS, EAGLE LAKE



YOUNG RAVENS, ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

A LIST OF BIRDS OF MT. DESERT ISLAND, MAINE AND ADJACENT ISLANDS AND MAINLAND OF HANCOCK COUNTY

This list is based on that compiled in 1924 by Miss Marion J. Pellew of Washington, D. C. for the Lafayette National Park (now Acadia National Park), with the assistance of Miss C. F. Boyden of Washington, D. C., Mr. Arthur Norton of the Portland Society of Natural History, Mr. Hanscomb of Hull's Cove, Mr. Filliettaz of Bar Harbor and Mr. Carroll Tyson of Asticou, and on publications of F. H. Allen (1900) and Ora Knight (1908). Subsequently, considerable information has been added, chiefly through the efforts of Park Naturalists Arthur Stupka and Maurice Sullivan, Dr. A. E. Brower of Augusta, Mrs. J. Franklin Anthony of Great Head, Miss Cordelia Stanwood of Ellsworth, James Bond of The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, R. C. Robbins of Asticou, Wendell Gilley and Captain Everton Gott of Southwest Harbor, and Vernon Lunt of Town Hill. It is now believed that few birds, and these chiefly "water birds," remain to be found on Mt. Desert Island. It must be admitted, however, that a few of the records here included, based on sight identifications, we consider rather doubtful: the authorities for all of these are given.

The technical names are taken from the 1931 check-list of North American birds, published by the American Ornithologists' Union. The common names, on the other hand, are those that we ourselves fancy. In only a few instances is the subspecific appellation given, since we many times have noticed that the average bird lover resents such terms as "Eastern Robin," "Northern Flicker," etc. We feel that the fact that we are not always consistent in this respect

does not matter, since the more serious student has but to glance at the technical name in order to ascertain the subspecies in question.

ANNOTATED LIST

1. **Loon** (*Gavia immer immer*) Resident: much more numerous as transient: egg, June 14, 1938, at Long Pond (Lyle Smith).
2. **Red-throated Loon** (*Gavia stellata*) Transient and winter resident: rare: six seen on December 23, 1937 (Brower, Gay, Lunt, Sullivan); same number seen on December 26, 1940 (Gay, Favour, Sullivan).
3. **Holboell's Grebe** (*Colymbus grisegena holboelli*) Rare transient and winter visitant (Knight, Brower, Lunt, Stupka).
4. **Horned Grebe** (*Colymbus auritus*) Transient and winter visitant: not uncommon.
5. **Pied-billed Grebe** (*Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*) Transient: occasionally seen on inland waters (Gott, Tyson): pair remained several days at Aunt Betty's Pond in early June, 1940, but apparently did not breed here; probably a very rare or occasional summer resident in Hancock County.
6. **Sooty Shearwater** (*Puffinus griseus*) Not uncommon in summer off Mt. Desert Rock (Gott). Known as "Hagden". The Greater Shearwater (*P. gravis*) must also occur in the vicinity of Mt. Desert Island.
7. **Leach's Petrel** (*Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa*) Summer resident: common on the Duck Islands: eggs, June 10–July 13 (Miss Pellew).
8. **White Pelican** (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) One taken by Robert Gott at Southwest Harbor about sixty years ago.

[9.] **Brown Pelican** (*Pelecanus occidentalis carolinensis*) One taken alive at Bar Harbor in autumn of 1900 (vide Norton, Auk *33*, no. 4, 1916, p. 379). Possibly one of two birds brought to Castine from Florida in 1899 (Bird-Lore, 1916, p. 247).

10. **Gannet** (*Moris bassana*) Transient: rather common: sometimes seen in summer (Tyson, Gott).
11. **European Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax carbo carbo*) Winter visitant: apparently not uncommon (Sullivan).
12. **Double-crested Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*) Transient and summer visitant: common: said to have nested on Ironbound Island off Bar Harbor (Tyson): now nests on small islands off the coast of Maine, east and west of those in Hancock County.
13. **Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias herodias*) Summer resident: common: nests with young, June 1 (Sullivan).
14. **American Egret** (*Casmerodius albus egretta*) Specimen taken on Cranberry Island, April 7, 1891 (Everett Smith in Bull. 3 Univ. of Maine, 1897, p. 39); seen at Mud Creek, Marlboro, in August and September 1938, and in late August 1940 (Tyson).
15. **Little Blue Heron** (*Florida caerulea caerulea*) Rare late summer visitant (Stupka and E. H. Perkins 1934; Sullivan 1937; Tyson, Gott 1938).
16. **Green Heron** (*Butorides virescens virescens*) Accidental summer visitant: not seen for many years (Tyson): seen at Somesville, Oct. 3, 1915 (R. C. Robbins).
17. **Black-crowned Night Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*) Summer resident: common: nests with young, June 10 (Tyson, Bond).
18. **American Bittern** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*) Rare summer resident: not uncommon transient: young birds, unable to fly, caught at Great Meadow (Lunt).
19. **Glossy Ibis** (*Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*) One individual seen at Toddy Pond, East Orland, in May 1931 (Norton; cf. Bangor Daily News, May 21, 1931, photog.).
20. **Whistling Swan** (*Cygnus columbianus*) Specimen taken at Webb's Pond, Eastbrook, March 30, 1938, by Hamlin Kingman; now in Museum of Portland Society of Natural History (Norton).
21. **Canada Goose** (*Branta canadensis canadensis*) Transient: occasionally fairly common: six seen at Bass Harbor Marsh, June 3, 1938 (Tyson, Bond): twenty seen at Hall's Mills, May 8, 1939 (Sullivan, Bond), many of these remaining until June (Sullivan).
22. **Brant** (*Branta bernicla hrota*) Transient: sometimes fairly common (Gott).
23. **Snow Goose** (*Chen hyperborea* subsp) A flock found on Islesford Island about 1925 during the shooting season: six or seven reported killed (Fritz Fernald).

24. **Mallard** (*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*) Transient: rare: occasionally seen with Black Ducks on the larger ponds in September and October (Tyson, Gott).
25. **Red-legged Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes rubripes*) Transient and winter resident: common in late fall and winter.
26. **Black Duck** (*Anas rubripes tristis*) Resident: common: nest with ten eggs, June 1, on border of Seal Cove Pond (Bond).
27. **Baldpate** or **American Widgeon** (*Mareca americana*) Very rare visitant to Hancock County, whence recorded by Dorr (Knight's "Birds of Maine," p. 86).
28. **Pintail** (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*) Transient: rare (Miss Pellew): taken on Great Cranberry, Oct. 8, 1938 and Jan. 4, 1939 (Gilley).
29. **Green-winged Teal** (*Nettion carolinense*) Transient: not common: seen at Upper Hadlock Pond (Tyson); several shot on the island during autumn of 1938 (Lunt); several seen on December 26, 1940 (Gay, Sullivan).
30. **Blue-winged Teal** (*Querquedula discors*) Transient: very rare (Miss Pellew); occasional in fall (Knight); young "teal" seen at Bass Harbor Marsh (Gott).
31. **Shoveller** (*Spatula clypeata*) Accidental: a male was taken at Greening's Island, the specimen mounted and the property of Ramon Reed of Southwest Harbor.
32. **Wood Duck** (*Aix sponsa*) Summer resident: very rare on Mt. Desert, but not uncommon in suitable localities on the mainland: young seen on Ernest Richardson's Pond (Lunt).
33. **Ring-necked Duck** (*Nyroca collaris*) Very rare in Hancock County: one specimen taken (Dorr): nests in Penobscot and Washington counties.
34. **Greater Scaup** (*Nyroca marila*) Transient: not uncommon (Gott, Tyson, Bond).
35. **Lesser Scaup** (*Nyroca affinis*) Thirty-one seen during 1938 Christmas census (Sullivan): very rare in Hancock County (Knight).
36. **Golden-eye** (*Glaucionetta clangula americana*) Transient and winter visitant: not uncommon (Tyson, Gott): said to have once nested on Mt. Desert Island (Lunt), and said to breed on "inland ponds and streams" of Hancock County (Knight).

37. **Barrow's Golden-eye** (*Glaucionetta islandica*) Rare transient or winter resident: twenty-five seen during the 1938 Christmas census (Sullivan): occurs chiefly in January and February (Knight).
38. **Buffle-head** (*Charitonetta albeola*) Transient and winter resident: not uncommon: has apparently increased in numbers in recent years.
39. **Old-squaw** (*Clangula hyemalis*) Transient and winter visitant: common.
40. **Harlequin Duck** (*Histrionicus histrionicus histrionicus*) Winter visitant: now very rare but formerly common among the outer islands (Knight): specimen, shot off Isle-au-Haut, owned by Ward Newman of Southwest Harbor: Captain Gott has shot a few at Southwest Harbor and off Long Ledge. Known as "Lord Bird."
41. **Northern Eider** (*Somateria mollissima borealis*) Male in first nuptial plumage taken at Black Rock, Gouldsboro, December 24, 1909, the specimen now in Museum of the Portland Society of Natural History.
42. **American Eider** (*Somateria mollissima dresseri*) Nests in small numbers on the outer islands: abundant in fall and winter.
43. **King Eider** (*Somateria spectabilis*) Winter visitant: rare: several shot off Baker's Island by Fritz Fernald of Islesford Island (Gott); two adult males seen near Green Nubble, near Baker's Island, March 25, 1937 (Norton).
44. **White-winged Scoter** (*Melanitta deglandi*) Transient and winter visitant: common: many regularly summer off Indian Point and elsewhere in sheltered waters. Known as "White-winged Coot."
45. **Surf Scoter** (*Melanitta perspicillata*) Transient and winter visitant: common: occasional in summer. Known as "Horse-head Coot."
46. **American Scoter** (*Oidemia americana*) Transient: fairly common: rare in winter; occasional in summer: said to have once nested on Green Nubble (Gott). Known as "Butter-bill Coot."
47. **Ruddy Duck** (*Erismatura jamaicensis rubida*) One seen off Schoodic Point by Chief Warden Morse (Lunt): rare transient (Knight).

48. **Hooded Merganser** (*Lophodytes cucullatus*) One taken in Valley Cove, Somes Sound, in early November, 1933, by C. Robbins: one seen north of Northeast Brook in January 1932 (Sullivan): frequently seen on streams and ponds on the mainland in October (Tyson, Bond): very rare summer resident in Hancock County (Knight).
49. **American Merganser** (*Mergus merganser americanus*) Transient or winter visitant: not uncommon: an occasional summer resident: downy young seen on Long Pond (Tyson, Gott).
50. **Red-breasted Merganser** (*Mergus serrator*) Very rare summer resident on the outer islands: much more numerous as transient or winter visitant: apparently more numerous in former years.

[51.] **Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) One, apparently disabled, seen in summer about ten years ago on the Bar Harbor golf course (Randolph Jenks). Mr. Jenks now writes that he does not recall the circumstances when this bird was seen. Two seen in August 1940 near Bangor (Tyson).

52. **Goshawk** (*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*) Rare summer resident: not uncommon as a transient and winter visitant: nest with downy young, June 2, 1937 (Sullivan): several pairs nest on Mt. Desert Island (Sullivan).
53. **Sharp-shinned Hawk** (*Accipiter velox velox*) Rare summer resident: common transient: sometimes winters (Mrs. Anthony): young found, June 1924, at Asticou (Bond).
54. **Cooper's Hawk** (*Accipiter cooperi*) Very rare summer resident and transient (Tyson, Stupka): young seen perched beside the nest (Lunt).
55. **Red-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo borealis borealis*) Very rare summer resident in Hancock County: more numerous as transient: may nest ccasionally on Mt. Desert Island.
56. **Red-shouldered Hawk** (*Buteo lineatus lineatus*) Rare transient and summer resident: may nest occasionally on Mt. Desert Island.
57. **Broad-winged Hawk** (*Buteo platypterus platypterus*) Summer resident: not uncommon: nest and eggs, June 12 (Sullivan).
58. **Swainson's Hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) One taken at Gouldsboro, September 5, 1886 (Brewster).
59. **American Rough-legged Hawk** (*Buteo lagopus s.-johannis*) Rare transient (Spikes, Lunt): one killed at Great Head, December 13, 1934 (Stupka); another shot at the same locality on May 3, 1935 (Mrs. Anthony).

60. **Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaëtos canadensis*) Very rare transient: two seen, October 3, 1916, near Somesville (R. C. Robbins); one shot at Flood's Pond, Otis, October 16, 1897 (Knight, Maine Sportsman, *6*, Oct. 1898, p. 2).
61. **Bald Eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*) Resident. At least six pairs nest on or in the immediate vicinity of Mt. Desert Island. Young birds, photographed by the Park Service, June 25, 1920, left the nest a fortnight later.
62. **Marsh Hawk** (*Circus hudsonius*) Rare summer resident: common during migration: young seen at Fresh Meadow (Lunt).
63. **Osprey** or **Fish Hawk** (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*) Summer resident: common on the coast: eggs, May 24 (Miss Pellew).
64. **White Gyrfalcon** (*Falco rusticolus candicans*) One, in dark phase, seen on the Norway Drive in the Emery District in early October (Tyson); one seen by C. J. Spiker on Cadillac or Green Mountain, November 4, 1934.
65. **Duck Hawk** (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) Rare transient and very rare summer resident (eyrie found on Eagle Cliffs, near Bar Harbor).
66. **Pigeon Hawk** (*Falco columbarius columbarius*) Transient: fairly common (Tyson): said to be a rare summer resident in Hancock County (Knight).
67. **Sparrow Hawk** (*Falco sparverius sparverius*) Occasional summer resident on Mt. Desert Island: probably more numerous during this season on the mainland (Bond): rather common transient.
68. **Spruce Grouse** (*Canachites canadensis canace*) Accidental on Mt. Desert Island: one taken August 29, 1899 (Hallock, Forest and Stream, *52*, 1899, p. 207). Breeds in small numbers in the interior of Hancock County (Tyson, Bond).
69. **Ruffed Grouse** or **"Partridge"** (*Bonasa umbellus togata*) Resident: common: nest with 12 eggs, May 19; another with 9 eggs, June 23 (Miss Pellew).

[70.] **Heath Hen** (*Tympanuchus cupido cupido*) Extinct. Formerly found on Mt. Desert Island, according to Audubon (Ornith. Biog., *2*, 1834, p. 492).

[71.] **European Partridge** (*Perdix perdix* subsp.) Introduced on Mt. Desert Island in 1913: now extirpated.

[72.] **Ring-necked Pheasant** (*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*) Introduced and now not uncommon locally on Mt. Desert Island and on the mainland coast.

[73.] **Wild Turkey** (*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*) A bone found on Mt. Desert Island (Townsend, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl. *1*, p. 60) was believed to have been that of a Wild Turkey, but very likely was that of a domestic bird (Norton).

74. **Virginia Rail** (*Rallus limicola*) Rare on migration in late summer and fall: may nest on Mt. Desert Island: nests near Ellsworth (Miss Stanwood).

75. **Sora Rail** (*Porzana carolina*) Transient and probably a local summer resident; rare (Dorr, Brower, Gilley); one banded at Otter Creek, March 17, 1937 (Mrs. Anthony); may nest sparingly in Hancock County.

76. **Purple Gallinule** (*Ionornis martinica*) Accidental on Mt. Desert Island: specimen in Acadia Museum found at Bar Harbor by F. Leach: specimen taken at Winter Harbor, November 7, 1899 (Swain).

77. **Florida Gallinule** or **Water Hen** (*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*) One taken at East Sullivan, May 5, 1883, by M. Uran (Everett Smith).

78. **American Coot** (*Fulica americana americana*) Transient: rare: one found dead near Salisbury's Cove in October (Tyson, Bond): another shot at same locality (Phinney).

79. **Piping Plover** (*Charadrius melodus*) Transient: rare: seen at Sand Island, Blue Hill Bay (Gott).

80. **Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) Transient: common.

81. **Killdeer** (*Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*) A pair nested at Cape Rosier in 1933 (Dr. Anne E. Perkins of Berwick, Maine).

82. **American Golden Plover** (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*) Autumnal transient: very rare or accidental: not uncommon 40 years ago (Tyson).

83. **Black-bellied Plover** (*Squatarola squatarola*) Transient: common.

84. **Ruddy Turnstone** (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) Transient: formerly common, but now rather rare.

85. **American Woodcock** (*Philohela minor*) Common summer resident and transient: nest and eggs, May 28 (Miss Pellew); adult with young seen June 6th at the Harmon Camp, Long Pond (Rudolph Dolliver).

86. **Wilson's Snipe** (*Capella delicata*) Fairly common transient: probably a rare summer resident on the mainland: "local breeding bird of inland meadows" of Hancock County (Knight).

87. **Hudsonian Curlew** (*Phaeopus hudsonicus*) Transient: fairly common (Brower).

88. **Eskimo Curlew** (*Phaeopus borealis*) Now almost extinct: formerly rare transient: one taken by Erastus Corning on Green Nubble about 1885 (Tyson).

89. **Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularia*) Summer resident: common: nests and eggs June 14 and June 26 (Miss Pellew).

90. **Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitaria solitaria*) Transient: rare: one taken at mouth of Little Harbor Brook (Tyson): also seen (September 14) on Cranberry Island (Tyson, Bond): one bird found near Great Head in early summer with wing broken, the specimen now in the Park Museum (Mrs. Anthony): said to nest rarely in Hancock County (Knight).

91. **Willet** (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus* subsp.) Very rare transient or accidental visitant: one taken by Stephen Whitney on Green Nubble about 1925 (Tyson).

92. **Greater Yellow-legs** (*Totanus melanoleucus*) Transient: fairly common: occasional in summer.

93. **Lesser Yellow-legs** (*Totanus flavipes*) Transient: rare (last week in September at Somesville,—Bond: first week in November,—Stupka).

94. **Knot** (*Calidris canutus rufus*) Transient: rare (Knight, Tyson): formerly common (Knight).

95. **Purple Sandpiper** (*Arquatella maritima*) Winter visitant (Gott, Lunt): 150 seen on 1938 Bar Harbor Christmas census. It is remarkable that the Red-backed Sandpiper (*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*) has not as yet been recorded from Hancock County.

96. **Pectoral Sandpiper** (*Pisobia maculata*) Transient: common: often seen in late summer (Tyson, Bond).

97. **White-rumped Sandpiper** (*Pisobia fuscicollis*) Seen in early September near "Wonderland" (Bond).

98. **Least Sandpiper** (*Pisobia minutilla*) Transient: common: often seen in summer.
99. **Dowitcher** (*Limnodromus griseus griseus*) Transient: rare (Allen, Bond).
100. **Semipalmated Sandpiper** (*Ereunetes pusillus*) Transient: rare in spring: common in late summer and early fall.
101. **Hudsonian Godwit** (*Limosa hudsonica*) One taken many years ago on Baker's Island (Tyson, Gott).
102. **Sanderling** (*Crocethia alba*) Transient: rare in spring: common in late summer and early fall.
103. **American Avocet** (*Recurvirostra americana*) A specimen examined (Bond) in Parke's taxidermist shop in Bangor was said to have been shot at Lamoine.
104. **Red Phalarope** (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) Very rare transient: one taken May 1, 1923 off Great Head (Norton): one killed at Mt. Desert Rock Light, October 14, 1934; one killed at same place in fall of 1939 (Gilley).
105. **Northern Phalarope** (*Lobipes lobatus*) Transient: often common off outer islands: one taken by Captain Gott off Green Nubble, now in Tyson Collection.
106. **Pomarine Jaeger** (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) Transient: rare: one, taken at Alley's Island Bar on October 15, now in Tyson Collection.
107. **Parasitic Jaeger** (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) Transient: usually rare: one, taken in Blue Hill Bay, now in Tyson Collection.
108. **Glaucous Gull** (*Larus hyperboreus*) Winter visitant: rare: one taken at Little Cranberry Island, December 20, 1886 (Oberholser): one seen off Otter Cliffs, February 11, 1925 (Stupka): female taken at Bucksport, January 27, 1898, now in Norton Collection.
109. **Iceland Gull** (*Larus leucopterus*) Pair received from West Sullivan, January, 1883 (Brewster, Bull. Nutt. Orn. Cl. *8*, p. 125).
110. **Great Black-backed Gull** (*Larus marinus*) Resident: fairly common: young found on Bald Rock near Bar Harbor 1937–1938 (Sullivan).
111. **Herring Gull** (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) Resident: abundant: eggs and young, June 10 (Miss Pellew).

112. **Ring-billed Gull** (*Larus delawarensis*) Rare transient and winter visitant (Sullivan): specimen taken at Bucksport (Knight).
113. **Laughing Gull** (*Larus atricilla*) Rare summer visitant: two seen on Eagle Lake in June 1924: two adults shot at Deer Isle by Avery Fifield, now in collection at Southwest Harbor.
114. **Bonaparte's Gull** (*Larus philadelphia*) Transient: not infrequently seen in summer and fall (Tyson, Bond).
115. **Ivory Gull** (*Pagophila alba*) Adult shot at Southwest Harbor, February 10, 1940, now in collection of the Museum of Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor.
116. **Kittiwake** (*Rissa tridactyla tridactyla*) Winter visitant: common.
117. **Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*) Summer resident, formerly common: eggs and young, July 7 (Miss Pellew); now common only as transient.
118. **Arctic Tern** (*Sterna paradisaea*) Summer resident: status uncertain: believed to migrate across the Atlantic Ocean.
119. **Roseate Tern** (*Sterna dougalli dougalli*) Very rare summer visitant: may nest occasionally: seen at Green Nubble in September 1920 (Tyson): formerly said to have nested in small numbers ("not over fifty pairs") on Ship and Barge and Trumpet islands (Knight, Journ. Maine Orn. Soc., *1*, 1899, p. 40).
120. **Black Tern** (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*) One seen near Castine, August 14, 1901 (Shattuck).
121. **Great Auk** (*Plautus impennis*) Extinct. Remains have been found at Manchester Point, Northeast Harbor (Townsend, Journal Maine Ornith. Soc., 9, 1907, p. 82); formerly occurred at Gouldsboro (Rept. Maine Bd. Agr., 1877, p. 261).
122. **Razor-billed Auk** (*Alca torda*) Winter visitant: not uncommon one taken off Baker's Island, August 27, 1920 (Gott).
123. **Brünnich's Murre** (*Uria lomvia lomvia*) Winter visitant: sometimes not uncommon among the outer islands: disabled bird examined, January 22, 1934 (Stupka).
124. **Dovekie** (*Alle alle*) Winter visitant: common: many blown ashore, November 14, 1937 (Sullivan).
125. **Black Guillemot** (*Cepphus grylle grylle*) Resident: abundant: eggs, June 8 and June 17 (Tyson and Bond).

126. **Atlantic Puffin** (*Fratercula arctica arctica*) Occasional in winter: nests abundantly on the Machias Seal Islands (about 500 pairs) and on Matinicus Rock (about 50 pairs).
127. **Mourning Dove** (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) Summer visitant: rare: found from late March to November: may nest occasionally on Mt. Desert Island: specimen taken November 9, 1936 (Sullivan).
128.* **Passenger Pigeon** (*Ectopistes migratorius*) Extinct. The last record of the occurrence of this pigeon in Maine is based upon a female sent to a Bangor taxidermist from Bar Harbor in the early summer of 1904 (Knight, Journ. Maine Ornith. Soc., *10*, 1908, p. 54).
129. **Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus americanus*) Accidental summer visitant: one taken at Bar Harbor by E. Gordon (Knight, "Birds of Maine," p. 268): one found dead in Ocean Drive road, August 1, 1931 (Mrs. Anthony).
130. **Black-billed Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus erythropthalmus*) Summer resident: fairly common in suitable localities (Bond).
131. **Screech Owl** (*Otus asio naevius*) Rare resident of Hancock County (Dorr).
132. **Great Horned Owl** (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*) Resident: very rare on Mt. Desert Island but not uncommon on the mainland: one taken at Bass Harbor, December 10, 1937, now in Acadia Museum: one caught in Alley Stafford's stable, Bar Harbor, by Eri Bunker, August, 1918.
133. **Snowy Owl** (*Nyctea nyctea*) Winter visitant of variable abundance: common in winter and early spring of 1927 (Miss Pellew).
134. **Hawk Owl** (*Surnia ulula caparoch*) Rare winter visitant, arriving sometimes in early autumn: one taken at Asticou in September (Tyson): one shot at Town Hill in October (Tyson, Bond): probably a very rare resident in northern and western Maine.
135. **Barred Owl** (*Strix varia varia*) Not uncommon resident on the mainland but rare on Mt. Desert Island: one found dead October 26, 1935 (Lunt): one seen on Christmas census of 1939 (Sullivan).

* Domestic pigeons (*Columba livia*) are found in most of the towns of Maine, living a semi-feral existence, but dependent on man for food and protection.

136. **Great Gray Owl** (*Scotiaptex nebulosa nebulosa*) Winter visitant: rare (Dorr): one seen on Cranberry Island in early fall (Tyson).
137. **Long-eared Owl** (*Asio wilsonianus*) Rare resident in Hancock County: one taken on Mt. Desert Island (Gene Thurston).
138. **Short-eared Owl** (*Asio flammeus flammeus*) Rare transient and probably an occasional summer resident and very rare winter resident: specimen taken on Mt. Desert Island in Acadia Museum.
139. **Richardson's Owl** (*Cryptoglaux funerea richardsoni*) One killed on the wing with a hammer on Town Hill, December 21, 1935 (Lunt), the specimen now in the collection of Mrs. Anthony: may nest in Hancock County: more numerous as a breeding bird on Grand Manan than the Saw-whet Owl (Moses): probably nests sparingly in northern and western Maine.
140. **Saw-whet Owl** (*Cryptoglaux acadica acadica*) Resident: rare: nest in late May, 1936, at Little Oak Hill (Sullivan, Bond, Tyson).
141. **Whip-poor-will** (*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*) Summer resident: very rare on Mt. Desert Island but locally common on mainland: more numerous as transient.
142. **Nighthawk** (*Chordeiles minor minor*) Summer resident: locally fairly common: eggs, June 21 (Miss Pellew): more numerous on migration.
143. **Chimney Swift** (*Chaetura pelagica*) Summer resident: common.
144. **Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (*Archilochus colubris*) Summer resident: common: nests examined in June (Mrs. Anthony).
145. **Belted Kingfisher** (*Megaceryle alcyon alcyon*) Summer resident: common: occupied burrows seen in June (Bond).
146. **Flicker** (*Colaptes auratus luteus*) Summer resident: common: nest and young, June 10 (Bond).
147. **Red-headed Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*) One shot at Sullivan, May 13, 1886, by Austin Stover (E. Smith): one seen near Bar Harbor, May 27, 1941 (Mrs. Anthony, Favour, etc.).
148. **Pileated Woodpecker** (*Ceophloeus pileatus abieticola*) Possibly an occasional nesting bird on Mt. Desert Island: pair seen on Beech Mountain, June 1932 (Tyson): one seen on island in spring of 1939 (Lunt): breeds in the interior of Hancock County (Tyson, Bond).

149. **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (*Sphyrapicus varius varius*) Transient on Mt. Desert Island: fairly common (Mrs. Anthony): possibly an occasional summer resident. Dates:—April 13–May 18; October 7–20 (Mrs. Anthony). Breeds in the interior of Hancock County (Bond).
150. **Hairy Woodpecker** (*Dryobates villosus villosus*) Resident: fairly common: eggs, May 19 and 24 (Miss Pellew).
151. **Downy Woodpecker** (*Dryobates pubescens medianus*) Resident: abundant: eggs, May 19 and 20 (Miss Pellew).
152. **Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoïdes arcticus*) Winter visitant: rare (Brower, Lunt, Stupka): probably an occasional resident on Mt. Desert Island, since pair seen on Flying Squadron Mountain on July 4, 1932 (Stupka): specimen in Filliettaz collection shot about 1900. Undoubtedly breeds regularly in the interior of Hancock County, where occasionally seen in autumn (Tyson, Bond): found nesting in Penobscot County (Clayton).
153. **American Three-toed Woodpecker** (*Picoïdes tridactylus bacatus*) Very rare visitant to Mt. Desert Island: one seen at close range during winter of 1937–8 at Patty Lot Hill (Gott): female seen on September 6, 1936 (Mrs. Anthony): has been found nesting in Penobscot County (Clayton), and doubtless a very rare breeding bird in the interior of Hancock County: "rare resident of Union River section" (Knight).
154. **Kingbird** (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) Summer resident: rare on Mt. Desert but more numerous on mainland: nest and eggs found on Town Hill, 1939 (Lunt).
155. **Arkansas Kingbird** (*Tyrannus verticalis*) One seen on September 10, 1934, at Somesville (Miss Tousey).
156. **Crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus crinitus boreus*) Accidental in summer on Mt. Desert: seen at Somesville in August 1917 (Tyson): apparently nests frequently in vicinity of Ellsworth (Miss Stanwood): seen at Bucksport, 1899 and 1900 (Mrs. Gardner).
157. **Phoebe** (*Sayornis phoebe*) Rare summer resident: one or two pairs usually seen every spring on mainland: most, if not all birds on Mt. Desert Island appear to be unmated (Bond).
158. **Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (*Empidonax flaviventris*) Summer resident: common in suitable localities.

159. **Alder Flycatcher** (*Empidonax trailli trailli*) Summer resident: common: nest and eggs, June 24 (Miss Pellew).
160. **Least Flycatcher** (*Empidonax minimus*) Summer resident: locally common, particularly on the mainland: nest and eggs, June 6 (Miss Pellew).
161. **Wood Pewee** (*Myiochanes virens*) Summer resident: rare on Mt. Desert Island; rather more numerous on the mainland of Hancock County.
162. **Olive-sided Flycatcher** (*Nuttallornis mesoleucus*) Summer resident: not uncommon: nest and eggs, June 2 (Miss Pellew).
163. **Horned Lark** (*Otocoris alpestris* subsp.) Transient: probably fairly common: seen on Dike Peak, October 2, 1934 (Stupka) and at Bar Harbor, November 11, 1932 (Sullivan). The Prairie Horned Lark (*O. a. praticola*) is apparently a rare summer resident in Hancock County according to Knight, although we have never seen it here at this season. It is a not uncommon breeding bird in the potato country of Aroostook County.
164. **Tree Swallow** (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) Summer resident: abundant.
165. **Bank Swallow** (*Riparia riparia riparia*) Transient: locally common summer resident on the mainland (seemingly rare in Hancock County) and may nest on the islands, although no colonies known at present. This swallow has greatly decreased in the past twenty years.
166. **Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) Summer resident: abundant: nest and eggs, June 10 (Miss Pellew).
167. **Cliff Swallow** or **Eave Swallow** (*Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons*) Summer resident: abundant.
168. **Purple Martin** (*Progne subis subis*) Transient: local summer resident on mainland: nested (about 1918) at Northeast Harbor (Mrs. Hoag Patterson).
169. **Canada Jay** (*Perisoreus canadensis canadensis*) Accidental visitant on Mt. Desert Island: may once have nested on Mt. Desert Island: immature seen near Sand Beach, Ocean Drive, June 24, 1899 (Allen): adult seen at close range in early June, 1939, at Long Pond (Gott): not uncommon in fall near Myra (Tyson, Bond), and a few may nest in the interior of the county.

170. **Blue Jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*) Very rare in summer on Mt. Desert Island, but a rather common nesting bird in northern Hancock County (Bond); common some winters (Brower).
171. **Raven** (*Corvus corax principalis*) Resident: not uncommon: nest with eggs, May 3 (Sullivan). The raven has greatly increased during the past twenty years.
172. **American Crow** (*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*) Resident: abundant: young just out of nest, June 17 and June 27 (Miss Pellew).
173. **Black-capped Chickadee** (*Penthestes atricapillus atricapillus*) Resident: abundant: nests and young, May 20 and May 21 (Miss Pellew): nests and eggs in early June (Mrs. Anthony).
174. **Acadian Chickadee** (*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*) Resident on Mt. Desert Island and on the mainland: rare and local in summer (Bond): more numerous in late fall and winter after the arrival of northern migrants: adults and young seen at Indian Point, July 8–20, 1924 (Miss Pellew).
175. **White-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*) Fall and winter visitant of variable abundance (Sullivan, Brower, Gott): found nesting at Lincoln, Penobscot Co. (Clayton), and probably a very rare nesting bird on the mainland of Hancock County.
176. **Red-breasted Nuthatch** (*Sitta canadensis*) Resident: fairly common: often abundant on migration in late summer: nest, taken on Mt. Desert, in collection of Mrs. Anthony.
177. **Brown Creeper** (*Certhia familiaris americana*) Transient and resident: rather rare but widely distributed: less numerous in winter: nest and eggs, June 18 (Tyson, Bond).
178. **House Wren** (*Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*) Very rare summer resident: a pair nested in Bar Harbor, June 1938 (Sullivan).
179. **Winter Wren** (*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*) Summer resident: not common but of widespread distribution: formerly more numerous (Bond): nests found near Ellsworth (Miss Stanwood): very rare in winter.
180. **Short-billed Marsh Wren** (*Cistothorus stellaris*) Summer resident: local: nests found near Ellsworth (Bond).
181. **Mockingbird** (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) Rare: one seen in late November, 1936; last seen March 19, 1937 (Sullivan): one seen (and banded) May 16–21, 1932: one wintered at Bar Harbor 1938–39–40: one banded February 9, 1939 (Mrs. Anthony): evidently three summered in Bar Harbor in 1939 (Filliettaz): one seen in fall of 1939 (Sullivan), and on 1939 Christmas census (Sullivan).
182. **Catbird** (*Dumetella carolinensis*) Summer resident: not common: nest and young, June, 1938 (Sullivan).
183. **Brown Thrasher** (*Toxostoma rufa*) Accidental summer visitant: one seen at Seal Harbor (Tyson): one seen, June 18, 1934 at Great Head (Mrs. Anthony).
184. **American Robin** (*Turdus migratorius migratorius*) Summer resident: abundant: nest and eggs, May 18 and June 19 (Miss Pellew).
185. **Wood Thrush** (*Hylocichla mustelina*) Believed heard singing on the Jordan's Pond trail, July 19, 1883 (H. M. Spelman, ms., "List of the Birds of Mt. Desert"). Seen and heard at Shin Pond, Penobscot Co., in late June 1939 in company with Hermit, Olive-backed and Wilson's Thrushes (Bond).
186. **Hermit Thrush** (*Hylocichla guttata faxoni*) Summer resident: common but less so than in former years: nests and eggs, May 28 and June 5 (Miss Pellew).
187. **Olive-backed Thrush** (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*) Summer resident: abundant: nest and eggs, June 14 (Bond); late nest, young hatching August 1–3 (Eliot).
188. **Gray-cheeked Thrush** (*Hylocichla minima* subsp.) Transient: rare (Miss Pellew): seen June 10 and October 3, 1915 (R. C. Robbins): nests on the higher mountains of Maine (presumably *H. m. bicknelli*).
189. **Wilson's Thrush** or **Veery** (*Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*) Summer resident: very rare and local on Mt. Desert Island: nest and eggs, June 27 (Miss Pellew): more numerous on the mainland (Miss Stanwood). This species has evidently decreased on the island in recent years (Bond).
190. **Bluebird** (*Sialia sialis sialis*) Summer resident: rare on Mt. Desert, but more numerous on mainland: pair nested in Bar Harbor, June 1939 (Mrs. Anthony): not uncommon in early spring and fall.
191. **Golden-crowned Kinglet** (*Regulus satrapa satrapa*) Resident: common: nest and young, June 25 (Miss Pellew).

192. **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (*Corthylio calendula calendula*) Summer resident: not uncommon some years and of widespread distribution; formerly rare (Bond).
193. **American Pipit** (*Anthus spinoletta rubescens*) Transient: seen on southward migration as early as September 10 (Eliot): said to nest on the summit of Mount Katahdin.
194. **Bohemian Waxwing** (*Bombycilla garrula pallidiceps*) Winter visitant: very rare: one seen at Southwest Harbor in 1916 (Gott): large flock in Bar Harbor feeding on fruit of *Sorbus acuparia*, Nov. 24-30, 1931 (Brower): five seen at Bar Harbor, March 15, 1937 (Sullivan).
195. **Cedar Waxwing** (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) Summer resident: common: nest and eggs, June 22 (Bond).
196. **Northern Shrike** (*Lanius borealis borealis.*) Winter visitant: not uncommon: often seen as early as October on the mainland (Bond).
197. **Migrant Shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*) Rare summer visitant: may nest on Mt. Desert Island: one seen on Pemetic Mountain in late summer of 1909 (Eliot): one seen at Bass Harbor in September (Tyson, Bond): apparently nests near Ellsworth "flowed land" (Tyson, Bond).
198. **Starling** (*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*) Introduced in New York City in 1890: now a common summer resident of Mt. Desert Island and the adjacent mainland: rare in winter.
199. **Yellow-throated Vireo** (*Vireo flavifrons*) Accidental visitant from the south (R. C. Robbins: Mt. Desert Island Bird Club, 1938): has probably nested near Bucksport (Mrs. Walter Gardner).
200. **Solitary or Blue-headed Vireo** (*Vireo solitarius solitarius*) Summer resident: common: nest and young, June 20 (Miss Pellew).
201. **Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) Summer resident: abundant: nest and eggs, June 10 (Miss Pellew).
202. **Philadelphia Vireo** (*Vireo philadelphicus*) Transient: rare: may nest occasionally on Mt. Desert Island: two taken by Batchelder and Dwight at Bar Harbor on September 21, 1899 (Allen): believed to have nested near Bucksport in 1900 (Mrs. Walter Gardner): a rather common summer resident in the vicinity of Jackman, Maine (Bond).
203. **Warbling Vireo** (*Vireo gilvus gilvus*) Rare transient and summer visitant: possibly an occasional summer resident in the villages of the island: seen and heard in Bar Harbor (Miss Boyden): a few nest on the mainland (Bond).

204. **Black and White Warbler** (*Mniotilta varia*) Summer resident: common: nest found near Ellsworth (Miss Stanwood).
205. **Golden-winged Warbler** (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) Observed on June 5, 1915 (R. C. Robbins): believed seen at Great Head (Mrs. Anthony): nests in southern Maine (York County).
206. **Tennessee Warbler** (*Vermivora peregrina*) Rare summer resident on Mt. Desert Island, on Deer Isle and on the mainland: more numerous as transient.
207. **Nashville Warbler** (*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*) Summer resident: common: nest and eggs, June 8 (Bond): many nests found near Ellsworth (Miss Stanwood).
208. **Parula Warbler** (*Compsothlypis americana pusilla*) Summer resident: abundant: nest and eggs, June 12 (Bond).
209. **Yellow Warbler** (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*) Summer resident: common: nest and eggs, June 15 and June 21 (Miss Pellew).
210. **Magnolia Warbler** (*Dendroica magnolia*) Summer resident: abundant: nests and eggs, June 8 (Bond).
211. **Cape May Warbler** (*Dendroica tigrina*) Summer resident: some years not uncommon in the extreme southern part of Mt. Desert Island, but rare elsewhere: also breeds sparingly on the mainland (e.g. Oak Point and near Bucksport): nest and eggs, taken June 15, now in collection of Museum of Acadia National Park.
212. **Black-throated Blue Warbler** (*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*) Summer resident: rare and local on Mt. Desert Island; very rare in the western portion of the island: on the mainland a rather common summer resident in the vicinity of Black's Woods and Orland (Bond): nest found near Ellsworth (Miss Stanwood).
213. **Myrtle Warbler** (*Dendroica coronata*) Summer resident: abundant: nest and eggs, June 9 (Bond).
214. **Black-throated Green Warbler** (*Dendroica virens virens*) Summer resident: abundant: nest and eggs, June 8 (Bond).
215. **Blackburnian Warbler** (*Dendroica fusca*) Summer resident: locally not uncommon: young seen (Miss Pellew, Mrs. Sullivan).

216. **Chestnut-sided Warbler** (*Dendroica pensylvanica*) Summer resident: common: nest and eggs, June 10 (Bond).

217. **Bay-breasted Warbler** (*Dendroica castanea*) Summer resident: usually fairly common, though rather local: nest containing three fully-fledged young and one egg, July 5 (Sullivan): nests found near Ellsworth (Miss Stanwood).

218. **Black-poll Warbler** (*Dendroica striata*) Nests on Little Duck Island (Bond) and probably in the southern part of Big Duck Island; may also nest on other of the smaller outer islands: common transient elsewhere.

219. **Pine Warbler** (*Dendroica pinus pinus*) Rare transient: probably a local or an occasional summer resident (May 16 and 18, Miss Pellew: July 6, on Flying Squadron Mountain,—Miss Cobb): nested near Bucksport in 1900 (Mrs. Walter Gardner): a rather common summer resident in Knox, Lincoln and Waldo counties (Swain).

220. **Yellow Palm Warbler** (*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*) Summer resident: local: common transient: nests both on Mt. Desert Island and on the mainland of Hancock County (Bond).

221. **Oven-bird** (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) Summer resident: common: nest and eggs, June 13 (Miss Pellew).

222. **Northern Water-Thrush** (*Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*) Common transient and perhaps an occasional summer resident on Mt. Desert: breeds commonly in many parts of eastern Maine (e.g. alder swamps surrounding the Bangor Bog): "breeds about some of the ponds and lakes" of Hancock County (Knight).

223. **Connecticut Warbler** (*Oporornis agilis*) Adult male seen on Mt. Desert Island (R. C. Robbins).

224. **Mourning Warbler** (*Oporornis philadelphia*) Rare or occasional summer resident (Bond, R. C. Robbins): more numerous as transient: not uncommon summer resident in suitable localities in Aroostook County.

225. **Yellow-throat** (*Geothlypis trichas brachydactyla*) Summer resident: abundant: nest and eggs, June 15 (Miss Pellew).

226. **Wilson's Warbler** (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*) Summer resident both on Mt. Desert Island and on the mainland of Hancock County: rare (Bond): more numerous as transient.

227. **Canada Warbler** (*Wilsonia canadensis*) Summer resident: fairly common and widespread: nest and eggs about June 10 (Mrs. Anthony).

228. **American Redstart** (*Setophaga ruticilla*) Summer resident: abundant: nest and eggs, June 10 (Miss Pellew).

229. **English** or **House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus domesticus*) Resident: very local: on Mt. Desert Island perhaps now restricted to Bar Harbor.

230. **Bobolink** (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) Summer resident: fairly common in suitable localities, but more numerous as transient.

231. **Meadowlark** (*Sturnella magna magna*) Transient: very rare: nests in small numbers in the vicinity of Bangor and "at least occasionally" in Hancock County (Knight): specimen from Duck Island Lighthouse in a collection at Tremont: one seen at Corea, Gouldsboro, November 11–13 (Norton).

232. **Red-winged Blackbird** (*Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus*) Summer resident: not uncommon: nest and eggs, June 21 (Miss Pellew).

233. **Baltimore Oriole** (*Icterus galbula*) Rare summer visitant: has nested recently in Ellsworth (Bond): seen from May 9 to May 26 (Mrs. Anthony): does not nest on the island.

234. **Bullock's Oriole** (*Icterus bullocki*) Specimen shot at Sorento, about November 5, 1889, now in collection of Manly Hardy of Brewer.

235. **Rusty Blackbird** (*Euphagus carolinus*) Fairly common transient: nests not uncommonly on the streams of Washington and Penobscot Counties, and said to be a rare nesting bird on the Union River, Hancock County (Knight); seen in marshes in interior of Hancock County in summer (Bond).

236. **Bronzed Grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*) Transient of variable abundance: formerly nested in Ellsworth (Bond), and probably still a local summer resident on the mainland of Hancock County, but does not breed on any of the islands.

237. **Cowbird** (*Molothrus ater ater*) Summer resident: fairly common and increasing: egg in Yellow Warbler's nest at Northeast Harbor (Sullivan).

238. **Scarlet Tanager** (*Piranga erythromelas*) Transient on the island: rare: possibly an occasional summer resident: breeds

in small numbers on "The Air Line" beech ridges and elsewhere in the interior of Hancock County (Bond): male seen at Long Pond in May, 1936 (Tyson, Bond): also recorded on April 17 (male found dead), May 22, May 25 and October 14 (Mrs. Anthony).

239. **Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*) Chiefly a rare transient through Mt. Desert but an occasional summer resident: adults with two young seen July 3 (Miss Pellew): a very rare but regular nesting bird on the mainland.

240. **Blue Grosbeak** (*Guiraca caerulea caerulea*) A specimen, taken on Mt. Desert Island, now in the collection of Mr. Filliettaz of Bar Harbor.

241. **Indigo Bunting** (*Passerina cyanea*) Rare summer visitant: probably nests occasionally on Mt. Desert Island: more numerous on migration: earliest date May 6, latest October 1 (individual banded by Mrs. Anthony): apparently nested in "Bliss Field" near Bar Harbor in 1935 (Brower).

242. **Dickcissel** (*Spiza americana*) An immature male trapped in Bar Harbor on November 20, 1939, the specimen now in the Park Museum (Mrs. Maurice Sullivan).

243. **Evening Grosbeak** (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) Winter visitant of variable abundance: specimen taken at Southwest Harbor, December 5, 1921 (Tyson, Gott).

244. **Purple Finch** (*Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*) Resident: common in summer: rare in winter: nest, June 5 (Miss Pellew).

245. **Pine Grosbeak** (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*) Winter visitant: common: occasional in late summer (August 10, Sept. 6, 1911–Pepper, Bird-Lore, 1911): nests in western Maine but probably not in Hancock County although stated to be "very rare in summer on the wildest reaches of Otis and the Union River country" (Knight).

246. **Redpoll** (*Acanthis linaria linaria*) Winter visitant of variable abundance: often common: seen as early as October 22 (Tyson, Bond).

247. **Pine Siskin** (*Spinus pinus pinus*) Resident: not uncommon, but of variable abundance: young out of nest seen being fed, June 11 (Bond).

248. **American Goldfinch** (*Spinus tristis tristis*) Resident: much more numerous in summer than in winter: brood of five young seen (Mrs. Anthony).

249. **Red Crossbill** (*Loxia curvirostra* subsp.) Rare resident or visitant: formerly more numerous: most frequently seen in winter.

250. **White-winged Crossbill** (*Loxia leucoptera*) Resident or visitant: common some years (e.g. summer of 1940): formerly less numerous.

251. **Chewink** or **Towhee** (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*) Occasional visitant from the south: recorded in spring and fall (October 17, Stupka: one dead bird examined): females seen May 12, 1935, May 14, 1927, May 20, 1933, Oct. 19, 1930: male banded October 5–10, 1935 (Mrs. Anthony): nests in southern Maine.

252. **Savannah Sparrow** (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) Summer resident: common: nests and eggs, June 11 and June 17 (Miss Pellew).

253. **Acadian Sharp-tailed Sparrow** (*Ammospiza caudacuta subvirgata*) Local summer resident (Bass Harbor Marsh); also rare transient: one banded at Great Head on September 25, 1932; remained two weeks (Mrs. Anthony): one taken from a house cat near Indian Point, October 21, 1933 (Lunt, Stupka): two killed at Mt. Desert Rock Lighthouse between October 13 and 15, 1934 (Stupka).

254. **Vesper Sparrow** (*Pooecetes gramineus gramineus*) Summer resident: rare and local: common transient: nest found on Town Hill (Lunt).

255. **Lark Sparrow** (*Chondestes grammacus* subsp.) An immature male banded on August 26, 1930 (Mrs. Anthony).

256. **Junco** or **Snowbird** (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) Resident: common in summer: rare in winter: nests and eggs, May 28 and August 1 (Bond).

257. **Tree Sparrow** (*Spizella arborea arborea*) Winter visitant: common, arriving in autumn.

258. **Chipping Sparrow** (*Spizella passerina passerina*) Summer resident: common: one seen as late as Dec. 26, 1940 (Gay, Favour, Sullivan): nest and eggs, June 5 (Miss Pellew).

259. **Field Sparrow** (*Spizella pusilla pusilla*) Rare or accidental visitant from the south: seen May 26 and 27, 1924, at Bar Harbor (Miss Pellew): seen at Somesville in June, 1891 (Allen): seen (and banded) at Great Head, April 27 to May 24 (Mrs. Anthony).

260. **White-crowned Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*) Transient: sometimes not uncommon.

261. **White-throated Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) Summer resident: common: nest and eggs, June 2 (Miss Pellew): abundant transient.

262. **Fox Sparrow** (*Passerella iliaca iliaca*) Common transient and rare winter resident.

263. **Lincoln's Sparrow** (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*) Summer resident; very local: nor uncommon transient: recorded May 16–21, Sept. 3–Oct. 16 (Mrs. Anthony).

264. **Swamp Sparrow** (*Melospiza georgiana*) Summer resident: common locally.

265. **Song Sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia melodia*) Summer resident: common: nest and eggs, May 26 (Miss Pellew).

266. **Lapland Longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) Two seen with a flock of snowflakes at Southwest Harbor, one of which was collected (Gott).

267. **Snow Bunting** or **Snowflake** (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) Winter visitant: common: often arrives as early as October (Tyson, Bond).

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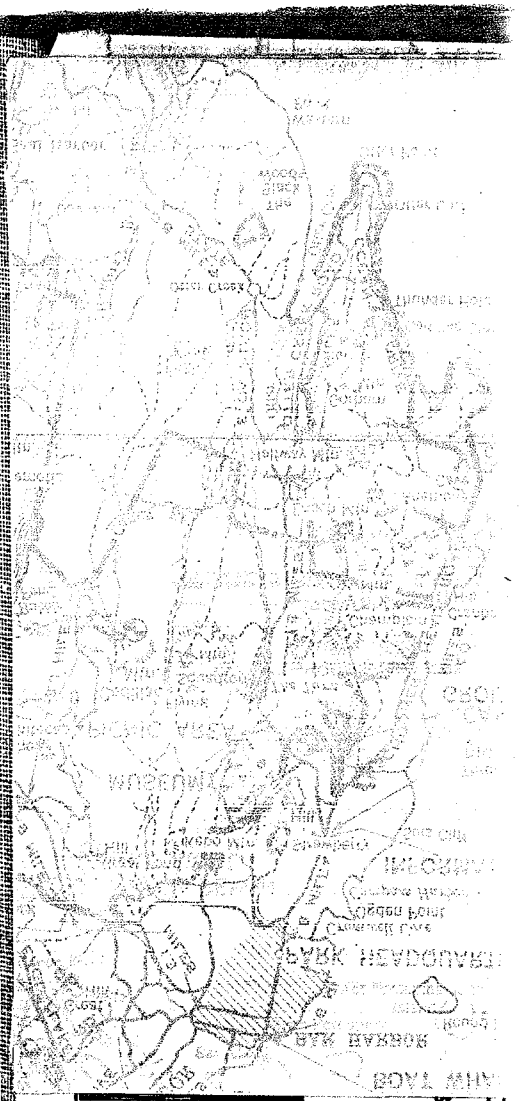

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