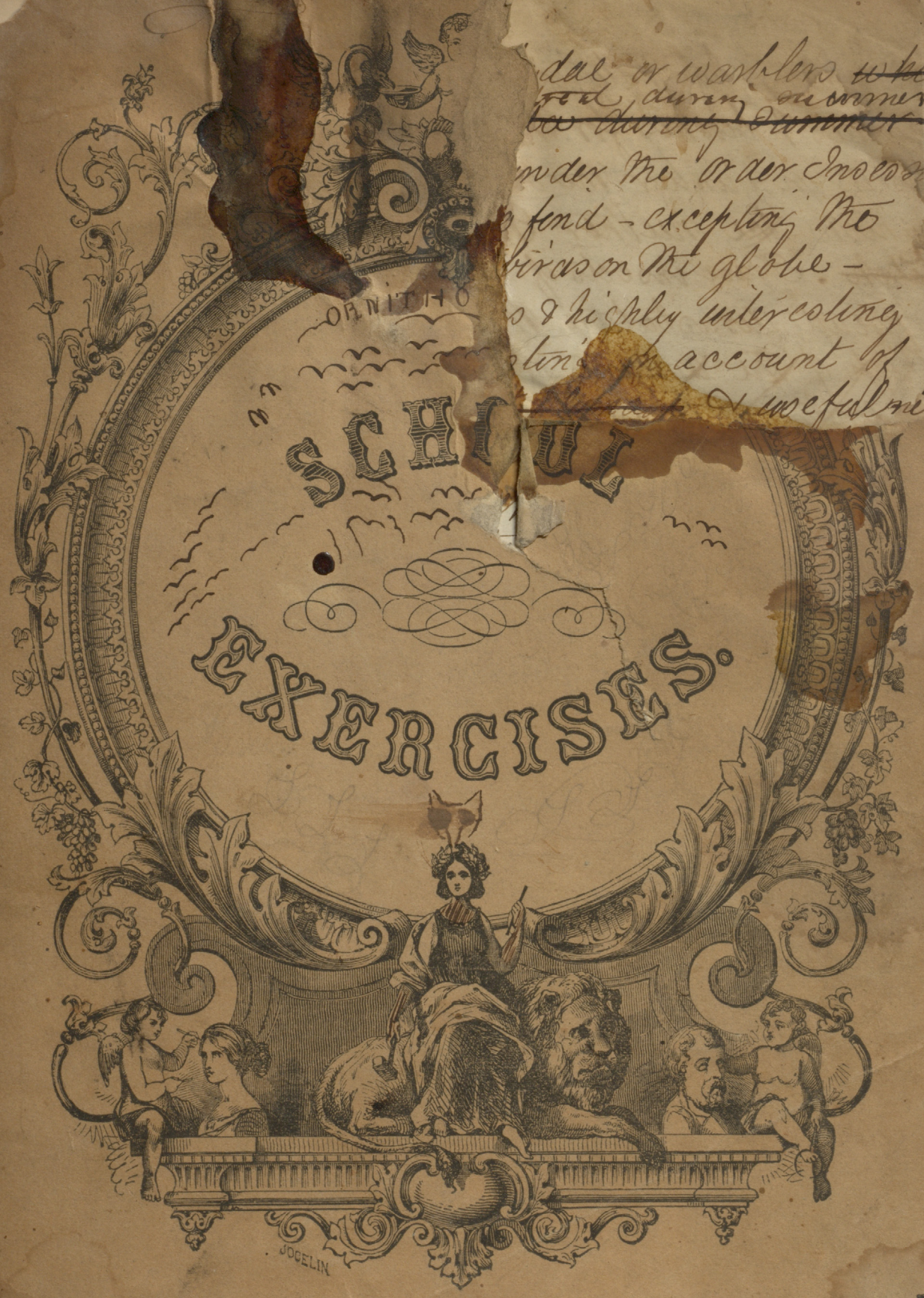


...dae or warblers which
...during summer -
...during summer
...under the order Inoceramia
...found - excepting the
...birds on the globe -
...of highly interesting
...account of
...useful birds



ORNITHO

SCHOOL
EXERCISES.



JOCELIN

real Ancestry

1840

July 3d 1841

Montreal —

Observe a note by W. Couper on page 12.
He was much in touch with Annor, —

A short review of the Sylviadae or warblers which
generally ~~found ground, abundant, during summer -~~
~~found in the lower Canada during summer~~

This family is the seventh, under the order Insectivores
or Perching birds. In it we find - excepting the
Humming Bird - the smallest birds on the globe -

They ~~warblers~~, form a numerous & highly interesting
group of songsters - interesting in account of
their sweet warblings, ~~and~~ ~~usefulness~~ ~~of~~ usefulness
employments - Their general form of the bill, slender,

straight, awl shaped, higher than wide at the base
& furnished with bristles - the lower mandible being
straight. Audubon who paid particular attention

to this family of birds, discovered over 44 species: it
now ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~object~~ ~~of~~ ~~this~~ ~~paper~~ ~~to~~ ~~en~~ ~~see~~ ~~how~~ ~~many~~ ~~of~~ ~~these~~ ~~birds~~ ~~visit~~ ~~us~~ ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~fall~~
~~visit~~ ~~;~~ ~~It~~ ~~is~~ ~~the~~ ~~object~~ ~~of~~ ~~this~~ ~~short~~ ~~review~~ ~~to~~ ~~try~~

~~& determine~~. The habits of the warblers vary con-
siderably in the different species, but generally they
frequent groves & orchards, & subsist on the small
insects found among the leaves, twigs & ^{cracks} ~~cracks~~

of ~~the~~ bark - ~~The~~ ~~true~~ ~~warbler~~ ~~for~~ ~~the~~ ~~most~~
part confines himself to these last mentioned insects,
seldom flying after them from the branch -

Some have been seen to catch insects on the
wing, but it is a rare sight, ~~and~~ ~~for~~ ~~this~~ ~~reason~~.

Nature, has given a certain sphere of usefulness to
all her creatures - All help in the great work
going on; none are idle lookers on -

The warblers, by Nature's laws, seem to be confined to
the trees & bushes for their food, devouring those minute
insects on & under the bark, & amongst the leaves,
which ~~the~~ neither Swallow nor Flycatcher ^{would catch}
~~catch~~. These insects if left unmolested would soon
spread devastation through our forests & groves -
Think of the amount of good done by even one of these
industrious birds, if it kill one or more parent insect
ready to deposit eggs, & think of the amount of good
accomplished by one of these warblers, in capturing
& one parent insect ready to deposit her eggs; it
equals the destruction of ~~or~~ a thousand caterpillars.
In fine, without these birds warblers, the Flycatchers
& Swallows might catch & kill in vain; our woods
& groves would soon cease to bear green leaves, & our
orchards to bring forth fruit. These ^{Warblers} ~~birds~~ are
migratory here; for when Spring with her genial
breath, warms into life hosts of these small insects,
Providence has wisely ordered the return of these
warblers to keep them in check. Again, in the
Autumn ~~Fall~~ when the insect tribes begin to diminish, &
no longer require to be kept under; these useful
omnivores speed their way to other climes.
Their song, is, in most cases, low, but exceedingly
sweet. A few ~~only~~ ^{seem to be confined to a compass of notes} ~~would do for a compass of notes~~
~~notes~~, while others surpass the Canary ~~or~~ in compass
& melody.

But we will treat the songs of each separately
we enumerate the different species -
We will take Audubon's ~~classification~~ ~~of~~ ~~these~~ ~~birds~~. I admit there have been later ones
but our object is merely to take a make mention
of those ^{birds} ~~writing~~ us, according to some, well defined
arrangement - Audubon has divided the family
Lybiadae into five genera; each genus having
different places of resort, & consequently different
habits & food -

Genus 1 Myiodiodes or Flycatching Warblers
Of this genus, only one species ^{exists} Lower Canada
& that is now rather rare - viz. the Canada Flycatching
Warbler.) They seem to go even further
North, being found here sometimes during Spring &
Autumn - Indeed the Spring & Autumn is are
the seasons to find them; from which circumstance
I am pretty sure they go further North to breed -
I will not say ~~positively~~ that they do not breed
in Lower Canada in this part of Lower Canada -
but from what I can learn they must be rather
rare here. They seem to delight in secluded
vallies of the forest woods, where a small stream
especially where there is a brook to be found -

Sylvia

Sylvia

Sylvia

Sylvia

Genus II - *Sylvicola* or Wood Warblers proper -
This genus ~~was~~ is represented in Lower Canada, much
more largely than any of the other genera of the
family - They are all sweet songsters, & most
of them dressed in bright colors - Of them it may
be happily said -

Now thou art seen in the woodbine tower
Gracefully gliding from flower to flower
Now climbing the stem of the asphodel
Or the tall amaranth's snowy bell
And the wild bee does not wave his wing
More lightly than thine thou fair thing
Miss Bretz of N. York.

The Bay-breasted Warbler (*Sylvia castanea*) Wilson -
This charming little warbler, is ~~also rather rare here,~~
is rare in the States, but not so much so here - As it
is a quite quiet & retiring bird, it is seldom noticed

in its migrations - It on its first arrival, on our Mountains
in Montreal, it is extremely active, & inclined to be
pretty musical; but it soon quies ^{again} down, to do it
is seldom seen or heard - It moves off early to the South,
long before the weather is anything like cold - It has
also been noticed, that if the Spring is unusually
protracted, none of the Bay-breasted warblers
arrive; but this is the case with a many of our
warblers - This summer I have not seen one, nor
heard of a specimen any specimens being shot -
This bird is not known in Europe -

~~My Summer~~
~~My Summer~~
My Summer
~~My Summer~~
My Summer
My Summer

My Summer

My Summer

last page -

Henry G.

119

Genus II
This of
more
familiar
of the
he

The B.
This

is rare in the woods,
is a ~~quite~~ quiet & retiring bird; it is common

The Bay breasted Warbler (*Sylviada castanea*) Wils. - This warbler is
much rarer here than the preceding species, ~~it is~~ ~~found~~ ~~in~~
~~more~~ ~~not~~ ~~any~~ ~~being~~ ~~seen~~ & very few individuals breed
in our vicinity. - It is rare all through the States, & from
all accounts must breed farther north. - They likely breed
in the neighborhood of Newfoundland & Labrador. - Low Michigan
& Long Island & New York is ^{they} a favorite place of resort. - Sometimes
pairs, & occasionally the crevices & holes in the logs &c. -
This species has not been mentioned by any European
Naturalist, & therefore must be unknown to them. -
To Europe -

The Pine creeping Warbler - (*Sylviada pinus*) Wils. & Lath. - It is only when
Pine or Fir trees grow in abundance that this species is
found in abundance. - They prefer low branches of
trees.

The Pine creosote Warbler - 1874 in the same nest & also in the same place as the one of

at the first arrival, on our Mountain

abundance - They prefer low lands to mountainous country - I have never seen a specimen here, & from all I can ascertain; they ~~abound~~ must be exceedingly rare in this province - They are - In the western province they are not ~~so~~ uncommon - Like the Corvidae or creepers - to which this species seems in some way allied; it may often be

seen as in any the larger branches of trees, scrapping & popping against the bark, to frighten out the larvae &c. - The manner of a Fly catcher - ~~Through the air, in~~ This species differs from the majority of the Warblers, in flying from tree to tree associating & flying from tree to tree in flocks - I. They have not been noticed at -

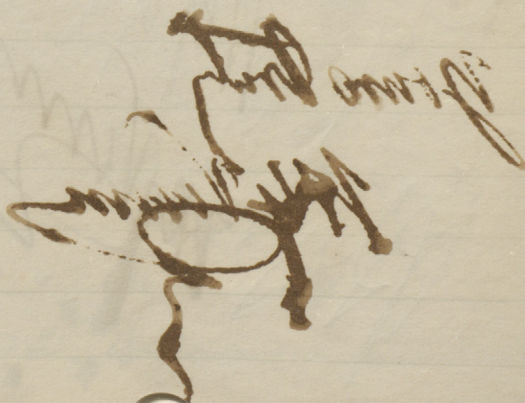
Newfoundland nor Labrador - They ~~are~~ breed in the general bread ground - In the collection of the Nat Hist Society of this city; they

There is a good specimen of this species - Spe. Choct. - Wilson 1532 -

he
m
of
with
was

the Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Sylvia Pennsylvanica*)
This elegant ~~warbler~~ warbler, I am glad to say
is common with us. Arriving early in May, & breeding
he makes the woods echo to his shrill warble as
he flies from tree to tree, eating the small insects
which are destroying the ~~birds~~ ^{birds} on a seed in
filling the trees from ^{the} beautiful insects - A neater
bird could hardly be imagined, with his
yellow crown, pure white breast, banded under
the wings, with the richest chestnut - But as
a description of the plumage of these birds may
be found in ~~any~~ Audubon, Wilson, & other text
books, ~~it will be~~ we will not describe them in
this short review -

This is ~~very~~
is rare in the States, &
is a ~~quite~~ quiet & ret



(ground warbler)

Now come to an exquisitely neat, & beautiful
summer ~~is~~ visitor. The Mourning warbler
Sylvia Philadelphia Wilson - It is necessary to
appreciate this warbler beauty, to see him in
the woods, in his natural haunts. We have
often heard his plaintive warble ^{coming} emerging from
the depths of a bushy tree - Bye & Bye the leaves
on the outside branch shake & part & from the
middle of the green leaves, ~~this~~ the brilliant
yellow, the Mourning warbler is seen, hopping
along eagerly on the look out for insects; his
yellow body & black & whitish breast contrasting
beautifully with the green leaves. ~~It~~ Certainly,
seen amongst the fresh ^{leaves} green of a tree, ^{with his} his yellow
body & black breast, ~~contrasting~~ he looks
very beautiful - He takes great delight in searching
on the ground, & among the low bushes for insects ~~for~~
He is a true ground warbler -

See last page -

Yours truly
Wm. Wilson

Henry G. P.

119

The Black-Poll Wood Warbler - (*Sylvia striata*)

Linn & Wilson

~~This was the only introduced, a comely a plain, but neat plumaged bird; exceedingly active in his habits;~~
& we now have before us one of the warblers a plain plumaged but neat warbler - He seems like the preceding species to hold an intermediate position between the Flycatchers, & warblers; having the manners of the former, & the form of bill of the latter. They are not common around this city - ~~Where~~ They prefer ~~swamp~~ thickets, to build in, as there they have find the insects they are most fond of. It is also seen about the tops of the tallest trees, & when there, its notes are so weak that they can hardly be heard at all from below - Labrador, is again a favorite breeding place for this species - ~~At this~~ On their migrations northward their habits ~~seem~~ to differ, as they in the country they pass through, very considerably - It is seldom
S. Specific Characters & to be see Wilson page 149

The Black & Yellow wood Warbler (*Dryobates maculosa* Sw.)
Few of the Warblers are so highly gifted as this one now
before us - His lively manners, varied plumage
& sweet love warble, all tend to interest every
charm every beholder - ~~It~~ It is only during the
breeding season that his song ~~is~~ is confined
to chirps - With us, he is not common, but ~~not~~
as is seen very much often than the preceding
species - Low woods, are his favorite resort, there
~~is~~ ~~out~~ ~~on~~ he may be seen heard singing to his
loved partner; there his tiny nest may be seen -
Now & again he flies from a branch & remains
perched before some cluster of blossoms, & there
~~every~~ watching for some of his favorite insects.
But it is worthy of notice, that not clicking sound
proceeds from is made with visible as he catches -
A Words could not give any idea, of his graceful
movements, as he flies runs along the branches with
spread tail & slightly drooping wings ~~to show~~
seemingly to try & show of his colours to the best
advantage - Good specimens of this warbler
are in our Memorial Museum -
Eggs 5, rather elongated - colour white with
reddish spots on larger end - Nest seldom seen -
Specific character &c. &c. &c. see Wilson page 131 -

The Bay-breasted Wood Warbler - (*Sylvicola castanea*)

This beautiful little warbler is by no means common. It is exceedingly rare in the States. I have not met with any myself, but have seen several specimens that were shot on our mountain. ~~Use was not made in some~~
~~time ago summers back.~~ They seldom if ever breed in the States. Their Nests of this species have been found in Labrador & New found These birds likely breed in New foundland & Labrador. From all we can collect concerning this species, it seems not to breed here generally - sometimes it may settle as an exception it may. ~~When seen they are generally~~
~~found in low shrubbery & thickets.~~ ~~They~~ They frequent low shrubbery & thickets - sometimes running along fence rails & searching for insects.

Specific Characters - Length 5 inches, breadth extent 11; throat, breast, & sides under wings, pale chestnut; forehead, cheeks, line over, & stripe through the eye black; crown, deep chestnut; lower parts dull yellowish white; hind head & back, streaked with black, on a grayish buff ground; wings, brownish black, crossed with two bars of white &c &c &c See Wilson

page 158 -

This bird has not been mentioned by any European Ornithologist - likely it is not known in Europe

Correct

Yellow Crowned Wood Warbler *Sylvia coronata* Linn

This lovely & beautiful little warbler, I am happy to pronounce as being a regular visitor to our island - Though most of the warblers are very sociable in their habits, this species is the very opposite; it flies from tree to tree in company, & seems to keep up an incessant conversation with its companions - As is the case with the majority of the wood warblers, it prefers low shrubbery to the higher trees; - sometimes, however, it is seen skimming about among the blossoms of the Maple in search of its favorite insects. It fixes its nest generally, ~~in a low bush~~ in a branch a few feet from the ground. It is an expert fly-catcher & devours great numbers of coter pullars - Indeed this species more resembles the flycatcher, in its habits, & manner of feeding - Wilson says - "Though the form of the bill of this bird obliges me to arrange it with the Warblers, yet, in its food & all its motions, he is decisively a flycatcher". They flock together in large numbers, both in spring, winter, & fall.

Specific Char Seldom is the yellow crown seen far in the woods; the roadside, the garden or orchard, are his favorite places - They are by no means timid, but let you approach very close to them - I think the majority of these birds go far the north also to breed - Labrador seems to be a favorite summer resort

for many of our warblers; This species breeds there
abundantly - The nest, is generally lined with
feathers & hair - The warble of these birds, cannot
be called a song; They keep up an incessant twitter
as they fly from branch to branch; you can hear the
snapping of their bill, at quite a distance -

Specific Character &c &c see Wilson page 128.

correct

Less

The Black-throated blue Wood Warbler (*Sylvia caerulea Canadensis*)
This delightful little warbler is exceedingly rare in Lower
Canada - ~~And~~ Although nothing of a songster, his
colours are exceedingly very bright & fresh looking - In fact
all the notes he utters seems to be a single cheep
as he flies from bush to bush or tree to tree * It is
generally in ^{the} tops of tallest ~~the tallest~~ trees
of the forest, he is seen to I have never seen one
here, but Mr. William Montgomerie of the Nat. Hist. Society
~~met me in our mountain some years ago - The~~
Museum of that Society, is fortunate in also having
a very good specimen of this rare warbler - They do
not breed here, from all we can learn - Audubon
traced this warbler through the upper parts of
the state of New York, into Maine, the British
Provinces & the Magdalen islands in the Bay
of St. Lawrence. According to Audubon the nest
is usually placed on the horizontal branch of a
fir tree 7 or 8 feet from the ground - nest composed

X He is very rare here, A specimen was shot here some 30 or 40 years ago - It is
& I shot out stones, heard of any being seen since -

of slips of bark, mosses, & fibrous roots, lined
with fine grass, & an inner lining of soft feathers -
When this warbler is feeding among the branches
of a tree, we can distinctly hear the clicking of
his bill as he catches the insects - He is extremely
active - This ~~bird~~^{he} may have a love song, but I
except few, if any, have heard it. Before dismissing
this species, perhaps I may be allowed to quote of
a few lines Wilson has written respecting ~~the species~~^{it};

He says, - "It is highly probable that they breed
in Canada; but the summer residents among the
feathered race, on that part of the continent, are
little known or attended to. The habits of the bear,
the deer, & beaver, are much more interesting to
those people, & for a good substantial reason too,
because more lucrative; & unless there should
arrive an order from England for a cargo of thousands
of warblers & flycatchers, sufficient to make them
an object worth speculation, we are likely to
know as little of them hereafter as at present -
However correct Wilson's words may have been then,
they certainly would be quite out of place if uttered
now.

Specific Characters See E. Wilson 143 -

Comet

The Blackburnian Wood Warbler - (*Gylviceda Blackburniana*) Lath.

~~This is~~ A person seeing this little warbler engaged among the branches securing his food, would at first sight take him for the American Redstart, his manners as he much resembles this last mentioned species, in his movements among the branches - Perhaps you now see him emerge from the thick foliage of the tree & after a fluttering insect, he returns & for a time you lose sight of him, but soon again your eye is attracted by ~~the~~ ^{to} another spot, by the bright ~~colour~~ ^{orange} of his breast & there there he is seen & running along the branch examining every part of it most minutely - On first hearing his song (if it may so be called) you will not believe that that ~~or~~ tiny orange breasted bird, perched ~~in~~ among the branches, is the object from which these comparatively loud notes proceed - The notes are 5 or 6 in number - ~~It~~ It is rare in Lower Canada, ⁺⁺ I think I may say Canada generally - This delightful warbler is found in Labrador, Newfoundland - Its nest has been found in Newfoundland, but it likely breeds in both these places.

[Handwritten notes in left margin, partially illegible]

X Specific characters of see Wilson page 1132 -
 ++ Since writing the above, I have been told that the Blackburnian Warbler is really not rare in upper Canada -

Wm. Brewster

Pine-creeping Warbler - (*Sylvicola pinus*) Wils & Lath
It is only where Pine or Fir trees grow in abundance,
that this species of warbler is to be found; & there he
will likely be found in abundance - Seldom does
he come so far to pay us a summer visit - He delights
to breed generally in the Southern States, where large
tracts of land are covered by Pine forests - Indeed ~~the~~
~~since~~, in forming this list, I ~~had~~ did not count
on having him among the number, never having seen
him around here, nor having heard of any specimens
being taken in this vicinity - But the Nat. Hist
Society Museum has ~~the~~ is fortunate in having
a pretty good specimen of this rare species - ~~Had~~
~~this~~ ~~it~~ to our list ~~only on authority of that specimen~~
although the above mentioned specimen, has not got
any reference to ~~the place~~ the locality in which
it was procured; yet I have added it ~~our~~ list,
after seeing ^{it} ~~there~~ among the Canadian specimen
in that collection - It has like the Arctice or
creepers to which it seems in some way allied, it
so may often be seen ascending the larger branches of
trees in search of larvae - scraping & hopping against
the bark to frighten out the larva - Now & again it ~~pitches~~
dart out in the air after an insect - Unlike most of this
family ~~it~~ the birds species is he fore us, assembles in
flocks, & so fly from tree to tree - They always prefer
low lands, & are seldom seen in mountainous countries -

This species is not seen in Newfoundland nor Labrador -

Specific characters etc etc see Wilson 155 page

The species of wood warblers then, viziting no number
9 -

The third genus is now before us,

Genus III *Trochiloides* or Ground Warblers - This genus
is represented in Lower Canada by 2 species only -

Their habits are very retiring, & secret; so much so
that they seldom seen while migrating - The ground &
low the swampy ground & tangled thickets is their
place of resort - seldom are they seen high up in a
bush, but ~~are~~ often down among the roots &
tangled stems; they are quiet but actively pursue
their associations - The nest of one of these species
is placed in the ground in the shape of an oven -

The first Mourning ground warbler, is the first
of the ~~ered~~ *Trochiloides* - (*Trochiloides Philadelphia*) Wilson.
It is to be regretted that so little is known respecting
the habits of this species - It lives in low swampy
thickets, generally in low grounds - As an exception
to the general rule, I have found them ~~at~~ ~~about~~
around a swamp on the top of our mountains

A short review of the Family Sylviaeae found in the vicinity of Montreal. By H. G. Sennar.

In this family ~~we~~^{warblers} find, - excepting the Humming Bird - the smallest birds on the globe - Yet, small, & insignificant as they may seem to be, they are designed by Providence, to fill an important sphere of usefulness in Nature. ^{Description of general habits} If it were possible to strike off these Warblers from Nature's list, & their post ~~is~~ left vacant, a greater blank would exist than most ~~one~~ we would find a greater blank existing than we had the slightest idea of.

The chorus of our woods would have lost its charm. It would resemble a grand piece of music with the lower tones, & connecting notes taken away, leaving disconnected ^{strong} notes, ~~which although sweet in themselves, have lost the individual effect of the swelling chorus, truly beautiful & sweet in themselves, but by being disconnected, having lost their charm -~~ Who is there that can stroll through our woods, during spring, at day break, without being astonished at the number of ~~notes~~ - Chorus produced by the many sweet notes ~~of~~ - But, let him ~~listen~~ analyse this swelling chorus, & he will find that the sweet warble of the tiny Warblers, ~~by combining~~^{connecting} the rich notes of the Tanager, Red Bird, Hermit & Wood Thrush, Robin &c; ~~thus~~ making forms the swell which is so pleasing -

would occur

Something more serious, however, than a mere loss ^{of pleasure} of music. Soon our ~~eyes~~ ^{eyes} & forests would loose themselves to loose their look of freshness; & our orchards cease to bring forth the fruit; & for this reason. There exist around all our trees & shrubs, hosts of insects, which ~~live upon them~~, life of their life unnumbered would soon spread devastation ~~through every green~~ in through our vegetative kingdom. Myriads of these insects fall a prey to the Flycatchers, Thrushes, & Swallows; ~~but there exists a~~ But there are others what can be done with the myriads of larvae & grubs, that live under the leaves, & in crevices ⁱⁿ of the bark of the trees, which neither Flycatcher, Thrush, or Swallow can get at? It is not to this ~~part~~ sphere of usefulness our true warblers are confined. Beautifully constructed for it, & with their slender bills, they search every crack & crevice of the bark; with their quick eye they glance over & under every leaf. Some ^{times} when alighting on a tree habitually commence with the lower branches & so course their way upward. & few are the insects that escape them. This family of birds have ~~not~~ ^{been} been described by some as timid & retiring. True, they are retiring, but this is not caused by timidity, it is nothing more than an eager search after their food sought among the leaves & branches of the trees.

Instead of being timid, most of them are extremely bold & pugnacious - Most of the Warblers breeding here make but a short stay in the states on their way ^{farther north} thither; & while passing through the southern states are so quiet, as to seldom create notice - Without doubt there are Warblers that visit us early in spring that we have not the slightest notice or knowledge of - or rather that we do not notice on account of their short stay, & retiring habits - A Pine Creeper for example, ~~is a Pine Creeper, & was shot here a few years ago in the spring,~~ a bird which from all I can learn goes much farther north to breed - The more we look into the habits of those birds, the more are we impressed with their adaptiveness to the position they occupy in Nature. It would indeed be interesting, & instructive, could we but follow these little birds farther north, & see what species are there found, that do not breed with us; & also how many far north some of our own

2 - Warblers may go to breed, besides breeding here - This family (Tyrulidae) are divided by Audubon - after a ~~most~~ close inspection of their habits - into 5 genera; & we will take this classification to bring in our while presenting our Montreal Warblers - I will give Wilson as the specific of these Warblers, from Wilson - those that need it -

This classification - which seems the most natural
out of the many brought forward by Naturalists - we
will take while describing or reviewing our Warblers -
& Audubon was no closet Naturalist, his classification
comes from the results of a careful comparison
of habits - The five genera are as follows. -

Genus 1st Myiodiochus or Flycatching Warblers

2 Tytoicoba or Wood "

3 Trichas or Ground "

4 Melinaia or Swamp "

5 Mniotilta or Creeping "

According to this classification the first & only
~~bird~~ Flycatching Warbler that knows us with a visit
is the Canada - Flycatching Warbler (Myiodiochus
Canadensis) Lath (Wilson who seems to have
been observed this bird very superficially, & classes it
with the Flycatchers - It certainly ~~our~~ approaches very
near to this ~~species~~ latter family ^{in form} - but its habits are
those of the true warbler - This species although
migratory is truly a Northern bird, never migrating
south of Pennsylvania - They are rare in the vicinity
of this city; & I am of opinion they breed in general
further north - Specimens have been. It is where
the surrounding country is hilly & mountainous; where
the underwood or shrubbery grows in an entire open mass;
where the tinkle of the streamlet is heard, as if it
flows among ~~trees~~ the tall bushes -

These five genera include all the Sylviaidae
or Wood Warblers. It must be remembered
that this family Sylviaidae are only a certain
class of warblers, namely the Wood Warblers.

These five genera include all of this the
Species of A.

It is now our purpose to try to see how
many

These five genera include all the Wood Warblers.
And it is now our purpose to find how many
species of these Wood Warblers pay us a
visit to breed in our vicinity, ~~how many~~
only visit us.

Perhaps it will be well to state here, that although
we are only taking the Wood in notice of
the True Warblers or Wood Warblers, ~~and that~~
^{the} class exists, which although differing materially
from the one now before us, yet partake of the
some what of their habit & form. This
I refer to the family Sylvaniae of Audubon, which
includes the genus Regulus & Sialia - or
crested Kinglets & Blue birds - It is sufficient
to state here that we have the two both
are represented here. ~~but to see~~

The more we look into the habits of these little birds, the more
we are impressed with their adaptation to their habits & their
habits.

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This classification - which seems the most natural
out of the many

will take which
I Audubon
comes from
of habits -
Genus 1st

- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

According to the
book Fly call
to the Can
Can a dem
sun observed
with the Fly
near to this
More of the
migrating
south of Pa
of this city
further nor
The surround
The underwood
where the tinkle of the
flows among tall & the tall

these five genera include the whole of Audubon's family of
Warblers; & these certainly are the true Warblers - Other
classifications include the Wrens & the Blue bird, by making
this family Sylviidae, the first genus of the family Sylvia,
& dividing it into five subgenera, (the same as the five
just given) The next genus is comprised the wrens; &
the third & last - the Blue bird (*Celaenia socialis*). Close as
these wrens may resemble the warblers, yet they differ in some
very material points, enough many think to justify their
being placed as a separate family. * The same may be
said, with regard to the blue bird, although he can surpass
any of the warblers in song - The classification of birds
by their nests & eggs, is as fair to overlook our present
system of classification altogether - But to proceed with
our subject

A wren was obtained here this spring, ~~and~~ that is seldom seen in
- my neighbourhood; by comparing it with the species drawn in Audubon's
- field, as Parsons wren, we found it to agree in nearly every respect -
The more we look into the habits of these little birds, the more
are we impressed with their adaptation to their habits.

our subject.

This classification - which seems the most natural
out of the many...

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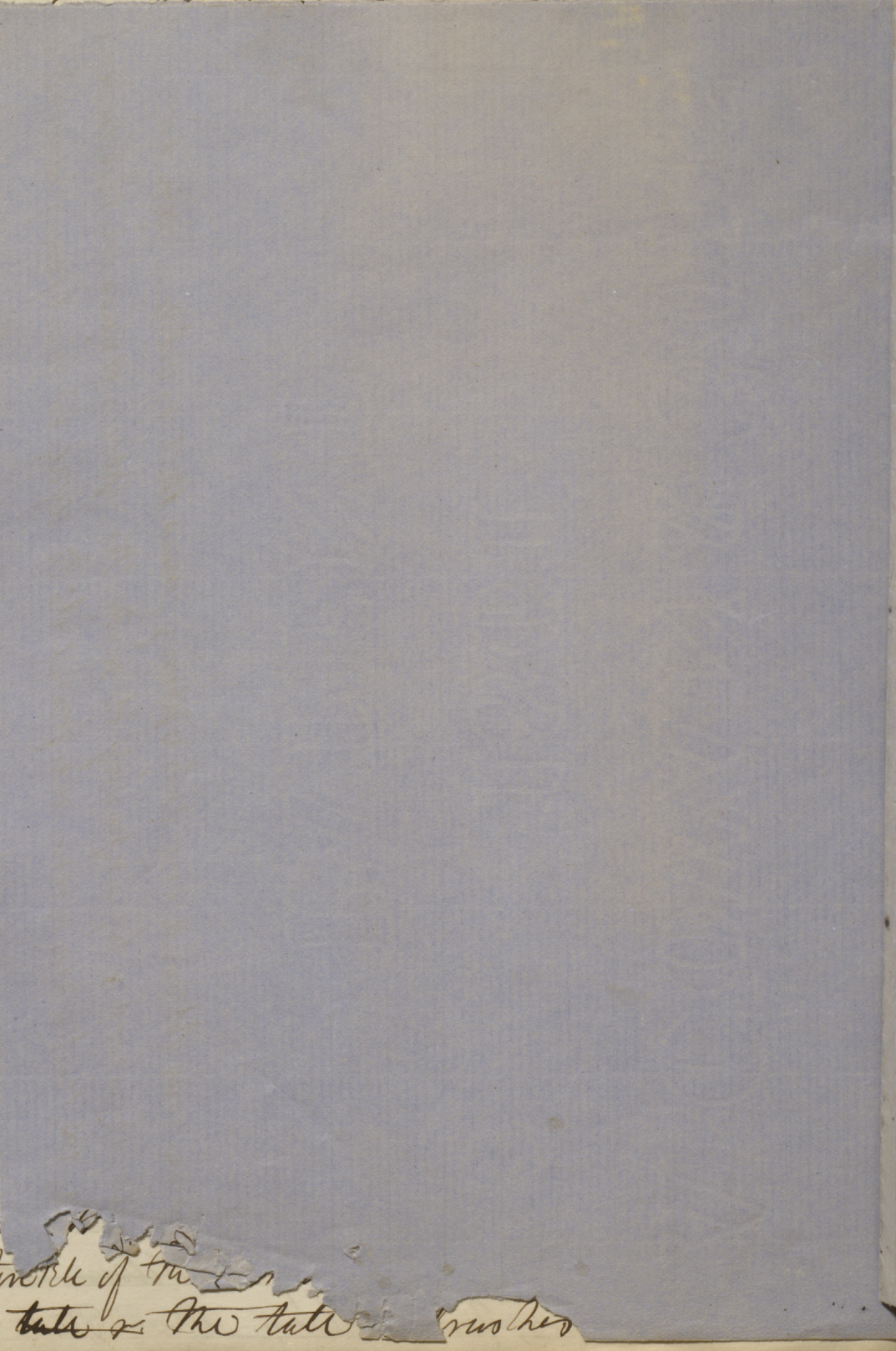
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the tall rushes

The more we look into the habits of these little birds, the more
are we impressed with their adaptation to their position. They
~~hold in their beak~~ - Every class of birds in the sky are indeed
an important, and in the of gigantic machinery of Nature -
The following list enumerates the numbers which
we shall shortly describe.

Although we have been speaking of the warblers generally,
we intend to confine ourselves to the family of Icteria
in the following enumeration of species as usually are -

Generally we refer, we intend to confine ourselves to the genus
~~Icteria~~ in the following enumeration of species,
including our - In order we after of our has described
that divided our family by Icteria into 5 genera -
The only difference are -

This classification - which seems the most natural

Continued.

Many of these birds are indeed beautiful songsters, but perhaps the majority ~~are~~ are without any regular song, having only a few notes, & these always adhered in the same form. These notes, however are never unpleasant & always please the hearer. Nature has beautifully placed intermediate species, as it were, between her different tribes of creatures, so that no great gulf has to be jumped from one form to another. For this reason, there has been, - & still is in some degree - considerable difficulty, in drawing a definite line between the Warblers, & Flycatchers. Some of these last, in some of their forms come very near to the Warblers in general habits, but they have the Flycatchers bill, & so belong to that family; while on the other hand, some of the Warblers approach exceedingly near to the Flycatchers, in nearly every thing, but form of bill & which in this case belongs to the Warblers.

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This classification - which seems the most natural
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An author has divided this family into 5 genera - & the
following 1st the most abundant & the
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3 - - - - -
4 - - - - -
5 - - - - -
See the following nomenclature of species breeding here,
we will call them make the flycatcher the family
genus of the family flycatcher or warblers - & make
An author's opinion, subgenera of the same

flows among tall & the tall

to have occupied to Parrot but subgenus certain species of same

This classification - which seems the most natural
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one parent insect is ready to deposit its eggs - it equals the
construction of a thorn and warblers caterpillars -
I doubt without the Warblers, our woods & forests would
soon cease to bear green leaves, & our orchards & bean
troughs fruit - They are migratory here; for when
Spring with her genial breath, warms into life the
of these insects - Providence has wisely ordered the
return of these birds, to keep them in check. Again
when Autumn has come, & the insect train are
on the decrease & no longer require to be kept
under, the Warblers wing their flight to other climes -
Their song is low, but exceedingly sweet. Some are
confined to a compass of six notes, while others surpass
the Canary both in compass & melodiousness -

flows among tall & the tall

me with by a pair a sharp view of the eye of
in its turn - give
Before going on to the list of washers - we may add
State, that, other birds besides the ones

appe will take an dubious class of cunoni of this
family, - for our present purpose -
He has advised them see paper No 2

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all of these places, it is why they breed -

This classification - which seems the most natural

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to our subjects - now are still in the great path spring on -
The warblers ~~fly~~ come out apart - by her laws, to rid the
tree & branches of the minute insects which cling to them, & live
upon their saps - These insects from their habits, escape
the notice of the Flycatchers & Swallows, but can not
escape the vigilance of the warblers - These last are
ever on the move, in & out among the branches, prying into
every nook & corner - The bills of these Great Warblers have
bills, minute & fully adapted for searching & probing the
crevices of the buds - Small as these insects are, yet get
if left undisturbed they would spread great devastation
Among our forests & orchards - Think of the good done
accomplished by even one of these warblers - in destroying
young trees
The
parent insect is ready to deposit its eggs - in the
saps of the
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of our mountain clear on
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[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes in the center of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side.]

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one parent insect already to deposit its eggs - it equals the
distinction of the males and ~~waters~~ caterpillars -
accomplished by each one of these additions - in distinction
of the sexes
The sexes are distinguished by the form of the genitalia
The males are distinguished by the form of the genitalia
The females are distinguished by the form of the genitalia

It may be as well to mention here, that in this sheet
review, we have only taken the true *Dylia*, as
it were. The author has avoided in his book
But perhaps we had better take ~~these~~ other make
The genera, *Anthracina* under the genus *Anthracina*
as genus I - Genus II. *Novus* - Genus III. *Halida* -
It is only the first genus that is at present

flows among hills & the hills & the hills

W.D. in Sp.

[Faded handwritten text, mostly illegible due to ink bleed-through and fading. Some words like "W.D." and "in Sp." are visible at the top.]

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The Black's yellow wood warbler (*Geothlypis maculosa*) falls

The warblers of the warblers are so highly given as the
the one more before us - It is named & beautiful plumage,
his sweet soft warbler, yellow warbler, his long habits,
or his general one feathers, all of them to interest & charm
being whatever. He cannot be said to be common
with us, in Lower Canada, some breed here, but

the majority must live farther north - The ~~nest~~ nest
to this ~~nest~~ nest ~~the~~ the ~~nest~~ nest, so ~~nest~~ nest
it would in deep be worth while to ~~nest~~ nest
part this bird may be seen with

Some no doubt always breed with us, but the majority
will probably go farther north - some woods are his favorite
haunts; there he may be heard singing to his loved partner
from summer to summer; there you may see his long tail
in motion. If this bird is in the woods of the

Where in spots the grass grows long & rank from the
moist earth; that this Warbler delights to dwell,
There you may see his simple song, not unmusical
although not attractive - It is over the running brook
he loves to build his nest & rear his little brood,
safe from all intrusion - Here he may be seen
running along the branches, jumping under every leaf &
into every crack & crevice in the bark - Now & then
again he darts forward from the into the after
an insect which, perhaps, he has been pursuing from
branch to branch - This Fly catching Warbler truly
seems to be ~~as~~ a species which Nature has placed
as a link between the true Flycatchers & the W -
~~Nearly all the different classes of birds of animals~~
Audubon ~~has~~ after a careful study of its habits
pronounced it a Warbler or rather Fly catching Warbler -
which of which birds he forms a ~~separate~~ separate
genus - This however is the only one species
visiting Canada or at any rate Lower Canada -
Although I have put this species down as a rare
bird ~~here~~ ^{in this vicinity} yet I can see that I can imagine
them being around in every direction & they seldom
allowing one to get a glimpse of them -
These ~~are~~ birds have been seen in New Brunswick - Nova Scotia
& New Found Land - & in the County of Labrador - where they live
all of these places, it is likely they breed -

In making out this list, I have do not intend to describe the different species, the description may be found in any *Specific Characters*.

As this Warbler is not generally known, I will give Wilsons description of the same - He says, - "This species is four & a half inches long, & light in extent; front black; crown spotted with small streaks of grey & spots of black; line from nostril to & around the eye, yellow; below the eye, a streak or spot of black, descending along the sides of the throat; the breast being marked with a broad wavy band of black, composed of large irregular streaks; back, wings, & tail cinereous brown; vent, white; upper mandible, dusky, lower, flesh coloured; legs & feet, the same; eye, hazel" The female differs only in having the spots on the breast, of a fainter colour, & perhaps the yellow of the under parts is of a paler hue -

The genus *Sylvicola* is represented pretty largely in Canada - These are our Wood Warblers & in fact our true Warblers. Their habits differ in the different species, but in general they frequent woods & orchards, & subsist on the insects found ^{about} on the leaves & in the ~~the~~ crevices of the bark - ~~The first~~

comes The ~~the~~ Yellow Poll Wood Warbler (*Sylvicola aestiva*)

is the most common & most generally known of all
the Warblers. This species is to be found in every
garden around the city, that is of any size -
Its favorite resorts are ~~in~~ low shrubbery & maple
trees; in either of these places it may be seen
busily employed in gleaning for its food -
~~It breeds in~~ Its nest is placed sometimes, in
a small bush; at others in a lofty maple
Materials of nest, generally, flax, hemp, or cotton,
~~are~~ well twisted. The lining hair & other soft
materials - ~~Thus it is strange, that the Cow-bunting~~
~~(C. Picus) should have chosen this little warbler~~
This Warbler is generally ~~It is the Cow-bunting's~~
delight to lay, when possible, his egg in the nest
Among the many birds employed by the Cow-bunting
~~in hatching his egg by his egg,~~
It is generally known, that the Cow-bunting is
in the habit of depositing its egg in other birds'
nests. Among the many thus imposed upon,
is often the Yellow Poll Warbler; (the present species)
& from Mr Nuttall's description's account,
this bird ~~seems to possess~~ ^{show} a good deal of ingenuity
in the manner it gets rid of the incumbrance egg -
When an egg is has been deposited in the nest
of this little bird; - it at once commences, & builds
another story to its own nest, covering the foreign
egg with its own -

It then lays its compliment of eggs again, & so
completely defeats the Cow bird's object - A nest
of ~~the Yellow Poll-washer~~ has been found
three stories high - This bird is ~~to well~~
needs no description -

Ember
The Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Sylvia ^{col. ruficeps} pennsylvanica) Lath.
This warbler is among the first seen in Spring. It is
among the spreading branches of the Bass-wood tree he
delights to roost, - always choosing mountainous country
to live & breed in - He is never seen about gardens,
~~being a much wilder & more timid & more~~ as he
is extremely shy - His notes resemble those of the
preceding species, but are not so loud - Among
the many songsters on which Nature has
lavished her labours, few are those that can
show a plumage so diversified as that of
the present species - Never is this little bird seen
idle, from sunrise to sunset he warbles & cuts &
~~cuts & warbles, & search~~ searching every crack & cranny
of the bark of trees - No doubt numbers of this
species go farther north to breed, as only a few were
seen - He may be found any Spring morning
on the face of our Mountain, or on the immediate
top - It appears that Audubon passed the
borders of Lake Ontario, & those of Lake Erie & Michigan
without once meeting with this species, ~~He adds~~
He gives very little account of their habits, as he*

so seldom met with them, & he mentions nor
could he learn any thing about them from the
Naturalists at that time - It is to be regretted,
that an Auburn did not pay a visit to Mount
Royal at any rate, that he could have sat down
quietly & observed all their proceedings - I have
searched for the nest of this species without success -
The ~~the~~ ^{the} majority of these & ~~the~~ ^{the} species goes
further north to breed, for it is only in spring
that you meet with any number - I am told
of a nest on

Specific characters - Length 5 inches, extent $7\frac{3}{4}$ -
The front, line over eye & ear feathers pure white;
upper part of head brilliant yellow; lores & space
below, are marked with a patch of black; ~~the~~
back, & hind head streaked with, gray, dusky,
black, & dull yellow; wings black; primaries
edged with pale blue; the first & second row of
coverts, broadly tipped with pale yellow; secondaries,
broadly edged with the same; tail, black, handsomely
forked, exteriorly edged with ash; the inner webs
of the three exterior feathers, with each a
spot of white; from the extremity of the black,
at the lower mandible on each side, a streak
of chestnut ascends along the sides of the
neck & under the wings, to the root of tail -
rest of lower parts pure white; legs ash; bill black;

irides hazel. The female has the hind head of
a much lighter color, & the chestnut on the sides
is considerably narrower, & not of so deep a tint
(Wilson). See back two or three leaves.

The other is the Maryland Yellow-throat Warbler
(G. Trichas) Lathr or ~~L.~~ This is the little bird that forms
It is to be found in the same situations as the
former species - Its simple note may be heard
among the tangled scrubby of low water situations.
It forms its nest in the ground, ~~perhaps~~ among
the roots of the trees - This it arches over, leaving
a small hole for its ~~own~~ entrance - The eggs are
5 white with touches of reddish brown. It seems
to be pretty common through all the U States -
Food is ~~exceedingly~~ common in the low, swampy
thickets of Maryland - About Montreal, it
may be found at any time, or in a small watery
piece of ground beside the Lachine railway, bordering
on the ~~to~~ duct, leading to the Reservoir -
Insects & larvae are its general food -

Specific Characters -

Review of the family

