

KEY
TO
NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

CONTAINING A CONCISE ACCOUNT OF EVERY SPECIES OF LIVING AND FOSSIL BIRD AT PRESENT KNOWN FROM THE CONTINENT NORTH OF THE MEXICAN AND UNITED STATES BOUNDARY, INCLUSIVE OF GREENLAND AND LOWER CALIFORNIA,

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

GENERAL ORNITHOLOGY:
AN OUTLINE OF THE STRUCTURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS;

AND

FIELD ORNITHOLOGY,
A MANUAL OF COLLECTING, PREPARING, AND PRESERVING BIRDS.

The Fifth Edition,
(ENTIRELY REVISED)

EXHIBITING THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION, AND INCLUDING DESCRIPTIONS OF ADDITIONAL SPECIES

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOLUME I.

By ELLIOTT COUES, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.,

Late Captain and Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army and Secretary U. S. Geological Survey; Vice-President of the American Ornithologists' Union, and Chairman of the Committee on the Classification and Nomenclature of North American Birds; Foreign Member of the British Ornithologists' Union; Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London; Member of the National Academy of Sciences, of the Faculty of the National Medical College, of the Philosophical and Biological Societies of Washington.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.



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side of crown, meeting its fellow on forehead. A broad superciliary line of yellow, confluent with its fellow on the extreme front, changing to white behind eye. Lores blackish; sides of head otherwise like back, enclosing a crescentic yellow spot below eye; edges of eyelids yellow. Chin, throat, and fore breast bright yellow, bordered with blackish streaks; yellow of throat separate from that under eye or on lores. Under parts from breast white; sides shaded with color of back, and streaked with black in continuation of the chain of shorter streaks along side of neck. Wings dusky, with very narrow whitish edging, and crossed with two white bars along ends of greater and median coverts. Tail like wings; lateral feather mostly white, excepting outer web; next two or three with white blotches, decreasing in size. Eyes, bill, and feet black; soles dirty yellowish. Length 4.90–5.25; extent about 8.00; wing 2.60; tail 2.25; bill under 0.50. ♂, in autumn: Color of upper parts obscured with a shade of brownish-olive; dorsal streaks obscure; head-markings as in summer, and yellow parts quite as bright. Adult ♀: Quite similar to ♂, in fact scarcely distinguishable in autumn, though the yellow is not quite so strong. Young: Slate-gray of upper parts much shaded with brownish-olive; black streaks wanting on back, those on crown obsolete; yellow much as in the adult but paler, and not bordered along sides of neck with black streaks; black lores poorly defined; wing-bars grayish or obsolete. The white of the under parts has an ochrey tinge, and the lateral streaks are not so heavy in color nor so well defined. Southern Rocky Mt. region of the U. S. and southward; a beautiful species, related to *dominica* and *adeluide*; abundant in pine woods of Arizona and New Mexico. Nest high in a coniferous tree, usually in a bunch of needles, of the usual materials; eggs 3–4, not peculiar, white dotted with reddish; May, June.

D. dominica. (Lat. *dominicus*, of St. Domingo. Fig. 188.) **YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.** Much like the last species, with which its changes of plumage correspond; back without



FIG. 188. — Yellow-throated Warbler. (L. A. Fuertes.)

black streaks; no yellow in the black under eye. A white patch separating black of cheeks from bluish-ash of neck; a long superciliary stripe, usually yellow from bill to eye, thence white to nape. Forehead and sides of crown usually quite black, chin and throat rich yellow, bordered on each side by black. Rest of under parts white, the sides boldly streaked with black. Bill black, extremely compressed, almost a little decurved, very long (at least 0.50). Length 5.00 or more; extent 8.00; wing 2.70; tail 2.25. A large handsome species, with its bright yellow throat. S. Atlantic and Gulf States, common; N. sometimes to Middle States, casually to New England. Breeds in its U. S. range at large; winters in Florida and the West Indies. Nest in trees, usually pines, at varying height, often hidden in bunches of Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), composed of the usual materials; eggs 0.70 × 0.50, white with a greenish or grayish tinge, and marked with the usual shades of brown and neutral tint, especially about the larger end.

D. d. albitorra. (Lat. *albus*, white; *lorum*, the lore.) **WHITE-BROWED WARBLER. SYCAMORE WARBLER.** Precisely like the last; but superciliary stripe usually white, and yellow of chin cut off from bill by white; bill smaller on an average (0.45 instead of 0.50 along culmen). This slight variety (considering how variable *dominica* is in amount of yellow in the superciliary line) is the common form of the Mississippi and Ohio valley, N. regularly to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, etc., W. to Kansas and Texas, S. in winter to Mexico and Central America.

D. kirtlandi. (To Dr. Jared P. Kirtland, of Ohio. Fig. 189.) **KIRTLAND'S WARBLER.** Adult ♂: Upper parts slaty-blue; crown and back streaked with black; lores and frontlet

black; eyelids mostly white. small spots and sides with short tail-feathers edged with white; outer tail-feathers white-blotted on inner web. Length 5.50; wing 2.80; tail 2.70. Adult ♀: Upper parts dull bluish-gray, obscure with brownish on hind neck back, marked with heavy black streaks on whole back; crown upper tail-coverts with fine shaft-lines. Sides of head and like upper parts, with dark lores and whitish eye-ring. V. quills dusky, with slight whitish edging of both webs; covert back, but with large blackish central field, and whitish edging like wing-quills, only the outer yellow, brighter on breast, with slight necklace of brownish stronger on sides of breast. V. sharp scratches of the same Bill and feet black. Length 5.00 or more; extent 8.00; wing 2.70; tail 2.25. A large handsome species, with its bright yellow throat. S. Atlantic and Gulf States, common; N. sometimes to Middle States, casually to New England. Breeds in its U. S. range at large; winters in Florida and the West Indies. Nest in trees, usually pines, at varying height, often hidden in bunches of Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), composed of the usual materials; eggs 0.70 × 0.50, white with a greenish or grayish tinge, and marked with the usual shades of brown and neutral tint, especially about the larger end.

D. palmarum. (Lat. *palmarum*, of the palm.) **RED-POLL WARBLER. PALM WARBLER.** Upper tail-coverts brighter chestnut; superciliary line brown streaks, somewhat as *no white wing-bars*, the white spots at very end of inner web peculiarity distinguishing it. Young: An obscure object dingy yellowish-white or bluish; crown generally white wing-bars and peculiar 2.50; tail 2.25; tarsus 0.70. Abundant in eastern North Bay, Fort Resolution, etc. Nest on the ground; peculiar instances of groundnesting is usually found in fields the most terrestrial species and remains in fall latest

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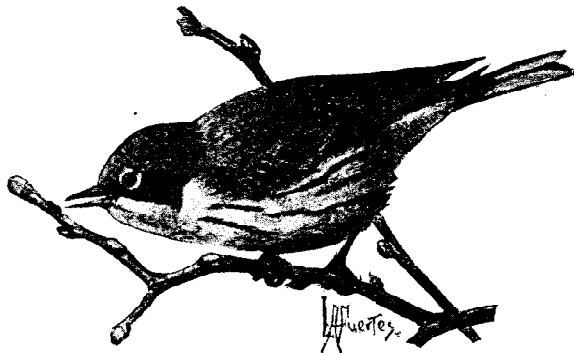


FIG. 189. — Kirtland's Warbler.

D. palma'rum. (Lat. *palmarum*, of the palms; gen. pl. of *palma*, a palm.) **YELLOW RED-POLL WARBLER.** **PALM WARBLER.** Adult ♂, in spring: Brownish-olive; rump and upper tail-coverts brighter yellowish-olive; back obsolete streaked with dusky; *crown chestnut*; superciliary line and most under parts rich yellow, breast and sides with reddish-brown streaks, somewhat as in the Summer Warbler; a dusky loreal line running through eye; *no white wing-bars*, the wing-coverts and inner quills being edged with yellowish-brown; tail spots *at very end* of inner webs of two outer pairs of tail-feathers only, and *cut squarely off*—a peculiarity distinguishing the species in any plumage. ♀ not particularly different from ♂. Young: An obscure object, brownish above like a young Yellow-rump, but upper tail-coverts yellowish-olive, and under tail-coverts apt to show quite bright yellow in contrast with the dingy yellowish-white or brownish-white of other under parts; pectoral and lateral streaks obscure; crown generally showing chestnut traces; but in any plumage, known by absence of white wing-bars and peculiarity of tail-spots. Length 5.00-5.25; extent about 8.00; wing 2.50; tail 2.25; tarsus 0.75. The Palm Warbler (including its alleged var. *hypochrysea*) is abundant in eastern North America, especially in the interior; N. to Labrador, Hudson's Bay, Fort Resolution, etc.; breeds only beyond the U. S., excepting (*hypochrysea*) in Maine. Nest *on the ground*; peculiar in this respect in the genus, as far as known (excepting some instances of groundnesting of *D. striata*); eggs not peculiar. When the bird is migrating it is usually found in fields, along hedgerows and roadsides, with Yellow-rumps and Sparrows; the most terrestrial species of the genus, often recalling a Titlark; migrates early in spring, and remains in fall latest of any, except the Yellow-rump, being observed at both these seasons