

the outmost feather dotted with whitish on the margin ; beneath yellow, more or less black at the ends, which are somewhat bifid ; shafts of all but the two middle ones yellow half way from the base.

The female differs chiefly in wanting the black whisker on the jaw, and having the general colours less vivid.

Inhabits Canada, Virginia, Carolina, and we believe many other parts, as far as Mexico and Paraguay; plenty about New Jersey and New York, where it is called by some Hittock, Pint, and Flicker, by others High-hole. The two first names arise from the note, and the last no doubt from the situation in which it places the nest ; it is seen for the most part on the ground, rarely climbing the trees, like others of the genus, except occasionally to sit on the branches ; lives for the most part on insects, woodlice, berries, Indian corn, and commonly is so fat as to be thought very palatable for food ; is called by some the Lark Woodpecker. Visits the neighbourhood of Albany Fort, in the northern parts of America, in April, leaving it in September, and called Outhee-quan-now or Outhe-quan-nor-now, from the shafts of the quills and tail being yellow ; is not unfrequent in Georgia, where it stays the whole year ; chiefly found on the sides of ponds, generally on the ground, but when disturbed flies up into the trees ; in defect of insects will eat dogwood, and other berries, and in the winter those of the sumach ; but is particularly fond of the seeds of the red cedar, on which it grows very fat ; builds chiefly in old trees, and will often make a hole for the nest in hard and sound wood ; lays from four to six plain blush-coloured eggs, upon the chips within.

Capt. Cook, in his last voyage, found this at Nootka Sound.