

Sets 4061 and 4224, measuring respectively  $57\frac{1}{2}$  and  $63\frac{1}{4}$  cc. were taken in 1898 and 1900 from a nest near Mount Brydges. Their extraordinary size, as well as the markings, and the fact that they were in the same nest, testify to their being the product of the same hen. In 1901 she not only moved from the old nest, but removed every vestige of it from the tree. That nest had existed for at least twelve years, and was occupied by a red-shouldered hawk each year that the locality was visited. She built a new nest about one quarter mile east of the old one in the same woods, and laid set No. 3780, averaging  $61\frac{1}{4}$  cc., which in size and colors agree with the former ones. This hen must have been of extraordinary size to lay such large eggs, and as the female hawk is usually larger than the male, it is probable that this one was much larger than her mate, and she may have been entirely too authoritative in her manner to suit him; at any rate, when she vanished from the scene (between the springs of 1901 and 1902), he proceeded to get for himself a mate as near the other extreme as possible, and the new occupant laid in 1902, the 4 eggs No. 3887, which measure from 40 cc. to 43 cc., and average  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cc., being the smallest average by 2 cc. of any set of red-shoulders to which I have had access. These eggs were laid near the original site, in an oak tree, and it is interesting to note that the original site in a gnarly beach, is occupied this year by a crow, and may probably be again used by a bird of prey in the near future.

Set No. 4225, in 1900, averaging 50 cc., and No. 3782, in 1901, averaging 46 cc., were taken in Komoka swamp from trees about 50 yards apart and size and shape as well as locality proclaim them to be from the same bird. She, too, has evidently perished, as in 1902 the pair here used a nest in a pine tree nearby, probably the same one that was used by them in 1901 for their second set, which was placed in just such a position, and the set of eggs No. 3888, averaging 57 cc., are in every respect different from those of the previous years.

The last series to be considered begins with set No. 3349, averaging 52 cc., and laid in 1885. From the same corner of the same woods was taken set No. 4040, in 1898, and while their colour is very similar to the set of 1885, the measurements, aver-