

several years, illustrating the discrimination of their judgment. In one such colony I found old swallow nests doing new service for House Wrens that had filled them with sticks and were rearing families within them. Rather unexpectedly we found many occupied nests in the immediate vicinity of Duck Hawk and Prairie Falcon eyries. See *antea* plate opp. p. 11. We often found them plastered right up to and on the very ledges so occupied and the swallows coming and going without the slightest hesitation in the presence of the Falcons. So often did we observe this, that it suggested that such vicinities were matters of choice rather than the accident of indifference. Specimens from Camp 2 and 11, none seen after August 11.

144. ***Hirundo erythrogastra***. BARN SWALLOW.—Not noted on the upper parts of the river but a few were seen at Camp 6, Tolman's Ferry. At Camp 11, Little Sandhill Creek, Young observed a few each day until September 25. Reported from Red Deer by both Horsbrough and Farley but apparently not common.

145. ***Iridoprocne bicolor***. TREE SWALLOW.—But two individuals noted at Camp 1, July 1 and 2. Farley seems to regard it as common and Horsbrough records nests at Buffalo and Haunted Lakes.

148. ***Riparia riparia***. BANK SWALLOW.—Seen constantly all the way down the river and at Camp 11, Little Sandhill Creek, until the end of July after which none were noted. They nest in the many banks lining the river. As these are constantly caving in and sliding into the river, great numbers of birds and nests must be annually destroyed. They show less foresight in the choice of nesting sites than do the Cliff Swallows. Horsbrough records only a single nest and Farley refers to but a few. It probably keeps close to the river banks where it is not seen by the general observer.

147. ***Bombycilla garrula***. BOHEMIAN WAXWING.—Horsbrough records this species as — "During the summer this species was common throughout the Alix district." He records nests on the authority of Dr. George of Red Deer and Mr. Cook of Buffalo Lake. These observers seem perfectly familiar with the Cedar bird so this rather unexpected record can not be altogether disregarded on the grounds of confusion between similar appearing species.

148.* ***Bombycilla cedrorum***. CEDAR WAXWING.—Fairly common throughout the river. Specimens, Camp 11, July 20 and August 14.

149. ***Lanius borealis***. NORTHERN SHRIKE.—Farley notes the Northern Shrike at Camrose in November and December.

150.* ***Lanius ludovicianus***. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE.—Only seen at Camp 11 where one or perhaps two families were reared and I took a female with accompanying young and later Young took a single adult female. Specimens, July 21 and 28. Only one of these is subspecifically determinable, it has the extensive white rump typical of *L. l. excubitorides*. Farley gives spring dates for the species at both Red Deer and Camrose.

151.* ***Vireosylva olivacea***. RED-EYED VIREO.—Seen fairly con-