

are in bloom, departs at the end of September. Without exception this is the most exquisite of the family. The male can always be known by the bright orange throat, the upper part being largely black. Nests are placed on horizontal limbs of coniferous trees, constructed of rootlets, fine weed stalks, and grasses, lined with hair. Three to four eggs, greenish white, blotched with reddish brown and neutral tints. Size .70 x .48.

165—(671) **PINE WARBLER**—*Dendroica vigorsii*—An irregular summer resident; arriving toward the end of April, and departing in September; generally found in pine woods, where they can be always located by their peculiar musical lisping trill. They nest high in the trees, placing their nest in a thick bunch of needles. Three or four dull whitish eggs, blotched with shades of brown and lilac. Size .68 x .52.

166—(674) **OVEN-BIRD**—*Seiurus aurocapillus*—An abundant summer resident in woods; arrives early in May; departs early in September. Is often known as the Golden-crowned Thrush because of its brownish orange crown bordered with black. They are woodland birds and nest in the ground, arching the top over with rootlets or leaves, the nest being made of grasses and leaf skeletons; four to six eggs, white, glossy and spotted or wreathed with red, brown and lilac. Size .80 x .60. Made May 10th, 1863.

167—(681) **MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT**—*Geothlypis trichas*—(Male and Female) —They are ground-loving birds and can be located by their loud unmistakable song, "Witchery, witchery, witch"; a common summer resident; arrives about the 10th of May; departs at the end of September. Breeds throughout its range in Ontario. They lay from three to five eggs, white, speckled about the larger end with red, brown and umber and with shell markings of stone grey. Size .70 x .50. Made May 20th, 1847.

168—(685) **WILSON'S WARBLER**—*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*—(Male) —These handsome little black-capped, fly-catching warblers are abundantly found on the edge of woods and orchards. They are a regular migrant in spring and autumn, breeding in the interior. They nest on the ground. Nest is made of bark strips, fibres and leaves. Eggs are white, speckled with red brown. Size .60 x .50. Made in May, 1863.

169—(687) **AMERICAN REDSTART**—*Setophaga ruticilla*—(Male and Female) —A summer resident, breeding throughout its range in Ontario; arrives about the 10th of May; departs early in September. The male of this bird is black with a white belly and orange patches on the sides, wings and bases of outer tail feathers. They are abundant in swamps and woods, nest in trees, five to thirty feet above ground in an upright fork. The nests are compactly made of fibres and grasses felted together and lined with hair. Eggs are white, blotched with brown and grey. Size .65 x .50.

170 (687) **AMERICAN REDSTART**—*Setophaga ruticilla*—(Female).

#### **WAGTAILS—Family Motacillidae.**

171 (697) **AMERICAN PIPIT**—*Anthus rubescens*—The tit larks are abundant birds during migrations; more frequently seen in autumn than in spring. They are found in fields and cultivated ground. Breeds in the Arctic regions; arrives about the 10th of May; passes on northward very quickly. Early in September they return, and remain until the first week in November. Their nests are placed in the ground and are made of moss and grasses. Four to six eggs, dark grey, heavily spotted with brown and blackish. Size .75 x .55. Made in October, 1853.