

a much larger black spruce, on a horizontal bough, twenty-five feet from the ground. I had never seen this bird in its breeding habitat before, or had even met with it. On the above occasion, while walking through the little swamp, my attention was attracted by its loud and singular call or alarm note. It would sit on the topmost dead branches of the trees and rapidly repeat three times syllables, which one writer compared to 'quirk,' 'quirk,' but which I thought more resembled three creaks of a rusty door hinge. The bird is very restless in the vicinity of its nest, continually on the move; the nest itself is built of small, dry tamarac and spruce twigs, interwoven and lined with tree lichen and moss.

I might mention several other birds as met with in this locality, but space forbids, so I must leave them for the present; I will only refer to the solitary sandpiper. I wrote a short paper on this bird, which appeared in the OTTAWA NATURALIST, of December, 1899. There I stated my observations on the bird up to that date (1899) and concluded with an account of a nest and three eggs found by me near a creek on Amherst Island, the identification of which I considered at the time absolutely indisputable. The nest was on a sandy knoll, near a creek; the flight of the bird was peculiar, but what I most of all relied on, were the evident whitish features of the tail.

Subsequent developments however, lead me to suppose that my identification was faulty, for Mr. W. Raine of Toronto, received from Alberta, two sets of eggs, taken from the disused nests of other birds built in trees, which if his correspondent is correct, certainly belong to this species. I have seen one of these sets of eggs and am impressed with their resemblance to eggs of the greenshank, green and wood sandpipers of Europe, but of course they are smaller, as they should be. It should be remembered that Mr. Charles Dixon, the writer of 'non-indigenous British birds,' in writing of this species some years ago, said "there can be little doubt that this species lays its eggs in the deserted nests of other birds in low trees, like its old-world representative, the green sandpiper, is known to do." Dr. Brewer's record and my own with regard to these eggs are unsatisfactory.

As a supplement to my former paper, I may add I did not meet with the solitary sandpiper after 1899, until May 22nd, 1903, when