

a bush within 25 feet of where I stood, he set his wings and dived with great rapidity almost straight for me. When he came within 50 yards, his feet, which had been kept close up, were brought forward and extended all ready for business, but just before he reached the bush they were partially withdrawn and the little bird, which had moved, escaped.

It seemed strange to move around through the cedars and deciduous woods at Point Pelee and have no birds within sight, except hawks. Some species had apparently learned their lesson especially well, as for instance, the Carolina Wren and the Cardinal, both of which are common throughout the year at Point Pelee. Of the former, two of us recorded four specimens on the first day, but the latter was not observed at all, although it must have been there in considerable numbers.

It was decidedly interesting to watch the few Pigeon Hawks which were noted, their graceful swallow-like flight contrasting strongly with the alternate flapping and sailing of the Sharp-shinned. One of the former which we saw flying along with the others, surpassed them considerably in speed and was apparently playing with them as he came, darting first at one and then another, but only in play, as his food consisted of smaller species, which are doubtless more pleasing to his palate. On several occasions I, as well as others, have seen this bird chase its prey over the water, and on this trip Mr. Norman Wood, of Ann Arbor, noted the same thing occurring at the end of the Point. Later in the day I saw a Pigeon Hawk come in from the lake on the east side. I watched him as he crossed the field and lit on one of the upper dead limbs of a big tree, which was fully one-quarter of a mile away. After marking the spot carefully I made a circuit and on arriving, found him eating a bird, which doubtless he had caught over the water. He paid little attention to me and I was readily able to come within range behind some trees and secure him. Soon after I had located his perch and started to hunt him, I saw another specimen returning from the lake, but was unable to see where it went to. These occurrences lend colour to the idea that it is customary with this species to take its prey over the water when opportunity favours this course.

The following is the full list of birds noted on the three days of the trip:—

September.....	18th	19th	20th
Olive-backed Thrush.....	50	20	4
Wilson's Thrush.....	2	1	
Ruby-crowned Kinglet.....	100	...	...
Red-breasted Nuthatch.....	6		