

the *Gold-crest* wintered with us, but have not hitherto heard of the *Ruby-crown* doing so; if this is found to be strictly correct, it would indicate a milder climate than we have. The Northern Shrike it also says "remains in mild winters but very few breed; if even a few breed, it is well to be assured of it; but the two shrikes get so often mixed up that I think it would be well to revise this item, as to their staying with us in *mild* winter; they are most common here in severe weather; and at present may be seen any day scalping poor *Passer domesticus* in the public thoroughfares. The Mourning Warbler, Red-bellied Woodpecker and Yellow-billed Cuckoo still continue rare here as in 1866, the latter two I have not seen again since that time, on the contrary the Orchard Oriole was observed here at different points last summer and several pairs were known to breed near the city though, till then I had not heard of it since the notice made on my list. Early on a May morning of 1882, a male in full plumage appeared to my great delight in my orchard; I watched him sailing with out-spread wing and tail, from one fruit tree to another till I got familiar with his notes and manner—then; no—I did not shoot him; it was Sunday and I deferred that operation till the morrow, but on the morrow he was gone and I saw him no more. In the Hamilton list the following twenty-two species are included which do not appear in the London list. Baird's Buzzard; Richardson's Owl; White-fronted Owl; Yellow bellied Fly-catcher; Green black-capped Fly-catcher; Hudsonian Curlew; Surf Duck; Pomarine Skua; Robin Snipe (*Tringa canutus*); Bider Duck; Buteo elegans; Caspian Tern; Wilson's Tern; Black Guillemot; Foolish Guillemot; Great black-backed Gull; Rosy Gull; Solan Goose; Black Hawk; Canada Jay; Glossy Ibis; Hudsonian Godwit. As the result of investigation made since 1866, it is now believed that Baird's Buzzard is a different form of Swainson's Buzzard. The White-fronted Owl, the young of the Saw-whet Owl, the Black Hawk, a condition of the Rough-legged Buzzard, and Buteo elegans of the Red-shouldered Hawk. All the others are good species, some of which I have met with again and some I have not. The two little Fly-catchers will assuredly be met with by the London collectors, if they continue their researches as though rare, they are regular visitors. I have now to mention the occurrence in Canada of a few species which do not

appear in either of the lists. *Helminthophaga celata*, Orange-crowned Swamp Warbler—When visiting at the shop of a Tuxidermist in Toronto a few years since, a boy brought in a cupfull of warblers he had collected for the artist, and I picked out a specimen of *celata* from among the lot; it was a male, but so badly shot that the specimen was lost and I have not met with it since. *Aegiothus Xelipes*—Mealy Red-poll. I find this bird described in some works as a distinct species and in others as a northern variety of the common Red-poll. Whatever his true position may be in science, he differs in appearance as much from the common Red-poll as the Northern Shrike does from the *excubitoroides*. The general appearance of the bird is hoary-grey and so densely covered with feathers that the bill and feet are scarcely visible. *Tryngites rufescens*—Bull-breasted Sandpiper. A few years since, in a moist grassy hollow on the beach, I met with six of these delicate little birds and so gentle were they and unsuspecting that I obtained them all. In August of the following year I saw a few again at the same place, but a railroad now passes over that spot, and as I never saw them elsewhere, I may not see them again. *Numenius Borealis*—Esquimaux Curlew. I captured a specimen of this little sickle-bill, near the same resort as the preceding. He was alone, evidently a straggler from a passing flock. *Tringa Bonapartei*—Bonaparte's Sandpiper. This plain looking species I think is quite common with us, though from its general resemblance to several other kinds, is easily overlooked. *Larus Tridactylus*—Kitty-wake Gull.—This species is quite common round the bay for a few weeks every fall. *Strix flavinea*—Barn Owl.—The occurrence of this species deserves something more than a passing notice, as so far as I am aware, this is the only instance of its being found in Canada. It is resident in the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as far North as the latitude of North Carolina, keeping mostly along the sea coasts, becoming rare in the interior. In Scotland where the species is common, it is mostly found to frequent retired country church towers or hide away among the ivy which covers some ancient ruin. Superstition still lingers among the people in the rural districts and the owl is looked on as a bird of evil omen whose visit to a farm house is always received as a "warning" that some calamity is about to befall the family. Its cry is by no