

State, attached to the lower part of a rock. It differed from the one just described, in being smaller, but was otherwise similar.

DeKay* tells us that his collector, a Mr. Wood, found the species breeding in great numbers near Lake Oneida, New York, in July, and that the number of eggs was from ten to twelve.

A nest with eggs was taken in Eastern Maine by Mr. W. F. Hall, who found it built in a deserted log-hut, among the fir-leaves and mosses in a crevice between the logs. The structure "was large and bulky, composed externally of mosses, and lined with feathers and the fur of hedge-hogs. The shape was that of a pouch, the entrance being neatly framed with sticks, and the walls very strong, thick, and firmly comparted." Its framework had been made of green hemlock, the odour of which was very agreeable.

On July 23rd, Mr. H. D. Minot discovered a nest in the White Mountains, New Hampshire. It was in a moss-covered stump, about a foot high, standing in a dark, swampy forest filled with tangled piles of fallen trees and branches. The entrance to the nest was less than an inch in diameter, and it was covered with an overhanging bit of moss which the bird pushed upward when entering. Within, it was thickly lined with feathers of the Ruffed Grouse. The eggs, five in number, were "pure crystal-white, thinly and minutely specked with bright reddish-brown, and averaged about $.70 \times .50$ of an inch in dimensions."

In 1878 three nests were found by Mr. James Bradbury of Maine. Two of these were under fallen trees, at the roots, and the remaining one was sunk into the thick moss which enveloped another prostrate trunk.

From the previous notes we see that the bird, when about to breed, is ready to adapt itself to circumstances, and consequently the position and form of the nest may vary from a "protuberance" on a tree-trunk to a snug little structure stowed away in some retired and suitable crevice. It is formed of moss with a lining of warm material, such as feathers. The eggs are white, spotted, chiefly near the larger end, with reddish-brown. The generic

*Natural History of New York : Birds ; p. 57.