

this land of the evening sunshine, and in some low, thick, leafy underwood or dwarf conifer its nests will be found. The fact that this species is observed to feed much on the fruit of the myrtle tree, especially at the period of the autumn migration, appears to be the reason why it has received the name of the myrtle warbler. The particular kinds of insects on which it feeds are no doubt partial to the vegetation in the localities that it usually frequents, and the fact that certain kinds of insect infest the foliage and bark of certain species of trees that grow only in certain soils, is no doubt the reason why certain varieties of birds that feed specially on those certain kinds of insects, are found only in those locations where such particular woods and their insect parasites abound.

The myrtle warbler was among the few species of the warblers noted by Audubon when he visited the coast of Labrador in the summer of 1833, and it has been traced across the continent, south of Hudson Bay, to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and among these to the wave-washed shores of the Pacific Ocean; and we note it on the list of the warblers in the new territory of Yukon. Nelson, in his report of the birds of Alaska, says, regarding this species: "It is a woodland species, and makes but very short stops along the inhospitable coast, but hastens to more congenial localities in the interior, where it rears its young. In the autumn migrations it hastily seeks its more southerly haunts and rarely lingers along the bare coasts of the north, as do some of its relatives."

Turner also speaks of this bird as being found at Fort Yukon, where it breeds, but they inhabit only the wooded portions of the district. It was also found to be quite abundant among the willow thickets on the river banks at Bristol Bay.

Some notes on the nesting of this warbler from my pen were published in the *Canadian Sportsman and Naturalist*, 1882, and some years afterwards a more ample account was contributed to *The Ornithologist and Oologist*, published in Boston. From this article Prof. Davie, in his fourth edition of "The Nests and Eggs of North Americal Birds," makes quotations, and from this work Mr. Thomas McIlwraith makes extracts in his second edition of "The Birds of Ontario." In his recently published articles on "Birds of the Garden," and "The Birds of Ontario in Relation to