

its glancing flight and lustrous dark colour. I left the eggs and went away for a time in order that I might obtain a second view of the bird. On my return it was back to the nest, and again rose at my feet. This time I noticed the white in the tail very plainly, for as it rose it spread its tail "fan-like," so I felt satisfied that I had correctly identified the species. The Spotted Sandpiper neither sits so close nor shows the white markings on the tail-feathers.

The nest was in a tolerably dry sandy place, and each time the bird left it, she flew to the creek, where she skulked and hid among the long grass, behaving in a manner unlike their habit during the spring and fall migration. It was constructed of bits of bark, moss, grass and rootlets, a considerable quantity of material being used. The three eggs are bluntly pyriform, the ground-colour drab, and the texture of the shell very fine and delicate; in fact so much so that they required very tender handling in blowing. They are spotted all over, the spots and specks varying in size from a pin's head to a small pea: there are no blotches, but a few shell markings. These eggs are a trifle larger than Spotted Sandpiper's, averaging 1.25 x 1.00 inch. Having no gun, we could not secure the bird, a matter for some reasons to be regretted; but the question of identification was as accurate as circumstances would permit, and so sets at rest Mr. Dixon's theory, that this bird does not build its nest on the ground. Further notes and acquaintance with the habits of the species will, however, be of great interest.

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GEOLOGICAL NOTE.—To further investigate the Fauna and Flora of the Pleistocene beds in Canada, the General Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has just announced that a further sum of £10 has been placed at the disposal of the Canadian Committee, which consists of the following; *Chairman*, Sir J. W. Dawson; *Secretary*, Prof. A. P. Coleman; Prof. D. P. Penhollow, Dr. H. M. Ami and Mr. G. W. Lamplugh.