

reared. We find that the average number of broods is three, though at times there may be a fourth. In their domestic duties both birds take an active part, the male not only relieving the female upon the nest but also taking his share in feeding the young. In fact they are an excellent example of true domestic harmony, in as much as each contribute an equal share to the family welfare.

In 1916, a nest of this species was located in a garden among some old dead flowers. It suffered somewhat by being raked over before it was noticed, but was replaced with sufficient care to satisfy the old birds. They were an unusually tame couple and were thus able to be watched without disturbing their daily habits. It was seen that both were equally energetic in tending the young though the male was less frequently found upon the nest, while during the early morning and again in the evening, his musical tendencies overcame his usual domestic thoughts, or perhaps, as seems more likely, the young required less attention at such times, so he devoted his energy to a serenade for the benefit of his domestic little mate. Food for the young was secured close at hand and consisted of a mixed up mass of insect matter, as a rule unidentifiable. From this mass, however, numerous cutworms were seen hanging, from time to time, the identity of which was unmistakable. The female was particularly fearless and would continue her domestic duties while we watched from a few feet away. Thus we often saw her feed the young and likewise fit her body snugly over them afterwards. On June 27 one young bird had left the nest and was followed next day by the remaining one. Neither could fly at this time and both were frequently seen close at hand afterwards.

These birds remain for a considerable time around their homes after nesting and seldom, if ever, gather into flocks or congregate upon the ploughed fields as do other kinds of horned larks.

OBERHOLSER'S HORNED LARK.

We are less familiar with this bird than with the last and owing to the difficulty of determination, it was longer before we were able to distinguish it in the field. As was to be expected, birds so closely related as the horned larks have much in common concerning habits of living, though it is astonishing how many differences there are when they are studied closely. We shall not attempt to present the habits of this race in detail, as in a general way they resemble those of *praticola*, but will content ourselves by comparing the chief points of difference.

To begin with, *enthymia* is practically a month later in arriving from the south. Then, instead of arriving as odd individuals, as does the Prairie Horned Lark, it comes in flocks varying from seven to twenty or more, and at the height of the migration in bunches of