

considerable time, though I was not rewarded with the sight of any other wren than the long-billed.

Referring to authorities, I find that measurements of eggs of the two species are practically the same. Taking these facts into consideration it would seem inconsistent that the first short-billed observed breeding in this locality, out of its regular habitat, should lay an unusually small set of malformed eggs, reminding one of badly formed clay marbles, in different stages of incubation, with measurements at variance with normal.

On a low boggy island, less marshy than others, and partially covered with alders, we saw several woodcock and snipe (Wilson's, I believe). Here we found the Sora and Virginia rails nesting. Their nests, miniature gallinules, though better hidden, were fastened low down amongst the long marsh grass, the birds acting much in the same manner as the bobolink in leading one from the nest, always rising several feet away.

From the further end of the island an ever increasing clatter notified us of the presence of a colony of black terns. They came and went, after the manner of their namesakes of the clay bank. Their apologies for nests were placed on slight elevations in boggy spots, where vegetation had slight chance, sometimes a rock, a piece of driftwood, or again a solitary tuft of short grass being chosen. The eggs were the landmarks, as the nests were barely noticeable without them. Another colony breeding in a marsh where the water was two or three feet deep, simply laid their eggs on the surrounding floating mass of reeds.

The only bare spot amongst the rank growth in this marsh was the home of a pair of terns.

I failed to mention that notes on the brown creeper and Hudsonian chickadee, appearing in a recent issue, were taken at Robinson, Compton County, 125 miles S.E.E. of Montreal.

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