

nest of the redstart are composed is a kind of fibre gathered from decaying timber and the seed pods of various kinds of vines, and it is usually lined with animal hair. I have never known the set of eggs to exceed four in number, and generally the second set contains only three, with the addition mostly of a cow-bird's. The eggs are of a whitish ground hue, marked towards the larger end with a wealth of spotting of a flesh-colored hue and smaller dots of the same hue scattered over the surface. Another bird of this species was noticed building her nest at a much higher elevation deeper in the wood, and even in a more exposed position; but a few days after the nest was completed it wholly disappeared, and I suspected that an olive-sided fly-catcher that had made her nest on an overhanging branch, a few rods off, was the author of that. Other nests were observed, but there was nothing specially noteworthy about them.

THE WATER THRUSH.

Near the centre of the woodland, adjoining Wildwood on the north, is a natural water "runway" where most of the large timber was up-rooted in the terrible wind and ice storm of April some seven or eight years ago. In one of those up-turned roots, below which there is in the early season, a deep pool of water, I have on several occasions, in past years, noticed a nest of a water thrush, and expected this year to take a set of its eggs from a cavity in the same old root, but a delay of several days having occurred after the time when I intended to have visited it for that purpose, I found when I did so on the 28th of May, that I was *too late*, the nest was there, but a glance at the four eggs which it contained showed by their galvanized appearance that they were far advanced in incubation, and I did not remove or revisit them. The cavity in which this nest was placed was small, the bird had either found it ready for her purpose, or had partly enlarged it, and the nest itself was made of weed-stems, dry grass, animal hair, and "hair-moss." Usually when the cavity is large, this species uses a quantity of dead leaves in the construction of her nest. This bird is not abundant anywhere in this country, though a pair or two of them may be found each season in suitable localities, which is always low, swampy woods, or along a natural water course