

ity, keen nose, and great endurance. That is the acme of breeding. A few judicious crosses will enable you to acquire it for your kennel. To the inattention and carelessness of sportsmen to these points are to be attributed the innumerable curs we now a days see in comparison to well-bred dogs.

ON EAGLES.

A writer in the *Field* describes the different varieties of the Eagle, from which we make the following abstract:

THE GOLDEN EAGLE appears but rarely in Lower Egypt, and is not a regular visitor. The same remark applies to Arabia, Persia, and probably Abyssinia. Nor in India has a specimen been ever seen, all the so-called examples being the Imperial, in the dark and third state of plumage. The Golden Eagle occurs in Algeria, (Loche) temperate Asia, Europe, and North and Central America. The Imperial Eagle is not a rare visitor to the lagoons of the Delta, and along the Nile, in Central Egypt. It even strays into Southern Nubia, Kordofan, and Abyssinia. It preys chiefly on water fowl, but does not despise fish.

THE TAWNEY EAGLE is spread over the greater part of Africa. It is a rare winter visitor in Egypt and the North of Nubia. It is frequent in the Southern and Eastern part of Sumar, in Takah, the Bergos Country, and through the whole of Abyssinia, to the height of 12,000 feet. It appears also, on the hot Sambrara coast. It is, generally speaking, a shy bird, and feeds upon small Mammalia, principally. Its nest is made on high trees, especially acacias and high zizyphus, in Abyssinia, sometimes on junipers. Old birds from Abyssinia are, almost uniformly, of a grey, Isabel colour. The Tawney is distinguished from the Spotted Eagle by being larger, having a shorter stride, and the long oval nostrils.

THE SPOTTED EAGLE is seen during winter in great numbers on the lagoons

of the Nile Delta. It goes along the Nile southwards to Sumar and Kordofan, appearing also in Abyssinia. It is not known to breed in Egypt. It feeds on carrion and fish, and in the stomach of one was found the remains of a serpent.

THE BOOTED EAGLE inhabits, during the breeding season, the date-tree fences of Lower and Middle Egypt. It comes early into Lower Egypt to breed, then moves northwards. It passes the winter singly in Sennar and Kordofan. Its flight and note are like those of buzzards, but can easily be distinguished by its smaller, less-rounded, and less out-spread tail. The nest is placed on the leafy turrets of high palm trees—the egg is smaller than that of the buzzard. It lives upon small mammals, water-fowl and pigeons,—lizards are also found in the stomach. It is not a shy bird, and prefers for its resting-place at night date-palms. The plumage of the young bird is of a dull, coffee brown, the axillary feathers partly white.

THE WHITE-TAILED EAGLE, of Egypt, is a smaller variety of the well-known *Ern* of Europe. It is resident among the lagoons of Lower Egypt, and is generally observed in pairs even in winter. It is a powerful bird. It strikes at large fish, but prefers marsh and water-birds to any other kind of food. Failing to find suitable trees, it builds its nest in rushes, instead; occasionally on the top of an acacia tree a very large flat nest may be found. In this it deposits two eggs, which are of oval shape, 2 inches 7 lines in length, by 2 inches 1 line broad. The shell is rather rough, of a dull blueish grey white, with solitary, indistinct brown spots, and dotted in several places with dark brown. The Sea Eagle was not found on the coasts of the Red Sea or Nile proper. It occurs in Algeria, Europe, Iceland, Greenland and North Asia as far as Japan.