

206—**NIGHTINGALE**—*Luscinia megarhynchos*—Tolerably common summer resident of the southern counties of England, and one of the most famous bird songsters.

207—**RED WING**—*Turdus iliacus*—A winter visitor to Great Britain, sometimes appearing in vast numbers.

208—**BLACKBIRD**—*Turdus merula*—A common resident of Britain. Made in 1836.

209—**STOAT**—*Mustela erminea*—Common in Britain. Made in 1836.

210—**MISSEL THRUSH**—*Turdus viscivorus*—Tolerably common in some parts of Great Britain, but not generally distributed.

211—**SONG THRUSH**—*Turdus musicus*—A common resident of Great Britain and fine songster. Made March 6, 1837.

#### EGGS OF BRITISH BIRDS.

212—1, Land Rail. 2, Starling. 3, Blackbird. 4, Thrush. 5, Blackbird. 6, Jay. 7, Missel Thrush. 8, Missel Thrush. 9, Turtle Dove.

213—1, Chaffinch. 2, House Wren. 3, Robin. 4, House Sparrow. 5, House Sparrow. 6, Unnamed. 7, Hedge Sparrow. 8, Nightingale. 9, Redstart. 10, Grosbeak. 11, Blackcap. 12, Unnamed. 13, Redbacked Shrike. 14, Unnamed. 15, Greenfinch. 16, Goldfinch. 17, Skylark. 18, Wrenneck. 19, Unnamed. 20, Unnamed. Note—Nos. 6, 12, 14, 19 and 20 are impossible to recognize from the drawing.

#### MAMMALS IN COLLECTION.

214—**VARYING HARE—WHITE HARE**—*Lepus americanus*—An animal of the woods. Wherever any extent of thick cover remains this hare may still be found in considerable numbers. The varying hare is remarkable for the seasonal change which takes place in the color of its fur. In summer it is a dark reddish brown. In winter it becomes white. The hare does not live in burrows like the rabbit, but only makes a slight depression in the ground. They are born with their eyes open and covered with hair, and for four or five weeks they remain under the care of their mother, but after that time they depend upon themselves for their subsistence.

215—**VARYING HARE—WHITE**—*Lepus americanus*—Changing from summer to winter coat.

216—**MUSKRAT**—*Ondatra zibethica*—It is common everywhere in Ontario, about marshes, rivers and streams; in marshes it builds houses for winter protection. Muskrat's fur, when in prime condition, is of high quality, and if it were not so common would be more valued than it is at present. The length of the muskrat is a little over two feet. The nest is composed of sedges, water lily leaves and similar plants. The hind feet of the muskrat are well webbed, and its food is largely vegetable. Made in 1847.

217—**MASKED SHREW**—*Sorex personatus*—Common and generally distributed, resembling the mouse in general form. The fore feet are small, the hind ones larger, and the tail shorter than the body. It is found in burrows or among heaps of stones, or in holes made by other animals. They feed on insects and grain. One species of the shrew family enjoys the reputation of being the smallest living mammal. It is but an inch and a half, with a tail an inch in length.