

Mexico. That there are many exceptions to this is evident. Thus, some Alaska birds, instead of joining the western or middle contingent, seem to travel to the east, as the Blackpoll Warbler; and the Bobolink, which has advanced from its eastern habitat as far west as Utah, has been shown to travel back east in migration, over the way its species originally extended its range westward, instead of going the shorter way by land into Mexico; thus adhering to family traditions. The same is done by the Wheatear, a European species, having come by way of Iceland and Greenland to Labrador, now breeding there. That migrates back to Europe over the same route the species has come. Now, how do those that want to go further south proceed from the Gulf coast? Not as we might suppose via the Greater and Lesser Antilles to South America, that being to our mind the easiest route; they would always be in sight of land, near food, etc. Of about 25 species which make a start over this route, only about six finish it to the South American main. Nor do a great many take another apparently easy route, *i.e.* from southern Florida to Cuba, on that island to its western point and then by a short flight of about 100 miles to Yucatan. No, one main route is from Florida to Cuba, thence to Jamaica, at both of which many species remain, and thence by a 500 mile flight over the Carribean Sea to South America. Another route is from northwestern Florida straight south to South or Central America or Yucatan. Another from Louisiana south and south-west to Mexico. These routes also seem to show that the birds cannot, as a rule, be greatly exhausted by long flights, otherwise they would dread them and rather make use of all the islands they could and travel from Louisiana, or at least from Texas by land into Mexico, which most birds scorn to do, thereby not even cutting off much distance or time. It has also been discovered by these late investigations, that some species coming north from Mexico, etc., do not alight as soon as they have land under them, but rather fly many miles inland before doing so.

An interesting question in connection with migration always has been, "*How do the birds find their way?*" It has been held that the configuration of the land below, the physical features of it, play an important role in this. That this can be true only to a slight extent, we can at once see, when we bear in mind tha