

remain keep so close to the dense underbrush as to be most difficult to find. In spite of all their care, however, great numbers fall victims to the hunting of the hawks, and little scattered piles of fresh feathers dot the ground under the shelter of the red cedars, from one end of the Point to the other. The Olive-backed and Grey-cheeked thrushes are the greatest sufferers, in fact it almost looks as if the hawks followed these species down from the north, but the warblers, flycatchers, vireos and sparrows also have much to endure. The Blue Jays seem much harrassed but are so well able to take care of themselves that but few are caught. They assume an air of watchful bravado and though they often frequent the most exposed positions and are loud in their discordant calling, they seldom venture far from the protecting grape-vines and at an instant's notice are ready to dive down into their protecting depths. Brown Thrashers keep close in the thickest juniper growths and slink across from cover to cover in the most inconspicuous manner possible. Flickers, though often attacked, seem always ready to dodge behind a branch when they see danger coming and we have seen little or no evidence of their suffering to any extent from the assaults of the little *accipiters*.

COOPER HAWK. (*Accipiter cooperi*).

Though the Cooper Hawk flight is nothing in extent like that of its smaller relative, it is still well worthy of mention. It comes later than the first flight of the latter and many of them remain with the Sharp-shins until well into the late fall and early winter. Our first experience with them was September 26, 1908, when 150 birds were observed a day. Since then we have almost always found them abundant any time about the latter part of September and early October. If the Sharp-shins are hard on small bird life the Cooper Hawks are much worse. The flickers and Blue Jays that escape practically scot free from the smaller hawks suffer extremely from these larger enemies, and among the feathery remains that we find scattered over the ground many are those of Meadow Larks that do not put in an appearance until well along in September. Neither of these two hawks seem to do much hunting or moving about in the early morning and are usually not in strong evidence until the sun is well up. As in the Sharp-shins, the first birds to arrive in the fall are the juveniles, while the later ones are nearly all adults.

RED-SHOULDERED HAWK. (*Buteo lineatus*).

This species that we listed in our "Birds of Point Pelee" (1907)* as, "the rarest *Buteo* on the Point," we have since

* Wilson Bulletin, 1907.