

is sometimes heard breaking the stillness of the night, and only those who have passed a night in the northern woods can know how profound this stillness may be. The song has given to the bird many local names wherever it occurs, one of the best known being 'Kennedy Bird.' I heard a new version which credits him with saying 'Good Lord, pity me, pity me, pity me.' When the young get on the wing, the song is less frequently heard. The bird is known to the few French settlers of the island as *rossignol* (nightingale).

Spizella socialis. CHIPPING SPARROW.—Not a common species, and only occasionally observed.

Junco hyemalis. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO.—Next to the Savanna Sparrow this is probably the most abundant bird on the island. It is found everywhere,—in dooryards, open fields, fern-clothed clearings, even deep woods. Its nest is on the ground, preferably under something—the bottom rail of a fence or a hole in some grassy bank. Young were just beginning to fly June 23, and a week later nests with fresh eggs indicated a second laying. Its local name is 'Bluebird,' a strange misnomer, even though *Sialia sialis* does not occur.

Melospiza fasciata. SONG SPARROW.—Very abundant and generally distributed. Mr. Bain states that some winter on the island.

Melospiza georgiana. SWAMP SPARROW.—Rather common in very wet, bushy meadows, with alders here and there, or in open swamps of limited area, such as occur along brooks in cleared country.

Petrochelidon lunifrons. CLIFF SWALLOW.—A common bird, locally distributed, and nesting in colonies under the eaves of barns and houses.

Chelidon erythrogaster. BARN SWALLOW.—Abundant and generally distributed.

Tachycineta bicolor. WHITE-BELLIED SWALLOW.—Fairly abundant, nesting in old Woodpecker holes in clearings, crevices about barns, and the hollow ends of the rails composing the zigzag fences so common on the island. The sudden disappearance of a Swallow as it alighted on a fence was almost startling until I learned that in some deep hollow, decayed out of the heart of an unsplit rail, was a cosy nest of grass and feathers. It was impossible to dislodge the birds that were sometimes out of arm's reach, but several nests examined the last week in June contained young. I have never found this species nesting in such a location before.

Clivicola riparia. BANK SWALLOW.—I perhaps do this species an injustice when I say that it is outnumbered by the Savanna Sparrow and the Junco. I saw colonies of hundreds at several points along the coast, and as every bluff is crowned by a layer of sand, and much of the coast line is a continuous bluff, the Swallows have unrivalled opportunities for nesting places.

Ampelis cedrorum. CEDARBIRD.—Seen now and again, but not common. There is a remarkable similarity between a lisp of this species, a certain note of the Robin, and one of the Hermit Thrush.

Vireo olivaceus. RED-EYED VIREO.—A common and in a few localities an abundant bird, here as elsewhere a tireless songster. It prefers deciduous trees, particularly large maples.