

wards, (April 30th) Mr. Beaupré and I again went to the tree and not only found the merganser at home, but making a futile endeavor to cover no less than eighteen eggs.

The bird (female) was most reluctant to leave the nest, in fact would not flush until stirred up by Mr. Beaupré, with a dip net. The eggs were quite fresh. There were three interesting points in connection with this find, first, the early date of nesting; second, the number of eggs; and third, the absence of feathers. As a matter of fact the eggs were simply deposited on the rotten wood at the bottom of the hollow. Several pairs of mergansers were about the island, and no doubt two birds had deposited eggs in the same tree. We are certain, too, that the other trees were occupied by mergansers from what we saw, but having no desire to disturb them did not investigate further.

*FALCO PEREGRINUS ANATUM*.—A third find of some importance was made by Mr. Edwin Beaupré and myself on May 8th. On a cliff in a lake in Leeds County, we found the peregrine fa'con breeding. The eggs were on a ledge of rock in an almost inaccessible cliff, a hundred and twenty-five feet in height. The ledge was seventy or seventy-five feet above the water, and we had great difficulty in reaching the nest, but finally succeeded and obtained a series of interesting photographs. As may be imagined it was a decidedly inconvenient spot for the practice of photography, but the results were most satisfactory and give an excellent idea of the appearance of the eggs in the nest, which was little more than a depression in the earth that had accumulated there. Fortunately the camera used was of the long bellows variety, otherwise it would have been quite impossible to make a satisfactory exposure. The eggs, two in number, had been sat upon, probably a week. When we reached the cliff the female flew off the nest, and being joined by her mate, a vigorous protest was made against the intrusion of the investigators. Near the nest the remains of a flicker were found, and it was evident that small birds formed the chief part of the food. We were much impressed by the graceful and free movements of the magnificent birds, and were lost in admiration when watching them sweeping and sailing around the cliffs. As soon as we were two hundred yards from the cliff the female bird at once returned to the ledge.

These birds are known to have nested in this particular rock for fifteen years, and are said to be the only pair about the lake.

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