maculatus or one of its forms, Orphia frigida and Stiropleura decussata, these being the only ones fully developed at this time.

I left for home on May 3rd, at the time when much life was only just awakening from its long winter sleep, so could only contemplate what I might have seen had I stayed.

SOME RAPTORIAL MIGRATIONS IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO.

BY P. A. TAVERNER, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, OTTAWA.

In many ways, Point Pelee is one of the most interesting bird observatories in Ontario, if not in Canada. Stretching, as is does, from the lower extremity of Essex County south into Lake Erie, it forms the extreme southern point of the Canadian main-land and, reaching away out towards the outlying islands, helps to form a natural passage-way across the lake for the north and south migrations. That birds take advantage of these natural stepping stones on the way, is evident to any one who spends a migration season, especially a fall one, on the Point. The most marked demonstration of this migrational movement is shown by the great flocking of individuals that occur there annually. There are certain species that we expect to occur at times in great numbers and flocks of blackbirds that darken the sky or pass like shadows across the sun are regular and expected occurrences in the fall months; but at Point Pelee we find gatherings of other species whose non-gregarious habits are in striking variance with the phenomena we observe here. Species that seem usually to drift through singly or in small gatherings of unnoticeable size at times occur in numbers that are easily designated "flocks." Such occurrences have been observed in many species of raptores and unusual flights have been noted at the Point of Sharp-shin, Cooper, Red-tailed, Red-shouldered and Rough-legged Hawks and Acadian Owls.

That these aggregations of individuals during migrations are pure manifestations of gregariousness is an idea open to much doubt. In most cases indications point to the fact that they are but gatherings brought together by a community of interest and are the result of congestion of a wide migration front into the

narrow bounds of the Point.

How much land of the summer ranges is drained by this Pelee migration route it is difficult at this writing to state, but from the few illuminating glimpses we have had on the subject it must be an extensive territory. Much more work, however, is necessary in the country to the north before anything definite