

up, like a Plover just alighting. On seeing that I would not be decoyed away, it ran around me in the same attitude. Recognizing that it was the Connecticut Warbler, I took it, and then sought out the nest in the moss. It was entirely composed of dry grass, and sunken level with the surface. The eggs, four in number, measured $.75 \times .56$ in. Before being blown they were of a delicate creamy white, with a few spots of lilac-purple, brown, and black, inclined to form a ring at the large end.

This nest was sent, with the parent birds, to the Smithsonian Institution; the identification was confirmed, and the nest deposited in the Museum. — ERNEST E. T. SETON. *Carberry, Manitoba.*

The Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*).—Dr. Elliot Coues has described so minutely the habits of the Laniidæ in his account of 'Shrikes in a State of Nature' (Birds of the Colorado Valley, Part I, 1878), that very little is left in the history of the Shrikes for other observers to record. However, an unusual incident (to me) in the nidification of *Lanius ludovicianus* came under my observation last spring, which I trust will be of interest enough to ornithologists to warrant a place in 'The Auk.' On May 19 I discovered the nest of this Shrike upon the central fork of a thorn tree, and almost within reach from the ground. As the nest contained only one egg, I did not then take it, but returned seven days later to find that two more eggs had been laid. As I wanted a specimen, I shot the bird as it arose from the nest, and it proved on dissection to be a female. I tried in vain to obtain the male, but he kept beyond range, appearing much excited and uttering constantly a peculiar note, similar to the sound produced by blowing through a pea-whistle. Six days later, I found a new and completed nest on the tree next to that which had held the one I took, and as I stood looking at it, a pair of Loggerhead Shrikes flew close up to it. While watching them I wondered whether the male of the first nest could have procured another mate and built a nest in such a short time. Of course I could not solve this point, as I had nothing to identify the bird by; but I have since been informed by Mr. Chamberlain of St. John, N. B., that he had witnessed something similar, and was enabled to identify his bird by its having *only one eye*. I therefore think it fair to presume that the male of the first nest I obtained did arrange his second matrimonial venture within the six days. On discovering these nests I expected to find the 'Shrike's larder,' but after examining all of the thorn trees and bushes in the vicinity, I found not a single bird or insect impaled on any of them. — ERNEST D. WINTLE. *Montreal.*

Cowbirds in a Black-and-white Creeper's Nest.—In the spring of 1881 a friend reported finding a bird's nest with two sorts of eggs in it. Suspecting the solution of this mystery, I examined the nest some days later and found a couple of young Cowbirds, with gaping mouths but fat and plump, while entirely underneath them was an addled Cowbird's egg and two young Black-and-white Creepers, the latter nearly dead from starvation or suffocation — or both.