The flight is described by Macgillivray as "strong, capable of being long protracted, undulated, being performed by alternate beatings and cessations, but heavier and more steady than that of the Yellow Bunting. When surprised in a field, or roused from a corn-yard, they fly off with a direct rapid motion; but often when an individual which has been resting on a twig or wall-top starts away, it allows its feet to hang for a short time before it commences its bounding flight. I believe there is no other bird of the order with us that has this habit."

"The common note of the Corn-Bunting," says the same author, "is a strong *chuck* or *chit*, and its song consists of a hurried repetition of short unharmonious notes, terminated by a protracted one: although somewhat similar to the song of the Yellow Bunting, it is by no means so lugubrious; but if not sufficiently melodious to call forth exclamations of delight, it forms a pleasing counterpart or contrast to the sweet notes of the mellow-throated warblers. The song, such as it is, may be heard occasionally at all seasons, especially in calm weather; but during the breeding-time it is more frequent, and then the male, perched on a wall or stone, a twig, or a tall herbaceous plant, especially a dock or a bur, continues to utter at short intervals his singular cry, which, although not loud, extends to a great distance."

As spring advances the winter flocking ceases, the birds again separate into pairs, and towards the end of April begin to prepare for the task of reproduction, by the construction of nests of dry stalks and blades of grass, with a lining of fibrous roots and hair or other suitable materials. A nest formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Heysham, of Carlisle, was loosely composed of golden straw-like grasses gradually becoming coarser towards the exterior, where they were mixed with a small portion of moss; the stems of the grasses in the interior were, curiously, placed erect, with the flowering part uppermost. Mr. Hewitson describes the nest as commonly composed of a few sticks, pieces of moss and dry grass, becoming finer towards the inside, which is sometimes completed with the addition of a few hairs. "The eggs," he adds, "are four or five in number, and differ a good deal in size, shape, and colour, but always retain the character of the genus. Their size prevents them from being mistaken for those of any other Bunting." In proof of the diversity in the colouring of the eggs, I may mention that Macgillivray describes them as "greyish or purplish-white, patched and spotted with pale greyish purple, and marked with spots, dots, and curved streaks of blackish brown;" Yarrell, as "of a reddish white, or pale purple red, streaked and spotted with dark purple brown;" while one figured by Mr. Hewitson in the third edition of his work, which he remarks is larger and more richly coloured than usual, is represented of a creamy white, washed with pale purple at the smaller end, blotched on the remainder of the surface, but particularly round the larger circumference, with pink, and a few oval spots of various sizes blackish brown. The average size of the eggs appears to be about one inch in length, by eight lines and a half in breadth.

The Plate represents a male, of the natural size, on a sprig of broom, *Saurothamnus scoparius*.