abundant of all was, perhaps, the large Calandra Lark, a partial migrant, and wintering in the desert and southern wilderness, but breeding in the corn-plains and in the north, especially under Hermon."

Mr. Howard Saunders states that the Calandra Lark is "abundant in the great plains south of Seville, where it breeds, making its nest in a depression of the ground, often at the depth of three or four inches. The eggs, though small for the size of the bird, are, however, very distinct from those of *Galerita cristata*. In the Isla Menor, a great place for Bustards, the Calandra is especially abundant."

The Rev. A. C. Smith, in his 'Sketch of the birds of Portugal,' tells us that the "Calandra Lark is common everywhere throughout the open plains and fields, and the most favourite cage-bird among the inhabitants of villages and towns; they may be counted by dozens in a single street, in their cages outside the windows and doors."

Mr. Salvin, in his 'Five months' Birds'-nesting in the Eastern Atlas,' remarks:—"The large size of the Calandra makes it conspicuous among its congeners in places where the other species are found. It seeks the pastures and corn-fields more than *Galerita cristata* and *Calandrella brachydactyla*, though in some places all three are found together in equal abundance. The number of eggs varies from three to five; they are laid about the second week in May, but some earlier."

Lord Lilford writes, "a few of this species are to be observed in summer in Corfu, where they breed. I have never observed this bird on the mainland."

Mr. Robson, of Ortakeuy, informed Messrs. Sharpe and Dresser that "it is common in Turkey in Europe, and in Asia Minor. In the winter they associate in large flocks and many of them are shot by sportsmen for the table, as they are large plump birds, and in much request for eating. They affect mountains and large plains, but seem to prefer hilly tracts, and are found both on cultivated and uncultivated ground. They stay over the year, and make their nests on the ground." "Mr. Gervase F. Mathew," say the same authors, "has kindly sent us the following:—'The male, on commencing his song, springs from the ground, and with a graceful undulating motion describes a series of large circles, until he rises to an immense height; his song is then clear and beautiful, but at close quarters it is piercing and unpleasant. The call-note is loud and harsh, and somewhat similar to that of *Emberiza miliaria*. At Gibraltar it is frequent; and many are caught on the neutral ground by bird-catchers, who use clap-nets with decoy-birds. A heavy price is asked for a good singer.'"

Count Mühle says this "is undoubtedly the commonest bird in Greece, and enlivens, even before day-break, the flat country with its song. Its favourite resorts in summer are dried-up swamps and meadows, where cattle graze and, here and there, wild flowers grow. Here it is continually running about after insects, and sings incessantly on clods of earth and heaps of mould thrown out of ditches. When it rises, singing in the air, it never soars so high as *Alauda arvensis*. It nests in open fields, making a carelessly formed nest out of grass straws, which contains four or five eggs. Numbers are caught near Patras and Missolonghi, and sold at Constantinople. They are very obstinate; and when caught old, many will not sing; therefore young birds are preferred." Captain Loche describes its note as "loud and agreeable; and 'sings like a Calandra' means to sing well."

Von Nordmann, in his account of this bird in Demidoff's 'Voyage,' says:—"During the breeding-season the males may be seen pursuing each other with ardour, performing most peculiar aerial evolutions, rising to some distance with a very gentle motion of the wings, spreading and shaking the tail, describing large spirals, and uttering their sonorous and varied song, which is chiefly borrowed from that of other birds."

"The eggs of the Calandra Lark vary considerably in size, and are sometimes as small as those of the Crested Lark. In Dresser's collection are eggs from Spain and from Algeria. The largest is a Spanish specimen, and the smallest an Algerian example. The ground-colour is dull grey with a buff tinge; and the spots, which are closely scattered, are of two kinds—the underlying shell-markings, which are purplish grey and light brown, and the overlying surface-blotches, which are pale umber and nut-brown."

The sexes are very similar in outward appearance, the female merely differing in being slightly smaller and having the black spots on the breast rather less conspicuous.

The figures are about the size of life.