Bailly informs us that it "arrives in Savoy in pairs from the 20th to the 25th of April, and takes up its quarters at once in the places where it intends to breed and pass the summer, namely, the borders of damp woods in the plains and on the mountains in the neighbourhood, the great trees bordering the roads, parks, and all situations clothed with copses, thorn-bushes in cultivated fields, and marshes interspersed with high trees. Towards the middle of May it constructs its nest in the trees, rarely among the bushes, even the higher ones. In its actions and manners it resembles the Great Grey Shrike, but is less mistrustful than that bird. At the pairing-season, when most monogamous birds quit the society of their kind to live alone, this species assembles in small parties of five, six, or more, which pursue and peck each other reciprocally without inflicting any injury, and, the game being over, repose all together on the branch of the same tree."

Mr. Howard Saunders informs me that during his recent visit to Andalucia, he did not observe it in that province. On the other hand Lord Lilford states that it is not uncommon there, that it is "a rare summer visitor to the island of Corfu," where he "obtained three specimens in May, 1858," and says it is "abundant in Montenegro in August."

In Mr. W. H. Simpson's "Ornithological Notes from Mesolonghi and Southern Ætolia," published in 'The Ibis' for 1860, that gentleman remarks :—

"A stray pair of Blackbird and Song-Thrush, out of the flocks that frequent the delta of the Phidaris at the foot of the unscaled precipices of Mount Varassovo in winter, may remain behind to breed; but the duties of the sylvan chorus are performed by innumerable warblers, which, however, prefer the bushy outskirts and shun the depths of the forest, as does also the conspicuous *Lanius minor*, which, next to the Woodchat, is the commonest Shrike of Greece."

The food consists of insects of various orders, small birds, shrewmice, &c.

The adult male has the forehead, lores, space above and below the eye, and the ear-coverts black; occiput, nape, and back ash-grey; wings black; a spot or speculum of white at the base of the primaries; outer tail-feather, on each side, white, the next white, with a fine line of black along the shaft, the third white, with a large spot of black near the tip, the fourth with a larger black spot, and the four middle feathers entirely black; under surface white, with a wash of rose-pink on the chest and flanks; bill and feet black.

The female is similar in her general colouring; but the black on the head is duller, that on the wings of a browner tint, and the roseate hue of the flanks is paler.

The young of the year of both sexes are without the black band on the forehead, that part during the first winter being of a dull ash-grey; after the spring moult the black band and the roseate tint begin to appear.

The Plate represents a male and a female, of the size of life, on a branch of a kind of wild Bullace, gathered by myself at Barton, in Bedfordshire.