abundant. From the 16th to the 24th of May is supposed to be the time when they usually breed; and in 1860 a Lapp, who was unfortunately not one of his collectors, found a nest with six eggs, which, instead of preserving, he ate.

"Many specimens, said to be eggs of this bird, have lately been received by European oologists, the majority of which are from the missionaries in Labrador. One of those I now exhibit I obtained from Herr Möschler. He received it with several others, in 1860, from Okkak, one of the four stations maintained on the coast by the United Brethren. He has had in all more than two dozen from that quarter. The Esquimaux find and bring them to the missionaries; and the accounts they give tally exactly with those I have just quoted from other sources. The bird always breeds on the ground in bare places, and often lays a considerable number of eggs."

Genus Surnia.

Hitherto the birds of this form inhabiting Northern Europe and the northern parts of America have been regarded as identical, in which case the genus would consist of a single species; but at a recent meeting of the Zoological Society, Messrs. Sharpe and Dresser have endeavoured to show that the American bird is different from the European.

HAWK OWL.

Six or seven instances of the occurrence of the Hawk Owl in Britain are on record.

Genus Nyctale.

The only member of this genus known to have been found in England is the Nyctale Tengmalmi, of Northern Europe and North America.

TENGMALM'S OWL.

Although Mr. Harting enumerates twenty instances of the occurrence of this bird in various parts of our islands, it must still be regarded as a rare and uncertain visitor. Its range extends over Europe and Northern Asia, as far south as Nepaul; and if, as Mr. Elliot believes, the species known as N. Richardsoni is identical with it, then the northern and arctic portions of North America must be included within the circuit of its domain.

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