

which we know as St. Mary's River is the true Belly River. This seems natural and proper, for at the point where they meet, the St. Mary's is a larger stream than Belly River.

As stated by Mr. Doty these lakes are two in number, the lower about seven miles long by a mile wide, the upper perhaps eleven miles long and nowhere more than a mile in width. The lower lake lies north and south, and the upper, Mr. Doty's Bow Lake, is bent about half-way up its length, its upper or south-western half lying nearly east and west, and its lower or northern half nearly north and south. Beyond the head of this upper lake is the narrow river-valley running back in two principal branches for a dozen miles and heading on the Continental Divide. The southernmost of the two branches is much the larger of the two, and is fed by extensive glaciers, which I have visited.

The lower end of the lower lake is not more than seven or eight miles from the Chief Mountain, the most striking landmark in this region. The waters flowing into the St. Mary's River are divided from those which flow into Cut Bank and Milk Rivers, tributaries of the Missouri, by a high ridge running out from the Rocky Mountains, and known as Milk River Ridge.

BIRDS BREEDING AT HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BY CLARENCE M. WEED.

THE village of Hanover, N.H., is in the region dividing the Canadian and Alleghanian faunas, and possesses many animal forms from both. To assist in determining more definitely the precise limits of these faunas, the Ornithological Club of the New Hampshire College undertook last spring to record the birds breeding within five miles of Hanover. The following list includes the species observed this season by the members of the club. Especial mention should be made of the assistance rendered by Messrs. P. L. Barker, R. A. Campbell, and C. E. Hewitt.

Green Heron, *Ardea virescens*. One nest observed.

American Woodcock, *Philohela minor*. Three nests observed.

Ruffed Grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*. Three nests observed.

Cooper's Hawk, *Accipiter cooperi*. One nest observed.

Acadian Owl, *Nyctala acadica*. One nest observed.

Black-billed Cuckoo, *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. One nest observed.

Belted Kingfisher, *Ceryle alcyon*. Two nests observed.

Downy Woodpecker, *Picus pubescens*. One nest observed.

Golden-winged Woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*. Two nests observed.

Night Hawk, *Chordeiles virginianus*. One nest found fifteen miles south-east of Hanover; and others reported by outsiders within three miles of the village.

Chimney Swallow, *Chaetura pelagica*. Many nests.

Ruby-throated Humming-Bird, *Trochilus colubris*. One nest.

Kingbird, *Tyrannus tyrannus*. One nest.

Pewee, *Sayornis phoebe*. Many nests.

Traill's Flycatcher, *Empidonax pusillus*, var. *trailli*. One nest.

Least Flycatcher, *Empidonax minimus*. One nest seen at Grafton Centre, N.H., fifteen miles south-east.

Blue Jay, *Cyanocitta cristata*. One nest at Fairlee, Vt., eighteen miles north.

Crow, *Corvus americanus*. Two nests.

Bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. One nest.

Cowbird, *Molothrus ater*. Three eggs found in a bobolink's nest.

Red-winged Blackbird, *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Two nests.

Baltimore Oriole, *Icterus galbula*. Several nests.

Red Crossbill, *Laxia curvirostra*. In 1891 a very young specimen was brought me that apparently must have been raised in this vicinity.

Yellowbird, *Spinus tristis*. Two nests.

Purple Finch, *Carpodacus purpureus*. One nest.

Bay-winged Bunting, *Poocates gramineus*. Several nests.

English Sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Several nests.

Savanna Sparrow, *Ammodramus sandwichensis*, var. *savanna*. One nest.

Chipping Sparrow, *Spizella socialis*. Several nests.

Song Sparrow, *Melospiza fasciata*. Several nests.

Swamp Sparrow, *M. georgiana*. One nest.

Snow Bird, *Junco hyemalis*. One nest observed at Grafton Centre, N.H., fifteen miles south-east.

Indigo Bird, *Passerina cyanea*. Two nests seen in 1891.

Barn Swallow, *Chelidon erythrozaster*. One nest observed.

Purple Martin, *Progne subis*. One nest.

Bank Swallow, *Clivicola riparia*. Two nests.

Cedar Bird, *Ampelis cedrorum*. Two nests.

Great Northern Shrike, *Lanius borealis*. Two nests.

Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*. One nest.

Yellow Warbler, *Dendroica aestiva*. One nest.

Chestnut-sided Warbler, *Dendroica Pennsylvanica*. One nest.

American Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*. One nest.

Oven-bird, *Seiurus aurocapillus*. One nest.

Catbird, *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. Two nests.

Brown Thrush, *Harporhynchus rufus*. One nest.

House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*. One nest.

Short-billed Marsh Wren, *Cistothorus stellaris*. A nest supposed to be of this species is reported.

Chickadee, *Parus atricapillus*. Two nests.

Tawny Thrush, *Turdus fuscescens*. Three nests.

Hermit Thrush, *T. pallasi*. Two nests.

Robin, *Merula migratoria*. Several nests.

Blue Bird, *Sialia sialis*. Several nests.

Of course this list includes only a portion of the birds breeding here, but it may serve as a basis for future observations.

New Hampshire College.

HOT WEATHER IN MARS.

BY PROFESSOR EDWIN J. HOUSTON.

THE recent severe, protracted, hot weather, that existed in the central and eastern portions of the United States during the latter part of July, formed, in all probability, but part of various general phenomena produced by profound solar disturbances.

So many of the earth's natural phenomena find their origin in the solar radiation, that it is impossible to vary either the amount or the distribution of the solar energy without markedly modifying terrestrial phenomena. Such influences, however, are not limited to terrestrial phenomena; they must extend beyond the earth and be shared by all the members of the solar system.