

and the female of that diminutive species in the act of feeding it. The tiny excavation could scarcely afford room for its feet, to say nothing of the body, and, with feathers fluffed so as to apparently double its size, the mouth extended to its utmost, while the midget foster-mother, at the hazard of being swallowed bodily, plunging her morsels far down the abysmal throat of the ungracious usurper, who has unavoidably destroyed the mother's own birdlings in the process of its development." (Birds of Minnesota, p. 274).

The other case observed was somewhat later in the month. In both cases there was but a single specimen of the parasite, as is usually the case, and not one of the bird's own offspring was to be found, which, I think, is also the usual thing.

In the case most critically studied the bird had left the nest and was diligently following the foster-parents, both of whom were in attendance upon it, now to the ground, now to a tree, and all the while persistently clamoring for food, which they were industriously seeking to supply. And it seemed to me there was in the eye of the usurper a look of impious maliciousness, which seemed to express a semi-consciousness of wild satisfaction in the scandalous imposition.

The observations were the more interesting to me in that from my earliest recollections of bird-habit and instinct the "chippy" was among the most wary and jealous of the slightest intrusion or interference about the nest. I have known the disturbance of even the foliage in proximity to be sufficient to result in its abandonment. A note in American Ornithology, p. 296, speaks of it in the same way, and refers to it as the most punctilious on this point, often deserting the nest even after the eggs had been deposited. I have myself known the nest to be deserted upon an apparently smaller provocation after the full complement of eggs had been laid. It has, therefore, seemed strange to me that an egg so different in size and markings should be accepted and brooded, or that after the full-grown intruder had flown it should yet be so tenderly cared for, though its vagabond nature must certainly be recognized! Is it probable

that the maternal instincts are so strong as to overcome all scruples even of the tragic sort involved in the case under consideration?

If Spizella is the frequent victim of this parasitism I should be glad to know more about it. Of all the cases where I have found the eggs of the cow-bird in the nests of other birds, I have yet to find the first case of such in the nest of the "chippy." My observations may have been too limited, and I shall hereafter be on the lookout for making them more critical, and, at the same time, more extensive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*Correspondents are requested to be as brief as possible. The writer's name is in all cases required as a proof of good faith.

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AN INTELLIGENT SQUIRREL.

THE new home to which I removed this summer has about it two-thirds of an acre of ground bearing several old oaks, maples and other trees. Naturally enough, it has introduced me to a number of new acquaintances in furs and feathers. Of these the most interesting by far is a gray squirrel (*Sciurus Carolinensis*), the largest specimen I remember to have met. He made his first bow to us early in September, taking his position one morning upon a red oak some twenty feet from the house, with his four feet spread widely on the main trunk, his head downward and his beautiful great brush poised above his gray back. Here he remained motionless for a time, peering into a second story window where two little children were busy at play. Directly one of the children—a five-year-old—caught sight of the curious eavesdropper, and made the usual hullabaloo over him, vigorously assisted by her younger brother. The squirrel paid little attention to their excitement, save that he changed his position a little, but continued his observations. For a while there was a mutual ad-

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