THE NATURALIST.

ANIMALS OF BURMAH.

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(Continued from page 381.)

IN INSULAR ASIA THE EHINOCEROS SUMATRANUS

ANIMALS AND THE EHINOCEROS SUMATRANUS

ANIMALS ANIM

ions, whether rightly so or not is yet perhaps dubious (side p. 28). The reference to a rhinoscero inhabiting Coylon by the late C. J. docesson is of course an overright; like Baron Humbold's Loyen decesson is of course an overright; like Baron Humbold's Loyen to the course of the course of the course of the course of the late o

TOMTITS AND THEIR FOOD.

AM QUITE CERTAIN that my friend Mr To with me that every observation in natural to reveal and disseminate the knowledge of fact to the true lover of mature. Our advocacy of the

will now endeavour to show why I entertain these doubts, and wf acquired them. During the month of August I spout three loks in Herefordahire, and a considerable portion of that time was seed in the woods, looking after galls and used to ther matters as an comologist loves to notice. Two features of the woods forced mealves on my hotice. First, the amazing number of tituines, and, ondly, the amazing number of oak galls. The tituines were of species—ater, pullstrist, caudistist, carcilless, and major. I have anged them according to numerical preponderance: P. afor, the stimones, was infinitely the more abundant. I present you with



MOUSE (Parus ater), diar and very distinct; his colours grey. Of this species there were at he next, which I will also portray to all any of your critical readers say.



THE MARSH TITMOUSE (Parus palustris).

little doubt that this would be the result had I pushed my inquiries as far as Mr Tegetmeier has done, and I again assert that I give that gentleman entire credit he the truthfulness of his record. I do not question that now the truthfulness of his record. I do not question that he days bird is preserving our cake—is awing hundreds of thomands of pounds' worth of our most boasted produce. The eak is the backbone of our country, and, without contesting this filbert point for a single moment, I would say, Take a filbert and welcome, little bird, as a slight reward for thy incalculable servious. Peckham, Oct. 2.

NOTES ON THE NESTING HABITS OF SOME OF THE BIRDS OF BULGARIA.
BY A. S. CULLEN, ESQ. WITH REMARKS BY C. R. BREE, M.D., F.Z.S.

twice I have even found the nest in a hawknorn bash not more than on, or at most five feet from the ground, and with a stem not mot than an mah in diameter—and this when botter positions could east.

Although the imperial eagle builds most commonly on tree nests are occasionally found in holes in cliffs and rocks. I have see most recommendation of the control of t

of the imperial eagle may be round unrung as wear-eagle may per provided always they have not been robbed by the Tartars—a not unfrequent occurrence.

I first visited this valley in May, 1864, and took only one egg; but I saw several injured nexts which had been robbed just before, the contained eggs. I took in this trip a pair of eggs from a tree close to one of the mills, and in 1868 I took two more from the same nest. I kept an imperial eagle in confinement for upwards of four years. He was only two weeks old when taken from the nest; but from the very first he was fince and unmanageable, and seemed to get worse as he grew older. He would eat almost anything, but greatly preferred britis, hares, and rast to all other kind of tood. When kept without his british price, and rast to all other kind of tood. When kept without his turing a good-sized rat whole. If when he was changed he would wait until it came within reach, and then seize it by the head, and drag it through the bars and eat it. If it is happened that the unfortunate victim was too large to be dragged through the bars of the eagle is close, or the came of the came o