

sights which he will miss by taking train to Assiout.

*Birds of the Nile.*—I have already said that there is excellent shooting during the winter months, but to enjoy this thoroughly the sportsman must be on a dahabiyeh, and not tied to time. There is a great variety of duck and small and large waders, and any number of grain-eating birds and insect-devourers. Ornithologists interested in collecting birds will find a larger range of hawk species up the Nile than in almost any other country. A complete list of birds is too long for insertion here, but a traveller going to Assouan at the beginning of the year is certain, among others, to meet with the following:—Griffon vulture and Egyptian vulture, imperial eagle, spotted eagle, rock pigeon, Egyptian turtle-dove, chiffchaff, white-winged chat, kestrel, lesser kestrel, scops owl, Egyptian eagle owl, Egyptian goose, common teal, parasitic kite, Oriental chimney swallow, pale crag swallow, Egyptian goatsucker, black and white kingfisher, common kingfisher, buff-backed heron, common heron, night heron, black-headed plover, grey-headed yellow wagtail, desert bullfinch, white-winged wagtail, spur-winged plover, common quail, southern little owl, desert chat, common sparrow, Spanish sparrow, white wagtail, pochard, white stork, black stork, spoonbill, Egyptian swift, little