

May 11 of this year, the writer, while paddling along the shore of Lake Doré, near Eganville, Renfrew County, Ontario, noticed in the alder bushes, which then showed no sign of leafing out, a warbler that seemed somewhat out of place there. On taking it, it proved to be a female *D. discolor*, with which I am very familiar from Maryland. This is quite an extension of the hitherto known range of this southern warbler. In the 'Catalogue of Canadian Birds' by Macoun, there are only two records given for Canada as a whole, both from Toronto, Ontario, both of May 11, 1900. Beside this, it has once been taken at Mt. Forest, Wellington County, Ontario. The capture of this more southerly species at this place and date was all the more remarkable, since the weather had so far been highly unfavorable to migration, especially warbler migration. It had been cold nearly every day in May. Of warblers I saw during the whole day only one Myrtle (*Dendroica coronata*) and one Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*). The specimen is now in my collection.—G. EIFRIG, *Ottawa, Ont.*

**Breeding of the Mockingbird near Boston.**—A pair of Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*) nested near my house in the West Roxbury district of Boston this year (1909) and successfully raised a brood of four young, which when I last saw them were fully fledged and taking full care of themselves. One of the birds made its appearance near my house Nov. 22, 1908, and it (presumably the same one) was seen occasionally all through the winter. Up to April 2, 1909, only one bird was seen, and that one had advertised itself as a male by beginning to sing on March 21. On April 2 or earlier it was joined by a female, and from that time on the pair were often seen together, and the male sang assiduously. The nest, which when first discovered, May 20, contained four eggs, was placed about fifteen feet from the ground near the top of a Japanese conifer within about a hundred feet of my house. The young left the nest June 12, and I caught and banded two of them with the aluminum bands furnished by Dr. Leon J. Cole of the Peabody Museum, New Haven. The numbers of the bands are 1453 and 1460. I sincerely hope that neither of these birds will be shot by any ornithologist for the purpose of ascertaining the number on the band, and if any banded Mockingbird is seen in Massachusetts this fall or next year, I shall be grateful if the observer will communicate the fact to me (as well as to Dr. Cole) and will spare the bird's life.

I have been unable to find any more recent Massachusetts breeding-records for this species than those cited by Messrs. Howe and Allen in 'The Birds of Massachusetts' (1901), though Dr. A. L. Reagh tells me that he is credibly informed that a pair of Mockingbirds built a nest and laid eggs in Roslindale, Boston, in 1902, the male being probably the bird observed by me near there March 23 of that year and reported in 'The Auk' (XIX, July, 1902, p. 292), but that the nest was broken up. The records include two sets of eggs taken, one in Springfield by Dr. J. A. Allen

and one in Groton by Mr. C. F. Batchelder. The only cases where young birds have been found with their parents in Massachusetts, thus giving satisfactory evidence of a successful nesting within the State, are of two nearly full-grown young taken by Mr. W. S. Townsend at Arlington, Aug. 15, 1883 (C. W. Townsend, *Auk*, I, April, 1884, p. 192), and of one young female with speckled under parts shot by Mr. H. A. Torrey at Marshfield, Aug. 15, 1889 (O. and O., XIV, Sept., 1889, p. 144). The present instance seems to be the first to be recorded where the entire nesting has been under observation in Massachusetts.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

**The Carolina Wren in Washtenaw County, Michigan.**—The Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) has not been recorded from Washtenaw County since May 18, 1891, when a female was taken at Ann Arbor. But on June 6, 1909, the writer was fortunate enough to discover a male in full song in a bit of swampy woodland to the south of Ann Arbor. The clear, penetrating notes of the wren's fine song first drew my attention but the wren was not located until some time later when he was found on the lowest limb of a small sapling, preening his feathers. He was remarkably free from timidity and permitted of considerable familiarity. On June 13, this same locality was again visited but without results as far as the Carolina Wren was concerned. However, on June 20 the nest with five well developed young and one runt egg was discovered by following up the old bird. She was, by the merest chance, noted gathering moths and other insects from the decaying logs that lay about on the ground and by patient watching was seen to approach a small stump and disappear underneath it. Soon she returned with a bit of the excrement of the young in her bill. This she dropped at a short distance from the nest and resumed the hunt for more bugs, etc. Investigation showed the nest—a rough structure of moss, leaves, etc., lined with dried grasses, horse-hair and a few feathers—underneath a bit of decayed wood among the roots of the stump. Only one bird, presumably the female, was present in the vicinity of the nest-site, and she was far from showing any anxiety at my presence so near her home. On June 30 I revisited the nest in company with Mr. N. A. Wood of the University Museum and Mr. F. Novy. At that time the nest was deserted and the young flown. Mr. Wood collected the nest and runt egg for the Museum. One thing in particular regarding the find struck me as rather interesting and that was the fact that after the date of first discovery of the presence of the wrens not a snatch of song was heard on any of the subsequent visits.—A. D. TINKER, *Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

**Brown Creepers Nesting near St. Louis.**—About twenty miles northwest of St. Louis, in the bottom-land of the Missouri River, there is a swampy formation called Duck Pond. It consists of a horse-shoe-shaped body of more or less stagnant water extending for perhaps a mile and a quarter.