

habit which the bird had of lifting its wings at each step. Later several other bird lovers identified the bird as a Mockingbird when shown the plate in Eaton's 'Birds of New York.'

From March 3, the Mockingbird was seen almost daily by various members of the community until April 5, when it was last noticed. When first seen, the bird appeared to be slightly lame in one leg, but later it seemed to have been cured. The Mockingbird came to several feeding stations, where it fed largely on raisins and suet and bread crumbs.

This is, I believe, the first record for the Mockingbird in the Cayuga Lake Basin.—DANA J. LEFFINGWELL, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) Nesting in Cohasset, Mass.—On July 13, 1923, two Mockingbirds were seen at Mr. Henry Nickerson's estate "Briarfield," Cohasset, Massachusetts.

Previous to their appearance there, two Mockingbirds were reported on June 25, one mile from "Briarfield," and on July 11, and 12, about two miles away.

The Mockingbirds were observed at "Briarfield" by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nickerson, Mr. Conover Fitch and Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Harding from 7:45 to 8:45 P. M. in Eastern daylight time on July 21.

One of the birds appeared to have more conspicuous patches of white in its wings, than the other. This was especially noticeable, while the bird was in flight.

A nest partially completed was found in a blueberry bush. It was loosely constructed of twigs like a Catbird's nest 5 feet 6 inches from the ground and was not identified at that time as belonging to the Mockingbirds.

During the hour they were under observation, one of the birds gave the following imitations, besides a number of songs and calls, which were not recognized:

Whip-poor-will—excellent. Northern Flicker—excellent and followed each time by superfluous notes. Great Crested Flycatcher—excellent. Catbird (both song and call)—good. Blue Bird—fair. Baby chicks—good. Blue Jay—poor. Bobolink's song—incomplete. Phoebe—excellent. Goldfinch—good. Bob White (the first note of call only). Towhee ("Drink your Tea")—excellent. Woodcock ("Ping")—good. Mr. Nickerson had previously noted an imitation of the Guinea Fowl and Mr. Charles L. Whittle of Cohasset, Massachusetts, subsequently added the trill of a Tree Toad to the list, making a total of fifteen different songs and calls.

During the latter part of July, Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson heard one of the Mockingbirds sing in the daytime and occasionally at night—both with moonlight and in the darkness.

On August 11 Mr. Nickerson looked into the nest previously noted and was amazed to find it occupied by four young Mockingbirds, about two

days old. Mr. Whittle also saw the young birds on that date and noticed that one of them was much smaller and weaker than the others.

On August 15, the weakling had vanished and the other three young birds were banded by Mr. Conover Fitch and Mr. Richard B. Harding. Their feathers had started to burst from the quills.

On August 18, Mr. Whittle reported that the young birds showed fear for the first time.

Mr. James MacKaye and Mr. Farley from the Division of Ornithology, State of Massachusetts, observed the family and nest on August 19. The next day the young left the nest under normal circumstances.

The adult Mockingbirds were last seen on September 6, near their nesting site. This appears to be the fifth nesting record and the second banding record for the state of Massachusetts (See Allen, 'Auk,' 1909, pp. 433 and Wright, 'Auk,' 1921, pp. 382).

The many observers who saw the nesting Mockingbirds are greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson for welcoming them so cordially at "Briarfield" and also for their coöperation in keeping a record of the bird's activities.—KATHARINE C. HARDING, 94 Westbourne Terrace, Brookline, Mass.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher and Carolina Wren in Minneapolis.—On April 18, 1924, I saw a male Blue-gray Gnatcatcher just south of the city limits in the lowlands of the Mississippi River at Fort Snelling.

Two days later one was seen on the banks of the Minnesota River at the Fort and on April 25, several members of the Audubon Society saw two which seemed to be a pair in the same locality.

About the beginning of the second week of May, 1923, Mrs. J. L. Wicks saw a Gnatcatcher well within the city limits on two successive days.

On April 29, 1924, I saw a Carolina Wren near Lake Calhoun in the city and a few days later Mrs. Wicks saw one within a mile of the same place.

No evidence could be found of the nesting of either of these birds, but their presence here together with that of the Cardinal Grosbeak, the Tufted Titmouse, and the Red-bellied Woodpecker, already reported this year, indicate the progress that is being made in the northerly extension of the austral fauna in Minnesota.—FRANCES S. DAVIDSON, *Minneapolis, Minn.*

Notes on the Water Ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus*) in the Mountains of Colorado.—During July and August, 1924, it was the pleasure of the writer and family to make a study of a plucky little inhabitant of the mountain regions of Colorado, the American Dipper or Water Ouzel. The particular family observed had built their nest on the banks of a swift stream which ran through Calcite, a mountain village at the base of the Sangre de Cristo Range of the Rockies.

Practically all their food is secured from mountain streams. The male