

at the northernmost part of Alaska, Mr. Charles D. Brower, collected an interesting lot of birds during the summer of 1928. The shipment, which was recently received, included a Bank Swallow which appears to be *Riparia riparia ijimae*, and two warblers, *Oporornis tolmiei* and *Wilsonia pusilla pileolata*. The Warblers appear to be northernmost records for the species, while the Swallow is a new record for North America. The Bank Swallow was submitted to Mr. Outram Bangs for identification, and he has written me regarding the specimen, as follows:

"It exactly matches *Riparia riparia ijimae* (Lönnerberg) of Sachalin Island and east Siberia, of which we have plenty of skins. It is much darker than any specimens we have of *Riparia riparia* from anywhere in the east here. The question then naturally comes—is it really a stray migrant of *ijimae*, as is perfectly likely, or is it an exceptional variant of *riparia*? I can assure you now that it is an exact match for *ijimae*, and I believe it is an example of that form."

The data for a few of the specimens collected at Pt. Barrow, Alaska, are as follows:

Riparia riparia ijimae, juv. Siberian Bank Swallow, Sept. 15, 1928. No. 2100 Chicago Acad. Sci.

Oporornis tolmiei, Macgillivray's Warbler, ♂ Sept. 12, 1928. No. 2099 C. A. S.

Wilsonia pusilla pileolata, Pileolated Warbler, ♂ Sept., 1928. No. 2093 C. A. S. (Inland along Meade River, 60 miles from Barrow.)

Rissa tridactyla pollicaris, Pacific Kittiwake, immature, Sept. 19, 1928. No. 2043 C. A. S.

Rissa tridactyla pollicaris, Adult ♀ Sept. 28, 1928. No. 2057 C. A. S.

Larus argentatus thayeri, Thayer's Gull, Immature ♂ Sept. 11, 1928. No. 2087 C. A. S.

Larus argentatus thayeri, Thayer's Gull, ♀ Sept. 11, 1928. No. 2088 C. A. S.

Larus argentatus thayeri, Thayer's Gull, ♀ Sept. 26, 1928. No. 2045 C. A. S.

Pagophila alba, Ivory Gull ♂ Sept. 26, 1928. No. 2060 C. A. S.

—AFFRED M. BAILEY, *Chicago Academy of Sciences, Chicago, Illinois.*

Connecticut Warbler Nesting in Minnesota.—On June 30, 1929, in upper Aitkin County, we found a nest of the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) containing five young, several days old.

The nesting site was in a rather open spot in a dense spruce and tamarack swamp. Here the ground was covered with a deep carpet of cold, wet sphagnum moss where, patches of Labrador tea, clumps of pitcher-plants, and an occasional swamp laurel, now out of bloom, formed a thick undergrowth.

The nest, constructed of fine dry grasses and almost entirely hidden by the Labrador tea, was sunken several inches into the damp moss at the top of a large sphagnum mound. The opening, viewed from above, appeared to be a round, black hole in the moss and, like Thomas of old, we had to insert our fingers to make sure that the nest was really there.

During our long search for the nest, the parents were seen only three or four times. After their home had been discovered, however, and they knew we had learned their secret, they became quite tame and unsuspecting, frequently feeding their young while we were preparing to photograph the nest.

In bringing food to the young, the parents never flew directly to the nest. They would alight in a tree some fifteen or twenty feet away, give the sharp, loud call note, then slowly and deliberately descend to earth by dropping from branch to branch. Once on the ground they were lost to sight in the thick vegetation, yet, we could frequently follow their movements by the slight disturbance of the leaves and grasses which betrayed the passage of the birds through the tangle of plants. Now and then we would catch a glimpse of one or both as they walked or ran through some little open spot. They were most difficult to see on the ground as their olive-green backs harmonized so well with the leaves of the Labrador tea and their yellow underparts blended so perfectly with the yellowish-green sphagnum moss. The most conspicuous thing about them was their large and almost glaring-white eye-rings.

The adult male and one nestling were taken for the museum collection and the empty nest was secured a few days later.

The nestling, which was just passing from the downy to the juvenile plumage and was probably far enough advanced to leave the nest within two or three days, shows the following characters. Upper parts dark olive-brown, breast and sides snuff-brown merging into buffy-yellow on the belly, legs and feet very light flesh color.

Earlier in the season and in the same general locality, a nest of the Connecticut Warbler containing four fresh eggs was found by Mr. N. L. Huff of the Botany Department of the University of Minnesota. A record of this nest will be found in this issue of 'The Auk,' (pp. 455-465).—WILLIAM KILGORE AND W. J. BRECKENRIDGE, *Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Nesting of the Connecticut Warbler in Alberta.—In connection with the discovery of nests of the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) in Minnesota by Mr. Huff and by Messrs. Kilgore and Breckinridge, described in the present issue of 'The Auk,' the question arose as to previously discovered nests of this species. The one taken by Seton in eastern Manitoba was apparently the only one on record but there was a general impression that another had been found in Alberta and Mr. Huff asked if I could give him any information about it. I remembered distinctly having a note from my friend Richard C. Harlow a few years ago announcing the finding of this nest and promising me an account of it for 'The Auk,' but press of other work prevented his writing his paper. I tried to get in touch with him but was unsuccessful and then discovered that one of his sets had come into the possession of Mr. J. Parker Norris, Jr., who very kindly placed me in possession of all the information regarding