

the nest and it is published below so that Mr. Harlow may have the credit due him for his discovery and that the account of Mr. Huff may be brought up to date.

Mr. Norris writes me that Mr. Harlow found two nests each containing four eggs, the first on June 15, 1923 and the second on June 19, of the same year, and adds "the second set is now in my collection. The eggs are dull white free from gloss and are heavily blotched particularly at the larger end with rich brown together with a trace of lilac; they measure .81 x .58, .78 x .58, .78 x .59, .79 x .61 inches. The locality was near Lac La Nonne, northern Alberta. Mr. Harlow states 'the nest was located at the base and against a small tuft of dry grass in open growth of poplars at the edge of a small opening in rolling country, covered with dry poplar woods and within 30 feet of a willow thicket into which the female always went. I flushed the female from the nest, sat down and she returned three times in an hour, once perching five feet from me. The white eye ring was very conspicuous as I watched her on the nest at a distance of five feet; while she flew into the willows she always walked back.

"The male sang mostly about 60 yards away but sometimes closer. A vigorous song 'chipity-chipity-chip,' the same syllables can be used to express the song of the Maryland Yellow-throat, but when close by the song of the Connecticut is so vigorous and ringing that it makes your ears ring. The bird is very deliberate in its movements. The finding of these two nests extends the known breeding range of the species some hundreds of miles. The first migrant that I saw reached the locality on May 28.' Richard C. Harlow."

Mr. Harlow's nests are therefore the second and third to have been found so far as I am aware.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia* (with acknowledgements to R. C. HARLOW and J. PARKER NORRIS, JR.).

Identification of Sycamore Warbler in Connecticut was Satisfactory.—In Mr. Aretas A. Saunders' article "Sycamore Warbler in Connecticut" (*Auk*, XLIII, p. 248), the positive identification of the specimen apparently was settled.

While visiting the Birdcraft Sanctuary in May 1928 I was given permission by the Custodian, Mr. Frank Novak, to take the Warbler in question to the American Museum of Natural History for identification. J. T. Nichols, the late W. DeW. Miller and the late Dr. Jonathan Dwight all agreed in pronouncing it typical of *D. d. albilora*.

The superciliary stripe is distinctly white and the length of the exposed culmen is .44 inches as compared to 12.9 mm. (.51 in.), the measurement given for *dominica* (Ridgway, Bulletin U. S. National Museum, No. 50, 11, 1902, 579), and the length of the bill from the nostril .38. In comparing with a series in the Dwight Collection the length of the bill from nostril in *albilora* was .37-.40 (average .392, 11 skins), and in *dominica* .41-.49 (average .441, 11 skins). The white on the terminal portion of inner webs

of three outer tail feathers is also correspondingly greater in extent as compared with specimens of *dominica*.

Besides being an addition to the avifauna of New England this is the first occurrence of this species on the Atlantic Coast north of the Carolinas and east of Ohio and West Virginia. The bird is mounted and in the collection at Birdcraft Sanctuary, Fairfield, Conn.—PHILIP A. DU MONT, *Wilton, Conn.*

The Winking of the Water Ouzel.—In 'The Condor,' XXVII, 1925, pp. 143-144, I reported my observations on the winking of the Water Ouzel or Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus unicolor*), and concluded that it was not the nictitating membrane that winks, as is generally believed, but the upper eyelid, owing to the fact that the movement is from above downward and not from the inner angle of the eye outward. The movement in a vertical plane points to the eyelid, while the movement of the nictitating membrane is in a horizontal or slightly oblique plane. Only by disregarding and violating the anatomy can one attribute the winking to the nictitating membrane. I also reported that on an examination of skins, I found the eyelids were "clothed with short pure white feathers."

A recent article by E. W. Hendy, in 'The Nineteenth Century,' CV, 1929, p. 358, on the English Dipper bears out my observations and conclusions so thoroughly that I venture to quote it here: "The dipper possesses one curious physical feature which is I believe unique among British birds. It is the upper eyelid, covered with tiny white feathers. When he blinks, as he often does, the white eyelid is most conspicuous against the dark plumage. The play he makes with this quaint feature suggests that he is turning up the whites of his eyes, though really it is the upper eyelid which comes down."—CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, *Ipswich, Mass.*

Mockingbird Nesting Just Outside the Limits of Philadelphia.—There was recently presented to the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, a nest and three eggs of the Mockingbird (*Mimus p. polyglottos*) taken in Mt. Moriah Cemetery, Delaware County, Pa. This cemetery is adjacent to Cobbs Creek Park and just across the City line of Philadelphia.

The notes accompanying the nest and eggs were made by Miss Clara Jessie Clair and are as follows: "May 26, 1929, two birds seen, one singing, May 28 the pair seen, May 29, one bird seen, May 30, nest found in privet bush contained three eggs. June 2, nest abandoned, eggs cold, one bird seen some distance from nest. June 8, nest still abandoned, eggs cold, collected and presented to Academy of Natural Sciences."

While the breeding of a Mockingbird just outside the city limits of Philadelphia is in itself interesting, the composition of this nest is even more so. The nest is made mostly of paper and rags with a very few small twigs and rootlets in the main body; rope, cord, string, waste, hair and a few immortal flowers from the wreaths on the graves. The very thin