

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