

Golden Eagle nesting in Ontario.—L. L. Snyder (*Auk*, 57: 565, 1940) reported the receipt of the feet of a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) shot near its nest by an Indian a few miles inland from Cape Henrietta Maria. The nest was reported to be in a tree on a hill.

Since 1940 much exploration of northern Ontario has been undertaken. Cape Henrietta Maria has been examined by a number of field parties travelling by both water and air. It has been found that this corner of Ontario is treeless and extremely flat. It is likely that the collector of the eagle did not make his meaning clear to Mr. Jack Rogers, who gave the feet to Mr. D. B. Deeks of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology, and that the locality given as "a few miles inland from Cape Henrietta Maria" was actually much farther inland than indicated.

On 26 June 1958 Mr. Joseph Chokomolin, an Indian whose home is at Hawley Lake, told me that Golden Eagles nested nearly every year in the gorge between Hawley and Sutton lakes (54°25' N, 84°41' W) and that he knew of another five cliffs in the Sutton Hills where the species had nested at some time in the past. He also reported that Golden Eagles had used a nest in a tree which stands at the junction of the Aquatuk and Sutton rivers. This locality is about 72 miles and the Sutton Gorge about 105 miles southwest of Cape Henrietta Maria.

Trees large enough to support an eagle's nest do not grow in the extremely wet muskeg of the Hudson Bay lowlands. They are confined to the well-drained levees along the river banks and to such well-drained sites as the Sutton Hills. The Ekwan Hills could support good tree growth but they have been repeatedly swept by fire, and have no trees of any size. These localities are the closest to Cape Henrietta Maria where Golden Eagles might be expected to nest. The Aquatuk-Sutton nest is likely to be the true locality from which the eagle's feet came in 1938.

In the summer of 1959, the Department of Lands and Forests sent Dr. J. Tait and Mr. N. S. Sluys to study the fisheries of Hawley and Sutton lakes. They were asked to search for the eagle's nest in the gorge and confirm whether it was in use that year. On 14 July 1959, they found the nest containing one eaglet and Kodachrome photographs were taken of the three-quarters grown bird. The remains of two snowshoe hares (*Lepus americanus*) were in the nest. One hackle with a down filament attached and one primary feather lying in the nest were brought back and are now in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology where a copy of the Kodachrome slide has also been filed.

The eaglet hatched in 1959 did not survive, according to the Indians, but the birds bred again in 1962 when two young survived.—HARRY G. LUMSDEN, *Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Maple, Ontario, Canada.*

Wing-flashing in the Red-backed Scrub-robin, *Erythropygia zambesiana*.—

In the course of the final field trip of a three-month stay in eastern Africa, I witnessed wing-flashing in the foraging behavior of *Erythropygia zambesiana*, a member of the Turdidæ (or the Turdinæ of the Muscipidæ of some taxonomists). With John G. Williams, of the Coryndon Museum in Nairobi, Kenya Colony, I made these observations in the Ulu Hills, 72 kilometers southeast of Nairobi, Kenya Colony, on 27 August 1961. The Ulu Hills area is semiarid, with considerable scrubby acacia-type growth.

The scrub-robins are very similar in proportions to the well-known American Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), although they are smaller and usually have much brown or rufous in the plumage. Most species have considerable white in the wing, and the condition found in *E. zambesiana* may be described as follows: dorsally,