

gulls and terns circled the area for approximately fifteen minutes, the majority coming back to the water instead of the sand. Later the pelicans alighted on the sandspit, and when they were last observed the gulls and terns were also on the spit. On the basis of information from George B. Sennett, Warren (1890. "Report on the Birds of Pennsylvania," pp. 29-30) writes that White Pelicans were seen in the vicinity of Erie between 1870 and 1875. Todd (1940. "Birds of Western Pennsylvania," p. 44) cites four other records for this bird in western Pennsylvania.—JOHN F. MEHNER, 1003 James Street, Pittsburgh 34, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1953.

Incubation period of the Mourning Warbler.—There are apparently few records of the incubation period of *Oporornis philadelphia*. Bent (1953. *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 203) does not give any information about the incubation period nor about the time spent in the nest by the young of this warbler. Therefore, the following notes seem worthy of record.

On June 12, 1951, I flushed a female Mourning Warbler from her nest. The nest, containing three eggs, was located in a *Populus-Alnus* swamp within the city limits of Duluth, Minnesota. It was placed on the ground in a drier portion of the swamp, and was well hidden by wild strawberry plants. On June 13 a fourth egg was added. On June 23 the female was still incubating the four eggs. I was unable to visit the nest again until June 28 at which time I found the four eggs had hatched. I estimated the age of the young to be about four days, based on a comparison of their development with that of the Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*). The young left this nest on July 2.

The second nest was found on July 1, 1953, in a windfall clearing on the grounds of the University of Minnesota Forestry and Biological Station at Itasca State Park. The nest was placed 14 inches above the ground, and was supported mainly by a swamp thistle (*Cirsium muticum*). At the time the nest was found it was empty. On the morning of July 3 the nest contained two eggs, and by 9:00 a.m. on July 4 a third egg was added. The nest was visited daily, and on July 16 all three eggs had hatched. I left Itasca Park on July 18, but Dr. William H. Marshall, of the University of Minnesota, provided me with further information on this nest. He visited the nest on July 23 and again on July 26. On July 23 the nest contained three well-developed young, but on July 26 the nest was empty. It was Dr. Marshall's opinion that the young had successfully left the nest, probably before July 26.

The observed incubation period for the second nest and the estimated period for the first nest indicate an incubation period of 12 days. The young apparently leave the nest at an age of eight or nine days.—P. B. HOFSLUND, *Biology Department, University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, Duluth, Minnesota, August 12, 1953.*

An unusually high nest of the Yellow Warbler.—On June 6, 1953, Geza Hufnagel, Harold Mahan, Walter P. Nickell, and I made observations on the nesting birds at Rondeau Park, Kent County, Ontario. The habitat in the area studied is an extensive climax forest of beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) and sugar maple (*Acer accharum*) with an admixture of red maple (*Acer rubrum*), tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), red oak (*Quercus rubra*), and other deciduous trees. The predominant undershrubs are American hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*), spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*), and raspberry (*Rubus*). These and other shrubs together with wild grape (*Vitis* sp.) and an abundant growth of beech and maple saplings form a dense understory.