

Prothonotary Warbler Feeding Young of Another Species.—On July 2, 1924, in company with Dr. H. Justin Roddy and Clifford Marburger, I came upon a female Prothonotary Warbler feeding a fledgling with whitish wing-bars. The locality was the edge of the Barrens near the Octoraro Creek at the line between Lancaster and Chester Counties in south-eastern Pennsylvania. We were within fifteen yards of the birds, which made the identification of the female a certainty, and we watched the feeding act repeated six or eight times.

The observation was a mystery to all of us. None of the specimens of the young of *Prothonotaria citra*, which Dr. Chapman showed me on a recent visit to the American Museum of Natural History, show the slightest indication of wing-bars; and my suggestion of a possible reversion to an ancestral type was made less likely by the statement of Mr. J. T. Nichols, of the same institution, that of all Warbler characters within his researches, wing markings are among the most stable.

I am now convinced that the fledgling bird was a Pine Warbler (*Dendroica vigorsi vigorsi*) a species which is plentiful in the region. Our record is also interesting as being the first authenticated observation of a Prothonotary Warbler in Lancaster County during the breeding season. Possibly this bird, on the extreme edge of the range of her species, was without a mate and her unsatisfied sex instincts found expression in an adoption. The record is paralleled by that of a House Wren feeding young Black-headed Grosbeaks, published in the last issue of 'The Auk,' p. 615.—HERBERT H. BECK, *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.*

Connecticut Warbler in Spring Migration in Central New York.—On June 4, 1924, while running a series of small mammal traps in the McLean Wild Life Preserve, near Ithaca, New York, I found a Warbler caught by the wing in one of the traps, set in the middle of a dense alder thicket. The bird had apparently flushed close to the trap, striking the pan with its wing, and thus springing it. I identified the bird as a female Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*), and was upheld in this identification by Dr. Arthur A. Allen. The bird was apparently one of last year's brood, as the skull was somewhat granular. It is now No. 1895 in the Cornell University Museum collection.

This is, I believe, the first spring record for this Warbler in the Cayuga Lake Basin.—DANA J. LEFFINGWELL, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Mockingbird in Central New York.—On March 3, 1924, several persons at Aurora, New York, noticed a peculiar bird feeding on the ground. No one knew what this bird was, although one or two thought it might be an abnormally colored Catbird. From the color description given me by Miss Katherine Fuertes, I concluded that the bird was a Mockingbird (*Mimus p. polyglottos*), and this conclusion was further substantiated when Miss Fuertes mentioned the angle at which the tail was carried, and the

habit which the bird had of lifting its wings at each step. Later several other bird lovers identified the bird as a Mockingbird when shown the plate in Eaton's 'Birds of New York.'

From March 3, the Mockingbird was seen almost daily by various members of the community until April 5, when it was last noticed. When first seen, the bird appeared to be slightly lame in one leg, but later it seemed to have been cured. The Mockingbird came to several feeding stations, where it fed largely on raisins and suet and bread crumbs.

This is, I believe, the first record for the Mockingbird in the Cayuga Lake Basin.—DANA J. LEFFINGWELL, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) Nesting in Cohasset, Mass.—On July 13, 1923, two Mockingbirds were seen at Mr. Henry Nickerson's estate "Briarfield," Cohasset, Massachusetts.

Previous to their appearance there, two Mockingbirds were reported on June 25, one mile from "Briarfield," and on July 11, and 12, about two miles away.

The Mockingbirds were observed at "Briarfield" by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nickerson, Mr. Conover Fitch and Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Harding from 7:45 to 8:45 P. M. in Eastern daylight time on July 21.

One of the birds appeared to have more conspicuous patches of white in its wings, than the other. This was especially noticeable, while the bird was in flight.

A nest partially completed was found in a blueberry bush. It was loosely constructed of twigs like a Catbird's nest 5 feet 6 inches from the ground and was not identified at that time as belonging to the Mockingbirds.

During the hour they were under observation, one of the birds gave the following imitations, besides a number of songs and calls, which were not recognized:

Whip-poor-will—excellent. Northern Flicker—excellent and followed each time by superfluous notes. Great Crested Flycatcher—excellent. Catbird (both song and call)—good. Blue Bird—fair. Baby chicks—good. Blue Jay—poor. Bobolink's song—incomplete. Phoebe—excellent. Goldfinch—good. Bob White (the first note of call only). Towhee ("Drink your Tea")—excellent. Woodcock ("Ping")—good. Mr. Nickerson had previously noted an imitation of the Guinea Fowl and Mr. Charles L. Whittle of Cohasset, Massachusetts, subsequently added the trill of a Tree Toad to the list, making a total of fifteen different songs and calls.

During the latter part of July, Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson heard one of the Mockingbirds sing in the daytime and occasionally at night—both with moonlight and in the darkness.

On August 11 Mr. Nickerson looked into the nest previously noted and was amazed to find it occupied by four young Mockingbirds, about two