

During our long search for the nest, the parents were seen only three or four times. After their home had been discovered, however, and they knew we had learned their secret, they became quite tame and unsuspecting, frequently feeding their young while we were preparing to photograph the nest.

In bringing food to the young, the parents never flew directly to the nest. They would alight in a tree some fifteen or twenty feet away, give the sharp, loud call note, then slowly and deliberately descend to earth by dropping from branch to branch. Once on the ground they were lost to sight in the thick vegetation, yet, we could frequently follow their movements by the slight disturbance of the leaves and grasses which betrayed the passage of the birds through the tangle of plants. Now and then we would catch a glimpse of one or both as they walked or ran through some little open spot. They were most difficult to see on the ground as their olive-green backs harmonized so well with the leaves of the Labrador tea and their yellow underparts blended so perfectly with the yellowish-green sphagnum moss. The most conspicuous thing about them was their large and almost glaring-white eye-rings.

The adult male and one nestling were taken for the museum collection and the empty nest was secured a few days later.

The nestling, which was just passing from the downy to the juvenile plumage and was probably far enough advanced to leave the nest within two or three days, shows the following characters. Upper parts dark olive-brown, breast and sides snuff-brown merging into buffy-yellow on the belly, legs and feet very light flesh color.

Earlier in the season and in the same general locality, a nest of the Connecticut Warbler containing four fresh eggs was found by Mr. N. L. Huff of the Botany Department of the University of Minnesota. A record of this nest will be found in this issue of 'The Auk,' (pp. 455-465).—WILLIAM KILGORE AND W. J. BRECKENRIDGE, *Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.*

**Nesting of the Connecticut Warbler in Alberta.**—In connection with the discovery of nests of the Connecticut Warbler (*Oporornis agilis*) in Minnesota by Mr. Huff and by Messrs. Kilgore and Breckinridge, described in the present issue of 'The Auk,' the question arose as to previously discovered nests of this species. The one taken by Seton in eastern Manitoba was apparently the only one on record but there was a general impression that another had been found in Alberta and Mr. Huff asked if I could give him any information about it. I remembered distinctly having a note from my friend Richard C. Harlow a few years ago announcing the finding of this nest and promising me an account of it for 'The Auk,' but press of other work prevented his writing his paper. I tried to get in touch with him but was unsuccessful and then discovered that one of his sets had come into the possession of Mr. J. Parker Norris, Jr., who very kindly placed me in possession of all the information regarding

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