

**Northward Range of *Ammodramus lecontei*.**— On May 22, 1908, I saw two Leconte Sparrows on a low marshy flat in the delta of the Athabasca River, on the south side of Lake Athabasca, opposite Fort Chipewyan. Tried for some time to flush a bird, and finally, hearing a faint squeaking in the dry dead grass, rushed noisily forward, and succeeded in scaring one male up on a dead stump and shooting it. I considered this to be rather far north for this species, until I saw a specimen collected by Mr. Harry W. Jones, at Hay River, at the western end of Great Slave Lake, June 23, 1908.— R. M. ANDERSON, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City*.

**Correction.**— Dr. Charles W. Townsend has called my attention to the fact that there are two previous records of lark sparrows at Ipswich, Mass., — one shot by him Aug. 21, 1904, one seen by him Aug. 12, 1905 — making our bird of August 28, 1908 (*Auk*, XXV, p. 476) the third instead of the second record, as I thought.— LIDIAN E. BRIDGE and E. D. BOARDMAN, *West Medford, Mass.*

**Breeding of *Dendroica striata* at Great Slave Lake.**— June 24, 1908, while crossing the burned over area on the high rocky center of Moose Island, near Fort Resolution, I stepped across a small dead spruce lying on the ground, and a small plainly colored bird darted from the mass of tall dead grass which surrounded the trunk of the fallen tree. The bird disappeared in the underbrush at once without uttering a sound. Concealing myself, I waited about twenty minutes and the bird stealthily approached the nest hopping from bush to bush, occasionally uttering a sharp, nervous *tsip* like the alarm note of the Junco. The bird proved to be a female Black-poll Warbler. The nest was placed directly on the ground in the middle of a clump of tall grasses, immediately underneath a small, fallen spruce, the trunk of which was lying about ten inches above the ground. The nest was composed of dead grasses, mixed with cottony substances and a little moss, lined with finer grasses, and a few feathers including one tail feather of a Fox Sparrow. The four eggs were advanced in incubation; whitish colored, spotted with light brown tending to form a wreath around the larger end, the wreath more distinct in some specimens than others.— R. M. ANDERSON, *Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York City*.

**The Black-throated Green Warbler as a Nesting Species on Long Island, N. Y.**— On July 5, 1908, Mr. Francis Harper, of College Point, L. I., and I observed at close range a male Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*) feeding three newly fledged young about a mile north of Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I. At least one other male was heard singing in the neighborhood. As neither of us had ever before found this bird on Long Island in summer and as no definite record of its having nested there is given in the most recent publication on the birds of Long Island ('A List of the Birds of Long Island,' by Wm. C. Braislin, M. D. *Abstr. Proc. Linnean Soc. of N. Y.*, Nos. 17-19, pub. Oct. 22, 1907), we were at first dis-