

as I have been able to determine, the Southern Sharp-tailed Sparrow (*Ammospiza c. diversa*) (Auk, 1901, p. 269; not recognized in A. O. U. Check List), has not previously been reported from Georgia or South Carolina. In a small series taken along the lower Savannah river, Arthur H. Howell has found six of this form. Two of these were taken in April and four in October, and there are specimens from both states.

Since then I have taken several others, and plus some sight records which should be correct within reasonable limits, believe that this subspecies winters regularly in moderate numbers in a particular type of low salt marsh, and perhaps over a much wider salt marsh range.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, *U. S. dredge "Morgan," Savannah, Ga.*

**A Hybrid Flicker at Ottawa, Ontario.**—On May 12, 1936, while sketching Ducks and Geese in the Experimental Farm wildfowl enclosure I noticed two Flickers going through their courting antics in a clump of low bushes near-by. As I approached nearer to them I observed with the aid of binoculars that one was a male Hybrid Flicker.

When it turned towards me I saw that it had the pure red under tail surface of the western red-shafted form. In every other way it was the same as the eastern yellow-shafted form as far as I could see.

This is the most easterly record of the Hybrid Flicker in Canada. Two others were taken at Toronto Ontario, one is in the collection of Mr. E. T. Seton, the other is in the collection of Mr. G. E. Atkinson.—ARTHUR D. NELLES, *Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.*

**Nesting of *Oncostoma* in the Canal Zone.**—The genus *Oncostoma* Sclater is made up of but two species: the Bent-billed Flycatcher, *O. cinereigulare* (Sclater), which ranges from Mexico to western Panama, and the Lawrence's Bent-billed Flycatcher, *O. olivaceum* (Lawrence), which is found from the vicinity of the Panama Canal Zone southward to northern Colombia. These two are so closely allied as to be doubtfully specifically distinct, and Hellmayr (Catalogue of Birds of the Americas) considers *olivaceum* to be merely a subspecies of *cinereigulare*. It would seem therefore a fair presumption that there should be little difference in the nesting habits of the two birds.

A nest purporting to belong to *O. cinereigulare* is described by Carriker (An Annotated List of the Birds of Costa Rica, Annals of the Carnegie Museum, vi, 1909-1910, p. 733). It was found near Guapiles, Costa Rica, in a lime tree growing at the edge of a pasture. A pair of Bent-billed Flycatchers were around the nest when it was discovered, but no eggs had been laid. Several days later the site was again visited and the nest found abandoned and partially destroyed. Carriker describes this as "a tiny flattened cup-shaped structure, made of fine grasses and weed-fibers, and lined with vegetable down and a few hairs, and placed in a cluster of small branches on the top of a limb." It should be noted that the identification of this nest was based solely upon the fact that "the birds were around the nest" when he first discovered it. On the other hand, C. H. Lankester, of Cachi, Costa Rica, writes me that the structure is a "slender hang-nest of bottle shape."

As to *O. olivaceum*, I found a nest of this species along the Rio Indio trail, near Gatun, Canal Zone, on August 7, 1933. This was placed at a height of about three feet above the ground in a small bush in dense, scrubby jungle. It was near the trail and at the edge of a partial, tangled clearing which permitted plenty of light to enter the vicinity of the nest. It was a small, flask-shaped structure, about three inches in maximum diameter and a little over four inches in vertical length, hung from slender twigs. The entrance was a small round hole in one side near the top, with a "roof" projecting out and serving to shelter it. The nest was delicately yet very firmly