

	Florence	Guntersville	Song
Black-throated Blue Warbler.....		2	
Myrtle Warbler.....	C	C	X
Black-throated Green Warbler.....	C	C	X
Cerulean Warbler.....		5	X
Blackburnian Warbler.....	2	4	X
Sycamore Warbler.....	1		X
Chestnut-sided Warbler.....	C	C	X
Bay-breasted Warbler.....	2	3	X
Black-poll Warbler.....	2	5	X
Western Palm Warbler.....	3		
Louisiana Water-Thrush.....		C	X
Kentucky Warbler.....	P	C	X
Yellow-throat.....	P	P	X
Yellow-breasted Chat.....		2	X
Hooded Warbler.....	C	C	X
Wilson's Warbler.....	1		
Canada Warbler.....		3	X
American Redstart.....	P	C	X

The Sycamore Warbler was observed carefully for several minutes at a distance of eight to ten feet, in perfect light, the bird having come close in response to 'squeaking.' This is a heretofore unreported species for Alabama, unless recorded since the publishing of Howell's 'Birds of Alabama.'

In 'Birds of Alabama,' the Nashville Warbler is also reported "very rare," there being but one record at that time for the State. There had also been but one previous record for the Wilson's Warbler, May 2, 1908. The Cape May Warbler is listed as "occurring irregularly as a migrant," "recorded by two local observers"; the Black-throated Blue as a "rare migrant"; while the Bay-breasted, Blackburnian, Canada Warblers were reported as "rather uncommon."—C. RUSSELL MASON, *Sanford, Florida*.

**Leconte's Sparrow in southern Ontario.**—The 1931 A. O. U. 'Check-list' gives the occurrence of the Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) in Ontario as "casual." This seems to be the case in regard to that part of the province lying north and west of Lake Superior. In southern Ontario, however, the only record of its occurrence is that of one taken at Toronto by George Pearce on May 5, 1897 (Auk, 14: 411, 1897). With the above exception, the most easterly record appears to be that of a male of the year taken near Lake Manitowik, northern Algoma District, on August 24, 1928, by Fargo and Trautman (Canadian Field-Nat., 44: 30-33, 1930).

The year 1937 marked the first time in forty years that the species has been reported and verified by specimens from southern Ontario. This year's invasion was first evidenced on May 14, 1937, when George North identified one at the Dundas Marsh, Hamilton. On May 27, 1937, J. M. Speirs and the writer watched a singing male in a field at Armour Heights, on the northern environs of Toronto. Further visits to this field on subsequent days revealed at least six males, in song. Although this colony was present throughout the summer, no evidence of breeding was obtained.

On June 28, 1937, R. D. Ussher and D. Ross discovered several of this species at the Holland River Marsh in King Township, York County.

On July 10, 1937, while investigating the north side of the Holland Marsh, near

Bradford, in Simcoe County, F. H. Emery and the writer found a colony of eight Leconte's Sparrows in an area of approximately five acres. A male and a female were collected. Upon dissection, the female was found to have an egg developed in the oviduct and almost ready for extrusion. This specimen has been given to the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology. On July 11, two more Leconte's Sparrows were collected in the same locality and they proved to be females. Although a search was made, no nests were located. Further visits to this area by the writer produced the following sight records for this species: July 17, five; August 14, five; August 28, three; August 29, two; September 11, two. After the sparrows had stopped singing in the latter part of July, they became very shy and were extremely difficult to flush.

The section of the marsh where this colony was found was quite dry and was covered with a dense growth of marsh grasses and sedges, interspersed with small clumps of dwarf willows. The following plants were recognized: goldenrod, boneset, Joe-Pye weed, blue flag and pitcher plant. Also occupying this area were Short-billed Marsh Wrens (*Cistothorus stellaris*), Henslow's Sparrows (*Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans*), Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), and Yellow Rails (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*).

On September 8, 1937, F. Barratt succeeded in capturing an immature male Leconte's Sparrow on the south side of the Holland Marsh, in King Township.

On July 30, 1937, he saw three Leconte's Sparrows at Baden, in Waterloo County, to establish still another locality where they have occurred this year.

Taking into consideration the possibility of this sparrow being overlooked by observers, due to its elusive and timid nature, it is the writer's belief that its presence in southern Ontario is of quite recent origin.—O. E. DEVITT, *Toronto, Ontario*.

**Leconte's, Henslow's, and Nelson's Sparrows near Toronto, Ontario.**—On May 27, 1937, Messrs. F. Banfield, V. Crich, D. Miller, P. Turner and the author saw a Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) in a field situated about one mile west of the northern limits of Toronto. The field comprises lots 11 to 15, concession 2 west, York Township. The only previous record of Leconte's Sparrow in the Toronto region is a specimen in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology obtained on May 5, 1897, by the late George Pearce and so recorded by J. H. Ames in 'The Auk,' vol. 14, p. 411, 1897. This species was observed almost daily from the date of discovery until the end of June and at least six singing males were finally located on the field. This is apparently part of the general eastward extension of range of this species as reflected by numerous recent notes from Ohio.

On June 10, 1937, Mr. D. Miller and the author found a nest of Henslow's Sparrows (*Passerherbulus henslowi susurrans*) with five young. Its nest was found in the same field as were the Leconte's Sparrows mentioned above. The only previous local breeding record is a nest discovered by Mrs. Eleanor Thompson near Erindale on July 5, 1932, and recorded in the 'Canadian Field-Naturalist,' vol. 47, p. 58, 1933.

On September 28, 1936, Mr. F. H. Emery rediscovered the Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammospiza caudacuta nelsoni*) in the Toronto region. The last previous local record is of a female collected by S. L. Thompson on June 12, 1905. One, and sometimes two Nelson's Sparrows were observed at Sunnyside, Toronto, from September 28, 1936, to October 25, 1936. On May 29, 1937, Messrs. H. Barnett, F. Barratt, L. Boyd, F. Cook, and A. Lawrie saw a Nelson's Sparrow on the same field where the Leconte's Sparrows already mentioned were found. This bird was seen by several observers until June 4, 1937.—J. MURRAY SPEIRS, *University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario*.