

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*.