

Besides the observations of breeding birds here mentioned, it shows 21 records involving 28 birds, made between 4 May 1956 (one bird seen at Port Rowan by Winona Stewart and Gladys Hutchinson) and 23 May 1962 (one seen at Iroquois by C. V. Ellis). The number of observations has increased as follows: 2 in 1956, 1 in 1959, 3 in 1960, 4 in 1961, and (exclusive of the present nesting records) 11 in 1962. These records are distributed along the southern boundary of Ontario from Lake St. Clair, in the west, to Iroquois, east of Lake Ontario, in the east. Most of the observations were made on or near the shorelines of lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Ontario, their tributaries and the St. Lawrence River, but Angus Marsh (where one was seen on 22 May 1960) and Luther Marsh are about 55 miles (88 km) north of the Great Lakes shoreline.

The nesting record here reported, plus other records summarized above, seems to indicate that the spread of the Cattle Egret in North America is continuing, in contradiction to the conclusion that Davis reached (*loc. cit.*) in 1960. Also, the nesting of the species in the interior appears to be the first. Possibly the dense stand of low, dead trees, standing in water, affords a nesting site similar to those used in coastal areas.—UDO BUERKLE and W. DAN MANSELL, *Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, Hespeler, Ontario, Canada.*

**Bulwer's Petrel (*Bulweria bulwerii*) in Trinidad, West Indies.**—On 23 January 1961, a dead Bulwer's Petrel was found by J. B. Saunders on Soldado Rock, a small island off the southwest tip of Trinidad, West Indies (Lat. 10° 04' 24" N, Long. 62° 00' 56" W). The bird's body was mummified and in excellent condition. It is now no. 763839 in The American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy writes: "This constitutes a new record for the western Atlantic north of the equator. This petrel is not unfamiliar in certain seasons along the coast of Brazil, whither it flies presumably from its nesting grounds on the eastern Atlantic islands. Farther north, however, it seems to be virtually unrecorded in the western Atlantic."—RICHARD FFRENCH, *St. Peter's School, Texaco Trinidad, Inc., Pointe a Pierre, Trinidad, W. I.*

**Black-throated Sparrows in the eastern United States.**—The Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*) breeds in the arid and semi-arid portions of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, the eastern limits of its known breeding range being western Oklahoma and central Texas. It normally winters chiefly in the southern parts of the breeding range, occurring casually east to "Kansas (near Garden City)." Although this last locality is given under *A. b. opuntia* (A. O. U. Check-list, 5th edition, p. 604, 1957), the specimen from there was determined as *A. b. deserticola* (see M. D. Schwilling, *Wilson Bull.*, 66: 151, 1954).

A tendency toward eastward movement is indicated by the fact that between 1959 and 1962 this species has been observed in the eastern United States, at least five times, as follows: near Rockton, Illinois, 3 and 4 May 1959 (Morse, *Passenger Pigeon*, 22: 26–27, 1960); Madison, Wisconsin, 23 December 1959 to 22 April 1960 (Fetterer, *ibid.*, 22: 32–33, 1960); Deerfield, Massachusetts, 5 November 1959 (Eliot, *Mass. Audubon*, 44: 162–163, 1960); near Conneaut Creek, Ohio, 5 November to 9 December 1961 (P. Savage, *in litt.*); and near New Brunswick, New Jersey, details below. As far as I know, these are the only reported occurrences of *A. bilineata* east of the Mississippi River. The Wisconsin, Ohio, and New Jersey individuals were recorded at feeding stations.



Figure 1. Black-throated Sparrow at a feeding station near New Brunswick, New Jersey, 5 November 1961. Photograph by Norman G. Levine.

Figure 1, from a color photograph of the individual in New Jersey, shows a bird that remained at the feeder of Mrs. H. MacKenzie from 30 October 1961 to 23 April 1962. She reported that it fed on marigold seeds as well as a mixture of "wild bird" feed, and was observed by "hundreds" of people during its stay.

Thanks are due Mr. Alfred E. Eynon of Madison, Wisconsin, for calling my attention to the three published reports.—JOHN L. BULL, *The American Museum of Natural History, New York* 24, *New York*.