

tion, No. B-129). Dr. Oberholser states that the canyon is in the range of *fallax*, thus no other subspecies is believed to be in that region. However, Song Sparrows *lighter* in color than the Borell specimen have been frequently observed in the Canyon Bottom and have been known to breed there. It is very likely that this is the Desert Song Sparrow (*M. m. saltonis*), but specimens must be secured for complete identification.—RUSSELL K. GRATER, *National Park Service, Denver, Colo.*

**The Canada Warbler Breeding Near Toledo, Ohio.**—On July 10, 1937, at the eastern bank of a small valley in the "Oak Openings", Swanton Township, Lucas County, I found a male Canada Warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*) feeding a fledgling a few days out of the nest. Because of the heavy foliage I was unable to collect the young bird and therefore did not take the parent. The fledgling was not seen again, but on July 18 I found the adult female.

This evidence of nesting was not entirely unexpected as I had found singing males in Lucas County on June 20, 1931, in Swanton Township; on June 24, 1931, in Springfield Township; and on June 16, 1935, at the same location in which the breeding bird was found. This last individual was seen and heard by several members of the Cleveland Bird Club who were with me at the time.

According to Dr. Lawrence E. Hicks this species is known to breed otherwise in Ohio only in Ashtabula County ("Distribution of Breeding Birds of Ohio", 1935).—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

**Nesting of the Least Tern in Iowa.**—Some question has been raised relative to the status of the Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*) in Iowa. The fourth edition of the "A. O. U. Check-List" records it as breeding "... on islands in the Mississippi and Missouri river systems (formerly at least) to South Dakota and Iowa..." DuMont, in his "Birds of Iowa", says, "An uncommon summer resident... with reports of former breeding in Cerro Gordo and Pottawattamie Counties and probable nesting in Lee County... Youngworth (WILSON BULLETIN, XLII, pp. 102-103) recorded the breeding of this tern in the Sioux City region..." Youngworth saw young terns flying with adults but did not actually find the nests. Circumstances, however, led him to believe that the young were hatched near by.

With T. C. Stephens and W. W. Trusell I have been able to make some interesting observations on the breeding of the Least Tern in Woodbury County, Iowa, and Dakota County, Nebraska. During July and August, 1937, we found a total of fourteen nests, twenty-nine eggs, and two fledglings on the sandbars of the Missouri River. Eleven of the nests were in Dakota County, Nebraska, and three were in Woodbury County, Iowa. We took some thirty or forty photographs besides collecting two eggs and two adult terns.—BRUCE F. STILES, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

**Whooping Cranes in Southwestern Missouri, 1937.**—On October 19, 1937, Mrs. Fred A. Cahill of Branson, Taney County, Missouri, wrote to Mr. I. T. Bode, Director of Conservation, concerning a large bird which, with two young, had spent the summer along Roark Creek, a stream entering the western end of Lake Taneycomo. Mr. Bode sent me the letter, and subsequent correspondence with Mrs. Cahill has convinced me that her birds were an adult and two young Whooping Cranes. In view of the unusual nature of this record, it seems best in the following account to quote rather extensively from her letters.

A single large, pure white bird with black wing-tips was first seen in late May or early June; the exact date was not recorded. It was seen thereafter by