

Killdeer Nesting at Fort Myers, Florida.—On April 1, 1939, Mr. Beaman Belvin sent word to me that he had found a Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*) nest. On April 4 his father, Mr. William Belvin, told me there were 3 eggs in the nest. It was not, however, until April 16 that I was able to see the nest. The bird was incubating and remained on the nest until we approached within a few feet.

As far as I have been able to ascertain this is the most southerly record for the breeding of the Killdeer in Florida.

Both Mr. Beaman and Mr. William Belvin have found nests before but did not record the dates. Nevertheless all were found in the same locality.—BERNARD H. STEVENSON, 2117 Woodford Ave., Fort Myers, Florida.

Western Sandpiper in Kentucky.—On the Falls of the Ohio River near Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on July 22, 1939, the writers observed a single Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes maurii*) feeding among rocks at the edge of the water in the company of Killdeers. The bird was collected and proved to be a female in early fall plumage. Its bill measured exactly one inch in length. This specimen apparently constitutes the first record of the species from Kentucky.—BURT L. MONROE and ROBERT M. MENGEL, Louisville, Kentucky.

Short-billed Marsh Wren near Baltimore, Maryland.—The Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*) seems to be a rather uncommon bird along some parts of the middle Atlantic seaboard. In the long history of observations at Washington, D.C., specimens have been taken only three times, according to Miss Cooke (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.* 42, 1929: 63). It may, therefore, be of interest to record the collection of a female of this species at Loch Raven, Maryland, near Baltimore and only about forty miles north of Washington. The bird was taken on May 11, 1939, in an abandoned upland field dotted with bushes and small trees.—HAVEN KOLB, *The Natural History Society of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland.*

The Starling in Mexico.—On February 18, 1939, we saw a flock of about 25 Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) on the Pan-American Highway 9 kilometers south of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico. On returning over the same route in June, we failed to note the species. This is apparently the first record of the Starling in Mexico.—PIERCE BRODKORB and ARTHUR E. STAEBLER, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Swainson's Warbler in Illinois.—On September 1, 1938, I collected a female Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsoni*) and saw another in the dense bottomland near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers just south of Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois.

I was surprised to learn from Mr. C. T. Black at the University of Illinois that this is the first known specimen for Illinois although there are several sight records as follows: In the spring of 1878 (April 17 or later) William Brewster and Robert Ridgway (*Bull. Nuttall Orn. Club*, 3, 1879: 163) saw this species several times, heard its song, and even shot one which they failed to recover, at Mount Carmel, Wabash County. Howard Ray and Alfred O. Gross (*Auk*, 25, 1908: 225) heard and saw one on June 17, 1907, four miles north of DuQuoin, Perry County, in a dense growth of willows bordering a low, wet pasture. Arthur H. Howell (*Auk*, 27, 1910: 216) observed this bird several times at Olive Branch, Alexander County, between May 15 and May 20, 1909 and at Reevesville, Johnson County, on June 21 and 22, 1909.

The unossified condition of the skull and small size of the ovary (2 millimeters in length) indicate that my specimen is a first-year bird. It weighed 15.6 grams and was moderately fat. It has been deposited in the U.S. Biological Survey collection in Washington, D.C., as No. 342077.

These records indicate that Swainson's Warbler may some day be found breeding in southern Illinois.—GEORGE ANDREW AMMANN, *U.S. Biological Survey, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

Second Occurrence of Brewer's Blackbird in Ohio.—Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) was added to the list of Ohio birds April 12, 1936, when I collected a female from a group of three males and two females in Spencer Township, Lucas County (*Auk*, 53: 452). On April 3, 1938, in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County, Ohio, I found 55 of these birds. Within an area of five miles square, four flocks numbering from 75 to 200 "blackbirds"—Starlings, Red-winged Blackbirds, Grackles, and Cowbirds—were checked and Brewer's Blackbirds were found in each of them. The largest number of Brewer's Blackbirds seen in one place was 25 and these showed a tendency to group together when the entire flock was disturbed. Males outnumbered females about five to one. A pair was collected for the Ohio State Museum.

Jerusalem Township borders on Lake Erie and Maumee Bay, and the land, which is old lake bottom, is very flat. All of the Brewer's Blackbirds were found in fields which had been cultivated the previous year and which were a great distance from any patches of forest.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

Nelson's Sparrow in Monroe County, Michigan.—On May 29, 1939, Mr. John J. Stophlet and I flushed a Nelson's Sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacuta nelsoni*) from a grassy area in the Erie Marsh, Erie Township, Monroe County, Michigan. The bird was collected and found to be a female weighing 15 grams. The skin was given to the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. Seven Nelson's Sparrows have been taken in Michigan previous to this specimen, which is the only one collected in spring (Check List of the Birds of Michigan, J. Van Tyne, 1938).—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, *Toledo, Ohio.*

A Northern Occurrence of the Grasshopper Sparrow.—A specimen of this species, *Ammodramus savannarum*, was collected by the writer on July 3, 1939, at Pickerel Lake, east of Burk's Falls, Parry Sound District, Ontario. It is a male and is now number 29972 in the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology collection.

The locality is some fifty miles north of any previous Ontario record in the files of the Museum. Stoke's Bay in the Bruce peninsula (noted on June 1, 1938 by Herbert W. Brandt), Penetanguishene in Simcoe County (noted in June, 1935 by Clifford E. Hope), Bobcaygeon in Victoria County (noted in June, 1931 by Paul Harrington) and Ottawa in Carleton County (two records, June 27-28, 1898 and June 30, 1909 by F. A. Saunders and G. Eifrig respectively) were the northernmost points of occurrence previously reported to the Museum. The Penetanguishene and Bobcaygeon observations were recorded by Paul Harrington and the writer (*Trans. Royal Can. Inst.*, 22, 1937 :270) and the Ottawa occurrences by W. T. Macoun et al (*Ottawa Nat.*, 12, 1899 :265) and G. Eifrig (*Auk*, 26, 1909 :432).—JAMES L. BAILLIE, JR., *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario.*