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ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, P. O. Box 141, Canaan, Connecticut, May 8, 1959.

**Early and elaborate nests of the Killdeer in Hancock County, Ohio.**—The beginning of the nesting season for the Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) in Ohio is usually given as "April," although it sometimes begins in March. On March 31, 1946, I found a Killdeer nest containing four eggs in front of the clubhouse of the Skeet Club, two miles southeast of Findlay, Ohio. On March 24, 1945, I found a nest containing three eggs in a stone quarry in Findlay. A fourth egg was laid on March 26.

The Killdeer may build a nest more often than is popularly supposed. Of 10 nests found in recent years, two have been elaborately constructed. One of these was found between two rows of plants in a soybean field on June 30, 1948. It contained four eggs. This nest was built in a slight depression, the bottom of which was paved with small pebbles. These stones were flat and about half an inch wide.

The other elaborately constructed nest was the March 24 nest mentioned above. This nest was four inches in diameter, placed in a slight depression, and surrounded by a rough circle of eight pieces of limestone, averaging two inches in height. The area between these rocks had been paved with approximately 180 flat pieces of limestone and coal. The paving material toward the center of the nest averaged one-fourth inch in diameter. The outer edge of the nest was higher than the center and consisted of larger pieces of stone and coal averaging one-half inch in diameter. The four eggs in this nest hatched before 9:00 a.m. on April 19.—RICHARD STUART PHILLIPS, 834 Liberty Street, Findlay, Ohio, February 11, 1959.

**A hybrid White-crowned × White-throated Sparrow.**—On several occasions at Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia, in December, 1957, and January, 1958, several people, including P. A. DuMont, Donald Lamm, and I, had excellent views of what were thought to be at least three adult Gambel's Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambelii*). The birds were in a mixed flock of sparrows, including nine or 10 White-crowned Sparrows (*Z. l. leucophrys*). I collected one of the three supposedly Gambel's Sparrows on January 5, 1958, at Fort Belvoir. The specimen was prepared as no. 468554 (U. S. National Museum).

The specimen was not prepared until mid-May but was then compared carefully to specimens of the genus *Zonotrichia* in the USNM. In the opinions of Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Dr. John Aldrich, Dr. H. Friedmann, and Mr. H. G. Diegman, specimen no. 468554 is a hybrid between White-crowned and White-throated (*Z. albicollis*) Sparrows, and not an example of Gambel's Sparrow.

The two most convincing characteristics which led to this conclusion are: (1) The very broad and large white loreal area corresponding exactly in size and shape with that area in *Z. albicollis* (which is yellow in adults of that species). This same area in every specimen of *Z. l. gambelii* at the USNM is much narrower and more confined. (2) The coloration