

Extension of Breeding Range of the Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow (*Ammospiza mirabilis*).—This little-known Sparrow was discovered by Arthur H. Howell, in February, 1918, on a brackish prairie, about half a mile back from the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, near Cape Sable, Florida. A few specimens were obtained then and later, in April, 1926, twelve were secured for the Biological Survey Collection.

On May 3, 1928, while walking through an extensive savanna or prairie in Collier County lying between pine forests and an extensive cypress swamp, I found a singing male Seaside Sparrow which I took to be this species and it is so recorded in Mr. Howell's 'Florida Bird Life.' The protracted drought had made the savanna dry as powder and dust could be kicked up anywhere. The spot is situated about six miles northeast of Pinecrest and is possibly three miles square. It was visited again by Mr. J. C. Howell, Jr., and myself on April 21, 1932, when we found possibly fifteen or twenty pairs of the birds within half a mile. The males were singing vigorously and one bird was carrying a worm probably for its young. We searched about an hour for nests but failed to find any and I am inclined to think that instead of building in clumps of grass, as do the east coast Seaside Sparrows, these birds must nest directly on the ground. One bird flushed quite close to me and I could distinguish its greenish colored back but not having a gun it was impossible to make identification positive. There had been little rain and the savanna was very dry but not so noticeably as in 1928.

I feel convinced that a search of the marshes at the head of Shark River as well as in the neighborhood of Everglade, Collier County, would reveal colonies of these birds as both regions seem exactly suited to their needs.—
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Notes on the Nesting of the Slate-colored Junco.—During the summer of 1933 the writer had under observation three nests of the Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*), which were located in the Alleghany State Park (Quaker Bridge, N. Y.) in the vicinity of the Alleghany School of Natural History. All three nests were located in holes on generally north-facing slopes, two to ten feet from the bottoms of the slopes. All three nests were constructed largely of grasses, one of them having a dual entrance, the front of the hole in which the nest was located being screened by matted grass.

The nest which was studied in greatest detail was located in a bank flanking a well-traveled highway, but the birds appeared to be little disturbed by the traffic. The eggs were laid June 30 to July 3; they hatched on July 13 and 14; and the young left the nest July 26. There were four eggs laid, all of the young growing to maturity.

Both the male and female fed the young, but the male fed 60 times to the female's 49 during the periods of observation, which totaled fourteen and one-half hours. The average frequency of feeding was about eight times per hour. When feeding the parents never flew directly to the nest,