

Examination was made of all the species and subspecies of *Leucosticte* excepting the Sierra Nevada Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis dawsoni*) skins of which were not available. The latter according to the describer is similar to the Gray-crowned Finch (*Leucosticte tephrocotis tephrocotis*) with the general coloration of all plumages grayer-toned, less intensively brown and the size slightly smaller. The distinctive feature of Hepburn's Rosy Finch is the coloration of the head as described above and especially the presence of the light neutral gray which extends well down the sides of the head to the narrow band of brown on the throat. This coloration is shared only by the Aleutian Rosy Finch (*Leucosticte griseonucha*) which is very much larger and decidedly darker-colored, hence the identity of the Maine bird with this form is also eliminated.

The general range of Hepburn's Rosy Finch during the breeding season is above timber line on the mountains from the Alaskan peninsula east and south to central Oregon; in winter it is found along the Pacific coast from Kodiak Island to Vancouver Island and southeastward to the mountains of Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. There is a single Minnesota record of a male shot from a flock of Snow Buntings near Minneapolis, on January 3, 1889. As far as I can ascertain there is no record of the bird, other than the present Maine record, east of the Mississippi River.—ALFRED O. GROSS, *Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.*

Leconte's Sparrow in Clermont County, Ohio.—The year 1936 marked the first time in fifty-six years that Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) has been reported and definitely verified by a specimen from the State of Ohio. Our friend, the late Charles Dury, had taken the first one in the State in the spring of 1880, near Cincinnati. From Louis Campbell of Toledo, Ohio, we learn that he collected the first of a series of thirteen in the Toledo region on August 30, 1936. From October 11 to October 25, 1936, the writers collected six Leconte's Sparrows from a fallow field one mile north of Glen Este in Union Township, Clermont County, Ohio. Following is a list of these specimens with dates and sex:—

October 11, 1936, male and female

October 18, 1936, male

October 25, 1936, male, and two females

On October 11, and again on October 18, we saw single birds that we did not collect.

All of the sparrows were taken and seen within two hundred yards of one another in the same field. Plants that we could identify in the field were blackberry, juncus, goldenrod, dewberry, andropogon, and poverty grass. There were several kinds of low-growing undergrasses and other plants which we were unable to name. We are of the opinion that these birds have not occurred in this or adjacent fields during the past five years. We have hunted these plots carefully in all seasons for specimens of Henslow's, Grasshopper and Savannah Sparrows and Bob-white. The only other birds we recall having found in this field in the autumn were Meadowlark, Vesper Sparrow and Song Sparrow. In spring the field is a favorite spot for Woodcock when performing their nocturnal courtship. All of the specimens have been placed in the collection of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History Museum—WOODROW GOODPASTER AND KARL H. MASLOWSKI, *Cincinnati Society of Natural History Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Leconte's Sparrow near Toledo, Ohio.—On August 30, 1936, I collected a Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) on a small, low, grassy island in the Maumee River Rapids in Waterville Township, Lucas County, Ohio. On September 6, in a similar location in Providence Township, Lucas County, one was seen by Mrs.