

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.

Walter Sperry and Miss Dorothy Bline of Newark, Ohio. Following this lead, Preston Smith of Ottawa, Ohio, Joe Bailey of Toledo and the writer returned on September 12 and collected the bird. Shortly after this date, the river rose, preventing any further occurrence of Leconte's Sparrows on the river islands in that district.

On September 13, I investigated a grassy area of about six acres which bordered a large marsh in Jerusalem Township, Lucas County. The earth, perfectly dry at this season, was thickly overgrown with blue-joint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis* (Michx.) Beauv.) with a sprinkling of reeds (*Phragmites phragmites* (L.) Karst.) and some areas of tall slough grass (*Spartina Michauxiana* Hitchc.). Scattered promiscuously throughout were thick stands of saw-tooth sunflower (*Helianthus grosse-serratus* Martens) and/or giant ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida* L.). Here the following sight records of Leconte's Sparrows were obtained, all by the writer except where otherwise noted: September 13, one; September 20, one; October 4, one; October 11, twenty; October 17, thirty-five, Lawrence E. Hicks; October 18, eight; October 25, twenty-three; October 31, one; November 1, four. The apparent variation in numbers in October is due largely to weather conditions.

Northwest of, and separated from, the six-acre tract by a road and a canal, was a much larger field supporting similar vegetation. This area was first visited October 18 and four Leconte's Sparrows were found. On October 25, an effort was made to determine the Leconte's Sparrow population of the entire field. Roughly rectangular in shape, it extended south from Maumee Bay a distance of 4125 feet and was 3300 feet wide. Selecting a point at random on the northern boundary, I traveled directly south to the opposite edge. Thirty Leconte's Sparrows were found. Assuming conservatively that a strip 200 feet in width was covered to take care of any lateral wanderings which I may have made in verifying identifications, I computed the entire population as follows:

$$3300 \text{ feet} \div 200 \text{ feet} = 16.5 \text{ two hundred foot strips}$$

$$16.5 \times 30 = 495 \text{ Leconte's Sparrows}$$

These birds were well distributed throughout except where pure stands of grasses were found. In every case, the sparrows were flushed within one hundred feet of one of the 'islands' of giant ragweed and/or saw-tooth sunflowers. On October 31, an extensive search did not reveal a single Leconte's but on the following day one was seen in the extreme northwest corner. The opening of the hunting season prevented any further visits to this and the six-acre areas. I have never before searched these fields for birds in the autumn.

No Leconte's Sparrows were found anywhere else in the Toledo district; on October 26 favorable locations in the Oak Openings west of Toledo were searched without success.

The complete list of specimens taken,—all in Lucas County, Ohio,—is as follows:

Date	Sex	Location	Collected and prepared by	Plumage
August 30, 1936	♂	Waterville Twp.	L. W. Campbell	Moulting
September 12, 1936	♂	Providence Twp.	L. W. Campbell	Moulting
September 13, 1936	♂	Jerusalem Twp.	L. W. Campbell	Moulting
October 4, 1936	♀	Jerusalem Twp.	L. W. Campbell	Fresh
October 11, 1936	♀, ♂	Jerusalem Twp.	L. W. Campbell	Fresh
October 17, 1936	♂, ♀ ♀	Jerusalem Twp.	Dr. L. E. Hicks	Fresh
October 18, 1936	♀ ♀	Jerusalem Twp.	L. W. Campbell	Fresh
October 24, 1936	♀	Jerusalem Twp.	L. W. Campbell	Fresh
November 1, 1936	♂	Jerusalem Twp.	L. W. Campbell	Fresh

All of the above specimens have been given to the Ohio State Museum except one of those taken October 18, which has been given to the University of Michigan Museum, and one of those taken by Dr. Hicks which has been given to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Apparently only one specimen of Leconte's Sparrow has ever been taken before in Ohio, of which Lynds Jones (Wilson Bull., p. 20, 1907) writes:

"*Ammodramus Leconteii*—LeConte's Sparrow. Mr. Charles Dury informs me that he accidentally found a specimen of this sparrow in his collection labeled Grasshopper Sparrow. It was captured by him in a swampy meadow near Ross Lake (Hamilton County, Karl Maslowski) on April 5, 1880. It is an adult male."

John H. Ritter (Wilson Bull., p. 29, 1933) reports a sight record of this species on September 3, 1932, in Toledo, Ohio, near the northeasterly city limits.

I know of no other reports of this species in the State previous to 1936.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, 304 Fearing Blvd., Toledo, Ohio.

Shufeldt's Junco near Toledo, Ohio.—On November 29, 1936, in Monclova Township, Lucas County, Ohio, I collected a male junco which was identified by Dr. Alden H. Miller of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, as Shufeldt's Junco (*Junco oreganus shufeldti*) as employed in the fourth edition of the A. O. U. Check-list. The bird was with a group of about twenty-five Slate-colored Juncos (*Junco h. hyemalis*). To my knowledge, Shufeldt's Junco has never been taken before in Ohio. The skin is No. 7273 in the Ohio State Museum.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. Miller for his kindness in identifying this specimen.—LOUIS W. CAMPBELL, Toledo, Ohio.