

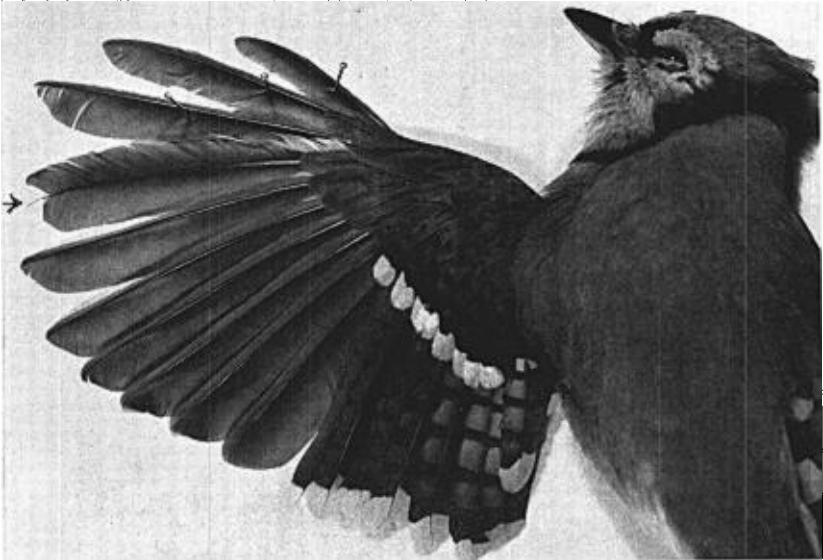
a few were noted in a similar high, open glade swamp near Accident, all in Garrett County.

The Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*) was not given at all in that list. This species clearly has no use for wooded, mountainous regions. But on subsequent visits to this lovely section I found it as a summer resident, but only in the higher and then more-open, agricultural parts, near Accident. Dates are July 8 and 17, 1920.—C. W. G. EIFRIG, *River Forest, Illinois*.

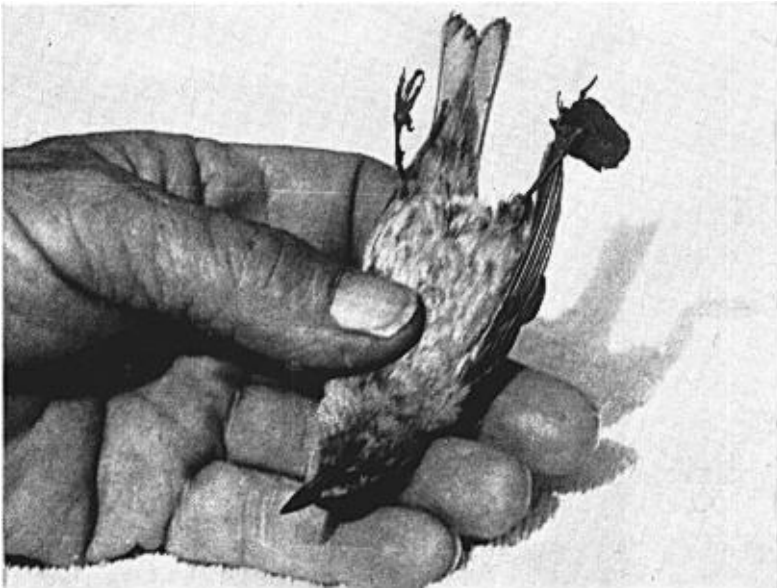
An unfortunate Pine Warbler.—On April 23, 1937, while Mr. John B. Semple and I were collecting birds in the northern part of McCurtain County, southeastern Oklahoma, we chanced to frighten from the ground a small, dun-colored bird which obviously was in a weakened condition. It flew uncertainly, alighted in a small pine, lost its grip, fluttered to the lower branches, and fell to the ground. Hurrying forward, we caught in our hands a female Pine Warbler, *Dendroica pinus* (Wilson), so helpless that we decided it best to kill it. Examining the specimen closely, we discovered that the right foot was almost completely encircled by a piece of pine bark, which refused to come loose and which, judging from its weathered appearance, had been detached from the tree for some time (Plate 10, lower figure). The bird was very thin and its plumage badly worn. Most of the feathers of the crown were missing. It is our belief that the unfortunate bird had caught its foot in the bark while searching for food, was held captive for some time, finally managed to break free from the tree, but was never thereafter, because of the considerable burden, able to get about normally.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

A warbler wave of interest.—When the days during spring migration are clear, we seem to miss in Florida and Alabama many of the warblers that bring so much color and movement to the northern groves and gardens. Apparently these birds fly directly over us, perhaps pausing only when they reach the Appalachians or beyond. However, this year (1937) I am able to report a real warbler wave in Alabama during the first two days of May. Several days of rainy weather evidently caused the birds to settle for feeding and rest. Many species were abundant; the air was filled with warbler songs. The Cerulean, ordinarily an inhabitant of the tree-tops, had joined its relatives in seeking shelter in the lower branches, and with them, was "singing in the rain." During one hour in the early morning of May 1, on the TVA reservation at Florence, Alabama, twenty species of warblers were observed. The following day, along Short Creek, near Guntersville, twenty-five species were found in three hours. The schedule below will show something of their relative abundance (P = present; C = common):—

	Florence	Guntersville	Song
Black and White Warbler	C	C	X
Prothonotary Warbler	P	C	X
Worm-eating Warbler		4	X
Golden-winged Warbler	1	6	X
Blue-winged Warbler		1	
Tennessee Warbler	2	1	X
Nashville Warbler	2	1	X
Yellow Warbler	C	P	X
Magnolia Warbler	C	C	X
Cape May Warbler		C	X



SUTTON AND ARNOLD: AN ABNORMAL BLUE JAY PRIMARY



SUTTON: AN UNFORTUNATE PINE WARBLER

	Florence	Guntersville	Song
Black-throated Blue Warbler.....		2	
Myrtle Warbler.....	C	C	X
Black-throated Green Warbler.....	C	C	X
Cerulean Warbler.....		5	X
Blackburnian Warbler.....	2	4	X
Sycamore Warbler.....	1		X
Chestnut-sided Warbler.....	C	C	X
Bay-breasted Warbler.....	2	3	X
Black-poll Warbler.....	2	5	X
Western Palm Warbler.....	3		
Louisiana Water-Thrush.....		C	X
Kentucky Warbler.....	P	C	X
Yellow-throat.....	P	P	X
Yellow-breasted Chat.....		2	X
Hooded Warbler.....	C	C	X
Wilson's Warbler.....	1		
Canada Warbler.....		3	X
American Redstart.....	P	C	X

The Sycamore Warbler was observed carefully for several minutes at a distance of eight to ten feet, in perfect light, the bird having come close in response to 'squeaking.' This is a heretofore unreported species for Alabama, unless recorded since the publishing of Howell's 'Birds of Alabama.'

In 'Birds of Alabama,' the Nashville Warbler is also reported "very rare," there being but one record at that time for the State. There had also been but one previous record for the Wilson's Warbler, May 2, 1908. The Cape May Warbler is listed as "occurring irregularly as a migrant," "recorded by two local observers"; the Black-throated Blue as a "rare migrant"; while the Bay-breasted, Blackburnian, Canada Warblers were reported as "rather uncommon."—C. RUSSELL MASON, *Sanford, Florida*.

Leconte's Sparrow in southern Ontario.—The 1931 A. O. U. 'Check-list' gives the occurrence of the Leconte's Sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) in Ontario as "casual." This seems to be the case in regard to that part of the province lying north and west of Lake Superior. In southern Ontario, however, the only record of its occurrence is that of one taken at Toronto by George Pearce on May 5, 1897 (Auk, 14: 411, 1897). With the above exception, the most easterly record appears to be that of a male of the year taken near Lake Manitowik, northern Algoma District, on August 24, 1928, by Fargo and Trautman (Canadian Field-Nat., 44: 30-33, 1930).

The year 1937 marked the first time in forty years that the species has been reported and verified by specimens from southern Ontario. This year's invasion was first evidenced on May 14, 1937, when George North identified one at the Dundas Marsh, Hamilton. On May 27, 1937, J. M. Speirs and the writer watched a singing male in a field at Armour Heights, on the northern environs of Toronto. Further visits to this field on subsequent days revealed at least six males, in song. Although this colony was present throughout the summer, no evidence of breeding was obtained.

On June 28, 1937, R. D. Ussher and D. Ross discovered several of this species at the Holland River Marsh in King Township, York County.

On July 10, 1937, while investigating the north side of the Holland Marsh, near