

**Ash-throated Flycatcher in Rhode Island.**—On 15 September 1960 I collected an immature, female Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*) on Block Island, Newport County, Rhode Island. It was moderately fat and weighed 26.2 g, with a wing length (chord) of 88.5 mm and a fully ossified skull. The plumage was extremely worn, with the bird still in juvenal plumage, and only a few sheathed feathers indicating the onset of the postjuvenal molt. The specimen (No. 261402), now in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College, was identified by Dr. Wesley A. Lanyon as belonging to the nominate race (*M. c. cinerascens*).

Although the Ash-throated Flycatcher has been recorded east of the Mississippi River with increasing frequency in recent years (Simon, 1958: 469; Williams, 1959: 528), this is the first record for Rhode Island and, indeed, for the northeast. Therefore, it is tempting to succumb to the obvious conclusion that the bird was carried away from its normal migration route by Hurricane Donna, which passed a few miles west of Block Island on 12 September. But an equally probable alternative explanation can be found in the recently proposed hypothesis that a number of birds fly north in the fall (see Baird *et al.*, 1959). This latter explanation has the advantage of accounting not only for this particular flycatcher, but also for the many other records of extralimitals that reach New England. It also can account, in part, for the appearance of the Ash-throated Flycatcher in other areas outside its normal range.

#### LITERATURE CITED

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- WILLIAMS, L. E., JR. 1959. Ash-throated Flycatcher in Alabama. *Auk*, **76**: 528.
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**Foods of Le Conte's Sparrow.**—During the fall and spring of 1960–1961, 15 Le Conte's Sparrows (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*) were taken at Tucker Prairie, a 65-hectare (160-acre) tract of virgin prairie, 27 km (17 miles) east of Columbia, Missouri.

Since the literature appears to contain nothing other than the statement by Walkinshaw (*Auk*, 54: 309–320, 1937) that nestlings were observed on four occasions being fed small insects, it seems appropriate to communicate my results.

With the help of Leroy Korschgen, Missouri Conservation Commission Biologist, the 1.33 cc total contents of the 15 Le Conte's Sparrow gizzards were examined and the following foods were identified:

Food item	Volume
<i>I. Plant Foods</i> (Names follow Gray's <i>Manual of Botany</i> , 1951)	
<i>Acalypha virginica</i> (Three-seeded Mercury)	Trace (less .1%)
<i>Agrostis alba</i> (Redtop)	Trace
<i>Agrostis</i> sp. (Bentgrass)	.7%
<i>Andropogon Gerardi</i> (Big Bluestem)	1.5%
<i>Andropogon scoparius</i> (Little Bluestem)	6.6%
<i>Andropogon</i> sp. (Bluestem)	22.1%
<i>Carex</i> sp. (Sedge)	Trace