

area of ground nearby; during the next half hour the female also visited this spot twice with food, though she arrived by a much more devious route. The nest held five nearly-fledged young; it was on the ground, well concealed among weed one to two feet high, primarily ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), about 20 feet north of the fence, and in the firelane 35 feet in width paralleling the fence. The young showed clearly the distinct dark striping on the breast; one was collected (U. O. M. Z. no. 2161).

The presence in the fall of 1952 of an immature Cassin's Sparrow (mentioned above) provides evidence that this bird probably has nested in central Oklahoma for a minimum of four years. Considering the facts that in the three intervening years a considerable amount of time has been spent in the field in the vicinity of Norman by ornithologists from the University of Oklahoma and by local enthusiasts, and that prior to this year no Cassin's Sparrows have been encountered during the breeding season, it seems certain that this bird breeds here only in widely-scattered, small populations.—JOHN C. JOHNSON, JR., *Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, July 29, 1955.*

**Wilson's Petrel in southern Ontario.**—Hurricane "Connie" passed south of Buffalo, New York, at approximately 6:00 p.m. on August 13, 1955, bringing gale-force winds and torrential rains to the eastern end of Lake Erie. The following morning Eric W. Bastin, George Meyers and Glenn Meyers, all of Hamilton, Ontario, searched the north shore of Lake Erie at likely points in the affected area, hoping to see unusual pelagic birds.

At Grabell Point, near Long Beach, Ontario, the body of a Wilson's Petrel (*Oceanites oceanicus oceanicus*) was picked up by Glenn Meyers. Lying just above high-water mark, it was water-soaked but otherwise in good condition, no decomposition being apparent. Identification was confirmed shortly afterwards by Dr. Harold Axtell of The Buffalo Museum of Science, who joined the party later. The petrel was given to The Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario. The only previous record for the species in Ontario occurred in the year 1897, at Gull Lake in the Muskoka District.—ERIC W. BASTIN, *43 Inglewood Drive, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, September 2, 1955.*

**Prairie Warbler breeding in Texas.**—Breeding of the Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) in east Texas has been suspected for some time, for some of these birds remain here several weeks after the main migration has ended. Bent (1953. *U. S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 203:436) does not list this warbler as breeding in Texas. I saw and heard singing males of this species in the late spring and early summer in 1952, 1953 and 1954 in three localities in Smith County, Texas, but found only two abandoned nests and three immature birds during that time. These observations were witnessed by my wife and some of the members of the Tyler Audubon Society.

In 1955 my observations were begun 12 miles south of Tyler in an abandoned field of about 15 acres which contained second-growth sweet gum (*Liquidambar*), hickories (*Carya* sp.) and oaks (*Quercus* sp.). Nearby were shortleaf pines (*Pinus* sp.), various shrubs and a stand of grass 15 inches tall. On visiting this area on April 17, I discovered that some of the Prairie Warblers had already arrived, and during the following weeks I observed from four to six singing males in the vicinity of the old field at all times. On May 30, I observed a female gathering nesting material and flying into a 25-foot sweetgum, but I did not locate the almost-completed nest until