

24, 1898, I made the acquaintance of this species at the mouth of the Thames River and took a specimen. In July of the same year I took two at Sarnia and having become better acquainted with it, I found on an expedition taken in June, 1905, that it was quite common in the territory we examined at the mouth of the Thames, and we saw and heard about twenty in the day, although we failed to find a nest. It seems hardly likely that there is another species left to be discovered in Ontario of which such numbers can be found.

BICKNELL'S THRUSH (*Hylocichla aliciae Bicknelli*). On Sept. 16, 1898, Robt. Elliott took a specimen of this bird at Bryanston. The identification was confirmed by R. H. Howe, Jr., of Cambridge, Mass. No further occurrence has yet been recorded.

WILLOW THRUSH (*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*). The first of this variety to be recognized was due to a careful study made of my specimens by the late Robt. Elliott, whose suspicions were subsequently confirmed by R. R. Howe, who identified the bird as a Willow thrush. Since then a specimen in the McIlwraith collection, now in the possession of J. H. Fleming, and previously supposed to be a Wilson's, was found to be a Willow thrush.

BEWICK'S WREN (*Thromanes Bewickii*). A single specimen of this bird was taken by the writer near Appin, Ont., on Dec. 13, 1898. There was nearly a foot of light snow on the ground and the day was clear though not very cold. The bird was feeding and working along through upturned roots and piles of brush and after some trouble I shot him on a root. Up to the present no further record of this species as been made for Ontario.

KIRTLAND'S WARBLER (*Dendroica Kirtlandi*). The only Canadian specimen of this species was taken on the Island at Toronto, May 16, 1900, by J. Hughes Samuel and has already been recorded in THE NATURALIST. It stands today the only Canadian record.

PRAIRIE WARBLER (*Dendroica discolor*). Mr. Samuel took a specimen on the Island at Toronto May 10, 1900, and I believe Mr. Ames took another in the same spring; nothing further was learned of this species in Ontario until this year (1905) when