

states that not one of the features he has used in separating the two forms is quite constant. Bearing this in mind, I have little hesitation in arranging the series as follows.

1. *C. americana usneæ*, ad. ♂. Coll. W. E. S. London, May 1881.
2. *C. americana usneæ*, ad. ♂. Coll. W. E. S., Komoka, 24th May, 1888.
3. *C. americana usneæ*, ad. ♂. Coll. W. E. S., Komoka, 6th May, 1893.
4. *C. americana usneæ*, ad. ♂. R. E., Plover Mills, 16th May, 1899.

The first two being typical of the new Northern Parula, the last two being not quite typical of the original species now known as the Southern Parula.

The breeding range of the Northern Parula is given as "New England, New York and westward along the northern tier of States, northward to the Maritime Provinces and Canada." That of the Southern Parula, "The South Atlantic and Gulf States east of Texas, northward near the Atlantic Coast to the District of Columbia and in the interior to Mt. Carmel, Ill."

With respect to the last named, Mr. Brewster had examined no summer birds from immediately north of Washington or Illinois, and, while doubtless the vast majority of the Parulas of Ontario will prove to belong to the northern sub-species, yet the extreme southern edge of the Province being in the same faunal zone as Illinois, the Southern Parula may prove to be a not rare summer visitor to the counties bordering on Lake Erie.

I would urge on the members of our Ornithological Section the desirability of collecting more specimens, especially of adult males taken in spring. It is needless to add that accurate measurements made in the flesh are of great value to any one attempting the classification of such closely related forms.