

sepala grow singly as I had said, never like the other in tufts; and it would be difficult to name another acaulescent purple violet the leaves of which are so far from being describable as cucullate. Their almost absolute flatness contrasts strongly with the constantly involute foliage of the other. Not one of the marks at first attributed to *V. prionosepala* seems thus far to fail; but not until I had seen the two flourishing in their native haunts, and on the same acre of wild land, did I apprehend the matter of the difference in their respective times of flowering.

At one or two points in this Strathroy swamp I observed colonies of *V. blanda*. Over and above these two I saw here no other stemless violets.

THE PRAIRIE WARBLER (*DENDROICA DISCOLOR*) IN NORTHERN ONTARIO AND OTHER NOTES.

BY G. EIFRIG, OTTAWA.

On May 11th of this year the writer found a specimen of the Prairie Warbler on the edge of Lake Doré, near Eganville, Renfrew County. This is a distinctly southern form, whose metropolis is, say in the latitude of the State of Maryland. The northernmost points at which it has been taken so far are at Mt. Forest, Wellington County—and that once only, if I mistake not—and at Toronto, twice. So its finding in Renfrew County means quite an extension northward of its hitherto known range. Its occurrence there proved all the more remarkable, since it was a single female seen and taken, whereas in nearly all species of birds, if the two sexes do not migrate together, it is always the males that arrive first. Besides, the weather before the 11th had been so uninviting, cold and rainy—the thermometer stood at 35°-45° for more than a week previously, with the exception of two warmer days—that there were very few of even the hardy northern warblers to be seen, only one Myrtle Warbler and one Black and White Creeping Warbler being seen in a stay of hours at the edge of the lake and in the vicinity. Furthermore, whereas in its true home it is a bird that confines itself strictly to warm, dry hillsides and similar dry localities, this one was laboriously clambering about in the alder bushes at the water's edge, sometimes over the water. The bird was taken and is now in the writer's collection.

The occurrence of this southern species so far north seems to lend weight to a theory the writer has held for several years past, viz., that there is a distinct movement northward discernible on the part of the birds. Thus, the Chewink (*Pipilo*