

The previous local records seem to have been but three, one being a spring record, May 12, 1900 (Journ. Maine Orn. Soc., VI, p. 55). The other two were Sept. 20, 1896 (Bull. 3, Univ. of Maine), and Sept. 25, 1897 (Journ. Maine Orn. Soc., VI, p. 55).

The present specimen considerably extends the known period of migration.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Portland, Me.*

The Prothonotary Warbler in Colorado.—In "May or June, 1900," Mr. B. G. Voigt (deceased) shot a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) between Palmer Lake and Monument, Colo. In "May, 1902" he shot two more specimens of the same species on the Arkansas River about two miles east of Pueblo, Colo. I examined and identified these three birds, and while doing so was struck with the paleness of the bill, corresponding to the fall and winter plumage of this species. I thereupon sent one of the birds to Mr. Ridgway, who writes that there is in the Museum collections a specimen in this plumage which was taken as early as July 28, and who thinks that the dates "May" and "June," as given to me, are certainly erroneous. I cannot vouch for these dates, nor is it possible now to confirm the note which Mr. Voigt gave me shortly before his death. This establishes another new species for Colorado.—A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colo.*

'*Helminthophila lawrencei*' near the District of Columbia.—On May 12th the last, I took a warbler of the hybrid '*lawrencei*' type on Plummer Island, Maryland, near the camp of the Washington Biologists' Field Club. It is a high plumaged male, which for convenience may be designated as *lawrencei*, although it evidently differs widely from the type. As no other specimens of *lawrencei* are at hand, I am unable to judge with accuracy how far this differs from previous examples which have been taken. Judging from descriptions and figures, however, it appears to be much more similar to *H. chrysoptera* than most of those that have been recorded under the name *lawrencei*. It is distinctly grayish about the shoulders, sides of neck, and sides of body. The middle of the belly and posterior underparts are creamy yellowish, leaving only the central part of the breast from the black throat posteriorly clear yellow, and even this is of a more subdued greenish tone than in *H. pinus*. The nape, scapulars, and rump, though largely yellowish green, are partly grayish throughout. The chin and the anterior part of the malar stripes are yellowish, and the feathers of the black throat-patch are slightly tipped with yellow. The wing bars are almost as distinct as in *pinus* but their color is yellow as in *chrysoptera* and the secondaries are broadly edged with greenish. The crown is yellow becoming greenish posteriorly. The only whitish markings are the posterior half of the malar stripe and a short stripe behind the upper border of the eye corresponding to the superciliary stripe which in *chrysoptera* extends nearly or quite to the base of the bill. The lores and auriculars are black, practically as in *chrysoptera*.