

The next day, after referring to Forbush and others, I felt sure that the bird had been a Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora lawrencei*). Through my binoculars I had been able to distinguish clearly all of its characteristics: crown and sides of head bright yellow except for a black line through the eye, throat black, breast and belly bright yellow, wings and tail bluish, under tail-coverts white. There had been, however, one yellow wing-bar instead of the two white ones as in the typical *V. lawrencei*. Either the specimen was a hybrid more closely resembling *V. chrysoptera* or I had been deceived by its activity among the yellowish, budding oak leaves. As I observed it very carefully, I consider that the former is more probable.

As nearly as I can discover from available literature and from the records of the Natural History Society of Delaware, this is the first record of Lawrence's Warbler for Delaware. Mr. C. J. Pennock had placed the bird on the society's hypothetical list as of probable, but unrecorded, occurrence in the state.—J. WILLCOX BROWN, *Montchanin, Delaware*.

A Hybrid in the Genus *Dendroica*.—Hybrids in the genus *Dendroica* seem to be very rare. There is in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology a skin which is evidently a hybrid *Dendroica striata* × *Dendroica castanea*. The bird in question, No. 53692, is a male taken at Warren Dunes, Berrien County, Michigan, May 19, 1920, by Norman A. Wood. It is similar to *D. striata*, but differs from the latter species in the following particulars: malar region and chin black, with only the anterior half of the interramal region and a spot one or two millimeters in length at the end of the rami white; black streaks on the sides of throat coalescent, leaving a white line in the center of the throat only one to two mm. broad; chin, malar region, sides of neck, sides, and flanks more or less marked with bay; suborbital, auricular, and postauricular regions, as well as breast, pale cream buff; the abdomen, sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts also somewhat suffused with this color. The bird has the following measurements: wing (flat), 73 mm.; tail, 49; tarsus, 18.5; exposed culmen, 10.5; middle toe, 11.2.

W. P. Taylor (Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., VII, 173-177) has already reported an apparent hybrid *Dendroica coronata* × *D. auduboni*. It will be noted that in both of these cases the crossing has been between very closely related species.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*.

The Juvenal Plumage of Townsend's Warbler (*Dendroica townsendi*).—Apparently there is no description of the juvenal plumage of Townsend's Warbler. Two specimens were collected by the writer at Masset, Queen Charlotte Islands, in July, 1920. No. 6809, female juvenal, July 7, 1920, presents the following characters. Upper surface brownish olive, greener on dorsum and grayer on crown; lores and auriculars dusky brown, a broad supercilium and malar stripe whitish, faintly tinged with yellow; chin and throat dusky olive gray passing into white on the ventral

region and crissum, the flanks and breast streaked with dusky; wings with two white bars formed by the tips of the greater and lesser coverts, tertials edged with ash gray, the black central shafts of the white bars seen in the second (first winter) plumage are barely indicated; tail as in second plumage.

Bill blackish, whitish flesh along the cutting edge and base of lower mandible; tarsi brown, feet and claws brownish yellow, soles yellow.

Compared with the juvenal plumage of *D. virens* the general effect is browner and the stripes on lower surface more diffused while the auriculars are darker and indistinctly bordered posteriorly with buffy. Compared with the juvenal of *D. chrysoparia* these differences are more pronounced, the latter being grayer with a darker throat.

In this individual (No. 6809) a few yellow feathers of the second plumage are appearing while another juvenal collected a few days earlier, sex not determinable, had only just left the nest with tail about one third grown. It is in every way similar to the bird described except that there are no feathers of the second plumage in evidence. As in most of the Compositulipidae the juvenal plumage is only complete for a few days after leaving the nest which accounts for the scarcity of this plumage in collections.—ALLAN BROOKS, *Comox, B. C.*

The Mourning Warbler in Maryland.—On the afternoon of May 7, 1932, I heard an unfamiliar song in a tree on the lawn of a cottage on Oldfield Point, Elk River, Md. On my approach the bird flew to a horse chestnut tree several hundred feet away where he resumed his song. As he perched on the topmost branch and uttered his beautiful, liquid warble, I was able to get close enough to see him very distinctly through a pair of 8 x binoculars. His decidedly black throat and upper breast contrasting sharply with his yellow belly and gray head and cheeks convinced me that he was a Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*). With his head thrown back in song the black on his breast did not appear as extensive as in most illustrations. When I tried to get a closer view of him, he flew to a maple tree in another yard and from there into a dense ravine where I was unable to rediscover him.

I had seen the Mourning Warbler only once before. On May 11, 1930, I saw a handsome male singing on an electric wire on Oldfield Point within a quarter of a mile of my second observation. When I came within about fifty feet of him, he disappeared into the same ravine in which my second Warbler took refuge two years later. The observation of this species twice in three years in such a limited area may possibly indicate that the Mourning Warbler is a more regular migrant in this part of the country than is generally believed.—J. WILLCOX BROWN, *Montchanin, Del.*

The Hoary Redpoll in Ohio.—On March 16, 1931, the writer, while accompanied by Mr. Robert H. McCormick, collected a Hoary Redpoll (*Acanthis hornemanni exilipes*) at Little Cedar Point, Lucas County, Ohio.