

The Brown Thrasher was reported in Altadena, California, by van Rossem (Condor, 35: 161, 1933); at Zion Canyon, Utah, by H. Grantham (Condor, 38: 85, 1936); and near Albuquerque, New Mexico, by A. E. Borell (Condor, 41: 259, 1939).—AARON C. BAGG, 72 Fairfield Ave., Holyoke, Massachusetts.

**Two Yellow Warblers new to Massachusetts.**—For years I have wondered whether the occasional Yellow Warblers seen on migration in September long after the breeding birds have departed would not prove to be the perfectly valid Newfoundland subspecies *ammicola* Batchelder, if collected and properly compared. Two late specimens most judiciously collected at Jackman, Maine, by Mr. Allan R. Phillips in 1937 validated the first record of this subspecies for New England. My own opportunity came on September 7, 1940. On Monomoy Peninsula, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, there is a small clump of poplars near a camp in a dune hollow about one-third of the way to the Point, known to local students as the 'oasis,' because of the astonishing number and variety of land-bird migrants that can be found there. On September 7, two Yellow Warblers appeared here, the first I had seen in three weeks. I accordingly looked at them with the greatest care, and the moment I noticed that one was obviously greener than the other it was promptly shot, and proved to be a most typical adult female *Dendroica aestiva ammicola*, the first recorded for the State. Continuing to beat the thicket, I was surprised to see two more Yellow Warblers. One of these was so much greener and duller than the one I had just shot, that I was strongly reminded of similar-looking birds in Nicaragua, that had proved to be the Alaskan *Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa*. So the second green Yellow Warbler was also shot, and proves to be an extremely dull and green immature Alaskan Yellow Warbler. This is apparently the first record of this race for the Atlantic seaboard, but others may be found when migrant specimens are critically determined in innumerable collections, instead of being assumed to belong to the local breeding form.

I am entirely aware that Oberholser (Birds of Louisiana, p. 530, 1938) has recently commented on the characters of *ammicola* and claims that all breeding birds of northern Canada belong here. He is probably correct in both taxonomy and nomenclature, but the subject still requires proper elucidation. This race is now reported from Maine, Massachusetts, the District of Columbia, Louisiana and New Mexico, and I recorded it from eastern Guatemala in 1932.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

**Kentucky Warbler in Massachusetts.**—On May 23, 1940, I went to the peninsula of Nahant in Essex County, Massachusetts, a natural trap for land-bird migrants. At the first stop the song of a Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*) burst on my astonished ear through the windows of the car, before I had had time to turn off the motor. The bird was immediately located and seen to excellent advantage, and as is often the case with this species, was almost incessantly in song. Well aware that there was no specimen from the State, I next sought corroboration. Advised by telephone, Mr. S. G. Emilio started from Salem and Mr. David L. Garrison from the Boston Society of Natural History, and both gentlemen saw the bird perfectly an hour later. In the meantime I called upon Chief of Police Lamphier, who very obligingly waived a fifty-year rule and gave me special permission to collect the bird for the Peabody Museum of Salem, where it is now mounted and on permanent exhibit. His courtesy is here warmly acknowledged.

There have been various reports of the Kentucky Warbler seen in this State,