

New York, has kindly acted as intermediary for me in contacting Mrs. Signa Bullock, daughter-in-law of the late Charles Bullock, collector of the pigeons. Mr. Robinson reports that "Charles Bullock for many years had the mounted birds in his home in the Town of Ohio, Herkimer County. Shortly after the death of Mr. Bullock the birds were sent to Ward's Natural Science Establishment . . . I do know that in the memory of some of the older residents in the Town of Ohio, Passenger Pigeons were very plentiful and were killed in great numbers."

Although the definite data concerning these specimens of historic interest are rather meager, it seems worth while to record their current whereabouts and as much reliable information as can be ascertained concerning them.—DAYTON STONER.—*New York State Museum, Albany, New York.*

**Possible intergrades between the Myrtle and Audubon's Warbler.**—

While engaged in wildlife research in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, I had opportunity to study and collect specimens of the birds inhabiting the park. On May 2, 1940, I observed an adult male warbler that sang the typical song of *Dendroica coronata*, and was apparently identical with the normal Myrtle in plumage, except for a conspicuous yellow area on the throat. I collected the bird, which is now in the Park Collection. During the following week, I saw several more of these aberrant warblers, all of which sang exactly like normal Myrtles. They were with flocks of typical Myrtles, sometimes accompanied by Audubon's Warblers. Two or three similar skins are in the collection of the Colorado Museum of Natural History, all taken in Colorado. There is a single skin in the American Museum of Natural History, no. 381799, labelled *D. auduboni*, which is a characteristic Myrtle Warbler, except that the fore half of the throat is bright lemon; the rest of the throat, ashy-white. This bird was collected April 6, 1904, at Witch Creek, California.

It is possible that these aberrant birds represent intergrades or hybrids between the Myrtle and Audubon's Warblers, in which case their natal area presumably would be in a localized region of overlap in British Columbia. It is also likely that these Myrtle Warblers, and perhaps all of the individuals that migrate through the park, properly belong to the race *Dendroica coronata hooveri* McGregor, recognized in the Nineteenth Supplement to the Fourth Edition of the A. O. U. Check-List (Auk, 61: 459, 1944).

I have been informed that there may be a previous reference in the recent literature to the occurrence of such aberrant warblers, but the exigencies of naval duties prevents my locating this reference. This note is submitted to call the attention of students working in the field to the desirability of determining the frequency of the occurrence of such birds, and their range and breeding site.—LT. (J.G.) FRED MAL-  
LERY PACKARD, USNR, *Passaic, New Jersey.*

**Natural hybrids between *Dendroica coronata* and *D. auduboni*.**—Lieutenant Fred M. Packard wrote me some time ago that he had submitted to the Auk a statement of his observations of presumed hybrids between the Myrtle and Audubon's Warblers in Rocky Mountain National Park. Through the courtesy of Dr. Zimmer I have had the opportunity of examining his statement, published elsewhere in this issue. The basis for his suggestion was the observation of birds giving the Myrtle Warbler song but with yellow on the throat. It seems desirable to publish at the same time a description of some other Colorado specimens that seem to be hybrids, together with a brief summary of previous reports.

The distinctions between *Dendroica coronata* and *D. auduboni* are several in number, but the recombinations of these characteristics in presumed hybrids are more