

is noteworthy that all three of these specimens were taken at about the same time of year, long after most eastern warblers had left for the south.

Specimens examined by me in the collections of Cornell University and the American Museum of Natural History indicate that Oberholser (1934. *Sci. Publ. Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist.*, 1:101) was probably justified in his division of this species into two races on the basis of size, although color differences claimed by Oberholser were not apparent to me. Arizona and New Mexico birds average larger than coastal birds in both wing and tail measurements. The Ithaca specimen is large (chord of wing, 65 mm.; tail, 55 mm.), and would be assigned to the southwestern population for which Oberholser revived the name *halseii* Giraud, should this subspecific division receive general acceptance.—KENNETH C. PARKES, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, April 1, 1952.*

Notes on warblers in Colorado.—A female Hooded Warbler, *Wilsonia citrina*, was secured by the writers on May 3, 1952, at Barr Lake, 15 miles northeast of Denver, Colorado. This is believed to have been the first specimen taken in the state although Jean Sutherland (1927. *Bird-Lore*, 29:120) reported seeing a male on May 8 and 9, 1926, at Boulder, Colorado.

Our specimen was collected on the ground where it had been feeding in low weed tangles among the cottonwood trees of the lake shore. The habitual flashing of white in the tail distinguished it immediately from the female of the similar Wilson's Warbler, *Wilsonia pusilla*. The skin, No. 26599, has been placed in the collection of the Denver Museum of Natural History.

Mniotilta varia. Black and White Warbler.—A male was observed singing in the inundated trees of Barr Lake on May 11, 1952, by the advanced ornithology class of the University of Colorado, accompanied by A. Lang Baily and John Flavin. On May 14, three days later, a Black and White Warbler was heard singing in the same vicinity by the authors. This species is considered a rare migrant in the eastern part of the state.

Parula americana. Parula Warbler.—A female of this rare Colorado migrant was seen by Don Thatcher and John Flavin in the willows below the Barr Lake Dam on May 10, 1952. The bird was still there the following day when it was observed by the University class led by Gordon Alexander.

Dendroica magnolia. Magnolia Warbler.—A high-plumaged male was observed by authors at Wray, Yuma County, Colorado, on May 17, 1952. Robert J. Niedrach observed another male on May 18 at his home 12 miles south of Denver. Mr. Niedrach reports that the species was seen there at the same time the previous year. From these and other recent records, we think that the Magnolia Warbler is a more common migrant in eastern Colorado than previously indicated in the literature.

Dendroica pensylvanica. Chestnut-sided Warbler.—The fourth Colorado observation of this species was made by Don Thatcher on May 15, 1951. The bird, a male, was seen at Sloan's Lake Park, Denver, where it was feeding in dense thickets. Previous records are: a male collected by Robert J. Niedrach at Barr Lake, May 16, 1933; a sight observation by Margaret Pritchett near Denver, May 31, 1935 (1939. *The Birds of Denver and Mountain Parks. Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist. Popular Series*, No. 5, p. 141); and a male seen at Boulder by Fred M. Packard, April 29, 1942 (1943. *Auk*, 60:108).—A. LANG BAILY AND ROBERT P. FOX, *Denver Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado, June 3, 1952.*