

hence one erratic record would seem too trivial for publication, but it has occurred to me that the note I now make may possibly be of comparative interest. Black-poll Warblers are usually the last of the warblers to reach the District of Columbia in spring. They are likewise among the last to leave it. Singularly enough, in the spring of 1907 they were a little in advance of their average date of arrival. They lingered in more or less abundance throughout the first ten days of June. I recorded the last on June 16, in the grounds of the National Zoölogical Park. The latest record theretofore was June 6, 1875, but this was not strictly a District record, having been made at Rosslyn, just across the Potomac River, in Virginia.—R. W. WILLIAMS, JR., *Washington, D. C.*

The Cañon Wren in Colorado.—As I believe this Cañon Wren (*Catherpes mexicanus conspersus*) is considered rather rare in Colorado, the following note may be of interest. February 22, 1907, I obtained a pair of these Wrens in a small rocky gulch about two miles south of Golden. Both seemed rather shy, but after shooting the first one the other remained around the same spot so that I was able to obtain it. October 10, while in the same gulch I saw another Cañon Wren near where I had obtained the two in February. I think it probable that these birds breed in this locality and perhaps are not as rare as has been supposed.—CHARLES D. TEST, *Golden, Col.*

Red-spotted Bluethroat of Alaska.—While not at all questioning the correctness of Dr. Buturlin's opinion that the Bluethroat of Alaska is different from that of Northern Europe (see *Auk*, January, 1908, pp. 35-37), I wish to state that both the description and measurements in 'Birds of North and Middle America' (Vol. IV, p. 15) were taken from European specimens, and that I have not seen specimens from either Alaska or eastern Siberia. Of course I should have so stated in the work mentioned, but unfortunately neglected to do so.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

A Black Robin and its Albinistic Tendencies.—In November last my attention was called to a caged Robin in this city that had suddenly turned black. I found the bird to be a lively, pugnacious and apparently healthy robin exhibiting a very complete case of melanism. Its plumage was jet black except for a few small, white under tail coverts, apparently two in number, and that when facing the light and viewed at a certain angle the breast feathers appeared to be terminally banded with blackish brown not distinguishable in other positions. The eye-ring was not noticeable, bill nearly black, anterior surfaces of tarsi and dorsi of toes heavily pigmented with blackish slate while the plantar surfaces of these were whitish flesh slightly interrupted by slate color.

The history of this bird, as given me by its owner and corroborated by a local physician who has known it for the last three and a half years, is