

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.