

The Alaska Yellow Warbler in Kansas.—While examining the series of Yellow Warblers in the University of Kansas Museum of Birds and Mammals, I noticed three specimens which seemed to belong to the race *Dendroica aestiva rubiginosa* the Alaska Yellow Warbler. These skins were sent to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, who has confirmed the identification.

This race is probably a rare, but regular migrant through Kansas, although it has not previously been reported from the state. It has been taken many times in various neighboring states, and seems to cover a wide range of territory during migration. The three Kansas specimens were all taken in Douglas County, as follows:

KU 10857 ♀ May 22, 1919, by C. D. Bunker.

KU 11775 ♀ May 7, 1921, by J. Linsdale.

KU 12267 ♂ May 13, 1922, by H. Malleis.

I am greatly indebted to Mr. C. D. Bunker, Assistant Curator in charge of the Museum of Birds and Mammals, for permission to report this record.—W. S. LONG, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, Lawrence, Kansas.*

Bay-breasted Warbler in Arkansas.—On April 24, 1935, while checking migrants, it was our good fortune to observe a Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*), three miles south of Monticello. It was observed again on May 1, 2 and 11. As far as we can ascertain this species has not been previously reported from this state.—CHAS. M. OWENS, *Monticello, Arkansas.*

Scarlet Tanager on the Coast of Georgia.—On April 29, 1922, while walking along a gravelled roadway near the ocean beach at Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia, Thos. D. Burleigh and I came upon a boy who had just shot an adult male Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*). The specimen was examined by us, but was not preserved.

Although this species is a common summer resident in the high mountains of northern Georgia, it is of extremely accidental occurrence in the coast region of the state.—W. J. ERICHSEN, *2301 Whitaker St., Savannah, Ga.*

An Abnormally Plumaged Cardinal.—From July 2 to August 16, 1934, at the invitation of the Cranbrook Institute of Science, I studied the birds of the Edwin S. George Wild Life Reserve, a 1200-Acre, well-fenced tract situated not far from Pinckney, Livingston County, Michigan. On July 17, I collected a breeding male Cardinal (*Richmondia c. cardinalis*), which apparently had not altogether completed the post-juvenal molt. The plumage of this specimen (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology No. 74978) is largely normal, the beak is bright orange-red as in the full adult, and the skull is firm and granulated; but many feathers of the auricular region, the back, the scapulars, and the chest and sides are distinctly *brown* or *buffy-brown*, and not red; and one of the longest of the under tail-coverts is not only buffy rather than red, but it is distinctly more plumulaceous than any other feather of the region. That the bird was breeding there can be no doubt, for it was in full song and the gonads each measured approximately 4.5 x 5.5 mm.

The Cardinal is known to have a *complete* post-juvenal molt in late summer and fall. There is no pre-nuptual molt in late winter or spring. How, then, may we account for these buffy, *juvenal* feathers in the plumage of an individual that appears to be fully grown? Have they been held through an entire winter and spring as a result of some failure of the molting dropping-out process, or has the individual