

Characters: generally similar to *Mirafra cantillans marginata*, with which it occurs, but very much darker rufous; the color of the upperparts of the adult being a deep, rich, somewhat brownish-purple, shade of rufous; not dull earth brown and grayish black as in *marginata*. *M. candida* has no grayish or true blackish markings, the dark centers of the crown feathers being fuscous brown, those of the back feathers deep chocolate brown with lighter margins. When compared with *marginata*, the characters stand out at first glance, *candida* being a rich rufous chocolate bird, *marginata* being a blackish and earth brown one.

The immature plumage of *candida* resembles that of *marginata* but is much more rufous on the remiges, nape, and back.

Measurements of type: wing 80; tail 55.5; culmen from base 13.5; tarsus 20; hind toe without claw 6.5; claw 5.2 mm.

Remarks: *Mirafra candida* is obviously related to *Mirafra cantillans*, although very distinct in color, and were it not for the fact that it occupies the same area as a race of the latter, I would have been inclined to call them conspecific.

The fact that the adult bird is in molt indicates that it had finished breeding. Larks have but one complete annual molt, and as the present specimen is molting the remiges, there can be no doubt that it is in the complete or postnuptial molt.—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, *U. S. Nat. Museum, Washington, D. C.*

Interesting Case of Albinism.—An interesting study in albinism was offered by a female Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*) which came into the back yard of my Indiana home in company with about forty others December 17, 1912. The flock remained throughout the greater part of the day attracted by the well stocked food and water dishes. Apparently this same flock came almost daily to my yard from December 17 to 31 affording ample opportunity for observation. The head of this "white blackbird" was light gray; the beak yellowish gray; the neck, back, breast and most of the underparts were gray spotted with black; wings pure white, two black primaries in the left wing and one black primary in the right wing; the tail pure white with one black feather in the right center; feet and tarsus dingy dark gray; eyes milky white like those of a roan horse, the right eye being the more staring and conspicuous. The bird might have been blind had not her actions shown her to be gifted with sight. She picked up food bits readily, bathed, preened her feathers and when knocked off the fence by another female, promptly came back and knocked off another Grackle—not the offending bird, however.

Sex was indicated by the actions of the other members of the flock.—*ETTA S. WILSON, 9077 Clarendon Ave., Detroit, Mich.*

Five Song Sparrows Raised with a Cowbird.—On April 29, 1930, by the Olentangy River west of our home in Columbus, Ohio, I found a nest containing five eggs of the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia melodia*) and one of the Cowbird (*Molothrus ater ater*). None of the eggs had hatched at 5 P. M. May 4, but all had done so the following day. On May 12 between 8:35 and 10:35 the female fed 28 times and the male 21 (the latter