

crest. This, though continuously spread, was apparently opened yet wider by a forward and downward jerk of the head, like the flirt of a fan. It was then displayed by a side-to-side motion of the head, during which it was tipped backwards; and as the bill was thus elevated, it opened. At first we guessed this was to show color in the mouth, but we could see none and presently realized it was done to emit sound, for as the crest bent back and touched the shoulders the upward-opened bill uttered a double note, *car-currr*, the *currr* thrice as long as the *car* and much lower in pitch, with a softer R-sound. This vibratory, reverberant love-song greatly resembled that which might be expected from some distant, unrecognizable frog.

No combativeness accompanied this rivalry, nor did the female react in any way. Her relation in space to one of the males seemed to determine which of the three display-actions he performed: there was no regular sequence, save within the crest-show and this show, culminating in the song, was the most frequent. The males paid no attention to each other; yet the presence of two was probably essential, as we frequently in the next three weeks saw pairs of Hooded Mergansers by themselves, but never a sign of courtship.—AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*, and SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) at Chicago.—On the evening of June 21, 1933, I saw a pair of Turkey Buzzards circling over Chicago, coming from the southwest and flying towards the north, circling over Lincoln Park, until out of sight. This was the first time I have seen these birds over Chicago.—EUGENE R. PIKE, *6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.*

Partial albinism in *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*.—On July 16 more than seventy Turkey Vultures came to feast on a dead sheep near here. Among this number I saw one with the feathers of the outer third of both wings white. I managed to approach the bird fairly closely two or three times, so that I can be perfectly sure of its coloration.—GORDON W. JONES, *Wilderness, Virginia.*

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) in Louisiana.—In 'The Auk,' for July, 1933, p. 355, Mr. Ernest G. Holt wonders at "the strange omission of the Golden Eagle from 'Birds of Louisiana' (Bull. 20, La. Dept. of Conservation, 1931)."

In my editing this book for the Department of Conservation, at their request, no actual record of Golden Eagles having been taken in the state of Louisiana could be substantiated.

The late Prof. Geo. E. Beyer in discussing this bird with me told me that he had never found a record of the Golden Eagle having been taken in the state. A bird he thought was the Golden Eagle proved on further investigation to be an immature Bald Eagle, and this is the case with every report of the Golden Eagle taken within Louisiana that has come to my attention.

Mr. Holt goes on to mention "Two mounted specimens in the Louisiana

State Museum, New Orleans, collected by Alfred M. Bailey at Avery Island." This is an instance of how unreliable the Louisiana Golden Eagle records are. I showed the nest to Mr. Bailey from which these young birds were taken, and my men cut the tree down for him. This nest had been occupied for fully thirty years by Bald Eagles, and Bald Eagles were in attendance when the tree was cut.

The similarity of the immature Bald Eagle and the Golden Eagle has caused many erroneous reports of the Golden Eagle in the Southern States.—E. A. McILHENNY, *Avery Island, La.*

***Pedioecetes phasianellus kennicottii* Revived.**—The Museum of Natural History, University of Iowa, contains a series of forty-seven specimens of *Pedioecetes phasianellus*. Six of these from Nebraska and South Dakota are definitely referable to *P. p. campestris*. Three from Elbert County, Colorado and Pincher Creek, Macleod County, Alberta are referable to *P. p. columbianus*, being grayer, less buffy, on the upper parts than *campestris*.

Fifteen adults and nineteen juveniles are referable to *P. p. phasianellus*, and were collected at Grand Rapids, Lake Winnepeg, two adults from Virginia, St. Louis County, Minnesota, are also typical *phasianellus*. The feathers of the back are a brownish-black, tipped with grayish-white; each feather is crossed with two or three bars of drab. The feathers of the rump are similar in coloration to those of the back but the grayish-white tip is somewhat wider. The entire tone of color of these birds is darker than that of *campestris*. In the latter the back is decidedly buffy; the rump and light mottling of the elongated tail feathers is likewise preponderantly buffy. The markings of the breast feathers of the Minnesota birds are the same as in the Grand Rapids specimens. Each feather is dark brown, margined with white, and with a hastate stripe of white in the middle. The pattern of the breast feathers of *campestris* is similar but with a greater amount of white both marginally and medially.

In two specimens from Ft. Rae, Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie, the breast feathers are dark brown with a narrow white margin, and a very small lanceolate streak of white. These two Mackenzie specimens are both adult males in fresh plumage and were collected by Frank Russell, No. 11069 was secured October 7, 1893, and No. 11068, October 4, 1893. Besides the difference in the color pattern of their breast feathers the back, rump, and elongated tail feathers are black. The general tone of color above is much darker than in specimens of *phasianellus* from Grand Rapids. The single very narrow cross-bar on each feather of the back is cinnamon in color.

Since Linnaeus based his name *phasianellus* upon Edwards' "Long-tailed Grouse from Hudson Bay" this must be retained for the specimens from Manitoba and St. Louis Co., Minn. Preble (N. A. Fauna, No. 27, p. 249) notes that the Mackenzie bird was first recorded by Richardson, who gave a description of a male killed at Great Slave Lake in November