

**Ivory Gull from Oba, Ontario.**—The Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology recently received, in the flesh, an Ivory Gull (*Pagophila alba*) taken on December 12, 1937, at Cameron Lake near Oba, Ontario. Oba is situated in Algoma District on the Algoma Central Railway, about one hundred miles northeast of Lake Superior. The bird, a female in first-winter plumage, is now No. 28893 in the Museum's collection. Apparently it is one of two specimens extant from this province though three additional birds collected have been reported, namely: one mentioned by McIlwraith ('The Birds of Ontario,' first edition, p. 35) and two mentioned by Atkinson ('The Biological Review of Ontario,' vol. 1, no. 4, p. 95). The other specimen, taken at Toronto on December 25, about 1887 (Fleming, J. H., *Auk*, vol. 23, p. 442), is also in the Museum's collection.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario.*

**Montana Horned Owl in Massachusetts.**—As Mr. A. C. Bent was looking over the mounted collection of birds at the New England Museum of Natural History not long ago, he remarked that a specimen labelled Arctic Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus subarcticus* Hoy), collected by C. J. Maynard at Waltham, Massachusetts, November 30, 1867, appeared too dark for that race. He suspected that it was the Montana Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus occidentalis* Stone), a subspecies not recognized by the A. O. U. until the fourth edition of the 'Check-list.' Mr. Ludlow Griscom carefully examined the specimen, confirming Mr. Bent's opinion. This owl was first recorded by the late A. P. Morse in his 'Birds of Wellesley and vicinity' p. 23, 1897, and was subsequently referred by Brewster to *Bubo v. subarcticus* in 'Memoir.' of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, no. 4, p. 203, 1906, where its status is discussed at length. Forbush in his 'Birds of Massachusetts,' vol. 2, p. 229, 1927, again refers to it under the same name. The bird is now on exhibition under its proper label. It constitutes the first record of the subspecies for Massachusetts, the second for New England.—MISS JULIET RICHARDSON, *New England Museum of Natural History, Boston, Mass.*

**Great Gray Owl from New York State.**—Since published records of the occurrence of the Great Gray Owl, *Scotiaptex n. nebulosa* (Forster), for New York State are few, the following note will afford a brief contribution to our knowledge of the bird. On November 12, 1937, Dr. Thomas Barbour, Director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, called at the New York State Museum and presented to the Museum a mounted specimen of a Great Gray Owl. Dr. Barbour reported that this owl had been shot by Mr. Harvey D. Crowninshield of Moody, New York, at Gull Pond near the northwest corner of Great Tupper Lake, St. Lawrence County, New York, in the autumn of 1919. It remained in Mr. Crowninshield's possession until his death in 1936. Some time later Dr. Barbour obtained the specimen from Mr. Crowninshield's brother. Although the data concerning the owl carry no reference to its sex, the bird appears to be an adult female. Its measurements are as follows: wing, 457 mm.; tail, 337; tarsus, 51; culmen, from cere, 33. The total length of this owl as mounted is 736 mm.; however, there is visible evidence that the skin was somewhat stretched in the process of mounting.

The specimen has been rehabilitated and partially remounted. It is now displayed in the exhibit series of birds at the New York State Museum (Cat. No. 5967).

Eaton ('Birds of New York,' Mem. N. Y. State Mus., 12: pt. 2, 116, 1914), lists ten records of the Great Gray Owl for New York State and remarks that they were the only ones at his "disposal." The following localities are represented: Lewis, Oneida, Ontario, Rensselaer, Steuben, St. Lawrence and Suffolk Counties; also

"Adirondacks" and "New York State." The St. Lawrence County record cited by Eaton was originally published by William Dutcher (Auk, 12: 181, 1895), and refers to three specimens of Great Gray Owl then in the collection of H. M. Davidson of Ogdensburg. Dutcher remarks that all three birds "had been shot in the county within a period of five years." More recently, reference to the occurrence of the Great Gray Owl in Franklin County, New York, is cited by W. DeW. Miller (Auk, 32: 228, 1915), on authority of Dr. Wm. N. MacArtney of Fort Covington, Franklin County. The section of Miller's narration dealing with the record follows: "Dr. MacArtney states that during the winter the Snowy Owl is frequently observed, and occasionally the Hawk Owl, Barred Owl and Great Gray Owl."

So far as I am aware these remain the only published records for the Great Gray Owl in New York State. The specimen here recorded for the first time, therefore, supplements the data on this species for St. Lawrence County.—DAYTON STONER, *New York State Museum, Albany, New York.*

**Albino Chimney Swift.**—On September 7, 1937, I stood on the top of the Long Hollow Fire Tower in the 'Central Peninsula,' Union County, Tennessee. The tower is eleven miles due east of La Follette, Tennessee. About a dozen Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) were feeding nearby, and an albino was among them. I had ample opportunity to observe the bird as it flew about the tower, sometimes above me, sometimes below. At times it swept by at a distance of ten feet or less. The whole plumage was a dull white, probably soiled by soot and other agents. I could not be certain of the color of the irides but thought they were normal rather than the albino pink. The other members of the group seemed to recognize its anomalous condition, for they pursued it from time to time. No other bird received this attention. The flock rarely permitted the albino to remain unmolested during my half-hour of observation. At times the dives at the albino appeared to be very savage, and the attacked one escaped only by dodging.—LEONARD WING, *Norris, Tennessee.*

**Hummingbird in a Pigeon Hawk's stomach.**—While collecting birds for the Zoology Museum of the Louisiana State University, I shot a female Eastern Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*) on April 16, 1937, at Grand Isle, off the coast of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Upon examination of its stomach contents, I was surprised to find the identifiable remains of a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*). Later, on a visit to Washington, D. C., I discussed the matter with Mr. Clarence Cottam, Director of the Food Habits Division of the Bureau of Biological Survey. With his permission and the assistance of Mr. Robert McClanahan of the Food Habits offices, I went through the extensive records of that division and found that no species of hummingbird had ever heretofore been recorded from any bird stomach. Thinking this of unusual occurrence in the life history of the hummingbird as well as of the Pigeon Hawk, I record it herewith.—GEORGE H. LOWERY, JR., *Zoology Museum, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.*

**Say's Phoebe in northern Indiana.**—On April 4, 1937, during a field trip of the Chicago Ornithological Society to the Indiana Dunes, a small party including Mrs. Amy G. Baldwin, Dr. Alfred Lewy, and myself, observed a Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya saya*) near Wilson in Porter County. Although our movements caused the phoebe to take wing often, it kept to the tops of the trees along the edge of a moving dune, which shelters and slowly covers them. From the top of this dune, against a dark background, we were able to study the phoebe's colors; the cinnamon-buff