

"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

underparts, gray back, darker-gray head, black tail, and dusky, light gray-brown breast were all noted. On a few occasions, one of the observers was able to approach within fifteen feet of the bird, and all were equipped with eight- or higher-powered glasses. Its actions and notes were distinctly those of a flycatcher. In spite of a light rain, it darted after insects once or twice along the side of the dune. With a restlessness and much jerking of the tail similar to our own phoebe, it occasionally uttered a soft, plaintive *pee-oor*. Having observed the Eastern Phoebe earlier in the day, the larger size of the Say's Phoebe was very apparent to all of us. According to Amos W. Butler of Indianapolis, the above constitutes, within the limitations of sight, the first record of this accidental visitor for the State of Indiana.—FRANK A. PITEKKA, *Lyons, Illinois*.

**An abnormal Blue Jay primary.**—On October 24, 1937, at Danby (about ten miles south of Ithaca), Tompkins County, New York, the senior author collected an adult female Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata bromia* Oberholser), in which the seventh primary of the left wing is abnormal (Plate 10, upper figure). This primary has the general appearance of a rectrix, though it is not quite straight. In the folded wing its outer web strikingly protrudes, since the basal portion is not hidden by the primary covert. The inner web is normal both in color and in structure; but the outer altogether lacks the normal blue color, and is about 9 mm. wide for most of its length, whereas it is normally not over 3 mm. wide at the widest point. The outer web has, in fact, much the appearance of a worn inner web, being similarly white and lax at the base. The tip of the feather is worn, with about 4 mm. of the shaft and its barbs broken off. So far as we can determine, the corresponding primary covert is normal. The seventh primary of the right wing is perfectly normal. The bird was in excellent condition. Though not fat, it weighed 99.9 grams. Nothing abnormal about its behavior was noted. The specimen (GMS No. 7819) will be added to the Fuertes Memorial Collection of Birds at Cornell University.

We are grateful to Mr. Richard Weaver for the excellent photograph of the freshly killed specimen.—GEORGE M. SUTTON AND JOHN R. ARNOLD, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

**Hermit Thrush, Swamp and Savannah Sparrows as summer residents in western Maryland.**—It is probably not often that one is enabled to correct or supplement a local list he published thirty-three years earlier. Such is my privilege and pleasure now. In 1904, I wrote a list of 'Birds of Allegany and Garrett Counties, Western Maryland' (*Auk*, 21: 234-250). In it I listed the Hermit Thrush (*Hylocichla guttata pallasii* = *faxoni*) as a summer resident without giving specific dates which would bear out that assertion. This for the simple reason that I had lost or misplaced the records or specimens which would have enabled me to do so. Lately I came across a box of ancient skins, one of which furnished the date I searched for so anxiously thirty-three years ago. It is an Eastern Hermit Thrush, female in worn plumage, taken July 22, 1903, on the top of Negro Mountain, near Accident, Garrett County. I well recall the occasion. There were about ten of these thrushes in that Canada-like spot on that mountain, probably two families. I think it has since been recorded from similar places in adjoining West Virginia.

Likewise, I had included the Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*), as a breeder without giving definite dates to warrant the assertion. At this late date I hasten to add them: June 22, 1920, five or more seen and heard in a slough at Oakland, Garrett County (just at the watershed between the Gulf and Atlantic drainage); July 3, 1920, I took three in a large, open swamp on top of Negro Mountain; July 23, 1928,