

The white swan-louse, *Ornithobius cygni*, was abundant upon its plumage. There were no parasites in the digestive tract and but three specimens of *Eurycerca* in the heart muscle. Some thirty pellets of lead shot in the gizzard, many of them eroded almost away, pointed to lead poisoning as the cause of death.

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A white Fish Crow.—This past October (1945) the zoological park was informed by telephone that a white crow had been seen in the vicinity of Ardmore, Maryland. Ardmore is a small village about ten miles northeast of the District of Columbia. I immediately went to the locality of the reported bird and talked with the owner of the property upon which the bird had been seen. I walked around the area and found the bird perched upon the terminal branch of a Virginia pine. It flew to a near-by tree and through my binoculars appeared to be a total albino specimen. By its manner of flight and call (the voice had a nasal pitch, a hoarse *car*, as if it talked through its nose) I identified the bird as a Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*). Albinism is not infrequent among birds and may occur in any species. However, it is rarely complete but more frequently affects only a part of the plumage, when it is usually symmetrical; that is, if a feather in one wing be white the corresponding feather in the other wing will also be white.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

Albino Robin at Crawfordsville, Indiana.—On October 1, 1945, a partially albino Robin was observed on the campus of Wabash College. When first seen, the bird was on the ground, a member of a flock of feeding birds. When it flew to a near-by low tree, its peculiar pigmentation was striking to the eye.

The feathers of the entire back and wings were predominantly white, but mixed with a few normally pigmented feathers. The upper surface of the tail appeared white, yet when the tail was spread in flight, it was seen that two or three of the rectrices were dark. The entire head was pigmented normally for a robin. The eyes were not pink. The flanks were pure white. The breast was a peculiar mixture of white with splotches of light orange coloration. The legs and feet seemed to be normally pigmented.

This partial albino was observed for several minutes both on the ground and in near-by trees. It stood out in marked contrast to the other birds, although its peculiar color did not seem to affect in any way its social behavior as a member of the flock. At one time the Robin flew into a tree and was observed within a few feet of a Black-throated Green Warbler. It seemed to the observer that all the hues of the spectrum were reflected in the feathers of these two highly colorful birds.

It is of interest to note that during August one of my students reported an albino Robin on our campus. Undoubtedly, this is the same bird which, therefore, had been