

Duck Hawks of eastern Virginia.—In this state, records of the nesting of the Duck Hawks have been principally, if not entirely, from the mountain sections where, although they are not plentiful anywhere, they have been found by myself and others in various places. On April 14, 1946, I visited two occupied nests not far from the seacoast. One to which I climbed held three young about the size of Ring-neck Ducks and one egg which had failed to hatch. The other nest to which, for lack of time, I did not climb, held four young apparently of about the same size as those in the first nest. The nests were formerly built by other birds and had been appropriated by the falcons, and were three miles distant from each other. While not using the same nests each season, the Duck Hawks have been nesting in this locality for at least twenty years if not longer, and are resident there for the whole year.—F. M. JONES, *Cologne, Virginia*.

Double-crested Cormorants caught in fykes.—During the week ending April 20, 1946, I saw 92 dead cormorants taken from fykes on the York River where they had gone in after the fish and were unable to escape before becoming drowned. Only a few fykes were visited by myself and when consideration is taken of the thousands of them in the various rivers of this section, the mortality among these birds must be tremendous.—F. M. JONES, *Cologne, Virginia*.

Rediscovered skins from Worcester County, Massachusetts.—A recent investigation of existing material relating to Worcester County ornithology has exposed not a few rare and interesting specimens. In the antiquated collection of the Worcester Natural History Society, the following unusual specimens have been found which may be of interest:

FLORIDA GALLINULE, *Gallinula chloropus cachinnans* Bangs. Sterling, Mass., W. N. Green, 18—.

GOLDEN EAGLE, *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis* (Linn.). Paxton, Mass., P. Murphy, Oct. 22, 1883. Female.

AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER, *Pluvialis dominica dominica* (Müller). Worcester, Mass., E. H. Forbush, Sept., 1883. Female.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER, *Erolia fuscicollis* (Vieillot). Worcester, Mass., H. L. Rand, Oct., 1883.

NORTHERN PHALAROPE, *Lobipes lobatus* (Linn.). Sutton, Mass., 18—. Male.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linn.). Worcester, Mass., ———, April, 1893. Female. Millford, Mass., ———, ———, 18—. Male.

WHITE-EYED VIREO, *Vireo griseus griseus* (Boddaert). Worcester, Mass., E. H. Forbush, June 17, 1888. Male.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT, *Icteria virens virens* (Linn.). Milbury, Mass., H. Van Ostrand, July 2, 1890. Female and juv. Worcester, Mass., ———, ———, 18—. Male.

ORCHARD ORIOLE, *Icterus spurius* (Linn.). Worcester, Mass., W. N. Green, ———, 18—. Male. Worcester, Mass., E. H. Forbush, June, 1876. Male.

DICKCISSEL, *Spiza americana* (Gmelin). Worcester, Mass., N. Paine, ———, 18—. Male. Worcester County, Mass., I. C. Green, Oct. 3, 1889.—(Sgt.) DAVID K. WETHERBEE, *U. S. Army, Trieste, Italy*.

Eastern Mockingbird in Dutchess County, New York.—On April 12, 1946, I found an adult Eastern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*) at Shekomeko, near Millerton, Dutchess County, N. Y. The bird was under observation for several

minutes at very close range. White wing-patches and outer tail-feathers were clearly visible. Identification is based on recent observation of large numbers of mockingbirds in Virginia and the District of Columbia. The occurrence of this bird in Dutchess County must be regarded as casual. Two published records are given in M. S. Crosby's 'Birds of Dutchess County, New York' (Trans. Linn. Soc., N. Y., 3: 131, 1933) as follows: May 17, 1919—Poughkeepsie; July 6, 1930—near Millbrook.—E. D. W. SPINGARN, "Troutbeck," *Amenia, New York*.

Three partial albino Robins at Owen Sound, Ontario.—During some of my walks in and about Owen Sound this spring (1946) I have seen three partially albino Robins (*Turdus migratorius*). The first, and least conspicuously marked, was a male with the two outer tail feathers on the left side of its tail pure white. This bird was flushed from a roadway in Harrison Park on Sunday, March 17, and flew into a thick clump of cedars where it could not be further observed. This individual is of particular interest as the abnormal markings were not symmetrical.

The second bird flew across a road just within the city limits on Saturday, April 13. Its back was almost completely white from the rump to the hind neck, with just enough of the usual gray feathers remaining to give the bird a dirty white appearance. The remainder of the bird's plumage was quite normal in coloration. Unfortunately this Robin flew too far to be again brought under observation. My notebook gives no clue to the sex of this bird.

On Sunday, April 28, the third and most conspicuous albino Robin was seen. The bird was hunting earthworms in a vacant lot within the city limits, and was easily kept in view for about thirty minutes. On two occasions it perched in a low apple tree, giving me an excellent opportunity to observe the coloration of its under parts. A full description of the bird is as follows: beak, head, eye, throat, and neck normal. Wings normal except for a few grayish-white markings on the shoulders. Back, rump, and central tail feathers pure white, outer thirds of tail dark with white tips on outer feathers not noticeably enlarged. Abdomen, flanks, sides, and lower breast white. Breast pale brownish orange with irregular white markings. Legs normal. A trace of lack of symmetry is shown by the fact that the white in the tail extended slightly farther to the left than to the right of center. In flight the bird looked like a normal Robin with a white stripe painted down its back from the hind neck to the tip of the tail. If the color of the head may be considered a safe guide in such an erratic specimen, the bird was a male since the head was black.—F. WARBURTON, 444 Second Ave. E., *Owen Sound, Ontario*.

Snowy Owl at Washington, D. C.—The forty-sixth Christmas bird count, conducted by the National Capital Park Naturalists and the Audubon Society of the District of Columbia, recorded on December 23, 1945, 75 species of birds and 20,586 individuals. One Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*) was seen in the vicinity of the eastern branch of the Potomac River, near the Naval Air Station. This diurnal owl always causes a ripple of excitement among ornithologists, when the bird is recorded on its southern wanderings, and the Christmas bird census was no exception. About two weeks after the sight record of the owl, a maimed Snowy Owl was brought to me at the National Zoological Park by the military police of the Pentagon Building. Upon examination, the humerus of the left wing displayed a compound fracture. After an unsuccessful attempt to repair the injury, I immediately put the bird to death. The heavily barred plumage and the undeveloped ovaries established the sex of the individual. The bird had hit a passing auto, and was picked up by the police soon after.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*