

in color distribution. Brooks [Audubon Magazine, 48 (2): 82-91, March-April, 1946] groups partial albinos into three types: (1) those birds having only a few abnormally white feathers; (2) others with a symmetrical design in white on either side of their bodies; (3) still others which present a mottled white and dark appearance.

I observed a Russet-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*) which belonged to type 1 in a redwood forest near Crescent City, California, on July 12, 1946. The bird had one white feather in its tail and otherwise normal brown coloration. A female Bicolored Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus californicus*) of type 2 was observed by eight of us from the Stockton Audubon Society along a ditch nine miles out of Stockton on April 7, 1946. The bird had a brilliant white stripe down the fore edge of each wing in perfect symmetry and was otherwise normally colored. She was fitting through the reeds with other females and males of normal coloration and was chased by two males at separate times while we watched.—VERNA R. JOHNSTON, *Dept. of Zoology, Stockton Jr. College, Stockton, California.*

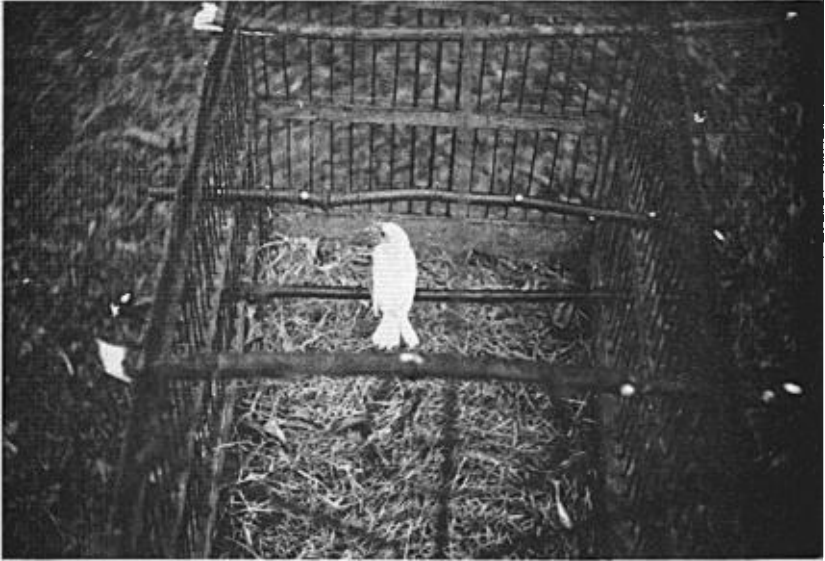
An albino English Sparrow (*Plate 11, upper fig.*).—On May 23, 1946, I was called to the home of Mr. Pearl Rice, 234 Pine Ave., Findlay, Ohio, to see and photograph two "white" sparrows. They proved to be two fledgling English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*). By the time I arrived, one of them had made its escape from the wire canary cage that housed them, but I secured several good photographs of the one remaining. For the two years preceding 1946, Mr. Rice had seen, on many occasions, a pure white sparrow around his barn. On May 23 of this year, 1946, his grandson, playing in the barn, found a nest containing two normally colored young of the English Sparrow and two that very nearly approached pure albinism. The two albinos were placed in a wire cage and the cage set out in the back yard. Both of the parents came to the cage several times to feed them before the one escaped. The male parent was of normal coloration and the hen was pure white. The eyes of the fledgling shown in the photograph were a dark blue. The only other spot of pigment on the bird was a buffy, circular blotch an eighth of an inch in diameter just below the bend of the left wing.—RICHARD STUART PHILLIPS, *834 Liberty St., Findlay, Ohio.*

Unusual nest of Wood Thrush.—A nest of the Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) with two eggs was discovered June 27, 1946, in Reese's Bog on the north shore of Burt Lake, Cheboygan County, Michigan. This nest was constructed almost entirely of at least four species of mosses. The basic construction material was *Calliergon stramineum*. *Calliergon schreberi* and *Hylocomium triquetrum* were added in smaller quantities. The interior of the nest was composed of dried, pressed *Sphagnum* sp., resembling mud.

The nest was placed eight feet up in a twenty-foot white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), one foot from the trunk on a horizontal branch. The site was near the center of a dense coniferous forest in which the dominant trees were white cedar and balsam fir (*Abies balsamia*).

Two other pairs were found within 500 yards in different directions from the nest. This record supplements the information of Root (Auk, 59: 113, Jan., 1942), and helps to confirm the supposition that the Wood Thrush is not always confined to deciduous woodlands.—AUSTEN FOX RIGGS, II, *23 Coolidge Hill Road, Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

Robin fighting its reflection in a hub cap (*Plate 11, lower fig.*).—The accompanying picture was made in Sullivan, Indiana, during the early part of May, 1939.



(Upper) PHILLIPS: ALBINO ENGLISH SPARROW. (Lower) MASON: ROBIN FIGHTING ITS REFLECTION IN HUB CAP.

For three consecutive days a Robin was seen fighting its reflection in the hub cap of the car. The 'fights' generally lasted for a period of fifteen to twenty minutes each time. On the day the picture was made the bird had battered itself rather badly until blood was visible on hub cap and on concrete curb also. It was definitely unaware of anyone coming near it. The picture was made from a distance of approximately four feet, (f. 16-1/50) but despite my nearness, the Robin continued to fight the reflection between pauses for rest on the curbstone.—C. R. MASON.

Insect food of the Eastern Sparrow Hawk in Cache Valley, Utah.—During the past twelve years, 68 Eastern Sparrow Hawks, *Falco sparverius sparverius*, have been collected in the northern-Utah portion of Cache Valley. Stomachs of these birds were preserved and examined to determine the kinds and numbers of insects contained.

A total of 888 insects still were recognizable as to order in the stomachs. Eight of the stomachs were collected from April through June; these contained 210 recognizable insects, of which 128 were Orthoptera; 85 field crickets plus 35 other crickets and 8 grasshoppers. Four of 9 Hemiptera present were pentatomids. Of 52 beetles, 8 were June beetles, 2 clickbeetles, 1 long-horned borer and 10 ground beetles, recognized to family. Practically all of the 23 lepidopterous larvae were army cutworms or other cutworms.

During July through September, 640 Orthoptera were recognized, of which 471 were grasshoppers. It was observed that in many of these, only the abdomen was present. The birds apparently discarded the head and wings of many grasshoppers during the process of feeding. In addition, 80 field crickets, 21 sand crickets and 68 crickets of other kinds were recognized. One dragonfly, 1 pentatomid bug, 2 click beetles, 4 dipterous maggots (these probably were parasites from inside grasshoppers that had been eaten), and 1 crane fly also were found. Only one stomach was collected later in the season than September. This contained 12 field crickets and 10 beetles. In addition to insects, 2 spiders, 11 mice, the tail of 1 sagebrush swift (lizard), and 3 parasitic roundworms were present.—G. F. KNOWLTON AND P. E. TELFORD, *Utah State Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.*

Strange behavior of a Broad-winged Hawk.—As the Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus platypterus*) is invariably described as a gentle, unsuspecting and unobtrusive species, an instance of its making an entirely unprovoked attack on a human being would certainly warrant a thorough investigation. Arthur Cleveland Bent, in his 'Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey' (Part I), states that he has never found the bird aggressive, and he cites only a few cases of attack, on each of which the hawk's nest was threatened.

When, therefore, I was notified by the Berkshire Evening Eagle that late on August 12, 1946, a woman had been attacked in her yard by a hawk, a Broad-winged was about the last species I expected to see. The woman was Mrs. Ida Crandall, aged 65, who had been bending over, clipping grass within a few feet of her front porch, when the hawk struck her on the head. She managed to grab the bird by the feet, and after a violent struggle the hawk lay panting on the ground. A neighbor, Mrs. William Fox, heard Mrs. Crandall's screams but, before she could come to her aid, the bird flew into the elderly woman's face. This time Mrs. Crandall got the bird down and killed it by stepping on its head. The woman was still trembling from excitement when the reporter and photographer reached her home in a wooded section of Lanesboro, about seven miles north of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mrs. Crandall had a few minor scratches on the scalp but was not otherwise injured.