

robust sparrow of our streets and byways. The birds seem to lack vigor, do not spend most of their time in the low bushes nor engage in the tussles usually seen among the males in the spring. In contrast they appear rather passive in their way of life, spend much time upon the ground, and are rather slow on the take-off when approached. I recently observed the ease with which a Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*) took a member of this flock. The falcon hovered for a second and then gently dropped upon the bird. This control factor may have prevented the flock from expanding into one much larger than it is at present.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

**Albino Bluebirds.**—Two brothers, John Hill and Coleman Vickers, at their home fifteen miles north of Atlanta, Georgia, observed a pair of Bluebirds nesting in a box. On April 21, 1946, they saw the three fledglings emerge to fly, one of them an albino, which they photographed. The same parents then built another nest in a box a hundred feet distant, where on June 12, the boys summoned Mr. and Mrs. Athos Menaboni and Commander Ben Rigg. Of the five fledglings (photographed in colored motion pictures by Commander Rigg) three were albinos. The parent Bluebirds returned to the first box to nest a third time, and on July 28, the five fledglings of this brood, three of them albinos, were observed and photographed by Dr. Wallace Rogers, Mr. Ray Werner, and Mr. and Mrs. Athos Menaboni. Summary: in one season, three Bluebird nestings; of the thirteen fledglings, seven were albinos.—SARA MENABONI, *Atlanta, Georgia.*

**A partial albino Cardinal.**—While entering the National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., by way of the Harvard Street entrance, I observed what appeared to be a strange bird perched in a small white oak tree. It continually gave the call note of the Cardinal, a *tsip, tsip*, and when I followed it up a small hill I was able, without the aid of binoculars, to identify it as a partial albino example of that species (*Richmondia cardinalis*). The entire plumage was white with the exception of the scapulars and back feathers which were olive in color, leading me to believe that the bird in question was a female.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

**The range of an individual Bob-white.**—At sundown on July 23, 1946, six miles west of Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, I heard a bird utter a high-pitched call that had a rhythm like that of a Bob-white (*Colinus virginianus*). Upon tracing the call, I saw a male Bob-white perched on a strand of barbed-wire fence. The bird repeatedly delivered a high, squeaky call. To me, it sounded similar in quality to that of a flicker. The call was very much muffled and unmusical in comparison to the regular call of the species. Several times, the bird emitted a well articulated *bob-wank-wank*. Later, he gave a high, screechy *bob-white*. If the term can be appropriately used, it sounded as if the voice were 'rusty.'

With the aid of this odd call, the bird's movements could be followed rather easily. By July 29, six days later, the bird had traveled more than one and one-fourth miles in a straight line. Four days later, August 2, the bird had gone almost one and one-fourth miles in a different direction. By August 8, it had roamed in a zigzag fashion another one and three-sixteenth miles. All in all, over a period of 16 days, this one Bob-white was known to have covered nearly three and three-fourth miles.—GEORGE H. BREIDING, *Ohio State University, Columbus 10, Ohio.*

**Northward extension of the breeding range of the Least Tern.**—Dr. C. W. Townsend in his 'Birds of Essex County': 106, 1905, gives as the only certain record of