

could have grown to almost normal length. The excessive wear shows, however, that this feather was weak in structure as well as unusual in color pattern, and as only one rectrix is affected, local injury is probably the correct answer.—IRWIN M. ALPERIN, *Brooklyn, New York.*

A partial Albino Robin.—On August 15, 1939, an adult male Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) was trapped and banded. This bird was a partial albino—its body nearly all white, some red on the front of the breast, part of the forehead dark, and the wings and tail showing the only normal coloring. A short motion picture in color was taken of this bird when captured because of its unusual markings. This bird never again entered the traps since the day when first captured, but for the next eight summers a Robin marked exactly like this and wearing a band has been seen at various times each year around the banding station. It arrived annually about April 1, except in 1946 and 1947, and has been seen almost daily during each of the eight summers. I have never found its nest but its headquarters were mostly on the western part of our ten-acre farm, some two hundred yards from the trapping area. It was a breeding bird, as on several occasions it nested in near-by gardens; this was reported to us each year after the young had flown. Also each time the report came in that the young had been normally colored.

While this must remain entirely a sight record, yet each year we have been sure to see that the bird still wore a band; also each year we have reviewed the motion picture to make a careful comparison with the present markings and note that there has been no change through the years. Consequently we have no hesitancy in placing this on record.

The following dates are those of annual return: April 1, 1940; April 2, 1941; March 30, 1942; April 5, 1943; March 23, 1944; April 1, 1945; June 1, 1946; May 4, 1947. This bird is now at least nine years of age.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON, *Norristown, Pennsylvania.*

An albino Cliff Swallow.—On July 31, 1946, a woman brought to me an albino Cliff Swallow which she had captured in a shed near her house, about three miles southeast of Bennington, Vermont. The bird was uninjured. It was pure white all over, although it did not have pink eyes.

It was kept overnight and released the following day, and it has not been seen since.—LUCRETIOUS H. ROSS, *Bennington, Vermont.*

Orchard Oriole nesting at Madison, Wisconsin.—The Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) has always been considered a rare spring migrant on the University of Wisconsin Arboretum at Madison, Wisconsin, but during the spring of 1947 one pair nested on the area. On June 14, I saw a female constructing a nest in a 12-foot hawthorn (*Crataegus*). The nest was on the east side of the tree seven feet from the ground. It was about one-half built. The male of the pair was an immature bird and was not at all shy. It did little calling and on my several visits to the nest area it was never heard to sing. The nest contained four eggs on June 23. At that time, too, a Kingbird was seen to flush the female from the nest tree. Subsequent visits to the nest always found the Kingbird harassing the orioles. On July 12 the nest contained three live but slightly emaciated young of varying size and a dead nestling (apparently the youngest) which was very thin. The largest bird was about a week old. At this time no parents were about and I chased a Kingbird from the nest tree. Three days later the nest contained one dead nestling. The larger two perhaps fledged, but a search of the area showed no sign of young or adults. The belligerent Kingbird, however, was still in the vicinity.