

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.

Another completed Orchard Oriole nest was found (James B. Hale) on July 18, 150 feet southeast of the original nest. This one was seven feet from the ground in an 11-foot wild crab apple tree and was empty when found. No eggs were ever deposited in the nest nor were any adults ever seen in the area. I believe this nest was built after the orioles abandoned their first brood, but that the Kingbirds also thwarted the renesting and the orioles left. It is unfortunate that the first known breeding of an Orchard Oriole on the University Arboretum should have been disrupted by the Kingbird. It is interesting to speculate whether this kind of inter-specific strife may determine breeding densities, habitat preferences, range, etc., of many of the songbirds.—ROBERT A. McCABE, *Madison, Wisconsin*.

Prothonotary Warbler's Nest in Wood County, West Virginia.—On May 4, 1947, as we were observing birds in a swamp along the Ohio River in Wood County, West Virginia, we found a pair of Prothonotary Warblers. At the time, indications pointed to a nest being constructed, and on May 12, 1947, we were able to prove that such was the case. This is one of the few definite reports of this species for West Virginia, and the first nest.

It was inevitable that this bird, known to nest in eastern Ohio, western Pennsylvania, etc., would show up some day in West Virginia, and we were endeavoring to find it at the time we entered the swamp. The location is swampy woods in a section hit by spring floods, with the nest in a water-surrounded stump. It lies along U. S. Route 21 in northern Wood County, one mile north of the town of Boaz and ten miles north of Parkersburg. At this point the road parallels the Ohio River at a distance of some 400 yards. The swamp lies between the two and equidistant from them. It is one part of a section of standing water, maintained solely by rainfall, which extends for a total of three-fourths of a mile and which never exceeds 30 yards in width.

The shallow nest was placed three feet down in a six-foot stump which inclined to the east, and the eastern side was decayed and broken out, from the top, halfway down. The other side of the stump, the shoreline side, was intact, thus giving protection from prying eyes as well as storms. On May 12 the water covered the base up to eight inches and the shore was some five or six feet away. Later, after some rain, we found the water to be 10 or 11 inches deep and dry land 10 feet away.

There were six eggs on May 12 and this number never changed. However, only four were warbler eggs; the other two were those of Cowbirds. This nest was under surveillance until late evening of May 20 at which time our vacation ended and we were forced to leave without having seen an egg hatch. On May 20 we eliminated the Cowbird eggs and the female Prothonotary resumed incubation without seeming concern over this fact. She was always very hard to flush.

The only previous West Virginia records for this species include one made by Doan near Buckhannon, Upshur County, in 1887 (now discredited); a report of a single individual by Randle from Cranberry Glades, Pocahontas County, in 1943; and a report of a male from Jefferson County, near Shepherdstown in 1946, by Miss Serena K. Dandridge.—LOUISE AND ALSTON SHIELDS, *Charleston 1, West Virginia*.

First record of Anhingidae in Micronesia.—The third and revised edition of 'A Hand-List of the Japanese Birds' (1942) fails to list any member of the Anhingidae from the Pacific Islands formerly under Japanese Mandate, and as far as I know there are no specimens of this family in collections from that area. It may be of interest, therefore, to record that during the course of a survey of these islands for