

Wright and Hammond flycatchers with which I was familiar and which occur in the Cariboo District. The bird was located in alders and willows over swampy ground at the inlet to the lake, a habitat normal for the breeding season in this species. These circumstances strongly suggest that it was stationed for nesting.

The identity of the bird was not clear to me at the time it was taken and I am indebted to Allan R. Phillips for aid in subsequent proper determination of it as well as to J. A. Munro for pointing out the significance of this record from west of the Rocky Mountains.—ALDEN H. MILLER, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, May 10, 1954.*

**Albino Swallow in Sequoia National Park.**—An albino swallow was observed on August 4, 1954, near the Wolverton Ski Hut in Sequoia National Park, California. A group of forty-five park visitors watched the white bird sweeping through the air capturing insects for more than twenty minutes. On occasion when the bird wheeled and turned within ten feet of us, we could see that its entire plumage was white and the eyes pink. It was flying in company with a large flock of normally colored Violet-green Swallows (*Tachycineta thalassina*) and we assumed it was of the same species as it appeared to be of the same size and shape. Also, no other species of swallow was noted in the area that morning. On August 11, 1954, Violet-green Swallows were again observed at Long Meadow, but the albino bird was not seen that day. Three days later, however, three park visitors who had just returned from a hike to Heather Lake reported they had observed a white swallow flying above Tokopah Valley in the vicinity of The Watchtower, at an altitude of 8600 feet. This could have been the same bird observed at Long Meadow on August 4, or another one.

Although albinism reasonably may be expected in any species, its occurrence in swallows seems sufficiently unusual to be noteworthy.—JACK C. VON BLOEKER, JR., *Giant Forest, Sequoia National Park, California, September 1, 1954.*

**Additional Records of Emperor Goose from California.**—On December 1, 1935, I received two male Emperor Geese (*Phalacrocorax canadensis*) from the Gustine Gun Club to be mounted. These birds had been shot the same day approximately four miles southeast of Gustine, Merced County, California, by W. Evans of Salinas, a member of the club. The two geese had been sitting together in the marsh and were not associated with other geese. Upon being frightened, they had flown off "... cackling with every flap of their wings," according to George W. Fink of Crows Landing, who had flushed them. One of the geese weighed four pounds while the other weighed three pounds 15 ounces. The fact that these weights are considerably below the mean weight of 6.1 pounds listed by Kortright (*The Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America, 1943:382*) for seven males of this species, may be a reflection of their poor condition due to wandering far from their customary range and habitat. The mounted skins of these geese are still in existence at the Clubhouse near Gustine.

In correspondence with George Fink concerning these birds, I learned that two other Emperor Geese were taken on the same day at the Modesto Properties Gun Club, ten miles south of Turlock, a locality also within Merced County. The skin of the male was retained by Hugh P. Walls, of Sacramento, for several years, and subsequently lost. No weights are available for these geese, but they, too, are reported to have been apart from other species of geese at the time they were taken. The possibility that these geese had wandered from their normal range in company with the Gustine birds is suggested.

The only previous record as far south as Merced County in interior California was listed for Ingomar in "December of 1912" (Grinnell and Miller, *Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:70*). Ingomar is a small settlement situated less than a mile and a half to the southwest of the southern boundary of the 2200 acre Gustine Gun Club. No Emperor Geese have been reported at this locality during the intervening nineteen years.—RICHARD E. GENELLY, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Davis, California, September 8, 1954.*