TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF EVENTS IN NESTING ATTEMPTS BY TWO PAIRS OF ROCK DOVES

Nest	Dates of nest building	Amount of material at end of building	Dates eggs laid	Fate of eggs
A1	Feb. 25–28, 1959	None	March 1, 2, 1959	Rolled from ledge
A2	March 11–13, 1959	Complete nest[1]	.....	.....
A3	March 15–16, 1959	None	March 17, 18, 1959	Rolled from ledge
A4	March 18–26, 1959	Complete nest	March 29, 31, 1959	Both hatched
B1	March 25–28, 1962	None	March 29, 30, 1962	Rolled from ledge

[1] Destroyed by high wind, March 14, 1959.

of the potentially meaningful behavioral and tactile stimuli associated with nest building were present, except for that resulting from the partly completed nest and finished nest and nestcup. In each instance eggs were laid and rolled off the ledge.

Nests A2 and A4 were constructed in a broad, partly secluded nook, and were wholly characteristic of first-rate nests of Rock Doves. The entire nesting effort at A4 was successful, but that at A2 never went beyond nest building, owing to destruction of the nest by high wind. It is likely that the pair would have spent more time in nest building at A2, in spite of its relative state of completion; this likelihood would help explain why no eggs were laid at the site of A2 and would also help explain why only two days were spent in construction at A3.

These observations on feral Rock Doves under uncontrolled conditions suggest the following conclusions: (1) the presence of a completed nest is not necessary for ovulation in Rock Doves; (2) the opportunity of the female to handle nesting material brought by the male may be of some causative influence on ovulation; and (3) the behavior of the male in bringing nesting material is conceivably of paramount importance in the ovulatory response of females. Points 2 and 3 are consistent with the experimental results of Lehrman and his associates with Ring Doves (*Streptopelia risoria*).—RICHARD F. JOHNSTON, *Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas, April 24, 1962.*

The Trumpeter Swan in Marin County, California.—On January 3, 1962, we observed a swan on Abbott's Lagoon on the Point Reyes Peninsula, Marin County, California. Subsequent check on the identity of the bird in company with Mr. Eugene Kridler of the Malheur Refuge, Oregon, revealed it to be a Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*). On February 17 and 18 Mr. Kridler and the authors heard the characteristic protesting notes of the species as the bird arose from the water. Comparisons were made with tape recordings and the identity has been verified by Mr. Kridler and Mr. Winston Banko of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The call is much lower and more resonant than the high-pitched muted call of the Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*).

The Trumpeter Swan was last seen on March 9. By March 14 it had left. This is the first record of the species in California since November 8, 1935, when McLean (Condor, 39, 1937:228) observed one in Lassen County.—ALICE WILLIAMS and GRACE M. MILLER, *Inverness, California, April 10, 1962.*

An Albinistic Anna Hummingbird.—On March 28, 1961, Mrs. Erin Johnson reported seeing an albino hummingbird near her home in El Cerrito, Contra Costa County, California. The authors observed the bird that afternoon and collected it on the following day. The bird was a male Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) with testes less than 1 mm. in length. It weighed 4.0 gm. and had moderate fat on the back and throat. The irides were dark. Based on the shape of the rectrices and outer secondaries it was judged to be a juvenile (Williamson, Condor, 58, 1956:342–366). In life the bird appeared to be pure white, with perhaps a rosy cast; however, closer examination revealed the partial nature of the albinism (fig. 1).

Albinism has been reported for relatively few North American hummingbirds. A completely albino Black-chinned Hummingbird (*Archilochus alexandri*) was reported by Oberholser (Condor, 21, 1919:122). Incomplete albinism has been reported for the Anna Hummingbird by Allen (Bull. Nutt. Ornith. Club, 3, 1878:192–193), by Emerson (Ornith. and Ool., 13, 1888:83), and by McGregor

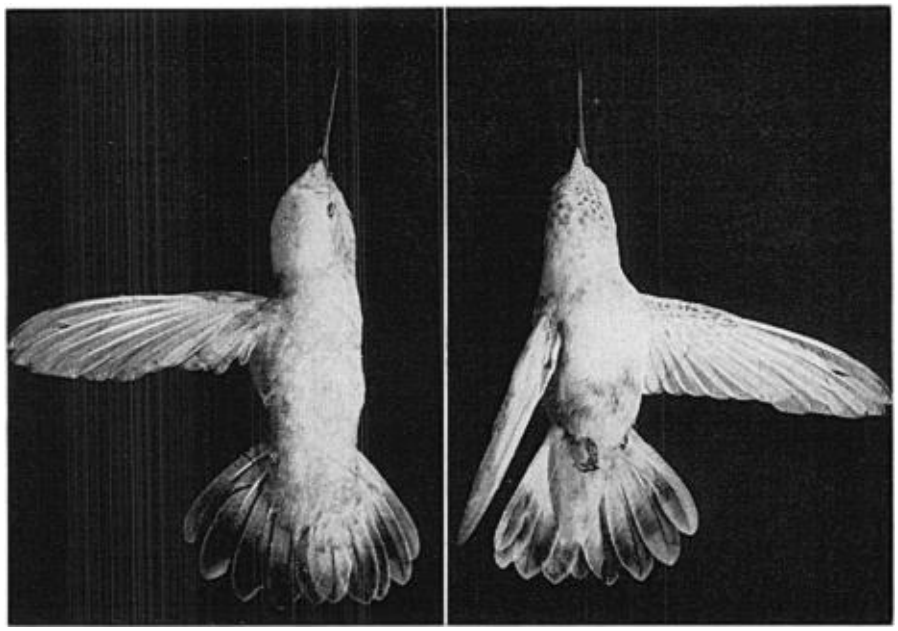

Fig. 1. Albinistic male Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), showing dorsal and ventral views. Photograph by Gene M. Christman.

(Condor, 2, 1900:86–88). The latter two authors had reference to the same individual. In addition, Comby (Aud. Mag., 46, sec. 2, 1944:13) reported seeing a pure white bird of this species.

Albinism in a species where much of the color is structural rather than pigmental presents unusual problems which deserve a more thorough analysis than we feel competent to give. Nevertheless, there are a few points on which we may comment. Structural color in the specimen is absent except for small areas on the distal portions of a few of the upper tail coverts and the distal portions of the rectrices. Many of the contour feathers of the cheeks and ventral surface have drab central spots. The latter feathers may have additional color spreading onto the vanes; this may range from light pinkish cinnamon to cinnamon buff. It is of interest that these cinnamonaceous colors are not apparent in normally plumaged birds. Presumably this is a consequence of masking by darker melanins and by structural color.—Richard C. Banks and Don R. Medina, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, April 29, 1962.*

A Two-year Breeding Record for the White-throated Fantail Flycatcher.—Observations on the territorial activities of the White-throated Fantail (*Rhipidura javanica*) were made from January, 1955, to March, 1956, in Bangkok, Thailand. Nesting activities centered around a large jack fruit tree, in my residential compound, where the birds remained throughout the period covering two nesting seasons. During January and February of 1955 one pair showed increasing devotion to the area of the tree which contained two old nests. Their movements extended into a banana grove in the compound and across a hedge into a small patch of low shrubbery fifty feet distant, but they always returned to the nest tree when I approached and flew about posturing when I attempted an imitation of their distress call.

A new nest with very small young was located in the tree on March 2, 1955, about ten feet above the ground. When ready to leave the nest, these young were taken by a servant boy who used them as decoys to capture one parent. All three soon died but I was unable to sex the adult. After a few days a new mate joined the surviving parent and these two continued together showing the same kind of behavior, including the posturing, as that before the tragedy. In fact, the new mate appeared to adopt, from the old parent, a new, higher level of alarm behavior caused by the tragic episode. During