

however, many places where it still breeds in Florida. My latest record is on Merritts Island, Brevard County, May 11, 1927, a nest in the cat-tails bordering a small creek running up into the island. As I have all of the sets of eggs of this species I need in my collection, and as there is no demand for such common sets in exchange, I did not disturb the set. I could easily have shot the bird with my little .22 caliber cane gun, so tame was she. I have seen old birds with young several times since moving to Florida, and I consider them rather a common breeder here.—HAROLD H. BAILEY, *Miami, Fla.*



Albino Red-tailed Hawk, Male.

The post-nuptial moult was virtually complete, there being but two old, discolored rectrices.

While there is nothing of great scientific importance in the occasional discovery of such a freak specimen as this, it is interesting to note that a very oddly colored individual may successfully meet the conditions of its environment, handicapped though it be by coloration which is neither properly protective nor properly aggressive. A White Gyrfalcon captures its prey the more easily, we are led to believe, because it is white in color as are its Arctic surroundings. Yet here is a creature of the Temperate Zone, well fed, obviously in good condition, existing successfully with a type of coloration not found in any of the birds of prey typical of this latitude. One is led to wonder, in considering such a case as this, whether the importance of aggressive coloration, so called, has not been somewhat overestimated.—GEORGE MIKSCH SUTTON, *Game Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.*

An Albino Red-tailed Hawk.—

On October 15, 1925, County Game Protector S. Maurice Shuler of Liverpool, Perry County, Pennsylvania, forwarded to the writer's office a living almost perfect albino specimen of Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis borealis*), which had been shot by J. Walter Zellers of Liverpool. The bird was subsequently mounted by Mr. Paul W. Sharp, taxidermist of Newport, Pennsylvania, who furnished the accompanying photograph.

Most of the plumage of this specimen was pure white, fresh, and silken. Three primaries and four secondaries of the right wing were pale brownish gray in color. One greater covert was normal dark brown. The eyes were deep brown; the bill and feet were yellowish flesh color, the claws pinkish white.