

There is no water suitable for scoters within a hundred miles.

The person who skinned the bird unfortunately discarded the carcass without sexing and without dissection. He had found a single shot wound in the head and thought that no other information was needed. The skin is in the University collection. Its colors are those of a female or immature.—ALDO LEOPOLD, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin*.

Partial Albinism in Certain Species of Birds.—The following eight records taken direct from my field notes may be of interest to bird students.

On April 1, 1927, near Syringa on the Lochsa River, northern Idaho, I was attracted by what at first appeared to be a Rocky Mountain Jay perched on a fence post. A second glance proved it to be a Robin with head, neck, upper breast and a large part of the wings and tail pure white. It was not my fortune to remain long in that locality so I did not see the bird again but was told later by friends that it remained all summer, mated with a normal Robin and raised a family of young, all normal birds. The abnormal specimen proved to be a male.

On October 11, 1932, in a mixed flock of Bendire's Crossbills, Pine Siskins, and Cassin's Purple Finches, two of the latter were noted with a considerable amount of white in their plumage. A large part of the wing coverts of one were white while the other had two irregular shaped white spots in the wings and some white in the tail. This was at Spokane Meadows on the upper Little North Fork of the Clearwater River, St. Joe National Forest.

In a marsh near St. Maries, Idaho, on May 5, 1934, I saw a male Redwing (*Agelaius phoeniceus* subsp.?) with prominent white longitudinal bars near the base of the primaries and immediately adjoining the red and yellow shoulder patches. These spots were so similar to those of the Yellow-headed Blackbird that hybridism might be suggested but for the fact that otherwise the bird was a typical redwing in notes as well as in plumage. I saw it again on May 20 of the same year and apparently it returned the year following, for on May 22, 1935, I saw a bird with identical plumage at almost exactly the same spot.

June 1, 1934, is the next record. On that date and very near the spot where the abnormal Cassin's Purple Finches were seen, I had an excellent view of a Pine Siskin with the entire head and neck creamy white. The bird was otherwise normal and was associated with normal birds of the same species.

February 20, 1936, in the town of St. Maries, one of a flock of English Sparrows, apparently a female, was noted with the first primary largely white and with conspicuous white outer tail feathers.

I should also like to mention two individuals of which I have no written record but which stand out clearly in my memory even though seen more than a quarter of a century ago. One was a Slate-colored Junco with a pure white head seen in what is now known as Allen Park in the City of Jamestown in western New York. It was in a large flock of normal individuals of its kind in the spring of 1909, I think. The other was a Robin similar to the one mentioned above but as I recall, with somewhat less white in the wings and tail. It was seen just south of Jamestown in a migrating flock of normal Robins in the early spring of 1910.—R. L. HAND, *St. Maries, Idaho*.