

of the Canadian National Museum, tells me that the first one they heard of at Ottawa was reported from Baffin Island in October, 1927! Two cases of Lapwings, far apart in time, are on record (Macoun's Catalogue) as seen or taken in Greenland; and one instance of this bird having been taken in Newfoundland near St. John's (See 'Auk,' Vol. 23, p. 221). Such lone stragglers are familiar everywhere; but that large flocks should have come, as these Lapwings have, to our shores, is not only unprecedented, but a very remarkable fact in ornithology. Its sequel will be investigated and regarded with great interest.—ERNEST INGERSOLL, *Hotel San Remo, New York, N. Y.*

**A Hybrid Scaled × Gambel's Quail from New Mexico.**—Mr. R. T. Kellogg of Silver City, New Mexico, last July sent to Mrs. Bailey the skin of a Quail which is clearly a hybrid between the Arizona Scaled Quail and the Gambel's Quail of that region. The bird was killed on November 26, 1916, by W. E. Watson, on Whisky Creek near Pinos Altos, which is not far from Silver City in southwestern New Mexico. It was with a covey of Gambel's Quail when shot and seems to be an adult male in mature plumage. The parentage of the bird is evident although the general characters of the Scaled Quail predominate over most of the body. The crest and head and belly markings are a compromise between the two.

As Mr. Kellogg wished Mr. Louis Fuertes to see the specimen Mrs. Bailey sent it to him at Ithaca, N. Y. and in acknowledging its receipt he wrote on August 4, 1927 "The beautiful little "*Calliphortyx*" or "*Lophopepla*" which came yesterday afternoon is so pretty and interesting that I am going to paint it before shipping it on to Mr. Kellogg. The presence of rufous as a substitute for a half developed black is very significant. It is often, as you know, the female substitute for male black (Merganser heads etc. etc.) and the crest just half way between the parents in character and the throat show this very nicely. I once painted a very interesting wild hybrid (male) *Lophortyx californicus* and *Oreortyx* for Mr. Loomis. I have a little print of it somewhere but both the specimen and the drawing went up in smoke in the San Francisco fire. I hope to see you all at the A. O. U. in Washington where I may show this queer picture."—VERNON BAILEY, *Washington, D. C.*

**Total Albinism in the Bob-white.**—Through the courtesy of Mr. W. E. Nolte, of Bamberg, S. C., I have received from him, a totally albinistic specimen of the Bob-white (*Colinus virginianus*). Upon skinning the bird, I did not find a trace of color on a single feather, each one being pure white.

Occasional specimens of this species are sometimes taken locally which show a few white feathers, and I have seen one or two which were quite mottled with patches of white, but a completely unmarked specimen must be very rare. The bird was a female, and in good condition, showing no

trace of disease, or disability. It seems strange that so conspicuous a bird could have attained maturity, in view of the many enemies which it would seemingly have met with.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Charleston Museum, Charleston, S. C.*

**Mourning Doves wintering near Scranton, Pa.**—On December 27, 1927 Messrs. C. L. Camp and M. J. Kelly were out making the Christmas bird census for this region. Along the Tunkhannock creek near Nicholson, Wyoming County, they discovered a flock of thirteen Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*). The farmer on whose land they found them allows no gunning. He did not know what kind of birds these were but said he first noticed a pair of them on his premises five years ago and they had increased from winter to winter. He sometimes provides food for them if it seems necessary but there is usually enough corn and other grain available in the fields. I think it is quite unusual for these birds to winter in our latitude.—R. N. DAVIS, *Scranton Museum, Scranton, Pa.*

**Paired Ovaries in the Marsh Hawk.**—On reading Mr. L. L. Snyder's remarks in the January 'Auk' (pp. 98-99) on a Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) with double ovaries, I was reminded of two similar incidents which may be worth recording.

On September 24, 1927, Mr. J. Stevenson shot an immature female of this species at Beach, Lake Co., Illinois. Upon skinning it, I was surprised to find two ovaries, the right one being more than half as long as the left. In both ovaries the ovules were quite well developed for the season and the age of the bird.

On October 11, 1927, an adult Marsh Hawk was sent me from Williams, Hamilton Co., Iowa. Upon dissection this specimen was also found to possess a right ovary, though not so large a one as the first bird had; it was about one-fourth the length of the left one. This bird was in the streaked plumage, which Mr. Snyder seems to consider rather rare. Is not this the usual plumage of the mature female?—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Evanston, Illinois.*

**The Rough-legged Hawk in Southern Georgia and the Goshawk in Florida.**—Homer Williams of Thomasville, Georgia, shot a Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*) on his property three miles south of that city and about ten miles north of the Florida line in February, 1925. The specimen was mounted but not sexed.

Upon my display of interest in the record, Mr. Williams very generously presented the bird to the U. S. Biological Survey collection. I have been unable to find previous records of capture of this species this far south, east of the Mississippi River.

It is of interest to note that the great Goshawk flight of 1926-27 extended to Florida, a fine adult male being shot by H. P. Whitney on his plantation in Leon County, just south of the Georgia-Florida line, on December 1,