

or eight inches away from the narrow strip of shade. Waddling up to the eggs, the bird then shoved them along, in the manner related above, a foot or more over into the cool of the shaded area and peacefully resumed her task of incubating.—S. A. GRIMES, *Jacksonville, Fla.*

Arkansas Kingbird at Roxbury, Wisconsin.—On May 31, 1931, while driving on a road near Roxbury (Dane County), I noticed a bird, suspiciously like an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), alight on a stake in a recently planted corn field. As soon as I could secure my glasses the identification was confirmed. After pursuing the bird across the field, during which process it alighted on the ground several times, it was collected. It proved to be a male, weighed 40.2 grams, and was in excellent plumage except for worn tail feathers. Both mandibles were caked with clay as though it had been unearthing insects. This is the third occurrence for the state, all the records being from Dane County.—A. W. SCHORGER, *168 North Prospect Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin.*

Northern Crested Flycatcher in Western Panama.—A Correction. Examination of the proofs of the new A. O. U. 'Check-List' shows me what I should have known before, that in separating the Crested Flycatcher of Florida, Mr. Bangs described the northern and not the southern bird on which the name *crinitus* Linnæus was based. My record of this species from western Panama¹ therefore refers to *Myiarchus crinitus boreus* Bangs not to *Myiarchus crinitus crinitus* Linnæus.—FRANK M. CHAPMAN, *American Museum of Natural History, New York.*

An Albino Empidonax.—I have lately had the pleasure of examining an interesting partial albino Traill's Flycatcher, *Empidonax trailli* (probably *alorum*) from the collection of Dr. D. A. Dery of Quebec City who courteously submitted it for examination. It was taken by a local taxidermist near St. Bridgit de Laval, Montmorency County, Quebec, about 12 miles north of Montmorency Falls, the last week in August, 1930.

The bird is all pale lemon yellow (Martius to Picric Yellow of Ridgway's 'Nomenclature'), whitening to throat, except for a saddle of normal dark olive across the shoulders extending from up the back of the neck to near rump. It is identical in general effect with many pied yellow and green domestic canaries and such for more than a moment it was taken to be. So close is this resemblance that even when the distinctly Flycatcher bill was observed the suggestion of a cleverly constructed hoax was almost unavoidable and it was not until the wing and tail formulae, the rectal bristles and the feet characters were closely examined that the suspicion could be completely dismissed.

The explanation of this peculiar coloration seems to be that the specimen is an albino in only one color factor. The normal coloration of the

¹ 'The Auk,' Jan., 1931, p. 120.

species is of course in shades of dull olive. Undoubtedly this olive is composed of an intimate mixture of brownish and yellow pigments. In this case the brownish or dark element is entirely absent over large areas of the plumage leaving the yellow unaffected and showing in its purity. I have seen at least one other similar albino,—a *Leucosticte* in an old collection of mounted birds in Banff, Alberta. In this case while it was also the brownish element that was lacking it was a red element of the normal mixture that remained producing a beautifully pale rose tinted bird.—P. A. TAVERNER, *National Museum of Canada, Ottawa.*

Magpie Breeding in Captivity.—In the National Zoological Park, the American Magpies (*Pica pica hudsonia*) are rearing young. This is probably the first breeding record of the bird in Washington, D. C., the activity taking place in captivity. The Magpie is a characteristic bird of the West and Northwest and occasionally stragglers are found as far east as Illinois. The bird student of the east does not have the opportunity to observe the Magpie, hence the interest in this much scolded bird of the west.

Both birds took part in the construction of the nest, and as completed it stands eight feet from the ground, being about one foot wide and deep. The interior is the shape of a cup, cemented with mud, and is about six inches wide and deep. The material is sticks, put into the cage for building purpose. The top of the nest is open, and not arched over as is the nest in nature. However, the size of the nest has no significance for nesting material was limited.

Six eggs were laid, and in seventeen days, four of them hatched into small, naked, blind, brown youngsters. The remaining two proved infertile. The female appeared to do all the incubating, and remains constantly in the nest with her family. The male stays nearby and brings food to them.

When the nest is approached both birds scold in the typical Jay manner.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *Nat. Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

The American Magpie (*Pica pica hudsonia*) at Point Lookout, Maryland.—On the morning of June 28, 1931, about a mile from the point, while driving along the main road, the writers saw a large black and white bird in company with some Crows, being pursued by a Kingbird. Upon closer inspection the bird proved to be a Magpie, the long, narrow black and white wings and the very long, thin tail making the identification quite simple. The presence of the Crows was a good check on its length.

This bird was not seen or heard of again. Whether or not it was a bona fide straggler or merely an escape is a matter of conjecture. Court has had experience with this species in the middle west and the caged birds in the local zoo were closely examined, so there seems no room for doubting the identification.—W. HOWARD BALL AND EDWARD J. COURT, *Washington, D. C.*