

crest. This, though continuously spread, was apparently opened yet wider by a forward and downward jerk of the head, like the flirt of a fan. It was then displayed by a side-to-side motion of the head, during which it was tipped backwards; and as the bill was thus elevated, it opened. At first we guessed this was to show color in the mouth, but we could see none and presently realized it was done to emit sound, for as the crest bent back and touched the shoulders the upward-opened bill uttered a double note, *car-currr*, the *currr* thrice as long as the *car* and much lower in pitch, with a softer R-sound. This vibratory, reverberant love-song greatly resembled that which might be expected from some distant, unrecognizable frog.

No combativeness accompanied this rivalry, nor did the female react in any way. Her relation in space to one of the males seemed to determine which of the three display-actions he performed: there was no regular sequence, save within the crest-show and this show, culminating in the song, was the most frequent. The males paid no attention to each other; yet the presence of two was probably essential, as we frequently in the next three weeks saw pairs of Hooded Mergansers by themselves, but never a sign of courtship.—AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*, and SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Mass.*

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*) at Chicago.—On the evening of June 21, 1933, I saw a pair of Turkey Buzzards circling over Chicago, coming from the southwest and flying towards the north, circling over Lincoln Park, until out of sight. This was the first time I have seen these birds over Chicago.—EUGENE R. PIKE, *6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.*

Partial albinism in *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*.—On July 16 more than seventy Turkey Vultures came to feast on a dead sheep near here. Among this number I saw one with the feathers of the outer third of both wings white. I managed to approach the bird fairly closely two or three times, so that I can be perfectly sure of its coloration.—GORDON W. JONES, *Wilderness, Virginia.*

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*) in Louisiana.—In 'The Auk,' for July, 1933, p. 355, Mr. Ernest G. Holt wonders at "the strange omission of the Golden Eagle from 'Birds of Louisiana' (Bull. 20, La. Dept. of Conservation, 1931)."

In my editing this book for the Department of Conservation, at their request, no actual record of Golden Eagles having been taken in the state of Louisiana could be substantiated.

The late Prof. Geo. E. Beyer in discussing this bird with me told me that he had never found a record of the Golden Eagle having been taken in the state. A bird he thought was the Golden Eagle proved on further investigation to be an immature Bald Eagle, and this is the case with every report of the Golden Eagle taken within Louisiana that has come to my attention.

Mr. Holt goes on to mention "Two mounted specimens in the Louisiana