

Other birds noted at the Tortugas on June 18-19 include:—one Royal Tern, two Brown Pelicans, two adult and one immature White-bellied Boobies; one each of Ward's, Little Blue, Louisiana, and Yellow-crowned Night Herons (all on Garden Key); one Black-bellied Plover and six Ruddy Turnstones (on Bush Key); within the enclosure of Fort Jefferson we saw a Gray Kingbird, and *mirabile dictu*, a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak (the Grosbeak was reported by the custodian as having been seen for several weeks). In addition, a dead Pigeon Hawk, and a Duck Hawk in captivity (wounded), were noted, and on Loggerhead Key three Anis (in all probability *Crotophaga ani*).—R. J. LONGSTREET, *Daytona Beach, Fla.*

New Records for Mona Island, West Indies.—A small party mainly from the University of Puerto Rico, including among others Mr. J. Adger Smyth and the writer, spent three days from April 14 to 16, 1935, inclusive, making collections on Mona Island. The party landed at Uvero on the south coast, and made trips on foot to other parts of the island. During our stay we obtained the following records which appear to be new:

Falco peregrinus anatum. DUCK HAWK.—Single individuals were noted at Uvero on April 14 and 16, and two at Playa de Pájaro, on the east coast, on April 15. Natives informed us that the species occurs there regularly.

Falco sparverius dominicensis. HISPANIOLAN SPARROW HAWK.—It seems surprising that no Sparrow Hawks have previously been recorded from Mona Island, as we found them rather common at Playa de Pájaro, and saw one at Uvero. A female was collected at the former locality on April 15, and two males the following day. The males appear rather unusual in their almost complete absence of spotting both on the lower parts and on the back, the under parts being nearly pure white with a buffy wash across the breast and only some very faint indications of black spotting on the flanks. The female shows only faint reddish brown streaking below, but all three specimens may be fairly closely matched by examples from the Dominican Republic in my collection, and I have no hesitation in referring them to *dominicensis*. The measurements of the Mona Island specimens are: males, wing 184.9-187.8 (average 186.3); tail 115.2-122.6 (average 118.9); culmen from base 18.6-19.9 (average 19.2); tarsus 36.9-40.0 (average 38.4); female, wing 190.6; tail 121.3; culmen from base 19.7; tarsus 39.2 millimeters. Four males from the Dominican Republic in my collection measure, wing 177.4, 178.7, 181.8, and 186.3 (average 181.0); tail 112.6, 115.2, 117.4, and 120.0 (average 116.3); culmen from base 18.6, 18.7, 18.9, 18.9 (average 18.8); tarsus 35.4, 35.4, 35.6 and 36.4 (average 35.7); and two females measure wing 181.9-187.3 (average 184.6); tail 120.5-120.7 (average 120.6); culmen from base 19.0-19.8 (average 19.4); tarsus 35.5-37.1 (average 36.3 millimeters). Although the Mona birds average somewhat larger than the Dominican, the difference is so slight as to scarcely justify recognition of the Mona bird as a separate race without additional material.

Arenaria interpres morinella. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—A flock of twelve was noted on the beach at Uvero on April 16.

Crotophaga ani. ANI.—Reported by some of our party near Uvero April 16, and said by natives to occur only at Sardinera, on the west coast, and at Uvero.

Previously, while passing near Mona Island on a steamer the writer noted two Red-footed Boobies (*Sula piscator*) a short distance off the coast on July 17, 1933.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

Albino Red-headed Woodpeckers.—On September 7, 1935, Mr. C. A. Dffenferfer, his son and I found two albino Red-headed Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes ery-*

throcephalus) with normal birds of the same species in a small oak grove at McDonough, Md., where they no doubt were raised. We watched them catching insects in the air after the manner of a Flycatcher and then procured one of the albinos. Its plumage was pure white with the exception of a few minute patches of red on the face and a slight tinge of gray on the tips of the primaries. The eyes, however, were black and the feet of the usual grayish black.—BROOKE MEANLEY, 5111 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Interesting Albinos.—On August 29, 1935, I trapped a Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) at my home near Norristown, Pa., which was partly albino. The bill was pink and the fore part of the head white with white spots over the rest of it; the bristles on either side of the gape white and also the throat. There was a white secondary feather in one wing and one in the other wing was tipped with white and one white upper tail covert.

On June 12, 1935, a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) was taken which was nearly white. The under parts were grayish white with a slight tinge of reddish brown on the under tail coverts; the back was light gray and the head about the color that the back should have been. It presented an odd appearance and was not taken again.—RAYMOND J. MIDDLETON, Norristown, Pa.

The Disposal of Shells after Hatching.—In Mr. Mousley's article on "The Birth of a Snipe family," he quotes the late F. Mentieth Ogilvie's observation on the European Snipe in this connection as well as those of Miss Turner and Messrs. Winnall and Yeates. For many years I have collected information from all available sources and made personal observations on this point and can only suppose that Mr. Ogilvie's experience was abnormal. Besides the two authors quoted by Mr. Mousley to the effect that the shells are left in the nest, I may add the testimony to this effect of Mr. J. Steele-Elliott (*Zoologist*, 1912, p. 197). Mr. E. Richmond Paton, the late Mr. E. B. Dunlop and my own personal experience. Extract from notes: "June 6, 1921. Flushed a Snipe from a nest with 3 nestlings in down. She did the 'injury-feigning' trick; the remains of the shells were in the nest, each egg being broken completely in half, with the blunt end fitted into the pointed end."—F. C. R. JOURDAIN, Whitekirk, Southbourne, Bournemouth, Engl.

Correction.—Certain changes made in my note on the Raven in Dane County, Wisconsin (*The Auk*, 52: 455) require the following corrections:

In the title, for "*Corvus corax* subspecies," read "*Corvus corax europophilus* Oberholser." The last sentence of the first paragraph reading: "This race, however, is not recognized in the A. O. U. 'Check-List' etc." should be deleted.—LEONARD WILLIAM WING, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

The Editor regrets that through an oversight of his these changes were incorporated in Mr. Wing's note instead of in a foot note as they should have been. The fact remains, however, that this race of the Raven is *not* recognized in the A. O. U. 'Check-List.'

It might be added for general information that ever since the first 'Check-List' was published the 'Editors' of 'The Auk' have taken the liberty of making the nomenclature of 'The Auk' conform to it unless the author explicitly desires to use some other name and to present arguments in favor of such change, in which case the A. O. U. concordance is given in a foot note.

Such a practice is obviously necessary since the great majority of our readers are acquainted only with the names in the 'Check-List' and when some other names are used without explanation the 'Editor' receives merited complaints.