

*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.