

"Adirondacks" and "New York State." The St. Lawrence County record cited by Eaton was originally published by William Dutcher (Auk, 12: 181, 1895), and refers to three specimens of Great Gray Owl then in the collection of H. M. Davidson of Ogdensburg. Dutcher remarks that all three birds "had been shot in the county within a period of five years." More recently, reference to the occurrence of the Great Gray Owl in Franklin County, New York, is cited by W. DeW. Miller (Auk, 32: 228, 1915), on authority of Dr. Wm. N. MacArtney of Fort Covington, Franklin County. The section of Miller's narration dealing with the record follows: "Dr. MacArtney states that during the winter the Snowy Owl is frequently observed, and occasionally the Hawk Owl, Barred Owl and Great Gray Owl."

So far as I am aware these remain the only published records for the Great Gray Owl in New York State. The specimen here recorded for the first time, therefore, supplements the data on this species for St. Lawrence County.—DAYTON STONER, *New York State Museum, Albany, New York.*

**Albino Chimney Swift.**—On September 7, 1937, I stood on the top of the Long Hollow Fire Tower in the 'Central Peninsula,' Union County, Tennessee. The tower is eleven miles due east of La Follette, Tennessee. About a dozen Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) were feeding nearby, and an albino was among them. I had ample opportunity to observe the bird as it flew about the tower, sometimes above me, sometimes below. At times it swept by at a distance of ten feet or less. The whole plumage was a dull white, probably soiled by soot and other agents. I could not be certain of the color of the irides but thought they were normal rather than the albino pink. The other members of the group seemed to recognize its anomalous condition, for they pursued it from time to time. No other bird received this attention. The flock rarely permitted the albino to remain unmolested during my half-hour of observation. At times the dives at the albino appeared to be very savage, and the attacked one escaped only by dodging.—LEONARD WING, *Norris, Tennessee.*

**Hummingbird in a Pigeon Hawk's stomach.**—While collecting birds for the Zoology Museum of the Louisiana State University, I shot a female Eastern Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius columbarius*) on April 16, 1937, at Grand Isle, off the coast of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. Upon examination of its stomach contents, I was surprised to find the identifiable remains of a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*). Later, on a visit to Washington, D. C., I discussed the matter with Mr. Clarence Cottam, Director of the Food Habits Division of the Bureau of Biological Survey. With his permission and the assistance of Mr. Robert McClanahan of the Food Habits offices, I went through the extensive records of that division and found that no species of hummingbird had ever heretofore been recorded from any bird stomach. Thinking this of unusual occurrence in the life history of the hummingbird as well as of the Pigeon Hawk, I record it herewith.—GEORGE H. LOWERY, JR., *Zoology Museum, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.*

**Say's Phoebe in northern Indiana.**—On April 4, 1937, during a field trip of the Chicago Ornithological Society to the Indiana Dunes, a small party including Mrs. Amy G. Baldwin, Dr. Alfred Lewy, and myself, observed a Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya saya*) near Wilson in Porter County. Although our movements caused the phoebe to take wing often, it kept to the tops of the trees along the edge of a moving dune, which shelters and slowly covers them. From the top of this dune, against a dark background, we were able to study the phoebe's colors; the cinnamon-buff