

skinned it told me that it was considerably under the average weight of the species, and that it seemed to be greatly emaciated. Apparently there was some factor about this Crow which prevented it from putting on weight despite a normal intake of food.—LEONARD J. UTTAL, 246 Catherine St., Albany, New York.

Mimicry by a Brown Thrasher.—Forbush gives a satisfactory discussion (Birds of Massachusetts, etc., 3: 330, 1929) of this subject, ending by saying, "The imitator may be the exception." My experience supports that conclusion, so I was much interested in the opportunity afforded me near Vienna, Virginia, in June 1940 to make observations on a mimicking thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*). On a few occasions the song, beginning with imitations of some shrill-noted species suggested that of a Mockingbird until it lapsed into the gutturals and more deliberate phrasing characteristic of the thrasher's music. The birds that were imitated were all species commonly heard on the spot and included the Flicker, Cardinal, Tufted Titmouse, Crested Flycatcher, Yellow-breasted Chat, and Wood Thrush. To my regret the audition was terminated suddenly, probably by the intervention of a Cooper's Hawk. Loss of the opportunity for study of a thrasher's unusual efforts was scarcely more a cause of regret than the deprivation of his standard singing, which to my ear is the best of any of our birds and is given during a season that always seems too short.—W. L. McATEE, Arlington, Virginia.

An albinistic Robin.—A partly albino Eastern Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) first nested on my premises in May of 1932. Two broods of young were raised each year thereafter. During the first three breeding seasons other Robins in the vicinity persecuted the albino whenever it left its 'territory.' However, in the seasons of 1935 and 1936, the albino became quite domineering and usually took the offensive. The bird presented a very mottled appearance, with numerous white areas on its plumage. The bird's peculiar color pattern apparently did not impair its ability to secure a mate, for the Robin was mated by the 5th of April each year. The bird's mates (?) were of normal coloration, as were its young. In the course of time this Robin became rather tame, and would allow members of the household to approach within three or four feet before moving. It was last observed on October 10, 1936, and failed to return the following spring.—CHARLES H. KNIGHT, 4157 East 113th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Brewer's Blackbird in Florida.—On December 10, 1939, I collected two blackbirds that were new to me. These birds were associated with a large flock of Red-winged Blackbirds and Cowbirds that were feeding in a cultivated field, located about twenty miles north of Panama City, Bay County, Florida. Skins of the collected specimens were sent to Dr. H. C. Oberholser, in Washington, D. C., who identified them as Brewer's Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*). As far as I am able to ascertain, there seem to be no other records of this species for Florida.—R. C. HALLMAN, 521 Bay Street, Panama City, Florida.

Brewer's Blackbird in Florida.—On April 8, 1940, a flock of eight Brewer's Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) was seen feeding at the side of a road through a stretch of recently burned-over pine woods near Vernon, Florida, approximately 120 miles east of Pensacola. From the moment that the birds were first observed, their appearance and characteristic actions left no question as to their identity, but as this species had not heretofore been recorded from the State, two birds, a male and a female in partial molt, were collected. Since in recent years this