

in color distribution. Brooks [Audubon Magazine, 48 (2): 82-91, March-April, 1946] groups partial albinos into three types: (1) those birds having only a few abnormally white feathers; (2) others with a symmetrical design in white on either side of their bodies; (3) still others which present a mottled white and dark appearance.

I observed a Russet-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*) which belonged to type 1 in a redwood forest near Crescent City, California, on July 12, 1946. The bird had one white feather in its tail and otherwise normal brown coloration. A female Bicolored Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus californicus*) of type 2 was observed by eight of us from the Stockton Audubon Society along a ditch nine miles out of Stockton on April 7, 1946. The bird had a brilliant white stripe down the fore edge of each wing in perfect symmetry and was otherwise normally colored. She was fitting through the reeds with other females and males of normal coloration and was chased by two males at separate times while we watched.—VERNA R. JOHNSTON, *Dept. of Zoology, Stockton Jr. College, Stockton, California.*

An albino English Sparrow (*Plate 11, upper fig.*).—On May 23, 1946, I was called to the home of Mr. Pearl Rice, 234 Pine Ave., Findlay, Ohio, to see and photograph two "white" sparrows. They proved to be two fledgling English Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*). By the time I arrived, one of them had made its escape from the wire canary cage that housed them, but I secured several good photographs of the one remaining. For the two years preceding 1946, Mr. Rice had seen, on many occasions, a pure white sparrow around his barn. On May 23 of this year, 1946, his grandson, playing in the barn, found a nest containing two normally colored young of the English Sparrow and two that very nearly approached pure albinism. The two albinos were placed in a wire cage and the cage set out in the back yard. Both of the parents came to the cage several times to feed them before the one escaped. The male parent was of normal coloration and the hen was pure white. The eyes of the fledgling shown in the photograph were a dark blue. The only other spot of pigment on the bird was a buffy, circular blotch an eighth of an inch in diameter just below the bend of the left wing.—RICHARD STUART PHILLIPS, *834 Liberty St., Findlay, Ohio.*

Unusual nest of Wood Thrush.—A nest of the Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*) with two eggs was discovered June 27, 1946, in Reese's Bog on the north shore of Burt Lake, Cheboygan County, Michigan. This nest was constructed almost entirely of at least four species of mosses. The basic construction material was *Calliergon stramineum*. *Calliergon schreberi* and *Hylocomium triquetrum* were added in smaller quantities. The interior of the nest was composed of dried, pressed *Sphagnum* sp., resembling mud.

The nest was placed eight feet up in a twenty-foot white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*), one foot from the trunk on a horizontal branch. The site was near the center of a dense coniferous forest in which the dominant trees were white cedar and balsam fir (*Abies balsamia*).

Two other pairs were found within 500 yards in different directions from the nest. This record supplements the information of Root (Auk, 59: 113, Jan., 1942), and helps to confirm the supposition that the Wood Thrush is not always confined to deciduous woodlands.—AUSTEN FOX RIGGS, II, *23 Coolidge Hill Road, Cambridge, Massachusetts.*

Robin fighting its reflection in a hub cap (*Plate 11, lower fig.*).—The accompanying picture was made in Sullivan, Indiana, during the early part of May, 1939.