

One guesses that this youngster on its first migration mistook east for south, and wound up in New England instead of México. The mistake may have no scientific significance, but it provided many New England birders with a happy thrill.—SAMUEL A. ELIOT, JR., *Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.*

Sutton's Warbler at Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, Virginia (Plate 9).—On August 23, 1947, at about 10:00 a. m., Mr. George Sigel and the writer, both of the Washington, D. C., Audubon Society, were birding in a mixed oak-gum-tulip woods on the north side of the Belvoir peninsula, about one air mile south of Mt. Vernon, on the Potomac River. We were watching a flock of mixed warblers moving through the low trees along a woods path. Among the flock of Parula, Black and White, Chestnut-sided, Hooded, and Yellow-throated Warblers was one adult male Golden-winged Warbler in a small gum tree which we were observing at a distance of about 30 feet. Another warbler, which I at first took to be a Parula, flew into the tree with the Golden-winged Warbler. I casually examined it through my 8× glasses and immediately noticed that although the bird's plumage was that of a Parula from the neck down, this bird possessed a white stripe over each eye in addition to a semi-circular white eye ring about the lower half of the eye and, most noticeable of all, had an elongated patch of black running from below the eye to the ear-coverts. There were three or four short black streaks on the sides of the breast, just below the black facial markings, and a light lemon yellow wash on the throat and upper breast.

The warbler was actively engaged in catching insects and quickly disappeared into a near-by oak where it was lost from sight for several minutes. The flock moved slowly through the trees along the path to a point where there was a tiny clearing to the right of the path. It was here I again found the unusual 'Parula Warbler' eating a caterpillar while perched on an oak branch only eight feet above the path and 15 feet from us. For the next ten minutes we both had excellent views of this warbler in many poses and in good light at a distance of 20 to 40 feet as it fed through the outer branches of a tulip tree.

I made a sketch on the spot of its head markings (*see* accompanying sketch) and compared the bird with the colored plate in Peterson's latest field guide, a copy of which we had with us. Our bird differed from Peterson's figure in that the upper part of the head was slate gray rather than black. Our bird looked like a female Parula with a white stripe over each eye, a large elongated black area on the cheeks, several spots of black on the sides of the chest, and the yellow below confined to the chin, throat, and upper breast, fitting perfectly the description and figure by Sutton of the type female Sutton's Warbler in the May-June, 1945, issue of Audubon Magazine.—JACKSON M. ABBOTT, *The Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.*

An albino Chipping Sparrow.—On June 25, 1947, Mr. Herman F. Lame, of the Westchester Apartments, Washington, D. C., phoned me that he had picked up a small white sparrow on the spacious lawns of the apartment house. Many verbal descriptions of birds seen are unsatisfactory, and this one was not the exception. Nevertheless, my curiosity was aroused and I went to the home of Mr. Lame expecting to see some escaped cage bird. The bird, which he had placed in his roof garden, was one of the Fringillidae, and appeared to be totally albinistic. As we stood watching, a Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) flew down and fed the young bird, thereby establishing the species. Later I had an opportunity to take the bird in the hand and saw, on close examination, that it was an undoubted Chipping Sparrow, and totally albinistic.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*