

had been noted perched in a tree overhanging the feeder for several days prior to the attack and at least one other resident of Cave Creek Ranch had seen a Wied's Crested Flycatcher perched for long periods of time overlooking his hummingbird feeders. The flycatcher swooped down from its perch above the feeder, extended its wings just prior to midair contact with the hovering hummingbird, and knocked the small bird to the ground. I was not able to determine which part of the flycatcher actually hit the hummer. The flycatcher then quickly picked up the stunned hummingbird in its beak by one of its wings and flew to a branch overhanging the feeder with the hummingbird dangling from its beak. The flycatcher repeatedly knocked the hummingbird against the branch with violent side-to-side motions of its head and then flew out of my view to a distant tree with its prey.

On 21 July at the same feeder, I saw a Wied's Crested Flycatcher dive through a swarm of feeding hummingbirds, but on this occasion the flycatcher failed to make contact with any hummingbirds.—GEORGE J. GAMBOA, *Department of Systematics and Ecology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045*. Accepted 19 Sep. 75.

An unrecorded specimen of Eskimo Curlew from New Jersey.—Several authors have stated that no specimens exist to prove reports that the Eskimo Curlew (*Numenius borealis*) ever visited the shores of New Jersey during its abundance. In the Denver Museum of Natural History is an Eskimo Curlew (No. 14716), sex unknown, shot during the summer of 1880 (probably late August) by G. R. Hardenburgh in Squan (now called Manasquan), New Jersey. It is the first and so far as I can tell the only museum skin from this state.—EVE IVERSEN, *498 Boulevard, Apt. 211, Passaic, New Jersey 07055*. Accepted 17 Sep. 75.

Albino Mourning Dove sightings in Ontario.—During our study of Mourning Doves (*Zenaida macroura*) we saw a partially albino dove on three occasions. The first two sightings were on 18 June 1975 near a corn crib at Concession XIII, Lot 5, Burford Township, Brant County. At 1300 we watched two doves in a tree with 7 × 35 binoculars, from about 30 m for about one minute. One was of normal color, the other was white with some central grey rectrices and a dark eye region. At 1730 two doves, one normal color, the other white, flew from near the corn crib, circling overhead before flying off. The white dove had some dark primaries in both wings, and some central dark rectrices. It flew in an apparent "flap-glide" flight, typical of breeding males (Jackson and Baskett 1964, *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* 28: 293). The normally colored bird had tan breast feathers, characteristic of females. The third sighting was at 1300 on 26 June 1975 at Concession I, Lot 25, Middleton Township, Norfolk County, 24 km minimum straight line distance from the first site. A white and a normal-colored dove dusting together on the road were photographed from about 60 m, and watched through 10 × 50 binoculars. The white dove had some dark rectrices and a light reddish-brown color on its breast, possibly staining from graveling or dust bathing. The birds flew off together in close proximity after about 2 min on the road. In all three sightings, the two doves were similar in size and behavior, except for the "flap-glide" flight.

Numerous studies of Mourning Doves notwithstanding, we found no reports of white individuals. Ross (1963, *Cassinia* 47: 2) reported two museum specimens, "one a light tan and the other spotted," and stated "a pale mutant is described in the literature," without additional details. Gross (1965, *Bird-Banding* 36: 67) recorded some degree of albinism in five individuals of two unspecified species of North American Columbidae. We feel our sightings involved only one albino, so that it must have had a home range at least 12 km in radius. Published data on home range and local movements of Mourning Doves are limited.

Mourning Doves show reversible sexual imprinting, primarily in the initial stages of sexual maturity (Brosset 1971, *Z. Tierpsychol.* 29: 279). Plumage color is apparently important. Goforth and Baskett (1965, *J. Wildl. Mgmt.* 29: 543) found that alterations of appearance affected pair bonding in Mourning Doves only if females were marked. Assuming the white dove we saw was a male and that male preference predominates, we would expect it to mate with a normally colored female.

We thank S. Miller for assistance, E. Bailey for loan of a telephoto lens, and L. March as original recipient of funding. Support for this study was from the Canadian Wildlife Service.—EDWARD R. ARMSTRONG AND DAVID L. G. NOAKES, *Department of Zoology, College of Biological Science, University of Guelph, Guelph, Ontario, Canada. N1G 2W1*. Accepted 1 Jun. 76. This paper was subsidized by the authors.