

Fig. 1. Albinistic male Anna Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), showing dorsal and ventral views. Photograph by Gene M. Christman.

(Condor, 2, 1900:86-88). The latter two authors had reference to the same individual. In addition, Comby (Aud. Mag., 46, sec. 2, 1944:13) reported seeing a pure white bird of this species.

Albinism in a species where much of the color is structural rather than pigmental presents unusual problems which deserve a more thorough analysis than we feel competent to give. Nevertheless, there are a few points on which we may comment. Structural color in the specimen is absent except for small areas on the distal portions of a few of the upper tail coverts and the distal portions of the rectrices. Many of the contour feathers of the cheeks and ventral surface have drab central spots. The latter feathers may have additional color spreading onto the vanes; this may range from light pinkish cinnamon to cinnamon buff. It is of interest that these cinnamonaceous colors are not apparent in normally plumaged birds. Presumably this is a consequence of masking by darker melanins and by structural color.—RICHARD C. BANKS and DON R. MEDINA, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley, California, April 29, 1962.*

A Two-year Breeding Record for the White-throated Fantail Flycatcher.—Observations on the territorial activities of the White-throated Fantail (*Rhipidura javanica*) were made from January, 1955, to March, 1956, in Bangkok, Thailand. Nesting activities centered around a large jack fruit tree, in my residential compound, where the birds remained throughout the period covering two nesting seasons. During January and February of 1955 one pair showed increasing devotion to the area of the tree which contained two old nests. Their movements extended into a banana grove in the compound and across a hedge into a small patch of low shrubbery fifty feet distant, but they always returned to the nest tree when I approached and flew about posturing when I attempted an imitation of their distress call.

A new nest with very small young was located in the tree on March 2, 1955, about ten feet above the ground. When ready to leave the nest, these young were taken by a servant boy who used them as decoys to capture one parent. All three soon died but I was unable to sex the adult. After a few days a new mate joined the surviving parent and these two continued together showing the same kind of behavior, including the posturing, as that before the tragedy. In fact, the new mate appeared to adopt, from the old parent, a new, higher level of alarm behavior caused by the tragic episode. During

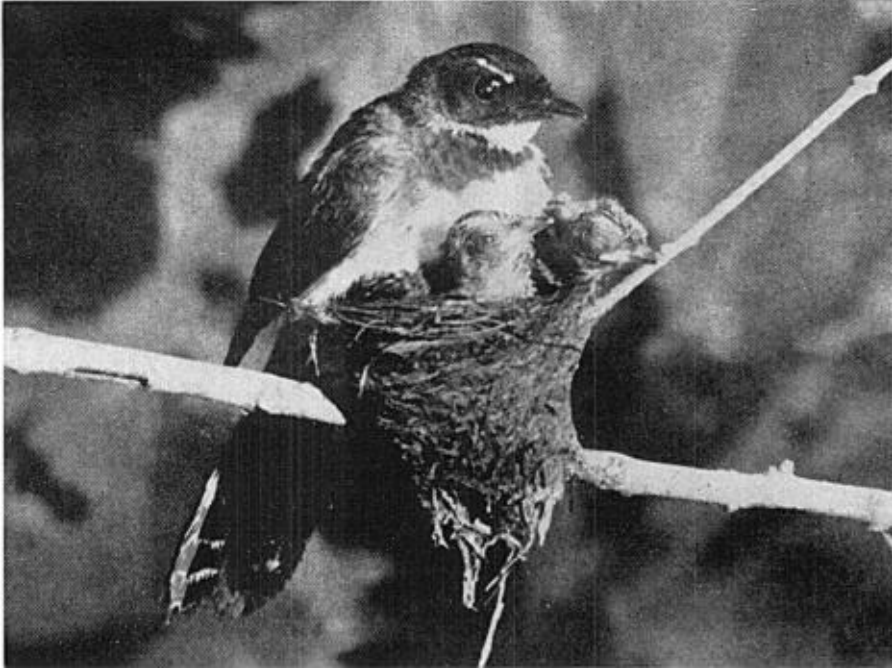


Fig. 1. Nest of White-throated Fantail Flycatcher showing adult and two young.
Photo by Boonsong Lekagul.

April and May the reconstituted pair was active in courtship around the nest tree. When I visited the tree the birds always came to complain in the same manner as when nesting. On June 10, they were busy collecting nesting fibers from the trunk of a coconut tree and taking these to the jack fruit tree fifty feet distant. Excited vocal and flight activity accompanied the collecting, but no nest resulted. The pair was present in the territory throughout the rainy season—April to October—always responding with alarm and tail spreading when the nest tree was approached.

The intensity of their reaction to my presence weakened through the weeks from August to December, and then increased again. In January, 1956, a new nest was built which contained two eggs on the 30th. This nest, like the former one, was a neat cup of tightly woven fibers perched on a horizontal branch about ten feet up and well within the canopy. The two eggs showed a light background with heavy brown splotching around the large end.

On February 4, the two-day-old young were examined. A little down was present on the head and in the dorsal tract. On February 7, pin feathers one-fourth inch in length showed in the wings. On February 9, dark brown feathers emerged in the dorsal tracts and the eyes were open. On the 11th, the young were feathered and showed crouching behavior; on the 13th, they filled the nest with tails one-half inch long; on the 14th, one young rested exactly on top of the other, since one filled the nest bowl; on the 16th, they sat on opposite sides of the nest and left in the afternoon; on the 18th, they were being attended across the hedge in a large clump of shrubbery where they remained for several days until attacked by boys with guns. In this attack one adult suffered a broken wing but fluttered to the ground back at the nest tree. This bird proved to be the female with slightly enlarged ovules. The surviving male remained around the jack fruit tree alone until March 6, my last observation.

Few data are available on the breeding and migration of the tropical birds of southeast Asia. Deignan (*Birds of Northern Thailand*, 1945:461), discussing the Burmese White-browed Fantail, reports a completed nest without eggs on February 25, 1937. These present data indicate that the White-throated Fantail at Bangkok does not migrate and that the annual breeding dates vary from year to year for a given pair.—R. A. JOHNSON, *Bloomington, Indiana, April 2, 1962.*