

- juveniles were banded with nos. 39-311618 and 39-311619. They flew from the roof on June 30. One perished soon afterwards.
3. Nighthawks returned on May 15, 1950. Mating was observed May 24 on the roof of McGilvrey Hall. One egg was found on the morning of June 4; the second one at 9 p.m. that evening. The female was captured and banded with no. 42-232611. The first egg hatched June 22 followed by the second one the next day. The female kept the nestlings in shade as much as possible and brooded them most of the time. They were banded with nos. 42-232610 and 42-232614. On July 15 one juvenile left the roof for the first time. The next day all of the birds were gone. No. 42-232610 soon returned to the roof and died July 21 from a digestive disorder.
 4. The Nighthawks returned again on May 16, 1951. The same female parent, 42-232611, with two nestlings which were banded with nos. 42-232618 and 42-232619 were found on the roof of Rockwell Library on June 21.

LITERATURE CITED

Sutton, George Miksch and Haven H. Spencer. 1949. Observations at a Nighthawk's Nest. *Bird-Banding* 20(3): 141-149.

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GENERAL NOTE

Depigmentation of a Robin.—For several years a Robin, *Turdus migratorius* Linnaeus, with head largely white has been observed in the vicinity of our banding station. In April, 1951, it became apparent that there were two individuals with somewhat similar plumage, one of which was already banded. Not until June 7, 1951, was it possible to trap this bird, number 48-219681, which proved to have been banded at the same location on April 14, 1949, at which time it had been recorded as an adult male with nothing at all remarkable about its plumage. When retaken, most of the head feathers were white with the exception of some around the eye, but the throat and nape were clear white; there was a small white spot in the center of the breast; the undertailcoverts and the lowest part of the belly were white; and there was a sizeable white area on the primaries.

Dr. C. H. Blake has kindly given me his comments on this case. Most of the white plumages of birds are of genetic origin, such as true albinism. While at least six kinds of genetic whiteness are known in birds, this Robin does not appear to represent any genetic cause unless perhaps an age depigmentation, but if so, no similar effect seems to be known for domestic birds. It appears more likely that in this case the depigmentation was physiological in origin, involving a relatively limited area; if so, it appears to be one of the first authenticated instances, though the possibility has been recognized for many years.—Frank P. Frazier, 424 Highland Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

RECENT LITERATURE

BANDING

1. Trapping and Marking of Adult Nesting Doves. Wendell G. Swank. 1952. *Journal of Wildlife Management*, 16(1): 87-90. The construction and operation of an efficient trap are described and illustrated. Only 12 out of 106 attempts to trap Western Mourning Doves, *Zenaidura macroura marginella*, were unsuccessful. Birds were marked across the wings and tail in white and yellow with Testors Model Airplane Dope.—Helmut K. Buechner.