

3, 1935. A female Old-squaw was captured on a street in Lexington on Christmas Day, 1933, by some boys. The Buffle-head was fairly common in 1935. I now have a December date for the Wood Duck, and a number of winter records for the Black Duck, Baldpate, Green-winged Teal, and Hooded Merganser; and additional fall dates for the Blue-winged Teal, Wood Duck, and Hooded Merganser. A flock of at least thirty Wood Ducks was seen on North River, September 28, 1936. I now have good reason to think that this duck is breeding in the county. Ducks were very common in the spring of 1935. On April 4 I saw 107 ducks, mostly scaups but including nine species, on the small expanse of Cameron's Pond. I have other January and February dates for the American Merganser, and another date, April 3, 1935, for the Red-breasted Merganser.

I would now rate the Semipalmated Plover as fairly common in May, with one fall record, September 14, 1936; and would rate the Least Sandpiper as common and the Semipalmated Sandpiper as fairly common in spring, with both as uncommon in fall. A late date for the Spotted Sandpiper is October 10, 1936. I have one fall date for the Greater Yellow-legs, October 14, 1935; and several for the Lesser Yellow-legs. The Ring-billed Gull was rather common in April, 1935, fourteen being seen on the 6th. Two Black Terns were seen with the Common Terns on September 6, 1935.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Va.*

**The Speed of Flight of the Ruffed Grouse.**—On May 24, 1936, while driving southeast from Mio, Michigan, toward South Branch, a Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) flushed from the side of the gravel road and flew parallel with the right side of our car for a distance of about 250 feet. The bird took wing when we were about ten feet away, and in order to bring it alongside our line of vision we increased our speed from forty-five to fifty miles per hour. The grouse kept up this pace for a distance of 100 to 150 feet, after which it went into a glide, still keeping parallel to the road, which was straight at this point. It glided for about 100 feet and during this glide the speedometer registered approximately forty-seven miles per hour. The time of the observation was approximately 7:15 P. M. and the visibility was still good, although the sun was very near the western horizon. There was no wind. The observation was made from a 1935 Chevrolet and so far as is known the speedometer is accurate. The observers were J. S. Leonard and the writer.—DAVID S. SHETTER, *Institute for Fisheries Research, Ann Arbor, Mich.*

**White-winged Scoter in Missouri.**—On December 30, 1935, while quail hunting in the Ozark highlands near Current View on the Arkansas-Missouri line south of Doniphan, Ripley County, Missouri, I found a disabled White-winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*). Quoting from my journal: "In passing through an oak thicket near a farmhouse, a duck, apparently disabled, was seen flopping over the snow. I thought at first it must be some barnyard duck which had been chased out into the woods by dogs. On close approach it proved to be a scoter. The mark on the snow showed that it had alighted on the spot from which I had first flushed it, all tracks and wingmarks being those just made in its struggle to escape. Presumably the bird either had lead-poisoning or was exhausted while flying in the recent storm."

There is no water suitable for scoters within a hundred miles.

The person who skinned the bird unfortunately discarded the carcass without sexing and without dissection. He had found a single shot wound in the head and thought that no other information was needed. The skin is in the University collection. Its colors are those of a female or immature.—ALDO LEOPOLD, *University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin*.

**Partial Albinism in Certain Species of Birds.**—The following eight records taken direct from my field notes may be of interest to bird students.

On April 1, 1927, near Syringa on the Lochsa River, northern Idaho, I was attracted by what at first appeared to be a Rocky Mountain Jay perched on a fence post. A second glance proved it to be a Robin with head, neck, upper breast and a large part of the wings and tail pure white. It was not my fortune to remain long in that locality so I did not see the bird again but was told later by friends that it remained all summer, mated with a normal Robin and raised a family of young, all normal birds. The abnormal specimen proved to be a male.

On October 11, 1932, in a mixed flock of Bendire's Crossbills, Pine Siskins, and Cassin's Purple Finches, two of the latter were noted with a considerable amount of white in their plumage. A large part of the wing coverts of one were white while the other had two irregular shaped white spots in the wings and some white in the tail. This was at Spokane Meadows on the upper Little North Fork of the Clearwater River, St. Joe National Forest.

In a marsh near St. Maries, Idaho, on May 5, 1934, I saw a male Redwing (*Agelaius phoeniceus* subsp.?) with prominent white longitudinal bars near the base of the primaries and immediately adjoining the red and yellow shoulder patches. These spots were so similar to those of the Yellow-headed Blackbird that hybridism might be suggested but for the fact that otherwise the bird was a typical redwing in notes as well as in plumage. I saw it again on May 20 of the same year and apparently it returned the year following, for on May 22, 1935, I saw a bird with identical plumage at almost exactly the same spot.

June 1, 1934, is the next record. On that date and very near the spot where the abnormal Cassin's Purple Finches were seen, I had an excellent view of a Pine Siskin with the entire head and neck creamy white. The bird was otherwise normal and was associated with normal birds of the same species.

February 20, 1936, in the town of St. Maries, one of a flock of English Sparrows, apparently a female, was noted with the first primary largely white and with conspicuous white outer tail feathers.

I should also like to mention two individuals of which I have no written record but which stand out clearly in my memory even though seen more than a quarter of a century ago. One was a Slate-colored Junco with a pure white head seen in what is now known as Allen Park in the City of Jamestown in western New York. It was in a large flock of normal individuals of its kind in the spring of 1909, I think. The other was a Robin similar to the one mentioned above but as I recall, with somewhat less white in the wings and tail. It was seen just south of Jamestown in a migrating flock of normal Robins in the early spring of 1910.—R. L. HAND, *St. Maries, Idaho*.