

*Cleveland Bird Calendar*, 53,3:13). The nesting in Pepper Pike Village is the first authentic record for Cuyahoga County.

Elsewhere in northern Ohio the Bewick's Wren is considered rare. Thus to the east of Cleveland, in Ashtabula County, Hicks (1933. *Wilson Bull.*, 45:187) described this species as "very rare and not definitely known to breed." To the west (Toledo), Campbell (1940. *Birds of Lucas County*) described it as "the rarest of the wrens which visit Lucas County." Even in the central portion of Ohio, in the vicinity of Columbus, the Bewick's Wren is classed as an uncommon summer resident (Borrer, 1950. A Check List of the Birds of Ohio).—DONALD L. NEWMAN, 14174 Superior Road, Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio, 15 February 1960.

**An albinistic Carolina Wren.**—Gross (*In Bent*, 1948. *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.*, 195:127) reports albinism apparently rare in the Troglodytidae. Since then Bond (1949. *Cassinia*, No. 37:23) has recorded a completely albinistic House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon*). On 6 December 1959, I banded a Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*) which when at rest showed a white stripe near the outer edge of each wing, and a touch of white on each side of the lower back. I found that primaries Nos. 5 and 6 in each wing were white to within about half an inch of their tips, where they began shading into normal color, and that one secondary covert in each wing was white to within a short distance of the tip.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore 7, Maryland, 9 December 1959.

**Neonates and incubation period of Chimney Swift.**—An egg of the Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), determined to be fresh by candling on 14 June 1958, was hatched in a forced-draft incubator on 30 June. The pink-skinned neonate hatched  $372 \pm 11$  hours after initiation of artificial incubation. In two other eggs of this clutch that failed to hatch, embryonic development was indiscernible on the sixteenth day. Robert E. Stewart of Laurel, Maryland, donated this clutch from his chimney and Aelred Geis donated another day-old specimen from that locality that was hatched in nature for corroboration.

The incubation period in the artificial incubator of  $372 \pm 11$  hours ( $15.50 \pm .46$  days) contrasts with the incubation period in nature in this species. Whereas MacNamara (1918. *Ottawa Nat.*, 32:39-42) noted a period of 16 days, the period is obviously lengthened considerably by adverse environmental conditions: 19 days has been noted most frequently (Amadon, 1936. *Auk*, 53:216-217; Kendeigh, 1952. *Illinois Biol. Monographs*, 22:1-356; and Sherman, 1952. Birds of an Iowa Dooryard). In the Common Swift (*Apus apus*), the Lacks (1951. *Ibis*, 93:501-546) have shown that the period varies between 18.5 and 24.5 days. The secondary effects of moisture loss from the eggs in depressing egg temperatures may be an important cause of variability, for chimneys are notoriously drafty nesting sites. The methods and conditions of incubation in this study were as previously standardized (Wetherbee, 1959. Artificial incubation of wild birds' eggs and developmental condition of neonates, University Microfilms). The swiftlet looked much like a neonatal passerine except that the toenails, which were dusky pigmented, were extraordinarily long and gracefully pointed, not short and hooked. This character of the toenails was noted previously in another apodiform, the Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) (Wetherbee, *loc. cit.*). There was also a blunt alular spur, not pigmented, on the swift at hatching. The long toenails are undoubtedly of adaptive significance in clinging to the precariously situated shelf-like nest and also in actual locomotion (see Kennard, *in Bent*, 1940. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.*, 176:275).

The neonates had no down. Four nestlings in the pin-feather stage I took at Gainesville, Florida, also have no signs of natal down. Other workers have noted the absence of natal