

specific tolerance of incubating Wood Ducks to a common nest site, though rare, does occur. It further increases speculation as to the actual contribution of dump nesting to clutches of a size previously considered normal for one female.—ROBERT W. FULLER and ERIC BOLEN, *Vermont Fish and Game Department, RFD, Vergennes, Vermont, 26 July 1962.*

A partial albino wood pewee.—On 14 September 1961, I collected a partial albino Eastern Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*) on the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison. The pewee, a male, was observed there for a week before it was mist-netted. The bird was mostly yellow in color; there was a slight grayish tinge on the breast, alula, and primaries. The abdomen was similar in color to that found in normal pewees. Above the bird was pale yellow (closest to Naphthalene Yellow of Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature") rather than the olive-brown of normal birds. The concealed bases of the feathers were pure white. The tail was pale yellow with an indication of gray at the tips of the rectrices. All feather shafts were white rather than the normal blackish-brown. The crown was pale yellow. The nape and sides of the head were bright yellow (closest to Ridgway's Bartya Yellow). The grayish color of the throat of normal pewees was lacking. The maxilla and mandible were pale brown, the tarsus brownish-black, and the iris black in color. It weighed 15.5 grams, had a rectrix that was 64.0 mm long and a wing (worn) 77.0 mm long. Its skull was completely ossified.

The bird was kept successfully in a cage, 3 feet cubed, for six weeks, during which time its song was normal.

Few published records of albinism in Eastern Wood Pewees exist (Berger, 1956. *Auk*, 73:137; and C. C. Ross, in litt.). Previous records are as follows: a "perfect" albino Eastern Wood Pewee, Chicago, Illinois (Deane, 1879. *Bull. Nuttall Ornith. Club*, 4:29); one at Montclair, New Jersey, that was ". . . perfectly white . . . except a soft lemon-yellowish white underneath, and slightest dusky tips to its wing" (Hegeman, 1913. *Bird Lore*, 15:376) and a "complete" albino (Greene Smith Collection, no sex or locality) now housed in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (R. A. Paynter, in litt.). The partial albino Eastern Wood Pewee reported here represents the fourth known record of albinism in pewees.—EMIL K. URBAN, *Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin, 10 May 1962.*

Cattle Egrets in north central Pennsylvania.—Davis (1960. *Auk*, 77:421-424) and Sprunt (1955. *Smithsonian Report*, 1954:259-276) reviewed the dispersal of the Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) in the continental United States. The observation here reported, of quite possibly an accidental visit (although I can find no real cause—i.e., they did not follow unusual weather), was coincident with observations of unusually large migrant groups of Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) and Bonaparte's Gulls, (*L. philadelphia*).

A single Cattle Egret was observed on 23 April 1962, and two individuals were observed on 24 April 1962. The birds were feeding in a vernal pond located in the Susquehanna River floodplain area 2½ miles east of Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pennsylvania.

An investigation of several vernal ponds, including this one, revealed an abundance of fairy shrimp (*Eubranchipus vernalis*) as the only sizable prey to be obtained there. It would appear that these temporary populations of *Eubranchipus* were attractive food for the egrets. The pond in question dried up by 15 May 1962 and was much reduced in size on the dates of observation. Two days after the observations no *Eubranchipus* could be found. Thus it appears that the egrets departed shortly after finding a food supply which in this case was only very temporarily available.—G. E. GRUBE, *Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, 11 May 1962.*