

from the nest. The eggs were collected by the observer and examined; two eggs, which had been destroyed by a mammal, showed signs of advanced incubation, one intact egg had been incubated for 10 days, and 4 intact eggs for 19 days. All embryos were dead. One egg was missing from the clutch.

The hen was found nesting 304 yards south and 168 yards west of the first nest site on 10 July 1963, in a soybean field, and was observed on the nest 15, 19, and 22 July. When the nest was checked on 25 July, it contained one egg that had hatched about 23 July and six eggs that, upon being opened, appeared to be infertile.—JOHN E. WARNOCK AND G. BLAIR JOSELYN, *Section of Wildlife Research, Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois, 16 September 1963.*

Albinism in the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.—Berger (1956. *Auk*, 73:137-138) states that there are few published records of albinism in the family Tyrannidae. He then gives these records and describes in detail an albino Traill's Flycatcher that he found in Michigan. To this small list of species (Eastern Kingbird, Eastern Wood Pewee, Eastern Phoebe, Traill's Flycatcher) may be added the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Muscivora forficata*).

On 10 July 1961, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor reported seeing a white flycatcher near Mead, Oklahoma. Later that same day T. R. Linton and I accompanied Taylor to the area in which the bird had been seen. After about one hour's search we found and collected it.

The specimen was a female with a fully ossified skull, but without a distinct brood patch or enlarged ovary. It apparently was adult, for in addition to its ossified skull, its culmen and tarsal measurements were larger than those given by Ridgway (1907. *Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, no. 50, part IV, pp. i-vi, 973) for adult females; it was undergoing a body molt (probably postnuptial); its rectrices and remiges were much worn or broken: it appeared to be adept at catching insects.

The feet were pinkish white, and the beak was white, but the eyes were dark as in the Traill's Flycatcher and some of the other species listed by Berger. The plumage is entirely white except for the following feathers or areas: all but the outer one or two primary coverts on both wings are normally colored as are the second and third primaries of both wings; the fourth and fifth pairs of rectrices are also normally colored; the left second rectrix (a newly molted feather) is black subterminally with a narrow white tip; a single upper tail covert on the left side is tipped with black; the crown patch, a few feathers on the mantle, and the axillars are nearest to a pale orange yellow (color chart of the "Handbook of North American Birds").

The specimen is no. 5248 in the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology.—J. DAVID LIGON, *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, 5 July 1963.* (Present address: *Department of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan*)

Sight record of the Glossy Ibis for the Bass Islands, Lake Erie, Ohio.—On 26 June 1963, an adult Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) was seen in a Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) rookery on North Bass Island, Ottawa County, Ohio. The bird was sighted by Putnam and Maxwell flying over the marsh at a distance of 50 meters. It made two passes, providing a good chance for identification with 7 × 35 binoculars. A pair of Glossy Ibis was spotted on 5 July 1963 over the same marsh by Maxwell and Tilley. The birds have not been seen on subsequent trips to the marsh. No previous record for this species in Ottawa County, Ohio, can be found in the literature.—LOREN PUTNAM, GEORGE MAXWELL, AND STEPHEN TILLEY, *Franz Theodore Stone Laboratory, The Ohio State University, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, 15 August 1963.*