

At 4:10 P. M. I left Shinnecock Inlet on a trawler and went three and one-half miles out into the ocean, returning at 5:25 P. M. There were four flocks in the water from the Inlet to one-half mile offshore comprising 111 individuals. The following flocks, all flying south away from the land, were: thirty, five, five, twelve, thirty-two, twelve, five, four, four, six, three, eight, four, (one individual) and four. There were 150 in the bay near the inlet after returning at 5:25 P. M., making a total count of 396.

The ocean was not rough as it had been on the 28th and 29th. There was a north wind all day, but there was still a little roll, or swell, on the ocean. On May 1, with a light south wind, 11 were feeding in the surf near Tiana Coast Guard station at 2:00 P. M., 13 in the surf at Ponquogue bridge and six at Shinnecock Inlet. On May 2 there were seven in the surf near Tiana Coast Guard station at 3:00 P. M. On May 3 the only ones seen were three in the surf at Tiana station.

In all of the above observations the flocks were comprised of about 90 percent Red Phalaropes and 10 percent Northern. Only about 20 percent of the Reds were in full breeding plumage. On May 7 at 3:00 P. M., there were 572 Northern and Red Phalaropes, as follows, all in the surf: 93 in one-half mile west of Tiana Station, 64 in one-half mile east of Tiana Station, 115 in one-half mile at Ponquogue bridge and 300 near Shinnecock Inlet, also about 90 percent Reds and 10 percent Northern.

The last seen was a flock of 12 on May 8 at 6:00 P. M., just off Shinnecock Inlet, by the fisherman who took me out on the ocean in the trawler.

For the seven days of my observations I saw an estimated 3,955 Reds and 943 Northern. This is the third and probably the largest flight of Phalaropes recorded in New York State. In the 1958 flight I did not observe any dead jellyfish on shore as I did on April 28, 1937 when I estimated there to be 1,500 Reds and 500 Northern, which was the first large flight recorded for Long Island. In this flight I caught four in a trap baited with jellyfish and also caught two with a scoop net. All six were banded and released. Up to that time, according to the records, only four others had been banded in North America. The additional three banded in 1958 make nine now banded by me. A search revealed that at the present time only 31 have been banded in North America with the others as follows: Alaska, 10; California, two; Kansas, nine and Kentucky, one.

The only other large flight of Phalaropes for Long Island was 3,000 at East Hampton on May 16, 1939 by the late Dr. William T. Helmuth. I believe these were not all Reds but think some were Northern. I can find no record of Phalaropes being driven ashore in numbers between Florida and Long Island. If a storm should hit the birds as they are migrating north they are apparently just driven ashore from their feeding grounds. In 1937 and 1958 they were about 70 miles east of New York City, or the mainland; and in 1939 they were about 100 miles east of New York City. — LeRoy Wilcox, Speonk, Long Island.

A Partially Albino Chickadee — On February 1, 1959 at Selkirk Shores State Park in Oswego County at the mouth of the Salmon River, hearing chickadees in the mixed hemlock-hardwood growth about 50 feet in from the Lake Ontario shore bluffs, I stopped to "spish" them in hopes of attracting a Red-breasted Nuthatch or kinglets. A few moments of "spishing" drew about a half-dozen chickadees toward me since the wind was only moderate. I turned to see what birds had approached from behind, and I noted a bird facing me perched on a twig and hammering a seed. In the first instant I couldn't identify it by color pattern as any local species, but then recognized from its size, shape, and actions that it was a chickadee. Its gray back and light buffy-gray belly feathers were pigmented normally as far as I could tell with the bird facing me. The coloration of these parts contrasted in a unique way with the cap and throat. The crown, chin, and throat were **white** except for a narrow fringe of black between the throat and the normal gray chest. The lighting was good as I looked north at the bird at about 3:00 P. M. of a clear day. The Chickadee flew before I could observe the albinism in more detail. — Margaret S. Rusk, 100 Stadium Place, Syracuse 10.

Hawk Owl in Jefferson County — On December 11, 1958 I saw a Hawk Owl in the town of Lyme, about three miles northeast of Three Mile Bay. The bird was identified after being studied at close range under good light conditions. It remained in the same area until the end of December and was seen by a number of people.