

killdeer were known to have nested. Leaving the young bird in a container, I hid nearby. The calls of the young bird soon attracted a pair of adults, which exhibited great interest in the container. Upon my appearance to free the captive the adults became very agitated and acted similarly to nesting birds or birds with young. They refused to approach the newly found bird, until I had retreated a great distance.

Upon subsequent visits to this area, these birds have exhibited the great agitation of parents but the young bird has not been seen.

It must be stated that this incident cannot be considered a proven successful adoption, although the indications are that it may have been. Unfortunately, time did not allow the procurement of a band so that the young bird could be marked. — Robert H. Cerwonka, State University College of Education, Potsdam.

Chuck-will's-widow in Monroe County: Late on the afternoon of June 1, 1961, Dr. Gerhard Leubner was netting and banding birds in a hedgerow just west of Braddock's Bay, and a short distance away Walter Listman was observing late spring migrants which were still passing along this narrow strip between two fields. Listman's attention was suddenly drawn to an unknown bird which arose from the ground almost underfoot, flew a short distance, and soon settled down again in thick cover. It appeared rather owl-like, but the brownish color and the long, squarish tail puzzled the observer.

By a combination of skill and luck the bird was driven into one of Leubner's nets. It then was seen to be a goatsucker of large size, with a general buffy appearance and brownish throat. Measurement showed the bird to be 12½ inches in length. Several colored pictures were taken of the bird, and these turned out very well in spite of the dull, overcast day.

The bird remained in this rather restricted area until at least July 2, when it was last seen by Warren Lloyd. The bird seemed partial to a low, horizontal limb of a pear tree and was often seen perched there. When driven off, it frequently circled around and returned to the same perch.

The area where the bird was found is a long, narrow strip of land about ¼ mile west of Braddock's Bay and about the same distance south of Lake Ontario. The immediate area is an abandoned pear orchard, well grown with vines and tangles and somewhat swampy. The area north of it is similar brushy thickets with some cultivated land and summer cottages along the lakefront.

In addition to the two original observers the bird was seen by Margaret Foley, John Foster, Warren Lloyd, Ruth MacRae, Al Malley, Tom Tetlow, and myself.

On May 19, 1959 Joseph Taylor reported having heard a Chuck-will's-widow near his home in Brighton (Ed — see **Kingbird**, Vol. 9, No. 2, p. 78). The bird called persistently for a considerable length of time, even answering a recording of its call on one of the bird records. Mr. Taylor is familiar with the bird as a result of much time spent in its regular range in the South.

Insofar as I know, these are the only two records for the Chuck-will's widow in New York State. — Howard S. Miller, 54 Luella Street, Rochester 9.

Albinism in a Catbird: Notes on albinism in the **Kingbird** have always been interesting; since this is a comparatively rare occurrence, the following may be of additional interest.

On May 31, 1961, with Mrs. Helen Muhleman of Bronxville, I visited the Audubon Nature Center at Greenwich, Connecticut. Shortly after our arrival, we noticed several Catbirds calling near the entrance to the Center, and as we watched, a strange looking bird appeared in an open space, hopping around on the ground and in low bushes. We watched it with binoculars at about 25 feet.

The outstanding effect was a pale, ghostly grey, with white wing and tail feathers. The only color we could see was the chestnut of the under-tail coverts, confirming our identification of the bird, based on shape, size and actions, as a Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*). This is another example, therefore, of shades of red or brown being the last color to be lost, when partial albinism occurs . . . i.e. partially albino Robins usually having varying amount of red on the breast, and the Rose-breasted Grosbeak pictured in A. A. Allen's **Stalking Birds with Color Camera** (page 90) retained its rose breast.