

to Mrs. Cornwell, for the information here presented, and to Mrs. Beverly Waite, who brought the matter to my attention.

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An Albino Slate-colored Junco: While birding in the Hart Lake area on August 17th we were traveling on the shortcut which begins near the Olympic ski jump, follows the Ausable River for three or four miles and meets the main east-west artery to Lake Placid from Wilmington and Whiteface Mountain. This area has always been productive of a variety of birds during late August and September. In the thick brush on the river side of the road were Grackles, Red-w. Blackbirds, Tanagers, Indigo Bunting and innumerable warblers. On the opposite side of the road after passing the farm land, the mountain, covered with typical cold country, spruce and balsam, sweeps down abruptly to the road. Many small groups of typical Slate-colored Juncos, flew into the conifers as the car approached and as promptly flew back again to the edge of the road after the car had passed.

The road, where it most closely approaches the river, rounds a sharp bend. Here a flock of Juncos (12-15), taking alarm at our approach, flew into the thick spruce-balsam cover. Among them was a snow white individual which had alighted on a balsam bough about seventy-five feet from the car which had stopped.

The bird, which was perched near a normal Slate-colored Junco, matched it for size, perching stance, and characteristic outline. It left the tree and joined in feeding with part of the flock which had flown back to the roadside.

Subsequent collection and identification proved the bird was a white Slate-colored Junco without any dark feathers, with white feet, nails, legs and bill. The eyes however were normal, taking it out of the category of a true albino. This specimen will be mounted and placed in the collection which I am preparing for the new ornithological room at State Teachers College of Education, Plattsburg, N. Y.

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Cape May Warbler Breeding in the Adirondacks: On June 23, 1962 the writer accompanied by Mrs. Dorothy Ackley, Mr. Paul Paquette, and Miss Margaret Rusk, observed a female Cape May Warbler feeding a fledgling young (apparently incapable of flight) in the Madawaska Pond area of western Franklin County, about ten miles due west of Meacham Lake, in the Adirondacks. The observers first noted the persistent food-begging cries of the young bird (an insistent lisping "tsee-tsee" plus the hard "chip" note of the female bird. The female was apparently collecting small insects and spiders from the outer branchlets and twigs of the adjacent 30-40 foot black and white spruces, then hurrying back to the noisy fledgling. At one point it was thought there might be two fledglings present, but only one was noted for certain. An attempt at "spishing" to attract the male produced only intense alarm and a barrage of "chip" notes on the part of the female. The area where this observation was made consists of mixed second growth (post-lumbering) black and white spruce forest on the periphery of a 20-acre bog of sphagnum, leatherleaf, blueberry, and Labrador tea.

The Cape May Warbler has been previously recorded as breeding at North Elba (Bent, q.v.) but to my knowledge the species is not known as a breeder from the lower northwestern Adirondack areas. It is of interest that these lower areas contain a good population of other boreal species (Spruce Grouse, Gray Jay, Bay-breasted Warbler); search of the many similar situations thereabouts may produce more records of the Cape May's breeding in that sector.

Reference: Bent, A. C. "Life histories of North American wood warblers." **United States National Museum Bulletin** no. 203, 1953, p. 222

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