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## An albino swallow in Utah

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new species also differs from *C. calechius* Mulaik and *C. archeri* Mulaik, the other species of this genus possessing two setae on trochanter I, by the much longer tubercle on the inner margin of trochanter I and by the arrangement and number of the dorsal setae.

*Type*—The holotype, collected from needles and debris under conifers near Meacham, Oregon, August 19, 1956, by Marie Higgins, is in the collection of the Department of Zoology, University of Utah.

#### *Literature Cited*

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- Mulaik, Stanley, and Donald M. Allred, 1954. New species and distribution records of the genus *Caeculus* in North America. Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington 56(1): 27-40.

### AN ALBINO SWALLOW IN UTAH

D. Elmer Johnson<sup>1</sup>

On Saturday, August 4, 1956, while fishing on the Provo River just below the Deer Creek Dam, Wasatch County, Utah, a white bird was observed flying with a flock of swallows. The birds were some distance from the observer, and though the flight of the white bird was characteristically that of a swallow, identification was uncertain. Some few minutes later, however, the birds moved into a meadow near the river to feed on the numerous insects flying there. The swallows, of which there were many, proved to be mostly violet-greens, *Tachycineta thalassina lepida* Mearns; with a few tree swallows, *Iridoprocne bicolor* (Vieillot); and an occasional rough-wing, *Stelidopteryx ruficollis serripennis* (Audubon) intermixed. They remained in the meadow as long as they were under observation.

The white swallow was under close observation for about fifteen minutes, as it skimmed the river surface or darted about the meadow after food. During the course of its feeding it repeatedly came within less than ten feet of the observer, both above and below eye-level, making it possible to see all aspects of its body at fairly close range. The color of the beak, eyes and feet could not be determined with certainty, but not a colored feather of any kind could be seen. The shape of the wings and tail, the relatively short, blunt body profile, and the manner of flight appeared to the observer to be more characteristic of the violet-green than of the slightly longer-tailed, more slender rough-wing and tree swallows.

On Tuesday, August 7, 1956, the spot was revisited with the hope of being able to collect this interesting albino and thereby making certain of its identity. But though many swallows were feeding in the meadow and many others were resting on the branches of nearby trees and on telephone wires, the white bird was not seen.

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