

XIII. A WHITE CROW

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During the first week in July, 1924, Mr. Hiram W. Long, of Avery, Oklahoma, found on his farm a young "white" crow feed-

ing with two normal ones. Fearing that it would escape he shot it. The specimen is now in the Museum at the Oklahoma A. and M. College. This crow was not an albino. Its eyes were light brown (according to the taxidermist, Mr. C. C. Rodabaugh of Ripley, Oklahoma). Its scales and claws are white. The feathers and bill are white with the exceptions mentioned below.

The anterior two-thirds of the upper bill and the upper edge of the lower bill near the tip contain some bluish black pigment. The feathers around the base of the bill contain a large amount of black pigment and this continues in decreasing quantities along the sides of the head almost to the posterior auriculars. The lower scapulars show some black pigment and the tail has an incomplete band on the upper side about one and one-half inches wide and within one inch of the tip. The outer primaries are almost the color of the ordinary crow but the pigment decreases until the innermost primary has all but lost the pigment.

There are many crows reported as pure white but this one has less pigment than any crow the writer has ever seen in museums and elsewhere.