

variety to a collection and depict examples of protective coloration and modifications for an aerial-feeding existence. Whenever it has been necessary for me to handle these birds there was a profuse shedding of feathers, and I recall that many primary feathers were lost. It was necessary to take these birds in hand at frequent intervals and these handlings were not during the period of molt. I am inclined to believe that the shedding or "throwing" of the feathers is a result of a nervous shock caused by handling, as stated by Mr. Parks.

However, a bird that has been a captive for some time may be more or less abnormal in several ways. The physiology of a caged individual is not comparable to that of an equal at liberty. Many of the Columbidae shed their feathers when handled. A small form the Ring-necked Dove (*Turtur risorius*) sheds profusely, as does also the peafowl, in particular the Blue Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*). One morning I had occasion to catch an Ocellated Turkey (*Agriocharis ocellata*) and treat its injured leg. As I grasped the bird by the back many of the contour feathers littered the floor of the cage.—MALCOLM DAVIS, *The National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C.*

Additional instances of paired ovaries in raptorial birds.—The following notes constitute additions to the author's records on paired ovaries in birds (see Auk, 45: 98-99, 1928; and 48: 117-118, 1931). No search of the literature on this subject has been undertaken.

Concerning the Goshawk, *Accipiter gentilis*, only a general statement seems necessary. The frequency of finding paired ovaries in this species suggests that this condition is the rule rather than the exception.

A Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*, taken at Lake Opeongo, Algonquin Park, Ontario, on December 3, 1930, was found on dissection to possess paired ovaries. This condition was observed in another example of this species, one taken at Grassy Narrows Lake (an expansion of the English River) in Kenora District on March 15, 1933. A third example in this species concerned a specimen taken at Grassy Narrows Lake in February, 1937. Notes made at the time of dissection state that the right ovary was approximately one-third the size of the left.

A Hawk Owl, *Surnia ulula*, taken at Bloomfield, Prince Edward County, Ontario, on November 23, 1935, was found to possess paired ovaries. The right was very much undeveloped but measured approximately seven millimeters in length, and granulation was readily apparent.

A Great Gray Owl, *Strix nebulosa*, taken at Toronto, Ontario, on February 21, 1947, was found to possess paired ovaries. The right was undeveloped, measuring approximately 3 millimeters in length, but was granular in appearance and two follicles were observed to be distinctly swollen. The more normal left ovary measured nearly twenty millimeters in length.—L. L. SNYDER, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto.*

Heron mortality caused by *Eustrongylides ignotus*.—On August 31, 1942, I sent to Dr. F. R. Beaudette, Poultry Pathologist at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, specimens of larvae taken from a Great Blue Heron, just reaching maturity. The bird had been observed by some boys who were walking along the banks of a stream in the northern outskirts of Newark. It stood on the stream bank and the boys did not note anything wrong with it. On their return a short time later the heron lay dead in the same spot, a "killy" grasped in the bill, which the bird had been too weak to swallow in its last moments.

The boys took the heron to the late Frank Mottram, a retired former taxidermist, who had presented our New Jersey Audubon Society office with many mounted