

in the relative amount of egg shell might be expected to make specific gravity vary with egg size. That variation from differences in egg size need not occur is suggested by data on the domestic chicken, for which Romanoff and Romanoff (The avian egg, New York, Wiley & Sons, 1949) show that shell thickness increases with egg volume so that the proportion of the relatively dense shell in the total egg weight remains essentially constant for eggs of different volumes. A similar relationship between shell thickness and volume, if present in eggs of the White Pelican and Common Gull, would provide an explanation for the small degree of intra-specific variation in specific gravity obtained for fresh eggs of these species.

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Bald Eagle swimming in ocean with prey.—At 9:30 AM on 4 July 1964 I saw an adult Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) leave Mitlenatch Island, 11 miles southeast of Campbell River, British Columbia, with a dark object in its talons, later identified as an adult Pelagic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*). The cormorant appeared dead and was grasped by the lower breast and held rump forward, directly under and slightly forward of the eagle's body and parallel with it.

A few hundred yards from shore the eagle was attacked by another Bald Eagle and in the ensuing tussle the cormorant was dropped about 100 feet to the water below. The eagle swooped to retrieve its prey and, unable to raise it, was dragged into the rough water. With strong thrusting wing beats the eagle swam, towing the cormorant, approximately 150 yards to a small rocky islet. Through a 15-power telescope I watched the bird as it preened, flapped its wings, and shook its body vigorously for about 15 minutes, meanwhile holding the cormorant firmly in its right foot. The eagle then left, holding the cormorant in the same position, and flew laboriously low over the water northeastward towards Hernando Island 3 miles away.

Mitlenatch Island supports a large population of breeding seabirds. Glaucous-winged Gulls (*Larus glaucescens*) are the most numerous, about 2,500 pairs, Pelagic Cormorants, 500 pairs, and Pigeon Guillemots (*Cepphus columba*), 200 pairs. Northwestern Crows (*Corvus caurinus*), Song Sparrows (*Melospiza melodia*), Black Oystercatchers (*Haematopus bachmani*), and Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) breed in smaller numbers. Several Bald Eagles visit the island almost daily throughout the summer, usually before noon. I have seen them feeding on the gulls (adults and young), crows, guillemots, and cormorants which they seem to prefer perhaps because they are easiest to catch. They usually kill and eviscerate adult gulls on the island, but carry other prey off over water to nearby islands before eating it.—R. WAYNE CAMPBELL, 5536 Hardwick Street, Burnaby 2, British Columbia, Canada.

Leg spurs on female wild Turkeys.¹—During the past 10 years the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission has captured about 4,000 wild Turkeys (*Meleagris gallopavo osceola*) for game management programs. Most of these were examined by wildlife biologists who took particular note of any physical anomalies.

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