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 intraspecific variation in specific gravity obtained for fresh eggs of these species.

The data presented in this report were obtained while conducting studies supported by grants from the Chapman Fund, Canadian National Sportsman's Shows, and the National Research Council (Ottawa). David Krindle provided valuable assistance in obtaining egg measurements. Comments on an earlier draft by J. G. Eales are gratefully acknowledged.—ROGER M. EVANS, *Department of Zoology, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada.*

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 feeet 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 bachmanii*), 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.

[1] A contribution of Federal Aid to Wildlife Restoration, Florida Pittman-Robertson Project W-41-R.

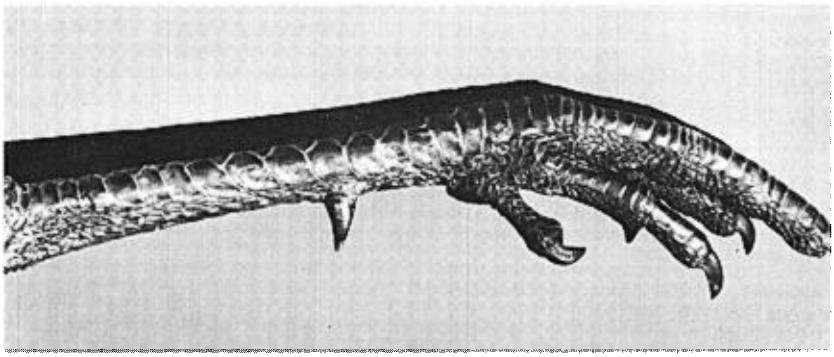

Figure 1. Left tarsometatarsus of wild turkey hen with a well-developed spur.

Two recent female specimens had well-developed tarsometatarsal spurs, which are especially interesting because we can find no previous report of spurs in female wild turkeys.

In February 1968 an adult hen with a spur measuring approximately 9 mm on each leg was taken near Palmdale, Glades County, Florida and preserved as a museum skin. Her ovary was normally developed for February and, except for the spurs, she had no other male traits that we could see.

Another adult hen taken near Palmdale 5 March 1968 had a single spur about 25 mm long on the left leg (Figure 1). She was equipped with a 50-gram tracking transmitter and released alive nearby. She was found later by directional radio equipment incubating a nest of 11 eggs, all of which hatched in normal time.

Game management personnel who have trapped turkeys near Palmdale have seen spurred hens before, and frequently enough so that experienced trappers no longer consider them especially noteworthy. We estimate that more than 1 per cent of the hens there usually have a spur. The specimen described above is the first we have seen or heard about with a well-developed spur on each leg.—Lovett E. Williams, Jr. and David H. Austin, *Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Wildlife Research Projects, Gainesville, Florida 32601.*

The breeding status of the Black-necked Stilt in Canada.—The basis for including southern Saskatchewan in the breeding range of the Black-necked Stilt, *Himantopus mexicanus* (Bent, U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 142: 53, 1927; Check-list of North American birds, fifth Ed., Baltimore, Amer. Ornithol. Union, 1957, p. 209), far north of other parts of its breeding range, is a set of four eggs in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada, collected at Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, 3 June 1894, by Edward Arnold. Arnold apparently published no reference to this extraordinary record until 18 years later, and then only by including the species in a list of 14 species whose eggs he claims he collected in western Canada. This appeared in the introductory paragraph to an article entitled, of all things, "A short summer outing in Newfoundland" (Auk, 29: 72, 1912)!

The Saskatchewan eggs measure 47.3 × 30.3, 44.9 × 29.6, 43.2 × 30.1, and 43.4 × 30.1 mm. Thus they are about average in size for the Black-necked Stilt. However, as eggs of the Black-necked Stilt and American Avocet, *Recurvirostra americana*, are similar in color and overlap somewhat in size (although those of the former average