

borea). Both birds wore numbered neck collars, and the sex of each had been determined during banding. The Canada Goose seemed to assume the "female" role, in that he followed the Snow Goose and roosted close to him at night. This is especially interesting because the Canada Goose was much larger than the Snow Goose. Jenkins (Auk, 61: 30, 1944) found that Snow Geese are much more aggressive than Canada Geese when defending territory; this factor may explain the Snow Goose's assumption of the male role, for he was definitely the more aggressive of the two. When the Snow Goose was banded in March, his much enlarged penis indicated a strong endocrine stimulation.

During pair formation the Snow Goose constantly kept the Canada Goose separated from the other Canadas. After several days the Canada Goose accepted the Snow Goose, and the pair was formed. I saw no attempt to copulate or build a nest. The pair stayed together from the middle of March until early May when the Snow Goose was found dead of unknown causes.—EDWARD E. STARKEY, *Department of Zoology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163*. Accepted 15 Jun. 71.

Long-billed Curlew with supernumerary hallux.—Among Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) chicks obtained from a nest west of Brigham City, Utah, on 24 May 1966 and hand-reared, was a bird with a supernumerary digit attached to the medial aspect of the left hallux (Toe I). The extra toe, arose at the base of the hallux; it measured 4.5 mm with claw, the hallux was 7.5 mm with claw (Figure 1). The bird was made into a study skin and deposited in the vertebrate collection of the Zoology Department, Utah State University, Logan, Utah. This was the first congenital deformity I have observed in the examination of over 300 curlew specimens, although similar defects have been reported by Fogarty (Auk, 86: 132, 1969) in Common Snipe (*Capella gallinago*) and by von Frisch (Z. Tierpsychol., 16: 548, 1959) in several shorebird species.

I wish to thank Jean Forsythe for preparation of the figure and James L. Woodson for assistance in gathering the data. This observation was made while I was an NDEA Predoctoral Fellow at Utah State University.—DENNIS M. FORSYTHE, *Department of Biology, The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina 29409*. Accepted 28 Jul. 71.

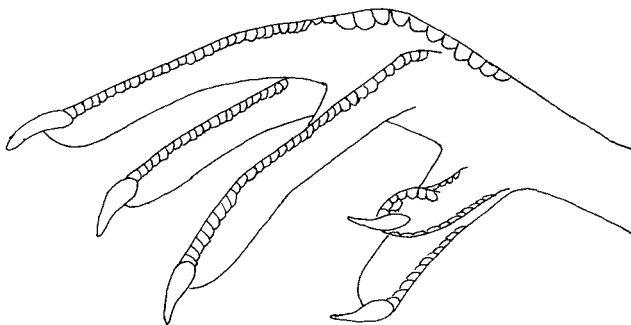


Figure 1. Abnormal hallux of Long-billed Curlew (drawn from a photograph).