Bird-Banding October

COOKE, M. T.

1937. Some longevity records of wild birds. Bird-Banding, 8: 52-65.

1946. Returns of banded birds: Some recent records of interest. Bird-Banding, 17: 63-71.

GROSS, A. O.

1940. The migration of Kent Island Herring Gulls. *Bird-Banding*, 11: 129-155. KENDEICH, S. C.

1942. Analysis of losses in the nesting of birds. The Journ. of Wildlife Management, 6: 19-26.

MACARTHUR, J. W., AND W. H. T. BAILLIE.

1932. Sex differences in mortality in Abraxas-type species. The Quart. Rev. of Biology, VII: 313-325.

PEARL, R.

1940. Introduction to Medical Biometry and Statistics. 3rd edition, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Co., 537 pp.

Osborn Zoological Laboratory Yale University New Haven, Connecticut.

GENERAL NOTES

Another Transatlantic Species.—The Ring-billed Gull is now added to the list of species that have made transatlantic flights. Ring-billed Gull 41-669469, banded as an immature, June 10, 1945, in Georgian Bay, on Gull Island, five miles west of Penetang, Ontario, by H. H. Southam, was killed November 4, 1945, at Horta, island of Fayal in the Azores.—MAY THACHER COOKE, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Female Eastern Nighthawk No. 44-201539 is nesting for at least the third consecutive season on the roof of Weaver High School in Hartford, Connecticut. We are now able to add another brief chapter to the story of this bird which was begun in *Bird-Banding* 17(2): 55-60 and continued in 17(4): 168.

As in the case of each of the two previous years, two eggs were laid. These were discovered on June 17. One was very slightly the larger, measuring, in mm., 30.0 by 23.0 as compared with 29.8 by 22.6 for the other egg. The difference in size fails to explain satisfactorily the great difference in weight, however, for the eggs weigh 5.46 g. and 2.65 g. respectively.

There is reason to believe that neither egg is developing normally. The heavier one has a circular depression about 2.5 mm. in diameter in the shell where it has been crushed slightly inward. The subnormal weight of the other egg suggests some very serious imperfection in its condition.

The distribution of weight of the contents within the shell of each egg is such that the center of gravity is close to the smaller, more pointed end. The significance of this condition became apparent as the result of the bird's selection of a smooth tarred area for her nesting site. This space of about thirty square inches has none of the pebbles which cover most of the roof. As we watched repeated gusts of wind blew against the eggs. Instead of rolling from the "nest" they spun around, each following its own little circular path with its weighted end pointed inward towards the center.

Our final visit to the roof showed the bird incubating the heavier egg in the "nest" while the lighter one lay just over a foot away among the pebbles. Apparently its lighter weight had failed to anchor it against the breeze.—G. HAPCOOD PARKS, 99 Warrenton Avenue, Hartford 5, Connecticut.

170]