

In the cases listed above renesting intervals ranged from 28 to 43 days. Because of the long interval it is likely that only the earliest nesting females had time to renest. This seems to be true, also, for the other cases reported in the literature. Since yearling females nest about two weeks later than adults in southeast Missouri, this means that second broods probably occur only among females two or more years old.

The motivation for renesting after a successful first nest is not clear. It may involve loss of the first brood through predation or accidental separation from the female. Not all losses are due to predation because marked individuals from two first broods in this study and one in Massachusetts (Grice and Rogers, *op. cit.*) are known to have survived the brood period. On the other hand, separation may not be uncommon in the dense brood cover preferred by this species. Also, the readiness with which female wood ducks seem to accept strange young into their broods, as noted by Stewart (*Auk*, 75: 161, 1958) and Beard (*J. Wildl. Mgt.*, 28: 516, 1964) may cause some females to lose their young through combination of broods.

Although these possibilities may suffice to explain second broods, one other possibility should be considered: spontaneous dissolution of the bond between female and young may stimulate renesting in some females even after a successful first nest. In eight of the 12 cases reported here and in the literature, renesting intervals ranged from 5 to 12 weeks. According to Beard (*J. Wildl. Mgt.*, 28: 512-513, 1964) a noticeable deterioration of the bond between hen and brood occurs when the young are about five weeks old. This relatively short brood period would make it possible for some females to renest and rear a second brood. This is most likely to occur in the southern portions of the breeding range where the nesting season may begin in February and last as long as 130 days (Hester, *op. cit.*).

In conclusion, second broods apparently occur regularly among Wood Ducks but are too few to be a significant production factor. However, the fact that they occur shows that these birds are extremely persistent renesters with the urge to renest extending well into the brood rearing period in some cases.—John P. Rogers, *University of Missouri, Gaylord Memorial Laboratory, Puxico, Missouri* and James L. Hansen, *Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, Puxico, Missouri*.

**A Partial Albino Laughing Gull.**—On 4 June 1964, I collected a partial albino Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*) at Moore's Beach, Cumberland County, New Jersey. The bird was taken from a large flock of Laughing Gulls which was feeding on King Crab eggs along the shore of Delaware Bay. A normal-plumaged adult female Laughing Gull was obtained at the same time, thus affording an opportunity for immediate comparison of soft parts coloration.

Shortly after collecting, the color of the soft parts of both specimens was determined by using the chart from Palmer (*Handbook of North American Birds*, New Haven and London, Yale University Press, 1962). This reference was also used in the plumage description.

The specimen is basically in second year nuptial plumage, but possesses a white mantle. It is a male (testis 7 x 13mm) and was not fat. Measurements are: culmen, 42mm; wing (arc), 314mm; tarsus, 48mm; bill (depth at base), 13mm; bill (depth at gonys), 11mm.

The color of the soft parts was identical to the normal-plumaged adult bird, except as noted. The bill was dark red, but distinctly brighter than the normal bird. The later also had an indistinct dark band between the gonys and the tip which was lacking in the albinistic bird. Other colors were: iris, olive; orbital ring, brownish red; legs, very dark red, but again brighter than the normal-plumaged adult bird.

*Plumage Description* — Head, blackish gray; foreneck, belly, upper tail coverts and sides, white; nape, side of neck, back, rump, scapulars, lesser, middle and greater coverts and tertials, white with very light pale gray cast, marginal coverts slightly darker; axillars, pale gray; under wing coverts, light bluish gray anteriorly and distally, white posteriorly; primary coverts, medium to light gray, two outer feathers have some black along the shaft; secondaries, light gray outer vanes and pale gray inner vanes; primaries grade from black and brownish black of 10 to 7, through light gray of 6 and 5 to pale gray and white of 4 to 1. Outer shafts of primary coverts and primaries are black. The shafts become lighter inward until they are white on the innermost feathers. Rectrices, medium gray, shafts dark except two center ones which are mostly white; under tail coverts, white grading distally to very light bluish gray.

Alfred O. Gross (pers. comm.) has not recorded a case of albinism in the Laughing Gull in his extensive survey of albinism in North American birds, nor have I been able to locate any previous reports of albinism for this species. A slight observation of melanistic Laughing Gull was recorded by Weston at Pensacola, Florida (Auk, 51: 82, 1934).

This specimen is No. 277670 in the Field Museum of Natural History.—Robert C. Frohling, Howell, Michigan 48843.

**Banded turnstone recovered at Lake Hazen, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T.**

—A male Turnstone (*Arenaria i. interpres*) banded at Vlieland, Holland (53° 16'N., 04°59'E.) was collected while feeding on chironomid midges on the ice surface of a freshwater tarn near Hazen Camp, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T. (81° 49'N., 71°18'W.) on June 27, 1966. According to B. J. Speek of the Vogeltrekstation, Arnhem, Holland, this Turnstone (No. K225.015) was banded on September 10, 1964 by the Wildfowl Trust and is the most northward and westward Holland recovery that has been made in fifty-five years of banding. Well developed incubation patches indicate that the bird was breeding. In 1955 D. F. Parmelee and S. D. MacDonald (The Birds of West-Central Ellesmere Island and Adjacent Areas., *Nat. Mus. Can. Bull.* 169, 1960, p. 39) collected a British-banded Turnstone near Slidre Fiord, and had a Fosheim Peninsula juvenile, banded as a nestling, recovered in Portugal. These records help verify the statement: "The Ellesmere Island population apparently migrates east through Greenland to Europe (5th A.O.U. Checklist, 1957, p. 176)." —David N. Nettleship, Dept. of Biology, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

**Cardinal Being Eaten Alive by Gray Squirrel.**—Prescott's observation of a Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) killing a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), reported in *Bird-Banding*, 38:152, 1967, leads me to record the following:

On November 21, 1966, a deliveryman arriving at the home of the Stanford Z. Rothschilds in the Mount Washington section of Baltimore called the attention of their house man, Ulysses Ambler, to a Gray Squirrel that, on a low stone wall in front of the house, was eating at a still living adult male Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*). Mrs. Rothschild, who in the past I have found to be an accurate observer, was instantly called and, separately, she and her employee agree that: The squirrel was sitting on its haunches, holding the struggling Cardinal "cradled in its arms." It now bit the bird's head in the area of the eye, and they heard the skull crack. Mrs. Rothschild clapped her hands and the squirrel dropped the bird and fled. The Cardinal's wings fluttered briefly, then it was dead. It proved to have as yet been mangled only slightly, with but a few feathers torn away. How the squirrel captured it is not known.—Hervey Brackbill, 2620 Poplar Drive, Baltimore, Maryland.

**Arrested Molt in Tennessee Warblers.**—In the early fall of 1966 while banding birds at the Monomoy Research Station of the Massachusetts Audubon Society on Monomoy Island, Barnstable County, Massachusetts, I netted and banded two Tennessee Warblers (*Vermivora peregrina*) which had started but not completed their postnuptial molt.

The first (112-22773) was a male captured on 29 August 1966. It was in worn breeding plumage, with no evidence of active molt on the wings, tail or the body. The only indication of recent molt involved the first three primaries and primary coverts of each wing (numbered as indicated in *Handbook of North American Birds*, 1962), and all these were fully grown. The bird was judged to be a subadult male on the basis of 1) absence of an incubation patch, 2) wing length of 62 mm (chord), and 3) bleached primary tips (a frequently noted characteristic of subadult birds).

The second (112-34803) was an adult female captured on 1 September 1966. This bird was in breeding plumage with its incubation patch still defeathered, and a wing length (chord) of 61 mm. Neither the remiges nor the rectrices had been molted, and the rectrices were extremely worn, with the central pair being worn down to the shafts. Nowhere was there any indication of active molt. The bird had recently molted in only three areas of the body: eight feathers of the upper dorsal tract, 12-15 feathers on each side of the ventral tract, and three under-tail coverts. These were all fully grown with no trace of sheathing at the base.

Although my review of the literature was not exhaustive, this is apparently