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 sight 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 (*Richmondena 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 defeatherized, 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 undertail 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