

ably, nests of all three species by Mr. Hodge, surviving records disclose only the numbers of young produced each year. The numbers of pairs listed indicate the quantity of birds that spent each summer on the refuge. The number that actually nested is not known. The date given is that of the last report of the young for each year.

## MALLARD—

1935	.....	18 pairs	80 young	August 31
1936	.....	30 pairs	221 young	September 27
1937	.....	60 pairs	80 young	September 26
1938	.....	25 pairs	45 young	September 25
1939	.....	15 pairs	42 young	May 28

## PINTAIL—

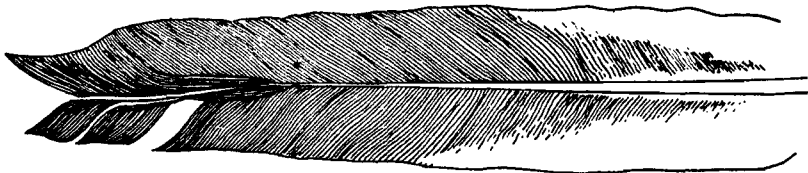
1935	.....	12 pairs	10 young	August 31
1936	.....	10 pairs	28 young	September 27
1937	.....	12 pairs	20 young	September 26

## BLACK DUCK—

1935	.....		"several nests"	June 30
1936	.....	30? pairs	45 young	September 27
1937	.....	75? pairs	60 young	July 26

—GEORGE A. PETRIDES, *National Park Service, Washington, D. C.*

**Abnormal primary of Ring-billed Gull.**—Sutton and Arnold (*Auk*, 55: 281, 1938) record the collecting of a Blue Jay with an abnormally developed primary. Specimen No. 33,620,373 in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, is a Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) which exhibits a similarly deformed primary (Text-fig. 1). The bird was taken by the late C. W. Nash at



TEXT-FIG. 1.—Abnormal primary of Ring-billed Gull.

Toronto on April 12, 1897. In this case the abnormal feather is the outer primary of the left wing. The outer web of this feather is, in color, pattern and width, an almost exact replica of the normally developed inner web of the feather. The shaft, for most of its length, is narrower than usual and is badly split and distorted near its tip. As a result of this distortion the feather is some 70 mm. shorter than the corresponding primary of the right wing and no trace of the white "mirror" spot is visible. The two webs meet at the shaft at an angle of about 150°, this angle being that of the upper surface of the feather. The bird is a fully adult male and there is nothing to indicate that it had been handicapped by its duplicate web.—T. M. SHORTT, *Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology, Toronto, Ontario.*