

into his possession to the nearest regional pathologist for examination. These birds should be shipped as quickly as possible. The following pathologists have thus far expressed a willingness to examine specimens sent to them:

- Dr. Herbert Fox, Penrose Research Laboratory, The Zoological Garden, 34th St. and Girard Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Dr. Herbert L. Ratcliffe, also at Philadelphia Zoological Garden.
- Dr. C. Brooke Worth, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.
- Dr. F. R. Beaudette, New Brunswick, N. J.
- Dr. J. E. Shillinger, Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.
- Dr. Donald C. Boughton, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.

It is hoped that additional names will be added to this list as time goes on. These will be published periodically in *Bird-Banding*. Mr. Edwin A. Mason, of Groton, Mass., is inaugurating a study of the immediate causes of birds' deaths (autos, light-houses, bridges, etc.) and will instruct his coöperators to ship their specimens to a pathologist, but as yet no student of avian diseases in the New England region has been secured.

The pathologists will make as complete an autopsy as the condition of the specimens may warrant. Skin, skeleton, various organs and tissues and both internal and external parasites are being preserved for study. A brief report will be sent to the bander submitting the specimen, and a duplicate report will be filed in the office of the Section of Disease Control, Bureau of Biological Survey in Washington D. C.

In concluding this report, it is urged that all bird banders send any dead birds whatsoever to their nearest regional pathologist. Bird-banding was originally taken over by the Biological Survey not simply for its intrinsic interest, but for any possible contributions to the welfare of birds and man which might result from that activity. Bird banders therefore exist mainly as a body organized for the promotion of the welfare of birds. In assisting with the discovery of the causes and courses of disease among birds, bird banders will materially further avian welfare.

GENERAL NOTES

Albinistic Herring Gulls.—Last summer (1937), we made our annual banding expedition to Round Island, in the upper part of Green Bay, known as the Big Bay de Noch. On arriving there, a young coast guard said "see this white one", so I examined the bird carefully. The bird was half grown but still in the downy plumage, which was practically all pure white, with a few very light-colored, brown spots on its crown. Its eyes were entirely pink. I had a plan to keep the bird and raise it, but conditions made this plan impossible. One of the oldest guards told me that he had seen some old Herring Gulls like this one (albinistic) on his boat's bow early in the spring, near where I found the young bird above described—two birds with pink eyes. From the stories of these men and from my own observations, I believe it desirable to investigate further the possible occurrence of a strain of albinism in this district.—WILLIAM I. LYON.