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Further Evidence of White-tailed Deer Eating Birds in Mist Nets.—The White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) has been reported consuming animal matter on several occasions. Stone and Palmateer (*N.Y. Fish Game J.*, **17**: 63, 1970), Olson (*J. Mammal.* **13**: 80–81, 1932) and Shaw (*J. Mammal.*, **44**: 284, 1963) reported consumption of birds, fish, and insects, respectively, by White-tailed Deer. Carlson and Sloan (*IBBA News*, **47**: 217–219, 1975) reported a number of instances of birds being eaten while captured in mist nets, and considered White-tailed Deer as the predator.

In 1976, the bird population studies on which Carlson and Sloan (op. cit.) were working were continued on the Baraga Jack Pine Plains, in Baraga County, Michigan. The 28 mist netting stations in this essentially pure Jack Pine (*Pinus banksiana*) forest were operated four days a week for most of the summer. Three incidences of consumption of captive birds were recorded in June 1976. On 19 June the remains of an unidentifiable bird were found in a mist net. The moist feather and skeletal remains contained little fleshy material and appeared well masticated. Deer tracks were numerous in the soft sandy soil surrounding the net. On 29 June, the moist remains of a Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*) were found in a net about one meter from the ground. As previously, the feather and skeletal remains were well masticated with most fleshy tissue removed. Deer tracks were observed in the soil beneath the bird. On the morning of 30 June, the remains of a Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) similar to those found previously were removed from a net less than one half meter from the ground. Deer tracks were observed on the trail approaching the net.

The moist, well masticated feather and skeletal remains of the entire birds as found here would eliminate most small mammals of the area as possible predators. Predation by large carnivores on the captured birds would most likely result in the bird being removed from the net and consumed entirely. Although no animals were observed in the process of consuming a captive bird, White-tailed Deer were observed regularly in the area, and evidence implicating White-tailed Deer is strong.—THOMAS A. ALLAN, *Department of Forestry, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931*. (Present address: *1903 E Woodmar Dr., Houghton, MI 49931*). Received 10 October 1977, accepted 26 December 1977.

Adult Female Ring-billed Gulls Sexually Molest Juveniles.—During the spring of 1976, we observed 18 color-marked pairs of *Larus delawarensis* at the Calcite Colony, Rogers City, Presque Isle Co., Mich. from mid-incubation through juvenile departure. Subsequent to marking, the sex of each adult-plumaged pair member was predicted on the basis of behavior and intrapair size differences. Later 50% of these birds were collected for parasitological examination and their sex was verified. Our findings through the latter method showed our preliminary sexing procedure to be 100% accurate.

On three separate occasions, we observed two different color-marked adult females mount chicks and perform copulatory behavior. Their wing-flapping actions and accompanying vocalizations appeared similar, if not identical, to those described for male Ring-bills by Southern (*Bird-Banding*, **45**: 210–216, 1974). We have witnessed Ring-billed Gulls