

to identical territories.

7. adult gulls return
8. young return to identical territories & parents
9. Expect to find few exceptions of the above
10. To reestablish an area that had been invaded, or <sup>by man</sup> disturbed requires several minutes of readjustment of young wanderings but soon becomes quiet & showing signs of stability.
11. Parents either regurgitate food or allow young to delve far down her throat. Sometimes the young head disappears and finally emerged very damp. Some of the younger birds take the food as it reaches the gape of the adults bill. In whatever form the food is taken it is ravenously taken even when picked up from the surface of the ground.
12. Cherry experiment stains rock surface.
13. The young of birds when dead are sometimes eaten but more frequently trampled flat.
14. male & female generally at rest.
15. Gulls approach island from all directions, particularly in morning but subside toward noon, flying either high or low.
16. Many gulls fly toward water & light a 100 or so feet from shore where they drink or eat something immediately upon alighting as if just being relieved of nest duty or washing some morsel of food or clearing throat of regurgitated foods
17. Caspian terns fly higher than gulls when in their territorial areas. One nest now of 2 eggs, however several birds flying & calling overhead. Main colony of tern resting on edge of island after unsuccessful attempt at egg rearing & incubation due to interference of gulls & man.
18. Peripheral edge of gull colony ends abruptly on a homogeneous surface at several points.
19. No forster terns nesting or observed at island.
20. While walking about island pass thru. zone of weak & then areas of great volume of cries indicating possibly differences in population & congestion
21. Crustaceans numerous around edge of water contact of island.
22. a Cormorant had a fish started but finally decided it was too large & rejected it wilfully (East side of islands)