

Incubation of the eggs collected:

(1-5-8-41) Set of 3 Calif. Gull eggs. The album egg with heavy recurrence of blood. The medium blotched egg of the set with recurrence of blood. The heavily blotched egg fresh.

(2-5-8-41) Set of 3 gull eggs. Medium blotched egg with heavy recurrence of blood. Heavy blotched egg recurrence of blood. White egg fresh.

(3-5-8-41) Set of 2 gull. Both eggs fresh.

(4-5-8-41) Set 2 gull. The irregular egg with heavy recurrence of blood. Normal egg fresh. Found another egg which was a near duplicate to the irregular egg of this nest some 10' away in a nest of 2 eggs. These two eggs were almost identical in appearance. This might indicate that the birds frequently lay in other neighbors nests. A polygamous male could not effect such an egg thru 2 ♀ as egg shell is not a factor effected by germ plasma transmission.

(5-5-8-41) Set of 3 gull with one Ring neck Pheasant. Recurrence of blood in gulls, also in pheasant eggs. Pheasant eggs carried over by gulls from main land is most likely the answer. Approx 20 sets of gull egg supported pheasant eggs. Last year one nest held 2 pheasant eggs and 3 gull eggs.

(6-5-8-41) Set of 2 gull. Both with recurrence of blood. Largest egg 2.95 inches.

(7-5-8-41) Set 3 gull. The two normal with recurrence of blood. The runt with white of egg only and either a hard yolk or second egg inside.

(8-5-8-41) Set 2 gull eggs. The light and ^{finely} speckled one with skeletal bones. Difficult to remove from hole in egg. Normal egg with recurrence of blood.

(9-5-8-41) Set 2 gull both fresh

(10-5-8-41) Set 2 gull and 1 pheasant egg. Gull eggs with bones forming. Pheasant egg fresh.