IN, J. L. 1971. Note complementaire sur le Petrel a Menton blanc Procellaria aequinoctialis de l'Ile de la Possession (Archipel Crozet). Oiseau Revue fr. Orn. 41: MOUGIN, J. L. 82-83.

b2/33.
 b2/33.
 b2/34.
 b2/35.
 b2/35.
 b2/35.
 b2/36.
 b2/36.
 b2/37.
 b2/37.

Delivers, W. N. D. 1735. New Zeatalid birds. 2nd ed. Weilington: Keed.
PAULIAN, P. 1953. Pinnipedes, cetaces, oiseaux des lies Kerguelen et Amsterdam. Mem. Inst. Sci. Madagascar 8: 111-234.
RICHDALE, L. E. 1943. The White-faced Storm Petrel or Takahi-kare-moana (Pelagodroma marina maoriana, Mathews). Trans. Proc. Roy. Soc. NZ 73: 97-115, 217-232, 335-350.
SWALES, M. K. 1965. The sea-birds of Gough Island. Ibis 107: 17-42, 215-229.
VAN ZINDEREN BAKKER, E. M.; WINTERBOTTOM, J. M.; DYER, R. A. (eds) 1971. Marion and Prince Edward Islands. Report on the South African Biological and Geological Expedition 1965-1966. Cape Town: Balkema.
WACE, N. M.; HOLDGATE, M. W. 1976. Man and nature in the Tristan da Cunha Islands. IUCN Monogr. 6.
WARHAM, J. 1967. The White-headed Petrel Pterodroma lessoni, at Macquarie Island. Emu 67: 1-22.
WARHAM, J.; BULL, B. D. 1979. The birds of Antipodes Island, New Zealand. Notornis 26: 121-169.
WARHAM, J.; JOHNS, P. M. 1975. The University of Canterbury Antipodes Island Expedition 1969. J. Roy Soc. NZ 5: 103-131.
WATSON, G. E. 1975. Birds of the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic. Washington, D.C.: Am Geophys. Union.

WAISON, G. E. 1975. Birds of the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic. washington, P.C. and Geophys. Union.
 WILLIAMS, A. J.; BURGER, A. E. 1978. Notes on nonbreeding seabirds at the Prince Edward Islands. Cormorant 5: 11-14.
 WILLIAMS, A. J.; IMBER, M. J. (in press). Ornithological observations at Gough Island in .1979, 1980 and 1981. S.A.J. Antarct. Res. 12.

M. J. IMBER, Wildlife Service, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington, New Zealand (present address), and Percy Fitzpatrick Institute of African Ornithology, University of Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa.

_____ ***** ____ SHORT NOTE

DUCK REMOVING EGG FROM NEST

On 28 September at 9 a.m., as I was driving along Benmorven Road, a country road $4\frac{1}{2}$ km from Blenheim, I saw a Mallard (Anas platyrhynchos) walk across the road in front of the car carrying an egg. Its lower mandible was pushed into a hole in the side of the egg, enabling the duck to carry it. The duck dropped the egg in the long grass at the roadside, pecking at it before walking back around the front of the car and settling under a small open gorse bush in long grass on the other side of the road. The bird flushed into a narrow open drain close by, revealing a nest with 10 unhatched eggs.

Inspecting the still warm egg removed by the duck, I found that part of the shell had broken away and part of the inner membrane was stained, suggesting that a piece of eggshell had been missing for some time. A tear on the inner lining revealed an actively moving duckling. The duckling was fully formed but still a few days away from hatching, judging by the size of the yolk sac, and the egg tooth was not fully formed.

Perhaps the Mallard hen had removed the egg because the collapsed portion of the egg was irritating her while incubating or made the eggs hard to roll.

KAREN TILLEY, Wildlife Service, Department of Internal Affairs, Wellington