

APPENDIX 4

HENDERSON & SEALY – MARBLED MURRELET *BRACHYRAMPHUS MARMORATUS* USE OF A FRESHWATER LAKE ON VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2018–2023

Labels of Marbled Murrelet specimens (Royal British Columbia Museum [RBCM]) in breeding condition (see Sealy 1972, 1974, 1975) taken on Johnston Lake, British Columbia, 19 June 1985. Photo credits: A. Chinn, Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, B.C.

The first two images in each block of three show fronts and backs of the labels of male RBCM #19403 (page 2) and female RBCM #19401 (page 3). (Note: Johnston is misspelled on the labels.) The bottom image in each block shows a brood patch on these adults (both sexes incubate and brood the chick). The male's recrudesced (developed) testes (left, 10 × 5 mm; right, 7 × 3 mm) are typical of a breeding Marbled Murrelet. The female's ovary (16 × 21 mm; largest follicle, 5 mm in diameter) is consistent with breeding Marbled Murrelets in mid-June (see also Sealy 2023). The brood patch is featherless but shriveled and vascularization is less visible than in RBCM #19403.

References

- SEALY, S.G. 1972. *Adaptive differences in breeding biology in the marine bird family Alcidae*. PhD dissertation. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan.
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- SEALY, S.G. 1975. Aspects of the breeding biology of the Marbled Murrelet in British Columbia. *Bird-Banding* 46: 141–154. <https://doi.org/10.2307/4512113>
- SEALY, S.G. 2023. Ovaries and eggs as early proxies for clutch size and laying dates of the Marbled Murrelet. *Picoides* 36(1): 7–15.



