

	A	B	C	D	Totals
Aug. 4, 1921	12	3	3	3	21
Aug. 3, 1922	8	9	1	4	22
Aug. 9, 1923	22-24	35-38	1	15-20	73-82
Aug. 8, 1925	1	3	0	1	5

The tracts are the same, in buildings and residents, as twenty-five years ago. There have been practically no Plover shot over them for ten years. Yet the species has dwindled lamentably and this year is at its vanishing point.—HERBERT H. BECK, *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.*

Late Nesting of Bob-white.—What constitutes an exceptionally late nesting record came to my attention on September 11, 1924, when a female Bob-white (*Colinus virginianus virginianus*) was flushed from her nest and nine eggs in the tall grass just off the fair green of a local golf course. The location was a rather open one and frequent passing within a few feet must have been an almost daily occurrence.—HAROLD M. HOLLAND, *Galesburg, Ill.*

Nesting of Mourning Doves during September, 1925, in Norman, Oklahoma.—Western Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*) were found to be nesting on the campus of the University of Oklahoma in greater numbers this fall than during any previous autumn in our experience; no less than 41 occupied nests were located during September, besides three broods of young that had left the nest during the month. (In 1919, our record for September was 31 nests, in 1920, 14, in 1921, 8, in 1922, 12, and in 1923, 8. Sixteen of the nests this year were in hackberries, 13 in elms, 4 in locusts, 4 in mulberries, one in osage orange, one in a black walnut, one in a willow and one in a silver maple—the first case we have found. Cottonwoods and young tulip trees are consistently avoided. The height of these nests varied from 7 to 30 feet, their average being 14.8 feet. Twenty-five nests were placed on branches and 14 in crotches, *i. e.* 64 per cent in the former position and 36 in the latter. Six nests—14.6 per cent—were built on top of other nests.

Despite two cold hard rains the Doves this fall had a remarkably successful season, for of the 39 broods whose outcome we knew, 32 raised young to maturity *i. e.* 82 per cent. We had no clue as to the cause of two of the seven failures; as to the others, in one case the eggs were deserted, in another the nine-day-old squab was found dead on the ground as if knocked out by accident by its parents, while in the remaining three instances scattered pin feathers and cat tracks in the mud revealed the culprit. Of the 32 successful broods, in 9 only one young bird grew to maturity, while the rest raised their full quota of two; this gives an average of 1.7 young for each successful nest. This is the same result we found in our study¹ of Mourning Doves from 1919 to 1922. In fact, the average

¹ 'The Auk,' XXXIX, 1922. 457-474, XL, 1923. 37-58.