

walking along a street in Harrisburg, Penna. The bird was brought to Dr. Winecoff, in Charge of Research, Game Commission, and identified by him. It was later released in Wildwood Park.

On April 19, 1932, Mr. Robert Leiter, photographer for the Game Commission, and the writer, found the same bird dead in an emaciated condition. Upon dissection of the carcass, the keel of the sternum was found to be fractured and the muscles bruised. Strangely enough the testes were very poorly developed.

Since I have been unable to find any record of the color of the iris, I record it here as dark brown. This of course was the color after the bird was dead for one day.

To the "casual range" in the A. O. U. 'Check-List,' should be added Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire (cf. Warren, Eaton and Forbush).

At present this specimen, which unfortunately lacks tail feathers, is in the writer's possession.—W. STUART CRAMER, 201 E. King St., Lancaster, Penna.

**The Red Phalarope in New Jersey.**—While visiting Brigantine Beach, N. J., on May 15, 1932, I was fortunate enough to see two Red Phalaropes (*Crymophilus fulicarius*). They were about one hundred yards apart swimming on one of the channels on the edge of the salt meadows, in fairly deep water. They were picking up food of some sort from the surface of the water holding the bill vertically, point down, and when a morsel would float past they would spin about to secure it. The white bar on the wing was very evident.

Natives informed me that the water was full of these birds a few days before, especially farther back on the meadows. Rainy, stormy weather prevailed during the week prior to my visit which doubtless drove the birds in shore. I learn through Dr. Stone that Mr. Joseph W. Tataum who was at Brigantine the same day that I was there, found a dead Red Phalarope which had apparently struck a telephone wire.—W. STUART CRAMER, 201 East King St., Lancaster, Pa.

**Additional Note on the Breeding in Maine of the Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*).**<sup>1</sup>—Through the kindness of Mr. Lewis O. Shelley, our attention has been called to the records of occurrence of the Great Black-backed Gull in Maine and Massachusetts. In 1928 the occurrence and probable nesting of the Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*) was noted in a large Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) colony on Duck Island of the Isles of Shoals group, off the coast of New Hampshire and Maine. Subsequent observations showed that at least three pairs of the black-backed species were successful in raising young on that island, and that possibly seven other pairs nested there. We were unable to locate the nests of the latter pairs, but the adults were constantly seen. During the

<sup>1</sup> Published through the Dwight Memorial Fund.

summer of 1930, photographs were obtained of the adults and young of the Great Black-backed Gull.

The larger species apparently lived in perfect harmony with the smaller, and more abundant, Herring Gulls. The total gull colony was estimated at two thousand pairs, and they occupied an area of about twenty acres. The three nests of the Black-backed Gulls were some distance apart, and Herring Gull nests were within a few feet of each.

In a recent article, Richard J. Eaton<sup>1</sup> says, “. . . it is highly probable that the Black-backed Gull within a very few years, if not in 1931, has made the first definite southward extension of its breeding range since Audubon's time.” The records of Arthur H. Norton and Robert P. Allen<sup>2</sup> give further evidence of this extension. They record the breeding of this species on ten islands farther up the coast than our record. Our data show that the southward extension of breeding range began at least within the last three years, and probably a few years earlier.—C. F. JACKSON, and PHILIP F. ALLAN, *Univ. New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.*

**Nesting of the Eastern Mourning Dove.**—Though the Mourning Dove is well known to appropriate abandoned nests of the Robin and other birds my attention was recently called to a case where the Dove drove the Robin from a newly made nest, the Robin submitting without protest. As usual the Dove put a shallow lining in the nest before using it.

During the summer of 1931, I witnessed several attempts of a Dove to drive a Robin from a nest that it was remodeling for a second brood but the Robin waged a successful fight and the Dove built a nest of its own nearby.

The past mild winter seemed to induce the Doves to nest earlier than usual. In mid-February an egg was found near a nest that Blue Jays had destroyed and on March 3, 1932 a young Dove just hatched was found on the ground under a nest.—MYRA KATIE ROADS, *Hillsboro, Ohio.*

**Early Breeding of the Eastern Mourning Dove in Virginia.**—The unusual weather conditions prevailing during the past winter and spring have resulted in some curious ornithological records. Among these the following account of an early nesting and laying of the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) in Virginia, is of interest.

On February 21, 1932, while following an old wood road leading from the valley of Potomac Run, Virginia, to the upland, we flushed a female dove from her nest located in a small pine (*Pinus virginiana*), beside the road. Investigation revealed two eggs which were collected and are now in the National Museum collection. They appeared to have been slightly frozen, but were not cracked. The parent had utilized an old Cardinal's nest for the foundation of her own flimsy structure. The site of this nest is about

<sup>1</sup> Eaton, R. J.: *The Auk*, vol. XLVIII, No. 4, pp. 588-589, 1931.

<sup>2</sup> Norton, A. H., and Allen, R. P.: *The Auk*, vol. XLVIII, No. 4, pp. 589-592, 1931.