Eastern Mourning Dove Migrating to Cuba?—A letter received under date of November 18, 1932, from Wm. W. Demeritt, of Key West, Florida, who operates a banding station at that point, contains important information relative to the movements of the Eastern Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*).

"Hunters in general agree that there have been more doves here this season than have ever been seen in any previous like season. There have been hundreds with us as is evidenced by the fact that I have banded 380 to date.

"I just returned from the traps; banded seven and had four repeaters. While there I observed a White-winged Dove in the vicinity of the traps and one was shot a few days ago. . . . "One of my returns, that was trapped on the 12th instant, was banded on January 2, 1932, and he returned to the station where he was banded, was caught again and released. When I removed him from the trap I remarked: 'What a beautiful large male he was' and on checking the number on his band I found that I had recorded the same fact on January 2, 1932.

"I recently observed over a thousand doves take their departure for Cuba. I was banding doves late one evening recently and I noticed how disturbed and restless the birds in that vicinity appeared to be. I waited and watched them and just before dark they took off, first one flock of about 500 and they were followed immediately by a second flock of 500 or more. They were flying about 1000 feet apart . . . and they shaped their course for Cuba, 90 miles away."

An examination of the ranges ascribed to *carolinensis* in both the 1910 and the 1931 Check-Lists fails to indicate that this race ever has been definitely recorded from any of the West Indies other than the Bahamas, the form recognized by recent authors as occurring in most Caribbean regions being the West Indian or Cuban Mourning Dove, *Z. m. macroura*.

At the time of Audubon, the Mourning Dove apparently did not occur (or if present, was so uncommon that it was not detected) on the Florida Keys. Nevertheless, by the late seventies, according to Maynard,[1] it was a common species throughout this region. In this statement Howell[2] acquiesces, and this view is further confirmed by the letter above quoted.

When consideration is given to the relatively narrow water channel between Key West and Cuba, the well-known powerful flight of the Mourning Dove, and the observation of Mr. Demeritt, it would appear almost certain that Cuba, and probably other islands of the Caribbean region, will eventually be added to the winter range of *Z. m. carolinensis*.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Western Mourning Dove in Central Mexico.—Records of *Zenaidura* in the interior of Mexico do not appear to be numerous, so the following case seems worthy of publication: An immature Mourning Dove (con-

[1] The Birds of Eastern North America, p. 344.
[2] Florida Bird Life, pp. 278–279.

sidered upon geographic grounds to be the western form, *Z. m. marginella*) was given band No. B342726, on June 7, 1932, at Fairmount, North Dakota, by G. C. Bierens. It was killed by Valentin Hernandez at Cortazar, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, on October 19, 1932. The locality of recovery is in the central part of the country.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Testicular Asymmetry in the Madagascar Coucal.—In a paper entitled "Testicular Asymmetry and Sex Ratio in Birds," published in 1927,[1] Friedmann recalls the work of Riddle[2] with pigeons, in which the sex ratio was found to be interrelated apparently with discrepancy in the size of testes; excess of males was always correlated with a proportionately larger left testis, while in birds with the two testes equal in size, the sex ratio was approximately one to one.

Friedmann found that in general there seemed to be no correlation between relative size of testes and the sex ratio in wild birds, but in some small groups of species this correlation seemed to exist. In the cowbirds this was true, and also it was correlated with sexual dimorphism, the species with larger left testes showing sexual dimorphism as well as a preponderance of males, while those with equal testes did not.

In the 169 species examined by Friedmann, none had the right testis larger than the left. The condition in the Madagascar Coucal (*Centropus t. toulou*), however, differs from any condition that Friedmann reports. In 43 males of this species examined during my collecting in Madagascar, the right testis was always larger than the left, which was atrophied, never being firm and oval, and never showing any enlargement in the breeding season, even when the right was at its maximum size.

The sex ratio of these birds, judging from the specimens collected, for I could not tell the sexes apart in life, was approximately one (43 males and 40 females were collected). The sexes are similar in plumage, the only evident sexual dimorphism being the larger size of the female. (Average wing: 41 males, 149 mm.; of 38 females, 165.8 mm.).

The thought arises that perhaps the smaller size of the left testis may be correlated with the smaller size of the male but in many hawks, in which the female is larger, this was not noted as being the case.

A similar condition of the right testis being larger than the left also exists in some of the African coucals, according to the data on the labels of specimens of the following species, collected by Dr. J. P. Chapin in Africa, and now in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History: *Centropus monachus*, *C. senegalensis*, and *C. grillii*.

One of the examples of *Centropus grillii* had the right testis enlarged while the left testis was wanting.

[1] Biological Bulletin, LII, 1927, pp. 197–199.

[2] "Further Observations on the Relative Size of the Right and Left Testes of Pigeons in Health and Disease and as Influenced by Hybridity," The Anatomical Record, XIV, 1918, p. 334.