

**The incubation period of the Knot.**—The incubation period of the Knot (*Calidris canutus*) has been estimated to be 20 to 25 days in the Western Taimyr (Birula, in Pleske, *Birds of the Urasian Tundra*, Memoirs Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 6: 268, 1928) and 21 to 22 days in Greenland (Bird and Bird, *Ibis*, 5, fourteenth series: 147, 1941; Salomonsen, *The birds of Greenland*, Copenhagen, Einar Munksgaard, 1950–51, p. 227), but apparently no authentic record of the incubation period, defined as the time interval from laying to hatching of the last egg of the clutch (see Beer, in *A new dictionary of birds* (A. L. Thomson, ed.), New York, McGraw-Hill, 1964, p. 396) has been reported for the species.

This note reports the incubation period of one of seven Knot nests found in the summer of 1966 at Hazen Camp (81° 49' N, 71° 18' W) on the northwest shore of Lake Hazen, Ellesmere Island, N.W.T., Canada. When found on 19 June in a slightly raised *Dryas integrifolia-Kobresia myosuroides* area of a temporary stream bed, this nest contained three eggs. The fourth egg of the four-egg clutch was laid between 1400 hours, 20 June and 1310, 21 June. By 9 July slight cracks had appeared on the blunt end of all four eggs. At 1700, 12 July three downy nestlings were present, and the bill and a portion of the head of the chick of the fourth egg was protruding out of its shell. When the nest was revisited at 2010 the fourth chick had hatched, but was not yet completely dry. Therefore, the incubation period at this one nest was between 21.5 and 22.4 days.

This record was established during a study of the breeding biology of the Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) and Knot at Hazen Camp sponsored jointly by the Institute for Northern Studies, University of Saskatchewan, and the Canadian Wildlife Service. The investigation was conducted in association with the program "Studies on Arctic Insects" of the Entomology Research Institute, Canada Department of Agriculture, in collaboration with the Defense Research Board of Canada.—DAVID N. NETTLESHIP, *Department of Zoology, McGill University, Montreal, Canada.*

**Aggressive behavior in inexperienced young Ringed Turtle Doves (*Streptopelia risoria*).**—During a study in which a large number of Ringed Turtle Doves were hand-raised, we decided to test some of these birds for aggressive behavior toward their own kind. We removed 14 Ringed Turtle Doves from their parents at 8 days of age, hand-raised them, and kept them singly isolated from other doves thereafter. Up to this time they had seen no fighting behavior by their parents, who were engaged in feeding and brooding them. When the birds were between 25 and 35 days old, they were randomly assigned to form seven different rival pairs, and placed into a test situation for 1 test per day for a total of 3 tests. After each test, which lasted for 10 minutes, the birds were returned to their isolation cages. Hence the first pairing represented for each bird the first opportunity for displaying aggressive behavior towards a member of its own species.

The first test was conducted in an unfamiliar cage in a strange room, while the next two encounters took place on successive days about one week later in the respective home cages of the two birds. Each bird thus met its opponent once in its own and once in the other bird's home cage. The unfamiliar cage was kept in a bare, tile-walled room quite unlike that which contained the home cages. In addition, two 100-watt reflector bulbs were placed about 2 feet above and slightly in front of the cage, thus brightly illuminating the cage area and augmenting two rows of bright fluorescent lamps located on the ceiling. The cage itself, though identical in size (24 × 16 × 11 inches) and construction to the home cages, differed from them