Samples have ranged from 0.1 to 0.4 cc of blood. We have attained 100 per cent survival of bled birds in recent studies using this technique.

The reason for the greater mortality incurred using the furcular approach in comparison to the sternal stab with passerines is presently unknown. One possibility is that the thinner atrial wall collapses when punctured. Because of the position of the heart the furcular stab enters an atrium while a proper sternal stab goes directly into the ventricle. Another possibility is that in the furcular approach major vessels may be ruptured, though this was not evident when the birds were autopsied after the failure of a furcular stab. As young chicks are routinely sampled by the furcular approach, size does not appear to be the critical factor.

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Killdeer breeding range extension.—For the Gulf of St. Lawrence region Godfrey (Natl. Mus. Canada, Bull. 203: 134, 1966) lists the Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) as an uncommon breeder in New Brunswick, a rare breeder in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and a nonbreeding casual in Newfoundland. While afield in western Newfoundland from 7–30 June 1968 and in the Magdalen Islands, Quebec from 15 May to 7 June 1969, I found evidence the Killdeer breeds in both places.

On 27 June 1968 in a pasture near the mouth of the Grand Codroy River about ½ mile west of Searston, St. George's District, Newfoundland, I found a Killdeer brooding two downy young that I caught, photographed, and released. This is the sixth record for the species in Newfoundland and the first of its breeding there.

On 16 May 1969 I saw a Killdeer in a cow pasture near a pond about 1 mile north of Étang des Caps, Bassin, Magdalen Islands. The species was previously unrecorded on the Magdalens (Gaboriault, Naturaliste Canadien, 88: 166, 1961). During the week of 18 May I heard a Killdeer calling in Fatima, and on 5 June I found an adult about ½ mile east of Cap de l'Hôpital and another in a cow pasture east of Chemin de l'Aéroport, Fatima. As I watched from about 250 yards, two more adults joined the first bird. When I went to the spot, they flew and ran about me excitedly, with one performing a low intensity distraction display. I found two well-formed scrapes but no eggs or young.

These records extend the known breeding range of the Killdeer about 50 miles north and about 130 miles east. If Finch (Audubon Field Notes, 23: 13, 1969) is correct that Killdeer are still establishing themselves in Nova Scotia, then future increases can also be looked for in Newfoundland and on the Magdalen Islands. My field studies were supported in part by a grant from the National Science Foundation (GB-8212) to N. G. Hairston, The University of Michigan, for research in systematics and evolutionary biology.—JOSEPH G. STRAUCH, JR., *Museum of Zoology, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.* Accepted 27 Jan. 70.