

of most nests were not visible from the water, but adults were associated with all nests, suggesting that each nest represented an active breeding pair.

The kittiwake has been known in Labrador only as an abundant summer resident in the past. Bigelow (1902) and Townsend and Allen (1907) found them numerous on the coast, as did Hantzsch (1928) and Austin (1932), but no breeding was reported (Todd 1963). All the available evidence indicates that this colony on Outer Gannet Island is of recent origin, especially as neither Austin (1932) nor Tuck (pers. comm.) found it nesting there during their seabird censuses. Its presence also suggests that where suitable habitat exists on the Labrador coast, kittiwakes may attempt to breed and that they may already occur as a sparsely distributed and marginal breeding population between the two major breeding groups. It also seems quite likely that this northern expansion is a consequence of the rapid increase in kittiwake numbers noted throughout its extensive breeding range, apparently the main cause of the expansion already recorded at the southern periphery of its range in eastern North America (Lock 1972, Tuck and Borotra 1972).

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DAVID N. NETTLESHIP, *Canadian Wildlife Service, 2721 Highway 31, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada*, and A. R. LOCK, *Department of Biology, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada*. Accepted 29 Mar. 73.

Ross' Goose-Snow Goose hybrid in south Texas.—On 4 November 1972, I shot an immature female Ross' Goose (*Chen rossii*) × Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*) hybrid at the S. L. Frye Ranch 2 miles northeast of Mathis, San Patricio County, Texas. This bird was identified as a Ross' Goose-Snow Goose hybrid by Clarence Cottam, Director, Welder Wildlife Foundation, and Roxie C. Laybourne of the U. S. National Museum. This bird is believed to be the first Ross' Goose-Snow Goose hybrid taken in Texas. The specimen has been donated to the U. S. National Museum (No. 566278).—DON DELNICKI, *Welder Wildlife Foundation, Sinton, Texas 78387*. Accepted 3 Apr. 73.