

Record of Prolonged Incubation by a Killdeer

LEON R. POWERS

Department of Biology, Northwest Nazarene College, Nampa, Idaho 83651 USA

Prolonged incubation beyond the normal hatching time has been documented for a number of avian species (summarized in Skutch 1962, Holcomb 1970, Drent 1971, Welty 1975), but I have found only two reports of this phenomenon for species within the genus *Charadrius*. Wilcox (1959) recorded a Piping Plover (*C. melodus*) nest that was incubated approximately 22 days beyond the average incubation period and Graul (1975) reported a Mountain Plover (*C. montanus*) that continued incubation for at least 14 days beyond the average incubation period.

During the summer of 1976 I observed a case of extremely prolonged incubation for the Killdeer (*C. vociferus*) on the campus of Northwest Nazarene College, Nampa, Canyon Co., Idaho. The nest, containing four eggs, was found on 21 June and was being attended by two adults. Periodic observation of the nest was maintained almost daily through 14 August.

About halfway through the preceding observation period it appeared that one of the birds quit attending the nest. Two eggs disappeared from the nest on 12 August, but the remaining adult continued to attend the nest throughout most of 13 August. On 14 August the nest had been deserted and the remaining two eggs were collected on 18 August and found to be infertile.

This record represents prolonged incubation of at least 28 days beyond the average incubation period (26 days) recorded for the Killdeer (Bent 1929, Hiatt and Flickinger 1929, Furniss 1933, Davis 1943, Bunni 1959, Demaree 1975).

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Emberiza variabilis and *Ficedula parva* New to North America and the Aleutian Islands, Alaska

DANIEL D. GIBSON

University Museum, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701 USA

GEORGE E. HALL

7966 Resurrection Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99504 USA

On 18 May 1977 we collected an adult male Gray Bunting, *Emberiza variabilis* (UAM 3573, 26.6 g, no fat, left testis 12 × 10 mm), feeding alone in greening *Elymus* and *Heraclium* in a natural runoff at the base of a steep, vegetated, 80-m bluff at North Beach Ledge, Shemya Island (52°43'N, 174°05'E). This