

In the summer of 1946, while working for the United States Public Health Service in Bakersfield, California, Dr. H. E. McClure and I repeatedly observed these doves, nestlings as well as immature birds and adults, in and about the city in yards and parks, but never in the surrounding arid farm lands. Continuing our studies for four years, we found the species to be a common resident of the city.

This further extension of the range of the Chinese Spotted Dove in California might have been inaugurated either by introduction or by movement into the area from the southward. The first method would seem the more likely, and indeed we have been told by various residents that the doves were introduced, although no one could tell us when or by whom. The latter method would have meant that the birds would have had to cross the Tehachapi Mountains which enclose the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley. The lowest passes in this range are Tehachapi Pass, elevation 3800 feet, coming in from the Mojave Desert on the eastward, and Tejon Pass, elevation 4239 feet. Tejon Pass lies almost in a direct line between the Los Angeles area and Bakersfield, which is approximately 100 miles north of Los Angeles. In several different periods of observation during this time at various points along U. S. Highway 99 through Tejon Pass, no Chinese Spotted Doves were observed.

Regardless of how it may have reached Bakersfield, the Chinese Spotted Dove is well established there and it seems quite likely that this species may eventually spread even farther northward in the San Joaquin Valley.—RONALD T. REUTHER, *El Cerrito, California, March 1, 1951.*

An Ancient Murrelet Goes Inland.—On the afternoon of November 18, 1950, Jim Long, a railroad employee, found a "strange" bird on the ground between the railroad tracks near the roundhouse of the Oregon Trunk Railroad in the suburbs of Bend, Deschutes County, Oregon. I received this bird, very much alive, on the morning of November 19; however, it died later that day. Much to my surprise it proved to be an adult female Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquus*). It was very fat and in fine early winter plumage. The stomach was entirely empty.

The reason for the occurrence of this pelagic species so far from the sea, about 120 miles, and east of both the Coast and Cascade ranges of mountains, is possibly found in this statement from the United States Weather Bureau. "Storm conditions prevailed here three days prior to the finding of *S. antiquus*, with a strong wind checked at 50 miles per hour, in gusts at the air port. Our heavy storms move in from the North Pacific in great cyclonic patterns."—STANLEY G. JEWETT, *Portland, Oregon, January 8, 1951.*

Body Temperature and Breathing Rate in a Nighthawk.—In view of the apparent cases of hibernation in the Poor-will (Culbertson, Condor, 48, 1946:158-159; Jaeger, Condor, 50, 1948: 45-46, and 51, 1949:105-109), information on temperature rhythm in the Caprimulgidae is desirable.

Between July 15 and 18, 1950, I kept captive an immature but nearly full-grown Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), which was given to me by Laymond M. Hardy. The bird weighed 46.1 grams and had a wing length of 177 mm. The weight of fully adult males of the Florida race (*chapmani*) is 56.1-65.6 grams, and the wing length is 178-192 mm.

Body temperature records were made by inserting a mercury thermometer well into the large intestine. Sixteen daytime readings were taken between 5:25 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Times are given in local civil time, which at Gainesville, Florida, is 29 minutes behind standard time. The mean daytime body temperature was 106.27° F., with a minimum of 105.1° F. at 4:35 p.m., and maxima of 107.1° F. at 5:25 a.m. and 3:10 p.m. Wetmore (Smith. Misc. Coll., 72 (12), 1921:39) gave a reading of 106.2° F. for a male of this species, presumably obtained during the daytime.

Two night readings were secured at 7:35 and 11:50 p.m. The respective body temperatures were 107.2 and 107.6° F., the mean being 107.4° F.

Average sunrise at Gainesville during the period of observation occurred at 5:09 a.m. The sun set at 7:03 p.m. Maximum and minimum air temperatures were 93° F. and 67° F.

The number of breaths per minutes averaged 77 for seventeen diurnal observations, with extremes of 52 and 113. Two night records were 72 and 80 breaths per minute, the mean being 76. Thus as far as these limited observations go, there was practically no difference between day and night breathing rates. On the other hand, maximum body temperature occurred at night, the reverse of the condition obtaining in diurnal species. Miller (Condor, 52, 1950:41-42) has presented evidence that a similar condition holds in the Poor-will, and Wetmore (*op. cit.*) and Simpson and Galbraith (Jour. Physiol., 33, 1905:225-238) report the same temperature reversal in owls.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, March 13, 1951.*