

Watson of the U.S. National Museum as the eastern race, *S. a. antillarum*. This report marks a southern breeding range extension beyond the Bay Islands.

Thalasseus sandvicensis. Sandwich Tern. Previously unrecorded in Honduras, this species is common at Punta Caxinas, where it was noted in all months except March, October, and December. An adult female (UL 3764), representing the expected race, *T. s. acufavidus*, was obtained there on 15 April 1971.

Columba leucocephala. White-crowned Pigeon. One bird observed in second-growth along the north-

east side of Trujillo Bay on 6, 7, and 20 March 1971 marked the first occurrence of the species on the mainland of Honduras.

Crotophaga ani. Smooth-billed Ani. Another species previously unrecorded from the mainland, this ani was observed twice: on 24 April 1971 one was seen in mangrove between the northeast side of Trujillo Bay and the outer beach, and another was observed in semi-open marsh with several Groove-billed Anis (*C. sulcirostris*) near the same locality on 13 June 1971.

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AN UNUSUAL CASE OF NESTING PERSISTENCE IN A FEMALE FIELD SPARROW

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Among the fringillids, the Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) is noted for its nesting persistence. Walkinshaw (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 237:1217, 1968) reports that if undisturbed by predators and other mishaps, the Field Sparrow may raise three broods of young in a given summer. Such reproductive output is seldom realized, however, due to nest predation and brood parasitism. Consequently, the female Field Sparrow may build several nests during the course of a single breeding season; the maximum number reported in the literature is seven (Walkinshaw, op. cit.)

While studying the breeding ecology of a Field Sparrow population at Allerton Park, near Monticello, Illinois, I observed one female which showed unusual nesting persistence in the face of nest predation and brood parasitism. She nested 10 different times during the late spring and summer of the 1972 breeding season. The maximum number of nesting attempts

by any other female on the study area was six. Of the 23 pairs breeding on the area, this female constructed the earliest and latest nests of the season, completed 2 May and 21 August, respectively. The pair was first observed together on 15 April and was last seen on the study area 1 September. Both were color-marked, permitting field identification.

Four of the nests built were parasitized by the Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) during egg laying; one was parasitized a second time during incubation. None were deserted as a result, although all other females on the study area immediately abandoned their nests following parasitism. Nine of the 10 nesting attempts ended unsuccessfully as a result of nest predation, predominantly by snakes. One nest placed near a territorial boundary was deserted after the first egg was laid. Once, the female continued incubation of a cowbird egg despite the removal of all her own eggs by a snake. This nest subsequently was preyed upon a second time. Only one brood successfully hatched, but showed abnormally slow growth during the first day after hatching before being removed by a snake. Following this incident, the female deserted the male for 11 days, but returned to make a final nesting attempt. She laid a total of 28 eggs and transported a total of 56.2 g of nesting material (4.5 times her body weight) to construct the ten nests.

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SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM FROM A MARYLAND MOURNING DOVE

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On 19 September 1971, an adult female Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) was found at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. The bird could not fly, appeared ruffled, had no external signs of damage or disease, but died in captivity the following night. A postmortem examination revealed an enlarged, pulpy spleen and yellowish liver, with small (<1 mm) whitish spots. Material from liver and spleen was streaked onto 5% blood agar and incubated at 37°C for 24 hr. The cultures produced bacterial growth which was subsequently identified as *Salmonella typhimurium* var. *copenhagen*. Impression smears of the liver stained with Giemsa's stain showed bipolar

cocco-bacilli both intra- and extracellular. Histo-pathologic examination of the liver showed bacteria (H & E and Giemsa stain). The final diagnosis was death due to salmonellosis.

Salmonella has been isolated from columbids on several occasions. Faddoul and Fellows (Avian Dis. 10:296, 1966) and Farrand et al. (Monthly Bull. Ministry Health, Lond. 23:231, 1964) described *S. typhimurium* from feral Rock Doves (*Columba livia*) while Wilson and MacDonald (Brit. Vet. J. 123:212, 1967) described it from a Wood Pigeon (*C. palumbus*). Eighty-three references to *Salmonella* isolations from birds are listed by Steele and Galton (*Salmonellosis, in Infectious and parasitic diseases of wild birds*. Iowa State Press, Ames, 1971) but none of these lists the Mourning Dove. In 1971, a bacteriological survey of 100 Mourning Doves from Oklahoma (Carpenter et al., Avian Dis. 16:671, 1972) produced neither *Salmonella* nor any other pathogenic bacteria.

We believe that this is the first report of salmonellosis from the Mourning Dove.

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