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ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF WHITE-WINGED DOVES IN COLORADO

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White-winged Doves (*Zenaida asiatica*) occur from the southwestern United States, south into Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, to western South America (D. Goodwin, Pigeons and doves of the world. British Mus. Nat. Hist., London, 1967). In Colorado, Bailey and Niedrach (Birds of Colorado, Vol. 1, Denver Mus. Nat. Hist., 1965) reported this dove as a casual visitor and summarized the four available records. Only one specimen is known (Denver Mus. Nat. Hist. No. 9910), that being a male taken in Prowers County, 23 November 1921. More recently, Davis (Birds in western Colorado, Hist. Mus. and Inst. of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, 1969) reported a sight record by H. Holt of a White-winged Dove on 3 July 1967 in Moffat County. Lane and Holt (A birder's guide to Denver and eastern Colorado, L. & P. Press, Denver, 1973) list one observation of this species near Boulder on 11 July 1969.

Additional records have been obtained for White-winged Doves in Colorado in recent years, primarily from counties on the eastern plains. During the Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*) hunting season in 1974, two White-winged Doves were shot. Between 5–10 September, an adult female was crippled

and retrieved from a group of two birds southeast of Briggsdale, Weld County. This bird was photographed and closely examined. On 10 September, an immature was shot near Manzanola, Otero County. A wing from this bird is deposited in the Fort Collins Collection, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Later records of White-winged Doves in Colorado were gotten in 1975 and 1977. On 14 September 1975 an immature female was obtained from a hunter in North Park who shot it near Rand, Jackson County. A study skin was prepared and it also is deposited with the U.S. F. W. S. in Fort Collins. On 3 May 1977 one White-winged Dove accompanied by two Mourning Doves was seen by V. H. Reid, S. H. Adams, V. E. Scott, and R. E. Pillmore on Pawnee National Grassland, Weld County.

The recent increase in records of White-winged Doves in Colorado is of interest, as the normal range of this species is at least 500 km south. All but one of the recent records are from September and probably represent fall wandering. The May record is unexpected, as suitable breeding habitat for these doves does not appear to exist in Colorado.

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MULTIPLE NESTING ATTEMPTS BY ALASKAN REDPOLLS

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The short summers of arctic and subarctic areas are believed to prevent most birds from raising second broods. Brandt (1943) studied the avifauna of Hooper Bay, on the Yukon-Kuskokwim River Delta, Alaska, and found redpolls (*Carduelis* spp.) to be the only birds that reared two broods. Dice (1918) and Bent (*in* Clement 1968) also mentioned second broods of Alaskan redpolls. Irving (1960) predicted that all late broods of redpolls (fresh eggs in late June) around Anaktuvik Pass, Alaska, would perish due to attraction of adults to post-breeding flocks. All of these studies used the simultaneous presence

of nests with eggs and fledgling redpolls as evidence for double brooding. Evans (1966, 1969) suggested that the long breeding season of the Lesser Redpoll (*C. flammea cabaret*) may allow for replacement broods but that nothing is known about the extent of failure of early nests. Our research at the Akulik-Inglutalik River Delta, Norton Bay, Alaska from 10 May to 23 September 1977, permitted us to make continuous observations of breeding redpolls. Our findings using color-marked birds may help clarify the multiple nesting activities of redpolls.

Our study area included both Hoary (*C. hornemanni*) and Common (*C. flammea*) redpolls but most were intermediate birds. We refer to them here simply as redpolls; a detailed taxonomic study is underway. Egg-laying started in late May (25th—one nest, 26th—two nests, 28th—one nest) while considerable snow remained around the alder (*Alnus crispa*) and willow (*Salix* spp.) thickets in which the birds nested. The first of these broods fledged on 18 June. Our work on another project from 10 June until 9 July interfered with breeding attempts by other redpolls, but we collected several females with