

This sequence was repeated again and again during the hour and a half I sat upon the grassy tussock. The Stilts took no note of my presence nor departure and until late in the night their continued cries told that the courtship was prolonged by the light of the moon.—LOUISE M. PERRY, *Sanibel, Florida*.

**Where is the Marbled Murrelet in Early Summer?**—During field work in 1940 at Sitka, Alaska, which involved almost daily trips on salt water, several observations were made on the little-known Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*).

This species was seen occasionally from February 28 on throughout the spring. By April 26 they were invariably seen in pairs; by May 2 they were common in the upper parts of Sitka Sound; from then on a few birds were seen daily until May 22. From May 22 until June 21 no Marbled Murrelets were seen. After June 21 they were noted commonly until September 10, when I left town. On July 19, 24, and 25 adults were seen carrying fish, presumably for their young, over salt water towards the mainland of Baranof Island.

During July, while working as a nightwatchman, I saw and heard murrelets flying inland just after sundown and out to sea about dawn each morning. The first juvenile noted was collected, on Sitka Bay, August 24.—J. DAN WEBSTER, 2381 Thornton Avenue, Newark, California.

**Winter Association of Pairs of Ground Doves in Florida.**—During a series of quail trapping and banding studies conducted on the University of Florida Conservation Reserve at Welaka, Florida, a number of trapping records were obtained of the Eastern Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina passerina*). Among these records are several that seem to indicate that Ground Doves may remain mated through the winter. In addition I observed during the winter many instances of the apparent attachment of one member of a pair to the other. This, as well as the very common winter field observation of two of these doves together, supports the evidence obtained by trapping.

The captures of the two pairs of birds that best illustrate this association of apparently mated doves are discussed below. Unless otherwise stated, all of the birds were caught in the Stoddard "standard" quail trap, and no other doves were taken with these pairs in any of the instances cited.

On August 21, 1939, a pair of Ground Doves were captured after they had entered a large wire enclosure. On January 20, 1940, these birds were again taken together, this time in a trap 350 yards from the scene of their first capture. The most conclusive records are those of a pair that were trapped together three times: October 25, 1939; December 8, 1939; and January 11, 1940. Between the October and December trappings the pair had moved a mile—the greatest movement that was shown in the numerous recaptures of banded Ground Doves throughout the winter.

The breeding season of the Ground Dove extends from February to October (A. H. Howell, "Florida Bird Life," 1932:282), although Oscar E. Baynard (*Oologist*, 26, 1909:5) reports finding eggs in every month of the year.—O. EARLE FRYE, JR., *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida*.

**Utah Bird Records.**—A number of bird specimens which provide new state records, verifications, or changes in previously published records have accumulated at Dixie Junior College. With the exception of the Ring-necked Duck, all specimens discussed in this note were identified by Dr. Clarence Cottam and Dr. H. C. Oberholser of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

A Pacific Loon (*Gavia arctica pacifica*) was found dead beside U. S. Highway 91 about one mile south of Beaver, Beaver County, Utah on October 18, 1940, by Mr. Lee Kay of the Utah State Fish and Game Department. He gave it to Mr. A. A. Paxman of the Woodward High School of Saint George who very kindly presented it to Dixie College for preservation. This seems to be a new state record.

The Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*) of this region was listed by Vasco M. Tanner (*Condor*, 29, 1927:199) and by me (Ross Hardy and Harold G. Higgins, *Proc. Utah Acad. Sci., Arts, and Letters*, 17, 1940:95-111) as the race *sonorana*. Seven specimens from Washington and Juab counties, including both transients and breeding birds, have been identified as *morcomi* by Dr. Oberholser.

Two specimens of vireo reported (Hardy and Higgins, *loc. cit.*) as *Vireo belli pusillus* should probably be listed as *V. b. arizonae*. The oriole listed as *Icterus cucullatus sennetti* is *I. c. nelsoni*. Neither of these two forms has been previously reported from Utah.

Two races of Audubon Warbler migrate through Saint George. Specimens of *Dendroica auduboni auduboni* were taken April 12, 1936; March 8, 1940; and March 25, 1940 at Saint George. Specimens of *Dendroica auduboni memorabilis* were taken at Saint George, March 8, 1940 from the same flock as *D. a. auduboni*. Additional specimens of *memorabilis* were obtained at Saint George, March 27, 1940 and at Cabin Valley in the Pine Valley Mountains, Washington County, June 3, 1939 and June 15, 1940. The species evidently nests in the latter area. Another specimen was taken near Navajo Lake in Kane County August 19, 1939, while yet another was obtained at Sunnyside, Carbon County, October 12, 1935. The race *memorabilis* was previously reported by S. B. Benson (*Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 40, 1935:445) for Navajo Mountain in San Juan County.

A male Gray Vireo (*Vireo vicinior*) taken June 29, 1940, in the Beaverdam Mountains of Washington County is not typical but may represent a case of symmetrical albinism as its two outer tail feathers are white.

Specimens of the following races of Washington County birds were also examined:

Anthony Green Heron (*Butorides virescens anthonyi*).—Saint George, Washington County, September 17, 1936.

Western Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis hesperis*).—Saint George, May 20, 1938.

Texas Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis texensis*).—Three specimens from Washington County in May, 1940.

Mountain Chickadee (*Penthestes gambeli gambeli*).—Five specimens from Carbon, Kane and Washington counties.

Lead-colored Bush-tit (*Psaltriparus minimus plumbeus*).—Sunnyside, Carbon County, December 17, 1935; and Beaverdam Mountains, Washington County, March 9, 1940.

Rocky Mountain Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis nelsoni*).—Sunnyside, Carbon County, November 22, 1935; and Pine Valley Mountains, Washington County, June 13, 1940.

Western Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas occidentalis*).—Ten specimens from Juab and Washington counties.

Dwarf Cowbird (*Molothrus ater obscurus*).—Four specimens were taken at Saint George: April 26, 1940; May 7, 1939; May 15, 1940 and May 16, 1940.

Nevada Cowbird (*Molothrus ater artemisiae*).—A male was taken at Saint George, May 14, 1940.

A Ring-necked Duck (*Nyroca collaris*) was taken at Ivins Reservoir in Washington County by Harold Higgins on April 20, 1940. Numerous observations of this species in the spring of 1941, as well as in 1940, seem to indicate that it is somewhat more common in Utah than has been previously supposed.—ROSS HARDY, *Dixie Junior College, Saint George, Utah.*