

Incubation of the Upland Plover.—On April 29, 1948, at about 11:00 a.m., we found two nests of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) at the Game Farm of the Ohio Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, six miles north of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio.

The nests were approximately 200 yards apart in a strip of timothy and sweet clover. Each contained two eggs. At the time of discovery a plover flushed from the first nest; the second was unattended. We checked the nests again at about 4:00 p.m. the same day. The first still contained two eggs; the second contained three. A fourth egg was later deposited in the second nest, probably on April 30. (A set of four was also later completed in the first nest.)

Two eggs in the second nest were pipped by 6:00 p.m. on May 24. The caps of all four eggs appeared ready to be pried open when we last examined them, at 6:00 p.m. on May 26. Four dry chicks were in the nest the next morning. If our assumption of a date (April 30) for the laying of the fourth egg is correct and the bird started incubating May 1, then 26 days were required for incubation. Similarly, two eggs in the first nest were pipped May 25. We last examined them the morning of May 27 and we are confident (judging from their condition then) that they hatched that day. Incubation periods of 17 to 24 days have been recorded for the Upland Plover. Most observations indicate that the period is 21 days (see Buss and Hawkins, 1939. *Wils. Bull.*, 51:202-220).

No mention is made in any literature we have read about both sexes incubating. We witnessed an exchange at 3:30 p.m. on May 25; the incubating bird arose at the approach of its mate and departed as the mate settled on the eggs. On May 26 one bird came to the nest as though to relieve the sitting bird, but the incubating plover pecked at it a few times, and it walked away.—WOODROW GOODPASTER and KARL MASLOWSKI, *Museum of Natural History, Cincinnati, Ohio*.

The Mourning Dove in Alaska.—Though the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) has been recorded in Alaska, its occurrence that far north is decidedly rare. The A.O.U. Check-list (1931) states: "Breeds in western and interior North America from Minnesota, western Arkansas, and Oklahoma to the Pacific coast, north to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, and south throughout Mexico. Winters south to western Panama. Casual at Fort Yukon, Alaska." As would be expected, most of the Alaskan records are for the extreme southern coastal strip. A few stragglers, however, have been noted inland and far to the north.

The nine published records (north to south) are as follows:

Fort Yukon (northeastern interior, just north of the Arctic Circle): male collected by Thomas E. Winecoff on October 9, 1916 (Friedmann, 1931. *Auk*, 48:265).

Juneau (southeastern coast): one seen near the city by Allen Hasselborg in November 1911 (Swarth, 1922. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 24:210).

Sitka (Baranof Island, southeastern coast): male collected near city by Merrill on September 14, 1912 (Willett, 1914. *Condor*, 16:81); one Mourning Dove observed for several hours on September 9, 1940 (Webster, 1941. *Condor*, 43:121).

Sergief Island (southeastern coast): an adult female (tentatively identified as *carolinensis*) collected on September 3, 1919 (Swarth, 1922. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 24:209).

Stikine Flats (near Wrangell, southeastern coast): two observed at a ranch for three weeks of September 1920 (Willett, 1921. *Condor*, 23:158).

Wrangell (southeastern coast): one Mourning Dove seen near a house for most of the summer of 1902 (Willett, 1921. *Condor*, 23:158); Fred H. Gray, who had observed and collected birds for many years, saw Mourning Doves in and about the city "on several occasions" (Swarth, 1922. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 24:210).

Hydaburg (Prince of Wales Island, southeastern coast): one Mourning Dove seen on September 1, 1916 (Willett, 1917. *Condor*, 19:22).

The files of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service contain eight records of Mourning Doves in Alaska which apparently have not been published previously. Among these is one from the cold interior. They are (from north to south) as follows:

Clear (interior, southwest of Fairbanks, about two degrees south of the Arctic Circle): William J. Tirre reports (memorandum, October 17, 1947) that a dove, captured by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Waugh at their home in Clear during a severe snowstorm on September 30, 1947, and later transported to the Woodland Park Zoo at Seattle, Washington, has been identified as a Western Mourning Dove (*marginella*).

Juneau: Frank Dufresne records (field notes) one Mourning Dove on a highway nine miles from the city in August 1942.

Taku Lodge (southeastern coast): Frank Dufresne reports (field notes) one dove seen from July to September 1940.

Twin Glacier Camp on Taku River (southeastern coast): Frank Dufresne reports (letter, October 3, 1929) a single Mourning Dove—"Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*)"—on October 2, 1929.

Sitka: Ernest P. Walker states (letter, August 21, 1926) that E. M. Goddard, writing on July 20, reported a Mourning Dove that appeared near the city about the end of May 1926 and remained about a month; Frank Dufresne reports (field notes) a single dove seen at Sitka in July 1938.

Kake (Kupreanof Island, southeastern coast): Frank Dufresne reports (field notes) that two doves were seen during July and August 1942.

Goddard Hot Springs (Baranof Island, southeastern coast): Frank Dufresne writes (letter, October 3, 1929) that E. M. Goddard observed a Mourning Dove ("a bird of the same type") at the Springs.

It will be noted that only one of these doves was observed as early as May, whereas five were recorded during July and August. That the majority of the birds were fall wanderers may be seen from the fact that seven were observed in September, one in October, and one in November. All but two of the records were made in the humid southern coastal strip, where temperatures are rarely low.—CLARENCE COTTAM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D.C.

Breeding of Richmond's Swift in Venezuela.—In a recent paper (*Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool. Occ. Papers* No. 505, Jan. 14, 1948) William H. Phelps and I reported the occurrence of Richmond's Swift, *Chaetura vauxi richmondi*, in Venezuela. The "seasonal range" of the 26 specimens we discussed indicated that the species was non-migratory, and "the fact that all 10 specimens taken at Curupao in July had much enlarged gonads and virtually no tail spines" led us to suppose that it bred there. Mr. Phelps recently has obtained full confirmation of this supposition. In a letter dated February 21, 1948, he wrote that his grandson, who has a home at the Country Club in Caracas (1,000 meters), captured an adult male (Phelps Collection No. 40979) and a young of undetermined sex (No. 40980) in the living room of his house. They had come in through the fireplace and chimney, where they presumably had a nest.

The young bird was only partly grown. The blood-sheaths at the base of the rectrices were about 11 mm. long, and those at the base of the remiges about 14 mm. long. The wing of the adult measured 113 mm., the tail 33 (the spines were completely worn off). The wing of the young bird measured 81, the tail 29 (the spines, apparently unworn, were about 3 mm. long).

W. E. Clyde Todd informs me that within recent years he has handled and identified nine Venezuelan specimens of Richmond's Swift, of which eight are now at the Carnegie Museum and one at the U. S. National Museum. These nine