

out the prey renders the latter explanation unlikely. Another difficulty is the behavior of web-building spiders; these usually do not allow prey to remain long in the web (Savory, *The Biology of Spiders*, Macmillan Co., N.Y., 1928). Furthermore, orb web-builders spin a new web daily (Savory, *op. cit.*). It is possible, then, that opportunities for web-feeding are actually rare. We may have seen long-abandoned webs with an unusual abundance of prey available to the opportunistic waxwing.—EDWARD H. BURTT, JR., B. DENNIS SUSTARE, AND JACK P. HAILMAN, *Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison 53706. Accepted 26 Feb. 1975.*

Autumnal breeding in Chinese Spotted Doves.—On 31 October 1973, Paul Marsden, a student at Occidental College, Los Angeles, California, found a juvenile Chinese Spotted Dove (*Streptopelia chinensis*), which was being harassed by a house cat in the backyard of a home near the campus. The bird died, was prepared as a study skin, and deposited in the Moore Laboratory of Zoology, Occidental College (♀, 66262). The basal $\frac{1}{4}$ of its rectrices and remiges were still ensheathed, suggesting that this dove had either recently fledged or had fallen prematurely out of its nest. A second fall juvenile of this species is in the collection of the Los Angeles County Museum (♀, 18892). This individual was taken on 26 October 1937. It appeared slightly older than the first specimen, only the bases of the remiges being still ensheathed.

As an established feral, exotic bird in southern California, this species has been known to nest "from March at least through May" (Hardy, *Wilson Bull.* 85:506-512, 1973). Assuming that the observations reported herein are the result of breeding by feral parents and that these are not isolated incidents, the known outside breeding dates can be expanded to include the period between March and November in southern California where mild temperatures prevail. Fall breeding is known to occur in other avian species in California (Orians, *Auk* 77:379-398, 1960) and should be expected of the Chinese Spotted Dove as well. In many parts of its range of Thailand, Ceylon, Burma, and Java, the Chinese Spotted Dove breeds throughout the year (Herbert, *J. Siam Soc. Nat. Hist. Suppl.* 6:334, 1926; Deignan, *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* 186:154, 1945; Wait, *Manual of the Birds of Ceylon*, Dulau and Co., London, 1925; Smythies, *The Birds of Burma*, Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh, 1953; Voous, *Ibis* 92:283, 1950).

Circumannual breeding may have contributed to the success of this exotic in becoming established in southern California. On the Hawaiian Islands where feral populations of this dove also occur, nesting is known from February to October, but the species is also thought to nest throughout the year (Schwartz and Schwartz, *The Game Birds in Hawaii*, Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, 1949).

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