

notes on it for future reference. Since the great nesting colony on the Dry Tortugas was famous Sooty ground, that was the species which naturally came to mind, but the writer has only been in that famous colony at egg-time, never having seen the young birds. Later on, as we came up to Bottlepoint Key some two miles to the eastward, the tern was still with us, and actually allowed us to catch it. It was banded with a no. 4 Survey band of the number 359976, and liberated on Bottlepoint Key. While the bird was in the hand notes were taken on the plumage which is as follows. The forehead and *entire* under parts were pure, snowy white. The top of the head and neck were quite gray and streaked with blackish. The back and wings were a very dark brown. On looking up the Sooty and Bridled Terns in Bent's 'Life Histories of North American Gulls and Terns,' on my return to Charleston, I find that the above description tallies exactly with his account of the Bridled Tern (*Sterna anaethetus melanopectera*). In the immature Sooty, the under parts are a "uniform 'olive brown' shading to grayish white on the belly." Our bird was pure white underneath from bill to, and including, under tail-coverts, and the forehead white as well. This is conclusive.

Howell gives only three records of the Bridled Tern for Florida in his 'Florida Bird Life,' so that this seems well worthy of record. Though not stated definitely, all the previous records seem to have concerned adult specimens. Certainly, in the immature plumage, there is no difficulty in distinguishing the two.—ALEXANDER SPRUNT, JR., *Nat'l. Assoc. Audubon Soc's., Charleston, South Carolina.*

Black Terns nesting in New Brunswick.—On June 20, 1940, accompanied by R. W. Tufts, Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for the Maritime Provinces, and John Campbell, game warden, I found two nests of Black Terns (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*) in Big Timber Lake, near Sheffield, Sunbury County, New Brunswick. Each nest contained three eggs and was built upon a small mound of vegetation in the shallow lake. As many as seventeen adult terns were counted at one time flying over the lake, indicating the probability of other nests nearby.

This is believed to be the first definite nesting record of this species in New Brunswick although as reported before (Auk, 56: 476, 1939) I had found adult Black Terns in this immediate area on June 14, 1937, on May 26, 1938, and on May 24, 1939. On these dates I was unable to find any nests, partly because of the lack of time available from my waterfowl investigations.—HAROLD S. PETERS, *U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Charleston, South Carolina.*

Eastern Mourning Dove in the Dominican Republic.—The occurrence of the eastern form of the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*) in Cuba has been previously reported (Auk, 54: 391, 1937). The basis for that record is the recapture of two birds banded at Key West, Florida.

Upon going through the recovery records for this species in the banding files of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, I discovered another case that should be noted, as it extends considerably the known range of *Z. m. carolinensis*. The bird in question was marked with band no. A-441887 at Gulfport, Florida, on March 30, 1932, by Mrs. Daisy M. Morrison. It was retaken at Santiago, Dominican Republic, about July 25, 1934.

It will be observed that all eastern Mourning Doves thus far reported from the Caribbean region are individuals that were banded in Florida. The cooperators responsible for the banding have, of course, merely listed them as "Mourning Doves" and the subspecific designation is made entirely upon geographic grounds and present knowledge of the range of the three recognized races. Nevertheless,