

More recently, Mr. Ls.-A. Lord of the Provincial Museum secured an adult female specimen on June 27, 1944, at St. Nicolas, Lévis County, some ten miles southwest of Quebec city, on the south side of the St. Lawrence River. That female specimen had an enlarged ovary of 6 millimeters in diameter. At the same place on next July 14, Mr. Lord saw or heard at least three pairs of Mourning Doves in the woods between St. Nicolas and St. Apollinaire, in Lotbiniere County. On July 20, 1944, he saw one near Quebec bridge, on the north side of the St. Lawrence River. In the woods of St. Nicolas on next July 26, he again counted seven birds. Six birds were also seen on August 7, and on August 10, 1944, he killed for the Museum two specimens (Nos. 5257 and 5258, QPM) at St. Nicolas. One of those specimens, an adult male had enlarged gonads, and the other one, an adult female, had enlarged ovaries with well developed oviduct; the largest ovary measured 11.5 millimeters in diameter.

On August 15, 1944, Dr. Richard Bernard, Mr. Lord and the writer went to the St. Nicolas woods to see those Mourning Doves. From 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. we counted eleven birds, seen or heard cooing. At least four distinct birds were heard cooing. On August 27, of the same year, the writer still counted seven birds at the same place.

It is obvious that the Mourning Dove breeds very locally in our district. Though no nest has been observed in the St. Nicolas woods, the above records are, I believe, sufficiently conclusive to admit that this species actually breeds in the region of Quebec. It is interesting to note that the bird extends its range northward.—RAYMOND CAYOUILLE, *Quebec Zoological Society, Charlesbourg, Quebec.*

Upland Plover in Thunder Bay District, Ontario.—On May 23, 1946, Dr. A. E. Allin and myself, accompanied by some members of the Thunder Bay Field Naturalists Club, saw four large plover-like birds about four miles west of Fort William. On closer examination these proved to be *Bartramia longicauda*. Dr. Allin and I again visited the locality on June 18 and while the birds were seen, no evidence of breeding could be obtained. However, on June 30 I again visited the spot and, assisted by Mr. John Speakman of Toronto, who was doing field work in the district, made a thorough search of a large, rough pasture where we suspected one pair to be nesting. We were fortunate in capturing and examining one young bird about a week old; the actions of the parent bird left no doubt as to its identity. The second pair apparently nested in a neighbouring field. This is the first known record of this species in this district, and as the whole country was originally heavy bush land, it is undoubtedly a newcomer.—L. S. DEAR, *Port Arthur, Ontario.*

Sabine's Gull on Long Island, New York.—On March 25, 1945, while observing the ducks on Hempstead Lake, Nassau County, Long Island, N. Y., I approached a point where the shore-line extended a few yards into the lake to form a small mud flat. On this flat were sitting about half a dozen Green-winged Teals, and standing amongst them was a gull, distinctly smaller than the teals on direct comparison.

As I drew nearer, the teals flew off, but the gull remained. At this distance the bill and legs appeared dark while the bird was unpatterned gray above and white below. However, another few yards closer exceeded the tolerance of the bird, and it spread its wings and took off, giving me a perfect view of the mantle and tail. The unmistakable diagnostic wing-pattern of a Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*) was clearly evident, and the forked tail had a very narrow subterminal bar indicating that it was an immature bird. The gull began to wheel upward in extremely small circles, and upon reaching a high altitude veered off and disappeared from sight. A few days later some observers combed the lake but could not locate the bird.