

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.

Except for the fact that the bird was utterly unmistakable, I would be quite hesitant to report this observation, as the locale is extremely unusual, and there has never been a spring record for Long Island.

A. D. Cruickshank, in 'Birds Around New York City': 236-37, 1942, lists the bird as collected but twice, once at Raynor South, July, 1837, and again at Gardiner's Bay, October 6, 1899. In addition, there are four sight records, one in late September, and three in October.—DR. M. A. JACOBSON, *New York, N. Y.*

Northern Eider on Martha's Vineyard.—On June 16, 1946, while my son-in-law, George G. Daniels, and I were walking along the beach from Gay Head to Menemsha, on Martha's Vineyard Island, Massachusetts, we came across the carcass of a Northern Eider (*Somateria mollissima borealis*). This carcass was sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York, where its identity was verified by Dr. Zimmer as noted in a letter of acknowledgement sent to me. In view of the very few authentic records of this bird from as far south as Massachusetts, the publication of this account in *The Auk* seems desirable.—EDWARD L. CHALIF, *Short Hills, New Jersey.*

European Teal in northwestern Pennsylvania.—On May 11, 1946, a male European Teal (*Anas crecca*) was discovered about a mile and a half west of Linesville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. The bird was seen in a small temporary marsh area along the road which runs westward from the town to the shore of Pymatuning Lake. The following day the bird was still present and was observed by a number of bird-lovers from the Tri-State Area, including such capable field ornithologists as Messrs. M. B. Skaggs and G. M. Cooke of Ohio, H. D. Mitchell of New York, G. M. Thorpe, and R. L. Fricke of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. As far as the writer is aware this constitutes the first record for the species in western Pennsylvania; no previous records have been mentioned by Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd in his 'Birds of Western Pennsylvania.' The bird was watched for hours under ideal conditions and at a distance of not more than 200 feet. The writer viewed it through a pair of Bausch and Lomb 8 x 40 binoculars, although the distinguishing field marks were discernible with the naked eye, and comparison with the Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*) was made possible by the presence of one or more males of the latter during all of the observations. The solitary European Teal plainly lacked the vertical white bar in front of the wing, which was very obvious in the male Green-winged Teals, while a horizontal white bar above the wing was plainly evident on the former and not at all present in the case of the latter species.—WILLIAM C. GRIMM, *P. O. Box 424, Linesville, Pennsylvania.*