

and there remained motionless. When startled they ran a few steps with wings spread, and then, after gaining slight momentum, flew easily and swiftly, often uttering chattering calls. While they were widespread it is probable that they will be reduced in number as increasing human settlement encroaches on their range.—ALEXANDER WETMORE, *Research Associate, Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C.*, and J. I. BORRERO H., *Instituto Forestal, Medellin, Colombia*.

Male Mourning Dove rears young unaided.—That male and female Mourning Doves (*Zenaidura macroura*) alternate in tending the nest has recently been verified with large numbers of records of marked wild birds (Harris, Morse, and Longley, *Amer. Midland Nat.*, 69: 150–172, 1963).

During a study of penned pairs of wild-trapped doves, I observed that one male, whose mate was removed from the pen, successfully incubated the eggs and cared for the squabs until they fledged.

The female was removed from the 8 × 6 × 6 foot pen on the fourth day of incubation. The male rarely left the nest after her removal.

After hatching occurred, the male fed and brooded the young. The first squab fledged on the thirteenth day after hatching, and the second, fourteen days after hatching. This was three and four days longer than was normally required for fledging in the pens.

The first squab weighed 48 g at fledging; the second 23 g. Weights of other squabs in the pens at fledging ranged from 60 to 70 g. The 23 gram squab died three days after fledging.

The male did not *coo* during any of my one-hour early morning observation periods, from the fifth day of incubation to the sixth day of brooding. During the remainder of the brooding period his *cooing* rate remained low, as is characteristic of mated males (Frankel and Baskett, *J. Wildl. Mgmt.*, 25: 372–384, 1961).

Males of four other pairs continued incubation from three to six days after removal of the female, but none completed incubation. In two other cases, nests were deliberately destroyed after males had incubated unaided for three days.—W. REID GORFORTH, *Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri*.

Third United States record of the Black-faced Grassquit (*Tiaris bicolor*).—While on a field investigation of the Lantana area (south of West Palm Beach) in Palm Beach County, Florida, I discovered a dead Black-faced Grassquit. The specimen, a female, was lying at the edge of a road paralleling the adjacent beach and was apparently struck by a traveling automobile. Its condition prevented processing for a skin, but an injected preservative solution allowed its shipment for identification.

At the United States National Museum it was identified as *Tiaris bicolor* by George E. Watson, Division of Birds. This species was first recorded on 19 January 1871 at Miami, Florida, by H. W. Henshaw (A. H. Howell, *Florida bird life*, 1932; see p. 443). The second record was made on 29 October 1960 at Mahogany Hammock, Everglades National Park, Florida, by C. R. Mason and L. A. Stimson (*Aud. Field Notes*, 15: 34, 1961). The present, third record was made on 14 December 1962.—M. RALPH BROWNING, *Box 253, Phoenix, Oregon*.