

The specimen was identified by R. Johnson of the Zoology Department, Washington State University and was donated to the Charles Conner Museum at Washington State University (Catalogue No. 80-233).

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BREEDING RECORD FOR THE SNOWY PLOVER FOR MONTANA

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While working in the Canyon Ferry Wildlife Management Area near Townsend, Broadwater Co., Montana on 24 June 1975, I observed a Snowy Plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*) on a gravel shoreline. The bird was near a 240-ha artificial pond. Construction of the pond in 1974 created extensive mud and gravel flats, which have attracted a variety of shorebirds. I collected the bird, which blended exceedingly well with the gravel background; it was not until I approached the specimen that I discovered I had shot two birds. When the skins were prepared, examination of the gonads suggested that the birds had been breeding. The fe-

male had a shelled egg in the oviduct and the male's testes measured 6 mm in length. The two specimens (Montana State University Vertebrate Collection 5970 and 5973) are the only Montana specimen records. The nearest breeding range (A.O.U. Check-List of North American Birds, Am. Ornithol. Union, Baltimore, 1957) is in Utah, 450-500 miles south of the Canyon Ferry location. The only other documented record of a Snowy Plover in Montana was an individual seen from 24-28 April 1975 on a gravel flat at Ft. Peck Reservoir (Carlson, *Am. Birds* 29:868-869, 1975). A photograph of the bird appeared in *American Birds* (29:997, 1975).

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OCCURRENCE OF TWIN GADWALL EMBRYOS

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Twin embryos have been reported in eggs of several bird species. Berger (1953) noted twinning in the American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*) and the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). Romanoff and Romanoff

(1972) found twinning as common in birds as it is in other animals. They noted that twins can form from eggs with double yolks, eggs with one yolk and two blastoderms, and eggs with one yolk and one blastoderm.

Chilling Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) eggs to 0° and 4°C for five to 10 days (Batt et al. 1975) and inducing hypothermia in White Leghorn Chickens (*Gallus gallus*; Sturkie 1946) increased the incidence of twins. These methods affected embryonic development after the eggs had been deposited and in the hen before laying. Sarvella (1975) suggested that cleavage may be stimulated by various types of stress.

A part of our waterfowl field research involves the attachment of a tag to the web of wild Gadwall (*Anas*