

This sequence was repeated again and again during the hour and a half I sat upon the grassy tussock. The Stilts took no note of my presence nor departure and until late in the night their continued cries told that the courtship was prolonged by the light of the moon.—LOUISE M. PERRY, *Sanibel, Florida*.

**Where is the Marbled Murrelet in Early Summer?**—During field work in 1940 at Sitka, Alaska, which involved almost daily trips on salt water, several observations were made on the little-known Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*).

This species was seen occasionally from February 28 on throughout the spring. By April 26 they were invariably seen in pairs; by May 2 they were common in the upper parts of Sitka Sound; from then on a few birds were seen daily until May 22. From May 22 until June 21 no Marbled Murrelets were seen. After June 21 they were noted commonly until September 10, when I left town. On July 19, 24, and 25 adults were seen carrying fish, presumably for their young, over salt water towards the mainland of Baranof Island.

During July, while working as a nightwatchman, I saw and heard murrelets flying inland just after sundown and out to sea about dawn each morning. The first juvenile noted was collected, on Sitka Bay, August 24.—J. DAN WEBSTER, 2381 Thornton Avenue, Newark, California.

**Winter Association of Pairs of Ground Doves in Florida.**—During a series of quail trapping and banding studies conducted on the University of Florida Conservation Reserve at Welaka, Florida, a number of trapping records were obtained of the Eastern Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina passerina*). Among these records are several that seem to indicate that Ground Doves may remain mated through the winter. In addition I observed during the winter many instances of the apparent attachment of one member of a pair to the other. This, as well as the very common winter field observation of two of these doves together, supports the evidence obtained by trapping.

The captures of the two pairs of birds that best illustrate this association of apparently mated doves are discussed below. Unless otherwise stated, all of the birds were caught in the Stoddard "standard" quail trap, and no other doves were taken with these pairs in any of the instances cited.

On August 21, 1939, a pair of Ground Doves were captured after they had entered a large wire enclosure. On January 20, 1940, these birds were again taken together, this time in a trap 350 yards from the scene of their first capture. The most conclusive records are those of a pair that were trapped together three times: October 25, 1939; December 8, 1939; and January 11, 1940. Between the October and December trappings the pair had moved a mile—the greatest movement that was shown in the numerous recaptures of banded Ground Doves throughout the winter.

The breeding season of the Ground Dove extends from February to October (A. H. Howell, "Florida Bird Life," 1932:282), although Oscar E. Baynard (*Oologist*, 26, 1909:5) reports finding eggs in every month of the year.—O. EARLE FRYE, JR., *Department of Biology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida*.

**Utah Bird Records.**—A number of bird specimens which provide new state records, verifications, or changes in previously published records have accumulated at Dixie Junior College. With the exception of the Ring-necked Duck, all specimens discussed in this note were identified by Dr. Clarence Cottam and Dr. H. C. Oberholser of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.