

of Natural History; Cornell University; Harvard, Museum of Comparative Zoology; Stanley G. Jewett; Los Angeles Museum; Ohio State Museum; Max M. Peet; Princeton Museum of Zoology; Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology; University of California at Los Angeles; University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology; University of Kansas Museum of Birds and Mammals; University of Michigan Museum of Zoology; University of Minnesota Museum of Natural History; U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service; U. S. National Museum. I recorded most of the specimens myself, but in a few cases the figures were prepared for me by the curators in charge. I am grateful for their assistance and for permission to use the figures from all of these collections.

These combined collections contained 1,163 specimens of Wilson's Snipe that had data on sex, locality, and date of collecting. The specimens were taken in every month of the year and in all parts of the range, from Alaska and northern Canada to the wintering grounds in Central and South America. With such a large sample made up of specimens taken at all seasons we are presumably justified in believing that we have eliminated any error that might come from differences in migration habits between the sexes. There are no sexual differences in plumage in the Wilson's Snipe nor, so far as we know, in habits or behavior, except at the height of the breeding season.

This series of 1,163 specimens consists of 678 males and 485 females, a ratio of 58.3 per cent males to 41.7 per cent females. It is interesting to note that only two of the 23 separate collections failed to show an excess of males, and these were two of the smallest (8 and 21 skins)—too small to provide a representative sample. When we analyze these 1,163 specimens by months (Table 1)

TABLE 1
SEX OF 1,163 WILSON'S SNIPE SPECIMENS IN MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

	♂	♀	Total		♂	♀	Total
January	49	36	85	July	31	16	47
February	36	20	56	August	18	24	42
March	48	30	78	September	64	53	117
April	105	90	195	October	98	93	191
May	61	47	108	November	72	41	113
June	33	11	44	December	63	24	87

we find that eleven of the twelve months show an excess of males; only August, with the smallest sample of any month, shows an excess of females. The only other evidence I can find of an excess of females in this species at any season is provided by manuscript data which A. William Schorger has generously permitted me to use. He sexed 143 Wilson's Snipe taken in the fall (mainly in October) near Madison, Wisconsin; 65 (45.5 per cent) were males, 78 (54.5 per cent) females. Thinking that this might indicate something unusual about the fall flight in eastern United States, I tabulated the October museum specimens from the northeastern states (east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers and north of the southern border of Pennsylvania), but the result was still an excess of males (48 males to 38 females).—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

History of a Mourning Dove nest.—A Western Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura marginella*) built its nest behind the bronze grill over the entrance of Phipps Auditorium, The Colorado Museum of Natural History, in Denver, in the spring of 1941 and raised four broods during the year; the nest was again occupied and four broods raised in 1942; in 1943 three broods were raised; and in 1944 a crippled bird arrived early in May and raised one brood.

I made no attempt to keep close record, but in 1941 the first brood of young left the nest on May 28. Eggs appeared in the nest almost immediately afterwards, and the young left while I was on a field trip. The third family was well grown before my return; the two young departed on August 16 and 17. There were two eggs in the nest to start the fourth brood on August 20, and the young seemed nearly grown by September 12; they were gone three days later.

In 1942, eggs were first noted May 15, and the young left June 8; the second set of eggs was in place June 11, and one egg hatched June 25. Both young were gone by July 8. There were two more eggs in the nest on July 13 for the start of the third brood, and both young were on the wing August 6. The first egg of the fourth set was laid August 12, and the young were large on September 4.

An adult bird was seen on the nesting ledge of the Auditorium on April 2, 1943, to start the third season, but for some reason nesting was delayed, and the first set of young did not leave until the latter part of June. Two eggs were in the nest July 1, and the young of the second brood left July 24. The third set was observed July 28, and both eggs were hatched on August 10.

In 1944, a crippled bird was seen on the ledge on May 4; two eggs were in the nest May 19, and the young left 24 days later. We have no way of knowing whether the same birds used the nesting place, but 12 sets of young were raised in four years time. Incubation seemed to take between 12 and 14 days, and the young remained in the nest for a like period.—ALFRED M. BAILEY, *The Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colorado.*

Crow feeding from the surface of water.—On July 3, 1944, while we were on a high bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, about eight miles south of Saugatuck, Allegan County, Michigan, Robert Hale called my attention to a Crow, some 300 yards from shore, "diving" into the lake, evidently for food. When I turned to observe the bird, it was rising from the surface of the lake, with apparently some sort of food in the bill. The lake was calm at the time. Older summer residents stated that the Crow did this daily during the summer unless the lake was rough. We again observed this behavior on July 4, July 9, and July 16 during the early morning (and once late in the evening), always when the lake was calm or covered with long sweeping swells.

Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) were rather plentiful in the beech-oak woods on the bluff overlooking the lake, and we regularly observed a family group nearby. Apparently one or both of the parents made these flights out over the lake searching for dead fish or refuse. When these were observed the Crow would drop to the water, seize the food with its bill, then immediately rise to bring it back to the clamoring young in the bordering trees. The Crows usually managed to get the food by barely touching the surface of the water, but once one produced a considerable splash with its wings, immediately rising again into the air. Food was also taken from the water's edge, where it had been left by the incoming waves.—LAWRENCE H. WALKINSHAW, *1703 Central Tower, Battle Creek, Michigan.*

Notes on the Arrow-headed Warbler.—There are two resident warblers on the Island of Jamaica, the familiar Yellow or Golden Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) of the coastal mangroves, and the little known and odd-appearing Arrow-headed Warbler (*Dendroica pharetra*) of the mountain forest. The latter was discovered and described by Gosse, who obtained a single specimen on the summit of Bluefields Peak in western Jamaica. Subsequently it was found to range widely through the higher parts of Jamaica, but, except in the Blue Mountains, where it may be said to be fairly common, it is a rare bird.

This warbler is for the most part a silent bird. When not breeding it utters a weak *git*, readily distinguishable from the *chip* of migrant species. In the nesting