

**Incubation of the Upland Plover.**—On April 29, 1948, at about 11:00 a.m., we found two nests of the Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*) at the Game Farm of the Ohio Division of Conservation and Natural Resources, six miles north of Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio.

The nests were approximately 200 yards apart in a strip of timothy and sweet clover. Each contained two eggs. At the time of discovery a plover flushed from the first nest; the second was unattended. We checked the nests again at about 4:00 p.m. the same day. The first still contained two eggs; the second contained three. A fourth egg was later deposited in the second nest, probably on April 30. (A set of four was also later completed in the first nest.)

Two eggs in the second nest were pipped by 6:00 p.m. on May 24. The caps of all four eggs appeared ready to be pried open when we last examined them, at 6:00 p.m. on May 26. Four dry chicks were in the nest the next morning. If our assumption of a date (April 30) for the laying of the fourth egg is correct and the bird started incubating May 1, then 26 days were required for incubation. Similarly, two eggs in the first nest were pipped May 25. We last examined them the morning of May 27 and we are confident (judging from their condition then) that they hatched that day. Incubation periods of 17 to 24 days have been recorded for the Upland Plover. Most observations indicate that the period is 21 days (see Buss and Hawkins, 1939. *Wils. Bull.*, 51:202-220).

No mention is made in any literature we have read about both sexes incubating. We witnessed an exchange at 3:30 p.m. on May 25; the incubating bird arose at the approach of its mate and departed as the mate settled on the eggs. On May 26 one bird came to the nest as though to relieve the sitting bird, but the incubating plover pecked at it a few times, and it walked away.—WOODROW GOODPASTER and KARL MASLOWSKI, *Museum of Natural History, Cincinnati, Ohio*.

**The Mourning Dove in Alaska.**—Though the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) has been recorded in Alaska, its occurrence that far north is decidedly rare. The A.O.U. Check-list (1931) states: "Breeds in western and interior North America from Minnesota, western Arkansas, and Oklahoma to the Pacific coast, north to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, and south throughout Mexico. Winters south to western Panama. Casual at Fort Yukon, Alaska." As would be expected, most of the Alaskan records are for the extreme southern coastal strip. A few stragglers, however, have been noted inland and far to the north.

The nine published records (north to south) are as follows:

*Fort Yukon* (northeastern interior, just north of the Arctic Circle): male collected by Thomas E. Winecoff on October 9, 1916 (Friedmann, 1931. *Auk*, 48:265).

*Juneau* (southeastern coast): one seen near the city by Allen Hasselborg in November 1911 (Swarth, 1922. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 24:210).

*Sitka* (Baranof Island, southeastern coast): male collected near city by Merrill on September 14, 1912 (Willett, 1914. *Condor*, 16:81); one Mourning Dove observed for several hours on September 9, 1940 (Webster, 1941. *Condor*, 43:121).

*Sergief Island* (southeastern coast): an adult female (tentatively identified as *carolinensis*) collected on September 3, 1919 (Swarth, 1922. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 24:209).

*Stikine Flats* (near Wrangell, southeastern coast): two observed at a ranch for three weeks of September 1920 (Willett, 1921. *Condor*, 23:158).

*Wrangell* (southeastern coast): one Mourning Dove seen near a house for most of the summer of 1902 (Willett, 1921. *Condor*, 23:158); Fred H. Gray, who had observed and collected birds for many years, saw Mourning Doves in and about the city "on several occasions" (Swarth, 1922. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.*, 24:210).