

birds), with two late June arrivals and three July arrivals. At least one White-winged Dove has been seen every year since 1998 but one (in 2004 one undocumented bird was reported). Other nearby states and approximate number of records include Indiana (8), Ohio (3; all in last 6 years); Kentucky (4; all in last 4 years); Tennessee (3); Michigan (at least 2); Wisconsin (5; at least 4 since April 2004); Minnesota (9; 7 since 2003); Iowa (approximately 6; several in 2005); Missouri (at least 5 records since Apr. 2004, including 5 birds [2 adults, 3 immatures.] 28 June - 31 August 2005 and possible breeding there, within 20 miles of Cairo, Illinois). The overwhelming majority of records that I tracked down in these surrounding states were between about mid-April to early July, with just a few records later into the fall period. Like Illinois, most of these records were of birds showing up in the first two weeks of May, with a second peak arrival in late June-early July. This trend seems to hold up for just about everywhere where this species is a vagrant, whether it's the Midwest, East Coast, or Great Plains. However (with much fewer records), the Northwest appears to mainly get its vagrant birds later in the fall, with seven Oregon records (Marshall et al. 2003) not having an arrival before 28 August, save for one May record; three British Columbia dates falling between mid-July and early October (all 10 records since 1994); 3 of at least 6 Montana records between 18 June and 27 August and a 30 August arrival for one of Alberta's two records.

The timing and routes of migration in the historic range of this dove likely go further in explaining why many of the birds show up when they do as a vagrant, both in Illinois and other inland locations. White-winged Doves returning in spring migration from more southern locales show up both in California and in Texas in early to mid-April, with peaks occurring by mid-May, but continue on into early June. However, there are many June and July records both in the Midwest (including Illinois), and along the East Coast. There is speculation that these summer birds could

be young of the year, as the species typically fledges in mid-June (Veit and Petersen 1993). Unfortunately, little attempt has been made to age birds from any sighting of any vagrant that I could find. Juveniles are duller and darker overall than adults, with no iridescence on the hind neck. The juvenile has a dull reddish-purple eye-ring and dull red feet (Gibbs et al. 2001) compared with the brighter eye ring and feet of the adult. White-winged generally depart in fall migration by mid-August in California (although northbound birds show up along the coast from late August - late Nov.) (Glover et al. 2006), and begin arriving in Texas by at least early September (peaking in late September, continuing into early October). These time periods fit very nicely with most Illinois records (especially spring) of White-winged Dove, as well as records in other areas of the Midwest. There is some speculation that the many records of this species on the East Coast as far north (regularly) as New Jersey with 21 reports (7 from Cape May area) (Walsh et al. 1999), and even more records into the northeastern Maritime provinces like Nova Scotia with 30 records through fall 2004 (Mactavish 2005), are from the thriving population in south Florida, and are birds dispersing northward coastally, and might in part account for the increased occurrences in such northeastern areas (Veit and Petersen 1993).

Breeding

Positive breeding confirmation in most of the areas where records of this species continue to increase are few, but speculation of breeding does seem to be widespread with possible breeding in Arkansas in 2005 (Purington 2006), Nebraska (Grzybowski and Silcock 2006), Missouri and Illinois (see earlier reference to immature in Waltonville). Although breeding in Colorado for some time, pairs recently produced young as far north as Colorado Springs and the Denver suburbs in 2004 (Wood and Faulkner 2004). Immature birds have been seen accompanying adults in the Garden City, Kansas population. (T. Shane pers. comm.).

Other doves

Contrary to the expansion of many dove species in the United States, the range of the Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina*) seems to be shrinking, if anything, especially in the southeastern United States, where single ground-doves are noteworthy in North Carolina and Louisiana. This species has almost completely disappeared from North Carolina (Davis 2004a&b, Duncan and Duncan 2006), and has declined "tremendously" as far north as Virginia (Day and Illiff 2004). It is still a very rare visitor in the northern third of Texas (Lockwood 2004), as well as Oklahoma (Silcock and Grzybowski 2004). The heart of this species' range in the United States has always been the southernmost halves of the Gulf Coast states and Texas, as well as southern Arizona and California, with the recently invading Inca and White-winged Doves now beginning to extend their ranges well beyond this area. Common Ground-Dove has always been a rare vagrant outside of the above range including Illinois and nearby states, overwhelmingly as single birds, often at feeders or near suburban or rural homes. States and approximate number of records include Tennessee, which has at least ten records; Kentucky two; Michigan three; Wisconsin two (or three?) Minnesota three; Iowa one, Missouri five+; Indiana three; and Ohio one (Robinson 1990, Sloan and Palmer-Ball, Jr. 2005, Svingen 2005, Svingen 2006, Kent and Dinsmore 1996, Mumford and Keller 1984, Audubon Society of Missouri 2005 and Mizanin 2000, respectively). Illinois actually has the most records regionally with fourteen (see Kassebaum 2006), most recently was one on 19 December 2004 (McKay 2005).

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) numbers have been growing in southern Arizona, where they have become regular, after many years as a local rarity, but 75 birds in the fall of 2005 were termed "astounding" (Stevenson and Rosenberg 2006). Wood et al. (2005a), in Colorado, state "we await the first record" for this species. Will this dove make it to Illinois some day?