

GENERAL NOTES

Apparent Migratory Behavior in the House Sparrow: (Ed-The following note appeared in the January, 1972, issue of *The Auk* and is reprinted here with the permission of Oliver L. Austin, Jr., Editor). A cold front with strong northwesterly winds and sharply falling temperatures moved across New Jersey the night of 4 October 1970. The predawn hours of the 5th produced a landfall of birds along the coast. During the early morning I found swarms of birds of 40 passerine species at Holgate, the lower end of Long Beach Island in Ocean County. The island is crowded with cottages for most of its length (approximately 20 miles). Holgate, a narrow, uninhabited expanse of sand dunes and salt meadows 2 miles long, is a unit of the Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge.

Most numerous were Myrtle Warblers, *Dendroica coronata*, Savannah Sparrows, *Passerculus sandwichensis*, and Yellow-shafted Flickers, *Colaptes auratus*. The Myrtle Warblers, in the thousands, were darting every which way seeking food from every bit of vegetation including beach grass. Almost as numerous were the Savannah Sparrows, feeding or resting everywhere but crowding the edges of the tidal meadows. But the flickers, many hundreds of them, generally appeared singly in a steady rapid movement up through the middle of Holgate, from the south to north and fairly close to the ground. None came from an easterly quarter, i.e. off the ocean. Seemingly stranded among the dunes at the lower end of Holgate, and seeking food in the sparse beach grass, were a few flickers, a Downy Woodpecker, *Dendrocoptes pubescens*, two Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers, *Sphyrapicus varius*, and even a Blackburnian Warbler, *Dendroica fusca*.

The flickers apparently had piled up on the sand spit at the extreme lower tip of Holgate in the predawn hours. Finding themselves surrounded by water on three sides they turned tail to clear out of a bad situation. Their exodus from Holgate lasted almost to 08.30 EST. I had witnessed an example of the "north-flying south-bound" migrations that occur in south Jersey with strong northwesterly winds. Witmer Stone describes these reverse migrations in detail in his "Bird studies at Old Cape May" (vol. 2, Philadelphia, Delaware Valley Ornithol. Club, 1937, pp. 41-44).

During my initial observations at the upper end of Holgate I encountered flock after flock of small birds that flashed over me, generally about 100 feet off the ground. Like the flickers, their passage was south to north and through the center of Holgate. Moving silently, very swiftly, in a straight line, and in compact groups of 10 to 30 birds, their identity baffled me. Finally I saw a flock pitch into the dense crown of a huge clump of bayberry bushes and the birds disappeared completely. I sat down expecting the birds to show themselves. But there was not a movement! After what seemed like an excessively long wait, heads appeared, furtively, one by one. I couldn't have been more surprised to see House Sparrows, *Passer domesticus*. Suddenly and collectively as if at a signal, they bolted into the blue and zoomed north. A repeat performance from another group satisfied me that my hitherto unidentifiable birds were unquestionably House Sparrows. And they were doing what they were not supposed to do—migrating! Like the flickers, the House Sparrows presumably had reversed themselves at the tip of Holgate. I estimated up to 400 of the sparrows in some 30 flocks during a half-hour period, but many more could have passed prior to my arrival upon the scene at 07:30 EST.

I was impressed with the extraordinary wariness of these House Sparrows, their instant retirement to the dark inner recesses of the bayberry bushes where they stayed out of sight for upwards of 10 minutes. Whereas all the other migrants (except the flickers) were either feeding or resting, the House Sparrows chose a cryptic vanishing act that was altogether out of character for this otherwise bold and aggressive species. The birds were obviously out of their element; they were in a totally alien environment, and these factors coupled with adverse migration conditions may account for the demonstration of extreme shyness.

Leaving Holgate I cruised the adjoining resort areas of Beach Haven and Shipbottom for 10 miles or so in quest of House Sparrows. But I could find no more than a dozen of the birds. A friend, A. Morton Cooper, who has lived for many years at Beach Haven and is himself a keen observer of birds, assures me that House Sparrows are indeed common permanent residents on Long Beach Island; but he has never seen these sparrows on Holgate.

Germane to this discussion would be a brief consideration of the status of the House Sparrow at Island Beach. This major barrier beach extends 22 miles north from Long Beach Island. The lower end of Island Beach for some 12 miles is a strictly regulated state park, with abundant varied vegetation and a few buildings. Here for the past 15 years scores of birdbanders have converged in the late summer and fall to participate in "Operation Recovery" for the Fish and Wildlife Service. Many thousands of birds have been netted and banded.

Mrs. J. Mabel Warburton of Yardley, Pennsylvania, and Miss Dorothy L. Bordner of State College, Pennsylvania, both veteran banders at Island Beach, tell me that a few House Sparrows appear to be resident at the picnic and bathing areas, at the Coast Guard Station, and at headquarters buildings. Miss Bordner reports that she has netted one or two House Sparrows each season—about par for any of the banders. The House Sparrows are not banded although they should be. None of the banders has witnessed a migration of House Sparrows.

A bit of conjecture about the migrating House Sparrows of Holgate may not be amiss. I think the birds could derive from the densely crowded resort areas farther north where the birds prosper among people. When these resort areas become emptied of people at the close of the summer season, a critical food problem must confront the birds—they either move out or perish. It would be sheer luck to detect any limited nocturnal movements of the House Sparrows. Hence the negative reports from Island Beach.

The House Sparrow is known to be regularly migratory in parts of Europe and Asia, according to J. D. Summers-Smith (*The House Sparrow*, New Naturalist Monogr., 19, 1963, p. 117). Recoveries of banded sparrows have been made up to 340 miles in Europe and there is "considerable visual evidence of House Sparrow movement on the east coast of England from Yorkshire to Kent. Flocks of birds have been reported from September to November either moving southwards with other migrants or turning up at places where they are not usually to be seen."

Kenneth Williamson and Robert Spencer (*Bird Migration*, 1: 176, 1958) record a House Sparrow banded in Britain and recovered in Spain.

Instances of migratory behavior of the House Sparrow in the New World are unknown, so far as I know, but it is possible that House Sparrows may have long since established a migratory pattern. We take this avian pest for granted and give it such casual attention that we may have overlooked newly emerging aspects of its biology.

I am most grateful to Robert J. Newman and to Mary H. Clench for valuable suggestions and reference material.

— Maurice Broun, Strawberry Hill Farm,
New Ringgold, Pennsylvania 17960

Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*) at South Amboy, New Jersey: On May 30, 1970, a bright clear early summer day, I stopped briefly at South Amboy, New Jersey, to try to find the Little Gulls that had eluded me on a previous visit. Arriving at the yacht club area around 9:30 A.M., I parked and started walking south along the shore of Raritan Bay.



Arctic Tern at South Amboy
Photographed by Robert Ridgely on May 30, 1970

Terns and shorebirds were present in good numbers, but there was nothing of note among the shorebirds and the Little Gulls were apparently elsewhere. The five or six hundred terns in breeding plumage attracted my attention as they rested on the flats and flew out over the bay to feed. At first glance all seemed to be Commons (*Sterna hirundo*), but I checked them all carefully, mostly in the hope of finding a Roseate Tern (*S. dougallii*) which I thought a possibility at that time of year.

In time my patience was rewarded. Among a group of terns resting on the shore was one individual that because of its relatively short tarsus appeared a little smaller than the others. Upon close investigation it became obvious that the bird was an adult Arctic Tern in breeding plumage. Not only did it clearly have a shorter tarsus than those of the Common Terns surrounding it, but it also showed an entirely blood-red bill (all the Commons I saw that day had a

black tip), and in perfect profile and with the sun at my back it was also evident that the bird showed a somewhat grayer tone on its underparts and exhibited a relatively pale stripe just below the black cap. The bird remained under observation with 8X binoculars and a Bausch and Lomb zoom telescope for about half an hour. I photographed it repeatedly with a 400mm Novaflex lens mounted on a Pentax Spotmatic camera at distances as close as about 75 feet, at which time the entire group flew up and out over the bay and I lost sight of them. While observing the bird I was joined by Kenneth Cole of Newark, New Jersey. Insofar as I know, we two were the only persons who observed the bird.

In subsequent communications with John Bull and Eugene Eisenmann of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, some interesting facts came to light. Both agree after close examination of a series of my slides that the bird in question appears to have been an Arctic Tern, although it is admittedly difficult to be absolutely certain about so critical an identification. Records from south of its New England breeding range are extremely few. Bull (*Birds of the New York Area*, p. 247) mentions two specimens as having been taken on Long Island late in the 19th century, but he does not accept any of a number of sight records from that area. The only definite record for New Jersey appears to be an adult male specimen now in the United States National Museum (No. 58990), taken in June, 1848, by A. L. Heermann and merely labeled "New Jersey" (Allen J. Duvall, "Random Distributional Records," *The Auk*, October 1945, p. 627). Some doubt, however, has been cast upon even this record, and it was not mentioned in the Fifth Edition of the A.O.U. Check-list. The latter publication does not include any records from south of New England other than from Long Island.

The species is, of course, exceptionally difficult to distinguish in the field and out of its normal range can only be identified with certainty when seen under the most favorable circumstances. Records of individuals not in breeding plumage cannot be taken seriously unless supported by a specimen. Even in breeding plumage there are problems. The grayer tone of the Arctic's underparts is one of degree only and varies with the lighting conditions. Bill color is not absolutely diagnostic either, for very occasionally (especially in mid-summer) a Common's bill may lack the black tip (although it is more orange-red in color). The best mark, the shorter legs, can only be confirmed when the bird is standing on a level area with Commons nearby for comparison. Bull (p. 248) mentions a bird seen in flight on a pelagic field trip off Long Island on May 29, 1960, which was thought by some very able observers to be an Arctic. The bird was collected and proved merely to be a Common.

My observation and photographs would thus appear to be the first reasonably definite record of an Arctic Tern south of New England and Long Island in this century. It is perhaps worth noting that this absence of mid-Atlantic coast records (apart from the possible 1848 specimen) would indicate that Arctic Terns probably migrate to their breeding grounds directly, arriving from the sea. It is, of course, well known from banding recoveries that after the breeding season they migrate east across the North Atlantic and then turn south toward their wintering grounds. My record, however, would demonstrate that occasionally an individual may show up in late spring on the coast south of the breeding range. Very possibly they have been overlooked among the widespread Common Terns.

James Bond cites a most unusual record, that of an adult female collected in Cuba on June 20, 1950 (*Birds of the West Indies*, 1971, p. 243).

My thanks go to John Bull for help in gathering information contained in this note and to Eugene Eisenmann for assistance in its preparation. Responsibility for any errors contained herein rests, of course, with me.

— Robert S. Ridgely, 8 Floral Street,
Chatham, New Jersey 07928

Winter of the Eider: An otherwise uneventful winter season was ushered in by the addition to my life list of a King Eider on December 8, 1970. This was an immature male in the company of a White-winged Scoter next to the pilings of the Sea Horse Pier in Brigantine, New Jersey. It exhibited all the characteristics portrayed in *Birds of North America* including the chocolate-covered head with a white collar and yellow-orange posterior extension of the bill.

On the morning of December 27, 1970, I received a phone call from Mr. John Danzenbaker of Linwood, New Jersey, informing me of the presence of 11 eiders in the vicinity of the jetties at the Great Egg Harbor Inlet end of Longport, New Jersey. My own subsequent observations disclosed four Common Eider females, three immature male King Eiders, and six King Eider females. This mix of the two species continued throughout the winter months in varying numbers which are reflected in the summary below.

The fluctuation in numbers is attributable to several factors, among them 1) rough seas which made accurate counts difficult or impossible, 2) a scattering of the flock in the general vicinity,

undoubtedly causing a failure to detect some individuals, and 3) the habit of some birds of perching among the rocks of the jetties and thus escaping detection.

The largest number of eiders seen at one time was an estimated 60 recorded by Robert Ridgely on February 21. This included about 30 well offshore with Oldsquaw, but most of these eiders were not identifiable as to species. The highlight of the King Eider observations occurred on February 23 when the flock reached the number of 41 and was concentrated in a tight group. The flock consisted of one adult male, 12 immature males, and 28 females. No Common Eider were detected in this flock, although an adult male Common Eider was found in a concentration of scoters about a mile offshore.

In very late February the eider flock dwindled to seven birds, and none was seen at Longport after March 13.

This concentration of King Eiders is unprecedented in this area but may indicate a trend inasmuch as at least 12 had been seen the previous winter off Island Beach State Park (*Cassinia*, 1970: 38).

The eider observations which Mr. Danzenbaker and I made at Longport during the 1970-71 winter season are summarized below:

- December 27: 4 Common Eider females, 4 King Eider females, 3 imm. male King Eiders (Danzenbaker)
- December 27: 4 Common Eider females, 6 King Eider females, 3 imm. male King Eiders (Akers)
- January 10: 3 Common Eider females, 5 King Eider females, 5 imm. male King Eiders (Akers)
- January 10: 4 Common Eider females, 6 King Eider females, 6 imm. male King Eiders (Danzenbaker)
- January 12: 3 Common Eider females, 5 King Eider females, 5 imm. male King Eiders (Akers)
- January 17: Common Eider and King Eider females and imm. male King Eiders present but numbers not recorded (Danzenbaker)
- January 21: 3 Common Eider females, 7 King Eider females, 6 imm. male King Eiders (Akers)
- January 24: Common Eider and King Eider females and imm. male King Eiders present but numbers not recorded (Danzenbaker)
- January 30: 7 King Eiders (females and imm. males) present (Danzenbaker)
- February 3: 1 female King Eider (Akers)
- February 7: 2 Common Eider females, 13 King Eider females, 12 imm. male King Eiders (Danzenbaker)
- February 9: 1 Common Eider female and 20 King Eiders (females and imm. males)(Akers)
- February 13: 1 Common Eider female and 12 King Eiders (females and imm. males)(Danzenbaker)
- February 19: 1 Common Eider female and 6 King Eiders (females and imm. males) (Akers)
- February 20: 23 King Eiders (females and imm. males) (Danzenbaker)
- February 23: 1 Common Eider adult male, 1 King Eider adult male, 28 King Eider females, and 12 King Eider imm. males (Akers)
- February 27: 6 King Eider females (Danzenbaker)
- March 6: 7 King Eider females (Danzenbaker)
- March 11: 6 King Eider females (Akers)
- March 13: 7 King Eider females (Danzenbaker)

— James F. Akers, 209 So. 30th St.,
Brigantine, New Jersey 08203

Black-tailed Godwit at Brigantine Refuge: On May 22, 1971, I observed an individual of this species in the west pool at Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge, Atlantic County, New Jersey. It was first noted flying some 200 feet away in a mixed flock of shorebirds that also included a Curlew Sandpiper that had been under observation while the flock was feeding.

The godwit's large size and dramatic black and white pattern above on wings and tail made it a standout. When the bird raised its wings upon landing (in the manner of an Upland Plover), the white underwing could be easily seen. Only the outer edges were dark.

With wings in place the bird's three-toned effect was most evident. The back was generally brownish, head to lower breast a rich chestnut, and belly white. There were crescents of black and chestnut on the lower breast and sides; on the flanks these markings were much larger and very conspicuous.

The bill too was spectacular. It was a long, quite straight, and much thickened at the base. The basal two-thirds was orange-pink, the remainder blackish to the tip. The legs were noticeably long and appeared blackish, much darker than the muddy surroundings.

A later examination of museum skins indicated the bird to be an adult male in full nuptial plumage, quite identical to C. F. Tumncliffe's portrayal in his British booklet "Birds of the Estuary." The godwit thus appeared more highly colored and more strikingly marked on the sides than indicated in Peterson's European guide.

In addition to a Greenland record cited on the Fifth Edition of the A.O.U. Check-list, I know of only two other recorded observations of the Black-tailed Godwit in North America. The first was a female taken in Newfoundland on May 20, 1954, and the second a bird seen by many people and photographed at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in late April 1967 (James Baird, "A United States Record of the Black-tailed Godwit," *The Auk*, Vol. 85, p. 500. A black-and-white photograph of the Dartmouth bird is included with the article, and an excellent colored photograph appears as the frontispiece in the July, 1968, issue). The Brigantine record, therefore, would appear to be the second for the United States and the first for New Jersey. Since the Black-tailed Godwit is apparently increasing in numbers over much of its European range, perhaps its visitations to our shores may become more frequent.



Black-tailed Godwit
August 12, 1971
Photo by J. Danzenbaker

After its initial sighting on May 22, the bird apparently eluded observation for about two weeks, but during the months of June, July, and August it was seen by many observers, a number of whom had come a considerable distance to see this rare visitor. John Danzenbaker of Linwood, New Jersey, observed the godwit on eight occasions. The bird was most frequently seen at the southeast corner of the east pool and usually late in the day. To my knowledge, the bird was last observed on September 13.

I observed the bird for a second time on August 7, by which date considerable plumage changes had occurred. The head and breast coloring had faded to just a warm tan, except in evening sunlight when it brightened to almost its former intensity. The barring on the lower breast and flanks had given way to only light mottling. The bird's basic early August coloration included gray back, tan head to lower breast, and startling snowy white flanks and belly, devoid of any obvious markings. On this date the bird appeared very similar to the one photographed at Dartmouth.

A Bar-tailed Godwit was also present at Brigantine Refuge throughout much of the summer, and I was fortunate enough to see this bird on August 14. Hudsonian Godwits and Marbled Godwits were also present, and at one time or another a few careful observers managed to find all four of the world's godwit species in a single day.

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Yellow-winged Parakeet in Mercer County, New Jersey: During the past year or two, two or more species of parakeets, imported into the United States from South America by pet dealers, have escaped and survived in the wild in the New York City region and/or in northern and central New Jersey. The current status of the most successful of these, the Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*), recently was reviewed by Bull (1971). In brief, this species has demonstrated its ability to cope with our northern winters and has successfully wintered both in the New York City region and in the northern half of New Jersey. There also is evidence that it may now be a breeding bird in these areas.

The Yellow-winged or Canary-winged Parakeet (*Brotogeris versicolurus*) is the second psittacid which has escaped in our area. However, its status here is virtually unknown. Nevertheless, on 16 February 1971 a specimen of this species was found dead in Ewing Township, Mercer County, New Jersey. The bird (NJSM 811) was a male with testes enlarged and little fat. When compared with specimens of the various races of this polytypic species in the Academy of Natural

Sciences of Philadelphia, the State Museum bird proved to represent the nominate race *B. v. versicolorus*. Peters (1937: 206) lists the following range for this race: "Surinam, Cayenne and valley of the Amazon from eastern Ecuador and northeastern Peru to Mexiana Island and Pará (Belem)." Meyer de Schauensee (1966: 129), however, comments that *versicolorus* may in fact be a monotypic species whose range would then be "limited to northern South America south to eastern Peru and the Belém region of Pará."

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—Donald S. Heintzelman
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Swainson's Hawk at Bake Oven Knob, Pennsylvania: At 2:04 P.M., EST, on 20 September 1971 at Bake Oven Knob, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, the author, accompanied by Maurice and Irma Broun, Robert and Anne MacClay, and Clifford L. Jones, were counting Broad-winged Hawks (*Buteo platypterus*) passing over the South Lookout at the Knob. Leading a group of 16 hawks was an unusual buteo with very white belly and wing linings and a dark, chestnut-brown chest. All observers immediately concentrated their attention upon this unfamiliar-appearing bird and studied it for nearly two minutes at close range with from 8X to 20X binoculars. Finally, Broun stated that the bird was definitely a Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), a conclusion in which the other observers could readily agree because of the excellent views obtained.

This is the first record for *B. swainsoni* for Bake Oven Knob (fide D. S. Heintzelman). I find four published prior state records. The first was a bird collected in an open field at Jacobs Creek, Westmoreland County, on 5 September 1901 and which is now preserved in the Carnegie Museum (Todd, 1940: 148; Poole, 1964: 24). There is a record from Brockway, in the western part of the state, on 17 October 1966 (*Audubon Field Notes*, Vol. 21, No. 1, p. 34), but no further details are given. On 18 April 1969 one was observed by David B. Freeland in Springdale Township, Allegheny County, and this bird was seen again at the same locality by other observers two days later (*The Redstart*, Vol. 37, 1970, No. 2, p. 71). On 22 October 1969 at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary, Berks County, a bird identified by Frederick Wetzel as *B. swainsoni* passed overhead. According to Nagy (1970: 5), this bird was observed at a distance of some 150 feet. The Bake Oven Knob bird was perhaps somewhat better studied, both from the standpoint of distance and duration of observation.

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—Edward W. Graham, Box 25,
Audubon, Pa. 19407

A Yellow Rail Specimen from Cape May Point, New Jersey: On 16 October 1970 a large migration of birds took place at Cape May Point, Cape May County, New Jersey. A number of dead birds were found on the days immediately after this flight. The best of the specimens were salvaged and deposited in the ornithological collections of the New Jersey State Museum.

Perhaps the most interesting specimen was a Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), a species new to the State Museum collection, and one for which the late Witmer Stone (*Bird Studies at Old Cape May*, Vol. 1, 1937: 344-345) provides only a handful of records. Similarly, the species has been recorded only infrequently at the Cape since Stone's time. When prepared as a study skin, the bird (NJSM 584) proved to be an immature male with skull about 20 percent ossified.

Elsewhere in New Jersey, the late David Fables Jr. (*Annotated List of New Jersey Birds*, 1955: 30) considered the Yellow Rail as a rare migrant in fresh water marshes and even rarer on coastal meadows. Because of the shy and secretive nature of the bird, making it difficult to observe, it undoubtedly occurs more regularly than the available records suggest.

Mrs. Evelyn Kramer found the dead Yellow Rail on the beach at Cape May Point on the morning of 17 October. She observed a live Yellow Rail at the same place in the afternoon of the same day.

—Ernest A. Choate, Box 277,
Cape May Point, New Jersey 08212, and
Donald S. Heintzelman, Bureau of Science,
New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Western Tanager in Atlantic County, New Jersey: While participating as one team on the Oceanville (Brigantine) Christmas Count on January 2, 1971, Elizabeth and James Woodford, Ruth Ahern, and A. Lloyd Davis discovered a Western Tanager in some mixed woodlands just off Route 9 less than a mile north of Smithville. The bird was studied and observed for twenty minutes or so at close range and under excellent light conditions. A discernible facial wash of orange indicated that it was an immature male. The bird appeared in good health and was extremely active, carefully searching the trunks and limbs of several trees for food. A recent snowfall had undoubtedly made its search for food more difficult.

About an hour after the bird was first seen I happened to meet these observers at the Refuge headquarters and willingly detoured from my count route in a successful effort to relocate the bird. It was still actively engaged in food-hunting at the same spot.

No efforts were made to relocate the bird after January 2.

I am able to find eleven published records of the prior occurrence of the Western Tanager in New Jersey. Obviously the publication of a record is in itself no ironclad guarantee of validity, and details are sketchy or lacking in several instances below. In chronological order the published records are:

1. A female coming to the Freeman feeding station on Island Beach, Ocean County, for several days in March, 1938. This bird was observed by C. A. Urner, C. H. Rogers, and A. E. Eynon among others (David Fables, Jr., *Annotated List of New Jersey Birds*, 1955, p. 64).
2. One present at the Cherepy feeding station in Franklin, Sussex County, from January 2 to April 1, 1953. This bird was seen by over 200 observers (John Bull, *Birds of the New York Area*, 1964, p. 410). A number of photographs were taken, one of which is on the cover of the 1952-53 issue of *Cassinia*.
3. One seen near the banding lanes at Cape May Point, Cape May County, on December 4, 1954, by Charles E. Price, Kenneth Wright, and John C. Miller (Urner Ornithological Club, *First Supplement to the Annotated List of New Jersey Birds*, 1959, p. 11; also John C. Miller, personal comm.).
4. An immature or female banded at Montclair, Essex County, on November 10, 1956, by Frank Frazier (Bull, *op. cit.*, p. 410).
5. One seen at Myersville, Morris County, on February 19 and 20, 1957, by Carol Davis *et al* (*Audubon Field Notes*, Vol. 11, No. 3, p. 252).
6. One observed as a count period record on the December, 1960, Great Swamp Christmas Count (*Audubon Field Notes*, Vol. 15, No. 2, p. 130).
7. One observed as a count period record on the December, 1961, Somerville Christmas Count (*Audubon Field Notes*, Vol. 16, No. 2, p. 126).
8. One seen by several observers at the home of Mrs. Valerio in Branchville, Sussex County, on March 31, 1962 (*New Jersey Nature News*, Vol. 17, No. 3, p. 104).
9. One seen "fleetingly" by the Truex' also near Branchville on July 23, 1962 (*New Jersey Nature News*, Vol. 17, No. 3, p. 104).
10. One seen feeding on berries with three Scarlet Tanagers at Riverdale, Morris County, by George Komorowski on August 21, 1962 (*Audubon Field Notes*, Vol. 17, No. 1, p. 18).
11. Another seen by George Komorowski in his yard at Park Ridge, Bergen County, on September 29, 1962 (*Audubon Field Notes*, Vol. 17, No. 1, p. 18).

I can find no New Jersey records between 1962 and 1971 although there have been a number of reports from nearby areas, notably Long Island.

I wish to extend my appreciation to Richard C. Rosche of the New Jersey Audubon Society for assistance in preparing the above compilation.

— James K. Meritt, 809 Saratoga Terrace,
Turnersville, New Jersey 08012

An Exceptional Ruby-throated Hummingbird Migration: On 5 September 1970, at Bake Oven Knob, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, a remarkable migration of 43 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (*Archilochus colubris*) occurred. The lookout from which the observations were made is located on the crest of the Kittatinny Ridge at an elevation of 1600 feet above mean sea level, with wide valleys on either side of the ridge. The flight continued fairly evenly throughout the entire day, with the tiny birds zipping past at eye level or a little higher.

Although the Ruby-throated Hummingbird is a regular autumn migrant at Bake Oven Knob (D. S. Heintzelman, *Cassinia*, 1969: 20), this flight far exceeds our previous daily maximum of 14 hummingbirds counted on 29 August 1965. The weather on 5 September was sunny with 15 to 40 percent cloud cover, visibility 15+ miles restricted by some haze, northwest winds at 8 to 15 miles per hour, and an air temperature of 24.5° C. at 1200 hours, EST. A cold front had just crossed Pennsylvania during the night preceding the flight, and a low pressure area was located over New England. In addition to the hummingbirds and other passerines, 121 hawks of eight species were also counted at the Knob on 5 September.

— Donald S. Heintzelman, Bureau of Research,
New Jersey State Museum, Trenton, New Jersey 08625,
and Robert MacClay, 625 Schuylkill St.,
Cressona, Pennsylvania 17929

Harlequin Duck in Bucks County: About 4:15 P.M. on January 11, 1971, I observed a male Harlequin Duck on a pond just off Route 413 in Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. There are several ponds there adjacent to the Rohm and Haas plant, and the particular pond on which the Harlequin was present is apparently kept open in winter by warm discharge from the plant. It is attractive to waterfowl, and other birds there included some 40 Ring-necked Ducks, a few Buffleheads and Pintails, and Mallards and Blacks.

I observed the Harlequin Duck for about forty-five minutes on January 11. I returned early the following morning and found the bird still present. I had notified Alan Brady, Herbert Cutler, and Robert Scheibner of my discovery, and these three observers arrived while I was at the pond on January 12 and saw the bird also. It very obligingly perched on a rock and preened. Alan Brady attempted to take photographs, but light conditions were poor at the time and the pictures did not turn out.

The bird was not seen the following day (January 13), but on January 17 Robert Sehl and William Reynolds relocated it at the same pond. To my knowledge it was not seen thereafter.

This is apparently the first definitive Harlequin Duck record for Pennsylvania. Dr. Earl L. Poole (*Pennsylvania Birds*, 1964, p. 67) lists two prior state records, the details of which were unconvincing.

— Keith A. Seager, 10 Tulip Street,
Villas, New Jersey 08251

Interesting Bird Records from old Photographic Plates: While I was recently reviewing a large ornithological collection of 3"x4" glass slides, several records of general interest were noted. First, a photograph showed a mass of Tree Swallows on a house roof in Stelton, New Jersey, during January, 1926. The notes on the slide indicated a wind and temperature reading of 12°F. The swallow clumping behavior (at least fifty birds) was no doubt a thermoregulatory response to the cold weather. While not unprecedented, there seem to be few documented records of such swallow masses in New Jersey in winter.

Secondly, an undated slide from Bound Brook, New Jersey, showed an Eastern Bluebird impaled on a cedar stub, with notes that a shrike (sp.) caused the bluebird's death. This is a rare prey species for our shrikes, and I know of no previous records of the use of cedar for prey storage.

Finally, a commercial slide (National Audubon Society) from the 1920's showed a group of eleven nestling White-breasted Nuthatches aligned on the roof of a nest box. As the normal clutch of this species is eight eggs, with a "maximum of ten", the number of young recorded from this nest seems remarkable.

These three slides are now among a set of more than 500 "antique" bird slides owned by Rutgers College.

— Charles F. Leck, Dept. of Zoology, Rutgers College,
Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Unusual Contents in a House Wren Nest: For a number of years House Wrens have nested in a Bluebird box in our back yard in Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania. On June 21, 1969, six young wrens left the box, and I cleaned it thoroughly in the spring of 1970. In May of 1970 I saw two House Wrens at the box. Some twigs were carried in, but activity

soon ceased and apparently no eggs were laid although at intervals during the summer I saw two wrens at the box. As late as August 15 twigs were still being carried in.

On April 15, 1971, I cleaned out the box and was surprised to discover some "pull tabs" from aluminum drink cans mixed in with the twigs. I counted these, and there was an amazing total of 74 of these "pull tabs" in the box. The inside dimensions of the box below the entrance hole are $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ " deep, and the cavity was completely filled, the tabs being scattered at random from top to bottom among the twigs which were mainly from Norway spruce.

Wrens built again in May, 1971, and after the five young left the nest on June 27 I again cleaned out the box. I found no tabs on that occasion.

— E. Irving Wines, 557 Nelson Street,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania 17201

Spring Record of a Clay-colored Sparrow in the Pocono Mountains: On May 25, 1971, I observed an adult Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*) singing its characteristic buzzy song at the Lacawac Sanctuary near Ledgedale (Lake Wallenpaupack), Wayne County, Pennsylvania. This sparrow sang conspicuously from the tops of trees about 30 feet high near the edge of a small pond for about one-half hour during the mid-morning, but was not seen subsequently. I observed the bird with 8×40 binoculars from a distance of about 50 feet and carefully noted the diagnostic face pattern. At the time of the observation I was fully aware of the species' unusual status in the area and am familiar with singing Clay-colored Sparrows on their breeding grounds in Michigan. This record appears to be the first for the Poconos.

While a regular but casual fall migrant along the coast, Clay-colored Sparrows are rarely recorded in the spring in this area. The only spring Pennsylvania record of which I'm aware is the observation by P. Schwalbe on May 16, 1959, near Springton Reservoir (*Cassinia*, 44:24). Bull (*Birds of the New York Area* (1964): 458) lists only two reliable spring records from the Long Island coast. Abraitys *et al* observed one at Brigantine Refuge, New Jersey, on May 13, 1961 (*Cassinia*, 46:32). In western New York State not far from the Poconos, however, the Clay-colored Sparrow has become a regular but rare spring visitor in the years since 1961 and has probably bred (*Audubon Field Notes*, 23 (4): 588). If the population in New York State continues to grow, additional spring records of the Clay-colored Sparrow from eastern Pennsylvania are to be expected.

— Frank Gill, Academy of Natural Sciences,
19th and The Parkway, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103

Nesting of the House Finch in Pennsylvania: On or about April 8, 1971, Stephen Parrilla, age 12, of 8208 Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia, showed me a nest he had found at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester J. Lowery of 8218 Stenton Avenue. The nest was in a very thick growth of English ivy growing on the rear wall of the detached garage. It was about seven feet off the ground and contained four eggs. I stayed only long enough to see the female House Finch, who returned to the nest area shortly. The male was also flying around while we were there.

James Bond examined the nest on April 24 after it had been abandoned, the one egg it then contained addled and cracked. He took both the nest and the egg, which are now in the D.V.O.C. collection at the Academy of Natural Sciences.

Young House Finches have been seen in Pennsylvania on a number of occasions in recent years, and so it can logically be assumed that the species has, in fact, nested in the state (Ed. — See *Cassinia*, Vol. 57, 1963, p. 40). However, I know of no prior instance in which the nest has actually been found.

— William Pepper, 445 E. Abington Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

Red Phalarope in Bucks County: While fishing from a boat in Van Sciver Lake at Penn Manor, Bucks County, Pa., on June 5, 1971, Mr. Winfield Bauers and Mr. Dale Bauers, the former of 9230 Edmund Street in Philadelphia, observed a Red Phalarope in adult female plumage probing on a mud bar in close proximity to two Mallards and a group of gulls. Mr. Winfield Bauers has extensively observed birds, particularly at Penn Manor, for more than twenty years and was immediately aware of the significance of this record. He notified me, arranged the necessary boat transportation, and returned with me to observe the bird later that day. On the following day eight members of the D.V.O.C. observed the bird, and Alan Brady procured a black-and-white photograph to substantiate the record. The bird flew, probed, swam, spun, and behaved in a manner befitting a normal, healthy phalarope. Although the bird remained in an area accessible only by boat, it was possible to approach to within forty

yards without disturbance. The phalarope remained in the area for three days, being last seen on June 7.

Dr. Earl L. Poole (*Pennsylvania Birds*, 1964, p. 35) notes that the previous few records for the state pertain to birds observed during the fall and early winter migrations.

It should also be noted that on June 6 a Caspian Tern and four Snow Geese were present at Penn Manor, although not observed prior to that date.

— Robert H. Sehl, 1062 Welsh Road,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19115

A Red-tailed Hawk Roost in Bucks County: The discovery of this roost occurred on March 1, 1964, when I observed 19 Red-tailed Hawks several hundred yards east of Route 413, north of Pineville, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. All the hawks were closely grouped in the few trees around one corn-stubbed field and were easily approached by car as a road bordered two sides of the field. At the time I presumed that an unusually large rodent population in that field must have attracted the birds.

On March 3 I returned to the site and found only one hawk. Returning on March 21 at 2:00 P.M. I again found 19 Red-tails. This time some flew out of the corn field where they had been hidden from immediate view. On March 22 six birds were present, and at 8:00 A.M. on March 23 only three birds were observed. These were the last seen that spring.

In that fall, on November 15, five adults took off and circled when I drove up. Later that winter I found none, and none the following year, 1965. However, in early March, 1966, I discovered that the birds had moved to the other side of Route 413 and were located around another field behind a turkey farm. At that time there were 15 birds, five of which were immature. The farmer told of shooting several from his back porch as he thought they were bothering his fowl. In reality, as Ryan Walden, who caught and examined several, discovered, they were being attracted by discarded turkey carcasses that were being dumped in the field.

Every year since then about 20 to 25 birds have been observed near this farm, the first birds arriving about November 15 (shortly before Thanksgiving turkey season) and the last leaving towards the end of March.

No evidence of nest building or courtship flights was ever noticed during any of my visits to these roosts.

The ratio of immature to adult birds varied. The first birds to arrive in the fall were generally adults. Immature birds appeared later, and these were usually the last to leave in the spring.

— Alan Brady, P.O. Box 103,
Wycombe, Pennsylvania 18980

Gull-billed Terns in New Jersey: From the literature available, it would appear that our observation of a sizeable colony of Gull-billed Terns in New Jersey is worthy of comment. The birds were observed while we were engaged in a color banding project of Common Terns at Avalon, Cape May County, during the late spring and early summer of 1971.

In recent years nesting Gull-billed Terns have been uncommon in New Jersey. Records published by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the years 1950 through 1962 show a 13-year total of only 345 birds banded in the entire United States. The Eastern Bird Banding Association in its compilation of birds banded along the eastern seaboard shows a total of 115 Gull-billed Terns for 1968 and 130 for 1969. Of these totals, three were banded in New Jersey, 26 in Virginia, four in North Carolina, and 212 in South Carolina.

The breeding area, along the entrance causeway into Avalon, was shared by approximately 700 pairs of Black Skimmers, 500 pairs of Common Terns, at least 13 pairs of Gull-billed Terns, three pairs of Oystercatchers, and at least one pair each of Clapper Rails, Willets, Horned Larks, Red-winged Blackbirds, and Piping Plovers. Approximately 100 pairs of Least Terns were nesting in a nearby area.

Our first Gull-billed Tern nest was found on June 1, and on June 5 seven additional nests were located. Two more were found on June 7 and three more on June 10, making a total of thirteen. From these nests we were able to band 23 young birds. Our observations lead us to believe that the young leave the nest very shortly after hatching to seek cover in the nearby vegetation, as we were unsuccessful in finding many Gull-billed chicks more than four or five days old. Unless unduly disturbed, chicks of the Common Tern stayed in the vicinity of the nest until quite large. The Gull-billed Tern nesting success was about the same as that of the Common Tern. Mortality in this colony appeared to be primarily due to exposure of the young chicks to cold, produced by heavy rains. There was also some mortality from drowning in low areas, but in general mortality was about average for these species. There was a minimum of predation by mammals. Renesting from earlier failures appeared to be the reason for eight additional active Gull-billed Tern nests we found on August 4. We were unable

to find any chicks from these late nests although the colony was visited again on August 8, 17, and 21, when Common Terns and Black Skimmers were banded. Gull-billed Terns were virtually absent on these dates, and the nests were presumed to have been deserted. Our last Gull-billed Tern was banded on July 13.

The Gull-billed Tern chicks were distinguished from those of the Common Tern notably by their blond natal down, their thicker bills, and their darker, heavier legs. The size three band specified for both species fit three to five-day old Gull-billed Terns much snugger than the Commons, but prior to fledging the legs of both species were quite slender and the bands functioned equally well on both species.

The nests were distinguished from those of the Common Tern by the noticeably larger eggs and frequently adorned areas, usually of shells and pebbles, surrounding the nests. Identification was verified by marking the nests and observing the adult birds through a 25-power telescope.

Before the eggs hatched, the adult Gull-billed Terns protested our presence vocally but never attacked. However, after the eggs had hatched, they attacked more viciously than the Common Tern, which strikes with considerable force. We were compelled to place about an inch of padding in our hats to protect our heads.

Because so many Gull-billed Terns nested at Avalon in 1971, a more comprehensive study is planned for 1972.

— William E. Savell, Route 1, Box 364,
Linwood, New Jersey 08221

Arctic Terns in Pennsylvania: While studying birds from our boat on Lake Wallenpaupack in northeastern Pennsylvania on May 9, 1971, ten of my ornithology students and I saw a flock of 25 terns that we are convinced were Arctic Terns. We had been watching scattered groups of Bonaparte's Gulls totalling about 250, in itself an uncommon occurrence. Visibility was poor, limited to ½ to 2 miles by light drizzle and patches of fog. In the distance I saw a compact raft of terns. As we approached I mentioned the difficulties of identification and the likelihood of their being Common Terns even though they seemed to be too gray. Details were checked in Peterson (*A Field Guide to the Birds*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1947). The bright red bill was obvious as they rose from the water and later, but at no time did anyone see the darker tip characteristic of the Common Tern. We followed them northward for several miles to the end of the lake and then after they had reversed direction followed them for an additional six or seven miles.

With the boat I was able to move right into the flock, and by gradually edging to the right or left toward a bird we approached to within about ten feet of it before it rose and passed just over the boat. This was done about ten times, and on several occasions a bird was within five feet of the observers.

Realizing the rarity of Arctic Terns in this region I was not convinced until I heard the call made by about six different birds. It was not the clear, piercing voice of the Common Tern with which I am familiar through many vacations along the New Jersey coast. I described it as rasping, not knowing until later that Robbins, et al (*Birds of North America*, New York, Golden Press, 1966) use the term, "more nasal and rasping." The Cornell recordings (*A Field Guide to Eastern Bird Songs*, Boston, Houghton Mifflin, no date) of the Arctic Tern have a call matching what we heard.

Inland records are very rare. In Pennsylvania three fall records exist and all are prior to 1890. These birds may have been thrown off their course by a mild northeast storm produced by a low pressure center which moved up the coast prior to our sighting. It is this type of storm, although usually more violent, that drives oceanic birds into our area.

— John E. Trainer, Sr., Muhlenberg College,
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18104

Yellow Rail at Brigantine Refuge: Lured on by reports of the rare godwits, several of us from the Rochester, New York, area visited Brigantine Refuge from August 6 through August 9, 1971.

Shortly after 2:00 P.M. on August 6, as I was chasing down a Seaside Sparrow near the end of the south dike, I kicked up a slightly larger and much lighter bird from the drier grassy area between the dike road and the channel. From the quick glimpse that I had there appeared to be whitish wing patches, and so I immediately notified the several observers in the vicinity and we surrounded the edge of the dike channel. I practically stepped upon the bird before it took wing again, but it was visible only for an instant before it dropped back into the grasses. The two members of the group who had the best view were positive at this time that the bird was indeed a Yellow Rail. We worked very carefully to trap the bird once

again along the dike edge so that the only possible escape route would be into the open. Finally our bird flew out once again and weakly fluttered across the open channel and dropped into the salt marsh. Our views once more were brief but they left no doubt as to identification. The pure white square wing patches were readily apparent. The general coloration of the back and wing coverts was buffy to yellowish with dark striping clearly speckled with white. The bird had a "no tail" appearance except for a stubby point.

The Yellow Rail was seen also by Mrs. Betty Perrigo, Mr. Warren Lloyd, Mr. Bernie Olin, and two birders from Missouri, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Strickling.

I understand that this is one of the few Yellow Rail records for Brigantine Refuge and perhaps the first ever in summer.

Our weekend visit to Brigantine Refuge was successful in other respects, as we did see the Black-tailed Godwit, a fine Ruff, and two Avocets.

— Glenn H. Perrigo III, 3791 Monroe Avenue,
Pittsford, New York 14534

House Finch Roost in Chester County: About 4:00 P.M. on December 28, 1970, Christopher Almy and I were finishing up our territory for the West Chester Bird Club Christmas Count in the Albrecht's Nursery property along Route 202 between West Chester and Paoli. As we approached the main residence, which is surrounded by tall blue spruce trees, we could hear the chatter of many House Finches. Walking up to the house we found hundreds of House Finches literally hanging from the branches of the spruce trees and fighting for roosting space. There was still considerable daylight, and we could see House Finches coming in from all directions in flocks of between five and thirty. A number of finches were also roosting in some of the smaller firs and spruce in the nursery area, but all close to the main residence and main roost. A conservative count at this time gave us around 650 birds, but we left before dusk and birds were still coming in.

On December 29 I went back for another pre-dusk count and estimated about 1,000 House Finches. However, I stayed later on this evening and undoubtedly counted many we had missed the previous evening. Unfortunately I never made it back to this roost the remainder of the winter to see how long this large group remained.

— Jesse Grantham, Longwood,
Kennett Square, Pennsylvania 19348

Rapid Development of the Tarsus in the Piping Plover: On July 12, 1971, my son, Charles A. Conway, and I located a nest of the Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*) in an open sandy area just south of Stone Harbor, New Jersey. In the nest was a chick sufficiently large for banding, another chick whose tarsi would not retain a band, and an egg which was hatching. When we returned, exactly four hours and twenty minutes later, the egg had not completed hatching, but to our amazement, the tarsi of the second chick had developed to the point where it could be banded. The rapid development of the diameter of the tarsi suggests parallels to the rapid development of wings in various orders of insects.

— Albert E. Conway, 713 Woodsdale Road,
Wilmington, Delaware 19809

A Summer Record of Harris' Sparrow in Delaware: On July 31, 1971, while on a field trip to southern Delaware, members of the Delmarva Ornithological Society found an immature male Harris' Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) at Broadkill Beach. The pink bill and large size immediately commanded attention, while subsequent observations confirmed that it was an immature male. Being concerned about the appearance of an immature male at this season so far from the breeding range of this species, I consulted the literature and found that plumage sequences in this species are quite complicated, with the distinct possibility that this bird could be a year or more of age (Cf. A. Marguerite Baumgartner in *Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows, and Allies*, part 3: U.S. National Museum, Bull. 237, 1968, pp. 1256-1259).

In addition to myself, the bird was seen by Dr. Winston J. Wayne, Dr. Stanley B. Speck, Robert W. Thomen, and Charles A. Conway.

— Albert E. Conway, 713 Woodsdale Road,
Wilmington, Delaware 19809

A Winter Concentration of Chipping Sparrows in Gloucester County, New Jersey: During the eleven or so years that I have lived in Gloucester County I have occasionally had one or two Chipping Sparrows as sporadic winter visitors to my feeding station. The one or two that

appeared in late 1970 fit this pattern, but on January 9, 1971, no less than ten appeared. Prior to the onset of some inclement weather on January 26 a group of over fifty appeared (an exact count was impossible). On the following day I counted 27, and on January 31 there were 17. Numbers dwindled in February but built up again to 14 or 15 on several dates in mid-March. There was one last surge of about thirty during the season's last snowfall on April 7.

The massive influx of Chipping Sparrows on January 26 highlighted an otherwise rather dull feeding season in the absence of northern finches. The Chipping Sparrows constituted the largest group of any single species that I had at the feeder at one time during the 1970-71 season, House Sparrows not excluded.

I am not aware of any local previous winter Chipping Sparrow groupings of this magnitude.
 — James K. Meritt, 809 Saratoga Terrace,
 Turnersville, New Jersey 08012

The Monk Parakeet in New Jersey: One of the most interesting recent additions to our avifauna is the Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*). It was accidentally introduced in the metropolitan area of New York in 1967 and then recorded about western Long Island (Bull, *Linnaean News-letter*, Vol. 25, 1971, no. 1). It has continued to spread and is now regularly reported in New Jersey from the 1971 locations shown on the map (Fig. 1). It probably arrived to the central and southern parts of the state through Staten Island, where several nests and young birds have been observed and well photographed (Cleaves, *Proc. Staten Is. Inst. Arts & Sci.*, Vol. 26, 1971, no. 2). The species is spreading rather rapidly, and a large stick structure representing a nest and/or roosting chamber has already been reported from Pleasantville, near Atlantic City. Recent breeding has also been suggested by several young birds (with groups of adults) near New Brunswick, Middlesex County. This bird from temperate Argentina thus appears to be a dynamic introduction to our region and should be looked for in the future. The map data was contributed by many kind persons, and I would greatly appreciate any observations, especially from new localities. The first and only Pennsylvanian report was from a feeding station in Bradford county last winter.

— Charles F. Leck, Department of Zoology
 Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903



Fig. 1

Gyr Falcon at Brigantine Refuge: The year 1971 was certainly a banner one for visitors to Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge. One of the several highlights of the year was the appearance of a Gyr Falcon in late December. When I checked the tally sheet in the information booth on December 26 I saw that a Gyr Falcon was recorded as having been seen by Frank Hohenleitner on December 19. When I inquired at the office, I was told that Marcus Green had reported the bird on the 18th.

On my trip around the dikes on December 26 I saw a dark and large falcon flying at a considerable distance from the south dike over the east pool. A bit later I saw a large dark falcon take off from the north dike and head northward. Although this bird seemed darker and larger than a female Peregrine, I did not feel entirely satisfied that it was the Gyr Falcon. On the following day Mary Leeds and I flushed a large dark falcon from the north dike. The bird flew by us and over the water ditch before perching on a sign about seventy-five yards away. We had an opportunity to study it for several minutes through a twenty-power scope and were satisfied that we were looking at a Gyr Falcon with plumage in the dark phase.



Gyrfalcon at Brigantine Refuge
Photographed by Alan Brady on January 2, 1972

The bird was seen by several other observers the following day and by a host of D.V.O.C. members on December 31. Word of the bird's rather reliable presence at the Refuge spread rapidly, and in early January the bird was seen and photographed by scores of observers. (Editor's note—The Gyrfalcon was also seen on December 19 by Mr. Malcolm Sheldrick of Princeton, New Jersey. Mr. Sheldrick had excellent views of the bird on the dike and in flight but was reluctant to report such a rare bird without further verification. The Brigantine Christmas Count was held on December 18, but the bird was not seen then by any of the several groups that were on the dikes at one time or another).—Ernest Choate, Box 277, Cape May Point, N.J. 08212.