Wallace, G.J. 1968

the colony. At least 12 were present during 1964. One was observed incubating a clutch of three eggs. It is possible that the factors mentioned in my earlier discussion (Southern, 1967) regarding delayed maturation in ring-bills might also apply to Herring Gulls. If so, fewer subadult gulls would be expected in the colony during periods when colony sites were scarce.

SUMMARY

Band recoveries for 104 Herring Gulls from a colony at Rogers City, Michigan were examined. Seasonal dispersal patterns and ranges for 84 juvenile, 15 one-year-old, and 5 two-year-old gulls have been outlined. While few data are available for establishing the range of this population, this discussion may serve to supplement future studies.

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A BROAD-WINGED HAWK MIGRATION OBSERVATION AT ADRIAN

On 18 September 1967 from 8:15 AM to 9:45 AM two flocks of Broad-winged Hawks were observed over the campus at Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan.

The birds were moving in two groups circling one-fourth mile to the north of the campus and slowly working their way in overlapping circles southward to the center of campus. The larger flock (approximately 100 birds), at an elevation of around 500 feet, moved somewhat south and slightly eastward and remained one-eighth mile distant from the smaller flock of 40 birds to the north. Both flocks flew in large circles perhaps 300-400 feet in diameter but kept uniform distances apart and did not intermix.

At 9:35 AM the larger flock moved briefly to the north and climbed to a higher elevation, approximately 800 to 900 feet. The group remained briefly at this elevation and then broke circle rank and, following several lead birds, descended to around 500 feet and flew directly south at a high rate of speed. The smaller flock to the northwest continued to circle for an additional three to four minutes; then without a climb to higher elevation, broke circle patterns and formed a close flying group, moving off rapidly to the southwest. The birds were quiet with no vocalization. The weather was clear with temperatures in the lower 60° range. Wind was less than three miles per hour. — *Milan L. Beelle, Adrian, Michigan.*

ANOTHER AUGUST RECORD OF KIRTLAND'S WARBLER ON ITS WINTERING GROUNDS

On 27 August 1967, as part of a Caribbean Cruise, Mrs. Wallace and I visited Paradise Beach on an island just across the bay from Nassau, New Providence Island, in the Bahamas. After a brief inspection of the crowded beach we walked back into the tall pines and palmettos away from the shore to look for birds. The woods seemed deathly still, as might be expected on a hot Sunday afternoon in August, but finally a sharp chirping attracted our attention. In apparent response to my squeaking an unmistakable Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) appeared in the upper branches of a broad-leaved shrub about 20 feet from us. The bird was bright yellow below, with bold black stripes along the sides, was blue-gray above, with a suggestion of a black facial mask, and was constantly and vigorously wagging its tail. We watched the bird for perhaps ten minutes, with and without binoculars, during which time it disappeared and reappeared several times.

The bird appeared to be an adult male in full breeding plumage; later I wondered if it was a bird that had migrated before its postnuptial molt (which seems unlikely) or was a specimen that had recently completed its postnuptial (or postjuvenal?) molt and was in fresh winter plumage. I did not note any of the dorsal brownish wash supposed to be characteristic of winter birds.

The woods where the bird was observed were fairly open, consisting of tall pines with a considerable (but not dense) undergrowth of palmettos and unidentified broad-leaved shrubs. The bird seemed to be foraging in the broad-leaved shrubs rather than in the pines. There were no other birds in close association with the warbler while we were watching it. Earlier in the afternoon I had seen two Greater Antillean Bullfinches (*Loxigilla violacea*) in the same place, but they were not in evidence while we watched the warbler. Another bird, possibly another Kirtland's, was heard chirping in the tall pines, but it flew away before I could get a satisfactory view of it. Later, in another place, I heard a similar series of sharp chirps but I could not locate the bird in the tall pines. Black-faced Grassquits (*Tiaris bicolor*) were common nearby. Further on we saw several Common Ground Doves (*Columbigallina passerina*), including an injury-feigning bird flushed from a tree nest which we did not examine for contents, a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), and several Yellow-throated Warblers (*Dendroica dominica*).

The date, 27 August, seemed surprisingly early for a Kirtland's Warbler on its wintering grounds (I had seen one on 8 August on its breeding grounds in the Fletcher area in Michigan). However, Hundley (Auk, 84:425-426) lists a even earlier record on 5 August and a later one on 29 August (3 birds) for Grand Bahama where most of the recent winter records have been reported (see also Blanchard, Jack-Pine Warbler, 43:39-42). Apparently the only other recent rcord from the New Providence Island area where most of the early specimens (46) were collected (Mayfield, Bull. 40, Cranbrook Inst. Science) was reported for Hog Island (now called Paradise Island) by Challinor (Wilson Bull. 74:290).

These early dates from the wintering grounds, plus the fact that Kirtland's Warblers have been observed on their breeding grounds as late as 28 September and in migration in October (Point Pelee and Cleveland), suggest a long span of migration from the breeding to the wintering grounds. Mayfield (pers. comm.) suggests that this is an important safety factor, since not all the Kirtland's Warblers would be migrating at the same time and in case of a storm or hurricane at sea only a part of the population would succumb. Theoretically, with favorable winds and adequate fat storage (see Odum et al, Auk, 78:515-527), a Kirtland's Warbler could make the journey from Michigan to the Bahamas in a single non-stop flight, although a journey in two or more stages seems more likely. Presumably the scarcity of migration records for the Kirtland's Warbler is explained not only by the low population (less than 2,000 on the fall flight, fewer in spring) but also by the few stops en route.

I am indebted to Harold Mayfield for several suggestions concerning this report.

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