




The author's drawing of the adult light morph pomarine jaeger at Rocky River, Cuyahoga County.

possible to see the two pale crescents on the underwing—one on the base of the primaries, another on the wing linings. Some showed more white on the dorsal side of the wings than others, but this was visible only when the birds were closer to shore. The only easily distinguishable immature bird was noticeable because of its tan-colored head and nape, possibly an indication that it was an intermediate morph.

It was truly a treat to be able to spend so much time with these birds, and I will not soon forget it. In some instances these birds approached close enough for great scope views, reveal-

ing the real personality of a jaeger—close enough to see the bill, feet, and even the eye. A chance to see an adult—the rarest plumage for jaegers in Ohio—at this range added to the excitement of the sighting. Just watching the jaegers in pursuit I could not help but marvel at their flight capabilities. The way they twist and turn in flight is certainly something to admire. I was blessed to have these birds for a whole two weeks, and even more so to have them just down the street! 



This immature dark morph pomarine jaeger (right) posed for photographs next to a herring gull at the Avon Lake Power Plant in Lorain County. This image was obtained by holding a point-and-shoot camera up to the eyepiece of a Nikon Fieldscope. Photo by Bill Whan on 8 December 2001.

## Recent Actions of the Ohio Bird Records Committee

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One of the missions of the OBRC is the validation of records of rare birds reported in the state. Thanks to observers who submitted documentation, the following decisions have been made since the last published summary of Review List species reported in Ohio.

### Accepted Records

Documentations received from observers for the following records were judged sufficient to verify them for the record by at least nine of the eleven members of the Committee.

Glossy Ibis—Wyandot County, 13 April 2001, observer R. Rogers  
Glossy Ibis—Erie County, 5 May 2001, observer G. Bernhardt  
Mew Gull—Lake County, 12 March 2001, observer L. Gardella  
Least Tern—Clark County, 13 August 2001, observer D. Overacker  
Hoary Redpoll—Cuyahoga County, 20-21 January 2001 and 16-18 February 2001, observer C. Rieker

### Records Not Accepted

Documentation received for the following reports received fewer than six votes to accept. Such votes do not reflect on the sighting itself, but on the adequacy of the documentation to validate it for the permanent record.

"Harlan's" Red-tailed Hawk—Holmes County, 18 November 2000  
Long-tailed Jaeger—Lake County, 15 September 2000  
Black-legged Kittiwake—Warren County, 2 December 2000  
Chestnut-collared Longspur—Marion County, 10 April 2001

### Records in Recirculation


These records are being recirculated, the documentation for which having received between six and eight votes to accept.

Eurasian Collared-Dove—Crawford County, 1 September 2001  
Bewick's Wren—Hocking County, 16 June 2001  
Shiny Cowbird—Lucas County, 5 May 2001

Two species potentially new to Ohio are in recirculation, and as many as three others are among those to be circulated for the first time in December. The next packet of documentations for the committee will include:

*Oporornis* warbler—Lucas County, 21 May 2001  
Le Conte's Sparrow—Butler County, 21 October 2001  
*Plegadis* Ibis—Van Wert County, 28 October 2001  
Long-tailed Jaeger—Lake County, 27 October 2001  
Le Conte's Sparrow—Cuyahoga County, 18 October 2001  
Le Conte's Sparrow—Cuyahoga County, 24 October 2001  
Vermilion Flycatcher—Lucas & Ottawa Counties, 4 November 2001  
Bicknell's Thrush—Lucas County, 28 October 2001  
Brown-headed Nuthatch—Geauga County, 21 November 2001  
Rufous Hummingbird—Adams County, 8 November 2001



The Committee's other activities include the development of a pocket-sized checklist of Ohio birds with bar-graphs indicating their seasonal abundances, planned for publication this spring. The Committee asks observers of Review List species to send documentation for such sightings to Committee Secretary Jim McCormac at ODNR/DNAP, 1889 Fountain Square Ct., Columbus, OH 43224, or to Jim.McCormac@dnr.state.oh.us. Information on documentation, and a form useful for the purpose, can be found at the Ohio Division of Natural Preserves' Ohio Birding site at <<http://www.dnr.state.oh.us/dnap/OhioBirding/ohiobirding2.htm>>. 



A puzzling *Oporornis* warbler for the OBRC along the Magee Marsh Wildlife Area boardwalk in Lucas County. Photo by Imre Karafiath on 21 May 2001.



This is the undertail of the Eurasian collared-dove shot in Crawford County on 1 September 2001. Notice the dark outer webs of the outer tail feathers. If accepted, this will become the first state record. Photo by Jim

## North American Shorebird Population Estimates

The following list is adapted from Appendix I of the second edition of the United States Shorebird Conservation Plan 2000, published by the Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences. The complete text of the Plan, a product of years of work by many agencies, institutions, organizations and concerned individuals, as well as updates on these numbers, is available from Manomet (Manomet, MA 02345) and on the internet at <<http://manomet.org/USSCP/index.htm>>. A confidence level of "poor" means the estimate is an educated guess, "low" that it is in the correct order of magnitude, "moderate" that it is thought to be within 50% of the true number, "good" that it is an effort on which confidence limits can be placed, and "high" that it results from dedicated census effort and thought to be accurate and precise.

Species	Scientific Name	Population Estimate	Confidence
Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola cyanosurae</i>	150,000	low
	<i>P. s. squatarola</i>	50,000	low
American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	150,000	low
Pacific Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	16,000	low
Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> (interior)	13,200	good
	<i>C. a. nivosus</i> (Pacific)	2000	good
	<i>C. a. tenuirostris</i> (Gulf & Caribbean)	500	good
Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	6000	low
Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	150,000	low
Piping Plover	<i>Charadrius melodus circumcinctus</i> (Great Plains)	3300	high
	<i>C. m. melodus</i> (Atlantic)	2600	good
	<i>C. m. circumcinctus</i> (Great Lakes)	300	good
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	2,000,000	low
Mountain Plover	<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	9000	good
American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	7500	moderate
Black Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	8900	moderate
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus</i>	150,000	low
	<i>H. m. knudseni</i>	1600	good
American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	450,000	moderate
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	100,000	low
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	500,000	low
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria cinnamomea</i>	4000	poor
	<i>T. s. solitaria</i>	21,000	poor
Willet	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus</i> (western)	160,000	poor
	<i>C. s. semipalmatus</i> (eastern)	90,000	poor
Wandering Tattler	<i>Heteroscelus incanus</i>	10,000	poor
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	150,000	poor
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	350,000	poor
Eskimo Curlew	<i>Numenius borealis</i>	<50	poor