

resident of Panama. Wintering birds appear to defend a specific foraging area as do birds defending breeding territories. Individuals apparently move to new areas with the onset of the dry season. The potential usefulness of tape recorded vocalizations in studies of wintering birds is demonstrated.

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**Birds new to North America and the Pribilof Islands, Alaska.**—Smithsonian Institution and Southwestern College personnel have spent five seasons working on the avifauna of the Pribilof Islands, July–September 1964, June–September 1965, May–September 1966, May–September 1967, and April–August 1968. Thompson was involved in all 5 years of the studies and DeLong in 1965–66. The Smithsonian Institution sponsored the 1964–66 studies and Southwestern College the 1967–68. In addition to our banding operations, we made collections and observations that add several species to the North American list as well as to the Pribilof Islands list. Four are new to the “Check-list of North American birds” (A.O.U., 1957): *Numenius madagascariensis*, *Actitis hypoleucos*, *Erolia temminckii*, and *Alauda arvensis pekinensis*; 11 are new only to the Pribilof Islands: *Gavia immer*, *Melanitta perspicillata*, *Calidris canutus*, *Micropalama himantopus*, *Tryngites subruficollis*, *Megaceryle alcyon*, *Phylloscopus borealis*, *Motacilla flava similima*, *M. alba ocularis*, *Dendroica petechia*, and *Loxia curvirostra*. A new breeding species for the Pribilofs is *Anthus spinoletta*.

Specimens listed are at Southwestern College, Winfield, Kansas (SC)<sup>1</sup> and in the U. S. National Museum (USNM), Washington, D. C.<sup>2</sup> Thompson made all taxonomic determinations at the U. S. National Museum in conjunction with the curators of that institution. Species seen for which no specimen records exist are discussed at the end of the paper.

Mongolian Plover (*Charadrius mongolus stegmanni*).—A female (USNM 496830) weighing 75.5 g was taken 23 May 1966 on St. George Island. The largest ovum was 3.5 mm. Although there are seven North American records of *C. m. stegmanni*, all from Alaska, this is the second specimen from the Pribilofs (Kenyon and Phillips, 1965) and the first identifiable to subspecies, the other specimen being an immature.

Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*).—The first Pribilof Islands sight record was of two birds on St. George Island 30 May 1966 by DeLong; we saw another 21 August 1966 and obtained the first specimen (SC 1247) on St. George Island 27 May 1968, a female with ova to 3 mm and weighing 192.5 g with little fat. Previous records of this species in Alaska away from its breeding grounds are few (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959: 332).

Far Eastern Curlew (*Numenius madagascariensis*).—Sladen (1966) saw what he

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thought to be this species on the Pribilof Islands in early June 1961 but he did not secure a specimen. On 21 May 1966 a female (USNM 496832) was collected at Staraya Artil, St. George Island. It weighed 770.4 g, had ova to 5 mm, and had heavy fat. This is the first positive North American record.

Common Sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucos*).—Two specimens of this sandpiper were taken on St. George Island, one (USNM 496842), a male weighing 50.0 g with testes  $6 \times 3$  mm, on 21 May 1966, the other of undetermined sex (USNM 496843), weighing 66.6 g with heavy fat, 24 May 1966. The nearest known breeding area to the Pribilofs is the Kamchatka Peninsula (Vaurie, 1965: 417).

Knot (*Calidris canutus*).—On 12 September 1965 a moderately fat specimen (USNM 495936), shot on Salt Lagoon, St. Paul Island from a flock of four birds, was not identifiable to subspecies. Another Knot shot on St. George Island 4 September 1965 was not recovered. This species breeds in Alaska and Siberia but this is the first record for the Pribilof Islands (A.O.U., 1957: 192).

Temminck's Stint (*Erolia temminckii*).—A female immature was collected near a freshwater pond on St. George Island 24 August 1965 (USNM 495927) and another immature (SC 1344), weighing 18.9 g and moderately fat, 23 August 1968.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*).—Thompson saw three Stilt Sandpipers on a small sphagnum bog near the St. George village 6 June 1968. One of the birds was collected (SC 1280), a male with testis  $7 \times 4$  mm, moderate fat, and weighing 49.3 g. Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959: 394) list this species as a rare straggler to Alaska from the east.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*).—An immature male (USNM 495935) weighing 85.3 g, shot on St. George Island 4 September 1966, is the first record for the Pribilofs.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megasceryle alcyon caurina*).—An adult male weighing 166 g (USNM 543780) was taken by A. Krukoff on St. Paul Island 15 August 1968. This is a common breeding bird on the Alaska mainland and in the Aleutians as far west as Umnak Island (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959: 559). This is the first record for the Pribilofs and the Bering Sea area.

Skylark (*Alauda arvensis pekinesis*).—The first specimen (SC 1110) of this subspecies from North America was collected on St. George Island 20 May 1967. A female with an enlarged oviduct and ova to 3 mm, weighing 47.8 g and very fat, it measured: wing 109 mm (chord), tail 62 mm, tarsus 27 mm. Although this species is resident on Vancouver Island, the subspecific identification leaves no doubt that this bird was from the Asiatic side of the Bering Sea.

White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba ocularis*).—A male (USNM 496872) weighing 27.2 g taken on St. George Island 22 May 1966 provides the first specimen record for the Pribilof Islands. Sladen (1966) saw one in 1960 and another in 1961 but was unable to collect them.

Yellow Wagtail (*Motacilla flava similima*).—We saw many and collected three specimens on St. George Island, all males in 1966: (USNM 496870) 23.4 g, 21 May; (USNM 503583) 23.9 g, 25 May; (USNM 496871) 21.7 g, 17 June. Our autumn sightings each year show the Yellow Wagtail to be a regular fall migrant in small numbers. Kenyon (1961: 323) was the first to take this subspecies in North America on Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands. The only published record for the Pribilofs, a sight record by Stuart Keith, Gabrielson and Lincoln (1959: 693) list under *M. f. tschutschensis*. Our specimens, when compared with *tschutschensis*, are darker yellow.

Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*).—We discovered this fairly common migrant nesting on the islands 11 July 1965. The nest was on the ground poorly concealed under an *Angelica lucida* plant (*poochka* of the Aleuts) on the north slope of Ulakaia, St. George

Island and contained four young about 2 days old. We watched the male bring food and give it to the female instead of the young. A juvenile we collected 10 August 1965 may have been one of the young from the same nest.

**Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*).**—In early September 1962 a Yellow Warbler was seen on Hutchinson Hill, St. Paul Island, by DeLong. We collected one (USNM 495958) and saw another at the same place 18 September 1965. The specimen, an immature male weighing 11.2 g, was not identifiable to subspecies. These are the first Pribilof records.

**Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra sitkensis*).**—The first record of this species for the Pribilofs is a female (USNM 476195) W. A. Sladen collected on St. Paul 22 July 1961. We saw a male and a female (or immature male) at Staraya Artil, St. George Island 31 July 1964. All attempts to collect them failed. This crossbill has not been previously reported in the literature from islands in the Bering Sea although there was an invasion on St. Lawrence Island during the summer of 1964 (F. Fay, MS). These are the first Pribilof records.

**Common Loon (*Gavia immer*).**—A Common Loon, seen by Thompson just offshore on the sea near Staraya Artil, St. George Island on 20 May 1968, provides the first Pribilof record. The bird was in breeding plumage and the black bill and other identifying marks were seen clearly with a 25× spotting scope.

**Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*).**—A male Thompson first noted at Zapadni Bay, St. George Island on 15 May 1968 was seen almost daily until 22 May and is the first Pribilof record. At all times it was in the company of two other species of scoters. In Alaska, the Surf Scoter is known to breed only on the coasts of the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean and in the Upper Yukon Valley (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959: 233).

**Arctic Warbler (*Phylloscopus borealis*).**—We identified this Old World warbler on St. George Island 21 July 1966, but were unable to collect it. This species is a common summer resident in western Alaska and is recorded on migration from St. Lawrence Island and St. Matthew Island in the Bering Sea (Gabrielson and Lincoln, 1959: 678), but this is the first record for the Pribilofs.

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