

### The First Record of *Locustella lanceolata* for North America

THEODORE G. TOBISH, JR.

Box 4-662, Anchorage, Alaska 99509 USA

An unprecedented passage of Lanceolated Warblers (*Locustella lanceolata*) occurred in June and July 1984 on Attu Island (52°49'N, 173°10'E) in the western Aleutian Islands, Alaska. At least 25 individuals of this eastern palearctic species were recorded on the southeast perimeter of Attu Island from Massacre Bay to Temnac Valley, 4 June to 15 July. Although observers were present on Attu into September, no warblers were observed after 15 July. The maximum one-day count was 11 birds on 8 June. Two or 3 adjacent singing males in several locations established "clustered" territories. Most individuals were observed within the *Elymus arenarius*-*Heracleum lanatum*-dominated community of the upper beach terrace; a few birds sang inland in *Salix* thickets. One territorial bird was observed carrying dried blades of *Elymus* on 9 June. These warblers typically sang from dawn (0600) to midday (1400) and from 2300 to 0200. Photographs of several of these warblers are on file at the University of Alaska Museum. An adult male was collected on 9 June (UAM 5005, 13.3 g, light to moderate fat in the furcula, left testis 8.5 × 5.0 mm, right testis 8.25 × 5.75 mm). It was actively singing from a defended territory adjacent to a second male's territory. Both territories were 30 m from the upper edge of sand beach, in *Elymus* and *Heracleum* on the north shore of Casco Cove.

Monotypic *Locustella lanceolata* breeds in northern Asia from the Urals to Kamchatka, the Kurile Islands, and northern Japan, and it winters across most of southern Asia from India to the Andaman and Greater Sunda islands and the Malay Peninsula (Vaurie 1959). This record appears to be the first east of central Kamchatka (Dement'ev and Gladkov 1954).

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### Differential Distribution of Wintering Brant by Necklace Type

LARRY D. VANGILDER<sup>1</sup> AND LOREN M. SMITH<sup>2</sup>

Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, Drawer E, Aiken, South Carolina 29801 USA

Abraham et al. (1983) demonstrated that positive assortative mating by necklace type, the white feather pattern around the neck, occurs among Brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*) breeding at East Bay, Southampton Island, N.W.T. They also suggested that differential distribution of Brant by necklace type also may occur on the wintering grounds. We tested the "differential distribution" hypothesis by collecting Brant on three major wintering areas along the Atlantic Coast: 1) Nassau County, Long Island, New

York; 2) Cape May County, New Jersey; and 3) Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge and near Folley Creek, Accomac County, Virginia (Smith et al. 1985). Brant were shot in bays and estuaries in the three locations, except for 18 birds that were cannon-netted on golf courses on Long Island. Collections were made during a 2-week period in late January 1984 so that Brant movements among the three locations were minimal.

Upon collection, sex and age were determined for each bird (Penkala 1977, Kirby et al. 1983) and necklace type was scored (by LDV) according to the system of Boyd and Maltby (1979). The completeness of the necklace was scored with birds "in hand" as: ½ = very incomplete, 1 = incomplete front and back, 1½ = incomplete either front or back, or 2 = white necklace completely encircles neck. In May 1984, approximately 700 Brant died on a Long Island golf course

<sup>1</sup> Present address: Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland 20708 USA.

<sup>2</sup> Present address: Department of Range and Wildlife Management, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409 USA.