billed Gulls *(Larus delawarensis)*, Black-crowned Night Herons *(Nycticorax nycticorax)* , and Cattle Egrets *(Bubulcus ibis)* nest in addition to the Herring Gulls and Great Blue Herons. At the colony at Gravelly Island, Lake Michigan, almost-fledged young were counted as an indication of productivity per nest July 12, 1980. There were 125 chicks and 87 nests, for an average of 1 43 per nest. On the same day at the same location there were four recent nests with 1-2 eggs each. The latest nesting cormorants were those on Gull Island, Lake Michigan. There were two nests and six chicks there on August 23, 1980. Similar late nestings were seen in 1976 at Fish Island, Lake Michigan, the first year the cormorants nested there.

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A North American record of the Asiatic Marbled Murrelet

(Brachyramphus marmoratus perdix)

Daniel R. Jehl and Joseph R. Jehl, Jr.

On August 9, 1981, at Mono Lake, Mono County, California, DRJ found a Marbled Murrelet *(Brachyramphus marmoratus)* in breeding plumage washed ashore on a beach that had been censused regularly all summer, most recently on August 6. JRJ, who prepared the specimen as a study skin, (San Diego Natural History Museum no. 41544; Fig. 1) estimated that it had been dead for 1½ days. The bird was an adult male, testes 10 × 3 mm; it was emaciated, lacking subcutaneous fat, and its stomach was empty.

In the field we recognized the murrelet as being unusually large. S. I. Bond and G. McCaskie compared it with reference material in the San Diego Natural History Museum and, on the basis of a description by Ridgway (1919), identified it as the asiatic race *B.m. perdix*. The identification was confirmed by Spencer G. Sealy.

Formerly recognized as a distinct species *(Brachyramphus perdix)* the Asiatic Marbled Murrelet has a distinct white eye-ring, lacks rufous tones on the upper parts in breeding plumage (Ridgway 1919), and is larger than the North American race *(B.m. marmoratus)*.

Dimensions of the Mono Lake specimen are: wing (flat) 146 mm; exposed culmen 22.3 mm; tarsus, 17.9 mm, weight 204 g (emaciated). Dimensions of breeding male *B.m. marmoratus* from British Columbia (Sealy 1975) are: wing (flat) 128-140 (134.2) mm, N = 25; exposed culmen 13.2-17.4 (15.5) mm, N = 38; tarsus 15.1-17.6 (16.2) mm, N = 37; weight 196.2-232.2 (218.5) g, N = 10.

Although the nest of the Asiatic Marbled Murrelet was discovered prior to that of the American form, the Asiatic bird is less well known. Its breeding range seems to be concentrated along the east coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula and on the mainland coast of the Sea of Okhotsk (Dement'ev and Gladov, 1951: 245-47). The closest nesting locality is approximately 6000 km from Mono Lake.

There are no published records of the Asiatic Marbled Murrelet in North America. Apparently the only previous inland report for a Marbled Murrelet anywhere in North America away from the immediate proximity of the breeding grounds of *B. m. marmoratus* (which may be as much as 40 km inland along the west coast) is from Quebec, where one was shot by a hunter in November 1979 (David and Gosselin, 1980). Fortunately, that report included a photograph with a ruled scale, which showed that the Quebec specimen was also large and possessed a white-eye ring Our suspicion that it represented an unrecognized example of *perdix* was confirmed by S. G. Sealy, who had anticipated our findings and had already examined the specimen in conjunction with his studies of the distribution and morphology of *Brachyramphus* murrelets.

Alcids are extremely rare inland and only two species, Dovekie *(Alle alle)* and Ancient Murrelet *(Synthliboramphus antiquus)* occur there with appreciable frequency. Almost all records seem to be associated with periods of severe coastal storm and poor visibility that occur during the late fall and early spring migration periods (Munyer 1965, Verbeek 1966; Murphy and Vogt, 1933). While that explanation may be relevant to the appearance of *perdix* in Quebec in November, it seems unlikely to apply to the Mono Lake specimen, which appeared in late summer following a calm and storm-free period that had persisted for the previous month in northern California.

We are grateful to Suzanne I. Bond, Guy McCaskie, and Spencer G. Sealy for their help in preparation of this report.

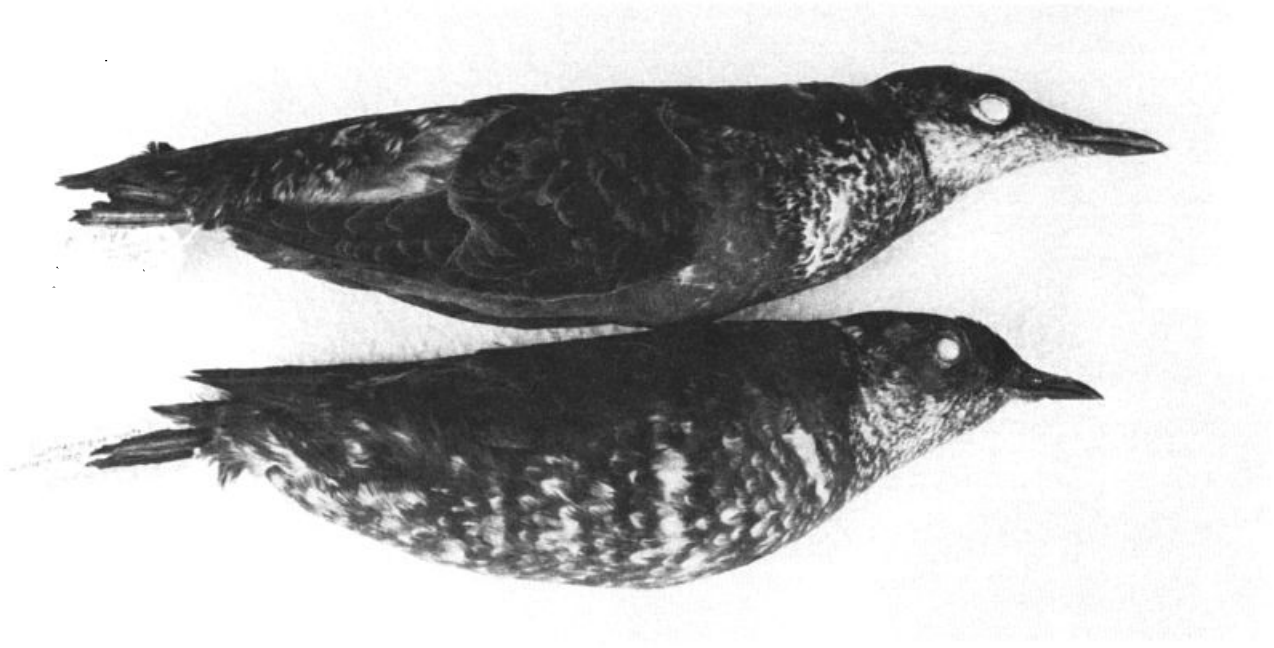

Figure 1. *Asiatic Marbled Murrelet,* Brachyramphus marmoratus perdix *(top) from Mono Lake, California, compared with a specimen of the North America race* B. m. marmoratus.

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First nest record of Collared Swift in the Greater Antilles

Allen G. Turner

FROM APRIL TO JUNE, 1975, I had several opportunities to observe a Collared Swift, *(Streptoprocne [Cypseloides] zonaris)* nesting in a limestone ravine of the Rio Mulito in the extreme southwestern part of the Dominican Republic. In April I first noticed a swift's nest with two eggs, located in a small oval niche in the rock face near a cascade entering a pool known as "Charco de la Corona." Only by swimming the pool could I reach the nest, a saucer-shaped structure composed mostly of moss.

Annabelle Stockton Dod of the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural in Santo Domingo encouraged me to revisit the site in order surely to identify the nesting bird. On April 20, 1979, I found another nest with two eggs in the same niche. This time I flushed an incubating bird. As it flew off the nest, I saw clearly the white collar, confirming ownership of the nest.

As far as is known, this is the first description of the Collared Swift nest in the Greater Antilles.

I thank James Bond and Annabelle Dod for helping me with this note.

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