

New bird records from Guadeloupe and its dependencies.—Guadeloupe, an overseas department of France, includes several islands of the Lesser Antilles near 16° 15' N, 61° 30' W. Guadeloupe proper dominates the archipelago with an area of 943 square km. The highest mountain of the Lesser Antilles, La Soufrière, rises to 1,467 m on the south side of the island. A narrow tidal channel separates Grande Terre, a limestone-coral island, from Guadeloupe proper. Grande Terre occupies 570 square km, but rises to less than 153 m in altitude. This complex of Guadeloupe proper and Grande Terre is usually known as Guadeloupe. A number of nearby isles are known as dependencies. Marie Galante lies 26 km southeast of Guadeloupe and covers 150 square km. Desirade, 9 km east of Grande Terre, occupies 28 square km. A group of islands known as the Iles des Saintes occupies 14 square km 11 km south of Guadeloupe proper.

Early work on Guadeloupe is adequately reviewed by Danforth (1939). Pinchon (1963) summarizes work in the French West Indies, and Bond (1956a) reports extensively on the West Indies as a whole. Vaurie (1961) reported recently on the Iles des Saintes.

From 14 September 1969 until 15 December 1969, the author studied on Guadeloupe in a program sponsored by Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana. Casual observations were made throughout the period, and a deliberate study of the land bird population was carried out from 29 October to 15 December. The author visited Terre-de-haut of the Iles des Saintes on 8 and 9 November, Marie Galante from 28 to 30 November, and Desirade from 1 to 3 December.

GADELOUPE PROPER

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*).—On 22 November I watched one male and three females for 6 minutes in the windswept rain forest on Soufrière at an altitude of 1,142 m. Both sexes showed the white wing spot. Bond (1956a) reports this species east to St. Croix.

Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*).—On 20 November I heard and subsequently saw a Yellowthroat for 20 minutes at the Grand Etang in marshy vegetation above Capesterre. The bird had a grayish mask like that of the immature male. Bond (1956a, 1959) reports this species from Puerto Rico, St. Croix, and Tobago. Bond (pers. comm.) agreed that *G. trichas* seems likely in view of the location and the habitat, although a specimen is needed for verification.

GRANDE TERRE

Guadeloupe Woodpecker (*Melanerpes herminieri*).—I found three at two locations south of Morne à l'eau on 13 and 14 November. Bond (1956a) and Pinchon (1963) report this species for Guadeloupe proper, but Pinchon (pers. comm.) suggested to me prior to this find that they probably were not present on Grande Terre.

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*).—From 11 to 13 November seven were at three locations near Morne à l'eau. Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) were nearby in each case. Bond (1956b) lists dates for the Bank Swallow in the West Indies until 30 October and suggests that some may winter in the southern or eastern islands, but this is the first autumn sight record for Guadeloupe. Both Bond (1956a) and Pinchon (1963) list spring records for Guadeloupe.

Tropical Mockingbird (*Mimus gilvus*).—Bond (1967) reports two seen by Margaret Hundley on Grande Terre and he questioned whether this may indicate an established population. On 25 October and 4 December, a hike of 6.5 km through pastures between Saint Francois and Pointe des Chateaux yielded at least 13, mostly

males in song. They seemed limited to grassy pastures with scattered trees, and were not found in unpastured thickets.

Grassland Yellow-Finch (*Sicalis luteola*).—I saw and photographed 15 on pastures of Usine Beauport near Port Louis on 2 and 6 November. On 11 November some 20 were in song in treeless pastures northwest of Morne à l'eau. Bond (1956b) reports this species from Martinique, and Pinchon (1963) suggests that it might spread into Marie Galante and Grande Terre.

MARIE GALANTE

American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*).—Bond (1956a) and Pinchon (1963) report this species from Guadeloupe, but not from Marie Galante. On 29 November the manager of a hotel in Grand Bourg showed me an American Golden Plover that he had shot earlier that month.

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).—Bond (1956a) reports this species from Guadeloupe and Pinchon (1963) mentions it for the dependencies. The same man in Grand Bourg showed me a specimen of this species said to have been killed in late October.

DESIRADE

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*).—On 1 and 3 December I saw one among goats near Baie Mahault.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).—On 3 December one appeared near Baie Mahault.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*).—On 3 December I found one near Baie Mahault.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*).—On 2 December seven were near Grande Anse, and one was on the plateau near Ravine Rivière. On 3 December I found several flocks of more than 20 on each east-facing hill on the east side of the island. Pinchon (1953) mentions nothing of Barn Swallows on Desirade, though Bond (1956a) lists them as a general migrant throughout the Lesser Antilles.

Tropical Mockingbird (*Mimus gilvus*).—I located a pair and an additional male in song on 2 December on the southwest coast. This find is not surprising in view of their presence on Petite Terre (Bond, 1959) only 12 km away.

Carib Grackle (*Quiscalus lugubris*).—On 2 December I saw one well at the west side of Grande Anse, and I carefully compared it with Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*). Pinchon (1963) points out that no grackles had been found on Desirade.

ILES DES SAINTES

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*).—Vaurie (1961) mentions no scolopacids for the Saintes. I saw two Spotted Sandpipers and four "peeps" (Calidriiinae) near the eastern side of Terre-de-haut on 9 November. Most previous observers visited the Iles des Saintes in either July or February, and hence missed these species.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*).—Vaurie (1961) does not list this species for the Saintes, but Pinchon (1963) mentions the Saintes as some of the French islands that the Gray Kingbird inhabits. On 9 November I saw one on Terre-de-haut, and found a specimen in a souvenir shop that the proprietor claimed was taken on the Iles des Saintes.

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Observations at a Long-billed Curlew nest.—Palmer (Pp. 183-184 in *The shorebirds of North America* (G. D. Stout, Ed.), New York, Viking Press, 1967) notes how little we know of the breeding behavior of the Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*). With this in mind I report the following observations made at a nest I found 2 miles south and 13 miles east of Rockport, Weld County, Colorado on 1 May 1969.

At 10:05 that morning I saw two curlews standing 0.5 m apart, facing in opposite directions, and tossing nesting material sideways to a nest between them. One had a noticeably longer bill and a much lighter body color than its mate. Grinnell and Hunt (*Condor*, 31: 62, 1929) note that the female of this species has "a longer bill and a much pinker flush over the body" than the male. Thus it seems likely that my longer-billed bird was the female, but as I did not actually sex the birds, I shall refer to them as L and S. At 10:10 L slowly walked away and S continued to toss. At 10:30, with S still tossing and occasionally sitting down slowly and L feeding 100 m away, I approached to check the nest.

Upon my approach S ran away with tail lowered and spread and wings hanging out to the sides with their tips dragging the ground. Bent (*Life histories of North American shore birds*, U. S. Natl. Mus., Bull. 146, 1929, pp. 100-101) describes this "feigning" and Bannerman (*The birds of the British Isles*, vol. 9, London, Oliver and Boyd, 1960) reports similar behavior for the European Curlew (*N. arquata*). After running 50 m in this posture, S suddenly flew and gave the loud "cur-lee e e e . . . u" call that Palmer (*ibid.*: 184) describes.

The nest contained one egg, which I marked uniquely (as I did the three successive eggs). The nest cup, which was 190 mm in diameter and 45 mm deep, contained a few pieces of buffalo grass (*Buchloe* sp.) and lichen (*Parmelia molliuscula*).