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GOLDEN EAGLE NEST ON
KODIAK ISLAND, ALASKA

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On 18 July 1975 a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) nest was reported to the staff at the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Later that day, the nest was located from the air at approximately 200 m elevation, in the rocky crags between Fraser Lake and Akalura Lake, 5.6 km from Olga Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska (154° 08'W, 57° 12'N). A single young was all that was seen in the nest; it was estimated to be 8-10 weeks of age from the appearance of its tail and wing feathers. I flew over the site on 31 July, and saw the eaglet on a ledge about 10 m from the nest. On

7 August, the young bird was gone. The adults were not seen during any of our visits around the nesting site.

This is the first Golden Eagle nest reported and found on Kodiak Island. Bailey (Condor 77:207-208, 1975) reported a nest in the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge, and a nest has been reported from Tustumena Glacier on the Kenai Peninsula (Univ. of Alaska Records). Staff of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge have kept nesting records of Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) at Karluk Lake since 1952. Aerial surveys of nesting Bald Eagles on the entire refuge since 1963 have found from 84 to 195 active nests per year.

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FIRST RECORD OF A BLACKPOLL
WARBLER FOR THE GALÁPAGOS

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AND

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On 16 May 1976, we mist-netted a Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*) on Daphne Major Island in the Galápagos Archipelago. The only other parulid known from the Galápagos is the endemic subspecies of the

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia aureola*; M. Harris, A field guide to the birds of Galápagos, Collins, London, 1974). The Blackpoll Warbler regularly winters in South America, but has seldom been seen west of the Andes. A single individual was collected near Valdivia, Chile, in June 1858, although Bent (Life histories of North American wood warblers. U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 203, 1953) suggested that this may have been a bird released from captivity. The nearest records to the Galápagos have been in or to the east of the Andes in Ecuador and Colombia (Bent 1953).

The bird was in male breeding plumage, and appeared to be in good physical condition apart from

minor feather wear. It was photographed, measured (weight, 10.6 g; flattened wing chord, 80 mm; tarsus, 17.1 mm; culmen length, nares to tip, 8.2 mm) and released with British Museum band BJ80002 on the right leg and a red celluloid band on the left leg. These data and five color slides have been deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

The Blackpoll Warbler is well known for its long migration and tendency to wander (L. Griscom and A. Sprunt, The warblers of North America, Devon-Adair, New York, 1957). The individual we caught was presumably lost, perhaps during spring migration.

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A SECOND BREEDING RECORD FOR THE GREY-HOODED GULL (*LARUS CIRROCEPHALUS*) ON THE COAST OF PERU

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AND
NATASHA ATKINS

The Grey-hooded Gull (*Larus cirrocephalus*) is known to breed at only one locality west of the Andes, a small coastal pond named Laguna Chica (14°11'S, 76°17'W) in the Departamento de Ica, Peru (Tovar and Ashmole, *Condor* 72:119, 1970). We report here a second and larger colony, 56 km north of Laguna Chica, in Pampa Agua Santa, Departamento de Ica (13°40'S, 76°10'W).

We visited Laguna Chica on 31 May and 17 June 1978 and found seven occupied nests on each visit. It seemed unlikely that the 50–100 Grey-hooded Gulls in the Pisco-Paracas area of Ica all bred at Laguna Chica, and we looked for additional colonies during the course of other fieldwork. On 19 July 1978, while exploring the backroads of the town of San Clemente, just north of the Pisco River, we came across a colony in a small (approximately 8 ha) irrigation reservoir at

the boundary of Agua Santa marsh and the surrounding desert. From an adjacent hillside we counted 26 adults on apparent nest structures and a total of 76 when we flushed the colony. We saw four large, unfledged young. On 22 July we returned and counted 34 adults on nest sites and 86 when flushed. Nine large young were seen away from nests.

Like Laguna Chica, this unnamed pond is shallow (.3–.5 m) and small. The nests were stick platforms in the water or herbaceous material on man-made dikes that intersect the pond. Nests were 3 to 30 m apart. Cattle and human tracks were visible on the bottom of the pond, suggesting that quicksand is not as prevalent here as in other parts of the marsh. Nevertheless, the water's depth may be sufficient to discourage predation by foxes (*Dusicyon sechurae*). The discovery of this colony suggests that additional colonies may be found in rather small ponds.

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A SEVEN-EGG CLUTCH FOR THE COOPER'S HAWK

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Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*) normally lay four to five eggs. Six-egg clutches occasionally occur (Bent, Life histories of North American birds of prey, Part 1, Bull. U.S. Natl. Mus. 167:115, 1937). Of 266 clutches at the Western Foundation of Verte-

brate Zoology, Los Angeles, California, only seven contain six eggs; none contain more (Lloyd F. Kiff, pers. comm.).

On 3 June 1976 we climbed to a Cooper's Hawk nest which proved to contain seven eggs, a probable record for this species. The nest was about 12 m up in a sycamore tree (*Platanus wrightii*) along the wash bed of an ephemeral stream on the east slopes of the Baboquivari Mountains, Pima Co., Arizona.

This exceptionally large clutch may have been produced by more than one female, as independently suggested by Heinz K. Meng (pers. comm.) and Noel F. R. Snyder (pers. comm.), both of whom have extensive field experience with Cooper's Hawks. However, during two visits to the nest (14 May and 3