

Additional Returns and Recoveries of North American Birds Banded in Southern Mexico.—Ely (*Bird-Banding*, 44: 228-229, 1973) reported 29 one-year returns of birds banded in southern Mexico in 1971-72. One species, the Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), with two returns should be deleted from that list. Five species of *Myiarchus* winter at one banding site and a recent return indicates that at least one and perhaps more of the "Great" Crested Flycatchers banded in 1971-72 were in fact Wied's Crested Flycatcher (*M. tyrannulus*).

This note is a compilation of all winter returns of North American species banded in Chiapas and Oaxaca since 1971-72. Banding in subsequent winters (72-73, 73-74, 74-75 and 76-77) has increased the total number of winter returns to 102 involving 17 species. Four species were added since 1973—Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*), Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*), White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*) and Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*). Winter returns of the last two, although not unexpected, are apparently the first reported from the tropics.

Although banding operations have been in the same areas each winter, the amount of netting time has varied with local weather conditions and the amount of human interference. Additionally, resident human activities at all sites have gradually altered habitat conditions until samples from successive winters are no longer comparable. Although the areas may be sampled occasionally in the future, formal studies were terminated with the 1976-77 winter season.

The overall return rate remained about the same as reported in 1973. Over the five-year period, 17% of all banded birds were recaptured at the same wintering site during at least one subsequent season (Table 1). When a bird returned two

TABLE 1.
Winter returns of North American birds banded in southern Mexico.

	Number of seasons between banding and last return					Total individuals returned	banded
	1	2	3	4	5		
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	—	—	1	—	—	1	9
Least Flycatcher	7	4	2	—	—	13	50
Gray Catbird	1	—	1	—	1	3	37
Wood Thrush	5 ¹	4	1	—	1	11	157
White-eyed Vireo	1	—	—	—	—	1	14
Solitary Vireo	2	—	1	—	—	3	12
Black-and-white Warbler	2	—	—	—	—	2	15
Worm-eating Warbler	5	1	—	—	—	6	18
Magnolia Warbler	2	4 ¹	—	—	—	6	33
Black-throated Green Warbler	—	1 ¹	—	—	—	1	8
Ovenbird	8	1	3	1	—	13	79
Kentucky Warbler	3	2	1	—	—	6	48
MacGillivray's Warbler	1	3 ¹	2	—	—	6	29
Yellow-breasted Chat	9	5	2	—	—	16	41
Hooded Warbler	4	3	—	—	—	7	19
Wilson's Warbler	2	1	—	—	—	3	49
Painted Bunting	3 ¹	1	1	—	—	5	18
Totals	55	30	15	1	2	103	636

¹One bird died at this time.

or more seasons only, the latest is indicated. This number would undoubtedly have been larger had it been possible to visit the banding sites in 1975-76. Although two of the original 214 birds banded in 1971-72 were recaptured the fifth season after banding, none was recaptured during each intervening season.

Two recoveries from the Chiapas banding are worth noting. An Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) banded 26 km north of Ocozocoautla on 26 December 1973 was found dead at Garden (Farm) Lake, near Ely, Minnesota on 25 May 1974. Tom Michels reported that the bird died from flying into the glass front of his A-frame cabin. A Black-throated Green Warbler banded 26 km north of Ocozocoautla on 27 December 1973 returned there on 15 March 1975 and was then found dead at the same locality on 26 March 1976. Sr. Miguel Alvarez del Toro reported that the bird was suspended from a branch by a "spina" between the leg and band.

The above return data from relatively small samples indicate the marked fidelity of some North American species to their wintering areas and suggest results that might be obtained from a long-range study at a stable, protected and more permanent site.

Banding was authorized by the U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory and the Direccion General de la Fauna Silvestre. Persons assisting on one or more trips since 1973 were: David Ely, Jan Ely, Richard Hill, Jerry Johnson, Eulalia Lewis, Arthur Nonhoff, Tom Shane, Jerry Wilson and Craig Winter. We also thank Nich Anderson and Sr. Miguel Alvarez del Toro for assistance and hospitality in Chiapas.—CHARLES A. ELY, PATRICIA J. LATAS, AND RENNE R. LOHOEFENER, *Department of Biology, Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays, Kansas 67601*. Received 16 April 1977, accepted 2 May 1977.

Close Nesting, a Result of Polygyny in Herring Gulls.—During censuses in two Michigan Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) colonies in 1975 and 1976, we recorded 13 pairs of nests that were unusually close together. The rims of these nests either were united on one side, touching, or almost touching. Distance between centers of each pair of juxtaposed nests ranged from 0.3 to 0.5 m, whereas the mean distance between single nests in these colonies was 4.9 m. Each of the immediately adjacent nests contained eggs, but clutches were of unequal size (three or four eggs in one; two in the other). Adult-plumaged gulls attended all of the paired nests.

Our observations of marked birds documented that polygyny occurred in at least one and probably in the remaining 12 instances. In 1975, four "double nests" were found at the Calcite Colony (Rogers City, Presque Isle Co.). Six territories in this colony contained double nests in 1976 and three others were recorded on Hat Island (Charlevoix Co.). Three adults (two females and one male) attending a double nest on Hat Island were captured, color-marked and sexed by a measurement formula developed by Shugart (in prep.). One nest contained three medium brown eggs and one light brown egg; the other had two light brown eggs. This suggests that both females laid eggs. All three gulls participated in incubation. One medium brown egg hatched on 21 May and the other two hatched on 22 May. The three adults continued incubating the remaining light brown eggs and brooded chicks at either nest until 24 May.

Behavior of the two females and one male attending this double nest was observed and photographed for 33.25 hrs from 20 to 24 May. The trio was present on territory for 66.9% (22.25 hrs) of the total observation time, during which all three birds participated in incubation and parental care at both nests. The respective proportion of the 22.25 hrs spent by each of the three gulls (Female 1, Female 2, and Male 1) incubating at each nest (E or W) and loafing on territory was as follows: Female 1—36.1% (482 min) at Nest E, 12.6% (168 min) at Nest W, and 51.3% (685 min) on territory; Female 2—29.6% (395 min), 28.5% (380 min), and 41.9% (560 min); Male 1—6.8% (91 min), 38.0% (507 min), and 55.2% (737 min). Chicks begged an equal number of times from each adult. Females 1 and 2 each fed chicks 13 times but the male fed them only six times. Long Calls were given on 30 occasions during observations. In 28 of these instances, all three gulls called synchronously.

By 30 May, the three light brown eggs were no longer incubated and pipping had not occurred. Shugart opened the three eggs and found no sign of development, which suggests that fertilization had not occurred.