

Table 1. Winter Distribution of Migrant Wood Warblers of Eastern North America (continued)

1x = one record from region * = 1 specimen com = "common" vc = "very common" fc = "fairly common" unc = "uncommon" TV = Transient C = Colombia V = Venezuela E = Ecuador B = Brazil P = Peru GA = Greater Antilles LA = Lesser Antilles Mex = Mexico Pan = Panama CR = Costa Rica Ba = Bahamas Bo = Bolivia GC = Gulf Coast WI = West Indies CA = Central America YP = Yucatan Peninsula WR = winter resident							
SPECIES	All Wintering Areas (A.O.U. 1957)	West Indies (Bond 1971)	Trinidad & Tobago (ffrench 1976)	Panama (Ridgely 1976)	Rancho Grande (Schaeffer 1964)	Surinam (Haverschmidt 1968)	South Am (de Schaunsee 1970)
<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i> (Mourning)	Nicaragua-C-V accidental on Puerto Rico	vagrant Puerto Rico = 1x New Providence = 1x	0	TV = fc WR = unc	1x	0	C,V,E
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i> (Common Yellowthroat)	GS-Pan GA-LA Tobago = casual	WR = com LA = casual	2x 1*	WR = rare	0	0	V = 1x C = 2x Tobago = 1x
<i>Icteria virens</i> (Yellow-breasted Chat)	Mex-Pan	vagrant Grand Bahama, Cuba; Bimini	0	WR = unc	0	0	0
<i>Wilsonia citrinia</i> (Hooded)	Mex-CR	TV = unc WR = rare LA = casual	1x	WR = rare	0	0	V = casual Trinidad
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i> (Wilson's)	GS-Mex-CA-C	vagrant on Cuba Grand Bahama New Providence	0	abundant	0	0	0
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i> (Canada)	C-V-P	vagrant on Cuba Puerto Rico-Ba Virgin Islands	0	TV = fc WR = rare	0	0	C,V,E,P,B
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> (American Redstart)	Mex-E-B-V Surinam GA-LA	winters thruout mainly in GA	com	TV = fc WR = unc	com	rare	C,V,E,B Guyana Surinam

DISTRIBUTION

Prairie Warbler at Trinidad

Allan R. Keith

AT APPROXIMATELY 7:00 a.m. on March 21, 1978, the writer was birding along the dike bordering the Black River in the Laventille Marsh section of Caroni Swamp, just south of Port of Spain, Trinidad. The principal object of the visit to this locality was to look for Masked Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) which had been present there the previous spring. Aside from the latter species, the only other warblers seen in the area were a Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*) and what appeared to be a group of three Yellow Warblers (*Dendroica petechia*). With the sun at my back, I observed this group foraging in low trees at eye level approximately 15 m in front of me. On closer inspection, one of these birds proved to be a Prairie

Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*). It was not a strongly-marked individual, leading to the suspicion that it was a female, and possibly a first-year bird. It exhibited typical behavior, characteristically wagging its tail; it was not heard to sing. It remained in view affording a leisurely study for at least five minutes before moving off.

Unfortunately, there were no other observers who could be contacted in time to confirm the observation, which appears to be the first for Trinidad, according to Richard P. ffrench (*pers. comm.*). James Bond (*Birds of the West Indies*, 1961, p. 199) writes of an occurrence of Prairie Warbler as close as Martinique, approximately 250 miles to the

north. R. M. de Schauensee (*A Guide to the Birds of South America*, 1970, p. 433) indicates that it has occurred casually at Aruba.

In the second edition of his "Guide to the Birds of Trinidad and Tobago" (1976), ffrench lists nine species of wood warblers that breed in North America that have been added to the list of Trinidad birds on the basis of sight records since 1957, mostly since 1966. In addition two other species have been recorded at Tobago; and at least one more, the Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), has been recorded at Trinidad since 1976 ("Living World", 1977-78, p. 11). Given the recent increase in field work in Trinidad and the number of other species of vagrant warblers found there, it is no real surprise to discover a species such as the Prairie Warbler there which winters routinely in the West Indies.

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