

sound of Long-billed Curlews giving their warning calls was heard. Soon several Black-billed Magpies joined the curlews in a noisy chorus. Must be a coyote around, I thought, as magpies often follow the coyotes. My horse had been standing outside the corral waiting to be let in. Suddenly he gave a loud snort and galloped away to the far corner of his pasture. He's not afraid of coyotes, so I hurried outside to see what was causing a disturbance. Standing partly hidden behind a slab fence, I looked across the horse pasture and saw the back of a tawny animal about the size of a large collie dog coming through the tall waving grass. It came up to the corral and stuck its head through the rails. It was a Bobcat, only 16 feet away from me across the small west corral. I moved slightly, the Bobcat noticed me, then he trotted up to the feedstacks through the centre of the yard between house and barn and disappeared into a grove of maple trees.

As Bobcats are extremely shy animals, I was surprised to see one come around occupied buildings in the daytime, acting as unconcerned as a barn cat would be. My guide books describe the Bobcat as tawny with spots and streaks, shorter ear tufts than a Lynx. Tail black on upperside only and striped with black or brown, whereas the Lynx has a complete black tip on the tail and the tail is not striped.

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A HOODED WARBLER RECORD IN THE EASTERN QU'APPELLE VALLEY

On 3 July 1995 I was making my last mist net check in a Monitoring Avian Productivity and Survivorship (MAPS) study area in the Qu'Appelle Valley north of Whitewood. I was closing all the nets and found a lone

bird in the last net. At first glance I thought it was a male Wilson's Warbler because it had a black cap. I thought this was early in the summer for Wilson's Warbler to show up, but I had caught them before this. When I reached into the mist net to free the bird, I realized this was not a normal Wilson's Warbler. It felt too large — and then I saw the white tail spots. I knew then that this was a species I had never before seen.

I carefully extracted the bird and placed it in the bird bag knowing that too often it is the rare birds that seem to escape prematurely before banding and recording. Once back at the banding area, I checked through my reference material, and it was clear I had caught a female Hooded Warbler. This female had an extensive black cap extending from its eye back to its neck. As well, it had a faint black necklace. The plumage and wing measurements fit the species' description.

Perhaps more interesting was the brood patch on this bird. The skin was vascularized with some fluid buildup. It is unlikely this bird was breeding in the study area as I had not seen any males or heard their song in the area. After I released the bird, it did not reappear on subsequent mist netting and other outings in the area.

I have often caught unusual birds at the height of breeding season — species like Tennessee Warbler, Nashville Warbler and Yellow-breasted Chat — unusual because they are out of their normal breeding range. This species, however, is way out of its normal breeding range of eastern United States and the extreme south of Ontario. There are two other confirmed records of Hooded Warblers in Saskatchewan.

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