Table 3: Peregrine Productivity in the Chicagoland Area

Site	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
125 S. Wacker Chicago, IL	1 egg 0 hatch 0 fledge	3 eggs 2 hatch 2 fledge	4 eggs 2 eggs* 0 hatch 1 hatch 1 fledge	4 eggs 3 hatch 0 fledge	4 eggs 2 hatch 0 fledge	4 eggs 3 hatch 3 fledge
Evanston, IL			? eggs ? hatch 2 or 3 fledge			
East Chicago, IN			? eggs ? hatch 3 fledge	? eggs 3 eggs* 0 hatch 2 hatch 2 fledge	? eggs ? hatch 1 fledge	? eggs 4 hatch 2 fledge
Gary, IN				? eggs ? hatch at least 1 fledge	4 or 5 eggs 3 hatch 2 fledge	4 eggs 2 hatch 1 fledge
Brit Centre Chicago, IL						? eggs 0 hatch 0 fledge

* second nest attempt after first failed

First Illinois Record of MacGillivray's Warbler, with a Summary of Eastern North American Records and Notes on Identification

By Laurence C. Binford and David F. DeSante

While conducting research at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, each of us independently discovered a specimen of MacGillivray's Warbler (*Oporornis tolmiei*) that represents the first valid record for Illinois (Bohlen 1989). It is an adult male study skin (FMNH 150937) collected by Dr. W. S. Strode on 15 May 1915 at Lewistown, Fulton County. Originally identified by Strode as a Connecticut Warbler (*O. agilis*), the bird was later cataloged into the L. B. Bishop collection (No. 27457) as a MacGillivray's, and finally (1942) into the Field Museum as a Mourning Warbler (*O. philadelphia*).

The specimen is a typical adult male MacGillivray's Warbler in all respects. We find no evidence of hybridization with the Mourning Warbler (see Cox 1973, Patti and Myers 1976, Hall 1979). The flattened wing measures 58.3 mm and tail 53.5 mm, giving a wing-minus-tail value of 4.8, which is in the lower range for male MacGillivray's (range 2-14.6) and well below the minimum for Mourning (10-18) or Connecticut (20-27) (Lanyon and Bull 1967, Kowalski 1983). The tail measurement is greater than the maximum, 53 mm, for 65 male Mournings and close to the mean of 54.3 mm for 87 MacGillivray's (Lanyon and Bull 1967). Kowalski (1983) gives 50.5 mm as the mean for his smaller sample of MacGillivray's.

The specimen's plumage also matches *tolmiei* in the characteristics classically used to differentiate the two species (but see below). Two widely separated, pure white crescents border the eye, one above and one below; each measures about 3 mm long and is widest in the middle. The lores are jet black and form a band 1.9 mm wide at the base of the culmen. The lower throat and upper breast feathers are basally black and widely tipped with white, making this region only moderately darker than the upper throat.

In contrast, most spring adult male Mournings have no white adjacent to the eye; medium to dark gray lores, usually not, or only very narrowly, meeting over the bill; and lower throat and upper breast feathers that, by 15 May, are extensively black, narrowly margined with whitish, forming a black "apron."