

expect predators. Peregrine Falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) and Merlins (*F. columbarius*) seem to appear with large concentrations of shorebirds. Parasitic Jaegers are said to follow the tern migration, and I believe the same can be said for the inland records of Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*) and their arrival with large concentrations of Ring-billed Gulls. As more and more records of inland jaegers occur, hopefully a few new patterns will emerge that will help anticipate the arrival of the various jaegers and provide yet another tool for the difficult task of identification (see Bailey 2001).

Keith McMullen and I last observed the Long-tailed Jaeger on Saturday, 2 October 1999. A violent series of thunderstorms occurred later that afternoon and I was unable to locate the bird the following day.

This is actually the second report of Long-tailed Jaeger for Carlyle Lake. The previous fall, Dr. Fernando Segade, Research Assistant Professor, Department of Cell Biology and Physiology, Washington University School of Medicine, convincingly described an adult Long-tailed Jaeger present at Carlyle Lake on 5 Septem-

ber 1998. This record has not been officially reviewed, but if pursued, it would probably result in a valid record. Only two reports of Long-tailed Jaeger for Illinois are listed in the literature; one a decayed bird at Cairo in November 1876, which was not collected nor properly documented, and another, a museum specimen collected in Washington County 21 October 1893, which was recently reviewed by the Illinois Ornithological Society with differing opinions on its identity (see Stotz 2001).

### Literature Cited

- Bailey, S. D. 2001. Illinois' second confirmed Long-tailed Jaeger with notes on the species identification, behavior, status, and inland migration. *Meadowlark* 10: 84-92.
- Olsen, K.M. and H. Larsson. 1997. *Skuas and jaegers*. Yale University Press, New Haven. 190 pp.
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# Illinois' Second Confirmed Long-tailed Jaeger with Notes on the Species' Identification, Behavior, Status, and Inland Migration

by Steven D. Bailey

Following closely on the heels of, and much like Illinois' first confirmed Long-tailed Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) sighting in the fall of 1999, Illinois' second Long-tailed record began with the observation of two jaegers. This story begins with Clark Olson's observation of two separate jaegers at Lake Chautauqua in Mason County on 10 September 2000. Unfortunately, Olson did not get close enough looks at either bird for a positive identification. Olson's sighting was unknown to Kevin Richmond and Louise Augustine, who, upon seeing one of the two birds the next day, realized immediately they were looking at another Long-tailed Jaeger, the second for Illinois in two years (K. Richmond pers. comm.). Like last year at Lake Carlyle, two birds were being reported, although unlike last year, there were definitely two birds present; several

times both birds were viewed simultaneously, and they were also seen interacting.

One of the birds clearly was a Long-tailed jaeger by the exceptionally close views over a long time period, due to its habit of walking up and down the cross-dike at the lake each day; the identity of the second jaeger was not that easy. It was originally reported as a Pomarine Jaeger (*S. pomarinus*), and was observed and thought to be that species by most of downstate Illinois' more experienced birders as well as several birders from Chicagoland. On 19 September 2000, after closer scrutiny, the bird was tentatively identified as a juvenile Parasitic Jaeger (*S. parasiticus*) by one of the original observers, Kevin Richmond, and H. David Bohlen. Frame-filling photos (see Figure 7) confirmed this identification. This occurrence shows the need for continued