regardless of moon phase.

Conclusion

All the results presented above support the conclusion already reached, viz that the Pauraque comes to the roads because they are favourable places for feeding. The sex ratio of birds on the roads if far from 1:1 would indicate that roads are used for some activity favoured by one sex alone but the ratio is 1:1 for most of the year. When birds in female lumage predominate in the months August - October it is because young birds of both sexes in female plumage accompany their parents on to the roads. Also, the use of the roads at twilight, even during the week preceding New Moon when nights are dark and roads are not favoured by the birds later in the night, seems to support the postulated reason for the attractiveness of the roads, viz that their reflectivity is greater than that of vegetation and that the reflected light attracts insects. There is even preliminary evidence that humans see insects at night better when they stand facing the moon (as does the Pauraque) with the insects between them and the moon than when facing away from the moon with the insect illuminated by the moon.

There is support too for the idea that the birds use the roads as convenient stations from which to call, for at the phase of the moon when calling occurs least, it occurs at the times when the birds are one the roads, viz just after sunset.

However, a new question arises: do the young birds learn to favour the roads by accompanying their parents or is the behaviour genetically determined? It would be possible to answer this question by rearing young birds in isolation and comparing their behaviour with that of birds raised by their parents. Such a programme of experimentation, would, however, be completely beyond my resources.

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Bird Observations in Tobago December 1985 to November 1987

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The most spectacular visitor to Tobago during this period was the Jabiru Stork (*Jabiru mycteria*). The largest of South American storks, this bird stands upright at 1.3 m (nearly 4.5 ft) and has an immense wing span. One individual was seen in Tobago, mainly in Buccoo swamp, between August 1988 and April 1989, not only by myself but by many visitors. Its range covers Central America south to Peru and nothern Argentina, but it rarely reaches the West Indian islands. This is the first record for Tobago. However, during the 1950s a bird visited Grenada where it was subsequently shot (p.c. Fr. Raymund Devas). The same fate may have overtaken the Tobago bird.

A White-necked Jacobin (*Florisuga mellivora*) hummingbird was found nesting at Gilpin Trace in the Main Ridge Forest Reserve in May 1989, the first recorded nest for the subspecies *flabellifera*. The nest was attached to the upper side of a large leaf.

Some interesting records from Buccoo Swamp include a young Scarlet Ibis (*Edocimus ruber*) on 20 Aug. 1989 and Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) on 26 Nov. 1989 and later; the numbers of Black-bellied Whistling-ducks (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) and White-cheeked Pintails (*Anas bahamensis*) have recently increased. It is important that this swamp be preserved if the future of these marsh and swamp birds is to be safeguarded.

Elsewhere in Tobago I had records of a Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) on 11 April 1989 and a Common Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus*) at Moriah in 1988. Both species have been rarely recorded in Tobago. Several nests of the Gray Kningbird (*Tyrannus dominicencis*) were found during May and June 1989. The nests were placed in the lower branches of saman trees in western Tobago.

Finally, an interesting case of predation was observed when a manicou crab (*Pseudothelphusa garmani*) was found eating the chicks of a Blue-crowned Motmot (*Momotus momota*) inside its nest at Gilpin Trace in early 1989. It is not clear whether the crab actually killed the nestlings or was merely feeding on the corpses.

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