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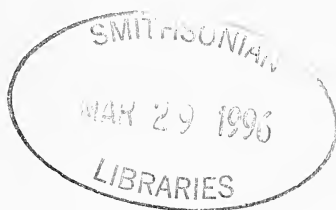
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SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS OF FORAGING AND ROOST SITES USED BY SNAIL KITES AT LAKE KISSIMMEE AND WATER CONSERVATION AREA 3A, FLORIDA

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Abstract.—Although several researchers have studied the numbers of Snail Kites using communal roosts, little information exists on the proportion of the kite population using communal roosts, or the spatial relationship between their foraging areas and roost sites. Foraging Snail Kites were located on Lake Kissimmee and in Water Conservation Area 3A (WCA3A) and followed to their roost sites. Foraging and roost locations were recorded using a Global Positioning System. These data were used to calculate distances from foraging areas to roost sites for 19 kites on Lake Kissimmee and 16 kites in WCA3A. We counted the number of birds using each roost and recorded the vegetation. The distances traveled from foraging sites to roost sites were greater at WCA3A than at Lake Kissimmee. Four kites selected roost sites that were greater distances than alternative communal roosts. Twenty percent of the 35 kites followed from their foraging areas roosted alone, indicating that a significant portion of the population could be uncounted if communal roost counts alone are used to survey populations in Florida. Kites that roosted alone flew shorter distances than those kites who flew to a communal roost.

Willow (*Salix caroliniana*) was the most common substrate used by kites for their roosts, but herbaceous vegetation (cattail, *Typha* spp. and bulrush, *Scirpus californicus*) was used more extensively on Lake Kissimmee. Kites roosting solitarily tended to use herbaceous vegetation compared to communally roosting birds.

The Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis plumbeus*) is a federally-listed endangered raptor that feeds almost exclusively on freshwater apple snails (*Pomacea paludosa*). The Snail Kite is gregarious, apparent in its tendency to nest colonially and roost communally (Sykes 1985, Bennetts et al. 1994, Rumbold and Mihalik 1994). Communal roosts are used most often during nonbreeding periods (Sykes 1982,

Beissinger 1988). Communal roosts in Florida have been used by as few as two individuals to as many as 372 (Takekawa and Beissinger 1989, Sykes 1985). Roost counts, in conjunction with transect surveys, continue to be used to assess kite populations in Florida (Sykes 1982, Rodgers et al. 1988).

Nesting ecology of Snail Kites has received considerable study; however, studies of roosting have focused primarily on times of arrival or departure, direction of flight to and from roost sites, and numbers of kites using roosts (Sykes 1985, Rumbold and Mihalik 1994). With the exception of two birds that were followed from their roost site to their foraging areas (Rumbold and Mihalik 1994), little is known about the spatial relationships between roosting and foraging areas of kites. Here we examine the (1) distances traveled between foraging and roosting sites, (2) spatial configuration of these sites, and (3) proportions of kites roosting communally or individually.

STUDY AREAS AND METHODS

Observations of foraging and roosting Snail Kites and kites at evening roosts were conducted on Lake Kissimmee, Osceola County, in Central Florida, and the western portion of Water Conservation Area 3A (WCA3A) south of Interstate 75, Dade and Broward counties (Figure 1). Lake Kissimmee comprises approximately 14,200 ha, with water depths up to five meters, and includes an extensive littoral zone of cattail (*Typha* spp.), maidencane (*Panicum hemitomon*), and pickerelweed (*Pontederia cordata*). WCA3A is a 237,000-ha shallow impoundment with sawgrass (*Cladium jamaicensis*) interspersed with willows (*Salix caroliniana*) and tree islands of mixed species. The western edge of WCA3A supports extensive tracts of cypress (*Taxodium* spp.). Observations on Lake Kissimmee were conducted from 17 December 1993 through 6 January 1994; observations in WCA3A were conducted from 11 January 1994 through 17 January 1994.

This study was conducted as part of a larger ongoing study of demography and movements of Snail Kites in Florida. At the time of our observations approximately 100 radio-transmitted birds were being monitored throughout the state. Our observations of these and other birds suggested that all of the birds reported here were not breeding at the time of our observations.

Individual kites were found at foraging sites at least one hour before sunset and subsequently followed to their roost sites. Kites rarely go to roost earlier than one hour before sunset (Sykes 1985, pers. obs.). After following a bird to its roost, we remained in the area until approximately one hour after sunset to avoid the possibility that birds were merely using stopover sites prior to continuing to a roost. Radio transmitter signals were used when possible to locate birds and follow them to roost. This was especially useful in WCA3A where the vegetation reduced visual range and obstructed navigation between the foraging and roost sites. At the time of the study only two birds on Lake Kissimmee had radio transmitters, but the vegetation provided little hindrance to visual range and navigation. All following was done by airboats and a distance of at least 200 m maintained from the bird being followed to avoid disturbance. Only one kite was followed per boat per night. Locations of foraging areas and roost sites were recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS). GPS locations were averaged for a three-minute period (an internal option of the GPS) to reduce error (generally ± 30 m). Communal roosts were counted on the evening following their discovery, beginning two hours prior to sunset to ensure that the count did not exclude early arrivals. For birds apparently roosting alone,

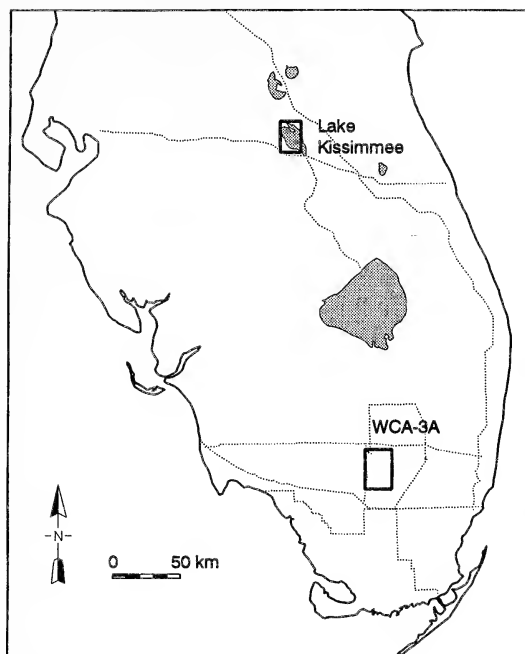


Figure 1. South Florida showing study sites at Lake Kissimmee and Water Conservation 3A.

the roost site was approached by airboat to flush any potentially unseen birds that may have arrived earlier than the bird followed to roost. Forage-to-roost site distances were calculated using the Pythagorean theorem. Distances were compared using t-tests (Sokal and Rohlf 1981).

RESULTS

A total of 35 Snail Kites was followed from their foraging to roost sites; 19 on Lake Kissimmee and 16 in WCA3A. Eleven of these 35 birds had radio transmitters. Thirty birds were counted at five different roosts on Lake Kissimmee and 245 birds were counted at nine roosts in WCA3A. One additional known roost was counted within the study area, but no birds were followed to that particular roost (Figure 2).

Fourteen of 16 Snail Kites followed in WCA3A moved in an east or northeast direction from foraging areas in the western cypress tracts, towards roost sites within the sawgrass marsh to the east (Figure 2). Kites on Lake Kissimmee did not demonstrate a consistent direction of travel (Figure 3). Snail Kites in WCA3A had a tendency to fly greater distances to roost than did kites on Lake Kissimmee [$t = 4.05$, 33 df, $P < 0.05$] (Figure 4).

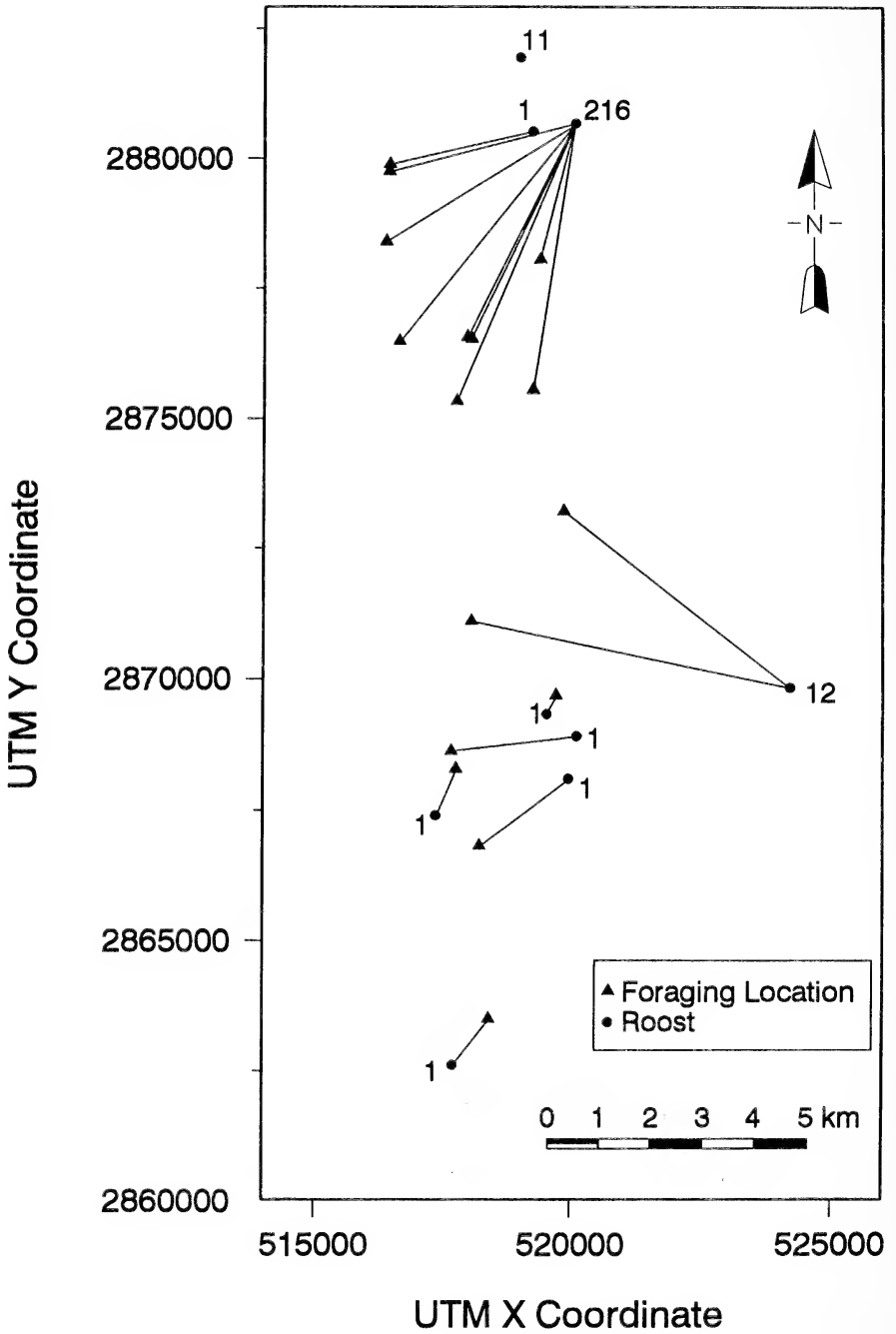


Figure 2. Direction and distance flown by Snail Kites in WCA3A from foraging area to roost site. Numbers indicate roost count.

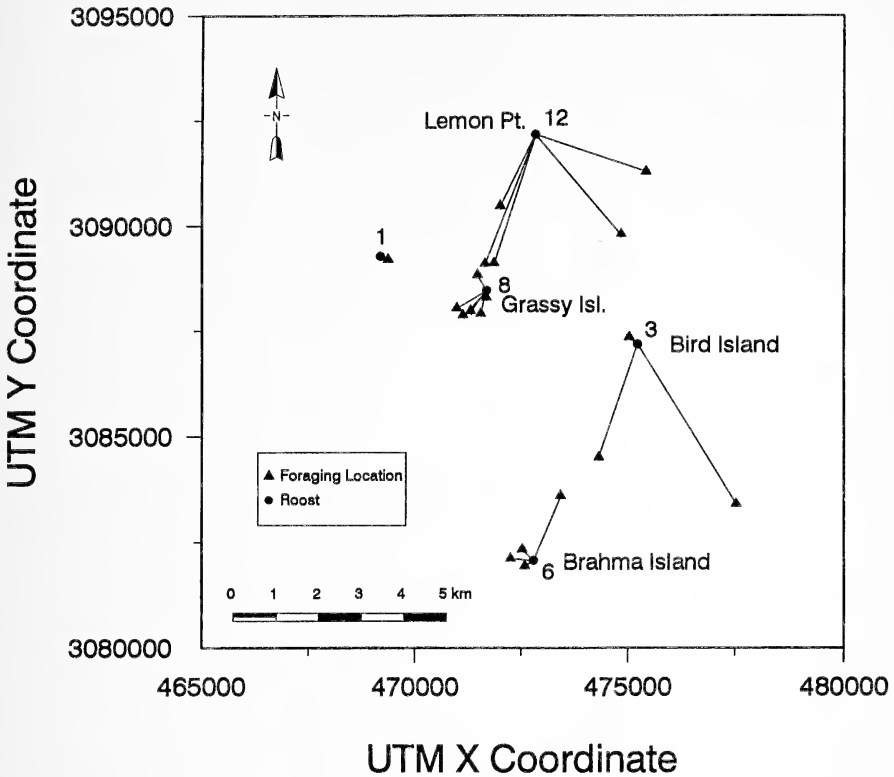


Figure 3. Direction and distance flown by Snail Kites on Lake Kissimmee from foraging area to roost site. Numbers indicate roost count.

Of the 19 kites followed on Lake Kissimmee, only one (5%) roosted alone; however, six of the 16 (38%) kites followed in WCA3A roosted alone. Snail Kites that roosted alone in WCA3A flew shorter distances than did those that roosted communally [$t = 5.93$, 14 df, $P < 0.05$] (Figure 5). A similar analyses could not be done for Lake Kissimmee because only one Snail Kite roosted alone.

Most communal-roosting Snail Kites appeared to select the nearest identified roost site (89 and 90% at Lake Kissimmee and WCA3A, respectively). However, three birds on Lake Kissimmee and one in WCA3A chose roost sites further from their foraging area than other potentially closer communal roosts (Figure 2).

Most (98%) of the 245 kites we counted at WCA3A roosted in willow, including all birds roosting communally. None of the six solitary-roost sites in WCA3A were in willow. Four of these solitary roosts were in sawgrass and the remaining two in cypress. At Lake Kissimmee, 15 of 30 (50%) kites roosted in willow and two of the four communal roosts were in willow. The remaining communal roosts were in cattail ($n = 1$)

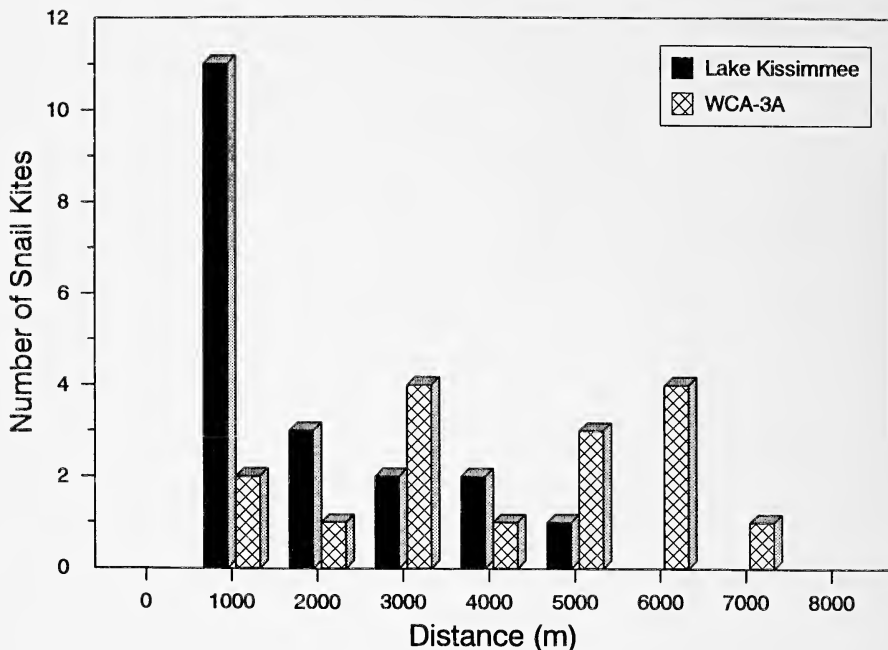


Figure 4. Number of Snail Kites that flew particular distance intervals from forage to roost site on Lake Kissimmee and WCA3A. Number represents high end of interval.

and bulrush ($n = 1$). The one solitary roost at Lake Kissimmee was in cattail.

DISCUSSION

Snail Kites used roosts differently at Lake Kissimmee and at WCA3A. In WCA3A kites tended to forage in areas with cypress trees (favorable for perch hunting), and move to roost sites of willow located east of the cypress in the open marsh, up to 6.3 km away. In contrast, foraging areas and roost sites on Lake Kissimmee were dispersed throughout the lake system. The distances between foraging areas and roost sites were shorter on Lake Kissimmee than those in WCA3A. We also found that the distances from foraging areas to solitary roost sites were shorter than those for kites roosting communally. This indicates that distance may be a factor influencing their decision to roost solitary or communally. Rumbold and Mihalik (1994) followed two kites from their foraging areas to their roost sites that flew distances of 7.0 and 18.5 km, respectively. They also reported birds foraging up to 37 km from the closest known roost site and speculated that birds may travel that distance to roost. However, they could not verify that birds

actually traveled that distance, and we have observed (REB, pers. obs.) kites using roost sites in other years that were considerably closer to the foraging area they describe (i.e., there were possibly closer roost sites that were unknown to Rumbold and Mihalik).

Sykes (1985) reported that 18 of the 19 roosts he studied in WCA3A were in willow, which is similar to our data for kites roosting communally in WCA3A. The proportion of birds roosting in willows or herbaceous vegetation on Lake Kissimmee was different from that found in WCA3A; kites in the central lakes region used emergent marsh plants more frequently than those kites nesting in WCA3A. This pattern of vegetation use parallels that reported for kites nesting in these two areas (Snyder et al. 1989, Bennetts et al. 1994, J. Rodgers, Jr., pers. comm.). The difference may reflect the relative availability of woody vegetation, which tends to diminish under conditions of permanent inundation (Bennetts et al. 1994). The plant species of roost sites also was related to the size of the roost. All of the communal roosts in WCA3A were in willow. In contrast, four of six solitary roosts in WCA3A were in herbaceous vegetation (sawgrass), as was the single

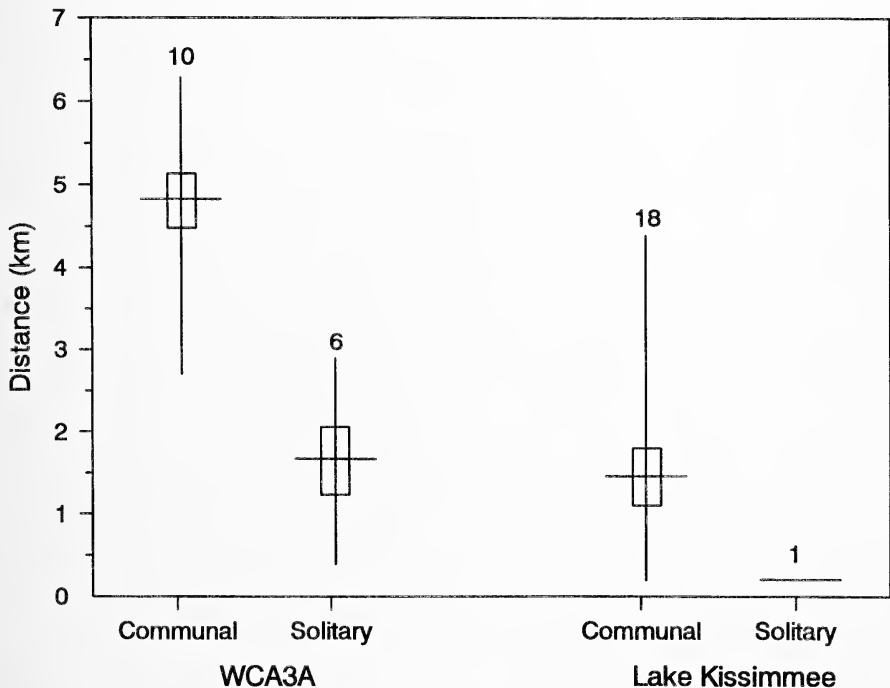


Figure 5. Mean distances (horizontal bars) flown by kites to solitary and communal roosts on Lake Kissimmee and Water Conservation Area 3A. Also shown are standard error (rectangles), range (vertical lines), and sample size.

solitary roost at Lake Kissimmee (cattail). Similarly, the communal roosts on Lake Kissimmee were subdivided into smaller "satellite roosts" (in proximity) with only 3 or 4 kites per subunit. It seems apparent that the number of kites using a given roost is limited by the patch size and substrate stability. This may partially explain the predominate use of willow, when available, as a communal roost substrate. Presumably birds roosting solitarily or in small groups in herbaceous vegetation would have a greater number of options for roosting than large communal roosts confined to patches of woody substrates such as willow.

Twenty percent of the 35 birds we followed roosted alone, and an additional 37% roosted in small groups of 2 and 10 birds. The relatively high number of birds roosting alone or in small roosts has implications for surveying Snail Kite populations. One method used in the annual Snail Kite survey is to count kites at communal roosts. Rodgers et al. (1985) suggested that transect surveys of greater than 10 birds in an area indicate the presence of a communal roost, which should be counted to verify the transect count. However, our results indicate that a significant portion of the Snail Kite population may be overlooked by simply placing observers at known communal roosts, especially if smaller roosts (< 10) are not located.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was part of a larger ongoing study of survival and movements of Snail Kites conducted by Wiley M. Kitchens and Robert E. Bennetts. Funding for this work was provided by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service and National Park Service through Cooperative Agreement #14-16-0007-1544, RWO90 of the Florida Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit (National Biological Service, Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, University of Florida, and Wildlife Management Institute cooperating). This paper is contribution No. R-04833 of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station Journal Series, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida.

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COMPARING THE SPECIES LISTS IN TWO RECENT BOOKS ON FLORIDA BIRDS

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Abstract.— We attempt to reconcile and explain the differences in the number of species assigned to various categories in two recent books on the birds of Florida, Robertson and Woolfenden (1992; R&W) and Stevenson and Anderson (1994; S&A). Authors of both books had the common goal of reporting on all bird species, native and exotic, that have occurred in the wild in Florida. The native species and established exotic species of Florida that were deemed “verified” (R&W) total 461; those deemed “accredited” (S&A) total 481. The difference of 20 species between the two books can be reconciled by altering the verified number as follows; (1) delete one exotic considered established only by R&W, (2) add ten exotics considered established only by S&A, (3) add one morph elevated by S&A to species status, (4) add two native species verified since the publication of R&W, and (5) add eight native species deemed accredited (S&A), but not verified (R&W).

Authors of two recent books on the birds of Florida, Robertson and Woolfenden (1992; R&W) and Stevenson and Anderson (1994; S&A), had the common goal of reporting on every bird species, native and exotic, cited with some authority as having occurred in the wild in Florida. Differences exist between the two books in the total number of species included and in the number of species assigned to various categories. Here we attempt to reconcile and explain the differences, emphasizing those that affect totals for the native species and established exotics, which comprise the bulk of the avifauna of Florida.

R&W undertook to include all species mentioned as occurring in Florida through 31 December 1991. S&A incorporated reports covering two additional years, and in an addendum (pp. 703-710) also mentioned several 1994 reports as late as late March.

THE CATEGORIES.—R&W (pp. 2-4) assign each species to one of four (not five, see p. 2) categories: verified species, unverified stragglers (Appendix A), probably unestablished exotics (Appendix B), and unestablished exotics (Appendix C). Within each category, the species are listed in taxonomic sequence. S&A include all species in one taxonomically arranged list. Within this list the accredited species are

shown without brackets. Most species of non-accredited status are listed separately and bracketed. Sometimes, but not always, the text for the non-accredited species distinguishes those thought capable of reaching Florida without human assistance (often using the word "hypothetical") from probable escapes.

The verified species of R&W (p. 2) include only those species whose occurrence in Florida was documented by verifiable evidence of unquestioned provenance that existed during the preparation of the book. For the established exotic species, inclusion in the list of verified species also required evidence of self-sustaining populations in Florida in 1991. The accredited species of S&A (pp. xiii, 703) include eight native species known in Florida only from sight reports or from sightings with evidence that R&W considered inconclusive, and four formerly established exotics that apparently now are extirpated.

VERIFIED AND ACCREDITED SPECIES.—The total number of verified species (R&W) is 461. The total number of accredited species (S&A) is 481 (not 483, p. xiii or 484, p. 703). Of the 481 accredited species, 480 are so indicated in the Species Accounts by lack of brackets surrounding their names (see p. 7). The Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*) should be included in the total. S&A intended to list this species as an established exotic, but failed to remove the brackets surrounding the name (B. Anderson, *in litt.*, July 1995).

Last minute changes in S&A account for some of the differences between status of particular species and inclusion or exclusion from the total of 481. S&A decided to remove four species of parrots, the Red-masked Parakeet (*Aratinga erythrogenys*), Chestnut-fronted Macaw (*Ara severa*), Turquoise-fronted Parrot (*Amazona aestiva*), and Yellow-headed Parrot (*A. oratrix*) from their list of established exotics, but forgot to exclude them when they tallied accredited species (B. Anderson, *in litt.*, July 1995).

The number of species ranked as established exotics is 11 in R&W (pp. 15, 17) and 22 in S&A (pp. xiii, 703). The S&A total includes two species that R&W list as native to Florida, the Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) and White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*). Both species occur naturally in Florida, but breed in the state only because of introductions.

R&W and S&A agree on 10 exotic species as established in Florida, the Rock Dove (*Columba livia*), Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), Budgerigar (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*), Canary-winged Parakeet (*Brotogeris versicolurus*), Red-whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*), European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Spot-breasted Oriole (*Icterus pectoralis*), House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), and House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

R&W list one additional species as an established exotic, the Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*). S&A, while citing evidence of widespread breeding, conclude that "no established wild (wary) population" of the Muscovy Duck exists in Florida.

S&A list 10 additional species as established exotics, the Black Francolin (*Francolinus francolinus*), Ringed Turtle-Dove (*Streptopelia "risoria"*), Inca Dove (*Columbina inca*), Rose-ringed Parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*), Black-hooded Parakeet (*Nandayus nenday*), Red-crowned Parrot (*Amazona viridigenalis*), Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), Hill Myna (*Gracula religiosa*), Blue-gray Tanager (*Thraupis episcopus*), and the aforementioned Java Sparrow. R&W list 9 of these 10 species in Appendix B and the other, the Inca Dove, in Appendix A. Both sets of authors agreed that the former breeding population of Inca Doves on Key West probably was introduced.

Four of these 10 exotics apparently are extirpated from the state. In addition to the Inca Dove, these are the Black Francolin, Blue-gray Tanager, and Java Sparrow. If indeed, these species are no longer present but are placed on the verified or accredited list, they attain the status of "extirpated established exotics." To R&W, this situation seemed less preferable than to suggest that the earlier conclusions regarding their establishment in Florida were premature.

S&A include as a species the Great White Heron (*Ardea occidentalis*). R&W followed the A.O.U. Check-list (1983) treatment of the Great White Heron and considered it a morph of the Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*). This "splitting" adds one more species to the S&A total.

S&A include 10 native species in their accredited list that R&W excluded from their verified list. Two of these are species for which verifiable evidence was obtained between the publication of R&W and S&A, the South Polar Skua (*Catharacta maccormicki*; held captive, photographed, and released; documentation at Florida Museum of Natural History, see S&A p. 706) and Thick-billed Murre (*Uria lomvia*; specimen GEW 5872 at Archbold Biological Station, see S&A p. 315). Based on reports that preceded the definitive records, R&W listed both of these species in their Appendix A.

The remaining eight native species considered accredited by S&A but not verified by R&W are the Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grise-gena*), Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), California Gull (*Larus californicus*), Blue-headed Quail-Dove (*Staoenas cyanocephala*), Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*), Caribbean Elaenia (*Elaenia martinica*), Western Wood-Pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*), and Couch's Kingbird (*Tyrannus couchii*). Reports, often numerous, exist for the occurrence in Florida of all these species. However, at the time of writing the R&W book, verifiable evidence for their occurrence was either non-existent

or, in the opinion of R&W, inadequate to establish identity of the species. [Note: at the time of preparation of this article, early August 1995, two more of these species, the swift and pewee, have been verified.]

To reconcile the number of verified species (R&W total: 461) with the number of accredited species (S&A adjusted total: 481) subtract one exotic from the verified list ($461 - 1 = 460$), add 10 exotics from the accredited list ($460 + 10 = 470$), add one split native species ($470 + 1 = 471$), add two native species verified in the interim between the publication of the two books ($471 + 2 = 473$), and add 8 native species accredited (S&A) but not verified (R&W) ($473 + 8 = 481$).

UNVERIFIED AND NON-ACCREDITED SPECIES.—Appendix A in R&W lists 75 unverified stragglers, and Appendices B and C combined list 135 unestablished exotics. Note, however, that the King Vulture (*Sarcorampus papa*) is listed in Appendices A and C, therefore the total number of unverified species in R&W is 209.

S&A arranged all species accounts taxonomically and did not categorize each species according to the criteria used by R&W. Based on the accounts, we were unable to place some species in the category of unverified, presumed stragglers or exotics. Furthermore, over a dozen species listed by R&W as unverified stragglers appear as “sub accounts” in S&A, which according to Bruce Anderson (*in litt.*, July 1995) should not be included in the total. For these reasons, we tallied all non-accredited species as one total, which is 185.

Comparing the total number of non-accredited species in the two books is further complicated because S&A include 11 species not found in R&W (all species listed by R&W appear in S&A). Of these 11 species, reports for seven, the White Spoonbill (*Platalea leucorodia*), White Stork (*Ciconia ciconia*), Coscoroba Swan (*Coscoroba coscoroba*), Gray Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*), Yellow-legged Gull (*Larus cachinnans*), Alexandrine Parakeet (*Psittacula eupatria*), and Northern Shrike (*Lanius excubitor*) post-date R&W. Reports for two more, the Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*) and Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) were known to R&W, but eventually were deemed unworthy of including in the book (as evidenced by their failure to delete the grouse from the R&W index). Reports from Florida of the remaining two, the Festive Parrot (*Amazona festiva*) and Yellow-shouldered Parrot (*Amazona barbadensis*), were overlooked by R&W. Further reconciling of totals between unverified and nonaccredited species does not seem possible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Wayne Hoffman reviewed an early draft of the manuscript and contributed many helpful suggestions. Bruce Anderson kindly reviewed a later draft and, as coauthor of S&A, gave us many useful insights and

comments. We conducted the work at Archbold Biological Station. We thank these persons and the Archbold staff for their assistance and support.

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BY

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THEFT OR COOPERATIVE FORAGING IN THE BARRED OWL?

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Homestead, Florida 33034

The Barred Owl (*Strix varia*) feeds on amphibians throughout their geographic range including the Everglades (Bent 1961). Here, I report theft or cooperative foraging by the Barred Owl on the Cuban treefrog (*Osteopilus septentrionalis*) at Taylor Slough in Everglades National Park (ENP).

During a life history study of the Cuban treefrog in ENP, Barred Owls were frequently seen along Taylor Slough and in Royal Palm Hammock on Paradise Key (Meshaka 1994). On wet summer nights, owls perched on signs near, and in the breezeway of, the concession building at Anhinga Trail and in trees overlooking the parking lot. Presumably, the birds were feeding on the leopard frog (*Rana sphenoccephala*), green treefrog (*Hyla cinerea*), squirrel treefrog (*H. squirrella*), and Cuban treefrog, that were abundant along the slough. The Cuban treefrog was also abundant in an adjacent hammock (Meshaka 1994). When offered, frogs of all four species were readily eaten by foraging Barred Owls that flew from their perches to the sidewalk or parking lot to capture the prey. In feeding trials, Cuban treefrogs that were placed before Barred Owls were not taken until they jumped. All Cuban treefrogs captured on the ground by Barred Owls were taken to a tree, killed with a blow with the beak, and then quickly swallowed whole. Post-ingestion observations lasted 10 minutes and no Cuban treefrogs, even large individuals (> 70.0 mm snout-vent length), were ever seen regurgitated.

In one exceptional instance, a Barred Owl landed on the ground <1 m from a Cuban treefrog that had been offered to it. Startled by the owl's presence, the treefrog jumped. The Barred Owl immediately spread its wings, and hopping about, effectively blocked the escape of the treefrog. A second Barred Owl descended and performed the same behavior in tandem with the first owl, but caught the Cuban treefrog and ate it in a nearby tree.

Alone or in the presence of conspecifics, the Barred Owl can capture even very large treefrogs. The ability to exploit this resource could be enhanced by the behaviors reported in these Barred Owls, the result of which is especially beneficial in areas like Taylor Slough where anuran prey are seasonally abundant.

I thank Bill Pranty and Fred Lohrer for their comments on this manuscript.

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PROBABLE COMMON POORWILL *PHALAEONPTILUS NUTTALLII* AT DRY TORTUGAS NATIONAL PARK

H. P. LANGRIDGE

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On 5 May 1995 shortly after dark, I discovered a small nightjar on Garden Key, Dry Tortugas National Park, Monroe County, Florida, near the brick pile on the sandy road leading to the north coal dock. Because the bird was too small to be a Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*), I carefully studied it for 30 to 40 minutes, took notes, and drew the bird. This bird seemed mesmerized or blinded by the headlights on the Park Service's electric cart. Later with a heavy duty flashlight, I was able to get within 8 or 9 m of the bird. I was the only bird observer on Garden Key at the time.

After returning home and reviewing the literature, I found seven details in my field notes and drawing that convinced me that I had seen a Common Poorwill (*Phalaenoptilus nuttallii*).

LENGTH OF PRIMARIES AND TAIL.—As described in my field notes and drawing, the tip of the primaries came to the end of the tail. This feature eliminates all North American *Caprimulgus* as their tails go beyond the tip of their primaries. According to Csada and Brigham (1992) this feature would also eliminate *Caprimulgus*, Pauraques (*Siphonorhis*), poorwills in Mexico, and the Least Pauraque (*Siphonorhis brewsteri*) in the West Indies (Bond 1960).

COLOR AND SIZE OF EYE.—The eye was very large and red. Jacklighted Chucks and Whip-poor-wills (*C. vociferus*) reflect an orange color after dark. Oberholser (1974) wrote of the Poorwill that the "Eyes glow like pink-hot coals in flashlight beam . . .". Csada and Brigham (1992) in describing the Common Poorwill mentioned the large eyes.

LENGTH.—During flying and perching in the dark and in the flashlight beam, it was obvious that this nightjar was smaller than a Chuck. I estimated that the bird's length was 20.3 cm. Coues (1872) listed this bird's length as 17.78 to 20.32 cm; Beveir (1993) gives 17.78 to 21.59 cm.

WHITE SPOT AT BEND OF WING.—At the forward bend of the wing, I saw a distinct, white elongated mark running parallel and vertical with the closed wing. This thin mark shows in Udvady (1977), in Brasher's drawing (Pearson 1936), and in Csada and Brigham's (1992) photograph.

ZIG-ZAG PATTERN IN WING COVERTS.—The zig-zag pattern that bordered a light gray streak on the wing coverts is in my field notes and drawing and was mentioned by Coues (1872). The gray streak is shown in Csada and Brigham (1992) and mentioned in Howell and Webb (1995) as "marbled pale gray wing coverts."

BLACK PRIMARIES AND TAIL.—In my field notes, I wrote "dark primaries and tail" and drew these features. Oberholser (1974) wrote that the tail is "fuscous black," and Pearson (1936) described the "primaries, buff-banded with black." Small (1974) showed this point well in his photograph.

RUMP AREA.—My field drawing and notes show a very light- gray rump area. Pearson (1936) commented that the "upper tail coverts sometimes [are] nearly immaculate" and [are] "palest [light gray] on . . . upper tail coverts."

STATUS.—Although the Common Poorwill's range extends southward to central Mexico (Csada and Brigham 1992), the occurrence on the Dry Tortugas seemed unlikely. Nevertheless, migrating nightjars do wander off course occasionally. For instance, the Jungle Nightjar (*Caprimulgus indicus*) from the Asian mainland has occurred on Buldir Island in the Aleutians (A. O. U. 1983). Even the Common Poorwill has been reported in Mani-

toba, Minnesota, and Oklahoma (A. O. U. 1983). The migratory movements of this species are difficult to determine because of the bird's nocturnal behavior. This sighting is eventful because the Dry Tortugas is approximately 2,000 km ENE of the southern edge of the poorwill's wintering range.

I thank Gloria Hunter and Paul Sykes for providing me copies of references and Tom Webber and Dr. Walter Taylor for their many suggestions.

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FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Fla. Field Nat. 24(1):18-24, 1996.

Summer Report: June-July 1995.—The observations listed here are based on rare or unusual species or significant numbers of birds reported to the Florida Ornithological Society (F.O.S.) Field Observations Committee (F.O.C.). As these reports are not formally reviewed, they may be considered tentative.

Significant reports are welcomed for inclusion in future issues of this section. Reports should include the following information: species, number of individuals, age and sex of the bird(s), color morph if applicable, location (including county), date, observer(s), and significance of the report. Reporting periods are winter (December-February), spring (March-May), summer (June-July), and fall (August-November). Submit reports to regional compilers within 2 weeks after the close of each period, or to the state compiler within 1 month. Reports may be sent by FAX to the state compiler at (941) 699-1927.

Following the examples set by *Florida Bird Species: An Annotated List* (Robertson and Woolfenden 1992, F.O.S. Spec. Publ. No. 6) and *The Birdlife of Florida* (Stevenson and Anderson 1994, Univ. Press of Florida), sight-only observations are considered "reports," while only those supported by verifiable evidence (photographs, video or audio tapes, or specimens) are called "records."

Bruce Anderson (*in litt.* July 1995) revised the list of birds for which the F.O.S. Records Committee (F.O.S.R.C.) requires documentation. These species are marked in this report with an asterisk (*) to alert the observers of their need to supply the F.O.S.R.C. with details of their sightings.

A county designation accompanies the first-time listing of each site in this report; further listings of the same site lack the county name. Abbreviations used are as follows: A.P.A.F.R.=Avon Park Air Force Range, ca.=circa, C.P.=county park, E.M.C.A.=Emeralda Marsh Conservation Area (*Lake*), E.N.P.=Everglades N.P., *F.F.N.*=*Florida Field Naturalist*, N.P.=national park, N.W.R.=national wildlife refuge, R&W 1992=Robertson and Woolfenden 1992, S&A 1994=Stevenson and Anderson 1994, S.P.=state park, S.R.A.=state recreation area, S.T.F.=sewage treatment facility, W.M.A.=wildlife management area, and N., S., E., W., etc. for compass directions. Bold-faced species, if any, denote birds newly reported or verified in Florida.

The state compiler thanks Rich Paul and Ann Schnapf, the summer editors of *National Audubon Society Field Notes*. R&W 1992 and S&A 1994 were used to determine the regional and seasonal status of many species.

SUMMARY OF THE SUMMER SEASON

A surprising event of the summer season was Hurricane *Allison*, one of the few June hurricanes to ever strike Florida. *Allison* formed in the southern Caribbean Sea 3 June, moved north, and came ashore in the western Panhandle 5 June. Damage caused by the storm was minimal, but there were a few reports of storm-driven birds, mostly along the Gulf coast. One or more Greater Flamingoes in Franklin and Wakulla counties were probably related to the storm and a **Western Wood-Pewee** in Highlands County may also have been a storm-carried vagrant. The wood-pewee was photographed, and more importantly, its song was recorded, for the first verifiable record of the species in the state.

Owing to the active hurricane season this year, excessive amounts of rainfall fell over most of the state, causing flooding in many areas. Ted Below reported that over 24 inches of rain were recorded at Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary in June and July, compared to a 10-year mean of just over 16 inches. As a result, the Wood Stork colony at Corkscrew fared poorly, fledging only 200 young from over 900 nests.

Other interesting sightings were rare summer reports of Peregrine Falcon in Highlands County and Whip-poor-wills in Highlands and Orange counties. The first breeding report of House Finches in Jacksonville was reported in July. Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks were reported from 3 locations far from Sarasota County. Other rarities reported this season were a Curlew Sandpiper at Fort Myers Beach (where 1 has been reported frequently the past 2 years), a Long-tailed Jaeger at St. Marks N.W.R., and a Sabine's Gull, the first Florida report in summer, at Jacksonville.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

COMMON LOON: 1 in breeding plumage at Lake Jackson (*Leon*) 2 Jun was presumably a late migrant stopping inland (G. Menk); 1 in partial breeding plumage near Cortez (*Manatee*) 3 Jun (A. Schnapf); 1 in winter plumage S. of Melbourne Beach (*Brevard*) 10 Jun (M. S. Belson) seems to be the first summer report for the county (S&A 1994:18); 1 in winter plumage summered at Bayport (*Hernando*), observed 18 May, 18 Jun, and 23 Jul (C. Black).

HORNED GREBE: 1 in breeding plumage at the Palm Harbor S.T.F. (*Pinellas*) 15 Jul (R. Smith, P. Blair) and 22 Jul (K. Nelson) were the first summer reports for the county (S&A 1994:21).

PELAGICS: the listing below is the results of 3 Jul pelagic trips in the Keys (*Monroe*) by E. and P. Hess. 2 Jul: 40-48 km S.S.E. of Plantation Key, winds S.W. 0-8 kph, 8 hours; 3 Jul: 19-27 km S.S.E. of Plantation Key, winds S.W. 4-8 kph, 4 hours; 7 Jul: 24-28 km S. of Marathon, winds E.N.E. 8-16 kph, 6 hours. An asterisk (*) denotes the first summer reports for the county (S&A 1994:27, 267).

Species	2 Jul	3 Jul	7 Jul
Cory's Shearwater*	3	2	
Greater Shearwater	3		
Sooty Shearwater	1		
Audubon's Shearwater	15	5	1
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	1		1
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	2		
Parasitic Jaeger (dark-morph adult)*	1		
Royal Tern			3
Bridled Tern	3	2	18
Sooty Tern	55	12	32

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN: 25 at Ft. George Island, N. Jacksonville (*Duval*) 15 Jun through Jul (R. Clark); 25 at St. Marks N.W.R. (*Wakulla*) 25 Jul (R. Will).

BROWN PELICAN: 50 pairs nesting at St. Marks N.W.R. 10 Jul (J. Reinman) was the first breeding report in *Wakulla* (S&A 1994:43); this year the statewide breeding census totalled 10,277 breeding pairs at 39 colonies (S. Nesbitt).

ANHINGA: 661 at E.M.C.A. 29 Jul (J. Marburger et al.) was one of the highest recent counts (S&A 1994:48).

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD: 100s along the *Pasco* coast 5 Jun, following the passage of Hurricane *Allison* (D. Robinson, K. Farris, M. Balfour, K. Forrest) was the largest report in the county by far (B. Pranty); 84 over Lake Maggiore, St. Petersburg (*Pinellas*) 9 Jul were not related to any weather system (D. Goodwin).

"GREAT WHITE HERON:" 1 at Buck Island Ranch 13 and 20 Jul (M. McMillian) was a rarity in *Highlands*.

REDDISH EGRET: ca. 80 pairs nesting in the Tampa Bay region (*Pinellas*, *Hillsborough*, *Manatee*, and *Sarasota*) from Clearwater to Sarasota, with 60 nests at Alafia Bank (R. Paul, A. Schnapf); 74 fledglings from ca. 50 nests at Merritt Island N.W.R. (*Brevard*) 22 Jun was called an "astounding" number (R. Paul, A. Schnapf, R. Hight).

- WHITE IBIS: 2 successful nests at Marco Island (*Collier*) in Jul were the first coastal breeding attempts for the area (T. Below); 9000 nesting pairs at Alafia Bank (*Hillsborough*) was the highest count there since 1982 (R. Paul, A. Schnapf).
- GLOSSY IBIS: 964 counted at a dusk roost at Marco Island in Jul is a large increase over typical numbers (T. Below); 163 at E.M.C.A. 29 Jul (J. Marburger et al.).
- ROSEATE SPOONBILL: 275 young fledged from 140 nests at Alafia Bank (R. Paul, A. Schnapf); 25 fledglings at Merritt Island N.W.R. 22 Jun (R. Paul, A. Schnapf, R. Hight); 1 W. of A.B.S. 19 Jun (B. Pranty, G. Woolfenden) and 3 there 26 Jun (B. Pranty); 12 at E.M.C.A. 24 Jun (J. Marburger) and 7 there 29 Jul (J. Marburger et al.).
- WHITE SPOONBILL: 1 present at McKay Bay (*Hillsborough*) 9 Jul (M. Lopez) may have attempted nesting at the Roseate Spoonbill rookery at Alafia Bank earlier in the season (A. Schnapf).
- WOOD STORK: the colony at Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary (*Collier*) began nesting very late this year and totalled 913 nests in late Mar. By the end of Jul, only 200 young were predicted to fledge. Nesting failure was blamed on excessive rainfall in Jun and Jul (T. Below); the statewide breeding census totalled 5523 nesting pairs at 33 colonies, 4 in S. Florida, 22 in central Florida, and 6 in N. Florida (J. Rodgers).
- GREATER FLAMINGO: 1 or more singles along the *Franklin* and *Wakulla* coasts were probably West Indian birds displaced by Hurricane *Allison*: 1 at Dog Island (*Franklin*) 5 Jun (D. Evered); 1 at Florida State University Marine Lab (*Franklin*) 6 Jun (M. Kennison); 1 at the lighthouse at St. Marks N.W.R. 10 Jun (A. Whitaker); 1 at Lanark (*Franklin*) 21 Jun (photo in *Tallahassee Democrat*, 22 Jun) and 22 Jun (J. Cavanagh, D. Evered); 1 at Walker Creek (*Wakulla*) 16 Jul (J. Leppert).
- FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK: 8 at E.M.C.A. 24 Jun (J. Marburger et al.); 175 (including young) at Zellwood (*Orange*) late Jul (R. Smith, P. Blair, S. Backes).
- BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK: an unspecified number near Fellsmere 12 Jun (R. Brust, *vide* H. Kale) was the first summer report for *Indian River* (S&A 1994:96); 1 at Occidental W.M.A. (*Hamilton*) 22 Jul (T. Kalbach); 2 at E.M.C.A. 29 Jul (J. Marburger et al.).
- BLUE-WINGED TEAL: 4 at McKay Bay impoundments, Tampa (*Hillsborough*) 9 Jun (P. Blair, A. G. and R. Smith) were the latest "spring" report (S&A 1994:116); 1 at Lake Jackson 22 Jul (G. Menk).
- RING-NECKED DUCK: 1 at Lake Jackson 22 Jul (G. Menk).
- LESSER SCAUP: 1 remained at Tram Road S.T.F. (*Leon*) until 3 Jul (J. Cavanagh); 1 at Lake Jackson 15 Jul (G. Menk); 1 summered at the Palm Harbor S.T.F. (P. Blair, A. G. and R. Smith).
- RED-BREASTED MERGANSER: 1 near the St. Johns River mouth (*Duval*) 25 Jun (R. Clark).
- RUDDY DUCK: 3 males and 1 female at Occidental W.M.A. 31 Jul (R. Rowan, R. Clark, M. Manetz).
- OSPREY: along a 47 km stretch of *Collier* coast (from Naples to Indian Key), nesting productivity has been monitored annually for the past 12 years. Active nests have increased from 17 in 1984 to 31 this year. Fledgling production has remained fairly stable at 0.95 birds per active nest (T. Below); 107 active nests around Lake Istokpoga (*Highlands*) this year is believed to be the greatest density of Ospreys in the state (M. McMillian).
- AMERICAN SWALLOW-TAILED KITE: 1 at Havana 29 Jul (B. Stoutamire) was the first summer report for *Gadsden* (S&A 1994:147).
- MISSISSIPPI KITE: 2 adults over riparian forest in S. Jacksonville (*Duval*) May-4 Jul probably attempted to nest. This is the same area where 1 adult was seen for a week in Aug 1994 (P. Powell et al.).
- BALD EAGLE: this winter the statewide census located 831 active nests that produced 982 young (1.58 young/successful nest), the most since surveys began in 1973 (S. Nesbitt).

- SNAIL KITE: 1 near Daytona Beach (*Volusia*) 6 Jun (B. Richter).
- BROAD-WINGED HAWK: 1 over Boyd Hill Nature Park, St. Petersburg 25 Jul (D. Goodwin) was the first summer report for the county (S&A 1994:166).
- SHORT-TAILED HAWK: 8 reports of a dark morph at A.B.S. 23 May-6 Jul (B. Pranty, M. McMillian, F. Davis et al.) and a light morph there 24 Jul (K. Dayer) suggest local breeding, which has never been confirmed in the area.
- CRESTED CARACARA: 2 at Tosohatchee State Reserve (*Orange*) 27 Jun (K. Fisher), where 1 was reported in spring.
- PEREGRINE FALCON: 1 at Placid Lakes Estates (*Highlands*) 14 Jul (A. Fleischer) and 15 Jul (R. Bowman) were rare summer reports for Florida (S&A 1994:180).
- BLACK RAIL: 1 calling at mid-day 24 Jun for "almost an hour non-stop," and at 0900, 25 Jun at Mounds Pool, St. Marks N.W.R. (A. G. and R. Smith); 3 at Occidental W.M.A. 29-31 Jul (M. Dolan et al.) suggested inland breeding, as yet undocumented in the state. Additional notes were supplied for the Occidental birds: "I went over . . . and heard the Black Rails. It was really incredible; at 4:45 PM under a boiling hot sun we suddenly heard 'kicky-doo, kicky-doo!' It wasn't even good habitat for them, fairly high vegetation like cattails and very thick. I played a tape *once* and I thought the rail was going to come out and attack." (P. Powell).
- LIMPKIN: 1 E. of Niceville along Rocky Creek (*Okaloosa* and *Walton*) 25 Jun (D. Printiss, T. Holmes) appears to be the westernmost report in the state (S&A 1994:203, Duncan 1991. *The Birds of Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Okaloosa counties, Florida*).
- BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER: 40 on Shell Key (*Pinellas*) 8 Jun (P. Blair).
- SNOWY PLOVER: A lack of nesting activity in the Marco Island area this year was attributed to a beach renourishment project that caused nesting sites on sand bars to wash away, and from pressure from people and dogs on the beach (T. Below).
- SEMPALMATED PLOVER: 7 on Shell Key 17 Jun (P. Blair et al.).
- PIPING PLOVER: 1 at Honeymoon Island S.R.A. (*Pinellas*) 15 Jul (P. Blair, R. Smith).
- AMERICAN AVOCET: 2 in breeding plumage in N. Jacksonville 30 Jun had increased to 15 by the end of Jul (R. Clark); 4 in breeding plumage at Black Point Wildlife Drive, Merritt Island N.W.R. (*Brevard*) 9 Jul (B. Siccolo); 1 at Occidental W.M.A. 31 Jul (R. Rowan, R. Clark, M. Manetz); 1 at Port St. Joe (*Gulf*) 23 Jul (R. Smith) was the first summer report for the county (S&A 1994:224).
- GREATER YELLOWLEGS: 1 on Shell Key 8 Jun (P. Blair).
- WILLET: 180 at Shell Key 7 Jul were thought to be migrants (P. Blair).
- WHIMBREL: 1 at Archie Carr N.W.R. (*Brevard*) 19 Jul (M. S. Belson).
- LONG-BILLED CURLEW: 1 at Alafia Bank 2 Jul (A. Schnapf).
- MARbled GODWIT: 24 at Alafia Bank 2 Jul (A. Schnapf); 110 at Honeymoon Island S.R.A. 7 Jul (K. Nelson); 1 at Carrabelle Beach (*Franklin*) 8 Jul (G. Sprandel).
- SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER: 7 at Shell Key 17 Jun (P. Blair et al.).
- PECTORAL SANDPIPER: 1 at Fort DeSoto C.P. (*Pinellas*) 28 Jul (R. Smith).
- *CURLEW SANDPIPER: 1 in winter plumage at Fort Myers Beach (*Lee*) 25 Jun (K. McGowan, details to F.O.S.R.C.).
- STILT SANDPIPER: 51 at N. Jacksonville 22 Jul (R. Clark).
- SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER: 120 at MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa 26 Jul (M. Wilkinson).
- WILSON'S PHALAROPE: 5 at Occidental W.M.A. 31 Jul (R. Rowan, R. Clark, M. Manetz, M. Dolan).
- *LONG-TAILED JAEGER: 1 off the lighthouse at St. Marks N.W.R. 5 Jun (D. Evered).
- LAUGHING GULL: 6500 pairs nested at Shell Key this season (P. Blair).
- BONAPARTE'S GULL: 2 in winter plumage at the Palm Harbor S.T.F. 9 Jun (P. Blair, R. Smith) was the first summer report for the county (S&A 1994:275).
- GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL: 1 adult at Shell Key 23 Jul (B. Isaacson) and 25 Jul (P. Blair) were rare Gulf coast summering reports.

- *SABINE'S GULL: 1 immature at Huguenot Park, Jacksonville 10-12 Jun (R. Clark) was the first summer report for Florida (S&A 1994:287).
- GULL-BILLED TERN: 1 at Zellwood 27 Jul (S. Backes, R. Webb).
- CASPIAN TERN: 84 nests at Alafia Bank 16 May was the highest breeding total in the state (R. Paul).
- ROYAL TERN: 92 pairs nesting at Alafia Bank 16 May and 2544 pairs at Passage Key N.W.R. (*Manatee*) 17 May (both R. Paul, A. Schnapf); ca. 1000 pairs with chicks at Bird Island, Merritt Island N.W.R. (*Volusia*) 22 Jun (R. Paul, A. Schnapf, R. Hight).
- SANDWICH TERN: 424 nesting pairs (70 at Alafia Bank 16 May and 354 at Passage Key 17 May) was the highest breeding number this century (R. Paul, A. Schnapf).
- ROSEATE TERN: 300 pairs nesting at Boca Chica Shoal (*Monroe*) in Jul (M. Robson *vide* H. Smith).
- COMMON TERN: 125 (mostly juveniles) at Honeymoon Island S.R.A. 15 Jul (R. Smith, P. Blair) were early migrants.
- LEAST TERN: A lack of successful breeding in the Marco Island area this season was due mostly to disturbance of beaches and a loss of sand bars used as nesting sites. One colony of 228 nests on an outer bar washed completely away. The presence of less than 100 fledglings in the area is probably due to roof-nesting attempts, and is "a far cry" from the 500-1000 fledglings that were typical from the area in the past (T. Below); only ca. 45 nests this year in *Nassau* and *Duval* and 0 nests in *St. Johns* (P. Powell).
- BLACK TERN: 2 at Occidental W.M.A. 10 Jun (R. Clark); 1 immature at McKay Bay 18 Jun (R. Smith); 2 at Lake Munson (*Leon*) 26 Jul (G. Menk); 6 at Merritt Island N.W.R. 9 Jul (B. Siccolo).
- EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE: 1 calling W. of Tallahassee 19-27 Jul was the first report for *Leon* (G. Menk, R. West).
- RINGED TURTLE-DOVE: 1 with Eurasian Collared-Doves at Pine Island (*Hernando*) 18 Jun (D. Robinson).
- ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET: of 6 just W. of the jct. of U.S. 41 and S.R. 31 in Naples (*Collier*) 11 Jun, 1 female "appeared to be competing" with a pair of Red-bellied Woodpeckers for a cavity in a dead palm (R. J. Gutiérrez).
- MITRED PARAKEET: 2 at Key West (*Monroe*) 9 Jun (R. J. Gutiérrez) is the first published report for the island (S&A 1994:342-343).
- RED-CROWNED PARROT: an unspecified number at Key West 11 Jun (R. J. Gutiérrez) is the first published report from there (S&A 1994:347-348).
- WHIP-POOR-WILL: 1 male (large white tail patches observed clearly) at A.B.S. 11 Jul (K. Tarvin) and 1 male that sang at Rock Springs Run State Reserve (*Orange*) until 18 Jul (B. Manuel, P. Small et al., audiotape to F.O.S.R.C., note to *F.F.N.*) were only the second and third summer reports in Florida, all from mid-Jul. The first report was of a specimen collected at E.N.P. 11 Jul 1966 (S&A 1994:378).
- RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD: 1 female at Tiger Creek Sanctuary 16 Jun-21 Jul was the third summer report for *Polk* (P. Fellers); 2 presumed migrants at separate St. Petersburg locations 25 Jul (A. D. and R. Smith, M. Wilkinson).
- BELTED KINGFISHER: 1 just N. of A.B.S. 8 Jul (A. Fleischer, L. Walton).
- *WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE (*Contopus sordidulus*): 1 that called 100s of times W. of A.B.S. 19 Jun (G. Woolfenden, B. Pranty, J. Fitzpatrick, and 6 others, recorded by J. Fitzpatrick and B. Nelson, photographed by R. Bowman, accepted by F.O.S.R.C., note to *F.F.N.*) represented the first verifiable record in Florida. The bird was found ca. 0720 and was last seen at 1010. The bird's occurrence may have been related to Hurricane *Allison*.
- ACADIAN FLYCATCHER: 1 at Little-Big Econ State Forest (*Seminole*) 3 Jun (L. Malo) was near the species' southern breeding limit.
- PURPLE MARTIN: 1 male at Key West 28 Jun was a fall migrant "on time" (J. Ondrejko).

- CLIFF SWALLOW: 1 (pale forehead noted) at St. Marks N.W.R. 29 Jul (G. Menk, D. Harder) was early (S&A 1994:451).
- FLORIDA SCRUB JAY: fledging success in the Wekiva River basin (*Lake, Orange, and Seminole*) was poor this year - only 4 of 25 groups were observed with juveniles (P. Small).
- HILL MYNA: at least 1 pair nesting along the Indian River at Stuart (*Martin*) in Jul (P. Hess), where birds have been present for 4 years (E. Hess). These are the first published reports for the county (S&A 1994:524).
- COMMON MYNA: 1 pair nesting in a sign at the McDonald's restaurant in Clewiston (*Hendry*) 19 Jun (P.W. and S. Smith). According to W. Biggs (pers. comm.), the birds have been present in Clewiston since the late 1980s.
- RED-EYED VIREO: 1 along U.S. 27 (*Highlands*) 23 Jul (A. Fleischer, L. Walton) was early.
- PRAIRIE WARBLER: 2 at A.B.S. 11 Jul (F. Davis) and 1 at A.P.A.F.R. (*Polk*) 11 Jul (D. Leonard) were the first migrants reported.
- BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER: 1 at Dunedin Hammock Park (*Pinellas*) 15 Jul (P. Blair, R. Smith) was the first migrant reported.
- AMERICAN REDSTART: 1 at Black Swamp (*Leon*) 19 Jul (G. Menk); 2 (1 male singing) in Bonner Park, Largo (*Pinellas*) 22 Jul (K. Nelson).
- PROTHONOTARY WARBLER: 1 migrant at Bonner Park 20 Jul (K. Nelson).
- SWAINSON'S WARBLER: nest-building observed at Steinhatchee Springs W.M.A. (*Lafayette*) 7 Jun (J. Krummrich) and 4 males singing there 14 Jun (B. Muschlitz). Birds have been reported here for the past 3 summers.
- NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH: 1 at Tampa 17 Jul (S. Conklin) was one of Florida's earliest fall reports (S&A 1994:586).
- LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH: 1 at Bonner Park 6 Jul (K. Nelson).
- BLUE GROSBEAK: 3 males singing at Brooker Creek Preserve (*Pinellas*) through the season were probably breeding (R. Smith, P. Blair).
- BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE: 6 N. of Lake Miccosukee (*Jefferson*) 8 Jun (G. Menk, R. West).
- SHINY COWBIRD: 1 male and 1 female at Fort George Island 28-31 Jul (R. Clark).
- ORCHARD ORIOLE: 1 at E.M.C.A. 29 Jul (J. Marburger et al.) may have been a migrant.
- HOUSE FINCH: 1 male and 1 female at a Jacksonville feeder 20-26 Jun and 2 juveniles there in Jul (D. Kamps) represents the first breeding report for N.E. Florida.

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Corrections to the Fall 1994 report (*Fla. Field Nat.* 23(2):44-56): in Bald Eagle, Hugh Taylor Birch S.A. should be S.R.A.; the date for the 25+ Red-eyed Vireos at St. George Island should be 20 Sep; the location for the 19 Tennessee Warblers and 18 Blackburnian Warblers on 29 Sep should be Sawgrass Lake C.P. not Fort DeSoto C.P.; the number of Canada Warblers at John Chestnut C.P. 5 Sep should be 1; the observer of the Painted

Bunting at Newnan's Lake is Linda Fitzgerald, not Fitzgerlad; and the date for the 3 Bobolinks at Guana River S.P. is 24 Aug.

Correction to the Winter 1994-1995 report (*Fla. Field Nat.* 23(3):77-86): in White-tailed Kite, Victoria Dreitz was misspelled as "Dreiks."

Additions to Spring 1995 report (all in *Collier* by John Arnett): Roseate Spoonbill: 4 W. of Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve 8 May; Black Rail: 1 calling on C.R. 839 S. of I-75 at 1330 on 26 Apr; Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 1 calling in Big Cypress National Preserve 31 Mar; Blue-winged Warbler: 1 singing W. of Fakahatchee Strand State Preserve 8 May; White-winged Dove: 1 at a feeder at Eastpoint (*Franklin*) 25 May (Rick West); Red-cockaded Woodpecker: 1 ca. 5.6 km N. of Eastpoint (*Franklin*) 26 May was ca. 16 km S.E. of known clans in Apalachicola National Forest (R. West).

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