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Florida Field Naturalist

PUBLISHED BY THE FLORIDA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 36, No. 1

MARCH 2008

PAGES 1-22



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The *Florida Field Naturalist* is published quarterly (February, May, September, and November) by the Florida Ornithological Society. It is printed by E. O. Painter Printing Co., P.O. Box 877, DeLeon Springs, FL 32130. The permanent address of the Florida Ornithological Society is Division of Birds, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. The Florida Ornithological Society web site is at www.fosbirds.org

THIS PUBLICATION IS PRINTED ON NEUTRAL PH PAPER

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Florida Field Naturalist 36(1):1-4, 2008.

CAVE SWALLOWS WINTERING ON THE COASTS OF GEORGIA AND THE CAROLINAS: A PRELUDE TO BREEDING?

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Abstract.—This study provides evidence that Cave Swallows (*Petrochelidon fulva*) belonging to the southwestern North American population (*P. f. pallida* ["*pelodoma*"; American Ornithologists' Union 2000]) winter on the southeastern Atlantic coast of North America. Six swallows were collected or photographed during October-February in the Carolinas and Georgia and have been identified as belonging to the *P. f. pallida* group. Two juvenile swallows collected in late February on the central coast of South Carolina had heavy fat deposits and were actively molting, which together is evidence that winter food supply had been sufficient. The study provides new information that prebasic one (juvenile) molt of Cave Swallows continues after the migration period, and may last into March. I suggest that Cave Swallows wintering in the Southeast may precede the establishment of breeding populations, as has been found for Cave Swallows wintering in southwestern North America.

Since 2003, Cave Swallows in southeastern North America have lingered into winter (in the Carolinas, ≥ 13 reports from 4 January to 11 February, 2003-2005). This study presents evidence that Cave Swallows are wintering on the central coast of South Carolina, and provides information on the body condition and molt of three juveniles collected in winter. The breeding range expansion of Cave Swallows in the Southwest was accompanied by an increase in the number of wintering birds. Similarly, the appearance of wintering birds in the Southeast may be an indication that breeding has already begun, or is about to begin there.

METHODS

Following McNair and Post (2001), I obtained information on the occurrence of Cave Swallows by reviewing national (*North American Birds*) and regional periodicals (*Chat*, *Florida Field Naturalist*, *Oriole*), through spring 2007. As noted by Brinkley and Lehman (2003), Cave Swallows may frequently be over-reported, particularly during peri-

ods when they are common, such as in autumn 2002, so in summarizing occurrence reports, I used only one count (the highest) for each site each season. I did not include reports submitted by observers of unknown experience. Except for the bird captured in Georgia, subspecies identifications were confirmed by comparisons with museum skins.

RESULTS

Three winter specimens of Cave Swallows collected on the coast of South Carolina are from the *pallida* group. The first, a juvenile (first-year) male was found dead at McClellanville, Charleston County, South Carolina on 18 December 2004. It was not weighed, but it had no subcutaneous fat, and the pectoral muscles were concave. Each testis was 2.2×1.1 mm. Its wing molt was 27% complete ($42\frac{1}{2}/160$, a score based on the condition of 16 flight feathers, where each new feather is scored 10 when fully grown). Primary one (P1) was half-grown; P2: $\frac{3}{4}$ grown; P3: fully grown (new); P4-9: old; secondaries (S): 1-7: old. All rectrices were old.

Two specimens were taken near North Litchfield Beach, Georgetown County, South Carolina, on 20 February 2006. They were members of a flock of up to 50 Cave Swallows that had been in coastal Georgetown County since late November 2005. On 20 February, ≥ 25 Cave Swallows, accompanied by about 40 Tree Swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*), foraged for small insects just above the water surface. It was rainy and cool (55°F). Between foraging bouts, the Cave Swallows roosted on beams under the roof of a small shed. Groups of 6-15 birds roosted together, 2-3 birds occasionally sitting in contact.

The first specimen from this flock was a juvenile male (left testis, 2.0×1.2 mm). It had heavy fat deposits, and weighed 19.1 g. Its wing length (chord) was 105.0 mm and tail length was 49.3 mm. The stomach and esophagus contained fragments of flies (gnats or midges). Its molt was 75% complete (P1-7: new; P8-9: old; S1-4: new; S5-6: old; S7: new). Tail molt was balanced, and nearly complete (rectrices 1-5: new; rectrix 6: old.)

The second swallow was a juvenile female (ovary slightly enlarged, 3.9×4.0 mm). It was very fat, and its weight was 21.2 g. Its wing length was 108.0 mm, and tail length was 45.9 mm. The stomach and crop were full of fly fragments. Molt was 66% complete (P1-6: new; P7: $\frac{1}{2}$ grown; P8-9: old; S1-4: new; S5-7: old). Rectrices 1-2 were new, and rectrices 3-6 were old.

DISCUSSION

Originally confined to Mexico, Cave Swallows of the southwestern group (*P. f. pallida*) were found nesting in Texas in 1914 (Thayer 1914, 1915) and in New Mexico in 1930 (Johnston 1960). Breeding range expansion began in the early 1970s in Texas (Oberholser 1974), and was

correlated with Cave Swallows' use of highway culverts and bridges for nesting (Martin 1974, Kosciuch et al. 2006). By 1986 the swallows had colonized extensive areas of western and southern Texas (West 1995). By 1996 Cave Swallows nested as far east as the Sabine River, Louisiana (Cardiff 1997).

Since 1999 Cave Swallows have been recorded regularly on the southeastern coast, the largest numbers in autumn 2002 (North Carolina: eight reports, 80 birds; South Carolina: seven reports, 18 birds). Five Cave Swallows examined in the hand belong to the southwestern population (*P. f. pallida*), rather than the Caribbean-Florida (*P. f. fulva*) group (McNair and Post 1999, Lee et al. 2001, Beaton et al. 2003, present study) The first *P. f. pallida* specimen from eastern north America, described above, was found on Folly Beach, South Carolina, 31 October 1993 (McNair and Post 1999). In North Carolina an adult male was salvaged on 2 December 1999 at Ft. Macon (Lee et al. 2001). A Cave Swallow that was banded on Wassaw Island, Georgia, 14 December 2002 was photographed and identified as *P. f. pallida* (Beaton et al. 2003).

The present study shows that the first (juvenile) prebasic molt of *P. f. pallida* continues at least into late February. This molt is complete (West 1995), as is the adult prebasic molt, and thus the juvenile molt may continue into the breeding season, as does the adult's (Pyle 1997). Previously, Cave Swallows were reported to complete first prebasic molt before autumnal migration, and before mid-October (West 1995).

The fat deposits of the two February birds indicate that they had been able to obtain sufficient food during the winter, even while replacing flight feathers and initiating recrudescence of gonads. The results support the hypothesis of McNair and Post (2001), that Cave Swallows found on the southeastern coast in autumn and winter belong to the southwestern, rather than the to the Caribbean (*P. f. fulva*) population. In contrast, most vagrant Cave Swallows that have been found in spring on the Atlantic coast are *P. f. fulva*, and probably are migrants overshooting their breeding range in southern Florida (Tufts 1986, Robertson and Woolfenden 1992).

The appearance of Cave Swallows on the southeastern Atlantic coast in autumn is an example of a "reverse" migration; that is, post-breeding dispersal in a direction opposite to that of other migrating birds (McNair and Post 2001). Most Cave Swallows (73% of 291) that have been seen in the Carolinas in 1993-2006 have occurred during November and December. The remaining 27%, which were seen in January and February, may have been individuals that simply continued post-breeding dispersal (McNair and Post 2001), perhaps facilitated by mild winter weather. During the period in which Cave Swallows expanded their breeding range in the Southwest, they began wintering in

Texas; for example, in January 1988, flocks of 300-475 swallows were seen at several Texas localities (Lasley and Sexton 1988). In the Southeast the increase in numbers of overwintering Cave Swallows may be a prelude to their breeding in that region.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank the following museums for access to their collections: American Museum of Natural History, Field Museum, and Museum of Comparative Zoology.

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REVIEW

Ivorybill Hunters—The Search for Proof in a Flooded Wilderness. Geoffrey E. Hill. 2007. Oxford University Press, ISBN13: 978-0-19-532346-7. 272 pp. \$24.95 cloth.

Ivorybill Hunters by ornithologist Geoffrey Hill is the latest in a suite of books on the Ivory-billed Woodpecker appearing in the past three years, including Jerome Jackson's *In Search of the Ivory-Billed Woodpecker* (Smithsonian Books, 2004), Tim Gallagher's *The Grail Bird* (Houghton Mifflin, 2005), and Phillip Hoose's young-adult title, *The Race to Save the Lord God Bird* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2004). With all the attention given the Cornell Lab's discovery of the species in eastern Arkansas in 2005, Hill's discovery of ivorybills in Florida is like the second child, slipping by with almost no fuss or notice. Yet his book is perhaps the most illuminating of the four, and certainly offers the most compelling evidence for the persistence of the species.

Geoff Hill—best known for his work on plumage evolution, particularly on carotenoid pigmentation in House Finches—is a faculty member at Auburn University in Alabama. As the obligate bird authority on campus, his is the unenviable position of receiver of oddball bird inquiries from the public . . . including a call in 1995 from a hunter who believes he has seen an ivorybill on Alabama's Pea River. "Look Doc," says the caller: "I hunt all the time and I damn well know what a pileated looks like . . . this weren't no pileated. It was an ivorybill."

Hill files the call away for long-term storage, and like the rest of the world, he is stunned in 2005 at the news that ivorybills have been detected along Arkansas' Cache River. Inspired, he decides to visit the Pea River to look for ivorybills with his very capable lab technicians in May 2005. They find nothing, but close by, in the Florida Panhandle's Choctawhatchee, they enter what looks like classic ivorybill habitat—flooded swamp with large, old cypress. They hear loud hammering, glimpse a very large black bird trailing white on the wings, find extremely large tree cavities, and see scaled bark—sections of trees showing empty bore holes from beetle larvae, where thick bark is chiseled away. Soon, Hill hears a double knock—the diagnostic *BAM-bam* sound, which, along with the *kent* call, is characteristic of ivorybills.

In retrospect, Hill is perplexed, as the reader will be, as to why the Choctawhatchee was never searched for the species. It takes up almost 40,000 acres of swamp forest, not including tributaries; it is publicly-owned by the Northwest Florida Water Management District, has been uncut for perhaps eighty years, and was only selectively logged before then. Follow-up sightings of birds and sign early-on make Hill and his crew virtually certain that ivorybills inhabit the swamp. Wary of the attention and controversy surrounding the Arkansas sightings, Hill and crew decide to remain silent, for the time being, to gather better confirmatory evidence before going public.

Hill's thoughts about how this single local population of ivorybills could have been missed provide good perspective as to how the species' apparent persistence could have gone unrecognized generally for over half a century. Isolated rural hunters and fishermen, with little access to or use for academic contacts, may not even have been aware that the birds were rare. Birders neglected the Choctawhatchee. The phrase that one sometimes hears about phantom bird species—"if they were out there, all the birders would have found them by now"—suggests that legions of bird watchers have been combing swamps for ivorybills for decades, but falls compellingly flat under Hill's dissection: "Birders in North America spend almost zero time in wilderness . . . they never leave roads or graveled trails . . . give the birder the garbage dump, the sewage pond, the breakwater of a marina." Anyone who has ever participated in a Christmas Bird

Count can attest that what Hill says here is true. Even deliberate searches for ivorybills seem to have fallen short; Hill comments that Jerome Jackson's searches never mention "so much as a day's float down the Escambia, Yellow, Conecuh, Shoal, or Choctawhatchee Rivers," and further that just floating the river is "not a legitimate search. Days must be spent deep in the swamp forest away from the river channel before any reasonable assessment of the presence of ivorybills can be made."

In addition to insufficient searching, Hill points out that assumptions about habitat use based on James Tanner's work may have biased searchers' hopes about ever finding ivorybills. Tanner, who studied the last known population of ivorybills at the infamous Singer Tract in the 1930s, based his assessment about ivorybill habitat on very low densities of birds using extensive areas of virgin timber. While doubtlessly true that the species needs a reliable abundance of decaying trees with beetle grubs, evidence from Hill's book and from claimed sightings in the past 50 years—Texas' Big Thicket and others—suggests that ivorybills may be more flexible in habitat use and vagile in site movement than previously thought. With possible sightings in the past 50 years in Louisiana, Arkansas, Georgia, Texas, and Florida, and large reserves such as Okefenokee and Big Cypress starting to ripen, there may be possibilities for the ivorybill yet.

Hill also is not afraid to take to task the idea that "science"—a term much bandied about in exchanges over the 2005 Arkansas ivorybill sightings—is somehow involved with searching for the birds:

Science is the process of explaining natural phenomena through deductive reasoning . . . when we hunt for ivorybills . . . whether we are distinguished professors or blue-collar laborers . . . we are not doing science. We are searching for a bird. We are birding.

Is it possible to make an ivorybill search scientific? No. But what if we use really fancy and complicated equipment? Still no. If a population of ivorybills is discovered, then conservation and population biologists can use science to understand habitat use and other aspects of the bird.

Hill's book, and Tim Gallagher's, about the Arkansas discoveries, both present a similar picture—enough *kent* calls, double knocks, bark scalings and large cavities to provide tantalizing evidence, but in such challenging circumstances as to yield frustratingly fleeting views of the actual birds. Birds always seem to fly before detailed pictures or videos can be obtained. Both Hill and Gallagher make the case that this wariness is likely why the bird has survived up to now—unlike the Singer Tract birds, which mobbed Tanner and his wife as they photographed them at the nest, the remaining ivorybills carry the genes of individuals who survived the turn of the century onslaught precisely because they were wary.

Of the four books about Ivory-billed Woodpeckers mentioned at the top of this review, Tim Gallagher's *The Grail Bird* is written in a style that will be most accessible to the general non-ornithological public. Gallagher, an author and editor, participated in the Arkansas searches, and writes comfortably in a contemporary, reader-friendly manner. Jerome Jackson's historic account, with numbered citations, has the most studious tone of the books, while Hoose's *Race to Save the Lord God Bird* is a beautifully produced tome that is sure to draw in budding 12-year old naturalists. Hill's popular writing, while reader-friendly and interspersed with dialogue, lacks the casual approach that Gallagher executes so effortlessly, but his story is easily the most exciting of the four. As the search by Hill and crew mounts, you will find the book hard to put down—and if you're like me, you will find it hard to continue to doubt the Ivory-billed Woodpeckers' existence. Hill's credentials as a scientist having no vested interest or previous background with ivorybills put him in good stead here; unassuming presentation, an even-

handed tone, and a preponderance of very compelling evidence make for a good and convincing read.

As Gallagher points out in *The Grail Bird*, harm may have come to any remaining ivorybills because people discounted reports of sightings after the disappearance of the Singer Tract, and hence did not take steps to preserve additional southern swamp forest. The good news is that, if ivorybills do exist, it seems only a matter of time before someone, somewhere finds a “smoking gun,” such as an ivorybill filmed at an active nest where the field marks are indisputable. In the meantime, information about Hill’s ongoing search can be found at: http://www.auburn.edu/academic/science_math/cosam/departments/biology/faculty/webpages/hill/ivorybill/Updates.html.

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IN MEMORIAM

The Florida Ornithology of Glen E. Woolfenden (1930-2007)

BY JACK P. HAILMAN, FRED E. LOHRER, AND REED BOWMAN



Florida ornithology has lost a giant. Glen E. Woolfenden died on 19 June 2007 of complications following surgery. He was 77 years old.

Glen spent his entire academic career in Florida. He completed his Ph.D. in 1960 at the University of Florida under the supervision of avian anatomist and paleontologist Pierce Brodkorb. Upon graduation, Glen was hired as an instructor at the newly-opened University of South Florida in Tampa. He quickly rose through the academic ranks as Assistant Professor (1961), Associate Professor (1965), and Professor (1970). Other than a

sabbatical at the University of Kansas (1984) Glen remained at USF his entire academic life and retired in 1999. Along the way, he received the highest awards bestowed on faculty at the University. Glen was a dedicated teacher, striving to make his lectures challenging, interesting, and provocative. His classes in Ornithology and Organic Evolution always were full and his enthusiasm for his subjects influenced hundreds of students. He was named Distinguished Teacher in 1978 and Distinguished Lecturer in 1981. For his research, he was named a Distinguish Scholar in 1984 and a Distinguished Research Professor in 1988. Glen supervised over 30 graduate students, many of whom made significant contributions to Florida ornithology. After retirement, he continued his research career as a Research Associate at Archbold Biological Station near Lake Placid. Here he continued his renowned research on the Florida Scrub-Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), started in 1969. In addition to Glen's significant contributions to the evolutionary theory of cooperative breeding, he made many important contributions

to ornithology in Florida, including being a charter member of the Florida Ornithological Society.

Glen Everett Woolfenden was born 23 January 1930 in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He grew up mainly in Westfield where he got hooked on birds, like so many of us, at an early age. He often mentioned birding in northern New Jersey's Great Swamp. Cornell University was a Mecca for students interested in birds because of its famous Laboratory of Ornithology, and Glen received his Bachelor of Science degree there in 1953. Three years later, he earned an M.A. at the University of Kansas with the eminent ornithologist Harrison (Bud) Tordoff. Here, he worked on the comparative breeding behavior of *Ammodramus* sparrows.

Even before becoming a graduate student, Glen had begun a collection of bird skins and skeletons. By the time he arrived at USF as a 30-year-old professor, he had prepared more than 2000 specimens. He used his specimens in his teaching. Generations of young ornithologists trained under Glen learned their birds of the world during lunch-time discussions in the gloomy back of the bird museum. Glen frequently published on the specimens he prepared, especially if their occurrence in Florida was rare or unusual. His first publication about a Florida specimen, in 1965, concerned an injured Red-footed Booby (*Sula sula*) that had been brought to Busch Gardens and died. As was typical of Glen's thoroughness, in addition to describing this unusual record, he took Palmer's *Handbook of North American Birds* to task for an incorrect measurement range and pointed out that two of Peterson's *Field Guides* had errors about booby identification. He also included a careful description of plumage differences among booby species and suggested that an old sight record of Red-footed Boobies in a mixed-species flock of "hundreds perhaps thousands" of boobies made by early ornithologist Outram Bangs following a storm near Sebastian Inlet in February of 1895 were more likely to be Masked Boobies, *S. dactylatra*.

In addition to being a dedicated ornithologist, Glen was an excellent all-around vertebrate biologist and several of his early publications were on squirrels, shrews, and snakes. Although Glen worked on the osteology of waterfowl for his Ph.D, his first publication to come out of field work in Florida was a note in 1958 on gray squirrels in the *Journal of Mammalogy*, coauthored by James N. Layne, the first director of Archbold Biological Station. His earliest publication on birds from Florida, also in 1958, was a breeding-bird census published in *Audubon Field Notes*. Glen began these censuses in a variety of typical Florida habitats because of his interest in the biogeography of Florida and its avian diversity. He continued these censuses of specific habitats, including several at Archbold Biological Station for more than 10 years. It was during these censuses that Glen made his first observations of Florida Scrub-Jays.

Glen observed more than two adults feeding young Scrub Jays—as the birds were called before the complex was split into several species and our endemic became the Florida Scrub-Jay. Being widely read, he was aware of Alexander Skutch's discovery of "helpers at the nest" in some neotropical species. Glen knew that a temperate species that was territorial and a year-round resident would be easy to study and a gold mine for analyzing cooperative breeding. He color-banded the first birds in 1969 and worked out a simple but elegant methodology that he and subsequent jay researchers followed for more than four decades. From that humble beginning, the study population expanded over the years to the present size of about 75 families in which virtually all individuals are color-banded. It is the longest continuous population study of any avian species that does not nest in boxes. To date, he and his colleagues have published more than 60 papers ultimately derived from the jay project. Glen's papers on jays helped launch spirited academic debates on the relative influence of kin selection and direct and indirect fitness on the evolution of cooperative breeding. His population data have provided the scientific backbone for efforts to protect the now threatened Florida Scrub-Jay and its habitats.

John W. Fitzpatrick came to Archbold Biological Station in 1972 as an undergraduate summer intern and Glen immediately recognized the considerable and diverse talents of this young man. Glen and Fitz (as Glen always called him) immediately began collaborating on jay projects. After receiving his Ph.D., Fitz became curator of birds at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, which gave him scheduling freedom to be in Florida to work with Glen. The first of their many joint publications appeared in 1977. Working side-by-side, sentence-by-sentence, they drafted their 1984 monograph, *The Florida Scrub Jay: Demography of a Cooperative-breeding Bird*, a 400+ page tome published by Princeton University Press. Ernst Mayr dubbed the book "an instant classic."

In 1985, Glen and Fitz were honored with the William Brewster Memorial Award of the American Ornithologists' Union for their exceptional body of work on birds of the Western Hemisphere. Many awards followed. Glen was elected Corresponding Fellow of the Deutsche Ornithologen-Gesellschaft, named a Distinguished Animal Behaviorist by the Animal Behavior Society, and honored with the Margaret Morse Nice Award of the Wilson Ornithological Society. Despite his new-found fame, Glen continued to make contributions to Florida ornithology.

Glen was among the charter members of the Florida Ornithological Society and was appointed to the editorial board of the fledgling society's journal. Glen argued that the journal should focus on "wild species of birds or other vertebrates in or near Florida" and purposely proposed a name that omitted specific mention of birds. This was an

immensely successful formula for a state journal; *The Florida Field Naturalist*, now a quarterly, is in its 35th year.

Glen also loyally submitted his work on Florida ornithology to either the *Florida Field Naturalist* or the FOS Special Publications series. With coauthors Robert W. Loftin and Janet A. Woolfenden, a compilation of bird records entitled *Florida Bird Records in American Birds and Audubon Field Notes (1947-1989): Species Index and County Gazetteer* became FOS Special Publication No. 4. This was followed in 1992 by No. 6, the authoritative *Florida Bird Species: an Annotated List*, coauthored with William B. Robertson, Jr. In 2006, Glen authored, with Bill Robertson and Jim Cox, FOS Special Publication No. 7, *The Breeding Birds of Florida*, in which Glen and Bill wrote about the sources of Florida's avifauna and post-human-settlement changes. Glen continued his service to FOS in a variety of capacities. He was: a member of the Board of Directors for several terms, Vice-President (1981-1982), President (1991-1992) and Editor of the Special Publications (1991-2004). He served as member and chair on a variety of committees and rarely missed a meeting over the entire 35-year history of the society. In 1994, FOS bestowed on Glen its highest award, namely Honorary Member; he was only the sixth person to be so named.

If ornithology was Glen's profession, then birding was his life's recreation. Beginning as a youth in New Jersey, Glen participated in well over a half century of the National Audubon Society's Christmas Bird Counts (CBC). In Florida, Glen's first CBC was in 1957, and he often did several counts each season. From 1957 through 2006 he missed only one season, 2005, when he and Jan went on a bird tour of Antarctic waters. Glen compiled the St. Petersburg CBC for 23 years (1962-1984) and the Lake Placid CBC for 11 years (1993-2003). As a CBC compiler he stressed total commitment to finding many species, careful identification of rare species, and careful tabulation of the few species, like some raptors, where duplicate counts were possible. Ornithology informed his birding. Always the teacher, he was quick to point out details of ecology, behavior, or morphology of birds observed for the benefit of his birding companions. In the Tampa Bay region, and later at Lake Placid, he quickly became a potent force for improving birders' skills and knowledge of birds. Thus, he earned respect in Florida's birding community equal to his respect in the international science community.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Summer Report: June-July 2007.—This report consists of significant bird observations compiled by the Field Observations Committee (FOC). Submissions to the FOC should be in the following format: species, number of individuals, age and sex of the bird(s), color morph if applicable, location (including county), date, observer(s), and significance. Seasons are winter (December-February), spring (March-May), summer (June-July), and fall (August-November). Submit observations to regional compilers within two weeks after the close of each season, or to the state compiler within one month. Addresses of the compilers are found at the end of this report. We greatly prefer observations sent via e-mail.

Sight-only observations are considered “reports” while only those supported by verifiable evidence (photographs, video or audio tapes, or specimens) are called “records.” Species for which documentation is required by the FOS Records Committee (FOSRC; Bowman 2006, *Fla. Field Nat.* 34:90-102) are marked here with an asterisk (*). A county designation (in italics) accompanies the first-time listing of each site in this report. Abbreviations in this report are: CWA = critical wildlife area, EOS = end of season, ff = “and dates following”, NP = national park, NSRA = north shore restoration area, NWR = national wildlife refuge, SP = state park, STA = stormwater treatment area, STF = sewage treatment facility, WMA = Wildlife Management Area, and N, S, E, W etc., for compass directions. Bold-faced entries denote birds newly reported or verified in Florida, or record numbers.

SUMMARY OF THE SUMMER SEASON

It was a quiet summer. The only storm activity to strike Florida was Tropical Storm *Barry*, which made landfall at St. Petersburg, headed north-northeast, then exited the state west of Jacksonville, all on 2 June. A few pelagics were found in the storm’s wake. There again was a die-off of Greater Shearwaters along the central Atlantic coast, and several other pelagics were observed. No FOSRC rarities were reported this summer, and no exotics were newly reported or recorded. This report is dedicated to the memory of Glen E. Woolfenden, who died 19 June at the age of 77.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK: 2 over SR-724 (*Okeechobee*) 2 Jun (P. Miller); 30+ at Ellenton (*Manatee*) most of Jun (C. Beaton); 35 along CR-731 (*Glades*) 14 Jun (B. Ahern); 13 at Homestead (*Miami-Dade*) 25 Jul (R. Diaz); up to 45 (27 Jun) at Viera Wetlands (*Brevard*) all season (D. Freeland et al.); three *Leon* reports: 2 at Tallahassee 22-24 Jun (J. Cavanagh) and 4 others there 5 Jul (T. Smith), and 2 at Tall Timbers Research Station 29 Jul (C. Borg).

FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK: 1 at Ellenton 4 Jun (C. Beaton); 4 at *Polk* phosphate mines 30 Jun (P. Fellers et al.).

WHITE-FACED WHISTLING-DUCK: 1 with Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks at Ellenton 21 Jun (C. Beaton).

EGYPTIAN GOOSE: breeding in *Okaloosa*, with 12 there 22 Jun (D. Ware).

COMMON SHELDUCK: 2 along Brown’s Farm Road, Everglades Agricultural Area (*Palm Beach*) 28 Jul (B. Roberts et al.).

AMERICAN WIGEON: 1 at STA-5 (*Hendry*) 30 Jun was thought to be a hunting casualty (M. England et al.).

- MOTTLED DUCK: 110 at Weekiwachee Preserve (*Hernando*) 28 Jun included some Mallard × Mottled Duck hybrids (A. & B. Hansen); 83 at *Polk* mines 30 Jul (P. Fellers).
- BLUE-WINGED TEAL: 4 at Orlando Wetlands Park (*Orange*) 2 Jun (B. Anderson, C. Pierce); 2 (female & male) along Cockroach Bay Road, Ruskin (*Hillsborough*) 3 Jun (B. Ahern); 1 male at Viera Wetlands 9 Jun (A. Bankert) & 3 Jul (D. Freeland); 2 (female & male) at Ten Thousand Islands NWR (*Collier*) 20 Jun (T. Doyle); 1-at a *Polk* mine 30 Jun (P. Fellers et al.); 13 at STA-5, 30 Jun (M. England et al.).
- NORTHERN SHOVELER: 1 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP (*Alachua*) 2 Jun (R. Rowan).
- RING-NECKED DUCK: 2 at Paynes Prairie Preserve 3-4 Jun (R. Rowan, J. Bryan); 1 at Viera Wetlands 9 Jun (A. Bankert); 2 at STA-5, 30 Jun (M. England et al.).
- GREATER SCAUP: 1 at Lake Apopka NSRA 3 Jun (H. Robinson).
- LESSER SCAUP: 1 male at Lake Okeechobee (*Okeechobee*) 8 Jun (P. Gray, B. Pranty, photo for FOC); 1 male at Boyd Hill Nature Park, St. Petersburg (*Pinellas*) 19 Jun (D. Goodwin); 1 at Lake City (*Columbia*) 22 Jun-EOS (P. Burns); 1 male at Port Canaveral (*Brevard*) 23 Jun (D. Freeland); 1 male at West Viera (*Brevard*) 3 Jul (D. Freeland).
- SURF SCOTER: 1 male in eclipse plumage at St. Vincent NWR (*Franklin*) 29 Jul (T. Lewis).
- RED-BREASTED MERGANSER: 1 female at Summer Haven (*St. Johns*) 21 Jun (D. King); 1 female at Bald Point 14 Jul (J. Murphy).
- RUDDY DUCK: 3 at Lake Apopka NSRA 8 Jun, and 1 there 6 Jul (H. Robinson); 1 at a *Polk* mine 30 Jun (P. Fellers et al.); 1 male at Viera Wetlands 3-6 Jul (D. Freeland).
- PACIFIC LOON: 1 rescued in *Walton* 5 Jul was released 8 Jul (P. Gault).
- COMMON LOON: 1 at Green Key, New Port Richey (*Pasco*) 22 Jun (K. Tracey); 6 S of Santa Rosa Island (*Escambia*) 6 Jul (B. Duncan); 1 first-summer at Bald Point (*Franklin*) 4 Jul (J. Murphy); 5 in basic plumage at the mouth of the Ochlockonee River (*Franklin & Wakulla*) 5 Jul (M. Hill); 1 in alternate plumage at St. George Island (*Franklin*) 18 Jul (J. Socolar).
- BLACK-CAPPED PETREL: 6 off Ponce de Leon Inlet (*Volusia*) 7 Jun, and 1 there 23 Jun (M. Brothers et al.).
- CORY'S SHEARWATER: 6 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 13 Jun, 20 there 15 Jun, and 21 there 23 Jun (M. Brothers, B. Wallace); 4 at Jensen Beach (*Martin*) and 1 N of Jensen Beach (*St. Lucie & Martin*) 14 Jun (D. Simpson); 1 at Paradise Beach (*Brevard*) 16 Jun (A. Bankert); 1 at Canaveral National Seashore (*Brevard*) 20 Jun (D. Simpson, E. Scales); 30 at Sebastian Inlet (*Brevard & Indian River*) 14 Jun, and 2 there 15 Jun (A. Bankert); 18 off Miami (*Miami-Dade*) 4 Jul (R. Torres, T. Mitchell).
- GREATER SHEARWATER: 1 off Ponce de Leon Inlet 7 Jun, 60 there 15 Jun, and 40+ there 23 Jun (M. Brothers, B. Wallace); up to 50 (14 Jun) at Ponce de Leon Inlet 13-19 Jun (M. Brothers); 400 at Sebastian Inlet 14 Jun, 6 there 15 Jun, 30 there 17 Jun, and 1 there 28 Jun (A. Bankert, E. Kwater); 6 at Fort Pierce Inlet (*St. Lucie*), 3+ at Jensen Beach (*Martin*), and 9+ N of Jensen Beach 14 Jun (D. Simpson); 20 dead along 2 km of beach near Coconut Point (*Brevard*) 16 Jun (A. Bankert, specimens to UCF); 3 at Paradise Beach 16 Jun (A. Bankert); 100+ off Treasure Shores Park (*Indian River*) 16 Jun (D. Simpson); 43 within 1 km of Boynton Inlet (*Palm Beach*) 16 Jun (M. Berney); 30 at Jupiter Inlet (*Palm Beach*) 17 Jun (D. Simpson); 5 at Deerfield Beach (*Broward*) 17 Jun (D. Simpson); 46 at Huguenot Memorial Park (*Duval*) 19 Jun, 60 there 2 Jul, and 500 there 4 Jul (R. Clark); 14 dead along 12 km of beach at Guana Reserve (*St. Johns*) along with many alive 4 Jul (D. Reed); 3 off Miami 4 Jul (R. Torres, T. Mitchell).
- AUDUBON'S SHEARWATER: 1 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 12 Jun, and 3 there 13 Jun (M. Brothers); 5 off Ponce de Leon Inlet 7 Jun, and 20+ there 23 Jun (M. Brothers et al.); 5 at Sebastian Inlet 14 Jun (A. Bankert); 1 dead at Guana Reserve 4 Jul (D. Reed); 2 off Miami 4 Jul (R. Torres, T. Mitchell).
- WILSON'S STORM-PETREL: 3 at Sebastian Inlet 30 May-1 Jun (A. Bankert); 6 off Ponce de Leon Inlet 7 Jun, and 300+ there 23 Jun (M. Brothers et al.); 1 at Fort Pierce Inlet 14

- Jun (D. Simpson); 1 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 16 Jun (M. Brothers); 19 within 1 km of Boynton Inlet 16 Jun (M. Berney); 1 at Treasure Shores Park 16 Jun (D. Simpson).
- LEACH'S STORM-PETREL: 6 at Sebastian Inlet 30 May-1 Jun (A. Bankert); 2 off Ponce de Leon Inlet 7 Jun (M. Brothers, A. Bankert et al.); 1 brought to Marine Science Center 16 Jun (M. Brothers).
- BAND-RUMPED STORM-PETREL: 8 off Ponce de Leon Inlet 7 Jun (M. Brothers, A. Bankert et al.), and 1 there 23 Jun (M. Brothers, B. Wallace); 2 off Miami 4 Jul (R. Torres, T. Mitchell).
- WHITE-TAILED TROPICBIRD: 1 off Ponce de Leon Inlet 23 Jun (M. Brothers, B. Wallace).
- BROWN BOOBY: 4 at Honeymoon Island SP, Dunedin (*Pinellas*) after Tropical Storm Barry 3 Jun (S. Crawford); 3 at Sebastian Inlet 15 Jun (A. Bankert); 1 immature at Fowey Rocks (*Miami-Dade*) 4 Jul (R. Torres, T. Mitchell); 1 at Port Canaveral 5 Jul (D. Freeman, J. Clifton).
- NORTHERN GANNET: 1 off Alligator Point (*Franklin*) 10 Jun (J. Murphy); singles at Sebastian Inlet (*Brevard*) 17 Jun (E. Kwater) and 28 Jun (A. Bankert); 5 at Huguenot Memorial Park 19 Jun (R. Clark), and 5 others there 4 Jul (R. Clark); 4 at Sanibel Island (*Lee*) 20 Jun (J. Dinsmore); 1 at Jetty Park, Port Canaveral 24 Jun (J. Dinsmore et al.); several at Ponce de Leon Inlet all Jun (M. Brothers).
- AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN: 8 at Micanopy (*Alachua*) to 4 Jun (J. Bryan); 28 at Hancock Lake (*Hernando* & *Pasco*) 4 Jun (A. & B. Hansen); 10 at Lake Okeechobee 8 Jun (P. Gray, B. Pranty); 60 at Merritt Island 13-15 Jun (S. Gosselein); 53 on the Amelia River (*Nassau*) 14 Jun (P. Leary); 15 at The Villages (*Sumter*) 15 Jun (J. Dinsmore); 106 at Polk mines 30 Jun (P. Fellers et al.); 75+ at STA-5, 30 Jun (M. England et al.); 23 headed N over Port Richey (*Pasco*) 6 Jul (K. Tracey); 1 at Chokoloskee (*Collier*) 14 Jul (B. Ahern); 50 at St. Marks NWR (*Wakulla*) 22 Jul (H. Hooper et al.).
- BROWN PELICAN: singles at Gainesville (*Alachua*) 4-5 Jun (J. Bryan) and 20 Jun (R. Rowan).
- MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD: 3 at Alligator Point 5 Jun (J. Murphy).
- "GREAT WHITE HERON": 1 at Ormond Beach (*Volusia*) 10 Jun (M. Brothers); 1 at Lake Apopka NSRA 22 Jun-EOS (H. Robinson).
- REDDISH EGRET: 1 juvenile at Hancock Lake 4-5 Jun (A. & B. Hansen et al.); 2 at Myakka River SP (*Sarasota*) 7-18 Jun (J. Dubi, R. Greenspun et al.); 3 (1 light morph) at Santa Rosa Island 21 Jun (B. Duncan); 1 at Upthegrove Beach (*Okeechobee*) 10 Jul (D. Simpson); 2 at Cedar Key (*Levy*) 13-14 Jul (R. Rowan).
- CATTLE EGRET: 1 extensively peach-colored bird near Belle Glade (*Palm Beach*) in Jun (M. Ables, photos to FOC).
- GLOSSY IBIS: 1 at Lake Jackson (*Leon*) 3 Jun (G. Menk); 150 along CR-846 (*Hendry*) 19 Jul (B. Ahern).
- WHITE-FACED IBIS: 1 in alternate plumage at Cutler Wetlands, Cutler Ridge (*Miami-Dade*) 10 Jun (B. Boeringer, details to FOC); 1 at Lake City 27 Jul (P. Burns); 1 summered at Sanibel Island (C. Ewell, K. Sweet).
- ROSEATE SPOONBILL: 3 at Orlando 19-20 Jun (A. Boyle, J. Thomton); 9 at Lake City 22 Jun-EOS (P. Burns); 2 at Lake Jackson 23 Jun (M. Collins, M. Forehand); 50+ at STA-5, 30 Jun (M. England et al.); 1 at Lake Munson (*Leon*) 5 Jul (M. Hill); 83 on the Amelia River 4 Jul (P. Leary); 10 at Polk mines 5 Jul (P. Fellers, S. Riffe); 2 (adult & juvenile) at Spring Hill (*Hernando*) 10 Jul (A. & B. Hansen et al.); 2 W of Bowling Green (*Hardee*) 23 Jul (R. Smith); 65 at Lake Okeechobee 27 Jul (P. Gray, B. Pranty); up to 4 summered in *Alachua* (C. Parenteau, J. Hintermister).
- WOOD STORK: 2 at St. Vincent NWR 13 Jun, and 10 there 30 Jun (T. Lewis).
- GREATER FLAMINGO: 1 blotchy pink-and-white adult at Cutler Ridge 5 Jul-EOS (J. Robinson et al., photo to FOC by T. Martillo).
- OSPREY: 132 at Lake Apopka NSRA 22 Jul (H. Robinson).
- SWALLOW-TAILED KITE: 40 near Dinner Island Ranch WMA (*Hendry*) 28 Jun (B. Ahern); 900 at Lake Apopka NSRA 25 Jul (H. Robinson).

- SNAIL KITE: 1 pair at a partially constructed nest in red mangroves at Ten Thousand Islands NWR 27 Jun—the nest was abandoned by 17 Jul (T. Doyle).
- MISSISSIPPI KITE: 3 at Winter Park 3 Jun (A. Vinokur); 56 in *Okaloosa* 21 Jun (D. Ware).
- BALD EAGLE: 1 immature at Flamingo, Everglades NP (*Monroe*) 24 Jun (A. Bankert).
- COOPER'S HAWK: 1 nestling from the barrier island E of Vero Beach (*Indian River*) 1 Jun was brought to a rehab facility (B. Wagner); 18 at Lake Apopka NSRA 27 Jul (H. Robinson).
- SHORT-TAILED HAWK: 2 dark-morphs at Lake Wales Ridge State Forest (*Polk*) 9 Jun (P. Fellers et al.); 1 dark morph at Brandon (*Hillsborough*) 12 Jun (E. Kwater); 1 dark morph at Oviedo (*Seminole*) 16 Jun (E. Kwater); 1 dark morph near Fort Ogden (*DeSoto*) 5 Jul (B. Ahern); 1 dark adult at Lake Apopka NSRA 6 Jul (H. Robinson); 2 white morphs at Saddle Creek Park (*Polk*) 31 Jul (P. Fellers); 1 pair (dark morph & banded light morph) at Sawgrass Lake Park, St. Petersburg (*Pinellas*) fledged 2 young (R. Smith, S. Patterson et al.).
- AMERICAN KESTREL: 1 pair at Hardee Lakes Park (*Hardee*) 9 Jun-5 Jul (B. Ahern).
- PEREGRINE FALCON: 1 in S *DeSoto* 7 Jul (W. Biggs, D. Goodwin).
- COMMON PEAFAWL: 3 chicks at Dunedin (*Pinellas*) 20 Jun (S. Robinson, photo to FOC); 1 female at Green Key 9 Jul-EOS reportedly was captured in Aug (K. Tracey et al.).
- CLAPPER RAIL: 60 along "The Road to Nowhere" S of Jena (*Dixie*) 7 Jun (B. Ahern).
- AMERICAN COOT: up to 35 (27 Jun) summered at Viera Wetlands (D. Freeland et al.).
- LIMPKIN: 1 at Ten Thousand Islands NWR 20 Jun (T. Doyle); up to 43 at Lake Apopka NSRA 22 Jun-4 Jul (H. Robinson); 1 at Lake Talquin (*Leon*) 31 Jul (M. Collins).
- BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER: 10 at Flamingo, Everglades NP 24 Jun (A. Bankert); 2 migrants in alternate plumage and 8 summering in basic plumage at Little Estero Island CWA (*Lee*) 27 Jun (C. Ewell).
- SNOWY PLOVER: 3 nests and 1 chick at Little Estero Island CWA were lost to Tropical Storm *Barry* 2 Jun; one renesting effort produced 2 chicks 14 Jul (C. Ewell); 45 nests found at the Fort Pickens section of Gulf Islands National Seashore (*Escambia*) this season (J. Waddell).
- WILSON'S PLOVER: 52 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 14 Jul (M. Brothers); 107 at Nassau Sound (*Duval*) 28 Jul (P. Leary).
- SEMIPALMATED PLOVER: 1 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 3 Jun (R. Rowan, L. Hensley); 10 at Lake Okeechobee 8 Jun (P. Gray, B. Pranty); 1 at Viera Wetlands 27 Jun (D. Freeland); 30 in basic plumage at Little Estero Island CWA 20 Jun (C. Ewell); 15 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 5 Jul, and 25 there 14 Jul (M. Brothers); 1 at Lake City 25 Jul (P. Burns); 9 at Merritt Island NWR 28 Jul (D. Freeland); 160 at Fort De Soto Park (*Pinellas*) 31 Jul (P. Sykes).
- PIPING PLOVER: 1 at Nassau Sound 13 Jul, and 6 there 20 Jul (P. Leary); 2 at Crandon Park Beach 18 Jul (R. Diaz); 6 at Tigertail Beach, Marco Island (*Collier*) 19 Jul (K. Williams); 1 at San Carlos Bay (*Lee*) 20 Jul (C. Ewell); 1 at Little Estero Island CWA 21 Jul (C. Ewell).
- AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER: 2 along the Pensacola (*Escambia*) waterfront 3 Jun (J. Pfeiffer); up to 30 immatures summered at Little Estero Island CWA, including 4 banded in Virginia and singles banded in New Jersey and North Carolina (C. Ewell).
- BLACK-NECKED STILT: 10 pairs bred successfully along Cockroach Bay Road 3 Jun-EOS (B. Ahern); 60 along CR-846 19 Jul (B. Ahern); young produced at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP and Lake City (R. Rowan, P. Burns et al.).
- AMERICAN AVOCET: 2 in alternate plumage at Green Key 1 Jun (K. Tracey); 2 in alternate plumage at Guana Reserve 4 Jun (D. Reed); 1 in alternate plumage W of Bowling Green 9 Jun-5 Jul (B. Ahern); 1 along the Ochlockonee River (*Gadsden/Leon*) 18 Jun (H. & K. Parker); 15 at *Polk* mines 30 Jun, and 32 there 30 Jul (P. Fellers).
- SPOTTED SANDPIPER: 2 at Newnans Lake to 3 Jun (J. Bryan, R. Rowan et al.); 1 at Lake Apopka NSRA 6 Jul (H. Robinson); 1 at Springhill Road STF, Tallahassee 9 Jul

- (G. Menk); 1 at Myakka River SP 12 Jul (D. Goodwin); 1 at Newnans Lake 24 Jul (J. Hintermister); 1 at Green Key 26 Jul (J. McKay).
- SOLITARY SANDPIPER: 1 W of New Smyrna Beach 6 Jul (M. Brothers); 1 juvenile at WCA 3 (*Miami-Dade*) 21 Jul (B. Ahern); 1 at West Cocoa (*Brevard*) 30 Jul (D. Freeland).
- GREATER YELLOWLEGS: 1 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 1 Jun (C. Parenteau); 1 at Lake Jackson 3 Jun (G. Menk), and 2 there 18 Jun (M. Collins); 74 at Lake Okeechobee 8 Jun, and 114 there 27 Jul (P. Gray, B. Pranty); 1 at Lake City 22 Jun (P. Burns); 2 at Viera Wetlands 27 Jun (D. Freeland); 2 at Port Orange 12 Jul (M. Brothers); 6 at *Polk* mines 30 Jul (P. Fellers).
- WILLET: 73 at Port Orange 12 Jul (M. Brothers); 212 at Nassau Sound 16 Jul (P. Leary).
- LESSER YELLOWLEGS: 1 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 4 Jun (J. Bryan, R. Rowan); 5 at Viera Wetlands 22 Jun, and 1 there 27 Jun (D. Freeland); 2 at Springhill Road STF 28 Jun (G. Menk); 31 at *Polk* mines 30 Jun (P. Fellers et al.); 5 at Port Orange bridge 12 Jul (M. Brothers); 60 at Lake Okeechobee 27 Jul (P. Gray, B. Pranty et al.); 5 at West Cocoa 30 Jul (D. Freeland).
- WHIMBREL: 3 at St. Marks NWR 4 Jun (B. Phelan); 1 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 14 Jul (M. Brothers); 1 at Sand Bay, Bailey's Bluff (*Pasco*) 26 Jul (K. Tracey).
- LONG-BILLED CURLEW: singles at Santa Rosa Island, Eglin AFB (*Okaloosa*) 11 Jul (Joe Kern) and Santa Rosa Island (*Escambia*) 12 Jul (J. Waddell).
- MARBLED GODWIT: 1 at Flamingo, Everglades NP 24 Jun (A. Bankert); 3 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 5 Jul (M. Brothers, B. Wallace); 6 (trios in alternate & basic plumage) at Little Estero Island CWA 5 Jul, and 10 in alternate plumage there 14 Jul (C. Ewell); 1 at Santa Rosa Island 24 Jul (B. Duncan).
- RED KNOT: 3 at Bald Point 24 Jun (J. Murphy), and 2 in basic plumage there 19 Jul (M. Collins); 25 in basic plumage at Tigertail Beach, Marco Island 19 Jul (K. Williams); 2 at St. Marks NWR 14 Jul (T. Strohman); 58 at Nassau Sound 28 Jul (P. Leary); 7 in alternate plumage at Little Estero Island CWA 31 Jul (C. Ewell).
- SANDERLING: 80, many in alternate plumage, at Fort De Soto Park 31 Jul (P. Sykes).
- SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER: 60 at Springhill Road STF 7 Jun, and 1 there 9 Jul (G. Menk); 110 at Lake Okeechobee 8 Jun (P. Gray, B. Pranty); 1 at Lake City 21 Jun (P. Burns); 1 at Green Key 20 Jul (K. Tracey); 2 in alternate plumage at San Carlos Bay 20 Jul (C. Ewell).
- WESTERN SANDPIPER: 2 at Lake City 21 Jun (P. Burns); 1 at Bald Point 8 Jul (J. Murphy); 3 in alternate plumage at Little Estero Island CWA 14 Jul (C. Ewell); 4 at Green Key 19 Jul (K. Tracey); 30+ in alternate plumage at Tigertail Beach 19 Jul (K. Williams); 25 in alternate plumage at San Carlos Bay 20 Jul (C. Ewell); 10 at St. Marks NWR 23 Jul (M. Hartley); 1 at Gainesville 23 Jul (J. Hintermister); 8 at Merritt Island NWR 28 Jul (D. Freeland); 8 at *Polk* mines 30 Jul (P. Fellers).
- LEAST SANDPIPER: 1 at Viera Wetlands 22 Jun (A. Bankert), and 17 there 13 Jul (D. Freeland); 3 at Springhill Road STF 9 Jul (G. Menk); 1 in alternate plumage at Green Key 10 Jul (K. Tracey); 6 in alternate plumage at Little Estero Island CWA 14 Jul (C. Ewell); 1 at Gainesville 23 Jul (J. Hintermister).
- WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER: 6 at Cockroach Bay Road 2 Jun (B. Ahern); 24 at Viera Wetlands 6 Jun (T. Dunkerton), and 1 there 22 Jun (A. Bankert); 1 at Springhill Road STF 7 Jun (G. Menk); 6 at Lake Apopka NSRA 8 Jun (H. Robinson); 2 at Lake Okeechobee 8 Jun (P. Gray, B. Pranty); 1 at Merritt Island NWR 28 Jul (D. Freeland).
- PECTORAL SANDPIPER: 10 at Viera Wetlands 13 Jul (D. Freeland); 4 at Gainesville 26 Jul (J. Hintermister); 7 at Lake Apopka NSRA 29 Jul (H. Robinson); 45 at the Everglades Agricultural Area 29 Jul (M. Berney).
- DUNLIN: 4 in alternate plumage at St. Marks NWR 25 Jun (R. Lengacher).
- STILT SANDPIPER: singles at Viera 6, 22, and 27 Jun (T. Dunkerton et al.); 1 at Lake City 21 Jun (P. Burns); 1 at Lake Apopka NSRA 22 Jul, and 3 there 27 Jul (H. Robinson); 2 at West Cocoa 28 Jul (D. Freeland).

- BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: 4 at Santa Rosa Island 30 Jul (B. & L. Duncan).
- SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER: 7 in basic plumage at Lake Okeechobee 8 Jun (P. Gray, B. Pranty); 30 in basic plumage at Little Estero Island CWA 27 Jun (C. Ewell); 2 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 5 Jul (M. Brothers, B. Wallace); 138 in Nassau Sound 28 Jul (P. Leary); 15 at Merritt Island NWR 28 Jul (D. Freeland).
- LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER: 2 that called at Cutler Ridge 16-17 Jul (R. Torres, T. Mitchell, details to FOC).
- DOWITCHER SPECIES: 60 at *Polk* mines 30 Jun (P. Fellers et al.).
- WILSON'S SNIPE: 1 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP to 3 Jun (C. Parenteau).
- AMERICAN WOODCOCK: 1 at Fort Walton Beach (*Okaloosa*) 10 Jul (D. Ware).
- WILSON'S PHALAROPE: 1 female at Springhill Road STF 28 Jun (G. Menk et al.); 2 at Cutler Ridge 28 Jul (T. Mitchell, R. Torres).
- RING-BILLED GULL: 1 at Newnans Lake 2 Jun (J. Bryan).
- LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL: many summered at Crandon Beach, with numbers increasing from about 20 on 1 Jun to 42 on 27 Jul (R. Diaz); 8 at Huguenot Memorial Park 3 Jul (R. Clark); 1 adult at Indian Shores Beach (*Pinellas*) 4 Jul (I. Hernandez); 1 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 14 Jul (M. Brothers); 5 at Talbot Islands SP (*Duval*) 28 Jul (P. Leary).
- GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL: 1 second-summer at Smyrna Dunes Park (*Volusia*) 16 Jun (B. Ahern et al.); 2 second-year at Jetty Park, Port Canaveral 24 Jun (J. Dinsmore et al.); 1 first-year summered at Ponce de Leon Inlet (M. Brothers); up to 5 (6 Jun) first-summer summered at Crandon Beach (R. Diaz).
- BROWN NODDY: 1 at Sebastian Inlet 1-6 Jun (A. Bankert); 2 off Ponce de Leon Inlet 7 Jun (M. Brothers, A. Bankert et al.).
- SOOTY TERN: 150+ off Ponce de Leon Inlet 7 Jun, and 200+ there 23 Jun (M. Brothers et al.).
- BRIDLED TERN: 5 at Boynton Inlet 2 Jun (M. Berney); 6 off Ponce de Leon Inlet 7 Jun, and 4 there 23 Jun (M. Brothers et al.).
- LEAST TERN: 170 nests at Little Estero Island CWA were lost to *Barry* 2 Jun, but the colony quickly re-nested, with 107 nests 27 Jun, and 57 chicks & 18 juveniles 21 Jul (C. Ewell); 11 were nesting at Lake Jackson 7 Jun (S. McCool); 200 chicks at Gulf Islands National Seashore [no date] (J. Waddell); 105 at *Polk* mines 30 Jun (P. Fellers et al.); 174 at Fort De Soto Park 30 Jun (M. Fite), and 280 there 31 Jul (P. Sykes).
- GULL-BILLED TERN: 1 or singles at Lake Apopka NSRA 13 Jun-22 Jul (H. Robinson); 1 at Green Key 22 Jun (K. Tracey); up to 6 W of Bowling Green 4-24 Jul (R. Smith et al.); 1 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 5 Jul (M. Brothers); 18 at *Polk* mines 5 Jul (P. Fellers, S. Riffe).
- CASPIAN TERN: 1 at Springhill Road STF 21 Jun (G. Menk); 1 at Viera Wetlands 3-13 Jul (D. Freeland et al.); 1 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 14 Jul (M. Brothers).
- BLACK TERN: 2 at Honeymoon Island SP 18 Jun (R. Smith); 50 at Green Key 22 Jun (K. Tracey); 5 W of Bowling Green 5-24 Jul (R. Smith et al.); 3 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 11 Jul, and 12 there 14 Jul (M. Brothers); 1 at St. Marks NWR 14 & 16 Jul (T. Strohman, B. Phelan); 1 at Cutler Ridge 14 Jul (R. Torres); 7 at Fort De Soto 15 Jul (J. Palmer); 1 at Bald Point 19-20 Jul (M. Collins); 35 at Merritt Island NWR 28 Jul (D. Freeland).
- COMMON TERN: 1 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 2 Jun, and 2 there 14 Jul (M. Brothers, B. Wallace); 3 immatures at Little Estero Island CWA 5 Jun (C. Ewell); up to 3 first-summer birds at Lake Apopka NSRA 8 Jun-25 Jul (H. Robinson); 2 at Sebastian Inlet 14 Jun (A. Bankert), and 1 there 17 Jun (E. Kwater); 1 adult at Smyrna Dunes Park 16 Jun (B. Ahern et al.); 1 immature at Green Key 21 Jun (K. Tracey); 14 at Fort De Soto Park 31 Jul (P. Sykes).
- ARCTIC TERN: 1 first-summer at Ponce de Leon Inlet 2 Jun (M. Brothers); single adults at Lake Apopka NSRA 3 and 13 Jun, and 1 first-summer there 10 Jun, 1 Jul (H. Robinson).
- FORSTER'S TERN: 3 at Lake Okeechobee 8 Jun (P. Gray, B. Pranty); 139 at Lake Apopka NSRA 10 Jun (H. Robinson); 230 at *Polk* mines 5 Jul (P. Fellers, S. Riffe); 1 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 14 Jul (M. Brothers); 1 at Green Key 24 Jul (K. Tracey).

- ROYAL TERN: 1 at Lake Apopka NSRA 8 Jul (H. Robinson); 2 at Newnans Lake 11 Jul (J. Hintermister).
- SANDWICH TERN: 1 at Ponce de Leon Inlet 14 Jul (M. Brothers).
- BLACK SKIMMER: 169 at Lake Okeechobee 8 Jun (P. Gray, B. Pranty); 261 at *Polk* mines 5 Jul (P. Fellers, S. Riffe).
- PARASITIC JAEGER: 1 at Sebastian Inlet 1 Jun (A. Bankert, D. Simpson).
- WHITE-WINGED DOVE: 1 at Salt Springs (*Marion*) 15 Jun-EOS (A. Luzader); 1 near Fort Ogdens 5 Jul (B. Ahern); 2 at South Lido Park (*Sarasota*) 7 Jul (B. Ahern); 1 at Dunedin 10 Jul (S. Robinson); a flock of 13 at Kissimmee Prairie Preserve SP (*Okeechobee*) 11 Jul (P. Miller); 1 at Alligator Point 22 Jul (J. Murphy); 1 at Green Key 24 Jul (K. Tracey).
- MONK PARAKEET: 2 at Winter Haven (*Polk*) 3 Jun (*vide* L. Albright).
- BLUE-CROWNED PARAKEET: 12 at St. Petersburg 14 Jul (R. Smith).
- YELLOW-COLLARED (MASKED) LOVEBIRD: 1 blue morph near Corkscrew Swamp Sanctuary (*Collier*) 23-28 Jul (J. McCollom, photos to FOC).
- BARN OWL: 2 at St. Vincent NWR 18 Jul (M. Harris), and 1 juvenile found dead there (specimen to UF) 8 Jun (T. Lewis).
- RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD: up to 3 along Loop Road, Big Cypress National Preserve (*Monroe*) 7-15 Jun (R. Diaz); at least 2 females summered at Kissimmee Prairie Preserve SP (P. Miller).
- BELTED KINGFISHER: up to 3 at Gainesville 26-30 Jun (J. Bryan et al.); 1 at Hathaway Park (*Charlotte*) 5 Jul (B. Ahern); 1 at Viera Wetlands 20 Jul (D. Freeland); 1 at Laurel (*Sarasota*) 20 Jul (S. Daughtrey et al.).
- RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER: 1 in *Lake* captured a brown anole (*Anolis sagrei*) 12 Jul (G. Quigley).
- HAIRY WOODPECKER: 3 at Six Mile Cypress Slough (*Lee*) 13 Jul (B. Ahern).
- EASTERN KINGBIRD: 20 along Loop Road, Big Cypress National Preserve (*Collier*) 12 Jul (B. Ahern).
- GRAY KINGBIRD: 20 at South Lido Key 7 Jul (B. Ahern); a family of 5 at Okee-Tantie Campground, Lake Okeechobee 27 Jul (P. Gray, B. Pranty et al.).
- SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER: 1 adult male at Alachua (*Alachua*) 29 Jul (J. Menoski, photo to FOC).
- BLACK-WHISKERED VIREO: 2 (1 male in song) at Green Key 12-14 Jun (K. Tracey et al., photos to FOC).
- HOUSE CROW: 1 (missing several toes) at Nokomis Beach Park (*Sarasota*) 10 Jun (B. Pranty, L. Gilson, photos to FOC).
- PURPLE MARTIN: 7 pairs bred in cavities in cabbage palm snags at Viera Wetlands 1 Jun-6 Jul for the 4th year in a row (D. Freeland).
- TREE SWALLOW: 2 at Gainesville 1 Jun (E. Scales); 1 at Newnans Lake to 2 Jun (R. Rowan, J. Bryan); 3 at Lake City 11 Jul (P. Burns).
- BANK SWALLOW: 3 at Lake Apopka NSRA 15 Jul, and 9 there 20 Jul (H. Robinson).
- CLIFF SWALLOW: 1 at Lake City 11 Jul (P. Burns); 2 at Lake Apopka NSRA 15 Jul (H. Robinson); 1 at St. Marks NWR 28 Jul (M. Hartley).
- BARN SWALLOW: 1 at Cape Canaveral 25 Jun (B. Paxson); 2 at Viera Wetlands 27 Jun (D. Freeland); 6 at St. Petersburg 14 Jul (D. & L. Margeson).
- CAROLINA WREN: 1 at Winter Park 11 Jul fed a brown anole to a nestling (B. Anderson).
- AMERICAN ROBIN: 1 at Alachua 26 Jun (B. Quinn); 1 at N Pensacola 1 Jul (G. Bowman), and adults feeding young there 8 Jul (L. Catterton).
- GRAY CATBIRD: 1 in song at Bald Point 21 Jul (J. Murphy); 4 summered at Gainesville (M. Manetz, T. Webber et al.).
- COMMON MYNA: 1 at N Clearwater (*Pinellas*) in mid-Jun (D. Irizarry); 2 at Flamingo, Everglades NP 24 Jun (A. Bankert).
- YELLOW WARBLER: 1 at Green Key 20 Jul (K. Tracey); 1 at Newnans Lake 27 Jul (R. Rowan).

- PRAIRIE WARBLER: 2 at Newnans Lake 18 Jul (R. Rowan); 3 banded at Wekiwa Springs SP (*Orange*) 22 Jul (A. Boyle); 39 at Green Key 27 Jul (K. Tracey).
- BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER: 1 at Gainesville 6 Jul (C. Lanciani); 1 at Lake Apopka NSRA 11 Jul (H. Robinson); 1 at Pinecraft Park (*Sarasota*) 28 Jul (J. Carlock, E. Miller).
- AMERICAN REDSTART: 1 first-summer male in song at Bill Baggs Cape Florida SP (*Miami-Dade*) 4-8 Jun, and 3 in female plumage there 28 Jul (R. Diaz); 1 at Gainesville 6-7 Jun (M. Manetz); 1 adult male at St. Augustine (*St. Johns*) 13 Jul (Jackie Kern).
- PROTHONOTARY WARBLER: 6 at Lower Suwannee NWR (*Dixie*) 7 Jun (B. Ahern); 2 at Saddle Creek Park 26 Jul (P. Fellers); 3 at Green Key 27 Jul (K. Tracey).
- OVENBIRD: 1 sang at Jacksonville 3 Jun (J. Cocke).
- LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH: 1 at Ichetucknee Springs SP (*Columbia*) 26 Jun (M. Forehand); 1 at Fort George Island 3 Jul (R. Clark); 1 at Lutz (*Pasco*) 7 Jul (D. Bowman, photo to FOC); 2 at Gainesville 19 Jul (J. Hintermister, R. Rowan); 1 at Colt Creek SP 22 Jul (P. Fellers et al.); 1 at Saddle Creek Park 26 Jul (P. Fellers); 2 at Lake Apopka NSRA 29 Jul (H. Robinson); 1 at Winter Park 31 Jul (B. Anderson).
- KENTUCKY WARBLER: 1 at Gainesville 30 Jul (J. Hintermister).
- HOODED WARBLER: 1 male at St. Petersburg 29 Jul (S. Patterson).
- WESTERN SPINDALIS: one olive-backed male **inland** at J. W. Corbett WMA (*Palm Beach*) 16 Jul (M. Baranski, photos to FOC).
- BACHMAN'S SPARROW: 2 in song at Okaloacoochee Slough WMA (*Hendry*) 28 Jun (B. Ahern).
- LARK SPARROW: 1 at Gulf Breeze (*Santa Rosa*) 22 Jul (B. Duncan).
- "FLORIDA GRASSHOPPER SPARROW:" 68 males detected at Kissimmee Prairie Preserve SP Mar-Jun (P. Miller).
- SEASIDE SPARROW: 30 in song at the end of "The Road to Nowhere" 7 Jun (B. Ahern).
- INDIGO BUNTING: 2 males sang at Big Pine (*Hernando*) May-10 Jul (K. Wood).
- PAINTED BUNTING: 1 male at Oviedo (*Seminole*) 9 Jun (K. Schmidt); 1 adult male sang at Eastpoint (*Franklin*) 29 Jul (J. Murphy).
- BOBOLINK: 1 at St. Sebastian Preserve SP (*Brevard*) 23 Jul (D. Simpson); 2 at Cape Florida SP 24 Jul (R. Diaz).
- SHINY COWBIRD: 1 male at Tampa (*Hillsborough*) 2 Jun (D. Wassmer & L. Saul); 6 males at Flamingo, Everglades NP 25 Jun ff (J. Dinsmore et al.); 1 male along County Line Road (*Hillsborough* & *Manatee*) 1 Jul (B. Ahern).
- BRONZED COWBIRD: 2 (female & male) at Kendall (*Miami-Dade*) 24 Jun (J. Dinsmore).
- ORCHARD ORIOLE: 1 at Southern Glades Wildlife and Environmental Area (*Miami-Dade*) 25 Jul (R. Diaz).
- BALTIMORE ORIOLE: 1 male at Gulf Breeze 13 Jun (B. Duncan).
- HOUSE FINCH: 1 singing male & 2 juveniles at Siesta Key (*Sarasota*) 17-19 Jul (F. Lohrer).
- AMERICAN GOLDFINCH: 1 male at Tall Timbers Research Station 13 Jul (*vide* G. Menk); 1 female at Alligator Point 14 Jul (J. Murphy).

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Spring 2007 report not published previously: Rainbow Lorikeet (*Trichoglossus ornatus*): 1 of the nominate race at Pembroke Pines (*Broward*) 17 Mar (Dart Humeston, photo to FOC) furnished the first verifiable record in Florida. Orange Bishop: 1 male in alternate plumage at West Palm Beach [no date] (Bobby Pignato, photo to FOC).

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Florida Field Naturalist

ISSN 0738-999x

PUBLISHED BY THE FLORIDA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Florida Field Naturalist

PUBLISHED BY THE FLORIDA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 36, No. 1

MARCH 2008

PAGES 1-22

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