

South Carolina, Sprunt and Chamberlain (1949: 134) list this species as a "rare winter resident, October 31 to April, both coastal and interior sections."

No Greater Scaup breeding records are reported for Georgia (Burleigh 1958), South Carolina (Sprunt and Chamberlain 1949), North Carolina (Wray and Davis 1959), or Alabama (Imhof 1976). Also, James L. Baker (pers. comm.), Refuge Biologist, Merritt Island NWR, is not aware of any refuge breeding records for other northern ducks.

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Reverse migration of Sharp-shinned Hawks on the west coast of Florida. — On 23 October 1976, 2 days after a cold front passed, I observed Sharp-shinned Hawks (*Accipiter striatus*) flying northward along the northern interior portion of Gasparilla Island, Charlotte Co., Florida, into a stiff northwest wind that I estimated at 20-25 knots. Upon reaching the Lee County Park at the south end of the island, I observed a fairly steady movement of sharp-shins coming north across Boca Grande Pass from the direction of Cayo Costa Island at the rate of about 20 birds per hour. In all I counted 42 Sharp-shinned Hawks during 1100-1300.

I suspect that these birds had flown down the Florida peninsula by one route or another, and upon reaching some point at which they saw a large expanse of open water, turned northwestward and

flew along the Gulf coast. John Edscorn (1976, *Amer. Birds* 30: 54-58) has commented upon this possibility. Along the Great Lakes, most hawks fly parallel to the shore rather than directly across, and this tendency is more marked in the accipiters than in the buteos (Haugh 1974, pp. 11-15 in *Proc. N. Amer. Hawk Migration Conf. 1974* (M. Harwood, Ed.), Washington Depot, Conn., Hawk Migration Assoc. of N.A.). During fall migration there is a marked east to west movement of hawks at Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa Co., Florida, which could represent either birds that have come down the Appalachian Mountains and drifted westward, or birds that have moved north-northwest along the Florida Gulf coast (Kennedy 1975, *Hawk Migration Assoc. of N. Amer.* 1: 30-31).

In Florida, reverse migrations have been reported several times on the east coast. On 2 October 1971, 25 Sharp-shinned Hawks were noted flying northward off Amelia Island, Duval County (Robertson 1972, *Amer. Birds* 26: 50-54), and on 8 November 1974, 400 were reported flying northeast at Indialantic Beach, Brevard County (Edscorn 1975, *Amer. Birds* 29: 44-48). On 12 October 1974 "all" hawks were reported flying north at Marineland, Flagler County, although no mention is made of species (Kennedy 1975). In the Keys, on 12 November 1974, hawks (again no mention of species) were observed migrating both southwest and northeast at the National Audubon Society Research Station at Tavernier, Monroe County, and the author speculated that "the northeast movement may have resulted from the unwillingness of the birds to migrate over the water; thus they may have turned around at Key West and begun moving northward" (Kennedy 1975).

I find no recent reports of this phenomenon from the west coast of Florida. In view of the paucity of reports from this region, I hope that other observers will be encouraged to watch for such occurrences. Reports of such movements would be welcomed by this writer. — Malcolm M. Simons, Jr., 1701 East Harbor View Road, Box 52, Charlotte Harbor, Florida 33950.

Laughing Gull colonies in extreme southern Florida. — Laughing Gulls (*Larus atricilla*) are common year-round residents in Florida (Howell 1932, *Florida bird life*, Tallahassee, Florida Dept. Game Fresh Water Fish). Although they have long been known to nest on keys in Florida Bay, little effort has been made to determine the locations and sizes of their colonies. During a 1976 survey of colonial seabirds in southern Florida, we paid particular attention to Laughing Gull colonies. Complete aerial surveys of Florida Bay were flown on 23 May and 23 June 1976. More restricted aerial surveys were flown on 3 May, 27 May and 21 July. Ground censuses were made on all but one colony site.