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Xanthochromism in the Rose-breasted Grosbeak.—Xanthochromism, considered very rare in wild birds (Van Tyne and Berger 1976, *Fundamentals of ornithology*, second ed., New York, Wiley & Sons), is an abnormal coloring of a bird's plumage in which yellow replaces the normal coloring and it has been recorded in an Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*), a female Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*), 2 Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina*), and a Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*) (Gross 1965, *Bird-Banding* 36: 240-242).

On 26 April 1980 at 1600, 7.2 km E of Gulf Breeze, Escambia County, Florida, in a wooded area 500 m N of Santa Rosa Sound, I observed a Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) with xanthochromic portions of its plumage. The bird, an adult male, was in a flock (10-15) of normally colored Rose-breasted Grosbeaks. The bird's plumage was normally colored in all the white and black areas but the triangular area on the breast was yellow (color chart in Palmer 1962, *Handbook of North American birds*, vol. 1, New Haven, Yale Univ. Press) where it normally would be rose-colored. Unfortunately, I did not note the color of the underside of the wings.—DONALD G. RICHARDSON, 7830 Folkstone Drive, Pensacola, Florida 32504.

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An increase of Boat-tailed Grackles in Leon County, Florida.—Until recently there have been only a few sporadic records of the Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*) in the interior of north Florida and most have occurred in Leon County, the northwesternmost inland breeding locality of the species in Florida (Stevenson 1978: 40). Early Leon County records are from Lake Jackson and include an adult pair and three young on 2 June 1959 and single birds on 22 July 1959 (Stevenson 1959) and 19 May 1960 (Stevenson 1960). After 1960 there are no records until 10 March 1972 when a male was recorded at the same lake (Stevenson 1972).

Except for 1977, Boat-tails have been recorded annually from 1974 to 1979 for several parts of the county. Records for 1974 include single males on 28 April, Lake Miccosukee (James Stevenson, pers. comm.) and on 8 June, Buck Lake Road (Henry M. Stevenson, pers. comm.), and two males on 25 October, Lake Miccosukee (H. M. Stevenson, pers. comm.), the first post-breeding record for the county. On 9 July 1975, five individuals, suspected to be a family group from a local nesting, possibly in nearby Jefferson County, were at Lake Miccosukee (Ogden 1975). Other post-breeding records are of four males on 26 September 1976, Tallahassee Sewage Plant (G.E.M.), two males on 15 November 1978, Lake Jackson (H. M. Stevenson, pers. comm.) and a male on 19 November 1978, Lake Miccosukee (G.E.M.).

At several lakes in Leon County during the spring and summer of 1979 Boat-tails were numerous totalling at least 19 individuals, including three females and several fledglings. Early single males were on 21 February, lakes Iamonia and Lafayette (Stevenson 1979), 16 March, Lake Miccosukee and 2 April, Lake Iamonia (G.E.M.). Numbers soon increased; I recorded five males and the first female on 5 April, Buck Lake Road and Roger Shea (pers. comm.) saw a male and two females in late April at Lake Jackson. Nesting probably occurred at Lake Jackson within one km of the intersection of Interstate 27 and State Road 157 where I found two females carrying nesting materials on 13 May and 27 May (G.E.M., R. Carter). On 9 June I found six individuals, including two fledglings, two females and a male, and on 16 June with H. M. Stevenson I saw about ten individuals including fledglings that were probably from two broods. The vegetation at this site consisted mostly of wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), various grasses and much American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*) in the lake shallows. I estimate that eggs were laid in late April or early May and that nestlings fledged by 1 June. The Boat-tails were last seen at this site on Lake Jackson on 29 June where I found one female with two fledglings, but elsewhere on the lake two males were