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Fla. Field Nat. 9(1): 9, 1981

**The absence of hematozoa in Burrowing Owls of the Tampa Bay area, Florida.**—The Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) has been given very little attention in surveys of blood parasites of birds. This may be due in part to the difficulty in capturing these ground-dwelling birds. Previous studies of Burrowing Owls (Stabler and Holt 1965 J. Parasitol. 51:927-928; Greiner et al. 1975 Can. J. Zool. 53:1762-1787) revealed no hematozoa in the few birds checked.

The effects of hematozoa on birds differ with the species of parasite and the species of bird infected. Pigeons (*Columba livia*) infected with *Haemoproteus columbae* seldom show any signs of disease, yet *Leucocytozoon simondi* is highly pathogenic to ducks and geese with the fatality rate approaching 85% in ducklings.

We examined blood smears from 1 adult and 29 young Burrowing Owls over the 6-year period 1975-1980, but no hematozoa were observed. Twenty nine of the birds were captured in Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida, by plugging and carefully excavating the burrow. One bird, found injured and being held captive until recovery, was from Homosassa Springs, Citrus County, Florida.

Thin smears were prepared from blood obtained by venipuncture in the tarsometatarsus region. The smears were fixed in methanol and stained with giemsa. A minimum of 50 oil immersion fields were carefully examined by two of the authors (GMD, PMD).—GEORGE M. DOORIS, *Division of Natural Science and Mathematics, Saint Leo College, Saint Leo, Florida 33574*, and PATRICIA M. DOORIS AND WILLIAM D. COURSER, *Environmental Section, Southwest Florida Water Management District, Brooksville, Florida 33512*.

Fla. Field Nat. 9(1):9-10, 1981

**American Robins and Cedar Waxwings rain-bathing under lawn sprinklers.**—At Merritt Island, Brevard County, Florida, on 17 January 1974, a day of high humidity and temperature (max. 87° F), I watched a group of about 35 American Robins (*Turdus migratorius*) and 35 Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) rain-bathing in the spray of rotary water sprinklers operating in two adjacent residential lawns. For the 20 min I watched the two species, there was no aggression between them.

The two species used different methods of bathing. For example, some robins just squatted in the wet grass for 2-3 min at a time, with their heads and necks extended horizontally and with bills slightly open and pointing upward. Often their wings and tails were spread over the grass. Some robins lolled on one side with the upper wing partially extended over the ground, or more often stretched at an upward angle. Then, after a while, they turned onto the other side of their bodies and repeated the performance. Intermixed with this bathing was