Fig. 1. Dry ground nest of Florida Sandhill Crane on Archbold Biological Station, Highlands County, Florida, 27 March 1975.

Dry land nesting by Florida Sandhill Cranes may be a response to dry conditions. The nest recorded by Sprunt was found during a period of severe drought. Winter (December-February) rainfall in the region in which dry ground nests were observed in 1974 and 1975 was 29% below normal in 1974 and 21% below normal in 1975. With the continuing loss of typical wetland nesting habitats of cranes in Florida, the incidence of dry land nesting may increase. Efforts should be made to thoroughly document such a trend if it should occur, both because of its potential effect on productivity and because of the unusual opportunity it would afford to gain further insight into mechanisms of selection on life history parameters in natural populations.—JAMES N. LAYNE, *Archbold Biological Station, Route 2, Box 180, Lake Placid, Florida 33852.*

Fla. Field Nat. 10(3) : 55-56, 1982.

Zenaida Dove sighting in Palm Beach County, Florida.—We found a Zenaida Dove (*Zenaida aurita*) at approximately 0900 on 10 October 1981 at Hypoluxo Island, Palm Beach County, Florida. The bird flushed from near a pigeon plum (*Coccoloba diversifolia*) 26 m from us and flew at a height of 1.5 to 3 m southward for 14 m before swerving off the tree- and shrub-lined road and disappearing from view. Because thick foliage presented a dark background, the white stripe on the trailing edge of the secondaries could be seen clearly.

We rushed to the spot where the dove had disappeared and found it perched on a utility wire 7 m off the ground. The bird was facing south with its back toward us and its head turned. The dove was studied at 35 m for 20 to 30 seconds in direct sunlight. We noted that the perched bird was similar in size, plumage coloration, and shape to a Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*), including the black spots on the wings. It differed by having a small white rectangular patch on both wings approximately 0.6x2.5 cm on the rear edge of the secondaries. On the folded wing above this white patch, there was a black line with a light gray bar above it. The primaries appeared black. The short square tail was grayish brown with a blackish subterminal "smudge". We did not see any light color on the edges of the tail. No black supra-auricular spot was observed, indicating that the bird was either an adult female or an immature. The bill and eyes were black and the feet were dark pink. From its perch on the wire the dove dropped out of sight very quickly, and we were unable to see any markings. The bird was not seen again despite days of searching by many observers.

On 11 October 1981 we had the occasion to examine a color slide, taken by Alexander Sprunt, IV, of a Zenaida Dove at Plantation Key, Monroe County, on 19 December 1962. The plumage of the dove we saw at Hypoluxo Island looked exactly like the bird in Sprunt's slide, which is No. 229 TTP on file at Tall Timbers Research Station, Tallahassee.

The range of the Zenaida Dove includes the Bahamas, Greater Antilles and the Cayman Islands, the Virgin Islands south to Grenada in the Lesser Antilles, Holbox, Mujures and Cozumel Islands, the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula (Mexican States of Yucatan and Quintana Roo), and formerly the Florida Keys (Blake 1953, Bond 1956, AOU 1957). Brudenell-Bruce (1975) stated that it is found throughout the Bahamas and is common on most islands. Grand Bahama Island, 103 km east of Palm Beach County, is probably the origin of the bird at Hypoluxo Island. The bird's occurrence in October corresponds to the season of east and northeast winds, which generally commence along the southeast coast of Florida in September and continue into spring.

The northern race, *Z. a. zenaida*, was described by Bonaparte (1825) from a specimen that T. R. Peale obtained in 1824 from "the southern part of Florida". This locality has been interpreted to mean the Florida Keys. An old unpublished specimen (No. 24289 ANSP) at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, with the only data on the label being "Florida (Don.—Dr. Wilson) Coll.—Dr. McEwen", was probably added to the academy collection in the 1870's and, considering the catalog number, is probably not the Peale specimen (C. Wesley Biggs pers. comm.). Audubon (1834) in 1832 found the species breeding on grassy islands near Indian Key (in what is now Monroe County) and noted it also occurred on a small key between Key West and the Dry Tortugas. He further stated that it was migratory, occurring in the Keys from mid April to October. After Audubon, the species was not recorded in Florida again until the 1900's.

Sight records for the present century include the following: near Coot Bay, Everglades National Park, 13 November 1948 (Brookfield 1949, Allen 1950); Plantation Key, 30 September 1961 (Stevenson 1962); Plantation Key (photographed by Sprunt), 18 December 1962 to 3 March 1963, with two birds present on 23 February (Stevenson 1963); Marathon, 20 December 1962 to February

1963 (Stevenson 1963); and Kissimmee, 26-27 December 1966 (Robertson 1967, Steffee and Mason 1967.

We examined a number of other records and found them to be questionable. Bent (1932) saw several small doves on Indian Key on 24 April 1903, that fit the description of the Zenaida Dove, but stated (p. 417), "The vegetation was too thick to shoot them or even get a good look at them, but I have always suspected that they were Zenaida Doves . . .". Thus, the identification was not positive. The AOU (1957) listed a sight record for Chassahowitska National Wildlife Refuge on 21 October 1954, but no details were given. Pangburn (1919) reported two Zenaida Doves at Pass-a-Grille Beach on 11 February 1918 but later retracted the record (Pangburn 1937). After the circumstances were revealed, we considered the sighting at Marathon, 23 December 1964, to be doubtful (Crane 1965). Two sets of eggs (unpubl.) at the Western Foundation (WF) of Vertebrate Zoology, Los Angeles, while probably correctly identified, were no doubt from captive birds. Data for these sets are as follows: 2 eggs (Set No. 12846 WF), Coral Gables, Dade Co., 12 July 1933, H. H. Bailey; 2 eggs (Set No. 46671 WF), Dade Co., 14 May 1941, Wray Nicholson. Both sets of eggs probably originated from H. H. Bailey's private collection of captive New World Columbiformes in Coral Gables (C. Wesley Biggs pers. comm.). Because of the lack of data on the specimen at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Sprunt's slide appears to be the only verifiable documentation for the occurrence of the Zenaida Dove in Florida and the United States.

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Yellow-collared Macaw in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.—On 18 February 1981, I saw two Yellow-collared Macaws (*Ara auricollis*) in Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. They were feeding on the "cones" of a *Casuarina* and roosting on a dead *Melaleuca* stub in the garden of "Bonnet House" immediately adjacent to Route A1A, just south of Sunrise Boulevard. The birds have a characteristically high-pitched parrot-like call, making their presence noticeable. I observed them from the sidewalk and beach of A1A as they flew back and forth among *Casuarinas* and perched in the open on the dead stub of the *Melaleuca.* The two birds appeared to be paired, as they preened each other's head and neck feathers and perched closely together. They had been seen in this area by the occupants of the house for more than a month. A single individual of this macaw was also reported to be present at the same locality during February 1982.

The Yellow-collared Macaw is described and figured in Forshaw (1973, *Parrots of the world,* New York). It is a handsome, small-sized macaw, approximately 30 cm long, with the long pointed tail characteristic of the group. The head is dark-crowned, somewhat blackish brown, with a large bare patch of yellow skin around the eye, and a palish, not blackish, bill in life. When the head is turned or tilted forward a noticeable streak of yellow at the nape of the neck is revealed, the yellow collar. The collar is not always visible, unless the head is tilted or turned. The plumage of the bird is basically green, but the wings are noticeably shaded with blue along the primary and secondary edges. The rump is green, but the upper basal area of the tail feathers where they meet the upper tail coverts shows a rusty tone. The underparts are slightly paler green than the back, and there is a noticeably paler olive area on the lower under tail coverts and base of the retrices.

Robert Ridgely informs me (pers. comm.) that the Yellow-collared Macaw is little known in its limited range in the Matto Grosso of Brazil, nearby Bolivia, adjacent Paraguay, and northern Argentina. It has recently come into the bird trade in very considerable numbers. It is a common bird apparently in a previously somewhat inaccessible area of South America, now becoming more accessible. Oscar Owre (pers. comm.) informs me that he is not aware of any record of these birds in a free-flying state in Florida. Thus this observation is, apparently, the first sighting of the species at liberty in the State.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. 20560.*

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