

Hohn (1967) unequivocally stated that spinning is a feeding motion. The purpose of spinning on water is to concentrate and draw food toward the bird (J. P. Hailman pers. comm.). So "spin walking", or whirling on land, has no feeding function, and it seems to be an inherent behavior pattern (Johns 1969).

Bent (1927), Matthiessen (1967), and Johnsgard (1981) did not report whirling on land by Wilson's Phalaropes, but Hohn (1967) described young birds in captivity spin walking while feeding in a very shallow dish of water and wrote that Dr. Pfeiffer of Montana State University had seen spin walking by an adult captive Wilson's Phalarope. Johns (1969) also observed spin walking by incubator-reared young beside a dish of shallow water containing food. Thus although spin walking during feeding has been observed in captive birds under confined conditions, our viewing appears to be the only observation of a wild bird spin walking.

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**Scrub Jay in Osceola County, Florida.**—The Scrub Jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*) in Florida is associated closely with scrub habitat. In many areas of Florida, this habitat is disappearing rapidly because of residential and commercial developments. Consequently, the Scrub Jay has diminished in numbers or disappeared from many localities as a result of destruction of scrub. Sprunt's (1954, Florida bird life, Coward McCann, Inc., New York) map of the Scrub Jay's range shows it absent in the Kissimmee Prairie area and south to the extreme southern tip of the peninsula. On 4 January 1974 a dead adult male Scrub Jay was found by Bruce Anderson on U.S. Highway 441, about 3.2 km S of Yeehaw Junction, Osceola County, Florida. Another jay perched near the road shoulder gave alarm calls, evidently in response to the dead male. The specimen is a skin in the bird collection (UCF 1681) in the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Central Florida, Orlando. To my knowledge these individuals are the first recorded for this locality.

The collection site apparently is not an area stressed by development. One wonders if the species has always been in this area, omitted from the range map by Sprunt, and heretofore not looked for. Similar Pleistocene beach areas may exist elsewhere in Florida, and it may prove worthwhile for such sites to be thoroughly investigated.

I thank Bruce Anderson for making a study skin of the jay and to the two reviewers whose comments improved this note.—WALTER KINGSLEY TAYLOR, *Department of Biology, University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida 32816.*  
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**A possible White Ibis—Scarlet Ibis hybrid in Alachua County, Florida.**—On 2 June 1981 we observed a light-pink ibis foraging among scattered American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*) with several White Ibises (*Eudocimus albus*) in Alachua Lake, Payne's Prairie State Preserve, Alachua County, Florida. The bird was observed and photographed during a 10 min period. Maehr's color transparencies of the bird are on file at the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Wildlife Research Laboratory, Gainesville, Florida. The pink coloration was entire, although darker on soft parts.

On January 25, 1982 the same or another light pink individual was seen by Hintermister and F. Percival on the north side of Orange Lake, Alachua County, Florida. The bird was observed at 1000, feeding on an exposed mudflat with seven adult White Ibises.

There have been several other reports of "pink" ibises, apparently White Ibis—Scarlet Ibis (*E. ruber*) hybrids, but these have all been restricted to southern Florida (Robertson 1967, Kale 1971). These hybrid birds were apparently the result of the introduction in 1961 of 22 Scarlet Ibis eggs from Trinidad into White Ibis nests at Greynold's Park, North Miami Beach (Bundy 1962, Zahl 1967, Owre 1973). Scarlet Ibises are no longer breeding in the park, although 5 hybrid birds of various shades of redness are present in the colony (G. Hoffman pers. comm.).

The individual seen on Payne's Prairie appeared paler pink than the F1 hybrid photographed in Zahl (1967). Subsequent breeding of hybrids with White Ibises may have resulted in a gradual fading of the red pigment past the F1 generation. We believe this sighting represents the northernmost record for a White Ibis—Scarlet Ibis hybrid for North America. Drought conditions in southern Florida may have caused the scattering of these birds away from their known range. The sighting may also represent offspring of locally breeding mixed parents since records exist for Scarlet Ibises from Tampa Bay (Robertson 1962) to Alabama (Dusi 1965).

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DAVID S. MAEHR AND JOHN HINTERMISTER, *Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, Wildlife Research Laboratory, 4005 South Main Street, Gainesville, Florida 32601.*

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