We suspect that dark-phase Reddish Egrets nested at Pelican Island prior to 1985. Two recent fledglings were seen along the shoreline on June 9 and 23, 1982 (Paul 1982, Amer. Birds 36: 968). Adults frequently were present during the spring and summer of 1984, and we often saw them flying into the mangroves on the island. Paul et al. (1979, Fla. Field Nat. 7: 24-25) reported single Reddish Egret nests on Riomar Island, Indian River County and on Haulover Island, Brevard County in 1978. Bill Leenhouts of the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge (pers. comm.) indicated Reddish Egrets are still observed in low numbers at the Haulover Island colony, and Paul (1982) reported Reddish Egrets nested on Riomar Island as late as 1982. Although Reddish Egrets have successfully reestablished a breeding population along the west coast of Florida in Tampa Bay (Paul et al. 1975, Fla. Field Nat. 3: 9-10; pers. comm.), they have been slow to recolonize and increase their numbers along the Atlantic coast.

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**Additional observations on the reproductive success of herons on the west coast of Florida.**—In an earlier paper, I reported on the breeding success of three species of herons in Tampa Bay (Rodgers 1980a). In this note I present further observations on the reproductive success of the Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*), Tricolored Heron (*E. tricolor*), Snowy Egret (*E. thula*), Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) and Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*N. violaceus*) in the Tampa Bay region of Florida.

Data were collected at weekly intervals during 1979 and 1980 on Sunken Island (colony no. 615007), Hillsborough Bay, Hillsborough County and Bird Key (colony no. 615027), Terra Ceia Bay, Manatee County. The dominant nesting vegetation on the dredged material Sunken Island is Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthefolius*), black mangrove (*Avicennia germinans*), white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa*), and cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*). Bird Key is a natural island dominated by black and red (*Rhizophora mangle*) mangroves. Full descriptions of their location, other wading birds present, and vegetation are in Lewis and Lewis (1978), Rodgers (1980b) and Nesbitt et al. (1982). Because of the small sample size, data for both years were combined.

Clutch size, percent of eggs hatching and nestling survivorship to two weeks of age are in Table 1. For all species, egg survivorship to one week of age was high, but exhibited a large decrease between one and two weeks of age. No obvious sources for nest, egg, or nestling loss were identified. Usually, the nest and/or its contents disappeared between my visits. Similar reproductive rates were reported by Rodgers (1980a) for Tricolored Herons and Snowy Egrets; however, the breeding success of Yellow-crowned Night-Herons in this study tended to be greater, especially clutch size. Overall, the reproductive rates of ardeids on Sunken Island and Bird Key are intermediate to those reported elsewhere (see reviews in Palmer 1962, Wiese 1978, Rodgers 1980a, 1980b, Black et al. 1984).

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**Table 1. Reproductive success parameters for five heron species on Sunken Island and Bird Key, Florida, during 1979-1980.**

| | Little Blue Heron[1,4] | Tricolored Heron[2,5] | Snowy Egret[2,6] | Black-crowned Night-Heron[3,7] | Yellow-crowned Night-Heron[3,8] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clutch size | | | | | |
| $\bar{x} \pm$ S.E. | 3.40 ± 0.24 | 2.79 ± 0.07 | 3.12 ± 0.11 | 3.09 ± 0.16 | 3.79 ± 0.19 |
| mode | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| range | 3-4 | 2-4 | 2-4 | 2-4 | 2-6 |
| No. eggs hatched/nest | | | | | |
| $\bar{x} \pm$ S.E. | 2.75 ± 0.25 | 2.54 ± 0.09 | 2.91 ± 0.15 | 2.89 ± 0.20 | 3.50 ± 0.21 |
| mode | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| range | 2-3 | 1-4 | 1-4 | 2-4 | 2-5 |
| percent | 91.67 | 94.71 | 96.26 | 96.30 | 95.45 |
| No. 1-week young/nest[9] | | | | | |
| $\bar{x} \pm$ S.E. | 2.60 ± 0.24 | 2.29 ± 0.09 | 2.52 ± 0.15 | 2.55 ± 0.21 | 3.29 ± 0.20 |
| mode | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| range | 2-3 | 0-4 | 0-4 | 1-3 | 1-5 |
| No. 2-week young/nest[9] | | | | | |
| $\bar{x} \pm$ S.E. | 1.00 ± 0.45 | 1.78 ± 0.10 | 1.76 ± 0.16 | 2.30 ± 0.26 | 2.67 ± 0.23 |
| mode | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| range | 0-2 | 0-3 | 0-3 | 1-3 | 0-5 |
| Survival rates | | | | | |
| egg—1 week | 85.42% | 94.13% | 94.44% | 96.30% | 94.10% |
| egg—2 weeks | 30.00% | 63.68% | 56.76 | 75.83% | 69.51 |

[1]Data from Bird Key.
[2]Data combined from Sunken Island and Bird Key.
[3]Data from Sunken Island.
[4]N=5 nests.
[5]N=72 nests.
[6]N=42 nests.
[7]N=11 nests.
[8]N=28 nests.
[9]Nestling age based on hatching date of first egg.

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## FLORIDA BIRDS IN THE PERIODICAL LITERATURE

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This list contains 48 citations to recent (1983-1985) articles about Florida birds excluding those published in the Florida Field Naturalist. Authors are encouraged to send reprints of their articles to the compiler for inclusion in this annual feature.

ALEXANDER, L. L. 1985. Trouble with loons. Living Bird Quart. 4(2): 10-13.—Account of Common Loon dieoff along Panhandle coast, first half of 1983.

BANCROFT, G. T. 1985. Nutrient content of eggs and the energetics of clutch formation in the Boat-tailed Grackle. Auk 102: 43-48.—As studied in Hillsborough and Pinellas co.

BANCROFT, G. T. 1985. The influence of total nest failures and partial losses on the evolution of asynchronous hatching. Amer. Natur. 126: 495-504.—Based on Boat-tailed Gracckle studies listed above.

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BUSH, A. O., AND W. THRELFALL. 1984. *Numeniotrema kinsellai* sp. n. (Digena:microphallidae) from the Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*) on its wintering grounds in Florida. J. Parasitol. 70: 355-357.—From Taylor Co.: none found in birds from Pinellas and St. Johns co.