

a major role in the iguana reduction there. Similar factors are reducing and threatening endemic iguana populations at Anegada (pers. observ.). We recommend additional census work at Iguana Cay and other islets where iguanas persist. We also recommend national recognition of the status of this endemic lizard as threatened in the southern Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos islands, and that international assistance in establishing conservation reserves and parks be expanded.

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MOVEMENTS OF A FEMALE BLACK BEAR IN NORTHWESTERN FLORIDA

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Natural long distance movements of black bears (*Ursus americanus*) in Florida have been documented for dispersing subadult males and for adult males in the breeding season. In northcentral Florida, dispersal movements of four 1-2 year old males ranged from 22 to 56 km (Wooding and Hardisky 1988). Maehr et al. (1988) reported the movements of a 2 year old male that traveled 140 km in southwestern Florida. In the Ocala National Forest, an adult male moved 35 km outside of his normal home range during the breeding season (Wooding and Hardisky 1988).

Female black bears are less mobile than males. Females rarely disperse as subadults (Rogers 1987), tending instead to mature and reproduce in or adjacent to their natal home

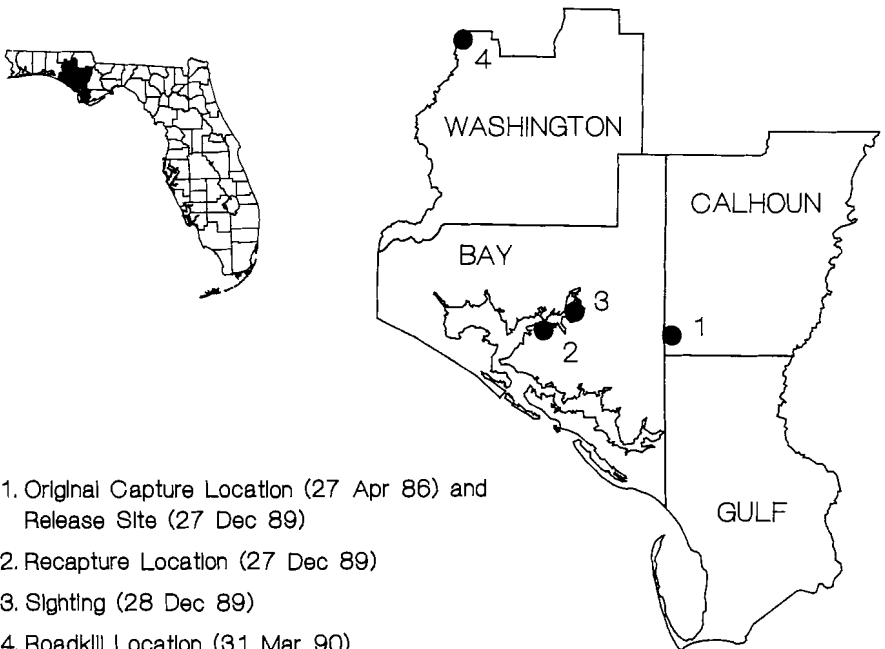
range (Alt 1978). In a black bear radio telemetry study in northcentral Florida, long distance movements of females were not observed (Wooding and Hardinsky 1988). In that study, the greatest distance between locations for eight adult females was 14 km (Wooding, unpublished data).

In this note, we report the long distance movements of an adult female black bear in the Florida panhandle. The bear was first captured as a nuisance animal at a commercial apiary in southwestern Calhoun County on 27 April 1986. She was eartagged, lip-tattooed, and released at the capture site (Fig. 1). This was standard procedure for dealing with apiary-raiding black bears. On 27 December 1989, she was captured 24 km west of the initial capture site in a residential area of Lynn Haven, Bay County, and transported back to her original capture site.

In mid-morning the following day (28 December), a tagged bear was sighted by M. L. Richardson, 18.5 km northwest of the release site in a wooded area of Bayou George in Bay County. Based on the eartags and the bear's size, we think it was the same female. The sighting was 13 km north of the Lynn Haven capture site. On 31 March 1990, the bear was found dead on U.S. 90 in Washington County, 77 km northwest of her first capture. Cementum annuli counts in 2 premolars extracted from the carcass indicated she was 8 years old at the time of death.

Rogers (1987) reported movements of 92 and 107 km for females in Minnesota, but the distance of 77 km is the longest documented natural movement of a female black bear in Florida. The movement is also unusual because it occurred in the winter when females move only short distances if at all (Wooding and Hardisky 1988).

The long distance movements of females in Minnesota occurred during the early fall when bears ranged widely in search of food (Rogers 1987). The movements we observed were possibly related to foraging, but because they occurred in the winter when females



1. Original Capture Location (27 Apr 86) and Release Site (27 Dec 89)
2. Recapture Location (27 Dec 89)
3. Sighting (28 Dec 89)
4. Roadkill Location (31 Mar 90)

Figure 1. Movements of a female black bear in the Florida panhandle.

are considerably less active than in the fall, we doubt that hunger motivated the movements.

The movements of this bear are difficult to explain, but we believe that extensive habitat alteration may have been a contributing factor. In the 3.5 years between the time of her initial capture and her recapture in Lynn Haven, about 9.5 km² of habitat was clearcut in the area that we assume to have been her home range. Habitat alterations, perhaps combined with human disturbance in the fall of 1989, may have encouraged the movement we observed.

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Florida Bird Records in *American Birds* and *Audubon Field Notes* 1947-1989—Robert W. Loftin, Glen E. Woolfenden, and Janet A. Woolfenden, 1991. Gainesville, Florida Ornithological Society, Special Publication No. 4. 99 p.—In 1978, Margaret C. Bowman published the first Special Publication of the Florida Ornithological Society: "Species Index to Florida Birds Records in *Audubon Field Notes* and *American Birds*, vol. 1-30, 1947-1976," provided the researcher convenient access to the rich body of information contained in those publications. For the uninitiated, *American Birds*, like its predecessor *Audubon Field Notes*, publishes seasonal records of unusual bird occurrences and noteworthy trends in avian populations or distributions.

The present work, hereafter "Florida Bird Records," is an update of Bowman's volume, covering 13 more years and adding a two letter geographic (usually county) code for all entries. Covering some 500 species, most mentioned dozens of times through the 42 years involved, the index represents a staggering amount of work. Aside from brief Introduction and Methods sections, the book consists entirely of species names followed by an often lengthy list of volume and page references, each with geographic code. Thus, the entire entry for one species is:

Razorbill *Alca torda*: 21:410(BV); 30:828(S), 830(FR); 31:324(BV); 33:170(BW); 34:132(FR,ES); 40:102(SL); 41:274(DA).

While there is a huge amount of information buried in these codes, it certainly is not something to sit down with on a winter's night! Most birders will have little, if any, use for this work; better to wait for the annotated list of Florida birds soon to be published by William B. Robertson, Jr. and Glen E. Woolfenden to synthesize and evaluate the records contained herein. Only ornithologists contemplating serious research on Florida's birds will find Florida Bird Records a necessity, but, for them, it will be priceless. Some years ago