

BLACK VULTURES FEEDING ON VEGETABLES AND TORTOISE DUNGERIC D. STOLEN¹*Dept. of Biological Science, University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida 32816*

Although primarily carrion-eating scavengers, Black Vultures (*Coragyps atratus*) take a variety of non-animal food items. Included among these are: salt from blocks in a cow pasture in Pennsylvania (Coleman et al. 1985), oil palm fruit and coconut flesh in Surinam and Dutch Guiana (Haverschmidt 1947), sweet potatoes on Avery Island, Louisiana (McIlhenny 1945), avocados and the fruit of the oil palm (Brown and Amadon 1968), fruit of the coyle palm in Veracruz, Mexico (Lowery and Dalquest 1951), and the husks of coconuts found along the roadside in Trinidad (Junge and Mees 1961). Several authors also have noted that Black Vultures will feed on animal excrement including that of domestic cattle (McIlhenny 1939, Coleman et al. 1985), coyote (Buckley 1996), and humans (Maslow 1986). Here I report on Black Vultures consuming fresh vegetables and the excrement from several captive Galapagos giant tortoises (*Geochelone elephantopus*).

Numerous times between January 1990 through December 1993, I observed Black Vultures feeding on the dung of captive Galapagos giant tortoises at a small zoological park in central Florida. A large Black Vulture communal roost existed at the park, and many Black Vultures remained there during the day scavenging for food remains from captive animals and human visitors (Stolen 1996). I also observed Black Vultures feeding on vegetables from the tortoise's food dishes. The tortoises were being fed a mixture of vegetables (mostly tomatoes and sweet potatoes) and commercial dog food. Often individual Black Vultures would fight over the larger pieces of sweet potato in the food and dung. Employees regarded dung and vegetable feeding by Black Vultures as common at the park (Leslie Braun, pers. comm.). These observations, combined with the extensive literature citing the use of vegetables and dung, support the characterization of the Black Vulture as an opportunistic scavenger that will feed on almost any available food.

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TURKEY VULTURES CARRYING CARRION

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New World vultures (Family: Cathartidae) are primarily carrion-eating scavengers. Where their ranges overlap Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) tend to feed on smaller-sized carrion than do Black Vultures (*Coragyps atratus*), and may specialize in exploiting smaller carcasses (Kirk et al. 1998). Although both Palmer (1988) and Kirk et al. (1998) noted that Turkey Vultures occasionally fly short distances with carrion when disturbed, the behavior is not well documented. Here I report two observations of Turkey Vultures taking flight with small items of carrion and flying short distances. On 3 March 2003 at the Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge near Titusville, Florida, I observed a Turkey Vulture standing on a gravel dike road consuming a small item of carrion. I stopped approximately 20 m from the bird and observed it tearing pieces of flesh from a headless siren (*Siren* spp.). After about 30 s, the bird took flight carrying the siren in its bill for approximately 70 m, then landed and resumed feeding. I approached the bird again and it flew away, this time leaving the carrion which I recovered. The remains were 33 cm long and weighed 79 g. On 27 December 1995 at the Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida, I observed a Turkey Vulture in the center of a paved road eating a small item of carrion that appeared to be a flattened cotton rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*). The bird took off from the road with the carrion in its bill and flew approximately 100 m, landing in mowed grass beside the road, and began eating. About a minute later as a truck approached, the bird flew off again with the carrion in its bill. The bird soared in gusty wind several hundred meters and then landed on a sod-covered hill and resumed eating the carrion.

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OBSERVATIONS OF A MELANISTIC OSPREY IN SOUTHWEST FLORIDASTEPHEN A. NESBITT¹ AND JOE MCNICHOLS²¹*Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 4005 South Main Street,
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Clark (1998) provides a description and photograph of a melanistic Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) from the area of Chokoloskee in Collier County on 4 March 1997. His was only the second recorded instance of abnormal coloration in Ospreys; the other, also a melanistic individual, was seen in France (see Clark 1998). Neither Palmer (1988) nor Brown and Amadon (1968) mention atypical plumages for Ospreys. Clark states the bird "had been observed regularly in the same area of mangrove islands over the past [from 1997] three years by Frank and Georgia Garrett." We report subsequent sightings of a melanistic individual (Fig. 1) from this same area of southwest Florida.



Figure 1. Melanistic Osprey, Collier County, Florida, 15 May 2002.

From a distance, resting or in flight, the bird appeared to be generally dark chocolate-brown, suggestive of a first-year Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). We were able to study and photograph this individual, while it was perched, from a distance of 200 meters on 15 May 2002. The head, back, breast, and belly were dark brown with a few scattered lighter brown feathers, in no obvious pattern. The feathers of the nape and rear crown were attenuated so when seen in profile the bird had the typical Osprey crest. Wings also were dark, but when seen from below some barring was apparent. The upper lesser wing coverts were lighter in color giving the bird a reddish-brown shoulder. The tail was lighter with marked barring and appeared nearly normal. Leg, bill, and cere color appeared to be normal. Iris color was a greenish yellow in contrast to either the "pure yellow" of females or "yellow with a slight orange tint" of males (Ogden 1977). Voice, behavior, and food habits seemed typical for an Osprey.

We have seen this bird regularly in the 10,000 Islands area SSW of Chokoloskee. McNichols saw the bird multiple times during March, April and May 2000, 2001, and 2002. We saw the bird together 4 May 2001, then again 15 May 2002. In April 2002 McNichols observed the bird constructing a nest. The nest site was in a dead red mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) on a small island on the south side of the Chokoloskee Pass. Clark (1998) reports the bird built a nest in 1997 and three years previous (1994) in this same area at "... the western end of Everglades National Park, approximately 5 km south southwest of the town of Chokoloskee" [did he say where? same area?].

It is likely that the bird we saw is the same individual described by Clark. We could find no written reference to the bird being seen between Clark's sighting and our sightings, though it is likely the bird was in the area between these observations. This means this individual has been in the area for at least 8 years. Clark did not report aerial courtship displays and we did not see any, suggesting that this bird may be a female. The only intraspecific interactions we have seen were agonistic, i.e. territorial defense. Although it has built nests (or added to an existing nest) for several years, neither Clark, nor we, saw the bird with a mate. As Clark suggests, the dark plumage without contrasting white markings may impede successful pair bonding in this individual. If this bird eventually succeeds in reproducing, the plumage coloration of any resultant young would be noteworthy.

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LEUCISTIC SANDHILL CRANES IN FLORIDA

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Atypical plumage coloration has been described in many species of birds (Hailman 1984) and these aberrantly marked individuals are usually seen as curiosities. They can sometimes present problems for identification as well as correct description. Abnormally white Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) are described by several observers. A Crane seen near Last Mountain Lake, Saskatchewan was described as having "head, neck, breast, and anterior portions of the back that were pure white" (Miller 1961). Another Sandhill Crane seen in Saskatchewan was "completely white except for a red forehead and brown wings" (Shadick 1985). A crane with a "pale or diluted version of the normal plumage" was seen in Nebraska (Murphy 1960). Another Sandhill Crane with "normal coloring of the head, neck, and tail, but the wings, and back that were white with a patch of brown" was seen, also in Nebraska, in April 1970 (Tremaine 1970). These authors all referred to these white or light plumaged Sandhill Cranes as albino or partially albino. This condition is more correctly described as non-eumelanin schizochroism (Harrison 1985; J. P. Hailman, pers. comm.) resulting in a leucistic appearance.

These previously published reports were all from mid-continental North America, this is understandable since most Sandhill Cranes migrate through this region (Tacha et al. 1992). Several thousand Greater Sandhill Cranes (*G. c. tabida*) winter in Florida, and there is also a large resident population (4,000 to 6,000) of Florida Sandhill Cranes (*G. c. pratensis*) (Tacha et al. 1992). There are no published accounts of leucistic Sandhill Cranes for Florida, however we have seen three aberrant plumage Sandhill Cranes in recent years. The first, seen in January 1987, was on a private ranch between Paynes Prairie and Levy Lake in Alachua County. This bird had a scattering of gray feathers on the wings and back, but otherwise was white. A second bird, mostly white with a darker wash on the head and neck, was seen in December of 1995. This Crane was seen on an agricultural area near the University of Florida campus, on the outskirts of Gainesville, also Alachua County. The third bird (Fig. 1), the whitest of these three, was seen near Osteen in Volusia County. This bird, along with several normal plumage Sandhill Cranes, was seen several times in January of 2001 and again in January 2002. Plumage of this individual was entirely white. Legs, feet, and bill were yellowish rather than the typical dark greenish gray. The comb and eyes were of normal coloration; begonia rose and spectrum orange (Tacha et al. 1992), respectively. This bird was only seen during the wintering period for Greater Sandhill Cranes, which suggests that it is most likely *G. c. tabida*. None of the other accounts of leucistic Sandhill Cranes describes color abnormalities of the soft parts.

Murphy (1960) speculated on the possibility that one of these leucistic Sandhill Cranes could be mistaken for a Whooping Crane (*G. americana*). The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission has been participating in an effort to reestablish non-migrating Whooping Cranes in the southeastern United States for the past 10 years (Nesbitt et al. 2001). In 2002, there was a population of 90 to 100 Whooping Cranes free living in Florida. Observations of Whooping Cranes have been confirmed from many counties in peninsular Florida, from the Georgia border to Lake Okeechobee. The mobility of this population means a Whooping Crane could be expected to occur



Figure 1. Leucistic Sandhill Crane photographed near Osteen, Volusia County, Florida.

anywhere in Florida at any time of year. There is an ongoing attempt by a state-federal-private coalition, The Whooping Crane Eastern Partnership, to establish a migratory population of Whooping Cranes in the eastern United States that will migrate from Florida to Wisconsin (Archibald and Duff 2001). An abnormally white Sandhill Crane also might be assumed to be a hybrid between a Sandhill and a Whooping crane. This would be a highly unusual occurrence. Hybrids have occurred as the result of intentional artificial inseminations under captive conditions (George Gee, pers. comm.). The 3 resultant offspring were mostly white, as in leucistic Sandhills, but these hybrids all had a more massive bill and head, more characteristic of Whooping Cranes. Care should be taken to rule out the possibility of a leucistic Sandhill Crane when assessing the possibility that a Whooping Crane has been sighted anywhere in the eastern United States—particularly in Florida. Special attention should be given to the features of the head; these will best distinguish the two species.

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**FIRST RECORD OF THE RED FOX FROM THE BARRIER ISLAND REGION
OF EAST-CENTRAL FLORIDA**

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The red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) is found throughout much of North America except for southeastern Virginia, eastern North Carolina, the far Southwest, and the Rocky Mountain region (Whitaker and Hamilton 1998). This species was not found in Florida prior to the 1950s (Sherman 1952), although it currently occurs throughout much of the peninsula (Whitaker and Hamilton 1998). Distribution records suggest the red fox moved into the Florida Panhandle during the 1950s and its subsequent expansion throughout the mainland peninsula is the result of immigration from bordering states and intentional and accidental introductions (Layne 1997). We report occurrence of the red fox from the barrier island region of east-central Florida.

On 5 February 2002, we observed a red fox on Cape Canaveral Air Force Station (CCAFS), a 6,396 ha U.S. Air Force Installation located on the east coast of central Florida in Brevard County (Fig. 1). At approximately 0800, the fox was traveling west along Central Control Road towards the CCAFS industrial area. It crossed the road several times, often running down the middle of it, and traveled along the vegetation beside the



Figure 1. Red fox photographed on Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Brevard County, Florida, 5 February 2002. Photograph by Kristina M. Herpich.

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road. The fox appeared to be searching for food and was observed pouncing on and eating a small, unidentified prey item. We observed the fox for approximately ten minutes and photographed it with a digital camera before it disappeared into the vegetation just before entering the industrial area. A road-killed red fox was reported the following day; however, efforts to obtain this specimen by JSW proved unsuccessful, as the fox had been picked up before it could be collected.

Prior to this sighting, only anecdotal reports of "fox" sightings during nighttime deer surveys have been made, often without positive identification to species (Angy Chambers, pers. comm.). Other similar-sized predators found on the CCAFS include the native gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*) and the bobcat (*Lynx rufus*). Gray foxes are only occasionally observed; bobcats are frequently observed. The CCAFS is one of three federal lands that support large, healthy populations of the federally threatened southeastern beach mouse (*Peromyscus polionotus niveiventris*) (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1993). This species as well as other native small mammals may be negatively impacted by red fox predation. The red fox was reported to excavate and subsequently destroy burrows of the Alabama beach mouse (*P. p. ammobates*) on Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge (Swilling and Holler 2002). Red foxes have also been cited as predators of sea turtle eggs and hatchlings, and of chicks of colonial ground-nesting birds such as Least Terns (*Sterna antillarum*) and Black Skimmers (*Rynchops niger*) (J. A. Gore in Layne 1997). Due to their similar feeding habits and habitat overlap, the red fox may be a significant competitor of the gray fox (Layne 1997), although Sunquist (1989) suggested that the coexistence of the two species in north-central Florida was facilitated by differences in habitat use and dietary preferences. As the most widespread reservoir of rabies (Chomel 1993), the red fox may have serious impacts on other mammals in this area as vectors of disease.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The 45th Space Wing CES/CEV provided helpful comments to an earlier draft of this note. We thank Clay Gordin of the 45th Space Wing Environmental Flight for his support of the Environmental Support Contract.

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REVIEWS

Florida Field Naturalist 31(2):30-32, 2003.

Saving Migrant Birds. Developing Strategies for the Future.—John Faaborg. 2002. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. 226 pp. \$50.00 hardcover. ISBN 0-292-72544-2. \$22.95 paper. ISBN 0-292-72548-5.—An old saying warns us not to judge books by their covers. The admonition is certainly advisable in the realm of pulp fiction and biographies, but one might consider it to be less of a concern when dealing with scientific literature, an arena where accuracy and precision are deemed fundamental.

Based on the cover of John Faaborg's new book *Saving Migrant Birds*, it might appear easy to judge the path down which the book will head. The picture of a colorful Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*) and accompanying title suggest another treatise on the "how" and "why" of saving the scores of migratory species that breed in North America and spend their winters at southern latitudes. After all, for years now we have heard that migratory birds were in serious decline; their plight served to launch the large-scale conservation initiative known as the *Partners in Flight* (PIF) program, a program that Faaborg discusses at length in this volume.

Faaborg received a PIF Investigations Award in 1996 and has been at the forefront of much of the research on the effects of habitat fragmentation and loss on Neotropical migrants. At the inception of PIF, he was one of those who, in his words, "... got pretty depressed. . . ." when looking towards the future.

Once inside the cover, however, the reader finds the problems and issues are much more complex than can be captured in glossy headlines. Yes, there are big questions facing migratory birds—from domestic cats to communication towers to habitat fragmentation—and population losses are certainly occurring. However, the tone of this book is far from alarmist. Instead, the book provides a critical, well-balanced review of recent efforts to conserve migratory birds, and Faaborg's conclusions seem refreshingly at odds with the cover of the book.

Chapters 1-3 address important background questions such as "What are neotropical migrants?" As Faaborg warns and Floridians, who live at a cross-roads between temperate and tropical realms, well know, there are no simple answers to this and many other fundamental questions. For example, PIF lists the Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) as a neotropical migrant even though Florida's endemic subspecies does not migrate; PIF also lists the Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) as a neotropical migrant though many populations that breed along the Atlantic seaboard winter in central and south Florida. These are examples geared towards Florida readers, but Faaborg provides a wealth of similar examples that show how difficult it can be to fit several hundred diverse highly mobile species under a single umbrella.

Another simple question addressed in initial chapters concerns "How do we know they are declining?" Here, Faaborg notes that much of the concern over neotropical migrants arose following analyses of population trends suggested by Breeding Bird Surveys (BBS). The BBS represents one of the best avian monitoring programs available, but analytical tools applied to BBS data vary considerably and can influence interpretations. The time period of the data set analyzed also is critical as it appears that some migratory species shown to be declining in the late 1980s are now increasing. Faaborg concludes that we "must remember that many trends unveiled by BBS must be evaluated within the context of the strengths and weaknesses of this technique." The presentation of the strengths and weaknesses of such analytical approaches is a good review for both amateur and professional ornithologists.

One potentially important problem not discussed is traffic noise associated with BBS. Traffic noise has doubtlessly increased dramatically since the BBS was established in the mid 1960s, and it likely influences detection rates during these road-side counts.

From this uncertain look at population declines, Faaborg moves in Chapters 4-6 toward a discussion of breeding season habitat and the influences that habitat fragmentation has on breeding productivity and population dynamics. These chapters provide a concise overview of recent research on minimum area requirements, brood parasitism, predation, and food supply as well as numerous examples for how these factors change as habitat fragmentation increases. The range of research on these topics expanded greatly beginning in the mid 1980s, and Faaborg's review of these studies provides a wealth of information, although few studies from Florida or the southeastern U.S. were included (studies that might have helped to demonstrate the geographic variation found in such studies). These chapters include a straightforward presentation of source-sink population dynamics models and their relation to population stability. These models of population dynamics have not been adequately tested, but several studies suggest that reproduction in and dispersal from "source" landscapes enable populations in less productive "sink" landscapes to persist.

In Chapter 7 the author attempts to develop modern habitat management guidelines for migrants based on the recent research mentioned above. This chapter is perhaps the weakest in the book because, in my view, it provides guidelines that would seem vague and inconclusive to most land managers. When Faaborg states that, "Another reason to protect sink populations is that we scientists may be wrong," I can see a confused look arising in the eyes of many land managers. I certainly agree with Faaborg when he recommends that habitat quality, quantity, and context need to be considered, but the management generalities he provides are only a little better than platitudes. In some senses Faaborg is committing the sin of over-generalizing that he is critical of elsewhere. I believe a stronger approach might have been to provide these same general guidelines, but then to call for more specific regional research projects to provide detail concerning minimum area requirements, sink habitats, and landscape composition. These issues will vary depending on the complex of species and habitats in question.

The subheadings used in Chapter 7 also seemed disjointed. For example, a subheading entitled "We Must Consider What Old-growth Vegetation Really Was" followed a subheading entitled "Fragments Might Make Good Stopover Habitat." The progression could have been better organized, though I hasten to add that Chapter 7 also has some valuable tidbits to offer, including enlightening discussions of the role that post-breeding habitats may play as well as the value of "sink" habitats.

Following the discussion of breeding season issues, the author shifts to look at habitat requirements and population dynamics during migration and over-wintering. Chapters 8-10 provide reviews of recent research in the areas of stop-over ecology, winter site-fidelity, and impacts of wintering habitat on breeding season productivity. Conclusions reached generally stress the need for additional research before we can determine if migrants face dire problems on their wintering grounds or during migration. Although the recent tragedies befalling populations of Dickcissels (*Spiza americana*) and Swainson's Hawks (*Buteo swainsoni*) on their wintering grounds are clear exceptions, Faaborg contends that, while it is evident that problems on the wintering grounds or during migration might affect populations of neotropical migrants, it is less clear how influential changes in the tropics have been for most species. We need to look carefully at impacts throughout the lives of these species before we place blame on changes in wintering or stop-over habitats as the causes of their population declines.

The concluding two chapters reiterate the cautionary tone established at the outset. Phrases such as "... most Neotropical migrants are not in the group that requires immediate concern. ..." provide the clearest contrast with my initial impression of this book. In these chapters Faaborg presents a critical discussion of whether the establishment and direction of PIF have been appropriate and justified given what we now know about neotropical migrants. He offers support for the PIF program because (1) the PIF initiative was proactive; (2) PIF got land managers and research biologists talking; (3)

PIF was inexpensive because it involved people who work for different agencies in a wide variety of capacities; and (4) PIF helped to shift the perspectives of agencies traditionally concerned with game species management.

I agree that PIF has been an important program because of its popularity and its knack for getting some wildlife agencies to look beyond their traditional scopes, but I also believe Faaborg has under-estimated the expenses of this program in some situations. The time that agency personnel spend on PIF issues is time not spent on other species or habitats of concern. Florida contains enough endemic and threatened species to keep a thousand researchers occupied for a thousand years, so how we direct our limited time and resources is not insignificant. This is especially true given the trying budgetary times that most agencies must now contend with.

I highly recommend this book to amateur and professional ornithologists and especially to the readers of *Florida Field Naturalist*. The book is well suited as a supplement for college classes in ornithology, but the text and format work well for serious amateur birders who are interested in catching up on recent research in such areas as wintering and stop-over ecology, habitat fragmentation, and brood parasitism. The text is lively and generally well written throughout and graphs are generally clear and well presented. Although the book is short on pictures (and most pictures in the paper back version were reproduced poorly), the non-alarmist viewpoint that Faaborg offers is refreshing. We need to continue to invest in monitoring and studying these colorful birds that travel thousands of miles each year, but, as this potentially controversial book suggests, we should not believe the sky is falling.—James Cox, Tall Timbers Research Station, 13093 Henry Beadel Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32312.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Fall Report: August-November 2002.—This report consists of significant bird observations compiled by the Field Observations Committee (FOC). Submissions to the FOC should be in the following format: species, number of individuals, age and sex of the bird(s), color morph if applicable, location (including county), date, observer(s), and significance. Seasons are winter (December-February), spring (March-May), summer (June-July), and fall (August-November). Submit observations to regional compilers within two weeks after the close of each season, or to the state compiler within one month. Addresses of the compilers are found at the end of this report. We greatly prefer observations sent via e-mail.

Sight-only observations are considered “reports” while only those supported by verifiable evidence (photographs, video or audio tapes, or specimens) are called “records.” Species for which documentation is required by the FOS Records Committee (FOSRC; Bowman 2000, *Fla. Field Nat.* 28: 149-160) are marked here with an asterisk (*). A county designation (*in italics*) accompanies the first-time listing of each site in this report. Abbreviations in this report are: CP (county park); EOS (end of season); LARA (Lake Apopka Restoration Area; *Orange*); NWR (national wildlife refuge); SP (state park); SRA (state recreation area); STF (sewage treatment facility); and N, S, E, W etc. for compass directions. Bold-faced species denote birds newly reported or verified in Florida, or record counts.

SUMMARY OF THE FALL SEASON

Migration this fall was relatively uneventful, although several rare species were found. Tropical storms *Hanna* and *Isidore* brought several pelagic species to shore in the western Panhandle. The clear avian highlights of the season were the three “first” reports for Florida: Slaty-backed Gull at Key West; Mangrove Swallow at Viera (the first for North America); and Hooded Oriole at Gulf Breeze. A Varied Thrush specimen from Panama City established the third or fourth verifiable Florida record, while the state’s first Gulf-coastal Bananaquit was photographed at Fort De Soto County Park. Several other FOSRC review species were reported. At least part of the mystery surrounding the provenance of the Snake Bight flock of Greater Flamingos was solved when a bird color-banded as a hatchling in Mexico was photographed in Florida.

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

Pelagic species: the table below shows the results of three pelagic trips S of Islamorada (*Monroe*) this season (J. Boyd et al.).

	17 Aug	24 Aug	6 Oct
Cory’s Shearwater	2	2	0
Greater Shearwater	0	1	0
Audubon’s Shearwater	0	2	0
Wilson’s Storm-Petrel	1	1	0
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel	1	0	0
storm-petrel species	0	1	0
Masked Booby	1	0	0
Brown Booby	4	2	>25

	17 Aug	24 Aug	6 Oct
Glossy Ibis	0	59	0
Red-necked Phalarope	0	0	1
Pomarine Jaeger	0	0	2
Arctic Tern	0	1	0
Roseate Tern	0	3	0
Bridled Tern	40	>40	3
Sooty Tern	>400	>200	0
Brown Noddy	24	24	0

COMMON LOON: 1 in breeding plumage at Alligator Point (*Franklin*) 15 Sep (J. Murphy).

EARED GREBE: singles at Springhill STF (*Leon*) 28 Sep (G. Menk et al.) and 15 Oct (B. Ahern), and 2 there 25 Oct (G. Menk); 1 at Fort Walton Beach STF (*Okaloosa*) 16-29 Nov (D. Ware, B. Duncan et al.); 1 at LARA 24 Nov (H. Robinson).

CORY'S SHEARWATER: 120 off Ponce Inlet (*Volusia*) 7 Sep (B. Ahern, D. Simpson et al.), and 130 there 15 Sep (M. Gardler et al.); 16 observed from shore at John U. Lloyd SP (*Broward*) 20 Sep (M. Berney); 1 from Crandon Beach (*Miami-Dade*) 18 Nov (R. Diaz).

AUDUBON'S SHEARWATER: 5 off Ponce Inlet 7 Sep (B. Ahern, D. Simpson et al.), and 40 there 15 Sep (M. Gardler et al.); 8 birds 6-19 km off Hillsboro Inlet (*Broward*) 3 Nov (M. Berney).

WILSON'S STORM-PETREL: singles 11 and 28 km off Hillsboro Inlet 3 Nov (M. Berney).

LEACH'S STORM-PETREL: 1 bird 24 km off Hillsboro Inlet 4 Aug (M. Berney).

*RED-BILLED TROPICBIRD: 1 adult found near Destin (*Okaloosa*) during Tropical Storm *Hanna* 14 Sep was released at Tampa in Oct (M. Coerver, photos to FOC).

MASKED BOOBY: 1 adult off Ponce Inlet 15 Sep (M. Gardler et al.).

BROWN BOOBY: 1 immature off *Volusia* 15 Sep (M. Gardler et al.); 1 at Gulf Breeze (*Santa Rosa*) 26 Sep (B. and L. Duncan et al.); 1 at Alligator Point 26 Sep (J. Murphy); 1 in *Gulf* 29 Sep (T. Lewis, specimen to UF).

RED-FOOTED BOOBY: 1 dark-morph juvenile in *Walton* 16 Sep died in captivity (L. Fenimore, specimen to Pensacola Junior College); 1 dark-morph adult at Gulf Breeze (*Santa Rosa*) 28 Sep died the next day (T. Wickes, T. Hughes, specimen to UF); 1 adult in *Gulf* 26 Sep died several days later (S. Watson, T. Lewis, specimen to UF).

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN: 41 at LARA 7 Aug (H. Robinson); 1 at Gullivan Key, Ten Thousand Islands NWR (*Collier*) 12 Aug (S. Magerowski); up to 96 at Newnans Lake (*Alachua*) to 18 Aug (R. Rowan); 1700 at *Polk* phosphate mines 20 Nov (P. Fellers).

ANHINGA: 1 over Key Largo State Botanical Site (*Monroe*) 8 Sep and another elsewhere on the island 17 Oct (B. Mulrooney).

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD: 7 at St. Marks NWR (*Wakulla*) after Tropical Storm *Isidore* 24 Sep (J. Cavanagh); 1 at Apollo Beach, Canaveral National Seashore (*Volusia*) 8 Nov (D. Simpson).

AMERICAN BITTERN: 1 at LARA 25 Aug, and 10 there 22 Sep (H. Robinson).

GREAT BLUE HERON: **1500** passed Fort Clinch SP (*Nassau*) in three hours 10 Oct (P. Leary); 50+ passed Guana River SP (*St. Johns*) 12 Oct (J. Holstein).

"GREAT WHITE HERON:" 1 at Viera Wetlands (*Brevard*) 25 Aug (D. Simpson).

GREAT EGRET: 520 at *Polk* mines 20 Nov (P. Fellers).

CATTLE EGRET × SNOWY EGRET: 1 apparent hybrid at Big Talbot Island SP (*Duval*) 4 Aug (J. Holstein).

REDDISH EGRET: 4 at Huguenot Park, Jacksonville 4 Aug (J. Holstein); 12 (10 dark and 2 white) at Hagen's Cove (*Taylor*) 28 Nov (D. Simpson).

SACRED IBIS: multiple birds at West Palm Beach (*Palm Beach*) 19 Oct (H. Fein).

- ROSEATE SPOONBILL: 4 at Big Talbot Island SP 4 Aug (J. Holstein); 2 at Orange Lake (*Alachua*) 6 Aug (K. Runyon); 1 at Gulf Breeze 27 Sep (P. Baker, B. and L. Duncan); 1 adult at Springhill Road STF 27 Sep (J. Cavanagh); 4 near Lake Wales (*Polk*) 28 Sep (T. Palmer); 16 at *Polk* mines 10 Nov (P. Timmer, C. Geanangel); 6 at Fernandina Beach (*Nassau*) 23 Nov (P. Leary) were late.
- WOOD STORK: 4 over Key Largo 16 Oct (B. Mulrooney); 1 at Fort Walton Beach STF (*Okaloosa*) 31 Oct (B. Monk).
- BLACK VULTURE: 1 over Key Largo State Botanical Site 18 Oct (B. Mulrooney).
- GREATER FLAMINGO: 1 presumed escapee at SE Hillsborough Bay (*Hillsborough*) 9 Oct (R. Paul); 1 color-banded bird ("DFJV") at Snake Bight 24 Oct (R. Wood, photo to FOC) had been banded as a hatchling at Ría Lagartos Biosphere Reserve, Yucatan, Mexico 12 Aug 2000 (*vide* R. Migoya); 1 at Grassy Key (*Monroe*) 10 Nov (B. Mulrooney, G. Phillips).
- FULVOUS WHISTLING-DUCK: up to 14 at Newnans Lake through the season (R. Rowan et al.).
- BLACK-BELLIED WHISTLING-DUCK: 3 at Guana River SP 11 Aug (C. Adams); 10 at Emerald Marsh Conservation Area (*Lake*) 15 Aug (J. Puschock); ca. 60 at Newnans Lake 27 Aug, including 2 broods of ducklings that were banded (J. Benedict); brood of 5 downy young at Gainesville 1 Oct (P. Burns); 3 juveniles at Springhill Road STF 30-31 Oct (G. Menk); 40 at Lake Poinsett (*Brevard*) 13 Nov (D. Simpson).
- GREATER WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE: 1 at Tiger Point (*Santa Rosa*) 8-19 Nov (B. Bremser); 1 at Fort Walton Beach STF 18-29 Nov (B. Monk, B. and L. Duncan et al.); 1 at Hague (*Alachua*) 20-22 Nov (P. Burns et al.).
- SNOW GOOSE: 2 at Merritt Island NWR (*Brevard*) 17 Sep (M. Gardler), and 2 blue morphs there 14-16 Nov (J. Puschock); 1 at Gainesville 8 Nov (M. Meisenburg); 2 at LARA 24 Nov (H. Robinson).
- CANADA GOOSE: 6 at Big Talbot Island SP 4 Aug (J. Holstein).
- EGYPTIAN GOOSE: 1 nest with 3 eggs on an island in the Indian River Lagoon (*Martin*) 10 Sep (G. Braun et al.); 3 "fairly tame" birds at St. Marks NWR 29 Oct (J. Reinman).
- AMERICAN BLACK DUCK: 2 at LARA 16 Oct (H. Robinson).
- MOTTLED DUCK: 3 in *Okaloosa* 13 Aug (D. Ware).
- MALLARD: 1 at Newnans Lake 15 Sep (R. Rowan); 7 at Merritt Island NWR 29 Nov (D. Simpson).
- CINNAMON TEAL: 1 adult female at Viera Wetlands 14 Sep (D. Simpson, details to FOC).
- NORTHERN SHOVELER: 1 female at Indigenous Park, Key West (*Monroe*) 10 Sep (B. Mulrooney).
- GADWALL: 2 at Springhill STF 15 Oct (B. Ahern); 50 at Hagen's Cove 28 Nov (D. Simpson).
- GREATER SCAUP: 2 at St. Marks NWR 4 Nov (J. Dozier); 2 at Apollo Beach 8 Nov (D. Simpson); 1 female at Blue Heron STF, Titusville (*Brevard*) 12 Nov (D. Simpson); 2 at LARA 21-24 Nov (H. Robinson); 2 at Hagen's Cove 28 Nov (D. Simpson); 1 at Kings Bay (*Citrus*) 29 Nov (A. and R. Paul).
- LONG-TAILED DUCK: 1 passed Apollo Beach 8 Nov (D. Simpson); 1 female at St. Marks NWR 27 Nov (D. Simpson).
- BLACK SCOTER: 26 passed Apollo Beach 8 Nov (D. Simpson); 3 at Alligator Point 10 Nov (J. Dozier, J. Murphy).
- SURF SCOTER: 1 at Springhill Road STF 2 Nov (M. Evans et al.); 1 at St. Marks NWR 6 Nov (J. Dozier); 7 passed Apollo Beach 8 Nov (D. Simpson); 2 at Indian Shores (*Pinellas*) 16 Nov (J. Fisher); 1 female at Bunche Beach (*Lee*) 25 Nov-EOS (*vide* C. Ewell); 1 at Kings Bay 29 Nov (A. and R. Paul).
- WHITE-WINGED SCOTER: 1 at Fort Walton STF 7-9 Nov (B. and L. Duncan et al.); 1 at Mims (*Brevard*) 7-17 Nov (D. Simpson); 1 at St. Marks NWR 6-11 Nov (J. Dozier, B. Ahern); 6 at Pine Island CP (*Hernando*) 27 Nov (A. Kent).
- SCOTERS: mixed flock of 4 Surf, 2 White-winged, and 2 Black scoters, all females and immatures, at Alligator Point 19 Nov (J. Krummrich).

- BUFFLEHEAD: 40 at St. Marks NWR 6 Nov (J. Dozier).
- RUDDY DUCK: 620 at *Polk* mines 20 Nov (P. Fellers).
- SWALLOW-TAILED KITE: 43 at LARA 4 Aug (H. Robinson); 42 over Gulf Breeze 7 Aug (B. Duncan); 43 over Key Largo 24 Aug (B. Mulrooney).
- MISSISSIPPI KITE: 2 juveniles at Frog Pond WMA (*Miami-Dade*) 26 Aug (D. La Puma, M. Davis).
- SNAIL KITE: 1 at LARA 14 Aug (H. Robinson); 1 in SW *Collier* 4 Oct-EOS (J. Bouton, T. Doyle, K. O'Reilly-Doyle).
- NORTHERN HARRIER: 1 at LARA 4 Aug (H. Robinson).
- COOPER'S HAWK: 21 at LARA 7 Aug (H. Robinson).
- BROAD-WINGED HAWK: singles at LARA 18 Aug and 2 Oct (H. Robinson); 4 over Moses Creek Conservation Area (*St. Johns*) 5 Oct (B. Pranty, G. Basili, H. Lovell).
- SHORT-TAILED HAWK: 1 dark morph SW of Zephyrhills (*Pasco*) 8 Aug (E. Kwater); up to 2 light morph at Saddle Creek CP (*Polk*) 8 Aug-16 Oct (B. Ahern, P. Fellers et al.); 2 (1 light and 1 dark) at Weeki Wachee (*Hernando*) 15-16 Aug (M. Gardler), 2 light morphs 9 km NW of Haines City (*Polk*) 21 Aug (E. Kwater); 2 (1 light and 1 dark) at Fort Drum (*Okeechobee*) 2 Oct (M. Gardler); 1 dark morph at Weekiwachee Preserve (*Hernando*) 12 Oct (C. Black, B. Wheeler); 1 at Gainesville 9 Nov (B. and J. Bolte); 1 dark morph at Captiva Island (*Lee*) 20 Nov (V. McGrath); 1 dark morph at Pumpkin River, Ten Thousand Islands NWR 30 Nov (T. Doyle et al.).
- SWANSON'S HAWK: 1 at Long Key SP (*Monroe*) 21 Oct (J. Murphy); 1 at LARA 17 Nov (H. Robinson).
- CRESTED CARACARA: 12 along 16 km of SR-60 E of Lake Wales (*Polk*) 17 Aug (B. Ahern).
- MERLIN: 4 hunted warblers roosting at Green Key, New Port Richey (*Pasco*) 23 Nov (K. Tracey).
- PEREGRINE FALCON: 1 at *Polk* mines 21 Aug (P. Timmer); 75 passed Fort Clinch SP in 4 hours 9 Oct, and 93 there in 3 hours 10 Oct (both P. Leary); 141 total at Guana River SP 27 Sep-12 Oct (B. Stoll et al.).
- RED JUNGLEFOWL: multiple reports from Key West: 11 at Indigenous Park 23 Aug including several young; 1 at Fort Zachary Taylor SP 23 Aug; and 5 at the Botanical Gardens 5 Oct (D. Simpson).
- BLACK RAIL: 1 at Buck Island Ranch (*Highlands*) 22 Aug (M. McMillian); 2 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP (*Alachua*) 31 Aug-3 Sep (H. Adams, J. Hintermister, B. Simons).
- VIRGINIA RAIL: 5 at Fort Pickens (*Escambia*) 25 Nov (D. Simpson).
- PURPLE SWAMPHEN: 2 just W of Markham CP (*Broward*) 28 Nov (B. Roberts).
- PURPLE GALLINULE: 1 at Key West 5 Oct (D. Simpson); 1 at St. Marks NWR 27 Nov (D. Simpson).
- AMERICAN COOT: 21,000 at *Polk* mines 20 Nov (P. Fellers).
- LIMPkin: up to 12 foraged in a "roadside ditch" in SW *Collier* through the season (T. Doyle, K. O'Reilly-Doyle).
- SANDHILL CRANE: 1 at Navarre (*Santa Rosa*) 25 Oct (B. Goode); 1 at Pensacola (*Escambia*) 5 Nov (L. Duncan, B. Tetlow); 5 at Bayou Grande (*Escambia*) 24 Nov (C. Davis); 9 over Hagen's Cove 28 Nov (D. Simpson).
- AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER: 1 at Crandon Beach 14 Aug, and 2 there 7 Nov (R. Diaz); 2 in N *Duval* 8 Sep (R. Clark); 1 at Jetty Park (*Brevard*) 17 Nov (M. Gardler); 1 at East Everglades 23 Nov (L. Manfredi).
- SNOWY PLOVER: 12 at Fort De Soto CP 13 Sep (D. Simpson); 15 at Honeymoon Island SRA (*Pinellas*) 21 Sep (E. Kwater); 25 at Three Rooker Island (*Pinellas*) 22 Sep (E. Kwater); 1 at Nassau Sound (*Duval*) 20 Oct for the third year, and 2 there 24 Nov (P. Leary).
- WILSON'S PLOVER: 52 at Huguenot Memorial Park (*Duval*) 1 Aug (R. Clark); 25 at Courtney Campbell Causeway (*Hillsborough*) 28 Sep (E. Kwater).
- SEMIPALMATED PLOVER: 14 at LARA 25 Aug (H. Robinson).

- PIPING PLOVER: 1 at Sebastian Inlet SRA (*Brevard*) 4 Aug (D. Simpson); 1 at Ohio Key (*Monroe*) 22 Aug (D. Simpson); 1 at Jupiter Inlet Colony (*Martin*) 4 Sep (J. Hailman); 1 at Whitehorse Key, Ten Thousand Islands NWR 19 Oct (T. Below).
- AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER: 65 at Alafia Bank (*Hillsborough*) 11 Nov (R. Paul).
- BLACK-NECKED STILT: 2 adults and 5 young at Newnans Lake 4 Aug (R. Rowan); 1 at Hague 19 Oct (M. Manetz).
- AMERICAN AVOCET: 2 at Springhill Road STF 23 Aug (G. Menk); 1 at LARA 8-26 Sep (H. Robinson); 5 at Fort De Soto CP 7 Oct (J. Dozier, K. Nelson); 9 at Long Rock Shoal, Ten Thousand Islands NWR 9 Oct (D. Suitor); 8 at Green Key 21 Oct (K. Tracey); 2 W of Holiday (*Pasco*) 4 Nov (K. Tracey); 4 at Nassau Sound 8 Nov (P. Leary); 30 at Cedar Key (*Levy*) 14 Nov (J. Hintermister); 62 at *Polk* mines 20 Nov (P. Fellers).
- SOLITARY SANDPIPER: 1 at Kissimmee Prairie Preserve SP (*Okeechobee*) 17 Aug (B. Ahern, B. Cooper); 1 at Hague 29 Nov (A. Kent).
- SPOTTED SANDPIPER: 1 at Hague 29 Nov (A. Kent).
- UPLAND SANDPIPER: 5 at Frog Pond WMA 11 Aug (B. Boeringer, J. Boyd, R. Diaz), and 7 there 13 Aug (M. Davis, D. La Puma); 23 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson); 7 at Tram Road STF (*Leon*) 29 Aug (G. Menk, J. Cavanagh); 1 at S Fort Myers (*Lee*) 13 Sep (B. Postmus et al.).
- WHIMBREL: 1 at Green Key 21 Oct (K. Tracey); 12 at St. Augustine (*St. Johns*) 10 Nov (J. Holstein, J. Baker).
- LONG-BILLED CURLEW: 1 at Bunche Beach (*Lee*) 21 Sep-EOS (B. Postmus et al.); 1 at Fort De Soto CP 22 Sep (E. Kwater); 1 at Big Bird Island (*Nassau*) 20 Oct (P. Leary); 3 at Alafia Bank 11 Nov (R. Paul).
- HUDSONIAN GODWIT: possibly the same juvenile at Springhill Road STF, Tallahassee 14-17 Oct (G. Menk et al.) and Lake Jackson, Tallahassee 5 Nov (M. Hill, photos to FOC).
- MARBLED GODWIT: 1 at Crandon Beach 12 Aug (R. Diaz); 2 at Gulf Breeze 15-25 Aug (B. Duncan et al.); 40+ at Cedar Key 26 Oct (R. Rowan).
- SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER: 2 "closely studied" at the FIND site (*Brevard*) 12 Nov (D. Simpson).
- LEAST SANDPIPER: 1450 at *Polk* mines 20 Nov (P. Fellers).
- WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER: 1 at Merritt Island NWR 1 Sep (D. Simpson); up to 2 at LARA 4-26 Sep (H. Robinson); 1 at East Everglades 8 Sep (D. La Puma).
- BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: 1 at Fort Walton Beach STF 22 Oct (B. and L. Duncan et al.).
- PECTORAL SANDPIPER: 25 at Viera Wetlands 23 Aug (B. Ahern); 2 at Hague 19-25 Oct (M. Manetz, J. Hintermister).
- PURPLE SANDPIPER: 1 at Fort Clinch SP 9 Nov (J. Holstein, J. Baker).
- DUNLIN: 2 at Springhill STF 15 Oct (B. Ahern); 1 at Gainesville 1 Nov (S. Flamand, R. Rowan).
- STILT SANDPIPER: 1 juvenile at Honeymoon Island SRA 21 Sep (E. Kwater).
- BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: 1 W of St. Augustine 26 Aug (J. Hintermister); 3 in N *Duval* 8 Sep (R. Clark); 1 at LARA 15 Sep (H. Robinson).
- WILSON'S SNIPE: 1 at Indigenous Park 1 Oct (B. Mulrooney).
- WILSON'S PHALAROPE: 2 at East Everglades 13 Aug (F. Jeff); 2 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson); 2 at LARA 25 Aug (H. Robinson); 2 at Merritt Island NWR 1 Sep (D. Simpson); 6 at Springhill Road STF 15 Sep (J. Skalickey).
- RED-NECKED PHALAROPE: 10 birds 11 km off Hillsboro Inlet 2 Sep (M. Berney); 3 off Ponce Inlet 7 Sep (B. Ahern et al.), and 6 there 15 Sep (M. Gardler et al.); 1 at Seagrove Beach (*Walton*) 20 Sep died at a rehabilitation facility (B. Duncan, specimen to Pensacola Junior College); 1 near Islamorada Hump (*Monroe*) 6 Oct (M. Berney, L. Manfredi et al.).
- RED PHALAROPE: singles off Ponce Inlet 7 Sep (B. Ahern) and 15 Sep (M. Gardler).
- POMARINE JAEGER: 2 birds 11 km off Hillsboro Inlet 2 Sep, and 1 adult 16 km off there 3 Nov (M. Berney); 2 off Ponce Inlet 7 Sep (B. Ahern, D. Simpson et al.); 67 passed Apollo Beach 8 Nov (D. Simpson); 17 in a "tight flock" passed Lloyd SP 9 Nov (M. Berney).

- PARASITIC JAEGER: 1 off Ponce Inlet 7 Sep (B. Ahern, D. Simpson et al.); 1 adult from Lloyd SP 19 Sep (M. Berney); 2 from Turtle Mound 13 Oct (D. Simpson); 3 from Apollo Beach 8 Nov (D. Simpson).
- LONG-TAILED JAEGER: 1 off Ponce Inlet 7 Sep (B. Ahern, D. Simpson et al.).
- LAUGHING GULL: 4200 at Huguenot Memorial Park 21 Aug (R. Clark); 5320 at *Polk* mines 20 Nov (P. Fellers).
- FRANKLIN'S GULL: 1 at Fort Pickens 27 Oct (B. Duncan); 1 at Alligator Point 18 Nov (J. Murphy).
- BONAPARTE'S GULL: 1 at Bald Point (*Franklin*) 9 Sep (J. Dozier, J. Murphy).
- LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL: 1 at Huguenot Memorial Park 4 Aug (J. Holstein); 8 at Anastasia SRA (*St. Johns*) 4 Sep (J. Hintermister); 1 at Fort De Soto CP 22 Sep (E. Kwater); 1 at Fort Pickens 4 Nov (B. Duncan, J. French); 1 at Pensacola 6-8 Nov (L. Duncan, D. Ware et al.); 56 at Jetty Park 13 Nov, and 97 there 17 Nov (M. Gardler).
- *SLATY-BACKED GULL (*Larus schistisagus*): 1 at Key West 21 Sep-17 Oct (G. Phillips, M. Hedden, A. and B. Hansen et al., photos to FOC by J. Weber).
- GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL: 1 at Three Rooker Island (*Pinellas*) 3 Aug (K. Tracey, M. Korosy et al.); 1 at Jupiter Inlet Colony 16 Oct (J. Hailman); 17 at Jetty Park 13 Nov, and 26 there 17 Nov (M. Gardler).
- BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE: 1 juvenile at Turtle Mound, Canaveral National Seashore 29 Nov (B. Mulrooney).
- GULL-BILLED TERN: 1 at Pine Island CP 13 Sep (M. Gardler); 1 at Long Rock Shoal, Ten Thousand Islands NWR 1 Oct (D. Suitor); 1 at Green Key 14 Oct and 2 there 21 Oct (K. Tracey); 4 at *Polk* mines 20 Nov (P. Fellers).
- ROYAL TERN: 1500 at Huguenot Memorial Park 21 Aug (R. Clark).
- SANDWICH TERN: 225 at Huguenot Memorial Park 21 Aug (R. Clark); 92 at *Polk* phosphate mines 21 Sep (P. Timmer); 1 at Fort Pickens 25 Nov (D. Simpson).
- COMMON TERN: 2 in breeding plumage at Crandon Beach 20 Aug (R. Diaz); 195 at Huguenot Memorial Park 21 Aug (R. Clark); 15 off Ponce Inlet 15 Sep (M. Gardler); 1500 at Honeymoon Island SRA 21 Sep (E. Kwater); 1 at Long Rock Shoal, Ten Thousand Islands NWR 9 Oct (D. Suitor); 4 at Jetty Park 13 Nov (M. Gardler); 1 at Fort Myers Beach (*Lee*) 30 Nov (C. Ewell).
- *ARCTIC TERN: 1 adult off Islamorada 24 Aug (B. Mulrooney et al., details to FOC).
- LEAST TERN: 1567 (675 adults and 892 juveniles) along the *Pinellas* coast from Anclote Key to Fort De Soto CP 3 Aug (J. King et al.); 350 at Gandy Causeway (*Hillsborough*) 9 Sep (E. Kwater).
- BRIDLED TERN: 20 off Ponce Inlet 7 Sep (B. Ahern, D. Simpson et al.); 2 at Pensacola 15 Sep (A. and D. Forster et al.); 15-20 in Pensacola Bay (*Escambia* and *Santa Rosa*) 26 Sep (B. and L. Duncan et al.).
- SOOTY TERN: 75 off Ponce Inlet 7 Sep (B. Ahern, D. Simpson et al.); 2 at St. Marks NWR 25 Sep (J. Cavanagh); 1 at Bald Point 25 Sep (J. Dozier); several at three locations at Pensacola during Tropical Storm *Isidore* 26 Sep (B. and L. Duncan et al.); 1 at Gulf Breeze 27 Sep (L. Duncan); 1 at Pensacola Beach 4 Oct (B. and L. Duncan).
- BLACK TERN: 1 at Crandon Beach 15 Aug (R. Diaz); 275 at Huguenot Memorial Park 21 Aug (R. Clark); 60 off Ponce Inlet 15 Sep (M. Gardler et al.); 1 at Jupiter Inlet Colony 18 Sep (J. Hailman); 210 at Courtney Campbell Causeway (*Hillsborough*) 16 Oct (E. Kwater); 1 at Lakeland (*Polk*) 9 Nov (P. Fellers et al.).
- BLACK SKIMMER: 244 at *Polk* mines 20 Nov (P. Fellers).
- WHITE-CROWNED PIGEON: 150 fed on Pigeon Plum at No Name Key (*Monroe*) 23 Aug (D. Simpson).
- EURASIAN COLLARED-DOVE: 1 at Dry Tortugas NP (*Monroe*) 14 Oct (B. Mulrooney).
- WHITE-WINGED DOVE: 30+ at Gainesville 1 Aug-EOS (R. Rowan et al.); 15 at Lake City (*Columbia*) 9 Aug (*vide* J. Ault); up to 25 at Newberry (*Alachua*) 23 Aug-15 Oct (J. Hintermister); 15 at LARA 25 Aug (H. Robinson); 1 at Dry Tortugas NP 14 Oct

- (B. Mulrooney); 1 at Bald Point 1 Nov was the "first of many" (J. Dozier); 9 at Lake Poinsett (*Brevard*) 13 Nov (D. Simpson).
- COCKATIEL: 1 at LARA 2 Sep (H. Robinson).
- BUDGERIGAR: 68 at the Bayonet Point (*Pasco*) roost 16 Sep (K. Tracey).
- ROSE-RINGED PARAKEET: 15 at Cape Coral (*Lee*) 27 Nov (C. Ewell).
- MONK PARAKEET: 25 at Auburndale (*Polk*) 3 Aug (L. Albright).
- BLUE-CROWNED PARAKEET: 1 at Key West 23 Aug appeared paired with a Mitred Parakeet (D. Simpson).
- RED-MASKED PARAKEET: 20 at Ocean Reef Resort, Upper Key Largo 3 Aug (C. and K. Rademaker); 60 at Fort Lauderdale (*Broward*) 30 Nov (D. Simpson).
- BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO: 1 at Gainesville 2-3 Aug (R. Norton); 1 at Frog Pond WMA 28 Aug (D. La Puma, M. Davis); 1 in *Leon* 17 Sep (G. Menk); 1 at Alachua (*Alachua*) 8 Oct (C. Graham); 1 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 15 Oct (M. Manetz); 2 at Starkey Wilderness Park 19 Oct (K. and L. Tracey, J. McKay et al.); 1 juvenile at Fort De Soto CP 21-23 Oct (M. Wilkinson et al.).
- YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO: 25 at Fort Drum 1-3 Oct (M. Gardler); 20+ at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 16 Oct (M. Landsman, P. Burns et al.); 1 at Lakeland 9 Nov (P. Fellers et al.).
- SMOOTH-BILLED ANI: 1 at Indigenous Park 23 Aug-9 Sep (D. Simpson, B. Mulrooney et al.); 2 at Fort Zachary Taylor SP 23 Aug (D. Simpson); 2 at Long Key SP (*Monroe*) 25 Sep (B. Mulrooney).
- GROOVE-BILLED ANI: 1 at Fort Walton Beach STF 14 Oct-9 Nov (L. Fenimore, B. Monk et al.); 1 at Okaloosa Island (*Okaloosa*) 15 Oct (B. Monk); 1 at Fort Pickens 26 Nov (B. Duncan).
- SHORT-EARED OWL: 1 at LARA 29 Nov (H. Robinson).
- *NORTHERN SAW-WHET OWL: 1 heard predawn at LARA 5 Nov (H. Robinson).
- LESSER NIGHTHAWK: 1 female at Scotsmoor (*Brevard*) 15 Nov (D. Simpson); 3 at Eco Pond, Everglades NP (*Monroe*) 22 Nov (L. Manfredi).
- COMMON NIGHTHAWK: 2094 over New Port Richey in 75 minutes, 11 Sep (K. Tracey); 1233 over LARA 11 Sep (H. Robinson); 1000s over I-75 at SR-50 (*Hernando*) 14 Sep (M. Gardler); 300+ at Gainesville 18 Sep (B. Wallace).
- CHIMNEY SWIFT: 250 at LARA 2 Oct (H. Robinson); "thousands" over Tallahassee 16 Oct (J. Skalickey).
- CHAETURA* SPECIES: 1 at Viera Wetlands 21 Nov (G. Beaton et al.).
- RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD: 2 males at Gainesville all season, with the first arriving 29 Aug (*vide* R. Rowan); 1 male at Spring Hill (*Hernando*) 3-6 Sep (A. and E. Maywalt et al.); 1 in *Franklin* 28 Nov later was banded (J. Murphy, J. Dozier).
- SELASPHORUS* SPECIES: 11 in *Alachua* variously through the season (G. Hart, P. Burns et al.); 1 at Jacksonville (*Duval*) 12 Sep (P. Powell); 1 in *Leon* 21 Sep (R. Lengacher); 1 banded bird at Spring Hill 1 Oct-5 Nov (A. and E. Maywalt et al.); 1 at Everglades NP (*Miami-Dade*) 19 Nov-EOS (J. Boyd et al.).
- RED-HEADED WOODPECKER: 1 at Guana River SP 12 Oct (J. Holstein, B. Stoll).
- OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER: 1 at Honeymoon Island SRA 14 Sep (D. Simpson, details to FOC); 1 at Lochloosa WMA (*Alachua*) 21 Sep (G. Kiltie, R. Kiltie, P. Orr).
- EASTERN WOOD-PEWEE: 11 at Dunedin Hammock 14 Sep (P. Fellers, S. Riffe); 1 at LARA 9 Nov (H. Robinson); 1 at Bill Baggs/Cape Florida SP (*Miami-Dade*) 11-12 Nov (R. Diaz, M. Davis); 1 at Walsingham Park, Largo (*Pinellas*) 12 Nov (J. Fisher).
- YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER: 1 heard calling at Bald Point 13 Sep (J. Dozier, J. Murphy); 1 at Tallahassee 16 Sep (J. Cavanagh, details to FOC); 1 banded at Key Largo 27 Sep (B. Mulrooney).
- ACADIAN FLYCATCHER: 8 at Dunedin Hammock 14 Sep (P. Fellers, S. Riffe); 7 at Saddle Creek CP 30 Sep (P. Fellers); 4 at Fort Drum 1-3 Oct (M. Gardler).
- "TRAILL'S" FLYCATCHER: 2 at Emerald Marsh 11 Sep (J. Puschock).
- LEAST FLYCATCHER: 4 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson); 1 at Sanibel Lighthouse Park (*Lee*) 9 Sep (V. McGrath).

- EMPIDONAX* SPECIES: 1 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 11 Nov (M. Manetz).
- EASTERN PHOEBE: 1 at Starkey Wilderness Park, New Port Richey 31 Aug (K. Tracey); 1 at San Felasco Hammock Preserve SP (*Alachua*) 21 Sep (K. Sieving); 201 at LARA 9 Nov (H. Robinson).
- VERMILION FLYCATCHER: 1 female-plumaged at Bald Point 8 Oct (J. Murphy); 1 adult male at Fort Walton Beach STF 22 Oct-16 Nov (L. Duncan, C. Cameron et al.).
- ASH-THROATED FLYCATCHER: 1 at Fort Walton Beach STF 4 Oct-29 Nov (L. Fenimore et al.).
- GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER: 1 at Fort Pickens 25 Nov (D. Simpson).
- BROWN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER: 1 at Frog Pond WMA 30 Nov (R. Diaz).
- *TROPICAL KINGBIRD: 1 reportedly heard calling at St. Marks NWR 19 Oct-EOS (T. Curtis et al.).
- *TROPICAL/COUCH'S KINGBIRD: 1 in SW *Palm Beach* 3 Aug (J. Boyd et al.).
- *CASSIN'S KINGBIRD: 1 at LARA 9 Nov-EOS (H. Robinson).
- WESTERN KINGBIRD: 1 at Bald Point 29 Sep (J. Dozier, J. Murphy); singles at Cedar Key 26 Oct (R. Rowan) and 6 Nov (D. Henderson); 1 at Hillsborough River SP (*Hillsborough*) 1 Nov (K. Allen); 1 near Sand Cut (*Palm Beach*) 24 Nov (J. Hailman); 1 at Alligator Point 25 Nov (J. Dozier).
- EASTERN KINGBIRD: 200 over Fort George Island (*Duval*) 27 Aug (R. Clark); 500 roosted in mangroves at Key Largo 5 Sep (B. Mulrooney); 165 at Merritt Island NWR 14 Sep (D. Simpson); 1 at Fort De Soto CP 25 Nov (L. Atherton, I. Hernandez, photo to FOC).
- GRAY KINGBIRD: 20 at Cedar Key 23 Aug (J. Hintermister); 1 at LARA 25 Aug (H. Robinson); 1 near Big Bear Beach (*Glades*) 28 Nov (J. Hailman).
- SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER: 5 variously at Bald Point between 6 Oct and 11 Nov (J. Murphy, J. Dozier); 1 at Sanibel Lighthouse Park 14 Oct (V. McGrath); 1 at Dry Tortugas NP 14 Oct (B. Mulrooney, G. Phillips); up to 4 at Seven Springs (*Pasco*) 7 Nov-EOS (D. Robinson, K. Tracey, R. Smart et al.); 3 at Weekiwachee Preserve 9 Nov (M. Gardler, C. Black et al.).
- LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE: 17 at Fort De Soto CP 7 Oct (J. Dozier, K. Nelson).
- BELL'S VIREO: one at Half Moon WMA (*Sumter*) 2 Oct (J. Krummrich); one at Hugh Taylor Birch SP, Fort Lauderdale (*Broward*) 4-18 Oct (W. George, R. MacGregor); one at Frog Pond WMA (*Miami-Dade*) 12 Oct (M. Berney); 1 at Deering Estate (*Miami-Dade*) 25 Oct (J. Rosenfield, M. Wheeler).
- BLUE-HEADED VIREO: 1 at Saddle Creek CP (*Polk*) 2 Sep (P. Fellers, B. Snow, L. Albright).
- WARBLING VIREO: one at Key West 5 Oct (D. Simpson, details to FOC); 1 at Deering Estate 11 Oct (M. Wheeler).
- PHILADELPHIA VIREO: 2 at Alachua 14 Sep (B. Wallace); 2 at A.D. Barnes Park 14-15 Oct (J. Rosenfield, M. Wheeler); 1 at Bill Baggs/Cape Florida 1 Nov (M. Davis).
- RED-EYED VIREO: 1 at Newnans Lake 8 Nov (R. Rowan, B. Simons).
- *YELLOW-GREEN VIREO: 1 at Indigenous Park 9 Sep (B. Mulrooney, details to FOC); 1 at Fort De Soto CP 11 Sep (L. Atherton et al., details to FOC).
- BLACK-WHISKERED VIREO: 10 at No Name Key 23 Aug (D. Simpson).
- TREE SWALLOW: 1 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson).
- *MANGROVE SWALLOW (*Tachycineta albilinea*): 1 at Viera Wetlands 18-21 Nov (M. Gardler et al., photos to FOSRC by J. Puschock, J. Boyd, and L. Atherton). After examining museum specimens of Mangrove and White-rumped (*T. leucorrhoa*) swallows, plumage characteristics seem to rule out the latter species (*vide* L. Atherton). Formal details will be published in *North American Birds*.
- BANK SWALLOW: 22 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson); 30 at Stick Marsh (*Brevard* and *Indian River*) 28 Aug (D. Simpson); 41 at LARA 4 Sep (H. Robinson); 4 at New Port Richey 5 Sep, and 2 nearby 15 Sep (K. Tracey).
- CLIFF SWALLOW: 10 at McIntosh (*Marion*) 20 Aug (R. Rowan); 2 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson); 20 at Stick Marsh 28 Aug (D. Simpson); 3 at Hague 11 Sep

- (M. Manetz); 1 near New Port Richey 15 Sep (K. Tracey); 4 at Spring Hill 19 Oct (A. and B. Hansen); 1 at Walsingham Park 19 Oct (J. Fisher); 1 at Boot Key 2 Nov (D. Simpson).
- CAVE SWALLOW: 3 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson, details to FOC); 1 at Fort Walton Beach STF 9 Nov (B. and L. Duncan, B. Monk et al., details to FOC); 1 at Gulf Breeze 15 Nov (B. Duncan); 13 at Viera Wetlands 18 Nov (M. Gardler) with some remaining to 23 Nov (B. Ahern, J. Puschock et al.).
- BARN SWALLOW: 915 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson); 1200 at Stick Marsh 28 Aug (D. Simpson); 840 at LARA 8 Sep (H. Robinson); 1 at Gainesville 24 Nov (R. Rowan, M. Manetz).
- BROWN CREEPER: 1 at Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou SP (*Okaloosa*) 26 Nov (D. Simpson); 1 at St. Marks NWR 15 Nov (J. Krummrich et al.).
- HOUSE WREN: 264 at LARA 20 Oct (H. Robinson).
- WINTER WREN: 1 at Fort Pickens 25 Nov (D. Simpson).
- GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET: 1 at Ocala National Forest (*Marion*) 1 Nov (J. Puschock); 1 at Weekiwachee Preserve 9 Nov (M. Gardler); 3 at Key Vista Nature Park, Anclote (*Pasco*) 10 Nov-EOS (R. Smart, K. Tracey et al.); 1 at Honeymoon Island SRA 15 Nov (I. Hernandez et al.); 2 at Walsingham Park 27 Nov (J. Fisher).
- RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET: 23 at LARA 24 Nov (H. Robinson).
- BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER: 77 at LARA 24 Nov (H. Robinson).
- EASTERN BLUEBIRD: 4 at Cedar Key 14 Nov-EOS (D. Henderson); 1 male at West Kendall 15 Nov (J. Boyd); 3 at Fort De Soto CP 25 Nov (L. Atherton, I. Hernandez).
- VEERY: 12 at LARA 2 Oct (H. Robinson).
- CATHARUS SPECIES: over 100 nocturnal calls of Gray-cheeked and Swainson's thrushes heard over Eustis (*Lake*) 17 Oct, and fewer calls heard 18 Oct (J. Puschock).
- WOOD THRUSH: 1 at LARA 9 Oct (H. Robinson); 1 at Bill Baggs/Cape Florida SP 17 Oct (M. Davis); 1 banded at Key Largo 19 Oct (B. Mulrooney); 1 at Boca Ciega Park, Seminole (*Pinellas*) 31 Oct (J. Fisher).
- AMERICAN ROBIN: 1 at Weekiwachee Preserve 19 Oct (A. and B. Hansen); 2 at Boca Ciega Park 31 Oct (J. Fisher).
- *VARIED THRUSH: 1 window-kill at Panama City (*Bay*) 16 Nov (R. Ingram, specimen to Archbold Biological Station).
- GRAY CATBIRD: 270 at LARA 13 Oct (H. Robinson).
- NORTHERN MOCKINGBIRD: 81 at LARA 29 Sep (H. Robinson).
- AMERICAN PIPIT: 1 at Bill Baggs/Cape Florida 18 Nov (R. Diaz).
- CEDAR WAXWING: 20 at Gainesville 19 Nov (S. Borderieux).
- BLUE-WINGED WARBLER: 8 reports 14 Aug-11 Oct, all but one of singles.
- GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER: 9 reports 8 Aug-15 Nov, all of singles.
- TENNESSEE WARBLER: 6 at Dunedin Hammock 14 Sep (S. Riffe, P. Fellers); 35 at John Bonner Park, Largo 12 Oct (J. Fisher); 7 at LARA 13 Oct (H. Robinson); 7 at Birch SP 16 Oct (*vide* W. George); 1 in *Leon* 23 Nov (R. Lengacher).
- NASHVILLE WARBLER: 1 at Birch SP 1 Oct, and 2 there 5 Oct (*vide* W. George); 1 at East-erlin Park (*Broward*) 26-28 Oct (W. George, R. MacGregor); 1 at Seminole 31 Oct (J. Fisher); 1 at Bill Baggs/Cape Florida SP 4 Nov (M. Davis); 1 at New Port Richey 24 Nov (K. Tracey).
- NORTHERN PARULA: 30 at Saddle Creek CP 3 Aug (L. Albright, B. Snow); 1 male still in song at St. Sebastian River State Buffer Preserve (*Indian River*) 3 Sep (D. Simpson); 1 in *Leon* 29 Nov (R. Lengacher).
- YELLOW WARBLER: 1 in N *St. Johns* 3 Aug (P. Powell); 21 at Green Key 10 Aug (K. Tracey); 119 at LARA 28 Aug (H. Robinson); 1 at St. Marks NWR 25 Oct (J. Dozier).
- CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER: 5 at Dunedin Hammock 14 Sep (S. Riffe, P. Fellers); 6 at Saddle Creek CP 15 Sep (P. Fellers, B. Snow, L. Albright).
- MAGNOLIA WARBLER: 1 in *Leon* 9-11 Nov (G. Menk, D. Harder).

- CAPE MAY WARBLER: 2 at Saddle Creek CP 15 Sep (P. Fellers, B. Snow, L. Albright).
- BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER: 1 at Jacksonville 16 Nov (J. Cocke); singles in *Broward* at Markham CP 16 Nov, Fern Forest 23 Nov, and Easterlin Park 30 Nov (M. Berney, W. George, R. MacGregor).
- YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER: 110 at Green Key 21 Oct (K. Tracey); 575 at LARA 21 Nov (H. Robinson).
- BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER: 1 at Bonner Park, Largo (*Pinellas*) 12 Oct (K. Nelson et al.); 1 at Royal Palm, Everglades NP 22 Nov-EOS (D. Cunningham).
- BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER: 1 at Van Fleet Trail (*Sumter* and *Lake*) 4 Aug (J. Puschock); 8 at Saddle Creek CP 14 Sep (*vide* B. Snow); 24 at Dunedin Hammock 14 Sep (P. Fellers, S. Riffe).
- PINE WARBLER: 1 at Key Largo 21 Oct (B. Mulrooney).
- PRAIRIE WARBLER: 24 at LARA 15 Sep (H. Robinson); 1 at Jacksonville 4-19 Nov (P. Powell).
- PALM WARBLER: 416 at LARA 9 Nov (H. Robinson).
- BAY-BREASTED WARBLER: 6 at St. George Island SP (*Franklin*) 14 Oct (J. Cavanagh); up to 4 at Birch SP 16-26 Oct (*vide* W. George).
- BLACKPOLL WARBLER: singles at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 26 Sep (J. Hintermister) and 19 Oct (J. Bryan); 2 in *Broward* 17 Oct (*vide* W. George); 1 at Gainesville 31 Oct (M. Meisenburg); 1 at Bill Baggs/Cape Florida SP 4 Nov-EOS (R. Diaz).
- CERULEAN WARBLER: 19 reports 3 Aug-14 Oct, including 3 at Dunedin Hammock 14 Sep (D. Simpson).
- PROTHONOTARY WARBLER: 4 at Saddle Creek CP 8 Aug (B. Ahern) and 14 Sep (*vide* B. Snow); "very high numbers" noted in *Broward* 21 Aug-28 Sep with 7 at Birch SP 8 Sep (*vide* W. George).
- WORM-EATING WARBLER: 1 at LARA 7 Aug (H. Robinson); 1 at Jacksonville 23 Aug (J. Cocke); 12 at Saddle Creek CP 14 Sep (*vide* B. Snow); 1 at Easterlin Park 19-28 Nov (W. George, R. MacGregor); 134 banded at Key Largo 25 Aug-5 Oct (B. Mulrooney).
- SWAINSON'S WARBLER: 51 banded at Key Largo 26 Aug-10 Oct (B. Mulrooney).
- OVENBIRD: 388 banded at Key Largo 25 Aug-23 Oct (B. Mulrooney); 22 at LARA 2 Oct (H. Robinson).
- NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH: 102 at LARA 26 Sep (H. Robinson); 1 flew into a window at New Port Richey 21 Nov (R. Smart).
- LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH: 9 at LARA 25 Aug (H. Robinson); 1 at Tallahassee 8 Oct (F. Rutkovsky).
- KENTUCKY WARBLER: 18 reports 19 Aug-15 Oct, including 3 at Dunedin Hammock 14 Sep (S. Riffe, P. Fellers).
- COMMON YELLOWTHROAT: 321 at LARA 2 Oct (H. Robinson).
- HOODED WARBLER: 1 at LARA 4 Aug (H. Robinson); 1 at Bonner Park 26 Nov (J. Fisher).
- WILSON'S WARBLER: 12 reports 21 Sep-29 Nov, all singles.
- CANADA WARBLER: 15 reports 7 Aug-15 Oct, all singles except for duos at Saddle Creek CP 7 and 14 Aug (P. Fellers, B. Ahern et al.).
- YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT: up to 5 at Frog Pond WMA 16 Sep-EOS (M. Davis et al.); 1 banded at Key Largo 19 Sep (B. Mulrooney); 2 at Royal Palm, Everglades NP 2 Oct (D. La Puma); 1 at Key Largo State Botanical Site 8 Oct (B. Mulrooney); 1 at Birch SP 22 Oct (W. George, R. MacGregor); 1 at Gainesville 31 Oct (M. Meisenburg); 1 at Cedar Key 30 Nov-3 Dec (D. Henderson).
- BANANAQUIT: 1 white-throated bird—possibly from the Yucatan Peninsula or the Bahamas—at Fort De Soto CP (*Pinellas*) 19-23 Oct (M. Wilkinson et al., photos to FOC by B. Pranty).
- SUMMER TANAGER: 10 at Dunedin Hammock 14 Sep (S. Riffe, P. Fellers).
- SCARLET TANAGER: 5 at Dunedin Hammock 14 Sep (S. Riffe, P. Fellers); 25+ at St. George Island SP 14 Oct (J. Cavanagh); 1 at Tallahassee 1 Nov (F. Rutkovsky).

- WESTERN Tanager: 1 female at Bald Point 13 Oct (J. Dozier); 1 at Royal Palm, Everglades NP 25 Oct (D. Cunningham).
- BACHMAN'S SPARROW: 5+ at Fort Drum 1-3 Oct (M. Gardler).
- CHIPPING SPARROW: 1 at Newnans Lake 19 Sep (E. Scales).
- CLAY-COLORED SPARROW: 1 at Birch SP 2 Oct (W. George, R. MacGregor); 1 juvenile at Cudjoe Key (*Monroe*) 4 Oct (D. Simpson); 2 at Bald Point 10 Oct (J. Dozier, J. Murphy); 1 at Scotsmoor Landing 27 Oct (J. Puschock); 1 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 24 Nov (A. Kent, E. Scales); 3 at LARA 29 Nov (H. Robinson).
- VESPER SPARROW: 1 at Key Largo 3 Nov (B. Mulrooney).
- LARK SPARROW: 2 at Tram Road STF 22-29 Aug (G. Menk, J. Cavanagh et al.); 1 at Cedar Key 23 Aug (D. Henderson); 1 at Frog Pond WMA 30 Aug (D. La Puma); 2 at Pine Island, Everglades NP 31 Aug (D. La Puma) and another along Research Road 17 Oct (F. Jeff); 1 in *Leon* 15 Sep (D. Harder); 1 at Alligator Point 23 Sep (J. Dozier).
- HENSLOW'S SPARROW: 1 at LARA 21 Nov (H. Robinson).
- LE CONTE'S SPARROW: 1 at LARA 21 Nov (H. Robinson); 1 at St. Marks NWR 27 Nov (D. Simpson).
- SEASIDE SPARROW: 1 juvenile at Pelican Island NWR (*Volusia*) 10 Aug (D. Simpson); 1 at Green Key 27 Oct (R. Smart).
- FOX SPARROW: 1 at San Felasco Hammock Preserve SP (*Alachua*) 23 Nov (M. Manetz); 2 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 23 Nov-EOS (B. Muschlitz, A. Kent).
- SONG SPARROW: 12 at LARA 17 Nov (H. Robinson).
- LINCOLN'S SPARROW: 1 in *Franklin* 28 Sep-1 Oct (J. Dozier, J. Murphy); 3 at LARA 20 Oct, and 5 there 17 Nov (H. Robinson); 2 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 1 Nov (M. Manetz); 1 at Key Largo 8 Nov (B. Mulrooney).
- SWAMP SPARROW: 434 at LARA 29 Nov (H. Robinson).
- WHITE-THROATED SPARROW: 1 in *Brevard* 12 Nov (D. Simpson).
- WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW: 1 immature on Loop Road (*Monroe*) 2 Nov (J. Boyd); 1 at Dummitt Grove (*Brevard*) 7 Nov (D. Simpson); 1 at Apollo Beach 8 Nov (D. Simpson); 1 at Harry Harris Park (*Monroe*) 8 Nov (B. Mulrooney); 1 near Flamingo, Everglades NP 23 Nov (L. Manfredi); 1 E of Bayonet Point (*Pasco*) 26 Nov (K. Tracey).
- DARK-EYED JUNCO: 1 at Jacksonville 6-27 Nov (P. Powell); singles at Alligator Point and Bald Point 23 Nov (J. Dozier, J. Murphy).
- LAPLAND LONGSPUR: up to 2 at Springhill STP 18-19 Oct (J. Krummrich et al.).
- ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK: 40+ at St. George Island SP 14 Oct (J. Cavanagh); 1 at Bald Point 6 Nov (J. Dozier); 1 in *Leon* 15 Nov (G. Menk).
- *BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK: 2 immature males at Turkey Creek Sanctuary (*Brevard*) 19-23 Oct (D. Simpson, details to FOC).
- BLUE GROSBEAK: 1 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson); 1 in *Leon* 9 Nov (G. Menk).
- INDIGO BUNTING: 281 at LARA 16 Oct (H. Robinson); 1 at Auburndale 24 Nov (P. Timmer, C. Geanangel).
- PAINTED BUNTING: 5 migrants at Jungle Trail 4 Aug (D. Simpson); 1 juvenile at Fort Pickens 19 Aug (B. Duncan); 1 in SW *Palm Beach* 22 Aug (D. Simpson); singles at Tallahassee 13 Sep (J. Cavanagh) and 30 Nov (R. Lengacher); 1 at Saddle Creek CP 12 Oct (B. Snow et al.); 1 at Alligator Point 10 Nov (J. Murphy); 1 at Paynes Prairie Preserve SP 24 Nov (A. Kent, E. Scales); 1 at Jacksonville 6 Nov-EOS (P. Powell).
- DICKCISSEL: 1 at LARA 4 Aug, and duos there 26 Sep and 13 Oct (H. Robinson); 1 at Metcalf Point (*Franklin*) 15 Sep (J. Murphy); 3 over Sanibel Lighthouse Park 29 Sep (V. McGrath); 1 at Bald Point 27 Oct (J. Dozier).
- RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD: 10,375 at LARA 15 Sep (H. Robinson).
- YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD: 1 at Hague 10 Nov (M. Manetz, R. Rowan, A. Kent); 1 at LARA 24 Nov (H. Robinson).
- RUSTY BLACKBIRD: 2 at LARA 30 Nov (H. Robinson).

- SHINY COWBIRD: 1 male at Panacea (*Wakulla*) 12 Sep (J. Dozier); several at Pembroke Pines (*Broward*) 17 Nov ff (D. and S. Humeston, photos to FOC).
- BRONZED COWBIRD: 3 at Cedar Key 26 Oct (R. Rowan); 5 at Eagle Lakes Park, Naples (*Collier*) 25 Nov-EOS (D. Sutor).
- ORCHARD ORIOLE: up to 4 at Southern Glades Wildlife and Environmental Area (*Miami-Dade*) 13 Aug-24 Sep (D. La Puma, M. Davis, R. Diaz); 1 at Bill Baggs/Cape Florida SP 26 Aug (R. Diaz); 2 females at Jupiter Inlet Colony 21 Sep (J. Hailman).
- ***HOODED ORIOLE** (*Icterus cucullatus*): 1 adult male at Gulf Breeze 22-25 Oct (B. and W. Smith, photos to FOSRC).
- HOUSE FINCH: 1 at Boca Ciega Park, Seminole 3 Nov (K. Nelson); 4 at Cedar Key 14 Nov-EOS (D. Henderson); 1 at St. Augustine 22 Nov (J. Holstein); numbers at Jacksonville are increasing, and finches now occur at Fernandina Beach (*Nassau*; *vide* P. Powell); 1 at Winter Park (*Orange*) 24 Nov (B. Anderson).
- PINE SISKIN: 1 at St. Augustine 30 Nov (J. Holstein).
- AMERICAN GOLDFINCH: 1 at Gainesville 23-25 Aug (R. Robinson); "numbers" arrived in E *Broward* 23 Nov (*vide* W. George); many reports in *Miami-Dade* 23 Nov-EOS (*vide* J. Boyd).
- PIN-TAILED WHYDAH: 1 in female plumage at Egmont Key NWR (*Hillsborough*) 28 Sep (D. Powell, photos to FOC by M. Hett) apparently was the same bird observed days later at Fort De Soto CP (L. Atherton).

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Spring 2002 report not published previously: Black-billed Cuckoo: 1 heard calling repeatedly at Porter Lake (*Liberty*) 17 Apr (Jack Dozier, John Murphy).

Summer 2002 reports not published previously: Cory's Shearwater: 3 birds 9-32 km off Hillsboro Inlet (*Broward*) 29 Jun (Mark Berney); Leach's Storm-Petrel: 1 found on the beach at Okaloosa Island (*Okaloosa*) 30 Jul died in captivity (Bob Duncan et al., specimen to UF); Band-rumped Storm-Petrel: 1 bird 16 km off Hillsboro Inlet 29 Jun (Mark Berney, details to FOC).

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Florida Field Naturalist

ISSN 0738-999x

PUBLISHED BY THE FLORIDA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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- (6) use the 24-hour clock for all indications of time (e.g., 0800, 1400);
- (7) use the following abbreviations: s (second), min (minute), h (hour);
- (8) preferentially use active voice.

Submit manuscripts for *Florida Field Naturalist* to the Editor, Jerome A. Jackson. Monograph-length manuscripts may be submitted for consideration to Glen E. Woolfenden, Editor of Special Publications. Books and other materials for review should be submitted to: Reed Bowman, Associate Editor for Reviews. Field Observations should be submitted to the Chair of the Field Observations Committee, Bill Pranty. Reports of rare birds in Florida should be submitted to the Managing Secretary of the FOS Records Committee, Reed Bowman.

Florida Field Naturalist

PUBLISHED BY THE FLORIDA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOL. 31, No. 2

MAY 2003

PAGES 19-45

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