

**Occurrence of the Saw-whet Owl in Florida.**—On 31 October 1965 at 1000 hours we observed and collected a Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*) in adult plumage and in apparently good physical condition at Ponte Vedra, St. Johns County, Florida. The bird flew from beneath a truck to a cross beam in a garage adjoining a large, fresh-water, wooded swamp dominated by cabbage palms (*Sabal palmetto*). We found a regurgitated pellet and a freshly killed, partially eaten cotton mouse (*Peromyscus gossypinus*) beneath the truck. The bird was sent to Henry M. Stevenson for deposit in Florida State University Museum, Tallahassee (specimen no. 4092b). Dr. Stevenson found that the skull had been shattered and the gonads destroyed in collecting. Total length (before skinning) was 210 mm.

This specimen was the most southerly record made during what R. O. Paxton (*Aud. Field Notes*, 20: 4, 1966) has described as the most massive fall invasion of the species ever documented. More than 100 Saw-whet Owls were banded in the Middle Atlantic states, including an unprecedented 29 at Kent Point, Maryland, on 17 October 1965 (F. R. Scott and D. A. Cutler, *Aud. Field Notes*, 20: 25, 1966). The only record farther south given in *Audubon Field Notes* for the 1965 fall migration season was that of a dead bird found on 25 October at Bodie Island, North Carolina (J. F. Parnell, *Aud. Field Notes*, 20: 29, 1966).

Alex Sprunt, Jr. (*Florida bird life*, New York, Coward-McCann and National Audubon Society, 1954; *Addendum to Florida bird life*, New York, Coward-McCann and National Audubon Society, 1963) does not list a record of this owl for Florida. The A.O.U. Check-list (fifth edit., 1957) indicates winter occurrence of the species at Fort Myers, Florida, but H. M. Stevenson (*Florida Nat.*, 36: 126, 1963) thinks this may be in error since he was unable to find any basis for it. Our specimen may therefore be the first authentic record for Florida.—FREDERICK H. LESSER, *Lee County Mosquito Control District, Fort Myers, Florida*, and ALLEN R. STICKLEY, JR., *U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Gainesville, Florida*.

**Recent wintering records of the Kirtland's Warbler.**—Harold Mayfield (*The Kirtland's Warbler*, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, Cranbrook Inst. Sci., 1960; see pp. 35–36) lists 71 specimens of the Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) taken on the wintering grounds in the Bahamas from 1870 to 1919. The specimens were secured on various islands, the majority (45) from New Providence. Two sight records, one on Cat Cay on 28 April 1907 and one on Inagua on 8 March in some year between 1935 and 1940, were admitted (J. Van Tyne in Mayfield, *loc. cit.*). In 1949, Mayfield and Van Tyne spent 59 man-days searching without success for this species on New Providence and Eleuthera. However, D. Challinor, Jr. (*Wilson Bull.*, 74: 290, 1962), recorded a male Kirtland's Warbler on Hog Island, near Nassau, on 27 March 1957, and on 26 February 1941 P. B. Street saw 3 on New Providence.

In 1959 the Florida Audubon Society began making regular trips to the Bahamas. Usually several members saw the Kirtland's Warbler each year; on each tour there were qualified observers who were familiar with the species on the breeding grounds in Michigan. A list of these records follows. *Grand Bahama*, 14 November 1959 (1 bird), 19 November 1960 (3), late December 1961 (1), 24 November 1962 (1), 16 November 1963 (1; reported by D. Blanchard, *Jack-pine Warbler*, 43: 39–42, 1965), 13 November 1964 (2), 16 October 1965 (2), and 22 October 1966 (2); *Eleuthera*, 11 November 1961 (1) and 30 November 1963 (1).

Additional recent records from Grand Bahama, compiled from the notes of Cherry Hund, Shanda Magee, C. Russell Mason, Dorothy Rand, Dora Weyer, and Marian and Karl Zerbe, are as follows: 1961, December (2); 1964, 12 February (5), 24