

- KORTRIGHT, F. H. 1942. The ducks, geese and swans of North America. Washington, D. C., Wildl. Mgmt. Inst.
- MORAN, T. 1925. The effect of low temperature on hens' eggs. Proc. Royal Soc. London, 98: 438-456.
- MORENG, R. E., AND R. L. BRYANT. 1954. Effects of subfreezing temperature exposure on the chicken embryo. I. Survival and subsequent growth up to the time of hatch. Poultry Sci., 33: 855-862.
- U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. 1967. Climatological Data, 76: 57-71.

RAYMOND J. GREENWOOD, *Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Jamestown, North Dakota 58401.*

Sage Thrasher and other unusual birds in north-central Florida.—In the winter of 1968-69 several species previously considered as rare or of irregular occurrence by O. L. Austin, Jr. (*in* Frank M. Chapman in Florida (E. S. Austin, Ed.), Gainesville, Univ. Florida Press, 1967, p. 188) were noted in the Gainesville region of Florida. This influx of birds probably was associated with the severe winter conditions to the north and west of the state. Intensive field work from November through January revealed the following unusual birds:

Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*).—Previously unrecorded at Gainesville, a bird of this species was attracted to a tape-recorded song of a Screech Owl on 30 November 1968 by Charles Yarbrough and the writer. On 17 December in a mist net at the edge of a pine forest we caught a male that we banded and released.

Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*).—Yarbrough and I saw one of these wrens in shrubbery on the University of Florida campus on 17 and 18 December. In a mesic hammock 5 miles away, I collected a female on 1 January 1969, the first specimen record for this part of the state.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*).—Although this kinglet has been previously found irregularly in northern Florida, the occurrence of numerous small flocks in November and December indicated a marked increase in numbers over previous years. At scattered sites around Gainesville we studied flocks of 2 to 6 birds on at least 10 occasions; I collected a male on 15 December in second-growth oak woods.

Evening Grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*).—L. J. McCaulley, familiar with the species in New Jersey, reported an unmistakable male at a feeding station in Gainesville on 8 January 1969. William T. Walker found a dead male on 13 February in Gainesville; this specimen is now in the Florida State Museum. Other birds, frequently in flocks, were seen through the spring, as late as 27 April. These records apparently constitute the species' southernmost occurrences in Florida.

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).—In most winters this species, like the kinglet mentioned above, is an uncommon bird. Throughout December and January numerous flocks, sometimes containing as many as 25 birds, were seen at scattered locations throughout Alachua County. A few remained until 14 April.

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*).—This rare species was first noted on a cold, windy day (23 December) when two birds were seen feeding with American Goldfinches (*S. tristis*) in the tops of sweet gum trees. A female was taken on 1 January and others were observed infrequently throughout January. Pine Siskins have not been recorded here since 1890.

Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*).—Also a bird of uncommon and irregular occurrence, individuals and small flocks were seen commonly in December and January.

On 11 January Yarbrough, Bill Colson, Jim Johnston, and the writer were netting

sparrows in a 40-acre field of ragweed and hairy indigo 5 miles northwest of Trenton in Gilchrist County. In two 40-foot nets stretched across a small unplowed portion of the field we caught 25 Grasshopper Sparrows (*Ammodramus savaannarum*). This unusually large concentration probably represented less than 50 per cent of the individuals present in the field because many more were seen to bounce out of the net.

In a nearby hedgerow on the same date we caught two immature White-crowned Sparrows (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), an uncommon bird in Florida, plus three more (two immatures and an adult) on 18 January. One of the latter immatures, a male, was identified as *Z. l. gambelii* by Pierce Brodkorb and Richard Banks, and the specimen is now in the United States National Museum. Previous specimens of this subspecies in Florida include birds taken at the WCTV television tower north of Tallahassee. A female killed there on 27 October 1962 was prepared by H. L. Stoddard, Sr. and identified by R. A. Norris. Another bird Stoddard prepared that struck the tower 10 November 1963 is labelled *gambelii* (?) on the original tag.

The most startling discovery of the season was that of a Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*) in the same ragweed field on 11 January. When the bird first flushed along with numerous sparrows of several species, it was quite wary but was eventually taken. It was a female, weighed 53.6 g, and was excessively fat. Its gizzard contained the remains of many small black beetles. This specimen, now in the United States National Museum, represents the first record for Florida and is only the second specimen taken east of the Mississippi River (see Imhof, Alabama birds, Univ. Alabama Press, 1962).—DAVID W. JOHNSTON, *Department of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601*.

Notes on birds of Isla San Andrés.—Because most of the small peripheral islands of the Caribbean are infrequently visited by ornithologists, we consider it worthwhile to record our observations on Isla San Andrés, which each of us visited independently in a year's period. We wish to thank James Bond for commenting on the manuscript, Albert Schwartz for making pertinent literature references available to us, and the Organization for Tropical Studies for making Leck's trip to the island possible.

San Andrés is a small (7 by 1½ miles), low (maximum elevation 340 feet), sand and limestone island located about 120 miles east of the Nicaraguan coast and 60 miles south of its sister island, Providencia. It has been visited by ornithologists (or collectors for ornithologists) six times previously: by Henderson in the winter of 1886–87 (Cory, 1887), by Abbott on 1 May 1887 (Bond and Meyer de Schauensee, 1944), by the Pinchot Expedition on 27 April 1929 (Fisher and Wetmore, 1931), by the Armour Expedition in May 1933 (Bond and Meyer de Schauensee, 1944), by the Vanderbilt Expedition on 27–29 March 1941 (Bond and Meyer de Schauensee, 1944), and by Bond from 28 April to 4 May 1948 (Bond, 1950). Of the present writers, Paulson visited the island from 14–18 December 1966, Orians from 12–15 April 1967, and Leck from 22–30 July 1967. We observed 55 species in December, 42 in April, and 27 in July. Our combined lists totaled 72 species, including 38 species (all migrants) not heretofore recorded from the island. Six species reported previously but not by us bring the list of species known to occur on San Andrés to 78.

During the December visit the rainy season was at its peak. The short daily rains flooded many depressions and formed shallow marshes. One large pond south of San Luis on the eastern shore was especially attractive to water birds. By April most of the water birds had disappeared, and clear skies and dry weather prevailed. In July the sky was mostly clear, with short but intense showers on a few days. Prevailing winds were from the east and moderately strong during all visits.