

in St. Croix. Seaman banded 436 squabs in July during this 10-year period. Harvest in July accounted for 5% of recoveries, while harvest in August accounted for 32%. Hunting in the U.S. Territories of Puerto Rico and St. Croix accounted for about 22% of the breeding-season harvest based on these returns.

In sum, these data suggest that the substantial decline in the White-crowned Pigeon population in the northeastern Caribbean, particularly at St. Croix, post 1960, may be a result of out-of-season harvest and the destruction of the lagoon habitat for industrialization. The loss of this extensive salt marsh-mangrove complex is one of immeasurable magnitude and no doubt affected white-crowned recruitment to other West Indian colonies. Band recoveries from hunters in the region show that nearly half of all pigeons taken were harvested out-of-season, 14% of which were hatching-year birds. Although white-crowned longevity is 12+ years (Beatty unpubl. data) or older (20+ in captivity, Jules Petit, pers. comm.), little hope is expected even for this fecund species in areas where poaching continues and enforcement of wildlife laws is not taken seriously.

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Probable Predation by a Tufted Titmouse on a Salamander.—On 27 December 1984, in Ha Ha Tonka State Park, Camden Co., Missouri, we encountered a mixed-species flock composed of 3–4 Carolina Chickadees (*Parus carolinensis*), 2 Tufted Titmice (*P. bicolor*), 2 Golden-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus satrapa*), and 6–8 Yellow-rumped Warblers (*Dendroica coronata*). One of the Tufted Titmice was carrying a salamander, about 7 cm in length, in its beak as it moved from tree to tree. Inspection from about 15 m with binoculars revealed that the salamander was alive, but mostly it hung limp in the bird's grasp. The salamander was dark on the dorsum and yellow or pale on the ventral surface of the body, leading us to believe it was a *Plethodon* or *Eurycea*, most likely *E. multiplicata* (see Johnson, Univ. Kans. Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. Ed. Ser. No. 6, 1977).

We watched the titmouse with the salamander for about 5 min, during which time it held the salamander in its feet, jabbed at its head 3–4 times, then appeared to try to wedge the amphibian under pieces of loose bark or in the crotches of small branches. The titmouse moved among 4–5 trees, remaining 4–10 m up in the canopy, before flying off out of view with the salamander in its beak. Though we did not see the titmouse capture or consume any portion of the salamander, the behavior of the bird, coupled with the fact that the salamander was still alive, suggests that the titmouse captured and intended to eat the salamander.

To our knowledge, Tufted Titmice have not been reported feeding on amphibians of any kind, though there are reports of titmice feeding on portions of small vertebrates (Fleming, Wilson Bull. 71:94, 1959; Southern, Auk 83:309–311, 1966; Stewart, Auk 72: 83–84, 1955). Bent (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 191, 1946) reported that the diet of Black-capped Chickadees (*P. atricapillus*) included small amphibians of an unspecified kind.

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