FLORIDA BIRDS IN THE PERIODICAL LITERATURE

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This list contains 98 citations to recent (1981-83) articles about Florida birds and includes articles from four symposia. Authors are encouraged to send reprints of their articles to the Associate Editor for reviews for inclusion in this annual feature.


ATKINSON, C. T., E. S. GREINER, AND D. J. FORRESTER. 1983. Experimental vectors of Haemoproteus meleagridis Levin from Wild Turkeys in Florida. J. Wildl. Dis. 19: 366-368.—At Paynes Prairie this blood parasite was transmitted from Wild Turkeys to captive domestic turkeys by several species of sand flies (Culicoides).


BUCKALEW, J. H. 1982. The Laughing Gull on the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia. N. Amer. Bird Bander 7: 155.—Of 30,000 Laughing Gulls banded by Buckalew in Delmarva over a 47-year period, 314 were recovered. The map indicates 40 of these were from Florida.


HARDY, K. I., AND G. E. PROBASCO. 1983. The habitat characteristics and life requirements of Bachman’s Sparrow. Birding 15: 189-197.—Literature survey. lists 11 Florida localities where the birds have been found including “Sarasota: Ocala National Forest”!

HENNEMANN, W. W., III. 1983. Environmental influences on the energetics and behavior of Anhingas and Double-crested Cormorants. Physiol. Zool. 56: 201-216.—The cormorants were from Suncoast Seabird Sanctuary, Pinellas Co.; presumably the Anhingas were also from Florida.

HENNY, C. J. 1983. Distribution and abundance of nesting Ospreys in the United States, Pp. 175-186 in Bird, D. M., (Ed.). Biology and management of Bald Eagles and Ospreys.—Includes Florida where the estimated 1981 population of 1,500-2,000 pairs minimum (based on pers. comm., Steve Nesbitt) is rivaled only by Chesapeake Bay area.

JACKSON, J. A. 1983. Nesting phenology, nest site selection and reproductive success of Black and Turkey vultures. Pp. 245-270 in Wilbur, S. R., and J. A. Jackson, eds. Vulture biology and management. Univ. Calif. Press. —Nest records obtained from egg collections and literature references were analyzed by degrees latitude, and presumably include Florida data.

JAMES, F. C. 1983. Environmental components of morphological differentiation in birds. Science 221: 184-186.—Experimental transplants of Red-winged Blackbirds eggs between nests in northern and southern Florida and from Colorado to Minnesota, show that in this species a significant proportion of the regional differences in nestling development is non-genetic.

JAMES, F. C. 1983. Environmental components of morphological differentiation in birds. Science 221: 184-186.—Experimental transplants of Red-winged Blackbirds eggs between nests in northern and southern Florida and from Colorado to Minnesota, show that in this species a significant proportion of the regional differences in nestling development is non-genetic.


KILMKEWICZ, M. K., R. B. CLAPP, AND A. G. FUTCHER. 1983. Longevity records of North American birds; Remizidae through Parulinae. J. Field. Ornithol. 54: 287-294.—Florida records include Red-whiskered Bulbul, 4 years; Western Palm Warbler, 6 yr., 7 months; Yellow Palm Warbler, 5 yrs, 10 months.


MARION, W. R., ET AL. 1983. Prevalence of Clostridium botulinum type C in substrates of phosphate-mine settling ponds and implications for epizootic of avian botulism. J. Wildl. Dis. 19: 302-307.—The bacteria were present in 5% of sediment samples from 4 of 7 ponds in Hamilton Co.


PREVOST, Y. A. 1983. Osprey distribution and subspecies taxonomy, Pp. 157-174 in Bird, D. M. (Ed.). Biology and management of Bald Eagles and Ospreys.—Four subspecies are recognized corresponding to the Palearctic, North American, the Bahamas (Caribbean Basin except Fla.) and Australian. The relationship between Bahaman and N. Amer. Ospreys is unclear but there is apparently secondary contact between the two populations in extreme southern Fla.


HARDY, J. W. Geographical variation in primary song of the Seaside Sparrow. Pp. 95-98.—Dusky and Cape Sable Seasides have the simplest songs.

KALE, H. W., II. Distribution, habitat, and status of breeding Seaside Sparrows in Florida. Pp. 41-48.—Of the six subspecies of *Ammospiza maritima* (formerly) resident in Florida's coastal marshes, *nigrescens* is extinct in the wild and *pelonota* is gone from St. Johns and Volusia co. The other populations seem reasonably safe.

KUSHLAN, J. A., AND O. L. BASS, JR. Habitat use of and distribution of the Cape Sable Sparrow. Pp. 139-146.


MCDONALD, M. V. Vocalization repertoire of a marked population of Seaside Sparrows. Pp. 87-93.—*A. m. peninsulare* near Cedar Key.


ROBBINS, C. S. Distribution and migration of Seaside Sparrows. Pp. 31-40.—History of our knowledge of Seaside distribution presented in five maps, 1895-1981. All subspecies except northern race are presumed to be primarily sedentary.

TAYLOR, D. L. Fire management and the Cape Sable Sparrow. Pp. 147-152.


ROHWER, S., ET AL. 1983. Delayed plumage maturation and the presumed prealternate molt in American Redstarts. Wilson Bull. 95: 199-208.—Authors examined some Florida specimens (number not given) included in category "migrants".


SERIE, J. R., D. L. TRANGE, AND D. E. SHARP. 1983. Migration and winter distribution of Canvasbacks staging on the upper Mississippi River. J. Wildl. Mgmt. 47: 741-753.—Of 1,488 birds color-marked or banded in Wisconsin/Minnesota, 10 were recovered from throughout Florida.
SHAPIRO, A. E. 1983. Characteristics of Red-cockaded Woodpecker cavity trees and colony areas in southern Florida. Fla. Sci. 46: 89-95.—At 5 wildlife management areas from Three Lakes WMA south to Big Cypress WMA.


SYKES, P. W., JR. 1983. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida. Amer. Birds 37: 386-390.—Summaries of 83rd Audubon CBC; includes summaries of diurnal raptor counts for the region and parulids reported for the four consecutive years (1979-80 to 1982-83) of CBCs in Florida.


WESTALL, M. A. 1983. An Osprey population aided by nest structures on Sanibel Island, Florida. Pp. 287-291 in Bird, D. M. (Ed.). Biology and Management of Bald Eagles and Ospreys.—Egg loss was significantly lower at artificial sites, with productivity of 1.47 young active nest compared with 0.69 young/active nest at natural sites.


WOOD, D. A., ED. 1983. Red-cockaded Woodpecker Symposium II Proceedings. Tallahassee, Florida Game & Fresh Water Fish Comm. 112 pp.—Of 32 papers and notes included in this volume, the 16 concerning Florida are listed below.


