

A fawn-colored Black Vulture in Glades County, Florida.—Recent notes of color abnormalities in Florida birds prompt us to report an old observation of a fawn-colored Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*). The individual was noticed circling in a thermal column with other Black Vultures above the Seminole Indian Reservation west of Lake Okeechobee in Glades County at 1130 h E.S.T. on 9 April 1971. The field notes of J.P.H. state only that the bird was brown, but projection of two color slides taken shows that the bird was a soft tan color except for pure white outer parts of the wings (perhaps only the primary feathers). We could not determine whether the eye and soft-parts were pigmented, but the tan plumage rules out true albinism (total loss of pigment) and full leucism (loss of all feather pigment). Soft tan birds are known as fawn variants, due to phaeomelanin when other pigmentation has been lost (Harrison, 1963, *Bird Study* 10: 219-233). In this case the normal black coloration of this species is almost certainly due to eumelanin, so the technical designation of this abnormality would be "non-eumelanin phaeomelanin-eumelanin schizochroism" (see Hailman 1984, *Fla. Field Nat.* 12:36-38). A brief review of "albinism" in North American birds by Gross (1965, *Bird-banding* 36: 67-71) listed 12 cases between the two species of vultures, but is not broken down by species. Gross used the term "albinism" to include "total or pure" (true albinism), "incomplete" (apparently leucism), "imperfect" (probably a variety of phenomena including schizochroism), and "partial" (leucistic feathers). We can say from the review by Gross, based largely on museum skins, only that some form of pigmentation abnormality has occurred previously in the Black Vulture. Obviously, further observations of a more detailed nature would be desirable to clarify albinism, leucism and schizochroism in this species.—**Jack P. Hailman** and **John T. Emlen**, Department of Zoology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

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The Yellow Warbler: a diurnal circum-Gulf fall migrant.—The Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) is a late summer and early fall migrant, beginning its movement south in July from New England to South Carolina (Bent 1953) and reaching Florida in late July and August (Howell 1932). It is a common fall migrant throughout Florida; August records from Key West and the Tortugas and a record from the eastern Gulf (Buhrman and Hopkins 1978) indicate it makes southward overwater movements. Stevenson (1957) considered it very rare in spring in peninsular Florida and concluded that its principal migration route at that season was along the Texas-Mexican coast and across the western Gulf. From our observations and those of others, we suggest that in late summer and early fall, part of the North American population retraces the spring route and that this movement is both diurnal and coastwise along the northern Gulf Coast. The following observations support this conclusion.

In Florida at Gulf Breeze, Santa Rosa County, in the extreme west Florida panhandle, migration begins in mid-July and peaks between 1 August and 10 September. The following observations were made by Robert Duncan and Lucy Duncan at Gulf Breeze: 4 August 1979, 10 birds moved west between 0730 and 0900, singly and in pairs; 5 August 1979, 13 birds moved west singly and in