

dark distally, dull pink proximally; (2) short stature compared to nearby Marbled Godwits, about the size of the largest Willets (probably western race) present in the flock; (3) dorsally streaked, not barred; (4) venter very pale grayish-buff with a darker wash across breast; (5) wing linings white, not black, gray or cinnamon; (6) rump pale, tail finely barred; (7) no wing stripe; (8) legs dark gray. This combination of field marks eliminates other godwits and all other shorebird species from consideration.

Henry and James Stevenson saw a godwit at the same location on 25 April and agreed with our identification. It was not seen on subsequent visits. This sighting coincided with passage of a storm front with strong westerly winds that brought numbers of Mississippi Valley migrants (e.g., Dickcissel *Spiza americana*, Painted Bunting *Passerina ciris*) to the northern Gulf Coast of Florida.

This sighting constitutes the first record of the Bar-tailed Godwit for the Gulf Coast and only the second record for the southeastern United States south of North Carolina (1971, *Amer. Birds* 25: 44-49; 1972, *Amer. Birds* 26: 45-50; 1975, *Amer. Birds* 29: 40-43).—Gary R. Graves, Department of Biological Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306 (present address of GRG: Division of Birds, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560); Robin M. Carter, 8484 16 St. #505, Silver Springs, Maryland 20910; and Cathleen C. NeSmith, Department of Biological Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306.

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First peninsular sighting of *Vireo olivaceus flavoviridis* in Florida.—On Hypoluxo Island, Palm Beach County, Florida, I observed a *Vireo olivaceus flavoviridis*, a bird formerly known as the Yellow-green Vireo, but recently determined to be conspecific with the Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) (AOU 1983). One individual was found in the front yard of a private residence in a sparsely foliated gumbo tree (*Bursera simaruba*) in company with a Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo altiloquus*). I first observed it on 25 May 1984 at a distance of 15 m from 0810 to 0813. On 26 May 1984 under similar conditions and in the same tree, Robert Flores, Wally George, Brian and Joan Hope, Gloria Hunter, Paul Sykes and I confirmed my identification.

This bird had a vireo bill with some flesh color in the lower mandible, a gray cap, a faint superciliary line with no black over or under it, a very white throat, light gray breast, bright yellow undertail coverts and flanks and sides that extend above the bend of the wing, and yellow-green upperparts.

I am aware of the pitfalls in identifying this subspecies in that every fall I see a few migrating immature Red-eyed Vireos with yellowish undertail coverts and some birds even with yellowish on the lower flanks. However, the distinctive plumage of this individual convinced the observers that it was a *V. o. flavoviridis*.

The sighting of this race is the first published for peninsular Florida and the fourth for the state. The first three Florida records occurred at Pensacola. On 4 May 1958 at Pensacola, Santa Rosa County, Burt Monroe, Jr., Francis M. Weston and Lyman Goodnight collected a male for the first state record. This specimen was deposited in the Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology collection (LSU 22492) (Monroe 1959). On 11 May 1958 at Pensacola the same party saw a second bird (Monroe 1959). Francis M. Weston sighted

the third bird on 18 April 1960 at Pensacola (Weston 1965).

V. o. flavovirides breeds from the Rio Grande delta southward to Panama (Oberholser 1974) occasionally wandering into California, New Mexico and Arizona. Aside from the four Florida records, the only spring occurrence of *flavoviridis* in North America east of Texas was a bird collected on 18 May 1883 at Godbout, Quebec (AOU 1957). The presence of the Hypoluxo Island bird so late in May and so far south or east of any previously known occurrence is as puzzling as the Quebec record.

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Continued scolding by parent birds after nest predation by crows.—Several hypotheses have been offered as to the function of predator mobbing by breeding birds. Curio (1975) considered that its main function is to cause the young to remain still and less obvious while the adults distract the predator. Hinde (1954), Kruuk (1976), and Skutch (1976) suggested that mobbing may be an expression of curiosity or be an attempt to obtain or convey to young information about the predator. Bourne (1977) and Fry (1977) hypothesized mobbing may be a "hue and cry" attempt to enlist aid from a predator of the marauder in discouraging the nest predator. The duration of adult birds' mobbing activities has seldom been recorded because the human observer is usually attracted to the site by the sounds of mobbing when the event is well in progress and leaves shortly after the predator does (Pettingill 1976, Bourne 1977, Lohrer 1980, Webber 1980). Only infrequently have there been records of scolding by defending birds after the predator leaves, an after-stimulus response (Taylor 1972, Best 1974, Curio 1975, Pettingill 1976, Finch 1981). Quite often an author has merely stated that the adult birds scolded (Best 1974, Pettingill 1976, Finch 1981).

In this paper I present observations of nest predation on Northern Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottus*) by a Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) and on Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata*) by a Common Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) accompanied by prolonged after-stimulus responses, and I suggest possible functions of after-stimulus response.

At 1447 on 1 May 1983, I was attracted to loud mobbing noises in the vicinity of a Northern Mockingbird's nest in a yard in Tampa, Hillsborough County, Florida. The nest contained four two-day old nestlings. Less than two