

## NOTES

**"Checklist of Florida's birds": corrigenda, addenda, and emendations.**—In February 1985 I was commissioned by the Nongame Wildlife Section of the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission to prepare a list of the accredited species of birds in Florida, showing their months of occurrence and degrees of abundance separately for North Florida and South Florida. Because I was a member of a committee, chaired by William B. Robertson, Jr., working on a checklist of Florida birds, I obtained a verbal agreement from the chairman of the Nongame Wildlife Section to avoid using the term "Checklist" in the title of my publication. Probably through misunderstanding due to changes of personnel within the Commission, the booklet, published in July 1986, carried the title as listed in the first line above. The title first agreed upon and used on the manuscript I submitted was that shown on the first full page, "A list of Florida birds and their status." In deference to the diligent work of Robertson and others on the official checklist of the Florida Ornithological Society, I urge that this latter title be used for my booklet.

Unfortunately, the year of publication (1986) does not appear in the work, and the three pages preceding the list of species are not numbered. I suggest that they be numbered i, ii, and iii, and that the first page of species be numbered 1. For a large number of species, I could not distinguish between the status in North Florida and that in South Florida; for these (e.g., all shearwaters) "Fla." was placed in the second column, and all letters and numbers were italicized.

*Errata:* Page ii, line 14, delete "s" in "abundances." Page 4, delete asterisk for Masked Duck. Page 8, add asterisk for Budgerigar. Page 11, add asterisk for Cave Swallow. On page 14, following Yellow-breasted Chat, insert "Subfamily?" (Present treatment suggests that chat and Bananaquit belong to the same subfamily other than Parulinae; term originally used in this manuscript was "*Incertae sedis.*")

*Addenda:* The following species may now be considered accredited to Florida—Page 3. Ross Goose (*Chen rossii*), follows Snow Goose; page 7, Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*) and Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*), follow Razorbill; page 8, Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) precedes Ringed Turtle-Dove. On page 12 the Common Myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), based on sight records only, may be added in brackets following European Starling.

*Emendations:* Place in brackets or delete—Page 11, Black-billed Magpie (escape?); page 14, Cuban Grassquit (sight records only). Other changes of status can await publication of a more exhaustive work.

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**West Indian Cave Swallows nesting in Florida, with comments on the taxonomy of *Hirundo fulva*.**—During the summer of 1986 and again in the spring of 1987, the senior author (hereafter PWS) observed swallows darting under highway bridges in southern Dade County, Florida. On 18 April 1987 PWS discovered the state's first known nest site of the Cave Swallow (*Hirundo fulva*) on the underside of a highway bridge near Goulds, about 30 km south of Miami. To protect the colony's welfare, this site hereafter is referred to only as "Site A." Robertson, who earlier had predicted that this species might colonize the subtropical part of the state from Cuba (Robertson and Kushlan 1974), confirmed the identification. Subsequently Stevenson collected an individual (UF no. 21474) from the vicinity of a nest at this location on 21 June 1987. The adult female of the Cuban population