

NOTES ON FLORIDA BIRDS.

BY ARTHUR CLEVELAND BENT AND MANTON COPELAND.

THE following notes apply particularly, although not exclusively, to the birds of the west coast of Florida in the general vicinity of St. Petersburg. One or both of the writers resided in Pass-a-Grille at the southern extremity of Long Key, a low, sandy island, sparsely wooded, in Pinellas Co., from November 10 to April 30, 1924-1925, and visited many of the neighboring islands in Boca Ciega Bay as well as numerous localities on the mainland from the northern to the southern limits of the Pinellas Peninsula. The region is one of varied topography and admirably suited to many species of land and water birds. The shores of the lakes and ponds are in some instances thickly wooded, in others swampy; the open, flat pine woods are especially in evidence; citrus groves cover many square miles; bayous bordered by mud flats or marshes abound, and to the west appear the beautiful sand beaches of the Gulf of Mexico.

Longer trips were occasionally made into central and eastern sections of the State, where certain species were found which were not seen on the west coast, and they have been added to the list. The more important places visited outside of Pinellas Co., are as follows:

February 22.—Hillsborough River, Hillsborough Co.: A heavily timbered river forest of live oaks, pin oaks, hickories, locusts, palmettos, pines and cedars with an undergrowth of hawthorn, ironwood and dogwood.

March 5.—Prairies east of Punta Gorda, Charlotte Co.: Open prairie land dotted with marshy ponds and a few trees, principally palmettos.

March 7-8.—Northern part of Polk Co.: Extensive areas of flat pine woods and cypress swamps.

March 19-23.—Kissimmee River prairies near Bassenger, Highlands and Okeechobee Cos.: Similar to the prairies near Punta Gorda with marshes and numerous live oak and palmetto hammocks bordering the river.

March 28-29.—Merritt's Island, Brevard Co.: Open prairies, marshes and meadows.

March 30.—Wekiva River, Orange Co.: A spring fed river flowing through heavy forests and swamps.

April 18-19.—Weekiwachee River, Hernando Co.: Similar to the Wekiva River region.

April 26.—Lake Apopka, Lake Co.: An arm of the lake surrounded by marshes.

We are indebted to Messrs. William G. Fargo of Jackson, Mich., Charles J. Pennock of Kennett Square, Pa., Clarence F. Stone of Branchport, N. Y., and Oscar E. Baynard of Plant City, Fla. for assistance in the field and for data on the occurrence of many species of birds. Mr. Fargo, who resided at Pass-a-Grille the greater part of the time from January 26 to March 12, 1924 and from January 12 to April, 1925, gave us the use of his notes which have added greatly to the value of our list.

Certain dates given us by Mr. Fargo refer to the early part of 1924 and are so noted; all others apply to November to April, 1924-1925.

Subspecies, of which specimens were not collected, are recorded on the grounds of geographical probability.

Undoubtedly many more species occur in the middle section of Florida than appear on our list, but we hope it may serve as a basis for further observations in a region of great interest to the ornithologist and one which, in certain portions at least, will undergo considerable change in the next few years as a result of invasion by real estate promoters, who make little of transforming ponds into parks and beaches into bayous.

1. **Colymbus auritus.** HORNED GREBE.—An uncommon winter resident. It was seen on Tampa Bay in December and on Boca Ciega Bay, March 17.

2. **Podilymbus podiceps.** PIED-BILLED GREBE.—A rare resident, more common in winter. A few pairs remain to breed on inland ponds. It was seen in Charlotte Co., March 6; Polk Co., March 19; St. Petersburg, April 6; Lake Co., April 26.

3. **Gavia immer.** LOON.—One was seen off Ozona, February 27, and a few solitary birds spent the winter on Tampa and Boca Ciega Bays. They were recorded from December 3 to March 17.

4. **Larus argentatus.** HERRING GULL.—A common winter resident. Many immature birds of the first and second year and a few adults were

seen from the time of our arrival until our departure. They frequented the docks, beaches and islands about Pass-a-Grille, where they were very tame.

5. **Larus delawarensis.** RING-BILLED GULL.—A common winter resident associated in time and place with the Herring Gulls.

6. **Larus atricilla.** LAUGHING GULL.—An abundant resident about Pass-a-Grille and seen wherever we went along the coast. They are said to breed on the islands outside of Tampa Bay. We found them associated with the larger Gulls about the wharves, where they were easily approached and also with the Royal Terns on the sand bars. Adults began to assume black heads in February and the full nuptial plumage was completed by the last of March, when many showed pink breasts. Young birds were still largely in first winter plumage, except for more gray in the mantle, when we left Pass-a-Grille.

7. **Larus philadelphia.** BONAPARTE'S GULL.—This Gull proved to be rare on the west coast, but commoner on the east coast. It was noted by us near Long Key, March 13, and in Pinellas Co. by Mr. Fargo, who records January 23 as the date when it was first seen. It was common at Titusville March 29.

8. **Sterna caspia imperator.** COUES' CASPIAN TERN.—A rare species, only one or two having been seen occasionally with the Royal Terns. One was shot near Pass-a-Grille by Mr. Fargo, and it was seen at Gulfport, December 23, and at Seminole Bridge, December 26.

9. **Sterna maxima.** ROYAL TERN.—An abundant resident. Large flocks were seen on the sand bars near Pass-a-Grille all winter, and it is said to breed on islands farther south, outside of Tampa Bay. Only a few adults assumed wholly black crowns in March and April.

10. **Sterna sandvicensis acufflava.** CABOT'S TERN.—A few were seen with the Royal Terns on December 5 and February 7, and one was shot on February 7 near Pass-a-Grille. It was not recorded in the spring.

11. **Sterna forsteri.** FORSTER'S TERN.—An uncommon winter resident. Two or three immature birds frequented the vicinity of the bridge to Long Key in March and April, where they were positively identified, although none were taken. Mr. Fargo recorded this Tern in Pinellas Co. on February 17 and collected one on February 15 the preceding year.

12. **Sterna hirundo.** COMMON TERN.—A few adult and young birds were seen about Pass-a-Grille from November 11 to February 7, but none were noted during the spring. Mr. Fargo reports seeing them here on March 4, 1924.

13. **Sterna antillarum.** LEAST TERN.—A common summer resident, first seen near Long Key on April 12. It is said to breed in large numbers on islands along the coast.

14. **Rynchops nigra.** BLACK SKIMMER.—A common resident, seen at Long Key in November and December, and near Clearwater on April 7. It is said to breed on the islands along the coast.

15. **Anhinga anhinga.** WATER-TURKEY.—A common resident locally on lakes, ponds and rivers in Pinellas, Hillsborough, Polk, Charlotte, Lake, and Okeechobee Counties. It was found nesting at Holmes Pond near Clearwater, April 7, with large young; and on a pond in Polk Co., March 29, with eggs and young. Its nests are built in trees and bushes on boggy islands in large marshy ponds.

16. **Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus.** FLORIDA CORMORANT.—An abundant resident, great numbers frequenting the passes, bays and islands along the coast during the fall and winter, and roosting at night in dense flocks on the sandy keys. They withdrew to their breeding grounds during February and March. Breeding colonies were found on two small mangrove keys near Ozona, Pinellas Co. in April, and large numbers bred on Bird Key in Boca Ciega Bay. Nest building began about the first of March and eggs were found, April 9. The nests, made wholly of mangrove twigs bearing leaves, were placed in the tops of the tallest black mangroves, 20-30 feet from the ground.

17. **Pelecanus erythrorhynchos.** WHITE PELICAN.—Three or four birds were seen about Boca Ciega Bay, November 18 and 21, and a flock of thirty or forty on the Gulf, off Pass-a-Grille beach, December 1. Mr. Fargo records seeing them in Pinellas Co., January 28, 1924 and January 22, 1925.

18. **Pelecanus occidentalis.** BROWN PELICAN.—An abundant resident and one of the most interesting and characteristic birds of the Tampa Bay region. About the wharves they may stand within arm's reach of the fishermen and sometimes have to be pushed out of the way. Again they may swim close to the boats in which men are fishing, or even alight on the boats, where they wait for fish to be thrown to them which they are experts in catching. Occasionally a bird swallows the fisherman's bait and is caught. Elsewhere, however, they are more wary. On the sandy islands, for example, where they roost in large numbers with the Cormorants, they cannot be approached. On Bird Key they began nest building about the middle of April and the eggs were laid during the latter part of that month. The nests were built on the flat tops of the low black mangroves around the shores of a bayou and on an island in it. They were made wholly of mangrove twigs with the leaves on them. Three plumages were recognizable at all seasons. The first year birds retain the dull brown upper parts and white bellies throughout the year. The second year birds in the fall are like the winter adults, except for considerable dusky marking on the head and neck which disappears during the winter so that by spring the younger individuals are indistinguishable from the winter adults. Adults in the fall have white necks and yellow heads, the brown hind neck of the nuptial plumage being acquired during January and February.

19. **Fregata aquila.** MAN-O'-WAR-BIRD.—A fairly common bird during the fall and spring, but rare during the winter. Twenty-two were seen over Pass-a-Grille beach on November 15, and it was recorded at Maximo Point, December 23. Large numbers frequented the Pelican colo-

nies on Bird Key after April 9: at least a hundred were seen there April 21. Mr. Fargo recorded one in Pinellas Co., March 17.

20. **Mergus serrator.** RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Immature birds and females were common on all the bays throughout our stay and were very tame. A few adult males, seen on February 7, disappeared soon after that date.

21. **Anas boschas.** MALLARD.—A pair was seen in Charlotte Co., March 5, by Mr. Walter B. Savary.

22. **Anas fulvigula fulvigula.** FLORIDA DUCK.—One or two pairs were seen in Charlotte Co., March 5 and 6, and in Okeechobee Co., March 20–22. Two nests containing eggs were found on Merritt's Island March 29. They were well hidden in tall thick clumps of bulrushes (*Scirpus*).

23. **Querquedula discors.** BLUE-WINGED TEAL.—A single adult male was seen in a prairie pond near Bassenger, March 20, and another male in a similar location in Charlotte Co., March 5.

24. **Dafla acuta tzitzihoa.** PINTAIL.—This species was reported as seen by Mr. Fargo on February 28.

25. **Aix sponsa.** WOOD DUCK.—A common resident on inland streams and lakes with heavily wooded borders. It was seen in Polk Co., March 8, at Wekiva River, March 30, and near Bassenger, March 21. In the last locality a pair was apparently preparing to nest in a hollow oak near an orchard.

26. **Nyroca marila affinis.** LESSER SCAUP DUCK.—An abundant winter resident all through our stay in all the bays and in many of the lakes.

27. **Erismatura jamaicensis.** RUDDY DUCK.—Two or three were seen in a pond on Merritt's Island, March 29, associated with Lesser Scaups.

28. **Ajaia ajaja.** ROSEATE SPOONBILL.—Two were seen on Bird Key, April 9 and again April 14. It is said to be rather common about Boca Ciega Bay in spring and summer.

29. **Guara alba.** WHITE IBIS.—A common resident. Thousands nested on Bird Key, beginning late in March or early in April, in a dense colony in the low mangroves in the interior of the island. The nests were made of twigs and leaves of the mangroves and placed from six to ten feet above the mud or water. The first young were noted, April 21. A small colony of sixty or seventy-five pairs nested on a boggy island, covered with a heavy growth of elders in Holmes Pond. They were associated with Little Blue, Louisiana, Ward's and Black-crowned Night Herons.

30. **Mycteria americana.** WOOD IBIS.—A few birds were seen feeding on the mud flats of Boca Ciega Bay, November 18 and 21, and December 3. Mr. Fargo noted one in Pinellas Co., February 14. A large breeding colony was found in a cypress pond in the wildest part of northern Polk Co., March 8. The nests were in large cypress trees forty to sixty feet above the water, and there were from four to twelve in a tree. They were small and poorly made of sticks, and lined with finer twigs and fresh, budding leaf-stems of cypress. They contained fresh eggs.

31. *Botaurus lentiginosus*. BITTERN.—An uncommon winter resident and a rare breeder. It was noted in Charlotte Co., March 5; Okeechobee Co., March 20; on Merritt's Island, March 29 and in Clearwater, April 7.

32. *Ixobrychus exilis*. LEAST BITTERN.—A common summer resident. Two nests containing eggs were found in the tall rank growth of wild parsnip, flags and pickerel-weed on boggy islands in Lake Apopka, April 26.

33. *Ixobrychus neoxenus*. CORY'S LEAST BITTERN.—A rare summer resident. One was seen in the saw grass of Holmes Pond, April 7, where Mr. Oscar E. Baynard reports having found its nest. He states that the downy young are always as black as young Clapper Rails and that both adults are always dark colored, evidence supporting the view that Cory's Least Bittern is a distinct species and not a color phase of *I. exilis*.

34. *Ardea herodias wardi*. WARD'S HERON.—A common resident. At least a few pairs were found nesting in all the colonies of Cormorants and Herons examined, and there were some isolated small colonies. They breed very early, young birds being noted as early as February 27. Their nests usually occupied the tops of the tallest trees in the rookeries.

35. *Casmerodius egretta*. EGRET.—A common resident. They were often seen feeding on the mud flats about Boca Ciega Bay, forty-one being noted on one flat, November 18. Breeding birds were found in large numbers on Bird Key where they had eggs on March 11 and young on April 9. The nests were placed ten to twenty feet from the ground in the thick growths of mangroves, buttonwoods and willows in close association with the Florida Cormorants.

36. *Egretta candidissima candidissima*. SNOWY EGRET.—An uncommon resident. A few frequented a bayou near Gulfport during the fall, two or three were seen whenever we visited the vicinity of Seminole Bridge and a few pairs bred in the White Ibis colony on Bird Key.

37. *Dichromanassa rufescens*. REDDISH EGRET.—This species is rare or casual. One was seen, November 20, and several, a few days later, near the north end of Long Key. Mr. Fargo records one in Pinellas Co., March 17.

38. *Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*. LOUISIANA HERON.—An abundant resident. It was frequently seen on all the bayous and flats during the winter. We found it nesting at Holmes Pond, April 7, and many bred on Bird Key, where eggs were seen, April 9, and small young, April 21. The nests were placed in the lower growth of mangroves.

39. *Florida caerulea*. LITTLE BLUE HERON.—An abundant resident. It was noted regularly all winter in the bayous and on the flats of Boca Ciega Bay. A thriving colony, nested in the Holmes Pond rookery with the White Ibises, Louisiana and Black-crowned Night Herons. They had eggs there on April 7 and young in some of the nests on April 22. A few were seen on Bird Key in April, where they may have been breeding. The young birds in white plumage were beginning to change during the last week of March.

40. **Butorides virescens virescens.** GREEN HERON.—A common resident on inland ponds and streams. It was seen in Charlotte Co., March 5; at Wekiva River, March 30; Holmes Pond, April 7; Pasadena, April 13, and on Bird Key, April 14.

41. **Nycticorax nycticorax naevius.** BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—A common resident. A small breeding colony was found in a willow pond near Punta Gorda, March 5, and a larger one in the Holmes Pond rookery mentioned above. In the latter locality there were young of various ages on April 7. It was also recorded at Gulfport, February 14.

42. **Nyctanassa violacea.** YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON.—A resident less common than the preceding species. A small breeding colony was found on Bird Key, restricted to a limited area of large black mangroves, where the nests were placed at medium heights below the tree tops. Eggs were seen there on April 9. This species was also found preparing to nest in Charlotte Co., March 5, and on the Wekiva River, March 30.

43. **Grus mexicana.** SANDHILL CRANE.—A common resident on the prairies and flatwood ponds. About thirty were seen between Punta Gorda and Fisheating Creek, Charlotte Co., on March 5. Three nests containing eggs were found in prairie ponds near Bassenger, March 21. One set of eggs was on the point of hatching.

44. **Aramus vociferus.** LIMP KIN.—A rare resident which is becoming rarer. It is restricted to only a few localities on inland rivers. One bird was seen on the Wekiva River, March 30, and two or three on the Wekiwachee River, April 19. Several old nests were seen in the rank vegetation along the banks of the rivers, but no occupied ones were found.

45. **Rallus elegans.** KING RAIL.—A common resident in fresh-water marshes, but more often heard than seen. A nest containing nine fresh eggs was found near Plant City on March 30, in a marsh overgrown with pickerel-weed and "ty-ty" bushes in the midst of a breeding colony of Boat-tailed Grackles.

46. **Rallus crepitans scotti.** FLORIDA CLAPPER RAIL.—An abundant resident in the salt-water marshes along the west coast and bays. Some old nests were found in the bulrushes (*Scirpus*), but no occupied ones.

47. **Porzana carolina.** SORA.—It was seen by Mr. Fargo in Pinellas Co., March 26.

48. **Ionornis martinicus.** PURPLE GALLINULE.—Uncommon and local in summer, rare in winter. It is restricted to deep, fresh-water ponds overgrown with "bonnets" (*Nymphaea*), pond lilies and pickerel-weed (*Pontederia*), where it nests in the rank vegetation of floating or boggy islands. Three nests were found, with six nearly fresh eggs in each, one in a pond near Zephyrhills, April 25, and two on the following day in an arm of Lake Apopka. It was noted at Clearwater, December 27.

49. **Gallinula chloropus cachinnans.** FLORIDA GALLINULE.—A common resident found in places similar to the preceding. It nests mainly in the pickerel-weed around the borders of ponds; one nest containing four eggs was found, April 25.

50. **Fulica americana.** COOT.—A common winter resident on fresh-water lakes and ponds. A pair seen in the Gallinule pond at Zephyrhills, April 25, and a pair at Lake Apopka, seen on the following day, were probably breeding birds. About one hundred and fifty were recorded on the Kissimmee River, March 20–22.

51. **Gallinago delicata.** WILSON'S SNIPE.—An uncommon winter resident in fresh-water marshes. It was seen near St. Petersburg, December 12; in Hillsborough Co., February 22; Charlotte Co., March 5; Polk Co., March 8; Okeechobee Co., March 20; and at Merritt's Island, March 29.

52. **Limnodromus griseus** (subsp.?). DOWITCHER.—An uncommon winter resident. It was seen on the mud flats about Boca Ciega Bay, associated with the smaller Sandpipers, on December 23 and February 7, and at Gulfport, March 26 and April 13.

53. **Calidris canutus.** KNOT.—This species was common, more or less, all winter on the sandy islands and beaches about Pass-a-Grille, but more common in the spring and fall. It usually appeared in small, isolated flocks. Specimens collected on April 2 showed the beginning of the body molt, which was nearly completed in birds taken on April 16.

54. **Pisobia maculata.** PECTORAL SANDPIPER.—A rare species, only three birds being seen during our stay. They were on a sandy island near Pass-a-Grille, March 14.

55. **Pisobia minutilla.**—LEAST SANDPIPER.—It was seen in abundance in large flocks all winter on the sandy islands and mud flats about Boca Ciega Bay, associated with all the other small Sandpipers and Plovers.

56. **Pelidna alpina sakhalina.** RED-BACKED SANDPIPER.—It was common all winter, but apparently more so in the spring, associated with the Least Sandpipers. Adults molting into spring plumage, with black bellies, were noted, April 16.

57. **Ereunetes pusillus.** SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER.—A common bird seen all winter and associated with the Least, Red-backed and Western Sandpipers.

58. **Ereunetes mauri.** WESTERN SANDPIPER.—The relative abundance of this and the preceding species is in doubt. Mr. Fargo has an adult Western Sandpiper which he collected near Pass-a-Grille, March 4, and it is likely that the large flocks of small Sandpipers which we saw contained many individuals of *E. mauri*.

59. **Crocethia alba.** SANDERLING.—An abundant winter resident on Pass-a-Grille beach and on the sandy islands below it. No change of plumage, except wear and fading, was noted up to April 16. Probably all the wintering birds were young.

60. **Limosa fedoa.** MARBLED GODWIT.—A rare visitant. Mr. Fargo saw one near Pass-a-Grille, March 2.

61. **Totanus melanoleucus.** GREATER YELLOW-LEGS.—A few were seen about the prairie ponds near Bassenger, March 20.

62. **Totanus flavipes.** LESSER YELLOW-LEGS.—An uncommon winter resident. It was seen at Pass-a-Grille, November 18; Gulfport, December

23; Clearwater, February 27; Merritt's Is., March 29; and Pasadena April 13.

63. *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus semipalmatus*. WILLET.—An abundant resident on the beaches, bayous and marshes along the coast. It is said to breed on the grassy islands. A large flock frequented a muddy bayou near Gulfport all winter. A bird taken on April 2 had practically completed its molt.

64. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—A rare winter resident. One was noted on Cabbage Key near Pass-a-Grille, February 23, and Mr. Fargo records it in Pinellas Co., February 14, 1924, and February 7, 1925.

65. *Squatarola squatarola cynosurae*. BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.—A common winter resident. Immature birds were present all winter on Pass-a-Grille beach and on the sandy islands south of it. They were tame in the former locality, but very shy in the latter. Adults shot on February 17 had nearly completed the molt of the remiges and were acquiring some black on the breasts, but young birds taken April 7, were still in immature plumage. The first black-bellied birds were noted on April 16 at Pass-a-Grille.

66. *Oxyechus vociferus*. KILLDEER.—A fairly common bird recorded all winter. It was seen at Pass-a-Grille, November 18 and February 22 Gulfport, December 23; Hillsborough Co., February 22; Charlotte Co., March 5; Plant City, March 7; and Polk Co. March 8.

67. *Charadrius semipalmatus*. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER.—Both adults and young were abundant all winter on the beaches, islands and mud flats about Boca Ciega Bay.

68. *Charadrius melodus*. PIPING PLOVER.—A common winter resident, both adults and young birds, on the beaches and sandy islands near Pass-a-Grille.

69. *Charadrius nivosus*. SNOWY PLOVER.—An immature specimen was collected by Mr. Fargo near Pass-a-Grille, February 7, 1924. Since we failed to identify this species in the field, we have no information in regard to its abundance.

70. *Pagolla wilsonia wilsonia*. WILSON'S PLOVER.—A common resident on the sandy islands south of Pass-a-Grille, where it undoubtedly breeds. Courtship behavior was noted, March 14.

71. *Arenaria interpres morinella*. RUDDY TURNSTONE.—It was found in small numbers all winter on the beaches near Pass-a-Grille. Adults in nearly full spring plumage were noted on April 2.

72. *Haematopus palliatus*. OYSTER-CATCHER.—One was seen on November 18, and again on February 7, near Pass-a-Grille.

73. *Colinus virginianus floridanus*. FLORIDA BOB-WHITE.—A common resident, seen almost everywhere on the mainland, especially in the flat pine woods and saw palmetto patches. It was noted in flocks in November and December and in pairs in April. A nest containing twelve eggs was found near Orlando, April 25.

74. **Meleagris gallopavo osceola.** FLORIDA TURKEY.—Turkeys were said to be still living in all the heavily forested regions visited. The only signs of them seen, however, were numerous tracks in the mud which were pointed out by an old hunter in Charlotte Co.

75. **Zenaidura macroura carolinensis.** MOURNING DOVE.—A common resident in the open country on the mainland.

76. **Chamaepelia passerina passerina.** GROUND DOVE.—A very common resident seen almost everywhere, but especially near houses in the small towns and villages, where it is a sociable and familiar bird.

77. **Cathartes aura septentrionalis.** TURKEY VULTURE.—An abundant resident everywhere, and more evenly distributed than the next species.

78. **Coragyps urubu.** BLACK VULTURE.—A common resident, but more locally distributed than the preceding species. A great many Black Vultures, and a few Turkey Vultures, constantly frequented Bird Key, where they probably lived on eggs and young birds.

79. **Circus hudsonius.** MARSH HAWK.—A fairly common winter resident and said to breed occasionally. It was seen in a number of localities near the coast and inland from November 11 to April 13.

80. **Accipiter velox.** SHARP-SHINNED HAWK.—One was seen on Long Key, November 20, the only one recorded during our stay. It is said to nest in the hardwood timber of Hernando Co.

81. **Accipiter cooperi.** COOPER'S HAWK.—An uncommon resident. It was seen in Gulfport, February 14, and in Hillsborough Co., February 22.

82. **Buteo borealis borealis.** RED-TAILED HAWK.—A fairly common resident. A nest, with one small young and a hatching egg, was found forty feet from the ground in a large, solitary cypress on the outer edge of a small cypress grove near Bassenger, March 21. This species was seen in Clearwater, December 27; Charlotte Co., March 5; and in Highlands Co., March 19.

83. **Buteo lineatus alleni.** FLORIDA RED-SHOULDERED HAWK.—The commonest resident Hawk. The following nests were found: Hillsborough Co., February 22, fifty-five feet up in a pin oak in a heavily timbered river forest; Polk Co., March 8, sixty feet up in tall cypress in cypress swamp; in hammocks along the Kissimmee River, March 22, two nests fifty and forty feet up in large live oaks.

84. **Buteo platypterus.** BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—One was seen at short range and positively identified near Gulfport December 23, and Mr. Fargo saw one in Pinellas Co., January 22.

85. **Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus.** BALD EAGLE.—A common resident. About eighteen occupied nests were found in the general vicinity of Tampa Bay and its branches. They were in the heavy, flat pine woods near the shores, in large long-leaf pines, from thirty-five to sixty feet from the ground. The breeding birds were all white headed adults. The first eggs were found on November 27 and the first young on December 26. A nest with large young was seen near Bassenger, March 21.

86. **Falco peregrinus anatum.** DUCK HAWK.—A large adult female was seen on the islands near Pass-a-Grille on December 5 and again on February 7. It was shot by Mr. Fargo on March 11.

87. **Cerchneis sparveria sparveria.** SPARROW HAWK.—Birds of this species were very common on Long Key all winter. We could always count from six to twelve, sitting on the telephone poles, in driving the length of the island, a distance of five miles. As these birds nearly all disappeared before April, we inferred that they were northern birds and had migrated.

88. **Cerchneis sparveria paula.** LITTLE SPARROW HAWK.—Although none were shot, we referred the resident breeding birds to this form. Three nests containing eggs, one set nearly hatched and one fresh, were found in Hernando and Pasco Counties, April 19. They were in holes made by Flickers in dead and fire blackened pine stubs, eighteen to twenty feet from the ground, in old cut and burned over pine woods.

89. **Polyborus cheriway.** AUDUBON'S CARACARA.—A fairly common bird in the Kissimmee Prairie region and southward. Two nests with large young were found in the thick tops of cabbage palmettos near Bassenger on March 22.

90. **Pandion haliaetus carolinensis.** OSPREY.—An uncommon resident. It was seen near Pass-a-Grille on November 11 and 18 and February 28, and Mr. Fargo saw one in Pinellas Co., March 14. Two nests were noted along the Wekiva River, March 30, an occupied one on the Miakka River, March 4 and two occupied nests in the tops of large cypress trees along the Weekiwachee River, April 19.

91. **Strix varia alleni.** FLORIDA BARRED OWL.—A common resident in live oak and palmetto hammocks. One nest, previously robbed, in a hollow in a long-leaf pine, was shown to us by Mr. Baynard in Hillsborough Co. Another was found, with one young about half grown, in a natural cavity in a cabbage palmetto in a hammock near Bassenger on March 21. Mr. Fargo saw a single bird in Pinellas Co., March 12.

92. **Otus asio floridanus.** FLORIDA SCREECH OWL.—A very common resident. A nest with three fresh eggs was found in an old Flicker's hole in a cabbage palmetto in an open situation at Gulfport on April 1. On April 26 three nests, with small young, were found in Flickers' holes in dead, blackened pine stubs in burned over pine woods in Polk Co. One parent bird, taken from a nest, was intermediate in color between the grey and red phases.

93. **Bubo virginianus virginianus.** GREAT HORNED OWL.—A fairly common resident in the flat pine woods. Mr. Baynard took three sets of eggs from old Bald Eagles' nests in January in Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties.

94. **Speotyto cunicularia floridana.** FLORIDA BURROWING OWL.—A common resident in the prairie regions. Five pairs were found at their burrows on the prairie east of Punta Gorda, March 5. One burrow was dug out, but no eggs had been laid. Two or three pairs were found on the

prairies near Bassenger, March 20, and a small downy young, perhaps a week old, was taken from a nest near Plant City on April 25 by Mr. S. Leonard Cason.

95. **Ceryle alcyon.** BELTED KINGFISHER.—A resident, common in winter. Two or three birds always frequented the toll bridge, over a mile long, which connects Long Key with the mainland.

96. **Dryobates pubescens pubescens.** SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER.—A resident. Only a few were seen during the winter in the live oak hammocks, probably this subspecies.

97. **Dryobates borealis.** RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER.—Although not very common, it was seen frequently in the flat pine woods, to which it is restricted.

98. **Sphyrapicus varius varius.** YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER.—One was seen along the roadside in Sarasota Co., March 4, and Mr. Fargo records one in Pinellas Co. in the early part of 1924.

99. **Phloeotomus pileatus pileatus.** PILEATED WOODPECKER.—A common resident in the heavily wooded river bottoms and in cypress swamps. It is rarely seen in the pine woods.

100. **Melanerpes erythrocephalus.** RED-HEADED WOODPECKER.—A fairly common bird locally, especially in the interior counties, in open country, burned-over pine woods and about plantations. It nests in shade trees near houses and in dead stubs in the "burns."

101. **Centurus carolinus.** RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER.—The commonest woodpecker. It is found mainly in the live oak and palmetto hammocks, where it nests, often near houses.

102. **Colaptes auratus auratus.** FLICKER.—A common resident on the mainland in open country and in the flat pine woods. A nest containing fresh eggs was found on Merritt's Island, March 29.

103. **Antrostomus carolinensis.** CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW.—A very common summer resident in the palmetto and live oak hammocks on the mainland and on large islands. It was first heard on March 21. It nests usually among the oaks, on the ground.

104. **Antrostomus vociferus vociferus.** WHIP-POOR-WILL.—One was seen in a live oak hammock near St. Petersburg on December 12.

105. **Chordeiles virginianus chapmani.** FLORIDA NIGHTHAWK.—A common summer resident, frequenting open country. It was not seen after November 10 until April 16.

106. **Archilochus colubris.** RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD.—A fairly common summer resident. It was first seen by Mr. Fargo in Pinellas Co., March 1.

107. **Tyrannus tyrannus.** KINGBIRD.—A common summer resident. It was first seen by Mr. Fargo in Pinellas Co., March 21.

108. **Tyrannus dominicensis.** GRAY KINGBIRD.—A very common summer resident locally. It is found about the mangrove shores of islands, nesting in the red and black mangroves close to or over salt-water, early in May. It was seen first, April 14, on Bird Key.

109. **Myiarchus crinitus.** CRESTED FLYCATCHER.—A common summer resident about villages and orchards. It was first seen, March 21, at Bassenger.

110. **Sayornis phoebe.** PHOEBE.—A common winter resident about villages and in hammocks. It was seen from November 15 to March 6.

111. **Cyanocitta cristata florincola.** FLORIDA BLUE JAY.—A common resident in towns, villages and open country.

112. **Aphelocoma cyanea.** FLORIDA JAY.—A rather rare and decidedly local bird, found only on the black jack ridges, nesting in the low, scrubby oaks in April. It is very tame and unsuspecting. The only nest found was afterwards deserted.

113. **Corvus brachyrhynchos pascuus.** FLORIDA CROW.—A not very common and rather local resident. It nests in thick groves of tall, slender long-leaf pines. It was often seen in the heron rookeries with the nest species.

114. **Corvus ossifragus.** FISH CROW.—A common resident. It is a decided nuisance in the heron rookeries where it destroys great numbers of eggs.

115. **Agelaius phoeniceus floridanus.** FLORIDA RED-WING.—A common resident and widely distributed, mainly near the shores and marshy places. It was a common dooryard bird in Pass-a-Grille.

116. **Sturnella magna argutula.** SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK.—A common resident in the more open, flat pine woods.

117. **Icterus spurius.** ORCHARD ORIOLE.—One was seen by Mr. Fargo in Pinellas Co., April 1.

118. **Euphagus carolinus.** RUSTY BLACKBIRD.—Mr. Fargo records it in Pinellas Co., March 25.

119. **Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus.** FLORIDA GRACKLE.—A decidedly local resident and not very common. It was seen only in a few inland towns in small numbers.

120. **Megaquiscalus major major.** BOAT-TAILED GRACKLE.—An abundant resident on the mainland in open country and in the flat pine woods. It is often concentrated during the breeding season in large colonies in the marshes overgrown with small bushes, or in cat-tail or saw grass sloughs. One colony, examined on March 30, contained about eighty pairs with nests, containing eggs, in low "ty-ty" bushes.

121. **Astragalinus tristis tristis.** GOLDFINCH.—It is recorded by Mr. Fargo in Pinellas Co., February 17, 1924.

122. **Poocetes gramineus gramineus.** VESPER SPARROW.—A few birds, apparently of this species, were seen during the winter, and it was noted in Charlotte Co., March 5.

123. **Passerculus sandwichensis savanna.** SAVANNAH SPARROW.—A common winter resident in the salt marshes on sandy islands and in fresh-water meadows. A specimen was collected near Pass-a-Grille, April 16.

124. **Passerherbulus caudacutus.** SHARP-TAILED SPARROW.—A

common winter resident on the grassy, salt meadows. Specimens were collected in Pinellas Co., April 7.

125. *Passerherbulus nigrescens*. DUSKY SEASIDE SPARROW.—An abundant resident on the salt marshes of Merritt's Island. Specimens were collected on March 29.

126. *Spizella passerina passerina*. CHIPPING SPARROW.—A common winter resident in the open country of the interior. It was often seen along the roadsides.

127. *Peucaea aestivalis aestivalis*. PINE-WOODS SPARROW.—*P. aestivalis* was found only in the flat pine woods and was not very common. Since no specimens were collected, we cannot be certain of the subspecies.

128. *Peucaea aestivalis bachmani*. BACHMAN'S SPARROW.—One was collected by Mr. Fargo in Pinellas Co., March 30.

129. *Melospiza melodia melodia*. SONG SPARROW.—A common winter resident, last seen at Pass-a-Grille, March 3.

130. *Melospiza georgiana*. SWAMP SPARROW.—A very common bird in the coastal marshes in March and April. Specimens were taken on Merritt's Island, March 29, and in Pinellas Co., April 13.

131. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*. WHITE-EYED TOWHEE.—A common resident in the flat pine woods where there was an undergrowth of low bushes. It was also found on the oak ridges overgrown with underbrush.

132. *Cardinalis cardinalis floridanus*. FLORIDA CARDINAL.—A common resident, found mainly near towns and plantations, frequenting thickets along streams and about cultivated lands.

133. *Passerina ciris*. PAINTED BUNTING.—A male in full plumage was seen flying across a road on Long Key on April 17.

134. *Progne subis subis*. PURPLE MARTIN.—A common summer resident in the interior, nesting in gourds. A few were seen on Long Key, February 19, but they disappeared soon after that. It was noted at Ozona, February 27.

135. *Hirundo erythrogastra*. BARN SWALLOW.—A common migrant first seen in Pinellas Co., April 13.

136. *Iridoprocne bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW.—An abundant migrant. It was seen while we were driving across the State on November 8 and 9, but was not recorded until again February 14, although Mr. Fargo saw it in Pinellas Co., February 7.

137. *Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE.—We regarded this species as about next to the commonest one in Florida. It is a resident seen everywhere along the road sides, sitting on poles and wires, and also found very commonly in the flat pine woods.

138. *Vireo griseus* (subsp. ?) WHITE-EYED VIREO.—An uncommon resident. It was heard singing in Hernando Co., April 19, and Mr. Fargo noted it in Pinellas Co., March 24.

139. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER.—A common winter resident in live oak hammocks. It was seen on Bird Key, April 24.

140. **Protonotaria citrea.** PROTHONOTARY WARBLER.—A common migrant. It was seen at Pass-a-Grille, April 6.

141. **Compsothlypis americana americana.** PARULA WARBLER.—It is rare in winter, but a fairly common summer resident. It breeds along the rivers and about the cypress swamps, nesting in the Spanish moss. It is likely that some of the birds seen in the spring were the Northern Parula Warbler, but none of either form was collected.

142. **Dendroica tigrina.** CAPE MAY WARBLER.—A fairly common migrant. It was seen at Pass-a-Grille, April 26.

143. **Dendroica coronata coronata.** MYRTLE WARBLER.—A common winter resident.

144. **Dendroica dominica dominica.** YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER.—An uncommon resident in live oak hammocks.

145. **Dendroica vigorsii.** PINE WARBLER.—A resident, common in winter in pine woods.

146. **Dendroica palmarum palmarum.** PALM WARBLER.—An abundant winter resident in the hammocks, open country and about villages. It is one of the common dooryard birds.

147. **Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea.** YELLOW PALM WARBLER.—Only a few were seen during the winter, but it is easily overlooked among the preceding form. It was recorded on November 11 and December 12.

148. **Dendroica discolor.** PRAIRIE WARBLER.—A common migrant. It was first seen in Pinellas Co., March 3, 1924, and March 9, 1925, by Mr. Fargo.

149. **Geothlypis trichas ignota.** FLORIDA YELLOW-THROAT.—Yellow-throats, probably of this form, were fairly common all winter in grassy, marshy places. No marked increase in numbers was noted in April.

150. **Wilsonia citrina.** HOODED WARBLER.—One bird was seen at Pass-a-Grille, March 27.

151. **Anthus rubescens.** PIPIT.—A few were seen near Bassenger on the Kissimmee Prairie on March 21.

152. **Mimus polyglottos polyglottos.** MOCKINGBIRD.—We believe this to be the commonest bird in Florida. It was abundant everywhere about human habitations and cultivated land. It began singing in February, and nests were found all through March and April in cabbage palmettos, sea grapes and various other small trees and shrubs.

153. **Dumetella carolinensis.** CATBIRD.—A common winter resident. Mr. Baynard says a few breed regularly in Florida.

154. **Toxostoma rufum.** BROWN THRASHER.—A resident, less common in winter than the preceding species.

155. **Thryothorus ludovicianus miamensis.** FLORIDA WREN.—A common resident, more often heard singing than seen in the live oak and palmetto hammocks and in scrubby thickets.

156. **Thryomanes bewicki bewicki.** BEWICK'S WREN.—One was seen by Mr. Fargo in Pinellas Co. on March 24.

157. **Troglodytes aëdon aëdon.** HOUSE WREN.—An uncommon winter resident.

158. **Cistothorus stellaris.** SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN.—A common winter resident in the grassy meadows. One was collected near Punta Gorda, March 5.

159. **Telmatodytes palustris palustris.** LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN.—A common winter resident in marshes. One was collected by Mr. Fargo at Gulfport, February 14.

160. **Sitta pusilla.** BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH.—A few were seen in the flat pine woods, where it is resident.

161. **Baeolophus bicolor.** TUFTED TITMOUSE.—A common resident in the live oak hammocks.

162. **Penthestes carolinensis impiger.** FLORIDA CHICKADEE.—A fairly common resident in the live oak hammocks and around the edges of cypress swamps.

163. **Polioptila caerulea caerulea.** BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—A resident, abundant all winter in the live oak hammocks.

164. **Planesticus migratorius** (subsp.?). ROBIN.—It was seen occasionally during the winter, and last recorded on March 8 in Polk Co

165. **Sialia sialis sialis.** BLUEBIRD.—A resident, common in winter in the flat pine woods and in open country.

Taunton, Mass.