

**The Red-whiskered Bulbul in Florida.**—The establishment of a feral population of the Red-whiskered Bulbul (*Pycnonotus jocosus*) in the environs of Miami, Dade County, Florida, was reported by L. A. Stimson (*Florida Naturalist*, 35: 93, 1962). Bulbuls were present in Kendall, just south of Miami, in the spring of 1961, and apparently raised young there that summer. In the fall of that year, bulbuls were also seen in the vicinity of Princeton, approximately 35 miles southwest of Miami. Confirmation of nesting at Kendall was presented in 1962 (*Aud. Field Notes*, 16: 402, 1962). By 1964 the population of bulbuls in Kendall was estimated at 40 to 50 (*Aud. Field Notes*, 18: 349, 1964).

The 1962 report included the comment that the species "probably escaped from or was liberated by a nearby bird dealer." It was later established that the stock from which this population originated was shipped to Florida from Calcutta, India (E. J. Fisk, *Florida Naturalist*, 39: 10-11, 1966), which suggests, but does not prove, the origin of the birds.

Two juvenals were obtained as specimens in April and July, 1963, by Mary Lynn Ward and Dennis R. Paulson; these specimens are at the University of Miami. An adult male specimen taken in Kendall in June, 1963, by H. M. Stevenson, is in the Florida State University collection. Another juvenal was obtained in May, 1965, by John C. Ogden, and an adult female by Mrs. Bradley Fisk in April, 1966; both these specimens are in the U. S. National Museum.

We have examined all five of the above-mentioned specimens. The comparative material of this Asiatic species in the National Museum and in the American Museum of Natural History was inadequate for subspecific determination. Additional comparative material borrowed from the British Museum (Natural History) through the courtesy of Ian Galbraith made a positive identification possible.

The Florida birds are referable to *P. j. emeria*, a race native to the lowlands of eastern India from the State of Madras at least to Calcutta, West Bengal (H. G. Deignan, *Proc. Washington Acad. Sci.*, 38: 279-281, 1948). We are using the name *emeria* in the strict sense of Deignan (*loc. cit.*) rather than in the broader concept which includes *P. j. peguensis* of lower Burma (Deignan in J. L. Peters, *Birds of the world*, vol. 9, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Museum of Comparative Zoology, 1960, p. 232).

Although we are not familiar enough with the pattern of variation in *Pycnonotus jocosus* to comment definitively on the treatment of the forms, examination of the limited material at our disposal leads us to think that the two populations mentioned are separable, even though not strongly differentiated. The main difference between the three adult specimens from Burma (*P. j. peguensis*) in the USNM and the material from coastal India (*P. j. emeria*) is the darker brown on the back of *emeria* in birds of equally worn, but not seasonally similar, plumage.

Two juvenal birds from Florida taken in 1963 are dark dorsally like adults of *emeria*. The third juvenal from Florida, killed by a cat in May, 1965, has lost a large number of feathers; although this bird is paler than the others, we do not consider it comparable to them. A juvenal bird in the USNM from Burma is much paler than the adults of *emeria*, and only slightly darker than adults of *peguensis*. It is paler than the juvenals from Florida, and has a brown rather than a black cap.—RICHARD C. BANKS and ROXIE C. LAYBOURNE, *Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*