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## ANNOTATED LIST OF THE BIRDS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

ROBERT C. McCLANAHAN  
*Pensacola High School*

EVERY ornithologist visiting a new territory longs for a summary of the findings of previous workers; this paper attempts to provide that help for future bird students in Alachua County. In addition, the presentation of present knowledge always brings attention to points that need further investigation, and that too is the purpose of this list.

Material for this paper is taken from publications of Oscar E. Baynard, Dr. Frank M. Chapman, Arthur H. Howell, and Harry C. Oberholser. Also specimens in the Department of Biology, University of Florida, have been examined, and the records of the Florida State Museum have been copied and used, but specimens were not examined because of inadequate storage and cataloguing methods. Another important source of information was correspondence with Mr. Baynard and conversation and correspondence with Charles E. Doe. Except for nesting data, which is taken almost wholly from Baynard's paper, the majority of the material is taken from my own notes covering a period of four years, 1930-34.

Most of Mr. Baynard's work was done in the vicinity of Orange Lake. The territory covered by Frank M. Chapman was probably only the vicinity of Gainesville. Places most frequently visited by the author were Payne's Prairie and its arms, Lake Wauberg, Orange Lake, Lake Newman, Sugarfoot Prairie, and the grounds of the Agricultural Experiment Station, which adjoins the University of Florida campus.

One point of particular inadequacy is the departure data for fall; the author never arrived in Gainesville until late September, and many species had evidently departed by that time. Migration dates given represent what the writer considers average unless otherwise stated. In all a total of two hundred and one species and subspecies is recorded, while one hundred and sixty-one of these have been recorded by the author.

1. COMMON LOON—*Gavia immer immer*. Rare migrant. Records are as follows: Chapman, fifteen from March 31 to April 17, 1887; Florida State Museum, specimen #45615 on June 1, 1929; one group seen by myself during the spring of 1932; and one captured alive November 21, 1935, specimen now in the Charles E. Doe Collection. Loons have also been seen by Oscar E. Baynard.

2. HORNED GREBE—*Colymbus auritus*. Occasional in winter. L. C. Remsen of McIntosh reports this species as occurring on Orange Lake, and it is reported by Baynard also.

3. PIED-BILLED GREBE—*Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*. Permanent resident, com-

mon in winter, but rare from April 1 until about September. This bird is widely distributed in all water areas. Nesting is substantiated by Baynard, who gives June 1 as the date.

4. FLORIDA CORMORANT—*Phalacrocorax auritus floridanus*. Permanent resident, common; generally distributed over all water areas. According to Baynard, nests rarely about April 10.

5. WATER-TURKEY—*Anhinga anhinga*. Permanent resident, common, being found on all bodies of water. Breeds from March through May.

6. GREAT WHITE HERON—*Ardea occidentalis*. This species is known only from a sight record by O. C. VanHyning on May 9, 1926 (Howell, p. 96).

7. GREAT BLUE HERON—*Ardea herodias herodias*. Winter resident, exact status unknown. One specimen mentioned by Oberholser, but no data given.

8. WARD'S HERON—*Ardea herodias wardi*. Permanent resident, common; may be seen on practically all bodies of water. Breeds in colonies during February and March; birds were building nests February 3, 1934, in a colony located on Bivan's Arm of Payne's Prairie.

9. AMERICAN EGRET—*Casmerodius albus egretta*.—Permanent resident, common; seen on all bodies of water. Breeds in April and May; found nesting at Bird Island and Orange Lake, where it was less common than the Snowy Egret.

10. SNOWY EGRET—*Egretta thula thula*. Permanent resident, not common during fall and winter, but apparently outnumbered the American Egret during the breeding season. Breeds from late March through early part of May; colonies at Bird Island and Bivan's Arm, and formerly (through 1934) just east of Lake Alice.

11. REDDISH EGRET—*Dichromanassa rufescens rufescens*. Baynard records the Reddish Egret as breeding on Orange Lake during 1907, 1908, and 1911; probably has not occurred since.

12. LOUISIANA HERON—*Hydranassa tricolor ruficollis*. Permanent resident, common; generally distributed, but never as numerous as the Snowy and American Egrets and Little Blue Heron. Breeds from middle March through May; colonies at Bird Island, Bivan's Arm, and formerly near Lake Alice.

13. LITTLE BLUE HERON—*Florida caerulea caerulea*. Permanent resident, common about all water. Breeds from about middle of March to middle of May; found nesting at Bird Island and formerly at Lake Alice.

14. EASTERN GREEN HERON—*Butorides virescens virescens*. Permanent resident, common in summer, but rare from middle of October until March. Breeds in April and May.

15. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON—*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*. Permanent resident, locally common. Seen at Bird Island regularly, but a preference is shown for small ponds and shaded "sinks." Breeds in March and April.

16. YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON—*Nyctanassa violacea violacea*. Permanent resident, uncommon. Reported by Baynard at Orange Lake; in my experience it prefers small ponds. Breeds in March and April.

17. AMERICAN BITTERN—*Botaurus lentiginosus*. Permanent resident, rare in breeding season, but common during the winter in all marshes. Baynard reports eggs on June 15.

18. EASTERN LEAST BITTERN—*Ixobrychus exilis exilis*. All records of my own, as well as published records of others, indicate that this species occurs only during the breeding season. Nests in marshes commonly from April through May.

19. WOOD IBIS—*Mycteria americana*. Common after nesting season, but I have no winter or early spring records. I found this species common on Payne's Prairie in July, 1936, but previously thought it rare. Nests in March and April.

20. EASTERN GLOSSY IBIS—*Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*. Baynard found this bird breeding on Bird Island in 1909, April 1 to May 1. It has nested at Orange Lake in recent years, and at Bivan's Arm in 1936.

21. WHITE IBIS—*Guara alba*. Summer resident, common. On May 12, 1934, I estimated 5000 birds breeding on Bird Island; nests normally from April through May, but on July 13, 1936, I found two hundred pair nesting at Bivan's Arm, some still having eggs. This was the first time White Ibis has nested here, and the first nests were not built until sometime in June according to Charles E. Doe.

22. ROSEATE SPOONBILL—*Ajaia ajaja*. Chapman reports one observed by a Mr. Reynolds on April 23, 1887, and another in the collection of a Mr. Bell.

23. LESSER SNOW GOOSE—*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*. Rare, in late fall and winter. A specimen labelled *Chen h. nivalis*, #35739, in the Florida State Museum, is undoubtedly this form, although I have not examined the specimen. It was taken by T. A. Ridgell, November 24, 1927, on Payne's Prairie. Baynard has one or more additional records.

24. COMMON MALLARD—*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*. Winter resident, rare. Scattered records from middle November through February. No migration records for ducks are given as my records are not complete enough for accurate predictions; however, the middle of October finds many species already present, while the majority have departed by the middle of April in the spring.

25. RED-LEGGED BLACK DUCK—*Anas rubripes rubripes*. Winter resident, rare. The only records are by Chapman in 1887, when he reported it not uncommon.

26. FLORIDA DUCK—*Anas fulvigula fulvigula*. Permanent resident, common. Unknown until 1906, when it appeared on Payne's Prairie and began to nest (Baynard). Nests in April and May.

27. GADWALL—*Chaulelasmus streperus*. Winter resident, rare. I saw two live birds which L. C. Remsen had "winged" during the winter of 1933-34; also reported by Baynard.

28. EUROPEAN WIDGEON—*Mareca penelope*. The only record is a specimen taken at Orange Lake, December 26, 1931, by Dr. A. L. Strange. The specimen is in the collection of the Department of Biology, University of Florida.

29. BALDPATE—*Mareca americana*. Winter resident, common. Prefers larger lakes; most common on Orange Lake.

30. AMERICAN PINTAIL—*Dafila acuta tzitzihua*. Winter resident, usually common. Duck hunters inform me that a fluctuation in numbers is common; some winters a species may be the predominant form, but during other winters few will be seen.

31. GREEN-WINGED TEAL—*Nettion carolinense*. Winter resident, rare. I saw a captive bird taken by L. C. Remsen in 1933 on Orange Lake. Reported common by Chapman and also seen by Baynard.

32. BLUE-WINGED TEAL—*Querquedula discors*. Winter resident, common.

33. SHOVELLER—*Spatula clypeata*. Winter resident, usually considered rare, but in my experience, common, especially at Bivan's Arm.

34. WOOD DUCK—*Aix sponsa*. Permanent resident, common. Prefers cypress swamps about lakes and small wooded ponds. Breeds in cavities in trees in April and May.

35. RING-NECKED DUCK—*Nyroca collaris*. Winter resident, usually the most common duck, but showing a decrease in recent winters.

36. CANVASBACK—*Nyroca valisineria*. Winter resident, rare. A specimen (#35934) in the Florida State Museum was collected December 13, 1927, by G. E. Geller. Not seen by Chapman or myself, but reported by Baynard.

37. RUFFLE-HEAD—*Charitonetta albeola*. Winter resident, rare. I examined a specimen taken on Orange Lake in December, 1933; also reported by Baynard.

38. RUDDY DUCK—*Erismatura jamaicensis rubida*. Winter resident, uncommon. Occurs only in small flocks, mainly on open bodies of water.

39. HOODED MERGANSER—*Lophodytes cucullatus*. Winter resident, rare. Reported by Chapman and Baynard; also seen on Orange Lake by hunters.

40. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER—*Mergus serrator*. Rare winter visitant. The only record is a specimen (#50708) in the Florida State Museum, taken November 30, 1931, by Paul Winter.

41. TURKEY VULTURE—*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*. Permanent resident, abundant. Occurs singly more often than in flocks; always present on Payne's Prairie. Breeds from March through May.

42. BLACK VULTURE—*Coragyps atratus atratus*. Permanent resident, abundant. In flocks more often than singly; likewise common on Payne's Prairie. Breeds from February to June.

43. SWALLOW-TAILED KITE—*Elanoides forficatus forficatus*. Rare migrant. Five observed by Chapman, the only record.

44. MISSISSIPPI KITE—*Ictinia mississippiensis*. Three records; Chapman, April 29, 1887, and one seen by the writer one mile west of Gainesville on May 18, 1934. Also reported by Baynard.

45. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK—*Accipiter velox velox*. Common in winter, but rare as a breeding bird. Nests April 15 to May 1.

46. COOPER'S HAWK—*Accipiter cooperi*. Not as common as the Sharp-shinned Hawk in winter, but breeds more commonly. Nests in March and April.

47. EASTERN RED-TAILED HAWK—*Buteo borealis borealis*. Permanent resident, common. All specimens in the Florida State Museum are catalogued as *Buteo borealis borealis*. Nests in March.

48. FLORIDA RED-TAILED HAWK—*Buteo borealis umbrinus*. A specimen brought to the Florida State Museum, December 27, 1933, was identified by Charles E. Doe as this form. It is quite likely that intermediates are common in this locality, although A. H. Howell (Florida Bird Life) says that *Buteo b. borealis* "probably breeds south to Gainesville."

49. FLORIDA RED-SHOULDERED HAWK—*Buteo lineatus alleni*. Permanent resident, common. Typical *Buteo lineatus alleni* are more common, but one taken by Dr. H. B. Sherman on January 7, 1928, was identified by the U. S. Biological Survey as being nearer *Buteo lineatus lineatus*, but not quite typical; this is interesting in view of the fact that the typical northern form has never been recorded from the state, and also since Dr. Josselyn VanTyne identified this specimen as typical *Buteo lineatus lineatus*. The specimen is #26 in the Department of Biology Collection at the University of Florida. Breeds from middle of February to April.

50. BROAD-WINGED HAWK—*Buteo platypterus platypterus*. Rare; arrives sometime in April and breeds in May.

51. SHORT-TAILED HAWK—*Buteo brachyurus*. One record, a specimen (#28639) in the Florida State Museum, collected by O. C. VanHynning, February 27, 1926.

52. SOUTHERN BALD EAGLE—*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*. Permanent resident, common. Frequents lakes where it often robs the Osprey of its fish. There has been a noticeable decrease in the numbers of this bird in the past six years. Lays in December.

53. MARSH HAWK—*Circus hudsonius*. Permanent resident, rare in breeding season, but common at other times. Although most common over prairies, such as Payne's Prairie, it is often seen over dry fields. Most birds seen are either females or immature males. Baynard reports it breeding at Micanopy in May and June.

54. OSPREY—*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*. Permanent resident, rare in December and January, but common during remainder of year. Nests from February through May.

55. DUCK HAWK—*Falco peregrinus anatum*. Winter resident, rare. Reported by Baynard, while I have three records as follows: Payne's Prairie, January 9, 1931; University of Florida campus, February, 1931; and January 12, 1934, about one mile west of Gainesville.

56. EASTERN PIGEON HAWK—*Falco columbarius columbarius*. Winter resident, rare. Reported by Baynard, and a single specimen was collected by Chapman on January 4, 1887.

57. LITTLE SPARROW HAWK—*Falco sparverius paulus*. Permanent resident, common. Nests on the University of Florida campus; eggs most common about middle of April. Charles E. Doe states by letter that he suspects *Falco s. sparverius* also occurs in winter, but all winter specimens I have examined were *Falco sparverius paulus*.

58. BOBWHITE—*Colinus virginianus*. Permanent resident, common. The Bobwhite is much more common in Alachua County than in Escambia County, where I have observed it for over ten years. According to Howell (p. 193), two specimens from Gainesville are intermediate between *Colinus v. virginianus* and *Colinus virginianus floridanus*. Breeds from April to September.

59. FLORIDA TURKEY—*Meleagris gallopavo osceola*. Permanent resident, rare. Howell (p. 195) states that birds of this region are not typical, but are nearer *osceola*. Baynard reports full sets of eggs on April 15.

60. FLORIDA CRANE—*Grus canadensis pratensis*. Rare; I have not seen this species. Baynard reports that it once bred on the prairies of two lakes; nests in April.

61. LIMPKIN—*Aramus pictus pictus*. Rare; I have not seen this species within the county, but recorded it on the Ocklawaha River in Marion County. Baynard reports it breeding from November to June, with the height of the nesting season in April and May.

62. KING RAIL—*Rallus elegans elegans*. Permanent resident, not uncommon, but not often seen because of its secretiveness, a characteristic of all rails. Nests in May.

63. VIRGINIA RAIL—*Rallus limicola limicola*. Winter resident, rare. The only observation is by Baynard, who by letter informs me of two birds on Payne's Prairie either December 9 or 10, 1934.

64. SORA—*Porzana carolina*. Winter resident, rare. Recorded by Baynard, Chapman, and F. W. Walker (specimen #9, Department of Biology, University of Florida).

65. BLACK RAIL—*Creciscus jamaicensis stoddardi*. Rare; the only record is by Baynard, who saw an adult with three young in early June.

66. PURPLE GALLINULE—*Ionornis martinica*. Common during nesting season, and probably winters rarely, but I have no records of its doing so. Prefers water areas with a bonnet or water-hyacinth growth. Nests March to August.

67. FLORIDA GALLINULE—*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*. Permanent resident, common. Habitat water in which there is a growth of bonnets or hyacinth. Nests March to July.

68. AMERICAN COOT—*Fulica americana americana*. Abundant during winter, probably remaining to breed rarely. Baynard has killed females full of eggs in June.

69. KILLDEER—*Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*. Permanent resident, but less common during nesting season. Found about all open ponds and lakes. Nests in April and May.

70. AMERICAN WOODCOCK—*Philohela minor*. Permanent resident, rare. Reported nesting on February 4 by Baynard.

71. WILSON'S SNIBE—*Capella delicata delicata*. Winter resident, common. Arrives October 1 and departs April 15. Occurs about the edge of all ponds and lakes.

72. UPLAND PLOVER—*Bartramia longicauda*. Rare migrant. Chapman saw it on two occasions, April 8 and 10, 1887; also recorded by Baynard.

73. SPOTTED SANDPIPER—*Actitis macularia*. Common migrant. In spring arrives April 22 and departs May 12; no data available on fall migration.

74. EASTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER—*Tringa solitaria solitaria*. Common migrant. Usual spring arrival, April 5, and departure May 6; no data on fall migration.

75. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus melanoleucus*. Rare migrant. I saw one bird on April 15, 1934, while George VanHynning reported seeing several a few days earlier; also reported by Baynard.

76. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus flavipes*. Uncertain migrant. Earliest arrival, February 22; departure about April 5; no records for fall.

77. LEAST SANDPIPER—*Pisobia minutilla*. Not uncommon winter resident; most common in spring migration. Departs in spring about May 12; no data on fall arrival.

78. HERRING GULL—*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. Winter resident; rare. Seen on only one occasion, December 17, 1931, on Lake Newnan, where they were common for this day. Also reported by Baynard.

79. RING-BILLED GULL—*Larus delawarensis*. Winter resident, not uncommon. Last seen April 22; no arrival data available. Occurs about water, even small ponds.

80. FORSTER'S TERN—*Sterna forsteri*. Not seen by myself, but recorded by Baynard, and also Howell (p. 262) at Orange Lake, May 25, 1929.

81. EASTERN SOOTY TERN—*Sterna fuscata fuscata*. Accidental. After a hurricane in September, 1928, large numbers appeared over Gainesville, and specimens (#'s 39216-39218) were brought to the Florida State Museum on September 19 and 20.

82. EASTERN MOURNING DOVE—*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*. Permanent resident, common. Much more numerous in winter. Nests in May.

83. EASTERN GROUND DOVE—*Columbigallina passerina passerina*. Permanent resident, common. Nests during every month of the year except December and January.

84. PASSENGER PIGEON—*Ectopistes migratorius*. Now extinct. Listed by Chapman as a rare winter visitant in 1887, with two specimens in the possession of a Mr. Reynolds.

85. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO—*Coccyzus americanus americanus*. Summer resident, common. Arrives about April 4 and departs October 27. Nests April to August.

86. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO—*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. The only record is by Baynard; three were positively identified on May 11, 1935, at Gainesville, and two at High Springs on May 12, 1935. Others seen on May 11 were probably of this species.

87. BARN OWL—*Tyto alba pratincola*. Permanent resident, rare. I have not seen this species, but it has been recorded by Chapman and Baynard, and there is a specimen in the Florida State Museum (#4004). Nests in November.

88. FLORIDA SCREECH OWL—*Otus asio floridanus*. Permanent resident, not common. Nests in April.
89. GREAT HORNED OWL—*Bubo virginianus virginianus*. Permanent resident, rare. Nests in January.
90. FLORIDA BARRED OWL—*Strix varia alleni*. Permanent resident, common. This owl may be expected in any wooded place. Nests in January.
91. CHUCK-WILLS WIDOW—*Antrostomus carolinensis*. Summer resident, common. Arrives March 28; no departure record available. Nests in April and May.
92. EASTERN WHIP-POOR-WILL—*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*. Winter resident, rare. Not seen by the author, but reported by Baynard, Chapman, Dr. H. B. Sherman, and specimens in the Florida State Museum. Records from November 23 to March 13.
93. FLORIDA NIGHTHAWK—*Chordeiles minor chapmani*. Summer resident, common. Arrives about April 14 and departs in first part of October. Nests in April and May.
94. CHIMNEY SWIFT—*Chaetura pelagica*. Summer resident, common. Arrives first part of April and departs first of November. Nests from May to June.
95. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD—*Archilochus colubris*. Common in fall and spring migrations, and a few remain to breed. Arrives in March; no departure date available. Nests in May and June.
96. EASTERN BELTED KINGFISHER—*Megaceryle alcyon alcyon*. Permanent resident; common in winter, but only a few remain to breed. Nests in April.
97. SOUTHERN FLICKER—*Colaptes auratus auratus*. Permanent resident, common. Nests March to June.
98. SOUTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER—*Ceophloeus pileatus pileatus*. Permanent resident, common. Nests in April.
99. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER—*Centurus carolinus*. Permanent resident, common. Nests April to June.
100. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER—*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Permanent resident, becoming less common in winter. Nests from May through June.
101. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER—*Sphyrapicus varius varius*. Winter resident, common. Arrives October 11 and departs March 21.
102. SOUTHERN HAIRY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates villosus auduboni*. Permanent resident, uncommon. Nests in April and May.
103. SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates pubescens pubescens*. Permanent resident, common. Nests in May.
104. RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER—*Dryobates borealis*. Permanent resident, uncommon. Occurs only in piney woods. Nests in May.
105. IVORY-BILLED WOODPECKER—*Campephilus principalis*. Probably extinct now; found breeding by Baynard, with no date given, but probably since 1904.
106. EASTERN KINGBIRD—*Tyrannus tyrannus*. Summer resident, common. Arrives April 4; no departure available. Nests in May.
107. SOUTHERN CRESTED FLYCATCHER—*Myiarchus crinitus crinitus*. Summer resident, common. Arrives March 31; no departure date available. Nests in May.
108. EASTERN PHOEBE—*Sayornis phoebe*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, October 5; departure, April 4.
109. ACADIAN FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax virescens*. Rare migrant. Seen in September, 1931; arrival in spring given as April 20 by Chapman.
110. EASTERN WOOD PEWEE—*Myiochanes virens*. Summer resident, rare. Arrives April 7; no departure available. Nests in early June.

111. TREE SWALLOW—*Iridoprocne bicolor*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, October 15; departure, May 1.

112. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW—*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*. Exact status not known; seen by Baynard and Charles E. Doe.

113. BARN SWALLOW—*Hirundo erythrogaster*. Common migrant in both spring and fall. In fall migrates in October; common from April 6 to May 9 in spring.

114. NORTHERN CLIFF SWALLOW—*Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons*. Migrant; one record by the author at Payne's Prairie, October 27, 1933, verified by a report from Charles E. Doe that he saw them at about the same time.

115. PURPLE MARTIN—*Progne subis subis*. Summer resident, common. Arrival, February 9; departure, September 27. Nests in April and May.

116. FLORIDA BLUE JAY—*Cyanocitta cristata florincola*. Permanent resident, common. Nests March to July.

117. FLORIDA JAY—*Aphelocoma coerulescens*. The only record by Baynard; nested once on April 16.

118. FLORIDA CROW—*Corvus brachyrhynchos pascuus*. Permanent, resident, not common. Nests March to April.

119. FISH CROW—*Corvus ossifragus*. Permanent resident, common. Nests in April.

120. FLORIDA CHICKADEE—*Penthestes carolinensis impiger*. Permanent resident, common. Nests February to June.

121. TUFTED TITMOUSE—*Baeolophus bicolor*. Permanent resident, common. Nests February to April.

122. FLORIDA NUTHATCH—*Sitta carolinensis atkinsi*. Permanent resident, rare. I have never seen this species; reported by Chapman, and found breeding by Baynard in March.

123. GRAY-HEADED NUTHATCH—*Sitta pusilla caniceps*. Permanent resident, common. Found only in pine woods. Nests February to May.

124. BROWN CREEPER—*Certhia familiaris americana*. Winter resident, rare. The only record is a specimen in the Florida State Museum taken March 18, 1930 by C. F. Aschemeier (#47030).

125. EASTERN HOUSE WREN—*Troglodytes aedon aedon*. Winter resident, common. Arrives October 12; departs April 30.

126. EASTERN WINTER WREN—*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*. Winter resident, rare. Earliest fall record, November 10; latest in spring, March 6 (Dr. H. B. Sherman).

127. BEWICK'S WREN—*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*. Winter resident, rare. Earliest fall record, September 20, 1919, collected by F. W. Walker (specimen #67, Department of Biology, University of Florida); latest spring record, February 4.

128. FLORIDA WREN—*Thryothorus ludovicianus miamensis*. Permanent resident, common. Nests March to July.

129. EASTERN MOCKINGBIRD—*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*. Permanent resident, common. Nests March to August.

130. CATBIRD—*Dumetella carolinensis*. Permanent resident, rare in winter and breeding season, but common in both migrations. Nests in April.

131. BROWN THRASHER—*Toxostoma rufum*. Permanent resident, common in winter, decreases by nesting period. Nests in April.

132. EASTERN ROBIN—*Turdus migratorius migratorius*. Winter resident, common. Southern Robin probably occurs also. Arrives in early November; usually leaves in early April.

133. WOOD THRUSH—*Hylocichla mustelina*. Migrant and winter resident, rare. One winter record, December 12, 1930. No significant data on migration.
134. EASTERN HERMIT THRUSH—*Hylocichla guttata faxoni*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, October 25; departure, April 15.
135. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH—*Hylocichla minima aliciae*. Rare migrant. One record, a specimen taken by Chapman, April 26, 1887.
136. EASTERN BLUEBIRD—*Sialia sialis sialis*. Permanent resident, common. Nests March to June.
137. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER—*Polioptila caerulea caerulea*. Permanent resident, common. Nests in April.
138. EASTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus satrapa satrapa*. Winter resident, rare. Recorded by Baynard, and two specimens (#'s 45723 and 46829) in the Florida State Museum taken November 30, 1929.
139. EASTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET—*Corthylio calendula calendula*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, October 17; departure, April 24.
140. AMERICAN PIPIT—*Anthus spinoletta rubescens*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, November 10; departure, April 12.
141. CEDAR WAXWING—*Bombycilla cedrorum*. Winter resident; occurs in large numbers from March to May, but rare in winter. Departure, May 6.
142. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE—*Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*. Permanent resident, common. Nests February to July.
143. WHITE-EYED VIREO—*Vireo griseus griseus*. Permanent resident, rather rare in winter, but common at other times. Nests in April and May.
144. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO—*Vireo flavifrons*. Common migrant; perhaps nests rarely; a very late departure of November 12 was obtained; arrival, April 6.
145. BLUE-HEADED VIREO—*Vireo solitarius solitarius*. Winter resident, not uncommon. Chapman secured specimens of this and the following subspecies and found them occurring in about equal numbers. Arrival, middle of November; departure, March 26.
146. MOUNTAIN VIREO—*Vireo solitarius alticola*. Winter resident, uncommon. Migration dates of the former subspecies apply, as it is impossible to separate the two in the field.
147. RED-EYED VIREO—*Vireo olivaceus*. Summer resident, common. Arrival, March 27; departure, October 15. Nests in early May.
148. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER—*Mniotilta varia*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, probably in August; departure, April 26.
149. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER—*Protonotaria citrea*. Migrant and summer resident, uncommon. Arrival, April 1; departure data not available, but probably early September. No nesting records, but nest found in Marion County on May 16.
150. WORM-EATING WARBLER—*Helmitheros vermivorus*. Rare migrant, and accidental in winter. Chapman took two specimens, April 11 and December 26, 1887; also recorded by Baynard.
151. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER—*Vermivora celata celata*. Winter resident, not uncommon. Arrival, October 28; departure, April 1.
152. NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER—*Compsothlypis americana pusilla*. Migrant only; Howell (p. 394) mentions specimens taken at Gainesville, October 5, 6, and 21, 1919.
153. SOUTHERN PARULA WARBLER—*Compsothlypis americana americana*. Summer resident, common. Arrival, March 5; departure, unusually late birds seen on November 19. Nests in early April.

154. EASTERN YELLOW WARBLER—*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*. Uncommon migrant. Arrival in spring, April 15; arrival in fall, July 24. No departure data available.

155. CAPE MAY WARBLER—*Dendroica tigrina*. Rare migrant in spring; arrival about April 15.

156. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER—*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*. Rare migrant; arrival about April 10, remaining until early May. Probably occurs in fall.

157. MYRTLE WARBLER—*Dendroica coronata*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, November 7; departure, April 20.

158. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER—*Dendroica dominica dominica*. Permanent resident, common. Not listed by Baynard as nesting, but it remains throughout the summer and certainly nests.

159. BLACK-POLL WARBLER—*Dendroica striata*. Uncommon migrant; appears in May.

160. NORTHERN PINE WARBLER—*Dendroica pinus pinus*. Permanent resident, common. Nests in March.

161. KIRTLAND'S WARBLER—*Dendroica kirtlandi*. Rare migrant. One record, a bird observed at Bivan's Arm, April 26, 1934.

162. NORTHERN PRAIRIE WARBLER—*Dendroica discolor discolor*. Migrant; recorded by Howell (p. 407).

163. FLORIDA PRAIRIE WARBLER—*Dendroica discolor collinsi*. Uncommon summer resident. Nests in late April. Migrant birds, which are common during the first two weeks of April, may be *Dendroica d. discolor*.

164. WESTERN PALM WARBLER—*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, October 15; departure, April 25.

165. YELLOW PALM WARBLER—*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. Winter resident, not uncommon. Arrives later and leaves earlier than the Western Palm Warbler.

166. OVENBIRD—*Seiurus aurocapillus*. Winter resident, not uncommon. Arrival, October; departure, April 19.

167. GRINNEL'S WATER-THRUSH—*Seiurus noveboracensis notabilis*. One record, a specimen (#36861) in the Florida State Museum, taken by O. C. Van Hyning on May 13, 1928.

168. LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH—*Seiurus motacilla*. Migrant in spring and fall. In spring, during March and April; seen on October 27 in fall.

169. NORTHERN YELLOWTHROAT—*Geothlypis trichas brachidactyla*. Howell (p. 417) records a specimen taken February 13, 1890.

170. FLORIDA YELLOWTHROAT—*Geothlypis trichas ignota*. Permanent resident, common. Nests in late April and May.

171. HOODED WARBLER—*Wilsonia citrina*. Migrant in spring and fall. More common in April during spring; in fall during September and October.

172. AMERICAN REDSTART—*Setophaga ruticilla*. Common migrant in both spring and fall. In spring from March 28 to May 8; in fall during October.

173. ENGLISH SPARROW—*Passer domesticus domesticus*. Permanent resident, abundant.

174. BOBOLINK—*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Common migrant in spring; April 19 to May 13. Chapman reports one on January 5, 1887.

175. SOUTHERN MEADOWLARK—*Sturnella magna argutula*. Permanent resident, common. Nests in late April.

176. FLORIDA RED-WING—*Agelaius phoeniceus mearnsi*. Permanent resident, common. Nests March to July.
177. ORCHARD ORIOLE—*Icterus spurius*. Rare breeder, and uncommon migrant. Arrival, April 13; probably departs in August. Nests in early June.
178. BALTIMORE ORIOLE—*Icterus galbula*. Chapman reports two wintering birds, December 15, 1886, and February 4, 1887.
179. RUSTY BLACKBIRD—*Euphagus carolinus*. Winter resident, irregular. Arrival, not known; departure March 20.
180. WESTON'S GRACKLE—*Cassidix mexicanus westoni*. Permanent resident, common. Nests from March to July.
181. FLORIDA GRACKLE—*Quiscalus quiscula aglaeus*. Permanent resident, common. Nests in April and May.
182. EASTERN COWBIRD—*Molothrus ater ater*. Winter resident, irregular. Arrival, November 13; departure, sometime in March.
183. SUMMER TANAGER—*Piranga rubra rubra*. Summer resident, common. Arrival, April 12; departure, late September. Nests in early May.
184. FLORIDA CARDINAL—*Richmondia cardinalis floridana*. Permanent resident, common. Nests from April to September.
185. INDIGO BUNTING—*Passerina cyanea*. Uncommon, Chapman reports a female on January 27, 1887; and saw several from October 16 through 21, 1933. H. H. Bailey reports a nest found at Gainesville (Howell).
186. EASTERN PURPLE FINCH—*Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*. Winter resident. Chapman reports them "not uncommon." I have not seen this species.
186. NORTHERN PINE SISKIN—*Spinus pinus pinus*. Winter visitor. Howell (page 445) states that Brewster and Chapman recorded one bird at Gainesville on February 15, 1890.
188. EASTERN GOLDFINCH—*Spinus tristis tristis*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, November 19; departure, April 14.
189. RED-EYED TOWHEE—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. Winter resident, common. Arrives in October; departs in April.
190. WHITE-EYED TOWHEE—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus alleni*. Permanent resident, common. Nests from April through June.
191. EASTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW—*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, October 15; departure, April 15.
192. FLORIDA GRASSHOPPER SPARROW—*Ammodramus savannarum floridanus*. Permanent resident, rare. Probably nests in May.
193. SHARP-TAILED SPARROW—*Ammospiza caudacuta caudacuta*. Known from six specimens in the Florida State Museum; taken by C. F. Aschemeier from December 2, 1930, through January 6, 1931.
194. EASTERN VESPER SPARROW—*Pooecetes gramineus gramineus*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, October 27; departure April 1.
195. BACHMAN'S SPARROW—*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*. Winter resident, not uncommon. No migration data available, since few specimens were taken.
196. PINE-WOODS SPARROW—*Aimophila aestivalis aestivalis*. Summer resident, common; probably occurs in winter also. Nests in April.
197. EASTERN CHIPPING SPARROW—*Spizella passerina passerina*. Winter resident, common. Arrival October 18; departure, April 8.

198. EASTERN FIELD SPARROW—*Spizella pusilla pusilla*. Winter resident, irregular. Arrival in December; departure, April 8.

199. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia albicollis*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, November 5; departure, last of April.

200. SWAMP SPARROW—*Melospiza georgiana*. Winter resident, common. Arrival, November 5; departure, April 10.

201. EASTERN SONG SPARROW—*Melospiza melodia melodia*. Winter resident, not uncommon. Arrival, November 1; departure March 20.

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## LIST OF THE RECENT WILD LAND MAMMALS OF FLORIDA

H. B. SHERMAN  
*University of Florida*

NO RECENT list of the land mammals of this region, intended to be complete, has appeared since the publication in 1898 of "Land Mammals of Peninsular Florida and the Coast Region of Georgia" by Bangs. Many of the names used by Bangs are now synonyms and a number of new forms have been described in the past thirty nine years. It is the purpose of the present paper to list, under the scientific names now in use, the land mammals of the state, cite the more important literature, and furnish information as to the geographical distribution of each form.

For unpublished distribution records for certain species of bats, I am indebted to the U. S. Biological Survey, U. S. National Museum, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago Academy of Sciences, Dr. W. J. Hamilton of Cornell University, and Dr. E. V. Komarek of the Cooperative Quail Study Association of Thomasville, Georgia. Also I am indebted to W. Frank Blair for adding unpublished records from his collection (WFB) and from the collection of the University of Michigan Museum of Zoölogy (UM). As in the above two cases my records are indicated by initials.

The majority of our mammals belong to groups which have been revised fairly recently, for which reason their relationships and geographical ranges are generally well known. With members of certain other groups, for example the short-tailed shrews and the salamanders (*Geomys*), it seems probable that a modern revision will alter considerably our present ideas of their taxonomy. Also certain regions of the state have been favorite collecting grounds while others have been neglected. Much field work remains to be done to determine the details of distribution in these little-worked areas.

Eighty-four species or subspecies are here listed of which six have