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January 1981

## Erratum

Florida Field Naturalist

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### Recommended Citation

Florida Field Naturalist (1981) "Erratum," *Florida Field Naturalist*. Vol. 9 : Iss. 3 , Article 5.  
Available at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/ffn/vol9/iss3/5>

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pairs of Traill's nested on our property and including 5 years of operating a banding station for 9 months of the year during which time more than 500 *Empidonax* flycatchers were banded. For all the Florida *Empidonax* we netted we recorded the length of wing chord and culmen, wing tip distance from longest secondary tip to longest primary tip, and the emargination of the sixth primary. Color of unfeathered parts was also noted.

These appear to be the only records of Traill's Flycatcher from southwestern Florida. Stevenson (1976) considered Traill's Flycatcher a rare (or uncommon) fall migrant in Florida with records clustered either in the Tallahassee region, 20 August-17 October (23 records, 22 being immatures, Crawford 1976) or in southeastern Florida around Homestead, Dade County, where Fisk netted 2 adults and one immature on 1 and 2 October 1969 (Ogden and Fisk 1970) and 27 (14 adults, 11 immatures, 2 unknown) from 24 September-19 October 1970 (Fisk 1971). As in the Tallahassee region, our Sarasota County records span September and extend into October while the Homestead records range from late September to mid-October. Because Willow, Alder, and Least flycatchers cannot safely be separated in the field except by voice (Stevenson 1976), further netting can contribute to our knowledge of *Empidonax* spp. migration in Florida.

We are indebted to Fred E. Lohrer for his invaluable assistance in researching the literature on the *Empidonax* complex in Florida.

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#### ERRATUM

In the note on White-winged Doves (*Zenaida asiatica*), *FFN* 8(2): 51, third paragraph, line 4, *northwestern* should read *northeastern*.