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**First Verified Sight Record of Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*)  
for the Southeastern United States**

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We found a Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*) at 0730 hours at the northeast corner of Compartment C-7 on the eastern side of the Arthur B. Marshall Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, Palm Beach County, Florida (northeast 1/4 of the northwest 1/4 of Section 1, Township 46 south, Range 41 east; latitude 26°29'58" N, longitude 80°12'46" W) while participating on the West Palm Beach Christmas Bird Count on 17 December 1988. The bird was studied for about 20 minutes under good lighting conditions with binoculars (7x35) and a spotting scope (30x) at estimated distances of 30-150 m. It perched on the tops of dried cattail (*Typha* spp.) stems one meter above the water in the shallow flooded freshwater impoundment managed for waterfowl and wading birds and whose perimeter dike is the refuge's Marsh Nature Trail. The kingbird called frequently and hawked flying insects from several perches during the course of this initial observation.

Based upon field notes made at time of the initial observation, the crown was medium gray and the lores were dark gray tending toward black. The auricular region was dark gray, but lighter than the lores. The eyes were black. The all-black bill was quite short, making it appear small and stubby. The nape was medium gray and the back and rump were olive-gray. The chin and throat were immaculate white and sharply defined by the color of the head and breast. The breast was medium gray. The belly, sides, and undertail coverts were pale yellow. The tail was dark brown, square at the tip, with narrow light edgings on the tips of the rectrices. There was no white in the outer rectrices. The wings were light brown contrasting with the olive-gray upperparts. The call notes were given frequently at times, particularly when the bird changed perches or after foraging. The vocalizations were a rather loud "Ke-bew" or "Chi-bew," with accent on the last syllable. The combination of small bill, medium gray breast color, and loud, frequently-given, distinctive 2-syllable call separates the Cassin's Kingbird from all its yellow-bellied congeners in North and South America.

After its discovery, the kingbird remained in the environs of Compartment C, moving about among most of the 10 impoundments within the compartment complex, through the

winter and well into the spring of 1989. It was last seen on 8 May 1989 (A. Morton Cooper, Jr., pers. comm.). The bird was observed by hundreds of observers during its extended stay on the refuge. Four color photographs (all catalog no. FOS 73) of the kingbird taken by Sykes, George F. Wagner, and Howard P. Langridge and tape recordings (Bioacoustics Archives, Master Tape 1070, Cut 3) of its call notes by C. Wesley Biggs are on file at the Florida Museum of Natural History. Audio-video footage was obtained by Brian H. Hope.

The Cassin's Kingbird breeds from central California, southeastern Montana, western Oklahoma, western Texas south to Oaxaca, Mexico, and northwestern Baja California and winters from central California (irregularly) and northern Mexico south to central Guatemala and Honduras (casually) (A.O.U. 1983). It occurs casually in migration east to western South Dakota, northwestern Nebraska, southeastern Kansas, and southwestern Louisiana and is accidental in Oregon, Ontario, Massachusetts, and Virginia (A.O.U. 1983). The Cassin's Kingbird we found at Loxahatchee N.W.R. is the first record for the species with verifiable documentation for the southeastern United States south of Virginia and east of Louisiana (Ben B. Coffey, Jr., Robert A. Duncan, Sidney A. Gauthreaux, Jr., Thomas A. Imhof, Jerome A. Jackson, Harry E. LeGrand, Jr., Terry S. Moore, Charles P. Nicholson, William Post, Eloise F. Potter, and Judy A. Toups, pers. comm.). Lyn S. Atherton reported a Cassin's Kingbird at Ft. DeSoto Park, Pinellas County, Florida, on 29 October 1984 (Atherton and Atherton 1985:44). This individual was seen once by Atherton alone, it was not photographed, and it did not call. This 1984 report was accepted by the Florida Ornithological Society Records Committee on 10 October 1986 based upon written description (Helen P. Dowling, pers. comm.).

The habitat in southern Florida where the Cassin's Kingbird remained for almost 6 months was freshwater marsh and marsh edge near sea level consisting of low profile marsh vegetation with an open vista on the eastern edge of the Everglades. Scattered in the marsh were a few pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*), willows (*Salix caroliniana*), and cattails (*Typha* spp.), all of which the bird used for perching. The bird spent much of its time in and around impoundment C-7 during its extended stay. This impoundment is managed on an annual basis for wintering waterfowl. It is planted with millet (*Panicum* sp.) in late summer-early fall and flooded in late November or December and kept flooded through the winter. In addition to the millet, a mixture of native and introduced grasses and forbs become established before flooding occurs. Along the eastern edge of the kingbird's wintering site on the refuge there is a tree-shrub border mostly of Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*), willow, and scattered stands of pond cypress. The bird often perched in the crowns of the pond cypress on this edge. The site in Florida where the Cassin's Kingbird was found is atypical of the habitats in its usual range in western North America. Cassin's habitats in the western United States and Mexico are mostly in open high elevation deserts and mountains to include foothill grasslands, open dry scrub, pinyon-juniper-oak woodland, pine-oak woodland, open pine forest, open valley woodland, pinyon-yucca communities, and desert riparian areas (Bent 1942, Blake 1953, Peterson and Chalif 1973, A.O.U. 1983, Terrill 1983). In parts of Mexico the species is abundant in open lowland habitats (Blake 1953).

We thank C. Wesley Biggs, Brian H. Hope, Howard P. Langridge, and George F. Wagner for their contributions in helping document this record. Appreciation is expressed to James A. Rodgers, Jr. and P. William Smith for suggestions for improvement of this note and to Thomas A. Webber for providing catalog numbers of materials accessioned at the Florida Museum of Natural History. We thank Bonnie J. Fancher for typing the manuscript.

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### Recent Evidence of the Mastiff Bat in Southern Florida

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Little is known about the status, distribution, or biology of the Florida mastiff bat (*Eumops glaucinus floridanus*). Evidence of the genus in Florida dates back to the Pleistocene (Martin 1977), but few modern records exist. Most of the recent Florida specimens were collected from Coral Gables in Dade County between 1955 and 1967 (Owre 1978). Koopman (1971) examined 27 of these specimens and judged them to be a distinct, geographically isolated subspecies of the tropical-American *E. glaucinus*. After 1967, no further evidence of mastiff bats was documented until 1978, when a small colony was discovered roosting in a pine tree cavity near Punta Gorda in Charlotte County (Belwood 1981).

On 30 August 1988 an adult female mastiff bat was discovered about 0800 h in downtown Coral Gables on the 7th-floor balcony of an office building. When it was removed from the balcony about 1600 h, the bat was very lethargic. It had been lying in a corner of the balcony partially exposed to the afternoon sun. There were no outward signs of trauma or bleeding and the bat made no effort to escape or struggle when it was picked up. External measurements were: total length 137 mm, tail 50 mm, forearm 63 mm, and tragus 4.5 mm. It weighed 39 g at capture, increasing to 42 g within 36 hours under veterinary care.

While the bat was being radiographed to assess the extent of its injuries, we discovered that it was pregnant. The fetus was aborted three days later, and has been preserved at the Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 24317). Measurements were: crown-rump 38 mm, total length 68 mm, tail 22 mm, forearm 21 mm, hind foot 9 mm, ear 7 mm, and weight 3.9 grams (L. Wilkins, pers. comm.).

Immediately after the fetus was aborted the female became active and vocal. Periodically it emitted a high, piercing call typical of the subspecies (Owre 1978). During the early morning of 5 September the bat escaped from an outdoor cage about 19 km north of where it was first found.

Two 14-day-old mastiff bats were found in June in Broward County during the 1960's (G. Hubbell, pers. comm.). Belwood (1981) reported that five of seven females from Char-