

the east side of the island, 3 of which had nests in cliffs, 1 in a tree and 1 in a bush but all near water. Each nest held 2 young about  $\frac{2}{3}$  size of parent except one which was  $\frac{1}{2}$  size the parent. Placed one in water and it was capable of swimming to shore. These birds prefer to nest in ledges bordering the ocean and there appears to be some adaptation to swimming. An equal number of ground doves were flushed, these birds nesting in the prickly pear cacti, also associated with the series slopes bordering the ocean. The Zenaida dove feigns bodily injury when flushed from the nest or young. On the north end of the island, 2 adults had young capable of flight among rocks where there was no nests. The Ameiva were collected from the first sandy beach. Of all the beaches examined so far this one looked to me to be the best one but there were only a few Ameiva noted. The great distance from the sandy beaches to the slope of the mountain, may be a factor. This beach is more extensive than the beach at camp on Little St. James Island. There were no large Ameiva on Great St. James Island. The bay is shallow and will become a brackish pond in time to come. A gray Kingbird apparently nested in this area as well as at our first stop on the island. Also one pearly-eyed thrasher flew by. The only other birds noted were a white crested Elaenia flycatcher, yellow warbler, oyster catcher, brown pelican, Florida blue heron, laughing gull. A few Anolis pulchellus were noted and these were associated with the thick ground brush - nut trees. As our objective was snakes, I turned over 5,000 rocks in the following situations; 1) edge of brackish pond, 2) edge of sandy beach, 3) on top of wave cut cliffs, 4) among brush on east slope (wind effected vegetation) and 5) on slope on west side (not wind effected). This island appears to me to be the most favorable for snakes of the several islands examined so far. The island has, at one time, been grazed but not to the extent of the other islands or cays. This island is difficult to investigate because of dense vegetation but less so than islands without beaches and steep sides. I have noted that on barrier beaches, the vegetation is controlled by wind and substrate, more likely wind. Some areas in the wind blown vegetation looks as if there is a trail leading inland from the beach and these trails are maintained for 40 or 50 feet and then the trail ends abruptly. Once a wind channel is started it maintains itself. The east side of the island receives the direct