A Supplement to the Fauna and Flora of Horn Island, Mississippi

E. Avery Richmond

Gulf Coast Research Laboratory

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A Supplement to the
Fauna and Flora of Horn Island,
Mississippi

by

E. Avery Richmond

Gulf Coast Research Laboratory
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Figure 1. *Panicum amarum* Elliott — Bitter Grass

Figure 2. *Uniola paniculata* Linnaeus — Sea Oats
Figure 3. From Sound (Section 18)

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I. INTRODUCTION

Since the publication of "The Fauna and Flora of Horn Island, Mississippi" (Richmond 1962) search for unrecorded species present on this island, or in the waters surrounding it, has been continuing by myself and others. The premise that all of the plants and animals living in a given area can never be located completely is naturally well-founded. However, it seems advisable to continue the search for unlisted species of Horn Island.

Many unrecorded specimens have been collected and it seems proper at this time to make a supplementary list available to the public, particularly those interested in fields of science and nature. Knowing what is present on the island doubtless will tend to stimulate biological studies in various fields of endeavor.

The card catalogues of the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory Museum have been carefully examined by me through the courtesy of Mr. C. E. Dawson, Curator. Dr. Gordon Gunter kindly made some of his unpublished data of 1956 and 1957 available. Many visits to Horn Island have been made by the writer and others. In fact all members or students from the Laboratory have contributed in some way or other and, when known, credit is given to each one. The new contributors since the issue of my 1962 paper include W. I. Anderson, recently deceased, of the Shearwater Pottery Company. His expert knowledge of bird life has been especially helpful. David Peterson, manager of the Gulf Island National Wildlife Refuge since he replaced John H. Waither, K. E. Myers and Jerry E. Blackard, respectively managers of previous years, has been extremely cooperative. Frank Carroll, who has been associated with these managers, has assisted me materially. Marvin Phillips, formerly with the United States Army and stationed on the island, accompanied me on many trips during 1944 and 1945.

As usual, the facilities of Cornell University, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the United States National Museum and the American Museum of Natural History have been available to me for identification. W. J. Gertsch of the American Museum identified the spiders. T. E. Bowman (United States National Museum) has checked a number of crustaceans as has Douglas Farrell of the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory. R. B. Channell (Vanderbilt University), Roland M. Harper (Alabama University) recently deceased, and E. T. Wherry (University of Pennsylvania) verified the names of many plants. Dr. Harper reports that *Pinus clausa* (Engelm.) Vasey, the spruce-pine of Florida, although present in Alabama, is otherwise restricted to Florida. A single specimen is growing on Horn Island according to Dr. Channell and is listed in my original paper (1962). Dr. Harper stated in 1928 that *Pinus clausa* is confined to the stationary dunes of pure white sand on the coast of Baldwin County, Alabama. There is no doubt that many of the plants originally established on Horn Island have disappeared and also that many others are constantly getting a foothold there. For instance, the cypress has gone and the chinaberry tree has arrived.

Again credit is extended to the specialists who kindly gave their time to verify or name the species contained in the lists given in
Chapter IV. My 1962 paper thanked many too briefly but I will not repeat the entire list. Many additional specialists have been interviewed and their courtesy is appreciated. Included are the following scientists: W. A. Connell, D. R. Davis, R. C. Froeschner, J. L. Herring, R. W. Hodges, J. M. Kingsolver, T. J. Spilman and Richard E. White of the United States National Museum; M. D. Leonard, retired, formerly with the Shell Oil Company; Miss E. Van Tassel (formerly at Catholic University, Washington, D. C.); Robert C. Graves (Bowling Green State University, Ohio) and L. L. Pechuman (Insect Curator, Cornell University).

Henry Yost, deceased, and J. Cowger of the Pest Control Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture, at Gulfport, Mississippi, gave me some supplies and valuable suggestions. My retired friend, Henry Dietrich, former Curator of Entomology at Cornell University, identified many beetles, especially carabids. James E. Bahlke checked my determinations of a number of fresh water fishes. Leona W. Richmond typed most of my preliminary notes and took some very excellent photographs in connection with this study.

James S. Franks of the University of Mississippi and the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory has collected the fishes of the lagoons and ponds of Horn Island through the courtesy of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the U. S. Department of the Interior. He was aided financially by a modest N. S. F. grant obtained by the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory. A number of species, recently collected by him, have been added to my original list.

Dr. A. E. Schuyler helped particularly in the accurate determination of the sedges. H. W. Wilkens of Reading, Pennsylvania, called my attention to several plants not previously listed. Wilkens, visiting the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory in the spring and fall of 1965, did some collecting on the mainland but did not go to Horn Island. He reports that Richard L. Diener, formerly of Keesler Air Force Base, collected fifteen specimens on the island. Some of his specimens were not previously listed. E. P. Bicknell (1899) and E. E. Sherff (1933) each described a new species of plant from Horn Island. The species were collected by S. M. Tracy. As yet, I have not located *Coreopsis corninsularis* Sherff.
II. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISLAND

Horn Island is briefly described by Richmond (1962). As is well known, its conformity is constantly changing. This is particularly noticeable along the shoreline and from the changes in the shape and size of the lagoons and ponds. Evidently the southeastern portion is losing its foundation to the Gulf, whereas the northwestern area is gradually building up. This is in keeping with Richard R. Priddy's (1965) premise that the changes are due to the Mississippi River's power to move the barrier islands by "long shore" currents. These currents discharge southeastward and are diverted northward towards the islands and then westward. The result, he states, is that the islands are moving westward and to some extent southward.

The strong root system of the slash pine holds the central region (East and West) more or less in a stable equilibrium. Wax myrtle, yaupon, groundsel, rosemary, bitter beachgrass (Fig. 1) and sea oats (Fig. 2) doubtless have helped materially.

The dunes on the south side took a terrific beating in the fall of 1965. An attempt had been made by the Fish and Wildlife Service management to anchor those areas by bulldozing the sand into seemingly protective dunes. It was hoped that such a method, together with the use of winter fences (Fig. 5) would tend to alleviate the onslaught of the wind and Gulf waters. No real success was attained and the southern shore area was definitely flattened (Fig. 6). Most of the higher natural dunes held fast. LaGorce (1915) writes most interestingly about the ravages created by the Atlantic Ocean on our eastern coast.

During the passage of hurricane Betsy, heavy rains fell on lower Mississippi from the ninth to twelfth of September 1965. This rain, coupled with winds varying from 70 to 90 miles per hour, caused much shifting of the sands and the recently constructed dunes were leveled off. Raccoons, deer and other animals from all the islands were drowned and a number were washed up on the shore of the mainland. Much miscellaneous debris was dumped on the island. Tropical sea-bean seeds and a ten-foot palm tree bole were found near the area of the former army barracks.

The late W. I. Anderson, who was a well-known naturalist, artist and one of the owners of the Shearwater Pottery of Ocean Springs, attained one of his lifelong ambitions when he weathered this hurricane. He was wont to frequent the island for weeks at a time, as he communed in solitude with nature. Many ideas, emanating from his observations, were used in his pottery designs. At the time that Betsy was on a rampage, he was camping on his favorite so-called abode. When the water rose to his armpits, he tied the painter of his small boat about his waist and moved away from the rising waters to a higher level on one of the larger dunes. Darkness fell and he spent the night and following day safely in the lee of the higher dunes until the storm abated. He saw his favorite pig washed away and drowned.

On 10 July 1966, an exhibition of some of Anderson's paintings of Horn Island scenes, plants and animals was staged at a motel in Pascagoula, Mississippi.
The tropical storm Debbie left a record of 16.85 inches of rainfall in downtown Mobile on September 29th and 30th of 1965. I have no information of its effect on Horn Island.

III. HISTORICAL DATA

Although Claiborne (1880) did not write about Horn Island, he did write quite extensively concerning Dauphin Island and Ship Island, which lie very close to Horn. Unfortunately his Volume II was destroyed by fire.

Guyton (1952) in a school textbook entitled “Our Mississippi” tells about Pierre LeMoyne d’Iberville’s journey from France via Santo Domingo to Ship Island. On February 10, 1699, the expedition arrived. There, they were met by friendly Biloxi Indians. The Biloxis informed d’Iberville relative to a “near-by” mainland and especially about a large river to the west. Leaving his fleet anchored, he and his younger brother, Bienville, toured the coast and located the Mississippi River. Later they returned to Ship Island and at Old Biloxi (Ocean Springs) built Fort Maurepas on April 8, 1699. My previous paper (1962) states that Indians stayed “close to the mainland.” Such is evidently incorrect in view of the presence of the Biloxis on Ship. Since the Gulf islands were separated only by relatively narrow expanses of water, it seems very likely that the Indians did roam on Horn. However, no evidence has been revealed concerning such peregrinations. As Thompson (1964) stated, “Horn Island is a blurred page in history.” In 1965 Thompson again wrote about Horn Island and used some illustrations. The lighthouse, which was washed away in 1906, was pictured. Another unmanned lighthouse was erected on the north side of Petit Bois. The Pascagoula and Moss Point Chronicle (1965) published an interesting article about these lighthouses.

Since 1945, all military buildings noted in my first paper have been removed or destroyed by the weather elements. Only the powerhouse chimney in the operations area remains standing. In 1963 the Fish and Wildlife Service erected a 20 x 40 feet crew cabin on Horn Island near the area where the former headquarters of the military establishment was located during World War II. This cabin was erected six feet above a concrete flooring which supports the beams of the building. In 1965, a garage with a storeroom was built to house the vehicles and to supply extra storage space.

Transportation to and from the Island was made available by the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory or the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Laboratory trawler, HERMES, and the 30-foot SKIMMER of the Wildlife Service were used. Travel on the island was made on foot or by a Refuge jeep.

IV. ANIMAL AND PLANT LISTS

“There is not a property in nature but a mind is born to seek and find it, for it is not the plants or the animals, innumerable as they are, nor the whole magazine of material nature that give the sum power, but the infinite applicability
of these things in the hands of thinking man, every new appli-
cation being equivalent to a new material.”

—R. W. Emerson (1879) 1891

As in my 1962 paper, the species listed include only those animals
and plants which were actually collected or sighted on Horn Island
or in the waters around it out to a few fathoms of depth. The listings
herein include only the records acquired from 1962 to 1966 inclusive.

A black-light trap was used occasionally instead of a New Jersey
light trap for taking insects. However, its use did not prove entirely
satisfactory. Hand-nets, pans, picking up and cupping proved more
successful. In 1963, Kent Meyer ran the trap for several days during
early April and two lots of collections were forwarded to me. An
immediate kill was not obtained and most of the more delicate insects
were ruined beyond identification. Cyanide was used as the killing
agent. One other collection was made by Jerry Blackard on 14 April
1965. Ethyl acetate was used as the killing agent and the results
proved more successful. Due to various climatic and labor difficulties,
no further runs were made until June 1966. Now the use of 70% isopro-
pyl alcohol and ethyl acetate keeps the collection in better
shape.

The observance of a Barn Owl and the Coypu (Nutria) on the
island in 1966 was called to my attention by David Peterson, J. S.
Franks and others. Tracks of the River Otter were reported by
Boyd Kynard and the otter is apparently quite common although I
do not list it. Just when these animals moved in is not known. W. I.
Anderson saw animals on drifting logs, boxes, etc. from time to time.
Bond (1966) briefly discusses the transportation of small animals,
invertebrates and birds by vegetative rafts on ocean waters. Hogs
raised on the island before 1940 are still present. Trapping has re-
duced them somewhat.

Ruby-throated hummingbirds migrated through the Island in the
Spring of 1964. They were very numerous and for a number of days
fed quite commonly on purple thistle. In 1965, I arrived at the island
very early in hopes of seeing their activity but no such migration
occurred. None were reported in 1966. The nests of the Brown Pel-
icans on the North Islands were seriously depleted by adverse weather
conditions in 1960 but lately the species appears to be on the increase.
Several flocks were observed in 1966 and a colony of more than one
hundred were seen using a group of spoil bank islands in the Sound
just south of Pascagoula. However, their present nesting place is
unknown.

A number of recently collected plants have been given to the
Academy of Sciences in Philadelphia, as well as to the Bailey Hor-
torium of Ithaca, New York.

Aside from standard books and texts, publications by the follow-
ing authors and institutions have been helpful in the studies of the
animals and plants encountered in the Southern Mississippi area—
Jenkins (1933), Behre (1950), Radford, Ahles and Bell (1964), Ralph
Smith et al. (1964), Taylor (1960) and Williams (1964). Attention
should be called to Richard Lane’s (1957) excellent presentation of
the history and activities of the Gulf Coast Research Laboratory.
No concentrated effort has been made to consider the protozoans, algae, mosses or ferns but some algae and ferns are listed. Humm and Caylor (1957) wrote extensively on the “Summer Marine Flora of Mississippi Sound” but nothing was specifically collected near Horn Island. F. Drouet of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia identified several species of algae.

R. B. Channell’s manuscript on “Vegetation of the West End of Horn Island” was most interesting and helpful to me and to members of the teaching staff at the Laboratory. He has also collected many species of algae on trips to Horn Island with his classes during recent years and has kindly given me their names. These species are listed.

Pictures in this paper will perhaps give the reader a broader vision of the plants and characteristic scenes encountered on Horn Island (Figs. 1-12).

An examination of Table No. 1 shows 1,568 species of plants and animals collected and identified from 1944 through 1966, 468 species since 1961. Naturally the insects predominate in numbers (712 species). The fishes follow with 156 species. Two hundred four species of plants are recorded.

### TABLE 1

**Number of Identified Members of the Fauna and Flora**

Horn Island Records (1944-1966)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ANIMAL PHYLA AND MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS</th>
<th>FAMILIES</th>
<th>GENERA</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Invertebrates (through Annelida)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mollusca</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>110</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arthropoda (Classes)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merostomata</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>712</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myriapoda</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecta</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arachnida</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinodermata</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prosopygia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enteropneusta</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urochorda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cephalochorda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craniala (Classes)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1364</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
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<td>Amphibia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>131</td>
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<td>Reptilia</td>
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<td>Aves</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>156</td>
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<td>Mammalia</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>204</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plants</td>
<td>Total Collections</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>1124</td>
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</table>
FAUNA

Phylum COELENTERATA
Class Hydromedusae
Hydractinidae
*Hydractinia echinata* Fleming Spiny Polymorphic Hydroid

Class Scyphomedusae
Pelagidae
*Chrysaora quinquecirrha* Desor Jellyfish

Physalia pelagica Bosc Portuguese Man-of-War

Phylum PLATYHELMINTHES — Flatworms
Class Turbellaria — Planarians
Bdellouridae
*Bdelloura candida* (Girard) Planaria

Phylum ANNELIDA — Segmented Worms
Class Chaetopoda
Chaetopteridae
*Chaetopterus* sp.

Megascoleididae
*Pontedrilus bermudensis* Beddard

Class Hirudinea — Leeches
Piscicolidae
*Myzobdella lugubris* Leidy Leech

Phylum MOLLUSCA — Mollusks
Class Pelecypoda — Clams
Teredinidae — Ship Worms
*Teredo* sp. Ship Worm

Order Nudibranchia
Corambidae
*Corambella baratariae* Harry Barataria Nudibranch
Dorididae
*Doris verrucosa* Linnaeus Verucose Slug

Class Gastropoda — Snails (Univalves)
Fissurellidae
*Diadora cayenensis* Lamarck Cayenne Keyhole Limpet
Vitrinellidae
*Cyclostremella humilis* Bush Humble Cyclostremella
Melongenidae — Large Whelks

*Busycon contrarium*

Strombidae

*Strombus alatus* Gmelin Florida Fighting Conch

Class Cephalopoda — Cuttlefishes

Loliginidae

*Doryteuthis plei* (de Blainville) Squid

*Loligo pealei* LeSueur Peale's Squid

*Lolliguncula brevis* de Blainville Short Squid

Phylum ARTHROPODA — Segmented Animals

Class Crustacea — Crustaceans

Subclass Copepoda

*Clausidiidae*

*Clausidium* sp.

*Lernaeidae*

*Lernaenicus radiatus* (LeSueur)

*Pontellidae*

*Anomalocera ornata* Sutcliffe

Subclass Cirripedia

*Lepadidae*

*Lepas anatifera* Linnaeus Goose Barnacle

*Lepas pectinata* Spengler Pectinate Goose Barnacle

Subclass Malacostraca

Order Amphipoda

*Ampeliscidae*

*Ampelisca holmesi* Pearse

*Ampithoidae*

*Ampithoe longimanus* Smith

*Cymadusa filosa* Savigny

*Atylidae*

*Atylus minikai* (A. C. Walker)

*Atylus* sp.

*Bateidae*

*Batea* sp.

*Caprellidae*

*Caprella carolinensis* Mayer Carolina Caprella

*Hemiaegena minuta* Mayer

*Corophiidae*

*Corophium acherusicum* Costa

*Erithonius brasiliensis* (Dana)
Figure 5. Winter fences before hurricane (Gulf side)

Figure 6. Winter fences after hurricane (Gulf side)
Gammaridae
Carinogammarus mucronatus (Say)
Haustoriidae
3Haustorius mexicanus Bousfield
Oedicerotidae
3Monoculodes edwardsi Holmes
Photidae
3Microprotopus raneyi Wigley
Talitridae — Sand fleas
3Orchestia grillus (Bosc)
3Orchestia platensis Kryssy
3Talorchestia sp. No. 1
3Talorchestia sp. No. 2

Order Isopoda
Cymothoidae
Livoneca ovalis (Say)
Idotheriidae
Erichsonella attenuata (Harger)
Sphaeromidae
Ancinus depressus (Say)
Order Stomatopoda
Squillidae
Lysiosquilla excavatrix Brooks
Mantis Shrimp
Lysiosquilla scabricauda (Lamarck)
Mantis Shrimp
Order Decapoda
Suborder Macrura
Alpheidae — Snapping Shrimp
3Crangon (Alpheus) heterochelis (Say)
Hippolytidae
Hippolyte zostericola (Smith)
Eel-Grass Shrimp
Tozeuma carolinense Kingsley
Carolina Eel-Grass Shrimp
Palaemonidae
Palaemonetes vulgaris Say
Common Grass Shrimp
Penaeidae
3Trachypeneus constrictus (Stimpson)
Ogyrididae
Ogyrides alphaerostis (Kingsley)
Ogyrides
Processidae
Processa sp.
Suborder Brachyura
Calappidae
Calappa sulcata Rathbun
Box Crab

229
**Grapsidae**

*Sesarma cinereum* (Bosc) Wharf Crab

*Majidae* (Maiidae)

*Metoponophis calcarata* (Say) “Calcareous” Spider Crab

**Portunidae**

*Ovalipes guadulpensis* (de Saussure) Lady Crab

1*Portunus gibbesii* (Stimpson) Swimming Crab

**Xanthidae**

*Panopeus herbstii* (H. Milne Edwards) Herbst’s Mud Crab

2*Panopeus sp.* Mud Crab

Suborder Anomura

**Albuneidae**

*Albunea gibbesii* (Stimpson) Sand Crab

*Lepidopa benedicti* Schmitt Sand Crab

**Callianassidae**

*Callianassa islagranda* Schmitt Grand Isle Calianassa

**Paguridae**

*Clibanarius vittatus* (Bosc) Striped Hermit Crab

*Paguristes hummi* Wass Hermit Crab

*Pagurus impressus* (Benedict) Impressed Hermit Crab

*Petrochirus bahamensis* (Herbst) Red Hermit Crab

**Porcellanidae**

*Polyonyx gibbesi* (Haig) Gibb’s Polyonyx


**CLASS INSECTA (HEXAPoda) — INSECTS**

**Odonata — Dragonflies, Damselflies**

*Lestes* sp.

**Lestidae**

*Libellulidae*

*Tarnetrum corruptum* Hagen

**Orthoptera — Grasshoppers, Crickets, Roaches, et al.**

**Gryllidae**

*Nemobius fasciatus* (DeG.)

*Hemiptera — True Bugs*

**Coreidae**

*Alydus pilosulus* (Herrick-Schaeffer)

**Hydrometridae**

*Hydrometra martini* Kirkaldy

230
Lygaeidae
Pachybrachius servillei (Guerin)

Miridae
Psallus seriatus (Reuter)

Nepidae
Ranatra australis Hungerford

Notonectidae
Notonecta indica Linnaeus

Pentatomidae
Banasa dimidiata (Say)

Reduviidae
Rasahus hamatus (Fab.)

Homoptera — Aphids, Leafhoppers, et al.
Acanaloniidae
Acanalonia latifrons (Walker)
Aphidiidae
Aphis gossypii Glover
Procophilus sp.

Cercopidae
Prosapia bicincta (Say)

Cicadellidae
Draeculacephala bradleyi Van Duzee
Draeculacephala portola Ball
Draeculacephala producta (Walker)
Tylozygus fasciatus (Walker)

Flatidae
Ormenoides venusta (Melichar)
Membracidae
Cyrtolobus tuberosa (Fairmaire)
Spissistilus festinus (Say)

Neuroptera — Lacewing-flies, antlions, et al.
Ascalaphidae
Ululodes hageni Weele
Chrysopidae
Chrysopa oculata Say

Myrmeleontidae
Paranthaclisis hageni (Bks)

Lepidoptera — Butterflies, moths, skippers
Suborder Heterocera, Superfamily Noctuoidea
Arctiidae — Tiger Moths

Apantesis nais Drury
Diacrisia virginica (Fab.)
Hyphantria cunea (Drury)

Eucleidae — Slug Caterpillars
Euclea sp.
Sibine stimulea Clem.

Olethreutidae
Bactra verutana verutana Zeller

Phalaenidae (Noctuidae) — Noctuids
Acronicta tritona (Hbn.)
Euagrotis sp.
Euthisanotia unio Hbn.
Feltia subterranea (Fab.)
Leucania sp.
Orthodes crenulata Bth.
Tarachidia candefacta (Hbn)

Geometridae — Geometrids
Semiothisa sp.

Megalopygidae
Lagoa crispa Packard

Pyralididae
Diatraea sp.
Nomaphila noctuella (D. & G.)

Gelechiidae
Aroga coloradella (Bsk.)
Dichomeris ligulella (Hbn.)
Filatima sp.

Blastobasidae
Holcocera sp.

Yponomeutidae
Atteva punctella (Cramer)

Diptera — Flies, Mosquitoes
Bibionidae
Philia orbata (Osten Sacken)

Bombyliidae
Anthrax tigrina (DeGeer)

Ceratopogonidae
Atrichopogon sp. (complex)

Chironomidae
Chironomus sp.

Dolichopodidae
Condylostylus chrysopra (Walker)
Ephydridae
Dimecoenia spinosa (Loew.)
Setacea sp.

Sciomyzidae
Pherbellia nana (Fallen)

Stratiomyidae
Hermetia illucens (Linnaeus)

Tachinidae
Archytas apicifer (Walker)
Sitophaga sp.

Therevidae
Furcifera sp.

Coleoptera — Beetles

Alleculidae
Hymenorus densus LeConte
Hymenorus distinctus Fall

Anobiidae
Ernobius granulatus LeConte
Petalium seriatum Fall
Tricorynus sp. nr. gravis LeConte

Anthicidae
Tomoderus sp.
Vacusus laetus Laf.

Bostrichidae
Amphicerus cornutus Pallus
Lichenophanes armiger (LeConte)
Stephanopachys rugosus (Olivier)

Buprestidae
Taphrocerus sp.
Taphrocerus schaefferi Nic. and Weiss

Byrrhidae
Limnichites sp.

Carabidae
Agonoderus lineola (Fab.)
Agonoderus partiarius Say
Agonoderus pauperculus Dej.
Agonum cincticollis Say
Bembidion contractum Say
Bradycellus rupestris Say
Chlaenius laticollis Say
Chlaenius niger Rand.
Dyschirius erythrocerus Lec.
Euphorticus pubescens Dej.
Loxandrus sp.
Selonophorus sp.
Tachys sp.
Tetragonoderus fasciatus Hald.

Cerambycidae
Arhopalus rusticus nubilus (LeConte)
Leptostylus sp. (probably knulli Fisher)

Chrysomelidae
Altica amoena Horn
Altica chalybea Illiger
Altica rufa Illiger
Chrysomela scripta Fab.
Graphops curtipennis Meish.
Lema trilineata Olivier
Rhadopterus sp.
Strabala rufa (Illiger)

Cicindelidae
Cicindela hamata lacerata Chd.
Cicindela hamata monti Vaurie

Coccinellidae
Ceratomegilla maculata DeGeer (Coleomegilla maculata fuscilabris Muls. = an aberration)
Chilocorus cacti Linnaeus
Chilocorus tripustulatus DeGeer
Hyperaspis signata Olivier

Colydiidae
Bothrideres geminatus (Say)

Cucujidae
Ahasverus rectus (DeGeer)

Curculionidae
Anthonomus sp.
Baris sp.
Hyperodes sp.
Listronotus blandus Henderson
Perigaster obscura LeConte
Sphenophorus nacydaleides (Fab.)

Dytiscidae
Bidessus sp.
Copelatus glyphicus (Say)
Desmopachria grana (LeConte)
Elateridae
Blauta cribraria (Germar)
Conoderus amplicollis (Gyll.)
Conoderus falli Lane
Glyphonyx sp.
Hemicrepidius decolorata Say
Ischiodontus soleatus (Say)
Ischiodontus schwarzi Becker
Ischiodontus simplex (LeConte)
Lanelater salei LeConte
Melanotus fissilis (Say)
Neotrichophorus carolinensis Schaeffer

Helodidae
Cyphon variabilis Thunb.
Scirtes tibialis Guerin

Heteroceridae
Heterocerus pallidus Say
Heterocerus pusillus Say

Hydrophilidae
Enochrus consors LeConte
Enochrus consortus Green

Lycidae
Celetes basalis LeConte

Monommidae
Hyporhagus punctulatus punctulatus Thomson

Melyridae
Collops floridanus Schaeffer
Collops sp.

Noteridae
Sulphisellus puncticallis Cresson

Omphronidae
Omphron sp.

Ostomidae
Temnochila virescens (Fab.)

Scarabaeidae
Ataenius cognatus LeConte
Ataenius gracilis Melsh.
Ataenius simulator Harold
Aphodius granarius Linnaeus
Diploptaxis bidentata LeConte
Euparia?
Parastasia brevipes (LeConte)
Phyllophaga dispar (Burm.)
Strategus julianus Burm.

Scolytidae
Xyleborus xylographus Say

Silphidae
Silpha surinamensis Fab.

Staphylinidae
Carpelinus sp.
Hesperobium sp.
Lathrobium simplex LeConte
Lobrathium sp.
Philonthus cunctans Horn

Tenebrionidae
Gondwanocrypticus obsoletus (Say)
Cybotus estriatus (LeConte)
Epitragodes tomentosus (LeConte)

Hymenoptera — Bees, Wasps, Ants, et al.
Braconidae — Braconids
Lysiphlebus testaceipes (Cresson)
Microplitis varicolor Viereck
Rogas laphygmae Viereck
Scoliidae — Scoliid Wasps
Campsermeris plumipes fossulana (Fab)

CLASS ARACHNIDA*
Araneida — Spiders
Dictynidae — Dictynids
Dictyna sublata Hentz
Drassidae — Drassids
Gnaphosa sericata Koch
Linyphiidae — Sheet-web Weavers
Ceraticelus similis Banks
Erigone autumnalis Emerton
Araneidae — Typical Orb-weavers
Araniella displicata (Hentz)
Argiopidae — Orb-weavers
Tetragnatha caudata Emerton
Tetragnatha pallescens (Cambridge)
Tetragnatha sp.

*—Collected by Richmond and deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, N. Y.
**Thomisidae** — Crab-spiders

*Misumenops celer* Hentz

*Tibellus duttonii* Hentz

**Clubionidae** — Clubionids

*Meriola decepta* Banks

**Lycosidae** — Wolf-spiders

*Arctosa sublata* Montgomery

*Lycosa antelucana* Montgomery

*Pardosa pauxilla* Montgomery

*Pardosa saxatilis* Hentz

**Attidae** — Jumping-spiders

*Pellenes coronatus* Hentz

**Phylum** ECHINODERMATA

**Class** Holothuroidea

*Cucumariidae*

*Thyone mexicana*

**Class** Asteroidea

*Arbaciidae*

*Arbacia punctulata* (Lamarck) Purple Sea Urchin

**Phylum** PROSOPYGIA

**Class** Ectoprocta

*Vesiculariidae*

*Amathia convoluta* Lamouroux

**Phylum** CHORDATA

**Subphylum** Cephalochordata (Acrania)

*Branchiostomidae*

*Branchiostoma floridae* Hubbs Florida Lancelet, Amphioxus

**Subphylum** Craniata (Vertebrata)

**Class** Pisces

**Subclass** Chondrichthyans — Cartilaginous Fishes

**Order** Squaliformes

*Carcharhinidae* — Requiem Sharks

1/11 *Carcharinus leucas* (Müller and Henle) Bull Shark

1/11 *Carcharinus limbatus* (Müller and Henle) Blacktip Shark

16 *Negaprion brevirostris* (Poey) Lemon Shark

1/11 *Scoliodon terraenovae* (Richardson) Atlantic Sharpnose Shark

*Sphyrnidae*

15/16 *Sphyra tiburo* (Linnaeus) Bonnethead

237
Order Rajiformes (Batoidei)

Pristidae — Sawfishes

12/14 Pristis pectinatus Latham
Common Sawfish

Torpedinidae — Electric Rays

14/15/17 Narcine brasiliensis (Olfers)
Lesser Electric Ray

Rajidae — Skates

6/18 Raja eglanteria Bosc
Freckled Skate

17 Raja lentiginosa Bigelow and Schroeder
Freckled Skate

Dasyatidae

17 Dasyatis americana Hildebrand and Schroeder
Southern Stingray

17 Gymnura micrura (Bloch and Schneider)
Smooth Butterfly Ray

Subclass Osteichthyes — Bony Fishes

Order Seminotiformes

Lepisosteidae

16 Lepisosteus oculatus (Winchell)
Spotted Gar

Order Clupeiformes

Elopidae — Ladyfishes

16 Elops saurus Linnaeus
Ladyfish

Megalopidae — Tarpons

16 Megalops atlantica Valenciennes
Atlantic Tarpon

Clupeidae — Herrings

1/16 Dorosoma petenense (Günther)
Threadfin Shad

Engraulidae

16 Anchoa mitchilli (Valenciennes)
Bay Anchovy

Order Cyprinodontiformes

Cyprinodontidae — Killifishes — Top Minnows

15/17 Adinia xenica (Jordan and Gilbert)
Diamond Killifish

15/17 Fundulus confluentus Goode and Bean
Marsh Killifish

16 Fundulus pulvurus (Evermann)
Bayou Killifish

Order Gadiformes

Gadidae — Codfishes

18 Urophycis floridanus (Bean and Dresel)
Southern Hake

Order Gasterosteiformes

Fistulariidae — Cornetfishes

4 Fistularia tabacaria Linnaeus
Cornetfish

Syngnathidae — Pipefishes, Seahorses

6 Syngnathus scovelli (Evermann and Kendall)
Scovell’s Pipefish

238
Order Perciformes

Serranidae — Sea Basses

17 Centropyge ocyurus (Jordan and Evermann) Bank Sea Bass
4 Centropyge philadelphicus (Linnaeus) Rock Sea Bass
3 Diploprion arcuaria Ginsburg Sandfish
2 Mycteroperca bonaci (Poez) Black Grouper
5 Mycteroperca phenax (Jordan and Swain) Scamp
6 Serranurus pumilio Ginsburg Pigmy Sea Bass

Lutjanidae — Snappers

17 Lutjanus campechanus Red Snapper
17 Lutjanus synagris (Linnaeus) Lane Snapper

Priacanthidae

17 Pristigenys alta (Gill) Short Bigeye

Pomatomidae — Bluefishes

14 Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus) Bluefish

Carangidae — Jacks

14 Alectis crinitis (Mitchill) Threadfish
4 Caranx hippos (Linnaeus) Common Jack
18 Caranx crysos (Mitchill) Blue Runner
4 Chloroscombrus chrysurus (Linnaeus) Bumper

Pomadasyidae — Grunts

11/16 Orthopristis chrysopterus (Linnaeus) Pigfish

Sciaenidae — Drums

13 Menticirrhus americanus (Linnaeus) Southern Kingfish
18 Stellifer lanceolatus (Holbrook) Star Drum
17 Cynoscion arenarius Ginsburg Sand Sea Trout
17 Cynoscion nothus (Holbrook) Silver Sea Trout

Ephippidae — Spadefishes

18 Chaetodipterus faber (Broussonet) Spadefish

Pomacentridae — Damselfishes

13 Abudefduf saxatilis (Linnaeus) Sergeant Major

Labridae — Wrasse

13 Halichoeres radiatus (Linnaeus) Puddingwife
13 Halichoeres caudalis (Poez) Painted Wrasse
13/16 Hemipteronotus novacula (Linnaeus) Razorfish

Scombridae — Tunas, Mackerels

4 Scomberomorus maculatus (Mitchill) Spanish Mackerel

Xiphiidae — Swordfishes

14 Xiphius gladius Linnaeus Swordfish

Eleotridae — Sleepers

15/16 Eleotris pisonis (Gmelin) Spinycheck Sleeper
**Gobiidae — Gobies**

4/17 *Gobioides broussonneti* Lacépède — Violet Goby
16 *Gobionellus boleosoma* (Jordan and Gilbert) — Darter Goby
1 *Gobiosoma longipala* Ginsburg — Naked Goby
1/17 *Gobiosoma sp.* — Goby
16 *Gobiosoma bosci* (Lacépède) — Naked Goby
1/17 *Gobiosoma robustum* Ginsburg — Naked Goby
15 *Euvorthodus lyricus* (Girard) — Lyre Goby

**Scorpaenidae — Rockfishes, Scorpionfishes**

17 *Scorpaena dispar* Longley and Hildebrand — Hunchback Scorpionfish
11 *Scorpaena grandicornis* Cuvier — Lionfish
1/17 *Scorpaena plumieri* Bloch — Scorpion Fish

**Triglidae**

17 *Prionotus martis* Ginsburg — Barred Searobin
17 *Prionotus rubio* Jordan — Blackfin Searobin
16/17 *Prionotus scitulus* Jordan and Gilbert — Slender Searobin
17 *Prionotus tribulus* Cuvier — Bighead Searobin
17 *Prionotus sp.* — Searobin

**Blenniidae — Combtooth Blennies**

4 *Hypsoblennius hentzi* (LeSueur) — Feather Blenny
4 *Hypsoblennius ionthas* (Jordan and Gilbert) — Freckled Blenny

**Ophidiidae — Cusk-eels**

1 *Lepophidium graellsi* (Poey) — Blackedge Cusk-eel
1 *Ophidion sp.* — Cusk-eel
1 *Ophidion welshi* (Nichols and Breder) — Crested Cusk-eel
15/16 *Otophidium* sp.

**Sphyraenidae — Barracudas**

7/16 *Sphyraena barracuda* (Walbaum) — Great Barracuda
16/16 *Sphyraena guachancho* Cuvier — Guachanche

Order Pleuronectiformes

**Bothidae — Lefteye Flounders**

17 *Ancylopsetta quadrocellata* Gill — Ocellated Flounder
14 *Citharichthys macrops* Dresel — Spotted Whiff
10/17 *Etropus crossoptus* Jordan and Gilbert — Fringed Flounder
4 *Syacium gunteri* Ginsburg — Gunter's Flounder

**Soleidae**

17 *Achirus lineatus* (Linnaeus) — Lined Sole
18/17 *Trinectes maculatus* Bloch and Schneider — Broad Sole, Hogchoker

Order Echeneiformes

**Echeneidae — Remoras**

17 *Echeneis naucrates* Linnaeus — Sharksucker
Figure 7. Typical scene of higher elevations in the interior of Horn Island (Slash Pine, Rosemary, Baccharis and Saw Palmetto)

Figure 8. Tracks of Procyon lotor in sand
Order Gobiesociformes

Gobiesocidae — Clingfishes

15/16 Gobiesox strumosus Cope
Skilletfish

Order Tetraodontiformes

Balistidae — Filefishes, Triggerfishes

4/17 Alutera schoepfi (Walbaum)
Orange Filefish

17 Balistes capriscus Gmelin
Gray Triggerfish

5/17 Monacanthus ciliatus (Mitchill)
Fringed Filefish

1/17 Monacanthus hispidus (Linnaeus)
Common Filefish

Tetraodontidae — Puffers

17 Sphaeroides niphelus (Goode and Bean)
Southern Puffer

Ostraciidae — Trunkfishes

2/11 Lactophrys quadricornis (Linnaeus)
Cowfish

Order Batrachoidiformes

Batrachoididae — Toadfishes

2 Opsanus beta (Goode and Bean)
Toadfish, Oyster Dog

15/16 Porichthys porosissimus (Cuvier)
Atlantic Midshipman

Order Lophiiformes

Antennariidae — Frogfishes

13/16 Antennarius radiatus Garman
Singlespot Frogfish

4 Histrio histrio (Linnaeus)
Sargassum Fish

Ogcocephalidae — Batfishes

17 Ogcocephalus vespertilio (Linnaeus)
Longnose Batfish

6 Ogcocephalus sp.
Batfish


Class Amphibia — The Frogs, Toads, Salamanders

Hylidae

Hyla crucifer crucifer Wied.
Hyla femoralis Latreille
Hyla gratiosa LeConte
Pseudacris nigrita nigrita LeConte
Pseudacris ornata (Holbrook)
Sceloporus undulatus undulatus Latrielle

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Class Reptilia — The Reptiles

Testudinata — Turtles

Chelydridae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Chelydra serpentina serpentina</em> (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Common Snapping Turtle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class Aves — Birds

Colymbidae — Grebes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Colymbus auritus</em> Linnaeus</td>
<td>Horned Grebe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ardeidae — Herons and Bitterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ardea occidentalis occidentalis</em> Audubon</td>
<td>Great White Heron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Botaurus lentiginosus</em> (Bentetti)</td>
<td>American Bitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ardea ibis ibis</em> (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Cattle Egret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dicrananassa rufescens rufescens</em> (Gmelin)</td>
<td>Reddish Egret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Florida caerulea caerulea</em> (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Little Blue Heron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Izobrychus exilis exilis</em> (Gmelin)</td>
<td>Eastern Least Bitter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Anatidae — Swans, Geese and Ducks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Anas strepera</em> Linnaeus</td>
<td>Gadwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Charadrius albeola</em> Linnaeus</td>
<td>Bufflehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Charadrius clangula americana</em> (Bonaparte)</td>
<td>American Goldeneye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lophodytes cucullatus</em> (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Hooded Merganser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Melanitta perspicillata</em> (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Surf Scoter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mergus merganser merganser</em> Cassin</td>
<td>American Merganser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Perissosetetta collaris</em> (Donovan)</td>
<td>Ring-necked Duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spatula clypeata</em> (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Shoveler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rallidae — Gallinules and Rails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis</em> (Gmelin)</td>
<td>Black Rail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Porzana carolina</em> (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Sora Rail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Charadriidae — Plovers, Turnstones and Surfbirds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Charadrius alexandrinus tenuirostris</em> (Lawrence)</td>
<td>Cuban Snowy Plover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scolopacidae — Woodcocks, Snipes and Sandpipers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Erolia maritima</em> (Brünnich)</td>
<td>Purple Sandpiper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Limnodromus griseus griseus</em> (Gmelin)</td>
<td>Eastern Dowitcher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Laridae — Gulls and Terns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla</em> (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Atlantic Kittiwake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thalasseus sandvicensis acutus</em> (Cabot)</td>
<td>Cabot Tern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Columbidae — Pigeons and Doves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Columba livia</em> livia Gmelin</td>
<td>Rock or Domestic Pigeon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Zenaida asiatica</em> asiatica* (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>White-winged Dove</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tytonidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Tyto alba pratincola</em> (Bonaparte)</td>
<td>Barn Owl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Caprimulgidae — Goatsuckers**

1/3/5 *Caprimulgus carolinensis* Gmelin  
Chuck-will's Widow  
W

3 *Caprimulgus vociferus vociferus* Wilson  
Eastern Whippoorwill  
T

**Trochilidae — Hummingbirds**

3/5 *Archilochus colubris* (Linnaeus)  
Ruby-throated Hummingbird  
M,T

**Picidae — Woodpeckers**

3 *Dendrocopos pubescens pubescens* (Linnaeus)  
Southern Downy Woodpecker  
P

5 *Melanerpes erythrocephalus* (Linnaeus)  
Eastern Red-headed Woodpecker  
P,V,S

**Tyrannidae — Flycatcher**

3 *Empidonax minimus* (Baird and Baird)  
Least Flycatcher  
M

**Corvidae — Crows and Jays**

3 *Corvus ossifragus* Wilson  
Fish Crow  
P

3 *Cyanocitta cristata cristata* (Linnaeus)  
Southern Blue Jay  
P

**Paridae — Titmice**

3 *Penthestes carolinensis guilloti* Oberholser  
Louisiana Chickadee  
P

**Troglohytidae — Wrens**

3 *Telmatodytes palustris palustris* (Wilson)  
Long-billed Marsh Wren  
P

3 *Nannus troglodytes hiemalis* (Vieillot)  
Eastern Winter Wren  
W

**Mimidae — Mockingbirds and Thrashers**

3 *Toxostoma rufum rufum* (Linnaeus)  
Brown Thrasher  
M,W

**Vireonidae — Vireos**

3 *Vireo sylva gilva gilva* (Vieillot)  
Eastern Warbling Vireo  
M

**Parulidae — (Compsothlypidae) — Wood Warblers**

3 *Dendroica caerulescens* (Gmelin)  
Black-throated Blue Warbler  
M

3 *Seiurus motacilla* (Vieillot)  
Louisiana Waterthrush  
S

3 *Wilsonia citrina* (Boddart)  
Hooded Warbler  
M,S

**Icteridae — Meadowlarks, Blackbirds and Oriole**

1/3/5 *Icterus spurius* (Linnaeus)  
Orchard Oriole  
S,M

5 *Icterus galbula* (Linnaeus)  
Baltimore Oriole  
M

3 *Sturnella magna argutula* Bangs  
Southern Meadowlark  
W,T

**Thraupidae — Tanagers**

1/3/5 *Piranga olivacea* (Gmelin)  
Scarlet Tanager  
M

3/5 *Piranga rubra rubra* (Linnaeus)  
Summer Tanager  
M,T

**Fringillidae — Grosbeaks, Finches, Sparrows and Buntings**

245
3  Passerina ciris ciris (Linnaeus) Painted Bunting M,W
2 Zonotrichia albicollis (Gmelin) White-throated Sparrow M,W

Additions by the following observers to the 1962 list, published in Volume 1 (no.2) of the Gulf Research Reports.

M = Migrant, P = Permanent resident, S = Summer resident, T = Transient or winter visitant, V = Summer visitant, W = Winter resident.

Class Mammalia — The Mammals
Order Chiroptera — Bats
  Vespertilionidae — Vespertilionid — Bats
  Myotis lucifugus lucifugus (LeConte) Little Brown Myotis
Order Rodentia — Rodents
  Capromyidae — Nutrias and Coypus
  Myocastor coypus bruneriensis (E. Geoffrey St. — Hilaire) Coypus
Muridae
  Mus musculus (Linnaeus) House Mouse

FLORA

THALLOPHYTA
Phaeophyta — Brown Algae
  Dictyotaceae
  2Dictyota dichotoma (Hudson) Lamouroux Dictyota
  Ectocarpaceae
  Ectocarpus confervoides (Roth) LeJod. Ectocarpus
  2Ectocarpus siliculosus (Dillwa.) Lyngb. Ectocarpus
Sargassaceae
  2Sargassum fluitans Borgesen Sargassum
  2Sargassum natans (Linnaeus) Sargassum
Charophyta — Brittleworts
  Characeae
  2Chara sp. Chara
Chlorophyta — Green Algae
  Caulerpaceae
  2Caulerpa prolifera (Forskal) Lamouroux Caulerpa
Cladophoraceae
  2Chaetomorpha gracilis Kützing Chaetomorpha
2Cladophora blomquistii Aziz and Humm
2Cladophora gracilis (Griffiths) Kütz.
Ulvaceae
Enteromorpha prolifera (Müll.) J. Ag.  Enteromorpha
Rhodophyta — Red Algae
Ceramiaceae
2Spyridia filamentosa (Wulfen) Harvey  Spyridia
Champiaceae
2Champia parvula (C. Agardh) Harvey  Champia
Chantransiaceae
2Acrochaetium seriatum Borgesen  Acrochaetium
Gracilariaceae
2Gracilaria verrucosa (Hudson) Papenfuss  Gracilaria
Hypneaceae
2Hypnea musciformis (Wulfen) Lamouroux  Hypnea
Rhodomelaceae
2Chondria baileyana (Montague) Harvey  Chondria
2Chondria cnicophylla (Melvill) De Toni  Chondria
2Chondria littoralis Harvey  Chondria
2Laurencia poitei (Lamouroux) Howe  Laurencia

Cyanophyta — Bluegreen Algae
Myxophyceae
2Dichothrix penicillata Zanardini  Dichothrix
Pteridophyta
Osmundaceae
Osmunda regalis Linnaeus  Royal Fern
Spermatophyta
Gramineae
Andropogon maritimus Chapman  Seaside Broom Grass
2Aristida spiciformis Elliott  “Spike-like” Awn Grass
Cynodon dactylon (Kuntze)  Bermuda Grass
Distichlis spicata (Linnaeus) Greene  Spike-grass
*Echinochla (Panicum) crus-galli (L.) Beauvoir Barnyard-grass
Cyperaceae
Elocharis acicularis (L.) R. + S.  Chestnut-colored Sedge
Fimbristylus spadicea (L.) Vahl.  (Plants previously identified as F. Harperi and F. castanea

are probably *F. spadicea* according to A. E. Schuyler)

*Fuirena scirpoides* Michx.  Umbrella-grass

**Xyridaceae**

*Xyris flabelliformis* Chapman  Flabellate Yellow-eyed grass

**Haemodoraceae**

*Lacnanthes tinctoria* (Walt.) Ell.  Red Root

**Amaryllidaceae**

*Allium canadense* Linnaeus  Wild Garlic

**Iridaceae**

*Sisyrinchium atlanticum* Bicknell  Atlantic Blue-eyed Grass

*Sisyrinchium nanum* Bicknell  Blue-eyed Grass

**Orchidaceae**

*Spiranthes floridana* Wherry  Ladies Tresses

**Polygonaceae**

*Polygonella gracilis* (Nutt.) Meisner  Slender Jointweed

(Same as *Delopyrum gracilis* Nutt.)

*Polygonum opelousanum* Riddell  Opelousas Smartweed

**Amaranthaceae**

*Achyranthes philoxeroides* (Mart.) Standley  Chaff Flower

**Capparidaceae**

*Polanisia tenuifolia* Torrey & Gray  Caper

**Cruciferae**

*Cakile fusiformis* Greene  Cakile

*Lepidium virginicum* Linnaeus  Poor-man's Pepper

**Rosaceae**

*Rubus mississippianus* Bailey  Southern Dewberry

(Listed previously as *R. trivialis* (Michaux))

**Oxalidaceae**

*Xanthoxalis filipes* Small  Slender-stalked Oxalis

**Euphorbiaceae**

*Euphorbia cordifolia* (Ell.) Small  Spurge

*Euphorbia sp.*  Spurge

**Malvaceae**

*Kosteletzyka virginica* (L.) Presl.  Seashore-mallow

*Kosteletzyka althaeifolia* (Chap.) A. Gray  Seashore-mallow

**Cistaceae**

*Helianthemum arenicola* Chapman  Sanddune Frostweed

*Helianthemum canadense* (L.) Michaux  Frostweed

*Helianthemum georgianum* Chapman  Rock Rose

*Lechea tenuifolia* Michaux  Rock Rose

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Violaceae

Viola vittata Greene  White Violet

Melastomataceae

Rhexia alifanus Walt.  Meadow-beauty

Cornaceae

Svida stricta Lamarck (Small)  Lamarck's Dogwood

Umbelliferae

Ptilimnium capillaceum (Michaux) Ref.  Mock's Bishop's Weed

Ericaceae

Vaccinium Darrowi Camp  Darrow's Blueberry

Primulaceae

Centrunculus minimum Linnaeus  Small's Chaffweed

Convolvulaceae

Ipomoea sagittata Cav.  Sagittate Morning-glory

Scrophulariaceae

Linaria floridana Chapman  Florida Toadflax

Lentibulariaceae

Pinguicula lutea Walter  Yellow Butterwort

Utricularia subulata Linnaeus  Awl-shaped Bladderwort

Compositae

Circium horridulum Elliotti (Forma Elliotti (T. & G.) Fernald)  Purple Thistle

*Coreopsis corninsularis Sherff  Horn Island Tick-seed

Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf.  Pilewort, Fireweed

Helenium amarum (Rab.) H. Rock  Sneezeweed
ADDITIONAL REFERENCES
(Since 1962 paper)


Guyton, Pearl V. 1952. Our Mississippi. Steck Co. Austin, Texas. pp. 1-467, i-xi, fig. 5.


Priddy, Richard R. 1965. Islands in Mississippi Sound are being shoved all around. Clarion-Ledger, Jackson, Miss. 8 July 1965 (Sect. B): 5.


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Figure 9. From Gulf to North (Section 29)

Figure 10. Looking West — last of trees — near Section 24
Figure 11. *Euphorbia cordifolia* (Ell.) Small — Spurge

Figure 12. *Opuntia humifusa* Raf. — Rafinesque’s Prickly Pear


CORRIGENDA

"The Fauna and Flora of Horn Island, Mississippi,"

(Gulf Research Reports, Volume 1, No. 2, pp. 59-106, 1962)

p. 62, line 1: Fields = Field
p. 70, line 37: Andara = Anadara
p. 71, line 36: Macrocallista = Macrocallista
p. 74, line 23: Malacostræa = Malacostraca
p. 74, line 30: Taylorchestia longicornis = Talorchestia sp.

p. 74, line 43: ocessatus = ocellatus
p. 75, line 7: Emargonastra = emarginata
p. 78, line 4: Lygus apicalis Fieber = Taylorilygus pallidulus Blanchard
p. 78, line 19: Pangaeus bilineatus (Say) = Cydnidae
p. 78, line 40: Graminella nigrifrons = Delete “Probably fascifrons (Stål)

p. 80, line 15: Crambus sp. = Place in Crambidae
p. 81, line 11: canithorax = mississippiensis Hoffman
p. 83, line 8: (Fall) = (Fall.)

p. 83, line 39: Dorilas sp. = Pipunculus
p. 83, line 46: Genus? = belongs under Rhagionidae
p. 87, line 7: serialis = seriata
p. 87, line 10: Sylvanus = Silvanus
p. 88, line 26: Photuris pennsylvanica (DeGeer) = probably P. versicolor (Fab.) per McDermott

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p. 90, line 22: *Dorymymex* = *Dorymyrmex*
p. 91, line 15: Delete and use *Linyphiidae* - Linyphiids
p. 92, line 5: *Urochorda* = *Urochordata*
p. 93, line 10: *Carnax* = *Caranx*
p. 93, line 26: *Micropogen* = *Micropogon*
p. 94, line 14: *albiguttus* = *albigutta*
p. 94, line 15: *lehostigmus* = *lehostigma*
p. 96, line 7: *Gannet* = *Sulidae*. Insert on p. 95 after *Pelecanidae*
p. 96, line 43: Black bellied = hyphenate
p. 97, line 35: *Kingbord* = *Kingbird*
p. 98, line 5: *Hylochichla* = *Hylocichla*
p. 99, line 23: *Mus* = *Rattus*, Author of species = (Berkenhout)
p. 100, line 9: *Bitter Beachgrass*
Fig. 26, line 2: *groundsell* = *groundsel*
p. 101, line 31: *carymbosa* = *corymbosa*
p. 102, line 35: Rafinewque’s = Rafinesque’s
p. 103, line 12: *stellaria* = *stellaris*
p. 104, line 2: Thistle = *Actinospermum*
p. 104, line 4: *Groundsell* = *Groundsel*
p. 104, line 10: recurring = recurving
p. 105, line 20: 1946 = 1956