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

E. Avery Richmond

Gulf Coast Research Laboratory

DOI: 10.18785/grr.0203.01

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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)

Figure 4. Looking West from Section 24
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 Gordon Gunter kindly made some of his unpublished data of 1956 and 1957 available.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 Refuges since he replaced John H. Walther, 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. Herr- ring, 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. Bährle 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 leeward 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 application 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% isopropyl 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. T. 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 reduced 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 Pelicans 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 Hortorium of Ithaca, New York.

Aside from standard books and texts, publications by the following 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANIMAL PHYLA AND MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS</th>
<th>FAMILIES</th>
<th>GENERA</th>
<th>SPECIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Invertebrates (through Annelida)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mollusca</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthropoda (Classes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merostomata</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crustacea</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myriapoda</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecta</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arachnida</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Echinodermata</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<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>
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<tr>
<td>Urochordata</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cephalochordata</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Craniala (Classes)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>156</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amphibia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Reptilia</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>Aves</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>176</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mammalia</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Animals</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>977</td>
<td>1364</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plants</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Collections | 511 | 1124 | 1568 |
FAUNA

Phylum COELENTERATA
Class Hydromedusae

*Hydractinia echinata* Fleming  Spiny Polymorphic Hydroid

Class Scyphomedusae

*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.

*Megascolecidiae*

*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

225
**Melongenidae** — Large Whelks

*Busycon contrarium*

**Strombidae**

*Strombus alatus* Gmelin  
Florida Fighting Conch

Class Cephalopoda — Cuttlefishes

**Loliginidae**

*Doryteuthis plei* (de Blainville)  
Peale’s Squid

*Loligo pealei* LeSueur  
Short Squid

*Lolliguncula brevis* de Blainville

Phylum ARTHROPODA — Segmented Animals

Class Crustacea — Crustaceans

Subclass Copepoda

*Clausidiidae*

*Clausidium* sp.

**Lernaeidae**

*Lernaenicus radiatus* (LeSuer)  
Pectinate Goose Barnacle

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)  
Carolina Caprella

*Atylus sp.*

**Bateidae**

*Batea* sp.

**Caprellidae**

*Caprella carolinensis* Mayer

*Hemiaegena minuta* Mayer

**Corophiidae**

*Corophium acherusicum* Costa

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

Figure 6. Winter fences after hurricane (Gulf side)
Gammaridae
Carinogammarus mucronatus (Say)

Haustoriidae

Haustorius mexicanus Bousfield

Oedicerotidae

Monocolodes edwardsi Holmes

Photidae

Microprotopus raneyi Wigley

Talitridae — Sand fleas

Orchestia grillus (Bosc)

Orchestia platensis Kryger

Talorchestia sp. No. 1

Talorchestia sp. No. 2

Order Isopoda
Cymothoidae

Livoneca ovalis (Say)

Idoteidae

Erichsonella attenuata (Harger)

Sphaeromidae

Acinus depressus (Say)

Order Stomatopoda
Squillidae

Lysiosquilla excavatrix Brooks Mantis Shrimp

Lysiosquilla scabricauda (Lamarck) Mantis Shrimp

Order Decapoda
Suborder Macrura

Alpheidae — Snapping Shrimp

Crangon (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

Trachypeneus constrictus (Stimpson)

Ogryrididae

Ogyrides alphaerostis (Kingsley) Ogyrides

Processidae

Processa sp. Procesa

Suborder Brachyura
Calappidae

Calappa sulcata Rathbun Box Crab
Grapsidae

Sesarma cinereum (Bosc) Wharf Crab

Majidae (Maiidae)

Metoporchaphis calcarata (Say) "Calcareous" Spider Crab

Portunidae

Ovalipes guadulpensis (de Saussure) Lady Crab

Portunus gibbesii (Stimpson) Swimming Crab

Xanthidae

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

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. Libellulidae

Tarnetrum corruptum Hagen

Orthoptera — Grasshoppers, Crickets, Roaches, et al.

Nemobius fasciatus (DeG.) Gryllidae

Hemiptera — True Bugs

Coreidae

Alydus pilosulus (Herrich-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
Prociphilus 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

Myrmelontidae
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.
Euthysanotia unio Hbn.
Feltia subterranea (Fab.)
Leucania sp.
Orthodes crenulata Bth.
Tarachidia candefacta (Hbn)

Geometridae — Geometrids

Semiothisa sp.

Megalopygidae

Lagoa crispata Packard

Pyralididae

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

Gelechiidae

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

Blastobasididae

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 chrysoprazi (Walker)

232
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 fus-cilabris 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 necydaleides (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

Monommdae
Hyporhagus punctulatus punctulatus Thomson

Melyridae
Collops floridanus Schaeffer
Collops sp.

Noteridae
Sulphisellus puncaticllis Cresson

Omphrophon sp.

Ostomidae
Temnochila virescens (Fab.)

Scarabaeidae
Ataenius cognatus LeConte
Ataenius gracilis Melsh.
Ataenius simulator Harold
Aphodius granarius Linnaeus
Diplotaxis 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

Campsomeris 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 PROSOZYGIA
Class Ectoprocta
Vesiculariidae

Amathia convoluta Lamouroux

Phylum CHORDATA
Subphylum Cephalochordata (Acrania)
Branchiostomidae
Branchiostoma floridae Hubbs Florida Lancelet, Amphioxus

Subphylum Craniata (Vertebrata)
Class Pisces
Subclass Chondrichthyes — Cartilaginous Fishes
Order Squaliformes

Carcharhinidae — Requiem Sharks
Carcharinus leucas (Müller and Henle) Bull Shark
Carcharhinus limbatis (Müller and Henle) Blacktip Shark
Negaprion brevirostris (Poey) Lemon Shark
Stelidon terraenovae (Richardson) Atlantic Sharpnose Shark

Sphyrnidae
Sphyra tiburo (Linnaeus) Bonnethead
Order Rajiformes (Batoidei)

Pristidae — Sawfishes

12/14Pristis pectinatus Latham Common Sawfish

Torpedinidae — Electric Rays

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

Rajidae — Skates

8/16Raja eglanteria Bosc Skate, Brier Ray

17Raja lentiginosa Bigelow and Schroeder Freckled Skate

Dasyatidae

17Dasyatis americana Hildebrand and Schroeder Southern Stingray

17Gymnura micrura (Bloch and Schneider) Smooth Butterfly Ray

Subclass Osteichthyes — Bony Fishes

Order Seminotiformes

Lepisosteidae

16Lepisosteus oculatus (Winchell) Spotted Gar

Order Clupeiformes

Elopidae — Ladyfishes

16Elops saurus Linnaeus Ladyfish

Megalopidae — Tarpons

16Megalops atlantica Valenciennes Atlantic Tarpon

Clupeidae — Herrings

1/16Dorosoma petenense (Gunther) Threadfin Shad

Engraulidae

16Anchoa mitchilli (Valenciennes) Bay Anchovy

Order Cyprinodontiformes

Cyprinodontidae — Killifishes — Top Minnows

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

16/17Fundulus confluentus Goode and Bean Marsh Killifish

16Fundulus pulvereus (Evermann) Bayou Killifish

Order Gadiformes

Gadidae — Codfishes

18Urophycis floridanus (Bean and Dresel) Southern Hake

Order Gasterosteiformes

Fistulariidae — Cornetfishes

4Fistularia tabacaria Linnaeus Cornetfish

Syngnathidae — Pipefishes, Seahorses

6Syngnathus scovelli (Evermann and Kendall) Scovell's Pipefish
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Perciformes</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Serranidae</strong> — Sea Basses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Centropristes ocyurus (Jordan and Evermann)</td>
<td>Bank Sea Bass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Centropristes philadelphicus (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Rock Sea Bass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Diplectrum arcuariuin Ginsburg</td>
<td>Sandfish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Mycteroperca bonaci (Poe)</td>
<td>Black Grouper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Mycteroperca phenax (Jordan and Swain)</td>
<td>Scamp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Serranicus pumilio Ginsburg</td>
<td>Pigmy Sea Bass</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lutjanidae — Snappers</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 Lutjanus campechanus</td>
<td>Red Snapper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/10 Lutjanus synagris (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Lane Snapper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priacanthidae</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17 Pristigenys alta (Gill)</td>
<td>Short Bigeye</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pomatomidae — Bluefishes</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/4 Pomatomus saltatrix (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Bluefish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carangidae — Jacks</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Alectis crinitis (Mitchill)</td>
<td>Threadfish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Caranx hippos (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Common Jack</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Caranx cryos (Mitchill)</td>
<td>Blue Runner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Chloroscombrus chrysourus (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Bumper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pomadasidae — Grunts</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/14/18 Orthopristis chrysopterus (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Pigfish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sciaenidae — Drums</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 Menticirrhus americanus (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Southern Kingfish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Stellifer lanceolatus (Holbrook)</td>
<td>Star Drum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Cynoscion arenarius Ginsburg</td>
<td>Sand Sea Trout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Cynoscion nothus (Holbrook)</td>
<td>Silver Sea Trout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ephippidae — Spadefishes</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Chaetodipterus faber (Broussonet)</td>
<td>Spadefish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pomacentridae — Damselfishes</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/5 Abudefduf saxatilis (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Sergeant Major</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labridae — Wrasse</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11 Halichoeres radiatus (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Puddingwife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Halichoeres caudalis (Poe)</td>
<td>Painted Wrasse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/16 Hemipteronotus novacula (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Razorfish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scombridae — Tunas, Mackerels</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 Scomberomorus maculatus (Mitchill)</td>
<td>Spanish Mackerel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Xiphiidae — Swordfishes</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14 Xiphius gladius Linnaeus</td>
<td>Swordfish</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eleotridae — Sleepers</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15/16 Eleotris pisonis (Gmelin)</td>
<td>Spinycheck Sleeper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Gobiidae — Gobies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/17</td>
<td>Gobioides broussonneti Lacépède</td>
<td>Violet Goby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Gobionellus boleosoma (Jordan and Gilbert)</td>
<td>Darter Goby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gobiosoma longipala Ginsburg</td>
<td>Naked Goby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gobiosoma sp.</td>
<td>Goby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Gobiosoma bosci (Lacépède)</td>
<td>Naked Goby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gobiosoma robustum Ginsburg</td>
<td>Goby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Microgobius gulosus (Girard)</td>
<td>Large-mouthed Goby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Eoworthodus lyricus (Girard)</td>
<td>Lyre Goby</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Scorpaenidae — Rockfishes, Scorpionfishes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Scorpaena dispar Longley and Hildebrand</td>
<td>Hunchback Scorpionfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Scorpaena grandicornis Cuvier</td>
<td>Lionfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/17</td>
<td>Scorpaena plumieri Bloch</td>
<td>Scorpion Fish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Triglidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prionotus martis Ginsburg</td>
<td>Barred Searobin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Prionotus rubio Jordan</td>
<td>Blackfin Searobin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/17</td>
<td>Prionotus scitulus Jordan and Gilbert</td>
<td>Slender Searobin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Prionotus tribulus Cuvier</td>
<td>Bighead Searobin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Prionotus sp.</td>
<td>Searobin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Blenniidae — Combtooth Blennies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4/17</td>
<td>Hypsoblennius hentzi (LeSueur)</td>
<td>Feather Blenny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hypsoblennius ionthas (Jordan and Gilbert)</td>
<td>Freckled Blenny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Ophidiidae — Cusk-eels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lepophidium graellsi (Poey)</td>
<td>Blackedge Cusk-eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ophidion sp.</td>
<td>Cusk-eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ophidion welshi (Nichols and Breder)</td>
<td>Crested Cusk-eel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/16</td>
<td>Otophidium sp.</td>
<td>Cusk-eel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sphyraenidae — Barracudas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>Sphyraena barracuda (Walbaum)</td>
<td>Great Barracuda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/18</td>
<td>Sphyraena guachancho Cuvier</td>
<td>Guachanche</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Order Pleuronectiformes

### Bothidae — Lefteye Flounders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ancylopsetta quadrocellata Gill</td>
<td>Ocellated Flounder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Citharichthys macrops Dresel</td>
<td>Spotted Whiff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16/17</td>
<td>Etropus crosstus Jordan and Gilbert</td>
<td>Fringed Flounder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Syacium gunteri Ginsburg</td>
<td>Gunter’s Flounder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Soleidae

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Achirus lineatus (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Lined Sole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18/17</td>
<td>Trinectes maculatus Bloch and Schneider</td>
<td>Broad Sole, Hogchoker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Order Echeneiformes

### Echeneidae — Remoras

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Echeneis naucrates Linnaeus</td>
<td>Sharksucker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

15/16Gobiesox strumosus Cope  Skilletfish

Order Tetraodontiformes  
Balistidae — Filefishes, Triggerfishes

4/17Alutera schoepfi (Walbaum)  Orange Filefish
17Balistes capriscus Gmelin  Gray Triggerfish
5/17Monacanthus ciliatus (Mitchill)  Fringed Filefish
1/17Monacanthus hispidus (Linnaeus)  Common Filefish

Tetraodontidae — Puffers

17Sphaeroides nephelus (Goode and Bean)  Southern Puffer

Ostraciidae — Trunkfishes

2/11Lactophrys quadricornis (Linnaeus)  Cowfish

Order Batrachoidiformes  
Batrachoididae — Toadfishes

2Opsanus beta (Goode and Bean)  Toadfish, Oyster Dog
15/18Porichthys porosissimus (Cuvier)  Atlantic Midshipman

Order Lophiiformes  
Antennariidae — Frogfishes

13/16Antennarius radiosus Garman  Singlespot Frogfish
4Histrio histrio (Linnaeus)  Sargassum Fish

Ogcocephalidae — Batfishes

17Ogcocephalus vespertilio (Linnaeus)  Longnose Batfish
6Ogcocephalus 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

243
Class Reptilia — The Reptiles

**Testudinata** — Turtles

**Chelydraidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chelydra serpentina serpentina (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Common Snapping Turtle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class Aves — Birds

**Colymbidae** — Grebes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colymbus auritus Linnaeus</td>
<td>Horned Grebe</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ardeidae** — Herons and Bitterns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ardea occidentalis occidentalis Audubon</td>
<td>Great White Heron</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botaurus lentiginosus (Buckett)</td>
<td>American Bittern</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ardeola ibis ibis (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Cattle Egret</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dicromanassa rufescens rufescens (Gmelin)</td>
<td>Reddish Egret</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida caerulea caerulea (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Little Blue Heron</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ixobrychus exilis exilis (Gmelin)</td>
<td>Eastern Least Bittern</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Anatidae** — Swans, Geese and Ducks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anas strepera Linnaeus</td>
<td>Gadwell</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitonetta alboala (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Bufflehead</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucionetta clangula americana (Bonaparte)</td>
<td>American Goldeneye</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lophodytes cucullatus (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Hooded Merganser</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanitta perspicillata (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Surf Scoter</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergus merganser merganser</td>
<td>Cassin American Merganser</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perissonetta collaris (Donovan)</td>
<td>Ring-necked Duck</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatula clypeata (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Shoveler</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rallidae** — Gallinules and Rails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laterallus jamaicensis jamaicensis (Gmelin)</td>
<td>Black Rail</td>
<td>M,W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porzana carolina (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Sora Rail</td>
<td>T,W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Charadriidae** — Plovers, Turnstones and Surfbirds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charadrius alexandrinus tenuirostris (Lawrence)</td>
<td>Cuban Snowy Plover</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scolopacidae** — Woodcocks, Snipes and Sandpipers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erolia maritima (Brunnich)</td>
<td>Purple Sandpiper</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limnodromus griseus griseus (Gmelin)</td>
<td>Eastern Dowitcher</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Laridae** — Gulls and Terns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rissa tridactyla tridactyla (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>Atlantic Kittiwake</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thalasseus sandvicensis acuflavidus (Cabot)</td>
<td>Cabot Tern</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Columbidae** — Pigeons and Doves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columba livia livia Gmelin</td>
<td>Rock or Domestic Pigeon</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zenaida asiatica asiatica (Linnaeus)</td>
<td>White-winged Dove</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tytonidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genus &amp; Species</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tyto alba pratincola (Bonaparte)</td>
<td>Barn Owl</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

Troglodytidae — 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 — (Compothlypidae) — Wood Warblers
3 Dendroica caerulescens (Gmelin)  Black-throated Blue Warbler  M
3 Seiurus motacilla (Vieillot)  Louisiana Waterthrush  S
3 Wilsonia citrina (Boddaert)  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 Piranaga 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 bronariensis
(E. Geoffrey St. — Hilaire) Coypus
Muridae
Mus musculus (Linnaeus) House Mouse

FLORA
THALLOPHYTA
Phaeophyta — Brown Algae
Dictyotaceae
2/Dictyota dichotoma (Hudson) Lamouroux Dictyota
Ectocarpaceae
Ectocarpus confervoides (Roth) LeJod. Ectocarpus
2/Ectocarpus siliculosus (Dillwa.) Lyngb. Ectocarpus
Sargassaceae
2/Sargassum fluitans Borgesen Sargassum
2/Sargassum natans (Linnaeus) Sargassum
Charophyta — Brittleworts
Characeae
2/Chara sp. Chara
Chlorophyta — Green Algae
Caulerpaceae
2/Caulerpa prolifera (Forskal) Lamouroux Caulerpa
Cladophoraceae
2/Claetomorpha gracilis Kützing Chaetomorpha
Cladophora blomquistii Aziz and Humm
Cladophora gracilis (Griffiths) Kütz.
Enteromorpha prolifera (Müll.) J. Ag.
Rhodophyta — Red Algae
Ceramiaceae
Spyridia filamentosa (Wulfen) Harvey
Champiaceae
Champia parvula (C. Agardh) Harvey
Chantransiaceae
Acrochaetium seriatum Borgesen
Gracilariaceae
Gracilaria verrucosa (Hudson) Papenfuss
Hypneaceae
Hypnea musciformis (Wulfen) Lamouroux
Rhodomelaceae
Chondria baileyana (Montague) Harvey
Chondriaceae
Chondria cnicophylla (Melvill) De Toni
Chondriaceae
Chondria littoralis Harvey
Laurencia poitei (Lamouroux) Howe
Cyanophyta — Bluegreen Algae
Myxophyceae
Dichothrix penicillata Zanardini
Pteridophyta
Osmundaceae
Osmunda regalis Linnaeus
Spermatophyta
Gramineae
Andropogon maritimus Chapman
Aristida spiciformis Elliott
"Spike-like" Awn Grass
Bermuda Grass
Cynodon dactylon (Kuntze)
Distichlis spicata (Linnaeus) Greene
Spike-grass
Echinochla (Panicum) crus-galli (L.) Beauvoir Barnyard-grass
Cyperaceae
Elocharis acicularis (L.) R. + S.
Fimbristylus spadicea (L.) Vahl.
Chestnut-colored Sedge
(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

(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**

*Xanthozalis filipes* Small Slender-stalked Oxalis

**Euphorbiaceae**

*Euphorbia cordifolia* (Ell.) Small Spurge

*Euphorbia sp.* Spurge

**Malvaceae**

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

*Kosteletzyka altheifolia* (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   Purple Thistle
(Forma Elliotti (T. & G.) Fernald)
Coreopsis corninsularis Sherff   Horn Island Tick-seed
Erechtites hieracifolia (L.) Raf.   Pilewort, Fireweed
Helenium amarum (Rab.) H. Rock   Sneezeweed
ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

(Since 1962 paper)


Gwynn, 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.


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

Of

"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: Malacostraca = Malacostraca
p. 74, line 30: Taylorchestia longicornis = Talorchestia sp.

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

p. 78, line 43: Macrosteles divisus (Uhler) = M. 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: *Caranx = Caranx*
p. 93, line 26: *Micropogen = Micropogon*
p. 94, line 14: *albiguttus = albigutta*
p. 94, line 15: *lehostigmas = 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: *groundsel1 = groundsel*
p. 101, line 31: *carymbosa = corymbosa*
p. 102, line 35: *Rafinesque's = Rafinesque's*
p. 103, line 12: *stellaria = stellaris*
p. 104, line 2: *Thistle ≈ Actinospermum*
p. 104, line 4: *Groundsel = Groundsel*
p. 104, line 10: *recurring = recurving*
p. 105, line 20: *1946 = 1956*