patterns of cetacean species can be ascertained. Particularly in North Carolina this has important biological ramifications because the lengthy coastline extends well into the Atlantic Ocean, and the offshore waters serve as a major migratory pathway between southern winter and northern summer ranges. Stranding records from North Carolina were compiled for all wahles and dolphins by month and statistically tested for seasonal trends. The harbor porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*), the Atlantic bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), and the northern right whale (*Eubaleana glacialis*) exhibited significant seasonality being more abundant in winter and early spring. Little can be inferred about the seasonality and migratory patterns in other cetacean species due to inadequate sample sizes; however, the striped dolphin (*Stenella coeruleoalba*) and the fin whale (*Balaenoptera physalus*) also strand most frequently during winter and spring.

125 *The Ecology of* Stomolophus meleagris *and Its Fish Symbionts. Rodney Rountree.* The population dynamics of *Stomolophus meleagris* are described, and evidence for a southern migration and for the overwintering of adults is presented. The literature on fish-jellyfish associations and on the biology of *Stomolophus*, *Libinia dubia*, *Chloroscombrus chrysurus*, and *Peprilus triacanthus* has been reviewed. Seven species of symbionts were collected including the crab *Libinia* and six fish species. The type of relationships and parameters affecting these relations are discussed. The behavior of each symbiont is examined. Evidence of an important association of *Libinia* and *Chloroscombrus* to *Stomolophus* is presented. Other symbionts are indicated to be opportunistic or incidental while the status of *Peprilus* remains uncertain.

126 *Reproductive Success in a Golf Course Bluebird Population. Richard F. Phelps.* The breedings population of the eastern bluebird, *Sialia sialis*, utilizing specially designed next boxes located on Keith Hills Country Club, Buies Creek, NC, was studied during the 1982 breeding season. Hatching success was 76.83% for first clutches. Fledgling success was 74.39%. Mean clutch size was 4.8 ($\pm$ 0.39, n = 17) eggs with 3.9 ($\pm$ 1.18, n = 16) eggs hatched per successful nest, and 3.8 ($\pm$ 1.27, n = 16) birds fledged per successful nest. Nest building required 13.4 ($\pm$ 5.06, n = 17) days. Although second broods were not positively demonstrated, second nests in a box during the same season experienced 86.11% hatching success and 76.38% fledging success. Mean clutch size and number of eggs hatched per successful nest were 4.5 ($\pm$ 0.51, n = 16) and 4.43 ($\pm$ 1.19, n = 14), respectively. Overall fledgling success was 75.38%.