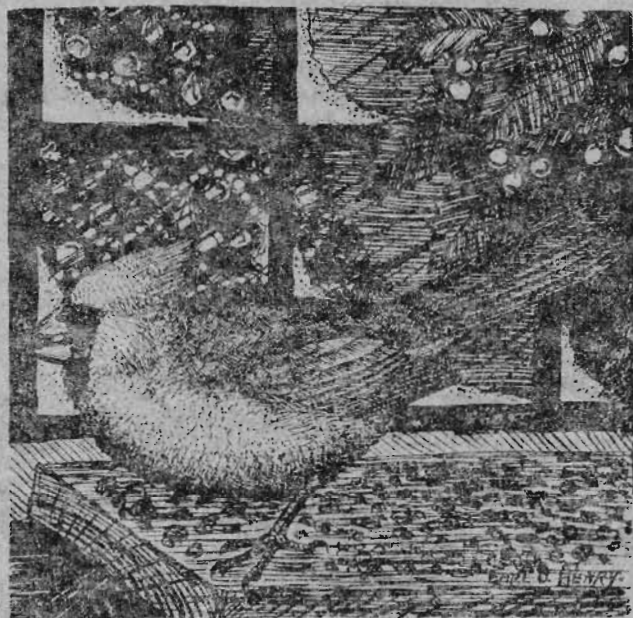


# The Migrant

*A Quarterly Journal Devoted to Tennessee Birds*



DECEMBER, 1940

*Published by The Tennessee Ornithological Society*

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# THE MIGRANT

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## Some Values of Bird-Banding

BY HENRY AND DOBOTHEA MEYER

One of the aims of bird-banding is to gather information concerning the seasonal distribution and the migration routes of several kinds of birds. This is all too often taken to be the only value of bird-banding studies. If one undertakes a banding project with the hope of rapidly accumulating information concerning this phase of bird study he will find his interest rapidly diminishing for gathering such information is slow work. It involves the co-ordinated effort of the multitude of cooperators scattered throughout the continent and is not an individual enterprise. As important as the above aim may be, if the only value to be derived from banding studies is obtaining that aim, the majority of banding stations would be discontinued for most human beings (even bird-lovers) lack the patience which is required to carry on with a project when the returns are slow in coming in.

Why, then, do so many stations continue to function? The answer is simple. Operating a banding station brings about a direct contact between the bird and the bird-lover and this creates new enjoyment in bird-study. The new interests become impelling forces, bringing about increased concentration on phases of bird life which otherwise might pass unnoticed. The complementary values become primary factors in obtaining the cooperative aim and in doing so serve the even greater function of adding new information to man's total knowledge of birds, their haunts and habits.

Some of these by-products of banding operations which increased our interest are given below:

*Observation of Plumage Changes.* White-throated Sparrows fed at our feeding and banding stations in the winter of 1938-39. Although the flock was not large, fifty birds were banded. Of these many repeated time and again before leaving this area in mid-April of 1939 for their northern breeding grounds. During the early winter period the individuals of the flock seemed to exhibit a general uniformity of coloration, the crowns appearing more or less dark-brown with ashy streaks in contrast to the conspicuous white and black of the breeding plumage. The white throat patches, too, were indistinct and often seemed to be absent. Fortunately, the small yellow patches (even though dull) at the bends of the wings and before the eyes, were present and thus could be used as criteria for assuring the identifications. Gradually during the months of March and April the ashy streaks became whiter and the dark brown appeared blacker. The throat patches became whiter and the yellow before the eyes became brighter. Before the birds left the area many appeared in complete breeding plumage and in some instances distinct sex dimorphism appeared.

*Constancy of Flock to Winter Feeding Grounds.* The White-throated Sparrows continued to hold our attention in 1940. Of the fifty birds banded in 1938-39, ten were retaken in 1940. The number is not large enough to permit a generalization but perhaps gives some indication of flock constancy. It at least offers an incentive to continue operations with the hope of getting more information concerning the question.

*Sex-ratios Among Song-birds.* Scattered through the ornithological journals quite a number of statements may be found concerning the relative abundance of males and females of individual species. In spite of this, gathering information concerning the question still holds the interest of most bird-banders and it is good that it does for much information is still needed on this subject. It is commonly assumed that a 50% male to 50% female ratio is found among song birds. However, numerous unbalances of this have been recorded. Explanations for the polyandrous and polygamous tendencies of certain species have been explained on disproportionate abundance of the two sexes. Casual field observations may lead to false conclusions concerning relative numbers of males and females present. Continuous banding operations, however, will aid in gaining more accurate figures concerning the question. Seasonal segregation of the sexes cause temporary local variation in the ratios. For example, a count of Red-wings in an area during the early part of the migration season might show very uneven numbers of males and females. In the winter range area the females would predominate at this time; while on the breeding grounds the males would be the more abundant. Sound conclusions concerning sex-ratios can only be reached if each group of birds is studied separately through all seasons of the year.

*Determination of Regional Population.* Making of check lists showing the relative abundance of individual species has long held the attention of field workers. Birds are generally recorded as rare, fairly common, common, or abundant. Just what do these figures mean? A given kind of bird may feed in a yard from day to day. Because one sees the form so often he thinks it is common. But, are they the same birds every day? Or are there several which look so much alike that they can not be distinguished from each other? How abundant is the particular species? What percentage of the total number of birds visiting your yard does this form comprise? Only when each bird is given a distinguishing recognition characteristic (bird-band) do these questions receive accurate answers. In the operation of this banding station it was learned that whereas only a few Cardinals and Towhees seemed to visit our yard on any given day, during our short period of operation 31 Cardinals and 27 Towhees have been banded.

*Behavior Variation.* Questions concerning instinctive and acquired behavior are poorly understood phases of bird study. Many interpretations of avian behavior have been made by ascribing human attributes to birds. Human characteristics such as love, devotion, anger, and fear have been carried over to explain bird habits. This may be a false approach to animal behavior. Ornithologists should be interested in why a bird responds in a given way to a certain set of circumstances, not in how a human would respond under

comparable conditions. The success of a form is dependent upon its ability to modify and adjust its behavior advantageously in a changing environment. The ability to do this varies with different species and even with different individuals of the same species. The way of a Mockingbird is not that of a Grackle. The way of a Carolina Wren is not that of a White-throated Sparrow. In spite of human shortcomings in making interpretations of particular behaviors, the observation of them is valuable. An activity which increases the opportunity for making such observations is accordingly of value. Bird-banding does this. Watching birds approach a trap, enter it, and respond to confinement adds information concerning their behavior.

*Development of community interest in bird-life.* Many other values may be derived from banding operations. Among them, one of great importance is the renewal and cultivation of new community interests in bird-life. During the fall of this year Chimney Swift banding was undertaken in this area as an activity of the Knoxville chapter of the Tennessee Ornithological Society. The cooperative enterprise quickened and revitalized our club to new heights of interest.

Further, one can not operate traps in any location for long without arousing the curiosity of friends and neighbors. They ask, "What are you going to do with the birds?" This offers a chance to introduce information concerning the practical value of birds and methods of attracting and protecting them. Thus you do both the birds and the community a great good. Surely bird-banding is a valuable activity for bird lovers. Why don't you try it?  
KNOXVILLE, November, 1940.

## Unusual Methods of Attracting Birds

BY BEN B. COFFEY, JR.

Floyd B. Chapman of Ohio State University writes in the *Wilson Bulletin* (Sept., 1938, p. 203) that on May 6, 1938, he found two pairs of Rough-winged Swallows nesting in the iron overflow pipes of a swimming pool. This was at a Scout camp on a game preserve in Scioto County, Ohio and at the time the pool contained no water. The two pipes were about three inches in diameter and set about four inches apart and flush with the vertical face of the concrete wall. The nests were placed eight inches within the pipes and could be seen readily. The Swallows made repeated trips to the nests while under observation. Mr. Chapman suggests that such valuable mosquito-consuming birds might be encouraged to nest where natural nesting sites have been walled up with stone on stream 'canalization' relief projects, by setting short lengths of iron pipe into the stone walls. We may try this here next season, in a few clay banks or 'cuts' thru which secondary roads pass, where the clay readily erodes. Such situations are usually avoided by the Swallows.

In the same periodical (June, 1938, pp. 139-140) Maurice Brooks states that during the summer of 1937 Mr. John Kee, a farmer in Roane County, West Virginia, showed him a device for studying and photographing Chimney Swifts. Convinced that it was desirable to have these birds about his home Mr. Kee had taken tin coffee cans, open at the top, fastened wires on either side of the cans near the top rim, and suspended them from the chimney, fastening the wires to nails driven in the mortar. In this way the cans

could be raised to the top of the chimney, and study and photography were easy. Eighteen had been placed at varying levels in this one chimney, and all were occupied. We plan to provide such nesting sites next spring in the chimney at Palmer Hall, Southwestern, in connection with banding work. We suggest similar action by our other Swift-conscious banding stations. Possibly, small holes should be punched in the bottom of each can.

Odds and ends:—The provision of grit for birds in winter is discussed under a separate title in the Round Table so that it will not be overlooked.—In April we use grey darning thread in our banding traps to attract Baltimore Orioles. A Jay was also caught while appropriating the thread, evidently to line its nest 85 feet above in a sweet gum.—Reading about several instances of window-reflection fighting we placed, one day, a large mirror in a pull-string trap, 2x2x2 feet in size, and later caught a Brown Thrasher, interested in its reflection.—Large numbers of Robins, mostly immature birds, appear on our lawn in July and August. We soon found that an azalea bed in the far corner attracted them. They would dig down into the peat moss—oak sawdust—sand of this specially prepared bed and expose the roots of the azaleas, necessitating a daily inspection to remedy this condition. Quite a bit of peat moss had to be used for replacement. A lone Brown Thrasher would do as much damage as a chicken. In an attempt to divert them a small, shallow pile of peat moss and cottonseed hulls was placed in the middle of the lawn and wetted often. It was frequented to some extent but an attempt to use a large pull string trap over it did not yield any results. We will try this again during an extended dry spell. Since October 9 of this year a covey of about twelve Bob-whites has taken up at 'Coffey Grounds.' Lespedeza and other grains are scattered broadside for them. A high, almost bare corner of the aforementioned azalea bed has a tendency to dry out within the period of a few days and we soon found a large depression there where the Bob-whites were evidently dusting themselves. It was thus necessary to sprinkle the bed frequently. Meanwhile we hope to provide a dusting bed of clay, sand, and peat moss by a patch of cane in another corner.—In past years we have gathered discarded Xmas trees and placed them in a corner against the garage or in similar locations so that the White-throats might use them for roosting. As our own natural cover increases in size the need for them is decreasing. If the Bob-whites are still on hand this Xmas we will probably erect a raised platform on cedar posts and lay the trees across the top and against the sides of it. The tangled clump of the naturalized Hall's Japanese honeysuckle may, however, afford sufficient cover. The fire hazard of such old trees as they dry out, is always kept in mind.

MEMPHIS, November 24, 1940.

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The Wilson Ornithological Club, with which national organization the T.O.S. is affiliated, held their 26th Annual Meeting at Minneapolis on Nov. 22 and 23. Although considerably distant from the membership's geographical center, there was a splendid attendance and a very fine program, thus reflecting the virility of the organization. The 1941 meeting of the W.O.C. will be at the University of Illinois. Meetings of the Inland Bird Banding Association are held in conjunction with the W.O.C. Mrs. Laskey, long a director, is a vice-president of the Association.

## Shelby County Bluebird Housing Project

BY BEN B. COFFEY, JR.

The big four of bird attraction are: the provision of cover, food, water, and protection from enemies. In providing cover we can also go as far as providing 'bird houses' for certain species. Bird house contests with the objective of building a larger and more fanciful house in order to win a prize, result usually in monstrosities that may conform to human ideas of what a house should be but never would attract native birds. Most contests stop with the exhibit of the bird houses and no special attention is given to placing the houses for use by our birds. Proper location is more the exception, if possible, than proper construction. The object of our project was to build the proper type bird boxes and to place them with the idea of having them used by Bluebirds and then to report on the results obtained.

Birds that excavate cavities (woodpeckers) and birds that use old woodpecker holes and natural cavities are naturally those kinds that we should expect to attract more readily to man-made facilities. The removal of dead tree stubs and of dead trees reduces natural sites and the removal of wood fence posts has especially affected the abundance of Bluebirds, one of our most charming roadside species. We have all noted how they use rural mail boxes and similar sites for lack of better ones. Among many reasons for centering the project on the Bluebirds is the fact that it has been well demonstrated at Quincy, Illinois, and Nashville, Tennessee, that their numbers can be increased two and three-fold over a period of years. Now that the severe winter of 1939-40 has adversely affected their occurrence our efforts should continue in this direction.

The project, as conducted in 1939 and in 1940, was really two separate ones with respective prizes: first to build and place Bluebird houses, second (optional) to observe and report on their actual use. The proof of anything is how it works and the second project would also develop an interest in the birds and a habit of purposeful observation. A blue ribbon was awarded each school, represented by any one or more classes or groups as desired, which built and placed a minimum number of twelve Bluebird houses. In meeting this, no one student was to build over three but where large numbers were built this individual limit was waived. For the best report on use of the boxes a school was awarded a copy of Wright's 'Birdcraft' and a subscription to *The Migrant*. Subscriptions were given for the second and third best. For the best popularly written account of the project by an individual student a copy of 'Birdcraft' was awarded.

A mimeographed plan of a standard Bluebird house was sent each school and is still available for the asking. In 1939 it was copied from the plan of Dr. T. E. Musselman of Quincy, who kindly advised us of his experiences. In 1940, based on the findings of Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey at Nashville, the inside floor dimensions were increased to 4x5½ inches. Houses should be placed on solid posts at a distance of three to four feet above the ground and facing the south or southeast. They should never be placed in trees but may

be on the open trunks. One of the good points of this project may be the correction of the common error of placing boxes up haphazardly in trees. It seems to be a hard custom to break. An inspection of one of the school grounds this summer showed that this practice still held sway but most schools, we know, are complying fully with our suggestions. Incidentally, across from this particular school, a long line of fence posts along a truck farm offered ideal locations for several boxes. The boxes should be placed about one every 200 yards since only one pair of Bluebirds will occupy a given territory. The farther from barns and houses the less trouble to be expected from English Sparrows attempting to take possession of the boxes. Many schools are located on Shelby Drive, a 100-mile outer drive thru the county. Several placed their boxes along the Drive and in time we may circle it with Bluebird boxes.

The following schools took part and the large number of boxes built and placed is indicative of the splendid work done by them:

	1939	1940	Totals
Bartlett .....	44		44
Bolton .....		30	30
Capleville .....	122	225	347
Coleman (Raleigh) .....	67	60	127
Cordova .....		12	12
Ellendale .....		13	13
Forest Hill .....		13	13
Frayser .....	105	190	295
Geo. R. James .....		162	162
Lucy .....		21	21
Millington .....		37	37
Oakville .....	22	23	45
Whitehaven .....	13		13
M. C. Williams (Germantown) .....	27	70	97
<b>TOTALS</b> .....	<b>400</b>	<b>856</b>	<b>1256</b>

A few reports for less than 12 boxes were also received and some others probably went unreported. A very small percentage of the above boxes were, in some cases, designed for other than Bluebird occupancy. The size of the schools vary. Prizes for the best reports on nesting activities were awarded Coleman School in 1939 and Capleville School in 1940. Second and third prizes this season went to M. C. Williams and Geo. R. James Schools, respectively. No popularly written accounts of the project were received but several students were given subscriptions to *The Migrant* for their personal reports.

In 1940 Capleville supplied certain students with a mimeographed report blank and over 100 were turned in. Some interesting information was obtained. It appears, though, that this season was not as good as last year.



The severe and extended winter evidently reduced the number of Bluebirds on hand and delayed nesting activities. Dr. Musselman writes from Quincy that while he normally records 92% occupancy of his boxes for the first nesting and 53% for the second, he had 48% for the first and 23% for the second this season. He attributes the decline to unseasonable weather. For this reason we plan to encourage every effort to make the present boxes available next season and to add still others.

A contribution from the Memphis Chapter to cover the expense makes it possible to send a copy of this issue to the superintendent of schools in every county in the state. We believe similar projects should be carried out. An increase in the number of Bluebirds would have both a practical, economic value and an esthetic appeal. The carrying out of the project has a positive educational and conservational value which is obvious to teachers and other leaders. Some projects have negative values. We were advised last year of a F.F.A. club activity in a neighboring county which awarded merit points for the killing of all sparrows. In addition to the harmful practice done to our beneficial and interesting native sparrows such as the White-throated, Song, Swamp, and Field Sparrows, this ill-advised undertaking produced destructive rather than constructive effort. Our young people need more shrub and tree planting, bird feeding and protection and less 'shot-gun conservation.'

Some interesting facts might have been obtained if we had had someone able to supervise a careful study of a portion of these activities. For those interested in initiating similar projects and wanting to know more about the habits of the Bluebird in Tennessee we can turn to the research of Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey. She briefly discussed her 1939 results in these pages (Dec., 1939, p. 73) but a more complete study is given in a national publication. For the benefit of our readers an abstract of this is included in this issue.

MEMPHIS, November 30, 1940.

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## Laskey: The 1939 Nesting Season of Bluebirds at Nashville, Tennessee

ABSTRACTED BY THE EDITOR

Bluebird boxes were originally placed in Percy Warner Park, a naturalistic park of 2141 acres. Boxes with inside dimensions of 5x5x10 inches were found to be more successful. Those placed at a height of 6 to 7 feet did not prove immune to predation and required a ladder for examination of the nest. So in 1939 boxes were located about 5 feet above the ground. To examine a nest the top was raised slightly and a mirror used to eliminate unnecessary handling. The boxes were in open meadows along paved roads, at least 500 feet apart and not visible one from the other.

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Laskey, Amelia R. 1940. The 1939 Nesting Season of Bluebirds at Nashville, Tennessee. *Wilson Bulletin*, Vol. 52, September. Pp. 183-190.

Visits were made from February 16 thru August, totaling 55 and representing 200 hours in the field. Eighteen boxes were added in late March and April to the 38 already in place. Bluebirds in Tennessee investigate possible nest sites on every mild day in winter and early spring, later defending their chosen territories from other Bluebirds if necessary. Thus only a few of the additional boxes were used during the first period, adversely affecting results when averaged for the totals. The abundance of boxes apparently was responsible for the increasing tendency that season for a few brooding females to move to different boxes between nestings. Bluebirds used 53 of the 56 boxes available, laying 576 eggs (133 sets), an average of 4.3 per set. From these there matured 290 nestlings, or 50.3 per cent of the number of eggs laid. This was 7.3 per cent less than for 1938. Possibly the most important factor in the decrease was the marked contrast in the weather for the two seasons. February and March of 1938 were unusually mild and vegetation was two to three weeks in advance of that in 1939. Nesting activities started earlier, with nest building in February and a set of 4 eggs was being brooded on March 5, 1938. In 1939 nest building did not start until March; the first eggs were laid on March 18. The activities of the Bluebird occupying Box 21, raising three successful broods both years, seem significant. Building of her first nest—Feb. 23, 1938, and March 21, 1939. First egg laid—March 21, 1938, and April 15, 1939. Second set started—April 28, 1938, and June 5, 1939. For the third nesting period, her first egg was laid on June 9, 1938, but July 29, in 1939. In 1938 she laid 14 eggs, 2 being sterile, and raised 12 nestlings. In 1939 she laid 15 eggs, 5 proving sterile, and raised 9 young.

The percentage of success at Nashville (i.e. young raised from the total number of eggs laid) was compared with Quincy, Ill. (T. E. Musselman) and Cape Cod, Mass. (Seth Low). Nashville—57.6 (1938) and 50.3 (1939); Quincy—78.3 (1933), 66.6 (1934), and 67.4 (1935); Cape Cod—86.3 (1932), 64.6 (1933).

Of the total number of eggs laid, 3.7 per cent were sterile, 18.8 per cent (either eggs or nestlings) disappeared from the nest, and 16.5 per cent were deserted. Disappearance included broken eggs and small dead birds removed by parents as well as those taken by predators. Three July broods of hatching birds were devoured by tiny ants. Desertions occurred usually after depredations and disturbances—improvements such as road paving, cats, and casual park visitors. Nest boxes placed at a distance from human habitations are more successful than those in close proximity to house or barn. Bluebirds learn to ignore passing automobiles but seldom adapt themselves to noise and activities around a home as do Mockingbirds, Robins, and Cardinals. They also suffer much interference from House Sparrows which prefer such situations. Around the author's home Bluebirds were numerous when the area was sparsely settled but as rows of houses encroach most of the next boxes now want occupants.

Early nests have a higher percentage of success than those of later periods; the average number of eggs in a set decreases in each subsequent period; the number of entirely unsuccessful nests also increases in later periods. As the season advances there are increasing numbers of predators robbing nests for food; there are more disturbances due to human activities during

the summer, causing desertions and disastrously long absences of parents from nests. It is possible that extreme heat affects eggs adversely and also weakens newly hatched chicks.

In 1939 brooding females in 66 per cent of the 134 nesting attempts were identified. There were recaptured 13 that had been banded as adults in the park in previous years,—8 occupying the same boxes in which they had been banded. The occupants of two boxes were using them for the third consecutive year. Nine had been banded as nestlings and 45 were not banded until this year. During the three nesting periods of the season 17 brooding females are known to have used their respective boxes for either two or three nests. A few moved to adjoining locations, usually after an unsuccessful nesting. At the author's home a female banded in April, 1936, was found occupying the same box for her fourth year.

An egg was laid daily and on completion of the set incubation was apparently started, lasting 13 to 14 days. When entire sets were sterile the females incubated 21 days before deserting. Nestlings remained in the boxes 14 to 16 days, usually the latter, when power of flight was well developed.

A comparison with results from four nests which were the only ones found in the park not in boxes, is interesting. The four totalled 18 eggs, 39 per cent successful, yielding 7 young. The 133 sets in boxes totalled 576 eggs, 50.3 per cent successful, maturing 290 nestlings.

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## Barn Owls in the Nashville Area

BY CONRAD JAMISON AND WILLIAM SIMPSON

Barn Owl data in the Nashville area has been quite scarce until recent years. Very few sight records and almost no nesting records were made. A keen interest in Barn Owls was created in the writers by Jack Calhoun's 1938 Christmas Census record of a Barn Owl in Bellemeade. This roosting site found by Jack was investigated the following spring (see *The Migrant*, 1939, pp. 76-77). The female and three young birds were banded. One of the young birds, No. 39-720179 was reported 'found' in Foley, Alabama on Feb. 12, 1940.

A Barn Owl was flushed from the Bellemeade site on the 1939 Christmas census. On Feb. 22, 1940, an adult male Barn Owl was captured in the tree, but he escaped unbanded. On March 31, 1940, the adult female banded the previous year was found brooding two eggs, one of which was misshapen. The eggs were found deserted on April 14, 1940. A negro boy reported that one of the adult birds had been killed by a falling limb earlier in the spring.

A nesting site was found on Woodmont Boulevard Dec. 3, 1939 (see *The Migrant*, Dec. 1939). The young were still in the nest on Jan. 17, 1940. Their plumage appeared to be complete then. On March 31, 1940, two adults were found in the nesting cavity. The female escaped, but the male was caught and banded. There were three eggs, one of which was very small. One of the others had a very thin shell and had been cracked. Both adults were

caught in the cavity on April 9. The male was the same bird caught on the previous visit, and the female was the one banded in December. The male was brooding six eggs. On the 5th of May, three deserted eggs were found. An unbanded female was in the cavity. After the bird had been banded, the deserted eggs were examined and found to be infertile.

Three new eggs were found in the Woodmont nesting site on May 21, 1940, and one newly hatched young and five eggs were found on July 2. The adult that was banded on May 5 was captured on July 8. Four nestlings of varying sizes and two eggs were in the cavity then. The two larger young birds were taken for hand raising. The two remaining young were banded on July 25. On a later trip to the tree, Sept. 8, the female was seen in the cavity.

While on a trip on April 14, 1940, out the River Road about twenty miles from Nashville, a pair of Barn Owls flushed from a cavity about fifteen feet up in a living hackberry. The cavity, about one and a half feet in diameter and four feet deep, contained five eggs. On the 21st of May, the nest contained five young all about the same size. However, on June 15, the nest was empty. A later visit on July 28 showed that the cavity had not been used since by the adults.

Several sight records of Barn Owls have been established in this area. On August 15, 1939, Mrs. Laskey found a dead Barn Owl on Abbott Road near Hillsboro Road. Dec. 30, 1939, Jack Calhoun saw a Barn Owl perched in a woodland at Harding Road and Bosley Spring Road. Careful search revealed no nesting or roosting sites. Two young Barn Owls were found dead Feb. 11, 1940, in a hollow tree near Goodlettsville, Tenn. Later investigation proved that the adults had been shot. The site has not been occupied by this species since. Another one was seen perched in a tree on March 16, 1940, in a roosting area occupied by many thousands of Grackles, Robins, Starlings, and Cowbirds. In late April a good many droppings and some pellets were found around a large tree in the front yard of Edenwold dairy on Gallatin Road. The cavity was inaccessible. A negro employee at the dairy reported, however, that large "white" owls occupied the tree.

Each of the writers took one of the young owls taken from the Woodmont nesting cavity for hand raising. Both owls were raised successfully and can now fly quite well. They wander around at night but always return to their favorite roosting perches in the day time.

Contents of the nests and lots of pellets show that the Barn Owls only ate birds very much when the ground was covered with snow. Their food at all other times consisted almost entirely of small mammals, mostly moles.

The various nests found were, for the most part, unsuccessful. This was caused by infertility of the eggs in one case, human interference in another, accidental death of a parent in another, and unknown causes in still another.

NASHVILLE, September, 1940.

## Tall Tales About Eagles

BY ALBERT F. GANDER

"I know not how the truth may be;  
I tell the tale as 'twas told to me."

The possibility of having first-hand experiences with such rare birds as are eagles in Tennessee, is so remote that one must necessarily rely upon others—usually the uninitiated—for the stories about them that occasionally come to hand. So, in contemplating the 'tall tales' that arise from their sporadic occurrence, we must consider the source and take with the proverbial grain of salt those that have not been checked. Our Editor has issued a call, however, and since through the years I have gathered some of these stories, I will relate them here for what they may be worth.

Local correspondents of the newspapers are always keen for the sensational and may be relied upon to give their 'stories' the benefit of any sensational doubt that may be hanging in the balance. So, when on April 13, 1935, a Nashville paper carried the following prominent heading, "Huge Eagle, Attacking Boy 8, Is Slain by Victim's Brother," the writer decided to get to the bottom of the matter. The story, which came from Lynchburg, Tennessee, carried a picture of the dead bird which "had gone into a death struggle with two small brothers—and lost." The story went on to say that "the bird was beaten to death by fifteen-year-old Floyd Tipps, who found it clawing and biting his small brother Charlie, eight, and attempting, the boy said, to fly away with him."....."The older boy said the two were in a thicket, in the hilly section near his home, when he heard his brother's scream. He rushed to his aid, to find the eagle, his talons transfixing the boy's arms, biting him about the neck and attempting, he said, to drag him away. The eagle was reported to have a mate larger than itself in the vicinity, and families in that section of Moore county are keeping their children indoors for fear it might attack them too." The day was Saturday, so the next day being available, the writer decided to make a visit to the scene. Arriving in the rough, thinly settled little community, I found a group of neighbors gathered about a copy of the newspaper that someone had gotten to them. The Tipps boys were in the group and like the others they were learning a great many 'facts' about their experience that they had not known about before. Charlie's "badly lacerated" right arm bore a small rag about the wrist and he stopped his marble game and came with Floyd to give me the facts first-hand. The boys, it seems, were looking over the thicket-covered hillside pasture for calves when one of them saw the eagle trotting along through the thicket trying to find an open place from which it could take wing. Presumably the bird had chased a rabbit into the bush. A fence soon blocked further retreat, and the smaller boy, anxious to capture it, ran forward and seized the bird, not realizing its strength. The eagle returned the grasp with interest, sinking its sharp talons into the boy's knee and forearm, even as a hawk would have done under the circumstances. The older boy rushed forward with a stick and clubbed it to death. Unfortunately, the Associated Press sent out the story and it appeared in newspapers all over the country. The writer reported the true

facts to the National Association of Audubon Societies for such correction as might then be possible.

It was only a short time after this that a dispatch was sent out to the press, with a Minnesota date line, in which it was claimed that an eagle had swooped down and carried away a small child that was sleeping in a cradle in the yard. The Audubon Society immediately investigated and found that the child was well and hearty and that the story was pure fiction. Returning to Tennessee, I have a news-clipping dated Bristol, September 22, 1924, headed "Eagle Attacks Child near Bristol," in which it was averred that the "large eagle was wounded and captured after attacking and trying to carry off a five-year-old boy. The bird was shot by John Blevins, farmer, after he heard the child screaming in a field near the Blevins' home. The child was not hurt, but Blevins was severely scratched about the head when he seized the bird after it had fallen to the ground." No information could be secured later, but on the face of the statements it is ridiculous, for if the eagle had "attacked and tried to carry off" the child, the latter would not have been referred to as "not hurt."

'Tis a poor rule that doesn't work both ways; so, turning from eagles trying to capture boys, perhaps it will be refreshing to read a dispatch headed "Eagles Captured by Little Boy," dated Lebanon, Tennessee, December 29, 1923. This one goes on to say that ten-year-old Robert Vance had, within a few weeks, caught six eagles in steel traps on a hill on his father's farm. "The boy," read the dispatch, "secured the trap to the top of a stump and baited it with dead hens. The eagles would always attack the boy when one of them was caught, but he pluckily fought them off and captured them one at a time. Only two of them were killed." Here, at least, it is acknowledged that the eagles are the real victims.

Lawson Fisher, of Fall Creek falls in Van Buren County, bears witness to the fact that sometimes eagles attack grown men. Spending the night at the home of this old mountaineer, years ago, I asked him for the history of a wing and foot of a Golden Eagle that was nailed above his mantle. "Well sir," he said, "I was down in the gulf one day in the early fall, when I heerd a passel of turkeys up on the rim. I 'lowed I could git one if I could crawl up through the gap to where they wuz if they didn't see me, so up I started. When I got near the top, I was goin' along on my hands and knees under the brush, jest like a groundhog, I reckon, and all of a sudden a black shadow made me turn over and look up. Thar, right above me was a spread eagle, puttin' on the brakes for all he was worth, seeln' I wasn't no groundhog after all, but befo' he could git goin' agin, I jest let him have it and thar's that foot and wing to prove it." In Bent's "Life Histories of North American Birds," almost an exact counterpart of this incident is recorded.

Eagles like to catch their feathered quarry on the wing, so Fisher told me, and he should know, for he had been a lifetime hunter in that rugged region. "You see," he said, "when Mr. Eagle wants a nice young turkey, he drives them toward the edge of the cliffs by litten' around in the trees in back of 'em. Then when he gits a young un close enough to the edge, he gits right down on the ground and tries to make him fly off. If the young turkey acts like he don't wanter fly across the cove, Mr. Eagle keeps on crowdin'

and nudgin' him with his wing and finally there ain't nuthin for the turkey to do but start out. That's all Mr. Eagle wants, and he lights right out after him, grabs him by the shoulders as they sail along and carries him on off to his regular eatin' place."

It seems, however, that eagles don't always try to dine off small boys and young turkeys. Just listen to this. "Sparta, Tennessee, May 9, 1930—R. Hale has just killed a large Bald Eagle which measured six feet six inches from tip to tip. When it came into view, it was seen to be carrying a full grown cat in its claws." Considering the reputation of the average pussy, the editor should have briefly headed this dispatch, 'Retribution.'

The best authorities give the wing-spread of a mature eagle as about seven feet and its weight as ten to twelve pounds. Up in the Smokies, however, where the mountains are big, the eagles seem to 'take after' them too. A dispatch from Knoxville, dated March 28, 1921, states that Jim Whitson of the Blue Knob section, after having lost a number of pigs and half-grown lambs, finally bagged "the white-headed marauder" which was found to weigh sixty pounds and to have a wing-spread of eleven feet. The writer ventures to suggest that this must have been a roc-eagle hybrid.

An eagle that apparently thought he was about that size, once decided to capture a boy and a mule for breakfast—at least circumstantial evidence pointed in that direction. The writer is a little embarrassed to admit that he and not some newspaper is responsible for the details of this story. Early on the morning of March 19, 1934, a boy of fifteen was riding a mule along the road that goes under the trees along the shore of Radnor Lake, near Nashville. There was light snow on the ground and wet sleet was freezing as it fell. The boy, so he told me a few hours afterwards, was surprised by the eagle flying down from behind and alighting on the mule's back behind him. The startled mule promptly bucked both 'passengers' over his head and left for parts unknown. The dog which was following, then pounced upon the bird and killed it. The boy and his brother brought me the specimen for identification, and it was found to be an immature of the Bald species. The simple country boy told his story in a straightforward way, and I could find no grounds for doubting it. There were 'mitigating circumstances,' however, in this case, which seem to point to a probable explanation. The boy who was on the mule said that when the bird was killed, it had sleet and ice frozen to its feathers. Likely the bird had roosted during the night in the tree above the road and finding its feathers frozen and its appetite sharpened from the chill north wind, spontaneously reacted to attack the first living thing that came by. The bird may previously have become wet on the lake in an effort to catch a fish or one of a large assemblage of ducks.

There are several instances that have been reported of eagles having been incapacitated by ice forming upon their feathers. One of these was told to Mrs. Ben B. Coffey by A. O. English of Norfolk, Virginia, who came upon an eagle in such a predicament perched in a tree. Mr. English was able to climb to the bird's perch, lower it to the ground, and take it home to thaw it out.

Pilot Knob, thirteen miles south of Murfreesboro, on the Manchester pike, has for many years been the rendezvous of Golden Eagles and here on February 4, 1935, Quentin Summers trapped a specimen which he stated to me later had a spread of seven feet and a weight of nearly thirteen pounds. I visited Summers a few weeks later, and found him to be a substantial farmer of about fifty and quite careful as to his statements. He was unwilling to let me take the bird to release it elsewhere, for fear it would return and cause further depredations upon the goats which ranged the high knobs about. The year before, he stated, a pair of these birds had killed about forty kids, sometimes killing more than they could eat. Some were left on the ground, talon-pierced, and on occasions he had found the remains hanging in a large dead chestnut tree near the top of the knob. He stated that he had seen them chase colts and calves down the hill, perhaps in a spirit of playfulness, just as a Duck Hawk will swoop at a Turkey Vulture. Summers related to me one of the 'tallest' eagle tales that I had yet heard and, referring the reader again to the opening quotation of these notes, I will relate it here.

One morning he saw the goats scampering down the hill as usual after being marauded, so snatching up his gun, he made his way rapidly toward the summit, hoping to find the eagle on the ground with its kill. As he neared the top, he heard the bleating of a kid far above. He hurried up and on reaching the summit he looked about, but the bleating still came from above. Scanning the sky, he was astounded to see the eagle winging away and carrying the kid, by the shoulders, in its talons.

It should not be inferred from the light tone of this article that extending legal protection to eagles is being overlooked. Tennessee laws do not permit killing them—unless it is proven that they are destroying farmstock. Therein of course lies a large loophole. Killers have been warned or hailed into court and live birds regularly confiscated. The word has been passed around, it would seem, for there are fewer reports of farmers bringing the birds to town or else eagles are of less frequent occurrence in recent years. To an earlier issue of *The Migrant*, June, 1932, the writer contributed an article entitled "Facts about Eagles in Tennessee" which gave considerable substantial information about both species. He will be glad to furnish separates of that article to any who may be further interested.

NASHVILLE, November, 1940.

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**BLACKBIRDS DO GOOD DEED:**—This was the heading of a small United Press dispatch in the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* of August 7, 1939. We quote: "Oroville, Calif.—The seagulls that saved early Utah settlers from possible starvation by halting a cricket invasion have had a counterpart here on a 20-acre olive orchard. The orchard was being invaded by a horde of grasshoppers that threatened its destruction, when thousands of blackbirds lay to with a hearty good will—and appetite. When the birds finally left there was hardly a hopper to be found."

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Albert J. Marsh has been appointed Game Technician with the Game and Fish Division, State Department of Conservation, with headquarters at Nashville. Mr. Marsh, who is a T.O.S. member, has been engaged in similar work with the U. S. Soil Conservation Service at Humboldt. He succeeds Val Solyom.



## THE SEASON

**MEMPHIS AREA:**—On the fall field day, Nov. 3, at Shelby Forest, several flocks of Double-crested Cormorants, totaling 1,000, were seen along the river by Burdick and party; 26 gulls were seen at a distance. About 3,000 Tree Swallows were recorded. At Piersol Lake 2 Phoebes were seen by the writer.—The first White-throats appeared in our yard Oct. 9 while Burdick reports 3 White-crowns on Oct. 7 and a Song Sparrow on Oct. 6 on the Galloway golf course. Burdick and Mason recorded a Leconte's Sparrow on Nov. 10 and 4 were found in the same field near Mason's home by our party on Dec. 1. A visit to last season's 'Lapit' territory north of the Big Ditch canal on Nov. 17 yielded 4 Prairie Horned Larks, 5 American Pipits, 1 Lapland Longspur, and 1 Leconte's Sparrow. Burdick recorded 30 Pipits at the Municipal Airport, Nov. 10 and 1 Longspur at Mason's, Nov. 29. Mason reported 5 Pipits and 5 Vesper Sparrows on Nov. 28 and we saw 9 Prairie Horned Larks there on Dec. 1. On Nov. 24 in Overton Park we saw 2 Chipping Sparrows (late) and enjoyed close association with 5 to 6 Ruby-crowned Kinglets. A Nashville Warbler found downtown, Oct. 3, had evidently met death that morning.—At Mud Lake on Oct. 6 Burdick recorded a Caspian Tern, one Virginia Rall (seen at 12 feet) and 2 Northern Water-thrushes. The lake dried up early in the fall and very few trips were made there.—**BEN COFFEY, Memphis.**

**NASHVILLE AREA:**—On a trip to Radnor Lake, Nov. 3, birds were found to be scarce. The lake was low, clear, and very smooth. We listed: Pied-billed Grebe, 6; Mallard, 1 male; Coot, 1; L. Scaup, 2 males; Kingfisher, 2; and Killdeer, 10. Land birds were no more numerous. Nov. 17 was a new early fall date for the Old-squaw while a Loon was seen on Nov. 26. On Nov. 13 and 26 Redheads and Canvas-backs were recorded; the former species is very rare here. On the afternoon of Dec. 4 we listed 126 ducks of 8 species. Flocks of birds, even of Starlings, are very scarce,—no Robins.—**H. C. MONK, Nashville.**

**CLARKSVILLE AREA:**—On Oct. 8 a Pied-billed Grebe landed on a city street, misled, no doubt, by the reflection from a street light. Being unable to take off from the surface, it was captured and taken to the T.O.S. meeting. Next morning it was banded and released from the Red River bridge. The first White-throat of the season was trapped Oct. 9.—**Mrs. JOHN Y. HUTCHISON, Clarksville.**

**KNOXVILLE AREA:**—The most outstanding news of the fall season is the number of American Bitterns that have been reported to Mr. Ijams, our local bird authority. We have had reports on 5 or 6 birds; 2 of them had been wounded. Again this year a Pied-billed Grebe was found alongside a road. The Grebe evidently thought the asphalt surface of the road was a stream, and once down on land it was unable to take wing. The bird was brought to Mr. Ijams at the News-Sentinel, identified and then released on the river.—We failed to find any unusual warbler migration this fall, but

Mr. Stupka told me of a very nice flock of Palm Warblers in the Smoky Mountain Park in early November.—The duck situation on Norris Lake is a delicate subject because of the various reports; there are very few ducks according to the hunters. Both Blue-winged and Green-winged Teal arrived in mid-September altho in small numbers. Coots, numbering 1000 to 2000, were on the lake the week-ends of Oct. 27 and Nov. 3. Also at that time a flock of about 200 Canada Geese stayed around Norris Dam and the immediate vicinity. No ducks are present in large numbers at the time of this writing (Nov. 30) Black Ducks outnumber Mallards by about 2 or 3 to 1. Hooded Mergansers, Golden-eyes, and Baldpates have been seen in small flocks and a few Double-crested Cormorants were on the lake in the early fall. A Loon and a Black-crowned Night Heron were reported present on November 17.—Wood Ducks were rather plentiful, for this species, along the river in the early fall but are rather scarce now.—W. M. WALKER, Knoxville.

## WITH OUR BANDERS

MEMPHIS:—Only two substations are now operated for me. These are by Austin Burdick, Jr. and Joe Mason, Jr. Both suspended during the summer but resumed when the White-crowned Sparrows arrived this fall. Like McPherson at Germantown (1934-35) this is their most common winter species, although it is rare to uncommon in this area as a whole. Only 5 returns from last year's birds have been recorded as yet.—Work at the home station was spasmodic during the summer and traps were left open for a period after Oct. 10 account of a covey of Bob-whites. These powerful birds can almost scalp themselves by flying up against the wire top of a trap. Regular Bob-white traps have a protective cloth suspended from the top. Seven of the covey of about 12 were banded and several repeated. Feed was scattered broadside so that they would stay away and trapping resumed in November.—Bronzed Grackle 37-312507, caught on a dark and stormy night in the Lakeview, Miss. roost, Mar. 13, 1937, was shot about June 15, 1940, at Bashaw, Alberta. This is our 6th Canadian province and is the record distance—about 1625 miles—for a bird banded at or near Memphis.—BEN COFFEY, Dec. 2, 1940.

PULASKI:—Mrs. Sarah O. Rogers writes that she has not operated her traps since June but hopes to resume banding soon. She has been very successful with Grackles and Starlings.

NASHVILLE:—Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey regrets her inability to send a report at this time. Since her station is one of the leading stations in the country in the number of species and individuals banded and the amount of research work done, we can appreciate just how busy she must be. Our readers are, of course, familiar with her fine work thru her interesting contributions to *The Migrant* and other journals. Large numbers of Chimney Swifts were banded this fall and hundreds of returns from the last two years were taken.

CLARKSVILLE:—Banding was slow during the late summer but of special interest were: a Nashville Warbler on Sept. 21; Olive-backed Thrush, Sept. 28 and Oct. 3; Lincoln's Sparrow, Oct. 3. Our first return-2 was a White-throated Sparrow banded Oct. 26, 1938, returned Oct. 16, 1939, and Oct.

13, 1940. Banded Juncos, Song, White-throated and White-crowned Sparrows are seen at the bird bath each day and we hope to take some of them soon.—No Swift banding was done this fall but plans are being made for next spring. Recoveries of our Swifts have been reported from Texas, Mo., Minn., Wis., Ill., Ohio, Ky., Tenn., and one from *Nova Scotia*.—From our start on March 11, 1938, to June 28, 1940, we have banded 7,765 Chimney Swifts and 2,291 birds of 58 other species for a total of 10,057 at Clarksville.—A Robin banded here Nov. 6, 1939, was found dead Mar. 12, 1940, at League City, Texas.—Mrs. JOHN Y. HUTCHISON, Clarksville, Nov. 28, 1940.

KNOXVILLE:—Our first Chimney Swift banding highlighted the fall season. On Oct. 5 on the University of Tennessee Y.M.C.A. building we banded 1299 and on Oct. 13 on the News-Sentinel Building about 695. Nine or ten recoveries were made of 'foreign' birds, principally from '38 and '39 bandings in Ohio. Banding at the home stations of Dr. Henry G. Meyer and Mr. Wm. M. Johnson continues of interest.—ARTHUR McMURRAY, 1105 White Ave., Knoxville.

NOTE: In our first Swift trapping at Memphis (1932) we examined 1300 birds without finding a banded one. In recent years more banded Swifts are at large but the good results above indicate that Knoxville is strategically located and we hope that our members there will have every success. With our state located athwart the northeast-southwest and the Mississippi valley routes and regular Swift banding at Clarksville, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville, many interesting results should be obtained.—EDRRO.

GREENEVILLE:—Banding was begun in Greeneville on March 16, 1940. Three traps are used on the lawn and one in the woods a quarter-mile distant. False-bottom and 2-cell Potter traps are used. These are operated chiefly on week-ends. 100 individuals of 16 species have been banded. More White-crowned Sparrows have been banded than any other species. Of 14 White-crowned Sparrows banded last spring, 4 returns were taken in October and November. Of 19 additional White-crowned Sparrows captured this fall, 16 have been immature individuals. The behavior of one Titmouse was interesting. On April 14 within a two-hour period this bird was taken at two traps a quarter of a mile apart. A week later it was again taken at both traps on the same day. By May it had apparently settled in the vicinity of one trap, that nearest the woods.—WILLIE RUTH REED, Greeneville.

CINCINNATI, OHIO:—For this issue we are temporarily adopting one of our sustaining members, Mr. Christian J. Goetz. Veteran banders know how rare it is to trap a banded bird from some other cooperator, especially in the vast inland region. The following data on Bronzed Grackles will indicate our reasons for considering Mr. Goetz really one of us.

Band No.	Date Banded	Place	Date Recaptured	Place
34-300373	May 24, 1935,	Cinc'y	Feb. 21, 1937	Pulaski
	Mar. 31, 1938	Cinc'y	Feb. 19, 1940	Pulaski
34-353425	Feb. 27, 1935	Memphis	May 21, 1939	Cinc'y

A Cape May Warbler, 35-25710, banded Sept. 12, 1937 at Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y., by Mrs. Marie V. Beals, was caught by a cat at Cleveland, Tenn., about Oct. 15, 1937. From *Bird-Banding Notes*, Sept., 1938, issued by the Bureau of Biological Survey (now Fish and Wildlife Service).

## THE ROUND TABLE

**ANOTHER TALL TALE:**—As a further evidence of the readiness with which our feathered hunters of prey are readily damned by some of the human killers of prey, based only on pre-formed prejudices and exaggerated hearsay, we quote the following excerpt from the hunting and fishing column of Paul Fairleigh in the *Memphis Press-Scimitar* of January 16, 1940:

"WHAT DOES HAWK SAY?"

"Fishing and hunting yarns always improve with the telling.....at least they often gain in size.

"The other day Attorney John Coates went out to his farm east of Memphis and found a hawk sitting on a fence. When Coates approached the hawk the bird hopped down on the ground and came up to his feet. Coates says he stroked the bird across the back and the hawk showed no alarm at his presence.

"Believing the hawk to be someone's pet, Coates let the bird go. Back in Memphis, he told of his experience and the story started the rounds.

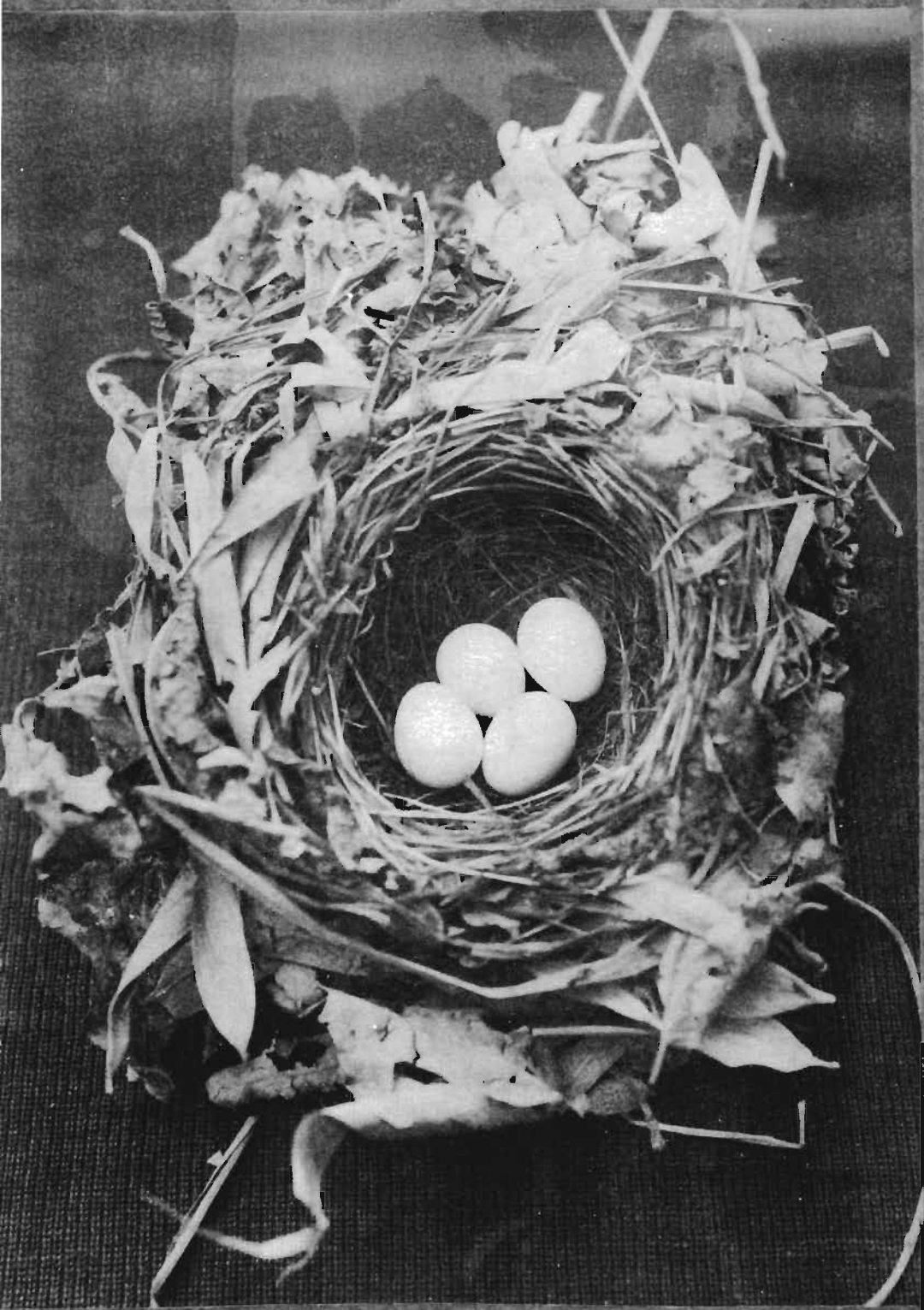
"A few hours later another sportsman called the conductor of this column to tell him all about a hawk that flew out of some bushes and attacked Sportsman Coates.

"Another call told of how Coates had suffered in a hand-to-hand encounter with a large bird which was believed to be a cross between an eagle and a hawk.

"Coates asked us to relate the true story before someone has him devoured by the bird."—BEN B. COFFEY, JR., Memphis.

**GRIT FOR BIRDS IN WINTER:**—In *Horticulture* for Dec. 1, 1939, (p. 495), a letter from Geo. H. Crosbie of Boston, Mass. in relation to this subject states, "When the ground is frozen or there is snow it is almost impossible for them to get (gravel).....I have found birds as large as Crows dead in the woods with their crops full of food but nothing to grind it with. I use ordinary sand such as they find in the streets in summer. They use almost as much grit as they do food." While our more open winters do not make this item as important as farther north, still it is worthy of consideration. Early last spring numerous blackbirds were found dead for no apparent reason in Overton Park. Mr. J. E. Jolly dissected them and believes a lack of grit may have been the cause. However, there had been no ice or snow or frozen ground. We were unable to arrange for an examination for poison. The birds included Grackles and Starlings which feed in town and country and Red-wings and Cowbirds which feed in the country only. Reports of large numbers of blackbirds dying at Barksdale Field, La. were published in newspapers but no cause was given.—In our yard there has usually been a pile of sand for gardening work. We have never noticed any use by the birds. Perhaps grit is readily available in other forms.—BEN B. COFFEY, JR., Memphis.

**OUR ILLUSTRATIONS:** On the opposite page is shown a picture of the nest and eggs of Swainson's Warbler found near Clarksville, Tenn. on May 30, 1940, and described elsewhere. Photo of about 70 of our members who attended the T.O.S. 25th Anniversary Meeting at Nashville on Oct. 19-20, 1940. The photo was taken at Idlewild Wood on Stone's River, by Wiles, Nashville. On the last page is a portrait of a Sparrow Hawk that had been raised as a pet by Harry P. Ijams of Knoxville who kindly furnished the photo.



Nest and eggs of Swainson's Warbler



25th Anniversary Meeting, Tennessee Ornithological Society.  
Nashville, Tenn. Oct. 19-20, 1940



A tame Sparrow Hawk

NESTING OF SWAINSON'S WARBLER IN MIDDLE TENNESSEE:—For many years the writer has sought to find this rare warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsoni*) as a summer resident in likely place in Middle Tennessee but without success. From the experience of observers in other states it was known to prefer wet woodlands and wooded swamps where there would be found a growth of cane or thick vines in which to build its nest. The few such habitats as were still in existence, along the Cumberland River near Nashville, were searched but neither birds nor nests could be found.

On April 28 of the present year Alfred Clebsch, of Clarksville, was making one of his periodic visits to Mark's Slough, 6 miles southeast of that city, searching especially for that species when he heard a strange warbler song and stopped to investigate. Within a few minutes he and Jimmy Ridgway, who was with him, succeeded in getting a view of the bird and he readily identified it as a Swainson's Warbler. He wrote me of his find and very kindly invited me to come over at a later date and try to find a nest. This slough, which covers 25 or 30 acres, lies along the base of the river bluff and is separated from the Cumberland River by higher and open ground. The deeper parts of the slough are completely covered with buttonbushes and the shallower margins, from which the water recedes in summer, are grown with wild rose, willows, and some cane. A railroad runs along the bluff side and here at the foot of its embankment and near a freshwater spring the bird was seen.

On May 19 the writer joined Mr. Clebsch and others from Clarksville with a view of making a systematic search and within an hour the writer succeeded in finding a nearly completed nest of the sought-for bird. This nest was at the foot of the embankment, 100 feet from the spring and near the water in the slough. One bird was later seen to carry nest material to it. Midway to the spring a nest of the Hooded Warbler was found in a patch of cane; it contained 3 eggs of the owner and 2 of the Cowbird. Close to it and also in cane, was what appeared to be a last year's nest of a Swainson's.

Returning to the locality on May 30 with Mr. Clebsch and Clarence Collier, we found the parent Swainson's Warbler sitting on the nest. She permitted an approach to within a few feet, then slipped off, exposing 4 fresh eggs. These were pure white without markings. My camera was set on a tripod, with thread running from the shutter in order to permit a photograph when the bird returned. A half hour later the bird was again found sitting and a picture was made. The nest was built 4 feet above the ground in a thick tangle of blackberry briars. The briars terminated a foot above the nest and there formed a dense canopy of leaves which screened it from above. The nest itself was quite different from that of any other bird and bulkier than that of any other warbler. It consisted of a large sub-structure of cane, water maple and water oak leaves, and was 8" long by 5" wide and 4" deep. In this mass, a cup for the eggs was formed, 2 1/4" wide by 2" deep, lined with grass stems and a few bristles. A photo of the nest and eggs is shown on another page.



We spent some hours on May 19 and May 30 searching for more of their nests but none were found. We did, however, locate a single bird on May 19, evidently of another pair, since it was a quarter-mile westward. This bird was inconspicuously feeding on the ground near the water's edge and continued to do so while others of our group came up and leisurely watched it at 25 feet. The cinnamon-crown, the light buffy line over the eye and the back of a uniform brown, were plainly to be seen. In feeding, the bird would pick up the leaves and toss them aside, then look for food beneath. This was done with the beak; it did not scratch with its feet.

On June 9 I found a new but empty nest of this warbler at the Chappansboro swamp, about 15 miles eastward and also in the Cumberland River bottoms. This swamp is almost an exact counterpart of Mark's slough and here also the nest was in the tangle at the foot of the railroad embankment. Altho there were patches of cane here and some of blackberry briars, too, this nest was built 5 feet up in a thick mass of vines. A small leaf that had fallen into it gave notice that the nest had been abandoned. A snake may have taken the eggs. When visited two weeks later the nest was still empty so it was collected. It was an exact duplicate of the one first described except that the exterior was composed entirely of dry water maple leaves to which the long stems were still attached. Further search was made here for other nests but none were found.—ALBERT F. GANIER, Nashville.

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NOTES FROM KNOXVILLE:—On Sunday, Nov. 17, 1940, we took our expected trip to Carleton Lake, which is between Alcoa and Louisville, Tenn. We passed the airport and saw three of the large aluminum birds headed for England and then in about a mile we stopped at the first pond which was made by a dam across a spring branch. The pond is about two acres with quite an area of shallow water. The weather was just at freezing and we did not see many of the wading birds. A single Killdeer walked just in front of us. There was one Blue-winged Teal on this pond. Further down the same valley is an area that should have had several Snipe but we could not get into it as part of the water was too deep.—At the lake, Mr. Coker told us that several ducks had been spending the night there but of course, they had gone when we arrived. At the lower end of the lake there is an area of about ten acres that is swampy and the young men of the party finally worked out into it. They flushed a Wilson's Snipe and then there was a sight seldom seen here—six Woodcocks went up. There are so few marshy places left that we seldom are able to see either the Snipe or the Woodcock.—A single flock of about 15 Cedar Waxwings passed over us with their whistle going, causing us to look up. A single Red-wing was there while Crows were over the whole place. A Marsh Hawk wheeled over a wheat field and startled a flock of about ten Doves which left in a hurry. This lake is to be flooded about three feet when the Fort Loudon Dam is in and there should be some excellent swampy ground around the edges.—We also saw the following: Turkey Vulture, 1; Kingfisher, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Flicker, 3; Titmouse, Chickadee, Mockingbird and Bluebird, 1 each; Myrtle Warbler, 2; Meadowlark, 1; Goldfinch, 15; White-throated Sparrow, 12; Field Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 30; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Towhee, 1; Cardinal, 2; Migrant Shrike, 1.

On October 20, a boy in Union County brought down a large duck (?) with a rifle and then got scared. It was brought in to Mr. Ijams and he turned it over to me to try to get it back into shape for its interrupted trip. Instead of a duck it was identified as a Blue Goose. I am sorry that it did not live but the skin is being mounted by Dr. Earl Henry. A few days later an American Bittern was captured, taken to Mr. Ijams and turned over to me for banding. After it was banded it was turned loose. It walked off into the brush and soon was lost sight of. At present I am trying to nurse a Black Duck back into good shape. It is eating well and I hope to band it soon. When it is turned loose I hope that it will decide to stay with the Mallards that are around my house.—W. M. JOHNSON, Knoxville.

—oOo—

**HEREDITARY HABITS:**—The hereditary tendency of birds to return year after year to the same spot for their nesting season is so well established that we accept it as a foregone conclusion. The Baltimore Oriole, however, is an exception to this general rule, as will be seen from the following data covering twenty years' nests. Each of the sites listed below was followed up for several years after the first nesting, only to find that none of the birds rebuilt in the exact spot first used. When a nest was found anywhere near the former one several years had elapsed between the two nestings.

In the year 1886 the author saw his first Baltimore Oriole nest. It was 30 feet up in a water maple located on the west property line of the Vanderbilt campus in Nashville. For the next few years he was at school and made no records until 1892 when a nest was located in the Fuller property on Hillsboro Road just out of the city. In 1910 a pair of Baltimore Orioles built a nest on 24th Avenue near the Vanderbilt campus. In 1911 one was found on West Acklen Ave. near 21st. The next year a pair built on Granny White Pike near Granny White's grave. A sycamore over the Lebanon Road, 7 miles from the city, held a nest in 1915. Nests found in the next several years were also in sycamores, as follows: 1916, on Elm Hill Pike at Greenwood cemetery; 1918, over Hyde's Ferry Pike near Bull Run; and 1925, near Highway No. 1, west of Nine Mile Hill. A pair of these Orioles built in a silver poplar over Hillsboro Road at Woodlawn Drive in 1926.

Nests were located on the Sanford Duncan farm in rear of the National cemetery in 1927 and 1929. In 1930 a pair built in a sycamore on Garland Ave. near 24th. The next year a nest was found on Beechwood Ave. near 12th. In succeeding years breeding pairs of Baltimore Orioles were found in the same general section of the city, as follows: In 1932 on Garland Ave. near 21st; in 1933 on Sweetbrier Ave. near Belmont; in 1934 on Highland Ave. close to 22nd; in 1936 on the Vanderbilt campus near 24th; in 1937 on Natchez Trace near Essex Ave., and in 1938 on Essex Ave. near 25th. All of the above localities are in Davidson County, about half being in Nashville.

From this report one might suppose that this nomad tendency of the Baltimore was an Oriole characteristic but the Orchard Oriole disproves this idea. They not only build in the same orchard but often in the same tree in succeeding years. This is but one phase of bird study which is offered as a suggestion for you to consider. There are many others equally interesting.—HARRY S. VAUGHN, Nashville.

BOUQUET:—We very much appreciate the following item, taken from the Dec. issue of *Nature Magazine* and pass it on to our members. "The September, 1940, issue of *The Migrant* celebrates the silver anniversary of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, of which this always interesting little quarterly is the official publication. On Oct. 7, 1915, five "bird men" in Nashville met and organized this group, and from this meeting has grown an active society of naturalists and conservationists with chapters in several Tennessee cities. The membership may well be proud of *The Migrant*. With its ornithological information attractively presented, it is a publication that should be saved in one's files for it makes contributions of lasting value."

—oOo—

BIND YOUR MIGRANTS: With this issue, our present Editor completes his first 'block' of three volumes and, as at the conclusion of the three preceding ones, a title page and species index is included. The twelve issues make a nice-sized volume and with the index, they comprise a useful reference book on Tennessee birds. The writer has secured a special price of \$1.25 to have the set substantially bound in cloth. Missing issues can be supplied at 20 cents each.

Old back numbers are wanted. Our stock of back numbers of certain early issues is very low and in order to make up as many complete sets as possible for our stock, we would be glad to have any of the following issues sent in. 1931—all issues; 1933—March and Sept.; 1934—March and June; 1935—March. We would not wish you to rob a nearly complete set in order to comply but rather, would urge you to order missing copies to complete your set. We will exchange later issues, two for one, for any of the above.—A. F. GANIER, 2112 Woodlawn Drive, Nashville.

—oOo—

### CORRECTIONS

- 1938: p. 7—Should be '2' Screech Owls for Murfreesboro instead of '11'.  
 p. 44—E—'500 ft.' should be '5000 ft.' Thus '5000 ft. to 6000 ft.' F—second '6000 ft.' should be '6600 ft.' Thus.....'6000 to 6600 ft.'  
 p. 65—3rd line from the bottom—'Fayetteville' should be 'Shelbyville.'
- 1939: p. 1—The date of Mr. Webb's death should be Feb. 26.  
 p. 78—"LATE NESTS....." 4th line—'Linden' should be 'Linton.'

We are indebted to our readers for calling our attention to the above. Every effort is made to prevent errors but it is difficult to catch every typographical error, especially after looking over the same material repeatedly. Occasionally in order to save a day in going to press the final corrections are not checked by us. This occurred in the case of the elevations listed above, the original error being corrected but the new error being overlooked as the line was reinserted in the page by the printer.

## CHAPTER MEETING DATES

Our local chapters have regular meetings, usually twice a month, and visiting members are always doubly welcome. All who are interested in the outdoors are cordially invited. The following schedules have come to hand. **CLARKSVILLE**:—Scheduled for Jan. 7 and 21; Feb. 4 and 18; Mar. 4 and 18, Alfred Clebsch, secy. **KNOXVILLE**:—Night meetings are held on the first Wednesday of each month while field trips, usually for a half day, are scheduled the third Sunday of each month. **MEMPHIS**:—Meetings are held the first and third Mondays, 8 p.m., at the Memphis Museum. A special meeting will probably be arranged at the time of the North American Wildlife Conference convention in Memphis, Feb. 17-19, 1941. Over 60 attended the fall field day at Shelby Forest, Nov. 3. **NASHVILLE**:—Meets on the second and fourth Mondays, 7:30 p.m., at the Social-Religious Building, Peabody College.

## NEW CHAPTER OFFICERS

**MEMPHIS**:—Re-elected: Lawrence Kent, pres.; Mrs. A. L. Torti, vice-pres.; Mrs. Jack Embury (nee Katherine Hale), treas. Elected: Mrs. Bob Wilkinson, secy.; address—1427 Jefferson Ave.

**KNOXVILLE**:—Officers for 1941 are: William M. Johnson, pres.; Dr. Earl O. Henry, vice-pres.; Miss Elise Morrell, sec-treas.; W. M. Walker, Jr., curator.

We wish to thank the Knoxville group for another gift of \$10 to *The Migrant* and the Memphis members for caring for all expenses connected with mailing a copy of this issue to every county superintendent of schools in Tennessee.

—oOo—

## Bibliography: 1938, 1939, 1940

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- Chapman, Frank M. 1939. *Quiscalus* in Mississippi. *Auk*, 56 (1):28-31. Mentions specimens from southwestern Tennessee of what we continue to call the Bronzed Grackle. The locality Summerville is evidently Somerville, Tenn.
- Cooke, May Thatcher. 1940. Notes on Speed of Migration. *Bird-Banding*, 11 (1):21. Mentions two Swifts taken by Mrs. Laakey (38-52486 and 39-111991).
- Crook, Compton. 1938. Notes on the Food of Some Water Birds of Reelfoot Lake (Upper Blue Basin Area). *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, 13 (2):109-119. Observations and stomach analyses of 25 specimens comprising 4 species, July 29 to Sept. 2, 1937. This period would include birds from farther south, notably the Little Blue Herons. Only one game fish was found to be taken in significant numbers. The percentage of fish taken was high, probably due to the drying-up of swamps and shallow areas, thus affecting other forms of food. The number of birds present was not considered sufficient to menace game fishing.
- Edney, J. M. 1940. The Sandhill Crane In Middle Tennessee. *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, 15 (4):401. A review by A. F. Ganier of this and two previous records will appear in these pages later.

- Ganier, Albert F. *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, 14 (4):341. 1939. Biographical sketch and photograph of Mr. Ganier who was president of the T.A.S. in 1926.
- Gersbacher, Eva Oxford. 1939. The Heronries at Reelfoot Lake. *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, 14 (1):162-180. Illustrated. A detailed and interesting study of the nesting and feeding habits of the American Egret, Double-crested Cormorant, Ward's Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, and Water Turkey or Anhinga. Description and history of 'cranetown.'
- Green, Wyman R. 1940. Banding of Chimney Swifts (*Chaetura pelagica*) in the Region of Chattanooga, Tennessee. *Bird-Banding*, 11 (2):37-57. Reviewed in *The Migrant*, 11 (2):38-44.
- Gross, Alfred O. 1940. The Migration of Kent Island Herring Gulls. *Bird-Banding*, 11 (4):129-155. Maps of recoveries from Kent Island, New Brunswick, and the Great Lakes region show one and seven records, respectively, in Tennessee.
- Laskey, Amelia R. 1939. A Study of Nesting Eastern Bluebirds. *Bird-Banding*, 10 (1):23-32. A later report is listed immediately following.
- Laskey, Amelia R. 1940. The 1939 Nesting Season of Bluebirds at Nashville, Tennessee. *Wilson Bulletin*, 52, (3):183-190. An example of the excellent work being done by our Mrs. Laskey. Copiously abstracted in this issue.
- Laskey, Amelia R. 1940. Bertram, A Blackbird With Personality. *Bird-Lore*, 62 (1):25-30. A very interesting account of the antics and behavior of a Bronzed Grackle, raised from an orphaned baby in May to an adult with the full freedom of the house and banding station. On short daytime jaunts in September he showed no fear of humans and was caught or recognized several times a few miles from home. After Sept. 17 he deserted the porch roost to go with his kind but returned each morning until Oct. 6 when he was seen for the last time. Unfortunately he failed to show up at Blossomdel the next spring but we all hope that a Grackle with band No. 34-339828 (plus a green celluloid band) will yet report in person.
- Laskey, Mrs. F. C. 1940. Highlights of a Banding Year. *Inland Bird Banding News*, 12 (2):13. Summary of report for year ending June 30, 1940; banded about 9300 Swifts and 2619 birds of 70 other species. Several interesting age records, including two Swifts of Prof. Green's (1928 and 1930) trapped in 1939, a Brown Thrasher over 7 years and two Field Sparrows 6 or more years.
- Lowery, Gec. H., Jr. 1940. Geographical Variation in the Carolina Wren. *Auk*, 57 (1):95-104. Proposes new subspecies. East Tennessee specimens at the University of Michigan are mentioned. The range of the Southern Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*) includes all of Tennessee as shown on a provisional map.
- Maslowski, Karl H. 1938. Ghosts of Earthquake Lake. *Animal and Zoo Magazine* (London), July, 1938:18-19. A popular account. Mr. Maslowski's experiences at Reelfoot Lake were described in *The Migrant*, 8 (3):58-60 and an excellent example of his photographic art appears in our December, 1937 issue.

- Rogers, Mrs. S. H. 1940. Banding at Pulaski, Tennessee. *Inland Bird Banding News*, 12 (3):22. Includes some Grackle records. The two Cincinnati birds are listed in this issue in 'With Our Banders.'
- Simpson, Thomas W. 1939. The Feeding Habits of the Coot, Florida Gallinule, and Least Bittern on Reelfoot Lake. *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, 14 (1):110-115. A study of summer feeding habits and analyses of stomach contents for 22 specimens. The food of the first two species was principally vegetable matter, that of the last was animal matter.
- Stevens, O. A. 1940. Bird Banding in the Last Five Years. *Bird-Banding*, 11 (4):169-173. Surveys work done by states. For the year ending June 30, 1939, Tennessee is listed fourth with 36,012 birds banded. Massachusetts is first with 43,029. Our record is due to the good all-round work of Mrs. Laskey and the Swift banding at other stations. More stations are being established here.
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- Wetmore, Alexander. 1939. Western Olive-backed Thrush in West Virginia and Tennessee. *Auk*, 56 (4):477. Several specimens previously mentioned in the report on U. S. National Museum collections from Tennessee are assigned to *Hylocichla ustulata almae*. (See *The Migrant*, 11 (1):29-31.)
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- Wing, Leonard. 1940. A Study of Wintering Tennessee Crow Specimens. *Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci.*, 15 (4):358-370. Maryville, Tenn., Jan., 1938, 37 specimens from a crow shoot at a roost, weighed, measured, sexed, and stomach contents analyzed. Samples judged too small for conclusive evidence but ratios indicated were 40 males to 60 females and 1 adult to 6 young. Both the eastern and southern subspecies represented. Principal food was evidently corn, dogwood, dwarf sumac, and poison oak.

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NOTE: The various Christmas Census lists from Tennessee which are published annually in *Bird-Lore* are referred to in each March issue of *The Migrant* wherein the lists themselves are tabulated.

NOTE: Following the publication name is the volume number with issue number in parentheses, followed by the page reference.

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## THE MIGRANT

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE STUDY OF TENNESSEE BIRDS.  
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Bruce P. Tyler, Johnson City; Alfred Clebsch, Clarksville.

*"The simple truth about birds is interesting enough,  
it is not necessary to go beyond it."*

PLEASE NOTIFY THE SECRETARY OF A CHANGE IN ADDRESS

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### Our Second Twenty-five Years

At the recent anniversary banquet one of the founders predicted that he would be among those present at the fiftieth anniversary in 1965. This statement implies two things,—first, that he, the founder, would be alive himself, and second, that the society would also be a living organization. The fulfillment of the first part of this statement depends on one person alone, but the fulfillment of the second part of this statement will depend on many of the present members of the T.O.S., and this editorial is written with a view to making the next twenty-five years so successful that the T.O.S. will have just as satisfactory a growth in the twenty-five years to come as it has had in the first twenty-five years of its history.

A careful analysis of those qualities which have made this society a live organization will reveal the fact that unceasing interest, unswerving loyalty, and unwearied activity are the three characteristics which have made it possible for the T.O.S. not only to live but to grow from five members to more than three hundred. This unceasing interest grew out of a conviction that something must be done in Tennessee for the birds. And this conviction was like a sacred fire which had to be kept burning at all times. There was not much flame or smoke connected with the early days—its fires were anthracitic rather than bituminous. This loyalty led to a regularity of attendance on all meetings and to the performance of the duties incumbent on the members, to the support of officers in their work, and to a spirit of evangelism in the gospel of bird study and bird protection. This unwearied activity led the members in the early days to do field work during all their leisure hours, and to make a scientific study of Tennessee birds from the mountains to the Mississippi. It also led to the organization of other groups in various parts of the state, to the publishing of articles in the newspapers and magazines; to the founding of our own magazine, *The Migrant*, which for more than ten years has been the pride of our members. It also caused many of the members to enlist by word of mouth and by letters other workers, not only in Tennessee but in the adjoining states. This activity was also shown in the attempt to influence state and county officials everywhere in such a way that they would become enthusiastic conservationists.

Too many of the active members in most of our chapters are now veterans. We need new recruits, young vigorous life, and fresh blood infused into the old body to keep the organization alive. There comes at times to some of the older members a feeling of uncertainty, also of despair, when so many of our young members fail to show this interest, this loyalty, and this activity. The earnest wish of those who have toiled for the past twenty years, more or less, is that all the younger members of the T.O.S. who read this editorial will vow undying devotion to the cause represented by the T.O.S. and thus guarantee that this organization will be very much alive in 1965 to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary.—GEORGE R. MAYFIELD.

—oOo—

Your editor's task of preparing this issue was considerably lightened by the splendid cooperation and assistance rendered by our contributors. We especially wish to thank H. C. Monk who prepared the three year index of species, A. F. Ganier who handled our illustrations down to the point of mailing the finished product to us for insertion, G. R. Mayfield for our editorial as requested, and all the other contributors who rushed their notes and articles to us that we might get an early start. Secretary Clebsch, as usual, addressed the envelopes for us. Our banders cooperated in the inauguration of a new department and we are going to depend on them for similar short but regular contributions in addition to any articles on special subjects.

—oOo—

## Christmas Census Trips

Clarksville, Memphis, and Nashville are planning their trips for Sunday, Dec. 22. The Knoxville group will make the annual Gt. Smoky Mtns. Natl. Park census on that date. Other observers will probably go afield the same day. Some will make additional census lists on the 29th, and on New Year's Day. As usual, your editor will be out Christmas Day. Those lists to be submitted to *Bird-Lore*, national sponsors, must be made on one day between the 22nd and the 29th, inclusive. Other lists made as close as possible to this period are also included in *The Migrant* in order to have as representative a showing as possible. Mimeographed suggestions on how to make a census may be secured from A. F. Ganier or Ben Coffey. Lists for *Bird-Lore* must be sent to them at once after the trip. For *The Migrant* please send them in NOT LATER THAN JAN. 15. You can assist us by totalling the number of species and of individuals and then checking same. They can be tabulated on our regular field cards or listed (typed or longhand) in the A.O.U. Check-List order. This order is followed in Ganier's Tennessee list, Peterson's Field Guide, and previous lists in *The Migrant*. For uncommon records please give details and names of parties responsible for the identification. If in doubt we suggest omitting any such record. For expediency mail to the present editor.

—oOo—

THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK was formerly dedicated on Labor Day last by President Roosevelt. This vast mountain wilderness comprises 463,000 acres or 723 square miles. To really appreciate the beauties of the area, its flora and fauna, one should hike some of the 500 miles of trails that lead off from the auto roads.



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- Chuck-will's-widow**, 1939: 3, 32, 52.
- Chukar** (See Partridge).
- Coot**, 1938: 7, 12, 29, 46, 64; 1939: 3, 6, 58, 74; 1940: 21, 78, 103, 104.
- Cormorant**, 1938: 7, 12, 46, 66, 97; 1939: 6, 27, 59, 74, 75; 1940: 21, 76, 103, 104, 116, 117.
- Cowbird**, 1938: 8, 17, 32, 48, 59, 62, 73, 90, 92; 1939: 4, 5, 7; 1940: 8, 22, 26, 28, 54, 64, 73, 98, 106, 111.
- Crane, Sandhill**, 1939: 16; 1940: 61, 115.
- Creepers, Brown**, 1938: 3, 7, 16, 96; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 9, 18; 1940: 6, 22, 23, 31.
- Creepers, Southern Brown**, 1938: 43, 44, 54, 56, 57; 1939: 45; 1940: 31.
- Crossbill, Red**, 1938: 1, 4, 6, 8, 42, 45; 1939: 4, 9; 1940: 25, 117.
- Crow**, 1938: 7, 14, 16, 17, 32, 44, 47-50, 71, 90, 92; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 25, 29, 47, 53, 58, 60, 61, 77, 81; 1940: 5, 6, 22, 23, 31, 57, 61, 64, 65, 112, 117.
- Crow, Southern**, 1940: 37, 56.
- Cuckoo, Black-billed**, 1938: 98; 1939: 3, 4; 1940: 56.
- Cuckoo, Yellow-billed**, 1938: 13, 24, 97; 1939: 3, 32, 52, 67; 1940: 56, 64, 73.
- Dickcissel**, 1938: 31; 1939: 60.
- Dove, Mourning**, 1938: 7, 16, 17, 19, 25, 26, 44, 46-49, 69-71, 92; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 11, 13, 52, 58, 61, 75, 78; 1940: 21, 23, 31, 50, 54, 56, 64, 73, 77, 80, 112.
- Dove, Western Mourning**, 1940: 30, 36.
- Dowitcher**, 1939: 16, 57; 1940: 76.
- Duck, Black**, 1938: 7, 67, 95; 1939: 6, 14, 74; 1940: 6, 7, 21, 27, 104, 113.
- Duck, Ring-necked**, 1938: 7, 12, 13; 1939: 5, 6, 9, 13, 32, 74; 1940: 6, 21, 27.
- Duck, Ruddy**, 1938: 7, 12, 97; 1939: 6, 9, 74; 1940: 21.
- Duck, Lesser Scaup**, 1938: 7, 12, 13, 64, 95, 96; 1939: 3, 6, 14, 29, 32, 74; 1940: 6, 21, 27, 103.
- Duck, Wood**, 1938: 7, 14, 46, 64, 95, 97; 1939: 6, 12, 27, 28, 41, 58, 60, 61, 74; 1940: 21, 22, 27, 54, 104.
- Eagle, Bald**, 1938: 7, 12, 13, 29, 53, 65; 1939: 12-14, 28; 1940: 3, 27, 60, 61, 76, 101.
- Eagle, Golden**, 1938: 41, 44, 52, 65; 1939: 4, 6, 9, 13, 14, 48; 1940: 2, 21, 54, 55, 100, 102.

\*In general, subspecies are ignored unless authors specifically state the names used are based on collected specimens determined by a competent authority. Certain exceptions have been made, e.g. Juncos, Shrikes, Grackles, Horned Larks, etc.

- Egret, American, 1938: 28, 46, 64, 69, 95; 1939: 27, 56, 57, 59, 72, 75; 1940: 21, 26, 116.
- Egret, Snowy, 1938: 64, 93; 1939: 56, 72; 1940: 48.
- Finch, Purple, 1938: 8, 16; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 76; 1940: 22, 23, 26-29, 61.
- Flicker, 1938: 2, 7, 16-19, 44, 46, 47, 50, 69-71, 90, 92, 96; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 32, 52, 67, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 31, 50, 64, 67, 73, 75, 112.
- Flicker, Boreal, 1940: 30.
- Flicker, Northern, 1940: 57, 67.
- Flycatcher, Acadian, 1938: 44, 50; 1939: 3, 53, 60; 1940: 54, 64, 67, 73.
- Flycatcher, Crested, 1938: 24, 44, 48, 53; 1939: 3, 52, 60, 67; 1940: 54, 57, 64, 65, 73.
- Flycatcher, Least, 1938: 2; 1940: 67.
- Flycatcher, Olive-sided, 1938: 43, 44.
- Gadwall, 1938: 7, 12; 1939: 6; 1940: 21.
- Gallinule, Florida, 1939: 16; 1940: 117.
- Gallinule, Purple, 1938: 1; 1939: 16, 31.
- Gnatcatcher, 1938: 31, 48; 1939: 3, 27, 53; 1940: 58, 73.
- Golden-eye, 1938: 7, 12; 1939: 6, 31, 32, 74; 1940: 6, 7, 21, 27, 104.
- Golden-eye, Barrow's, 1940: 5.
- Goldfinch, 1938: 4, 8, 16, 17, 21, 26, 31, 45, 48-50, 52, 69, 92; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 14, 55; 1940: 22, 23, 34, 49, 59, 61, 63, 68, 112.
- Goose, Blue, 1938: 18, 28, 96; 1939: 74; 1940: 113.
- Goose, Canada, 1938: 7; 1939: 4, 6, 12, 75; 1940: 21, 27, 104.
- Goose, Snow, 1938: 14, 28, 29; 1939: 74.
- Goshawk, 1940: 1, 32.
- Grackle, 1938: 14, 24, 25, 32, 65, 90, 92; 1939: 27, 29; 1940: 8, 26, 27, 31, 61, 64, 78, 98, 106, 115, 117.
- Grackle, Bronzed, 1938: 8, 17, 18, 29, 46-48, 51, 54, 59-61, 69, 70, 74, 75; 1939: 5, 7, 8, 18, 60, 62, 67, 75, 81; 1940: 22-26, 54, 104, 105, 116.
- Grackle, Purple, 1938: 8; 1939: 4, 7, 58; 1940: 24, 31.
- Grackle, Ridgway's, 1940: 30.
- Grebe, Horned, 1938: 12; 1939: 3, 74; 1940: 21.
- Grebe, Pied-billed, 1938: 7, 12, 15, 28, 46, 67; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 31, 42, 58, 74, 76; 1940: 21, 23, 48, 78, 103.
- Grosbeak, Rose-breasted, 1938: 43, 45; 1939: 4, 34.
- Grouse, Ruffed, 1938: 2, 6, 7, 44, 54, 57; 1939: 6, 14; 1940: 21, 31, 117.
- Grouse, Canada Ruffed, 1940: 30.
- Gull, Bonaparte's, 1939: 29.
- Gull, Herring, 1938: 7, 12-14, 67; 1939: 3, 4, 12, 29, 32, 74; 1940: 21, 116.
- Gull, Laughing, 1938: 68.
- Gull, Ring-billed, 1938: 7, 12, 13, 96; 1939: 6, 29, 74; 1940: 21, 49.
- Hawk, American Rough-legged, 1939: 12.
- Hawk, Broad-winged, 1938: 6, 7, 28, 44, 64; 1939: 4, 61, 69; 1940: 55, 61, 66.
- Hawk, Cooper's, 1938: 7, 16; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 33, 43, 69; 1940: 21, 23, 54.
- Hawk, Duck, 1938: 2, 7, 29, 41, 44, 64; 1939: 6, 13, 14, 28, 69; 1940: 3, 21, 29, 54, 55, 76, 115.
- Hawk, Krider's, 1940: 36.
- Hawk, Marsh, 1938: 7, 12-14, 16, 17, 69; 1939: 5, 6, 12, 69, 74, 75; 1940: 21, 23, 112.
- Hawk, Pigeon, 1938: 7, 65; 1940: 4.
- Hawk, Red-shouldered, 1938: 7, 52; 1939: 5, 6, 12, 43, 69, 74; 1940: 2, 19, 21, 23, 31, 32, 61.
- Hawk, Northern Red-shouldered, 1940: 55, 66.
- Hawk, Red-tailed, 1938: 2, 7, 14, 16, 17; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 13, 43, 47, 51, 69, 74, 76; 1940: 6, 21, 23, 54.
- Hawk, Eastern Red-tailed, 1940: 38, 55.
- Hawk, Western Red-tailed, 1939: 44; 1940: 36.
- Hawk, Sharp-shinned, 1938: 2, 7, 12, 29; 1939: 3, 6, 33, 69; 1940: 21, 22, 55.
- Hawk, Sparrow, 1938: 7, 16, 67, 70; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 9, 33, 43, 61, 67, 69; 1940: 21, 23, 45, 54, 77, 106.
- Heron, Black-crowned Night, 1938: 6, 7; 1939: 3, 4, 27, 59, 60; 1940: 104, 116.
- Heron, Great Blue, 1938: 7, 14, 64, 66, 67; 1939: 3, 6, 12, 27, 42, 55, 61, 74, 75; 1940: 7, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 61, 77.
- Heron, Green, 1938: 2, 30, 49, 64, 67; 1939: 3, 27, 32, 42, 43, 47, 60; 1940: 54, 78.
- Heron, Little Blue, 1938: 46, 64, 67, 95; 1939: 3, 27, 56-58, 60, 75; 1940: 76, 77, 115.
- Heron, Ward's, 1939: 27, 59; 1940: 116.
- Heron, Yellow-crowned Night, 1939: 27.
- Horned Lark (see Lark).
- Hummingbird, Ruby-throated, 1938: 2, 44, 48, 66, 97; 1939: 3, 52, 66, 70, 76; 1940: 34, 56, 73.
- Ibis, Wood, 1938: 1, 64, 95; 1939: 27, 56, 57.
- Jay, Blue, 1938: 2, 7, 16-18, 24-26, 30, 44, 46-51, 70, 96; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 10, 33, 53, 63, 65, 75, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 31, 54, 61, 64, 73.

- Jay, Florida Blue, 1939: 52; 1940: 31, 36, 57.
- Junco, Carolina, 1938: 1, 4, 8, 42, 45, 50; 1939: 7.
- Junco, Slate-colored, 1938: 8, 10, 16, 17, 51, 54, 69, 71, 90-92; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 11, 47, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 28, 61, 105.
- Killdeer, 1938: 7, 14, 16, 17, 30, 46, 64, 92, 97; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 55; 1940: 10, 13, 21, 23, 77, 78, 103, 112.
- Kingbird, 1938: 2, 49; 1939: 3; 1940: 49, 56.
- Kingfisher, Belted, 1938: 2, 7, 16, 17, 44, 53; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 8, 13, 33, 43, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 27, 56, 103, 112.
- Kinglet, Golden-crowned, 1938: 3, 8, 16, 17, 43, 44, 50, 69, 96; 1939: 3, 5, 7, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 26.
- Kinglet, Ruby-crowned, 1938: 8, 14, 31, 96; 1939: 3, 5, 7, 13, 17; 1940: 22, 23, 37, 103.
- Kite, Mississippi, 1938: 28, 64; 1939: 31, 58; 1940: 79.
- Lark, Horned, 1938: 7, 90-92; 1939: 5, 12; 1940: 5.
- Lark, Northern Horned, 1938: 8; 1940: 5, 8, 14, 32, 67.
- Lark, Prairie Horned, 1938: 16, 17, 50, 67; 1939: 6, 12, 18, 33; 1940: 7, 13, 14, 22, 23, 51, 54, 78, 103.
- Longspur, Lapland, 1940: 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 21, 22, 26, 27, 32, 103.
- Loon, 1938: 11, 12; 1939: 3, 4, 6, 13, 29, 76; 1940: 21, 103, 104.
- Mallard, 1938: 7, 12, 15, 95; 1939: 3, 6, 7, 14, 74; 1940: 6, 7, 21, 27, 103, 104.
- Martin, Purple, 1938: 5, 13, 19, 28, 29, 31, 44, 46, 48, 49, 53, 65, 66, 69; 1939: 3, 11, 12, 29, 32, 55, 58, 67; 1940: 27, 28, 32, 57, 74, 78.
- Meadowlark, 1938: 8, 16-19, 26, 45-48, 50, 63, 69, 70, 91, 92; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 31, 54, 59, 64, 75, 112.
- Merganser, 1940: 61.
- Merganser, American, 1938: 7, 12; 1939: 4; 1940: 6, 21, 22, 27.
- Merganser, Hooded, 1938: 7, 12, 97; 1939: 3, 6, 28, 74; 1940: 21, 22, 27, 104.
- Merganser, Red-breasted, 1938: 12; 1939: 6; 1940: 21.
- Mockingbird, 1938: 7, 10, 16, 17, 19, 25, 46-48, 50, 51, 70, 90-92; 1939: 3, 5, 7, 10, 33, 56, 58, 66, 78, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 54, 62, 65, 75, 78, 112.
- Nighthawk, 1938: 2, 19, 46, 66; 1939: 3, 33, 42, 47, 52, 67, 75; 1940: 56, 66, 78.
- Nighthawk, Florida, 1940: 66.
- Nuthatch, Brown-headed, 1938: 12, 16; 1939: 8, 11.
- Nuthatch, Florida, 1939: 45.
- Nuthatch, Red-breasted, 1938: 1, 3, 7, 42, 44, 50; 1939: 5, 6, 9, 11; 1940: 21, 25, 28, 48, 67.
- Nuthatch, White-breasted, 1938: 7, 16, 44, 49; 1939: 3-6, 18, 53; 1940: 22, 23, 31, 57.
- Old-squaw, 1938: 6, 7; 1939: 6, 13; 1940: 21, 103.
- Oriole, Baltimore, 1939: 4, 29, 30, 66; 1940: 49, 54, 64, 113.
- Oriole, Orchard, 1938: 46, 47; 1939: 4, 55; 1940: 49, 59, 64, 113.
- Osprey, 1938: 2, 53, 64, 97; 1939: 3, 14, 32; 1940: 50, 54, 76.
- Oven-bird, 1938: 45, 48, 66; 1939: 3, 4, 31, 42, 74; 1940: 37, 49, 54, 58, 73.
- Owl, Barn, 1938: 70; 1939: 3, 4, 6, 13, 47, 76, 77; 1940: 4, 22, 82, 97, 98.
- Owl, Barred, 1938: 7, 44, 52, 96; 1939: 5, 6, 14, 17, 25, 33, 42, 52, 55; 1940: 22, 23, 31, 56, 73, 74.
- Owl, Florida Barred, 1940: 36.
- Owl, Western Burrowing, 1939: 45; 1940: 21, 22, 26, 36.
- Owl, Great Horned, 1938: 7, 23; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 24, 42, 47, 74, 75; 1940: 19, 22, 23, 32, 54, 56.
- Owl, Long-eared, 1940: 4.
- Owl, Saw-whet, 1940: 4.
- Owl, Screech, 1938: 2, 7, 16, 17, 32, 48, 52, 70; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 8, 14, 42, 55; 1940: 22, 23, 31, 45, 74.
- Owl, Florida Screech, 1939: 45.
- Owl, Southern Screech, 1940: 56, 66.
- Paroquet, 1940: 61.
- Partridge, Chukar, 1940: 11.
- Pelican, White, 1938: 95; 1940: 76.
- Pewee, Wood, 1938: 2, 18, 19, 25, 44, 46-48, 69, 97; 1939: 3, 53; 1940: 57, 64, 73, 74.
- Phalarope, Willson's, 1939: 15, 57.
- Phoebe, 1938: 2, 7, 19, 44, 48, 50, 53, 71; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 9, 14, 50, 52, 74, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 26, 27, 57, 64, 73, 103.
- Pigeon, Passenger, 1940: 117.
- Pintail, 1938: 12, 95, 97; 1939: 3, 58; 1940: 21, 27, 61.
- Pipit, American, 1938: 8, 12; 1939: 5, 7, 45, 76; 1940: 6, 13, 14, 22, 24, 28, 103.
- Plover, Black-bellied, 1938: 29, 64, 68; 1939: 15.
- Plover, Golden, 1939: 15.
- Plover, Semipalmated, 1938: 29, 30, 64; 1939: 57; 1940: 76, 78.

- Plover, Upland, 1938: 63, 69; 1940: 8-11, 14, 32.
- Rail, King, 1938: 28, 30; 1939: 3, 31; 1940: 48.
- Rail, Virginia, 1940: 103.
- Raven, 1938: 2, 6, 7, 42, 44; 1939: 6; 1940: 54.
- Redhead, 1940: 103.
- Redstart, American, 1938: 4, 25, 45, 48, 52; 1939: 4, 32, 42, 54, 60; 1940: 37, 49, 54, 73, 76.
- Red-wing, 1938: 8, 14, 15, 45, 46, 49, 59, 63, 70; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 13, 14, 29, 55, 58; 1940: 8, 22, 26-28, 31, 54, 64, 90, 106, 112.
- Robin, 1938: 8, 11, 13, 14, 16-19, 24, 26, 29, 32, 44, 46-50, 65, 67, 70, 71, 90, 92, 98; 1939: 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 21, 56, 58, 61, 66, 75, 81; 1940: 6, 22, 23, 26, 27, 31, 35, 58, 60, 61, 63, 67, 73, 75, 77, 78, 92, 103, 105.
- Sandpiper, Baird's, 1939: 44.
- Sandpiper, Least, 1938: 29, 30, 64, 95; 1939: 3, 31, 44, 57; 1940: 76.
- Sandpiper, Pectoral, 1938: 30, 64, 95, 97; 1939: 57; 1940: 14, 76.
- Sandpiper, Red-backed, 1939: 15.
- Sandpiper, Semipalmated, 1938: 29, 30, 64, 95; 1939: 45, 57; 1940: 76.
- Sandpiper, Solitary, 1938: 29, 30, 95; 1939: 3, 31, 42, 44; 1940: 10, 31, 77, 78.
- Sandpiper, Western Solitary, 1940: 30.
- Sandpiper, Spotted, 1938: 29, 30, 67, 95; 1939: 3, 42, 51; 1940: 54, 77.
- Sandpiper, Stilt, 1939: 57; 1940: 66, 76.
- Sandpiper, Western, 1938: 64, 95; 1939: 45, 57; 1940: 76.
- Sapsucker, 1938: 7, 16, 17, 43, 44, 96, 98; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 9, 42, 81; 1940: 22, 23.
- Shoveller, 1938: 7; 1939: 6; 1940: 21.
- Shrike, 1938: 8, 15, 26; 1939: 3, 7; 1940: 22, 23, 112.
- Shrike, Loggerhead, 1938: 8, 46; 1939: 7, 35; 1940: 24.
- Shrike, Migrant, 1938: 8, 17, 98; 1939: 3, 7, 35, 81; 1940: 24.
- Siskin, Pine, 1938: 6, 8, 42, 45, 93; 1939: 4, 9; 1940: 25.
- Snipe, Wilson's, 1938: 2, 7, 12, 97; 1939: 3, 6, 13; 1940: 7, 21, 26, 28, 112.
- Sora, 1939: 31, 33.
- Sparrow, Bachman's, 1938: 4; 1939: 55; 1940: 59, 63.
- Sparrow, Chipping, 1938: 8, 10, 14, 45-50, 69, 71, 97; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 33, 55, 67; 1940: 21, 27, 59, 63, 73, 74, 76, 103.
- Sparrow, English, 1938: 8, 16-18, 25, 46-50, 70, 88, 92; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 33, 54, 62, 81; 1940: 8, 22, 23, 59, 73, 94, 96.
- Sparrow, Field, 1938: 4, 8, 10, 16, 17, 19, 45-50, 54, 65, 91, 92; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 33, 47, 55, 58, 78, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 26, 31, 54, 59, 63, 65, 73, 112, 116.
- Sparrow, Eastern Field, 1939: 46.
- Sparrow, Western Field, 1939: 46; 1940: 30.
- Sparrow, Fox, 1938: 8, 16, 17, 96; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 8, 75, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 37.
- Sparrow, Eastern Fox, 1939: 46.
- Sparrow, Gambel's, 1938: 10, 29, 54; 1939: 46.
- Sparrow, Grasshopper, 1938: 23, 45, 48, 63; 1939: 4, 31; 1940: 54, 68.
- Sparrow, Lark, 1939: 34; 1940: 48.
- Sparrow, Leconte's, 1939: 46; 1940: 21, 22, 26, 103.
- Sparrow, Lincoln's, 1938: 8, 33; 1939: 4, 13, 32, 33, 42, 46; 1940: 104.
- Sparrow, Savannah, 1938: 8, 12, 15; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 32, 75; 1940: 22, 23, 27, 31.
- Sparrow, Eastern Savannah, 1939: 46.
- Sparrow, Churchill Savannah, 1939: 46; 1940: 31.
- Sparrow, Song, 1938: 8, 16, 17, 45, 48-50, 67, 91-93, 98; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 11, 58, 59, 81; 1940: 7, 22, 23, 31, 103, 105, 112.
- Sparrow, Mississippi Song, 1939: 46.
- Sparrow, Swamp, 1938: 8, 12, 16, 17; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 11, 31, 32, 46, 75, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 61, 77, 112.
- Sparrow, Tree, 1938: 8, 13, 16; 1939: 5, 7, 9, 12, 13; 1940: 7, 14, 22, 23, 26, 28.
- Sparrow, Eastern Tree, 1939: 46.
- Sparrow, Vesper, 1938: 13, 16, 97; 1939: 4, 8, 11, 12; 1940: 21, 22, 24, 27, 103.
- Sparrow, Eastern Vesper, 1939: 46.
- Sparrow, White-crowned, 1938: 2, 10, 16, 17, 51, 54, 92; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 74; 1940: 7, 22-24, 28, 29, 68, 103-105.
- Sparrow, White-throated, 1938: 8, 10, 16-18, 54, 69, 71, 90-92, 96; 1939: 4, 5, 7, 11, 32-34, 46, 74, 81; 1940: 22-24, 26, 28, 89, 90, 103-105, 112.
- Starling, 1938: 8, 14-18, 29, 32, 44, 47, 49, 50, 59, 61, 65, 70, 76, 87, 90, 92; 1939: 3, 5, 7, 13, 32, 56, 58, 67, 74, 75, 81; 1940: 7, 22-24, 26, 27, 45, 51, 54, 75, 77, 78, 103, 106.
- Swallow, Bank, 1938: 64; 1939: 3; 1940: 67.
- Swallow, Barn, 1938: 2, 31, 65; 1939: 3, 29; 1940: 48, 54.

- Swallow, Cliff, 1938: 2, 30, 64, 66; 1939: 3, 57; 1940: 76.
- Swallow, Northern Cliff, 1940: 67.
- Swallow, Rough-winged, 1938: 44, 63, 64; 1939: 3, 29; 1940: 54, 91.
- Swallow, Tree, 1938: 14, 64; 1939: 3, 57, 74; 1940: 27, 103.
- Swan, Trumpeter, 1940: 61.
- Swan, Whistling, 1938: 97.
- Swift, Chimney, 1938: 2, 44, 46-49, 65, 66, 71, 72, 77-86, 97; 1939: 3, 32, 38, 47, 52, 67, 74, 75, 81; 1940: 38-44, 56, 73, 77, 82, 91, 104, 105, 115, 116.
- Tanager, Scarlet, 1938: 45, 53; 1939: 4, 36; 1940: 49, 54, 59, 73, 74.
- Tanager, Summer, 1938: 4, 18, 31, 45, 46, 48, 71; 1939: 4, 55; 1940: 59, 64, 65, 73.
- Teal, Blue-winged, 1938: 64, 95; 1939: 6, 32, 57, 74; 1940: 21, 27, 78, 104, 112.
- Teal, Green-winged, 1938: 7; 1939: 3, 6, 74; 1940: 21, 22, 61, 104.
- Tern, Black, 1938: 28, 30, 64, 67, 69; 1939: 29, 57.
- Tern, Brown's, 1940: 66.
- Tern, Caspian, 1938: 66, 95; 1939: 57; 1940: 103.
- Tern, Common, 1939: 29.
- Tern, Forster's, 1939: 3.
- Tern, Least, 1938: 1, 28, 64; 1939: 29, 57.
- Thrasher, Brown, 1938: 7, 15-17, 25, 31, 44, 46-48, 50, 54, 69-71, 98; 1939: 3, 5, 7, 11, 12, 56, 62, 66, 75; 1940: 22, 23, 27, 28, 31, 54, 57, 62, 73, 75, 116.
- Thrush, Grey-cheeked, 1938: 54; 1939: 3, 32, 59; 1940: 67.
- Thrush, Hermit, 1938: 8, 15-17, 69, 96; 1939: 3, 5, 7, 22, 59, 75, 81; 1940: 7, 22, 23.
- Thrush, Mono Hermit, 1940: 67.
- Thrush, Olive-backed, 1939: 3, 33, 45, 59; 1940: 104.
- Thrush, Western Olive-backed, 1940: 117.
- Thrush, Willow, 1940: 67.
- Thrush, Wood, 1938: 3, 31, 44, 46-50, 69, 98; 1939: 3, 4, 29, 53, 59, 60; 1940: 54, 58, 63, 73.
- Titmouse, Tufted, 1938: 3, 7, 11, 16, 17, 19, 25, 44, 46-49, 54, 69, 70, 92, 96; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 11, 21, 29, 53, 81; 1940: 6, 22, 23, 54, 57, 63, 73, 105, 112.
- Towhee, 1939: 4, 8, 12, 16, 24, 25, 28, 45, 47, 48, 54, 64, 92, 96; 1939: 5, 8, 56, 67, 81; 1940: 22, 23, 26, 27, 31, 48, 54, 59, 61, 63, 73, 77, 90, 112.
- Towhee, Alabama, 1939: 46.
- Turkey, Wild, 1938: 6, 7; 1939: 6; 1940: 23, 25, 54, 55, 117.
- Veery, 1938: 43, 44, 50; 1939: 3, 31, 59.
- Vireo, Blue-headed, 1938: 97; 1939: 3, 8, 74; 1940: 67.
- Vireo, Mountain, 1938: 3, 43, 45, 50; 1939: 3.
- Vireo, Philadelphia, 1938: 97; 1939: 3; 1940: 67.
- Vireo, Warbling, 1939: 3, 29, 31, 45.
- Vireo, Red-eyed, 1938: 3, 18, 45-48, 50, 63, 70; 1939: 3, 27, 54, 60; 1940: 54, 58, 64, 73.
- Vireo, White-eyed, 1938: 3, 24, 25, 45-48, 70, 71; 1939: 3, 4, 29, 33, 54, 78; 1940: 58, 64, 65, 67, 73.
- Vireo, Northern White-eyed, 1940: 67, 76; 1940: 54, 64.
- Vireo, Yellow-throated, 1938: 45, 48, 49; 1939: 3, 27, 54; 1940: 58, 64, 73.
- Vulture, Black, 1938: 7, 12, 16, 23; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 27, 51, 60, 61; 1940: 1, 21, 23, 33, 55, 61, 77.
- Vulture, Turkey, 1938: 2, 7, 16, 17, 44; 1939: 3, 5, 6, 13, 43, 51, 60, 61; 1940: 21, 23, 35, 54, 61, 112.
- Vulture, Eastern Turkey, 1940: 55.
- Warbler, Bay-breasted, 1939: 3, 33.
- Warbler, Black and White, 1938: 3, 45, 48-50, 63, 69; 1939: 3, 33, 42, 54, 58; 1940: 49, 54, 58, 64, 73, 76.
- Warbler, Blackburnian, 1938: 4, 43, 45, 66, 98, 1939: 58; 1940: 76, 77.
- Warbler, Black-throated Blue, 1939: 3.
- Warbler, Black-poll, 1939: 3, 31, 33; 1940: 49.
- Warbler, Black-throated Green, 1938: 3, 45, 50, 63, 98; 1939: 3, 31, 33, 42; 1940: 58, 76, 77.
- Warbler, Blue-winged, 1938: 63; 1939: 3; 1940: 58, 76.
- Warbler, Cairns's, 1938: 3, 43, 45, 50.
- Warbler, Canada, 1938: 42, 45, 52; 1939: 4, 33, 42, 57, 58; 1940: 76, 77.
- Warbler, Cape May, 1939: 3.
- Warbler, Cerulean, 1938: 45; 1939: 33, 60; 1940: 49, 58, 64.
- Warbler, Chestnut-sided, 1938: 4, 31, 43, 45, 50; 1939: 3, 33, 42; 1940: 49, 77.
- Warbler, Connecticut, 1939: 3.
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