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FALL MIGRANTS ASSOCIATED WITH FISH PONDS MUD FLATS

BY EARL L. HANEBRINK

It is the purpose of this paper to record some unusual observations of water and shore birds observed at fish ponds and mud flats during the 1967 fall migration through northeastern Arkansas. Several large ponds (10-20 acres) are located on the Larry Burns' farms on Highway 18 approximately 10 miles from the city limits of Jonesboro in Craighead County, Arkansas. These ponds were constructed in the flat farming area, for commercial fish farming which is becoming popular in this area. At this location there are four large ponds and several smaller ones surrounded by cotton, soybean, and rice fields. These ponds function in raising Blue Catfish, (*Ictalurus furcatus*) for commercial selling and sport fishing. During the fall of the year, Mr. Burns often drains some of the large ponds. This creates an unusual habitat type for this area. Large mud flats occur as a result of the drainage operations with some shallow pools remaining in the low places. These mud flats are an attraction for many shore and water birds which migrate through this area and are seldom seen otherwise.

Through this limited fall study one new species has been added to the state bird list and a second record was added for another species. Observations were made at these ponds and mud flats beginning on 24 October and terminating 18 November 1967. Seven visits were made to these ponds and mudflats and all birds were counted. Results are summarized in Table 1 which shows only those species actually using the mud flats or open water for feeding and including those species associated with the grassy edges along the levee.

Few American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) have previously been observed during the fall migration through northeastern Arkansas. On 15 October, the Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) was observed feeding in the mud flats by several members of the Arkansas Audubon Society. This species was first reported from northeastern Arkansas in the spring of 1965 at a heronry in Mississippi County (Hanebrink and Cochran, *Auk* 83:474, 1966). The Glossy Ibis has been observed nesting in this heronry but not during the 1967 breeding season. On several occasions a straggling Glossy Ibis was observed during the summer flying in the Mississippi County heronry. Possibly this bird

TABLE I
Species of birds found using the mud flats and open water in fish pond of
Craighead County, Arkansas during the fall migration in 1967

SPECIES	10/24	10/27	10/28	10/31	11/2	11/8	11/18
Pied-billed Grebe		6					1
Western Grebe							1
Great Blue Heron					1		
Canada Goose							2
Snow Goose							1
Blue Goose				1		4	2
Mallard						6	8
Gadwall						25	150
Pintail						150	8
American Widgeon		50					200
Shoveler	75	105	40	25	25	15	10
Ring-necked Duck							3
Bufflehead						35	
Muddy Duck					1		14
Hooded Merganser							13
Killdeer	100	125	125	95	100	100	50
American Golden Plover	3						
Common Snipe		8	30	8	8	20	
American Coot		707	3	3	13	21	1000
Greater Yellowlegs					2	55	
Lesser Yellowlegs	1	1	2	8		4	2
Pectoral Sandpiper	6	50	15	25	4	15	
Least Sandpiper	15	25	8	12		15	50
Dunlin					12	15	
Long-billed Dowitcher	5						
White-rumped Sandpiper				3			
Water Pipit		50	20				6
Eastern Meadowlark							5
Western Meadowlark	2	2	3	8			5
Red-winged Blackbird				2	2		10
Brewer's Blackbird		18	50				25
Common Grackle							40
Rusty Blackbird							20
Brown-headed Cowbird							50
Gavannah Sparrow	20	2	12	15	6	2	8
Song Sparrow				12			5
Snow Bunting			1	1	1		

was one previously associated with the heronry. The first record of the state for a member of this genus was an immature bird taken at Lonoke on 16 September 1956. This ibis was collected and the skin placed in the University of Arkansas collection, UAZ 381 (D. James, *Proc. Ark. Acad. Sci.*, 14:8, 1960).

The observations of the Western Grebe (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*) on 18 November 1967, is the first record for the state of Arkansas. This bird was observed swimming among a large group of ducks of mixed species which included Gadwalls, American Widgeons, Mallard, and Pintails. The Western Grebe associated with these ducks but would depart for a short distance from them at times. Bird verifying documentation of extraordinary sight records was completed by the writer and sent to Dr. Douglas James at the University of Arkansas where a permanent file is kept.

A second record for the state of Arkansas was the observing of the Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis*) at the edge of mud flats of one of the larger drained ponds. This species was first observed in Arkansas and collected by H. H. Shugart and A. P. Parker on 6 November 1959, at Calion, Arkansas. A skin was prepared and has been placed in the University of Arkansas collection, UAZ 372 (D. James, *Proc. Ark. Acad. Sci.*, 14:13, 1960). On 15 October

1967, a second state record of the Snow Bunting was made. Several members of the Northeast Arkansas Audubon Society observed this bird at very close range. This bird remained until 5 November, when it was last seen by Mrs. Larry Burns, President of the Northeast Arkansas Audubon Society. Bird verification and documentation of extraordinary sight records was completed by the writer and filed with Dr. Douglas James, Department of Zoology, University of Arkansas. A near report of this species, recorded from Tennessee, was one reported from Presidents Island in the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tennessee (*The Migrant*, 32:49).

The Snow Bunting observed at the mud flats on the Larry Burns' farm remained alone most of the time. A few times it was observed mingled with Savannah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) in the grass tufts at the edge of the mud flats. These ponds are bordered by dense grass where Savannah Sparrows could usually be observed. The Snow Bunting remained within a certain area and could always be flushed from the grassy borders. It would fly a short distance and light, usually on the mud flats, or on some limb or twig extending from the mud. The Snow Bunting is conspicuous for its whiteness—almost pure white below, with satin-like brownish on top of the head and back, black on the upper wing and wing tips and the center tail feathers. In flight the wings show large white areas.

During most of the fall migration, large numbers of sandpipers, snipes, and plovers were present, feeding. These could be found probing in the mud for food (Table 1).

Several species of ducks and geese used these ponds for resting and feeding. Shovelers were usually found probing in the shallow pools of the mud flats. Other species were usually found swimming in the water of the ponds which were not drained.

Brewer's Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), rare in northeastern Arkansas, were observed on three occasions in flocks up to 50 birds feeding on the mud flats. Also feeding near the borders of the mud flats was the Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*). These could be found in varying numbers during most of the fall migration.

Western Meadowlarks (*Sturnella neglecta*) were found to be more numerous at this location than in any other area in northeastern Arkansas. Most previous recordings of this species were from Crowley's Ridge associated with pastures and feed lots (Robert Lowery and Earl L. Hanebrink, *Proc. Ark. Acad. Sci.*, 21:26-32, 1967).

An unusual sighting of the Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) occurred on 30 December on the 1967 Christmas Bird Census at the same location (*Audubon Field Notes*, 22:299, 1968). Near the edge of one of the larger mud flats which was bordered by a soybean field over 600 Lapland Longspurs were observed. These birds flew in large flocks and began feeding in the cut-over area of the soybean field as the ground was being covered with snow.

Another unusual sighting from this area was the recording of the Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*). This single bird remained in the area for approximately two weeks before the Christmas Bird Census and was recorded on 30 December 1967, on the Christmas Bird Count (*Audubon Field Notes* 22:299, 1967). Documentary forms were completed and sent to Dr. Douglas James

at the University of Arkansas. One previous sight record of this species occurred on Crowley's Ridge in northeastern Arkansas on 7 March 1965 (Hanebrink, Doctoral Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1965, p. 21).

The flat homogeneous farm lands as typically found in northeastern Arkansas is normally thought to be barren or nearly so for bird watching. With the creation of a new habitat type several interesting species have been recorded. Many of the shorebirds fly through here but seldom stop unless suitable feeding areas occur. These shallow pools and mud flats have provided adequate feeding grounds for these birds.

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SPRING TOWER-KILL IN KNOX COUNTY

BY FRED J. ALSOP, III AND GARY O. WALLACE

During the night of 7 May and the early morning hours of 8 May 1969, several species of passerine birds were killed when they flew into a television tower in Knox County, Tennessee. The broadcasting tower of WTKV (Channel 26) is located atop Sharp's Ridge, elevation 1,285 feet above sea level, within the city of Knoxville. The tower rises 1,073 feet above the crest of the ridge and is supported by a tripod of cables.

The kill was discovered during the daylight hours of 8 May 1969, by the station technicians who, in turn, reported it to the Zoology Department of the University of Tennessee.

TABLE 1
Measurements of Birds Killed At A
Television Tower in Knox County
(All measurements in millimeters,
weights in grams)

Species	Wt.	Length	Extent	Wing	Tail	Bill	Tarsus	Testis	Ovary
1. E. Wood Pewee	15.1	160	264	89	76	14	17	R. 5X3 L. 6X3	
2. Wood Thrush		Mashed in parking lot							
3. Catbird	17.0	199	257	86	93	18	31		11X3
4. Red-eyed Vireo	17.1	147	244	82	56	12	21		5X3
5. Red-eyed Vireo	17.0	138	241	78	53	12	23		7X5
6. Red-eyed Vireo	15.6	142	233	80	51	12	20		8X3
7. Red-eyed Vireo	17.1	144	252	82	55	12	21	R. 6X4 L. 6X4	
8. Red-eyed Vireo	16.5	145	243	82	55	12	21	R. 6X4 L. 7X5	
9. Red-eyed Vireo	17.6	133	237	79	52	13	20		5X2.5
10. Red-eyed Vireo	17.1	147	246	83	57	12	20	R. 6X4 L. 7X4.5	
11. Red-eyed Vireo		Mashed in parking lot							
12. Red-eyed Vireo		Mashed in parking lot							
13. Black-and-White Warbler	9.3	117	203	67	49	10	17		7X4
14. Black-and-White Warbler	11.4	121	210	72	49	11	19		8X4
15. Tennessee Warbler	9.7	105	186	63	41	11	17		4.5X3
16. Magnolia Warbler	8.4	116	176	60	48	9	19		6X4
17. Bay-breasted Warbler	10.2	127	214	72	51	13	20		5X3
18. Bay-breasted Warbler	Male	Mashed in parking lot							
19. Kentucky Warbler	13.0	114	200	66	48	11	26		6X4
20. Canada Warbler	10.5	137	195	65	56	10	19		6X3

We arrived at the tower at 5:30 p.m. (EDT) and after a search of the grounds around the tower we found a total of twenty individuals representing ten species (see Table 1). It is possible that many other birds could have been

TABLE 2
Weather Conditions for Knoxville, Tennessee
6:00 P.M. May 7, Through 6:00 A.M. May 8, 1969

Time (EDT)	% Cloud Cover	Ceiling (Hnds. of ft.)	Visibility	Temperature	Wind Direction	Wind Speed	Precipitation
6:00- 9:00 P.M.	80	UNL*	20	80°	West	8	0
9:00-12:00 P.M.	90	CIR**	15	71°	South	7	0
12:00- 3:00 A.M.	100	CIR	15	69°	Southwest	5	0
3:00- 6:00 A.M.	100	6000	15	70°	Southwest	9	.02

* UNL: unlimited ceiling

** CIR: cirriform clouds of unknown ceiling

overlooked in the rugged terrain surrounding the tower. Almost all of the dead birds were found in the parking area or lawn adjacent to the tower or on the wooded down-hill slope just north of the tower. By noting the locations of the birds in relation to the tower we are given some information as to the direction of flight (Stoddard and Norris, 1967). In Tennessee, casualties during spring migration are less common than in fall migration (Ganier, 1966; Laskey, 1966). This is the second known kill in the spring at channel 26 tower (Campbell, 1967, personal contact).

Since weather patterns play a significant role in casualties to migrants, local weather conditions for the night of 7 May and early morning hours of 8 May are given in Table 2.

Birds identification confirmed using Chapman, 1939.

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BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK IN TENNESSEE

BY FRED J. ALSOP, III

On 23 March 1969, a Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) was observed by Jim Campbell and me at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orton L. Duggan, Sr. on Jones Cove Road approximately 9 miles east of Sevierville, Sevier County, Tennessee. This constitutes the first record of this western species for the state.

The Duggans first noticed this visitor at their feeders in December, 1968, or early January, 1969 (an exact date could not be determined). Unable to identify their "Loner", as they called it, the Duggans contacted a friend, Mrs. F. Earle Rankin, Pigeon Forge. With a number of bird books the Duggans and the Rankins were still unable to find any picture that exactly fitted the bird and wondered if it could be a hybrid between the Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) of the East and the Black-headed Grosbeak of the West. Mrs. Rankin called her cousin Jim Campbell.



We observed the bird at 8:20 a.m. (EST) as it approached the Duggans' active bird-feeders. The sky was sunny and the temperature was approximately 45°F.

We studied the field marks at a distance varying from 25 feet to 60 feet for 20 minutes. Campbell used 7 to 12 x 35 zoom binocs, I used 7 x 35 binocs. Identification was not difficult as I was familiar with this species from several western states. The plumage, however, was that of a male in the first nuptial plumage. No popular field guide shows this plumage and this had caused the

previous problems of the other observers.

The following characteristics were recorded: upper mandible ashy-gray, lower mandible pale gray to pinkish; broad median coronal stripe buffy cinnamon bordered laterally with black; a white supraorbital stripe; lores and auriculars black, auriculars margined with white on ventral side; chin, throat, nape, breast, sides, flanks, and rump buffy cinnamon; belly lemon-yellow bordered with buff; back and scapulars buffy with many black streaks; upper tail-coverts dark brown with large white spots; tail feathers dark brownish dorsally with central feathers almost black, dark brownish-gray below; outside vanes of two outer tail feathers tipped with white; under tail-coverts white; primaries dark brown, secondaries and upper coverts black boldly tipped with white producing two white wing-bars when wings are folded at rest; under wing-lining lemon-yellow; legs and feet pinkish-gray.

Because many color photographs were taken to confirm this record, the grosbeak was not collected. Though the bird came to the Duggans and fed

several times daily I was never able to observe it feeding in spite of several trips and many hours of watching and photographing it. It was at these times most wary, approaching the feeders through the trees or low in the underbrush, but never joining the other birds that were busily feeding.

On several occasions I heard it give a loud sharp note indistinguishable from that of the Rose-breasted Grosbeak, but never any other sounds.

During the weeks that followed other members of the Knoxville Chapter T.O.S. also observed this bird. It was last seen by Mrs. Duggan at her home on 24 April 1969.

It is of great interest to note that Ohio recorded its first Black-headed Grosbeak during this period. On 10 April 1969, an individual in the young male plumage of the East Tennessee bird appeared at a feeder in Milford, Ohio and was also photographed.

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ROUND TABLE NOTES

AN ALBINO LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE COLLECTED FROM DREW COUNTY, ARKANSAS—An immature complete albino Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) was collected on 1 July 1967, by Mr. O. J. Tooley at Wilmar in Drew County, Arkansas. This specimen has been mounted and is displayed in the albino case of the Arkansas State University Museum.

The measurements of this immature bird are as follows: total length, 13.5 cm; bill (cord of culmen from base), 1.2 cm; tarsus length, 2.5 cm; length from the bend of the wing to the tip of wing, 7.5 centimeters. This specimen was not sexed when the skin was prepared.

A review of the literature shows plumage aberrations to be more common among waterfowl, game birds, finches, icterids, and members of the family Corvidae (Ross, *Cassinia* 50:2-21, 1963). In this paper Ross refers to only one pure white specimen of the Loggerhead Shrike from his study of skins made at the various museums. This specimen is housed in the collection at the National Museum.

Albinism of North American birds has previously been studied by several workers (Deane, *Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club*, 1876, 1879, and 1880; McGregor, *Condor* 2:86, 1900; Nero, *Auk* 71:137-155, 1954; and Ross, *Cassinia* 50:2-21, 1963). There are many published reports of albino birds of a particular species in books and periodicals. From a review of literature and a check with various museums this specimen is the second record of albinism for this species.

EARL L. HANEBRINK, Arkansas State University.

BRANT AND WHITE-FRONTED GEESE IN EAST TENNESSEE.—In November 1965, hunters at the Blythe Ferry Goose Management Area killed single specimens of the Brant (*Branta bernicla*) and the White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*). The writer was informed of the kills by Mr. Bill Allen, Waterfowl Biologist for the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission. These specimens could not be obtained for preservation in the form of study skins but Mr. Allen took color pictures of them and furnished me with prints. These prints were examined by me and seemed conclusive. I forwarded them to Mr. Albert F. Ganier, T.O.S. Curator, who states that he is in agreement and has filed them in the T.O.S. records. The location where these two birds were taken is in a managed goose shooting area across the Tennessee river to the southeast of Hiwassee Island Waterfowl Refuge. The area borders the river for approximately one mile and has a large slough running into it which divides the area into two approximately equal segments. The area is covered almost exclusively by grain fields, with small stands of timber dividing the fields.

With the taking of these new species within the area, it brings to five the number of species of geese that have been taken there. Canada Geese are taken regularly and Blue Geese and Snow Geese are encountered by hunters less frequently. Previously sight records of the Brant are recorded in *The Migrant*, 26:9, 30:54 and 37:12; of the White-fronted Goose, 16:10, 32:35, and 33:20.

JON E. DEVORE, 4922 Sarasota Drive, Hixson 37343.

BARNACLE GEESE AT COVE LAKE STATE PARK—On a Knoxville Chapter T.O.S. field trip, 10 February 1968, two extremely rare geese were found at Cove Lake State Park (north of Lake City, Tennessee.) The two Barnacle Geese (*Branta leucopsis*) are said to be "very likely the rarest North American birds ever to have been identified in Tennessee". They nest in Northeastern Greenland and winter in Europe.

Most of the Knoxville Chapter, including Dr. James T. Tanner, viewed the two Barnacle Geese. The last date that they were seen was 17 March 1968. The Park Ranger stated that the Barnacle Geese had been there for several weeks but he had not been able to identify them. He was able to observe them since the geese would travel about 500 yards over land to the front of the park restaurant to feed on corn scattered for them.

On the morning of the T.O.S. field trip, I got a late start and went directly to the lake thereby missing the excellent view and display by an adult Bald Eagle at Norris Dam where the more alert club members stopped first. I was scanning the flock of Canada Geese for the possibility of Brant when two white faces came into my field of vision. I was using 8 x 40 binoculars. I saw them as they were just entering the water. I temporarily lost them as they swam out to mingle with the 200 Canada Geese while I hastened to get my 30x telescope. However, after a little effort, I was soon able to distinguish the two smaller Barnacle Geese from the Canadas by their lighter gray appearance, the more pronounced wavy effect on their backs, black breast (like the Brant), and the white faces. By the end of day and on later visits, one could very easily pick out the Barnacle Geese with the naked eye once one knew for what he was searching.

The honor of first identification belongs to an Oak Ridge school teacher and artist, George Wilson. He had read J. B. Owen's column, "For the Birds," in the *Knoxville Journal* which told of the possibility of two Brant being at the lake (with the heads under wings and far out in the lake, a person seeing black-breasted geese would think of Brant, which are rare enough). He went to the lake the same day, found the geese, and sketched them. Upon returning home, he discovered he had sketched Barnacle Geese. He telephoned Mrs. Paul Olson, a T.O.S. member from Norris, about his discovery.

Several T.O.S. members considered the possibility that the two Barnacle Geese escaped from a zoo or a farm. However, according to J. B. Owen's column the next week, a tame goose would not be likely to mix so naturally with the wild geese nor to show the same amount of caution when a person approaches. I concur in that observation. Also, I would add that the Knoxville area had several Oldsquaws, White-winged Scoters, and some Greater Scaups visiting this last winter. These are also coastal waterfowl which seldom come this far inland. Perhaps the same or some of the conditions which would explain the presence of these sea ducks could also explain the appearance of the two Barnacle Geese.

Roger Tory Peterson writes in his *A Field Guide to the Birds* (not revised in 20 years) that the Barnacle Goose is "a salt water species that has occurred almost a score of times on this side of the Atlantic." There have been five records in North Carolina, the latest two being in November, 1949 and December, 1950. According to *Birds of North Carolina* by T. Gilbert Pearson,

et.al., the Barnacle Goose prefers to feed on the short grass of coastal meadows. It received its name because of the old Norse tradition that it was produced from a barnacle.

TONY KOELLA, 522 Sycamore Street, Morristown.

BANDED OSPREY IN FRANKLIN COUNTY—On 11 April 1968, Game and Fish Officer L. H. Sprague brought me a dying Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) which had been found by Mr. Elijah Bailey on his farm in Hawkins Cove near Sewanee. This bird bore band no. 558-86137, which was promptly reported to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Population Station, Laurel, Maryland.

The Osprey succumbed in about 4 hours, during which time it exhibited several violent shaking chills. Its body was frozen and an effort will be made to determine the cause of death.

Later that morning, my wife, Jean, watched another Osprey catch a sucker from a small creek in Hawkins Cove. Eight other hawks, including red-tails, were seen the previous day in the Sewanee area, apparently utilizing the upwelling air currents along the high cliffs in their northward migration.

On 23 July 1968, the Fish and Wildlife Service reported that this Osprey had been banded 11 miles south of Hillman, Michigan (northern Michigan between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron) as a nestling on 21 July 1963, by Mr. Sergej Postupalsky. Mr. Postupalsky has written me that it was one of two young in a nest on a dead snag about 7 feet above the water of Fletcher Pond. Fletcher Pond is a storage reservoir of about 6,500 acres, with 10 to 15 pairs of Osprey nesting there each year, and 5 to 12 young being raised each summer since 1962.

It is hoped that this recovery plus other banded bird recoveries will help establish exact migratory routes for transients nesting in particular areas of our continent.

The Osprey has been recorded as a fairly regular spring transient in the Sewanee area from 11 to 21 of April and less regularly in the fall during October.

DR. HARRY C. YEATMAN, University of the South, Sewanee 37375.

SANDHILL CRANES IN PICKETT COUNTY—In the late afternoon of 15 November 1966, my husband saw 66 Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) flying southward over our home located on the Wolf River Fork of the Dale Hollow Reservoir. They were flying in a long broken "V". The sun was low in the west, partly cloudy with gusts of wind from the south. As they approached what must have been a strong air current, they started circling in confusion and gaining altitude. We have noticed other migrating fowl doing this at this same location. During the confusion nineteen of them left the flock, circled back over our house and disappeared behind the bluff. We were unable to observe these because of approaching darkness.

The following morning at 0915, my husband called me at work to say that the cranes were leaving and heading in my direction. There were nineteen in this group, low enough to see, without binoculars, the long outstretched necks and the legs out behind. They were again in "V" formation, calling excitedly and fighting a gusty wind to gain altitude.

For approximately ten years we have been making casual observations, using 7 x 35 binoculars, of migrating Sandhill Cranes using this route. In the fall of 1966, I started keeping records of dates, weather conditions, and direction of flights.

From the notes I have kept I have drawn the following conclusions: migration starts early in the spring (my earliest observation being 5 March 1969); they call frequently while in flight, at night as well as day, and I have verified calls at night by immediately listening to sound recordings on the National Geographic Society's, "Water Prey and Game Birds"; they fly on cloudy, windy days as well as clear and calm days, taking advantage of thermals for soaring; they fly in flocks of from 30 to 100, almost always using a "V" formation (Walkinshaw's *The Sandhill Cranes*, p. 30, also gives the flight formation as usually a "V"; sometimes in lines, wavy and irregular, or diagonal; sometimes in haphazard formation). Overnight roosting, feeding or resting in this vicinity has not been reported, except in the aforementioned incident, although I have heard local residents mention having seen "brown cranes" in the river bottom fields.

In Ocala National Forest, Fla., my husband and I observed at least 33 in flight on 12 March 1965. On 13 October 1965, we saw two feeding in a marshy pond; two days later we found ten at this same pond and were able to watch them at close range, using 7 x 35 binoculars. Most of these were adults, showing the red patch in the forehead.

The following is a list of dates and numbers of cranes I have observed in Pickett County: 15 November 1966 (66); 10 March 1968 (31); 21 October 1968, unknown number heard before daybreak; 5 March 1969 (56), in two loose V's, shifting to form one long irregular "V"; 14 March 1969 (51) in two V's, eventually forming one long loose "V".

ROBBIE HASSLER, Box 1, Byrdstown 38549.

LARGE FLIGHT OF SANDHILL CRANES AT CHATTANOOGA—On the evening of 9 November 1968, the writer, along with Mrs. Mark E. DeVore, Mrs. Donna Turner, and Mr. James A. Garrett observed a flight of 276 Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*). The location of the sighting was the writer's home, which is located approximately one mile due north of Chickamauga Dam. When first seen at 6:49 p.m., the birds were flying in a long line, wing tip to wing tip, in a southwesterly direction, parallel to the Tennessee River. The altitude at which the birds were flying was estimated to be between 400 and 450 feet. After having flown approximately one-half mile down the river course (SW), the birds began a turn back up-river to a northeasterly direction and changed their flight pattern from a straight line to a distinct V-shape. The line of flight of the birds then brought them directly over the observers and an accurate count was made of their number. Once beyond the observers' location, the birds began to alternately flap their wings and then glide, all the while maintaining the V-formation and the northeasterly direction of flight back toward the lake. Due to the fast declining light conditions, the birds passed from sight about one mile from the observers at 6:55 p.m. It should be noted that all four observers heard the birds well before and after they were visible with the binoculars. To this writer it seemed as if most of the birds were calling almost continuously, with their clamor when directly overhead being almost deafening. It could be speculated that in the poor light, especially

with the absence of star or moon light due to a cloud cover and the fact there are a great number of lights around Chickamauga Dam and adjacent areas, the birds' actions represented the fact that they were confused and for the moment lost.

A check of Walkinshaw's article on the migration of the Sandhill Crane (*The Wilson Bulletin*, 72:358-384) and all issues of *The Migrant* since that date reveals this flight of Sandhill Cranes to be the largest single group of this species recorded at one time within the state of Tennessee.

All observations were made with 7 x 50 Bausch & Lomb and 7 x 35 Mirakel binoculars.

JON E. DEVORE, 4922 Sarasota Drive, Hixson 37343.

WILLETS AND WILSON'S PHALAROPE NEAR NASHVILLE—During the course of making the annual spring census about Nashville, on 26 April 1969, a flock of 33 Willets were observed in the Cumberland River Bottoms about 22 miles northwest of Nashville. From their light color and assigned range, I assume these to have been the Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*), rather than the Atlantic coast race. Our party was closing out the day in late p.m. and other cars had gone ahead when Ben Groce and I, in the last car, caught sight of the flock alighting in the grass at the far side of a backwater slough in a pasture. We were able to approach them to within 200 feet and observe them at leisure. They were not feeding but stood quietly as though resting from a long flight. Occasionally, one would extend its wings upward as though to show the black and white wing pattern beneath. There are 4 former local records for the Willet: 22 April (1), 25 April (1), 27 April (7), and 28 April (1).

On 1 May, five days later, I revisited the same place accompanied by Dr. Charles Farrell and David Lee, one of his biology students. We found a single Willet standing quietly on a mud flat and about 150 yards away, on the same mud flat, a Lesser Yellowlegs and a small and very active shorebird. The two were quite congenial and fed close together, there being no other shorebirds except the Willet in the vicinity. The small bird did not conform to any of our usual visitants and at the distance we had some trouble being certain of its markings although we were finally able to identify it with the aid of our bird guide. We could not approach closer because of the stretch of intervening water but fortunately both birds arose and, flying about together, circled and alit about 100 feet away, where the Willet had been. The smaller one was then easily verified as a Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*). Birds of this species which I had observed feeding during the breeding season in the Northwest, were either swimming or wading in water rather than on mud flats. There are two former records for this species in the area: 1 on 3 May 1954, by C. M. Weise and the other on 12 August 1966, by H. E. Parmer who describes its actions in *The Migrant*, 37:58.

ALBERT F. GANIER, 2112 Woodlawn Dr., Nashville 37212.

WESTERN Tanager in DYER COUNTY—On the clear morning of 23 April 1969 at 7 a.m., I was bird watching from a west window with 6 x 30 binoculars, when I saw a flash of yellow in an elm tree about fifty feet away. Soon I could see an orangish red face emerging through the

leaves and I expected to see a changing Scarlet Tanager emerge. Then the bird came into full view with his brilliant yellow body, red head, black tail and black wings with very definite wing-bars, and black across his back connecting the upper part of his wings. I was able to watch him for about three minutes, before he flew away. The next morning at 6 a.m. I was at the same window and saw the bird in the same elm tree. I called my son, Russell, to come and look. He also had a very satisfactory look at the bird, which he and I identified as a Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), using Peterson's *Field Guide to the Birds* and *Birds of North America* by Robbins, Bruun and Zim as our references. Mrs. C. K. G. Sumara of Tiptonville said that a pair of Western Tanagers were seen in Reelfoot State Park in 1963.

CELIA HUDSON, Lattawoods, Dyersburg 38024.

WHIP-POOR-WILL FORAY—Six Elizabethton Chapter T.O.S. members conducted a Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) count on the evening of 30 May 1969. The route followed was graveled Forest Service Route 87, which lies in Carter and Sullivan Counties along the north slope of South Holston Mountain. The count began at the south shore of South Holston Lake at 8:15 p.m. EST and proceeded for 15.2 miles to a point about 0.5 miles north of Biltmore, Carter County, where the count ended at 10:07 p.m. EST. The area covered is primarily wooded mountain slope interspersed with recently cleared areas. The elevation of the area ranges from approximately 1700 to 2400 feet. Stops, as in previous counts, were made for about one minute at half-mile intervals. The weather was clear and warm with no wind. The moon was full. A new high of 112 Whip-poor-wills was recorded. Previous counts, with total birds noted on each count in parenthesis, are as follows: 24 April 1959 (56); 18 May 1962 (73); 13 May 1965 (69); 2 June 1966 (39); 21 June 1967 (45); (*The Migrant* 38:41) and 10 June 1968 (85). All of these counts followed the route and procedure described above. Two Barred Owls (*Strix varia*) were also heard on this year's count. The following observations have been made concerning the calling of Whip-poor-wills: (1) more birds are heard on moonlit nights than are heard on non-moonlit nights or when clouds cover the moon, (2) more birds are heard in open areas than in wooded areas, and (3) more birds are heard on the nights when the wind is not blowing. Observations (1) and (2) probably result from preference of the birds. It is hard to tell, however, whether observation (3) results from bird preference or from the inability of the listener to hear well under windy conditions.

WILLIAM A. BRIDGFORTH, JR., 501 Laurel Avenue, Johnson City 37601.

BARN SWALLOWS NESTING IN THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK.—Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) have been observed in the Great Smoky Mountains with some regularity since 1935. Arthur Stupka in his "Notes on the Birds of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park" (p. 98-99, Univ. of Tennessee Press, 1963) reports this swallow is an uncommon spring and fall migrant and may be a rare summer resident in the park. Stimson (Stupka, 1963) observed 2 Barn Swallows in Cades Cove on 7 June 1958, but reported no nest.

On 20 June 1969, at 5:20 p.m. (EDT), I watched two adult Barn Swallows hawking over the yard and fields adjacent to the Becky Cable house in

Cades Cove, Blount Co. Tenn. As these birds caught insects they flew to a nearby cantilever barn. There I observed them feeding four fully-feathered juveniles in a nest placed on a rafter 15 feet above the ground. This constitutes the first nesting record of this species for the park.

On 25 June 1969, the four youngsters had left the nest and were sitting about two feet from it on the rafter which supported it. From this date on I never saw them enter the nest again. The adults fed them where they found them on the rafter. In succeeding days the fledglings moved farther and farther from the nest and onto adjacent beams. They were present in the barn until 1 July 1969.

On 2 July 1969, the four young and the two adults were observed flying and feeding over the fields near the barn. They remained in the area until the first week of September.

Other nests were searched for after the first discovery. Though not all structures in the cove could be thoroughly searched, Barn Swallows, both adults and individuals in juvenile plumages, were observed near four other structures in the cove.

On 21 June 1969, an abandoned nest was found in a hay barn on the Shield's place in the cove. Six Barn Swallows, of which two were adults, were flying over nearby fields.

Doug Pratt, seasonal ranger-naturalist, (personal contact) reported Barn Swallows also nested near the Oconaluftee visitor center on the North Carolina side of the park this summer.

FRED J. ALSOP, III, Department of Zoology and Entomology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

THE SEASON

CHARLES R. SMITH, *Editor*

The months of May, June, and July were all dry, with precipitation averaging as much as two inches below normal in some areas. Temperature readings were essentially average for the period, with May and June being somewhat cooler than normal, and July being a little warmer than usual. The higher temperatures and lower rainfall combined to make July a rather hot, dry month across the state.

The summer season was not especially outstanding with respect to observations of birds. The Osprey and Tree Swallow from the Ridge and Valley Region are note-worthy nesting records, along with the Red-cockaded Woodpecker from the Central Plateau and Basin Region. Records of the Song Sparrow during the breeding season appear to be more numerous from the Plateau and Basin Region, where this species does not normally nest. Other notable observations include the Willet at Nashville, White-rumped Sandpiper at Austin Springs (Ridge and Valley), and summer records of the Ring-billed Gull and Black Tern at Watauga Lake (Mountain Region).

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—*Hérons-Sparrows*: Little Blue Heron: 17 May (2), 24 May (1). Golden-winged Warbler: 12 May (1). Pine Warbler: throughout season at two locations, two birds at each location. Mourning Warbler: 22 May (1), singing. Wilson's Warbler: 12 May (2). Blue Grosbeak: feeding young at two locations.

All observations from Savannah area.

DAVID E. PATTERSON, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—*Hérons-Woodpeckers*: Great Blue Heron: 27 July (2) ACM (JHR). Little Blue Heron: 27 July, peak (10) ACM, 14-25 July (1) both (JHR). Common Egret: 27 July (1) ACM (JHR). Black-crowned Night Heron: 15 July (15+) BV (JHR). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 18 July, peak (8) BV (JHR). Canada Geese: 22 July (15) banded and marked birds from nesting site of Game & Fish farther up OHL (LOT). Wood Duck: 29 June (73), 21 July (2) with small young, other records of young May, June, July, all RL (MCW, JHR). Sharp-shinned Hawk: all May BT (RH). Red-shouldered Hawk: (2-4) all period BT (RH). Broad-winged Hawk: (2-4) all period BT (RH), 5 July (1) SHV (JHR). King Rail: 3 June, nest (3) eggs GP (KHD). American Coot: 5 June (1) RL (MCW). Killdeer: to 21 July NA (JHR, LOT, HEP). Spotted Sandpiper: 27 July (1) LD (RTH). Solitary Sandpiper: 16 July (1), 18 July, peak (4) ACM (JHR). Willet: 1 May (1) ACM (AFG), 13 May (3) LD (RTH). Least Sandpiper: 9 May (2) OHL (LOT). Red-cockaded Wood-

pecker: 9 May, pair incubating Catoosa (KHD, Ken and Jan Leggett), 1 June, adult feeding (2) young PSP (RH).

Flycatchers-Waxwings: Eastern Kingbird: all season LD (RTH), above normal west NA (HEP). Acadian Flycatcher: nesting LD (RTH), below normal NA. Traill's Flycatcher: 17 May (3) WB (MCW). Olive-sided Flycatcher: 3 May (1) WC (MCW), 20 May (1) H (HCM). Purple Martin: 25 occupied boxed BT (RH), 21 June (84) LD (RTH), 24 June (200) Manchester (MCW), 5 July late nest fledged WB (MCW), scarce NA. Bewick's Wren: 8 July (6) LD (RTH), early May only BT (RH), scarce NA. Swainson's Thrush: 19 May (1) H (AT). Veery: 14-17 May (1) H (AT). Cedar Waxwing: 22 May (6) BV (JHR), 22 June (4) "feeding like flycatchers" BT (RH).

Warblers-Sparrows: Magnolia: 19 May (1) H (HCM). Cape May: 2 May (1) H (AT). Myrtle: 13 May (1) RL (MCW). Black-throated Green: 1, 22 June PSP (RH), 12 May (1) H both (AT) (GRM). Blackburnian: 12-13 May (1) H (AT). Chestnut-sided: 13 May (2) H (HCM). Blackpoll: 4 May (1) H (AT). Pine: 1 June, gathering nesting material, 6-22 June, singing PSP (RH). Ovenbird: 1 June common PSP (RH). Mourning: 1 May (1) RL (AT), 24 May (1) H (CWF, *vide* ARL). Wilson's: 12 May (2) RL (MCW). Canada: 12 May (2) RL (MCW), 23 May (1) H Columbia (GRM). Scarlet Tanager: (2) nesting pair BT (RH); 29 May (2), 9 June (1) LD (RTH). Summer Tanager: pair feeding young, assisted by pair Wood Thrushes BT (*vide* RH)! Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 22 May (1) H (SB). Blue Grosbeak: 7 June thru period (1) LD (RTH), 19 June (2) Tullahoma (MCW), 2 May (1) SHV (HEP), 17 June thru period (6+) with nest and (4) young 26 July Bellevue (PJM); 6 June (2) NT (JHR), 1 July (1) RL (LOT), 21 July (1) H (HCM). Dickcissel: 24 May (1) NT (JHR), 24 June (11) CC (KHD), only reports. Evening Grosbeak: 5 May (3), last wintering birds H (PJM); 7 May (3) LD (RTH). Grasshopper Sparrow: 24 June (10) CC, GC (KHD), 19 June (1) Tullahoma (MCW). Lark Sparrow: 6 May (1) LD (RTH). White-crowned Sparrow: 12 May (2) H (FM), 13 May (2) LD (RTH). White-throated Sparrow: 16 May (1) WB (MCW), 5 May (3) H (HCM). Song Sparrow: thru period three locations BT (RH), 23 June (3) Tracy City (KHD), (3) pair CK thru period *vide* (MW), 22 June thru 13 July (1) McMinnville (MCW).

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BV—Buena Vista, BT—Byrdstown, CC—Coffey Co., CK—Cookeville, GP—Goose Pond, GC—Grundy Co., H—Home Area, LD—Lilydale, NA—Nashville Area, NT—Old Natchez Trace Rd., OHL—Old Hickory Lake, PSP—Pickett State Park, RL—Radnor Lake, SHV—South Harpeth Valley, WC—Warren Co., WB—Woodbury.

Observers: SB—Sue Bell, KHD—Kenneth Dubke, CWF—Clara Fentress, AFG—Albert Ganier, RH—Robbie Hassler, RTH—Roy Hinds, ARL—Amelia Laskey, GRM—George Mayfield Jr., PJM—Pauline J. Miller, FM—Fanny Murphy, HEP—Henry Parmer, JHR—John and Heather Riggins, AT—Anne Tarbell, LOT—Laurence Trabue, MW—Marie White, MCW—Mary Wood.

HENRY E. PARMER, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville 37205.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—*Grebes-Ospreys*: Pied-billed Grebe: 24 June (1) HRA (KD). Little Blue Heron: 23 July (1) K

(BL). Common Egret: 24 June (1) HR (KD). Black-crowned Night Heron: 4 May (1) AM (KD), 5 July (2) AS (PR, CRS). Least Bittern: two nests AM (KD). American Bittern: 1, 6, 10 June (1-3) AM (KD). Lesser Scaup: 18 May (1) AS (WC, TH, PR, CRS). Canada Goose: through period (3) HRA (KD). Bald Eagle: 26 May (1) ND (FO), 20 July (1) ChL (JD). Osprey: 1 active nest, ChL (KD), 2 active nests WBL (JMC). (none fledged in any nest).

Pheasants-Flycatchers: Ring-necked Pheasant: 31 May (1 hen, 4 young) CC (JMC, MW). King Rail: two nests, AM (KD). White-rumped Sandpiper: 18, 19 June (1) AS (WC, CRS). Ring-billed Gull: last 16 May (1) HRS (KD, RB). Black Tern: 28 July (2) HRA (KD). Barn Owl: through period (2) AM (JD, KD). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: 12 May (1) K (BL). Traill's Flycatcher: 16 May (1) K (FA), 16 May through period (2 active nests) HRA (RB, KD). Least Flycatcher: 12 May (1) K (BL).

Swallows-Juncos: Tree Swallow: through period (5 nests) ND (BJ). Bank Swallow: 16, 18, 26 June (1) AS (WC, CRS). Warbling Vireo: through period (2) K (JMC). Blue-winged Warbler: all through June (1) CB (KD). Mourning Warbler: 15 May (1) K (FA). Wilson's Warbler: 12 May (1) K (BL). Evening Grosbeak: last 22 May (1) JC (LH). Pine Siskin: last 7 May (1) ND (FO). Grasshopper Sparrow: 15, 16 May (2) HRA (RB, KD). Slate-colored Junco: last 17 May (1) K (FA).

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh, AS—Austin Springs, CB—Chickamauga Battlefield, Ga., CC—Campbell County, JC—Johnson City, ChL—Chickamauga Lake, HRA—Hiwassee River Area, K—Knoxville, ND—Norris Dam, WBL—Watts Bar Lake.

Observers: FA—Fred Alsop, RB—Ralph Bullard, Jr., JMC—James M. Campbell, WC—Wallace Coffey, JD—Jon DeVore, KD—Ken Dubke, LH—Lois Herndon, TH—Tim Hawk, BJ—Ben Jaco, BL—Beth Lacy, FO—Frances Olson, PR—Pete Range, CRS—Chas. R. Smith, MW—Morris Williams.

JAMES M. CAMPBELL, 15 Hedgewood Dr., Knoxville 37918.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—*Egret-Raven*: Common Egret: 5, 7 June (1) WaL (WAB, LRH, PR). Turkey: 8 July (9) KMA (BY). Spotted Sandpiper: 24 May (1) TN (FA). Ring-billed Gull: 5 June (1) WaL (WAB, LRH, PR). Black Tern: 7 June (1) WaL (PR). Barred Owl: 24 May (1) CG (FA), throughout July (5) RHM (FA), 18 July (2) RM (WAB, CRS). Saw-whet Owl: 25 May (2) MO (FA). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 4 May (1) E (LRH). Olive-sided Flycatcher: 24 May (1) AR (FA), 26 July (1) HC (MS). Raven: 24 May (4) NG (FA), 26 June (2) RM, 20 July (1) RM.

Creeper-Junco: Brown Creeper: 21 May (1) E (LRH), 24 May (3) CD (FA), 22 June (2) CD (FA). Swainson's Warbler: 24 May (1) LC (JMC), 1 June (1) WS (FA). Blue Grosbeak: 1 June (1) CC (FA), first June record for The Smokies. Evening Grosbeak: 1 May (30) MC (WC, TMH), 15 May (4) E (LRH). Pine Siskin: 24 May (15) CD (FA), 14 June (1) RM (CRS). Red Crossbill: 14 June (3) RM (CRS), 22 June (7) CD (FA). Vesper Sparrow: 4 June (1) CR (JMC). Slate-colored Junco: 9 June (3) HM (WC, TMH), first known summer record for Sullivan Co.

Locations: AR—Arch Rock, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, CC—Cades Cove, GSMNP, CD—Clingman's Dome, GSMNP, CG—Collins Gap, GSMNP, CR—Cataloochie Ranch, N. C., E—Elizabethton, HC—Heaton Creek, HM—Holston Mtn., KMA—Kettlefoot Wildlife Management Area,

LC—Laurel Creek, GSMNP, MC—Mountain City, MO—Morton Overlook, GSMNP, NG—Newfound Gap, GSMNP, RHM—Rich Mtn., TN—Townsend, WaL—Watauga Lake, WiL—Wilbur Lake, WS—White Oak Sinks, GSMNP.

Observers: FA—Fred Alsop, WAB—Bill Bridgforth, JMC—Jim Campbell, WC—Wallace Coffey, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, TMH—Tim Hawk, PR—Pete Range, CRS—Charles R. Smith, MS—Maxie Swindell, BY—Bill Yambert.

CHARLES R. SMITH, Route 2, Johnson City 37601.

IN MEMORIAM

OTHO C. AULT

It is almost a year now since Dr. Otho C. Ault left our known world (Sept. 1, 1968, to be exact), but we never walk among our irises, so many of which came from his and "Miss Gertrude's" garden, but that we think of him—or when we tend the oakleaf lettuce, or check the growth of the red buck-eye.

Although he taught economics for many years, he was a "born" botanist—no green growing thing escaped his eye or interest. His vegetable garden was a thing of beauty and a joy to all the lucky recipients of its products. He was most generous with the fruits of his efforts.

One of the fine things he did for our Nashville T.O.S. Chapter was to locate and classify the wildflowers of our Two Jays sanctuary. He was also treasurer of the Two Jays Fund.

Dr. Ault was born in Van Wert County, Ohio, received his A.B. degree from Defiance College, his Masters from the University of Chicago, and his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. He taught four years at the University of Florida before joining the Peabody faculty in Nashville in 1919. He retired in 1947. He was the author of several textbooks and, to quote the Nashville Banner of Sept. 2, 1968, "He was one of the most colorful teachers at Peabody during its period of greatest growth."

He enjoyed his retirement for he had so many hobbies, chief among them nature study. He was always on the alert for something new to him in the world of nature, and he enthusiastically shared his discoveries with others.

—KIRBY AND ELLEN STRINGER

ROBERT J. DUNBAR

Friends and T.O.S. members lost an active member and companion in the death of Bob Dunbar in April, 1969. He lived life to the fullest and proved that you were never too old to enjoy new adventures. Before coming to Oak Ridge, Tennessee in October, 1942, as the first civilian to set up operations for the Manhattan Project, he had already completed many milestones. A Navy veteran of World War I, he worked his way through college to become distinguished in the field of engineering. While living in Oak Ridge, he was an active citizen, organizing the Oak Ridge Sportsman's Club, being an advisor

to an Explorer Boy Scout Troop, ardent bird student and participant in bird counts, and a proficient marksman. He enjoyed the hobby of collecting and assembling antique guns and was a three-time National Champion in muzzle-loading pistols. He continues to hold the national record for the ball and cap revolver for 50 yards.

After the death of his wife, Clara, in 1963, he renewed his interest in photography and became a world traveler. His trips took him to East Africa, Japan, the Amazon basin, Lapland and the Scandinavian countries, two trips to Antarctica, Easter Islands, Galapagos Islands, Alaska and many of our own United States, several of these trips in the company of Roger Tory Peterson. Bob Dunbar contributed much to Knoxville Chapter T.O.S. and his fellowship and participation in programs and club activities are already missed. But we are all much richer in that we shared a part of his life just in knowing him.

—MRS. GEORGE W. MCGOWN

JENNIE RIGGS

Miss Jennie Riggs, naturalist, conservationist, ornithologist, and serologist, left her mark on the lives of many when she past to her reward in March 1969. She was born in the Appalachian Mountains of Kentucky which provided a natural setting for what was to become her primary interest, the great outdoors and all that nature had to offer.

An inspiring naturalist, ever ready to share with others her knowledge gained by study and field trips, she became widely known as a leader in the field of animal and plant life. Becoming a member of the Tennessee Ornithological Society some twenty years ago, she held various offices during the period. Almost in keeping with the old slogan "—rain nor snow nor storm or night—" it could be said of Miss Jennie that she stood ready at all times to assist someone with bird study or go on a field trip. She found considerable contentment in just getting out where she could commune with nature and get away from the rigors of the every-day routines.

At the time of her death, Miss Jennie had accumulated a priceless library which was donated to the Childrens Museum at Nashville. This was another of many marks of her generous spirit—that of sharing with others—not only her knowledge on many subjects, but also of what she had been able to accumulate of the world's goods.

She was a conservationist in the truest sense of the word. Streams, forests and their environs were of genuine interest to her and whether at work or play, she was ever conscious of making the most use of what she had.

As Chief of the State of Tennessee Serology Laboratory from its inception in 1934 until her death, she constantly employed techniques and procedures resulting in rapid growth, outstanding success, and the eventual attainment of an enviable rating in the U.S.

Finally, the plant life, the birds, the mountains and streams echo her sentiments—God created it all and put it here for our pleasure. Let us therefore protect as well as enjoy it.

—FRANCES ABERNATHY

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

The purpose of THE MIGRANT is the recording of observations and original information derived from the study of birds, primarily in the state of Tennessee or the area immediately adjacent to its borders. Articles for publication originate almost exclusively from T.O.S. members.

Contributors should prepare manuscripts and submit them in a form acceptable to the printer, after editorial approval. Both articles and short notes are solicited but their format should be somewhat different.

Some suggestions to authors for the preparation of papers for publication are given herewith.

MATERIAL: The subject matter should relate to some phase of Tennessee Ornithology. It should be original, factual, concise, scientifically accurate, and not submitted for publication elsewhere.

TITLE: The title should be concise, specific, and descriptive.

STYLE: Recent issues of THE MIGRANT should be used as a guide in the preparation of manuscripts. Where more detail is needed reference should be made to the *Style Manual for Biological Journals* available from the American Institute of Biological Sciences, 3900 Wisconsin Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20016.

COPY: Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8½ x 11" paper with adequate margins, for editorial notations, and should contain only entries intended for setting in type, except the serial page number. Tabular data should be entered on separate sheets with appropriate title and column headings. Photographs intended for reproduction should be sharp with good contrast on glossy white paper in black and white (not in color). Instructions to the editors should be given on a separate sheet. Weights and measurements should be in metric units. Dating should be in "continental" form (e.g., 7 March 1968).

NOMENCLATURE: Common names should be capitalized followed by binomial scientific name in italics only after the first occurrence in the text for both regular articles and ROUND TABLE NOTES, and should conform to the A.O.U. Check-list 5th edition, 1957. Trinomial should be used only after the specimen has been measured or compared with typical specimens.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: When there are more than five references in an article, they should be placed at the end of the article, otherwise they should be appropriately included in the text.

SUMMARY: Articles of five or more pages in length should be summarized briefly, drawing attention to the main conclusions resulting from the work performed.

IDENTIFICATION: Rare or unusual species identification to be acceptable must be accompanied by verifying evidence. This should include: date, time, light and weather conditions, exact location, habitat, optical equipment, distance, behavior of bird, comparison with other similar species, characteristic markings, experience of observer, other observers verifying observation and reference works consulted.

REPRINTS: Reprints are available on request. Reprint requests should accompany article at the time of submission. Billing to authors will be through the state T.O.S. Treasurer.

Books for review and articles for publication should be submitted to the editor. Seasonal reports and items should be forwarded to the appropriate departmental editor whose name and address will be found on the inside front cover.

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