

# THE MIGRANT

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# THE MIGRANT

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## Spring Water Birds at Nashville-1954

By ALBERT F. GANIER

The spring of 1954 proved to be the best in our experience for observing water birds in the Cumberland River bottoms at Nashville. It is probably true that the creation of many reservoirs on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers is causing some of the Mississippi Valley transients to shift eastward.

The following list is made up from observations in what is called the Buena Vista bottoms, where 9th Avenue crosses the half-mile wide level area from north Nashville to the river. The bottom comprises non-wooded grass lands (mostly ploughed over the past winter) and a private airfield. The list also includes observations made in similar bottoms farther down the river on May 15 and 22. Buena Vista bottom normally remains rather wet thru May and crayfish chimneys are widely scattered over the area. Wet conditions during this spring have kept several small shallow pools and some of the ditches filled with water. A marsh of several acres lies against the foot of the adjoining hills. A number of additional species, chiefly ducks, that were recorded on Radnor Lake in the hills are not included in this list.

I am indebted to the following observers for records that supplement my own field trips: Ruth Castles, Katherine Goodpasture, G. R. Mayfield, John Ogden, Jenny Riggs, Dan Schreiber, Charles Weise, and Ruth White.

**GREAT BLUE HERON** (*Ardea herodias*). One on April 27 and another on May 15. (Last year an American Egret was seen here on May 17).

**GREEN HERON** (*Butorides virescens*). Observed regularly after April 11. Two or three pair breed here.

**BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON** (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*). While these birds are ordinarily nocturnal, a few were seen feeding in the bottoms in daytime: 5 on April 1, 1 on April 17, 2 on May 15 and 1 on May 22. Their nesting colony on a hillside cedar woods (see MIGRANT, 1951, 22:5), was visited on May 15, 1954, and was found to have increased to between 40 and 60 nest containings eggs and young. In 1953, some early members of this herony had returned on March 8.

**YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON** (*Nyctanassa violacea*). A dozen or so came in as early as April 17 and remained for some time; the last counts being May 12 (ten), May 15 (fourteen), and May 22 (two). One or more pair have nested in the bottoms for several years past, in

woods now cleared away. It has been a treat to local observers to study these unusual and spectacular birds. They are quite unwary and permit observation as close as a hundred feet away while feeding. Their chief food seems to be the plentiful supply of crayfish.

**AMERICAN BITTERN** (*Botaurus lentiginosus*). Observed at the marsh edge and on the overgrown ditches as follows: April 11 (one) April 24 (three), April 27 (one) and May 15 (one).

**LEAST BITTERN** (*Ixobrychus exilis*). Only one recorded, this on May 19.

**BLUE-WINGED TEAL** (*Anas discors*). First recorded March 14 (three) and recorded regularly thereafter until May 22. On April 3, forty-two were counted. Last counts were May 12 (twelve), May 15 (three) and May 22 (eight). They paired off in late April but did not nest; however, they have nested elsewhere in middle Tennessee in recent years.

**SHOVELLER** (*Spatula clypeata*). Fifteen were present on March 24 and from one to three on April 1, 3, 8 and 17.

**WOOD DUCK** (*Aix sponsa*). Four were found on April 8.

**KING RAIL** (*Rallus elegans*). One heard in the marsh by Ganier on May 12. In previous years, one or two pairs nested in the bottoms.

**SORA RAIL** (*Porzana carolina*). Observed March 27, May 21 and May 22; one on each occasion. A large marsh north of 9th Ave. and recently drained, formerly yielded Soras regularly each spring.

**SEMPALMATED PLOVER** (*Charadrius hiaticula semipalmatus*). First recorded April 29 (seven birds), then May 3 (ten), May 9 (thirty), May 12 (twelve), May 15 (eight) and May 22 (thirty-five). They fed in compact flocks, and when flushed circled widely before re-aligning.

**KILLDEER** (*Charadrius vociferus*). Several pair, which nest in these bottoms, were seen on each visit.

**AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER** (*Pluvialis dominica*). This is the first year we have been able to record this species in middle Tennessee altho the Memphis area has been reporting it in numbers for some years. Our first birds were seen by Weise on March 24 and the following day he and Ganier counted ten or more during a light rain. On April 3, the latter counted 17 at eight a.m. but they were flushed by a plane and could not be found again by the group which had come to observe them. These birds, or others which had come in later, were also seen as follows: April 1 (twenty-five), April 6 (seven), April 11 (eight), and the last (two) on April 17 by Castles and Goodpasture. Their favorite feeding place was a burned over area at the end of the airstrip; water pools appeared to hold no attraction for them.

**WILSON'S SNIPE** (*Capella gallinago delicata*). Common thru March and April. The last dates recorded were May 3 (six) and May 19 (one).

**SPOTTED SANDPIPER** (*Actitis macularia*). First seen April 22 (five) and one or two regularly thereafter until May 22 when three pair were found. These were all believed to be transient birds.

**SOLITARY SANDPIPER** (*Tringa solitaria*). First recorded March 26 and a few regularly for some weeks. Last dates, May 15 (one) and May 22 (two).

**WILLET** (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*). A Willet, observed by Weise April 25 with Yellowlegs, is presumed to have been the western form, *inornatus*.

**GREATER YELLOWLEGS** (*Totanus melanoleucus*). First recorded March 14, with sizable flocks on April 8, 11 and 22 but on most dates only one or two. Last seen May 9 and 15, one each.

**LESSER YELLOWLEGS** (*Totanus flavipes*). First seen March 24 and from then until mid-May, from ten to thirty could be recorded daily. Last dates recorded were May 19 (ten) and May 22 (two).

**PECTORAL SANDPIPER** (*Erolia melanotos*). First observed March 14 and found in considerable numbers until April 8.

**WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER** (*Erolia fuscicollis*). Two or more were observed feeding with smaller sandpipers on May 14, 15 and 22. They closely resemble small Pectorals but when flushed the white rump shows plainly.

**LEAST SANDPIPER** (*Erolia minutilla*). First arrived April 29 (four) and shortly after became common, keeping usually in small compact flocks and feeding in shallow pools and flooded short grass. Last observations were of thirty-five on May 15 and eleven on May 22.

**RED-BACKED SANDPIPER** (*Erolia alpina*). A spring-plumaged individual was found by Ganier, on May 12, at edge of a small lagoon and in company with a flock of a dozen Semipalmated Plovers. It permitted observation at 75 feet and its reddish back and black belly clearly distinguish it. This is the first Middle Tennessee record for this rare species.

**LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER** (*Limnodromus griseus*). Seven on April 29 and one on May 3 were reported by Weise.

**SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER** (*Ereunetes pusillus*). First recorded April 22 and thereafter a few could be found associated with the slightly smaller and browner Least Sandpiper. Last recorded on May 15, 19 and 22.

**WILSON'S PHALAROPE** (*Steganopus tricolor*). One reported by Weise on May 3 is the first local record.

**RING-BILLED GULL** (*Larus delawarensis*). On March 25, a flock of twenty were feeding on and above a temporary pond near the river.

**SHORT-EARED OWL** (*Asio flammeus*). While not a water bird yet it was attracted by the aquatic conditions which made crayfish readily obtainable. Many disgorged pellets of crayfish shells were found along the ditches where they were observed, and meadow mice were common in the grass lands. One or more spent the winter here and there was an influx on April 5 when twenty-five were counted by White. Last recorded April 17.

2112 WOODLAWN DRIVE, NASHVILLE, TENN.

## Plans For Hawk Watching-1954

By FRED W. BEHREND

The present is an opportune time to commence making plans for hawk migration study, which the members of the Society assembled at the annual meeting decided to continue this Fall. Before long the first of migratory hawks which have been breeding in northern regions, and their young of the year, will be heading south. Small numbers of Sharp-shinned, Cooper's, Red-tailed, Broad-winged, and Marsh hawks, as well as Osprey and Bald Eagle, will reach southern territories as early as the last third of August. With the advent of Fall weather, migration will gain momentum and from around the middle of September to the early part of October the migration of Broad-wings with its wondrous display of mass flights in large and small flocks attains its peak. The changes of witnessing such flights depend greatly on the WHEN, WHERE, and HOW of observation.

It is recommended that the period of September 18 to October 3 be concentrated on to look for Broad-winged flights. Most observers will be dependent on the weekends to go afield, but there may be opportunities for some to spend some time, even if only a few hours, on week days in between on this interesting activity.

Experience of the past few years has proven that there is not only substantial migration of Broad-winged and other hawks along the ridges on both the West and East of the Tennessee Valley, but over the Valley itself. East Tennessee observers have a vast mountainous area to work on, including that of adjoining southwestern Virginia and western North Carolina. Specific suggestions of observation points for members of the various chapters follow:

**Bristol:** Hayters Knob fire tower on Clinch Mt., north of Abingdon, Va.; Mendota community northwest of Bristol, affording view of Clinch Mt. and Walker Mt.; Mt. Rogers and Whitetop; Feathercamp fire tower on Iron Mt. northeast of Damascus; Damascus community at break between Iron and Holston Mts.

**Kingsport:** Mendota and Big Knob fire towers on Clinch Mt. northeast of Kingsport; High Knob Lookout on Powell Mt. south of Norton, Va.; Jasper Cliff lookout on Powell Mt. north of Duffield, Va., near U. S. Highway 23; car window observations along east and west side of Clinch Mt., Powell Mt., Wallen Ridge, and Bays Mt.; Bays Mt. fire tower.

**Elizabethton:** McQueen Knob and Holston High Knob fire towers on Holston Mt.; Iron Mt. from near Damascus to Hampton; Shady Valley and Cross Mt.; Buck Ridge tower on Stone Mt. near Elk Mills; Kettle-foot fire tower on Doe Mt. southwest of Mountain City; Whiterock fire tower above Dennis Cove; Gap between Snake Mt. and Bald of Rich Mt., approachable from Trade, N. C., 11 miles south of Mountain City; Grandfather Mt.; Blue Ridge Parkway south and southwest of Grandfather Mt.; Beech Mt. (Pinnacle or Field) above Banner Elk, N. C.;

Hump Mt.; Unaka Mt. and Beauty Spot; car window observations at end of Cherokee Mt. (Cherokee Knob) from Erwin-Jonesboro Highway No. 81, also of Buffalo and Cherokee Mts. along Garber Road out of Johnson City, further of Rich Mt. and Clarks Creek Mt. from Bumpass Cove Road south of Embreeville; Big Bald Mt.

**Greeneville:** Powell Mt. fire tower north of Kyles Ford; Clinch Mt. fire tower north of Rogersville; Wallen Ridge and Powell Mt.; Clinch Mt. westward to Bean Station; south end of Bays Mt. to Bulls Gap; Cold Spring Mt. (Camp Creek Bald fire tower); Rich Mt. (fire tower); Meadow Creek (fire tower) east of Newport; Hall Knob (fire tower) on Stone Mt. southeast of Newport; English Mt. tower southwest of Newport; Round Mt. (fire tower) and Max Patch southeast of Del Rio; car window observation along Clarks Creek Mt. southwestward from junction of John Sevier Highway No. 107 with Highway No. 81.

**Knoxville:** Clinch Mt. from Bean Station southwestward to Luttrell; House Mt. southwest of end of Clinch Mt. and McAnnally Ridge southeast of House Mt. to Fulton Gap; Cumberland Mts. at any point along the line from Cumberland Gap to LaFollette; Walden Ridge (Cumberland Escarpment) towers 3 miles northeast of Harriman and 2 miles west of Rockwood; any of the numerous secondary ridges northeast, north, and northwest of Knoxville. Brown Mt. southeast-south of Knoxville, cut by Chapman Highway; Bays Mt. along Knox-Sevier Counties line, southeast of Knoxville, cut by Shooks Gap; Great Smoky Mts. at Charlie's Bunion, 4 miles east of Newfound Gap, at Newfound Gap, Indian Gap, Collins Gap, overlook between Collins Gap and Forney Ridge Parking Area, and Forney Ridge Parking Area; Chilhowie Mts. north and west of the Smokies along the line of Sevierville-Walland-Tallease-Tellico Plains.

**Chattanooga:** Cumberland Mts. northwest of Chattanooga; Unicoi Mts. northeast of Chattanooga; Armuchee Ridges southeast of Chattanooga.

**Nashville and Lebanon:** Cumberland Plateau and Highland Rim.

**Memphis:** Mississippi River vicinity north of Memphis; Crowleys Ridge, west of St. Francis River, north of Helena, Arkansas.

It is very probable that many large flights of Broad-wings are overlooked by not detecting them at the tremendous height at which they are flying, especially on days when the wind is moderate and they make use of the thermals in the progress of their flight. Observers are therefore advised not only to watch the level of the ridges but to take more than an occasional glance way up into the sky. While the Broad-wings soar or flap low in the morning before the thermals develop, they are to be looked for at great height particularly during the noon hours. Again in the late afternoon they may be seen at lower levels prior to searching for a roost.

The writer will be glad to answer any questions in regard to the above. For details of previous observations see the December issues of THE MIGRANT for the years 1950 thru 1953.

607 RANGE ST., ELIZABETHTON, TENN.

## The 1954 Spring Field Days

By T.O.S. MEMBERS

For the second year in succession a new record has been established for the total number of species seen in the Spring Field Days over the State. This year the total list numbers 197 species, compared to last year's record of 185. The increase was partly caused by the high number of twelve localities which reported. Most of the new species added, that is that were seen this year but not last, are water birds.

The birds reported from each locality are listed in the "Tabular Record" which follows. The localities are arranged according to the date of the Field Day. The general information from each locality is in the paragraphs below, and these paragraphs also contain additional information on the birds marked with an asterisk (\*). The abbreviations used are: "a"—abundant, "c"—common, "fc"—fairly common.

**LEBANON**—Three and a half miles east of Lebanon, Clyde Sellars Farm. April 17, 1954. Weather clear, windy. Lebanon Bird Club.

**JOHNSONVILLE**—Within a circle of 7½ mile radius centered at Johnsonville, extending westward to include the city of Camden and south and eastward to include Duck River bottom in the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge. April 24, 1954, 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Temperature 59° to 80°, partly cloudy. Four observers in one party; Eugene Cypert, compiler.

**CHATTANOOGA**—Same area as the last Christmas Census with the exception of one observation, that of the Ruffed Grouse on Signal Mountain. April 25, 1954. Weather clear, no wind in forenoon. Nine observers; Adele H. West, compiler. Species seen on the previous day but not on the field day were Red-tailed Hawk, Turkey Vulture, Kingfisher, Kingbird, Blue Grosbeak, and Blue-headed Vireo.

**MEMPHIS**—Penal Farm, Overton and Riverside Parks, and the Lakeview, Miss.-Tenn., area, including Sanders Field. May 1, 1954. Five observers; George Peyton, Jr., compiler. Peyton identified the Northern Waterthrush and Song Sparrow, and with Jack Hays, the Short-billed Marsh Wren. The first two species and the Sapsucker and Blue-headed Vireo were recorded in Mississippi. The total number of Bobolinks reported was 1045, an estimated 1000 from the Penal Farm.

The Memphis Chapter held its Field Day on May 2, but rain, with frequent heavy downpours, interrupted the observations. Despite that a total of 90 species were recorded including Snowy Egret, 1; Philadelphia Vireo, 1; and White-crowned Sparrow, 15.

**ELIZABETHTON**—Usual area in Carter Co. May 1, 1954. Fair and hot. Fourteen observers.

**KNOXVILLE**—Usual area centered on Sharp's Gap, in Knox Co. May 2, 1954. 5:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Weather clear and warm. About 20 observers in 7 parties; J. T. Tanner, compiler. The Red-breasted Nuthatch was observed by G. E. Albert.

**GREENEVILLE**—Usual area in vicinity of Greeneville, plus Nolichucky River and Camp Creek Bald. May 2, 1954, 5:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Weather clear, temperature 58° to 80°, very slight wind. 13 observers; Ruth Reed Nevius, compiler. The Tree Swallows were identified by Mrs. Clemens, Wayne Messer, and Herbert Whitt; the Blue Grosbeaks were identified by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Irvine, and were the first seen in this county. The Yellow-crowned Night Herons are nesting.

**KINGSPORT**—Area within a 7 mile radius of Kingsport including Bay's Mountain, Fort Patrick Henry Lake, a private fish hatchery, and the Ridgefield golf course. May 2, 1954, 5:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Weather clear, temperature 68° to 80°, very little wind. 10 observers in 7 parties, one observer covering by boat the length of the Holston between Patrick Henry Dam and Boone Dam; Ann Harney Switzer, compiler. On the day previous to the field day Thomas Finucane saw 1 Cooper's Hawk, 1 Long-billed Marsh Wren, 1 Veery, and 2 Louisiana Waterthrushes, and on May 3, Black-poll'd Warblers and Whip-poor-wills were recorded; none of these were seen on the field day.

**ROAN MOUNTAIN**—From Roan Mt. Town to Roan High Bluff and Grassy Bald, elevations 2575' to 6285'. May 2, 1954, 3:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.. Overcast to partly cloudy, thundershowers late in day, temperature 55° to 64°, wind slight to moderate. Fred W. Behrend.

**REELFOOT**—Reelfoot Lake was covered by two parties, Howard and Evelyn Barbig on May 8 and Eugene Cypert with 5 other observers on May 9. Because some of the territory covered was the same, the two counts were combined by recording in the table the highest number reported by either party. The Barbigs recorded 118 species and Cypert's party recorded 100 species; the combined total is 131 species. Cypert's party extended their search to Ridgeley. The number of Little Blue Herons reported was 2000, by Cypert, and of Red-winged Blackbirds was an estimated 1000, by Barbig.

**STANDING STONE**—Standing Stone State Park, near Livingston, Tenn. May 8-9, 1954. Weather clear to rainy, cool. The number of observers varied from a few at any one time to a maximum of about 70 which was the total number attending the T.O.S. Annual Meeting. All species were reported from within the State Park except for the following, most observed at Legion Lake near Livingston: Blue-winged Teal, Coot, Lesser Yellowlegs, Forster's Tern, Purple Martin, Long-billed Marsh Wren, Meadowlark, Red-winged Blackbird, Savannah Sparrow, and Grasshopper Sparrow. Nests were found for the following species: Hairy Woodpecker, Phoebe, Carolina Wren, Brown Thrasher, Wood Thrush, Bluebird, Yellow Warbler, Redstart, Scarlet Tanager, and Summer Tanager. Red-winged Blackbird nests were located at Legion Lake. The Northern Waterthrush was reported separately by Mrs. E. E. Overton and Mrs. E. W. Goodpasture.

**NASHVILLE**—Cumberland River bottoms in Nashville, Radnor Lake, Goodpasture Farm. May 15, 1954, 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. Weather fair, ground wet. Eight observers; A. F. Ganier, compiler. 50 of the Black-crowned Night Herons were at a rookery. The Florida Gallinule was brought to Mrs. F. C. Laskey who banded and released it.

## TABULAR RECORD OF SPRING FIELD DAYS

	Lebanon April 17	Johnsonville April 24	Chattanooga April 25	Memphis May 1	Elizabethton May 1	Knoxville May 2	Greeneville May 2	Kingsport May 2	Roan Mountain May 2	Reelfoot May 8-9	Standing Stone May 8-9	Nashville May 15
Loon					1							1
Pied-billed Grebe		1		3				4		5		2
Double-crested Cormorant		50								28		
Anhinga		2								4		
Great Blue Heron		500		1		2	1	1		63		1
American Egret		100	1	26						75		
Snowy Egret										17		
Little Blue Heron				4	1					*		
Green Heron	1		2	1	1	14	5	1		2	1	2
Black-crowned Night Heron			1			2				1		*52
Yellow-crowned Night Heron							*2					14
American Bittern			1									1
Least Bittern						2				2		
Canada Goose					2							
Mallard	2											
Gadwall										7		
Blue-winged Teal	6	6	8	5		4		6		15	*5	12
Baldpate								1				3
Wood Duck	2				3	3				14		1
Lesser Scaup Duck					10			2				35
Bufflehead								3				
American Merganser					1							
Turkey Vulture		3		2	1	2	26	65		8	2	4
Black Vulture	5	1	2	8			6	51		1	2	2
Mississippi Kite				1								
Cooper's Hawk						1	1		1		2	1
Red-tailed Hawk				1			4	1	5		4	1
Red-shouldered Hawk		1								2		2
Broad-winged Hawk											2	1
Marsh Hawk	1					3					1	
Osprey					4	1						
Duck Hawk										1		
Sparrow Hawk	1		5	1	10	9	3	3		1		2
Ruffed Grouse			2		1		1		3			
Bob-white	1	4	6	4	21	40	7	13	1	6	2	5



	Lebanon April 17	Johnsonville April 24	Chattanooga April 25	Memphis May 1	Elizabethton May 1	Knoxville May 2	Greeneville May 2	Kingsport May 2	Roan Mountain May 2	Reelfoot May 8-9	Standing Stone May 8-9	Nashville May 15
Hairy Woodpecker	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	*2	—
Downy Woodpecker	2	2	2	6	8	10	6	1	1	5	4	3
Eastern Kingbird	2	2	—	26	14	33	22	6	—	20	1	11
Crested Flycatcher	1	6	3	15	—	40	42	11	—	6	fc	5
Phoebe	3	1	4	7	24	44	35	15	9	4	*c	5
Acadian Flycatcher	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	4	4	2	fc	4
Least Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
Wood Pewee	—	—	—	10	10	16	41	13	1	10	fc	c
Olive-sided Flycatcher	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Horned Lark	—	—	—	3	3	2	4	4	3	—	—	2
Tree Swallow	16	—	—	10	—	—	*4	—	—	25	1	—
Bank Swallow	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	5	—	6	2	—
Rough-winged Swallow	—	6	4	3	27	44	19	7	2	80	fc	5
Barn Swallow	4	1	2	11	—	15	64	6	1	20	1	2
Cliff Swallow	—	1	50	—	30	—	—	14	—	20	2	—
Purple Martin	—	7	10	16	13	60	40	—	—	25	*6	—
Blue Jay	10	5	21	18	56	50	78	27	15	40	fc	8
Raven	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Crow	20	10	28	16	106	140	43	38	5	35	fc	6
Fish Crow	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Carolina Chickadee	—	5	6	36	28	70	25	13	10	11	fc	7
Tufted Titmouse	3	5	18	18	31	58	33	22	32	8	c	8
White-breasted Nuthatch	—	1	10	3	—	4	—	2	1	2	fc	—
Red-breasted Nuthatch	—	—	—	—	—	*1	—	—	15	—	—	—
Brown Creeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
House Wren	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	15	—	—	—	—
Winter Wren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Bewick's Wren	6	1	3	—	5	12	4	2	—	2	—	6
Carolina Wren	6	5	9	12	31	85	41	20	4	8	*fc	c
Long-billed Marsh Wren	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	*1	1
Short-billed Marsh Wren	—	—	—	*1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mockingbird	18	2	22	13	28	100	115	35	—	12	—	c
Catbird	—	2	2	4	54	29	62	27	26	18	fc	c
Brown Thrasher	8	1	14	4	28	80	64	40	—	5	*fc	4
Robin	4	6	17	11	91	95	104	56	50	30	—	c

Wood Thrush	2	21	21	39	93	38	50	27	5	*c	c
Hermit Thrush						2					
Olive-backed Thrush		1	5		27	1	2		6	fc	5
Grey-cheeked Thrush	2		1						6	1	1
Veery			2		4			14	3		
Eastern Bluebird	11	25	18	2	30	110	74	17	3	100	*fc fc
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	3	5	10	14	9	41	35	7		100	c 5
Golden-crowned Kinglet							1		31		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet			1		2	1		1			
Cedar Waxwing		11	15	3	100		50		15		35
Loggerhead Shrike		5	13		21	2			2		2
Starling	6	10	19	149	122	130	200	c	4	25	1 c
White-eyed Vireo		20	8	12	17	45	32	12		30	c 5
Yellow-throated Vireo		4	5	1	3	6	1	5		5	fc 3
Blue-headed Vireo				*1	2		2		5	1	2
Red-eyed Vireo		8	15	29	35	95	22	22	24	24	a c
Philadelphia Vireo										1	
Warbling Vireo	3	12		16		4	4	3		12	fc
Black-and-white Warbler			9	8	6	15	10	7	9	1	fc 2
Prothonotary Warbler		6	1	28		5	1			25	8
Swainson's Warbler				2							
Worm-eating Warbler					3			4			fc
Golden-winged Warbler				1					7		
Blue-winged Warbler							1				2
Tennessee Warbler		1	46		9		1		95	fc	c
Nashville Warbler		1		11	1				7		1
Parula Warbler			8	2	1		4	2	14	fc	1
Yellow Warbler		10	4	2	69	70	22	25	6	19	*fc c
Magnolia Warbler				12	2	7	2			3	4
Cape May Warbler			4			14		5			8 2
Black-throated Blue Warbler					4		12	1	24		
Myrtle Warbler	1	10	32	19	18	50	9	15		70	c 2
Black-throated Green Warbler		1	1	18	2	12	2	3	4	6	5 1
Cerulean Warbler					1	5				1	fc 1
Blackburnian Warbler			1	1		2		1		3	fc 1
Yellow-throated Warbler		1	3	3		2				4	2 2

	Lebanon April 17	Johnsonville April 24	Chattanooga April 25	Memphis May 1	Elizabethton May 1	Knoxville May 2	Greeneville May 2	Kingsport May 2	Roan Mountain May 2	Reelfoot May 8-9	Standing Stone May 8-9	Nashville May 15
Chestnut-sided Warbler			1	6	2	10	14	1	54		8	
Bay-breasted Warbler				12		1					fc	6
Black-poll Warbler		1	8	12	1	13	3			178	c	c
Pine Warbler			3			11	1	1				2
Prairie Warbler		20	7		4	27	1	3			fc	8
Palm Warbler		50	14	1		1	1			65	1	2
Ovenbird			9	5	7	18	8		27	4	fc	
Northern Water-thrush				*1						1	*1	
Louisiana Water-thrush			1	5	1	6	9		6	2	fc	6
Kentucky Warbler			10	5	6	18		8	3	5	fc	8
Yellow-throat	2	100	11	53	47	80	37	32	9	30	8	c
Yellow-breasted Chat		20	10	18	37	72	31	29	2	15	c	c
Hooded Warbler			4	2	4	14	4	3	5	1	fc	2
Wilson's Warbler	1											
Canada Warbler				1					26			
Redstart		1	3	8	11	14	7	2		10	*4	1
English Sparrow	12	20	6	24	60	40	150	c		300	1	fc
Bobolink				*		16	20	6				
Eastern Meadowlark	16	12	30	42	45	120	95	57	4	6	*1	c
Red-winged Blackbird	4	200	26	262	25	170	100	41		*	*20	fc
Orchard Oriole	2	10	12	34	6	48	22	7		2		6
Baltimore Oriole	1		1	47	1	2	3	5		8	4	3
Rusty Blackbird					1							
Purple Grackle	c	50	5	64	100	120	150	50		200	1	c
Cowbird		4	25	39	4	55	9	26	1	50	fc	4
Scarlet Tanager		1	3	3	5	19	12	3	9	2	*fc	4
Summer Tanager	1		9	12	5	42	38	14		7	*c	c
Cardinal	c	30	35	56	74	160	63	76	8	75	c	c
Rose-breasted Grosbeak		1		18	4	20	5	2	16	4	fc	1
Blue Grosbeak		1				1	*5					
Indigo Bunting		2	5	73	20	110	66	29	1	125	c	c
Painted Bunting				2								
Dickcissel				122						28		1
Purple Finch					1							
Pine Siskin									4			

Goldfinch	1	10	100	6	33	150	114	41	26	7	c	c
Red-eyed Towhee	8	4	20	5	39	100	51	50	35	1	4	6
Savannah Sparrow	8	20	8	51		4		2		4	*1	3
Grasshopper Sparrow	2		12	1	17	60	16	16			*1	1
LeConte's Sparrow										1		
Vesper Sparrow					1							
Bachman's Sparrow			1		3	7		2			2	1
Slate-colored Junco				1	2		8		76	1		
Chipping Sparrow	9	2	10		22	65	34	17	6		c	c
Field Sparrow	15	6	13		47	80	47	38	10	12	fc	c
White-crowned Sparrow	8				13	1	28	2				
White-throated Sparrow		50	26	8	10	52	31	22	1	3	10	fc
Lincoln's Sparrow										7		
Swamp Sparrow		3	2	12		1				1	1	1
Song Sparrow			5	*1	77	140	52	46	30	2		
TOTAL SPECIES	52	82	95	117	109	120	108	109	63	131	104	121

## The Round Table

GOLDEN PLOVER RECORDED FROM THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK — Two Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*), one dead and one incapable of flight and dying later, were found by Joe Manley, Henry Lix, and me on October 29, 1953, beside the highway at about 4000' altitude on the Tennessee side of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The preceding night brought the first snowfall of the season to the upper elevations of the park, with a depth of three to four inches at 5000 feet. The rain which had preceded the snow brought the first change in the long dry spell which had extended over a period of several weeks' time. There was a considerable amount of fog enveloping the snow-clad mountains when the birds were found. Several Killdeer, one Blue-winged Teal, one Scaup, and one duck which appeared to be a Ring-neck, were observed by us at about the same time and within two miles of the place where the plovers were discovered. The latter, preserved in alcohol in the park collection, appear to be the first Golden Plover records for East Tennessee as well as for the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.—ARTHUR STUPKA, National Park Service, Gatlinburg, Tenn.

TWO ARKANSAS KINGBIRDS NEAR NASHVILLE.—On October 8, 1953, two Arkansas Kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) perched on a fence and utility wires and fed from the air, moving southwestward down Bedford Creek Valley toward the South Harpeth. This was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

A black tail fanned in flight on birds not otherwise black was the first thing to attract attention. They perched then on wires facing us. The yellow of the lower breast and belly was in good light and very distinctive. I followed the birds for almost 10 minutes as they moved deliberately along the wires seeming to feed from the air. One would sit still for an appreciable time so that careful observation with binoculars at about 15 feet was possible. In addition to the black tail and yellow underparts the gray color of the throat and head and a darkish line through the eye were clearly visible. While on the outside rectrices was not noticeable, but Peterson says this is most often the case with birds in immature plumage. These birds were silent. Their flight was indeed "like a Kingbird." My only other experience with this species was a single observation in Louisiana.

One previous record of this species for Tennessee was published in THE MIGRANT for June 1947 by Tyler and Lyle who reported a pair at Shady Valley in East Tennessee on May 24, 1947. Numerous casual records of Arkansas Kingbirds east of the Mississippi River are established, but they are more often for the East Coast region than for this Middle Eastern section.—KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE, 408 Fairfax Ave., Nashville, Tennessee.

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**WINTER OBSERVATIONS IN THE CHATTANOOGA AREA**—Since my personal knowledge about bird distribution is based on experiences in Upper East Tennessee, it came as a surprise to find that several species that I looked upon as absent in the winter months are apparently winter residents in the Chattanooga area.

**GREAT BLUE HERON**—2 at mud flats of Long Savannah Creek, backwater of Chickamauga Reservoir, Feb. 7, 1954.

**BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON**—Present at least from March 23 to April 25, 1954, roosting every night in a magnolia tree about a quarter-mile from the river and downtown Chattanooga; 4 birds in 1952, 1 in 1953 and 2 in 1954.

**LEAST SANDPIPER**—5 at Long Savannah Creek, Feb. 7, 1954.

**WHIP-POOR-WILL**—Reported by Mrs. Leon Cross on Signal Mt. about March 7, 1954.

**PURPLE MARTIN**—2 reported on Feb. 18, 1954, by G. C. Dykes who has a colony of about 60 pairs.

**BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER**—Reported as seen at feeding station eating suet during the week of Feb. 6 and continuing daily thru March. The identification was made by 7 persons, altho inexperienced, living in the neighborhood.

**PINE WARBLER**—Found nearly every week in the year.

**VESPER SPARROW**—Several records in November, January, March, and April.

**CHIPPING SPARROW**—Recorded once in December, 6 times in January. One flock of about 25 birds were seen regularly on my street during January 1954.—ADELE H. WEST, Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Book Reviews

**OUR WILDLIFE LEGACY.** By Durward L. Allen. 422 p. 1954. Funk & Wagnalls Co., N. Y. \$5.00.

"Up-to-date Conservation of Game and Fish" could be another title for this book. Its author has successfully explained the theory and practice of wildlife management.

The book is divided into three parts. The first describes some of the ecological principles underlying game and fish conservation and management. The second is an analysis of some of the practices, such as bag limits, predator control, and the introduction of foreign species. And the third and shortest part discusses politics, policy, and the philosophy behind them. The division is not sharp, because certain themes and ideas appear and reappear thru-out the book.

There is a wealth of detailed information in this book, presented in non-technical language but backed up by 68 pages of bibliography. Thus the book can serve two purposes: it can present a picture to the layman and conservationist of modern ideas and methods in wildlife management; and it can be used as an introduction, or a springboard, to the study of the principles and phenomena that are described.

The author writes with quiet humor and with feeling motivated both by pride in his profession of wildlife biologist and by the ideal of wise conservation.—JAMES T. TANNER.

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**BIRD RECOGNITION, I. Sea-Birds and Waders.** By James Fisher. 190 p. Illustr. Revised Edition, 1954. Penguin Books, Inc., 3300 Clipper Mill Road, Baltimore 11, Maryland. 85c.

Nothing succeeds like success, and one way to measure success in the book-world is by the rapidity with which an edition is exhausted. The first edition of this book, published in 1947, became so popular that it was soon out-of-print; this revised edition will be welcomed by many as again making this book available.

The purpose of the "Bird Recognition" series (4 volumes, 2 published) is to provide a compact manual describing the appearance and field marks, habits, range, and status of British birds. The first volume covers the sea birds, shore birds, and their relatives. The general plan is that each species is treated on two facing pages containing an illustration, the text material, a map of the British Isles showing distribution, and in ingenious chart to show the yearly activities of the species. The illustrations are attractive wash-drawings by "Fish-Hawk". The book also contains some introductory remarks, keys, a series of illustrations of flying birds, appendix, and index.

It is amazing how much information has been concentrated in this pocket-size book. American bird students will find this and its companion volumes probably the best and certainly the cheapest books to provide information on British birds.

"Bird Recognition, II", covering British birds of prey and water fowl, is also available; it was reviewed in THE MIGRANT for June 1952. JAMES T. TANNER.

## THE MIGRANT

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### REPORT OF THE T.O.S. ANNUAL MEETING, 1954

On May 8-9, 1954, the Tennessee Ornithological Society held its annual meeting at Standing Stone State Park, Livingston, Tenn. About 70 members attended, most of them staying at the cabins in the park and eating at the restaurant. Field trips were the order of the day for most of the time; the observations are summarized in the report of Spring Field Days in this issue.

The business of the Society was transacted at a meeting of the directors on Saturday afternoon and of the members on that night. The reports of the Treasurer and Editor indicated that, because of the costs of printing THE MIGRANT have increased, expenses for the coming year will probably be more than the Society's income. Since there is a surplus in the treasury it was decided not to "budget" this year, but to keep careful accounting and at the 1955 meeting to decide what should be done at that time to insure sound finances.

Fred W. Behrend, Elizabethton, agreed to again coordinate the observations of fall hawk migration. A report was made by James T. Tanner on the activities of a committee that is planning for a new cover design for THE MIGRANT, and there was some discussion of the subject.

The dates of May 7 and 8 were set for the 1955 meeting, the place, to be west of Nashville, to be picked by a committee consisting of the president of the T.O.S. and three members of the Memphis Chapter.

The Society re-elected all of its officers: President, Mrs. Robert A. Monroe of Knoxville; Vice-President for West Tennessee, Miss Nelle Moore of Memphis; Vice-President for Middle Tennessee, Miss Jennie Riggs of Nashville; Vice-President for East Tennessee, Mr. E. M. West of Chattanooga; Secretary, Mrs. Robert Dunbar of Oak Ridge; Treasurer, Lawrence C. Kent of Memphis; Editor, James T. Tanner of Knoxville; Curator, Albert F. Ganier of Nashville; Director-at-Large for West Tennessee, Eugene Cypert of Paris; for Middle Tennessee, Mrs. Henry Waters of Lebanon; for East Tennessee, Ed Gift of Kingsport.

Saturday night a meeting was held in the lodge. After business, introductions, and short talks, the guest speaker, Dr. Harvey Lovell of Louisville, Ky., gave an illustrated talk on "The Habitat Niche of Nesting Birds."

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