

THE MIGRANT

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO TENNESSEE BIRDS

Published by
THE TENNESSEE
ORNITHOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

DECEMBER 1966



THE MIGRANT

THE TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded at Nashville, Tenn., October 7, 1915

To encourage and record the study of Tennessee birds.

A non-profit educational, scientific and conservation organization.

Second class mailing permit application pending. Elizabethton,
Tennessee, Post Office.

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(Chapters may collect additional fees to cover local expenses)

Corresponding membership (out of State), Libraries and Subscribers \$2.00

No discount to agencies. Back numbers may be had from the Curator.

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PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

Most articles published in THE MIGRANT are written by T. O. S. members and comprise their major contribution toward carrying out the Society's purposes. The Editor, like other officers, receives no remuneration for the considerable work he does so the proper preparation of copy will help toward reducing his work. All manuscript should be typed on one side of 8½x11 paper, double spaced, and with good margins. Provide a concise, meaningful title and, where needed, subtitles within the text. Footnotes are not used. Bibliography, when used, should be brief. Examine past issues of THE MIGRANT and follow the style there used, noting that "main articles" and Round Table items are set up differently. Acceptable for inclusion are articles describing the habits of birds as noted from original observations in Tennessee or adjacent areas. Reports on occurrence of unusual species should give full data on the observation so that the record may be evaluated. The value of this publication depends upon the correctness of what it presents so accuracy of statement and identification are obvious requirements. In addition to such articles, are reports on our regularly scheduled projects, such as Spring Migration, Spring Field Counts, Breeding Bird Counts, Hawk Migration, and the Christmas Census. Each of these are reported upon by duly appointed leaders and it is their duty to see that questionable records are eliminated.

THE MIGRANT

Published by the Tennessee Ornithological Society,
to Record and Encourage the Study of Birds in Tennessee.
Issued in March, June, September and December.

VOL. 37

DECEMBER 1966

NO. 4

T.V. TOWER CASUALTIES AT NASHVILLE; SPRING AND FALL, 1966

BY AMELIA R. LASKEY

Casualties at WSIX TV towers were apparently light in spring 1966 as only three were collected: 10 Apr. American Coot; 25 Apr. Palm Warbler, Yellow-breasted Chat.

But on 26 Apr., WSM tower had the heaviest spring kill to date in Nashville: 37 individuals of 12 species (plus a Veery that was not fresh). The several preceding days had been overcast with drizzles and prevailing south winds. There must have been a heavy migration for numerous migrants had appeared at my home banding station. The casualty list for 26 April follows: Catbird 2; White-eyed Vireo 2; Red-eyed Vireo 9; Black-and-white Warbler 2; Blackpoll Warbler 2; Prairie Warbler; Ovenbird 5; Kentucky Warbler 4; Yellowthroat; Yellow-breasted Chat 4; Orchard Oriole 2; Indigo Bunting 2.

For autumn 1966, casualties at both towers totaled 909 of 73 species (WSIX 228 of 45 species; WSM 681 of 70 species). On 19 August, a Kentucky Warbler and a Yellow-breasted Chat were the first for the season (WSM). On 25 Aug. also at WSM, there were 28 casualties 12 species, after three days of north wind, average temperature 9.7 degrees below normal with some overcast.

Daily visits began on 7 Sept. at WSIX and 10 Sept. at WSM and were terminated at both towers in early November. Although there were no extremely heavy casualty nights, the largest kills followed the usual weather pattern of northerly wind, some precipitation and overcast. These occurred 22 Sept. both towers 147 birds; 18 Oct. WSM 54; 24 Oct. WSM 229.

Heading the casualty list were Tennessee Warbler 133; Ovenbird 71; Red-eyed Vireo 55; Swainson's Thrush 46; Bay-breasted Warbler 43.

A lengthy migration span was indicated for two species that breed here, the Kentucky Warbler—17 collected from 19 Aug. to 18 Oct. and the Summer Tanager—7 collected from Sept. 10 to 24 Oct. The earliest date of the arrival of a proven migrant Yellow-breasted Chat occurred 19 Aug. and latest dates for other proven migrants included Slate-colored Junco on 14 Nov. and Song Sparrow 13 Nov.

Another item of interest concerned the Mourning Dove. The 1966 kill almost equalled the number found in the previous 7 years (11). The 9 casualties of 1966 occurred on the nights of 17-18 Oct. (1); 22-23 Oct. (1); 23-24 Oct. (7).

The toll of Brown Creepers (13 on 24 Oct.) also almost equalled the number found since TV tower collections began in 1956 (15). The second specimen of the rare in fall Cape May Warbler was found 23 Oct. in such nondescript plumage that field identification would have been doubtful. The fourth tower specimen of the rare Sharp-tailed Sparrow was taken 24 Oct. our latest date. One of the Field Sparrows of 24 Oct. was prepared by Mr. Ganier and sent to the U. S. National Museum and was verified by Richard C. Banks, Honorary Curator as the western *Spizella pusilla arenacea*.

There were many early arrival and late departure dates for 1966 as well as new extremes for the Nashville area—25 Aug. Least Flycatcher 2; Mourning Warbler Ad. male; 23 Sept. Acadian Flycatcher; 18 Oct. Yellow-throated Vireo, Dickcissel; 20 Oct. White-eyed Vireo, Red-eyed Vireo 4, Black-throated Blue Warbler Ad. male, Yellowthroat, Wilson's Warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Sharp-tailed Sparrow; 25 Oct. House Wren; 26 Oct. Virginia Rail, Scarlet Tanager; 1 Nov. Long-billed Marsh Wren; 13 Nov. Grasshopper Sparrow.

In addition to various phases of migration, the tower victims were utilized for several other studies, thus utilizing valuable material that would have been wasted if systematic collections had not been conducted. These included studies of sex, age, plumage and supplying specimens for study collections of a college, a museum and two private collections (under Federal permit).

The complete list of casualties for autumn 1966 follows for WSIX and WSM, with an * indicating WSM only.

Virginia Rail *1; Sora 4; Coot *4; Mourning Dove *9; Yellow-billed Cuckoo 1-1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1-3; Acadian Flycatcher *1; Least Flycatcher 2-3; Wood Pewee *1; Brown Creeper 1-12; House Wren 1-4; Winter Wren *2; Long-billed Marsh Wren *3; Catbird 14-7; Brown Thrasher 1-1; Wood Thrush 4-4; Hermit Thrush *2; Swainson's Thrush 29-17; Gray-cheeked Thrush 17-8; Veery 6; Golden-crowned Kinglet *8; Ruby-crowned Kinglet *8; Cedar Waxwing 1; White-eyed Vireo *1; Yellow-throated Vireo 1-5; Solitary Vireo *2; Red-eyed Vireo 17-38; Philadelphia Vireo 1-1; Warbling Vireo *1; Black-and-white Warbler 5-18; Worm-eating Warbler *1; Golden-winged Warbler *1; Tennessee Warbler 12-121; Orange-crowned Warbler *11; Nashville Warbler *9; Yellow Warbler *5; Magnolia Warbler 9-23; Cape May Warbler *1; Black-throated Blue Warbler *1; Myrtle Warbler 2-34; Black-throated Green Warbler 2-25; Blackburnian Warbler 3-7; Cerulean Warbler *1; Chestnut-sided Warbler 4-4; Bay-breasted Warbler 9-34; Blackpoll Warbler 1; Palm Warbler 2-4; Ovenbird 22-49; Northern Waterthrush 4-10; Kentucky Warbler *17; Mourning Warbler *3; Yellowthroat 11-12; Yellow-breasted Chat *15; Hooded Warbler 1-1; Wilson's Warbler *1; Canada Warbler *9; American Redstart 4; Bobolink 5; Red-winged Blackbird 2; Baltimore Oriole 1; Scarlet Tanager *2; Summer Tanager *3; Rose-breasted Grosbeak 1-7; Indigo Bunting 4-30; Dickcissel *1; Grasshopper Sparrow 3-9; Sharp-tailed Sparrow *1; Slate-colored Junco 4-4; Chipping Sparrow 2-8; Field Sparrow 2-16; White-crowned Sparrow *1; White-throated Sparrow 2-10; Lincoln's Sparrow 1-4; Swamp Sparrow 1-6; Song Sparrow 2-4.

Unidentifiable account condition 5-11.

For assistance in the collecting, appreciation is due Clara W. Fentress, Katherine A. Goodpasture, A. F. Ganier, Mike Bierly, for telephone calls alerting us to the early birdfalls from WSM personnel, Mr. Hickerson on 26 Apr. and Mr. Hobbs on 25 Aug.

1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville 37215.

THE 1966 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNT

BY TOS MEMBERS AND GUESTS

The thirty-seventh annual Christmas Season Bird Count listed 119 species and subspecies. This compares with 130 species for the 1965 count, the all time high. The current count was equaled in 1964 and exceeded only on three other occasions by 122 species in 1954, 1955 and 1960. Fifteen counts are recorded in the table while three high altitude counts (Cosby, Big Bald Mountain and Roan Mountain) are recorded in paragraph form under the appropriate locality heading under "information on the counts."

The Harlan's Hawk and Virginia Rail occur in the list for the first time.

The chief differences in last year's count and this may be attributed to the incursion of northern species which may have been due to food shortage and severe weather to the north of our area as well as mild weather in our area until after the completion of the counts which was responsible for the delayed departure of several semihardy species. A total of 19 species occurred in the 1965 list which were not recorded in 1966 while eight species were on the 1966 list and not on the 1965 list.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

In the species tabulation and description that follow, the localities are listed from west to east. Comments on unusual species will be found under the area headings where they occurred while the species and numbers of individuals are listed in AOU Check-list order in the table.

MEMPHIS—Roughly 1953 areas; wooded bottomlands 30%, deciduous woods, city parks and cemeteries 28%, bare fields and pastures 15%, suburban roadsides 25%, river edge 2%. 26 Dec. 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; overcast, clear by noon; temp. 31° to 48°F; wind NNE, 0-5 mph; 29 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours 85 (64 on foot, 21 by car); total party-miles 179 (60 on foot, 119 by car). Catbird CWs & C McP), LeConte's Sparrow (BC).

David Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Jr. (compilers), Dr. Julian Darlington, Mary Davant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dinkelspiel, Earl J. Fuller, Genevieve Geren, Lee R. Johnson, Edward M. King, Mrs. Leslie Kostka, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Lawhon, Robert W. McGowan, Charles McPherson, Nelle Moore, John Morrow, Glenn A. P. Peterson, Ernest Restivo, Dr. and Mrs. Arlo I. Smith, Bro. Francis R. Weber, Dr. Wendell L. and Bobby Whittemore, Virginia Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilmeth, Dr. J. Lyndal York. Also Oliver Irwin, Karen Pearce, Mrs. Charles Seahorn, Mrs. M. L. Torti.

REELFOOT LAKE—36° 25' N, 89° 23' W (all points within a 15-mile circle centering in Reelfoot Lake on the west side of Starve Pond, extending northward to the north end of Lake No. 9 in Kentucky, eastward to the bridge on South Reelfoot Creek near Protemus and to the town of Hornbeak, southward to the north end of Lake Isom refuge and westward to the Mississippi River. Deciduous woods 30%, fields and pastures 50%, swamps and lakes 10%, river 5%, towns 5%. 28 Dec., 1966; 5:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Cloudy to partly cloudy; temp. 32° to 51°; wind W-NW 10-25 m.p.h. 20 observers in 7 parties. Total

THE 1966 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS

	Memphis	Reelfoot	Savannah	Columbia	Mathews	Old Hickory	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	GSMNP	Greeneville	Kingsport	Bristol	Elizabethton
Common Loon	--	--	9	1	--	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	1	5	--
Horned Grebe	--	1	9	--	--	24	--	--	22	2	--	--	6	6	19
Pied-billed Grebe	3	17	35	8	5	10	--	2	5	3	1	--	19	7	5
Great Blue Heron	--	7	--	6	1	4	30	--	1	2	--	1	7	9	--
Green Heron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Canada Goose	--	15,134	--	2	15	--	200	--	2	76	--	2	41	33	1
Snow Goose	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	20	--	--	1	--	--	--
Egyptian Goose	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
Mallard	38	127,429	12	66	2	26	8,000	10	39	--	--	120	266	551	62
Black Duck	1	29,000	--	31	--	85	2,200	--	169	29	--	50	13	1,030	5
Gadwall	--	5,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	37	60	--	2	27	--	--
Pintail	5	2,540	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Green-winged Teal	--	1,650	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Blue-winged Teal	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--
American Widgeon	--	3,203	--	--	--	--	2,900	--	7	--	--	4	47	--	--
Shoveler	--	2,200	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wood Duck	2	2,855	--	3	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	2	--	--
Redhead	5	8	2	4	4	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	26	--	--
Ring-necked Duck	--	5,250	--	58	24	2	--	--	--	2	--	--	27	--	6
Canvasback	--	242	--	1	45	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	--	--
Lesser Scaup	92	424	--	28	5	311	--	--	128	--	--	--	4	--	24
Common Goldeneye	--	38	16	2	23	13	--	--	22	16	--	1	48	8	38
Bufflehead	--	49	36	2	2	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	21	1	43
Ruddy Duck	2	55	--	10	--	4	--	3	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hooded Merganser	2	20	2	2	--	1	--	--	9	23	--	--	--	4	3
Common Merganser	1	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Turkey Vulture	1	2	40	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	11	11	--	9	--
Black Vulture	--	21	--	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	8	1	--
Sharp-shinned Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Cooper's Hawk	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	1	--	--	1	--
Red-tailed Hawk	32	27	1	13	10	3	--	1	17	5	3	1	1	--	--
Harlan's Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Red-shouldered Hawk	3	3	--	--	1	3	--	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
Bald Eagle	--	53	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	--
Marsh Hawk	1	5	2	1	1	25	20	--	2	1	--	2	--	--	--
Peregrine Falcon	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sparrow Hawk	13	29	1	7	37	--	2	5	7	5	1	7	5	13	2
Ruffed Grouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	3	--	--
Bobwhite	103	--	15	3	44	18	26	32	77	57	46	8	32	30	33
Turkey	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Memphis	Reelfoot	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Old Hickory	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	CSMRP	Greenville	Kingsport	Bristol	Elizabethton
Virginia Rail	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Coot	6	550	375	530	61	111	100	--	20	6	--	2	14	1	2
Killdeer	46	6	7	2	25	3	6	1	27	47	24	6	8	1	7
American Woodcock	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Common Snipe	24	--	2	3	--	--	--	4	4	3	1	6	--	--	--
Herring Gull	1	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	2	--	--	100	2	--
Ring-billed Gull	45	32	50	--	--	39	--	--	71	215	--	--	200	11	--
Bonaparte's Gull	--	--	70	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mourning Dove	78	75	21	46	92	36	14	66	284	178	22	54	41	54	7
Barn Owl	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Screech Owl	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	3	1	--	3	1	--	--
Great Horned Owl	2	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--
Barred Owl	3	2	--	--	1	--	2	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Short-eared Owl	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Belted Kingfisher	1	4	4	4	16	15	4	1	14	8	20	4	4	4	9
Yellow-shafted Flicker	202	111	24	10	54	14	5	13	48	17	18	6	5	3	4
Pileated Woodpecker	13	10	7	10	38	2	1	5	16	18	24	6	5	12	8
Red-bellied Woodpecker	126	48	7	23	94	12	8	10	29	30	8	13	4	9	8
Red-headed Woodpecker	70	20	5	--	1	--	--	7	7	3	--	2	2	--	--
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	39	9	1	7	--	4	2	1	6	7	9	2	3	--	1
Hairy Woodpecker	27	9	2	5	--	2	3	10	6	--	9	1	3	--	--
Downy Woodpecker	74	26	13	25	--	11	7	28	38	31	37	23	18	11	7
Eastern Phoebe	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	1
Horned Lark	412	57	3	16	80	37	28	3	24	10	--	--	20	2	12
Blue Jay	608	78	27	10	164	50	28	207	203	293	105	34	51	74	77
Common Raven	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	--
Common Crow	56	3,160	42	85	451	83	12	131	176	347	355	145	295	379	635
Fish Crow	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black-capped Chickadee	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carolina Chickadee	274	91	35	87	335	51	46	67	102	141	(323)	60	80	61	59
Tufted Titmouse	123	47	36	49	257	28	37	123	137	134	100	83	55	58	50
White-breasted Nuthatch	2	4	4	3	22	2	1	18	10	16	24	10	22	10	17
Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	12	--	--	--	--
Brown Creeper	19	1	3	--	8	2	4	1	7	9	19	1	10	1	2
Winter Wren	6	1	3	1	4	2	--	1	4	4	7	1	4	2	2
Bewick's Wren	--	1	1	2	3	--	--	3	--	1	--	1	--	--	--
Carolina Wren	133	33	11	8	55	7	1	11	59	65	43	22	13	8	21
Mockingbird	223	23	15	14	186	106	10	30	145	178	40	25	34	57	44
Catbird	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brown Thrasher	49	3	6	2	5	--	1	5	31	1	--	2	1	--	--

	Memphis	Reelfoot	Savannah	Columbia	Nashville	Old Hickory	Lebanon	Cookeville	Chattanooga	Knoxville	OSKMP	Greenville	Kingsport	Bristol	Elizabethton
Robin	680	28	21	5	33	35	5	1	134	52	47	1	5	--	17
Hermit Thrush	14	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	--	3	--	--	--	--
Eastern Bluebird	16	15	22	8	50	2	--	38	24	2	17	3	11	--	--
Golden-crowned Kinglet	27	8	28	--	--	3	--	--	39	11	81	5	30	21	8
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	22	11	15	--	--	2	--	--	7	3	9	2	1	1	--
Water Pipit	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Cedar Waxwing	49	9	3	--	19	--	--	--	112	--	--	--	--	--	--
Logger-head Shrike	46	41	6	10	33	11	1	6	13	20	8	9	14	12	4
Starling	24,070	9,394	200	1,512	3,167	2,930	315	2,000	10,297	7,242	220	400	2,000	3,448	80,932
Myrtle Warbler	98	2	5	--	6	1	--	1	6	5	6	3	6	--	5
Pine Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
House Sparrow	172	1,649	40	56	225	121	85	168	624	195	12	60	80	130	190
Eastern Meadowlark	203	197	33	95	152	129	10	64	261	156	125	215	58	123	18
Western Meadowlark	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Redwinged Blackbird	11,660	51,779	85	150,000	--	22	--	--	1,366	207	30	1	--	--	--
Baltimore Oriole	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Rusty Blackbird	272	6	3	50,000	4	102	--	--	49	58	--	--	250	--	82
Brewer's Blackbird	2	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Common Grackle	4,035	10,243	350	50,000	1	129	8	10,000	3,422	144	4	79	--	--	50
Brown-headed Cowbird	121	153	--	100,000	200	3	1	200	117	41	--	--	--	--	7
Cardinal	602	348	69	56	611	174	102	206	292	362	240	109	67	185	174
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Purple Finch	88	3	2	--	32	3	2	23	22	3	--	7	2	--	--
Pine Siskin	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Goldfinch	264	56	110	38	541	86	--	4	173	73	56	56	13	57	34
Red Crossbill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Rufous-sided Towhee	206	3	28	15	125	10	13	74	133	74	27	7	6	1	3
Savannah Sparrow	23	--	9	1	--	4	--	6	12	7	8	--	--	--	2
La Conte's Sparrow	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vesper Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	--	3	--	--	--	--
Slate-colored Junco	947	255	150	21	820	56	94	213	455	123	191	79	95	255	101
Tree Sparrow	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chipping Sparrow	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Field Sparrow	337	103	45	10	260	71	4	43	210	249	85	85	8	102	53
White-crowned Sparrow	61	--	--	21	5	8	9	4	2	31	1	13	--	26	6
White-throated Sparrow	1,566	160	85	47	275	68	9	76	274	370	163	86	50	11	79
Fox Sparrow	161	3	2	7	6	5	4	9	8	6	2	8	--	--	2
Swamp Sparrow	272	50	21	11	4	2	--	26	63	62	15	3	--	--	1
Song Sparrow	419	65	28	27	186	19	3	10	168	161	96	45	13	47	42
Total Individuals	49,435	275,783	2,300	353,219	9,079	5,195	13,234	13,986	20,365	11,731	2,747	1,994	4,322	6,891	83,036
TOTAL SPECIES	79	86	70	68	62	67	44	55	83	70	57	64	66	51	55

party-hours 48 (17 on foot, 23 by car, 8 by boat); total party-miles 311 (19 on foot, 284 by car, 8 by boat). Seen in area court period, but not on count day: Western Meadowlark.

Kathleen Bratton, Lula C. Coffey, Eugene Cypert (compiler), Mary Louise Cypert, Druey E. Davis, John DeLime, Harvell Denton, Erline Elmore, Ron J. Johnson, Edwin Larson, Jr., William E. Lindamood, Mrs. William E. Lindamood, Henrietta McCrary, Clell T. Peterson, Arlo Smith, Noreen Smith, Gerald Smith, Mrs. Gerald Smith, Wynn Smith, Mary Wood.

SAVANNAH—Same as last year, Pickwick Dam, Savannah, and Harbert Hills Academy. 21 Dec.; clear; wind W 0-15 m.p.h.; temp. 35°-65°; 5 observers in 2 parties. David Patterson (compiler), Paul Patterson, Roger Patterson, Roger Swanson, Andrew Rimmer.

The Virginia Rail is noteworthy, see Mayfield, THE MIGRANT: 37, 11 1966 — On 20 December David Patterson saw two of them, one at a distance of six feet for a minute or more. On count day, 21 December, Roger and David Patterson flushed one at the same location and watched it fly about thirty feet.

The Peregrine Falcon was observed by Roger Swanson and Paul Patterson for about five minutes, both perched and in flight. The large size, white throat, wide mustache and no rufous coloring were carefully noted.

COLUMBIA—Same area as used in the past with center at 35° 36' N latitude—87° 10' W longitude (one mile west of Zion Church). 2 Jan., 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Dense morning for almost obscured all observation but clear in afternoon; temp. 28° to 45°; wind 0-5 m.p.h. NW.

William and Mary Lucy Fuqua, Daniel Gray, Jr., Daniel Gray, III, Cleo and George Mayfield, Jr. (compiler), Delton Porter and Evelyn Ridley.

NASHVILLE—The center of the 15 mile circle was moved 5 miles S.W. to the crossing of the Harpeth River by Tenn. highway 100. Included were Radnor Lake, deciduous wooded hills 40%, open fields and pastures 25%, river-bottom fields 20%, roadsides and suburban yards, including 17 feeding stations, 15%. 31 Dec., 6:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Temp. 36° to 42°. A light drizzle until about 10:30, then heavily overcast the remainder of the day. 38 observers in 10 parties. Party-hours 100 (30 on foot, 70 by car); party-miles 303 (45 by foot, 258 by car). The Canada Geese were flying overhead JOE; Starlings were far below normal; the Rose-breasted Grosbeak had been at the feeder of Mrs. Jack Clark since 20 Dec. Its identification had been verified by Mrs. Wm. Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Abernathy, Frances Abernathy, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Bell, Sr., Wm. F. Bell, Jr., Mike Bierly, Ruth Castles, Annella Creech, Charles DeWitt, Sam Doak, Milbry Dugger, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Ellis, Erline Elmore, Adele Elam, Charles E. Farrell, Albert F. Ganier, Edwin Gleaves, Katherine A. Goodpasture, Steve Greenfield, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Herbert, Louise Jackson, Carol Knauth, Harry C. Monk, Fanny Murphy, Mrs. Robert Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Stringer, Lawrence O. Trabue, Alvin Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Woodring, Mary C. Wood, Henry E. Parmer (compiler).

OLD HICKORY LAKE—(Center $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. Nashville Court House) The circle was moved about 8 miles S.W. to the mouth of Stones River. Included were Bush's and Colman's lakes, Stones River (soon to be the Stones River Reservoir), and the lower 8 miles of the Old Hickory Reservoir. Deciduous wooded hills 20%, open fields and pastures 40%, river-bottom fields 20%, road-sides 12%, open water 8%. 1 Jan. from 6:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Temp. 36° to 50° . From heavily overcast to cloudy in the late afternoon. 12 observers in 5 parties, plus observers at two feeding stations. Party-hours 29 (8 by foot, 21 by car); party-miles 141 (11 on foot, 130 by car). An additional 250 plus ducks on O. H. Lake were unidentified due to distance and poor light. Gulls were far below normal there.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Bell, Sr., Annella Creech, Milbry Dugger, Erline Elmore, Steve Greenfield, Carol Knauth, Lee F. Kramer, Harry C. Monk, Henry E. Parmer (compiler), Lawrence O. Trabue, Mary C. Wood.

LEBANON—The same area as in previous years. 31 Dec. Cold and cloudy. Myrtle B. Hobbs (Compiler).

COOKEVILLE—Same area as in previous years. 28 Dec., 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Partly cloudy, snow flurries; temp. 20° to 35° ; wind W 2-12 m.p.h. Observers 12; parties 9; party-hours 56; party-miles 59 (3 on foot, 56 by car).

Edwina Cummins, John Cummins, Ralph Dunkel, Caprice Haile, Roy Hines, Raymond High, Paul Hollister, Amy Johnson (Compiler), Elizabeth Killefer, Martin Nowak, Thelma Tinnon and Robert Toline.

CHATTANOOGA—All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center National Cemetery; fields and pastures 35%, woodlands 20%, ponds and lakes 15%, creeks and rivers 15%, roadsides 10%, and residential 5%, 1 Jan. 4 a.m. to 6 p.m.; cloudy, scattered drizzle a.m., cloudy p.m. Temp. 34° to 40° ; wind SW, 1-5 m.p.h. Twenty-six observers in 15 parties. Total party-hours 76 (31 on foot, 40 by car, 5 by boat); total party-miles 489 (33 on foot, 423 by car, 30 by boat). Seen in area during count period, but not on count day: Green-winged Teal.

Harlan's Hawk was observed by Gene and Adele West (See Round Table Note). The Bald Eagle (Immature) was observed by the Benton Basham party at 200 to 400 yards with binoculars and B & L Scope. The Snow Geese (first ever here on a Christmas Count) were observed flying Northeast at an approximate altitude of 200 yards by William Phillips. Written description was as follows: size of Canada Goose, all white plumage, black wing tips. More observers in the field checking a greater amount of habitat helped to make this the highest count ever, here. Noticeably absent from the list were the Eastern Phoebe, Bewicks Wren and Pine Siskin.

Francis Barnwell, Benton Basham, Ralph and Carol Bullard, Dr. W. K. Butts, Maxine Crownover, Dr. C. F. Dean, Jon E. DeVoe (compiler), Roberta Doub, Kenneth Dubke, Roy Evenson, Dr. and Mrs. John R. Freeman, James Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Nelson, Mable Norman, Ed. Phillips, William Phillips, Theo L. Rogers, Veta Sliger, Charles Sterchi, George Thompson, Frank Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. West.

KNOXVILLE—(same area as in previous years, in a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Oak Ridge Hwy. at Third Creek: woods 36%, fields and pastures

22%, roadsides and brushy fields 18%, lake and riversides 8%, suburbs 16%.) 26 Dec. 6:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Partly cloudy; temp. 24° to 41°; wind variable and light; light snow covering in morning. 17 observers in 9 parties. Total party-hours 81 (69 on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles 315 (70 on foot, 245 by car).

J. M. Campbell, R. M. Campbell, Jessie Dempster, John Elson, Maurice Grigsby, Susan Hoyle, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Monroe, Mrs. E. E. Overton, J. B. Owen, P. S. Pardue, Mrs. K. Sanders, Terry and Steve Satterfield, J. T. Tanner (compiler), Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Williams.

The Green Heron was observed at less than 20 feet for several minutes by Susan Hoyle and Mrs. Sanders. The two Baltimore Orioles have been at neighboring feeding stations for several weeks.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TENN. - N. C.—(localities are within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Bull Head of Mt. LeConte) same general area as in 1937-1956 and 1962 to date. 1 Jan., 1967, 2:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Cloudy, some rain; temp. 34° to 47°; wind variable 1-40 m.p.h. 33 observers in 14 parties. Total party-hours 103 (74 on foot, 29 by car); total party-miles 328 (83 on foot, 245 by car). Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Sharp-shinned Hawk.

John Austin, David Burney, Danny Ellis, John Elson, Lloyd Foster, Mr. and Mrs. William Gallagher, Mrs. Harold Garlinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. David Highbaugh, Susan Hoyle, Beth Lacy, Henry Lix (compiler), Susan Lix, Vernon Lix, Mrs. George McGown, Mary McIlwain, J. Mengel, Julia Moore, Louise Nunnally, Holly Overton, Paul Pardue, Ed Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stupka, James Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George Wood (Tennessee Ornithological Society, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and guests).

COSBY—Eastern end of the Great Smokies. Recreation area to Suttons Ridge and Snake Den Trail. 1 Jan., 7:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m.; overcast, light rain in morning, fog; 35°; practically no wind. Two observers in one party. Total party-hours 5; total party-miles 5, on foot. Turkey Vulture 1, Pileated Woodpecker 1, Hairy Woodpecker 2, Blue Jay 2, Common Crow 6, Carolina Chickadee 6, Tufted Titmouse 4, Slate-colored Junco. Total: 9 species, 31 individuals.

Dr. Royal B. Spees, Richard Nevius (compiler).

GREENEVILLE—Area same as in previous years, except not including Marvin. 26 Dec., 6:15 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; weather clear; temp. 10° to 35°. 12 observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 38 (10 on foot, 25 by car, 3 by boat); total party-miles 57 (8 on foot, 46 by car, 3 by boat).

Mrs. Collins, Elva Darnell, Roger Miller, Richard Nevius (compiler), Mrs. Richard Nevius, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Spees, Karl Spees, Lynn Spees, David Spees, Wade Spees.

BIG BALD MOUNTAIN—Center head of East Fork Higgins Creek; Deciduous woodland 75%, treeless grassy surface on bald 25%. 10 hours, 9 miles, all on foot. 2 Jan., sunny to cloudy; temp. 26° to 38°. Ruffed Grouse 1, Hairy Woodpecker 2, Chickadee (sp.), White-breasted Nuthatch 1. Total: 5 species, 12 individuals.

Fred W. Behrend, observer and compiler.

KINGSPORT—Usual Christmas Count center at Pactolis; ($36^{\circ} 30' N$, $82^{\circ} 30' W$, near Patrick Henry Dam.) Bays Mt., parts of Boone and Patrick Henry Lakes, Holston River, Reedy Creek, Horse Creek, and surrounding territory. 2 Jan., 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; temp. 28° to 50° ; a high overcast until about 9:30 a.m., later clear with a few clouds; wind 0-10 m.p.h. NE, mainly on the mountain. The lake on Bays Mt. was mostly covered with ice, littered with dead ducks. There was also ice on the puddles. Of particular interest were the Shrike count 14, the Black Vulture count 8 (with no Turkey Vultures), and 250 Rusty Blackbirds observed by George Rodgers.

Charles Baker; Marie Brown; Joseph, Richard and Thomas Finucane (compiler); George Rodgers; Arthur Smith; Lucille Smith; Ann Switzer; Howard Young.

BRISTOL, TENN. - VA.—All points within a 15-mile diameter circle center same as in previous years. 31 Dec., 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.; temp. 31° to 36° ; heavy overcast, sleet in a.m. and light rain in p.m.; wind N 0-8 m.p.h. 9 observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours $26\frac{1}{2}$ (19 on foot, 6 by car); total party-miles 208 (14 on foot, 192 by car, 2 by boat).

Mrs. Carleton Abbott, Fletcher Bingham, Wallace Coffey (compiler), David McPeak, Robert Quillen, John Shumate, Charles Smith, Enno van Gelder, Henry Woodward.

ELIZABETHTON—The same area was covered as in previous years. 1 Jan., 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.; cloudy throughout the period with occasional light rain; temp. 35° to 43° ; wind W 5-11 m.p.h. 9 observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 44 (19 on foot, 25 by car); total party-miles 177 (14 on foot, 163 by car).

Fred W. Behrend, William A. Bridgforth, Jr., Carolyn and Wallace Coffey, Ed Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, Roby D. May, Charles R. Smith (compiler).

ROAN MOUNTAIN—Center at Carvers Gap; coniferous forest 70%; rhododendron, mountain alder, briars 20%; grassy bald 20%. $9\frac{1}{2}$ hours, 9 miles, all on foot. 22 Dec., clouds, fog and sunshine; temp. 28° to 40° . Ruffed Grouse 3, Common Raven 2, Slate-colored Junco 4. Total: 3 species, 9 individuals.

Fred W. Behrend, observer and compiler.

A NEW PRINTER

If you have noticed a different appearance to this issue of THE MIGRANT, it is probably because we have changed printers. It has been our pleasure to do business with the Fitzsimmons Printing Company of Elizabethton in past years.

Our new printer is THE KING PRINTING COMPANY, 509-511 Shelby Street, Bristol, Tennessee 37620.

The Editorial Staff always welcomes comments from members and readers.

TENNESSEE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE 1966 BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

J. C. HOWELL

During late May and June 1966, 28 members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society participated with bird students of 26 eastern states and 4 Canadian provinces in carrying out a Breeding Bird Survey. In the course of this program a grand total of over 500,000 birds was counted.

Tennesseans were encouraged to make counts along 42 routes. Counts were submitted for 38 of these 42. The average number of birds observed per Tennessee route was 760. The counts established a numerical basis for determining changes in bird populations in the years to come. It is hoped counting birds along these routes can be continued. The Tennessee routes were selected to be representative of the state as a whole.

The total number of birds counted in Tennessee was 28,874 and it included individuals of 111 species. It is apparent that many species of birds breeding regularly (but with a limited distribution) in our state were not observed.

As the years go by we may be able to determine which species are undergoing changes within the state as a whole and perhaps within the major regions of the state as well. It may prove possible to correlate the observed population changes with such ecological variables as temperature, rainfall, habitat or pesticides.

The information on our Tennessee roadside counts reached me on a stack of thin 11 x 14 inch paper sheets attached to one another. This report is as it was printed by a computer. For each species the report lists the number of each route on which it was observed, a topographical name designation for each route and its latitude and longitude, the observer, the temperature, the wind speed, the sky cover, the date, the number of individual birds for each of the five summary pages of the field report, the total number of individuals of that species observed during that count, and the number of stops at which one or more individuals were observed. Each species is listed by its A.O.U. number and summaries of the number of individuals are provided for each species and for all species.

TABLE 1. TEN MOST CONSPICUOUS BREEDING BIRD SPECIES, 1966

Species	TENNESSEE			Species	ALL EASTERN STATES COMBINED	
	<i>Av. Ind. per Rt.</i>	<i>% of Rt.</i>	<i>No. of Stops</i>		<i>Av. Ind. per Rt.</i>	<i>% of Rt.</i>
Common Grackle	83	97	704	Common Grackle	85	98
Starling	47	100	387	Starling	83	97
Indigo Bunting	41	100	980	House Sparrow	82	94
E. Meadowlark	40	100	721	R-W Blackbird	80	99
Cardinal	39	100	954	Robin	35	88
House Sparrow	34	97	255	Common Crow	28	99
Bobwhite	34	100	878	Bobwhite	25	68
Mourning Dove	32	100	668	E. Meadowlark	23	89
Common Crow	30	100	630	Cardinal	22	79
R-W Blackbird	27	100	370	Mourning Dove	21	87

Table 1 lists the 10 most conspicuous breeding bird species in 1966 for Tennessee and for all of the eastern states combined. Nine of the species are common to the two lists. In Tennessee the Indigo Bunting replaces the Robin on the list for all of the eastern states. It may be pertinent to note that the figures appearing in table 1 refer to the conspicuousness of each species rather than the true abundance. For example a species such as the Common Crow will be represented in such a list by a higher proportion of its actual population than will the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher since the crow is larger, produces louder sounds, and inhabits open fields rather than woods.

The table also lists the number of stops at which each of the Tennessee species was recorded. There was a total of 1900 stops on the 50 routes. The Indigo Bunting was recorded at the largest number of stops. It was present at 52% of all stops. By contrast the House Sparrow was counted at only 13% of the stops. These differences seem to reflect the great adaptability of the bunting to Tennessee habitats and the lack of it of the House Sparrow.

I should like to encourage seasoned birders throughout the state to participate in this valuable project. Additional routes should be added to the 38 covered this year. The selection of routes to be surveyed is determined by the personnel of the Migratory Bird Population at Laurel, Maryland. This agency is within the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife and is responsible for the Breeding Bird Survey.*

Thanks are due to the following 28 persons as listed in the computer report who counted birds over the 38 Tennessee routes. Where a participant completed counts on more than one route, this number is enclosed in parentheses following their name: Mrs. W. F. Bell (2), M. L. Bierly, J. M. Campbell (3), E. Carpenter, B. B. Coffey (3), A. Creech, M. L. Cypert (2), J. E. DeVore, H. Dinkelspiel, J. O. Ellis, E. Fenn, T. W. Finucane, E. J. Fuller, K. A. Goodpasture (4), J. C. Howell (2), Wm. Jones, V. Julia, G. R. Mayfield, R. W. McGowan, G. N. Nelson, W. R. Nevius, E. F. Olson, H. A. Smith, N. M. Smith, M. Swindell, J. T. Tanner, A. H. West, M. C. Wood.

REFERENCE

* Van Velzen, Willet T., Maryland's Part in the 1966 Breeding Bird Survey. *Maryland Birdlife*, 1966, 22 (3): 88-93.

Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

NOTICE

It is time again to pay the annual dues. If you have not done so, then make your check payable to the Tennessee Ornithological Society and mail your 1967 dues to the Treasurer:

MISS ANNELLA CREECH, 1500 Woodmont Blvd., Nashville, Tenn. 37215.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

HARLAN'S HAWK IS NEW YEAR PRESENT FOR CHATTANOOGA—While participating in a Christmas census on 1 January, 1967, Adele and Gene West saw a Harlan's Hawk (*Buteo barlani*) on the campus of Baylor School which has a private lake and also borders the Tennessee River. The perched bird was noticed immediately upon our arrival at 2:45 p.m. During a 45-minute observation period (with binoculars and 20X telescope) the bird moved to several perches within easy viewing distance and was studied in various attitudes including flight.

Although it was a dark, drizzly day, the hawk had a noticeably white tail. The very dark back had no white spots. The body underparts were also very dark. Every view of the white tail showed some dark spotting but, in the poor light conditions, it was not possible to ascertain that the contrasting spots were in the form of a border.

Of course, the rare bird was reported that night at the compilation and four other chapter members made plans to meet the next morning to search for the hawk. However, no search was necessary as the hawk was found immediately. A bright, clear day made it easy for Benton Basham, Ralph Bullard, Jon DeVore, and Ken Dubke to confirm its identification as a Harlan's Hawk.

An article by John Ogden in THE MIGRANT 32:1 indicates that this would be the fourth record for Tennessee. However, a Harlan's Hawk at Chickamauga National Military Park (Georgia) does give Chattanooga two area records. This previous observation occurred on 12 April, 1953, and is reported in THE MIGRANT 27:1.

MRS. E. M. WEST, 5511 Dayton Blvd., Chattanooga.

A RINGED TURTLE DOVE IN GREENE COUNTY—During the morning of a mid-April day in 1965, I heard an unusual song with a dove-like quality across the way in the vicinity of our farmer-neighbor's barnyard which is about three miles south of Greeneville. Upon investigation days later, I found the persistent soloist to be a sandy-white dove with slender body, long, rather slim tail with rounded white corners. The legs were a reddish-orange, the beak dark and on close observance the primaries were quite buffy in appearance. An outstanding mark was a black crescent on the back of its neck.

It was observed several times at close range and through 7 x 50 binoculars. The bird remained in the vicinity while I searched books, talked with and wrote to other birders regarding its identity.

In Peterson's Field Guide to Western Birds the Ringed Turtle Dove, (*Streptopelia risoria*), is pictured and described. It is also included in the new Golden Field Guide, Birds of North America, by Golden Press.

As for characteristics, it appeared to feel at home in the vicinity of the barnyard, in a large oak tree and feeding on corn on the ground or up on a board feeder, and did not show unusual fear of people. During the nesting season, it called continuously during parts of the day, and showed a belligerent attitude toward other doves. It came frequently to our yard, pestering a pair of nesting Mourning Doves until they flew away. It flew behind them uttering a 'he-he-he-' laughing sound. The frequent disturbance did not prevent the successful nesting of the Mourning Doves.

An abundance of food was available, and it remained in our area until 17 Jan. 1966. It disappeared during the cold, snowy weather. We searched for evidence of freezing or foul play but none was ever found.

The Ringed Turtle Dove is an introduced bird which resides locally in Los Angeles, in St. Petersburg and it is reported in Tampa.

MRS. CHESTER B. DARNELL, Route 4, Greeneville.

NESTING BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERONS IN KNOX COUNTY—A small colony of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) was found on 6 August, 1966 near the shore of an embayment of Ft. Loudon Lake (Tennessee River) approximately one mile from Concord Boat Dock in the southwestern corner of Knox County, Tennessee.

During the early part of the summer of 1966 Ralph Zanglein, from Maryville, along with Mr. Woody, also of Maryville, made several observations of night herons on the Blount County side of Ft. Loudon Lake and later learned from fishermen that the herons seemed to congregate on the Knox County side of the lake nearly two miles away. Woody, Zanglein, Maurice Grigsby and I inspected the site by boat on 31 July, 1966 and found at least three mature and two immature Black-crowned Night Herons perched near the top of several pine trees one hundred feet from the shore. It was impossible to dock the boat near this site to search for nests nor could we spot any nests from the boat.

On 6 August, 1966 Maurice Grigsby, Stephen Satterfield, Robert Campbell and I reached the site by walking near the shoreline from Northshore Drive. We had no difficulty finding the colony since we heard the characteristic "guark" call of several Black-crowned Night Herons. We located six typical stick nests approximately twenty feet high in separate pine trees all within an area of 150 to 200 feet in diameter. A seventh nest had fallen to the ground. All of the nests appeared to be nearly two feet in diameter and about one foot deep. The colony site was entirely within a thick grove of 30 to 35 foot high pines. The grove area comprised nearly two acres. The nests ranged from 50 to 150 feet from the shoreline. The pine grove was on a relatively inaccessible hilly peninsula otherwise covered with deciduous trees. The peninsula was approximately 100 acres in area.

Broken egg shell pieces were found under most of the nests as were the inevitable bird droppings. It was virtually impossible to accurately count the birds present because of the dense foliage and the constant moving of the adult birds and the flapping and limb-hopping of the immatures but we definitely counted three immatures and three adults. There must have been others but any estimate would be sheer conjecture. None of the nests were occupied.

It is possible that a few of these nests could have been from another nesting year. Since the newest nests must have been several weeks old, it might not be discernable whether a nest was a year old or two months old.

There are no other known nesting records of this species in Knox County but one small colony was located on 22 June, 1952 on the Blount County side of Ft. Loudon Lake several miles upstream from the present site according to Birds of Knox County by Howell and Monroe.

JAMES M. CAMPBELL, 15 Hedgewood Drive, Knoxville.

COLONIAL NESTING OF THE GREEN HERON—A fairly large nesting colony of Green Herons (*Butorides virescens*) was located in May 1966 along the river just below South Holston Dam in Sullivan County, Tennessee. A total of ten active nests was observed and possibly a few others had been active but were discovered too late to determine their status for the season.

Unlike most of the heron family, the Green Heron does not often nest in colonies but usually as individual pairs. Such nestings are more common along the coastal regions. Arthur Cleveland Bent states (*Life Histories of North America Marsh Birds*, Bull. 135, U. S. Nat. Museum, 1926): "The height of the nest is also very variable, and although most nests are placed from 10 to 20 feet from the ground, they may be found in the tops of high trees, or, on the other hand, on low bushes or even on the ground."

On 26 April, 1966, the writer, observed one or more birds flying to and from an overgrown area of honeysuckle and pines. The area is about two-hundred yards from the South Holston River. On 4 May and 8 May the same activity was observed. On 15 May a single nest was located containing four eggs. This was the only nest noticed.

On 22 May, Charlie Smith and the writer returned to check the progress of incubation and discovered four additional nests. One contained five eggs and the remainder four young each. Several of the young were half grown and able to scamper to the outer branches of the tree when the climber approached the nest. On 24 May, three additional nests contained young and two held a total of six eggs.

Five days later, Tim Hawk, Charlie Smith and the writer measured the nests and banded several young. It was not possible to measure every nest but nine were found to average about 26 feet (extremes: 18-34) in height above ground. Six of these were between 24 and 29 feet. Two were 20 feet or less and one was 34 feet high. No two nests were closer than 29 feet. The maximum distance between any two adjacent nests being 77 feet. Six nests averaged 12 inches in diameter (extremes: 10-14) and the thickness averaged about 4.5 inches (extremes: 3-6). All were found in Virginia Pines (*Pinus virginiana*).

The average height above ground for eleven nests found in Kentucky has been listed as 14-8 feet (2.5-40) (THE BIRDS OF KENTUCKY, Ornithological Monographs No. 3, American Ornithologists' Union, Robert M. Mengel, page 162, 1965). Douglass, Bierly and Goodpasture reported (THE MIGRANT 36:76) nests near Basin Springs at Nashville: ". . . in separate cedars, about 15 feet apart, at heights of approximately 12, 20 and 25 feet."

Three nestlings, large enough to retain bands, were banded on 29 May and one was recovered dead under power lines near a power plant about one mile from the Roanoke River near Salem, Virginia on 11 July, 1966. This is about 125 miles northeast from the nesting colony. The bird was warm and limber when found. Mr. Garland H. Sheppard, of Salem, wrote that the neck seemed to be broken.

WALLACE COFFEY, 508 Spruce Street, Bristol.

THE OCCURRENCE OF THE WILLET AT CHATTANOOGA—Prior to the fall 1965 migration period, records of the Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*) were non-existent in Chattanooga and surrounding area. Ganier, in his *Distributional List of the Birds of Tennessee* (1933), lists the Willet as

being a very rare transient in west Tennessee, with no classification as to its status in either middle or east Tennessee, due to the fact that no records for this species existed for these parts of the State. Comstock, in his paper, *Birds of Hamilton County, Tennessee* (1961), also failed to list the species from this area, again due to the lack of records. In direct contrast to these previous negative results, the Willet has been recorded in Chattanooga or the surrounding area for the last three migration periods.

The first record of the Willet in Chattanooga was established when a single individual was seen on 3 July, 1965 at a stock pond, adjacent to the Amnicola Marsh, by Mr. Kenneth Dubke and the writer. The bird was observed at length, both on the ground and flying, with its distinctive call being given often. We had no idea this was to be the first of several records for this species. Again, during the same migration period, a single individual was recorded on 23 August, 1965 below Chickamauga Dam by the writer. The spring migration of 1966 saw an additional record when seven birds were observed on 1 May, 1966 below Chickamauga Dam by Mr. James Garrett, Mr. Bill Phillips and the writer. The species made no further appearance during that migration period, but during the most recent migration period, fall 1966, the species was once again recorded when a single individual was seen on 20 August, 1966 at Savannah Bay by Dr. W. K. Butts, Mr. James Garrett and the writer. These observations total to four recordings of ten individuals within the last three migration periods; certainly a sudden and noteworthy occurrence.

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

CYCLICAL INTERACTION OF CLIFF SWALLOWS AND HOUSE SPARROWS—Cliff Swallows (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) are common in Hardin and neighboring counties, nesting on Pickwick Dam and under concrete highway bridges. The number of Cliff Swallows nesting on Pickwick Dam increased from 1957 to 1959, decreased yearly until no nests were noticed in 1962, then increased to an estimated (the structure of the dam hides many of the nests) 500 to 1,000 nests in 1966. At other locations a similar, but not simultaneous, cycling has been noticeable.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) nesting populations at the same locations, dependent upon the Cliff Swallow nests for nesting houses, also vary from year to year. It appears that a small number of House Sparrows can seldom evict nesting Cliff Swallows, and that they first use the Cliff Swallows' nests after the Cliff Swallows have left. As the House Sparrows become established and their number increases they are able to usurp partially finished Cliff Swallow nests, eventually driving the Cliff Swallows away. In the following seasons the Cliff Swallow nests become filled with nesting material, fouled by use, or are destroyed by weather, and the House Sparrows are forced away for lack of nesting sites. The location is then again suitable for Cliff Sparrows.

This explanation indicates that alternative nesting locations are necessary if Cliff Swallows are to maintain a stable population in any area. At some locations it might be possible to retain the Cliff Swallow colony by removing the nests after the young are fledged.

DAVID E. PATTERSON, Harbert Hills Academy, Olive Hill.

COWBIRD EGGS IN CATBIRD'S NESTS—In a review of the book by Herbert Friedmann, "Host relations of the parasitic Cowbirds," 1963, (*Auk*, 81:234), my esteemed friend Harold Mayfield of Waterville, Ohio, includes

this statement; "For many species of hosts the data are surprisingly scanty, and even small additions to knowledge would be worthy of publication. For example, the Catbird's relation to the cowbird offers a challenging opportunity for study in many a person's backyard. The Catbird is reported to be an infrequent host, and certainly it is so if we use Cowbird eggs found or Cowbird young fledged as a criterion. But we also know that the Catbird ordinarily throws out a foreign egg promptly. So a human visitor is not likely to find the intruding egg unless he happens along at just the right moment, probably in the first few minutes of daylight, since the cowbird usually lays during the semi darkness of early dawn and its new egg may be ejected at the time of the Catbird's first visit of the morning. Surely, many such instances escape notice, and since the cowbird is not implicated, the disappearance of Catbird eggs might not be attributed to the Cowbird, and sets of one, two and three eggs may sometimes pass erroneously as complete clutches." The reviewer, who is also a careful student of cowbirds himself, also calls attention to the variable degree of cowbird egg reception by certain species in various parts of the country.

It so happened that during the summer of 1966, in my own "backyard," I had the opportunity to find Cowbird eggs in two successive nests of a Catbird. The first nest was built 6 feet up, near the top of a bush honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*) which formed part of a massing of shrubs around the flower garden. On 22 May, I looked into the nest with a mirror and found it to contain 2 eggs of the Catbird and one of the Eastern Cowbird. The time was mid-morning. I removed the Cowbird egg as I always do, since the young Cowbird is well known to outgrow and to push its nestmates out before fledging. On 24 May, the nest was found to contain 4 eggs of the Catbird and the parent was incubating. On 6 June, at 9 a.m., the nest held 3 newly hatched young plus one egg which hatched later. The incubation period was 13 days. Five days later, the nest was found pulled over and empty; presumably the work of a cat.

The Cowbirds, I assume the same pair, then built a new nest 8 feet away from the first one, at the same height and in a similar shrub. On 3 July, the nest held 2 fresh eggs of the Catbird and one of a Cowbird which I removed. On 8 July, the Catbird was incubating her 2 eggs and was so gentle as to permit my hand to nearly touch her. I was away on the date of hatching but on 16 July, she was brooding young in the nest. On the 24th, they were still in the nest, well feathered, but at 8 a.m. next morning they were out in nearby shrubs and the parents were scolding. Assuming 13 days again for incubation, fledging had required 9 days.

While the Cowbird had been thwarted in these two attempts to produce young, yet she—presumably the same female—was persistent and imposed upon the nests of two towhees which I did not find during occupancy. On 5 August, a female towhee, when making one of her regular rounds to the feeding shelf at our breakfast room window, was accompanied by a recently fledged Cowbird. The latter begged so insistently for food, that during the several minutes at the shelf, the foster-parent ate nothing herself. This procedure occurred regularly from then on even though the young interloper became able to feed itself. I trapped this young one and disposed of it. About two weeks later, another towhee visited the shelf with another fledged Cowbird about 10 days out of the nest. As in the first case, this couple came regularly for some days and then ceased to come. For the reasons stated above, I think it is

best to remove Cowbirds eggs when found unless perhaps one is making a special study of this species. In the case of the two Catbirds nests mentioned, this did not disrupt normal laying or incubation and I have found this to be true in the case of other nests from which I removed Cowbird eggs.

In an earlier issue of THE MIGRANT (1937, 8:38) Burt L. Monroe recorded an instance, which I also witnessed, of where a Cowbird, unable to find a fresh-built nest, had deposited 2 eggs in a dilapidated last year's nest of a Red-eyed Vireo.

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

UNUSUAL OWL CASUALTY—A Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*) was killed in an unusual accident when it flew into a diesel tractor-and-trailer truck along a straight stretch of U.S. 23 highway about two miles south of Big Stone Gap, Wise County, Virginia. The incident occurred about 4 a.m. on the morning of 20 October, 1966.



GARRY SMITH AND OWL.

The driver, Garry Smith of Kingsport, Tennessee, said the bird flew into the front window of his tractor on the driver's side. The window broke under the impact and the owl went through the cab coming to rest in the sleeper behind the driver.

Smith suffered minor cuts about the head and face from flying glass but was able to continue on to Big Stone Gap. The owl was killed instantly.

WALLACE COFFEY, 508 Spruce Street, Bristol, Tenn. 37620.

T.O.S. STATE MEETING
 LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES
 PARIS LANDING STATE PARK
 KENTUCKY LAKE, TENNESSEE
 MAY 5 - 6 - 7, 1967

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

At this time of the year, we begin to look forward to seeing each other again at our Spring meeting. Where else can you find more actual good fellowship and interesting conversation than at a gathering of bird students? Memphis has some delightful surprises for us and we know it will be worth your presence. As we turn the page of a New Year, let us each determine to give as much time, thought and study as possible to making T.O.S. effective in conservation and scientific study. We want to go forward, not stand still. Our Board of Directors and our very active Committees will present new plans and changes for your consideration, give these careful thought. I cannot stress enough the participation in T.O.S. by YOU. True, T.O.S. is unique in that its members have no *obligation* except a few dollars annual dues. However, you are missing a great deal if you do not contribute constructively. And there are so many ways in which you can do this.

Of course, our most important contribution can be to THE MIGRANT. Our "Migrant" has always been, and still is, our greatest medium of exchange of information, cooperation and ideas. Without it T.O.S. would collapse. It is definitely a scientific publication but it must continue to secure and keep the interest of that vast majority of bird students who comprise the bulk of our membership and who cannot as yet be classed as professional in ornithology. It is *your* magazine—your contributions are absolutely necessary for its continuation. In the past few months, your Editor and I have made some effort to prod the Chapters into submitting more material. We have had some interesting and enthusiastic responses but I would not say Dr. Herndon has been over-whelmed with an avalanche of material. However, we are hoping for a delayed "action" and that our Editorial Staff will yet receive a back-log of material that will delight their hearts.

To those of you who refuse to believe that with diligent study and research you too have something to contribute to the MIGRANT, let me suggest you offer your efforts in an administrative capacity. Also, you can try to interest those members who are luke-warm or not taking their birding seriously. Few activities are as rewarding as birding. There are many ways in which we can more actively promote conservation. Also, we can work toward developing more "inter-chapter" fellowships throughout the year.

You will be hearing soon both from your officers and Memphis of plans for our State Meeting. *Plan* to be there and *participate* in *all* phases of our program—the fellowship, the field trips, the business session, the paper session.

Apropos of nothing, I heard recently that there are now *eleven million* bird-watchers in the U. S. What percentage of that should be T.O.S. members?

See you on May 5.

KAY GARLINGHOUSE, 2012 Cedar Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee.

THE SEASON

CHARLES R. SMITH, EDITOR

During the months of September and October, temperatures averaged from three to five degrees below normal across the state. Precipitation was generally from about one to three inches above normal for most areas across the state. Precipitation and temperature data were not yet available for the month of November.

Chattanooga reported a marked decrease in the number of waterfowl in that area for this report period. Reports of birds of prey were more numerous in the Elizabethton area than in previous seasons. Observations of Purple Finch, Pine Siskin, and other northern finches were very few or lacking from most areas. This is in marked contrast to last winter's northern finch invasion.

MEMPHIS—*Grebes-Sparrows*: Black-bellied Plover: last date, 19 Nov. (1) LA (LC). Dunlin: 4 Dec. (1) PL (BC). Bonaparte's Gull: 10 Nov. (9) LA (LC, HD, TC). Wood Thrush: 10 Nov. (1 banded) MFS (WLW). The gull, uncommon; others later than previous seasons.

Locations: LA—Lake Alpe ("Booker reservoir"), Crawfordsville, Ark., PL—Porter Lake (at Horseshoe L.), Bruins, Ark., MFS—Memphis.

Observers: BC, LC—Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Jr., TC—Mrs. Ed Carpenter, HD—Mrs. Henry Dinkelspiel, WLW—Wendell L. Whittemore.

BEN B. COFFEY, JR., 672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 38107.

NASHVILLE—*Loons-Ducks*: Common Loon: 4 Nov. (1), 9 Nov. (7) BL (MCW &EE), 10 Nov. (4) RL (MCW). Horned Grebe: 24 Sept. (1), 5 Oct. (1) RL (MCW, EE), 25 Nov. (14) OHL (LOT). Pied-billed Grebe: about normal with the largest number being 6 Sept. (14) RL (MCW). Great Blue Heron: scarce. Green Heron: 24 Sept. (5) (NC). Black-crowned Night Heron: 18 Oct. (2) RL (MCW). Canada Goose: 24 Sept. (8) RL (MCW et al.), 5 Nov. several thousand in a heavy rain DRR (NC): Snow Goose: 5 Nov. approx. (100) DRR (NC). Blue Goose: 5 Nov. several hundred DRR (NC). Mallard: 19 Sept: (22) OHL (LOT). Gadwall: late, 13 Nov. (1) BL (HCM). Pintail: 24 Sept. (1) ACM (AFG). Green-winged Teal: 1 Nov. (2) BL (HEP). Blue-winged Teal: 1 Nov. (3) BL (HEP). American Widgeon: fairly scarce, the first being 11 Oct. (12) BL (HEP). Shoveler: 13 Sept. (1) female, nearly a month earliest ever. (She stayed until 25 Oct. when joined by a male.) Ring-necked Duck: 10 Oct. (1) BL (HEP), scarce during the period. Canvasback: 15 Nov. (6) RL (EE). Lesser Scaup: late, 3 Nov. (36) RL (MCW). American Goldeneye: 14 Nov. (9) RL (EE). Bufflehead: 30 Nov. (1) RL (MCW). Ruddy Duck: 1 Nov. (1) BL (HEP). Red-breasted Merganser: 4 Nov. (2) BL (HEP). (Draining of the lake at Bush Farm began on 7 Oct. and it was empty by 12 Oct. Refilling began on 1 Nov. and was full by 1 Dec. This seems too late to have been much of an attraction for shore birds and must have delayed the arrival there of some species of ducks.)

Vultures-Gulls: Black Vulture: 24 Sept. (14) ACM (AFG). Osprey: 23 Sept. (1) BL (HEP). Virginia Rail: 8 Nov. (1) found dead at GHSC (REF). American Coot: 3 Oct. (3) BL (HEP), 31 Oct. (110) OHL (LOT), 11 Nov. (55) RL (MCW). Golden Plover: both 15 Sept. and Oct. (1) BL

(HEP). Black-bellied Plover: 10, 11 Nov. (1) (HEP), 13 Nov. (2) (B&LC, KAG, HCM), both BE. Common Snipe: only on 25 Oct. (1) BL (HEP). Spotted Sandpiper: last on 12 Oct. (2) BL (HEP). Lesser Yellowlegs: 1 Nov. (1) BL (HEP). Pectoral Sandpiper: 15 Oct. (8) BL (HEP). Dunlin: from 15 Oct. (1) to 25 Nov. (2) BL (HEP). Buff-breasted Sandpiper: 13 Sept. (3) BL (HEP, AFG). Herring Gull: late, 25 Nov. (1) OHL (LOT). Ring-billed Gull: 31 Oct. (3) OHL (LOT), scarce until the end of the period. Bonaparte's Gull: 31 Oct. (20) OHL (LOT).

Cuckoos-Vireos: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: a very late record with 6 & 10 Nov. (1) CP (HCM). Black-billed Cuckoo: 24 Sept. (1) RL (MCW). Common Nighthawk: last 27 Oct. (2) VC (LOT). Chimney Swift: 21 Oct. (7) (LOT). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 29 Oct. (1) CP (HCM). Eastern Kingbird: 24 Sept. (2) SHV (HEPP et al.). Great Crested Flycatcher: 13 Sept. (1) CP (HCM). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 6 Nov. (1) (KAG). Brown Creeper: 3 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). House Wren: 24 Sept. (1) 2 J's (DG). Winter Wren: 26 Oct. (2) 2 J's (KAG). Bewick's Wren: a few scattered reports. Catbird: last 29 Sept. (1) (SB). Brown Thrasher: 11 Nov. (1) CP (HCM). Wood Thrush: 5 Oct. (1) RL (MCW). Swainson's Thrush: 6 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG) to 9 Oct. (1) (SB). Verry: 5 Sept. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 24 Sept. (4) (NC). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 5 Oct. (1) RL (MCW). Cedar Waxing: 24 Sept. (2) to 12 Oct. (30) RL (MCW), 6 Nov. (1) (HCM). White-eyed Vireo: 24 Sept. (4) RL (MCW).

Warblers-Blackbirds: Black-and-white Warbler: 1 Oct. (3) CW (LOT). Worm-eating Warbler: 5 Sept. (1) EWP (AV). Golden-winged Warbler: 24 Sept. (2) 2 J's (NC). Tennessee Warbler: last 27 Oct. (1) (HEP). Orange-crowned Warbler: 7 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Nashville Warbler: 5 Sept. (1) EWP (AV) to 10 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Parula Warbler: last 24 Sept. (1) (NC). Magnolia Warbler: 5 Sept. (2) (HCM) to 26 Oct. (1) (HEP). Myrtle Warbler: first 8 Oct. (6) BL (HEP). Black-throated Green Warbler: 16 Sept. (2) (SB, HCM) to 17 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Blackburnian Warbler: 5 Sept. (3) EWP (AV) to 1 Oct. (1) CW (LOT). Yellow-throated Warbler: 24 Sept. (1) 2 J's (NC). Bay-breasted Warbler: from 12 Oct. (1) RL (MCW) to 3 Nov. (9) RL (EE). Pine Warbler: 24 Sept. (2) (NC). Pairie Warbler: 24 Sept. (2) 2 J's (NC). Palm Warbler: very late dates, 23, 24, 25 Nov. (1) CP (HCM). Ovenbird: 9 Sept. (1) WS (MCW) to 17 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Northern Waterthrush: 15 Oct. (1) (KAG). Kentucky Warbler: 24 Sept. (2) (NC). Mourning Warbler: from 6 Sept. to 1 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Yellowthroat: to 15 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG), and a very late date, 5 Nov. (1) DRR (HEP). Hooded Warbler: last 27 Sept. (1) (HCM). Wilson's Warbler: 27 Sept. (1) (HCM). Canada Warbler: last 24 Sept. (1) (NC). American Redstart: 7 Oct. (1) (HCM). Baltimore Oriole: 24 Sept. (2) (NC) Rusty Blackbird: 20 Nov. (35) 2 J's (HCM, HEP). Common Grackle: very scarce during the latter half of the period.

Tanagers-Sparrows: Scarlet Tanager: 24 Sept. (1) 2 J's (NC). Summer Tanager: 5 Oct. (1) (SB). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 6 Sept. (1) to 9 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Indigo Bunting: last 26 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Purple Finch: 26 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG), then only a few reports. Savannah Sparrow: 28 Oct. (3) BL (HEP). Vesper Sparrow: 6 Nov. (6) CP (HCM) to 26 Nov. (1) BL (MB). Slate-colored Junco: 11 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Chipping Sparrow: to 13 Nov. (1) BV (KAG). White-crowned Sparrow: 7 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). White-throated Sparrow: 3 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Swamp

Sparrow: 6 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Song Sparrow: 8 Oct. (1) 2 J's (KAG). Lapland Longspur: 13 Nov. (2) with (100) Horned Lark BL (B&LC, KAG, HCM). (Note: All records at 2 J's by (KAG) are banded birds.)

Other early and late migration dates will appear later in articles on the fall Tower kills (ARL) and on fall banding (KAG).

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BL—Bush Lake, BV—Buena Vista Marsh, CP—Centennial Park, CW—Cheekwood, DRR—Duck River Refuge, EWP—Edwin Warner Park, GHSC—Green Hills Shopping Center, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, RL—Radnor Lake, SHV—South Harpeth Valley, 2 J's—Two Jays Sanctuary, VC—Vanderbilt Campus, WS—Warner School.

Observers: MB—Mike Bierly, SB—Sue Bell, NC—Nashville Chapter, TOS, B & LC—Ben and Lula Coffey, EE—Erline Elmore, REF—Mrs. R. E. Faitoute, AFG—Albert F. Ganier, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, DG—Dan Gray, Jr., HCM—Harry C. Monk, HEP—Henry E. Parmer, LOT—Lawrence O. Trabue, AV—Alvin Vincent, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

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

COOKEVILLE—*Cuckoos-Woodpeckers:* Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 10, 12 Oct. (1) RA. Black-billed Cuckoo: 2 Oct. (1) RA. Whip-poor-will: 5 Sept. (1) RA. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 10, 12 Oct. (1) RA (RH). Belter Kingfisher: 19 Nov. (2) CHL (MN). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 9 Sept. (1) RA (RH).

Warblers-Sparrows: Black-throated Green Warblers: 29 Sept. (1) HP (GK). Yellow-breasted Chat: 11 Sept. (1) RA (RH). Scarlet Tanager: 2 Oct. (1). Summer Tanager: 9 Oct. (1) RA (RH). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 24 Sept. - 8 Oct. (15) RA (RH). Indigo Bunting: 2 Oct. (1) RA (RH). Purple Finch: 8 Nov. (6) HP (MW). White-crowned Sparrow: 24 Nov. (2) HP (TT).

Locations: CHL—Center Hill Lake, HP—Home Place, RA—Rickman Area.

Observers: RH—Roy Hinds, GK—Gladys Knight, MN—Martin Nowak, TT—Thelma Tinnon, MW—Marie White.

MARIE WHITE, 1218 Byrne Avenue, Cookeville 38501.

CHATTANOOGA—*Loon-Ducks:* Common Loon: 19 Nov. (1) CL. Horned Grebe: 20 Nov. (1) CL. Pied-billed Grebe: 21 Sept. (1) CD, 2 Oct. (3) HCP, 30 Oct. (1) HI, 24 Nov. (2) HCP, 28 Nov. (1) HCP. Great Blue Heron: regular in small numbers, max. 29 Nov. (18) HB. Green Heron: last 24 Sept. (4) SB. Little Blue Heron: 4 Sept. (2) SB, very late record on 19 Nov. (1) SB. Common Egret: 18 Sept. WR. American Bittern: 21 Sept. (1) TMP. Wood Ibis: 2 adult birds killed near Chattanooga in June. Canada Goose: first 16 Sept. (11) HI, approximately 4,500 at HI, scattered groups elsewhere. Snow Goose: 30 Oct. (4) SB, 4 Nov. (68) SM, 20 Nov. (9) WR). Blue Goose: 30 Oct. (9) HI, 20 Nov. (41) WR. Mallard: first 14 Sept (1) AM, regular since. Black Duck: first 30 Oct. (10) HI, max. 29 Nov. (160) BTWP. Gadwall: 30 Oct. (5) HI, 21 Nov. (92) HB. Pintail: 30 Oct. (1) HI, 20 Nov. (6) BTWP, 29 Nov. (1) BTWP. Green-winged Teal: 30 Oct.

(47) HI, 13 Nov. (1) AM, 20 Nov. (6) BTWP. Blue-winged Teal: 4 Sept. (8) SB. American Widgeon: 30 Oct. (7) HI, 21 Nov. (8) HB. Shoveler: 21 Nov. (1) HB, 28 Nov. (4) HCP. Wood Duck: regular in small numbers, max 27 Nov. (16) TMP. Redhead: 13 Nov. (6) CD. Lesser Scaup: 13 Nov. (2) CD, 20 Nov. (12) BTWP, 29 Nov. (25) BTWP. Bufflehead: 21 Nov. (1) HB. Ruddy Duck: 20 Nov. (7) BTWP. Hooded Merganser: 24 Nov. (30) HCP, 29 Nov. (15) SB. Red-breasted Merganser: 19 Nov. (3) SB.

Hawks-Owls: Sharp-shinned Hawk: 2 Oct. (1) BTWP, 21 Nov. (1) T. Red-tailed Hawk: sporadic, never more than one bird. Red-shouldered Hawk: 3 Sept. (1) H, 19 Nov. (1) SB, 24 Nov. (1) HCP, 27 Nov. (1) H. Peregrine Falcon: 1 bird, adult plumage, shot 31 Sept. at AM. Sora Rail: 30 Oct. (1) HI. American Coot: first 24 Sept. (1) SB, 14 Nov. (approx. 6,000) HB. American Golden Plover: 12 Nov. (1), 18 Nov. (1), 19 Nov. (2), all at SB. Common Snipe: first 24 Sept. (6) SB, max. 29 Nov. (55) SB. Spotted Sandpiper: 4 Sept. (1) SB, 10 Sept. (1) SB, 18 Sept. (4) AM. Solitary Sandpiper: 4 Sept. (1) SB, 24 Sept. (2) AM. Greater Yellowlegs: 30 Oct. (5) HI. Lesser Yellowlegs: 30 Oct. (1) HI. Pectoral Sandpiper: 4 Sept. (3) SB, 30 Oct. (6) HI. Least Sandpiper: 4 Sept. (4) SB, 10 Sept. (1) SB. Dunlin: 4 Sept. (1) SB, 19 Nov. (2) SB. Semipalmated Sandpiper: 4 Sept. (1) SB. Western Sandpiper: 2 Oct. (2) SB. Herring Gull: 18 Nov. (2) HB, 19 Nov. (8) HB, 29 Nov. (2) HB. Ring-billed Gull: first 30 Oct. (4) HI, max. 14 Nov. (27) SB. Common Tern: 2 Oct. (1) SB. Barn Owl: 20 Sept. (1) MB, 30 Sept. (1) AM. Great Horned Owl: 28 Sept. (1) SM.

Cuckoos-Sparrows: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: last 24 Sept. (1) AM. Common Nighthawk: last 24 Sept. (5) AM. Chimney Swift: last 2 Oct. (11) SB. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: last 24 Sept. (1) H. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: first 6 Oct. (1) Eastern Kingbird: last 10 Sept. (1) SB. Barn Swallow: last 18 Sept. (3) AM. Red-breasted Nuthatch: first 10 Oct. (1) C. Winter Wren: first 3 Oct. (1) C. Long-billed Marsh Wren: 24 Sept. (1) SB. Hermit Thrush: first 30 Oct. (1) C. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: last 14 Nov. (1) TMP. Golden-crowned Kinglet: first 22 Sept. (1) C. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: first 23 Sept. (2) C. Water Pipit: first 18 Nov. (5) SB. Cedar Waxwing: first 18 Oct. (20) C. Orange-crowned Warbler: 28 Oct. (1) C. Bay-breasted Warbler: 9 Oct. (1) C. Northern Waterthrush: 6 Sept. (1) C. Mourning Warbler: 1 Sept. (1) C. Wilson's Warbler: 3 Sept. (1) C. Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 23 Sept. (1) C. Indigo Bunting: 1 Oct. (358 banded) C (BB). Dickcissel: 23 Oct. (1) C. Purple Finch: first 30 Oct. (3) C. Savannah Sparrow: first 24 Sept. (12) SB. Vesper Sparrow: 29 Oct. (1) C. Slate-colored Junco: first 22 Oct. (65) J. White-crowned Sparrow: 27 Oct. (2) C. Lincoln's Sparrow: 22 Oct. (1) C. Swamp Sparrow: first 3 Oct. (2) C.

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh, BTWP—Booker T. Washington State Park, C—Collegedale, Tenn., CD—Chickamauga Dam, H—Hixson, Tenn., HB—Hales Bar Lake, HCP—Hamilton County Park, HI—Hiwassee Island, J—Jasper, Tenn., MB—Mocassin Bend, MP—Morse Pond, SB—Savannah Bay, SM—Signal Mountain, Tenn., T—Tiftonia, TMP—Tyner Minnow Ponds, WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: BB—Benton Basham, JD—Jon DeVore, KD—Kenneth Dubke, AW—Adele West.

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

BRISTOL—Loons Mergansers: Common Loon: first 30 Oct. (11) BL; 15 Nov. (5) SHL. Horned Grebe: 15 Nov. (4) SHL. Pied-billed Grebe: first 2 Oct. SHL until 20 Nov. (1) CR, Va. Great Blue Heron: first 2 Oct. (1) SHL; maximum 20 Oct. (5) BL. Black Duck: 25 Nov. (8) SHL. American Widgeon: 2 Oct. (1) SHR. Wood Duck: 18 Oct. (6) SHR; 30 Oct. (10) BL. Lesser Scaup: 15 Nov. (1) SHL. Hooded Merganser: first 30 Oct. (1) BL; maximum 13 Nov. (16) SHL; 20 Nov. (9) CR, Va.

Vultures-Hawks: Turkey Vulture: 25 Sept. (1); 1 Oct. (6); 15 Nov. (2); 25 Nov. (2). Black Vulture: 27 Oct. (22) SHL (WC, TH). Cooper's Hawk: 30 Oct. (1) (EV). Bald Eagle: 24 Nov. (1) SHL (BN). Marsh Hawk: 6 Nov. (1) FH (WC, DM). Sparrow Hawk: 30 Oct. (1); 15 Nov. (1).

Grouse-Swift: Ruffed Grouse: 20 Oct. (1—well in city limits). American Coot: first 27 Oct. (54) SHR until 20 Nov. (4) CR, Va. Killdeer: 2 Oct. (7); 23 Oct. (1). American Woodcock: 24 Nov. (1) (RV). Ring-billed Gull: 15 Nov. (5) SHL. Yellow-billed Cuckoo: last 3 Oct. (1). Screech Owl: eight reports during period. Common Nighthawk: maximum 10 Sept. (33); last 16 Oct. (5). Chimney Swift: last 1 Oct. (3).

Woodpeckers-Creeper: Yellow-shafted Flicker: peak numbers about 26 Sept.; last 22 Oct. (3). Red-bellied Woodpecker: regular since 25 Sept. Red-headed Woodpecker: 23 Sept. (23) MFT migration passing (WC, LH, ES). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: first 8 Oct. (1). Eastern Phoebe: 2 Oct. (1). Wood Pewee: last 2 Oct. (1). Horned Lark: 2 Oct. (12). Blue Jay: migration peak about 16 Sept. and a few since. White-breasted Nuthatch: regular since 16 Sept. Brown Creeper: first and only 25 Oct. (1).

Wrens-Shrike: Winter Wren: first 1 Oct. (1); 18 Oct. (1). Catbird: last 1 Oct. (6). Brown Thrasher: last 25 Nov. (1). Robin: 18 Oct. (4); maximum 12 Oct. (200). Swainson's Thrush: first 24 Sept. (1); last 8 Oct. (4). Eastern Bluebird: one to six regular. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: last 24 Sept. (1). Golden-crowned Kinglet: first 15 Nov. (1). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 18 Oct. (1) first. Water Pipit: 13 Nov. (75) SHL (WC). Cedar Waxwing: first 12 Oct. (10). Loggerhead Shrike: regular and increasing since 2 Sept.

Warblers: Blue-winged Warbler: 16 Sept. (1) (WC) our second fall record. Tennessee Warbler: 18 Sept. (2). Nashville Warbler: 16 Sept. (1). Yellow Warbler: last 18 Sept. (3). Magnolia Warbler: 23 Oct. (1). Cape May Warbler: 26 Sept. (1). Myrtle Warbler: first 18 Oct. (3). Black-throated Green Warbler: 16 Sept. (1). Blackburnian Warbler: 18 Sept. (2). Yellow-throated Warbler: 16 Sept. (1). Prairie Warbler: 4 Sept. (2); 10 Sept. (2); 18 Sept. (5). Palm Warbler: 18 Sept. (2); 25 Sept. (1); 1 Oct. (4); 2 Oct. (9). Ovenbird: last 1 Oct. (4). Yellowthroat: last 1 Oct. (3). Wilson's Warbler: 25 Sept. (1). American Redstart: 18 Sept. (1).

Blackbirds-Finches: Red-winged Blackbird: 25 Sept. (1) last. Baltimore Oriole: last 18 Oct. (1). Common Grackle: peak migration 5 Oct.; last 11 Nov. (1). Brown-headed Cowbird: last 23 Oct. (30). Scarlet Tanager: last 25 Sept. (1). Summer Tanager: last 21 Sept. (1). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: first 24 Sept. (2); last 1 Oct. (9). Indigo Bunting: last 24 Sept. (1). Rufous-sided Towhee: last 30 Oct. (1). Slate-colored Junco: first at lower elevations HM 16 Oct. (6). White-throated Sparrow: first 18 Oct. (6). Swamp Sparrow: first 1 Oct. (2).

Locations: BL—Boone Lake, CR, Va.—Clear Creek Reservoir, Washington County, Virginia, FH—Fish Hatchery near Tri-Cities Airport, HM—Holston Mountain, Sullivan Co., MFT—Mendota Fire Tower, Clinch Mtn., Virginia, SHL—South Holston Lake, Tenn., SHR—South Holston River.

Observers: JA—Mrs. Judith Abbott, BB—Bill Bridgforth, Jr., CC—Mrs. Carolyn Coffey, WC—Wallace Coffey, EF—Mrs. Earl Francisco, EV—Enno vanGelder, RV—Roger vanGelder, TH—Tim Hawk, LH—Lee R. Herndon, DM—David McPeak, BN—Bob Nicar, ES—E. E. Scott, CS—Charles R. Smith, BW—Bob Wagner.

WALLACE COFFEY, 508 Spruce Street, Bristol 37620.

ELIZABETHTON—*Loons-Mergansers:* Common Loon: first 19 Oct. (3) BL; max. 30 Oct. (12) BL. Horned Grebe: 19 Nov. (3) BL, 25 Nov. (14) BL. Pied-billed Grebe: first 9 Sept. (1); max. 11 Oct. (24) WiL (FW). Double-crested Cormorant: 19 Nov. (1) PHL (WC, CRS). Great Blue Heron: first 9 Sept. (1) RC; max. 11 Nov. (12) PHL. Green Heron: last 8 Nov. (1) (GD, HD), a rather late date. Mallard: first 9 Sept. (4) RC. Black Duck: first 30 Oct. (10). Gadwall: first 30 Oct. (3). Pintail: 25 Nov. (1) (LRH). Green-winged Teal: 9, 14 Sept. (1) AS; 2 Oct. (1). Blue-winged Teal: last 25 Oct. (1). Wood Duck: regular to 11 Nov. (1); no records since. Ring-necked Duck: first 2 Oct. (1); max. 24 Nov. (23) WiL. Lesser Scaup: 2 birds throughout summer and fall on WiL, max. 30 Oct. (315) BL. Common Goldeneye: 18 Sept. (1) WiL, 11 Oct. (1) WiL (apparently an injured bird). Bufflehead: 2 birds throughout summer and fall on WiL; max. 19 Nov. (17). Ruddy Duck: 6 Nov. (1) BL. Hooded Merganser: first 30 Oct. (21) BL. Red-breasted Merganser: 11 Nov. (5) BL (LRH).

Vultures-Terns: Black Vulture: 11 Nov. (2). Cooper's Hawk: present throughout Sept., Oct., Nov. Red-tailed Hawk: present throughout Sept. Oct., Nov. Broad-winged Hawk: 26 Oct. (15) (RDM), a rather late date. Golden Eagle: 15 Sept. (1) EGC (LRH). Marsh Hawk: 10 Sept. (1). Osprey: 2 Oct. (1) AS. Peregrine Falcon: 25 Nov. (1) BL (LRH et al.). American Coot: first 2 Oct. (2). Semipalmated Plover: first 9 Sept. (5) AS; last 2 Oct. (3) AS. American Woodcock: 29 Oct. (4) MC (CRS). Common Snipe: first 16 Oct. (1). Black-bellied Plover: 21 Sept. (1) AS (WAB, WC, CRS). Solitary Sandpiper: 2 Oct. (1) AS. Lesser Yellowlegs: first 9 Sept. (1) AS; last 8 Nov. (1) AS. Pectoral Sandpiper: 14 Sept. (4) AS. Least Sandpiper: first 9 Sept. (11) AS; last 2 Oct. (1) AS. Semipalmated Sandpiper: first 9 Sept. (4) AS; last 2 Oct. (1) AS. Western Sandpiper: 14 Sept. (1) AS (WAB, WC, CRS). Stilt Sandpiper: 14 Sept. (1) AS (WAB, WC, CRS). Herring Gull: first 19 Oct. (1). Ring-billed Gull: first 30 Oct. (30). Black Tern: 14 Sept. (1) AS.

Cuckoos-Vireos: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: last 2 Oct. (5). Great Horned Owl: 2 Oct. (2) MC, 28 Oct. (1) MC. Barred Owl: 9 Sept. (2), 2 Oct. (1). Nighthawk: last 16 Oct. (1). Chimney Swift: last 9 Oct. (30). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: last 11 Oct. (1). Red-headed Woodpecker: 9 Sept. (1), 22 Oct. (2), 15 Nov. (1). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: first 2 Oct. (1). Hairy Woodpecker: 10, 27 Sept. (1), 23 Oct. (1). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: 15 Sept. (2) (LRH). Wood Pewee: last 2 Oct. (10). Barn Swallow: last 2 Oct. (1). Red-breasted Nuthatch: very scarce, with only scattered records. Brown Creeper: 30 Oct. (1), 6 Nov. (1). House Wren: last 9 Oct. (1). Cat-bird: last 21 Oct. (2). Brown Thrasher: 15 Nov. (1) AS (GD, HD). Hermit

Thrush: 13 Nov. (1), 24 Nov. (1). Swainson's Thrush: 9 Sept. (2), 2 Oct. (32). Gray-cheeked Thrush: 24 Sept. (1), 2 Oct. (8), 16 Oct. (1). Veery: last 15 Sept. (1). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: last 10 Sept. (2). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: first 16 Oct. (1). Water Pipit: 10 Sept. (2), 2 Oct. (2), 22 Oct. (30). White-eyed Vireo: last 2 Oct. (3). Yellow-throated Vireo: 2 Oct. (1). Solitary Vireo: last 2 Oct. (2).

Warblers-Sparrows: Black-an-white Warbler: last 12 Oct. (1). Tennessee Warbler: first 10 Sept. (15); last 16 Oct. (2). Orange-crowned Warbler: 2 Oct. (1), 3 Oct. (1) MC (CWF). Nashville Warbler: 2 Oct. (1). Magnolia Warbler: 18 Sept. (1), 2 Oct. (1), 11 Oct. (1). Black-throated Blue Warbler: last 2 Oct. (1). Myrtle Warbler: first 6 Oct. (4). Black-throated Green Warbler: last 2 Oct. (1). Blackburnian Warbler: last 24 Sept. (1). Chestnut-sided Warbler: last 10 Sept. (1). Bay-breasted Warbler: 2 Oct. (1), 16 Oct. (1). Prairie Warbler: last 16 Oct. (1). Palm Warbler: 23 Sept. (6), 2 Oct. (13), 23 Oct. (2). Ovenbird: last 2 Oct. (5). Northern Waterthrush: 5 Sept. (1), 2 Oct. (5). Yellowthroat: last 16 Oct. (1). Hooded Warbler: last 18 Sept. (1). American Redstart: last 2 Oct. (4). Bobolink: 5 Sept. (3) HM (FWB). Rusty Blackbird: first 6 Nov. (17). Brewer's Blackbird: 24 Nov. (2) HR (LRH). Scarlet Tanager: last 2 Oct. (2). Summer Tanager: last 2 Oct. (2). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last 15 Oct. (1). Blue Grosbeak: 2 Oct. (1). Indigo Bunting: last 16 Oct. (2). Purple Finch: only 29 Oct. (1) MC (CRS). Pine Siskin: 23 Oct. (1) RM, 30 Oct. (2) RM, 13 Nov. (3) LPN, 20 Nov. (1) RM (all by FWB). Savannah Sparrow: first 2 Oct. (9). Vesper Sparrow: 5 Sept. (1) HM. Chipping Sparrow: last 16 Nov. (3) (LRH), a rather late date. White-crowned Sparrow: first 22 Oct. (1). White-throated Sparrow: first 16 Oct. (1). Fox Sparrow: first 30 Oct. (1). Lincoln's Sparrow: 20 Sept. (1) (LRH), 21 Oct. (1) (LRH). Swamp Sparrow: first 12 Oct. (1).

Locations: AS—Austin Springs area of Boone Lake, BL—Boone Lake, EGC—Elizabethton Golf Course, HM—Hump Mountain, HR—Hampton Starling Roost, LPN—Lake Phillip Nelson, MC—Milligan College, PHL—Patrick Henry Lake, RC—Roan Creek area of Watauga Lake, RM—Roan Mountain, Wil—Wilbur Lake.

Observers: FWB—Fred W. Behrend, WAB—William A. Bridgforth, Jr., WC—Wallace Coffey, GD—Mrs. George Dove, HD—Mrs. Harold Dillenbeck, CWF—C. W. Fairbanks, LRH—Dr. Lee R. Herndon, RDM—Roby D. May, CRS—Charles R. Smith, FW—Frank Ward.

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

Mrs. Leon F. Cross, charter member of the Chattanooga Chapter, died on 25 October, 1966, following a 12-day illness. Ellen was a faithful member, being regular in attendance at meetings and field trips, and holding office on more than one occasion. In addition to her interest in birds and plants, she belonged to several other organizations where she was always a working member. She had one daughter, Barbara, to whom our deepest sympathy is extended.

1966 TABLE OF CONTENTS — VOLUME 37

MARCH, NO. 1	PAGE
Annual Autumn Hawk Count 1966 by Thomas W. Finucane	1
Status of Bewick's Wren and House Wren in Nashville, by Amelia R. Laskey.....	4
THE SEASON: Nashville, 6; Cookeville, 7; Chattanooga, 7; Bristol, 9; Elizabethton, 10.	
ROUND TABLE NOTES: Common Redpoll in GSMNP, 11; Black Brant at Hiwassee Island, 12; Blackbird Roosts in South Central Tennessee, 12; Watts Bar Lake Ospreys' Nesting Efforts Fail, 13; Woodcock Nests, Hardin County, 13; Warbler Notes from Natchez Trace S. P. and Forest, 14; Red Phalarope Near Tullahoma, 15; Cattle Egret in Overton County, 15; Sandhill Crane near Chatta- nooga, 15; Sandhill Cranes in Overton County near Livingston, 16.	
BOOK REVIEW: Birds of the Nashville Area, by Henry E. Parmer.....	16
JUNE, NO. 2	
The President's Message, by Kay Garlinghouse.....	17
Annual Meeting, 1966, by Maxie Swindell.....	18
THE SEASON: Nashville, 20; Cookeville, 22; Chattanooga, 22; Bristol, 24; Elizabethton, 25.	
Some Facts Learned from Nocturnal Migrations, by Albert F. Ganier.....	27
Dancing Pileated Woodpeckers, by Jesse E. Wills.....	34
THE 1966 SPRING FIELD DAYS: Memphis, 35; Columbia, 35; Nash- ville, 35; Cookeville, 39; Crossville, 39; Chattanooga, 39; Knox- ville, 39; Cosby, 39; Greeneville, 39; Kingsport, 40; Bristol, 40; Elizabethton, 40.	
ROUND TABLE NOTES: A westerly Nesting of the Song Sparrow, 41; Lark Bunting in Tennessee, 41; Evening Grosbeak in Nashville, 42; Whip-poor-will Foray, 42.	
Obituary—Harold Garlinghouse, 1910-1966.....	43
New Members, 1965-1966.....	44

SEPTEMBER, NO. 3

Fall Banding at Two Jays Sanctuary, 1965, by Katherine A. Goodpasture	45
Fall Migration of the Orchard Oriole, by Kenneth H. Dubke	48
Blackbird—Starling Survey, by Eugene Legler, Jr.	52

THE SEASON: Nashville, 53; Chattanooga, 54; Bristol, 55; Elizabethton, 55.

ROUND TABLE NOTES: Buff-breasted Sandpiper at Chattanooga, 56; Ruddy Turnstone in Lake County, 57; Wintering of Northern Birds on Roan Mountain, 57; Wilson's Phalarope at Nashville, 58; Scissor-tailed Flycatcher Observes in Lake County, 59; Harris' Sparrow in Brentwood, 59; Herons at Mt. Pleasant, 59.

Nesting Records	60
New Members, 1966	60

DECEMBER, NO. 4

T.V. Tower Casualties at Nashville; Spring and Fall, 1966 by Amelia R. Laskey	61
The 1966 Christmas Season Bird Counts, by TOS Members and Guests	63
Tennessee's Participation in the 1966 Breeding Bird Survey, by Joseph C. Howell	71

ROUND TABLE NOTES: Harlan's Hawk is New Year Present for Chattanooga, 73; A Ringed Turtle Dove in Greene County, 73; Nesting Black-crowned Night Heron, 74; Colonial Nesting of Green Heron, 75; The Occurrence of the Willet at Chattanooga, 75; Cyclical Interaction of Cliff Swallows and House Sparrows, 76; Cowbird Eggs in Catbird's Nest, 76; Unusual Owl Casualty, 78.

President's Message	79
---------------------	----

THE SEASON: Memphis, 80; Nashville, 80; Cookeville, 82; Chattanooga, 82; Bristol, 84; Elizabethton, 85.

Obituary—Mrs. Leon F. Cross	86
Table of Contents	87

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