THE MIGRANT
A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ORNITHOLOGY
FIRST PUBLISHED, JUNE 1930

Published By
THE TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Founded at Nashville, Tenn., 7 October 1915
A non-profit, educational, scientific, and conservation organization.

EDITORIAL STAFF
EDITOR ........................................... DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR ........................ FRED J. ALSOP, III
Apt. 147 Taliwa Court, Chapman Highway, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" .................. DR. LEE R. HERNDON
Rt. 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643

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Library, $3.00 (chapters may collect additional fees to cover local expenses). Back numbers
may be had from Dr. James T. Tanner, Rt. 10, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920. Correspond with the
Treasurer for subscriptions, memberships, and changes of address.

Published quarterly (March, June, September, and December). Printed by Preston Printing Company, 509-511 Shelby Street, Bristol, Tennessee 37620, U.S.A. Postage paid
and mailed at Elizabethton, Tennessee 37643, U.S.A.
OBSERVATIONS OF CAMPBELL COUNTY BIRDS

BY J. C. HOWELL AND JAMES M. CAMPBELL

The following observations were secured in the course of a continuing field study of the birds of Campbell County, Tennessee. Our objective is to secure sufficient data to permit us to comment on the status of the species occurring there. The information given below was obtained between August 1970 and August 1971. An earlier paper of ours dealing with Campbell County birds appeared in The Migrant 41: 73-75.

We believe that our account of each of the following species contains information that is significant in some measure. In assessing the importance of our findings we have adopted as standards for comparison the status of these species in nearby Knox County, Tennessee and in the nearby counties of Kentucky. For the status of Knox County birds we have relied largely on Howell and Monroe (1957 and 1958) and Alsop and Wallace (1970); for Kentucky we utilized the data in Mengel (1965).

The names of the birds are from the fifth edition of the A. O. U. Checklist of North American Birds (1957) and those of plants are from Shanks (1952).

Short-billed Dowitcher (Limnodromus griseus). Two of these were observed on 22 August 1971 for 45 minutes on a mud flat on the shore of Cove Lake. They were feeding in the company of a Greater Yellowlegs (Totanus melanoleucus), six Lesser Yellowlegs (Totanus flavipes), six Pectoral Sandpipers (Erolia melanotus) and some smaller sandpipers. We heard the relatively mellow notes of these birds on one occasion as they flew nearby. This is a rare species in this region.

Stilt Sandpiper (Micropalama bimantlopus). Two were observed by us on 9 August 1970 and one on 29 August 1971 at Cove Lake. This species is rare to uncommon in this region.

Western Sandpiper (Ereunetes mauri). One was carefully studied by us on 22 August 1971 as it fed on a mud flat at the edge of Cove Lake. Two nearby Semipalmated Sandpipers (Ereunetes pusillus) provided a basis for
comparison. The larger size, coarser, slightly decurved bill and reddish brown scapulars of the Western Sandpiper were apparent. Records of this species are rare in this area.

Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*). On 20 September 1970 we intensively studied one on a mud flat at Cove Lake. The yellow at the base of the bill, yellowish legs and silvery back were characters used in determining its identity. Other observers (Fred Alsop and Chester Massey) also studied this bird. Records of this bird are very rare for Tennessee and Kentucky.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos borealis*). On 13 June 1971 I (JCH) heard the “shrink” notes of one of these from the Stinking Creek exit road 1.2 miles east of Interstate Highway 75. Later I saw the bird perched against the trunk of a pine and could see its prominent white cheek patches. A second Red-cockaded was heard calling about 200 feet away. Both pines and deciduous trees (predominantly oaks) were present. The altitude was 1500 feet. Ganier (1962) presents the localities in Tennessee at which this species has been reported. He does not report it from Campbell County. In Kentucky Mengel reports its occurrence in Whitley County some 15 miles north of Tennessee.

Bewick’s Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*). This species was fairly common in Knox County in the early 1930s but then decreased until today it is uncommon or rare. In Campbell County we saw one on 4 October 1970 about three miles southwest of the town of Elk Valley. We observed a singing bird on 6 June 1971 at an unoccupied house about one mile south-southwest of Elk Valley. Presumably the same individual was singing at a nearby occupied house on 26 June. A search for a nest of this bird was fruitless.

Solitary Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*). This species is reported by Mengel to be breeding in Harlan, Bell and Letcher Counties in Kentucky. It was not until 13 June 1971 that we observed one in the breeding season. This singing bird was observed for some time along and just below the crest of Cross Mountain to the south of where the Caryville-Round Rock Creek road crosses. The woods in which the bird was observed were relatively dry and the dominant trees were Scarlet (*Quercus coccinea*) and Chestnut (*Quercus prinus*) Oaks, Black Locus: (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and Sour Gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*). No nest or mate was found and on several additional visits to this area later in June and July we failed to locate a bird of this species.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*). One was carefully observed on 4 October 1970 beside State Highway 63 one mile south of the intersection of Titus and Cove Creeks. It was in a deciduous woods.

Swainson’s Warbler (*Lymnothlypis swainsonii*). In an earlier paper (*The Migrant*, 41: 73-77) we recorded the occurrence of a singing bird in Smith Cove on Rector Branch. On 26 June and 10 July 1971 we secured additional records of singing birds beside creeks on Jellico Mountain. One of these was observed as it sang from a perch 10 feet above the substrate. This warbler was about 20 feet back from the bank of a small stream that varied in width from three to six feet. The bank rose lateral to the creek at an angle of about 20 degrees. Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) was the most numerous species of the saplings and small trees (up to six inches DBH) around the
singing site. Other species of trees that were relatively numerous included Sugar Maples (Acer saccharum), River Birch (Betula nigra), and Flowering Dogwood (Cornus florida); also present were a few White Oaks (Quercus alba). Tulip Poplars (Liriodendron tulipifera) and Magnolias (Magnolia sp.). The overstory of trees was largely unbroken and the singing bird was in complete shade. The understory was composed of bushes of the tree species found in the overstory. No rhododendron (Rhododendron sp.) was observed here although it occurs along streams where this species is found on other areas of Jellico Mountain. Meanley (1971) states that the mountain habitats in which this species occurs lie in the hemlock-rhododendron association and the cove hardwoods forest. On 10 July we heard eight of these warblers singing in similar habitats on this mountain at altitudes varying between 1050 and 1350 feet.

Blackburnian Warbler (Dendroica fusca). A singing male was observed on 13 June 1971 beside the Caryville-Rock Creek road on Cross Mountain 3.3 miles by road from Caryville at an altitude of 2140 feet. At this place a singing bird was also heard on 19 June. The most common trees where it sang were the Chestnut Oak, Black Locust, and Tulip Poplar; less common trees included White and Scarlet Oaks, Walnut (Juglans sp.) and Hickories (Carya spp.). Mengel (1968) observed this species occupying territories in deciduous woods in Kentucky. Within 100 yards we identified the following birds: Downy Woodpecker (Dendrocopos pubescens), Carolina Wren (Thryothorus ludovicianus), Wood Thrush (Hylocichla mustelina), Yellow-throated Vireo (Vireo flavifrons), Red-eyed Vireo (Vireo olivaceus), Worm-eating Warbler (Helmintothorus vermivorus), Cerulean Warbler (Dendroica cerulea), Ovenbird (Seiurus aurocapillus) Kentucky Warbler (Oporornis formosus), Hooded Warbler (Wilsonia citrina), Redstart (Setophaga ruticilla), Scarlet Tanager (Piranga olivacea), Cardinal (Richmondena cardinalis), Indigo Bunting (Passerina cyanea) and Rufous-sided Towhee (Pipilo erythrophthalmus).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (Pheucticus ludovicianus). On 30 May 1971 northwest of Grassy Gap and north of Stoney Fork Branch on the west slope of Cross Mountain Gary O. Wallace and I (JCH) saw or heard four males and two females. These birds were in mature deciduous woods at altitudes ranging from approximately 2100 to 2700 feet. The males confined their singing to areas of 10 acres or less and seemed to be on territories. Other observers seeing some or all of the grosbeaks included Kenneth Dubke and James M. Campbell. On 13 June 1971 we observed a singing male at 3000 feet on an east slope of Grissel Knob. Later that day we saw a singing male and a female near Willow Springs Gap at an altitude of 2700 feet. Again these birds were in deciduous woods on relatively steep slopes within a few hundred feet of an area where stripmining activity had disturbed the forest. Trees characteristic of the areas where we found grosbeaks included hickories, a few oaks, maples, tulips, and a few rather small Black Locusts. Both males singing on 13 June were within 25 feet of a singing male Scarlet Tanager. All four of these singing birds were seen as well as heard.

Dickcissel (Spiza americana). On 16 May 1971 a silent Dickcissel was observed perched on a utility line beside a road (± 2345) three miles southwest of the town of Elk Valley. Since we were unable to locate a bird of this
species nearby on subsequent visits we believe it to have been a migrant. In the course of a roadside count on 29 May 1971 one of us (JCH) heard one singing in a grassy field beside Dossett Creek 0.2 of a mile south of state highway 63 and two miles east-northeast of Fincastle. On 27 June a Dickcissel sang again in this field during a stop in a roadside count.

LITERATURE CITED


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

15 Hedgewood Drive, Knoxville 37918.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

SHOREBIRDS RECAPTURE OPERATION:

Several species of shorebirds will be marked with yellow feather dye on the underparts, and yellow streamers attached to the leg, in the 1972 fall migration. Sanderlings will be marked only with leg streamers. Birds will be caught on the Magdalen Islands (Gulf of St. Lawrence).

Reports of sight records should include the locality, date, species, name and address of observer(s). Please weigh the bird and read the band number if taken alive.

Information should be sent to: Raymond McNeil, Centre de Recherches Ecologiques de Montréal, 4101 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal 406, Que, Canada.
BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE
CARTER COUNTY
LEE R. HERNON

During the 1971 calendar year more than 200 species of birds were catalogued by members of the Elizabethton Chapter of TOS in Carter and adjacent counties. The elevation in the area ranges from about 1200' to more than 6300'. The species to be found in this area approximates, very closely, those indicated by Fred J. Alsop, III (The Migrant: 42: 54) with the exceptions of waterfowl attracted by the relatively recent (12-1-48) impoundment of Watauga Lake. Wilbur Lake receives the effluent from Watauga Lake and had been in existence for several years prior to the impoundment of Watauga Lake, but had it's depth increased by about four feet after the above date.

Wilbur Lake provides the best place for observing waterfowl in this area. A paved highway runs adjacent to the lake for its entire length and the opposite shore is bounded by a very steep and rugged shoreline. The area is a refuge, therefore, no firearms are permitted in the area. By driving along the highway and stopping at the various "pull-offs", one has an unobstructed view of the birds at close range. Most of the birds can be identified with the unaided eye, however, binoculars and a telescope are advantageous when identification, otherwise is dubious. Parking areas, near the Wilbur Lake bridge, provide an opportunity to explore the area more thoroughly on foot, in quest of passerine birds which frequent the area. Just before reaching the bridge, a gravel road to the right leads to Old Horse Shoe Church a few hundred yards up the slight grade. This area is well worth exploring at any time of the year, particularly during migrations.

In the spring of 1954 ten Wood Duck boxes were erected in the area around Wilbur Lake. We have never known of their having been used although Wood Duck are present, except for a few weeks in mid-winter. Until the summer of 1969 only the Wood Ducks and some feral Mallards were present. Since the latter date, Bufflehead have been present throughout the year. The summer residents appear to be immatures, as some have acquired adult male plumage before the arrival of fall migrants. This is very unusual, for I know of no other area where Bufflehead may be observed at this latitude (36° 20'N) during the summer season.

The time when most ducks, both "dabbling" and "diving" arrive is during or immediately following the first "wintry blast" after 1 November. Following this influx, Bufflehead and Ring-necked Ducks are abundant until spring with small numbers of various species being present at various times, with most species being absent for a few weeks during mid-winter. The peak of the spring migration occurs near the end of March or the beginning of April, with some species remaining into May. Some of the rarer species observed here have been: Oldsquaw, Surf Scoter, Ruddy Duck, Greater Scaup, Common Loon, and Horned Grebe.

For the past few years Yellow-throated Warblers have been present in the pine trees near the bridge from early spring well into the summer and it is highly probable that they have nested in the area, although we have no positive evidence of it. Louisiana Waterthrushes, Ovenbirds, Hooded Warblers and Yellowthroats may be found during the breeding season and many of the
more common warblers may be found in the area during migration, particularly in the mixed woods to the north of the bridge and in the hemlocks adjacent to the south end of the bridge.

The accompanying map shows two approaches to this area from Elizabethton. After crossing the Doe River Bridge on Broad Street turn right on Main Street (south) and follow the signs to Watauga Dam. By the alternate route, proceed on Broad Street about three blocks further then turn left, cross the Watauga River on the Gilbert Peters Bridge on state route 91 to Hunter. Turn right in front of a small store and gasoline station, cross Stony Creek over an unguarded concrete bridge, turn right immediately and bear right until you come to an iron superstructured bridge across the Watauga River, cross this and follow the river on the paved road until you come to Wilbur Dam and Lake.

**Elizabethton Area**

![Map of Elizabethton Area]

Attention is called to some other areas of interest for the finding of specific species or just generally good birding spots. Some of these areas are indicated on the map by small shaded areas adjacent to the various highways. One of these areas is a short distance after crossing the Gilbert Peters Bridge on state route 91, there is a cross roads a few hundred yards north of the bridge. Turn right and explore both sides of the road for about one-fourth mile. From late January into March the American Woodcock may be seen and heard at dusk and dawn or on moonlit nights.

During the winter months a rather large blackbird roost is active in the southeastern part of Hampton. The birds roost in a white pine planting of about thirty years ago. The birds may be seen assembling in the leafless trees, feeding on the ground or approaching the roost area in tremendous flocks for
perhaps an hour before settling for the night. As soon as daylight begins to become evident, a tremendous "din" sets in as the birds prepare to leave the roost. The "din" ceases momentarily, or is drowned out by the "whir" of wings as large flocks depart from their roosting perches. Sometimes flocks will remain in the area to feed before dispersing from the immediate area. The composition of the flock using the roost is estimated at several hundred thousand Starlings, somewhat fewer Common Grackles, a few thousand Red-winged Blackbirds, several hundred Brown-headed Cowbirds and a few Brewer's Blackbirds.

Upon leaving Hampton in an easterly direction on state route 67 in the direction of Mountain City, several good birding spots are indicated by small shaded areas on the map. The first of these is immediately after crossing Laurel Fork Creek, where there is a parking area on the right; the second, on the left just before the Shook Branch Recreation Area; the third, Watauga Point Recreation Area, the two latter are "Golden Eagle" areas, but there are parking areas outside the gates, so it is possible to explore these areas on foot when the gates are closed. The fourth spot is where Little Stony Creek is crossed by the highway. The Parula Warbler may be found in the hemlocks over the road-side park at this point during the breeding season. The fifth spot is at the south approach to the Dale Neely Bridge across Watauga Lake. There is a parking area on the left of the highway. The sixth area is at the top of the hill beyond the Dale Neely Bridge. Park on the left and walk along the dirt road for a few hundred yards. Proceed on to Butler, there turn left off of state #67, go a few hundred yards, but before reaching the top of the hill, turn right, follow this road until you come to a fork, the left leading down to the lake, the right has an illegible sign on the left "Cottage Residents Only", pull off on this road and park immediately on the left and explore the area on foot. Red Crossbills, Red-breasted Nuthatches, Pine Siskins and several other species may be found feeding on pine cones or the fruits of Tulip Poplar or Sumac berries.

These are a few of the better birding areas within the Christmas Count circle for the Elizabethton Chapter of TOS, the center of which is Wilbur Dam. For further information contact any member of the Elizabethton Chapter of TOS.

Route 6, Box 392, Elizabethton 37643. 542-4661

[Vol. 43, 1972]
DIXON LANIER MERRITT (1879-1972)

The subject of this sketch, a co-founder of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, passed away on Sunday, January 12, 1972, after an extended illness and at the advanced age of ninety-two. He was a newspaper man by profession, starting from the bottom, after graduating from the old University of Nashville, he went to work for the Nashville Banner, transferring later to the Nashville Tennessean which he served as Editor, 1914 to 1917. He served the Federal Government at Washington during both World Wars as a writer. In between, he engaged in historical writing and later, edited his own county newspaper, The Lebanon Democrat, for ten years. On these and in other capacities, he showed marked talent and capabilities.

The Tennessee Ornithological Society will remember Dixon chiefly as one of its five founders. The four who remained living on its twentieth anniversary, co-authored a history of the organization which was published in The Migrant for September 1935 (6: 41-44). These four were Albert E. Ganier, Dr. George R. Mayfield, Dixon Merritt and Prof. A. C. Webb. Judge H. Y. Hughes had died previously.

Dixon’s responsibilities as editor of a daily newspaper were characterized by him in later years as “hard work,” for it involved a great deal of reading, summarizing and preparing copy to meet the daily deadline. Having had rural raising, he sought respite and relief during the warmer months by maintaining a tent and cot on the rim of the high hills about Radnor Lake. Here he often sought his night’s rest amid the calls of the Great Horned Owls and Chuck-wills-widows, and where he was awakened each morning by the songs of Robins, Wood Trushes and the rattling call of the Pileated Woodpecker. Thus revived and refreshed, he would climb into his trusty “flivver” and duly arrive at the office to tackle the production of tomorrow’s editorial page.

My first acquaintance with Dixon came about through reading a series of short nature stories he wrote and inserted in this page, headed “Tales of a Tenter,” in which he recounted the pleasure derived from his nocturnal serenaders, the joy of being awakened each morning by the music of birds, the inspiration that came with the rising sun, and the progressive development of the woods and wild flowers all about. These interests, being kindred to my own of long standing, I sought him out and the meeting led to a long friendship. Having been a member of bird study clubs in other states, I enquired who else he might know of like interests and he answered that he knew Mayfield. I responded that I had heard of Webb and volunteered to call on him and ascertain the extent of his interest. Dixon called me a few days later to say that Mayfield knew Hughes, so that made it five. We therefore decided to launch a bird study club and to build it up gradually as we found good timber. An initial dinner meeting at Faucon’s downtown restaurant, on Oct. 7, 1913, found us in agreement on plans and procedure and so, the T.O.S., the first Southern state organization for bird study, came into being.

Weekly excursions afield followed, and in 1916, a spring “Foray” at Sulphur Springs hotel in Cheatham County and a similar fall stay at Reelfoot Lake that November, brought us new information and interest. Dixon’s ex-
perience in newspaper publicity was helpful in the preparation of three full-page groups of articles on various phases of Tennessee birdlife, each illustrated by excellent pen-and-ink drawings from the artist hand of Webb. These were sent to and appeared in Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Memphis and perhaps other papers and the T.O.S. thereafter became a truly statewide organization. Dixon volunteered to be Secretary and continued in that capacity until called to Federal service in Washington.

In the later years and in those of his retirement, Dixon’s interest in birds and nature served well to fill the void made by his departure from the strenuous and exacting duties of journalism and newspaper editing. His children, now launched on their own, he made his home from then on with his wife, Ruth, at rural “Cabincroft,” on land he said constituted his ancestral acres. Here he could live close to nature and here his fellow birders sought and found him an affable and congenial host. He valued his membership in the T.O.S. highly and attended the annual meetings regularly. Through his presence and encouragement, the Lebanon chapter of the T.O.S. was formed and has continued active through the years.

His funeral, on a bright sunny afternoon, was well attended by friends from far and near, including a goodly contingent of his fellow T.O.S. members.

—Albert F. Ganier

THE 1971 CHRISTMAS SEASON BIRD COUNTS
LEE R. HERNDON, Editor

The forty-first annual Christmas Season Bird Count listed a total of 139 species, which is nine species higher than the highest (1963) count ever conducted in Tennessee. Twenty areas were reported, only one more than on the previous highest count. A high count was anticipated because of the very mild weather extending well beyond the end of the count period. The list would have been longer, if it had not been necessary to delete several species because of inadequate or unconvincing details of identification.

Twenty-four species were reported from only one location of these thirteen species were represented by one individual. Several other species were very noteworthy but reported from more than one location. Only a few species are permitted special mention in the text. Substantiating identifications are too long and too numerous to print in the available space. The information on all species requiring substantiation are placed in the files of the editor.

Four species appear on the Christmas Count List for the first time. They are: Tree Swallow, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Northern Waterthrush and Dickcissel. This brings the total number of species reported on Christmas counts to 179 full and 3 subspecies.

Nineteen of the counts are reported in the table, progressively from west to east across the state. Two of the counts, Henderson and Murfreesboro, were conducted by one individual. The Roan Mountain count, which lists no species not included in the table, is given in paragraph form in the appropriate place under "Information on the Counts".

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

MEMPHIS—35° 09' N, 89° 56' W. 19 Dec.; 06:30 to 17:00. Traces of sleet, then light drizzle all day; temp. 39° to 49°; wind E, 5-10 m.p.h.; Twenty-two observers in 7 parties; Total party-hours 61 (41 on foot, 20 by car); total party-miles 148 (43 on foot, 105 by car).

House and Short-billed Marsh Wrens (BC), Long-billed Marsh Wren (WLW, LC), Solitary Vireo (LC, JM), Yellowthroat (JM, WLW, LC), Pine Siskin and LeConte’s Sparrow (BC), Oregon Juncos (1 LC, 1 QD, FD). Seen in count period—Rough-legged Hawk.

Ben and Lula Coffey (compilers—672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 38107), Henry and Helen Dinkelspiel, Gloria Dobbs, Quentin and Frances Dowdy, Jack Embury, Billy C. Grimm, Jim Grove, George Hervey, Lee Johnson, Edward M. King, Jim Maender, Nelle Moore, George Payne, Pat Ridge, Alice Smith, Arlo and Noreen Smith, Martha Waldron, Wendell L. Whittemore.
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* = 1000
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REELFOOT LAKE—36° 25' N, 89° 23' W. 24 Dec.; 07:00 to 17:00; cloudy; temp. 41° to 56°; wind 10-20 m.p.h.; total party-hours 48; total party-miles 332.

The Peregrine Falcon was seen perched and flying by John DeLime. The Short-eared Owl flew directly in front of the Coffey party’s car. David Pitts saw the Tree Swallow perched at 30 feet in good light. The House Wrens were identified by two parties approximately 3 miles from each other. Lula Coffey identified the Long-billed Marsh Wren at eight feet. The counts outstanding bird, the Northern Waterthrush, was identified at 30 or 40 feet by Lula Coffey, David Pitts, and Ben Coffey.

Nine species were found which are new to the count for the last eleven years. Twenty-five species had the highest number seen within the last eleven years. No species low was recorded for this count.

Douglas and Vicki Buckner, Ben and Lula Coffey, John DeLime. Donald Harker, George Hervey, Don and Gina Manning (compilers—Rt. 1, old Paris Highway, McKenzie, 38201). David Pitts, Bill and Dianne Sexton, David Snyder, Nathan Snyder.

HENDERSON—35° 23' N, 88° 45' W. 28 Dec.; 07:00 to 17:00; rain in morning, partly cloudy in afternoon with intermittent sun; temp. 40° to 52°; wind S-SW 5-8 m.p.h. One observer; total hours 10 (3 on foot, 7 by car); total miles 52 (3 on foot, 49 by car).

Mrs. E. M. Carpenter (compiler).

SAVANNAH—35° 08' N, 88° 09' W. 28 Dec. 07:00 to 1900; rain a.m., clearing p.m.; temp. 44° to 48°; wind 0-10 m.p.h.; total party-hours 24; total party-miles 130.

Bill Castile, Lloyd Clayton, and David Patterson watched the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher for five minutes or more, from close range, in good lighting, and from all angles.

William Castile, Lloyd W. Clayton, David E. Patterson (compiler—Olive Hill, 38475), Michael S. Patterson, Donald Steinbeck, Morris Williams.

DOVER—(All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center on Stewart County Courthouse in Dover, including parts of Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge and the South end of Land Between the Lakes; agricultural fields 30%, deciduous woods 30%, creeks and rivers 20%, roadside areas 10%, evergreen woods 5%, residential area 5%). 18 Dec. 06:30 to 17:00.

Temp. 18°-52°; clear skies all day. Fifteen observers in three parties. Total party-hours 29 (15 on foot, 14 by car); total party miles 203 (12 on foot, 191 by car).

The five Bald Eagles were seen at Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge. Two were mature and three were immature. Seen during the count period but not on count day: Rough-legged Hawk, Pigeon Hawk, Oldsquaw, Palm Warbler.

[Vol. 43, 1972]
Douglas and Vicki Buckner, Gene Cook, Floyd M. Ford, Collier Goodlett, Donald F. Harker, Don and Gina Manning, John W. Sexton (compiler—Rt. 1, Dover, 37058), Dianne M. Sexton, Ronnie and Sally Shell, David H. Snyder, Nathan Snyder, Larry West.

CLARKSVILLE—(Center of 15-mile diameter circle: Mt. Pisgah School in Cumberland Heights, 0.6 mile WNW of center of old Hwy. 13 bridge over Cumberland River; Deciduous wooded hills 30%, upland fields and pastures 45%, rivers and riverbottom fields 15%, roadsides and suburban 8%, urban 2%). 27 Dec.; 06:30 to 16:30; unseasonably warm several days previous, light drizzle before dawn, cloudy a.m., partly cloudy p.m.; temp. 60° to 73°; wind S. to W. 24 observers in 5 parties; total party hours, 45 (15 on foot, 30 by car); total party miles, 292 (22 on foot, 270 by car).

Joe D. Allen, Bruce and Ramona Bell, Michael Bierly, Douglas and Vicki Buckner, Eugene Cook, Dr. Floyd Ford, Collier and Rita Goodlett, Donald and Kay Harker, Nita Heilman, Kathy Lee, Dr. Charles Pickering, John W. Sexton, Jack Sites, Jr., Dr. Dave Snyder (Compiler—Austin Peay State Univ.), Nathan Snyder, Mary Stephens, Joe and Carol Wallace, Gary Wallace, Juaquin Walling, Priscilla Weathersby.

COLUMBIA—35° 36' N, 87° 10' W. 26 Dec.; 07:00 to 18:00; partly cloudy; temp. 48° to 62°; wind S 5-12 m.p.h. Five observers in 3 parties; total party-hours 15 (6 on foot, 5 by car, 4 by canoe); total party-miles 135 (7 on foot, 120 by car, 8 by canoe). Large Robin roost in area. (Seen in area during count period but not on count day; American Woodcock, Red-headed Woodpecker.) Yellowthroat—careful study with details of characteristic markings for immature of female. (GRM Jr.)

William Dale. William Fuqua, Cleo Mayfield, Rad Mayfield III, George R. Mayfield, Jr. (compiler—Maury County Hospital, Columbia, 38401.)

NASHVILLE—26 Dec.; 06:30 to 17:00 plus one party from 00:01 to 06:30 and another 1-1/2 hours after dark hunting for owls. Temp. 50° to 70° which tied warmest ever for date; wind S 0 to 10 m.p.h.; overcast until noon, then partly cloudy. Thirty-three observers in nine parties, plus observers at six home feeding stations. Total party-hours 73.5 (42.5 by car, 31 by foot); total party-miles 334 (300 by car, 34 by foot).

Common Snipe, singles at three locations. Screech Owl, 17 by Mike Bierly with the aid of a tape recording. Robins, a roost at the main entrance of Percy Warner Park and the estimate may be far too small. Evening Grosbeak, at three locations. Savannah Sparrow, eight at four locations. Rose-breasted Grosbeak, a female at the feeder of Fanny Murphy since 15 Dec.

B. H. Abernathy, Clyde and Vivian Anderson, Sue Bell, Mike L. Bierly, Gary Christman, Mrs. Luther Christman, Mrs. Jack L. Clarke, Mrs. T. W. Clark, Paul and Dot Crawford, Annella Creech, Fairman Cumming, Milbrey Dugger, John and Evelyn Ellis, Charles Farrell, Mrs. Wm. C. Finch, Albert F. Ganier, Katherine A. Goodpasture, Ben and Josephine Groce, Mrs. Ella Hayes, John and Martha Herbert, Mrs. A. B. Herron, Louise Jackson, Ann

HICKORY-PIEST—36° 12' N, 86° 40' W. 2 Jan. 06:30 to 17:00; cloudy a.m., clear late p.m.; temp. 44° to 46°; wind NW, 5-15 m.p.h.; heavy rain to light drizzle before dawn. Eighteen observers in 5 parties, plus 1 at feeder. Total party-hours, 46 (16 on foot, 29 by car, 1 at feeder); total party-miles, 256 (16 on foot, 240 by car).

Common Goldeneye number almost double previous high (110) single daily abundance record Nashville area. Yellowthroat was the first winter record for the Nashville area.

Vivian Anderson, Sue Bell, Michael Bierly (compiler) Paul and Dot Crawford, Annella Creech, Milbrey Dugger, Katherine Goodpasture, Roger Harshaw, Helen Hodgson, Louise Jackson, Mary Lou Lorance, Margaret Mann, Don and Gina Manning, Elizabeth Meyer, Kathy Meyer, Ann Tarbell.

MURFREESBORO—25 Dec. (no other details given) H. O. Todd, Jr. (compiler—P. O. Box 917, Murfreesboro, 37130).

LEBANON—36° 15' N, 86° 21' W. 18 Dec.; 06:00 to 19:00; clear; temp. 35° to 60°; wind 0-2 m.p.h.; total party hours 34; total party miles 121.

The Lark Sparrows have been at the back-yard feeders of Mrs. Sue Smith daily from 8 Dec. through 18 Jan. They were initially identified by Mrs. Smith, verified by WRS, and later seen by Mike Bierly, Carol Knauth, Margaret Mann and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Crawford. Seen during count period but not on count day: Pintail, Canvasback, Turkey Vulture, Screech Owl, Great Horned Owl, E. Phoebe, Hermit Thrush, Rusty Blackbird, Dickcissel, Evening Grosbeak).

Mrs. Robert Bain, Mrs. George Bouton, Mrs. Lewis Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Couch, Mrs. J. A. Crawford, Mrs. Alyne Eastes, Mr. and Mrs. Byron S. Paul, Bill Sellars, Mrs. Clyde Sellars, William Senter (compiler—827 Castle Heights Ext., Lebanon, 37087), Mrs. Gould Smith, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. Henry Waters, Mrs. William Welty, Mary Wharton, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Berry, Mrs. Ruth Clark, Mrs. Glenn Denlinger, Mrs. E. L. Fulghum, Col. Robert Hosier, Dr. James Leathers, Mrs. Charles T. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Loyd, Mr. and Mrs. Reed McKee, Bob Mason, Mrs. Gladys Sadler, Willie Taylor, Andy Thompson, John Sellars, Col. and Mrs. Hal Waller and members of the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission.

COOKEVILLE—28 Dec.; 06:30 to 16:30; cloudy and mild; temp. 50° to 60°; total party-hours 51; total party-miles 92 (on foot 10, by car 81).

CHATTANOOGA—26 Dec.; 02:00 to 19:30; continuous coverage all this time. Temperature 47° to 65°; wind calm; sunny all day long with clear skies in the dark hours. Twenty-three observers in nine parties. Total party hours, 72, (46 on foot, 26 by car); total party miles 330, (36 on foot, 299 by car).

Francis Barnwell, Carol Barr, Ralph Bullard, Dr. W. K. Butts, Jon (compiler) and Nancy DeVore, Ken and Lil Dubke, Edith Fenn, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Freeman, Max and Edith Ley, Lee Shaffer and family (5), Veta Sliger, and three feeder watchers.

KNOXVILLE—35° 55’ N. 84° 4’ W. 19 Dec.; 07:30 to 18:00; clear to overcast; temp. 27° to 41°; no wind. Ten observers in 7 parties. Total party hours 52 (36 on foot, 16 by car); total party-miles 309 (35 on foot, 274 by car). (Seen in area count period but not on count day: Bonaparte’s Gull, Saw-whet Owl, Dickcissel).


GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK—35° 40’ N. 83° 29’ W; 2 Jan., 1972 06:30 to 17:30; overcast, light to heavy rain most of the day; temp. 30° to 57°; wind variable, 0 to 25 m.p.h.

Twenty-eight observers in thirteen parties plus one backyard feeder watcher. Total party hours 94 (50 on foot, 44 by car); total party miles 397 (52 on foot, 345 by car).


GREENEVILLE—36° 10’ N. 82° 05’ W; 22 Dec.; 07:15 to 17:30; clear; temp. 32° to 43°; wind 0-5 m.p.h.

Betty Armitage, Mrs. Marjorie Clemens, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Darnell, Mr. and Mrs. William Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. King Gaut, S. B. McGuire, James Holt, Robert Holt, Mr. and Mrs. David Johnson, Brian Keicher, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius (compilers), Richard Sievert, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Spees, Carl Spees.

KINGSPORT—36° 30’ N. 82° 31’ W. 31 Dec. 07:30 to 17:30; temp. 39° to 51°; partly cloudy; wind 0-10 m.p.h. Total party hours 54 (43 on foot, 11 by car); total party miles 148 (32 on foot, 116 by car).
Seen in count area during count period but not on count day: Canada Goose, Gadwall, Wood Duck, Ruffed Grouse, Ruby-crowned Kinglet.


ELIZABETHTON—36° 20' N, 82° 08' W. 18 Dec. 06:45 to 17:30; clear, temp. 15° to 30°; wind 0-10 m.p.h., all water open. Twelve observers in 6 parties; total party hours 59 (43 on foot, 16 by car); total party miles 209 (26 on foot, 183 by car).

Seen in count area during count period but not on count day: Common Loon, Black Duck, Green-winged Teal, Wood Duck, Common Snipe, Herring Gull, Ring-billed Gull.


BRISTOL—36° 30' N, 82° 10' W. 2 Jan. 07:30 to 18:00; temp. 40° to 48°; wind SW 15-20 m.p.h.; rainy with fog and some hard showers during morning, clearing in afternoon; seventeen observers in 8 parties; total party hours 48 (9 on foot, 39 by car); total party miles 330 (14 on foot, 316 by car).

Rockwell Bingham (compiler—Melody Lane, RFD 5, Bristol, 37622), Rosemary Bingham, Joseph Cantwell, Anna Cantwell, Wallace Coffey, Kenneth Hale, Joey Jackson, David McPeak, Hervey Nunley, Pearl Nunley, C. T. Ottenfeld, Robert Quillen, Brent Rowell, Mary Smith, Tom Smith, Enno vanGelder, Roger vanGelder.

ROAN MOUNTAIN—36° 06' N, 82° 07' W. 22 Dec. 07:15 to 17:00; clear all day; temp. 28° to 34° to 24°; wind NW 5-15 m.p.h. Two observers in one party; total party hours 10 (all on foot); total party miles 10 (all on foot).

Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 1; Blue Jay, 1; Common Raven, 1; Common Crow, 5; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Carolina Wren, 3; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 2; House Sparrow, 2; Evening Grosbeak, 20; Purple Finch, 1; Pine Siskin, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 8; Song Sparrow, 3.

Fred Behrend, Thomas W. Finucane (compiler—1434 Watauga St., Kingsport, 37664).
ROUND TABLE NOTES

HENSLOW'S SPARROWS IN BLOUNT AND KNOX COUNTIES—On the morning of 30 April 1971, Benton Basham, his son Jeff, James A. Tucker, and I (FJA), were working the dryer grassy slopes of a marsh on the Louisville Road, Alcoa, Blount County, Tennessee, when a small sparrow flushed from a short grass clump near our feet. We flushed the bird several more times in an effort to identify it. Each time the flight was short and weak, and the bird twisted its tail as it flew somewhat in the manner of a Song Sparrow (Melospiza melodia). After flushing for the third time the bird took refuge in the open on the lower branch of a tree only five feet above the ground. Here it allowed us to approach to within four feet of its perch and study it at our leisure for approximately 15-20 minutes. The following characteristics were noted during our observation: bill long and somewhat narrow at its base, pink with the darkest part the dorsal surface of the upper mandible. Head flat; crown black with buffy median strip; nape black with black tips on some of the lateral feathers; sides of head and lateral nape, ocre; lores yellowish; white eye-ring; dark brown iris; dark postocular stripe; two dark malar marks the one nearest the cheek turning dorsally, posteriorly, and "framing" the auricular area in black; throat creamy white. Underparts whitish; flanks, sides, buffy with black spots and streaks. Necklace of black vertical streaks on breast. Back, tail, wings, and rump rusty-brown. Scapular and back feathers and wing coverts rusty with black centers and whitish margins giving a streaked appearance. Tail notched and short. Legs and feet pale pink. The bird was a Henslow's Sparrow (Passerherbulus henslowii), a species both Tucker and Basham were familiar with. The bird was not active during our above observation, but remained almost motionless and appeared tired.

We returned an hour later with Bill and Irene Williams and once more flushed the bird to a perch in a small willow where it again perched in open view for approximately 10 minutes and allowed us to approach to within six feet.

J. B. Owen and Paul Pardue located the bird in the same area on the following day, 1 May. On the afternoon of 2 May, I returned to the site with Jean Alsop, Jim Campbell, Irene and Bill Williams, Chester Massey and his daughter Debbie. We found the bird within a few minutes and after flushing it several times it took refuge on the ground on the side of a low bank under overhanging weeds and grasses. Here it remained, again almost motionless, for more than 20 minutes.

On 3 May, Chester Massey and I flushed another Henslow's in a similar field in Knox County by dragging a garden hose over the 18 inch high grass. This site is approximately 10 air miles from the above location and the record was the second for Knox County where the bird was known previously from a single specimen taken from a T.V. tower kill.

On 9 May, Bill Williams and his son Bill, Jr., observed a Henslow's they flushed while walking through a short grass field. This site is in Maryville, Blount County, and is approximately 2 miles south of the earlier Blount County sighting.
Unfortunately it was not possible to check any of the locations to determine if any of these uncommon transients in Tennessee lingered to nest.

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


The following three accounts were given to the authors by Joe D. Allen of Montgomery Co.

In January, 1966 one adult appeared in Allen’s yard following a snow, but did not stay more than three days.

In January, 1968 one adult was first seen following a New Year’s Eve snow and remained throughout most of January. It often fed on the ground in Allen’s yard, eating grains and seeds, with various sparrows including the White-crowned (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), White-throated (*Z. albicollis*), Song (*Melospiza melodia*), Fox (*Passerella iliaca*), Field (*Sphizella pusilla*), and English (*Passer domesticus*). It was also seen feeding with Cardinals (*Richmondena cardinalis*) and Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*).

In February, 1970 one adult appeared in the yard after a snow and stayed only one day.

Mr. Allen also believes he has seen the Harris’s Sparrow once or twice prior to 1966 but has no actual records of it.

On 10 November 1970 William and Dianne Sexton sighted two adults and one immature Harris’s Sparrow in an open fence row at the intersection of Dunlop Lane and Rollow Lane in the Rossview community. The birds were with a flock of 12-15 White-crowned Sparrows. Both William and Dianne observed the sparrows for five minutes with 7 x 35 binoculars at distance of 30 feet.

Donald and Kay Harker and Floyd Scott noted one adult Harris’s Sparrow associating with a flock of about ten White-crowned Sparrows in a low brush and open woods area. This sighting was made in the Mark’s slough area near the Cumberland River on 25 April 1971. The Harris’s Sparrow along with one White-crowned worked its way to the top of a small tree then flew into the brush nearby. The birds were viewed for approximately five minutes with 7 x 50 binoculars by all three observers at a distance of 30-40 feet.
All individuals sighted adhered closely to the descriptions given in Peter-son's *A Field Guide to the Birds* (1947). It is a large sparrow with a black crown, face, and bib encircling a pink bill. In winter adults the black crown is veiled with gray. Young birds in first winter are white on the throat, less black on crown, buffy brown on rest of head, and blotched and streaked on the breast. Sexes are alike in this species.

The authors believe the Harris's Sparrow may be extending its range eastward. It may be looked for in Tennessee in the fall, winter, and spring associating with other sparrows, especially the White-crowned.

**J. William Sexton, Route 1, Dover 37058.**

**Donald F. Harker, Jr., Route 3, Clarksville 37040.**

**GLACOUS GULL ON FORT LOUDON LAKE—**A Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) in the pure white plumage of a second winter bird, was found on Fort Loudon Lake, in Loudon County, on 7 March 1971. The gull was discovered by the authors in Fort Creek Cove, near Fort Loudon Dam and the bird remained in the immediate proximity of the dam for at least two weeks, where it was also observed on 8, 9, 14, 16, and 24 March. At approximately 15:00, while observing and photographing a flock of Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*) and Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*), a large white gull was noticed among the flock. Seconds later the entire flock took flight. A search for the bird was immediately undertaken, but the gull was not relocated. Because of the gull's large size and pure white plumage, it was thought to be a Glaucous Gull. The gull was first observed through a 20-45x spotting scope and a 35mm reflex camera fitted with a 500mm telephoto lens.

The following morning, 8 March, the identity of the gull was verified by Frederick Joseph Alsop, III and Paul Pardue. They observed, in addition to the size and plumage characteristics noted above, that the bird showed the pink legs and feet, pink bill with black tip, and wings shorter than tail, characteristics of a Glaucous Gull. During the following weeks, the gull was observed by several members of the Knoxville Chapter of TOS, as well as other birders from across the states.

The 7 March observation constitutes the second known record for a Glaucous Gull in the state of Tennessee. The first observation was at Old Hickory Lake on 18 January 1969. *(The Migrant, Vol. 40, No. 1, pp. 12-13).*


**Chuck Nicholson, 6806 Haverhill Drive, Knoxville 37919.**

**Andy Morton, 8000 Chesterfield Drive, Knoxville 37919.**
THE SEASON

FRED J. ALSOP, III, Editor

Without exception each Regional Compiler across the state has commented on the unusually mild weather conditions that prevailed in Tennessee during this reporting period. Temperatures in Nov. were slightly below normal (-125°), but were above the expected in Dec. (+6.9°), Jan. (+.44°), Feb. (+7.0°), and March (+2.0°), an average of approximately 3.2° higher than normal for the entire period. Nov., Feb., and March were drier than usual in contrast to Dec. and Jan. which were wetter than normal with Jan. being the dampest month of the season with +2.63 inches of precipitation above the normal being recorded. Precipitation for the entire reporting period averaged .62 inches above the expected.

The warmer conditions may be the basis for the many unusual records of species that stayed later than normally in the state, individuals that wintered north of their usual wintering grounds, birds that arrived earlier in the spring, and some that were recorded singing very early in the season, i.e. American Woodcocks "peenting" on 16 Dec. and singing the full courtship song and display on 21 Dec. in the Chattanooga area.

During this "Winter Season" a Yellow-breasted Chat and a Cape May Warbler were reported from the Eastern Mountain Region. A Little Blue Heron, Laughing Gulls, Black-legged Kittiwakes (the first known published records for Tennessee), Yellow-breasted Chat, and a Baltimore Oriole were recorded in the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region. Birders in the Central Plateau and Basin Region observed a Common Nighthawk, Catbird, and Yellowthroat. Such summertime species as King Rail, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Solitary Vireo, Northern Waterthrush, and Yellowthroat were listed in the Western Coastal Plain Region. These are but a few of the many unusual and noteworthy observations included in this the "Winter Season" issue of The Season.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Weather in the region was exceptionally mild throughout the season, making possible the survival of many dilatory migrants, especially warblers.

*Cormorant-Merganser: Double-cres-ed Cormorant: 3 Nov. (3) R (NF, DGM), 4 Dec. (7) DR (DGM), 30 Jan. (1) DR (MTOS). Great Blue


* See Memphis, Reelfoot, and Savannah 1971 Christmas count.
THE MIGRANT MARCH

Locations: BF—Britton Ford (Henry County), BS—Big Sandy Refuge, DR—Duck River Refuge, M—Memphis area, MC—McKenzie, S—Savannah, R—Reelfoot area.

Observers: MB—Mike Bierly, BC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., LC—Lula Coffey, HD—Helen Dinkelspiel, NF—Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Fay, DGM—Don and Gina Manning, DP—David Pitts, DEP—David E. Patterson, MP—Michael Patterson, ER—Ella Ragland, MTOS—Memphis Chapter of TOS.

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

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—After an unusually warm fall, winter proved to be one of the mildest in recent years. In the Nashville area no measurable snow fell, Jan. had several warmest ever dates and Feb. had a day at 78 degrees, warmest ever for the entire month. Many migrants lingered late with several staying into winter. Remarkable was 2 Jan. with four species of warblers in the NA: Orange-crowned, Myrtle, Palm, and Yellowthroat. This was the “year-of-the-hawk” with Rough-legged records probably equaling all prior records for the NA.


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EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—The weather through the period was wet and mild. There were several late departure dates, unusual wintering records, and early spring arrivals. Winter singing records were obtained for several usually silent wintering birds. Northern Finches, Evening Grosbeaks, Purple Finches, and Pine Siskins were common throughout the area during the period; their numbers being reported in the hundreds.


**Vultures-Sandpipers:** Turkey Vulture: 29 Feb. (125+) LHS (KD, LD). Black Vulture: 29 Feb. (55) LHS (KD, LD) both vulture species were in the same roost. Sharp-shinned Hawk: 14 Nov. (2) CG (JMC, JCH, MDW);


Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh; BL—Boone Lake; BWP—Booker T. Washington State Park; C—Cleveland; CC—Campbell County; CD—Chickamauga Dam; CL—Chickamauga Lake; CrL—Cherokee Lake; Da—Daus; FLL—Fort Loudon Lake; HC—Horse Cove Area; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JC—Johnson City; JCo—Jefferson County; K—Knoxville; LHS—Long Hollow Swamp; NL—Nickajack Lake; SB—Savannah Bay; SeV—Sequatchie Valley.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop; BB—Benton Basham; HB—Howard Brown; JMC—James M. Campbell; HD—Helen Hill Doce; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil (Mrs. Ken) Dubke; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; GE—Glen Eller;
THE MIGRANT MARCH

TH—Taldge Hall; LRH—Dr. Lee R. Herndon; JH—James Holt; RAH—Richard Holt; RH—Robert Holt; JCH—Dr. J. C. Howell; DJ—Daniel Jacobsen; KJ—Kathryn Jones; TK—Tony Koella; RK—Ralph Keffer; FM—Floyd Murdock; GM—Greer Matthews; MP—Michael Patterson; PP—Paul Purdue; LR—Len Robertson; PR—Peter Range; LS—Lee Shafer; LSF—Lee Shafer Family; TOS—Members of Tennessee Ornithological Society; WiC—Wilford Caraway; GW—Dr. Gary Wallace; MDW—Morris Williams.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Box 25, Five Points 38457.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—The Eastern Mountain Region experienced a very mild winter with few severe temperatures and little snowfall. Northern finches were prevalent throughout the period—many Evening Grosbeaks, Purple Finches, and Pine Siskins were reported at feeding and banding stations.


BRENT ROWELL, 2227 Edgemont Av., Bristol 37620.
PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

COPY: Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8 1/2 x 11” paper with adequate margins, for editorial notations, and should contain only entries intended for setting in type, except the serial page number. Tabular data should be entered on separate sheets with appropriate title and column headings. Photographs intended for reproduction should be sharp with good contrast on glossy white paper in black and white (not in color). Instructions to the editors should be given on a separate sheet. Weights and measurements should be in metric units. Dating should be in “continental” form (e.g., 7 March 1968).

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

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

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

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

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

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