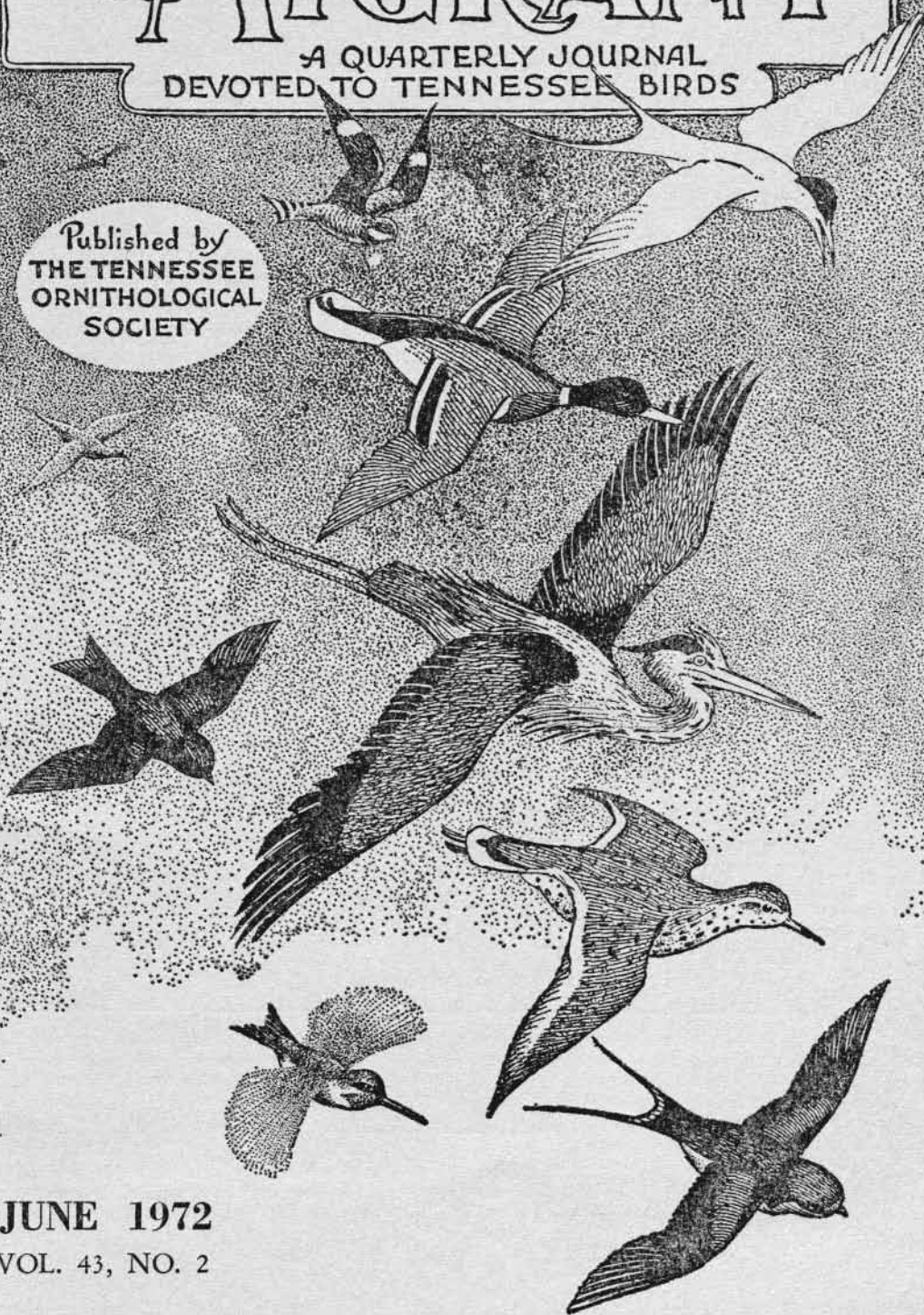


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- EDITOR DR. GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
- "THE SEASON" EDITOR FRED J. ALSOP, III
Apt. 147 Taliwa Court, Chapman Highway, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
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-

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-

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NO. 2

THE SANDHILL CRANE IN TENNESSEE

BY JON E. DEVORE

INTRODUCTION

Having for some time followed with deliberate interest the accumulating records of sightings of the Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) in Tennessee, I feel reasonably confident the body of data is now sufficient to present in the form of a short paper. It is my intention, in so doing, not only to present an "in toto" listing of the records but also briefly discuss certain questions of interest which arise concerning crane movements through the state. Namely: span of peak migration periods and flock sizes; the idea of a migration corridor; the role weather conditions plays in influencing sightings; the number of day versus night records; the question of wintering birds; and sub-specific identification.

MIGRATION PERIODS

By referring to Table 1, I believe the reader can easily see that the records fall rather conveniently into three large classes: Spring Records, Summer Records, Fall Records. Some individuals may question the efficacy of placing the sightings of 1 June 1935, August 1936, and 1 August 1965, in a separate class by themselves but when one considers the time span between these sightings and the Fall and Spring migration periods, assignment appears justified. I will have some additional comments on these Summer Records under the topic of Sub-specific Identification. Again, referring to Table 1, we can see that spring migration appears to be much more abrupt and clearly delineated. Eighty percent of the spring records fall in the 26 day span from 2 March to 28 March. The fall migration, on the other hand, appears to be more leisurely and drawn out. Seventy-nine percent of the fall records fall in the 54 day span from 15 October to 8 December. Like the considerable difference between the two migration periods, average flock size for the sightings varies to a great degree. Omitting records such as "unknown", "small group", and "large flock", the 34 spring sightings involved 1,321 birds, while the 37 fall sightings involved 997 birds. This gives an average flock size for the spring sightings of 38.85 birds, while for the fall the average flock size is 26.94 birds. Considering the spring and fall sightings combined, we find an average flock size of 32.64 birds.

TABLE 1. RECORDS OF THE SANDHILL CRANE IN TENNESSEE

		Spring Records	
February 1, 1953	Shelby Co., Memphis	(2)	H.T. Barbig, Migrant 24:11
February 25, 1959	Anderson Co., Oak Ridge Nat. Lab.	(4)	J.G. Carlson, Migrant 25:7
March, 1968	Cumberland Co., Crossville	(1)	H. Rogers, per. comm.
March 2, 1970	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(50)	A. Aslinger, Migrant 41:46
March 7, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(7)	W. Caraway, Migrant 42:46
March 8, 1963	Cumberland Co., Catonsville W.M.A.	(1)	J. Lewis, Migrant 36:13
March 4, 1968	Cumberland Co., Cumberland Mountain S. P.	(1)	E. Woody fide L.T. Williams
March 4, 1970	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(128)	R. Hassler, Migrant 41:43
March 4, 1970	Marion Co., Whitesell	(12)	L. Shafer fide K. Dubke
March 5, 1969	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(56)	R. Hassler, Migrant 40: 63-64
March 10, 1968	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(31)	R. Hassler, Migrant 40: 63-64
March 11, 1964	Knox Co., Knoxville	(7)	H. Overton, Migrant 35:56
March 11, 1968	Knox Co., Oak Ridge Hwy.	(11)	M. Swindell fide J.B. Owen
March 11, 1970	Putnam Co., Lilydale	(125)	R. Hinds, Migrant 41:43
March 12, 1961	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(1)	Chattanooga T.O.S., Migrant 52:7
March 13, 1939	Cumberland Co., Crab Orchard	(13)	P. Adams, Migrant 10:16
March 15, 1969	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(109)	K. Dubke, Migrant 40:49
March 13, 1970	Squatchie Co., Dunlap	(8)	B. Basham fide K. Dubke
March 14, 1960	Hamilton Co., Harrison Bay	(67)	J. Tucker, Migrant 51:19
March 14, 1961	Cumberland Co., Hebertsville	(1)	J. Lewis, Migrant 36:13
March 14, 1969	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(51)	R. Hassler, Migrant 40:63-64
March 14, 1971	Hamilton Co., Collegedale	(50)	N. Halverson, Migrant 42:46
March 15, 1960	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(47)	B. Basham, Migrant 51:19
March 15, 1963	Overton Co., Livingston	(40-53)	R. Hinds, Migrant 37:16
March 15, 1971	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(35)	R. Hassler fide K. Dubke
March 16-22, 1969	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(4 flocks, approx. 100 birds each)	A. Aslinger fide L.F. Williams
March 20, 1968	Knox Co., Knoxville	(11)	K. Sanders, Migrant 39:45
March 21, 1971	Knox Co., Knoxville	(29)	R. Hassler, Migrant 40:89
March 25, 1954	Knox Co., Tecora	(4)	Audubon Field Notes 8: 511-512
March 28, 1968	Knox Co., Tecora	(11)	J. Navey fide P. Olson
April 1, 1958	Knox Co., near U.T. Plant Science Farm.	(Small Group)	B. Crouch fide H. Overton
April 10, 1958	Anderson Co., Clinton	(4)	F. Olson, M. Swindell fide P. Olson
		Summer Records	
June 1, 1935	Hamilton Co., Chattanooga	(1)	W.K. Butts, Migrant 7:24
August, 1936	Bedford Co., Shelbyville	(4)	J.M. Eddy, Jour. Tenn. Acad. Sci. 13:401
August 1, 1965	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(1)	J. DeVore, Migrant 37:15
		Fall Records	
October 13, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(40)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
October 17, 1970	Morgan Co., Warburg	(24)	D. Todd, Migrant 41:34
October 18, 1962	Hamilton Co., U.S. Mananga	(1)	R.L. Comstock, Aud. Field Notes 17:33
October 21, 1951	Anderson Co., Norris Lake	(4)	J.C. Howell, Migrant 25:7
October 21, 1968	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(3)	K. Dubke, Migrant 39:92
October 21, 1968	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(Unknown)	R. Hassler, Migrant 40:63-64
October 22-24, 1942	Sevier Co., Seymour	(50)	H.P. Isams, Migrant 13:56
October 23, 1968	Blount Co., Maryville	(41)	I. Williams, B. Wuest, Migrant 39:92
October 23, 1968	Sevier Co., GSMF	(27)	H. Overton, Migrant 39:90
October 27, 1968	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(11)	R. Hassler, Migrant 40:89
October 30, 1969	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(2)	R. Hassler, Migrant 40:89
November 3, 1970	Knox Co., Farragut High School	(5)	P. Pardue, Knox. Journal Nov. 7, 1970
November 6, 1968	Rutherford Co., Murfreesboro	(2)	H.O. Todd, Migrant 40:20
November 8, 1969	Blount Co., Maryville	(25)	S. Treuthan, Knox Journal Nov. 13, 1969
November 8, 1971	Cumberland Co., Crossville	(12)	J. Kinchen fide R. Hassler
November 9, 1968	Hamilton Co., Hixson	(276)	J. DeVore, Migrant 40:64-65
November 9, 1971	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(17)	K. and L. Dubke, per. comm.
November 9, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(2)	K. and L. Dubke, per. comm.
November 10, 1956	Union Co., Hurricane	(4)	Audubon Field Notes 11:264-266
November 10, 1968	Hamilton Co., Savannah Bay	(3)	M. Lilly, Migrant 40:22
November 13, 1959	1959		
February 28, 1960	Knox Co., Andrew Jackson lake area	(1)	B. Hamilton, J.B. Owen, Migrant 31:18-19
November 13, 1967	Bradley Co., Candies Creek	(14)	K. Dubke, Migrant 38:98
November 15, 1964	Knox Co., U.T. Biology Building	(13)	J.C. Howell fide J.B. Owen
November 15-16, 1968	Pickett Co., Byrdstown	(66)	R. Hassler, Migrant 40:63-64
November 15, 1968	Knox Co., U.T. Plant Science Farm	(1)	H. Overton, Migrant 38:2-3
November 19, 1968	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(20)	L.H. Harms, per. comm.
November 20, 1967	Putnam Co., Cookeville	(5)	R. Hinds, Migrant 38:97
November 30, 1920	Shelby-Tipton Co. Line, Third Chickasaw Bluff, Twelve Outlets	(Large flock)	J.J. Audubon, Migrant 11:50-61
December 2, 1969	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(58)	W.H. Allen fide K. Dubke
December 6, 1968	Norris Lake	(73)	J.C. Howell fide J.B. Owen
December 8, 1962	Blount Co., Hwy. 3 at GSMF	(1)	W. Farrar, J. Campbell, Migrant 34:95-94
December 18, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(6)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 20, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(6)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 21, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(6)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 22, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(14)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 23, 1971	Rhea Co., Fall Creek Falls S.P.	(1)	B. Basham, per. comm.
December 23, 1971	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(1)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 24, 1969	Rhea Co., Hiwassee Island	(2)	W. Caraway fide K. Dubke
December 31, 1971	Rhea Co., Yellow Creek	(50)	A. Aslinger fide K. Dubke

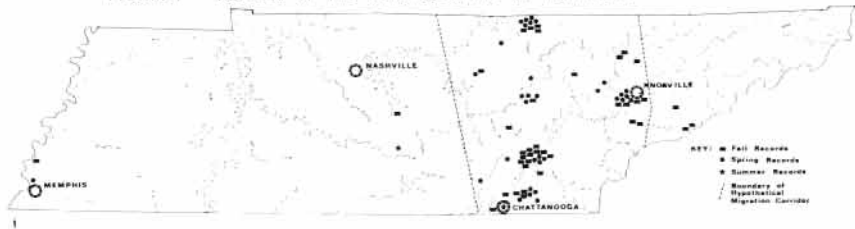
MIGRATION CORRIDOR

From the map showing the location of sightings (See Figure 1) one can see that the line of flight across the state tends to be a slightly diagonal, rather restricted, path which might best be considered a "migration corridor". The Great Smoky Mountains and Knoxville mark the eastern edge of the corridor and Chattanooga and Center Hill Reservoir the western edge. The Hiwassee Island area in the south and Byrdstown in the north mark the approximate middle of the corridor with both these locations having accounted for a good many of the reported sightings. The absence of records from the northeastern part of the state (even with T.O.S. chapters in Bristol, Elizabethton, Kingsport, and Greeneville), along with the scarcity of records as one moves west of the corridor (Henry Palmer, in his *Birds of The Nashville Area*, lists no records of the Sandhill Crane from reports which go back 50 years) only serves to highlight the stability of this flight lane across Tennessee. The reader should be aware that the "corridor" concept only marks an area where most sightings have occurred in the past and, in which, one would probably have the greatest probability of seeing the species in the future.

DAY VERSUS NIGHT SIGHTINGS

Walkinshaw (1960) states, "We do not know whether cranes fly continuously from northern Indiana and southern Michigan to their wintering grounds or whether they stop in isolated spots for night roosting. They might stop only when weather conditions become unfavorable. It does seem as though cranes would be observed on the ground more often if they did stop for the night. Only occasionally are they seen on the ground." Lewis (1965) commenting on migration through Tennessee states, "The paucity of observations is probably due to several factors. Cranes migrate at high altitudes and would not normally be recognized from the ground. Walkinshaw (1960) felt that the cranes migrate from the Okefenokee Swamp to the Jasper-Pulaski State Game Preserve, Indiana, in a 24 hour flight without stopping except for short rests or inclement weather. If they left the Okefenokee at dawn, most of the flight over Tennessee and Kentucky would be at night." In light of the records presented in Table 1, I feel some points in these statements deserve discussion. First, it is quite evident that cranes do stop within the state and that their sojourn, whether a few hours or days in length, is prompted not so much by weather conditions but rather by an apparent desire for rest and/or feeding. As illustration of this point the following data should be considered: 1 February 1953 (on ground at Shelby County Penal Farm for about one quarter hour); 4 March 1965 (on ground in field at about 11:00); 4 March 1968 (on shore of lake at Cumberland Mountain State Park, stayed four or five days); 9 March 1967 (feeding in farm field); 11 March 1968 (feeding in farm field); 13 March 1939 (feeding in marshy area and adjacent fields); 14 March 1961 (standing in road); 15 March 1965 (in farm field); 28 March 1968 (feeding in apple orchard); 16 April 1958 (feeding old orchard); 22-24 October 1942 (fed in wheat field for three days); 8 November 1969 (feeding in field); 8 November 1971 (on ground in a picked corn field); 9 November 1971 (feeding in short grass and shallow water at Savannah Bay); 9 November 1971 (feeding in grain field at Hiwassee Island); 13 November 1967 (coming to roost on lake shore); 15 November 1966 (on ground at Plant Science Farm); and 1 August 1965 (in shallow marsh and mudflat area in

FIGURE 1 — RECORDS OF THE SANDHILL CRANE IN TENNESSEE



association with Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), and Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*). In addition, William Allen, former Assistant Supervisor For Waterfowl Management with the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission, in a letter dated 24 April 1969, to Lovett E. Williams, Jr., in Florida mentions that cranes frequently have stopped at the Hiwassee Island area, stayed two to four days, and then moved on.

Secondly, we should realize that not "all" of the cranes leaving the northern breeding grounds or the southern wintering areas do so in the early morning hours. Therefore, we should, and the records indicate we do, have birds coming through the state at various hours of the day from sunrise to sunset. By way of illustration it might be simplest to point out that, with the exception of the 21 October 1968, record at Byrdstown, all the sightings have been made from the early morning to late evening hours.

INFLUENCE OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

A quick review of the records gives us some examples of the role which different weather conditions may play in influencing sightings of cranes. The record of 14 March 1961, was of a crane observed standing in the middle of the road near Hebbertsville, Cumberland County. The crane had apparently lit on the road as a result of a heavy fog which covered the area. The record of 15 March 1965, was of a flock of cranes numbering 40 to 53 birds which had apparently been forced to land in a farm field as a result of a sudden snow storm. The writer's sighting of 276 cranes on 9 November 1968, was no doubt, in part, prompted by adverse weather conditions at the time which involved storm front activity with a consequential low ceiling and fogging conditions. Although the exact role played by different weather conditions in influencing crane sightings may remain tenuous, certain general patterns do emerge. First, extremely severe frontal systems appear to not only play a role in crane movements but also in pushing them down to observable heights. Secondly, a decrease in ground or upper atmospheric visibility, as due to heavy fogs, snow or rain storms, appears to push the migrating cranes down or to confuse them considerably.

WINTERING BIRDS

We can say with some bit of authority that Sandhill Cranes have wintered within the state and that we should not be too surprised to find them doing so again in the future. The first wintering record for the state occurred when a single crane was observed in the Andrew Jackson Lake vicinity of Knox County from 13 November 1959, to 28 February 1960. It is apparent that during the winter of 1971-72, a large number of cranes wintered in the vi-

cinity of the Hiwassee Island State Waterfowl Refuge located at the confluence of the Tennessee and Hiwassee Rivers. The records of 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 31 December 1971, were of groups of cranes seen flying up and down the Tennessee River and numbering 1 to 50 individuals. The record of one crane on 23 December 1971, were of groups of cranes seen flying up and down the Tennessee River and numbering 1 to 50 individuals. The record of one crane on 23 December 1971, at Fall Creek Falls State Park, slightly due west of the Hiwassee area, was probably a straggler from this wintering population. If one refers back to Figure 1, it can readily be seen that the migration corridor is dotted with six major lakes and countless rivers and smaller streams. The Ridge-and-Valley area which cuts diagonally from the northeast to the southwest across the migration corridor also has (especially in the areas immediately adjacent to the larger rivers and lakes) extensive agricultural areas which are not generally utilized in the winter months. These areas would provide excellent wintering conditions.

SUB-SPECIFIC IDENTIFICATION

The question of sub-specific identification invariably arises when one is in an area which has recorded sightings for the Spring, Fall, and Summer months. I think it would be judicious at this point, in closing, to present what evidence we have, both concrete and implied, on this touchy subject. It has long been assumed (for example see Walkinshaw, 1949, 1960) that the cranes which migrate across Tennessee in the spring and fall are representatives of the eastern population of the Greater Sandhill Crane (*G. c. tabida*). Until 4 March 1968, however, we had no really conclusive proof of this assumption. On that date a banded Sandhill Crane was captured on the shore of a lake at Cumberland Mountain State Park by Senior Ranger E. Woody. After duly recording, and subsequently reporting, band number 509-84803, the crane was released. It stayed in the area for four or five days and then disappeared. It was learned that the crane had been banded in northern Florida by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission and was, indeed, a representative of *G. c. tabida*. This might have ended the story, supplying us with our long sought proof, but there was more to come. On 10 April 1968, a young gentleman by the name of Thomas Allen Paul, age 12, was mushrooming with his family in a field about a mile southwest of Decatur, Michigan (near Mudd Lake) when they came upon the body of a crane. It still bore its green plastic wing tag and leg band and appeared to have died from natural causes. The reported number proved it to be the same bird recorded over a month previously in Tennessee. This is only one bit of proof, but it does give us a look at the movements of these great birds. I think it is a fairly safe assumption that our spring and fall migrating cranes belong to the *tabida* subspecies. The three summer records present us with somewhat of a more perplexing problem. Where did these birds come from and what form do they represent, the Greater Sandhill (*G. c. tabida*) or the Florida form (*G. c. pratensis*)? Let's look at the records individually. In reporting the record of 1 June 1935, both Dr. Butts (1936) and Albert Ganier (Editor's Note) felt the bird was probably of the Florida form (*G. c. pratensis*), but failed to offer any specific evidence thereof. I have talked with Dr. Butts concerning the specimen and he relates it was destroyed several years past. As regards the record by J. M. Edney (1940) for August 1936, I have examined a specimen in the possession of the Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, which is reported

to be the bird collected from the flock of four. Measurements are: length of exposed culmen—132.5 mm; length of tarsus—left 232.0 mm, right 227.0 mm; length of bare tibia—left 84 mm, right 100 mm. Even with the variation in lengths due to mounting, the measurements appear to conform most closely with those given for the Greater Sandhill Crane (*G. c. tabida*) (See Walkinshaw, 1949). The writer's record of a single crane on 1 August 1965, offers no evidence either way since I did not have the bird in hand nor did I, at the time, specifically note minute color characteristics or size. There are logical arguments for assuming that the 1 June 1935, and 1 August 1965, are either the Greater Sandhill (*G. c. tabida*) or the Florida form (*G. c. pratensis*), but I suppose we must wait for another specimen for proof one way or the other.

SUMMARY

A total of 74 records of the Sandhill Crane are listed for the state of Tennessee. Migration through Tennessee is discussed, with spring migration being noted as rather abrupt, while fall migration is noted as being more drawn out. Average observed flock size is computed for the records, with the spring figure being 38.85 birds per sighting and the fall figure 26.94 birds per sighting. A proposed migration corridor is delineated as extending from the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the east to Chattanooga in the west. The topic of day-versus-night sightings is covered, with data presented to indicate that almost all the records are for cranes seen in the daylight hours, either flying or on the ground feeding and/or resting. The influence weather conditions have on sightings is discussed, with two being proposed as influential. They are: (1) severe frontal systems and (2) visibility. Records of wintering cranes are discussed while, at the same time, pointing out the availability of wintering habitat. The question of sub-specific identification is covered, presenting what data, both concrete and implied, is now recorded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful thanks are extended to all those individuals who, through their unselfish contribution of time spent gathering and providing records and explanatory remarks, made this paper possible. They include: my ever enthusiastic wife Nancy, Dr. W. K. Butts, Ken and Lil Dubke, LaMoine Harms, Robbie Hassler, Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Francis Olson, Holly Overton, J. B. Owen, Charles Smith, and Lovett Williams, Jr.

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Apt. A-5, The Colony House, 1510 Huntington Drive, Murfreesboro 37130.

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT

BY THOMAS W. FINUCANE

The number of hawks recorded in September migration, 1971, was 13,700, exceeded only three times in 22 years of Tennessee Ornithological Society hawk-migration study. Hours of observation were 250, about average. More than 60 people participated, at 14 locations. Eleven species of hawks were reported, including a Bald Eagle and our first positively identified Goshawk. More than 98 percent of the hawks were Broad-wings. More September Sharp-shins were reported than ever before in our project, and we had a record number of Ospreys. The halfway-point in the counts came on 25 Sept. In 1969 and 1970 the peak came on 26 and 25 Sept. but 22 Sept. is still the weighted mean for 22 years, because in 1968, when the total was 24,000, there was an early peak.

The number of hawks counted in the last seven years double the count for the preceding seven years (1958-64) although hours of observation were greater in the earlier period (249 vs. 219). From accumulated experience we can now make a better selection of dates and locations for observation. Furthermore, at the Mendota Fire Tower station, for example, we have been spotting more distant hawk flights, that pass the tower without ever getting near the zenith. This expansion of the sphere of observation was initiated by a few sharp-eyed people, like Eugene Scott and Bob Quillen, who began hawkwatching at the Mendota lookout about seven years ago.

These improvements are probably not enough to account for the entire growth in the numbers of hawks counted during the past seven years. At Hawk Mountain, Pennsylvania, where daily, autumn watches have been kept for more than 30 years, season totals for Sharp-shins, Broad-wings, Marsh Hawks, and Ospreys are higher than ever before. Their Osprey count has increased every year for the last five years, from a record 457 in 1967 to a record 613 in 1971. During the same period nesting populations of the species in eastern North America have nearly disappeared.

An explanation that seems to have been overlooked is that the increasing numbers of migrating hawks may be to some degree a result of the tremendous effort that is being made to prevent the destruction of wildlife. The Hawk Mountain Foundation was established to combat the annual slaughter of many thousands of migrating hawks on "Pennsylvania's bloody ridges" by gunners egged on by purveyors of arms and ammunition. What looked like a significant increase in migrating Peregrines, in the fall of 1971, motivated the following comment by Clive E. Goodwin and Richard C. Rosche: "In Britain the Peregrines began slowly to recover surprisingly soon after pesticide use was curtailed, and it has been curtailed in Canada (and in Ontario banned) for two or three years now." (*American Birds*, 26:56).

Maybe the Ospreys that fly by and are counted in ever increasing numbers are populations that have prospered from expanded winter habitat made available by depletion of Osprey nesting populations in eastern United States. And we may be experiencing a phase of a long-period weather cycle that is deflecting the hawk migration eastward.

A north-south oriented cold front extending from Canada to Mexico passed rapidly across Tennessee on 23 September. At 7 a.m., the front had just

ANNUAL AUTUMN BIRD COUNT 1971

No.	Date	Obs.	Hrs.	Area	Wind	Sky	T.	Hgh	Cpr	Rdt	Rsh	Bwing	Msh	Cap	SpH	Others
1	9/11	2	6	K	E-NW-2	4	73	4	1	3	-	23	-	-	-	2u
2	12	EL	2	D	S-SE-4	5	72	1	-	2	-	17	-	-	-	-
3	12	W	6K	W	NW-3-4	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
4	12	O	5	K	NW-E-NW	5	63	7	5	1	2	1	-	-	-	2u
5	14	D	5	D	W-4	0	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
6	14	B	5	L	NW-4-5	3	50	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	-	-
7	14	RY	7	W	NW-2	1	-	1	1	3	5	82	-	1	4	Perorn
8	15	N	4	D	NW-E-E	2	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1b
9	15	F	7	N	SW-SE-3	0	80	-	-	1	-	61	-	-	-	Perorn
10	16	FJ	5	N	S-1-2	3	65	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	-	-
11	18	10	1	C	S-S-1	1	70	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-
12	18	B	6K	L	S-SE-5	2	55	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1b
13	19	JW	7	D	SE-SE	4	73	-	-	2	-	51	-	-	-	-
14	19	N	3	T	S-4-6	3	69	1	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
15	19	O	8K	K	SE-SW-3	3	68	8	-	4	1	51	-	1	-	5u
16	19	HJK	8K	N	SE-SW-3	3	-	1	-	-	-	187	-	-	1	-
17	20	DIR	5K	D	SW/NE-2	2	63	-	1	2	-	44	1	-	-	2b
18	20	FRU	5	M	S-4	4	-	1	-	1	-	134	-	1	-	1u
19	21	A	3	F	N-2	1	74	-	-	-	-	27	1	-	-	-
20	21	NP	7	D	SE-SW-2	2	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	1f2alu
21	22	A	7	F	N-1	0	75	-	-	-	-	386	-	-	-	1f
22	22	F	5K	N	SE-4-3	3	60	-	1	-	-	7	1	1	1	-
23	23	N	3	E	SW-3-0	3	70	-	1	-	-	34	-	-	-	-
24	23	G	6	M	-	5	-	9	-	4	-	94	2	3	2	-
25	24	A	4	F	NE-2	0	72	-	-	-	2	68	-	-	-	-
26	24	L	4	D	NE-3	3	70	-	2	-	1	299	-	-	-	1f
27	24	POX	8	N	NE-E-4	2	73	8	9	3	-	1639	-	10	3	Goshwk
28	25	AT	5	F	SE-3	4	68	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
29	25	30	2	S	1-2	4	-	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	-	-
30	25	LE	2	D	S-SE-3	5	-	1	-	1	-	43	-	1	-	-
31	25	32	3	V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500	-	-	-	-
32	25	W	6K	W	SE-SW-3	4	-	-	5	-	-	82	-	-	2	-
33	25	NO	8K	K	SE-0-3	4	68	17	1	7	-	904	-	2	1	9u
34	25	TKZ	4	M	SE-3	5	60	1	-	-	-	72	-	-	-	-
35	25	S	3	N	SE	2	-	-	-	-	-	2072	-	-	-	-
36	26	E	4	H	S-SW	2	78	-	2	-	-	710	1	-	2	-
37	26	L	3K	D	S-W-3	5	70	1	-	1	-	73	-	1	-	-
38	27	A	7	F	S-2	2	72	2	-	-	1	634	-	-	-	-
39	27	D	4	D	W-5	1	72	-	1	-	-	657	1	1	-	-
40	27	B	6K	J	NW-N-3	3	60	-	-	-	-	245	-	-	-	1a
41	27	PS	5K	M	S-1	V	75	2	1	1	-	412	-	1	1	-
42	28	A	4	F	SE-1	1	74	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	1	B Engl
43	28	R	4	R	NE-1	2	87	-	-	-	-	1586	-	-	-	1f
44	28	D	4K	D	E-S-0-5	1	74	1	-	1	-	175	-	2	1	-
45	28	B	6	P	SE-1-3	5	59	-	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	-
46	28	F	8	M	SE-S-2	1	-	-	-	-	-	351	-	2	-	1a
47	29	N	3	D	NE-0-2	2	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	2f
48	29	F	6K	M	NE-NW-1	-	-	1	-	-	-	351	-	-	-	2u
49	30	QR	2	D	N-SE-3	2	-	-	-	-	-	86	-	-	-	-
50	10/4	F	3	K	SE-0-2	4	-	1	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	1a 1u
TOTALS			250				68	34	45	12		13452	11	28	19	42

crossed the western edge of Arkansas, and 24 hrs. later it was on the Atlantic coast, at and above the latitude of Tennessee. This was the only event of its kind in September, 1971, and as in other years, large hawk flights were observed on the days following. On 23 September Lil Dubke reported heavy fog and no hawks, in the Chattanooga area. The Darnells reported heavy fog and a few hawks at the Meadow Creek lookout, near Greeneville, and Eugene Scott had overcast, rain, and a few hawks over the Mendota Fire Tower, north of Bristol.

On the next two days, Friday and Saturday, we counted 6750 hawks, more than half the season's total. On Friday the Mendota Fire Tower had its best day. The flight began before 10 a.m. and continued until after 6 p.m. Ten Ospreys were sighted, high in the sky. A Goshawk remained in the area long enough for everyone to study it while it circled over Moccasin Creek and was attacked by a Cooper's Hawk. Next day Arthur Smith had a Goshawk all day near his house on a cliff overlooking the Holston River. Saturday was the best day for all stations east of Chattanooga except the Mendota Fire Tower, where a black cloud moved in at 11 a.m. The wind blew constantly, and the temperature remained at 60 F. Only one hawk, a Sharp-shin, was added to the 72 we recorded before 11 a.m.

The ridges north of the Clinch Mt. were bathed in sunshine. Eugene Scott was crossing them on an errand that prevented him from participating on the Mendota Fire Tower, but on every ridge he crossed he saw hawks soaring over the road. His count was 2072. Also on 25 Sept. Tom Odom had his best day on the Kyles Ford tower, one of our oldest and best lookouts, on Clinch Mt. about 40 miles west of and 600 ft. below the Mendota lookout. Among the hawks reported were 904 Broad-wings and 17 Sharp-shins. Mrs. Wood counted 1500 Broad-wings near Knoxville.

After 25 September there were four more days of good hawk flights. The most spectacular was a migration of 1586 counted by Adele West on a ridge near her home, one-fourth mile south of the Georgia border near Chattanooga. Starting one day after the passage of the front we had five consecutive days all with considerably higher hawk counts than any day of the 12 days before the passage of the cold front.

KEY TO REPORTERS

A—Mary Shafer and son, David, Whitwell; B—Fred Behrend, Elizabeth-ton; D—Ken and Lil Dubke, Chattanooga; E—Jon DeVore and Nancy Agee, Chattanooga; F—Tom Finucane; H—Giles Gilmer, Lebanon; Tom Finucane, Gracie Finucane, Lisa Davidson, Kingsport; Wallace and Carolyn Coffey, Brent Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. Sigle, Bristol; Eugene Scott, Nickelsville; I—Mrs. Richard Worley, Chattanooga; J—Jane Derr, Mrs. Jackson, Joe Jackson, Bristol; K—Mike, Barney, and Marion Finucane; L—Lil Dubke; M—Adele West, Madeline Du Four, Rossville, Ga.; N—Mr. and Mrs. Chester Darnell, Greeneville; O—Tom Odom and Tom Odom III, Kingsport; P—Mrs. Francis Barnwell, Edith Fenn, Chattanooga; Q—Mary Tunsberg, Chattanooga; R—Adele West; S—Eugene Scott; T—Lee Shafer, Whitwell; U—Kathryn Jones, Mrs. Dove, Mrs. Dillenbeck, Johnson City; Dr. and Mrs. Tom Green, Bristol; V—Cronin, Du Four, DeVore, Jones, Betty Worley, and guests, Chattanooga Chapter; W—Gene and Adele West; X—Lee Herndon, John and Carolyn Mar-

(Continued on page 41)

T.O.S. STATE MEETING, 1972

ANNUAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held the annual spring meeting in Lebanon, Tennessee, on 5-7 May 1972.

The meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 6 May 1972, under one of the shelters at Horn Springs, was called to order by Dr. James Tanner, President. Thirty-two Directors were present in person or represented by proxy.

Minutes of the fall meeting, held at Montgomery Bell State Park, 30-31 October 1971, were approved as read by the Secretary.

Copies of the report of the financial condition of T.O.S. were distributed and comments made by Ken Dubke, Treasurer. Dr. Miser Richmond, Chairman of the Finance Committee, stated that the books of the Treasurer had been found in order and the report was accepted as presented.

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

Balance in Checking Account 1 May 1971	\$2,352.15
Income as Itemized	3,046.41
TOTAL	5,398.56
Disbursements as Itemized	2,413.49
Balance in Checking Account 2 May 1972	2,985.07
ENDOWMENT FUND: 432.742 Massachusetts Investors Trust	
Shares @ \$12.97	\$5,612.66

The Treasurer then commented on the tremendous job he has in addressing envelopes for mailing *The Migrant* and mentioned purchase of an addressing machine and plates. A discussion followed as to whether this would be better or a letter shop be used. The Treasurer indicated that he prefers having the addressing machine and plates. A motion was made, seconded, and passed giving the Treasurer permission to purchase the machine and plates.

Mr. C. T. Ottenfeld, reporting for East Tennessee, stated that the Bristol T.O.S. is now in the twenty-third year. Membership is up with some of the new members being young folks. Meetings are held September through May with a picnic and election of officers in July. He stated that the Elizabethton Chapter is holding field trips every other week.

Report for Middle Tennessee was given by Louise Jakson who presented a proposal made by Gene Gray, nature artist, concerning the offer of a thousand prints of his painting of the Mockingbird, the state bird of Tennessee. The prints could be used in whatever way our organization desired. Following a lengthy discussion, motion was made, seconded, and passed that we accept Mr. Gray's offer and that Louise Jackson so inform the artist with details to be worked out later by a special committee appointed by the President.

In Dr. Arlo Smith's report for West Tennessee, he mentioned loss of the Reelfoot Chapter. He stated that the Memphis Chapter conducts the count at Reelfoot and would welcome help on this project. Dr. Smith said that the Memphis group is holding more trips than in the past, that a Sierra Club had been formed and consideration was being given for organization of a chapter of Audubon in Memphis. He stated that the Overton Park expressway action had been deferred.

Gary Wallace, Editor of *The Migrant*, in his report expressed appreciation for the cooperation he has had since assuming the office of Editor. He made comments on the feature "Bird Finding in Tennessee" which is of great help in knowing what birds to expect where in the state during the various seasons. He asked that "Round Table Notes" be sent in promptly. He emphasized that *The Migrant* belongs to T.O.S. and asked for suggestions as to how it might be made more readable. Appreciation for jobs well done was expressed to the Editor and Treasurer.

Mr. Albert Ganier reported that four thousand copies of *The Migrant* had been turned over by him to Dr. Tanner and that it is still possible to secure a complete file of all back issues of the publication.

Welcome to the newly formed Buffalo River Chapter was expressed by the President.

Fred Alsop gave information regarding the spring foray to be held in Lawrence County, with headquarters at David Crockett State Park, the last week-end of this month, 26-29 May, Friday night to Monday afternoon.

Dr. George Mayfield, reporting on the Duck River heronry, stated that many trees seem to be dead or dying as the pumping system is not being operated. There is some question as to whether or not, in their condition, the old trees will continue to stand and hold nests. The TVA contends that condition of the trees is not dependent on depth of the water. Dr. Mayfield had flown over the area about ten days ago and counted a hundred or more nests as seen from the air.

Dr. Tanner then stated that the memorial fund, established in memory of Mr. Dixon Merritt, one of the founders of T.O.S., now amounts to \$266.00. Mrs. Norwood Gant, Mr. Merritt's daughter, indicated that her father would prefer something lasting, something that would be indicative of his love of birding. A motion, seconded and passed, designated that the Lebanon Chapter act as a committee to plan a suitable memorial for Mr. Merritt.

The fall meeting of T.O.S. was then discussed. Ken Dubke consented to plan the program with Dr. Mayfield working on the date (between 1 October and 1 November) and place for the meeting. A paper session will be conducted during the Saturday afternoon of the meeting.

Discussion then centered on location of the next spring meeting. Morris Williams, newly elected President of the Knoxville Chapter, indicated that members of his group would like to host the meeting which is scheduled for the first week-end in May. The invitation was accepted. Interest was expressed in having a joint meeting with the Carolina Bird Club. It was decided to leave this decision up to the host club.

Dr. Tanner then mentioned a letter he had received from the Army Corps of Engineers in Nashville as to information to be furnished by T.O.S. regard-

ing appropriate areas suitable for bird walks. It was decided to invite a representative of the group to the fall meeting.

The President then appointed the following to the Finance Committee for the coming year: Ken Dubke, Frank Ward, David Pitts, Johneta Smith, and Henry Dinkelspiel.

The Nominating Committee, with a representative from each of the three areas of the state, composed of Dr. Lee Herndon, Lula Coffey, John Ellis, with Dr. Herndon reporting, nominated Mrs. Arlo (Norene) Smith as President Elect of T.O.S. The report was accepted by the Board of Directors.

Dr. Mayfield then made comments about work of the Conservation Committee and indicated that there is a chance the Little T will be saved; that the dam at Columbia will most likely be built and the Normandy one being questionable.

Bill Senter commented on the possibility of data processing of individual records. No action was taken.

There being no further business, the meeting of the Board of Directors was adjourned.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Following a delicious buffet meal, a business session of the entire membership was conducted by Dr. Tanner. He introduced each of the persons at the head table. A count by chapters, made by the Secretary, indicated one hundred, forty-five members and four visitors present.

Copies of the financial report of T.O.S. were offered by Ken Dubke, Treasurer.

Gary Wallace, Editor, appealed for help in securing material for *The Migrant*.

Information regarding the spring foray was given by Fred Alsop.

The fall meeting was announced with Ken Dubke being responsible for the program, date and local arrangements to be made by Dr. Mayfield.

Dr. Tanner indicated that the next spring meeting would be hosted by the Knoxville Chapter and that members of this group would decide on inviting the Carolina Bird Club for a joint meeting.

Nomination of a President Elect of T.O.S. was made by Dr. Herndon and Mrs. Arlo Smith was duly elected and presented to the group.

Report of the Resolutions Committee was made by Dr. Smith and copy will be found as a part of these minutes.

Announcements regarding activities for Sunday were made by Bill Senter, President of the host club. He also introduced various individuals who had worked so hard to make this an outstanding meeting.

The President mentioned loss of one of our founders, Mr. Dixon Merritt, and stated that a suitable memorial is being planned.

Dr. Tom Imhoff, author of the book entitled *Alabama Birds*, was introduced as speaker of the evening. In a very interesting and informative way he gave the history of the making of a state bird book with the hope that Tennessee will some day have such a book.

The President then thanked the speaker for his contribution to the program and the meeting was adjourned.

LOUISE NUNNALLY, *Secretary*

RESOLUTIONS

The T.O.S. hereby extends to the officers and members of our host chapter, the Lebanon Chapter of the T.O.S., its sincere appreciation and gratitude for the thoughtful and efficiently executed planning of the excellent program, including the interesting and varied field trips, for the 1972 annual spring state meeting. To all this the members have added a new dimension to the concept of hospitality.

To those responsible for providing the use of the facilities of Cumberland College, we also extend our appreciation and gratitude. The displays with the emphasis on the work of the children, our future birders, are especially to be commended.

Respectfully submitted, Louise Jackson, C. T. Ottenfeld, Arlo Smith.

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT

(Continued from page 37)

tin, Elizabethton; Bob Quillen, Jane Derr, Charlotte Finucane; Y—Wallace Coffey, Joe Jackson, John Todd, Bristol; Z—Peggy Ferrel and Cub Pack 88; 2—Tom Odom; 10—Edith Fenn; 30—Daniel R. Jacobson, Stonecave Institute, Daus; 32—Mrs. George Wood, Norris.

KEY TO OBSERVATION STATIONS

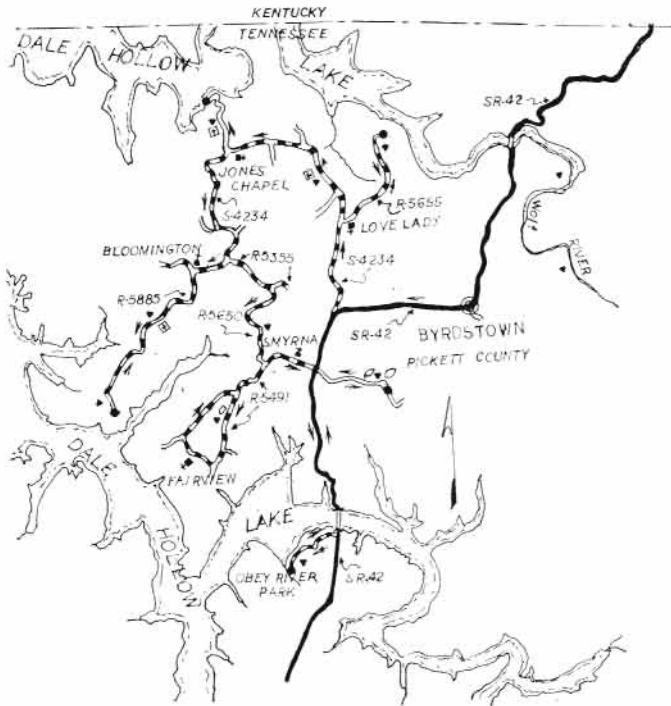
C—Downtown Chattanooga, 800 ft.; D—Dunlap Fire Tower, 2637 ft.; E—Meadow Creek Fire Tower, 2875; F—Fall Creek Fire Tower, 2000; H—White Oak Fire Tower; J—Buck Ridge Fire Tower, 4290; K—Rogersville—Kyle's Ford Fire Tower, 2401; L—Holston High Knob Fire Tower, 4150; M—Mendota Fire Tower, 3018; N—North Ridges, ca. 2000; P—Hump Mt., 5250; R—Rossville, Ga., 680; S—Daus, 740; T—Rich Mt. Fire Tower, 3700; V—Look Rock Fire Tower; W—Rockwood Fire Tower, 2040.

Wind and sky data in the table are given in the Beaufort scale, in which 0 stands for calm and 6 represents very high wind, and in degrees of cloud cover, with 0 for clear and 5 for heavy clouds and rain. Better description of weather is available in the original reports, on file.

1434 Watauga Street, Kingsport, 37664.

BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE PICKETT COUNTY

ROBBIE AND DAVID HASSLER



Because of an absence of experienced birders, Pickett County remains largely unbirded. Pickett State Park and Forest in the eastern part of the county is mostly wooded hill and ravines. Woodlands share the western part with rolling farmland and Dale Hollow Lake, a Corps of Engineers impoundment. Dale Hollow's many miles of shoreline attract waterfowl and shorebirds in the fall and winter and Bald Eagles can be found occasionally in the winter from Obey River Bridge down the lake to the dam at Celina. At one time there were five active Bald Eagles nests on the lake, however none have been active in recent years to our knowledge. These nests were reported by fishermen, dock owners and Tenn. Game and Fish personnel.

A difference in altitude, ranging from approximately 651 ft. to 1700 ft. and the physical shape of the county suggests that two separate articles on bird finding should be written—one on the Pickett State Park and Forest alone and one dealing with the western part.

For this article, a route of approximately 30 miles was chosen in the western part, covering a major part of the accessible territory, and touching the lake-shore briefly. Beginning in the small town of Byrdstown the birder may find nesting Song Sparrows in four or five different locations. Behind the Post Office building Bewick's Wrens and Song Sparrows compete in song for the

birder's ear. Traveling in a westerly direction 1.7 miles, turn right on a paved road #4234, drive 1.5 miles and turn right on another paved road #R5655 that leads to a dead end at the home of the writers. Here migrations of Sandhill Cranes have been observed, occurring unpredictably in Oct. and Nov. in the fall and confined mostly to the month of March in the spring. (*The Migrant*, 40: 63-64) This is also a good spot for migrating spring warblers. Barred Owls can be heard close by and Red-tailed and Broad-winged Hawks nest in the surrounding woods. Retrace 1.5 miles and turn right on a paved road and continue .7 miles to a cemetery where you will find Blue Grosbeaks, Indigo Buntings and Bluebirds. You may continue on as per accompanying map, stopping at will to walk into woods or fields.

This route was covered in two afternoons, one half at a time, by the writers on 11 and 12 June with a total of 55 species. Blue Grosbeaks were found in six different areas, three of them being cemeteries. A total of 75 Bluebirds were found scattered uniformly over the route. Some of the most interesting spots have been marked on the map by a triangle.

Toward the end of the route Obey River Park offers very good birding for the shorebird and waterfowl enthusiast in the fall and winter, but is not recommended during the camping season. Dunlin, Snipe, Grebes, Mallards, Shovellers, Blue-winged Teal, etc., may be found in Oct. and Nov. In the past, the surrounding woods were a favorite spot for Red-headed Woodpeckers during a heavy beech mast yield, and on 30 Oct. 1969 approximately 30 were found feeding noisily, but did not remain long.

For the birder who likes to mix canoeing with birding, the free flowing upper part of Wolf River offers a challenge in the early spring. Float trips made in May and June reveals many La. Waterthrushes, Acadian Flycatchers, Kingfishers, Phoebe and an occasional Yellow-throated Warbler, Red-tailed Hawk and Barred Owl.

Farm ponds along the route described are worth exploring for Wood Duck, Green Heron and Red-winged Blackbird nests. One stray Snowy Egret was found by the writers at a farm pond on 5 September 1971 and reports from farmers indicate that Cattle Egret may wander into this section.

To our knowledge official T.O.S. bird counts or forays have never been held in this county other than in 1927, 1937, and 1940 when Albert Ganier and parties held forays in the Picket Forest area.

For further information contact: Robbie and David Hassler, P. O. Box 1, Byrdstown 38549.

THE 1972 SPRING FIELD DAYS

LEE R. HERNDON

The twenty-seventh consecutive annual spring field days resulted in the compilation of 199 species. Only six previous counts exceed this number and this count ties one other count. Twelve counts list the species and numbers of individuals tabulated across the state from west to east as has been the custom. Only one species, the White-fronted Goose, (*Anser albifrons*) is new to the list.

All of the counts were made within a twenty-four hour period except the Lebanon count, which covered the three day period of the annual spring meeting. Some counts covered parts of two days, however the hours of coverage were consecutive for the area of the count. The areas covered on spring counts are not limited, but may include any favorable habitat in the general area. Since most of the areas reported have been described in many previous counts, the details of areas covered are being omitted for economy in space in *The Migrant*. One area reporting for the first time is listed as Cannon County.

Twenty-two species appear on only one list, while 38 species occur on all lists. Inspection of the lists reveals no appreciable population trends over the past several years with the possible exceptions of the House Wren, which continues to extend its breeding range farther westward and the Bewick's Wren seems to be disappearing in areas where the House Wren has moved in. Song Sparrows also continue to extend their breeding range in a westerly direction across the state.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

MEMPHIS—30 April; 06:00 to 12:00; clear, sunny and cool. Party leaders—Bert Dowdy, Louist Page, Alice Smith and Noreen Smith. Compiler, Lee R. Johnson.

SAVANNAH—2 May; 05:00 to 18:00; cloud cover 100 percent all day, rain in afternoon; no wind; temp. 60 to 75°. Compiler, David E. Patterson.

COLUMBIA—28-29 April; 10:30 to 10:30; clear, temp. 50 to 80°; participants—5; compiler, George R. Mayfield.

NASHVILLE—29 April; cloudy in morning, clear in afternoon; 48 observers in 12 parties. Bush's Lake has been removed by bulldozer progress and Buena Vista is soon to follow. The Peregrine Falcon was found and positively identified by Margaret Mann and Ann Tarbell at Pool Knob on Percy Priest Lake. Old Hickory Lake now has resident populations of Mallards and Canada Geese. Compiler, Laurence Trabue.

CANNON COUNTY—29 April; 07:30 to 19:30; clear to partly cloudy with light shower; temp. 70 to 75°. Compiler, Mary Wood.

COOKEVILLE—22 April; 06:50 to 17:00; cloudy to clear; temp. 63 to 72°; 25 participants; compiler, Miser Richmond.

CHATTANOOGA—30 April; six parties.

THE 1972 SPRING FIELD DAYS

	Mem- phis	Savan- nah	Colum- bia	Nash- ville	Leban- on	Cannon County	Cooke- ville	Chatt- anooga	Knox- ville	Green- eville	Kings- port	Eliza- bethton
Common Loon	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	6
Horned Grebe	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pied-billed Grebe	—	—	9	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	8
Great Blue Heron	2	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Green Heron	1	6	5	21	14	1	1	3	24	7	2	16
Little Blue Heron	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Common Egret	31	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bl.-cr. Night Heron	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yel.-cr. Night Heron	7	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
American Bittern	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Canada Goose	—	—	—	27	50	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
White-fr. Goose	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallard	—	—	18	30	21	—	4	—	1	1	1	11
Black Duck	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Pintail	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blue-wing. Teal	—	2	32	28	8	—	—	9	8	2	2	8
Shoveler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Wood Duck	3	1	2	26	19	—	3	9	37	14	—	19
Ringed-nk. Duck	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lesser Scaup	—	—	365	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Common Goldeneye	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Bufflehead	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
Ruddy Duck	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hooded Merganser	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Merganser	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Red-br. Merganser	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Turkey Vulture	—	2	6	37	41	56	3	—	5	6	7	8
Black Vulture	—	3	11	8	96	4	—	—	—	—	7	—
Sharp-sh. Hawk	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cooper's Hawk	1	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Red-tailed Hawk	2	—	4	9	10	—	3	—	9	—	—	2
Red-shouldered Hawk	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broad-wingd. Hawk	1	2	—	1	5	—	—	—	10	—	—	1
Osprey	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	3
Peregrine Falcon	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sparrow Hawk	—	—	8	14	98	1	—	—	2	4	—	4
Ruffed Grouse	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	3
Bobwhite	5	15	35	103	83	16	33	8	173	46	16	42
Turkey	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ring-nk. Pheasant	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Sora	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Common Gallinule	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Coot	—	1	41	32	2	—	6	4	20	1	4	2
Semipalmated Plover	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Killdeer	—	5	13	49	26	2	2	20	184	14	15	26
American Woodcock	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1
Common Snipe	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	13	51	2	48
Upland Plover	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Spotted Sandpiper	—	3	11	22	7	—	9	1	54	3	5	6
Solitary Sandpiper	—	2	6	14	4	—	—	5	37	3	3	26
Greater Yellowlegs	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	2
Lesser Yellowlegs	—	2	9	10	4	—	—	—	8	5	2	11
Pectoral Sandpiper	—	—	4	4	7	—	—	—	13	—	—	2
Least Sandpiper	—	—	36	40	17	—	—	—	83	—	3	1
Semipal. Sandpiper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Herring Gull	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ring-billed Gull	—	—	—	55	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Bonaparte's Gull	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Tern	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caspian Tern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Mourning Dove	13	31	21	144	55	20	91	16	545	97	57	48
Yellow-bld. Cuckoo	6	10	2	13	12	2	—	2	20	4	4	—
Black-bld. Cuckoo	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	3	4	2	2
Barn Owl	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Screech Owl	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	8

	Mem-phis	Savan-nah	Colum-bia	Nash-ville	Leban-on	Cannon-County	Cooke-ville	Chatt-anooga	Knox-ville	Green-ville	Kings-port	Eliza-bethton
Great Horned Owl	—	2	3	1	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—
Barred Owl	1	—	4	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	5
Chuck-will's-widow	—	4	3	5	5	—	1	—	53	5	—	—
Whip-poor-will	1	27	15	56	3	10	3	1	8	—	1	43
Common Nighthawk	—	—	1	6	13	—	2	—	18	1	3	7
Chimney Swift	3	6	51	288	105	31	55	13	420	110	32	107
Ruby-th. Hummingbird	10	1	1	12	6	—	6	1	8	6	4	4
Belted Kingfisher	—	4	3	20	13	12	5	1	16	1	6	10
Yellow-sh. Flicker	3	2	1	26	8	—	22	7	85	16	12	44
Pileated Woodpecker	15	2	6	27	10	5	10	1	20	11	4	16
Red-bel. Woodpecker	19	12	10	85	20	11	18	3	62	5	15	7
Red-hd. Woodpecker	8	1	4	3	4	—	10	—	10	8	5	6
Yel.-bel. Sapsucker	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3	1
Hairy Woodpecker	1	—	3	5	3	1	6	1	11	4	2	5
Downy Woodpecker	6	4	11	55	16	6	14	2	45	8	13	31
Eastern Kingbird	5	8	13	36	35	6	4	3	52	7	7	5
Great Cr. Flycatcher	7	4	16	23	49	3	7	3	46	10	6	13
Eastern Phoebe	—	5	7	35	11	12	4	2	47	4	9	41
Acadian Flycatcher	12	15	3	14	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Least Flycatcher	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
E. Wood Pewee	3	3	5	17	31	4	1	2	9	3	6	3
Horned Lark	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	1
Tree Swallow	—	—	1	1	10	—	1	2	5	—	—	13
Bank Swallow	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Rough-wngd. Swallow	6	6	21	25	46	6	—	16	141	5	9	48
Barn Swallow	16	19	55	127	93	47	62	10	366	42	16	85
Cliff Swallow	—	47	—	40	—	—	—	25	12	—	—	8
Purple Martin	—	18	8	29	22	14	50	18	147	—	12	53
Blue Jay	9	26	33	184	92	37	93	21	460	108	148	151
Common Raven	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Common Crow	3	10	20	85	50	12	58	9	253	47	32	85
Fish Crow	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carolina Chickadee	21	11	22	118	44	13	21	3	211	30	26	96
Tufted Titmouse	40	11	24	135	44	23	32	4	189	19	37	77
White-br. Nuthatch	—	—	2	7	1	—	3	2	7	1	1	9
Red-br. Nuthatch	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Brown Creeper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
House Wren	—	—	—	2	—	—	13	—	5	4	13	24
Winter Wren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	15
Bewick's Wren	1	—	1	12	2	2	2	—	—	3	1	—
Carolina Wren	42	20	15	89	47	23	16	9	244	29	61	81
Long-bl. Marsh Wren	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Short-bl. Marsh Wren	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Mockingbird	9	6	23	171	68	13	37	11	486	67	30	62
Catbird	3	7	14	35	30	20	18	1	40	9	6	50
Brown Thrasher	8	6	18	48	57	5	38	2	122	33	23	44
Robin	9	1	25	179	57	23	101	14	969	172	79	260
Wood Thrush	33	10	6	45	51	17	10	5	177	12	40	84
Hermit Thrush	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	3	—	1
Swainson's Thrush	25	—	2	21	31	—	—	—	31	—	1	1
Gray-chk. Thrush	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Veery	2	—	2	6	8	—	—	—	5	1	—	2
E. Bluebird	4	9	19	122	40	21	35	1	87	4	5	29
Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher	100+	32	17	87	45	14	2	3	105	12	31	29
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	4	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	24	—	8	9
Water Pipit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—
Cedar Waxwing	12	—	32	4	55	—	29	—	128	3	20	22
Logger-hd. Shrike	—	3	5	17	14	—	7	1	14	—	1	2
Starling	12	21	105	369	297	30	118	56	1,556	85	127	386
White-eyed Vireo	37	22	7	81	27	15	—	1	55	7	17	38
Yellow-thr. Vireo	6	3	1	17	8	8	—	1	7	—	1	2
Solitary Vireo	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	10	6	—	17
Red-eyed Vireo	12	11	2	44	39	13	5	10	136	8	43	35
Philadelphia Vireo	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warbling Vireo	2	—	1	15	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	2
Bl.-6-wd. Warbler	2	2	2	23	12	2	1	3	29	10	17	37
Prothonotary Warbler	28	15	2	26	12	—	—	—	8	2	1	—
Swainson's Warbler	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worm-eat. Warbler	—	3	4	12	3	—	—	1	21	—	17	7
Golden-wng. Warbler	—	—	1	2	4	—	2	—	2	1	5	4

	Mem- phis	Savan- nah	Colum- bia	Nash- ville	Leban- on	Cannon County	Cooke- ville	Chatt- anooga	Knox- ville	Green- ville	Kings- port	Eliza- bethton
Blue-wng. Warbler	1	12	5	28	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Tennessee Warbler	85	24	9	38	48	—	—	5	44	—	2	4
Nashville Warbler	—	—	3	12	12	—	—	—	44	—	1	2
Parula Warbler	18	—	4	8	2	—	—	—	3	1	3	11
Yellow Warbler	1	—	13	24	14	22	1	5	60	10	15	87
Magnolia Warbler	—	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	3	2	1	—
Cape May Warbler	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	2	25	2	2	5
Bl.-th. Blue Warbler	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	4
Myrtle Warbler	—	5	12	66	23	3	6	2	224	31	24	28
Bl.-th. Gn. Warbler	—	2	2	1	3	2	—	—	35	7	3	12
Cerulean Warbler	24	7	8	13	1	—	—	—	16	4	7	23
Blackburnian Warbler	3	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	10	—	1	—
Yellow-th. Warbler	2	—	5	13	1	2	—	1	5	—	11	2
Chestnut-sd. Warbler	—	1	1	1	9	—	—	—	3	—	1	40
Bay-breasted Warbler	1	2	—	1	22	—	—	—	10	—	1	2
Blackpoll	1	2	5	12	25	2	—	1	22	3	—	1
Pine Warbler	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	—	—
Prairie Warbler	5	6	3	63	75	5	—	1	62	3	13	10
Palm Warbler	—	1	11	24	4	—	3	—	27	—	3	4
Ovenbird	2	3	6	3	8	6	2	1	23	5	44	59
No. Waterthrush	—	—	1	13	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	3
La. Waterthrush	3	—	7	22	5	1	3	1	10	3	4	21
Kentucky Warbler	12	3	7	43	57	12	—	1	40	—	14	4
Connecticut Warbler	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mourning Warbler	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Yellowthroat	14	38	11	113	66	49	7	—	137	22	10	30
Yellow-br. Chat	15	21	9	92	50	32	8	1	72	22	13	17
Hooded Warbler	5	1	5	7	—	7	—	2	20	5	28	34
Wilson's Warbler	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Canada Warbler	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5
American Redstart	11	4	4	12	—	—	—	1	14	3	3	5
House Sparrow	15	20	65	78	66	70	35	55	201	43	17	111
Bobolink	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	107	—	—	6
E. Meadowlark	7	16	74	341	131	160	100	17	680	148	55	175
Red-wng. Blackbird	2	58	68	410	90	53	22	27	809	147	86	120
Orchard Oriole	11	14	17	89	34	26	1	2	77	8	4	10
Baltimore Oriole	11	3	—	18	10	—	—	—	10	1	3	24
Rusty Blackbird	—	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	2	—	16
Common Grackle	50	58	175	1,090	157	117	155	37	1,636	235	597	479
Brown-hd. Cowbird	150+	6	45	192	103	—	53	6	448	16	29	79
Scarlet Tanager	6	1	5	9	14	5	2	4	25	2	14	28
Summer Tanager	21	11	8	60	42	13	6	2	58	9	19	1
Cardinal	100+	31	45	307	104	59	129	22	652	171	137	151
Rose-br. Grosbeak	5	5	8	37	18	10	—	—	46	7	18	14
Blue Grosbeak	2	1	1	11	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	5
Indigo Bunting	100+	70	40	183	110	50	11	2	151	14	21	17
Dickcissel	—	25	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Evening Grosbeak	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	15	—	143
Purple Finch	—	—	—	2	4	4	17	—	33	34	9	286
Pine Siskin	—	—	—	30	2	—	—	1	31	43	—	22
American Goldfinch	83	21	10	845	66	60	113	2	495	—	86	175
Rufous-sd. Towhee	12	13	10	138	65	22	47	8	324	39	38	178
Savannah Sparrow	—	3	16	15	1	—	6	—	85	—	3	11
Grasshopper Sparrow	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	5	—	4	3
Vesper Sparrow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lark Sparrow	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slate-col. Junco	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	33
Chipping Sparrow	—	9	6	50	19	8	12	—	53	8	15	44
Field Sparrow	2	2	31	114	98	33	35	13	239	30	21	51
White-cr. Sparrow	—	—	48	21	6	3	3	5	18	6	2	21
White-th. Sparrow	49	19	35	137	3	5	10	3	377	43	26	105
Lincoln's Sparrow	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Swamp Sparrow	—	2	7	10	2	—	—	—	30	2	—	10
Song Sparrow	—	—	—	2	1	—	11	6	356	56	30	169
Species, Total	92	97	122	158	145	74	83	83	159	105	121	148
Species, Grand Total	199											

KNOXVILLE—30 April; selected areas from all of Knox County as in previous years; partly cloudy; temp. 55 to 77°. The Mourning Warbler was found by Fred J. Alsop III and James M. Campbell. The Caspian Terns were observed through a telescope by Terry McGown, Polly Ryder and others. The Upland Plover was found by Dr. J. C. Howell and Chester and Edie Massey. The Horned Grebe, Common Merganser and Long-billed Marsh Wren were found by Tony Koella. The Knoxville Chapter had three teams this year that went all-out for a "big day". Fred Alsop and Jim Campbell listed 117 species; Dr. Howell and the Masseys 111; Morris Williams (our new young president) and Chuck Nicholson 107.

GREENEVILLE—30 April; 06:00 to 20:30; clear, 50 to 80°. Compiler, Richard Nevius.

KINGSPORT—30 April; 8 participants; compiler, Thomas W. Finucane.

ELIZABETHTON—29-30 April; 18:00 to 18:00 clear and warm; 19 participants; compiler, Glen Eller.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW SINGING IN DAYLIGHT—On 19 June 1971 I arrived for work at a farm located at Readyville, Tennessee, at 06:51 CDT (sunrise 05:30) and heard a Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*) singing in a wooded area bordered by rocky fields. The singing continued for 26 songs until 06:53. It began again at 06:55 for 8 songs and then again at 07:05 for 65 songs. The bird continued singing, stopping only for short intervals, until 08:59. Since the bird was singing when I arrived I do not know exactly when it began, but do know it sang for 2 hours and 8 minutes.

The day was clear with a temperature of 70 F. I was at this site daily from 23 May—1 August and heard no other day calling. Bent's, *Life Histories of American Cuckoos, Goatsuckers, Hummingbirds and their Allies* states that, "The bird (Chuck-will's-widow) sometimes calls in full daylight, either on cloudy or bright days, and sometimes during rain (158)." Thus, this makes another observation of an uncommon action of this goatsucker.

MICHAEL LEE BIERLY, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.

NESTING OF BANK SWALLOWS IN LAKE COUNTY—A colony of Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) was observed approximately four miles southwest of Tiptonville on a bank of the Mississippi River. When first observed, on 7 June 1971, twenty-one active nests were found; judging from the number of visits to the nests by the birds, young were being fed. The nests were located in a vertical sand bank around which were many "junked" cars. The cars provided cover sufficient that the birds could be observed from distances of less than ten feet. Most nests were located approximately two feet from the top of the bank. When visited on 14 August 1971 more cars had been "junked", and many of the nesting sites had already been destroyed.

DAVID PITTS, Biology Dept., UTM, Martin, 38237.

THE SEASON

FRED J. ALSOP, III, *Editor*

SPRING MIGRATION: 16 MARCH-15 MAY

For the purpose of this issue of *The Season* the period of Spring Migration is terminated on 15 May with the full knowledge that even though the bulk of the northward migrants have passed through Tennessee migration is still underway and will continue for some species and straggling individuals well into June. The dates were chosen in order to have as little overlap between this report and the next which covers the nesting season.

The cool days and generally drier than normal conditions produced no noteworthy concentrations of transients as reported by the regional compilers, however, there are several notable observations for the period. The most spectacular bird has to be the *RUFF* found by Lee Shafer and seen by birders from across the state. This European species, uncommon anywhere in North America, is a new state record for Tennessee. In addition, a Fulvous Tree Duck and Lark Sparrows were reported from the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region. The Central Plateau and Basin had sightings of a Louisiana Heron, White-fronted Goose, *SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER*, and Lark Sparrows. Birds of the marsh and shore such as Snowy Egret and Common Gallinule were reported from the Eastern Mountain Region.

The contributors are to be commended on the many nesting observations submitted, especially the information on those species that are somewhat uncommon nesting birds in Tennessee. This data is of more than general interest and its gathering is to be encouraged.

The Lark Sparrow observations in this issue added to the many reports of this species in the past raises the question, "Are we overlooking a nesting species that may be much more common in Tennessee than we believe it to be at present"? How about a symposium on this bird in Tennessee sometime in the near future?

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—*Egret-Warbler*: Cattle Egret: 9 Apr. (147) M (BC). Duddy Duck: 25 Mar. (9) S (DEP). Red-breasted Merganser: 25 Mar. (19 m, 1f) S, Pickwick Lake (DEP). American Golden Plover: 13 to 23 Apr. (4 to 15) M (Memphis T.O.S. members). Bonaparte's Gull: 25 Mar. (110) S (DEP). White-eyed Vireo: 21 Mar. (1) M (Robert

W. McGowan). Philadelphia Vireo: 21 Apr. (1) M, Overton Park (BC). Blue-winged Warbler: 8 to 17 Apr. ("more common than usual") M (BC, Lula Coffey).

Locations: M—Memphis area, S—Savannah area.

Observers: BC—Ben B. Coffey, JR., DEP—David E. Patterson.

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

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—Spring was a bit late arriving, cool, and very dry in the latter part of the period. However, many migrants were several days earlier than average in arrival and the end of the period saw many transients still in the area.

Heron-Ducks: Green Heron: 8 April (1) LC (FJA, LC); 11 Apr. 1st. RL (1) MLB. Little Blue Heron: 8 April (1) LC (FJA, LC, MDW) earliest known middle Tenn. record. Cattle Egret: 16 April (2) SHV (LF and TOS group); 24 Apr. (3) Columbia (GRM). Common Egret: early with (4) 5 Apr. BV (JHR); 10 Apr. (4) PN OHL (MLB); and 15 Apr. (2) ChL (PDC). *LOUISIANA HERON:* 9 Apr. (1) OHL (ROH), 2nd. NA record. Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 6 Apr. (1) BV (MLB), 3 days earliest NA. Least Bittern: 17 Apr. (1) GP (KLD, LLH, RTB), then (3) singing GP 15 May (KLD), early for NA was (1) 5 May BV (MLM, MLB). American Bittern: 12 Apr. (1) SHV (KAG, MLB); 17 Apr. (7) singing GP (KLD, LLH, RTB); 15 May (2) still there (KLD). *WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE:* 29 Mar. (1) PN OHL (WmS, JED), still there early May. Blue Goose: 2 May (2) CoL, last (MLB). Mallard :*NESTING* in wild OHL (MLB); 15 May nest (10) eggs GP (KLD). Gadwall: late, 17 Apr. (10) WR (KLD, LLH, RTB). Green-winged Teal: late, 10 Apr. (2) PN (MLB). Blue-winged Teal: up to (150) 10 Apr. PN and still present end of period (MLB). Bufflehead: late, 17 Apr. (2) WR (KLD, LLH, RTB) and 19 Apr. (2) RL (MLB). *OLDSQUAW:* 12 Apr. (1) male not in breeding plumage RL (MLB). Common Merganser: very late, 13 Apr. (125) OHL (LOT); 22 Apr. (1) there (PDC).

Hawks-Terns: Broad-winged Hawk: early, 8 Apr. (1) H NA (HR). *GOLDEN EAGLE:* 16 Apr. (1) imma. last seen WR (FB). Bald Eagle: 28 Apr. (1) SHV (Ellen Farrell). *RUFFED GROUSE:* 29 Apr. (1) Short Mt. WB area 1st. report for middle Tenn. in many years (John Patton). King Rail: 17 Apr. (1) GP (KLD, LLH, RTB). Virginia Rail: 4, 5, 6 May to (4) BV (MLB *et. al.*). Sora Rail: early was (1) 3 May BV (JHR) to 6 May (2) there (MLB). *RUDDY TURNSTONE:* 12, 13 14 May (1) breeding plumage BV (MLB, TOS group), 1st NA record. Upland Plover: 16 Apr. (1) SHV (LF, LOT). Spotted Sandpiper: 4 Apr. (1) BV (JNR) ties earliest NA. White-rumped Sandpiper: 1st, 13 May (1) OHL (MLM, MLB). *BAIRD'S SANDPIPER:* 20 Apr. (2) BV (JNR). *DUNLIN:* 10 May (1) (MLB); 13 May (1) (JHR); 14 May (2) (MLB); 15 May (2) (MLB, CEF), all BV. This is only the 3rd time found in spring NA. Dowitcher (Sp.): 13 May (1) BV (JHR). Stilt Sandpiper: 12 May (1) OHL (MLM); 13 May (1) BV (JHR), approx 3rd and 4th spring records NA. Semi-palmated Sandpiper: 6 Apr. (4) BV (JNR), 1 day earliest NA. Western Sandpiper: 3 April

(1) BV (JNR), 1st NA spring record. Bonaparte's Gull: 2 Apr. (519), 24 Apr. (75) both (MLM), 29 Apr. (15) (MLB), all OHL. Forster's Tern: 13 May (21 (MLM, MLB), 14 May (5) (MLB), both OHL. This is 5 days latest for spring. Common Tern: 21 Apr. (4) (MLM), 4 days earliest NA, 22 Apr. (3) (PDC), both OHL. *CASPIAN TERN*: only 2nd time ever reported NA in April, 13th (1) OHL (LOT), and 21st Apr. (2) OHL (MLM), then 14 May (3) OHL (MLB *et. al.*).

Cuckoos-Vireos: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: early, 16 Apr. (1) BS (Mel Garland). Barn Owl: 12 and 29 April (1) near Gallatin (PDC, MLM, MLB). Whip-poor-will: early, 26 March. (1) (KAG, HCM) BS, then found incubating there 29 Apr. thru 14 May. Common Nighthawk: 27 March (1) H OHL (MLM), 12 days earliest NA. Chimney Swift: 23 Mar. (1) H WB, (FB); 26 March (10) BV (MLB). Belted Kingfisher: 8 Apr. nest with (7) eggs FP (MDW). Eastern Kingbird: very early, 29 March (1) Rutherford County (MCW). *SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER*: 5 May (1) on DeShea Crk., Sumner County (Robert Mayberry and brother *fide* PDC). Great-crested Flycatcher: early, 12 Apr. (1) NA (MLB); 15 Apr. (2) BT (RH). Acadian Flycatcher: 11 Apr. (2) LH (JNR), 4 days earliest NA. Least Flycatcher: 3 May (1) calling NA (MLB). Tree Swallow: early, 26 Mar. (2) RL (MLB). Cliff Swallow: early, 15 Apr. (34) River Rd. NA (MLB). House Wren: very early, 2 Apr. (1) H WB (FB); 10 Apr. (1) CW (MLB). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 22 Apr. (1) 2J's (JHR). 5 May (1) BV (MLM, MLB); 15 May (3) GP (KLD). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 5 May (1) BV (MLM, MLB). Catbird: early with 1st at 3 locations 14 Apr., each with one. LC (LC); WB (FB); H NA (KAG). Gray-cheeked Thrush: 6 Apr. (1) LH (JNR), 1 day earliest NA. Veery: 11 Apr. (1) LH (JNR), 7 days earliest NA. Golden-crowned Kinglet: late, 17 Apr. (1) RL (MLB). White-eyed Vireo: 6 Apr. (1) LH (JNR); 7th (1) WB (FB). Yellow-throated Vireo: 8 April (1) LC (LC).

Warblers: Tennessee: 10 Apr. (3) LH (JNR), 2 days earliest NA. Nashville: early, 17 Apr. (1) CP (LJG). Parula: early was (1) 5 Apr. BS (KAG). Yellow: 10 Apr. (1) H WB (MCW). Magnolia: 13 Apr. (1) LH (JNR), ties earliest NA. *BLACK-THROATED BLUE*: 11 Apr. (2) LH (JNR), 10 days earliest NA. Blackburnian: very early, 17 April (1) CP (LJG). Chestnut-sided: also very early, 17 Apr. (1) CP (LJG). Blackpoll: 17 Apr. (1) CP (LJG). Palm: 10 April (1) CW (MLB). Ovenbird: 11 Apr. (1) LC (LC). Kentucky: 10 Apr. (1) LH (JNR). Connecticut: 29 Apr. (1) RL (JNR), then 5 other reports thru the 15th. Mourning: 14 May (1) H WB (FB) and (1) BS (KAG); 15 May (1) RL (MLB). Yellow-breasted Chat: early, 11 Apr. (1) LH (JNR). Redstart: 1st. 12 Apr. (1) BS (KAG, MLB).

Bobolinks-Sparrows: Bobolink: 24 Apr. (50) LC (LC) only report. Orchard Oriole: very early, 8 Apr. (1) FP (MDW); 13th (1) OHL (Bessie Walker), 14th H WB (FB). Scarlet Tanager: 16 Apr. (1) NA (MLB, MLM). Summer Tanager: 13 Apr. (1) LC (LC) and NA (MLB). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 16 Apr. (1) NA (MLB). Blue Grosbeak: remarkably early, (2) males fighting over territory 28 Mar. Murfreesboro (JED), 16 days earlier than NA records. Indigo Bunting: early, 13 Apr. (1) H WB (FB), and (1) BS (KAG). Evening Grosbeak: last, 25 Apr. (7) H (Mrs. R. E. Lynn) and 26th (1) MLB, both NA. Purple Finch: last 22 Apr. (1) LC (LC), (1000)

wintered there with 248 banded in one day by (MLB)! Pine Siskin: very late, 15 May (1) LC (LC), thru 13 May (1) NA (ATT). LARK SPARROW: 10 April (1) LC (LC); 12 Apr. (1) H WB (FB). BACHMAN'S SPARROW: 20 Apr. (1) LC (LC). Lincoln's Sparrow: 26 Mar. (5) H WB (FB); 22 Apr. (1) banded 2J's (JNR); 6 May (1) CoL and (1) RL (MLB).

Locations: BS—Basin Springs, BV—Buena Vista Marsh, BT—Byrdstown, CP—Centennial Park, ChL—Cheatham Lake, CW—Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, CoL—Coleman's Lake, FP—Five Points, Lawrence County, GP—Goose Pond, Grundy County, H—home area, LC—Lawrence County, LH—Love Hill (near CP), NA—Aashville Area, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, PN—Plant Nursery (upper OHL), RL—Radnor Lake, SHV—South Harpeth Valley, 2J's—Two Jays Sanctuary, WB—Woodbury, WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, MLB—Mike L. Bierly, RTB—Ralph T. Bullard, FB—Frances Bryson, LC—Lloyd Clayton, PDC—Paul and Dot Crawford, JED—Jon E. DeVore, CEF—Charles E. Farrell, LF—Louis Farrell Jr., KLD—Kenneth and Lil Dubke, LJG—Larry J. Gates, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, ROH—Roger O. Harshaw, RH—Robbie Hassler, LLH—Lee and Lois Herndon, MLM—Margaret L. Mann, GRM—George R. Mayfield, Jr., HCM—Harry C. Monk, JNR—John N. Riggins, JHR—John and Heather Riggins, WmS—William Senter, ATT—Ann Tarbell, LOT—Lawrence O. Trabue, DW—Morris D. Williams, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

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

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Spring migration here was only average. No large concentrations or unusual movements were noted. Several parties found a total of 159 species in Knox County on 30 April 1972. The first state record of the Ruff came from Sequatchie Valley, also a Fulvous Tree Duck from the same area. A Black-billed Cuckoo nested unsuccessfully in the Chattanooga Area. Virginia Rails were found at both Amnicola and Alcoa Marshes—perhaps they are nesting, a Black Duck nested at the Alcoa Marsh.

Loon-Coot: Common Loon: 16 Apr. (1) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB); 26 Apr. (1) BL (MD); 28 Apr. (1) CrL (JH). Double-crested Cormorant: 25 Mar. (2) CrL (TK). CATTLE EGRET: 4 Apr. (1) SeV (LSF). Common Egret: 16 Apr. (2) AM (KD, LD, LRH, RTB). Black-crowned Night Heron: 16 Apr. (3) AM and HRA (Kd, LD, LRH); 28 Apr. (1) AM (KD, LD); 15 Apr. (2) AlM (JH, CN, MDW). Least Bittern: 15 Apr. (1) AlM (JH, CN, MDW); 15 May (1) AM (LD). American Bittern: 20 Mar. (1), 16 Apr. (4), 28 Apr. (1) all AM (KD, LD); 12 May (1), 14 May (1), both AlM (MDW); 15 Apr. (3) AS (GE, GW, ED). Canada Goose: 29 Apr. (3 flying north) CB (KD). FULVOUS TREE DUCK: 11 Apr. (1) SeV (LSF) Mallard: 15 May (4 paired birds) KSP (FJA, BB). BLACK DUCK: 12 May (female flushed from nest with 10 eggs) AlM (MDW). Gadwall: 26 Mar. (1) PHL (LRH). Green-winged Teal: 2 Apr. (4) JCo (TK). Blue-winged Teal: 16 Apr. (100) AM (JD). American Widgeon: 2 Apr. (12) JCo (TK). Shoveler: 23 Apr. (5) UTPSF (FJA). Wood Duck: 14 May (female with 13 small young) 4th Cr., K (FJA). Lesser Scaup: 16 Apr. (136) AM and HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB); 15 May (4) KSP (FJA, BB). Bufflehead: 5 May (1) KSP (FJA, CN). Ruddy Duck: 5 May (1) KSP (FJA, CN).

Hooded Merganser: 6 Apr. (2) PHL (MD, HD); 9 Apr. (4) JCo (TK). Common Merganser: 2 May (1) AS (MD, VC); 7 May (1) KCo (TK). Red-breasted Merganser: 29 Apr. (3) AS (GE, PR). Cooper's Hawk: 15 April Red-tailed Hawk: Nested at Erwin landfill and fledged 3 young (PR, GW, et. al.). Marsh Hawk: 16 Apr. (1) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB). Osprey: first 19 Mar. (1) HRA (Wilford Caraway); 23 Apr. (1) UTPSF (FJA); throughout period (1-4) AS (GE, PR, LRH, MD). Ring-necked Pheasant: 2 Apr. (1 male) Greene Co. (TK). King Rail: 15 Apr. (1) AIM (JH); 16 Apr. (1) AM (KD, LD, LRH, RTB); 24 Apr. (1) AS (PR). Virginia Rail: 20 Mar. (1) AM (KD, LD, Frank Ward); 26 Apr. and 15 May (1) AM (KD, LD); 10 Apr. (2-4) AS (PR); 14 May (1) AIM (MDW). Sora Rail: 16 Apr. (15) AM (JD); 26 Apr. (11) AM (KD); 15 May (4) AM (KD). American Coot: 30 Mar. (60) CrL (JH); 16 Apr. (16) AM and HRA (KLD, LRH, RTB); 7 May (2) KSP (MDW).

Plover-Tern: Semipalmated Plover: 7-14 May (3-4) 4th Cr., K (FJA); 7 May (9) KSP (FJA, CN, MDW); 14 May (20) UTPSF (FJA). Black-bellied Plover: 14 May (9) UTPSF (FJA); 2 Apr. (9) JCo (TK). Common Snipe: 20 Mar. (35) AM (KD, LD). Upland Plover: 9 Apr. (2) SeV (BB); 22 Apr. (1) UTPSF (Joshua and Gil Banner, MDW); 2 Apr. (2) JCo (TK). Spotted Sandpiper: 16 Apr. (2), 22 Apr. (5) UTPSF (MDW). Solitary Sandpiper: 15 Apr. (2) KCo (MDW). Willet: 14-15 May (1) UTPSF (FJA); 2 Apr. (1) JCo (TK). Greater Yellowlegs: 4 Apr. (1) AS (VC); 6 Apr. (92) SeV (LSF); 15 Apr. (1) AS (GE, GW, ED, DL); 16 Apr. (24) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB). Lesser Yellowlegs: 2 Apr. (2) JCo (TK); 6 Apr. (37) SeV (LSF); 15 Apr. (5) AS (GE, GW, DL, ED); 16 Apr. (36) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB). Pectoral Sandpiper: 2 Apr. (15) JCo (TK). White-rumped Sandpiper: 15 May (5-7) KSP (FJA, BB); 15 May (2) UTPSF (JMC). Least Sandpiper: 26 Apr. (2) AM (KD, LD); 1 Apr. (35) CrL (JH). *DUNLIN*: 16 Apr. (1) HRA (KD, LD, LRH, RTB); 14 May (1—breeding plumage) UTPSF (FJA). Short-billed Dowitcher: 14 May (1) UTPSF (FJA). Semipalmated Sandpiper: May 7 (1) KCo (TK); 9 May (3) W (PR). *WESTERN SANDPIPER*: 2 May (1) W (MD, VC). *RUFF*: 6, 7, 8, Apr. (1) SeV (LSF, BB, TOS members) first state record, details to be published. Herring Gull: 1 Apr. (2) CrL (JH). Ring-billed Gull: 1 Apr. (300+) CrL (JH). Bonapartes Gull: 17 Mar. (17) NL (LS); 26 Mar. (75) NL (LS); 5 Apr. (270) NL and CL (LS); 1 Apr. (2) CrL (JH); 3 Apr. (18) BL (GE, RH, JM). Forster's Tern: 8 May (13) HRA (LD). Common Tern: 1 Apr. (2) CrL (JH). *CASPIAN TERN*: 30 Apr. (4) KCo (Mrs. George McGown, Mrs. Sterling Ryder).

Cuckoo-Sparrow: *BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO*: 30 Apr. (nest, 2 eggs, adult incubating) Signal Mt., Sequatchie County, 2,000 feet elevation (William and Mary Steele fide KD, LD), 1 May no change, 4 May nest empty. Barn Owl: 16 Apr. (1) (KD); nested in Johnson City (Ralph Keffer et. al.); 30 Apr. (1) K (CN, MDW). Barred Owl: 30 Apr. (1) RR (KD, LD); 30 Apr. (1) KCo (JCH, Chester Massey) One of the few Knox County records of this species. Chuck-will's-widow: 19 Apr. (1) Da (DJ); 19 Apr. (1) JCo (TK). Whip-poor-will: 6 Apr. (1) Da (DJ) Common Nighthawk: first 18 Apr. (1) K (MDW). Chimney Swift: first 28 Mar. (2) Chattanooga (KD, LD); 30 Mar. (5) K (JH). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 14 May (female building nest 30 ft. up in a sycamore) K (MDW). Red-headed Woodpecker: 2

pair through period on UTK campus (JH, CN, MDW); nested on ETSU campus. *RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER*: 7 May (2 adults at nest) Catoosa Wildlife Area, Cumberland Co. (FJA, GE, CN, GW, MDW). Traill's Flycatcher: 7 May (2) AS (PR, GE). Least Flycatcher: 14 May (1 singing) Da (DJ). Tree Swallow: 26 Mar. (4) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW). Bank Swallow: 9 Apr. (3) Erwin fish Hatchery (PR). Rough-winged Swallow: 26 Mar. (10) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW). Barn Swallow: 26 Mar. (10) CC (JMC, JCH, MDW). Cliff Swallow: 17 Apr. (2-8 nesting in barn) AS (PR, MD). *BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH*: 29 Apr. (1) Collegedale (Carl Swafford). House Wren: 18 Apr. (1) Da (DJ); fairly common around Morristown and Dandridge (TK). Bewick's Wren: 11 Apr. (1) UTK campus (JH); 16 Apr. (2) K (MDW). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 23 Apr. (1-3) AS (GW, PR). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 28, 30 Apr. (1) UTCF (FJA). Hermit Thrush: 29 Apr. (1) JC (PR, GE). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 20 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). Water Pipit: 15 May (1) UTPSF (FJA, BB). Warbling Vireo: 29 Apr. (2 adults, nest being built 35 ft. up in a sycamore) K (MDW). *SWAINSON'S WARBLER*: 1 Apr. (1) Da (LS); 7 Apr. (1) near Tenn. Hwy. 27 west side of Walden Ridge at 1,260 ft. elevation (LS, LD). Orange-crowned Warbler: 20 Apr. (1) Chattanooga (LD); 29 Apr. (1) CB (Hunter Patter-son). Prairie Warbler: 21 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). Northern Waterthrush: 21 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). Connecticut Warbler: 19 May (1) UTCF (FJA). Mourning Warbler: 14 May (2 RR (KD, LD). 21 Apr. (1) JC (PR). Bobolink: 29 Apr. (10) UTPSF (MDW). Eastern Meadowlark: 30 Apr. (nest 4 eggs), 14 May (nest destroyed) K (MDW). Rusty Blackbird: 21 Mar. (26) Da (DJ). Dickcissel: first 7 May (common) JCo (TK). Evening Grosbeak: 14 May (2) Greenville (JH). Grasshopper Sparrow: first 9 Apr. (1) JCo (TK). Vesper Sparrow: 26 Mar. (2) CC (JMC, TCH, MDW); 9 Apr. (1) JCo (TK); 7 May (2) AS (PR, GE). *LARK SPARROW*: 22 Apr. (1) UTPSF (MDW); 14 Apr. through period (2) near Kimberlin Heights, Sevier County (GM, FJA). *LINCOLN'S SPARROW*: 30 Apr. (1) KCo (Beth Lacy). Swamp Sparrow: last 30 Apr. (2) KCo (MDW). Song Sparrow: 22 Apr. (nest 5 eggs), 14 May (young left nest) UTPSF (FJA, MDW).

Locations: ALM—Alcoa Marsh; AM—Amnicola Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; BL—Boone Lake; CC—Campbell Co.; CB—Chickamauga Battlefield; CL—Chickamauga Lake; CrL—Cherokee Lake; Da—Daus; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JC—Johnson City; JCo—Jefferson County; K—Knoxville; KCo—Knox County; KSP—Kingston Steam Plant; NL—Nickajack Lake; PHL—Patrick Henry Lake; RR—Reflection Riding; SB—Savannah Bay; SeV—Sequatchie Valley; UTCF—U.T. Cherokee Farm, Knox Co.; UTPSF—U. T. Plant Science Farm, Knox Co.; W—Watauga.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, III; BB—Dr. Benton Basham; RTB—Ralph T. Bullard; JMC—James M. Campbell; VC—Virginia Curtiss; ED—Ed Davidson; HD—Helen Hill Dove; JD—Jon Devore; KD—Ken Dubke (Compiler Chattanooga Area); LD—Lil (Mrs. Ken) Dubke; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; GE—Glen Eller (Compiler Elizabethton Area); LRH—Dr. Lee R. Herndon; JH—James Holt; JCH—Dr. J. C. Howell; DJ—Daniel Jacobsen; TK—Tony Koella; DL—Danny Leach; GM—George and Beulah McGhee; CN—Chuck Nicholson; PR—Peter Range; LS—Lee Shafer; LSF—Lee Shafer family; GW—Dr. Gary Wallace; MDW—Morris Williams.

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

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—Slightly below normal precipitation and temperatures were experienced during March and April, with May bringing above normal precipitation and below normal temperatures. Interesting records for the region include the Snowy Egret and Common Gallinule at Roan Creek (near Roan Mtn.). Northern finches remained in the region until mid-May.

Loons-Gulls: Common Loon: 8 Apr. (26) WaL (GW). SNOWY EGRET: 25 Apr. (1) RC (PR). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 8 Apr. (2) HS (GW). American Bittern: 29 Apr. (1) RC (GE, LRH, JM). Shoveler: 2 Apr. (2) WaL (LRH, GE, PR); 17 Apr. (2) WaR (Martha Dillenbeck, Helenhill Dove). Greater Scaup: 8 Apr. (13) WaL (GW). Ruddy Duck: 8 Apr. (1) WaL (GW). Hooded Merganser: 2 Apr. (5) RC (GE, LRH, PR). Red-breasted Merganser: 8 Apr. (1) WaL (LRH); 15 Apr. (1) WaL (JM). Marsh Hawk: 2 Apr. (1) CR (GE, LRH, PR). Osprey: first 26 Mar. (1) WaR (LRH). Turkey: 15 Apr. (2) UWMA (E-TOS). COMMON GALLINULE: 21 Apr. (1) RC (LRH, JM); 25 Apr. (1) RC (PR). Greater Yellowlegs: 14 Apr. (1) GL-E (JM). Least Sandpiper: 8 May (5) GL-E (LRH). Bonaparte's Gull: 2 Apr. (1) RC (GE, LRH, PR).

Owls-Vireos: Barred Owl: 29 Apr. (2) HM (GE, LRH, JM); 6 May (1) RM (FWB). Saw-whet Owl: 28 Apr. (3) GSMNP (FJA, JMC, MDW). Traill's Flycatcher: 13 May (1) GL-E (GE). Least Flycatcher: 23 Apr. (1) RM (GW). OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER: 29 Apr. (1) HS (ED). Tree Swallow: 8 Apr. (3-5) WiL (GW, GE). Common Raven: 13 Apr. (2) RM (MS). Hermit Thrush: 2 Apr. (2) RC (GE, LRH, PR). Swainson's Thrush: 2 Apr. (2) RM (MS). Blue-grey Gnatcatcher: first 2 Apr. (2) RC (GE, LRH, PR). Cedar Waxwing: 8 Apr. (300+) HS (GW). Yellow-throated Vireo: 15 Apr. (1) GL-E (JM). PHILADELPHIA VIREO: 25 Apr. (1) HS (ED). Warbling Vireo: 23 Apr. (1) HS (ED).

Warblers-Sparrows: Swainson's Warbler: 5 May (2) GSMNP (MDW). Blackburnian Warbler: 21 Apr. (1) HS (LRH). Yellow-throated Warbler: first 1 Apr. (2) WiL (JM). Prairie Warbler: 27 Apr. (1) ML (LRH, GW). Palm Warbler: 6 Apr. (1) GL-E (GW). Northern Waterthrush: 27 Apr. (1) MC (LRH, GW). Kentucky Warbler: 16 Apr. (1) RM (MS). Wilson's Warbler: 25 Apr. (1) HS (GW, ED). Bobolink: 29 Apr. (6) H (LRH, JM). Rusty Blackbird: 29 Apr. (16) HS (GW, ED). Blue Grosbeak: 15 Apr. (2) GC (LRH, GE). Red Crossbill: 2 Apr. (7) CR (GE, LRH, PR). Savannah Sparrow: 19 Apr. (3) HS (GW). Vesper Sparrow: 8 Apr. (1) GL-E (GW, GE). Fox Sparrow: 16 Mar. (1) RM (MS); 2 Apr. (3) RC (GE, LRH, PR).

Locations: CR—Cove Ridge on Watauga Lake, GC—Gap Creek, GL-E—Great Lakes property (in Elizabethton), GSMNP—Great Smoky Mt. Nat'l. Park, H—Hampton, HM—Holston Mtn., HS—Hunter Swamp, (Carter Co.), MC—Milligan College Area, UWMA—Unicoi Wildlife Management Area, RC—Roan Creek, RM—Roan Mtn., WaL—Watauga Lake, WaR—Watauga River, WiL—Wilber Lake.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, III, FWB—Fred W. Behrend, JMC—James M. Campbell, ED—Ed Davidson, GE—Glen Eller, LRH—Lee R. Hernon, JM—John Martin, PR—Pete Range, MS—Maxie Swindell, E-TOS—Eliz. Chapter, T.O.S., GW—Gary Wallace, MDW—Morris D. Williams.

BRENT ROWELL, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol 37620.

SIXTH ANNUAL
SYMPOSIUM AND FALL MEETING
TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

14-15 OCTOBER, 1972

FALL CREEK FALLS STATE PARK
PIKEVILLE, TENNESSEE 37367

This is the height of the fall color season so room reservations should be made early. A block of rooms at the new inn containing two double beds each has been set aside for our group, but members must reserve these on an individual basis by 15 Sept., to be sure of your accommodation. A few larger cabins are still available on a first-come basis. For reservations write Fall Creek Falls Inn, Fall Creek Falls State Park, Pikeville, Tennessee, or call 615-881-3294. Be sure to state that you are with T.O.S. For further details about arrangements, contact George R. Mayfield Jr., Maury County Hospital, Columbia, Tennessee 38401. As in the past a registration fee of \$1.00 will be charged for each adult. Students free.

14 October, Saturday

- 8:00 a.m. Field trips to nearby areas of the park.
12:00-1:00 p.m. Lunch.
1:00-2:00 p.m. Board of Directors Meeting.
2:00-5:00 p.m. Program—Tennessee's Wetlands: Past, Present and Future.

THE WATERFOWL OF TENNESSEE—Jon A. DeVore

Results of a comprehensive survey on their breeding, wintering and migration in the state.

NESTING WOOD DUCKS AND HOODED MERGANSER AT HATCHIE REFUGE—Dennis Jordon

A total of 298 boxes have been erected with a record 90 percent occupancy. One third to one half are used by Hooded Mergansers. If provided the proper conditions wildlife should thrive.

THE HERON ROOKERIES OF TENNESSEE—David Pitts

A survey of past known rookeries and their present status. How many will we have by the year 2000?

TVA AND THE DUCK RIVER HERON ROOKERY—James H. Burbank

An up to date report of this most important rookery. Can it be saved?

7:30 p.m.—THE FUTURE OF TENNESSEE'S WETLANDS

A member of the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission will explain how members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society will have to take an active role in preserving and maintaining our wetlands for future generations to enjoy.

15 October, Sunday, at your leisure, depart for home.

For further details on the program, contact Kenneth H. Dubke, Apt. 1, 720 Bacon Trail, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37412 Phone 615-698-7787.

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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