

# THE MIGRANT

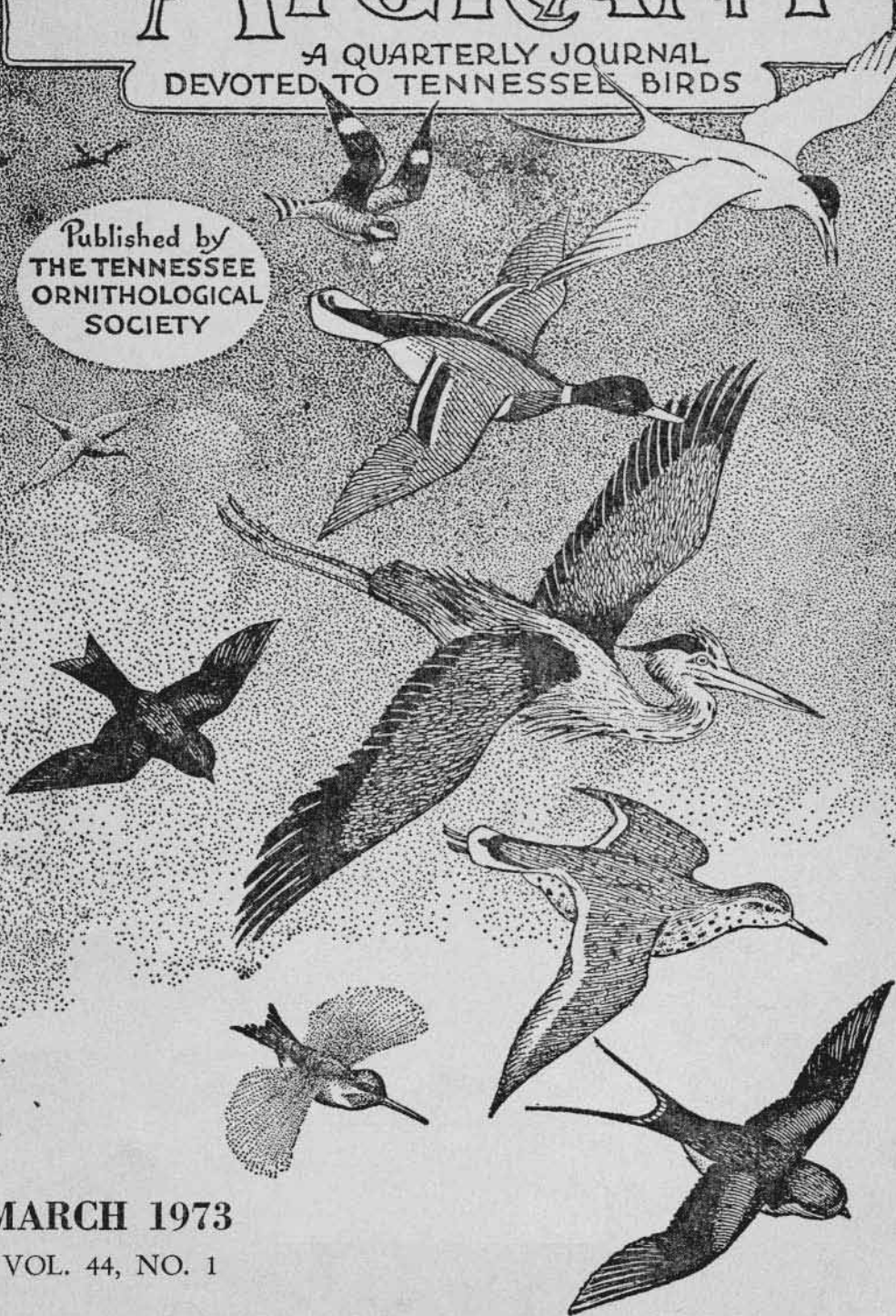
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## SOME RECENT CHANGES IN THE 1957 A.O.U. CHECKLIST

FRED J. ALSOP, III

Do you have a Yellow-rumped Warbler on your life list? You should, as it is the only warbler wintering in any numbers in Tennessee. Yellow-rumped Warbler is the newly designated name for the Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*). Though the name is too new to appear in any field guides, it and many other changes recently made by the American Ornithologists' Union's Committee on Classification and Nomenclature soon will. This powerful committee of nine chaired by Dr. Eugene Eisemann is charged with the responsibility of updating the taxonomy of all avian species within the A.O.U. Check-list area by making changes based on the most current treatment of bird relationships as presented by the majority of active systematists.

Birders are among the many affected by the Committee's decisions, and often in an area of extreme sensitivity—their life lists. For it seems inevitable that each time a committee adjourns the number of bird species remaining in the A.O.U. area of North America has changed. We applaud the wisdom shown when a species is "split" and we can now add two species where before there was only one, and we are awed as unbelievable at any decision which "lumps" two or more "perfectly good" species into one, thereby, shrinking our lists. The Committee is currently working on a new check-list that will cover a much larger geographical area than the existing one by extending it through Middle America and including the West Indies. As a part of this task they have recently published the changes they regard as the least controversial (*The Auk*, April 1973; 90(2):411-419). This list, the "Thirty-second Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds", covers all the changes in names accepted by the Committee since the publication of the 1957, *Fifth Edition* now in use and the one our most modern field guides and regional check-lists are based upon. The Committee further states, however, that more changes will be forthcoming in the new check-list.

The purpose of this paper is to make the Tennessee birder aware of the most sweeping changes now in effect in order that he shall be able to institute them early into his daily observations, birding conversations and communications, manuscripts for publication in ornithological journals such as *The Migrant*, and of course, his life list.

The following five tables are an effort to place the most significant changes in capsule form for quick and easy reference. Not all the Committee's changes are included here, i.e. there are many minor changes in the spellings of scientific

names which are not included, and the interested reader should see the article cited above.

TABLE I  
NOMENCLATRURAL CHANGES

Common Name	Old Scientific Name	New Scientific Name
Eared Grebe	<i>Podiceps caspicus</i>	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Cardinal	<i>Richmondena cardinalis</i>	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>

The changes shown in the following table (Table II) are all taxonomic changes in which the existing generic relationship of species is involved. Studies since the 1957 Check-list have shown new phylogenetic relationships which warrant the merger of some genera into others.

TABLE II  
CHANGES IN GENERIC NAMES

Common Name	Old Scientific Name	New Scientific Name
Black Petrel	<u><i>Loomelania melania</i></u>	<u><i>Oceanodroma melania</i></u>
Snowy Egret	<u><i>Leucophoyx thula</i></u>	<u><i>Egretta thula</i></u>
Ruddy Shield-duck	<u><i>Casarca ferruginea</i></u>	<u><i>Tadorna ferruginea</i></u>
European Widgeon*	<u><i>Marca penelope</i></u>	<u><i>Anas penelope</i></u>
American Widgeon*	<u><i>Marca americana</i></u>	<u><i>Anas americana</i></u>
Shoveler	<u><i>Spatula clypeata</i></u>	<u><i>Anas clypeata</i></u>
Spectacled Eider	<u><i>Lampronetta fischeri</i></u>	<u><i>Somateria fischeri</i></u>
Common Scoter**	<u><i>Oidemia nigra</i></u>	<u><i>Melanitta nigra</i></u>
Mountain Plover	<u><i>Eupoda montana</i></u>	<u><i>Charadrius montana</i></u>
Black-bellied Plover	<u><i>Squatarola squatarola</i></u>	<u><i>Pluvialis squatarola</i></u>
Greater Yellowlegs	<u><i>Totanus melanoleucus</i></u>	<u><i>Tringa melanoleucus</i></u>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<u><i>Totanus flavipes</i></u>	<u><i>Tringa flavipes</i></u>
Redshank	<u><i>Totanus totanus</i></u>	<u><i>Tringa totanus</i></u>
Purple Sandpiper	<u><i>Erolia maritima</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris maritima</i></u>
Rock Sandpiper	<u><i>Erolia pitloecnemis</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris pitloecnemis</i></u>
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	<u><i>Erolia acuminata</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris acuminata</i></u>
Pectoral Sandpiper	<u><i>Erolia melanotos</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris melanotos</i></u>
White-rumped Sandpiper	<u><i>Erolia fusceollis</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris fusceollis</i></u>
Baird's Sandpiper	<u><i>Erolia bairdii</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris bairdii</i></u>
Least Sandpiper	<u><i>Erolia minutilla</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris minutilla</i></u>
Long-toed Stint	<u><i>Erolia subminuta</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris subminuta</i></u>
Rufous-necked Sdpr.	<u><i>Erolia ruficollis</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris ruficollis</i></u>
Curlew Sandpiper	<u><i>Erolia ferruginea</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris ferruginea</i></u>
Dunlin	<u><i>Erolia alpina</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris alpina</i></u>
Semipalmated Sandpr.	<u><i>Ereunetes pusillus</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris pusillus</i></u>
Western Sandpiper	<u><i>Ereunetes mauri</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris mauri</i></u>
Sanderling	<u><i>Crocechia alba</i></u>	<u><i>Calidris alba</i></u>
Mourning Dove	<u><i>Zenaidura macroura</i></u>	<u><i>Zenaidura macroura</i></u>
Ground Dove	<u><i>Columbigallina passerina</i></u>	<u><i>Columba passerina</i></u>
Hermit Thrush	<u><i>Hylocichla guttata</i></u>	<u><i>Catharus guttata</i></u>
Swainson's Thrush	<u><i>Hylocichla ustulata</i></u>	<u><i>Catharus ustulata</i></u>
Gray-checked Thrush	<u><i>Hylocichla minima</i></u>	<u><i>Catharus minima</i></u>
Veery	<u><i>Hylocichla fuscescens</i></u>	<u><i>Catharus fuscescens</i></u>
Ground-chat	<u><i>Chamaethlypis poliocephala</i></u>	<u><i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i></u>
Le Conte's Sparrow***	<u><i>Passerherbulus caudacutus</i></u>	<u><i>Ammodramus leconteii</i></u>
Henslow's Sparrow	<u><i>Passerherbulus henslowii</i></u>	<u><i>Calcarius henslowii</i></u>
Mc Cown's Longspur	<u><i>Rhynchophanes mcownii</i></u>	<u><i>Calcarius mcownii</i></u>

\*"Widgeon" is now to be spelled "Wigeon".

\*\*The English (common name) is now changed to Black Scoter.

\*\*\*Both the genus and specific names are changed.

Of greatest interest to the average birder are those decisions which change his life list through the combining of species now considered only subspecies or geographical races of a single species, or the splitting of a large species into subgroups each with species status. Such changes affect one's life list total. Table III shows the species lost as being conspecific through the processes of taxonomic extinction, so get a grip on yourself and watch your hard-won A.O.U. total shrink.

TABLE III  
SPECIES LUMPED\*

Common Name	Old Scientific Name	Lumped With	New Scientific Name	Remarks
Great White Heron	<u><i>Ardea occidentalis</i></u>	Great Blue Heron	<u><i>A. herodias occidentalis</i></u>	white morph
Blue Goose	<u><i>Chen hyperborea</i></u>	Snow Goose	<u><i>C. caerulescens atlantica</i></u>	dark morph
Green-winged Teal	<u><i>Anas carolinensis</i></u>	Common Teal	<u><i>A. crecca carolinensis</i></u>	Green-winged Teal
Barlan's Hawk	<u><i>Buteo barlani</i></u>	Red-tailed Hawk	<u><i>B. jamaicensis barlani</i></u>	--
Red-shafted Flicker	<u><i>Colaptes cafer</i></u>	Yellow-shafted Flicker	<u><i>C. auratus cafer</i></u>	Common Flicker
Gilded Flicker	<u><i>Colaptes chrysoides</i></u>	Yellow-shafted Flicker	<u><i>C. auratus chrysoides</i></u>	Common Flicker
Black-eared Bushitit	<u><i>Psaltriparus melanotis</i></u>	Common Bushitit	<u><i>P. nainus</i></u>	Bushitit
Sun Lucas Robin	<u><i>Turdus confinis</i></u>	Robin	<u><i>T. migratorius confinis</i></u>	American Robin
Bahama Honeycreeper	<u><i>Coereba bahamensis</i></u>	Bananaquit	<u><i>C. flaveola bahamensis</i></u>	Bananaquit
Socorro Warbler	<u><i>Parula graysoni</i></u>	Olive-backed Warbler	<u><i>P. ptiliayumi graysoni</i></u>	Tropical Warbler
Audubon's Warbler	<u><i>Dendroica auduboni</i></u>	Myrtle Warbler	<u><i>D. coronata auduboni</i></u>	Yellow-rumped Warbler
Bullock's Oriole	<u><i>Icterus bullockii</i></u>	Baltimore Oriole	<u><i>I. galbula bullockii</i></u>	Northern Oriole
Mc Gregor's House Finch	<u><i>Carpodacus mcgregori</i></u>	House Finch	<u><i>C. mexicanus mcgregori</i></u>	--
Guadalupe House Finch	<u><i>Carpodacus amplus</i></u>	House Finch	<u><i>C. mexicanus amplus</i></u>	--
Ipswich Sparrow	<u><i>Passerculus princeps</i></u>	Savannah Sparrow	<u><i>P. sandwichensis princeps</i></u>	--
Dusky Seaside Sparrow	<u><i>Ammodramus nigrescens</i></u>	Seaside Sparrow	<u><i>A. maritima nigrescens</i></u>	Seaside Sparrow
Cape Sable Seaside Sparrow	<u><i>Ammodramus mirabilis</i></u>	Seaside Sparrow	<u><i>A. maritima mirabilis</i></u>	Seaside Sparrow
White-winged Junco	<u><i>Junco aikeni</i></u>	Slate-colored Junco	<u><i>J. hyemalis aikeni</i></u>	Dark-eyed Junco
Oregon Junco	<u><i>Junco oregonus</i></u>	Slate-colored Junco	<u><i>J. hyemalis oregonus</i></u>	Dark-eyed Junco
Guadalupe Junco	<u><i>Junco insularis</i></u>	Slate-colored Junco	<u><i>J. hyemalis insularis</i></u>	Dark-eyed Junco
Baird's Junco	<u><i>Junco bairdi</i></u>	Mexican Junco	<u><i>J. phaeonotus bairdi</i></u>	Yellow-eyed Junco

\*Species now regarded as conspecific with another species still retain the former species name for usage as a subspecies name of that group within the larger population, i.e. Blue Goose as the dark morph of Snow Goose, Yellow-shafted Flicker subspecies of the Common Flicker, Baltimore Oriole as the subspecies of the Northern Oriole, etc.

Through the recent taxonomic evolution several new species have appeared having been split from existing subspecific forms of four North American species. These new species with their scientific names are treated in Table IV.

TABLE IV  
NEW SPECIES

Common Name	New Species
Rock Partridge <i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Chukar <i>Alectoris chukar</i> Rock Partridge <i>A. graeca</i>
Herring Gull <i>Larus argentatus</i>	Thayer's Gull <i>Larus thayeri</i> Herring Gull <i>L. argentatus</i>
Trail's Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i> * Alder Flycatcher <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> **
Boat-tailed Grackle <i>Cassidix mexicanus</i>	Great-tailed Grackle <i>Cassidix mexicanus</i> † Boat-tailed Grackle <i>Cassidix major</i> ††

\* Willow Flycatcher is the southern and western bird of more open country, the one which nests in Tennessee, and which sings "firz-bew".

\*\* Alder Flycatcher is the more northern bird generally of the boreal forest region, and the one with the song form "fee-bee-o".

† Great-tailed Grackle includes all the races inhabiting a range from east-central and south-central Texas south into Mexico, and west into southern Arizona.

†† Boat-tailed Grackle includes all the races inhabiting a range from southeast Texas eastward along the Gulf Coast to the Florida Keys, and north along the Atlantic Coast into New Jersey.

TABLE V  
CHANGES IN ENGLISH NAMES

Common Name	New Common Name
Fulmar <i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	Northern Fulmar
Pale-footed Shearwater <i>Puffinus carnouipes</i>	Flesh-footed Shearwater
Slender-billed Shearwater <i>Puffinus tenuirostris</i>	Short-tailed Shearwater
Leach's Petrel* <i>Oceanodroma leucorhoa</i>	Leach's Storm Petrel
Wilson's Petrel* <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Wilson's Storm Petrel
Common Egret <i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Great Egret
Wood Stork <i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork
Shoveler <i>Anas (spatula) clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler
Common Scoter <i>Meleagris (oidemia) nigra</i>	Black Scoter
Pigeon Hawk <i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin
Sparrow Hawk <i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel
Harlequin Quail <i>Cyrtonyx montezumae</i>	Montezuma Quail
Upland Plover <i>Bartramia americana</i>	Upland Sandpiper
Knot <i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot
Catbird <i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Gray Catbird
Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat

\* Storm Petrel has been installed as the group name for all species of the family Hydrobatidae and should be used as the new English name for all the species in the family, most of which are birds of the Pacific and not listed in the table above.

Due to the greater area soon to be encompassed as the new A.O.U. Check-list area the common names of several species, in addition to all the ones listed in the preceding tables (with the exception of the Black Scoter), have been changed in order to prevent confusion with other species with similar English names. We are told to expect additional changes to the examples listed in Table V when the new check-list is published.

A limited number of reprints of the Thirty-second supplement to the A.O.U. Check-list are available for \$1.25 each from the Treasurer of the A.O.U., Burt L. Monroe, Jr., Dept. of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky 40208. This reprint contains many changes and additional information not contained in this article.

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*Editor's Note:* Beginning with the present issue of *The Migrant* the changes in common and scientific names of birds made in accordance with the "Thirty-second Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds" will be used. Contributors to the journal should especially note these changes.

#### BACK ISSUES OF "THE MIGRANT"

Copies of *The Migrant* are now available as described below. Prices given include postage, and payments should be included with an order. Address all orders to: James T. Tanner, Route 28, Box 155, Knoxville, TN 37920.

*Volume 1* (1930), originally mimeographed and long out-of-print, has been re-typed and photocopied on both sides of six by nine inch pages so that it can be bound with the later volumes. The paging was not maintained but the original page numbers are indicated. Price of Volume 1: \$2.00.

*Volume 2* (1931). All four issues are available as photocopies (a very few of the original printing are being reserved for library orders). Price of each issue: \$1.00.

*Volumes 3 to the present:* The following numbers are available as photocopies: Vol. 4 (1933), nos. 1 (March) and 3 (Sept.); Vol. 5 (1934), nos. 1 (March) and 2 (June); Vol. 6 (1935), no. 1 (March); Vol. 9 (1938), no. 1 (March); Vol. 10 (1939), no. 1 (March). (A few of the original printing of some of the above issues are being reserved for library orders.) Price of these printed issues: \$1.00.

All other issues are available from the original printings. Price of each: \$0.75.

## ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT

THOMAS W. FINUCANE

In the fall of 1972 the counts of all the species of hawks that are usually seen in southward migration across Tennessee were average or above, and several records were established. The count of Broad-winged Hawks was 15,057, a little above the five-year average of 14,723. The Sharp-shinned Hawk count continued to increase, with 68 in 1971 and 104 in 1972. For 12 years we had no count of Sharp-shins above 40. In 1951, however, before this species began its sharp decline, 98 were recorded, probably for a significantly smaller number of hours of observation.

The Osprey count was higher than ever before, eight above the 1971 record-breaking 28 Ospreys. The 25 Marsh Hawks were second only to the 54 reported in 1953. This hawk's migration peak is in October, after the end of the Broad-wing migration; activity in the T.O.S. project subsides early in October. In September we had 21 Marsh Hawks, but there are no separate data for September for this species in 1953.

Hours of observation were 337. The halfway point came on 22 September, on schedule. The first two and one-half percent of the data were recorded during the first 18 percent of the hours of observation, up to 15 September, and the final two and one-half percent were recorded in the final seven percent of the hours, after 1 October. Besides the record number of hours of observation, 81 reports were processed, well above our previous high of 66. The increase in the quantity and quality of field-work is not the most significant factor in the 1972 record-counts. For example, the Sharp-shinned Hawk count is three times the average count of the species over the preceding four years, but the hours of observation had only an increase of 35% above the preceding four years.

Two Bald Eagles, a Golden Eagle, three Peregrines, and a Rough-legged Hawk were reported.

Eugene Scott saw a Bald Eagle late in the afternoon, a good time to see eagles, from the Mendota Fire Tower. Lee Shafer reported one also, on the east side of Elder Mountain. Scotty's was the first Bald Eagle reported from the Mendota Fire Tower lookout since one flew by in 1961. In that year the T.O.S. fall hawk count had 10 Bald Eagles. To see an eagle is a rare and beautiful experience for hawkwatchers. Hawk observation stations are not the best places to look for eagles in and around Tennessee, but when one does fly by, it is usually exhibiting itself in the best possible way.

There were only two reports with more than 1000 hawks: 1714 at the Fall Creek Falls State Park Fire Tower and 1615 at the Mendota Fire Tower. There was a steady stream of Broad-wings from 9 September to 4 October except on five rainy days; the October count of Broad-wings was 588, highest since 1959.

Meteorological disturbances in our area during the last days of September, 1972, are shown in the Daily Weather Maps and reflected in the following notes from T.O.S. hawk reports:





Crossville, 30 Sept.—It rained again on the 29th. On the 30th it was overcast to partly cloudy, the wind out of NW. When the clouds did start to break at 9:30, it was wild looking with many black clouds, moving fast. We were surprised the hawks would move under such stormy looking skies. The skies had not cleared up by the time we reached home at about 11:40. (No. 68).

Holston Mt., 1 Oct.—In the afternoon our family went to the Holston Mt. Radar Dome. The area was covered with dead and dying birds, mostly warblers. Barney picked up a Redstart and warmed it in his hands until it revived and flew away. Charlotte found the Broad-wings high in the sky south of the ridge. Surprisingly, no Broad-wings were seen that afternoon from the Mendota Fire Tower. (Nos. 71 and 73). The sky was clear all day, with a few clouds. A cold front had moved east to beyond the Atlantic coast, and we were in a large area of high-pressure air. For three more days we had good flights of Broad-winged Hawks, a phenomenon we have observed on other occasions following the eastward passage of a cold front.

#### KEY TO REPORTERS

A—Adele West; B—Fred Behrend; C—Bill Finucane; D—David Perry; E—Mr. and Mrs. James Jessee; F—Tom Finucane; G—Gene West; H—Homer Osborne, Garland Osborne and families; I—Fred Alsop; J—Donald Jacobson and Guests; K—Ken Dubke; L—Lil Dubke; M—Mary and David Shafer; N—E. E. Scott; O—Tom Odom and Tom III; P—Peter and Whit Morison, Mike and Barney Finucane; Q—Bob Quillen; R—D. D. Hinds; S—Lee, Mary, and David Shafer; T—Tom Odom; U—Helen Lewis; V—John DeVore; W—David and Marion Pitts; X—Carol and Tommy Finucane; Y—Cris Haney; Z—Ray Ball; a—Ann Gibson; b—Barney Finucane; c—Charlotte, Gracie, and Marion Finucane; d—David Pitts; g—Jonathan Gibson; h—Homer Osborne and Brent Rowell; 23—Lebanon Chapter field trip, led by John Sellars; 30—Mrs. Harvie Wilkinson; 37—Gene and Adele West, Helen Lewis, Roy Hinds, D. D. Hinds; 38—Lee and Lois Herndon, John and Caroline Martin; 41—Beth Craig, Lil Dubke, Ann Gibson, Miguel Marino, Gary Goggins, Daniel Jacobson, Branson Black, Donne Ellis; 42—T. L. Rogers; 48—Watauga Audubon Society; 50—Benton and Jeffrey Basham, Dick and Lou Echols, Dan and Sam Hans, Gertrude Fleming, Art and Mary Louise Jones, Vita and Henry Slinger, Lee Shafer.

#### BEAUFORT WIND SCALE

0—less than 1 mph; 1—1 to 3 mph; 2—4 to 7 mph; 3—8 to 12 mph; 4—13 to 18 mph; 5—19 to 24 mph; 6—25-31 mph.

#### SKY CODE

0—no clouds all day except perhaps a few near the horizon; 1—fair weather; 2—partly cloudy; 3—mostly cloudy; 4—mostly overcast; 5—heavily overcast and/or rain.

More detailed descriptions of wind, sky, and temperature are filed with the individual reports.

## TOS STATE MEETING, 1973

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held the annual spring meeting on 4-6 May 1973, in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, with the Knoxville club acting as host chapter.

The meeting of the Board of Directors, held Saturday afternoon, 5 May 1973, at Mountain View Hotel, was called to order by the President, Dr. James T. Tanner.

Minutes of the fall meeting were approved as read by the Secretary, Louise Nunnally.

Ken Dubke, Treasurer, distributed copies of the financial report and made explanations and comments. He stated that the addressing machine, purchased since the last meeting, was proving to be a great help in preparing envelopes for mailing *The Migrant*. A motion was made, seconded, and passed that the report of the Treasurer be accepted.

At the request of the President, Oscar Patrick, of the Nashville Chapter, told of a bequest to T.O.S. from the estate of the late Gordon H. Briley which will amount to a sum of around \$5,000.00. The committee of the Nashville Chapter handling information regarding the bequest brought the following recommendation to the state group:

The committee recommends to the President of the Nashville Chapter of the T.O.S. that the Nashville Chapter make no formal claim for the bequest and agrees to recommend that the bequest be turned over to the state council of the T.O.S. but the Nashville Chapter of the T.O.S. recommends that the proceeds of the bequest be used for the establishment of a fund to purchase a wildlife sanctuary to be used for the benefit of all T.O.S. members.

Another suggestion for use of the bequest was to add the sum to the endowment fund to increase income to be used for the operating fund. No definite decision was made and the discussion will be resumed later.

A report regarding *The Migrant* was made by Gary Wallace, the Editor, who indicated the need for more T.O.S. members. He stated that there has been a ten percent increase in cost of publication. He said that Dr. Lee Herndon, who has served as State Count Compiler since resigning as Editor, has now resigned from this post. Morris Williams will serve in this capacity and also as Compiler for the central plateau and basin region.

Discussion was then directed to a new membership list. The last list was published in December of 1970 and since new lists are compiled and published each three years, it is now time for a new list. A motion was made, seconded, and passed that a new list be made and distributed as soon and as inexpensively as possible.

Dr. Tanner announced that Mr. Albert Ganier, one of the founders of T.O.S., will celebrate his ninetieth birthday on 9 September 1973, and suggested that the September issue of *The Migrant* honor and be dedicated to him. A motion was made, seconded, and passed that this be done.

A suggestion was made to encourage members to remember T.O.S. in their wills.

The President stated that sales of back issues of *The Migrant* during the past year amounted to around \$50.00. It is planned to photocopy rare back issues to make them available.

A decision was made that no reports be made by the Vice Presidents.

Dr. Dan Gray, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, was asked for his report which follows:

*President:* Mrs. Arlo (Noreen) Smith

*Vice-Presidents*  
*West Tenn.*—Mrs. Alice Smith  
*Middle Tenn.*—Bill Senter  
*East Tenn.*—Glen Eller

*Treasurer:* Kenneth Dubke

*Curator:* Albert Ganier

*Directors-at-Large*  
 Don Manning  
 Mrs. Gaither Gray  
 Brent Rowell

*Secretary:* Mrs. James (Martha)  
 Waldron

*Editor:* Gary O. Wallace

There were no nominations from the floor and a motion was made, seconded, and passed that the slate of officers as named by the Nominating Committee be presented at the business meeting following the banquet.

The Chairman of the Nominating Committee was reminded that the Committee was appointed to serve for a period of two years and will be responsible for nominating a President Elect at the next spring meeting.

The President then appointed members to serve on committees as follows: *Finance Committee*—Henry Dinkelspiel, Mrs. Thomas Swindell, Paul Pardue, Eugene West, Ken Dubke; *Resolutions Committee*—(to report at banquet) Glen Eller, Bill Senter, Mrs. Alice Smith; *Dixon Merritt Memorial*—Bill Senter, Mrs. Byron Paul, Mrs. Sam McFarland, Louise Jackson.

It was reported that the State Department of Parks is interested in the establishment of a sanctuary in Cedars of Lebanon State Park and a survey will be conducted by the Department of Forestry and report made to T.O.S. Information will be given later regarding an appropriate marker and dedication of the area as a memorial to Mr. Merritt.

A report on the Duck River Heronry disclosed that several thousand cypress trees have been planted by T.V.A. and pumping behind the docks has been done. The Committee is to remain active and continue to study to see what can be done to preserve the heronry.

Dr. Tanner then called attention to the proposed amendment to the Constitution regarding distribution of assets should T.O.S. ever be dissolved. Such an amendment is necessary in order for T.O.S. to become a tax exempt organization. Clarifying remarks were made by Ken Dubke. The amendment was unanimously approved by the Board.

The President announced the reorganization of the Kingsport Chapter which now has more than twenty members. The group was welcomed and granted chapter status in T.O.S.

Bill Yambert then mentioned the possibility and feasibility of bird records being put on punch cards. A discussion followed and it was suggested that the President appoint a committee to study the proposition.

Details concerning the Spring Foray, planned for 25-28 May 1973, in Benton County, Tennessee, were outlined by Fred Alsop, Foray Director.

He continued with remarks regarding the possibility of a state bird book and emphasized the tremendous task it would be and all the assistance which would be needed should the project materialize.

The fall meeting was announced for the week-end of 13 October 1973, the place, Cumberland Mountain State Park.

The 1974 spring meeting will be held in the western part of the state, the dates and location to be announced later.

There was then a lengthy discussion by Tim McCall, Project Administrator for Natural Areas in Tennessee, and Tony Koella, Assistant Commissioner of Conservation, regarding preservation of natural areas in 17 locations in the state. Each of the areas was identified, classified, and discussed.

Ken Dubke mentioned the possibility of again having T.O.S. patches, and perhaps decals, made available. It was decided that patches be ordered and made available to members.

The meeting of the Board of Directors was then adjourned.

A very delightful and enjoyable banquet and program were held on Saturday evening at the Mountain View Hotel.

At the general business meeting, held after the delicious meal, Dr. Tanner brought to the entire membership items which had been discussed at the earlier meeting of the Board.

New officers were announced, with the addition of Mrs. Gaither Gray and Brent Rowell as Directors at Large. Nominations were closed and the slate elected as named.

The speaker of the evening, Dr. George Hall, Professor of Chemistry at the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, and Editor of the *Wilson Bulletin* and the Appalachian Area edition of *American Birds*, was introduced by Dr. Tanner. Dr. Hall's talk, entitled "Some Ornithological Puzzles in the Southern Appalachians", was informative, interesting, and enjoyed by all. He was warmly thanked for his contribution to the program.

Dr. Tanner expressed appreciation to the various officers who served with him during the past two years. He then presented and turned the gavel over to Mrs. Arlo Smith, the new President, who made appropriate and gracious remarks regarding her election.

A fun-time followed, with Louise Nunnally, of the Knoxville Chapter, conducting the drawing of lucky numbers for door prizes. Lauri DeFoe selected the tickets and Jan Hulme distributed attractive gifts—craft items appropriate to the mountain area—to holders of the lucky tickets and to the person occupying the lucky chair.

The program was then concluded and the meeting was adjourned.

LOUISE B. NUNNALLY, *Secretary*

## RESOLUTIONS

The Tennessee Ornithological Society hereby extends to the officers and members of our host chapter, the Knoxville chapter of TOS, its sincere appreciation and gratitude for the excellent planning and fine programs for the 1973 annual meeting of our organization. Also to the outgoing state officers for a job well done.

We would also like to place our Society's support along with the Buffalo River chapter in its recognition of the Agriculture Act of 1973, which is now before Congress.

We extend special thanks to Dr. George A. Hall, professor of Chemistry at West Virginia University, editor of the *Wilson Bulletin* and also editor for the Appalachian Region of *American Birds* for his taking time out from his many duties to be with us as guest speaker. To Mr. Don Defoe and other personnel of the U. S. National Parks Division for their fine help and assistance in making this meeting so educational and enjoyable.

A very special word of thanks and appreciation goes to Dr. Lee R. Herndon for the 17 years he has served on the editorial staff of *The Migrant*, with 15 of these years as Editor.

We would also like to recognize the contributions of the following members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society who have recently passed away and will be sadly missed from our presence: Mr. Kirby Stringer, Mr. Quentin Dowdy, Mrs. Sarah Barton, Miss Marguerite Pflug, Mrs. Nancy Carver, Mr. Walter Nickol and Mr. Bill Finucane.

Respectfully submitted, Glen D. Eller; chairman, Mr. Bill Senter and Miss Alice Smith.

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## ROUND TABLE NOTES

MARBLED GODWIT AND WILLET OBSERVED IN NASHVILLE—  
At 19:00 CDT as we were concluding a visit to the Buena Vista Bottoms, Nashville, on 10 August 1971 our attention was drawn to an unfamiliar bird call from high overhead. Shortly we saw two birds making wide circles over the bottoms. As the circles became shorter and the height lower the birds were observed against a backdrop of trees. Then it was realized that the lead bird was a Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*), the striking black and white flight pattern and straight bill being identifying field marks. As the birds continued to circle it was soon seen that the second bird was larger than the Willet, was two-tone brown and had a long bill which appeared to be slightly upturned. The birds then landed several hundred yards away.

At a distance of 50 feet in good light there were seen standing on the road the Willet and an unmistakable Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*). From notes taken in the field the latter bird was larger than the Willet; had a long slender two-tone upturned bill that was pinkish with a dark tip; brown body;

small light eye-line and a darkish line from edge of eye to bill. The species was distinguished from the other godwits by the lack of white in the flight pattern.

The birds allowed us to study them for five minutes with various power binoculars and scopes, and field guides. They were finally flushed by an approaching car, made one circle of the bottoms and headed due south until out of sight.

There had been .05 inch of rain between 15:00 and 18:00. The high temperature for the day was 90 F and 76 F at the time of observation. Though there was bi-daily coverage of the area the birds were not seen again. None of us had seen a Marbled Godwit before but the closeness and length of observation left no doubt as to its identity.

This was the first fall record of a Willet for the Nashville area. The Marbled Godwit was the second state record, the first being 2-6 September 1970 at Savannah Bay, Chattanooga, by Ken Dubke and Lee Shafer, *The Migrant* 41:88 (December 1970).

MICHAEL LEE BIERLY, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.

KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE, 3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville 37215.

MARGARET L. MANN, 2189 Riverview Drive, Nashville 37214.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILLS IN BRISTOL—On 13 April, 1972, I was watching my small children play in the driveway at approximately 12:15 when my attention was drawn to two birds on a pine limb that hung down directly behind and above the children. At a distance, the birds appeared to be sparrows but the way in which they were working on the pine cones, sometimes hanging upside down, was what kept my interest.

I was afraid to take my eyes off the birds long enough to get my binoculars from the house. The birds seemed not to be bothered by four noisy children so I decided to try and walk closer which I began doing. The birds were a streaked olive-gray and the first marks to be quite noticeable were the two definite white wing-bars. Then I was close enough to see the crossed mandibles quite clearly and be certain that they were female or immature White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*). I got to within about 8 feet of the birds and observed them for two or three minutes before they seemed to get nervous and flew to a pine tree across the street. As they flew their yellow rumps showed clearly.

Due to the ages of my children, I was unable to follow the birds and know how long they were in the area.

DIANE C. WILSON, 205 Robin Road, Bristol 37620.

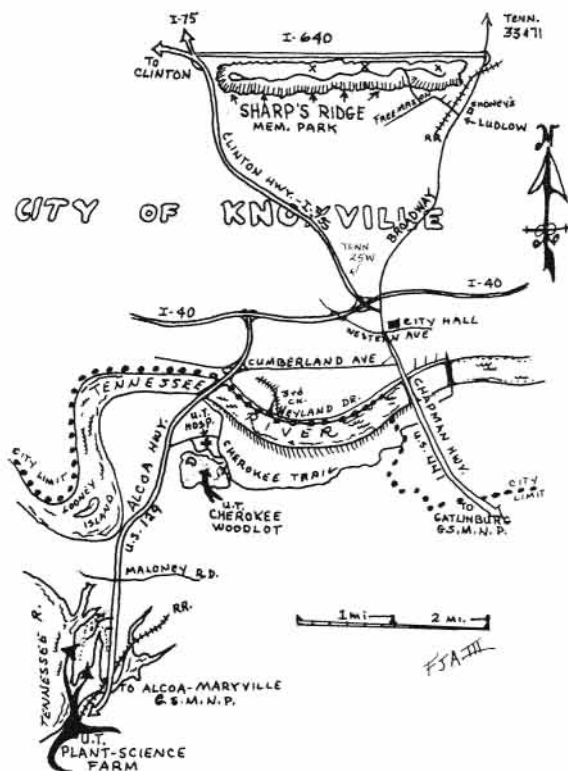
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*Correction: The Migrant* 44:17, 1973. Line two reads as follows: On 7 November 1973. It should read: On 7 November 1971.

## BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

## KNOXVILLE

DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III



A birder visiting Knoxville can find at least three very productive spots in which to pursue his hobby, each within a 15 minute drive of City Hall. Sharp's Ridge in the northern part of the city is reached by taking the Clinton Hwy. (I-75 and Tenn. 25W) exit off N. Broadway for approximately 2.6 miles. Exit east onto I-640 and follow it 2.2 miles (the ridge paralleling your route to the south with the three TV transmitting towers is Sharp's Ridge) to the Broadway exit. Turn south on Broadway for about .5 mile and after passing under two traffic lights turn right on Ludlow (first street to the right of Shoney's Restaurant on the left), cross the R.R. tracks and continue on to Freemason, turn right and follow the road to the crest of Sharp's Ridge turning left at the fork in the gap. You may drive just over a mile to the overlook at the west end of the ridge, but walking the road provides the best birding. Though a good birding spot at any time of the year, the ridge is outstanding during spring migration, especially the last 10 days of April and the first 10 of May. At this time more than 20 species of warblers can be found in one



morning and all six eastern vireo species have been seen here in one day as well as many other transient and resident songbird species. Great Horned and Screech Owls are resident. A good birder at the peak of the spring migration should list around 80 species of birds in a morning on the ridge.

Retrace your route south to I-40 following it west about 1 mile to the Alcoa exit (U. S. 129 and Tenn. 73). Follow U. S. 129 south about .9 mile exiting east (under 129) to Neyland Dr. Follow Neyland along Ft. Loudoun Lake about .5 mile and park where the drive crosses Third Creek. Walk north into the lot of the Tenn. Septic Tank Co. or along the R.R. track bordering it. Warbling Vireos and Orchard Orioles nest in the Sycamores along the creek and are present from late April into July.

Return to the Alcoa Hwy. and turn south across the Tennessee River (Ft. Loudoun Lake) and turn left into the U. T. Hospital grounds .5 mile south of the river. Continue through the grounds, turn right onto Cherokee Trail and park at the first pulloff on the right (approx. .2 mile from the hospital). The steeply wooded hillsides west of the road are part of the Univ. of Tenn. Cherokee Woodlot on which Dr. J. C. Howell, U. T. Zoology Dept. has conducted a breeding bird census for many years (these reports are in *American Birds—formerly Audubon Field Notes*). Wood Ducks are often on the small pond in the spring, Pileated Woodpeckers are resident, and the wet valley along the dirt road has produced Morning Warblers in late May and is always productive.

Return to Alcoa Hwy. and drive south. Within .5 mile you will pass the Naval Reserve Station on the right. The large island beyond it (Looney's Isld.) requires a boat to be visited, but can be well worth the effort as it has a good cattail marsh and is the only known nesting site in Knox County for the Traill's Flycatcher (Alsop, 1971, *Migrant*, 42:25-26, 29). Approximately 3 miles from the U. T. Hospital you will see a large farm on the right. The sign at the entrance indicates this is the U. T. Plant Science Farm. Enter and follow the gravel road to the left past the manager's home and park off the road just before reaching the chain barrier crossing the road (don't drive past this barrier *even when it is down*). Walking the roads bordering the planted fields and along the lake shore should produce many birds. This area has been the site of most of the recent records for new and/or unusual species in Knox County in the past decade. More than 20 species of shorebirds have been seen here as well as terns, gulls, ducks, Bobolinks, Horned Larks, Water Pipits, and many other species which inhabit open fields, lakes, and shorelines. Buff-breasted Sandpipers in small flocks were found here in late August and September in 1969-70-71. Mid-summer is perhaps the poorest season in which to visit the farm.

Publications and references on birds of the Knoxville Area include: Pettingill, 1951, *A Guide to Bird-finding East of the Mississippi*, Oxford Univ. Press, N. Y.; Howell and Monroe, 1957, *Birds of Knox Co., Tenn.*, J. Tenn. Acad. Sci., 32:247-322, and 1958, *Migrant*, 29:17-27; Alsop and Wallace, 1970, *Addendum: The Birds of Knox Co., Tenn.*, *Migrant*, 41:1-4; and Alsop, 1971, *A Checklist of Birds of Knox Co., Tenn.*, Knoxville Chapt. T.O.S. The last is available free on request by sending a self-addressed legal-sized stamped envelope to: C. A. Massey and Co., 1301 Hannah Ave. N.W., Knoxville, Tenn.

Dept. of Biology, East Tennessee State University, Kingsport Univ. Center, P. O. Box 9, Kingsport 37660.

## 1973 SPRING FIELD DAYS

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS

A grand total of 215 species were recorded during the twenty-eighth annual spring field days. The high number of species can probably be attributed to the high number of counts, the high number of participants, and the high number of hours spent in the field. Fifteen counts appear in the table in the order of their occurrence from west to east across the state.

Because of the wide diversity of conditions under which the counts were made, comparisons of numbers of species and numbers of individuals should be avoided. Memphis counted for only 4 hours; Nashville and Lebanon counted for 48 hours. Knoxville limited its count to the boundaries of Knox County; Nashville included portions of eight counties in the count. Savannah had 1 observer; about one hundred observers counted in the Great Smoky Mountains. Chattanooga counted on 18 April; the Reelfoot Count was made 25 days later on 13 May. Most of the counts were made under clear skies; Cookeville counted under cloudy skies with poor visibility.

The number of individuals was not recorded in some instances on the Reelfoot and Great Smoky Mountains counts. The following abbreviations were used: FC—fairly common, C—common, VC—very common, A—abundant.

## INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

Memphis: Shelby Forest State Park—29 April; 07:00 to 11:00; clear, temp. 45 to 60°; participants—Memphis Chapter TOS; Compiler, Billy C. Grimm.

Reelfoot: Lake and Obion Counties—13 May; a.m. only; fair, wind 5-15 mph; Compiler, Ben B. Coffey.

Savannah—29-30 April; 12:00-12:00, 24 hrs.; clear, temp. 50-70°; Compiler, Michale Patterson.

Columbia: 3-4 May; 10:00-10:00, 24 hrs.; clear, temp. 35-70°; wind N. 5-18 mph; 7 observers, 3 parties; compiler, George R. Mayfield, Jr. 4 unidentified dowitchers were also reported.

Nashville: 25 mile radius of Nashville—28, 29 April; 48 hrs. midnight-midnight; clear, temp. 37-72°; wind NW to S, 5-15 mph; 39 observers, 9 parties; compilers, Clyde and Vivian Anderson.

Murfreesboro: 28 April; clear, temp. 48-65°; 37 observers; compiler, Anne Hettish.

Lebanon: Wilson Co.—25, 29 April; 48 hrs.; clear, temp. 50-75°; 36 observers; compiler, Rev. William Senter.

Cookeville: 20 April, 07:30-17:00; cloudy, poor visibility, temp. 65-80°; miles by car—82, miles on foot—6; 22 observers; compiler, Miser Richmond.

Chattanooga: 18 April; partly cloudy, wind 15 mph, temp. 44-60°; 13 observers; compiler, Frank Hixon; 3 unidentified night herons were also reported.





	Mem	Reel	Sava	Colu	Nash	Murf	Leb	Cook	Chat	Knox	GSMF	Green	King	Ill	El
Swainson's Warbler	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	J	--	--	--	--	--
Worm-eat. Warbler	1	--	1	3	11	1	4	--	2	10	C	--	9	--	5
Golden-wng. Warbler	--	1	--	2	4	--	--	--	3	8	FC	--	--	--	1
Blue-wng. Warbler	--	--	7	7	37	--	1	--	6	3	J	--	--	--	2
Tennessee Warbler	45	FC	19	25	57	1	4	--	6	70	FC	--	34	--	3
Orange-cr. Warbler	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Nashville Warbler	3	1	5	5	8	--	--	--	1	25	--	--	2	--	--
Parula Warbler	30	3	2	3	7	--	--	--	2	8	FC	--	2	--	16
Yellow Warbler	--	3	2	11	45	6	18	1	12	37	C	9	20	--	31
Magnolia Warbler	--	2	--	--	4	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	4	--	--
Cape May Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	10	19	3	--	9	--	1
Bl.-th. Blue Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7	C	1	11	--	2
Yel.-rumped Warbler	6	2	1	31	231	19	44	--	109	233	FC	12	27	1	29
Bl.-th. Gn. Warbler	2	1	2	7	7	1	--	--	12	71	C	--	27	--	5
Cerulean Warbler	11	5	2	3	17	--	2	--	26	55	--	--	3	--	--
Blackburnian Warbler	--	1	1	1	3	--	2	--	3	12	FC	--	23	--	2
Yellow-th. Warbler	1	4	--	2	10	2	1	--	7	1	FC	--	5	--	3
Chestnut-sd. Warbler	5	1	--	3	7	--	--	--	5	24	C	--	9	--	10
Bay-breasted Warbler	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	9	9	--	--	61	--	--
Blackpoll Warbler	--	C	2	7	8	1	2	--	3	5	--	--	70	--	--
Pine Warbler	--	--	5	--	1	--	5	3	3	3	1	--	--	--	3
Prairie Warbler	--	--	18	14	54	2	31	4	20	29	--	1	6	3	1
Palm Warbler	--	--	4	26	96	12	61	--	112	17	1	1	--	--	--
Ovenbird	3	3	8	4	8	--	2	2	2	33	A	--	12	--	17
No. Waterthrush	2	3	--	3	19	--	10	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--
Lat. Waterthrush	--	1	8	2	24	--	6	--	5	8	FC	1	3	--	10
Kentucky Warbler	17	4	7	9	34	--	9	--	27	7	FC	--	3	--	1
Connecticut Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mourning Warbler	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Common Yellowthroat	4	FC	39	19	84	3	33	7	15	101	2	10	21	2	9
Yellow-br. Chat	3	5	10	9	65	2	21	--	12	26	3	5	17	1	2
Hooked Warbler	2	4	5	3	7	--	1	2	35	47	C	1	12	--	4
Wilson's Warbler	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Canada Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	C	1	4	--	--
American Redstart	5	FC	1	6	17	--	3	--	31	6	FC	1	8	--	3
House Sparrow	--	10	15	89	78	305	247	44	29	160	C	56	200	45	12
Bobolink	--	2	20	85	--	--	4	--	30	9	--	--	--	--	5
E. Meadowlark	3	C	20	103	276	185	446	374	97	375	C	126	112	30	124
Red-wng. Blackbird	4	VC	64	180	283	94	162	49	102	478	C	71	103	26	184
Orchard Oriole	18	FC	7	23	89	12	44	1	10	24	C	10	11	1	4
Northern Oriole	10	FC	1	1	8	--	4	--	--	1	4	1	9	2	3
Rusty Blackbird	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	13
Common Grackle	23	C	87	299	1074	393	954	321	117	1055	A	290	1200	54	400
Brown-hd. Cowbird	70	FC	43	37	232	98	371	92	26	265	C	33	76	4	77
Scarlet Tanager	1	1	2	6	47	3	2	--	24	35	C	--	16	1	17
Summer Tanager	27	4	9	14	61	2	25	--	11	46	1	1	18	--	2
Cardinal	55	C	54	63	437	208	368	169	68	454	C	104	138	89	204
Rose-br. Grosbeak	2	5	6	14	68	2	8	7	24	50	A	4	47	1	7
Blue Grosbeak	--	--	--	1	21	--	5	--	11	8	--	2	1	--	--
Indigo Bunting	50	C	112	62	434	26	72	5	49	68	FC	3	72	1	6
Dickcissel	--	10	2	6	--	--	1	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Evening Grosbeak	1	--	3	--	81	12	48	39	34	61	C	14	1	28	299
Purple Finch	--	--	6	--	16	9	1	20	--	4	C	--	2	1	117
Pine Siskin	--	--	--	--	10	14	14	--	11	88	C	--	1	1	82
American Goldfinch	10	3	13	31	353	99	68	29	49	83	C	16	57	23	146
Rufous-sd. Towhee	6	--	12	23	162	49	61	68	50	235	C	29	65	40	101
Savannah Sparrow	--	--	3	--	27	3	7	--	4	35	--	1	1	--	2
Grasshopper Sparrow	--	--	8	6	--	--	7	--	1	--	--	--	3	--	1
Vesper Sparrow	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--
Lark Sparrow	--	--	--	--	5	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dark-eyed Junco	--	--	--	--	4	1	1	3	--	--	A	2	4	--	22
Chipping Sparrow	3	--	1	13	84	38	57	16	18	62	FC	11	25	7	36
Field Sparrow	--	4	9	52	158	39	68	62	43	217	FC	21	89	8	51
Harris' Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
White-cr. Sparrow	--	--	--	21	21	16	52	--	--	11	--	3	--	2	22
White-th. Sparrow	50	--	31	20	142	12	74	78	66	256	C	22	4	28	68
Fox Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Lincoln's Sparrow	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	1	--	1	2	66	5	3	2	2	21	--	1	--	--	8
Song Sparrow	1	--	1	--	--	--	3	28	21	319	C	59	103	30	138
Species, Total	88	95	117	133	163	192	133	76	139	444	199	93	132	74	149
Species, Grand Total	215														

Knoxville: Knox County—29 April; clear, temp. 38-69°; 30 observers; compiler, J. B. Owen. A Brewster's warbler hybrid was also reported.

Great Smoky Mountains: 4, 5, 6 May, TOS State Meeting, includes records; from Gatlinburg, several parties afield each day.

Greeneville: Greene County—29 April; 07:00-21:00; 14 observers; compilers, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius.

Kingsport: Sullivan and adjacent counties—12 May; 06:00-23:00; overcast—scattered clouds, temp. 50-70°; 25 observers; compiler, Tom Bowman.

Bristol: 28 April; miles by car—145, miles on foot—7; 11 observers; compiler, Rockwell Bingham.

Elizabethton: 28 April; 12:00-12:00, 24 hrs.; clear, temp. 43-60°; 19 observers; compiler, Glen Eller. The Goshawk was seen by Lee Herndon and John Martin.

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## IN MEMORIAM

DR. CHARLES HOLLAND

The accidental death on 14 July 1973 of Dr. Charles Holland came as a shock to TOS members. The Murfreesboro Chapter lost one of its most valuable members.

Chuck, as his friends affectionately knew Dr. Holland, had just accepted the position of Vice-President of the Murfreesboro Chapter and was a director to the TOS. He had been an assistant professor of Biology at Middle Tennessee State University since 1970, and had assumed the teaching of their Ornithology classes. He was a native of Massachusetts. He earned his B.S. degree from East Carolina State University and his Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee. He was a veteran of the Marine Corps and a member of Phi Sigma, Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Chi.

Dr. Holland is survived by his wife, Elaine, an eight-year old daughter, Sheryl Lynn, his father, mother and one brother.

None of these facts in any way express the grief that we feel at the loss of Chuck, who was such a pleasure to be with and whose future seemed so bright.

## THE SEASON

DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III, *Editor*

SPRING MIGRATION: 16 MARCH-15 MAY

As you read this and subsequent *Season* reports you will find some common names that are unfamiliar, a spelling change, and some taxonomic changes. Recently the Thirty-second Supplement to the 1957 A.O.U. Check-list was published (1973. *The Auk*, 90(2):411-419). This work updates the existent check-list which is the standard for North American ornithologists, and the changes instituted with it are used in this report for the first time. The new nomenclature used in the following observations is: Great Egret (Common Egret); Wigeon (from Widgeon); Northern Shoveler (Shoveler); Upland Sandpiper (Upland Plover); "Traill's" Flycatcher when the song form of this newly split species was not given by the observer; Willow Flycatcher (species with the *fitz-beu* song form of the former Traill's Flycatcher species); Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle Warbler subspecies); and Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon Junco sub-species as used in this report).

The statewide winter invasion of boreal finches experienced this year is reflected by observations of many Evening Grosbeaks in *ALL* four regions. Many flocks were still present in number in all regions into late May. Regions east of the Tennessee River also reported concentrations of Purple Finches and Pine Siskins thru the reporting period. The House Finches reported in the last *Season* remained in Greeneville thru the first week of April. There were additional Goshawk sightings in East Tennessee and the injured bird being housed in Nashville managed to escape his cage.

The reported Olive-sided Flycatcher and Black-throated Blue Warbler are unusual migratory records for the Western Coastal Plain.

The heavy spring rains across the state possibly contributed to the many shorebird records from the Central Plateau and Basin where a single Snowy Egret was also found. The Harris Sparrow that wintered in Donelson lingered well into April.

Virginia Rails were present thru the period in Alcoa Marsh and though Morris Williams spent much time in these marshes, no positive evidence of the nesting of this species was found. The attempted nestings of Black Ducks in some number in East Tennessee is significant as are the several Barn Owl nests found in the Johnson City area.

Many noteworthy observations of Tennessee birds are to be found in the following pages. If *The Season* seems lacking because of the scarcity of information on a species, or the total absence of any record of a bird YOU saw during the period, could it perhaps be because YOU didn't send YOUR records to us?

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Cattle Egret: 1 May (20) Overton Park M (Bob Mattlin, Zoo Director), 5 May (24) M (AL).

*Duck-Merganser*: Mallard (6), Blue-winged Teal (38), American Wigeon (6), Northern Shoveler (9), Wood Duck (24), Ring-necked Duck (2), Lesser Scaup (2), Bufflehead (1) Ruddy Duck (200) Red-breasted Merganser (1)—all 7 April, R (MLB and party).

*Eagle-Grosbeak*: Bald Eagle: 7 Apr. (1) R (MLB and party). *MISSISSIPPI KITE*: 13 May (10) Walnut Log Area R (BBC, Lula Coffey). Sora Rail: 8 and 14 Apr. (1) and 29 Apr. (1, dead, about 2 days) M (ER). Black-bellied Plover: 22 May (1) Duck River Unit TNWR (JL). Dunlin: 7 Apr. (1) R (MLB and party), 17 May (2) Busselton Unit TNWR (JL). Common Nighthawk: 13 May (11) M (AL), 21 May (19) M (ER). *OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER*: 13 May (1) R (Martha Waldron and party). Swainson's Warbler: 15 thru 22 May, not found 24 May (1, singing) Overton Park, M (BBC). *BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER*: (1) R (MLB and party). *EVENING GROSBEAK*: throughout season to 9 May (up to estimated 200 total, 15 on 9 May) 20 locations in M and 3 locations in Fayette County (BBC, JL, Mrs. Edward Owen, Charles and Lou Wilmeth). This is only the second winter Evening Grosbeaks have been reported in Memphis area.

*Locations*: M—Memphis area, R—Reelfoot Lake area, TNWR—Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.

*Observers*: MLB and party—Michael Lee Bierly, Richard Gillerman, Carol Knauth, Betty Richards, Pat Stallings; BBC—Ben B. Coffey; JL—Jerald Ledbetter; AL—Alan Lurrabee; ER—Ernest Restivo.

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CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION: The season was extremely wet. Some areas experienced severe local flooding. It was noted that Killdeers experienced high nesting failure. Shore-birding was good, as evidenced by the records of Paul and Dot Crawford at Gallatin. John and Heather Riggins banded many birds at their station in Nashville's Two Jays Sanctuary.

*Grebe-Gull*: Horned Grebe: 24 Mar. (58) OHL (MLM); last, 16 Apr. (1) Coleman Lake (MLM). Pied-billed Grebe: 22 Apr. (1) LC (MDW). Little Blue Heron: 15 Apr. (1) BV (JR). Cattle Egret: 21 Apr. (4) Bell's Bend (Jimmy Parrish). Great Egret: 15 Apr. (2) BV (JR). *SNOWY EGRET*: 6 May (1) BV (MLB). American Bittern: 22 Apr. (2) LC (MDW). Gadwall: 13 May, last (1) G (PC, DC). American Wigeon: 5 Apr. (7) BV (JR). Wood Duck: 14 May (20) GP (KD, LD). Redhead: 13 May, last (1) G (PC, DC). Canvasback: 4 May (2) G (PC, DC). Lesser Scaup: 2 Apr. (300), 14 Apr. (110) WR (KD, LD). Bufflehead: 14 Apr. (20) Radnor Lake (TK). Ruddy Duck: 8 May, last (1) G (PC, DC). Red-breasted Mer-



ganser: 24 Mar. (250) OHL (MLM, Pat Stallings). Black Vulture: 19 and 26 Mar. (70) LC (MDW). *GOSHAWK*: 24 Mar. (1 escaped from cage in Nashville at Mrs. Amelia Laskey's home). Red-tailed Hawk: 19 Mar. (nest, 3 eggs) LC (MDW); 2 Apr. (1 incubating) WR (KD, LD). King Rail: 14 May (3) GP (KD, LD). Virginia Rail: 13 May (2) BV (MLB). Sora: 22 Apr. (1) LC (MDW); 5 May (1) 2JS (JR). *WILLET*: 30 Apr. (12) OHL (PC, DC). White-rumped Sandpiper: 13 May (2) G (PC, DC). *BAIRD'S SANDPIPER*: 13 May (3) G (PC, DC). *WESTERN SANDPIPER*: 13 May (6) G (PC, DC). Bonaparte's Gull: 14 Apr. (2) WR (KD, LD); 16 Apr. (5) OHL (MLM).

*Owl-Sparrow*: Great Horned Owl: 23 Mar. (adult at nest; 1 young, which left nest, 1 infertile egg) LC (MDW). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 30 Apr. last (2) OHL (PC, DC). "Traill's" Flycatcher: 11 May (2) 2JS (JR, HR); 13 May (1) BV (MLB). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 13 May, last (1) N (MLB, MLM). Winter Wren: 14 Apr. (1) N (TK). Bewick's Wren: 22 Apr. (6) LC (MDW). Gray-cheeked Thrush: 1 May (1) 2JS (JR, HR). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 12 May (1) N (MLB). Water Pipit: 2 May (1) G (PC, DC). Northern Waterthrush: 29 Apr. (3—banded) 2JS (JR, HR). *MOURNING WARBLER*: 12 May (1—banded) 2JS (JR, HR). Wilson's Warbler: 12 May (5—banded) 2JS (JR, HR). Rusty Blackbird: 5 May, last (1) OHL (*vide* MLB). Evening Grosbeak: 8 May, last (1) G (PC, DC). Red Crossbill: 10 Apr. (15) Walden Ridge, Cumberland Co. (Wayne Brown). *HARRIS' SPARROW*: 20 Apr., last (1) Donelson—same as in last *Season* (Minnie Hatcher). White-crowned Sparrow: 31 Mar. (24) White Bridge Rd. (*vide* JR, HR). Lincoln's Sparrow: 5 May—13 May (4—banded) 2JS (JR, HR).

*Locations*: BV—Buena Vista; G—Gallatin; GP—Goose Pond; LC—Lawrence Co.; N—Nashville; OHL—Old Hickory Lake; 2JS—Two Jays Sanctuary; WR—Woods Reservoir.

*Observers*: MLB—Mike Bierly; DC—Dot Crawford; PC—Paul Crawford; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke; TK—Tony Koella; MLM—Margaret Mann; HR—Heather Riggins; JR—John Riggins; MDW—Morris Williams.

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

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Spring migration in the area passed without any large concentrations of migrants being observed and few unusual birds seen. The weather was most erratic with very warm periods followed by heavy frosts which lasted into May. Rainfall was very heavy, particularly in the middle of March.

Among the unusual species observed were: a *GOSHAWK* in Sequatchie Valley, Purple and Common Gallinules in the Elizabethton area, a Dark-eyed Junco (Oregon race) in the Chattanooga area, and an early Connecticut Warbler in Johnson City. Most of the wintering northern finches had departed 15 May, but small numbers of Evening Grosbeaks and Pine Siskins were still present at the end of the period. The *HOUSE FINCHES* reported in the last *Season* were present thru 10 April in Greeneville.

*Loon-Mergansers:* Common Loon: 9 Apr. (16 in one raft); last 14 May (1) HRA (KLD). Horned Grebe: 26 Mar. (18) BWP (KLD). Green Heron: 6 May (2 nests, 5 eggs each) AIM (CN, MDW). Little Blue Heron: 26 Mar. (1) SB (KLD); 6 May (2); 8 May (1) SeV (LSF). *CATTLE EGRET:* 3 May (1) K (Chester and Eddy Massey, Parul Pardue). Great Egret: 27 Mar. (2) Battle Creek (KD); 28 Apr. (1) AS (GE, DyL, PR). Black-crowned Night Heron: 3 and 6 May (1) SeV (BB, JBB, DJ, LSF). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 6-15 May (3-5) S:V (JBB, DJ, LSF). Least Bittern: 25 Apr. thru period (1-2) AIM (MDW). American Bittern: 14 Mar.-7 Apr. (1) AIM (MDW); 25 Mar.-23 Apr. (1-3) AM (KLD), 28 Apr.-14 May (1) AS (DJL et al). *WHISTLING SWAN:* thru 18 (1) Jonesboro (MD et al) same bird as in last *Season*. Mallard: 28 Mar. (flooded nest with 9 eggs) AIM (CN, MDW). Black Duck: from 1 Mar. to 11 May, 4 nests started, all unsuccessful, total 49 eggs AIM (MDW). Northern Shoveler: last 28 Apr. (6) AS (GE, PR). Redhead: 19 Mar. (80) HRA (KLD, FH). Canvasback: 19 Mar. (1) HRA (KLD, FH). Greater Scaup: 15 Apr. (7) BL (PR). Bufflehead: last 28 Apr. (1) HRA (Frank Ward). *OLD SQUAW:* 26 Mar. (8) BWP (KLD). Ruddy Duck: last 11 Apr. (5) BWP (LD). Common Merganser: 28 Apr. (3) BL (MD, HD). Red-breasted Merganser: 28 Apr. (7) BL (MD, HD).

*Vulture-Hawk:* Black Vulture: 18 Mar. (nest with 2 eggs) McLemore's Cove, Ga. (*first nesting report since 1933*, Jay Clark). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 28 Apr. (1) AS (GE, DyL, DJ). Cooper's Hawk: 12 Apr. (1) PHL (MD, HD, SG). Red-shouldered Hawk: 10 May (nest with 3 young, banded) Da (BB, DJ). Broad-winged Hawk: first 19 Mar. (1) SeV (LSF), 19 Apr. (20) Signal Mtn. (Mary Steele, *vide* KLD), 7 May (nest with adult incubating) TRG (KLD). *GOSHAWK:* 17 Apr. (1) SeV (BB, DJ). Bald Eagle: 24 Mar. (1 adult) Cherokee Lake (PR). Marsh Hawk: thru 2 Apr. (1) SB (KLD). Osprey: first 19 Mar. (1) HRA (KLD, FH). *PIGEON HAWK:* 8 Apr. (1) SeV (LSF).

*Rail-Tern:* King Rail: 28 Mar. thru period (1-3) AIM (MDW); 2 May (2) AM (KLD). Virginia Rail: thru period (1-3) AIM (MDW); 23 Apr. (1) AS (PR); 28 Apr. (1) EFH (GE, DyL). Sora Rail: thru 16 Apr. (1-4) AIM (MDW); 8 Apr.-2 May (1-4) AM (KLD); 8 Apr. (1) SeV (JBB, DJ, LSF); 23 Apr. (1) AS (PR). *PURPLE GALLINULE:* 7 May (1) BL (DL). *COMMON GALLINULE:* 14 Apr. (1) EFH (DJL, GW). American Coot: 2 May (1) AM (KLD). Black-bellied Plover: 8 May (1) SeV (JBB, DJ, LSF). Common Snipe: thru 9 May (2-15) Da (DJ, LSF). Upland Sandpiper: 28 Apr. (1) Tri-cities Airport (MD, HD). Solitary Sandpiper: 26 Mar. (2) SB (KLD); 28 Apr. (26) AS (GE, DyL, PR). *WILLET:* 12 May (1) NL (LSF). Greater Yellowlegs: 26 Mar. (1) SB (KLD). Lesser Yellowlegs: 26 Mar. (2) SB (KLD). Pectoral Sandpiper: 26 Mar. (23) SB (KLD). White-rumped Sandpiper: 8 May (1) SeV (JBB, DJ, LSF). Least Sandpiper: 2-10 regular at AM, SB (KLD) 28 Apr. (1) K (CN). Dunlin: thru 3 Apr. (4) SB (KLD). Dowitcher *sp.* 12 May (22) NL (LSF). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 2 May (3); 15 May (9) AM (KLD). Bonaparte's Gull: 26 Mar. (50) HRA (KLD); 3 Apr. (15) CL (KLD). Common Tern: 12 May (5) NL (LSF). Forster's Tern: 12 Apr. (1) AS (FJA). Caspian Tern: 12 May (2) NL (LSF).

*Cuckoo-Vireo:* Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 15 Apr. (1) K (KTOS). *BARN OWL:* 3 active nests at El: 1 raised 5 young; 1 raised 1 young (GE, MDW,

et al). Common Nighthawk: first 20 Apr. (1) JC (DJL). Chimney Swift: 25 Mar. (1) Whitewell (DJ). Red-headed Woodpecker: 1 pair thru period on UTK campus (CN, MDW), 1 pair nesting on ETSU campus (PR et al). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 28 Apr. (1) K (CN, BR, RY); 28 Apr. (1) JC (DL, GW). Eastern Kingbird: 18 Mar. (1) Rogersville (JH). Acadian Flycatcher: 28 Apr. (1) E (GE, DyL, PR). "Traill's" Flycatcher: 9 May (1) AS (GE, DL). Tree Swallow: 17 Mar. (50) SB (LD, FGH). Rough-winged Swallow: 17 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). Barn Swallow: 17 Mar. (30) SB (LD, FGH). Red-breasted Nuthatch: last 1 May (1) Col (CH). Brown Creeper: last 14 Apr. (2) K (CN). House Wren: first on territory 18 Apr. (1), nest begun 1 May, 4 eggs on 28 May—K (CN). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 6 May (1) AIM (CN, MDW). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 26 Apr. (1) EFH (FJA). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: last 5 May (1) Da (DJ). White-eyed Vireo: 26 Mar. (1) G (JH).

*Warbler-Sparrow*: Swainson's Warbler: 15 May (1) E (JD, SG). Yellow-rumped Warbler (Myrtle Warbler subspecies) last 15 May (1) AM (KLD). Blackpoll: 20 Apr. (2) Da (DJ). Northern Waterthrush: 15 Apr. (1) Da (DJ). Louisiana Waterthrush: 25 Mar. (1) Da (DJ). *CONNECTICUT WARBLER*: 24 Apr. (1, netted, banded) JC (PR). Wilson's Warbler: 12 May (1) K (JH). Bobolink: 7 May (150) SeV (DJ). Rusty Blackbird: 13 Apr. (20) K (MDW). Indigo Bunting: 11 Apr. (2) Da (DJ). *EVENING GROSBEAK*: thru end of period at Col (CH) and El. (GE). Purple Finch: last 11 May (7) JC (PR). *HOUSE FINCH*: thru 10 Apr. (1-9) G (JH). Pine Siskin: thru end of period at El (GE). Red Crossbill: 11-30 Apr. (3-7) JC (MD et al) 3-10 May (1-3) Col (CH). *DARK-EYED JUNCO* (Oregon race) 31 Mar. (1, at feeder) Chickamauga, Ga. (Ralph Bullard). White-throated Sparrow: last 16 May (1) K (JH).

*Locations*: AM—Amnicola Marsh, AIM—Alcoa Marsh, AS—Austin Springs, BL—Boone Lake, BWP—Booker T. Washington State Park, Col—Collegedale, CL—Chickamauga Lake, Da—Daus, El—Elizabethton, E—Erwin, EFH—Erwin Fish Hatchery, G—Greeneville, HRA—Hiwassee River Area, JC—Johnson City, K—Knoxville, NL—Nickajack Lake, PHL—Patrick Henry Lake, SB—Savannah Bay, SeV—Sequatchie Valley, TRG—Tennessee River Gorge.

*Observers*: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, BB—Benton Basham, JBB—J. Branson Block, JD—Joy Dillenbeck, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, HD—Helen Hill Dove, KD—Ken Dubke, LD—Lil Dubke, KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke, GE—Glen Eller, SG—Sally Goodin, JH—Jim Holt, FGH—Frank and Gloria Hixon, CH—Chris Haney, DJ—Daniel Jacobson, KTOS—Knoxville Chapter TOS, DyL—Danny Leach, DL—Dick Lura, DJL—Dick and Joyce Lura, CN—Charles Nicholson, PR—Pete Range, BR—Bob Rountree, LSF—Lee Shafer Family, GW—Gary Wallace, MDW—Morris Williams, RY—Rich Yahner.

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**EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION**—The weather for the period may be summed up as wet and cool. The last of March recorded almost 2 inches more rain than normal. April's temperature averaged 1.8 degrees colder than normal. The first two weeks in May were very cold for that month, with at least two

late "killing" frosts. The last and most severe coming on the last day of our reporting period 15 May, with severe damage done to early crops.

Most of our winter visitors left on their normal departure dates with the exception of the "northern finches", which remained here in small flocks longer than usual. The early spring migrants were few and far between, although most species were observed, their numbers were down. The only real big "push" observed came on 24 April.

Probably the most interesting find came on the Elizabethton Spring Census day when an adult *GOSHAWK* was seen circling in a small thermal over Roans Creek with a Cooper's and Red-Tailed Hawk. The *PURPLE GALLINULE* that was found on Boone Lake (was reported in the Eastern Ridge and Valley) and subsequently caught and brought to Elizabethton and banded and released in Hunter Swamp was the first ever recorded in our area (see Chuck Nicholson's report).

*Loon-Merganser*: Common Loon: last seen 12 April (8) Wat. L (GW). Horned Grebe: 31 March (1) male in spring plumage Wat. L (GE). Great Blue Heron: 31 March (1) RC (GE). Black-crowned Night Heron: 23 April (1) HS (LRH, GE). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 24 April (1) EGC (LRH); 12 May (2) HS (GW). Canada Goose: 7 May heard calling in flight over RM (FWB). Northern Shoveler: 8 April (7) GLP (GW, GE). Redhead: 18 Mar. (1) Wil. L (DL, JL); 24 Mar. (1) Wil. L (GE). Ring-necked Duck: last seen 7 April (2) Wil. L (LRH). Canvasback: 18 and 24 Mar. (1) Wil. L (DL, JL). Common Goldeneye: 18 Mar. (2) Wat. R (GE). Bufflehead: last seen on 10 May (2) Wil. L (LRH). Hooded Merganser: 18 Mar. (8) GLP (GE); 8 April (12) Wat. L (GW, GE). Red-breasted Merganser: 31 Mar. (1) Wat. L (GE).

*Hawks-Raven*: *GOSHAWK*: 28 April (1) RC (LRH, JM). Broad-winged Hawk: first on 6 April (1) RM (MS, TS). Osprey: first on 10 April (1) Sm (DL, JL). Sora Rail: 28 April (1) RC (LRH, JM). American Woodcock: still performing mating flights on 10 May (1) Wat. R (GE). Barred Owl: 22 April (2) Hol. M (LRH, DL, JL). Raven: 2-3 seen throughout period on RM by MS and TS.

*Flycatcher-Blackbirds*: Willow Flycatcher: 29 May (1 singing) Buffalo Valley Country Club, Johnson City (FJA). Wood Thrush: first on 15 April (1) HS (DL, JL). Hermit Thrush: last seen on 21 April (1) HS (GE). Golden-winged Warbler: 20 April (2) RM (MS, TS) and 1 May (1) HS (MD, SG). Blue-winged Warbler: 1 May (1) EGC (LRH). Northern Water-thrush: 12 May (1) HS (DL, JL). Wilson's Warbler: 3 and 7 May (1) HS (GW, GE). Bobolink: 10 May (9) Hampton (LRH). Rusty-Blackbird: 14 April (5) Sm (GE, GW). Brewer's Blackbird: 16 April (1) along Wat. R (JM).

*Grosbeak-Sparrow*: Blue Grosbeak: 12 May (1) PB (LRH, JM). Evening Grosbeak: most large flocks left on 14 May but a few scattered small flocks remained (GE and many others). Purple Finch: last seen 11 May (2) EGC (LRH). Pine Siskin: same status as Evening Grosbeak above. Grasshopper Sparrow: first 11 May (1) PB (LRH, JM). Vesper Sparrow: 10 April (1) banded EGC by LRH.

*Locations:* EGC—Elizabethton Golf Course, GLP—Great Lakes Pond near Elizabethton, HS—Hunter Swamp, Hol. M—Holston Mountain, PB—Powder Branch, RC—Roans Creek, RM—Roan Mountain, Sm—Siam Valley, Wat. L—Watauga Lake, Wat. R—Watauga River, Wil. L—Wilbur Lake.

*Observers:* FJA—Fred J. Alsop, FWB—Fred W. Behrend, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, GE—Glen Eller, SG—Sally Goodin, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, DL—Dick Lura, JL—Joyce Lura, JM—John Martin, MS—Maxie Swindell, TS—Tommy Swindell, GW—Gary Wallace.

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## BOOK REVIEW

HANDBOOK OF CALIFORNIA BIRDS. 1973. By Vinson Brown, Dr. Henry G. Weston, Jr., and illustrated by Jerry Buzzell. 2nd revised edition. Naturegraph Publishers, Healdsburg, Cal., 224 pp., 72 full color plates, 12 black and white photographs, 6 maps, and over 100 line drawings. Paper cover \$5.95, cloth \$8.95.

This book covers nearly all the birds known to be found in California, with over 370 of them being pictured in full color. Many unique features make this book particularly useful as a field guide. One good point is that most of the color plates are arranged in sets of two facing pages so that the maximum number of similar appearing birds appear before you at one glance. The names of the species on the color plates appear at the bottom of the page. This enables the reader to test his knowledge of identification thoroughly by simply covering the names. The descriptions are on the opposite sides of these color plate pages and emphasize only those colors that are most important in field identification. Other important information given in the descriptions are ranges and habitats where the birds are found, special behavior patterns of use in identification, and songs and calls. In addition to being a good field guide this book includes several well-illustrated sections on bird structures and adaptations, bird habitats, feeding behavior, courtship and territorial behavior, nesting, sounds, flight, migrations, ranges and other information of great use in learning about the lives of birds.

The order of species arrangement laid down by the American Ornithologists Union has been altered where it was thought that such a change would aid identification in the field. For example, the swifts and swallows, which are not related, are placed together because of their like appearances. To help the reader see the birds in scientific order a life list of species is given in normal A.O.U. order.

I recommend this book to all who are interested in field identification of birds in the state of California.

GARY O. WALLACE, Route 7, Elizabethton 37643.

SEVENTH ANNUAL  
SYMPOSIUM AND FALL MEETING  
TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

13-14 OCTOBER 1973

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAIN STATE PARK

CROSSVILLE, TENNESSEE 38555

Reservations must be made direct with the park. Camping is available. A registration fee of \$1.00 will be charged for each adult. Students free. For further details about arrangements contact George R. Mayfield, Jr., Maury County Hospital, Columbia, Tennessee 38401.

SATURDAY, 14 OCTOBER

- 8:00 a.m. Field trips to nearby areas.
- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Lunch.
- 1:00-2:00 p.m. Board of Directors meeting.
- 2:00-5:00 p.m. Program:
- NESTING CANADA GEESE IN TENNESSEE—Donald A. Hammer  
A prediction: In 10-15 years Canada Geese will be common nesting birds in all suitable habitat.
- FINDING BIRD NESTS—Morris D. Williams  
Several older members have spent a lifetime searching for nests. The observations of an enthusiastic younger member.
- THE BALD EAGLES AT REELFOOT LAKE—Wendell E. Crews  
The number of wintering eagles have been increasing. A discussion of their past, present and future.
- PICTURES OF A NESTING BLACK VULTURE—David E. Patterson  
Excellent pictures and story of a pair of nesting Black Vultures at Olive Hill.
- 7:30 P.M.—TENNESSEE'S NATURAL AREAS LEGISLATION  
An official of the Department of Conservation will discuss "The Natural Areas Preservation Act" passed by the Tennessee General Assembly in 1971. TOS members are in a very knowledgeable position to speak up and assist in this important legislation.

SUNDAY, 14 OCTOBER

- 800 a.m. Field trips to nearby areas.
- 12:00 noon Depart for home at your leisure.
- 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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