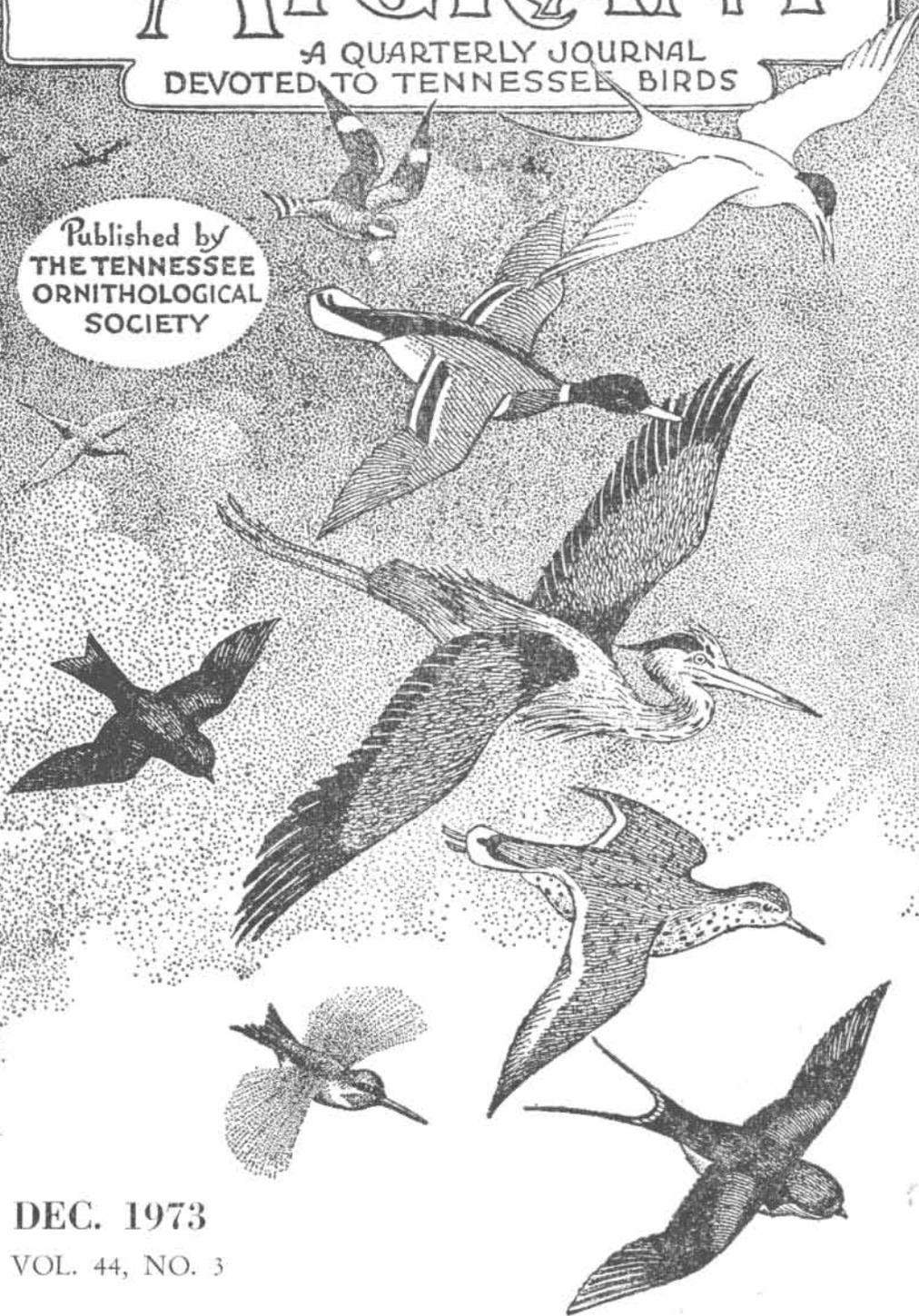


THE MIGRANT

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO TENNESSEE BIRDS

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TENNESSEE HERON AND EGRET COLONIES: 1972

DAVID PITTS

INTRODUCTION

Many heron and egret colonies in Tennessee have apparently declined in size or have even completely disbanded in recent years. For example, none of the nationally famous Reelfoot Lake colonies are now active (letter dated 13 April 1972 from John L. DeLime, Refuge Manager, Reelfoot National Wildlife Refuge, Samburg, Tn.). In view of this decline and the fact that the last survey of Tennessee heron and egret colonies was taken in the early 1950's (Ganier, 1951), I attempted to locate the colonies that were active during the 1972 nesting season. Personal visits were made to numerous areas, but records from other observers are included. To each of the contributors my gratitude is extended. Hopefully this article will encourage persons who know of nesting colonies to describe them in notes to *The Migrant* or to the author.

COLONIES ACTIVE DURING 1972

Only four nesting sites are positively known to have been used during 1972. Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) composed three colonies, and Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) formed the remaining colony. Although Green Herons (*Butorides virescens*) have nested in small colonies in different areas of the state (Coffey, 1966; Douglass et al., 1965) they are not included in this report.

The largest heron colony is located on the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge in Humphreys County near the junction of the Duck River with Kentucky Lake. This colony is known to have existed for many years prior to 1943 (Ganier, 1951). However, records are available only from 1949 when the colony consisted of 350 nests of Great Blue Herons, 150 nests of Great Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), and possibly 1 nest of Anhingas (*Anhinga anhinga*) (Cypert, 1949; Ganier, 1951). Records for the Tennessee National Refuge during the last 11 years are shown in Table 1. These are records for the entire refuge; consequently, the nesting data for Great Egrets and Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*) do not pertain to the Great Blue Heron colony in some years. For example, during 1972 Great Egrets were thought to have nested on the refuge, but they did not nest in the Great Blue Heron colony

(letter dated 5 December 1972 from V. L. Childs, Refuge Manager, Tn. National Wildlife Refuge, Paris, Tn.). Concern about the decrease in colony size in recent years has led to the initiation of possible corrective measures. The increase in numbers of nesting Great Blue Herons in 1972 is encouraging and leads to cautious optimism about the future of the colony.

Another colony of Great Blue Herons is located on the Middle Fork of the Obion River west of its junction with the South Fork of the Obion River. This site is adjacent to the Weakley County and Obion County border approximately 13 miles southwest of Martin near the community of Hop-In. A large colony has existed in this area for many years according to local residents. Mr. Ganier (1951) was aware of the colony but was not able to locate it.

Basing my opinion on conversations with local residents, I believe the size of the Hop-In colony has declined during the past ten years. In 1971 I counted 116 nests of Great Blue Herons. At least four pairs of Great Egrets were

TABLE 1. Number of heron and egret nests and number of young produced on the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge.*

Year	<i>Great Blue Heron</i>		<i>Great Egret</i>		<i>Little Blue Heron</i>	
	No Nests	Est. No. Young	No Nests	Est. No. Young	No Nests	Est. No. Young
1962	170	300	30	120	4	10
1963	210	340	20	60	15	30
1964	200	290	16	25	10	15
1965	175	280	13	20	0	0
1966	100	200	3	6	2	4
1967	100	200	20	40	0	0
1968	90	170	15	30	0	0
1968	85	160	0	0	6	10
1970	120	180	00	0	4	6
1971	90	170	0	0	0	0
1972	150**	300	10**	20	0	0

* Records provided by Mr. V. L. Childs, Refuge Manager, Paris, Tn.

** Refuge report contained only the estimated number of young; number of nests was calculated by the author based on previous refuge nest/young ratios.

present early in the 1971 nesting season, but all of these birds abandoned the colony in mid-April. The Great Blue Heron nests were located in five large Bald Cypress trees (*Taxodium distichum*), with respective trees having 3, 18, 20, 34, and 41 nests. During the 1972 nesting season I counted 91 nests of Great Blue Herons and no nests of Great Egrets in the colony. The nests were located in seven Bald Cypress trees with 2, 6, 8, 10, 13, 17, and 35 nests per individual tree.

The future of the Hop-In heronry is uncertain. The colony is located approximately 350 yards from the Middle Fork of the Obion River. Following channelization of this portion of the Obion River, land owners have annually converted more of the timber land to farm land. I believe logging operations were partly, if not wholly, responsible for the Great Egret desertions in 1971.

By 1972 cultivated crops had encroached to within 100 yards of the colony. However, the land owner has given assurances that no further logging will be done in the immediate vicinity of the colony. Some members of the colony are known to feed on the Gooch Wildlife Management Area about four miles to the west. Further wetland drainage will probably force more of the herons to utilize the Gooch area.

The third Great Blue Heron colony is located on the Arnold Engineering Development Center Wildlife Management Area in Coffee County near Tullahoma. The history of the colony prior to 1967 is unknown. Counts of active nests by Ken Dubke and Lee Shafer indicate at least 6 nests in 1967, 14 nests in 1969, 13 or 14 nests in 1970, 18 nests in 1971, and 17 nests in 1972. No other herons or egrets are known to nest in the colony. The location of the colony on a Wildlife Management Area is propitious and should insure protection of the colony.

The fourth active site is the Black-crowned Night Heron colony in Davidson County near Bordeaux. According to records gathered by Mr. Harry Monk and Mike Bierly, the colony was in existence in 1908. Their records during the 1950's and 1960's indicate variation from 25 to 60 nests each year. No exact counts are known to have been made during the last three years, although Richard Rimmer reports (letter dated 21 November 1972) the colony was active in 1972. Expanded development and road construction in the area cloud the future of the colony (letter dated 30 September 1972 from Mike Bierly, Nashville, Tn.).

ABANDONED COLONIES

Several major colonies have disbanded since the publication of Mr. Ganier's survey in 1951. No colonies exist at Reelfoot Lake although as recently as 1963 Crane Roost at the north end of Reelfoot contained 1,000 nests (Gersbacher, 1964). The Ridgely herony (Lake County) was broken up in the 1950's (Ganier, 1960). The Dyersburg colony (Dyer County) was abandoned after the 1969 season (Leggett, 1970). A Great Blue Heron colony existed for a number of years near Sulphur Well in Henry County. Apparently this colony has disbanded; however, reports indicate a small colony of Great Blue Herons may exist in the area (letter dated 30 January 1973 from Gina Manning, McKenzie, Tn.). The nest sites of the Great Blue Heron colony in Hardin County near Pittsburgh Landing were apparently destroyed in 1970 or 1971 when the area was cleared for farm land. A local land owner reported 'cranes' using the area until 1971.

POSSIBLE COLONY SITES

Several additional colonies probably exist in Tennessee. Two colonies are known to have been located, but no further information is available. One of these is the Great Blue Heron colony in Henry County (see above). The other colony apparently consists of Little Blue Herons and is located in Obion County five to ten miles west of the Great Blue Heron colony at Hop-In. For several years I have observed both adult and immature Little Blue Herons

in the area, but I have not been successful in locating their nests. In 1971 a college student was fishing in the area and observed the nesting site. However, he was not able to return to the site.

Little Blue Herons are possibly nesting on the Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge near Brownsville and on the Moss Island Wildlife Management Area near Dyersburg. Little Blue Herons have been observed in each of these areas during nesting season, but no nests have been located. Great Egrets, Little Blue Herons, and Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) are believed to have recently nested on the Tn. National Wildlife Refuge, but nest sites are unknown.

COLONIES IN BORDERING STATES

At least two heron and egret colonies are located near Tennessee border but in adjacent states. Each of these colonies is sufficiently near Tennessee to exert an influence on Tennessee heron and egret populations. One colony is located near Sikeston, Missouri, approximately 35 miles north of Reelfoot Lake. This colony annually contains about 4,000 nests, of which approximately 85% belong to Little Blue Herons. Smaller numbers of Great Egrets, Black-crowned Night Herons, Snowy Egrets (*Egretta thula*), and Cattle Egrets also nest in the colony (letter dated 5 December 1972 from Paul Heye, Biology Dept., Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Mo.).

Another large colony is located east of Burdette, Arkansas, near the Mississippi River. This site is west of Lauderdale County, Tennessee. During the 1972 nesting season approximately 600 pairs of Little Blue Herons, 500 pairs of Cattle Egrets, and small numbers of Great Egrets, Black-crowned Night Herons, Snowy Egrets, and Glossy Ibises (*Plegadis falcinellus*) nested in the colony (letter dated 20 July 1972 from Dr. Earl Hanebrink, Arkansas State Univ., State University, Ark.).

A third colony is believed to exist near Cayce, Kentucky, about ten miles north of Union City, Tn. Dr. Clell Peterson (letter dated 29 September 1972; Murray State Univ., Murray, Ky.) believes the colony is primarily composed of Little Blue Herons.

CATTLE EGRETS IN TENNESSEE

The first record of a Cattle Egret in Tennessee is from Anderson County in 1961 (Olson, 1961). Nests of Cattle Egrets were discovered in the Dyersburg colony in 1964 (Coffey, 1964). From eight nests in 1964 the numbers of Cattle Egrets increased rapidly through 1969 after which the colony was disbanded (Leggett, 1970). No Cattle Egrets are known to have nested in Tennessee since 1969 although they have been observed in Lake County and on the Tn. National Wildlife Refuge during the nesting season.

SUMMARY

Only four colonies of herons are known to have been active in Tennessee during 1972. Three of these colonies consisted of Great Blue Herons with 150, 92, and 15 nests respectively. One colony of Black-crowned Night

Hérons was of undetermined size. Several heron and egret colonies have disbanded during the past 10 years. Two large heron and egret colonies are located near the Tennessee border in adjacent states. Cattle Egrets are not known to have nested in Tennessee since 1969.

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2521 Kingston Pike, Apt. 301, Knoxville 37919.

* * * * *

TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Tennessee Ornithological Society met at 13:00 Saturday, 13 October 1973 at Cumberland Mountain State Park in Crossville, Tennessee. Twenty-seven directors were present or represented by proxies, representing all active chapters except Bristol, Campbell County, Greenville, Kingsport and Murfreesboro. The minutes of the Spring meeting at Gatlinburg in May 1973 were approved as printed in *The Migrant*.

Mr. Ken Dubke, Treasurer, reported that the society was solvent but an increase in dues might be advisable for 1975. He suggested that this should be business presented at the Spring meeting. Ken Dubke also reported an all time high in paid membership of 738. New Decals are available, \$1.50 for the sew-on patch and \$1.00 for the auto sticker.

Mr. Clyde Sellers, President of the Lebanon Chapter, reported on the Dixon Merritt Memorial and distributed a mimeographed sheet regarding the status of the Dixon Merritt Nature Trail in Lebanon.

Mr. Oscar Patrick, of Nashville, moved that a committee be formed representative of all areas of the state to determine the proper disposal of the Gordon H. Briley Bequest. The motion was seconded and passed. Mr. Albert Ganier suggested that the money be invested in such a way as to draw interest. The income should then be used in the publication of *The Migrant*. He pointed out that any land use would only serve a few and the additional yearly cost of a custodian would be an unnecessary expenditure. The President, Mrs. Noreen Smith, asked each Director to ask their chapter for suggestions.

Dr. Richard Lura, Chairman of the Feasibility of Computerization of Tennessee Bird Lists reported that he would have some concrete information at the Spring meeting.

Mr. Henry Dinkelspiel, of Memphis, reported that the Spring Meeting will be held at Pickwick Landing State Park on May 3-4-5. Information concerning the meeting will be mailed before March.

Dr. George Mayfield, of Nashville, will continue as chairman of the Committee for the Great Blue Heron in the Duck River Unit of the Tennessee Wildlife Refuge. He reported that the heronry was still in existence. Dr. Mayfield said that buffer trees had been planted around the heronry and that the heronry and the area around it was off limits to fishermen. In addition a new Cypress grove was planted in a higher area near the present dying trees being used by the herons. The Committee has asked that the water level be regulated and a ban on dynamiting be placed on the areas around the heronry.

Mr. Ken Dubke reported that the Foray will be in Grundy County on the Cumberland Plateau, Memorial Day weekend of 1974. Headquarters will be at Monteagle. The Fall meeting will be at Paris Landing sometime during Mid-November.

Mr. Oscar Patrick discussed a memorial for Dr. George Mayfield. The Nashville Chapter has discussed the possibility of naming a trail at Nashville's Radnor Lake Natural Area recently purchased by the State Department of Conservation. The Nashville Chapter hope eventually to name other trails for the other founders of the Tennessee Ornithological Society.

MARTHA WALDRON, *Secretary*

THE FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL T.O.S. MEETING

3, 4, 5 MAY 1974

At Pickwick Landing State Park. Memphis will be the host chapter. For reservations write or call Pickwick Landing Inn (T.O.S. Headquarters), Pickwick Dam, Tennessee 38365. Phone 901-689-3135. Be sure to state that you are with T.O.S.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

TREE SWALLOWS NESTING IN OBION COUNTY—During the 1972 nesting season two nests of Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) were located in the Gooch Wildlife Management Area, Unit E (Crockett Station), in southeastern Obion County. The nests were first observed 31 May 1972. Each nest was located in a dead cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), standing in water about four feet deep. The tree containing nest #1 was approximately five inches in diameter, and the nest cavity opening, which faced north, was six feet above the surface of the water. Nest #2 was located in a tree approximately 15 inches in diameter, and the cavity opening, which faced east, was eight feet above the surface of the water. Young in nest #1 were being fed on 31 May and 6 June. At nest #2 one of the adults was brown-backed probably indicating a one year old female. No young were heard in nest #2, and infrequent visits by the adults suggested that incubation was still in progress. The nest area was not checked after 9 June; consequently, nesting results are not known. Tree Swallows were thought to have nested in the same area in 1971. Adults were observed in the area, but no nests were found. The only other nesting record of Tree Swallows in West Tennessee is apparently that made by Mr. Ganier at Reelfoot Lake in 1918 (*The Migrant*, 35:51) although recent nesting records exist for East Tennessee (*The Migrant*, 39:59) and Middle Tennessee (*The Migrant*, 39:61).

DAVID PITTS, 2521 Kingston Pike, Apt. 301, Knoxville 37919.

NESTING OF TREE SWALLOWS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY—On 30 April a pair of Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) appeared at home which is 7 miles north of Crossville, TN. They displayed much interest in a box erected for Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*), located about 200 feet behind our home and about 300 feet from a small farm pond. The following day they were seen only once. On 2-4 May only a male was seen. Early in the morning of 5 May as many as four swallows were hanging around the box but no material was placed in it that day.

Later that day we left for the T.O.S. meeting at Lebanon, returning 7 May. The next day a substantial amount of material was found in the box and my hopes began to rise that they would stay.

The pair was seen copulating on the 9th. This continued several times daily through the 13th and occasionally through the 20th. On 13 May the first egg was laid late in the afternoon. I confirmed this by checking the box and found a still sticky egg. The next morning and several days thereafter she entered the box within five minutes of 05:40 CDT. The sixth egg was presumably laid on the 18th. However, the box was not disturbed and we left on 29 May for an extended trip.

Believing that the eggs might be hatched by 5 June, I made an advance request of a neighbor, Miss Reba Russell, to look in the box on that date. She did so and found four young and two eggs. (Time of day is not known.) The following day she found five young and one egg. Probably all young hatched on the 5th.

Early on the morning of 25 June she found the nest to be empty except for one egg and later that day three young were seen flying with their parents. However, they are believed to have left the nest the previous day. No further effort was made to keep track of the family and all were gone when we returned home on 29 July.

It is calculated that incubation took 18 days and the young left the nest in 19 days. Although these periods seem long, one authority states that incubation by both sexes takes 13-16 days and age at first flight is 16-24 days. The spread of eight days is thought to be caused by abundance or lack of food supply. This factor would probably have more importance in the northern portion of their breeding range than in Tennessee.

The behavior of the adults was such that I wondered many times whether the eggs would hatch. Although both birds appeared to be incubating, there was no particular pattern that I could discern. Frequently when one was inside the box, the other was sitting outside or on the nearby fence. Sometimes both heads could be seen inside. A great deal of time was spent by both birds coursing together over the adjoining pastures. Neither bird was seen to feed the other but this could have occurred as our view was of the back of a bird perched at the hole.

The mated pair that produced this family was different in appearance as to be readily recognizable from our house in sunny conditions. The female was smaller and had a brownish tinge which, according to Pearson in *Birds of America*, is not uncommon.

Both birds defended the box from Bluebirds, House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*), Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*), and others that happened to come too close or to perch on their box.

Tree Swallows are a very tame species. It was easy to walk up to the box before they flushed, even when incubation was not under way, and they flew around within a few feet of the disturber. They also have an inherent attachment for white feathers. On several occasions I tossed chicken feathers into the air. Each would catch a feather and take it immediately to the box which was already nearly full of nest material and many white feathers. Barn Swallows nesting in the nearby outbuildings joined in the feather catching.

Charles Broley, well known Bald Eagle bander, now deceased, demonstrated this to me at his island home in Ontario where he kept a supply of white feathers on hand for tossing purposes. He had many boxes occupied by Tree Swallows. One tame female nesting in a box on his porch would perch on his finger when he placed it so as to obstruct the entrance hole.

It may be that a late migrating Tree Swallow is more inclined to nest in Tennessee because it is physiologically ready for mating at the time it is passing through our state. It also seems likely that placement of the proper boxes near a body of water, including small farm ponds, might induce even more Tree Swallows to nest in this state.

MRS. E. M. WEST, Route 1, Box 445-C, Crossville 38555.

TREE SWALLOWS NESTING AT REELFOOT LAKE—A pair of Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) were found nesting in Reelfoot Lake near Samburg, Tennessee, 16 June 1973 by Mike Bierly. The nest was located approximately two-thirds of a mile northeast of the east end of Donaldson Ditch in the Forked Pond area of the lake. The nest tree was a slender fifteen foot dead cypress which had decayed considerable. Two other shorter cypresses, one alive and one dead, immediately surrounded the nest tree forming a triangle with scattered groupings of other larger cypress nearby. The nest hole was about twelve feet from the water and appeared to be of woodpecker origin being almost completely round, but slightly elliptical at the base with a diameter of about two inches. The bark surrounding it was partially gone so one side seemed slightly recessed.

Both birds were observed carrying food into the hole, presumably feeding young, but the female made most of the trips. The adult bird would fly to the nest tree and usually alight on the left side of the hole briefly and then disappear head first into the hole, with the top end of the tail still exposed. In a few moments the tail would disappear and the bird would reappear head first and usually sit for a minute or so with its head and neck sticking out of the hole before flying out. Frequently the adults used the top of the live cypress which was in line with the nest hole as a perch. Feeding was observed about three times by the male and about a dozen times by the female during the thirty minute study. Several times the female was seen catching insects just over the water and returning immediately to the nest hole.

The male Tree Swallow was a very brilliant iridescent blue on top and snowy white beneath. The female was all brown on the back with darker brown wings and white underneath, though not as pure a white as the male, with a small brown indistinct spot just below the throat. The presence of the two different plumages for adult Tree Swallows was at first perplexing. However, according to Bent, *Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows, and Their Allies*, "The sexes are much alike, except in the breeding plumage, when the female is duller, the upper parts often being largely dark grayish brown with only the tips of the feathers glossy greenish (391)." A similar statement is found in Dwight's *Sequence and Moults of Passerine Birds of New York* (229).

Observations were made from 10:45-11:15 from five feet to directly below the nest tree as the birds sat twelve feet above in the cypress. The birds were not afraid of the boat near them and there were fishermen in boats present when the nest was discovered. The day was clear with the temperature near 90°F and a steady 10-15 m.p.h. wind. Observations were with 7X35 Binolux binoculars. Bill and Sally Fintel observed two Tree Swallows together on 20 May 1973 in the same area. There are only a few known nesting records of the Tree Swallow in Tennessee and this is the second recorded for Reelfoot Lake.

MICHAEL LEE BIERLEY, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.

THE SEASON

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

FALL MIGRATION: 1 AUGUST-31 OCTOBER

This migration report of *The Season* shows good flights of geese and other waterfowl in all the regions except the Eastern Mountain. Estimates of more than 9000 American Coots were made for Woods Reservoir during this period. Shorebird flights produced reports of a strong variety of species and good numbers across the State. An American Avocet was found in the Eastern Mountain Region and Ruddy Turnstones, Western Sandpipers, and Stilt Sandpipers were observed in *all* regions but the eastern one. Buff-breasted Sandpipers were seen in the Western Coastal Plain and the Central Plateau, and Wilson's Phalaropes were found in the Western Coastal Plain and the Eastern Ridge and Valley. The latter also was the site of observations of a Northern Phalarope and White Ibis.

Cattle Egrets were reported as far east as Carter County in the Eastern Mt. Region. Yellow-bellied Flycatchers were seen in all reporting areas except the Western Coastal Plain which produced a rarely observed flycatcher of its own for Tennessee, a Vermillion Flycatcher being reported near Golddust in late Sept.

Scattered reports of Northern Finches are found in most of the regions' sightings which include Evening Grosbeaks in Sept. in the Nashville Area and Red Crossbills in the Eastern Ridge and Valley. In the Central Plateau and Basin a Peregrine Falcon was seen in South Harpeth Valley and a Red-headed Woodpecker attempted to nest in an Eastern Bluebird box.

In addition to these there are many nesting records from the Lawrence County area and much other migration data from across Tennessee in the following pages.

WESTERN PLAIN REGION—*Heron-Grosbeak*: Little Blue Heron: 4 Aug. (357) R (MLB). SNOWY EGRET: 4 Sept. (1) DR (JGH). Cattle Egret: 14 Oct. (2) Haywood County (HHD). Black-crowned Night Heron: 31 Aug. (1) D (PDC). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 4 Aug. (1) R (MLB).

Ring-necked Duck: 25 Aug. (1) BF (NTOS). Mississippi Kite: 4 Aug. (3) R (MLB). *HARLAN'S HAWK*,—now considered a subspecies of Red-tailed Hawk: 31 Aug. (1) R (PDC). Bald Eagle: 25 Aug. (1, immature) DR (NTOS). Semi-palmated Plover: 4 Aug. to 4 Sept. (1-8) R and DR. *RUDDY TURNSTONE*: 2 Sept. (1) PP (Bill and Sally Fintel, PDC), 4 Sept. (16, 1 in summer plumage) PP (JGH), 9 Sept. (1 piece, 1 freshly dead, 1 live) PP (DM). *RED KNOT*: 1 Sept. (1) R (PDC). *STILT SANDPIPER*: 4 Aug. (6) and 5 Aug. (3) R (MLB), 25 Aug. (1) DR (NTOS), 1 Sept. (1) R (PDC). *WESTERN SANDPIPER*: 5 Aug. (2) PP (MLB), 31 Aug. (30) PP (PDC). *BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER*: 25 Aug. (4) PP (MLB), 31 Aug. (5) DR and (5) (PDC), 1 Sept. (17) R (PDC), 2 Sept. (6) PP (PDC), 9 Sept. (11) PP (DM). Sanderling: 5 Aug. (1) PP (MLB), 25 Aug. (4) PP (NTOS). *WILSON'S PHALAROPE*: 25 Aug. (1) DR (NTOS). Least Tern: 4 Aug. (17) R (MLB), 1 Sept. (20) R (PDC). Caspian Tern: 25 Aug. (2) PP (NTOS). *VERMILLION FLYCATCHER*: 30 Sept. (1 female) 2 miles SW of Golddust, Tennessee (Jerald Ledbetter, HHD). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 19 Aug. (1) Lake County (Betty Sumara).

Locations: BF—Britton Ford Unit of Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, DR—Duck River Unit of Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, PP—Pace Point at Big Sandy Unit of Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, R—Reelfoot Lake and area including Mississippi River levee.

Observers: DM—Don Manning and members of Warrenton Audubon Society, HHD—Helen and Henry Dinkelspiel, JGH—James G. Holt, MLB—Michael Lee Bierly, PDC—Dot and Paul Crawford.

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

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION: The banding stations of Katherine Goodpasture at Basin Springs and Heather and John Riggins at Two Jays Sanctuary produced several good records. *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHERS*, "Traill's" Flycatchers, Mourning Warblers, and Lincoln's Sparrows were banded in considerable numbers. These birds are seldom identified in the field in the fall. The fall count by the Nashville Chapter on 29-30 September totaled 126 species, including a *PEREGRINE FALCON*. In the following report, (5-b) indicates that 5 birds were banded; "x" indicates a casualty.

Loon-Duck: Common Loon: 20 Oct. (2) OHL (BF, SF). Horned Grebe: 17 Oct. (1) OHL (MLB). Pied-billed Grebe: 12 Oct (7) WR (MLM); 23 Oct. (83) WR (KD, LD). *DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT*: 14 Oct. (1) PP (DM); 27 Oct. (1) OHL (MLB). Green Heron: 10 Oct. (1) WB (FB). Little Blue Heron: 4 Sept. (25) DRU (JH). Cattle Egret: 6 Oct. (24) WB (FB). Great Egret: 23 Sept. (1) GSP (DC, PC); 21 Oct. (9) DRU (DM). *SNOWY EGRET*: 4 Sept. (1) DRU (JH). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 6 Aug. (1) WB (FB). American Bittern: 15 Sept. (1) BV (MLB, BF, SF). Canada Goose: All reports are of migrating flocks. 5 Oct. (6) BS (KAG); 8 and 9 Oct. (flocks over Maury Co., GRM); 16 Oct. (23) C (AW); 27 Oct. (150) P (LC); 27 Oct. (300) FP (MDW). Snow Goose: 16 Oct. (7) C (AW); 27 Oct. (1) P (LC); 27 Oct. (2) FP (MDW);

27 Oct. (1 and 59 blue morphs) BS (KAG, Mel Garland); 28 Oct. (3 blue morphs) OHL (DC, PC); 28 Oct. (2) WR (LD, FH, DT, GF). Gadwall: 23 Oct. (50) WR (KD, LD). American Wigeon: 28 Oct. (132) OHL (DC, PC). Ruddy Duck: 30 Oct. (6) WR (KD, LD).

Hawk-Tern: Cooper's Hawk: 25, 29, 30 Sept. (1) NA (MLB, SB). Red-shouldered Hawk: 2 through period 2Js (HR, JR). Broad-winged Hawk: 30 Sept. (9) NA (SB). Marsh Hawk: 1 Sept. (1) FP (MDW), earliest area record by 5 days. Osprey: 4 Sept. (1) Cumberland River (JH); 22 Sept. (2) Obed River, Cumberland Co. (RG); 26 Sept. (1) Buffalo River, Lewis Co. (GRM); 14 Oct. (1) OHL (BF, SF). *PEREGRINE FALCON*: 29 Sept. (1) SHV (Laurence O. Trabue, Win Shaughnessy) Virginia Rail: 7 and 9 Sept. (1, X) WSM (KAG). American Coot: 12 Oct. (1500) WR (MLM); 23 Oct. (8000) WR (KD, LD); 28 Oct. (9000) WR (LD, FH, DT, GF). Killdeer: 12 Oct. (81) GSP (DC, PC). Black-bellied Plover: 8 Sept. (1) G (DC, PC). *RUDDY TURNSTONE*: 4 Sept. (16) PP (JH). Upland Sandpiper: 16 Sept. (1) MA (MLM, Betty Richards). White-rumped Sandpiper: 8 Sept. (2) G (DC, PC). *BAIRD'S SANDPIPER*: 25 Sept. (1) G (DC, PC). Stilt Sandpiper: 26 Aug. (1) BV (MLB). Western Sandpiper: 26 Aug. (1) BV (MLB); 16 Oct. (1) G (DC, PC). Buff-breasted Sandpiper: 4 Sept. (2) PP (JH); 10 Oct. (2) GSP (DC, PC). Forster's Tern: 29 Sept. (4) PPL (MLB). Common Tern: 30 Sept. (1) Cheatham Lake (Ben Groce). Black Tern: 12 Aug. (38) PPL (MLB).

Cuckoo-Sparrow: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 27 Oct. (1) 2Js (HR, JR). Black-billed Cuckoo: 20 Oct. (1) C (AW); 22 Oct. (1) OHL (DC, PC). Barn Owl: 29 Sept. (1 X) MA (RG, John Brevard). Common Nighthawk: 7 Sept. (75, Flock) NA (MLM), fall flocks below normal throughout region. *RED-HEADED WOODPECKER*: 5 July (nest, 4 eggs in bluebird box; unsuccessful) Overton Lea (Amelia R. Laskey). Eastern Kingbird: 30 Aug. (40, flock) SHV (KAG, Harry C. Monk). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER*: 23 Aug.-6 Oct. (10-b) BS (KAG). "Trail's" Flycatcher: 2-15 Sept. (10-b) 2Js (HR, JR). Least Flycatcher: 25 Aug. (1-b) 2Js (HR, JR); 15 Sept. (1-6) BS (KAG). *OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER*: 9 Sept. (2) WB (FB); 8-9 Sept. (1-b) BS (KAG); 29 Sept. (2) FV (John O. Ellis party). Tree Swallow: 30 Oct. (35) WR (KD, LD). Swainson's Thrush: 27 Oct. (1-b) 2Js (HR, JR). Veery: 26 Aug. (1-b) 2Js (HR, JR) *PHILADELPHIA VIREO*: 16 Sept. (1) WB (FB); 19 Sept. (1) C. (AW); 14 Oct. (1) OHL (BF, SF). Warbling Vireo: 6 Oct. (1) WB (FB). Orange-crowned Warbler: 7 Oct. (1) WB (FB). Black-throated Blue Warbler: 20 Sept. (1, X) WSIX (Virginia Price); 28 Sept. (1-b) BS (KAG). Yellow-throated Warbler: 27 Oct. (1) OHL (BF, SF), late. Chestnut-sided Warbler: 25 Oct. (1) NA (Clara Fentress) *CONNECTICUT WARBLER*: 12 Sept. (1) WB (FB). *MOURNING WARBLER*: 7 Sept. (1, X) WSIX (MLB); 9 Sept. (5-b) 2Js (HR, JR); 8 Sept. and 24 Oct. (1-b) BS (KAG). Rusty Blackbird: 31 Oct. (4) C (AW). *EVENING GROSBEAK*: 29 Sept. (3) FV (Marge Patrick, Grasshopper Sparrow: 21 Oct. (2) G (DC, PC). Dark-eyed Junco: 5 Oct. Evelyn Ellis, Ruth Castles). Pine Siskin 27 Oct. (1-b) 2Js (HR, JR), first. (1) BS (KAG). Lincoln's Sparrow: 6-27 Oct. (21-b) 2Js (HR, JR); 5 other NA records for period. Song Sparrow: 2 Sept. 1-b) 2Js (HR, JR).

Late nesting records from Five Points, Lawrence Co. Number of nests in (). E-egg; Y-young. All records by Morris Williams. Bobwhite (4) Aug.—14 E; 8 Aug.—9E; 20 Aug.—12E; 21 Aug.—6E, 2Y. Mourning Dove (1) 11 Aug.—2E. Yellow-billed Cuckoo (3) 7 Aug.—3E; 8 Aug.—5E; 26 Aug.—3E, 1Y. Mockingbird (2) 10 Aug.—1Y. Robin (1) 16 Aug.—3Y. Common Yellowthroat (1) 5 Aug.—5 Y. Yellow-breasted Chat (1) 12 Aug.—2Y, 1E (addled). Eastern Meadowlark (3) 2 Aug.—4E; 3 Aug.—4E; 3 Aug.—4E. Indigo Bunting (2) 26 Aug.—2Y, 1E; 1 Sept.—4Y. American Goldfinch (2) 8 Aug.—2E, 3Y; 1 Sept.—5E. Field Sparrow (2) 12 Aug.—3E; 19 Aug.—3E (deserted).

Locations: BS—Basin Springs; BV—Buena Vista; C—Crossville; DRU—Duck River Unit, TNWR; FP Five Points, Lawrence Co.; FV—Fernvale, NA; G—Gallatin; GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant; 2Js—Two Jays Sanctuary; MA—Metro Airport, Nashville; NA—Nashville Area; OHL—Old Hickory Lake; P—Piney, Lawrence Co.; PP—Pace Point; PPL Percy Priest Lake; SHV—South Harpeth Valley; WB—Woodbury; WR—Woods Reservoir; WSM and WXX TV TOWERS, Nashville.

Observers: SB—Sue Bell; MLB—Mike Bierly; FB—Frances Bryson; LC—Lloyd Clayton; DC—Dot Crawford, PC—Paul Crawford; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke, BF—Bill Fintel; SF—Sally Fintel; GF—Gertrude Fleming; RG—Richard Gillerman; KAG—Gatherine Goodpasture; FH—Frank Hixon; JH—James Holt; MLM—Margaret Mann; DM—Don Manning; GRM—George Mayfield, Jr.; HR—Heather Riggins; JR—John Riggins; DT—Dale Taylor; AW—Adele West; MDW—Morris Williams.

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EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Weather conditions were near normal throughout the period with no hard frosts occurring until late October. No large waves of migrants were observed and no major tower kills reported. Among the unusual birds reported were *WHITE IBISES*, a *WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE*, *RUDDY TURNSTONES* and a *NORTHERN PHALAROPE*. Gulls seemed late in arriving this fall and no large concentrations of migrating swallows were reported. Knoxville's fall count reported a high number of 120 species.

Grebe-Ibis: Pied-billed Grebe: 7 Sept. (2) CL (JMC, JCH). Great Blue Heron: 1-40 regular thru period at HRA, SB (KLD, FGH). Green Heron: last report 14 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Little Blue Heron: 11 Aug. to 3 Sept. (2-5) HRA (KLD, FGH); 6 Aug. (1) CkC (JH). Great Egret: 12-30 Sept. (1) AS (GE, LRH); 1-13 occasional to end of period at HRA, SB (KLD, FGH, CH). Snowy Egret: 14-28 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD, FGH). Black-crowned Night Heron: July thru 26 Sept. (2 ad. 6 juv); AS (SG, MD, et al) 6 Aug (1 ad) CkC (JH); 30 Sept. (10) KC (Jim Tanner, Bill and Irene Williams). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 26 Oct. (1 ad) HRA (KLD); 22, 26 Aug, 14 Sept. (1) AS (MD, SG, et al). Least Bittern: 3 Aug. (10) AM (KD); 5-8 Aug. (1) AS (MD, SG, et al); 22 Aug. (2), 14 Sept. (1) AM (KD). American Bittern: 28 Aug. (1), 20 Sept. (1) AM (KD). *WHITE IBIS:* 11-25 Aug. (1-7) HRA (KLD, FGH).

Goose-Turkey: Canada Goose: first wintering 9 Sept. (7) CL (JMC, JCH); 24 Sept. (15) HRA (KLD). *WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE*: 21 Aug. (1 ad), 24 Sept. (1 ad), 25 Sept. (1 ad) HRA (KLD, RW). Snow Goose (Blue Morph): 21 Oct. (6) 29 Oct. (3) HRA (KLD). Blue-winged Teal: up to 54 regular thru 21 Oct. at HRA, SB (KLD). Wood Duck: max. 18 Sept. (300) HRA (KLD). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 30 Sept. (3) KC (TOS). Cooper's Hawk: 8 Aug. (1) SB (LD, JND); 8 Sept. (1) Lamar (DyL). Marsh Hawk: 28 Aug. (1) Buffalo Mtn. (DyL); 15 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD); 92 Oct. (1) AM (KLD). Osprey: 25 Aug. (1) HRA (LD); 21 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD, TOS); 3 Sept. (1) thru 29 Sept. (2) AS (MD, GE, SG, DyL). Turkey: 29 Sept. (2) Unicoi W. R. (Bill Yambert).

Rail-Tern: King Rail: 12 Aug. (1) HRA (LD, FGH); 20, 27 Sept. (3) ct (2) AM (KD). Sora: 25 Aug. (1) SB (RW); 9, 13 Sept. (1) CL (JMC JCH); 20 Sept. (2) AM (KD); 27 Sept, 3 Oct. (1) AM (KD). Semipalmated Plover: 12 Aug.-3 Sept. (1-4 occasional) HRA, SB (KLD, FGH, CH); 20, 29 Sept. (1) AS (GE). *RUDDY TURNSTONE*: 25 Aug. (2) HRA (LD, FGH, J. B. Owens). Am. Golden Plover: 11 Aug. (2) Da (LSF). Black-bellied Plover: 21 Oct. (6) HRA (DJ, RW et al). American Woodcock: 28 Aug. (2) Racoon Mtn. (DJ). Common Snipe: first report 14 Aug. (1) SB (KLD). Solitary Sandpiper: 30 Sept. (4) KC (TOS). *WILLET*: 8-14 Aug. (1) MFH (JH, RH); 11-19 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD, FGH); 14, 15 Aug. (1) SB (KLD, FGH); 31 Aug. (5 HRA (KLD). Greater Yellowlegs: 11-19 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD, FGH); 9 Sept. (1) AS (DJL). Lesser Yellowlegs: 8 Aug.-29 Oct. (1-5) HRA, SB (KLD, FGH); 10 Aug. (2) MFH (JH, RH); 7, 9 Sept. (1) CL (JMC, JCH). Pectoral Sandpiper: regular to 19 Oct. (1-94) HRA, SB (KLD, FGH); 11 Aug. (1) Da (LSF); 2 Sept. (2), 9 Sept. (3), 13 Sept. (5) CL (JMC, JCH). Dunlin: first 15 Oct. (3) SB (KLD); *SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER*: 31 Aug. (3) HRA (KLD). *STILT SANDPIPER*: 14 Aug. (1) Da (LSF); 14 Aug. (1) SB (KLD). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 12 Aug.-8 Oct. (1-8) HRA, SB (KLD, FGH); 2 Sept. (1) CL (JMC, JCH). *WESTERN SANDPIPER*: 23-31 Aug. (1-7) HRA (KLD); 11 Aug. (1) Da (LSF). *WILSON'S PHALAROPE*: 18 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD). *NORTHERN PHALAROPE*: 29, 30 Sept. (1) AS (GE). Herring Gull: only report 14 Oct. (1) HRA (FGH). No reports of Ring-billed Gulls. Forster's Tern: 19 Aug. (1) HRA (LD, J. Hunter Patterson); 29 Sept. (21) BL (MD, SG); 30 Sept. (1) KC (AM, CN); 1 Oct. (3) AS (MD, SG). Caspian Tern: 14 Sept. (1) ChL (KLD). Black Tern: 15 Aug. (2), 18 Aug. (3) SB (CH); 27 Aug. (2) SB (FGH); 6 Sept. (3), 29 Sept. (8) NL (DJ).

Cuckoo-Nuthatch: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 25 Oct. (1 banded) Col (CS, RW). Barn Owl: 2 Oct. (1) AM (KLD); 28 Oct. (5 or 7) CH (Steve Campbell, Eliz. Shull). Barred Owl: 1 thru period at Iron Mtn. (SG et al); 30 Sept. (2) KC (TOS). Common Nighthawk: last reported 23 Oct. (1) KC (JH). Chimney Swift: last reported 15 Oct. (4) CH (KD). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: last reported 7 Oct (1) JC (MD, SG). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 26 Oct. (1) Greenville (JH). E. Kingbird: 30 Sept. (2) KC (Terry McGown). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER*: 11 Sept. (1) Greeneville (JH); 30 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JCH), 9 Oct. (1) JC (PR). Tree Swallow: last reported 27 Oct. (2) SeV (LSF). Bank Swallow: 1 Aug. (1)

AM (FGH), 15 Aug. (1) SB (CH). Rough-winged Swallow: last report 8 Oct. (10) HRA (KLD). Barn Swallow: last report 30 Oct. (1) Col (CH). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 23 Oct. (2), 25 Oct. (1) Col (RW). *BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH*: none reported from regular area at Col, but 2 reported from Rock Spring, Ga. on 20 Aug. (RW), and 2 regular thru period at Ringgold, Ga. (Jan Hawthorne).

Wren-Sparrow: House Wren: 30 Sept. (2) KC (JFA, JMC, JCH, CN). Winter Wren: first 6 Oct. (1) Col (RW). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 29 Sept. (1) Erwin (Joy Dillenbeck, SG); 7 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Short-billed Marsh Wren: regular to 12 Aug. (1) SB (KLD, CH). Water Pipit: first report 8 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Solitary Vireo: last 23 Oct. (1) Col (RW). *PHILADELPHIA VIREO*: 29 Aug. (1) Da (LSF); 24 Sept. (1 banded) Col (CS, RW); 13 Oct. (1) Col (RW). Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler: 30 Sept. (5) KC (TOS). Palm Warbler: 13 Sept. (1) CC (JMC, JCH). Bobolink: 30 Sept. (25) KC (AM, CN). Orchard Oriole: regular to 23 Aug. (1-7) SB (KLD). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last 14 Oct. (1) CC (JCH). Blue Grosbeak: 1 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Indigo Bunting: 21 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD, FH). Dickcissel: 17 Sept. (1) HRA (KD). Purple Finch: first report 24 Oct (1) AS (LRH). *PINE SISKIN*: first report 28 Oct. (4) CC (JMC, JCH). *RED CROSSBILL*: 6 Oct. (1) JC (PR). Grasshopper Sparrow: 11 Aug. (1) Da (LSF). Vesper Sparrow: 21 Oct. (4) HRA (CH); 24 Oct. (1) AS (GE, LRH, DJL). White-crowned Sparrow: first report 24 Oct. (1) AS (GS, LRH, DJL). White-throated Sparrow: first report 7 Oct. (1) KC (CN). Lincoln's Sparrow: 25 Oct. (2) AS (MD, SG). Swamp Sparrow: 25 Oct. (1) AS (MD, SG). Savannah Sparrow: first report 22 Sept. (2) CC (JMC, JCH).

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; BL—Boone Lake; CC—Campbell County; CH—Chattanooga; ChL—Chickamauga Lake; CkC—Cocke County; Col—Collegedale; CL—Cove Lake; Da—Daus; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JC—Johnson City; KC—Knox County; MFH—Morristown Fish Hatchery; NL—Nickajack Lake; SB—Savannah Bay; SeV—Sequatchie Valley.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop; JMC—Jim Campbell; JND—John and Nancy Devore; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke; KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke; GE—Glen Eller; SG—Sally Goodin; CH—Chris Haney; LH—Lee R. Herndon; FH—Frank Hixon; FGH—Frank and Gloria Hixon; JH—Jim Holt; RH—Robert Holt; JCH—J. C. Howell; DJ—Danny Jacobson; DyL—Danny Leach; DJL—Dick and Joyce Lura; AM—Andy Morton; CN—Chuck Nicholson; PR—Pete Range; LSF—Lee Shafer Family; CS—Carl Swafford; RW—Roger Woodruff.

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EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—Normal would describe the weather for this region during the period. Only the month of October had above average rainfall (.2 inches above normal). The absence of cold fronts or abnormal weather conditions during the latter part of the period could possibly account for the weak shorebird movement and the later than usual arrival dates for most ducks. A sparrow "push" was noted beginning the second week

in October and lasting through the end of the period. There seems to be a good cone crop this year with expectations of yet another good "northern finch" invasion.

Three observations are of special note: The first reported *CATTLE EGRETS* east of Greenville were seen near Elizabethton. Carter County's first reports of *AMERICAN AVOCETS* and *SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHERS* along the Watauga River were excellent finds.

Loon-Eagle: Common Loon: 20 Oct. (3) WatL (LRH). Green Heron: last—14 Oct. (3) RC (GE). *CATTLE EGRET*: 8 Sept. (9 immatures) GLP near Eliz. (GW, GE and Brenda Wallace). Least Bittern: 15 Aug. (3) Kingsport (Fred Alsop and Tom Finucane). Blue-winged Teal: 10 Aug. (4) CNF (DJ) early return. American Wigeon: 8 Sept. (1) RC (GE, LRH, GW, DL and JL) 2 weeks early. Northern Shoveler: 17 Sept. (1) WatR (LRH). Ring-necked Duck: 28 Oct. (38) Will (GE) first return. Bufflehead: 28 Oct. (1) Will (GE) first return. Sharp-shinned Hawk: 8 Sept. (2) RM (SG, MD) and 14 Sept. (1) HM (FWB). Cooper's Hawk: 30 Aug. (1) RM (GE) and 7 Oct. (2) Hpt. (LRH). *BALD EAGLE*: 21 Sept. (2 adults) RM (MS, TS).

Plover-Raven: Semi-palmated Plover: 8 Sept. (1) RC (GE, LRH, GW, DL, JL). Least Sandpiper: 8 Sept. (3) RC (GE, LRH, GW, DL). *SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER*: 25 Aug. (3) WatR (GE, John W. Grey). Semi-palmated Sandpiper: 8 Sept. (8) RC (GE, RH, GW, DL). *AMERICAN AVOCET*: 11 Aug. (2) WatR (GE). Chimney Swift: last 23 Oct. (4) E (FWB). Red-headed Woodpecker: 6 Oct. (1) E (Helenhill Dove, Jane Whitehead). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 8 Sept. (1) RM valley (MS, TS) early return. *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER*: 15 Sept. (1) EGC (LRH) and 9 Oct. (1) E (Pete Range). Common Raven: 1-3 seen regularly on RM (MS, TS, FWB).

Thrushes-Sparrows: Hermit Thrush: 29 Sept. (1) RM valley (MS, TS) very early. Veery: 29 Sept. (1) RM (MS, TS) last seen. Water Pipit: 9 Oct. (3) RM (FWB). Cedar Waxwing: 11 Aug. (4) CNF (DJ). Prothonotary Warbler: 29 Sept. (1) EGC (Lois Herndon). Orange-crowned Warbler: 29 Sept. (1) RM state park (MS, TS). Hooded Warbler: 19 Oct. (1) Siam valley (GW, DL). Bobolink: 26 Sept. (2) Siam valley (GW). Purple Finch: 27 Oct. (1) E (GE) first return. Pine Siskin: 19 Aug. (3) RM (GE) and 18 Oct. (6) RM (FWB). Red Crossbill: 6 Oct. (2) RM (FWB). White-crowned Sparrow: 10 Oct. (1) EGC (LRH). White-throated Sparrow: 7 Oct. (3) RM valley (MS, TS).

Locations: CNF—Cherokee National Forest, E—Elizabethton area, EGC—Elizabethton Golf Course, GLP—Great Lakes Pond, HM—Holston Mountain, RC—Roans Creek, RM—Roan Mountain, WatL—Watauga Lake, WatR—Watauga River, Will—Wilbur Lake.

Observers: FWB—Fred W. Behrend, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, GE—Glen Eller, SG—Sally Goodin, LH—Lee R. Herndon, DJ—Daniel Jacobson, DL—Dick Lura, JL—Joyce Lura, MS—Maxie Swindell, TS—Tommy Swindell, GW—Gary Wallace.

GLEN D. ELLER, Rt. #3, Grandview Terrace, Elizabethton 37643.

TRIBUTE TO A FOUNDER

There was no "Hall of Fame" in which Albert Franklin Ganier, Sr. could appropriately have been inducted.

The *boots* he wore, scratched by the briars, rocks and tree trunks of a pre-Smoky Mountains National Park; the trusty razor-sharp pocket knife, with which he carved many saplings into walking sticks for his friends, will not be enshrined for the curious to view.

The personality, Albert Ganier, became a legend in the minds of nature-lovers, young and old alike.

His skins of Tennessee birds and mammals, the clutches of eggs, so carefully identified, will be preserved for the nature student of another age and time.

His literary talent and ability to do research is reflected in the numerous papers, scientific and historical, he published and delivered. It was with an almost boyish pride he spoke of *The Migrant*, official organ of the Tennessee Ornithological Society, which he served as editor and sponsor for many years.

It is as though he designed and caused to be built his very own "Hall of Fame," to which came youngsters, some already filled with curiosity about nature; others challenged by the Ganier display of nature's "bag of goodies." They came from near and far to see, hear and be taught by a scholarly southern gentleman.

Fellow members of Tennessee, Kentucky and Wilson's Ornithological Societies knew his distinctive pronunciation of *cuckoo*. In like manner, his fellow curators and historians are bequeathed his pronunciation of *museum*.

There is no evidence that between the dates September 9, 1883 and December 20, 1973, he ever experienced boredom. His input to life spared him this tragedy.

His identity, as he related to life, was established, and the mold of a society he supported and respected never dulled the luster of a beautiful life. He lived in dignity, midst the action, and so died with his boots on his feet.

The curtain drops on a glorious era in the history of Tennessee ornithology.

Be It Therefore Resolved, that Tennessee Ornithological Society make permanent a record of the contribution and leadership of a fellow member, Albert F. Ganier, Sr., Co-Founder (without whom T.O.S. would most likely be a latent dream), Curator, Tennessee Conservationist of the Year 1966, and first editor of *The Migrant*. Mr. Ganier's death occurred December 20, 1973.

JOHN O. ELLIS, 4004 Overbrook Drive, Nashville 37204.

IN MEMORIAM

Amelia Rudolph Laskey died suddenly at her home in Nashville, Tennessee, December 19, 1973. Her quiet modesty, scientific integrity, her generosity, and the unselfish way she shared her vast experience in natural history endeared her to a wide range of friends who will miss her immeasurably. Even though Amelia's life was uncommonly retiring and reserved, she, in her own way, contributed substantially to ornithology through her probing curiosity and accurate observations.

Mrs. Laskey was a native of Chicago. She grew up, attended schools there, and married Fredrick C. Laskey, also a Chicagoan. They moved to Nashville in 1921 where they lived the rest of their lives. Mr. Laskey was associated with Swift and Company and Amelia began her study of birds. They were active members of the Methodist Church. They had no children.

Many things stand as memorials to this remarkable lady. Her published papers based on observations of banded birds during more than forty years of bird banding are impressive. Remarkable longevity and distributional records have accrued, the best known being one of her bands, along with those of others, recovered in Peru in 1943 revealing the winter home of Chimney Swifts. Life history studies of the Mockingbird, Carolina Wren, Cardinal, Blue Jay, and Tufted Titmouse were published in *The Auk*, *The Wilson Bulletin*, and *Bird Banding*. Frequently quoted is her study of the Brown-headed Cowbird published in *The Wilson Bulletin* in 1950. A series of reports in *The Migrant* on television tower casualties of night migrants reflect her pioneer work in that field, and short reports on Bluebirds appeared in *The Migrant* from time to time.

Mrs. Laskey's more than thirty years' study of Bluebirds, even though as yet unanalyzed and unpublished, is already well known both in this country and abroad. In addition to being the most extended record of Bluebirds ever made, her notes contain material for an exciting study in genetics stemming from the occurrence of white eggs in several generations of bluebirds. Her bluebird work leaves an accumulation of data the force of which is not yet realized.

Those of us who needed a reference library were always welcome at 1521 Graybar Lane. Mrs. Laskey's library held a first edition of Alexander Wilson's *American Ornithology*, many valuable out-of-print volumes, as well as current books on all phases of bird study. Pamphlets, reprints, and long runs of ornithological magazines were there for ready reference. Her library containing classical references on spiders, reptiles, butterflies, trees, and wildflowers reflected her interest in all of natural history.

Mrs. Laskey was a life member of the American Ornithologists Union, the Wilson Society, and the Tennessee Ornithological Society. She was a member of several bird banding societies. She contributed generously and regularly to numerous conservation societies. The American Ornithologists Union made her an Elective member some years ago and later, in 1966, that society of professional ornithologists conferred upon her one of its most cherished awards by electing her a Fellow in the society.

The above are statements one can find documented in published records. Much of it refers to the core of scientific knowledge Mrs. Laskey bequeathed to those who come after her. It says nothing about the beauty of her garden which seemed to grow with abandon. Not documented are hundreds of hours of weeding, thinning, and the intelligent application of sound principles of ecology long before that word came into popular use. The charm of her garden will be a vivid memorial in the minds of many friends. Published records say nothing about the gentle, knowledgeable way Amelia Laskey cared for any injured bird that came her way, be it a warbler with injured wing, a rail or a Red-tailed Hawk that could not fly. The salvage of a single bird's life touched her deeply. The hard facts do not record the many high school students, professional graduate students, or older bird-lovers she guided, instructed and encouraged.

Her many thousands of banding records, her library, and her garden cast insight into the quiet, introspective, inquisitive, and sensitive nature that was Amelia Laskey. We will miss her in many ways.

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

BOOK REVIEW

BIRDING FROM A TRACTOR SEAT by Charles Flugum, Published by Trades Publishing Co., Albert Lea, Minn. 435 p., 20 line drawings by Dr. W. J. Breckenridge. 1973. \$8.95.

The author was born and raised near Thompson, Iowa. After graduating from the University of Minnesota in 1929 he has owned and operated a 240 acre farm in Freeborn County, Southern Minnesota. This book is a collection of personal essays originally written as a monthly column for the Community Magazine of Albert Lea, Minnesota. Each chapter is one column and the book contains 137 columns written about a particular species, usually a common bird. The nomenclature is of the period when the columns were written, the 1950's and 1960's. This is a point that might confuse the reader, but each chapter does list the month of original publication. It is a wholesome experience in reading about Mr. Flugum's personal experiences with birds and birders. He proves to be knowledgeable and entertaining and provides a back home approach to birds and bird watching.

GARY O. WALLACE

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For additional information contact Dr. Fred J. Alsop, III, Mt. Carmel Apt. #3, Concord Ave., Mt. Carmel, Tenn. 37642 or Mr. and Mrs. Ken Dubke, 720 Bacon Trail, Apt. 1, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412.

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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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