

THE MIGRANT

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO TENNESSEE BIRDS

Published by
THE TENNESSEE
ORNITHOLOGICAL
SOCIETY



H.P. James
56

JUNE, 1974

VOL. 45, NO. 2

THE MIGRANT

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ORNITHOLOGY

FIRST PUBLISHED, JUNE 1930

PUBLISHED BY

THE TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded at Nashville, Tenn., 7 October 1915

A non-profit, educational, scientific, and conservation organization.

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Published quarterly (March, June, September, and December). Printed by Mallicote Printing Inc., 509-511 Shelby Street, Bristol, Tennessee 37620, U.S.A. Postage paid and mailed at Elizabethton, Tennessee 37643, U.S.A.

THE MIGRANT

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

VOL. 45

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FALL 1972 TELEVISION TOWER CASUALTIES IN NASHVILLE

KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE

Fall bird-casualties at Nashville television towers, WSM and WSIX, September-October, 1972 were the lightest since 1967.

WSM was covered daily 1 September through 15 November; WSIX 1 September through 31 October and on 1 and 8 November. Total casualties collected, including parts of 25 unidentifiable birds, numbered 556 of 58 species. WSIX yielded 199 individuals of 40 species, WSM 357 individuals of 49 species. This count of 556 stands in contrast to totals of 5,734 in 1968 (Laskey, *Migrant*, 40:25-27, 1969), 3,787 in 1970 (Laskey, *Migrant*, 42:14-15, 1971), 1,125 in 1971 (Bierly, *Migrant*, 44:5-6, 1973) and 349 in 1967 (Laskey, *Migrant*, 39:25-26, 1968).

Description of the towers and the techniques for handling the casualties has been published previously (Laskey, *Migrant*, 31:61-65, 1960). During daily collections the pattern was to find a few birds on 2 or 3 days in succession followed by 3 to 5 days without casualty. Only 4 dates warrant comment.

On 5 September 69 casualties at WSIX and 61 at WSM constituted the heaviest September kill. A weak front passed on the afternoon of the 3rd. There was low ceiling with light rain on the night of the 4th, plus ground fog and light rain on the morning of the 5th. The highest species counts were 27 Red-eyed Vireos at WSM plus 6 at WSIX followed by 14 Ovenbirds at WSIX and 4 from WSM.

A strong cold front with winds 33-44 miles per hour passed about 22:00 on 29 September. Light rain and low ceiling continued after midnight with strong north and northwest winds. On the morning of 30 September 29 birds (11 Ovenbirds) were picked up at WSM and no birds were found at the other tower.

On the morning of 15 October 94 casualties (65 WSIX; 29 WSM) were collected. Combined species counts gave 23 Yellow-rumped Warblers and 11 Palm Warblers. With two Swamp Sparrows and one Vesper collected on 14 October and the appearance of three Savannah Sparrows, one Chipping, one Field, four White-throated Sparrows and one Fox on the list for 15 October the "sparrows were in." From the morning of the 13th through the afternoon of the

TABLE I
FALL 1972 TELEVISION TOWER CASUALTIES AT NASHVILLE ¹

Species	WSM	WSIX	Total	Dates
Pied-billed Grebe	3	2	5	Sept.6(1);20(1);Oct.14(1);15(1, <u>1</u>)
Virginia Rail	3	0	3	Sept.22(2);Oct.26(1)
Mourning Dove	1	0	1	Oct.18(1)
Common Flicker	0	1	1	Oct.19(1)
Acadian Flycatcher	1	0	1	Oct.18(1)
Least Flycatcher	1	0	1	Sept.17(1)
Red-br. Nuthatch	1	1	2	Oct.29(1);Nov.13(1)
House Wren	1	0	1	Oct.8(1)
Long-b. Marsh Wren	3	0	3	Oct.1(1);15(2)
Gray Catbird	4	0	4	Oct.7(2);15(1);26(1)
Wood Thrush	4	1	5	Sept.22(1);Oct.7(1);14(1);15(1);18(1)
Swainson's Thrush	1	3	4	Sept.4(1);10(1);13(1);24(1)
Gray-chk. Thrush	1	0	1	Oct.30(1)
Veery	1	2	3	Sept.5(1,2)
Col.-cr. Kinglet	14	3	17	Oct.14(1);15(1, <u>1</u>);17(1);18(8);24(1);Nov.8(2, <u>1</u>);13(1)
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	13	0	13	Oct.8(1);16(2);18(10)
Solitary Vireo	1	0	1	Oct.18(1)
Red-eyed Vireo	34	11	45	Sept.4(4);5(27,6);6(2);9(1);23(1);24(1);Oct.14(1);18(1);23(1)
Blk.-and-wht. Warb.	7	4	11	Sept.4(1);5(6,2);Oct.2(1);14(1)
Worm-e. Warbler	1	2	3	Sept.5(2);Oct.18(1)
Golden-wg. Warbler	1	0	1	Sept.5(1)
Tennessee Warbler	90	18	108	Sept.5(7,2);6(1);9(4,2);10(1, <u>1</u>);12(2);17(1);21(1);Sept.22(1);23(1);28(1);30(5);Oct.14(1);15(2, <u>1</u>);Oct.16(1);18(62);19(1);22(1);24(1);Nov.1(1)
Nashville Warbler	9	0	9	Sept.9(1);Oct.18(7);25(1)
Parula Warbler	2	0	2	Oct.15(1);30(1)
Yellow Warbler	1	1	2	Sept.5(1, <u>1</u>)
Magnolia Warbler	13	3	16	Sept.5(3);6(1);9(1);10(1);16(1);24(1);30(2);Oct.1(1);7(1);14(3);18(1)
Yellow-r. Warbler	15	14	29	Oct.15(10,13);18(4);19(1, <u>1</u>)
Blk.-t. Green Warb.	13	4	17	Sept.22(1);30(1);Oct.1(1);14(1);15(1, <u>2</u>);16(1);18(9)
Cerulean Warbler	0	2	2	Sept.5(2)
Blackburnian Warb.	2	5	7	Sept.5(2,4);Oct.15(1)
Chest.-sided Warbler	6	4	10	Sept.4(1);5(2);16(1);30(3);Oct.14(1);15(1);18(1)
Bay-br. Warbler	7	0	7	Sept.17(1);30(1);Oct.14(2);15(1);18(2)
Palm Warbler	7	10	17	Oct.9(2);14(1);15(1,10);18(2);22(1)
Ovenbird	29	36	67	Sept.4(1);5(4,14);6(1);9(2);16(1);17(1);20(2);Sept.22(3,1);23(1);24(9);30(11);Oct.2(2);6(1);7(1);Oct.14(1);15(1,5);17(1);18(4)
No. Waterthrush	1	6	7	Sept.5(5);30(1);Oct.8(1)
Kentucky Warbler	6	10	16	Sept.4(2);5(4,1);9(1, <u>1</u>);30(1)
Conn. Warbler	0	1	1	Sept.5(1)
Com. Yellowthroat	7	1	8	Sept.6(1);23(1);30(1);Oct.6(1);14(1);15(1);18(2)
Orange-cr. Warbler	1	0	1	Oct.17(1)
Yel.-br. Chat	5	4	9	Sept.5(2,4);6(1);16(1);17(1)
Wilson's Warbler	1	0	1	Oct.15(1)
Canada Warbler	1	2	3	Sept.5(1,2)
American Redstart	1	5	6	Sept.4(1);5(1, <u>2</u>);Oct.2(1)
Red-wg. Blackbird	0	1	1	Oct.29(1)
Northern Oriole	2	1	3	Sept.5(1);6(1, <u>1</u>)
Cardinal	0	1	1	Oct.15(1)
Rose-br. Grosbeak	6	1	7	Sept.30(2);Oct.7(1, <u>1</u>);18(2);22(1)
Indigo Bunting	19	3	22	Oct.2(1);14(1);15(2, <u>2</u>);18(16)
Dickcissel	1	1	2	Oct.15(1);18(1)
Rufous-s. Towhee	0	1	1	Oct.15(1)
Savannah Sparrow	1	2	3	Oct.15(1,2)
Vesper Sparrow	1	0	1	Oct.14(1)
Chipping Sparrow	0	1	1	Oct.15(1)
Field Sparrow	0	1	1	Oct.15(1)
Wht.-thro. Sparrow	2	2	4	Oct.15(1,2);Nov.1(1)
Fox Sparrow	0	1	1	Oct.15(1)
Swamp Sparrow	2	9	11	Oct.14(1, <u>1</u>);15(8);18(1)
Song Sparrow	1	0	1	Oct.18(1)
Unidentified	9	16	25	Sept.5(3);Oct.7(1);12(1);14(1,2);15(9);16(3);Oct.18(2);21(1);28(1);Nov.1(1)
Total	357	199	556	

¹Numbers in parenthesis indicate birds collected that day. Underlined numbers indicate birds collected at WSIX, not underlined collected at WSM.

14th the wind was from the north. Early on the 15th (after midnight) the north wind was at 15-20 mph with a fairly low ceiling.

The collection of 141 birds at WSM on the morning of 18 October became the heaviest toll of the season. On that morning no casualties were found at WSIX. The list of 23 species was led by 62 Tennessee Warblers, 16 Indigo Buntings and 10 Ruby-crowned Kinglets. There was light rain in the afternoon of the 17th and heavy thunder and rain early on the 18th. Rain continued preceeding passage of the front later in the day. The bird-fall actually preceeded passage of the front on this occasion.

One Cardinal collected 15 October at WSIX adds a species to the casualty list that has cumulated over the years. It is recognized as a tower casualty but we will not speculate on its place in the scheme of migration. A Parula Warbler collected 26 October at WSM established a date 9 days later than the previous late date for this area. One Connecticut Warbler, one Orange-crowned Warbler, one Golden-winged Warbler and one Solitary Vireo were of interest. Highest casualty counts for the season were 108 Tennessee Warblers and 67 Ovenbirds. Sixty-two Tennessee Warblers collected 18 October are significant only to show that species still migrating in good numbers on that date. I would not attempt any explanation of why no birds fell at WSIX on the date of the highest casualty at nearby WSM. Full details of the 1972 collection are given in Table I.

We are indebted to Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey for her continued interest in the project as we also are to Mr. P. J. New of the U. S. Weather Bureau for supplying notes on the weather. We appreciate the kind assistance of staff members at both WSM and WSIX.

Collection of the casualties was a cooperative effort by Frances Abernathy, Michael Bierly (coordinator for WSIX), Clara Fentress, William Finch, Katherine Goodpasture, Earl Henry, Louise Jackson, Pauline Miller, Anne Nichols, Marjorie Patrick, Virginia Price, Heather Riggins, John Riggins and Ann Tarbell.

3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville 37215.

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through 8 (1937): \$12.00

JAMES T. TANNER, Curator T. O. S., Route 28, Box 155, Knoxville 37920.

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT

THOMAS W. FINUCANE

The Tennessee Ornithological Society fall hawk count for 1973 was the second highest in the 24 years since its beginning in 1950. The totals were 20,531 Broad-winged Hawks and 412 other hawks (in 1968 the count exceeded 24,000). Five or more reports were received from each of the following stations: Mendota Fire Tower on Clinch Mountain, Russell County, Virginia; Crossville, near the residence of Gene and Adele West; Kyles Ford Fire Tower where Route 70 crosses Clinch Mountain 44 miles west-southwest of the Mendota Fire Tower; Fall Creek Falls State Park Fire Tower 140 miles farther along on the same line; and Dunlap Fire Tower 50 miles on U. S. 127 south of Crossville and 16 miles due south of Fall Creek Falls State Park. The Gate City Fire Tower and the Rockwood Fire Tower are also on the 185-mile line between Mendota and Fall Creek Falls.

More than 95% of the count was made in the 11 days between 16 and 26 September, while only 77% of the 316 hours of observation fell within this interval. The halfway point in the count came early, on 20 September. Observations were made every day from 11 September to 6 October, except 14, 28, and 29 September, when adverse weather prevailed. These days were just outside the limits of the 95% count and probably were a controlling factor. Heavy clouds, fog, and rain were encountered also on 23 September, the day when we expect the migration peak.

The Mendota Fire Tower had the highest day's count and also 64% of the total count, after having failed to achieve either of these distinctions since 1968 when it had 7,446 Broad-winged Hawks on 21 September and 54% of the season's count. The individual high counts in the years between were made at two other regular stations, Fall Creek Falls and Dunlap, and two chance encounters, 4,246 reported by Lee Shafer, eight miles east of Fall Creek Falls State Park, in 1970, and 2,072 reported by Eugene Scott on a series of ridges parallel to and north of Clinch Mountain, where we could see the north ridges bathed in sunshine while we sat on the Mendota Fire Tower under a dark cloud and saw only one hawk.

The average for the last six years was 15,646 Broad-winged Hawks (while the average for Hawk Mt., Pa., was 17,786); for the eight years before, it was 7,622, and for the first nine years it was 2,191. In the 1968-73 interval the weighted average halfway point was 22.7 September, and the periods during which 95% of the hawks were recorded varied from 8 to 19 days and began, except for 1969, when only 4,215 hawks were counted, on 15, 16, or 17 September.

A new organization, the Hawk Migration Association of North America was established at the North American Hawk Migration Conference, held in Syracuse, N. Y., 19-21 April 1974. The purpose of this conference was to consider how better cooperation and exchange of information could be established among people interested in hawk migration, and so the new organization came into being. Michael Harwood, of Washington, Connecticut, hawkwatcher and author (*The View from Hawk Mountain*) is president of the new organization.

Besides launching the Hawk Migration Association of North America, the conference included formal presentation of papers ranging in topics from "The History of Hawk Migration Research in North America" (Chandler Robbins) to "African Soaring Birds as Seen from a Motor Glider" (Colin Pennycuik)

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT 1973

No	Day	Obs	Hrs	Station	Alt	Wind	Sky	T	Sh	Co	Rt	Rs	Bwdg	MH	Os	Ks	Others	
1	9/8	CFU	4	Mendota FT	3018	-	5	75	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	
2	11	CF	3	Mendota FT	3018	-	5	75	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	
3	12	3	3	Mendota FT	3018	E-3	2	75	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	
4	13	D	2	Rockwood FT	2040	E-4	5	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
5	13	CF	5	Mendota FT	3018	SE-2	4	75	1	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	1	
6	15	A	4	Crossville	1860	N&SW-3	2	73	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	1b	6b	
7	15	D	5	Rockwood FT	2040	E-3	3	65	-	-	1	-	26	-	-	1	21b	
8	15	TO	8	Kyles Ford FT	2401	W-NW&E	4	73	5	-	2	1	111	1	-	-	3	
9	16	L	2	Dunlap FT	2240	SSW-3	1	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	16	A	7	Crossville	1860	SE-3	-	75	-	-	-	-	194	-	-	-	1	
11	16	O	8	Kyles Ford	2401	NE-E-W	1	70	2	-	2	3	468	-	-	-	5	
12	16	CFQU	8	Mendota FT	3018	v. O-1	0	70	1	-	2	-	1110	-	-	2a lu (big)	-	
13	16	HS	4	Mount Rogers	5200	-	1	72	2	1	2	-	603	-	-	2Gold Eagles	-	
14	17	A	4	Crossville	1860	v. O-2	5	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	-	1b	-	
15	17	S	7	Mendota FT	3018	3-4	3	70	2	4	5	-	543	-	-	-	-	
16	18	KL	2	Dunlap FT	2240	N-4	3	56	-	-	3	-	13	-	-	-	-	
17	18	A	6	Crossville	1860	NE&W-3	3	65	-	-	-	-	649	-	-	1b 8f	-	
18	18	S	2	Mendota FT	3018	-	5	75	-	-	1	5	412	2	-	2	-	
19	19	M	4	Fall Creek FT	2026	W-1	0	72	-	-	4	-	79	-	-	-	-	
20	19	A	7	Crossville	1860	S O-3	0	60	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	1	
21	19	D	4	Rockwood FT	2040	E 2-4	0	65	-	-	1	-	30	-	-	-	-	
22	19	B	8	Holston Hinob	4150	SE-S-N	2	50	-	-	1	-	99	1	-	1a	-	
23	19	F	7	Gate City FT	3018	N O-3	1	57	-	-	2	-	342	-	-	1a	1	
24	19	SI	7	Mendota FT	3018	O-4	2	67	-	-	2	7	845	-	4	2	Peregrine	
25	20	LY	3	Dunlap FT	2240	N O-3	3	70	-	-	2	-	341	-	-	-	-	
26	20	AE	5	Crossville	1860	WNW-2	3	75	-	-	-	-	677	-	-	-	-	
27	20	CFQS	8	Mendota FT	3018	S O-2	#	64	-	-	1	1	3851	-	4	-	-	
28	21	M	3	Fell Creek FT	2026	W-2	3	75	-	-	2	-	40	-	-	Bald Eagle	-	
29	21	L	1	Dunlap FT	2240	SSW-1	0	83	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	
30	21	A	5	Crossville	1860	S-SE&W	3	80	-	-	-	-	442	-	-	-	-	
31	21	CF&S	7	Mendota FT	3018	SE O-3	3	65	-	-	1	-	241	-	-	-	-	
32	22	MV	5	Fell Creek FT	2026	W-2	2	75	1	1	-	-	150	1	-	-	-	
33	22	33	7	Dunlap FT	2240	SW-3	3	72	3	-	3	-	75	-	-	1a	1f	
34	22	A	5	Crossville	1860	SW-2	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	
35	22	D	4	Rockwood FT	2040	S-3	4	68	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1b	-	
36	22	B	7	Jane Beld	5800	S 4-2	3	60	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	
37	22	37	3	Holston Rader	4100	S	3	70	-	-	-	-	121	-	2	-	2	
38	22	TOX	8	Kyles Ford FT	2401	S-2	3	70	11	2	7	-	762	1	4	-	5	
39	22	FJ	6	Gate City FT	3300	S-W-2	2	80	-	-	1	-	503	-	-	1a 1b	-	
40	22	W	7	Mendota FT	3018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1100	-	-	-	-	
41	23	M	5	Fell Creek	2026	W	2	75	-	-	-	-	506	1	-	-	1f	
42	23	L	1	Dunlap FT	2240	NW-SW	5	80	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	
43	23	A	6	Crossville	1860	SW-NW	2	80	-	-	-	-	414	2	-	-	8f	
44	23	B	4	Jane Beld	5800	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	
45	23	T	3	Kyles Ford FT	2401	SW 2-3	5	70	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
46	23	FJNZ	7	Mendota FT	3018	S-1	3	76	1	2	1	-	512	1	2	-	-	
47	24	MV	3	Fell Creek FT	2026	ESE-2	2	72	-	-	-	-	336	-	-	-	-	
48	24	A	5	Crossville	1860	SE-2	1	80	-	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	
49	24	CF	5	Mendota FT	3018	v. -1	1	85	-	-	-	-	1537	1	-	-	-	
50	25	A	6	Crossville	1860	SE-1	2	80	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	1f	
51	25	S	6	Mendota FT	3018	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	863	-	3	1	-	
52	26	M	5	Fell Creek FT	2026	E-SE	3	2	75	2	-	-	130	-	-	-	2b	
53	26	S	8	Mendota FT	3018	-	-	-	7	2	5	-	1457	-	4	-	-	
54	27	A	5	Crossville	1860	-	5	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3b	
55	30	M	2	Fell Creek FT	2026	SE-1	3	72	-	-	-	-	65	1	-	-	-	
56	30	LP	1	Missionary Rg	1100	O	4	76	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	
57	30	A	2	Crossville	1860	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	
58	1	A	3	Crossville	1860	SW O-3	4	75	-	-	-	-	51	-	-	1a	3f	
59	2	A	4	Crossville	1860	SW O-3	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1a	1f	
60	4	CF	2	Mendota FT	3018	S O-2	2	76	10	3	1	1	17	-	1	-	4	
61	5	CF	1	Mendota FT	3018	N 2-0	5	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	
62	6	O	6	Kyles Ford FT	2401	E-SE	3	-	7	-	6	2	5	-	1	1	-	
63	6	CFNU	5	Mendota FT	3018	SE-2	2	-	1	-	4	-	13	2	-	-	5	
64	22	CF	4	Mendota FT	3018	S-1	3	-	1	-	4	3	-	2	-	-	1a 3b	
TOTALS				316					62	24	82	10	20531	17	28	7	114	

*estimated

and including papers on limits of vision, telemetry tracking of migrants, rader studies, meteorology, trapping and banding, identification, the surprising increase in Osprey migration counts, hawk diseases, and eagle migration in the Midwest.

It was planned to give everyone an opportunity to present a ten-minute account of his hawk migration project, on the evening before the first day of the formal paper program. But there were 300 people present; only 100 had been expected. I was not able to give the T.O.S. program the treatment it deserves. The short presentations and the formal papers were taped and are being incorporated into a PROCEEDINGS. All the formal papers and many of the ten-minute accounts, especially some of those given in the early part of the session, should make the PROCEEDINGS an outstanding book in any hawkwatcher's library.

A standard report form has been printed and will be distributed to hawk-migration stations and returned with data to a central evaluation and storage place via regional editors. No plans have been announced for an annual summary report, but I think that project will be taken into consideration after the work on preparation of the PROCEEDINGS has been completed. I have agreed to do the paper-work in our region, which includes West Virginia and parts of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

Our program will continue to operate as it has been, as long as the T.O.S. and the individuals who conduct the program want it to continue. Anyone who would like to join the HMANA or to have a copy of the PROCEEDINGS, please contact the writer.

KEY TO REPORTERS

A—Adele and Gene West; B—Fred Behrend; C—Charlotte Finucane; D—David and Marion Pitts; E—Helen Lewis and Margaret Lawson; F—Tom Finucane; H—Homer and Garland Osborne; I—Beth Craig; J—Joe Finucane; K—Ken Dubke; L—Lil Dubke; M—Mary and David Shafer; N—Marion Finucane; O—Tom Odom; P—Ann Gibson; Q—Bob Quillen and Mack Bowen; S—E. E. Scott; T—Tom Odom III; U—Mike and Barney Finucane; V—Debbie Shafer; W—Watauga Audubon Society; X—Eddie Clevinger; Y—Greg Newton, Logan and Frank Kaylor; Z—Kyle Williams, Mike and Barney Finucane, Nem and Candy Culin, Lee and Lois Herndon, Homer, Garlsan, and Ellen Osborne, John and Connie Martin, Bob Quillen, Tom and Connie Green; 3—Peter Morison, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Garrett; 33—Frances and Jim Barnwell, Branson Block, Gary Bayne, Tom Atherton, Beth and Graham Craig, Jane and Cecil Clark, Del Blum, Linda Collins, Lil Dubke, Gary Goggins, Ruby and Doc Griffith, Mrs. E. L. Griggs, Frank Hixon, Jeff Husk, Daniel and Lemuel Jacobson, Susie Keister, Joel Meyer, Gussie and Gene Smith, Edna Westmoreland; 37—Charlotte Finucane and Marion, Girl Scout Troop 218, Gary Wallace and Benjamin.

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 to 31 mph.

SKY CODE

0—no clouds; 1—generally fair, with no long periods in shadow; 2—partly cloudy; 3—mostly cloudy; 4—light overcast; 5—heavy overcast, heavy fog, or rain.

Detailed description of wind, sky, and temperature are filed with the individual reports.

* * * * *

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1974

ANNUAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS' MEETING

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held its 59th Annual Spring Meeting on 4-6 May 1974, at Pickwick Landing, Tennessee with the Memphis Chapter acting as host chapter.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Noreen Smith, with twenty-nine directors present.

Minutes for the Fall meeting were approved as printed in *The Migrant*.

Copies of the Treasurer's Report having been distributed to the directors present, the motion was made and passed to accept the Treasurer's Report as printed. Mr. Ken Dubke, Treasurer, was unable to attend. Mr. Henry Dinkelspiel, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported the Treasurer's books in good order and the Society solvent. The Finance Committee made the following statements concerning the financial status of the Society: 1. the recurring expenses are about equal to the dues income; 2. no increase in dues at this time, and; 3. the expense for the arm patches was an initial outlay and returns would compensate for the gross outlay for payment. The Finance Committee recommended that it study the possibility of a larger return on the endowment investment which is now with Massachusetts Investment Trust.

Dr. Gary Wallace, Editor of *The Migrant* asked that chapters continue to submit articles and pictures for printing. *The Migrant* is frequently late due to the delay in receiving the season report. Gary Wallace asked that the season reports be mailed in as soon as possible, preferably fifteen days after the previous season deadline. The number of pages in *The Migrant* will be increased from 24 to 28 or 32 in order to include additional reports. However, with the increase in printing, mailing and the additional page increase, Dr. Wallace suggested a possible increase in dues if no other resources are available.

Mr. Morris Williams, State Count Compiler, asked that if there were any unusual sightings to include details such as time, exact location, weather, etc. The Audubon forms are acceptable for the Christmas Count as well as the forms that are usually mailed prior to the count.

Mr. Glen Eller, Vice President of East Tennessee urged all chapters to encourage the long standing members who have temporarily drifted away to rejoin. He stated that many of the chapters in East Tennessee had been working with the Fish and Wildlife services and would continue in its new efforts to protect wildlife and locate areas for preservation.

Reverend William Senter reported activities of the Non-Game Wildlife Program and the Non-Game Endangered Species Act. The latter being just drafted by the State Congress. The state will receive about three million dollars for land acquisition and other related areas. Reverend Senter suggested that chapters could and should report to Ken Dubke, a representative of the Non-Game Wildlife Program, any species in danger of extinction, habitat necessary for breeding of uncommon species in danger of being destroyed, or any land which could be set aside in its natural state for preservation.

Dr. George Mayfield, Conservation Committee Chairman, reported that Radnor Lake had been bought for approximately three million dollars. Sections of the South Fork has been made a preserve by an act of Congress. Savage Gulf has been purchased by the State, with the possibility of sections of Obed and Clear Creeks, and some undisturbed gorges near Crossville being added later. The Tennessee Valley has not cooperated with the lowering of the water at Duck River, consequently many trees are dying. It was reported that there were about sixty-five Great Blue Heron nests, with about fifty to fifty-five occupied.

Reverend William Senter, Chairman of the Dixon Merritt Memorial, reported that the State had not decided what sections of Cedars of Lebanon State Park would be included at this time. One section of Cedar Glade has been closed to the public and only those with special permits for special study are allowed to use the area.

Dr. Richard Lura, Chairman of the Committee for the Study of the Feasibility of Compiling T.O.S. Records on Computer, stated in a written report that the computerization of Tennessee bird records at this time is not recommended because of the need for individuals on a statewide basis to volunteer a "tremendous time and effort . . . to begin and perpetuate the program on a statewide basis." Mr. George Hervy moved that the Feasibility of Compiling T.O.S. Records on Computer be removed from consideration until some future time. The motion was seconded and passed.

Mr. Miser Richmond moved that the Bequest from the Gordon Briley Estate be taken under consideration at the Fall meeting as three members of the committee (Mr. John Ellis, Chairman) were unable to attend. The motion was seconded and passed.

Dr. Dan Gray, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, read the slate for President Elect and Curator. Mr. Ray Jordan was nominated for President Elect and Dr. James Tanner for Curator. Mr. Glen Eller moved we accept the recommendations and Alice Smith seconded. The slate was accepted as presented.

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Spring Foray will be held in Grundy County, May 24-27, 1974 with headquarters at Manchester.

Avifauna No. 3 is in the process of being printed and it is planned at this time to place the copies available for \$1.00 in museums, state parks, and book stores upon release. Chapters will be able to purchase them for resale.

All chapters who have new officers and directors should send this information with the addresses and phone numbers to the State Secretary, Mrs. James E. Waldron, 1626 Yorkshire Drive, Memphis, TN 38117. You should also include the date your chapter was formed if known.

Memorial cards are now available. Send a check made out to the Tennessee Ornithological Society with the name of the person memorialized and the name and address of the person to whom the card is to be sent. This information with the check should be mailed to the State Secretary.

Mrs. Noreen Smith announced the formation of three new chapters since the Fall meeting, Campbell County with 20 members, Highland Rim with 13 members and Columbia.

The Fall meeting will be at Paris Landing, 22-23 November 1974.

The Columbia Chapter extended an invitation to all chapters to attend the Spring Meeting 2-3 May 1975. Details will be mailed later.

The Fall meeting in 1975 will be at Fall Creek Falls.

The TVA has issued a new Bird Checklist in the TVA system. Any suggestions for additions, deletions or changes are welcomed.

Reverend William Senter requested that T.O.S. submit a new, up-dated checklist to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. Dr. Katherine Goodpasture, Reverend William Senter, Dr. James Tanner and Dr. George Mayfield will work as a committee to make the necessary changes and suggestions.

The meeting of the Board of Directors was then adjourned.

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

Following the banquet at Pickwick Landing Inn the Business meeting was called to order. Mrs. Noreen Smith, President, welcomed all the members. The roll was called with 111 in attendance.

Mrs. Noreen Smith presented to the members the items which had been discussed at the Board of Directors meeting. These included the Treasurer's Report, the report from the Editor of *The Migrant*, the Vice-Presidents, Report of the Standing Committees, the reports of the special committees, the nomination of our new President-Elect and Curator. A motion was made by Reverend Senter to accept the nominations, Mrs. Lula Coffey seconded; the motion was passed.

Mrs. Sue Bell reported for the Resolutions Committee. The report is attached as part of these minutes.

The speakers for the evening were Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Jr. They presented a very interesting, informative and entertaining slide presentation

of their trip of Nepal. The slide presentation included not only birds but some very beautiful scenes of the surrounding area.

Mrs. Noreen Smith expressed appreciation to the various officers and committees for their efforts in making the meeting a success. The meeting was adjourned.

MARTHA WALDRON, *Secretary*

RESOLUTIONS

The Tennessee Ornithological Society extends to its Officers and the members of the Memphis Chapter, our host for this meeting, our appreciation and thanks for their excellent planning, which has made it such a happy and pleasant occasion for us all.

Our special thanks to Miss Alice Smith, Vice-President of West Tennessee and general chairwoman, for this meeting and to her committee, all of whom have contributed so much to its success; and to Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Coffey, Jr. for sharing their extraordinary birding experience in Nepal and India with us.

To the State of Tennessee we express appreciation of their interest in preserving natural areas, and for their new Non-Game Wildlife Program.

We wish to recognize the absence of four of our devoted and faithful members, deceased since our 1973 Spring meeting: Mr. Albert Ganier, Founder; Mrs. Amelia Laskey, Life Member (both of them from the Nashville Chapter); Mrs. H. O. Todd of Murfreesboro Chapter; and Mrs. Charles Lowry of the Bristol Chapter. They will be greatly missed and the fruits of their contributions to our organization will live on after them.

Respectfully submitted, Mrs. Sue M. Bell, Chairwoman, Miss Alice Gant, Mrs. Lois Herndon.

Martha Waldron has replaced David E. Patterson as the regional compiler of the season report for the Western Coastal Plain Region. Help Martha with her work on the editorial staff of *The Migrant* by reporting your records on time. Our thanks to David for his work in the T.O.S. He is now living in Maryland.

BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

RADNOR LAKE—BIRD HOME AND HAVEN

KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE



Historically *THE* place near Nashville to look for "something good" on the bird scene has been the Radnor Lake area. Since the earliest days of the Nashville Bird Club Radnor Lake and its environs have offered always a satisfying and often an exciting place to look for birds in any season. In 1951 Olin S. Pettingill, Jr. in his book, *A Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi*, recommends Radnor Lake as one of the good bird-finding places in the Nashville area.

In the early days Bird Club groups wandered widely and freely through the woods surrounding the lake owned at that time by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. In more recent years under other ownership restrictions on walking through the woods have prevailed so that trips to the lake were limited to walks along the public road that follows the edge of the south side of the lake. In spite of this restriction Radnor Lake remained an area of prime choice for birding because of its attractiveness for both resident and transient species of land as well as water birds. During the years some 219 species have been recorded for the Radnor area and 72 of those are recognized as breeding.

Because of its proximity to an ever expanding urban population the threat of residential development has come nearer and nearer over the past 3 or 4 years. During the summer of 1973 an heroic effort by many people brought together \$1.3 million from the State of Tennessee, \$1.7 million from the Federal Government and \$513,000.00 collected as donations by the local citizenry to meet the purchase price of approximately 667 acres of wooded hills and the 80-acre lake. On 16 August 1973 Radnor Lake and adjacent watersheds were purchased by the State as a Natural Scientific Area included in the Tennessee Natural Areas System and a new chapter in the story of bird study at Radnor Lake began.

Management plans conforming to Natural Areas, Class II guidelines are being drawn up by the Tennessee Department of Conservation under the direction of Mr. Tim McCall, Project Administrator for Natural Areas. These plans will include development of nature trails and an educational program which should make wildlife of the area a part of the lives of an increasing number of people and it is anticipated that bird study there in the future will surpass even the "old days."

Radnor Lake lies on Otter Creek Road south of the inner city of Nashville, east of Granny White Pike and west of Franklin Road. This is a 20-25 minute drive from downtown Nashville. Radnor Lake is easily accessible from all points of Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County. The lake was formed behind a dam built across Otter Creek by the L and N Railroad about 1913. The topography of the area is that of steep hills and narrow hollows so that the lake filled into several coves that offer hiding places for wintering ducks and nesting Wood Ducks. The tops of these hills represent remnant bits of ridges rising to 1000 feet and more. Very recently a limited extent of cleared land on the north side of the lake sown to fuscue introduces a habitat unnatural to the area.

Motor approach to this birding area may be by several routes. An easy approach is via Hillsboro Road going south from Woodmont Boulevard 3.7 mi. to Otter Creek Road; turn left onto Otter Creek Road 2.6 mi. to the lake (6.3 mi. from Woodmont Boulevard to the dam at Radnor Lake via Hillsboro and Otter Creek Roads). It is recommended to drive over the dam to the caretaker's residence where limited parking space is available. One may tramp around the north side of the lake, scanning the coves, to the east end coming onto Otter Creek Road at the head of the lake. At present part of this hike is hard going through underbrush and tangles. One must pull around soggy points of coves. Once back on the road a walk of 0.8 mi. takes you back to the car. The walk around the lake may take 2 hours more or less depending on the rate at which one does field work.

From the caretaker's residence one might elect to recross the dam on foot and to tramp on Otter Creek Road along the lake's south edge toward the east end of the lake. The road is a country road, well traveled but not heavily. During migrations of small land birds this walk can prove exciting. Always of interest are 2 stagnant "ponds" on the woods side of the road and a larger one at the east end. Green Herons, Prothonotary Warblers, Acadian Flycatchers, in season, Carolina Wrens and woodpeckers may be noticeable. Ducks can probably be observed better from the road than from the north side of the lake. There is a very limited parking space at a "wide place" in the road at the east end. This is an entrance to a private driveway and *should never be blocked*. Ventures into the deep wooded hollows and up the ridges south of the road are made less often. Nesting wood warblers, vireos, Wood Thrushes, Summer Tanagers and the like are to be found there.

As previously alluded ornithologists will find Radnor Lake attractive any season of the year. During the winter ducks shuttle in and out. Eight to 12 or 15 species may be seen on a winters day. Forty or so Common Goldeneyes and somewhat fewer Buffleheads may be found fairly regularly. Scaups may build up to a sizeable raft and occasionally coots may reach a count of 200-300.

During migration Horned Grebes, 1 or 2 Old Squaws or rarely 1 or 2 White-winged Scoters may appear for a day or two. Great Horned Owls and Barred Owls hoot from the woods. Wooded coves shelter Winter Wrens and Hermit Thrushes. Fields below the dam and cleared areas under TVA power lines may hold Field, White-throated, Song and Swamp Sparrows. Seven woodpeckers may be found including the Pileated regularly but rarely a Red-headed.

In summer the lake's edge supports a notable number of Prothonotary Warblers. Yellow-throated Warblers and Louisiana Waterthrushes usually make themselves known. Creuleans may sing from the tall trees. The highest hills have held Scarlet Tanagers. Yellow-throated Vireos and White-breasted Nuthatches are found fairly regularly. One of the most interesting species is the Wood Duck. At the end of one nesting season Miss Mary Wood reported a raft of 90-100 Wood Ducks—both young and adult. In recent years Blue Grosbeaks have been found regularly along the level stretch of road below the dam. Beyond the east end of the lake one can listen for Blue-winged Warblers and Prairies.

During migration periods Radnor furnishes a good rest area for a long list of transients. I have seen literally swarms of warblers along the lake's edge. One day it may be hundreds of Yellow-rumped Warblers. Another day it may be Palms or Tennessees. Notable flights of swallows appear over the lake in migration. Occasionally an Osprey visits for a day or two. Black Terns appear over the water in passage. A few other terns and fewer gulls have been recorded. As already stated migrating waterfowl build up a fair species list during migration. An occasional shore bird may be spotted but muddy edges are too narrow to attract waders.

The next few years will no doubt see development of marked foot-trails, a Nature Center and some marked parking space. A resident Caretaker and a Park Ranger will be on regular duty.

When you are in Nashville with a couple of hours to spare slip out to Radnor Lake and spend them "birding" with the best feathered birds of the season.

3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville 37215.

Addendum: A recent directive limits parking to two areas: 1) at the caretaker's cottage and 2) *OFF* the road at the small house on the left near the east-end property line. *DO NOT PARK ON OTTER CREEK ROAD.*



1974 SPRING FIELD DAYS

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS

Thirteen counts during the twenty-ninth annual spring field days resulted in the compilation of a grand total of 210 species—second only to last year's record-breaking 215 species. Undoubtedly, the higher counts in recent years is attributable to the increasing number of participants and the fact that some counts are being extended beyond the usual one-day count periods. This year's state-wide count period extended over 15 days from 27 April-12 May.

Among the more unusual species reported were the Red-throated Loon and the Laughing Gull. The Painted Bunting graces our spring count again after an absence of fourteen years.

The only count appearing for the first time is Lawrence County.

The thirteen counts are tabulated as they occur from west to east across the state.

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

MEMPHIS—Shelby Forest State Park—28 April; 07:00-11:30; sunny, 70°. Ben B. Coffey, Jr. (compiler—672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 38107). The Brant had been present since winter and had been identified by several T. O. S. members.

REELFOOT—Reelfoot Lake, Walnut Log, Cate Landing, Tipton's Ferry, and south on levee to Tenn. 79; 11-12 May. Ben B. Coffey, Jr., and Mike Bierly (compilers—672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 38107, and 3826 Bedford Ave., Nashville 37215), 10 observers from Memphis, 8 observers from Nashville.

PICKWICK—Pickwick Landing State Park, Shiloh Park, and nearby areas—4-5 May. Ben B. Coffey, Jr. (compiler—672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 38107), observers were the many T. O. S. members attending the state meeting. Red-throated Loon seen by many observers; Laughing Gull seen by Lloyd Clayton; 3 unidentified *Empidonax* flycatchers were also seen.

LAWRENCE COUNTY—Five Points, Deerfield, and Laurel Hill Wildlife Management Area—5-7 May. Two observers: Lloyd Clayton, Morris D. Williams (compiler—Five Points 38457). Orange-crowned Warbler by L. C.

COLUMBIA—1-2 May (noon-noon); 1 May overcast, 2 May rain; 50°-75°. Seven observers: George R. Mayfield, Jr. (compiler—Sunnyside Drive, Columbia 38401).

NASHVILLE—Portions of 25-mile radius of Nashville—27-28 April (midnight-midnight); clear; 53°-85°; wind S, 10-15 mph. Forty-nine observers in 10 parties and 12 yards. Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Abernathy, Frances Abernathy, Mr. and Mrs. Acuff, Clyde Anderson (compiler—1214 McGavock Pike, Nashville 37216), Vivian Anderson, Dr. Artist, Sue Bell, Michael Bierly, Mary Ann and Roy Broster, Mr. Burkstrom, Ruth Castles, Mrs. Cloyd, Dot and Paul Crawford, Annella Creech, Milbrey Dugger, Evelyn and John Ellis, Bill and Salley Fintel, Mrs. Foster, Clara Fentress, Ben Groce, John and Martha Herbet, Mrs. A. B. Herron, Mrs. Holt, Louise Jackson, Carol Knauth, Bob Meadows,

1974 SPRING FIELD DAYS

	Men	Reel	Fick	Law	Colu	Wash	Surf	Leb	Cook	Knox	King	Bri	Ell
Caspian Tern	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black Tern	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rock Dove	--	--	--	22	--	40	--	22	--	94	--	--	35
Mourning Dove	4	42	45	146	27	217	56	87	123	565	50	11	71
Yellow-bld. Cuckoo	1	12	3	2	1	8	--	--	--	--	1	1	1
Black-bld. Cuckoo	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--
Barn Owl	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	--	5	--	--	--
Screech Owl	--	--	--	4	1	7	--	5	2	11	--	--	4
Great Horned Owl	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	3	--	1	--	1	1
Barred Owl	--	6	1	5	2	7	--	8	--	4	--	--	3
Chuck-will's Widow	1	--	7	16	6	2	1	4	--	26	--	2	--
Whip-poor-will	--	--	--	14	21	30	2	1	--	5	--	--	25
Common Nighthawk	1	49	--	3	2	4	4	16	--	5	5	--	1
Chimney Swift	8	41	48	52	53	354	209	85	86	529	22	16	131
Ruby-th. Hummingbird	8	26	9	4	1	23	4	6	4	9	1	--	10
Belted Kingfisher	--	2	4	6	5	23	5	4	1	14	1	1	11
Common Flicker	2	5	13	4	--	55	7	1	25	55	6	9	52
Pileated Woodpecker	1	9	9	6	7	51	2	3	4	14	2	2	11
Red-bel. Woodpecker	16	15	24	19	14	76	4	9	31	55	11	2	1
Red-hd. Woodpecker	20	5	16	3	2	9	6	4	8	5	--	--	1
Yel.-bel. Sapsucker	1	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	1	8	--	--	2
Hairy Woodpecker	3	5	1	1	3	26	--	2	5	8	2	--	10
Dovry Woodpecker	9	10	16	24	18	68	15	14	7	28	9	1	27
Eastern Kingbird	1	30	30	24	16	55	17	41	11	8	4	1	2
Great-cr. Flycatcher	12	32	32	17	8	40	3	6	--	10	7	--	--
Eastern Phoebe	4	6	12	8	3	35	--	13	6	18	6	2	47
Acadian Flycatcher	8	18	6	5	9	7	--	--	--	--	5	--	4
Willow Flycatcher	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Least Flycatcher	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
E. Wood Pewee	6	31	25	8	5	11	1	2	2	1	5	--	3
Olive-ed. Flycatcher	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horned Lark	--	22	3	6	6	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	2
Tree Swallow	1	10	4	--	4	45	--	--	--	9	--	--	5
Bank Swallow	5	50	1	--	4	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	5
Rough-wg'd. Swallow	--	--	27	9	14	50	--	4	--	51	9	2	60
Barn Swallow	50	100	90	154	57	208	71	135	54	194	20	11	110
Cliff Swallow	2	--	100	--	--	1	--	5	4	5	--	--	4
Purple Martin	1	35	35	5	16	55	116	15	29	130	32	--	4
Blue Jay	45	25	60	54	38	410	139	126	193	403	52	54	180
Common Raven	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Common Crow	1	32	19	45	36	128	48	57	75	214	31	13	94
Fish Crow	4	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carolina Chickadee	24	40	27	31	29	168	48	49	24	176	17	12	82
Tufted Titmouse	38	20	40	31	32	195	14	26	53	156	27	11	88
Wht.-br. Nuthatch	2	4	3	--	2	15	--	--	11	3	1	--	15
Red-br. Nuthatch	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	6	--	--	24
House Wren	--	--	--	--	--	6	2	1	6	5	7	2	14
Winter Wren	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34
Bewick's Wren	--	--	1	5	3	9	3	1	--	--	--	--	--
Carolina Wren	48	34	45	30	21	118	10	21	27	187	49	7	112
Sh.-bl. Marsh Wren	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Mockingbird	5	8	25	35	41	186	121	159	50	268	14	18	51
Gray Catbird	7	3	17	24	8	36	20	5	9	18	8	2	25
Brown Thrasher	4	9	35	30	16	104	56	41	27	76	10	7	35
Robin	5	17	40	20	46	251	150	40	121	367	60	41	262
Wood Thrush	24	9	65	8	15	54	3	5	10	67	35	3	63
Hermit Thrush	4	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Swainson's Thrush	10	10	7	7	8	13	--	1	--	10	14	--	1
Gray-cheeked Thrush	5	16	2	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Veery	8	3	6	--	3	4	--	--	--	3	1	--	3
Eastern Bluebird	1	2	45	55	16	171	14	28	39	60	5	--	33
Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher	60	46	22	28	34	96	2	14	2	72	5	--	33
Gold-cr. Kinglet	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	1	1	1	2	2	29	--	3	--	49	1	1	13
Water Pipit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	9	--	--	--
Cedar Waxwing	--	90	8	--	35	73	4	--	7	93	35	--	3
Loggerhead Shrike	3	7	7	22	4	28	9	14	3	3	--	--	1
Starling	6	500	52	52	65	616	*	195	136	1084	77	82	309
White-eyed Vireo	30	22	30	32	17	125	6	12	10	56	6	--	36
Yellow-thr. Vireo	8	7	15	2	4	17	--	2	--	21	5	--	6
Solitary Vireo	--	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	4	--	--	40
Red-eyed Vireo	25	24	25	22	15	52	13	2	10	59	41	--	12
Philadelphia Vireo	--	6	--	--	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Warbling Vireo	1	18	3	7	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
Blk.-and-wh. Warbler	--	--	16	1	5	12	1	7	--	55	15	--	44

1974 SPRING FIELD DAYS

	Men	Reel	Pick	Law	Colu	Nash	Murf	Leb	Cook	Knox	King	Bri	Ell
Prothonotary Warbler	24	50	5	2	6	46	6	3	--	2	--	--	--
Swainson's Warbler	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--
Worm-eat. Warbler	--	--	4	--	4	20	--	4	--	20	5	--	11
Golden-wng. Warbler	--	--	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
Blue-wng. Warbler	--	--	2	5	7	16	2	2	--	7	--	--	3
Tennessee Warbler	18	52	44	5	14	24	5	2	1	24	7	--	--
Orange-cr. Warbler	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nashville Warbler	--	--	--	--	1	7	1	1	1	17	--	--	--
Parula Warbler	20	9	2	5	5	10	--	1	--	6	--	--	53
Yellow Warbler	1	10	17	4	11	16	9	19	--	15	6	--	51
Magnolia Warbler	--	8	5	6	--	--	2	--	2	1	--	--	--
Cape May Warbler	--	5	--	--	--	2	--	4	--	12	7	--	3
Bl.-th. Blue Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	1	2	--	28
Yel.-rumped Warbler	4	11	25	9	16	57	13	46	6	194	14	1	25
Black-th. Green Warbler	5	1	12	3	3	12	1	1	--	21	--	--	30
Cerulean Warbler	16	4	3	1	5	11	--	1	--	22	2	--	--
Blackburnian Warbler	--	1	8	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	--	1
Yellow-th. Warbler	1	6	--	5	2	18	--	2	3	9	--	--	9
Chestnut-ed. Warbler	1	5	14	7	2	4	--	1	--	7	1	--	39
Bay-breasted Warbler	2	5	24	5	--	2	--	5	--	11	11	--	--
Blackpoll Warbler	1	100	10	2	3	7	1	1	--	18	2	--	2
Pine Warbler	--	--	10	1	--	5	--	--	1	5	1	--	3
Frankie Warbler	--	--	7	15	10	65	--	20	32	49	--	--	6
Wain Warbler	1	5	6	10	10	29	4	11	4	8	--	1	2
Ovenbird	2	2	14	2	1	8	--	5	--	10	23	--	109
No. Waterthrush	--	3	1	2	1	4	--	2	--	5	--	--	1
La. Waterthrush	6	--	6	8	3	16	--	3	2	7	2	--	21
Kentucky Warbler	16	12	28	11	10	44	1	6	4	4	--	--	3
Common Yellowthroat	13	30	32	53	18	105	7	38	45	91	11	--	21
Yellow-br. Chat	5	9	20	24	17	65	1	7	5	30	10	--	2
Hooded Warbler	6	2	6	1	4	7	--	2	3	34	8	--	36
Wilson's Warbler	--	2	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	4	--	1
American Redstart	27	10	10	6	3	15	--	1	--	5	5	--	2
House Sparrow	8	75	35	22	25	81	*	46	40	109	14	9	95
Bobolink	1	35	30	179	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
R. Meadowlark	10	66	82	112	75	419	146	210	190	479	31	21	115
Red-wng. Blackbird	18	450	65	87	90	387	56	254	100	550	45	9	74
Orchard Oriole	17	28	60	44	22	121	31	31	--	19	4	--	13
Northern Oriole	8	49	7	8	--	36	5	2	--	17	4	3	4
Rusty Blackbird	--	6	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Common Grackle	32	150	180	82	95	931	*	290	275	676	119	123	436
Brown-hd. Cowbird	75	79	70	46	52	167	45	195	77	264	26	9	100
Scarlet Tanager	7	7	15	9	6	24	2	6	3	25	6	1	19
Hummer Tanager	25	18	28	4	10	63	2	11	5	30	10	--	1
Cardinal	50	90	70	98	83	492	197	183	188	415	85	38	140
House-br. Grosbeak	15	18	27	18	20	36	5	2	--	46	7	1	26
Blue Grosbeak	1	--	3	20	2	11	2	1	3	4	--	--	1
Indigo Bunting	40	152	125	153	42	129	16	31	16	74	47	--	7
Fainted Bunting	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dickcissel	16	145	12	13	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Evening Grosbeak	--	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	16	--	20	138
Purple Finch	--	--	--	1	--	17	1	--	3	18	--	2	27
Pine Siskin	--	--	--	4	37	49	33	12	--	49	--	5	58
American Goldfinch	6	26	80	52	265	398	327	151	107	230	7	16	256
Red Crossbill	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	22	--	--	--
Burros-ed. Towhee	12	3	48	29	21	142	67	41	15	162	14	22	127
Savannah Sparrow	7	--	6	11	--	17	--	8	13	24	--	--	16
Grasshopper Sparrow	1	--	3	10	2	6	--	7	--	4	--	--	--
Wesper Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Lark Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Dark-eyed Junco	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	3	87
Chipping Sparrow	3	5	15	17	16	60	30	16	14	30	--	22	34
Field Sparrow	1	15	3	102	37	178	60	48	57	110	33	5	58
White-cr. Sparrow	--	--	1	2	22	15	24	60	--	12	--	1	6
White-th. Sparrow	16	--	22	39	19	233	40	71	85	285	4	13	88
Yox Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	1	--
Lincoln's Sparrow	--	--	2	5	1	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Swamp Sparrow	--	2	2	8	13	53	--	16	--	12	--	--	8
Song Sparrow	--	1	--	--	--	5	2	7	28	224	26	22	154
Species, Total	108	150	135	121	128	143	89	132	73	143	95	53	143
Species, Grand Total	210												
*Numerous													

1974 SPRING FIELD DAYS

	Men	Reel	Pick	Law	Colu	Nash	Murf	Leb	Cook	Knox	King	Bri	Ell
Common Loon	--	--	8	--	1	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
Red-thrtd. Loon	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horned Grebe	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Pied-billed Grebe	--	1	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
D.-o. Cormorant	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Great Blue Heron	--	17	1	--	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	--	2
Green Heron	2	7	7	4	5	30	5	14	--	8	4	--	13
Little Blue Heron	--	24	--	5	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cattle Egret	--	4	--	1	5	5	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
Great Egret	--	14	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
El.-cr. Night Heron	--	1	--	--	--	7	1	2	--	--	--	--	--
Yel.-cr. Night Heron	--	4	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
American Bittern	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Canada Goose	--	--	--	--	--	59	--	111	--	45	--	--	--
Brant	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Snow Goose	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Mallard	--	12	2	--	7	48	--	17	--	1	--	10	7
Blue-winged Teal	6	--	5	--	17	42	2	11	--	--	5	--	7
American Wigeon	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Wood Duck	9	53	1	9	7	24	--	4	--	11	8	--	16
Redhead	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Ring-neck. Duck	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Lesser Scaup	--	--	40	--	--	28	2	--	--	50	--	--	2
Bufflehead	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Ruddy Duck	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hooded Merganser	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Red-br. Merganser	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Turkey Vulture	--	4	5	36	4	61	20	35	--	6	7	--	12
Black Vulture	2	5	2	15	3	21	5	38	--	--	2	--	--
Mississippi Kite	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cooper's Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Red-tailed Hawk	1	1	2	5	2	16	1	5	1	4	--	--	6
Red-shouldered Hawk	1	4	--	1	--	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Broad-winged Hawk	2	1	1	2	1	11	--	4	--	4	--	--	11
Marsh Hawk	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--
Osprey	--	4	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	4
American Kestrel	1	1	6	9	4	21	7	13	6	1	5	--	4
Ruffed Grouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	5
Bobwhite	2	5	45	62	20	96	27	38	29	93	16	--	32
Turkey	1	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia Rail	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Sora	--	--	--	1	5	5	--	1	--	--	--	--	5
American Coot	--	22	1	--	9	8	10	5	--	1	--	--	2
Semipalmated Plover	--	2	5	--	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Killdeer	5	21	10	16	10	79	25	22	5	55	15	1	26
Am. Golden Plover	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Woodcock	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	1	4	--	--	--
Common Snipe	1	--	2	--	5	16	2	5	--	5	--	--	16
Spotted Sandpiper	--	4	5	1	6	17	--	1	--	6	4	1	3
Solitary Sandpiper	1	2	--	5	7	21	15	2	--	11	5	--	18
Willet	--	--	55	--	--	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Greater Yellowlegs	--	2	5	--	3	6	--	2	--	--	6	--	2
Lesser Yellowlegs	7	--	20	1	12	17	--	4	--	4	4	--	8
Pectoral Sandpiper	--	15	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Least Sandpiper	--	17	--	1	22	11	5	--	--	2	8	--	17
Dunlin	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Semipal. Sandpiper	--	10	--	--	4	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	--
Western Sandpiper	--	--	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Herring Gull	--	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ring-billed Gull	--	--	4	--	--	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Laughing Gull	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Bonaparte's Gull	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Forster's Tern	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Common Tern	--	--	--	--	6	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Least Tern	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Pauline Miller, Fanny Murphy, Ann Nichols, Marge and Oscar Patrick, Chap Percival, Virginia Price, Heather and John Riggins, William Scurlock, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Alex Taylor, Lawrence Trabue, Mrs. Albert Weinstein, Mr. and Mrs. George Woodring. Unidentified on the count were two *Empidonax* flycatchers and one *Buteo* hawk.

MURFREESBORO—27-28 April; mostly sunny; 65°-78°. Twenty observers covered approximately 60 miles by car. Anne Hettish (compiler—1018 Lawndale Dr., Murfreesboro 37130).

LEBANON—Wilson County—29-30 April; clear; 70°. Ray Pope (compiler—211 West Forest Ave., Lebanon 37087). Swainson's Warblers identified by William Senter by sight and call; Vesper Sparrow identified by Ray Pope, John Sellars, and William Senter.

COOKEVILLE—27 April; 06:00-17:00; fair; 60°-70°. Sixteen observers: Beulah Clark, Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Cummins, Roy Hinds, Amy Johnson, Bill Jones, O. Ray Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Link, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney McGee, Mrs. J. T. Moore, Miser R. Richmond (compiler—Box 5211, Cookeville 38501), Tim Smith, Randy Taunhouser, Thelma Tinnon.

KNOXVILLE—Knox Co.—28 April. Twenty-four observers: Winnifred Brown, James M. Campbell, Nancy Clark, Jim Holt, J. C. Howell, Susan Hoyle, Beth Lacy, Terry McGown, Chuck P. Nicholson, Louise Nunnally, Holly Overton, J. B. Owen (compiler—2930 North Hills Blvd., Knoxville 37917), Powell Puckett, Polly Ryder, Mabel Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Sharp, Johneta Smith, Louis F. Smith, Ann Stevens, James T. Tanner, Bill Williams, Irene Williams, Morris D. Williams. The Laughing Gull was identified by Howell and Holt. Unidentified were 36 scaup ducks and 1 Merganser, *Mergus*.

KINGSPORT—11 May; 05:00-20:30; foggy and 55° in a.m. clearing by 08:00, Max. temp. 70°. Thomas J. Bowman (compiler—1012 Sevier Terrace, Kingsport 37660).

BRISTOL—27 April; clear; temp. mid-50's to mid-70's; Four observers in 2 parties; ten hours; seven miles on foot—32 by car. Observers: Judy Abbott, Con and Helen Ottenfeld, Diane Wilson (compiler—205 Robin Road, Bristol 37620).

ELIZABETHTON—surrounding counties—27 April; 48°-80°. Seventeen observers: Fred Behrend, Ed Davidson, Joy Dillenbeck, Helenhill Dove, Glen Eller (compiler—Rt. 3, Grandview Terrace, Elizabethton 37043), Harry Farthing, Sally Goodin, Lee and Lois Herndon, Dick and Joyce Lura, Danny Leach, John and Carolyn Martin, Tommy and Maxie Swindell, Gary O. Wallace.

Corrections: THE MIGRANT, Vol. 45, No.1, 1974. Page 11: Ruddy Duck—switch 3 Buffalo River column to Columbia column and 1 in Columbia column to Nashville column. Add dash to Buffalo River column; Page 15: Delete in Nashville paragraph, "In count area count week but not seen count day: Snow Goose, Ring-necked Pheasant, White-breasted Nuthatch, Cedar Waxwing." Add this deletion to Lebanon paragraph on page 16.

NEW SIGHTINGS FOR TENNESSEE

FIRST MASKED DUCK SIGHTING IN TENNESSEE—The Masked Duck (*Oxyura dominica*) is a small, cinnamon-colored duck whose normal range is northern South America and the West Indies. In spite of its tropical range, the Masked Duck has been observed in several eastern North American states, such as Massachusetts, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Louisiana (Peterson, Roger Tory. 1947. *A Field Guide to the Birds*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston). The sighting of this duck by my wife, Sally, and me on 11 April 1974, is the first recorded sighting in the state of Tennessee. This article covers the events surrounding the sighting, and a full description of the Masked Duck we observed.



Masked Duck. Photo by Paul Crawford, 15 April

On 11 April 1974 the sky was partially overcast, and the wind was strong out of the southeast at 20-25 mph. We were at the north end of Reelfoot Lake in the refuge area, exploring the flooded fields around several drainage sloughs for shore birds, of which there were an abundance. At approximately 14:00 CDT, while walking out alongside one particular flooded slough immediately adjacent to Reelfoot Lake itself, we observed a small duck with a tannish-orange breast. After a brief period of studying the duck through both 7 power binoculars and a 20 power telescope at a distance of about 60 yards, we realized that this was a duck neither of us had ever seen before. By referring to Robbins, C. S., B. Brunn, and H. S. Zim. 1966. *A Guide to Field Identification Birds of North America*. Golden Press, N. Y., we concluded that it could be no other than a male Masked Duck. Having made this preliminary conclusion, we slowly moved to within 30 yards of the bird and noted the following characteristic features: bill: dark blue-gray; front half of head: (its mask), rear border of mask not distinct (as compared with pictures in Robbins); back of head and neck: cinnamon colored; breast: tannish-orange; belly: whitish; feet: black and relatively large (observed when the duck was scratching itself); back: mottled black and cinnamon; portions of white wing speculum were observed while the bird was at rest; tail: stiff and fan shaped when erected—as that of a Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*); overall size: slightly smaller than that of the Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) which were observed in the same slough.

The above observations were made over a period of 15 minutes, occasionally with full sun at our backs, and primarily with a 20 power, wide angle Bushnell telescope. During this time, the bird was in shallow water less than two feet deep and was observed both preening and resting, but not feeding. The slough contained two small flocks of Blue-winged Teal, but at no time did we observe the Masked Duck associating with the Teal.

After this initial observation period, I circled around behind the duck to flush it past Sally, so we could make more complete observations of its wing markings. The duck did not flush until I was within 10 yards of it, and even

then appeared tired, as it flew low for only 15 yards before settling back down in the same slough. During the duck's short flight, we clearly observed two large white speculums on the rear portions of its dark brown wings. We continued to observe the duck for about 10 more minutes, and then left so that we would not disturb it, in the hope that it would remain in the same slough for other observers.

After leaving the refuge, we notified a park ranger of the duck's presence, and placed a call to Margaret Mann of the Nashville Chapter of the T. O. S. Through ensuing phone calls, the Masked Duck was subsequently observed by Don and Gina Manning of McKenzie, Tennessee, late in the afternoon of 11 April. Benton Basham, Mike Bierly, Margaret Mann, and Pat Stallings observed the duck on 13 April, and on 15 April, Paul and Dot Crawford of Gallatin were, as far as we know, the last observers of this duck at Reelfoot. Sally and I did return to the slough the morning of 12 April and observed the duck for another 15 minutes from 8:45-9:00 CDT. At this time the duck was considerably more active and was observed flying over 100 yards. The duck continued to regain its strength, for by 15 April, the Crawfords observed it flying rapidly out of sight several times.

The duck was photographed by Paul Crawford using a 400 mm telephoto lens on a Mamiya/Sekor camera with high speed Ektachrome film. Close examination of these pictures revealed that the indistinct border of the mask contained several whitish feathers. Based on this and its whitish underparts, we believe that this duck was a juvenile (1 year old), male Masked Duck, for these are the two distinctive features of the juvenile male noted by Kortright, F. H. 1967. *Ducks, Geese and Swans of North America*. The Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

The exact location of the slough is judged to be 30° 30' 10" N by 89° 19' 40" W, based on a 1969 U. S. Geological Survey Map for the Bondurant, Ky. Quadrangle (7.5 min. series), which places it about 300 feet south of the Kentucky-Tennessee state line in Obion County, Tennessee.

WILLIAM A. FINTEL, 25 Jones Circle, Old Hickory 37138.

SIGHT RECORD OF FERRUGINOUS HAWK IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, TENNESSEE—Between 16:45 and 17:00 on 18 April 1974 Alice Ulrich, Lois Herndon and the writer were birding on the north shore of Patrick Henry Lake, approximately a mile below Boone Dam. We were looking for waterfowl from the highway, overlooking the shallow area just below the islands in the lake, when our attention was attracted to the harrassing calls of crows almost directly overhead. Mrs. Ulrich discovered the object of their harrassment, which was circling not more than 100 meters from our observation loation. We all saw one crow swoop toward the raptor for a near miss, after which, the crows abandoned the attack and left the raptor to its own devices.

The sky was clear and we had an unobstructed view of the bird, with the sun behind us as the bird circled overhead, slowly gaining altitude and eventually disappearing from view, departing in a northeasterly direction. Good views were had, of the bird, both without and with binoculars. The behavior of the

bird and season of the year, indicated that it was migrating, however, considerably out of its normal range.

The bird was a large *buteo*. The entire ventral surface was quite uniformly dull white with the exception of the tips of the primaries, which were dark. While circling and gaining altitude, we were able to see enough of the dorsal surface to determine that it was predominantly brownish with the exceptions of the proximal one-third to one-half of the tail, which was whitish while the remaining distal portion was rusty or ferruginous, with no suggestion of bars or bands. There were no perceptible wrist dark patches in the wings nor was there a visible "V" formed by the legs folded against the body.

According to W. Earl Godfrey, in his book *Birds of Canada* (1966) p. 94, under the heading Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) who states ". . . Light phase (usually commoner) birds have a large dark wrist mark on the under side of the wing, white base to the tail, and (in immatures and most adult females) a conspicuous dark patch on the belly."

Bent—*Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey—Part I*, p. 165, under the heading Krider's Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis kriderii*) states ". . . The adult is much like the eastern Red-tailed Hawk, but lighter colored; there is much white on the upper parts, the tail is pale rufous, and the underparts are nearly pure white, with very few markings and with only a pale buffy tinge to the thighs. . . ."

Robbins, C. S., B. Bruun and H. S. Zim in *Birds of North America* (1966) p. 70, under the heading Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*) states ". . . Note V of dark legs against belly of light phase (this contrast is lacking in immatures)."

This observation was made about 40 miles (airline) in a southwesterly direction from the point where Glen Eller and the writer observed a bird of this species, in almost identical plumage on 14 January 1973, in Washington County, Virginia and published in *The Raven*, 44:70-73.

Considering the conditions under which this bird was observed, as well as size, shape and behavior and by comparing features of other raptors which have similar characteristics we feel sure that the bird we observed was a first year Ferruginous Hawk.

LEE R. HERNDON, 673 Golf Course Drive, Elizabethton 37643.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Documentation is detailed and complete. However, based on the criteria established by Alsop (*The Migrant*, 43:57-64) the Ferruginous Hawk should be considered as a hypothetical species.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON SIGHTING, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE—On 9 April 1974 a Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*) was observed in the back yard of our home on Old Hickory Lake. Initially, at about 16:30 CDT, I observed a large gray bird glide across an opening in our backyard, and without the aid of binoculars, I thought it was probably a Rock Dove (*Columba livia*). However, its large size and glide on level wings aroused my curiosity. Upon closer observation with 7 x 50 binoculars at a distance of approximately 100 feet, I realized this bird was not a Rock Dove because it was iridescent on the back of its neck versus the front, as in a Rock Dove, and it had a white collar

across the back of its neck above the iridescent area. By referring to Robbins (1966), I realized this bird most probably was a Band-tailed Pigeon. Subsequent verifying observations were then made by both my wife, Sally, and me using a 20 power Bushnell wide angle telescope. The bird was observed for 30 minutes with full sun at our backs at a distance of approximately 80 feet, and the following characteristics were noted: bill: orange-yellow with black tip; head: gray with white collar at back of neck; eye: yellow with red border; back of neck: iridescent patch of green-silver-gray below the white collar; wings: dark gray; rump: uniformly and completely gray (versus white in the Rock Dove); tail: also gray; dark band between gray rump and tail shown in Robbins (1966) was not present on this bird; breast: light gray; underparts behind feet: very light gray; feet: orange-yellow.

Based on these characteristics, the bird was positively identified as a Band-tailed Pigeon using the field guide by Robbins (1966) as a reference.

During the observation period, the bird moved among the upper branches of a large Chinquapin Oak (Petrides, 1958 and Collingwood, 1955), feeding on the hanging clusters of staminate flowers. The tree is located on a wooded bluff overlooking Old Hickory Lake. Our neighbor, Mrs. Robert (Rita) Riggs, who is not an experienced birder, also observed the bird through the telescope and noted the more obvious features of the black tipped orange-yellow bill and the white collar on the back of the neck.

In noting two key characteristics of the Rock Dove to be wings clapping on take-off, and gliding with raised wings, we were alert to observe our bird when it left. At take-off, I was able to see and hear that the bird's wings did not collide, rather they stroked about 45 degrees up and down from a horizontal plane. Its flight was very fast, and the bird disappeared out of sight across Old Hickory Lake headed toward Hendersonville, Tennessee.

This is the only Tennessee record we know of for a Band-tailed Pigeon based on an article entitled "A Preliminary List of Tennessee Birds" by Fred J. Alsop, III (Alsop, 1972). Mike L. Bierly of Nashville reported to us that a Band-tailed Pigeon was observed in Alabama during October 1971 (*American Birds*, 1972), and that Louisiana has had five records of a Band-tailed Pigeon (*American Birds*, 1973).

In his field guide, Robbins (1966) states that the Band-tailed Pigeon's normal range is the western oak and pine wood forests, and indicates that in the more northern parts of his range, the bird is migratory, arriving by about the first of May. We have also referred to descriptions and pictures of the Band-tailed Pigeon in four additional references (Bent, 1963; Kimble, 1973; Pearson, 1936; Wetmore, 1965) to confirm that the bird we sighted was indeed a Band-tailed Pigeon.

REFERENCES

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- WILLIAM A. FINTEL, 25 Jones Circle, Old Hickory 37138.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Band-tailed Pigeon should be placed on the hypothetical state list since there is some doubt about the wildness of this bird. There is a good possibility that it is an escaped bird. In addition to other records given in the article Clell T. Peterson reported a Band-tailed Pigeon in Eddyville, Ky. (*The Kentucky Warbler*, 50(1):18-19) on 30 November 1973.

* * * * *

RECORDS OF ALBERT F. GANIER PRESERVED IN THE ARCHIVES

Albert F. Ganier worked for many years in obtaining and organizing information on the birds of Tennessee. His notes and records are now saved in the Special Collection of the Library of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville where they will be protected and made available for use. They fill seven notebooks and two boxes of file cards. About a third of the material is on the birds of the Nashville area, and this includes records made by George R. Mayfield, Sr., Vernon Sharp, and Harry C. Monk. Two other areas which he explored repeatedly between 1918 and 1935 were Reelfoot Lake and The Great Smoky Mountains. His notebook on the Smokies contains diaries of his trips there, records of birds seen, and the reports of several other individuals which he had preserved. Lists of birds of eleven other localities are included, prepared by Mr. Ganier and others; the earliest of these was a list from Lookout Mountain made in 1882, and the most extensive is a summary of the nesting records from the Getty's egg collection made around Athens, Tennessee, between 1897 and 1909. One notebook contains bibliographical and historical material on the ornithology of Tennessee compiled by Albert Ganier and Harry C. Monk. Notes on the mammals of Tennessee are included. This material joins the records of Alfred Clebsch previously deposited in the special collection and is a very important addition to the archives of the ornithology of Tennessee, as any one familiar with Albert Ganier will understand.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

SANDHILL CRANE—At approximately 7:30 (CST) on 30 December 1972, Milbrey Dugger and I were participating in the annual Audubon Christmas Count. Our area begins at the Berry Chapel Road bridge over the Harpeth River approximately 1.4 miles west of Hillsboro Road. About .3 mile past the bridge we were walking through a cornfield where corn recently had been picked by a mechanical picker that had left grain on the ground. The bird raised its head when I was approximately 75 feet away. Through 7 x 35 binoculars we noted what appeared to be a completely gray bird. The bird took flight into a strong wind. When airborne it turned and flew with the wind—neck fully extended and legs trailing. We observed the Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) for approximately four minutes from sighting until it had flown out of sight.

ANNELLA CREECH, 1500 Woodmont Blvd., Nashville 37215.

MARbled GODWIT IN WEST TENNESSEE—As I was walking on the island at Pace Point, Big Sandy Unit of the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, Henry Co., on 26 August 1972, a large all brown bird with a long bill and long legs suddenly glided over the island ahead of me. It made a graceful circle at the end of the island and landed at its point, out of my sight. I carefully worked around on the north side of the island, protected from view by a row of black willows (*Salix nigra*) until they terminated at the end of the island. Here at 100 feet I could see standing in the edge of the water a Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).

Standing, the Marbled Godwit was observed to have a long, slightly up-turned bill being dark the terminal half and dull orangeish the basal half; dark legs; and brown body with some white edged feathers. The bird fed and slept some while I observed it from 12:00-12:30 as close as 75 feet.

After I left it and was at the mid-point of the island, the godwit took off giving loud calls something like "god-o-whit" as it flew small circles over the water near the island's end. It then returned to its original resting place. I then sat down to wait for any Caspian Terns (*Hydroprogne caspia*) to appear (to make my fifth species of tern for the day) and could see the godwit appear occasionally from around the corner of the island.

The bird was finally left at 13:00, and Don and Gina Manning were called. They observed the Marbled Godwit at 16:00 and flushed it. They did not see it land again and it was not present the next day according to their observations. Photographs were taken and shown to several people, but due to the quality of them the bird could not be positively identified. The day was sunny with temperatures in the low 80's.

This is the third known record for the state, the third geographical region of the state in which it has been observed and the third consecutive fall that the species has been found in the state.

MICHAEL LEE BIERLY, 3826 Bedford Avenue, Nashville 37215.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER TRAPPED BY MUSHROOM—In late June of 1972, a pair of Red-bellied woodpeckers, *Centurus carolinus*, dug a nest cavity in a dead maple stump in Five Points, Lawrence County, Tennessee. The cavity entrance was only five feet from the ground. On 2 July, I found an adult incubating in the cavity. I was unable to frighten the bird from the nest in order to check the contents. During the following week, I made daily inspections of the nest at different times of the day. I always found an incubating bird on the nest. No amount of pounding on the stump would cause the bird to leave the cavity. On 9 July when I looked in upon the incubating bird, I noticed a small white spherical mushroom about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter growing inside the cavity; it was on the top back side directly opposite the entrance. The mushroom appeared harmless and I did not disturb it. On 12 July I found the mushroom growing out of, and completely blocking, the cavity entrance. The part growing on the outside was about four inches in diameter. There was nothing to indicate that a nest cavity was located beneath the mushroom. One of the woodpeckers was calling from some nearby trees. There were several holes punctured in the mushroom which this bird had apparently pecked. I cut the mushroom out of the cavity. The other bird was sitting on the nest. Its head was leaning against the side of the cavity and its beak was gaped widely open. It was very warm inside the cavity. There were punctures on the part of the mushroom inside the cavity where the trapped bird had been pecking. After a few minutes the incubating bird left the nest. The birds were not found in or around the cavity again. The abandoned nest held four eggs.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Five Points 38457.

NESTING BANK SWALLOWS IN KNOX COUNTY—A colony of nesting Bank Swallows (*Riparia riparia*) was examined on 20 May 1973, at Mascot in eastern Knox County, Tennessee. The existence of the colony had been reported to me a few days previously by Mr. Joseph Thornton and Mr. James Polhemus both of whom work at the zinc plant in Mascot.

On part of the plant's property are piles of tailings from the separation of zinc ore; the material consists of finely ground dolomite limestone with the consistency of fine sand. The colony was located in a bank of this material about 7 feet high and 70 feet long. All the nesting holes were in the top of the bank where its face was almost vertical. I counted 85 holes in good condition, but I am not sure that all were occupied. Judging from the swallow's behavior, I believe that some were incubating and others were bringing food to young. Mr. Polhemus said that the colony had been in existence for several years at approximately the same location, and that recently another colony had been established in a similar situation at the zinc plant near New Market, about 15 miles distant.

This appears to be the first record of nesting Bank Swallows in this part of Tennessee. Other records have been made from Washington County in the northeastern corner (*Migrant* 41:68, 1970), from Lake County in the northwestern corner (*Migrant* 43:48, 1972), and from the Memphis area in the southwestern corner (*Migrant* 25:52, 1954).

JAMES T. TANNER, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

DARK-HEADED JUNCOS IN RUTHERFORD AND WILSON COUNTIES—During the months of January and March of 1973 I had occasion to make some interesting observations of dark-headed, brown-flanked juncos in Rutherford and Wilson counties in middle Tennessee. As there have been reports emanating within the state of sightings of Oregon Juncos (*Junco oreganus*) during this period (and in previous years) I feel some comments on the present sightings and the others are in order.

The morning of 7 January 1973 began in Rutherford County with six inches of fresh snow on the ground and more falling. A short, but on this day lengthy, trip was made from the writers residence to the home of H. O. Todd, Jr. on Lascassas Road outside the city. There appeared, while we were observing birds coming to the feeding shelf, a junco unlike any Todd or I had seen before. Todd and I are both familiar with the Northern Slate-colored Junco (*J. hyemalis hyemalis*) and I have had considerable contact with the breeding Junco of our eastern Appalachians, the Carolina Slate-colored Junco (*J. hyemalis carolinensis*). The coloration of the bird in question, when compared with several other juncos present, tentatively led us to believe it to be an Oregon Junco. Todd, my wife Nancy, Bob Lassiter, and I observed this bird for approximately twenty minutes on the above date, sometimes as close as three feet. Todd continued to see the bird around his place for over a week, during which time others in the immediate vicinity also reported unusual dark-headed juncos at their feeders. It appears these birds departed when the weather warmed. On 18 March 1973, while birding at the Boxwell Boy Scout Reservation in northwest Wilson County, my wife and I observed a junco identical to the one we had seen at Todd's over two months before. The night before this second sighting occurred the temperatures had dropped into the twenties and there was passage of a major cold front and storm that had moved through from the west-northwest.

Both of the sightings described above involved dark-headed, brown-flanked juncos that might have been referred to in the field as Oregon Juncos with little difficulty. However, after some deliberation, I am reluctant to so identify these birds due to the similarity of the subspecies of Oregon Junco which might occur in our area, *J. oreganus montanus*, and the subspecies of the Slate-colored Junco, *J. hyemalis cismontanus* (Cassiar Slate-colored Junco), which is known to occur in the Mississippi Valley during the winter months (see Bent *Life Histories of North American Cardinals, Grosbeaks, Buntings, Towhees, Finches, Sparrows and Allies* Part Two, pp. 1021-1136 and, in particular, pp. 1049-1050 regarding *cismontanus*; and *The A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds*, pp. 607-609). In future reporting of field sightings of dark-headed, pinkish to brown flanked juncos, observers need to be fully aware that it is usually impossible to accurately separate *J. oreganus* and *J. hyemalis cismontanus* (and the hybrids which so often occur in this genus) unless they are in-hand. As Mengel so aptly points out (*The Birds of Kentucky*, pp. 493-496 for an excellent discussion on the juncos in Kentucky), birds. Efforts should be made to collect some of these birds so that correct placement can be determined.

JON E. DEVORE, Apt. A-5, 1510 Huntington Dr., Murfreesboro 37130.
Accepted for publication 2 April 1973.

ADDITIONAL COMMENT ON THE GENUS *JUNCO*—With the release of the thirty-second supplement to the *A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds* (See *The Auk*, 90:411-418) taxonomists have indirectly, presented the Tennessee ornithologist with the same note of caution regarding sightings of birds of the genus *Junco* which I attempted to point out in my note entitled "Dark-headed Juncos in Rutherford and Wilson Counties". The more important (that is, relevant to Tennessee) taxonomic changes contained in the supplement regarding the genus may be summarized as follows: (1) the Oregon Junco (formerly *Junco oregonus*) is reduced to subspecific status within the enlarged species designation *hyemalis*, the revised latin name becoming *J. hyemalis oregonus*. The name Oregon Junco is retained as the common name for reference to this particular subspecies. (2) the common name of *J. hyemalis* (formerly Slate-colored Junco) is changed to Dark-eyed Junco. The latin and common names of subspecies formerly (and still) included within this species designation (i.e. *J. hyemalis carolinensis* Carolina Slate-colored Junco, *J. hyemalis cismontanus* Cassiar Slate-colored Junco and *J. hyemalis hyemalis* Northern Slate-colored Junco) remain unchanged. As one may well imagine, there will have to be a gradual resolution of the confusion brought about as a result of these name shifts.

The above mentioned taxonomic changes may seem to be a matter of little concern to the field observer. However, the exact opposite is probably nearer the truth. The evidence on which the changes are based indicates that, even though there may be varying degrees of separation in the breeding ranges and even in certain physical characteristics, there is sufficient morphological similarity to warrant inclusion within one large species. I must therefore again state that until adequate specimens are secured within the state (especially during the winter months when several subspecies may be present) we can do no more than apply the very general name Dark-eyed Junco to all birds sighted. To attempt subspecific identification without birds in-hand is a fruitless and incorrect effort.

JON E. DEVORE, Apt. A-5, 1510 Huntington Dr., Murfreesboro 37130.

Corrections: Round Table Note "Nesting of Tree Swallows in Cumberland County" (West, *The Migrant*, 44:95, 1973) should begin as follows: On 30 April 1972 . . .

Table 1 (Pitts, *The Migrant*, 44:90, 1973) reads No Nests for the Great Blue Heron, Great Egret and Little Blue Heron. It should read No. Nests for all three species.

BOOK REVIEW

BIRD MIGRATIONS, ECOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS. Edited by B. E. Bykhovskii. John Wiley and Sons. New York, 1973: 298 pp., numerous figures and tables. Translated from Russian by E. D. Gordan. \$31.50.

This is a very technical, hardback book. The principal effort of this work is the clarification of the patterns governing the seasonal distribution of various species of birds. It is a compilation of migration data collected in a massive trapping and banding program operated along the Baltic Sea in 1957-1967. From the program, information was obtained on the subsequent location of 11,283 birds out of the 403,965 banded, belonging to 142 species. Recoveries of banded birds are marked on 42 maps, showing the direction and length of distance covered in flight. Also, an analysis was made of data on banding and on birds caught, with elucidation of intrapopulation and interpopulation dissimilarities in migratory distribution, in both time and space.

Features of the development of certain components of the autumn migratory state in nature, such as the development of migratory diurnal rhythms and the correlation between the intensity of migratory and feeding behavior were studied in several of the more common species of that area. The adaptive significance and possible path of evolution of these components are discussed.

The migration of three species of swallows—House Martins, Barn Swallows, and Bank Swallows—is covered in much detail.

Energy metabolism during flight of certain Passerine species is also discussed.

The main handicap of this book is its cost. Yet, Bird Migration will be a valuable reference work for any serious student of birds.

GARY O. WALLACE

The spring migration season report was not available for the June issue of *The Migrant*. It will be placed in a later issue of *The Migrant* when it becomes available.



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.

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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.

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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.

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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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