

THE MIGRANT

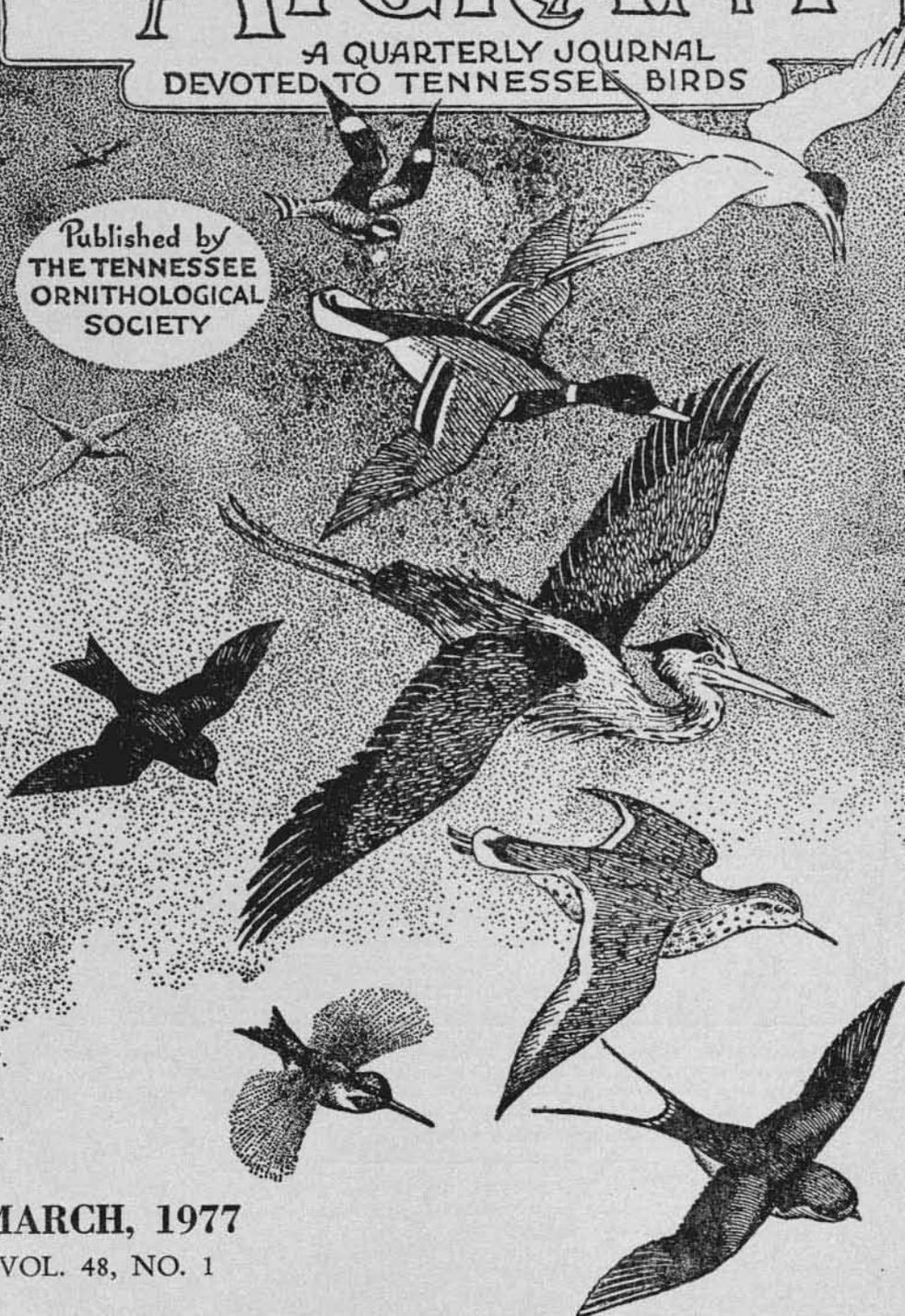
A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO TENNESSEE BIRDS

Published by
THE TENNESSEE
ORNITHOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

H.P. James
'36

MARCH, 1977

VOL. 48, NO. 1



THE MIGRANT

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ORNITHOLOGY

FIRST PUBLISHED, JUNE 1930

PUBLISHED BY

THE TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded at Nashville, Tenn., 7 October 1915

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

EDITORIAL STAFF

- EDITOR GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Box 338, Sunrise Dr., Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
- "THE SEASON" EDITOR FRED J. ALSOP, III
Rt. 6, 302 Evergreen St., Church Hill, Tenn. 37642
- "STATE COUNT COMPILER" RICHARD LURA
1903 Eastwood Dr., Johnson City, Tenn. 37601
-

OFFICERS FOR 1975-77

- PRESIDENT RAY JORDAN
Department of Biology, Tennessee Technological University,
Cookeville, Tenn. 38501
- VICE-PRESIDENT, EAST TENN. BILL WILLIAMS
1313 Young Ave., Maryville, Tenn. 37801
- VICE-PRESIDENT, MIDDLE TENN. PAUL CRAWFORD
Route 4, Gallatin, Tenn. 37066
- VICE-PRESIDENT, WEST TENN. JULIAN DARLINGTON
3112 Glentinnan Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38128
- DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE:
- EAST TENN. JON DEVORE
4922 Sarasota Dr., Hixson, Tenn. 37343
- MIDDLE TENN. DAVID HASSLER
Box 1, Byrdstown, Tenn. 38549
- WEST TENN. MRS. C. K. J. SUMARA
1011 Church St., Tiptonville, Tenn. 38079
- CURATOR JAMES T. TANNER
Rt. 28, Box 155, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
- SECRETARY MISS LOUISE JACKSON
5037 Montclair Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37211
- TREASURER KENNETH H. DUBKE
Rt. 1, Box 134-D, Ooltewah, Tenn. 37363
-

Annual dues, \$4.00; Sustaining, \$7.50; Life, \$100.00; Student, \$3.00; Family, \$5.00; (chapters may collect additional fees to cover local expenses). Dues, contributions, and bequests are deductible from Federal income and estate taxes. Back numbers may be had from Dr. James T. Tanner, Rt. 28, Box 155, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920. Correspond with the Treasurer for subscriptions, memberships, and changes of address.

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. 48

MARCH, 1977

NO. 1

OBSERVATIONS AT A BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON NESTING COLONY

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS AND CHARLES P. NICHOLSON

This paper is a summary of our observations at a breeding colony of Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) on Fort Loudon Lake near Concord, Knox County, Tennessee (35° 51' 27" N; 84° 07' 13" W. Elev. 252 m). Owen (1974) was the first to report the existence of this colony. The colony was located in the center of a two-hectare pine plantation which bordered the shore of the lake. The plantation was about 30 years old.

Two other nesting colonies have been found around Fort Loudon Lake. Campbell (1966) reported a small colony of six nests which was located three kilometers west of the site of the present colony. Tanner (1952) reported that J. C. Howell had located a colony of about 15 pairs at Jones Bend in Blount County, 9.5 kilometers east of the site of the Concord Colony.

Pitts (1973) in his summary of Tennessee heronries through 1972, reported that the Bordeaux Heronry in Nashville was the only active Black-crowned Night Heron colony in the state. Mike Bierly (Williams, 1975) reported that this heronry, which is located in a deciduous woods, was active in 1975 with 40-50 nests seen on 31 May.

On 13 November 1974, Williams accompanied David Pitts to a heronry on the shore of Cherokee Lake in Grainger County; approximately 50 nests were counted in a natural stand of pines. According to Dave Bishop, the owner of the property on which the heronry was located, young Black-crowned Night Herons had still been in their nests the previous month. Morton Rose, Jr. (per comm.) reported that this heronry was active in 1975.

Bill and Sally Fintel (Williams, op. cit.) reported a colony with 16 nests and 30 young at Old Hickory Lake near Nashville on 22 June 1975.

CHRONOLOGY OF OBSERVATIONS

On 21 December 1974, Williams inspected the vacated heronry with John Craig, the owner of the property on which the heronry was located. Twenty-nine nests were counted. The nests were placed at an average height of about 13 to 14 meters from the ground. A few heron feathers were lying about, but no eggshells or skeletons were seen. Craig said that eggshells had been present earlier. He also said that he had seen as many as 60 birds at one time during the summer and that 1974 was the first year the colony had existed.

On 19 April 1975, both authors, along with John Craig and Boyd Sharp, visited the colony. We found the birds present and nesting. We saw eggshells on the ground under two nests. Yolk stains indicated to us that the eggs had not hatched. An old carcass of an immature heron was also found.

On 20 April the authors returned with Fae P. Andrews and began a more thorough investigation of the colony. We climbed to 13 nests (Table 1) and measured and photographed (Figure 1) several clutches of eggs. Many active

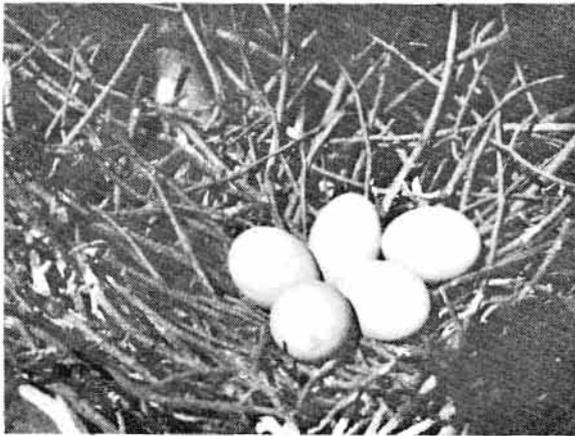


Figure 1. Black-crowned Night Heron nest, Knox Co., Tenn., 20 April 1975.

nests were not examined on this trip. Each of the nests that we examined was marked by tying a numbered tag around the trunk of the nest-tree. This same procedure was followed on subsequent trips.

On 30 May the authors returned to the colony and examined 20 additional nests and re-examined some of those previously marked. Twenty-four young herons were banded, numbers 987-12836 through 987-12859. Several eggshell fragments were collected from beneath the nests.

On 19 June we heard the squawks of immatures and adults long before we reached the colony. We marked and examined 17 additional nests. Again we concentrated on banding and were able to band 20 additional young; number 987-12860 and numbers 987-18100 through 987-18119. Three or four nests were neither marked or checked.

When Williams visited the colony on 22 August, there were eight immatures and one adult present. Only one young was in a nest, and it was probably only resting there. The immatures jumped and flapped from tree to tree quite rapidly, and one flew over the colony.

On 30 September Williams again visited the colony with J. C. Howell and Alan Smith. No herons could be found. Three or four additional nests were found away from the main group of nests. These nests had eggshells beneath them.

TABLE I
 DATA FROM THE 1975 KNOX COUNTY BLACK-CROWNED
 NIGHT HERON COLONY

Nest No.	20 April	30 May	19 June
1	5 eggs, measured	several young, 2 banded	empty
2	3 eggs, measured	several large young	-----
3	4 eggs, measured	3 young, 1 banded	-----
4	4 eggs	4 young	-----
5	2 eggs, measured	3 young, all banded	-----
6	3 eggs, measured	3 young (1 fell and died)	-----
7	5 eggs, measured	4 young (around nest), 1 banded	empty
8	4 eggs	5 young, all banded	-----
9	1 egg, measured	-----	2 young near nest
10	2 eggs	-----	-----
11	5 eggs	-----	-----
12	1 egg	-----	-----
13	4 eggs, measured	-----	empty
14	-----	4 eggs	3 small young, 1 addled egg
15	-----	3 eggs	2 young, both banded
16	-----	at least 2 eggs	3 young, all banded
17	-----	5 young, 4 banded (1 too small)	-----
18	-----	4 young (out of nest), 3 banded	-----
19	-----	3 eggs, 1 newly-hatched young	-----
20	-----	4 young, 3 banded	-----
21	-----	2 eggs	-----
22	-----	several downy young	-----
23	-----	at least 3 eggs	-----
24	-----	several downy young	-----
25	-----	2 large young	-----
26	-----	4 young, 1 addled egg	4 young in tree
27	-----	5 eggs	-----
28	-----	5 eggs	at least 3 eggs
29	-----	5 eggs	4 young, 3 banded (1 too small)
30	-----	5 eggs	-----
31	-----	5 young (in tree), 2 banded	-----
32	-----	5 small young	-----
33	-----	at least 4 eggs	-----
34	-----	-----	3 young, 1 pipped egg, 1 addled egg
35	-----	-----	2 young, both banded
36	-----	-----	nest empty, 2 young in tree
37	-----	-----	4 large young near nest
38	-----	-----	4 large young left the nest
39	-----	-----	4 young, all banded
40	-----	-----	1 large young banded, 1 small young, 2 dead young
41	-----	-----	feces beneath nest, not climbed
42	-----	-----	feces beneath nest, not climbed
43	-----	-----	1 large young near nest
44	-----	-----	4 downy young
45	-----	-----	3 young near nest
46	-----	-----	2 young, both banded
47	-----	-----	at least 2 eggs
48	-----	-----	3 eggs
49	-----	-----	3 young, 2 banded (1 too small)
50	-----	-----	3 or 4 young near nest, 1 banded
51	-----	-----	2 eggs

*not included in the table are several nests which were not marked or climbed to, but which, according to signs present, were active.

DISCUSSION

Most of the nests were placed adjacent to the main trunk near the top of the trees. However, a few were placed as far as one meter or more from the trunk. Three trees contained two nests; all of the other nests were placed one to a tree. The nests varied from 25 to 50 cm in diameter depending in part upon the supporting branches. Some nests had fairly well formed nest cups, but most had only very slight depressions in the almost flat-topped platforms. The nests which we examined closely were made entirely of pine twigs which were woven into a sturdy structure. Palmer (1962) mentions that these birds sometimes gather nesting materials from the immediate vicinity of their nests. On 19 April we saw an adult flying over the colony carrying a twig.

Williams measured eight clutches which contained a total of 27 eggs. The eggs showing the four extremes measured: 55.5 x 36.8 mm; 49 x 37 mm; 51 x 40.2 mm; and 50.19 x 35.6 mm. The average measurements were: length 51.83 ± 1.42 mm and breadth 37.71 ± 1.19 mm. Palmer (1962) gave the following average egg sizes: 53.14 ± 1.73 mm x 37.24 ± 1.08 mm. Bent (1926) gave 51.5 x 37 mm as the average size. Thirteen nests contained five eggs or young when checked; 13 contained four; 10 contained three; nine contained two; and two contained one (average 3.55). Presumably some of the smaller clutches were incomplete so that the average clutch size was probably higher than indicated.

As we approached the colony on our visits, we frequently saw adults flying over the colony as well as out over the lake going both toward and away from the colony. Bent (1926) and Chapman (1939) noted that adults were active day and night while feeding the young. Several adults were usually perched in the tops of the pine trees. When we entered the colony, these adults began to squawk loudly and circle overhead. Incubating adults often joined these circling herons but sometimes remained on their nests and peered down at us. After we had been in the colony for a while, most of the circling birds dispersed and became quieter. While we were in the tops of the trees at nests, adults sometimes came within five meters of us and perched.

From the ground we could hear the buzzing of young birds which were too small to be visible over the edges of the nests. When we began to climb and shake the nest-trees, the young frequently disgorged food, and the foul-smelling liquid dripped down upon us. The climb up the last few meters to the nests was made unpleasant by the sticky, chalky faces that coated the trunk and upper surfaces of the branches. The young defecated both over the edge of the nest and directly into it, in which case it dripped through the scanty structure to the branches below. As Table I indicates, the young within a nest were sometimes of markedly different sizes. Some nests contained young that were able to leave the nest and venture out onto nearby branches while some of their nest mates were barely strong enough to hold their heads up.

Our presence at a nest elicited various reactions from the young. The small downy young usually lay in a heap in the nest without any discernible reaction

to us. The larger young were often quite aggressive, particularly when we handled them for banding (Figure 2). They uttered a loud screaming noise and lunged at us pecking our hands.



Figure 2. Young Black-crowned Night Herons, Knox Co., Tenn., 19 June 1975.

different ages in the same nest was gained at Nest 40. On 19 June this nest contained one large, aggressive young which was banded and one small young which was too small to band. In addition a small recently dead young with a punctured abdomen lay in the nest. Another small dead young, which had been dead long enough to have an unpleasant odor, was lodged in the nesting material on one side of the nest. Although the evidence was inconclusive, it seemed probable that the larger young had killed its two smaller nest mates. We did not find any reference to cannibalism in young night herons, as occurs in some raptors, although Palmer (1962) noted that occasionally young birds of other species are eaten by Black-crowned Night Herons, and Bent (1926) included a report of a young Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*) with the partly-digested body of a still younger Little Blue Heron dangling from its mouth.

Numerous fish, among them bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*) and gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*) were noted on the ground below the nests. One young heron regurgitated a gizzard shad that was approximately 15 cm long. A pellet containing parts of the exoskeleton of a crayfish was found beneath a nest.

¹This specimen, MDW #189, along with three infertile eggs MDW #186, 187, and 188, from different nests, and a large quantity of eggshell fragments, MDW #190, and a partial skeleton of an immature, MDW #56, were deposited in the M. D. Williams Collection which is presently housed in the Univ. of Tenn. Mus. of Zoology.

If they had not already done so, they often regurgitated fish in our direction. Some of the young were able to escape from us by climbing into the very tops of the nest-trees or by crossing over into the branches of adjacent trees. The young demonstrated considerable agility in moving about on the slender branches. They used their wings often for balance and to hold themselves in position. One young did fall to its death. We heard the fall and later found the body, but did not see the circumstances surrounding the fall, since we were not close by.¹ On the other hand, some of the large young were just as docile as the downy young. They lay motionless in their nests, and we had to raise them up in order to reach their legs to band them.

Some insight into the possible consequences of having young of

SUMMARY

Seven trips were made to a Black-crowned Night Heron colony on the shore of Fort Loudon Lake in Knox County, Tennessee, before, during, and after the 1975 breeding season. This was one of four heronies of this species known to be active in Tennessee in 1975. The size of the colony doubled from 29 nests in 1974 to about 59 nests in 1975. We determined that 49 nests actually contained eggs or young, and feces or eggshells beneath several other nests indicated that they were or had been active. Forty-four young were banded. It appeared that most, but not all, of the 1974 nests were reused with perhaps 35 new nests being added in 1975. Information is given on nests, eggs, and behavior of adults and young.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to express our appreciation to Mr. and Mrs. John Craig for granting us access to the colony and for providing information about the colony. We also appreciate the field assistance of Fae P. Andrews and Boyd Sharp. We thank David Pitts who initially encouraged our investigation into this colony, and Alan Smith who provided critical comments on the manuscript.

LITERATURE CITED:

- BENT, A. C. 1926. Life histories of North American marsh birds. U. S. National Mus. Bull. 135, p. 203. (Dover reprint).
- CAMPBELL, J. M. 1966. Nesting Black-crowned Night Herons in Knox County. *Migrant*, 37(4):74.
- CHAPMAN, F. M. 1939. Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America. D. Appleton-Century Company. (Dover reprint).
- OWEN, J. B. 1974. Nature Scrapbook. Knoxville News-Sentinel. 9 June 1974. p. F-6.
- PALMER, R. S. 1962. Handbook of North American Birds, Part 1. Yale Univ. Press, p. 482.
- PITTS, D. 1973. Tennessee heron and egret colonies: 1972. *Migrant*, 44(4): 89-93.
- TANNER, J. T. 1952. The season: Knoxville. *Migrant*, 23(3):53.
- WILLIAMS, M. D. 1975. The season: Central Plateau and Basin Region. *Migrant*, 46(4):88-89.
- Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916.
School of Forest Resources, University of Maine, Orono, Maine 04473.

DR. GEORGE MORRIS CURTIS
A FOUNDER OF THE TENNESSEE
ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE

A generation of members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society has been accustomed to thinking of "the five Founders of TOS," but the archives, as often happens, have revealed a forgotten fact: there was a sixth founder of the Society.

Shortly after the Archives of the Nashville Chapter of TOS fell to my keeping, I undertook to review for the purpose of inventory the early records of the Society and was surprised to find Dr. George M. Curtis referred to in several early papers as a sixth Founder.

Item 1. The earliest such paper to come to my attention is a newspaper account of the organization of the Tennessee Ornithological Society.

On Sunday morning, 6 February 1916, four months after organization of the Society, there appeared in *The Nashville Tennessean* and *The Nashville American* a full page of print headlined "Bulletin No. 1, Tennessee Ornithological Society." The whole page is preserved as a clipping in a scrapbook in the Archives. The following quotation beginning with paragraph three of the first column in Bulletin No. 1 reads, "The meeting that resulted in the organization of this society was held a few months ago when Dixon Merritt, editor of *The Nashville Tennessean* and *American*, invited a few bird students to be his guests at a dinner. The group included Prof. A. C. Webb, author of some excellent books on birds, a bird artist of unusual ability and a close student of ornithology through a long period of years; Judge H. Y. Hughes of the Court of Appeals bench, a careful and indefatigable observer and probably the best informed man in the state on birds of the three grand divisions; Dr. G. M. Curtis, Professor of Biology at Vanderbilt University, who has devoted much attention to the technical side of ornithology; and Dr. George L. (sic) Mayfield of Vanderbilt University, an enthusiastic student and specialist on bird songs; and Mr. A. F. Ganier, who has for years made a careful compilation of notes on bird life."

Item 2. Printed in the *Wilson Bulletin*, 1916, 28(1):45, nationally circulated publication of the Wilson Ornithological Society, is a note titled "Organization of the Tennessee Ornithological Association." Paragraph two reads, "The initial meeting was held October 7, 1915, and was attended by Dr. Geo. M. Curtis, A. F. Ganier, D. Geo. R. Mayfield, Dixon L. Merritt and Prof. A. C. Webb of Nashville and Judge H. Y. Hughes of Tazewell, Tenn." This article is signed by A. F. Ganier.

Item 3. There is an unsigned, undated list of early members in the characteristic longhand script of A. F. Ganier which reads:

"Tennessee Ornithological Society
Organized Oct. 7, 1915
at Nashville, Tenn.
Charter Members (active)

10-7-15	Dr. Geo. M. Curtis	of Vanderbilt Univ. Med. Dept.
"	Mr. A. F. Ganier	" N. C. & St. L. Ry.
"	Judge H. Y. Hughes	" Court of Appeals (Tazewell, Tenn.)
"	Dr. Geo. R. Mayfield	" Vanderbilt Univ.
"	Mr. Dixon L. Merritt	" Nashville Tennessean (Editor)
"	Prof. A. C. Webb	" Nashville City Schools."

Then follows a list of Active Members from 12 March 1916, through 20 October 1916, and a list of Associate Members from 14 March 1916, through 15 May 1916.

Item 4. A short history of the founding of TOS by A. F. Ganier in long-hand, undated but written sometime after 1 June 1930, begins, "The history of the Tennessee Ornithological Society dates from October 7, 1915, when Dixon Merritt and the writer of Nashville called together a meeting of half a dozen local men known to be interested in the study of birds. As a result an organization was decided upon. Besides themselves, the following men were enrolled as Charter Members: Prof. A. C. Webb, Judge H. Y. Hughes, Prof. George R. Mayfield and Dr. Curtis."

Item 5. A shorter like-statement is to be found in the Albert Ganier papers in the Special Collections of the University of Tennessee Library. Handwritten pages entitled "The Tennessee Ornithological Society, 1924" contains this sentence. "On October 7th, 1915 Messrs. A. F. Ganier and Dixon Merritt called together the half dozen known to be interested in bird study and as a result an organization was decided upon."

Item 6. From the minutes of the Nashville Chapter of TOS, 11 March 1940, comes the following quotation, paragraph two: "The meeting was opened by a talk by Dr. Geo. Curtis of the Ohio State University. Dr. Curtis was one of the founders of TOS and has done some noteworthy work on the rare Kirtland's Warbler." The minutes do not say who introduced Dr. Curtis but all the other surviving Founders, A. F. Ganier, G. R. Mayfield, and Dixon Merritt were present at this meeting.

Item 7. From the Nashville Tennessean, 19 October 1940, there is a lengthy account of the observance of the "Silver Anniversary" of TOS. This quotation is extracted, "The six bird enthusiasts who founded the Society that night were Dr. George R. Mayfield, Vanderbilt professor of German; Dixon Merritt, then editor of the morning Tennessean and today a free-lance journalist living on his farm, Cedarcroft, near Lebanon; A. F. Ganier, chief draughtsman engineer of N. C. & St. L. Railway; Dr. George M. Curtis, then of Vanderbilt School of Medicine and today head of the Department of Surgery at Ohio State Medical School; the late Judge H. Y. Hughes of the State Court of Appeals and the late A. C. Webb, supervisor of writing and drawing in Nashville city schools."

Two reminiscences relating to the history of TOS diverge slightly from the preceding:

1. In the Twentieth Anniversary number of *The Migrant*, September 1935, page 41, an article signed by four Founders recalls that formal organization

took place about two weeks after the dinner meeting on October 7, 1915, and that Dr. Curtis became a sixth member at that time.

2. An editorial in the Twenty-fifth Anniversary number of *The Migrant*, September 1940, page 81, repeats the statement that Dr. Curtis joined shortly after the first meeting. This editorial is not signed and one wonders if the statement is based upon (1) above.

Two other reminiscences fail to mention Dr. Curtis.

1. "Early Reminiscences" by Dixon Merritt published in *The Migrant*, September 1935, page 50, and repeated verbatim in the Fiftieth Anniversary issue of *The Migrant*, June 1965, page 29, does not refer to Dr. Curtis.

2. In the September 1935 issue of *The Migrant*, page 53, "Biographical Sketches of Founder Members" fails to include a biography of George Curtis and refers to "five men who therefore became its founders."

In summary, Item 1, without giving a specific date, clearly lists Dr. Curtis as one of the six men present at the founding dinner. Items 2, 3, 4, and 7 record Dr. Curtis as one of six men present October 7, 1915, at the initial meeting for dinner which resulted in the organization of TOS. In Item 6, minutes of a meeting of the Nashville Chapter of TOS, 1940, Dr. Curtis is recognized as a Founder. In Item 5 a half dozen interested bird students are described as organizing a society. Two reminiscences written twenty and twenty-five years after the fact, published in *The Migrant* as cited above, indicate that Dr. Curtis became associated with the organizing group at its second meeting. Even these statements add him to, rather than separate him from, the founding or charter group. Two reminiscences cited above fail to refer to Dr. Curtis.

With all this before me, I turned in search of biographical material that would bind together the fragments of Curtis's history presented above. Such material was quickly in hand from early Vanderbilt catalogues and records in the Vanderbilt Alumni Office, from *Who's Who in America*, *American Men of Science* and from tributes In Memorium found in various medical journals.

George Morris Curtis, 1890-1965, was born in Michigan. He earned B.A., M.A. degrees and a Ph.D. degree in Anatomy at the University of Michigan. He was Professor of Anatomy at Vanderbilt Medical School 1913-1920. This tenure was interrupted by military duty in the medical service in 1918 and by the study of medicine at Rush Medical College from which he received an M.D. in 1920. He seems to have been back at Vanderbilt sometime in 1919 or 1920 or both, but the interval must have been brief. Following various appointments both in this country and abroad, he went to the Department of Surgery at the University of Chicago where he became full professor in 1932. He later went to Ohio State University to become full professor and, in 1936, Director of the Division of Surgical Research. Development of his distinguished professional career in surgery is not pertinent to this discussion.

Dr. Curtis was in Nashville only a year-and-a-half or two years after TOS was organized. The period during which he was active in the Society was very short. Minutes of meetings of the first four years are not extant so we cannot judge critically his contributions to the Society. To say the least, his ties with the growing Society after he left Nashville were not very strong. It is easy to

understand that recollections of him and of his associations with the earliest group would grow dim and dimmer as years moved along. Six might even eventually fade into five.

It seems to me that even if present TOS members are reluctant to change the phrase "five Founders" with which they feel comfortable, future historians, on the basis of firm evidence, will recognize Dr. George M. Curtis as a Founder of the Tennessee Ornithological Society.

I am grateful to Mr. Harry C. Monk for the reference to the 1916 article in the *Wilson Bulletin* and for copies of early papers in his personal files. Dr. James T. Tanner cited the Ganier papers found in the University of Tennessee Library, Item 5. Dr. Tanner, Curator of TOS, kindly read this manuscript critically. Except for papers found in the Special Collection at University of Tennessee referred to in Item 5, all the material cited in this article is on file with the Archives of the Nashville Chapter of TOS.

3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville 37215.

BOOK REVIEWS

ALABAMA BIRDS. 1976. By Thomas A. Imhof. University of Alabama Press, University, Alabama. 445 p., 33 color plates and 4 color photographs, 11 black and white plates and many black and white photographs and maps. \$22.50. This is a revised edition of a conventional but well done state bird book. It was first published in 1962 under the same title. This book is actually shorter than the original edition due to the elimination of some photographs, mostly of nests, and improved printing techniques. But despite the reduction in pages new information on Alabama birds has been added. The new additions deal mostly with species occurrence within the state, time of breeding and banding data.

The book starts with a general section on birds and bird study in Alabama. This is followed by the species accounts, which discusses distribution, food and nesting of birds in Alabama. The drawings, paintings, photographs and range maps were by Richard A. Parks and David C. Huke. For anyone interested in the birds of Alabama and surrounding areas I would recommend this book.

GARY O. WALLACE

BIRDWATCHER'S GUIDE TO WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES. 1976. By Jessie Kitching. Arco Publishing Company, Inc. New York, N. Y. 233 p. \$8.95. This book discusses only 295 sanctuaries in the United States, Canada and the Virgin Islands. For example, only five sites are listed for Tennessee, two for North Carolina and four for Kentucky. This means that there are many excellent bird sanctuaries located in North America that are not included. Another disadvantage is that for most sanctuaries listed the information is very incomplete.

GARY O. WALLACE

ROUND TABLE NOTES

FIRST BREEDING RECORD OF THE BLACK VULTURE IN THE GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK—On 1 August 1974, Andrew Miles of the Tremont Environmental Center, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, led me to a nest of a Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) which was located about 610 m. up on a ridge (35° 38' 17" N; 83° 40' 58" W) above the Center. Miles and Ellis Bacon had discovered the nest after having flushed an adult vulture from the area of the nest several times during the summer. The nest was on the ground under a slab of rock that was leaning against a rock cliff. One large downy young vulture was in the nest. The pinkish brown down



Young Black Vulture, Lumber Ridge, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 1 August 1974.

feathers were being replaced on the posterior edges of the wings by the black flight feathers. When I came near the bird, it spread its wings and lowered its head and uttered a soft hissing noise.

I visited the nest several times during the following five weeks. Twice I saw an adult vulture fly away as I approached the nest. Once I found the young bird behind some rocks about 6 M. from the nest site. I last visited the nest on 4 September, when I banded the young bird #608-23386. As I held the bird for banding, it regurgitated a foul-smelling dark red liquid over my hands. At the time of the last visit, most of the down feathers had been replaced by black contour feathers. A small collar of down feathers remained around the neck and a few were still present around the bare facial area.

The Black Vulture has become more common in the Park in recent years. Stupka (1963, *Notes on the birds of Great Smoky Mountains National Park*, Knoxville, Univ. of Tenn. Press) reported only 16 records of this species for the 28 year period, 1934-61. During the summers of 1974-75, I recorded an average of 4.3 birds on 28 different days; numbers ranged from a single bird to 31 birds on 9 August 1975 in Cades Cove. The Black Vulture is still less common than the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*). During the same two summers, I recorded an average of 50 Turkey Vultures on 65 different days; numbers ranged from one to 20. My data yield a ratio of 2.4 Turkey Vultures to every Black Vulture. Stupka (op. cit.) gave a ratio of 11 to one. I recorded both species most often in the Cades Cove area, 13.3 km west of the Tremont nest. A communal roost was located in a large dead white pine (*Pinus strobus*) in the Cove, 500 m. east of the point where Hyatt Lane crosses Feezell Branch (35° 36' 01"; 83° 49' 05" W).

I returned to the nest site in the summer of 1975, but there was no evidence of a nest.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

FOURTH NASHVILLE AREA RECORD OF SAW-WHET OWL.—On 23 August 1975, the author was operating a banding station near the Two Jays' Sanctuary on the South Harpeth River in Davidson County. The author was accompanied by Phil Blystone, a visitor to Nashville who has a graduate degree in forestry from New York State and several courses in ornithology. Mr. Blystone has worked with the New York State Game and Fish Commission banding programs.

At approximately 19:30 hours, Mr. Blystone and the author were checking one of the nets located in a thin band of woods which lies along the South Harpeth River. The author noted a small owl sitting on a horizontal branch of a small sycamore tree (*Platanus occidentalis*). The owl was approximately 12 feet above ground level and did not appear to be startled by the approach of the two observers. The author and Mr. Blystone noted the extreme small size of the owl, a heart-shaped disc surrounding the face, the absence of ear tufts, and brown streaking or blotches which ran down the breast of the owl. The author suspected the possibility of a Saw-whet Owl (*Aegolius acadicus*). Mr. Blystone, who has seen both Saw-whet and Screech Owls (*Otus asio*) in New York State agreed that this was not a Screech Owl.

The author returned to his car and brought back a pair of 10 x 40 binoculars and a *Robbins Field Guide*. While standing about 15 feet from the owl, both observers studied this bird both with and without the binoculars. White streaking in the crown and forehead was now noted.

After watching the owl for approximately 15 minutes, the observers attempted to move even closer. The owl took flight when the observers moved within a few feet of the tree. It was observed in flight for approximately 40 feet before it finally disappeared through the trees. Its short wingspan (about 14 inches) was noted.

Considering the closeness of observation, the length of time afforded in the sighting, the aids available (binoculars and a field guide), the characteristics noted, and the fact that Mr. Blystone had observed this species in New York State, there appeared to be no doubt that this was the fourth Nashville area record for this rare owl. This sighting of a Saw-whet Owl would also be the first summer record for the Nashville area. (The other sightings have been 16 March 1940; 6 December 1952 - 8 March 1953; and 28 October 1968.) It is of possible interest that the 28 October 1968 sighting by Henry Parmer was in a small stream bed within 200 yards of this most recent sighting.

Arthur Cleveland Bent, in his *Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey*, records the Saw-whet Owl as breeding in Canada and the northern United States with its southern-most breeding range extending into southern Illinois and Indiana. Bent states that the Saw-whet Owl "has generally been recorded

as a resident species, but it evidently migrates to some extent, or at least wanders widely, in fall." Bent also states that "there are a number of recorded instances of this species in regions that are outside of the normal range" and gives examples of sightings in Georgia, Louisiana, Bermuda, Mexico and Guatemala (the last two being uncertain sightings).

Bent also refers repeatedly to the "tameness" of the Saw-whet Owl. This species has been known to remain on a limb of a tree while observers approach, pound on the tree, and even climb up to approach the owl. In several cases the owl has even been touched by observers before taking flight. Bent remarks on its "tameness, stupidity, or fearlessness." This was quite evident in this recorded sighting and further convinces this observer that a Saw-whet Owl had once again visited the Middle Tennessee area.

JOHN N. RIGGINS, 746 Harpeth Parkway West, Nashville 37221.

SUMMER VISITORS ON ROAN MOUNTAIN—MAGNOLIA WARBLER (*Dendroica magnolia*)—On 30 June 1975 Howard P. Langridge reported seeing a Magnolia Warbler in the vicinity of the Rhododendron Garden on top of Roan Mountain.

On 7 July 1975 Ed Schell and the writer found a male Magnolia Warbler within the loop area at the end of the road, about one-fourth mile west of the Rhododendron Garden. The bird responded to the Screech Owl (*Otus asio*) song on a tape recorder. It was observed for several minutes, in good light, at distances of about 20-30 ft. and it sang several times while under observation.

Two days later Ed Schell and Fred Behrend found a male Magnolia Warbler near the eastern end of the loop road, only a few hundred yards from the point where the observation was made on 7 July and another bird of this species about one-half mile east of this location, near the reviewing stand, erected and used in recent years for the annual Rhododendron Festival and Beauty Pageants.

On 11 July a bird of this species was observed at the same location as on 7 July, by Glen Eller and the writer. On 14, 15 and 16 July, 2, 2 and 1 birds of this species were observed by Allen Smith and Richard Lewis in this same general area. All of these birds were males and most if not all, were singing while under observation. There was no evidence of breeding as no female, nest or young was observed. None could be found on 8 August or thereafter.

There are only two records for the area between the dates of 31 May and 29 August during the past 30 years. They were: 4 July 1959 and 28 July 1962.

PINE SISKIN (*Spinus pinus*)—Pine Siskins have occurred on Roan Mountain every month of the year. However, the number of summer records are relatively few and numbers of individuals have been small. During the summer of 1975 the following observations were reported: 30 May (3) ES; 13 June (5) TMS; 14 June (2) FWB; 2 July (1) FWB; 15 July (4) AS, RL. Positive proof of their breeding in the area is still lacking. (Fred W. Behrend—FWB, Richard Lewis—RL, Ed Schell—ES, Alan Smith—AS, Thomas and Maxie Swindell—TMS).

RED CROSSBILLS (*Loxia curvirostra*)—Red Crossbills have been observed in this area every month of the year, all since their first occurrence on 14 January 1962 (a flock), observed by Arthur and Elizabeth Smith on Bays Mountain in Sullivan County. This observation was followed by reports on 18 March 1962 (6) and 29 April 1962 (2) and the first Roan Mountain report, 15 July 1962 (7) by Fred Behrend and Kenneth Dubke (*Migrant*, 33:56).

On 11 July 1975 Glen Eller and the writer flushed a flock of 16 birds from the roadside (SR 143) about one-fourth mile north of Carver's Gap. On 15 and 16 July 1975 Allen Smith and Richard Lewis observed a flock of 10 birds while searching for nests of this species.

More serious and concerted effort should be devoted to the search for positive proof of breeding of these and other species assumed to nest within this limited Canadian and Transition Zones in our area.

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

WINTERING INDIGO BUNTING AND ROSE-BREASTED GROSBK IN ANDERSON CO.—On 2 February 1976 Mrs. E. C. Thompson of Strader Road phoned J. B. Owen about the appearance at her feeders of a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) and described in detail a second bird she wished to identify. Among the features she mentioned were: (1) a blue-green rump area, (2) brownish color on the upper back, rear of neck and crown, (3) brown wing bars, (4) size between a titmouse and chickadee, and (5) a left wing in abnormal position, presumably injured although the bird could fly. Consultation between J. B. Owen and Morris Williams resulted in tentative identification of Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). Subsequent phone conversations and records of Mrs. Thompson indicated that both species were coming to feeders about once hourly each morning and once or twice around 16:00 to 17:00 hours.

On 9 February 1976 Gary Muffly arranged to visit at 10:00 hours. The location is rural, about 16 km (10 mi.) north of Knoxville and .25 km (.15 mi.) east of US 25 W. A large hill behind the house provides 30-100 acres of woodland and Bull Run Creek is about 300 meters away. There is little clearing around the house.

At about 11:00 hours an Indigo Bunting appeared. It was observed through a window of plate glass quality from a distance of 8 or 9 meters (25-30 ft.). It was a sunny day. Observation was mostly with a custom-built Celestron 5' scope of 43 power. It was seen to have a dark upper mandible and a light lower mandible. It was much smaller and more slender than a Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*). Its color pattern agreed with the molting male Indigo Bunting illustrated in *Birds of North America* (Robbins et. al.) except that the blue developing on its breast appeared more centralized, finely striated longitudinally and extended further down toward the belly. This impression was gained from a single look (perhaps 10 seconds) through the 'scope at an effective viewing distance of 20 cm (8"). The bird stayed only about 2 minutes but Mrs. Thompson's observations were confirmed except for the wing abnormality and green tint in the blue.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak appeared at about 11:00 hours. There was no doubt of its identity because of its rosy breast pattern. The rose color was fairly solid and of the usual shape, but considerably less than full brilliance. The normally black area about the head was flecked with white. White wing patches were well developed. It also had a speck of red at its shoulder. In *Birds of North America* the same area shows a similar but longer red streak in the illustration of the immature male. This bird was observed at another feeder in good light at about 10 meters (30') through an opened window with the same scope.

The Rose-breasted Grosbeak was first seen 18 December 1975 and last seen at 17:30 hours on 22 February 1976. Before departure its breast color had brightened a great deal.

The Indigo Bunting was first seen 20 January after a snowfall. It was still present after 15 March.

The Migrant records were searched, 1935 to date. No December-March Indigo Bunting records were found for the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region, although in the Central Plateau Region there were two records in 1972 and one in 1975. Wintering Rose-breasted Grosbeaks were recorded in Knoxville in 1951-52 and Gatlinburg in 1968-69. The 1971 Christmas Count reported one in Knoxville and one in Greeneville. There were also single sightings in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park on 9 December 1965 and 2 January 1966. Other December-March Tennessee reports were comprised of 1 in the Western Area and 7 in the Central Area.

GARY MUFFLY, 2704 Windemere Lane, Powell 37849.

J. B. OWEN, 2930 North Hills Blvd., Knoxville 37917.

We have two changes in the editorial staff of *The Migrant*. David Pitts (Biology Department, University of Tennessee, Martin, TN 38237) has replaced Morris Williams as the regional compiler of the season report for the Central Plateau and Basin Region. Richard Lura (1903 Eastwood Drive, Johnson City, TN 37601) has replaced Morris as the State Count Compiler. Help David and Richard in their new positions by reporting your records on time. As editor, I would personally like to thank Morris for his work with *The Migrant* and wish him the best of luck in the future. He will enter Graduate School in Ornithology this fall at Louisiana State University.

THE SEASON

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

FALL MIGRATION: 1 AUGUST - 31 OCTOBER

Another Fall migration with legions of transient species and arriving winter visitors all duly observed and reported by Tennessee's birders in the pursuit of their favorite avocation. Many uncommon birds and several rarely tabulated species were found in the State during this period.

All four regions report good shorebird migrations with Piping Plovers, Ruddy Turnstones, and Buff-breasted Sandpipers observed in both the Western Coastal Plain and the Central Plateau and Basin Regions. The most exciting shorebird find has to be the Red Knot in the Western Coastal Plain. This region also produced a White Pelican. Heading the list of unusual species in the Central Plateau and Basin was the Red-necked Grebe seen by several birding parties. This region also seems to be the State's hot spot for Marbled Godwits with one spending a week there in August. A Northern Phalarope was found at Cross Creeks National Wildlife Refuge in the above region. Notable water-associated species seen in the Eastern Ridge and Valley included a Common Gallinule and a Least Tern.

Several impressive raptore records are to be found in the following pages. Both a Peregrine Falcon and a Merlin are reported by James Holt from the Western Coastal Plain and a Peregrine (one or two individuals) was also observed in the Eastern Mountain Region. Two reports of Bald Eagles also come from the latter region. Rough-legged Hawks were seen in both the Eastern Ridge and Valley and in the Central Plateau and Basin Regions. Three Golden Eagles were reported from Cannon County in the last region above.

Good to heavy movements of passerines are listed with special comments on the numbers and variety of warblers being seen. Philadelphia Vireos were located in all but the Eastern Mountain Region and *all* reporting areas had Olive-sided Flycatchers. A Bachman's Sparrow was seen in the Western Coastal Plain and the only record of Pine Siskins comes from the Central Plateau and Basin. The most noteworthy songbirds seen were the three Sharp-tailed Sparrows at Austin Springs near Johnson City in the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region.

The above listed species are perhaps the highlights of the birding season because of their uncommon status in Tennessee and as such they attract our attention, but the following pages are filled with the reports of hundreds of birds that reflect a much more meaningful picture of the State's avifauna. Herein, lies dates of early arrival, late departure, unusual numbers of expected species, and the ornithological "meat" of Tennessee birds. Did *you* submit your observations to your regional compiler? Do it now! Good birding!!!

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Reports from the West Tennessee area were more numerous this season. Many of the sightings were across the Mississippi River in Arkansas. These sightings were made within sight of the river bluffs of the Memphis area.

Grebe-Shoveler: Horned Grebe: 22 Oct (2) H (JGH). *WHITE PELICAN*: 8-10 Sep (1) Round Drift Timber, R (SP). Double-crested Cormorant: 18-26 Oct (1-6) H (JGH). Great Blue Heron: 16 Aug (24) R (SP); 26 Oct (10) H (JGH). *LEAST BITTERN*: 20 Jul (2) Forked Deer River Marsh, East of Trenton; also 2 *nests*, 1 with 5 eggs, 1 with 4 eggs (MW). Great Egret: 16 Aug (200-300) R (SP); 8-10 Sep (24) R (SP). Snow Goose: 26 Oct (2 and 13 Blue morph) H (JGH). Green-winged Teal: 29 Aug (4) Island 13, Lake Co. (MLB). Blue-winged Teal: 20 Jul (2) East of Trenton (MW); 8 Aug (2) Lake Co. (GJ); 28 Aug (8) PP (10) Britton's Ford (JGH); 29 Aug (3) Lake Co. (MLB); 12 Sep (75) R (DJ). American Wigeon: 12 Sep (2) R (DJ). Northern Shoveler: 29 Aug (1) Lake Co. (MLB).

Kite-Tern: Mississippi Kite: 6 Aug (8) RP (JGH); 25 Aug (5) RP (LC, PJ); 28 Sep (15) AP (RJ). Cooper's Hawk: 31 Oct (1) SFSP (CR). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 9 Oct (1) WDSP (TOS, LC). Broad-winged Hawk: 28 Sep (15) AP (RJ). Osprey: 8 Sep (1) R, 1st seen since March (SP). 21 Sep (1) RP; 29 Sep (1) H (JGH). *PEREGRINE FALCON*: 6 Oct (1) M (JGH). *MERLIN*: 14 Oct (1) West Memphis, Ark. (JGH). Virginia Rail: 31 Aug (1) dead M (JGH). *PIPING PLOVER*: 8 Aug (1) Island 13 (GJ). American Golden Plover: 12 Sep (12) PF (RW). Black-bellied Plover: 22 Oct (1) H (JGH) 28 Aug (1) Britton's Ford (LH, JGH). Ruddy Turnstone: 6 Sep (1) PP (PB, BB). Willet: 28 Aug (5) PP (MLB); 18 Oct (1) H (JGH). *RED KNOT*: 6 Sep (1) PP (PB, BB). Pectoral Sandpiper: 29 Aug (30) Island 13, Lake Co.; 28 Aug (30) PP (MLB). Short-billed Dowitcher: 1 Aug (1) Dru (GJ). Baird's Sandpiper: 28 Aug (4) PP (MLB). Least Sandpiper: 10 Sep - 17 Sep RP (100 max. by 17 Sep) 14 Sep - 21 Oct (max. 80 on 14 Sep) H (JGH). Dunlin: 26 Oct (7); 28 Oct (8) H (JGH); 28 Aug (3) PP (LH, JGH). Stilt Sandpiper: 1 Aug (1) DRU (GJ); 1 Aug (2) Big Sandy (GJ); 29 Aug (6) Island 13, Lake Co. (MLB). Western Sandpiper: 29 Aug (4) Island 13, Lake Co. (MLB). *BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER*: 1 Aug (1) Britton Ford (GJ); 28 Aug (2) PP (LH, JGH); 28 Aug (3) PP (MLB); 6 Sep (1) PP (PB, BB). Sanderling: 1 Aug (1) Big Sandy (1) Lake Co. (GJ); 28 Aug (1) PP (MLB); 6 Sep (1) PP (PB, BB); 22 Oct (2) H (JGH). Bonaparte's Gull: 26 Oct (1) H (JGH). Forster's Tern: 6 Sep (1) PP (PB, BB). Common Tern: 5 Sep (1) R (PB, BB). Least Tern: 5 Sep (1) T (PB, BB). Caspian Tern: 9-22 Oct (max. 7) H (JGH). Black Tern: 14 Oct (4) H (JGH).

Nighthawk-Sparrow: Common Nighthawk: 1 Oct (50) Lexington Exit, I-40 (JGH). Red-headed Woodpecker: 31 Oct (66) SFSP (TOS). Olive-sided Flycatcher: 8 Aug (1) Island 13 (GJ). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: 31 Aug (1) M (LCC). Bank Swallow: 8 Aug (850) Lake Co. levee (GJ); 26 Oct (1) H (JGH). Fish Crow: 17 and 30 Sep (45); 19 Oct (3) RP (JGH). Bewick's Wren: 8 Oct (1) RP (JGH). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 4 Aug (1) each at two marshes, SE of Henderson (MW). Brown Thrasher: 22-25 Sep (20). This number never noted in last 40 years in one area, M (BBC, LCC). Wood Thrush: 26 Oct (1) M (BBC). Gray Catbird: 26-29 Oct (1) M (BBC). Veery: 13 Sep (1) RP; 14 and 23 Sep (1) OP (JGH). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 19 Sep (1) AP (RJ); 23 Sep (1) Raleigh (MEC). *PHILADELPHIA VIREO*: 23 Sep (2) and 4 Oct (5) OP (JGH); 24 Sep (1) M (LCC). Prothonotary Warbler: 12 Sep (1) R (DJ). Golden-winged Warbler: 14 Sep (4) OP (JGH); (1) M (LCC); 23 Sep (1) OP (JGH). Northern Waterthrush: 16 Sep (1) M (LCC). Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco: 31 Oct (1) SFSP (RW). *BACHMAN'S SPARROW*: 3 Aug (1) Big Hill Pond, McNairy Co. (MW). White-throated Sparrow: 23 Sep (1) M (JL); 29 Sep (1) M (LCC, BBC).

Locations: AP—Audubon Park, East Memphis; H—Hopefield, ARK.; M—Memphis; OP—Overton Park, Mid-town Memphis; PF—Penal Farm, East Memphis; PP—Pace Point, Big Sandy Unit of TN National Wildlife Refuge; R—Reelfoot Lake; Raleigh—Northeast Shelby Co.; RP—Riverside Park, Southwest Memphis; SFSP—Shelby Forest State Park, Northwest Shelby Co.; T—Tiptonville, Obion Co., TN. WDSP—Wall Doxey State Park, 7 mi. south of Holly Springs, MS.

Observers: BB—Benton Basham; PB—Peggy Basham; MLB—Michael L. Bierly; MEC—Mrs. Ed. Carpenter; BBC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr.; LCC—Lula C. Coffey; JGH—James G. Holt; LH—Louise Holt; DJ—Daniel Jacobson; PJ—Pauline James; RJ—Russel Jones; JL—Joan Lohrey; SP—Steve Pardue; MW—Morris Williams; TOS—Tennessee Ornithological Society, Memphis Chapter.

MARTHA WALDRON, 1626 Yorkshire Drive, Memphis 38117.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—*Grebe-Coot*: *RED-NECKED GREBE*: 13 Oct - 2 Nov (1) OHL (MLB). Pied-billed Grebe: 29 Aug (25) GSP (DC, PC, MPS); 29 Aug (84) OHL (SF, WF). Green Heron: 19 Aug (37) LP (DC, PC). Little Blue Heron: 10 Aug - 1 Sep (1-2) BV (MPS); 14 Aug (1) ACM (RJM); 31 Aug (1) Rutherford Co. (Violer Hite). Cattle Egret: 19-25 Aug (1) GL (DC, PC). Great Egret: 3 Oct (1) ACM (RJM). Least Bittern: 7 Sep (1) Monterey Lake, Putnam Co. (MDW); 11 Sep and 3 Oct (1) ACM (RJM). American Bittern: 29 Sep (1) Mingo Swamp, Franklin Co. (MDW); 17 Oct (1) White Co. (MDW). Snow Goose: 21 Sep (9) Percy Warner Park (Laurence Trabue). Black Duck: 22-24 Aug (1) GL (DC, PC). Gadwall: 29 Sep (3) GL (DC, PC). Bufflehead: 28 Oct (1) RL (MLB). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 2-3 Oct (5) NA (N.T.O.S.). Cooper's Hawk: 2-3 Oct (3) NA (N.T.O.S.). *ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK*: 16 Oct (1) Williamson Co. (Jon DeVore); 2 Nov (1) CC (FB). *GOLDEN EAGLE*: 2 Nov (2 ad., 1 imm.) CC (FB); 6 Nov (3 ad., 1 imm.) CC (FB). Bald Eagle: 9 Nov (1 ad.) Dale Hollow Lake (Robbie Hassler). Osprey: 4 Sep (1) Stones

River, Readyville (FB). King Rail: 14 Aug (1) BV (MLB); 21 Aug (1) ACM (RJM). Virginia Rail: 14 Aug (1), 3 Oct (1) BV (MLB). Sora: 3 Oct (4) BV (MLB); 3 Oct (2) ACM (RJM). American Coot: 16 Oct (2,265) Woods Reservoir (DRJ).

Plover-Wren: PIPING PLOVER: 27 and 29 Aug (1) GSP (DC, PC). American Golden Plover: 22 and 23 Aug (1) BV (MPS). Black-bellied Plover: 28 Aug (1) GSP (DC, PC); 2 Oct (1) NA (MPS). Ruddy Turnstone: 1 Sep (1) GL (DC, PC, DRJ, MPS). Common Snipe: 30 Aug (2) BV (MPS). Baird's Sandpiper: 11 Aug (2) GL (DC, PC). Dunlin: 8 Oct (8) GL and (5) LP (DC, PC); 16 Oct (1) ACM (RJM); 23 Oct (1) Laurel Hill Lake (MDW). Dowitcher sp: 8 records during period. Stilt Sandpiper: 21 Sep - 10 Oct (3-9) LP (DC, PC). *BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER*: 6 and 23 Sep (2) GSP (DC, PC); 27 Sep (1) GL (DC, PC). *MARBLED GODWIT*: 17-24 Aug (1) GL (DC, PC). American Avocet: 3-8 Sep (1) GSP and LP (DC, PC). *NORTHERN PHALAROPE*: 27 Aug (1, convincing written details were submitted) Cross Creeks (David Seibel). Laughing Gull: 19-23 Oct (1) OHL (SF, WF). Forster's Tern: 30 and 31 Oct (1) OHL (MLB). Barn Owl: 19 Aug - 22 Oct (1). Smyrna (MLM); 2 and 3 Oct (2) NA (N.T.O.S.); 12 Oct (1) Giles Co. (MDW). Common Nighthawk: 20 Oct (1) OHL (MLB). Chimney Swift: 28 Oct (2) PB (MLM). Red-headed Woodpecker: 26 Aug (11) Grundy Co. (MDW). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 22 Sep (1) Centennial Park (Karen Ritter). Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: 5 Sep - 3 Oct (13 banded, 1 tower kill) NA (MLB, KAG, ATT). Traill's Flycatcher sp: 2 Oct (1, banded) 2Js (HR, JR). Least Flycatcher: 11 Sep (1, banded) BS (KAG); 25 Sep (1, banded) NA (ATT). Olive-sided Flycatcher: 11 Sep (1) 2Js (HR, JR); 18 Sep (1) Old Stone Fort State Park, Manchester (MLM); 3 Oct (1) FP (MDW). Brown Creeper: 14 Aug (1) RL (Richard Rimmer). House Wren: 24 Oct (1) SB (DRJ, MPS). Bewick's Wren: 2 and 3 Oct (7) NA (N.T.O.S.). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 2 and 3 Oct (22, includes 15 at BV on 3 Oct by MLB) NA (N.T.O.S.). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 3 Oct (5) NA (N.T.O.S.); 24 Oct (1) SB (DRJ, MPS).

Thrush-Sparrow Veery: 29 Aug (2, banded) 2Js (HR, JR). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 23 Oct (1) OHL (WF, DRJ). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 9 Sep (1) NA (MPS). Solitary Vireo: 24 Oct (1) SB (DRJ, MPS); 24 Oct (1) OHL (SF, WF). *PHILADELPHIA VIREO*: 11 Sep (2, banded) 2Js (HR, JR); 2 and 3 Oct (6) NA (N.T.O.S.). Worm-eating Warbler: 9 Oct (1) NA (ATT). Golden-winged Warbler: 11 Sep (1) ACM (RJM); 5 Oct (1) OHL (SF). Orange-crowned Warbler: 7-23 Oct (5, banded) BS (KAG); 8 Oct (1) Leoma, Lawrence Co. (MDW); 11 Oct (1) G (PC); 24 Oct (1) SB (DRJ). Cape May Warbler: 26 Sep (1) OHL (DC, PC); 2 Oct (2) NA (MPS). Black-throated Blue Warbler: 25 Sep (2) DeKalb Co. (Mary Wood). Yellow-rumped Warbler: 12 Sep (1) PB (MLM). Pine Warbler: 16 Oct (2) Cheatham Dam (RJM). Palm Warbler: 5 Sep (1) CC (FB). Northern Waterthrush: 21 Aug (1, banded) 2Js (HR, JR). Mourning Warbler: 20 Sep (1, tower kill) NA (Bill Finch); 2 and 4 Oct (1) NA (Ann Nichols); 2 Oct (1) NA (Sue Bell). Canada Warbler: 18 Aug (1) CC (FB); 12 Oct (1) Giles Co. (MDW). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 29 Aug (1, female) 2Js (JR). Lincoln's Sparrow: 26 Sep (1) BV (MLB, RJM); 2 and 3 Oct (6) NA

(N.T.O.S.); 8 Oct (2) FP (MDW); 14 Oct (2) and 22 Oct (1) G (DC, PC). *PINE SISKIN*: 13 Nov (1) CC (FB).

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh; BS—Basin Springs; BV—Buena Vista; CC—Cannon County; FP—Five Points; G—Gallatin; GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant; GL—Green's Lake (Sumner County); LP—Lewis Pond (Sumner County); NA—Nashville Area; OHL—Old Hickory Lake; PB—Pennington Bend, Cumberland River; RL—Radnor Lake; SB—Shelby Bottoms; 2Js—Two Jays Sanctuary.

Observers: MLB—Michael Bierly; FB—Frances Bryson; DC—Dot Crawford; PC—Paul Crawford; SF—Sally Fintel; WF—William Fintel; KAG—Katherine Goodpasture; DRJ—Daniel Jacobs; MLM—Margaret Mann; RJM—Rocky Milburn; HR—Heather Riggins; JR—John Riggins; N.T.O.S.—Nashville T.O.S. Members; MPS—Pat Stallings; ATT—Ann Tarbell; MDW—Morris Williams.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Tennessee Heritage Program, Suite 507, 1720 West End Bldg., Nashville 37203.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Migration could best be described as excellent. Common Gallinules at Knoxville, a Rough-legged Hawk in Sequatchie Valley, Sharp-tailed Sparrows at Austin Springs, and the sixth state record of the Marbled Godwit—these reflect the quality and excitement of the season. It is of interest that only one Sandhill Crane was reported during the entire period.

Chattanooga experienced a rather dull shorebird migration due to full pool level on Chickamauga Lake, but several unusual species were seen at Douglas Lake and Austin Springs. Terns staged a good movement with three records of the Least Tern. Swallows, particularly the Rough-winged, lingered later than usual. A good variety of warblers was reported including a Connecticut and Mourning.

Loon-Duck: Common Loon: 2 Oct (1) BL (MD, HD). Double-crested Cormorant: 13 Oct - end of period (4) HRA (KLD). Great Blue Heron: 6 Oct (10) DL (TK). Green Heron: max. 20 Aug (24) HRA (KLD); 23 Oct (1) AS (RL). Little Blue Heron: 6 Aug (1) Hamilton Co. (KLD); 9 Aug (5) DL (TK); 8-28 Aug (1) AS (DL, et al). Cattle Egret: 1 Aug (10) CkL (Dave Bishop, J. B. Owen). Great Egret: 6 Aug - 20 Sep (1-2) HRA (KLD). Black-crowned Night Heron: 12 Aug (12) DL (TK); through 8 Oct (2-5) AS (ETOS). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 5 Aug (1) AM (DRJ); 6 Aug - 4 Sep (1) AS (ETOS). Least Bittern: 2-4 Oct (1) JB (MD, HD). American Bittern: 15 Sep - 2 Oct (1) AS (ETOS). Snow Goose (blue morph): 13-16 Oct (2-4) HRA (KLD). Black Duck: 13 Sep (2) HRA (KLD). Gadwall: 25 Sep (1) NL (DRJ). Pintail: 5 Oct (3) HRA (KLD). American Wigeon: 13 Sep (2) HRA (KLD). Northern Shoveler: 28 Oct (8) AS (DL). Wood Duck: max. 13 Sep (165) HRA (KLD). Ring-necked Duck: 23 Oct (5) SB (KLD).

Hawk-Gull: Sharp-shinned Hawk: 7 Aug (1) AS (GE, HF); 15 Aug (1) ER (GS); 2 Oct (1) ER (GE, HF); 2 Oct (1) NoL (JCH). Cooper's Hawk: 2 Oct (1) ER (GE, HF); 19 Oct (1) AS (SG). *ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK*:

16 Oct (1) SeV (J. Wallace Coffey). Bald Eagle: 21 Aug (2) NoL (JCH). Sandhill Crane: 29 Oct (1) HRA (Joan Swan). Virginia Rail: 25 Sep, 23 Oct (1) AS (RL). *Sora*: 23 Aug (1, C) K (J. E. Griffith); 14 Sep - 23 Oct (1-5) AS (ETOS); 5 Oct (1) AM (DRJ); 28 Oct (2) ALM (GLB). COMMON GALLINULE: 10-13 Oct (2 imm.) KCo (BS). American Golden Plover: 15 Aug (1) HRA (KLD). Black-bellied Plover: 28 Aug (1) SB (KLD); 27 Sep (1), 10 Oct (3) DL (TK). American Woodcock: 26 Sep (1) KCo (JCH, GM, AS); 20 Oct (1) AS (GE). Common Snipe: 4 Sep (9) SB, HRA (KLD). Willet: 26 Aug (2) SB (KLD); 28 Aug (4) SB, HRA (KLD). Solitary Sandpiper: 8 Oct (1) AS (DL). Greater Yellowlegs: 7 Aug - end of period (1-14) SB, HRA (KLD); 17 Oct (42), 19 Oct (3) AS (ETOS). Lesser Yellowlegs: 7 Aug - end of period (1-27) SB, HRA (KLD); 7 Aug - 2 Oct (1-3) AS (ETOS). Pectoral Sandpiper: 5 Aug - end of period (1-100) SB, HRA (KLD); 12 Aug (37) DL (TK). WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER: 6 Oct (3) DL (TK); 19-23 Oct (1) AS (RL, DL). Least Sandpiper: 5 Aug - end of period (1-47) SB, HRA (KLD). Dunlin: 6 Oct (14) DL (TK); 15-31 Oct (3-15) AS (ETOS). Short-billed Dowitcher: 6 Aug (2) DL (TK); 14, 15 Aug (1, BCN) SB (KLD); 28 Aug (3, BCN) SB, HRA (KLD); 6 Sep (1, BCN) AM (KLD). LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER: 25 Oct (1, BCN) SB (KD, Greg Jackson). Stilt Sandpiper: 13, 28 Aug (1) HRA (KLD); 6 Sep, 6 Oct (4) DL (TK). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 11-31 Aug (1-21) SB, HRA (KLD); 12 Aug (83), 10 Oct (4) DL (TK). Western Sandpiper: 13, 28, 31 Aug (1) SB, HRA (KLD); 6 Oct (2) DL (TK). MARBLED GODWIT: 6 Oct (1) DL (TK). Sanderling: 6 Oct (5), 10 Oct (1) DL (TK); 19-22 Oct (1-2) AS (MD, SG, HD). Herring Gull: 10 Oct (1) NL (DRJ, MPS). Ring-billed Gull: 10 Oct (2) NL (DRJ, MPS). Bonaparte's Gull: 29 Oct (2) NoL (JCH).

Tern-Kinglet: Forster's Tern: 10 Aug (1) SB (KLD); 21 Aug (3) AS (RL, PR); 29 Aug (15) ChL (DRJ); 4 Sep (2) AS (RL, PR); 7 Oct (33) ChL (DRJ). Common Tern: 10 Aug (1) SB (KLD); 19 Sep (2) Dunlap Fire Tower (DRJ). LEAST TERN: 6 Aug (1) HRA (KLD); 14 Aug (1) SB (KLD); 5 Sep (1) ACo (JMC). Caspian Tern: 21 Sep (4) NL (DRJ). Black Tern: 4 Aug - 11 Sep (1-12) SB, HRA (KLD); 13 Aug (15) NoL (JCH); 28 Aug (15) NL (DRJ). Barn Owl: 24, 25 Sep (1) NoL (JCH). Common Nighthawk: 2 Sep (4,000) Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. (Gertrude Fleming); 5 Sep (400) Rockwood (Fae Andrews, Chuck Nicholson); 5 Sep (500) ACo (JMC). Eastern Kingbird: 26 Sep (1) SB (KLD). Least Flycatcher: 5 Oct (1, singing) JC (SG). Olive-sided Flycatcher: 28 Aug (2) NL (DRJ, MPS). Tree Swallow: max. 21 Oct (105), last 22 Oct (52) SB (LD). Bank Swallow: 13 Sep (5) HRA (KLD); 14 Sep (4) BL (DL, RL). Rough-winged Swallow: 8 Sep (21), 12 Sep (1), 13 Sep (2) HRA (KLD); 2 Oct (3) AS (MD, SG). Barn Swallow: 17 Oct (6) AS (DL, PR). Purple Martin: max. late Aug (3,000) HRA (KLD); last 6 Sep (6) SB (KLD). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 1 Aug - 3 Sep (1) SB (KLD); 14 Sep - 3 Oct (1) AS (ETOS). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 17 Oct (1) ALM (GLB). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 25 Sep (1) NL (DRJ).

Vireo-Sparrow: PHILADELPHIA VIREO: 16 Sep (1) JC (MD); 2 Oct (1) JB (MD, HD); 10 Oct (1) ACo (JMC). Blue-winged Warbler: 23 Aug (1) K (MS); 21, 25 Sep (1) NL (DRJ). Orange-crowned Warbler: 1 Oct (1) JC (MD); 23 Oct (1) ALM (GLB). Northern Parula Warbler: 11 Oct (1, C) CH (DRJ). Yellow Warbler: 23 Sep (1) CH (Jon DeVore). Magnolia

Warbler: 3 Sep (1) K (MS). Palm Warbler: 2 Oct (100) AS (ETOS). Northern Waterthrush: 29 Aug (1) AM (DRJ). Connecticut Warbler: 13 Sep (1) ER (RL). Mourning Warbler: 3 Oct (1) K (MS). Common Yellowthroat: 27 Oct (1, C) CH (DRJ). Wilson's Warbler: 1 Oct (1) K (MS). Bobolink: 2-17 Oct (1-3) AS (GE, HF, DL, RL). Orchard Oriole: last 25 Aug (1) SB (KLD). Blue Grosbeak: 21 Sep (2) SB (KLD). Dickcissel: 2 Aug (2) HRA (DRJ); 7 Oct (1, C) CH (DRJ); 15-19 Oct (1) AS (DL, RL et al). Savannah Sparrow: 21 Sep (1) SB (KLD). Grasshopper Sparrow: 27 Sep (1) AS (RL). *SHARP-TAILED SPARROW*: 25 Sep - 3 Oct (3) AS (DL). White-crowned Sparrow: 2 Oct (1) AS (GE, HF). White-throated Sparrow: 2 Oct (1) AS (GE, HF). Lincoln's Sparrow: 23 Sep - 17 Oct (1-3) AS (ETOS).

Additional symbols used: C = Casualty; BCN = By call note.

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh; ACo—Anderson Co.; AS—Austin Springs; BL—Boone Lake; CH—Chattanooga; ChL—Chickamauga Lake; CkL—Cherokee Lake; CL—Cove Lake; DL—Douglas Lake; ER—Erwin; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JB—Jonesboro; JC—Johnson City; K—Knoxville; KCo—Knox Co.; ALM—Lookout Mtn., Ga.; NL—Nickajack Lake; NoL—Norris Lake; SB—Savannah Bay; SeV—Sequatchie Valley.

Observers: GLB—Gary L. Bayne; JMC—James C. Campbell; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; HD—Helenhill Dove; KD—Ken Dubke; KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke; ETOS—Elizabethton TOS; GE—Glen Eller; HF—Harry Farthing; SG—Sally Goodin; JCH—J. C. Howell; DRJ—Daniel R. Jacobson; TK—Tony Koella; RL—Richard Lewis; DL—Dick Lura; GM—Gary Muffy; PR—Pete Range; MS—Mabel Sanders; BS—Boyd Sharp; AS—Alan Smith; MPS—Pat Stallings; GS—Glen Swofford.

DANIEL R. JACOBSON, Route 1, Box 477, Wildwood, GA 30757.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—This three month weather picture was that of above average rainfall. The wettest month was September when 7.20 inches of rain fell; with the past forty year average being only 2.80 inches. August was warm, but by mid-October the weather began to turn much cooler. The first frost came early on 11 October and the temperature was below normal for the rest of the period.

A very encouraging fall flight of birds of prey in our area is hopefully a sign of an increase in these families of much concern. We also had outstanding fall shorebird, warbler, and sparrow flights, with some very interesting observations recorded. Much more time, seemingly, was spent in the field and this was motivated partially by the unique movements of some of the lesser observed species being found in the area.

Heron-Vulture: Great Blue Heron: 17 Aug (1) RC (LRH, ES). Green Heron: last seen 8 Oct (1) RC (ES). Black Duck: 1st returned 12 Sep (2) WibL (GW, MW). Pintail: 1st returned 23 Oct (1) WibL (HF). Blue-winged Teal: 1st fall returnee 22 Aug (2) RC (PR) and last fall seen 12 Oct (1) SV (HF). American Wigeon: 1st returned 2 Oct (2) WibL (GW, DL). Ring-necked Duck: 1st returned 16 Oct (12) WibL (HF). Canvasback: 31 Oct

(2) WatL (GE). Lesser Scaup: 1st returned 9 Oct (1) WibL (LRH, RL). American Goldeneye: 1st returned 30 Oct (1) WatR (FA). Bufflehead: 1st returned 16 Oct (2) WibL (HF). Black Vulture: 27 Aug (3) RC (SG, MD).

Hawk-Tern: Sharp-shinned Hawk: 15 Aug (1) GSMNP (DJ, MPS); 13 Sep (1) IMG (SG, RL); 18 Sep (1) HM (GE); 10 Oct (3) UN (PR); 16 Oct (1) WatL (ES). Cooper's Hawk: 29 Aug, 9 Sep, 18 Sep, 10 Oct (1 ea.) RM (ES); 31 Aug (2) IMG (SG); 31 Oct (1) SV (GE). Red-shouldered Hawk: 13 Aug (1) HM (SG). Broad-Winged Hawk: last seen 19 Sep (72) HM (GE, RL). *BALD EAGLE*: 8 Aug (1 ad.) Hiwassee River (Bill McGowan) fide DJ; 30 Oct (1 imm.) WatL (FA). Marsh Hawk: 29 Aug (1) RM (ES); 18 Sep (1) WatR (GE, HF); 19 Sep (1) HM (GE, RL). Osprey: 1st returned 12 Sep (1) SV (GW, MW) and last seen 15 Oct (1) WatR (HF). *PEREGRINE FALCON*: 2 Oct (1) WibL (GW, DL); 9 Oct (1) WibL (LRH, RL), possibly the same bird? Semipalmated Plover: 28 Aug thru 11 Sep (1-2) RC (DL, RL, ES). American Woodcock: 20 Oct (1) Eliz (GE). Common Snipe: 1st returned 13 Sep (3) ShV (RL). Spotted Sandpiper: last seen 2 Oct (1) SV (GW, DL). Solitary Sandpiper: Sandpiper: last seen 3 Oct (1) WatR (HF). Greater Yellowlegs: 28 Aug (1) RC (LRH, ES). Lesser Yellowlegs: 27 Aug (1) RC (MD, SG); 2 Oct (1) WatL (PR). Pectoral Sandpiper: 10 Aug thru 4 Sep (1-3) RC (ETOS). Short-billed Dowitcher: 27 Aug thru 4 Sep (1-2) RC (MD, SG). Western Sandpiper: 4 Sep (2) and 11 Sep (1) RC (LRH, GE, GW). Sanderling: 11 Sep (1) RC (LRH, DL, RL, GW). *COMMON TERN*: 2 Oct (1) WatL (PR).

Cuckoo-Shrike: Black-billed Cuckoo: no reports of this species in our area this entire year. Barn Owl: 2 active sites near Eliz. (ETOS). Great Horned Owl: 27 Oct (1) MC (RL). Common Nighthawk: last seen 22 Oct (1) Eliz (HF). Chimney Swift: last seen 17 Oct (3) Eliz (HF). Emp. Species Flycatcher: late date of 2 Oct (1) SV (GW, DL). Olive-sided Flycatcher: 19 Sep (1) Eliz (LRH). Tree Swallow: late date of 2 Oct (40+) SV (GW, RL). Rough-winged Swallow: late date of 2 Oct (3) Eliz (GE, HF). Raven: 1-4 regular thru-out period on RM, IMG (ETOS). House Wren: last seen 19 Oct (1) Eliz (HF). Veery: last seen 15 Aug (1) GSMNP (DJ, MPS). Loggerhead Shrike: 31 Oct (1) SV (GE) this is the only report for our area thru out the entire period.

Warbler-Sparrow: Tennessee Warbler: last seen 24 Oct (1) WatL (GW). Magnolia Warbler: last seen 18 Oct (1) SV (GW). Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler: 1st returned 2 Oct (3) Eliz (ETOS). Pine Warbler: 11 Sep (2) SV (GW, DL). Prairie Warbler: last seen 6 Oct (1) RM (ES). Palm Warbler: very heavy migration this fall with last being seen 21 Oct (3) SV (HF). Ovenbird: last seen 10 Oct (1) RM (ES). Wilson's Warbler: another species with a very heavy migration here compared to previous years, last seen 2 Oct (2) Eliz (GW, DL). Bobolink: 2 Oct (6) SV (GW, DL). Blue Grosbeak: late date of 2 Oct (1) RC (LRH, JM). Purple Finch: 1st returned 2 Oct (1) RC (LRH, JM). White-crowned Sparrow: 1st returned 2 Oct (2) HS (GW, DL). White-throated Sparrow: 1st returned 2 Oct (2) HS (GW, DL). Lincoln's Sparrow: 30 Sep (1) RM (ES).

Locations: Eliz—Elizabethton; GSMNP—Great Smoky Mountains National Park; HM—Holston Mtn.; HS—Hunter Swamp (near Eliz.); IMG—Iron Mtn.

Gap; MC—Milligan College; RC—Roans Creek; RM—Roan Mtn.; SV—Siam Valley (near Eliz.); ShV—Shady Valley; UM—Unaka Mtn.; WatL—Watauga Lake; WatR—Watauga River; WibL—Wilbur Lake.

Observers: FA—Fred Alsop; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; ETOS—Eliz. Chapter of T.O.S.; GE—Glen Eller; HF—Harry Farthing; SG—Sally Goodin; LRH—Lee Herndon; DJ—Daniel Jacobson; DL—Dick Lura; RL—Richard Lewis; JM—John Martin; PR—Pete Range; ES—Ed Schell; MPS—Pat Stallings; GW—Gary Wallace; MW—Morris Williams.

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

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION: I am preparing papers on the birds of Lawrence and Giles Counties in south central Tennessee. I would appreciate receiving any unpublished notes on the birds of this area. (David Crockett State Park is located in Lawrence County.) Brief lists of birds recorded while driving through this area would be helpful. Also, please call my attention to any obscure literature references to this area.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Suite 507, 1720 West End Bldg., Nashville, Tennessee 37203.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM AND FALL MEETING

30 SEPTEMBER, 1, 2 OCTOBER, 1977

NATCHEZ TRACE STATE PARK

Twenty cabins and 20 rooms at the Inn have been reserved until Labor Day for the TOS. Each cabin will sleep 4-6 people, has a fireplace and cooking facilities. Most rooms at the Inn have two queen sized beds. The directors meeting and paper sessions will be at No. 1 group camp which is located between the Inn and the cabins. There will be field trips on both Saturday afternoon and evening. For reservations and check-in call (901-968-8176) and come to the Inn. Specify that you are with the TOS. For further details contact George R. Mayfield, Jr., Maury County Hospital, Columbia, Tenn. 38401 or Kenneth H. Dubke, Rt. 1, Box 134-D, Ooltewah, Tenn. 37363.

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

COPY: Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8½ x 11" paper with adequate margins, for editorial notations, and should contain only entries intended for setting in type, except the serial page number. Tabular data should be entered on separate sheets with appropriate title and column headings. Photographs intended for reproduction should be sharp with good contrast on glossy white paper in black and white (not in color). Instructions to the editors should be given on a separate sheet. Weights and measurements should be in metric units. Dating should be in "continental" form (e.g., 7 March 1976).

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 and its Thirty-second Supplement. Trinomial should be used only after the specimen has been measured or compared with typical specimens.

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

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

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

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

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

CONTENTS

OBSERVATIONS AT A BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON NESTING COLONY. <i>Morris D. Williams and Charles P. Nicholson</i>	1
DR. GEORGE MORRIS CURTIS A FOUNDER OF THE TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY. <i>Katherine A. Goodpasture</i>	7
BOOK REVIEWS	
ALABAMA BIRDS. <i>Gary O. Wallace</i>	10
BIRDWATCHER'S GUIDE TO WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES. <i>Gary O. Wallace</i>	10
ROUND TABLE NOTES	
First Breeding Record of the Black Vulture in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. <i>Morris D. Williams</i>	11
Fourth Nashville Area Record of Saw-whet Owl. <i>John N. Riggins</i>	12
Summer Visitors on Roan Mountain. <i>Lee R. Herndon</i>	13
Wintering Indigo Bunting and Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Anderson Co. <i>Gary Muffly and J. B. Owen</i>	14
THE SEASON. Edited by <i>Fred J. Alsop, III</i>	16
Western Coastal Plain Region. <i>Martha Waldron</i>	17
Central Plateau and Basin Region. <i>Morris D. Williams</i>	18
Eastern Ridge and Valley Region. <i>Daniel R. Jacobson</i>	20
Eastern Mountain Region. <i>Glen D. Eller</i>	22