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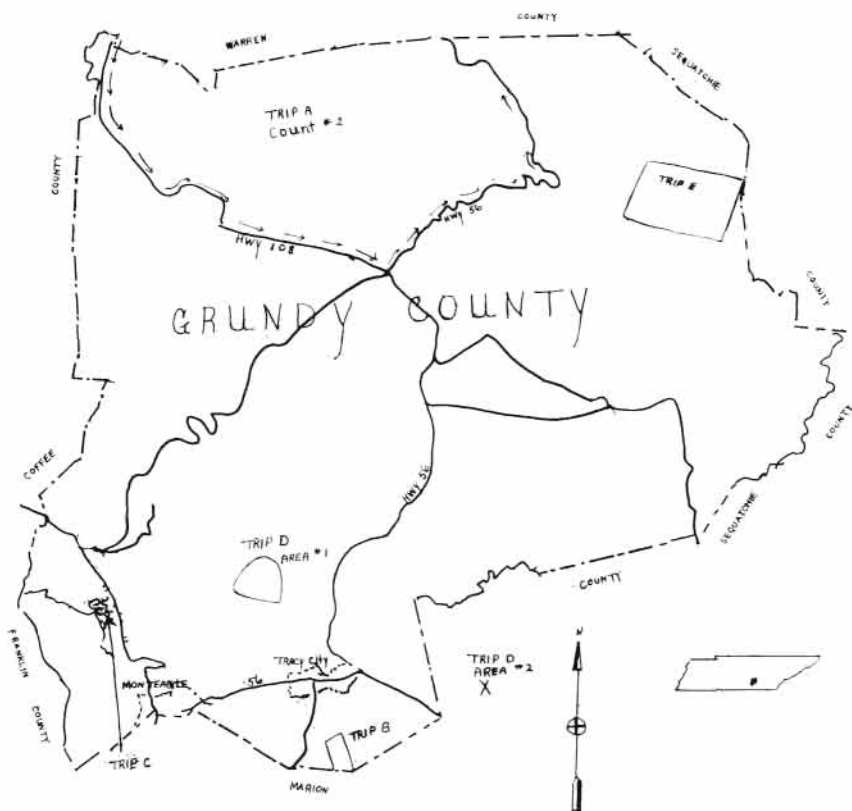
NO. 4

THE 1974 FORAY: GRUNDY COUNTY

KENNETH H. AND LILLIAN H. DUBKE

INTRODUCTION

The 1974 TOS Foray was held in Grundy County on the weekend of 24-26 May. The bulk of the field work was carried out on the 25th because of persistent heavy rains the morning of the 26th. The county was selected because of its great variety of habitat, easy accessibility for the participants and of motels and eating arrangements.



Grundy County is in both the Cumberland Plateau and Highland Rim physiographic sections of the country. The elevation ranges from 328.08m (1,000 feet) at the base to 743.76m (2,268 feet) on top. Most of the county on the plateau and its slopes is covered with timber. The main agricultural section is on the level land below. Grundy county had a population of 10,199 in 1970. The population is concentrated in the towns of Monteagle, Tracy City, Beersheba Springs, Altamont, Coalmont, and Palmer.

A summary of the birds reported during the foray is given in Table 1. The species names used are from the A.O.U. Checklist, 5th edition, 1957 and its Thirty-second Supplement.

TRIP A—BREEDING BIRD COUNTS.—Three Breeding Bird Counts were outlined. However, we only have data on one run (Mike B. Bierly, compiler and M. Pat Stallings, recorder). Unfortunately Breeding Count #1, run by Don and Gina Manning, was left at the motel and when discovered, it had been misplaced by the staff. Because of heavy rain, Count #3 was not run. Count #2 started at 4:45 a.m. CDT and ended at 8:48 CDT. A total of 75 species were recorded.

TRIP B—FIERY GIZZARD.—This trip, led by George R. Mayfield, started at daybreak at the parking lot of the Grundy State Forest picnic area near Tracy City and followed the trail to the bottom of the mountain. All species on this trip would be considered breeding residents except the Blackpoll Warbler and the Rose-breasted Grosbeaks.

This was the only trip that explored stands of Hemlock and Rhododendron thickets. In addition there were many scattered pines and mixed hardwoods. On a trip to the area later in the day an active nest of the Hooded Warbler was located. Pictures of the young, a few days old, were taken.

TRIP C—GOOSE POND. Kenneth H. Dubke and Harry Yeatman walked over the entire area of the pond, pulling a rope between them. Few observations of marsh birds were noted. Of interest was the flushing of one Least Bittern, a calling King Rail, and the sighting by Dubke of a transient Long-billed Marsh Wren. The hoped for nesting evidence of American Bittern, Purple Gallinule, King Rail and Least Bittern was not realized.

Nearby a pair of American Kestrels were found feeding four newly fledged young in a dead cherry tree.

TRIP D—JACKSON AND SHAFER.—Area #1—This area was about 9.66km (six miles) N.W. of Tracy City, near Clouse Hill, in an extensive pine area with some abandoned strip mines.

Area #2—Because of a lack of maps and detailed knowledge of the county, it was later apparent that the section worked was about 866m (1/2 mile) outside of Grundy County, in Marion County.

The habitat consisted of extensive various aged pine and was similar to the habitat in area #1 in Grundy County.

TABLE 1
SPECIES OBSERVED DURING FORAY

SPECIES	TRIP3					SPECIES	TRIP3				
	A	B	C	D	RANDOM		A	B	C	D	RANDOM
	NUMBER/50	STOPS	OBSERV.	*SPECIES		NUMBER/50	STOPS	OBSERV.	*SPECIES		
Gt. Bl. Heron	--	--	--	--	1	Brown Thrasher	4	4	3	--	2
Green Heron	4	--	4	--	2	Am. Robin	32	8	1	--	35
Least Bittern	--	--	1	--	--	Wood Thrush	13	5	--	--	20
Wood Duck	--	--	6	--	--	Ea. Bluebird	6	6	5	--	10
Turkey Vulture	6	2	--	--	15	B-g. Gnatcatcher	6	5	2	--	6
Black Vulture	2	--	--	--	--	Cedar Waxwing	56	--	--	--	20
Cooper's Hawk	--	--	--	2	--	Loghd. Shrike	--	--	--	--	2
Red-tailed Hawk	--	--	--	--	2	Starling	31	8	3	--	80
Red-shld. Hawk	--	--	--	--	1	wt.-eyed Vireo	2	2	2	c	7
Broad-wg. Hawk	3	--	--	--	3	Yel.-thro. Vireo	--	3	--	--	8
Am. Kestrel	1	--	6	1	--	Red-eyed Vireo	26	4	--	--	35
Bobwhite	18	2	1	--	6	Bl.-&wt. Warbler	2	4	--	--	6
King Rail	--	--	1	--	--	throton. Warbler	--	--	1	--	2
Killdeer	3	--	2	--	--	worm-eat. Warbler	1	--	--	--	--
Spotted Sandpiper	--	--	--	1	1	Golden-wg. Warbler	1	3	--	15	7
Rock Dove	--	--	--	--	10	Brewster's Warbler	--	--	--	1	--
Mourning Dove	31	2	1	--	16	No. Parula Warbler	--	5	--	--	3
Ye.-bil. Cuckoo	17	1	1	--	7	Yellow Warbler	1	--	--	--	--
Bl.-bil. Cuckoo	--	--	--	2	--	Blk-th-gr. Warbler	--	3	--	--	4
Screech Owl	--	--	--	--	1	Cerulean Warbler	4	--	--	--	2
Gt. Horned Owl	1	--	--	2	--	Blackbur. Warbler	--	--	--	--	1
Barred Owl	--	--	--	--	1	Yel.-thro. Warbler	5	2	--	--	--
Chuck-w-widow	9	--	--	--	--	Blackpoll Warbler	--	1	--	--	--
Whip-poor-will	--	--	--	9	1	Pine Warbler	3	2	--	--	2
Chimney Swift	16	6	1	--	30	Prairie Warbler	5	3	--	c	18
R-t. Hummingbird	1	2	--	--	2	Palm Warbler	--	--	--	--	1
Bel. Kingfisher	1	1	2	--	--	Ovenbird	2	5	--	--	14
Com. Flicker	3	2	4	--	10	La. Waterthrush	1	3	--	--	--
Mil. Woodpecker	5	1	2	--	3	Ky. Warbler	--	4	--	--	9
Red-bel. Woodpecker	13	1	2	--	5	C. Yellowthroat	17	4	7	c	19
Red-h. Woodpecker	--	--	--	1	9	Ye.-br. Chat	20	2	1	c	15
Hairy Woodpecker	1	1	--	--	--	Hooded Warbler	2	5	--	--	21
Downy Woodpecker	1	2	1	--	8	Am. Redstart	7	--	--	--	9
Ea. Kingbird	4	--	--	--	4	House Sparrow	4	6	--	--	25
Gt. Crest. Flyc.	3	2	--	--	16	Ea. Meadowlark	38	4	8	--	40
Ea. Phoebe	1	2	--	--	7	Red-w. Blackbird	32	--	c	--	80
Acadian Flyc.	1	4	--	--	3	Orchard Oriole	10	2	2	--	7
Ea. Wood Pewee	12	1	--	--	5	Com. Crackle	52	15	5	--	120
Horned Lark	--	--	1	--	--	Brrn-hd. Cowbird	4	6	3	--	45
Rough-w. Swallow	6	--	--	--	2	Scarlet Tanager	6	2	--	--	6
Barn Swallow	21	--	1	--	50	Summer Tanager	7	2	--	--	7
Purple Martin	4	4	1	--	25	Cardinal	9	10	6	--	35
Blue Jay	30	6	1	--	10	Rose-b. Grosbeak	--	3	--	--	--
Com. Crow	20	2	1	--	18	Blue Grosbeak	12	--	1	c	3
Carolina Chickadee	5	4	--	--	20	Indigo Bunting	43	8	3	c	52
Tft. Titmouse	15	8	1	--	18	Dickcissel	4	--	--	--	--
Wt.-br. Nuthatch	--	--	--	--	2	Am. Goldfinch	5	--	--	c	10
Bewick's Wren	1	--	1	--	2	Ruf.-s. Towhee	5	8	--	c	20
Carolina Wren	6	2	3	--	10	Grassh. Sparrow	5	--	--	--	2
Long-b. Marsh Wren	--	--	1	--	--	Chipping Sparrow	7	4	--	--	7
Hockingbird	3	1	3	--	9	Field Sparrow	13	8	3	c	30
Gray Catbird	1	2	--	c	7	Song Sparrow	--	4	1	--	3

*common - c, see text.

The species marked with an asterisk (*) in Table 1, were frequently encountered in typical habitat. Nests located on Trip D are given in Table 2.

TRIP E—RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER.—Mr. Herman E. Bagenstoss, Tracy City, drove a party consisting of Gary O. and Brenda Wallace and James T. Tanner over many miles of jeep roads through the Werner Big Timber in the Savage Gulf Wilderness Area. This area consists of approximately 1,456.9 ha (3,600 acres) of scattered stands of virgin Short-leaf Pine. Red-cockaded Woodpeckers were reported in this locality many years ago and it was hoped that they could still be present. No woodpeckers were found and it was the party's consensus that the habitat was no longer suitable.

TABLE 2
NESTS BY JACOBSON AND SHAFER PARTY

SPECIES	NEST	LOCATION
Mourning Dove	1 egg	Oak Grove
American Robin	Adult building	Altamont
Eastern Bluebird	4 eggs	Tracy City
Cardinal	3 eggs	Tracy City
Chipping Sparrow	3 eggs	Altamont
Chipping Sparrow	3 young	Altamont
Chipping Sparrow	2 young	Altamont
Field Sparrow	4 young	Altamont

RANDOM OBSERVATIONS.—The foray participants were told to record their random sightings and they have been placed in this category.

FORAY SPECIES

Two species were selected this year: the Sharp-shinned Hawk and the Golden-winged Warbler.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK—The Jacobson-Shafer party worked long and tirelessly in suitable habitat for the Sharp-shinned Hawk and reported negative results. However, of special interest was the close observation of two Cooper's Hawks, found perched and flying. A detailed search of the surrounding trees revealed a stick nest—but no positive identification was made of its origin.

GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER—A total of 15 singing males were reported by the Jacobson-Shafer party, 8 by George Mayfield from various sections, 2 by Gary Wallace and 1 by Mike Bierly on the Breeding Bird Count.

DISCUSSION

It was evident by all concerned that this Foray produced only a rough index of the species to be expected in the county. However, certain meaningful observations were made and they can be used as a guide in future field work.

The participants in the Red-cockaded Woodpecker trip were pessimistic that the species could still exist in the area they covered. However, since only a few hours were spent, hasty conclusions should not be reached. A much more diligent search should be made in the future.

The observers on the Goose Pond Trip were disappointed in the number of marsh species identified. It now appears that Goose Pond is the largest marsh remaining in the state. Based on past field work, American and Least Bitterns, Blue-winged Teal and Purple Gallinule have nested in the pond. As long as the habitat remains the same, there is no reason why they should not nest there again.

James M. Campbell was a late participant and only did a very limited amount of field work. He found two warblers of interest. A late migrating

Palm Warbler and a singing Blackburnian on 27 May. The Blackburnian was singing along Highway 56, below Beersheba Springs at an elevation of 557.74m (1,700 feet). This bird could possibly have been on territory and nesting. One should keep in mind an active nest was found a few miles away at Fall Creek Falls State Park in 1970.

Probably the outstanding discovery of the foray was a singing Brewster's Warbler found by Mary Shafer. As far as we know, this is the second known instance of a Brewster's Warbler being found within the state during the breeding season. The Brewster's was closely followed to detect if it had a mate, but none was ever observed. It was last sighted on 9 June. All this, of course, leads to an interesting speculation as to the true status of its parents, and where this individual could have originated.

The results of our Foray and other field work on the plateau indicates that the Golden-winged Warbler would be considered a common breeding species in all suitable habitat. On the other hand, the Blue-winged Warbler has never been recorded. In the Nashville area, the Blue-winged Warbler is considered a fairly common nester. In all of East Tennessee, Blue-winged records during the nesting season are extremely limited.

The three Rose-breasted Grosbeaks noted by George Mayfield at Fiery Gizzard will be considered late migrants. The single Spotted Sandpiper will also be assigned this status. Observers should be very careful to closely follow all sightings of lingering birds to determine their exact status.

SPECIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A special thanks is due Herman E. Bagenstoss, Tracy City, for the use of his vehicle and for guiding the party in the Werner Big Timber Area for the Red-cockaded Woodpecker. Without his expert assistance, this trip would not have been possible. Noteworthy acknowledgment must be given to Harry C. Monk for the extensive assistance he provided. He personally researched every known published record of Grundy County. In addition, he checked and made available all of his unpublished records that go back to his first field trip there in 1930.

PARTICIPANTS

Benton Basham, Jeff Basham, Michael Lee Bierly, James M. Campbell, Ken and Lil Dubke, John Elson, Tom Finucane, Dr. Katherine Goodpasture, Steve Harris, Anne Hettish, Greg Jackson, Louise Jackson, Daniel Jacobson, Ray Jordan, Daniel Knarr, Gina and Don Manning, George Mayfield, Mark Mayfield, Rad Mayfield, III, Sanford McGee, Ruth McMillan, Harry C. Monk, Debra Shafer, David Shafer, Lee and Mary Shafer, Arlo and Noreen Smith, Pat Stallings, Jim Tanner, Brenda and Gary Wallace, Monty Wanamaker, Richard Whittington, Harriet Wright, Dr. Harry Yeatman.

Route 1, Box 134-D, Ooltewah 37363.

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT

THOMAS W. FINUCANE

The T.O.S. Hawk Migration project had another good season in the fall of 1976. The total count was 14,415. The accipiter count was 234, surpassing the record count of the year before, when 212 accipiters doubled the 1970-1974 average. The Broad-winged Hawk count, which had been 98.6% of the total count in those five years, dropped to 97.56% in 1975 and 97.48% in 1976. Red-shouldered Hawks are becoming scarcer; only six were reported. None of the rarer raptors: Goshawk, Roughleg, eagles, Peregrine were reported in 1976.

The T.O.S. counts since 1969, when the total was 4,302, have ranged from 13,670 to 23,800 and averaged 17,400. This year's count was second lowest in that period. The half-way point in the record came on 22 September. In the eight-day period between 11 and 25 September 93% of the hawks recorded flew past our observation points in 1976. The migration was late in starting, was hampered by rain on 20 and 21 September, and was interrupted by a deluge on 26 September.

Only 20% of our hawk count came from stations in Tennessee. Georgia had 32%, and Virginia had 48%. In 1975 Tennessee stations accounted for 80%. The two most productive of data that year—Gene and Adele West's Crossville area, with 2,659 hawks, and the Kyles Ford tower, with 2,359, had reduced coverage in 1976 and not many hawks on days when counts were taken. Tennessee's high scorers in 1976 were Look Rock and White Oak, with 963 and 695 hawks.

Starting on 12 September data were taken every day that month except 27 September, a rainy day. No large flights were reported until the 18th. Nine watches before that date had totals ranging from 3 to 42 hawks. On 18 September Lil Dubke in nine hours on the Dunlap Fire Tower had 28 Broadwings, 2 to 3 p.m., and 253 between 4 and 5 p.m. after a light east wind had changed to a light west wind. The sky was cloudless. The Mendota Fire Tower had 705 hawks on that day under a 75% cloud cover, and on the next day, Sunday, had 1,274. Heavy weather on Monday depressed the flights at Mendota, and no other station had data.

On Tuesday Boyd Sharp had 466 hawks at Look Rock, under a clearing sky. Mendota had 458. According to Jim Price the 458 he reported was a minor fraction of the hawks that flew by that day. Price and Eagan, both new hawk-watchers, were alone on the knob except for a hang-glider pilot, who eventually dropped into a tall tree. Our hawkwatchers consumed the remaining daylight hours shopping for rope, trying to climb the tree, etc. Rain fell in Kingsport until after noon, and we had thought there would be no hawk flights.

On 22 September, the half-way point, a count of 4,357 was compiled at six lookouts, including an estimated 2,500 seen by Kenneth Pennington near the Gulf Mountain fire tower, in Georgia about 20 miles south of Chattanooga. Mr. Pennington, not a hawkwatcher himself, reported details of his great hawk-migration experience to Ken Dubke. On the same day Gary Bayne had 845 Broad-winged Hawks in two hours on Lookout Mountain High Point tower. Other flights recorded that day were 488 at White Oak tower in Tennessee, and five miles north of Tennessee, the Mendota tower in Virginia. All these

Next day, Thursday, Mendota had only 42 Broadwings but then 1,040 on Friday (659 between 2 and 4 p.m.) and 1,723 on Saturday.

On Sunday, 26 September, rain started before daylight. Remembering what had happened at Mendota on 21 September when rain was falling on Kingsport but not on Mendota, I headed for the lookout to see more of the cloud of Broadwings counted there on Friday and Saturday. John, Kathie, and Janie Mahoney were standing in the gap where the road crosses Clinch Mountain between the Mendota Fire Tower knob and the next knob down range. They were counting a thin cloud of hawks, not a stream, sailing across the gap, about 500 ft. above the road, sailing without flapping, in a gentle rain. After 2½ hrs. the rain came down harder and the count stopped, at 276. The rain then increased to a high level of intensity and lasted for hours. There were no T.O.S. hawk migration reports for 27 September.

On the three days remaining in September 721 hawks were reported from four stations, including 509 Broadwings seen by Beth Lacy and Ralph Zanglein on Look Rock on 28 September, 3:30 to 5 p.m., and 103 reported by Rick Phillips on 30 September at the Kingsport University Center.

In October five watches, 17 hrs., completed the season. Red-tailed Hawks were counted at the rate of 1.4/hr. compared to 0.15 in September. On 17 October Daniel Jacobson, with a group on Fall Creek Falls Fire Tower, and Gary Bayne on Gulf Mt. had a late Broad-winged Hawk.

Hawk Migration stations north of the Southern Appalachian region reported moderately lower Broadwing counts and distinctly higher Sharpshin counts in 1976, compared with 1975 counts; the same trends appear in the T.O.S. data. A new station in Texas reported 220,200 Broad-winged Hawks flying by during the last week in September and a season total of 279,800.

KEY TO REPORTERS

A—Groups from Bristol, Elizabethton, Kingsport University Center, Linville, N.C., Nickelsville, Va.; B—Mrs. Effie Boyd, Manchester; C—Charlotte Finucane, Kingsport; D—Daniel Jacobson, Wildwood, Ga.; E—Boyd Sharp, Knoxville; F—Gertrude Fleming, Collegedale; G—Gary Bayne, Rising Faun, Ga.; I—Mary Tunsberg, Chattanooga; J—Janet Phillips, Chattanooga; K—Ken Dubke, Ooltewah; L—Lil Dubke, Ooltewah; Le—Lee Shafer, Whitwell; M—Mary Shafer, Whitwell; N—Ruth and Richard Nevius, Greeneville; O—Bruce Wilkey; P—Jim Price, Kingsport; Q—Bob Quillen, Bristol; R—Rick Phillips, Kingsport; S—E. E. Scott, Nickelsville, Va.; T—Tom Odom, Kingsport; U—Gary Muffly, Powell; V—Beth Lacy, Knoxville; W—Gene and Adele West, Fairfield Glade; X—Kenneth Pennington; Y—John, Kathie, and Janie Mahoney, Kingsport; Z—Ralph Zanglein, Knoxville; #—Tom Finucane, Kingsport; # #—Tom Finucane, San Francisco, Calif.; 68—Paul and Dot Crawford, Gallatin; Pat Stallings, Nashville; Daniel Jacobson.

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.

1434 Watauga St., Kingsport 37664.

1977 SPRING FIELD DAYS

RICHARD D. LURA

This year the eleven counts conducted across the state recorded 216 species to tie the high of the 1975 count which covered sixteen count areas. The Red-necked Grebe is new to the count and the Bachman's Sparrow returns to the count for the first time since 1967.

Everyone has been concerned with the effects of the severe winter on our resident bird population. Several species do show a marked decline. The Phoebe and the Carolina Wren are down about 40%, with the decline heavier in the eastern third of the state. The Belted Kingfisher is down in the eastern third of the state. I had heard fear expressed for the Eastern Bluebird, but this species shows no significant change. (These comparisons are based on a four year average for count areas here reported.)

INFORMATION ON THE COUNTS

REELFOOT LAKE—7, 8 May, T.O.S. Spring Meeting Participants. Ben B. Coffey, Jr., compiler, 672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 38107.

NASHVILLE—30 April, 1 May, B. H. Abernathy, Francis Abernathy, Jan Alexander, Clyde (compiler, 1214 McGavock Pike, Nashville 37216) and Vivian Anderson, Mildred Ansley, Sue Bell, Michael Bierly, Mary Ann and Roy Broster, Ruth Castles, Jean Cobb, Dot and Paul Crawford, Annella Creech, Elaine Davidson, Margaret Dean, Jean Delfiner, Milbrey Dugger, Adele Elam, Evelyn and John Ellis, Bill and Lucy Finch, Sally and William Fintel, Ann Fort, Mel Garland, Katherine Goodpasture, Ben Groce, Bessie Hagan, Harry Hanger, Thomas Harston, Johnny Herbert, Evelyn Holt, Carol Knauth, Dr. and Mrs. Lee Kramer, Paul Lang, Rocky Milburn, Margaret Mann, Tim Mann, Pauline Miller, Calvin Moon, Fanny Murphy, Ann Nichols, Marge and Oscar Patrick, Virginia Price, Betty Richards, Pat Stallings, Ellen Stringer, Ann Tarbell, Bessie Walker, Kenneth Walkup, Dot Woodring, Virginia Workman.

The Snow Goose was of the blue form.

MURFREESBORO—29, 30 April, 1 May, cloudy with some rain, 66-77°. Anne Hettish, compiler, 1018 Lawndale Dr., Murfreesboro 37130.

LEBANON—30 April, 1 May, 65 to 75°, Correan Bain, Albert Balding, Francis Couch, Robert Hosier, Ruth McMillan, Ray Pope (compiler—211 West Forrest Ave., Lebanon 37087), John and Francis Sellars, William Senter, Tressa Waters.

The Red-necked Grebe was well seen by Ray Pope and John Sellars with binoculars and spotting scope. Harris' Sparrow spent winter at home of Mrs. Henry Waters (photo in files of compiler).

COOKEVILLE—23 April, 70-80°, M. R. Richmond, compiler, 519 N. Jefferson, Cookeville 38501.

1977 SPRING COUNT

	Reel	Nash	Murf	Leb	Cook	HR	Chat	Knox	Gree	King	Eli
Common Loon	1	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	2	--	--
Red-necked Grebe	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pied-billed Grebe	1	11	--	--	--	7	13	2	2	--	3
Dbl.-cr. Cormorant	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Great-blue Heron	35	1	2	4	--	--	3	--	3	1	--
Green Heron	6	29	6	30	1	5	14	13	7	5	13
Little Blue Heron	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
Cattle Egret	18	--	--	4	--	2	5	--	--	--	--
Great Egret	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--
Blk.-cr. Night Heron	--	9	--	18	--	--	--	5	--	--	--
Yel.-cr. Night Heron	6	1	2	--	--	--	3	--	1	--	--
Least Bittern	3	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
American Bittern	3	1	--	2	--	--	2	--	--	--	1
Canada Goose	--	127	--	390	7	15	6	9	2	--	--
Snow Goose	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mallard	11	19	2	80	--	14	20	1	9	25	6
Black Duck	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	1	--
Gadwall	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Green-winged Teal	--	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blue-winged Teal	15	57	8	128	--	10	48	--	15	--	10
American Wigeon	1	1	--	1	--	--	2	--	3	--	2
Northern Shoveler	2	8	5	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Wood Duck	40	40	6	22	3	2	21	19	47	27	52
Redhead	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--	--
Ring-necked Duck	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
Greater Scaup	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	--
Lesser Scaup	10	2	--	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	1
Bufflehead	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Ruddy Duck	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--
Hooded Merganser	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Common Merganser	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--
Red.-br. Merganser	--	1	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	5
Turkey Vulture	12	62	9	6	2	3	6	4	3	2	20
Black Vulture	1	11	3	5	--	--	8	--	11	--	--
Mississippi Kite	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sharp-sh. Hawk	--	2	--	2	--	--	1	--	--	1	1
Cooper's Hawk	--	1	4	--	2	--	--	--	--	2	--
Red-tailed Hawk	5	20	--	2	9	--	7	--	2	--	2
Red-shld. Hawk	7	19	--	--	1	--	3	--	--	--	--
Broad-winged Hawk	1	9	--	4	2	--	12	--	--	2	7
Marsh Hawk	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Osprey	2	4	--	--	--	--	2	1	--	--	6
Peregrine Falcon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--
American Kestrel	--	23	11	12	16	2	3	3	1	3	5
Ruffed Grouse	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5
Bobwhite	11	118	17	132	68	5	21	64	27	11	29
Turkey	6	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
King Rail	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--
Virginia Rail	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1
Sora	--	4	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	4	3
Common Gallinule	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Coot	47	100	13	12	--	51	189	6	10	2	4
Semipalmated Plover	100	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--
Killdeer	20	49	25	44	37	8	20	24	15	10	24
Am. Gold. Plover	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Blk.-bellied Plover	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Woodcock	--	3	5	3	5	1	6	2	1	--	2
Common Snipe	--	7	1	1	8	--	4	10	1	3	28
Spotted Sandpiper	12	17	2	20	2	1	6	4	2	4	9
Solitary Sandpiper	7	19	2	61	4	--	13	5	6	5	8
Greater Yellowlegs	14	33	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	16	7
Lesser Yellowlegs	21	9	--	6	--	--	7	2	2	9	4
Pectoral Sandpiper	35	--	--	3	--	--	1	--	--	1	2
Wht.-rmp. Sandpiper	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Least Sandpiper	60	3	--	--	--	--	5	3	--	6	10
Dunlin	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Dowitcher(sp.?)	6	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stilt Sandpiper	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Semipalm. Sandpiper	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Western Sandpiper	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--

	Reel	Wash	Murf	Leb	Cook	HR	Chat	Knox	Gree	King	Ell
Herring Gull	--	--	--	9	--	--	2	--	--	--	1
Ring-billed Gull	6	19	--	19	--	--	31	--	--	--	8
Forster's Tern	5	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	5
Tern(sp.?)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
Least Tern	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Black Tern	13	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Rock Dove	1	94	--	52	2	1	32	87	26	43	37
Mourning Dove	30	204	51	159	229	19	93	212	85	29	139
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	24	14	2	3	1	--	1	4	--	1	1
Black-billed Cuckoo	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Barn Owl	--	--	--	8	--	--	2	1	--	1	5
Screech Owl	--	4	--	42	5	--	3	2	--	3	7
Great Horned Owl	2	2	2	30	--	--	1	--	--	1	--
Barred Owl	10	11	--	22	--	--	4	3	--	--	2
Chuck-will's-widow	--	2	--	41	--	--	4	12	--	2	2
Whip-poor-will	--	27	4	36	--	--	4	2	2	--	4
Common Nighthawk	7	6	16	34	--	2	7	3	--	8	8
Chimney Swift	35	321	156	96	49	14	145	266	82	88	132
Buby-th. Hummingbird	42	16	--	3	2	--	15	3	--	--	5
Belted Kingfisher	2	19	6	7	--	2	9	3	1	7	13
Common Flicker	13	47	30	5	36	5	11	37	10	17	38
Pileated Woodpecker	15	22	3	4	8	6	11	11	5	8	6
Red-bel. Woodpecker	48	87	14	15	37	7	16	24	6	13	8
Red-hd. Woodpecker	30	9	2	2	11	3	5	4	3	--	4
Yel-bel. Sapsucker	--	--	5	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1
Hairy Woodpecker	3	13	4	6	9	--	1	3	1	2	2
Downy Woodpecker	30	56	6	2	19	5	11	20	4	8	13
Eastern Kingbird	20	74	24	36	14	11	18	24	3	10	14
Great Cr. Flycatcher	35	26	7	15	1	2	14	8	4	8	21
Eastern Shrike	2	17	6	7	13	--	3	8	5	5	21
Acadian Flycatcher	28	10	--	--	--	--	5	--	--	1	2
Willow Flycatcher	1	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Least Flycatcher	4	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Empidonax(sp.?)	10	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eastern Wood Pewee	36	20	1	10	2	--	9	3	--	1	3
Olive-sided Flycatcher	2	--	--	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	5
Horned Lark	18	--	--	--	--	--	4	8	1	1	5
Tree Swallow	8	68	--	--	4	--	1	--	1	12	110
Bank Swallow	1	6	--	2	--	--	3	--	--	2	--
Rough-winged Swallow	6	39	8	27	3	8	43	52	8	45	58
Barn Swallow	70	290	43	141	127	85	106	126	126	54	206
Cliff Swallow	1	550	--	2	--	13	264	--	--	--	4
Purple Martin	35	92	190	10	43	17	49	80	4	191	66
Blue Jay	18	220	94	94	147	36	53	196	41	46	135
Common Crow	40	157	60	47	82	30	48	98	38	46	178
Fish Crow	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carolina Chickadee	60	138	42	19	53	24	39	86	22	42	70
Tufted Titmouse	40	138	13	24	55	16	31	69	19	27	51
Whit-br. Nuthatch	2	14	--	1	6	25	8	5	1	4	3
Red-br. Nuthatch	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	6	--	2	1
Brown Creeper	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
House Wren	1	7	--	2	2	--	--	2	10	14	24
Bewick's Wren	--	4	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carolina Wren	15	93	12	4	31	*	44	84	17	20	37
Long-b. Marsh Wren	--	2	--	6	1	--	--	2	--	--	--
Short-b. Marsh Wren	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--
Mockingbird	15	175	71	64	56	33	40	168	36	46	70
Gray Catbird	10	33	22	6	7	--	12	22	6	13	31
Brown Thrasher	8	93	31	44	45	16	27	71	26	33	22
American Robin	8	277	171	98	161	64	56	305	69	90	256
Wood Thrush	18	115	8	25	27	11	41	51	12	42	150
Hermit Thrush	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Swainson's Thrush	16	39	--	--	1	--	--	6	1	1	--
Gray-cheeked Thrush	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--
Veery	6	5	5	2	--	--	--	1	--	1	4
Eastern Bluebird	3	105	16	37	45	11	23	66	14	10	31
Blue-gr. Gnatcatcher	85	76	2	15	17	5	72	42	7	11	42
Golden-cr. Kinglet	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	--	--	--
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	--	3	--	2	1	--	1	3	--	1	3
Water Pipit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	1	--	--
Cedar Waxwing	18	--	2	--	--	--	54	3	--	7	--
Loggerhead Shrike	10	24	6	10	3	3	5	2	3	--	1
Starling	72	496	1M	114	250	0	215	3.5M	300	127	802
Whit-eyed Vireo	62	174	5	12	36	2	61	59	10	21	25
Yellow-thr. Vireo	7	10	--	1	--	4	19	10	--	3	4

HIGHLAND RIM—23 April, 65-70°.

Orange-crowned Warbler and Brewer's Blackbird deleted, no details.

CHATTANOOGA—30 April, 1 May, cloudy with rain, 57-73°, Jim and Francis Barnwell, Gary and Chris Bayne, Jon and Nancy DeVore, Lil Dubke, Daniel Jacobson (compiler, Rt. 1, Box 477, Wildwood, Ga. 30757), Lemuel Jacobson, Janet Phillips, J. Stone, Bruce Wilkey, Roger Woodruff.

The Bachman's Sparrow was seen and heard by Lil Dubke and Daniel Jacobson.

KNOXVILLE—1 May, 59-79°, Howard Chitwood, Mary Dawn Collins, Linda Duley, Bob Ely, Dottie Ely, David Gaylor, Monica Hollenbeck, Mary Jo Hoover, J. C. Howell, Beth Lacy, Chester Massey, Morton Massey, Allison McNutt, Bill McNutt, Gary Muffly, Betsy Ann Murphy, Louise Nunnally, Holly Overton, J. B. Owen (compiler—2930 North Hills Blvd., Knoxville 37917), Polly Ryder, Bill Searles, Boyd Sharp, Bill Simpson, Mary Simpson, Mike Sloan, Alan Smith, Johneta Smith, Louis Smith, Clara Lee Wodtke, Ralph Zaenglein.

GREENEVILLE—1 May, cloudy, 59-79°, Gary Foshie, Mr. and Mrs. King Gaut, Barbara Gorse, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nevius (co-compilers—Rt. 6, Greeneville 37743), Doug Ratledge, John Waddell.

KINGSFORT—1 May, overcast 65°, Fred Alsop, III (co-compiler, Rt. 6, 302 Evergreen St., Church Hill 37642) Ben Begley, Lois Carpenter, Marcia Davis, Dedee Eiklor, Tom Finucane, Bill Kappa, Tom Laughlin, Rick Phillips (co-compiler—Kingsport Univ. Center, Biology Dept., University Blvd., Kingsport 37665), Ann Switzer.

The Peregrine Falcon was seen by several observers and believed to be an adult male.

ELIZABETHTON—30 April, John Adams, Donna Adams, Martha Dillenbeck, Helenhill Dove, Glen Eller (compiler—Rt. 3, Grandview Terrace, Elizabethton 37643), Harry Farthing, Sally Goodin, Lois Herndon, Joy Kyle, Richard Lewis, Richard Lura, John Martin, Carolyn Martin, Debbie Range, Pete Range, Glenn Swofford, Gary Wallace.

Correction: The Migrant 48:31, 1977. The Red-billed Grebe in The 1976 Christmas Bird Counts Table should be listed as Pied-billed Grebe.

HENRY SIMON DINKELSPIEL

The Society, and especially the members of the Memphis Chapter, lost a dear and valued friend, in the passing of Henry Dinkelspiel, September 20, 1977. He had been chapter treasurer the past seven years and with his wife, Helen, joined the Society in 1957.

"Dink" was born February 17, 1907, in Memphis and attended public schools there. He earned a B.S. at the University of Michigan and a second in chemical engineering at North Carolina State University. He was elected to Tau Beta Pi (honorary engineering scholastic). He made the swimming team at each and at the latter won seven Conference gold medals. He then worked briefly in Elizabeth, N. J. and at Kraus Cleaners, Memphis, in the dyeing department. Becoming office manager in 1941 for Wurzburg Brothers, a prominent Mid-South packaging firm, he was drafted as a salesman, which was his calling until retirement, in 1975. In 1974, he won city wide recognition as the Outstanding Salesman in Memphis, by the Purchasing Agents Association.

On June 10, 1939, he married Helen Baum, who survives him. He leaves his son, Robert, his adopted son, Harry Danciger, and four grandchildren, all worthy of Helen and "Dink." All are active members of Temple Israel, Memphis.

"Dink" was an Eagle Scout and attended Chickasaw Council's summer camp near Hardy, Arkansas, in the foothills of the Ozarks, 1921-28, serving on the camp staff. These experiences and a great love of the outdoors, later shared with Helen at his side, greatly influenced the lives of both. His sons followed in his footsteps as Eagle Scouts and staff members at the Kamp Kia Kima which is on the South Fork of Spring River. Vacations were spent by Helen and "Dink," camping along the South Fork. In 1954, they bought a wooded tract, upstream from the Camp, and near Saddle, Arkansas, and next year, completed a summer cabin. Birders and other friends enjoyed their hospitality there. At home, each served as officers of the Chapter and attended most of the hikes and many state meetings. They attended the Audubon Camp in Maine, made a birding tour of Jamaica, later, Trinidad and the Guianas, and also birded twice in England.

His enthusiastic presence was felt on every hand and he led a full life. We miss him.

BEN B. COFFEY, JR., "Coffey Grounds," Memphis 38107.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

THE STATUS OF THE CHEROKEE LAKE HERONRY IN 1976—On the afternoon of 1 July and morning of 2 July 1976, I visited the Cherokee Lake Heronry on the property of Dave Bishop (36°18'25"N; 83°20'17"W) in Grainger County, Tennessee. The purpose of my visit was to determine the exact size of the colony in order to monitor its future growth or decline. I have found that estimates of nest numbers in heron colonies are usually too low often as low as one fifth of the number that is actually present.

I marked each nest-tree and counted each nest. There were 302 Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) nests in 139 trees; one nest in each of 62 trees, two nests in each of 34 trees, three nests in each of 19 trees, four nests in each of 10 trees, five nests in each of 11 trees, six nests in 1 tree, and seven nests in each of 2 trees. An additional eight nests had fallen to the ground. Most nests were in pine (*Pinus* sp.) trees, but a few were in dogwoods (*Cornus* sp.) and other deciduous trees. It would be impossible to say how many of these nests were active in 1976, but from the eggshells and feces beneath the nests, I had the impression that most had been active.

I found 51 dead immature birds in the colony; 37 were lying on the ground, and 14 were hanging in trees. These birds ranged in age from almost flight stage to downy young. Bishop told me that a few weeks earlier he had seen about 50 dead and dying young on the ground after a cold rain. The dying birds had had body temperatures as low as 70°F. I saw one live young, too small to fly, on the ground in the evening of 1 July. I placed this bird on a branch of the tree under which it was found. The next morning I found the bird dead exactly where I had placed it. Apparently, birds which fall and cannot climb back into their nests, or to the tree tops are no longer cared for by the adults.

On 1 July from the top of a pine tree near the colony, I counted 20 adult birds and 161 immatures perched mostly in the tops of the nest trees. Obviously, many birds were not visible to me at that time. Also, some birds were not present; since both adults and immatures were constantly entering and leaving the colony, primarily by a route to the southeast over the lake. A squabble over tree top positions generally resulted between incoming and already perched birds. Several times I saw immature birds force mature herons from a tree by jabbing with their beaks while spreading their wings for balance. Bishop remarked that he did not understand why birds that could not get along together any better than night herons would want to nest close together anyway. There was a constant din in the colony from the squawk of adults and the *cack-cack* of young.

An artificial earthworm was found hanging beneath one nest. From the odor, I judged that it had been swallowed and regurgitated by a heron.

I collected several skeletons of immatures (MDW #598 - #604) and the skeleton (MDW #597) of an adult which had died after flying into a wire. I also collected four infertile eggs (MDW #563 - #565) from three nests and a quantity of eggshell fragments (MDW #566).

In addition to the night heron nests, there was one active Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) nest. On 1 July I saw two young egrets (Figure 1) climbing

about the dogwood tree in which their nest and four night heron nests were placed. I waited in the top of a nearby pine tree for the adult egret to return. Shortly, the bird arrived overland from the west. The young egrets, which were perched in the top of the tree, quickly returned to the nest platform when the adult arrived. The adult regurgitated food to the young.



Figure 1. Young Cattle Egrets in a heronry on Cherokee Lake in Grainger County, Tennessee on 2 July 1976.

The adult bird was in typical breeding plumage but had an abnormal growth protruding from its right tarsometatarsus. The young birds had white plumage and dark feet, legs, and bill.

On 2 July, I saw two adult egrets in the colony. Bishop thought that two pairs were nesting. He told me that there had been two nests in 1975 and that seven young had been reared. These are the first breeding records of this species for Eastern Tennessee.

Lake in Hamblen County. Cody showed me a pine plantation ($36^{\circ}16'27''N$ $83^{\circ}17'40''W$) where I found five Black-crowned Night Herons, but no nests. There were many Common Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) nests and two Green Heron (*Butorides striatus*) nests. One of the heron nests was empty, and one contained four downy young.

After leaving the heronry, I contacted Lester Cody in Morristown who had seen night herons on the south shore of Cherokee

I am grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Dave Bishop for their help during my visit on their property and to Lester Cody for his help. I thank Monty Halcomb and Paul Sommers, Jr. for their comments on the manuscript.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916. Present address: Department of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70893.

BLACK-HOODED PARAKEET IN SUMNER COUNTY—On 7 August, 1976 at 18:20 as my wife, Dot, and I were leaving Green's Lake near Gallatin, Dot heard a series of harsh, rasping shrieks. At about the same time, a rather large bird, approximately 12 to 14 inches long, flew out of a row of hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) trees about 150 meters ahead of us. The bird's flight was erratic, somewhat like that of a Common Nighthawk, (*Chordeiles minor*) and it was being harrassed by a smaller bird. The larger bird disappeared behind the row of trees, then reappeared and lit in a hackberry tree near the place where we first saw it. We had followed the bird in flight with 7x35 Bushnell

binoculars and realized that we were totally unfamiliar with this bird. When the bird lit, we were able to look at it with our 20-45x60 Bushnell spotting scope. The light was extremely poor in the late afternoon with a very heavy cloud cover, so details were difficult to observe. However, we noted the size, a long, pointed tail, and large, black, parrot-like beak. The large head was black, the back was green, and the primaries and tail appeared dark or black. The beak was used in climbing about the limbs of the tree in exactly the same way parrots use their beaks to climb about in cages. The bird was very shy and we were never able to get closer than approximately 100 meters nor were we able to see its' breast and belly. After about 10 minutes, the bird eluded us completely and disappeared in a row of trees bordering a nearby pond.

Obviously, this bird belonged to the parrot family. Since the Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) was the only bird we had heard of that was about this size and was nesting in some parts of the U.S., we concluded that it was probably a Monk Parakeet.

We returned home, called Pat Stallings in Nashville to notify birders there, and started searching for information about the Monk Parakeet.

We found a description by Helen Dinkelspiel (*Migrant* 44:82) and one by Gardiner Bump (*American Birds* 26:567). We, also, found a black-and-white picture on page 342 of Paul Hamlyn's *The Pictorial Encyclopedia of Birds*. The descriptions fit the picture but neither picture or descriptions fit the bird we had seen. If it was not a Monk Parakeet, what was it?

The following morning at 05:45, I returned to the place where we last saw the bird, hoping for a better look. After searching the area until 08:55, I finally heard the bird shrieking about 350 meters south of where we had lost it the previous afternoon. The shrieks came from a wild cherry tree (*Prunus serotina*) growing beside the road. When I tried to approach the tree, the bird flew out the opposite side, giving me only a tantalizing glimpse. For the next 45 minutes, I followed the bird from tree to tree, up and down the road, but heavy foliage and the shyness of the bird prevented me from getting more than an occasional glimpse. Finally, at 09:42 the bird stopped to feed on wild cherries and I was able to approach to within approximately 10 meters. For the next 5 minutes, I had an unobstructed view of the bird as it moved about on the ends of limbs, eating wild cherries. The light was excellent with the bright morning sun behind me. My optical equipment was Bushnell 7x35 binoculars. I noted that our observations of the previous afternoon were mostly correct. However, at this time I was able to see the entire bird. I noted that the neck and body were green, dark green above and paler green below. The tail and primaries appeared dark blue-green and were somewhat iridescent. The feathers on the tibia were bright red. The bird was not banded. All the feathers were clean and sharp with none showing any signs of wear.

I returned home, called Nashville again and reported that the bird was not a Monk Parakeet and that we did not know what it was.

A short time later, Michael Lee Bierly called to tell me there was a color picture of a Monk Parakeet on page 49 of the May, 1974 issue of *Audubon Magazine*. I told Mike that the bird was not a Monk Parakeet and described it

to him. He immediately identified it as a Black-hooded Parakeet (*Nandayus nenday*).

There is a color painting of the Black-hooded Parakeet on page 51 of the same (May, 1974) issue of Audubon Magazine. The accompanying article, "Polly want an apple?" by John Bull and Edward R. Ricciuti, states that flocks of between 20 and 200 Black-hooded Parakeets were seen in the vicinity of Detroit and Windsor, Ontario. Also, that the Black-hooded Parakeet has established a colony of perhaps eight individuals in Loma Linda, a suburb of San Bernardino, California.

Pat Stallings and Daniel Jacobson saw the bird the afternoon of 8 August. Their sighting differed from ours in that they drove directly to the bird, were able to observe it at close range in good light and were impressed by its tameness. Hearing of this, we returned later, hoping to photograph the bird. Again, we only had brief glimpses of a very wild bird moving through tree tops. The bird finally disappeared, moving north along Brown's Lane, and was not seen again.

Carol Knauth, in her "Wing Tips" column in the Nashville Banner, asked for any information about this bird but had no response. A check of the Nashville area pet shops revealed that Jones Pet Shop was the only shop that had sold any of these birds and they had not sold any recently. They felt sure that the bird had not escaped from anyone in the Nashville area but suggested that we check with Dr. Arthur G. Bond of Nashville who raises parakeets. Dr. Bond had had no reports of an escaped bird. Both Jones and Dr. Bond expressed the opinion, based on my description and the fact that no escape had been reported, that the bird had probably been free for a long time.

We have not been able to find any reports of Black-hooded Parakeets flying free in Tennessee.

PAUL CRAWFORD, Route 4, Gallatin 37066.

NOTES ON TWO BARN OWL NESTS IN WASHINGTON COUNTY, TENNESSEE—On 20 May 1973, I visited two Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) nests in Johnson City, Tennessee. The first nest was in the parking lot of the Moose Lodge (36°20'84"N; 82°21'48"W; Elev. 492m). The nest was about 15m up in an oak (*Quercus sp.*). The tree had its top broken out, and it was hollow for about 3m down to the level of the nest (Figure 1). Cars were parked on the paved lot around the tree, and a busy street, Lakeview Drive, was only 6m away.

The nest contained five young. Three of the young were old enough to have prominent facial discs. The young birds made a hissing noise which sounded like air escaping under pressure. The birds stuck their tongues out as they hissed, first on one side of their mandibles and then on the others. A few times the hissing stopped briefly, but it soon resumed with all five birds hissing in unison. The birds also snapped their mandibles a few times.

The nest cavity smelled strongly of ammonia, which reminded me of Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) burrows that I have examined.

I collected four pellets from the parking lot below the nest. They contained remains of the following animals: 2 Short-tailed Shrews (*Blarina brevicauda*);



Figure 1. Five young Barn Owls, Johnson City, Tennessee, 20 May 1973.

1 Least Shrew (*Cryptotis parva*); 1 Eastern Harvest Mouse (*Reithrodontomys humulis*); and 4 voles (*Microtus* sp.).

The second nest was five kilometers due south of the first nest in a secluded woods on the East Tennessee State University campus ($36^{\circ}18'08''\text{N}$; $82^{\circ}21'42''\text{W}$; Elev. 566m). The nest was 18m up in a large hickory (*Carya* sp.). Most of the tree was dead, and the thick dead bark made climbing treacherous. The top of the tree was hollow and part of the side was rotted away at the level of the nest. I found only one young bird in the nest (Figure 2). It was larger and more aggressive than the young in the other nest, and unlike the other young, this bird made a noise similar to the scream of an adult owl. When I came near the bird, it pressed against the rear of the cavity, flapped its wings, and screamed.

From the ground surrounding the nest, I collected a small bag (1 liter) of pellets. Many of these pellets had been weathered and were no longer intact. They contained remains of the following 128 animals: 24 Short-tailed Shrews; 1 Least Shrew; 2 Eastern Harvest Mice; 1 Cotton Rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*); and 97 voles. In addition, parts of three birds were found in the pellets. These bird skeletons agree closely with Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) skeletons, however, I have too few reference skeletons to positively identify these prey items.

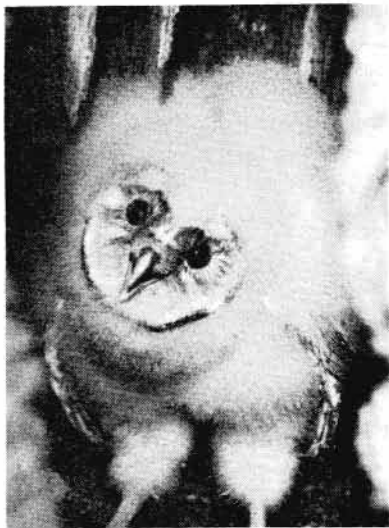


Figure 2. Young Barn Owl, East Tennessee State University Campus, 20 May 1973.

Both nests were visited during the afternoon. No adults were seen at either nest.

I thank Glen Eller and Richard Lura for providing me with directions to these two nests.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916. Present Address: Department of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70893.

BOOK REVIEW

A FIELD GUIDE TO THE NESTS, EGGS AND NESTLINGS OF BRITISH AND EUROPEAN BIRDS. Colin Harrison. 1976. Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., New York. 432 p., 64 color plates, many line drawings. \$12.50. This book gives a detailed and illustrated account of the entire nesting cycle for the 588 species of birds that breed in Europe, the Mediterranean basin and the adjacent Atlantic islands. Information for the identification of nests, eggs, and nestlings is given. The text then describes for each species its breeding season, eggs, incubation, nest, nestlings, nesting habitat and nesting period. The book is well illustrated with line drawings of nests, 145 color paintings of nestlings by Philip Burton and 730 eggs photographed at near life-size. There is much information contained in this book and even though it deals with European birds it is still useful as a reference text.

GARY O. WALLACE



THE SEASON

FRED J. ALSOP, III, *Editor*

NESTING SEASON: 16 MAY - 31 JULY

This report is filled with the records of the nesting of many species across Tennessee. Some are worthy of special attention because of the scarcity of the species as a breeder in the State. Ospreys were successful in fledging young for the first time in several years at the Watts Bar Lake site. A small nesting colony of Bank Swallows was observed at Austin Springs near Johnson City. Evidence of the nesting of a Spotted Sandpiper in the Buena Vista marsh is provided by the banding of a young bird there. The Black-crowned Night Heron colony in the Bordeaux area had 50-75 nests this year. Red-breasted Nuthatches brought young to a feeding station in Knoxville and Least Terns again nested on islands in the Mississippi River.

Several additional species with small breeding populations in Tennessee include two Red-cockaded Woodpeckers on the Catoosa Wildlife Management Area and a Bachman's Sparrow at the nearby Peavine exit of I-40 near Crossville. Lake Sparrows were found near Lebanon in the Central Plateau and Basin and in Hardin County in the Western Coastal Plain. Unusually large numbers of Little Blue Herons were seen in the Dyersburg area at a roost.

Active birders and nest hunters were presented many interesting challenges by those species that were present during the nesting season and that would establish new nesting records for the area—if only their nest or some hard evidence of it and its contents could just be found. For the fifth consecutive year Upland Sandpipers were lingering at the Metro Airport in Nashville. A Veery was singing in the mountains in Campbell County from mid-May through most of June. Bobolinks were seen in mid-July in Hawkins County in upper East Tennessee. But, perhaps the most frustrated birders of the season were those whose sport took them to the boreal forests of Roan Mountain. There Olive-sided Flycatchers, Purple Finches, Pine Siskins, and Red Crossbills were found singing in mid-June as if they were on more northern breeding grounds without providing any more evidence than their presence and their songs that they were actually nesting in this high corner of Tennessee.

Many transient species provided unusual records and exciting moments for the T.O.S. members who spotted them. A new state record came in the form of a Snowy Plover seen by many over a period of several days at the Gallatin

Steam Plant in the Central Plateau and Basin. The White Ibis must be the "bird of the month" with an invasion of this southern species in July into all the reporting regions except the Eastern Mountain. Wimbrels were found at Austin Springs and are among the most outstanding of the many shorebird records from across the State that, in addition to those listed above, included American Avocets in the Eastern Ridge and Valley. Wilson's Phalaropes were seen in the preceding region and in the Central Plateau and Basin. Bald Eagles were observed in June on Norris Lake north of Knoxville. The reader should note the many late and unusual passerine records, especially those of several warbler species, that with some effort and a little luck might prove them to be nesting in new locations in Tennessee. Several wintering populations were represented by individuals that for reasons unknown lingered long after their cohorts had departed. One of the latest of these was a White-throated Sparrow singing on 28 June at Old Hickory in the Central Plateau and Basin.

These are but a sampling of the many exciting records in the pages that follow. They relate a season that has passed but raise many questions that birders in every region of the State may seek an answer to in the nesting seasons to come.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—The Western Coastal region has experienced a drier than usual summer with temperatures registering above the ninety degree mark for a record number of days. We are grateful for the regular and extensive work of W. Glen Criswell in middle west Tennessee along the Mississippi River. An addenda for the spring season should be noted: Hooded Warbler: 29 Mar (1) M (LCC, HBD), 1 Apr (1) M (BBC). The dates are the earliest mentioned in *The Migrant* for the Western Coastal Region.

Ibis-Tern: **WHITE IBIS**: 26 Jul (2 imm) thru 30 Jul, 3-4 Aug (4) on roost, D (WGC). **LITTLE BLUE HERON**: mid-Jun to 31 Jul (500-1,000 mostly adults, about 33 pied), 29 Jul (205 imm) on roost, D (WGC). Blue-winged Teal: 31 May and 6 Jun (1) Miss R, near Heloise (WGC). Ring-necked Duck: 29 May (1) and 27 Jun (1) Miss R. bar at Hopefield (JGH). Mississippi Kite: 3 Jul (7) Dyer Co. (WGC). Semipalmated Plover: 31 May thru 1 Jun (1) Miss R, near Heloise (WGC). Black-bellied Plover: 24 Jun (1) Miss R. bar at Hopefield (JGH). Lesser Yellowlegs: 24 Jun (1), 27 Jun (1), 30 Jun (1), 20 Aug (1), Miss R. bar at Hopefield (JGH). Short-billed Dowitcher: 23 Jul (1), 20 Aug (1), Miss R. bar at Hopefield (JGH). The dowitchers were in summer plumage. Semipalmated Sandpiper: 4 Jun (26) HNWR (RW, BBC). Herring Gull: 6 Jun (1) Miss R. near Heloise (WGC). **LEAST TERN**: 14 Jun (14), 1 nest with 3 eggs, 19 Jun (10), 2 more nests, eggs and chicks, Miss R. near Heloise (Island 20) (WGC).

Swallow-Sparrow: Tree Swallow: 13 Jun (2) Miss R. near Heloise, 19 Jun 5 white eggs (WGC). Bank Swallow: 24 Jun (2) Miss R. bar at Hopefield (JGH). Cliff Swallow: 19 Jun (2 in nest), HV (BBC, LCC). Swainson's Warbler: 11 Apr thru 31 Jul (1) M (BBC), 6 May (2) Roellen, TN (BBC, LCC), 19 Jun (1) S (BBC, LCC). Worm-eating Warbler: 25 Jun (1) SFSP (BBC). Pine Warbler: 21 Jun (5) DC (BBC, LCC). Prairie Warbler: (3 scattered) 19 Jun Saulsbury north to Van Buren, 20 Jun (5 separate) NW Henderson Co., 21 Jun (2 separate) Mt. Carmel (BBC, LCC). **LARK SPARROW**: 18 Jun (1) H (MEC, CR), 15 Jul (1) Roellen, TN (WGC).

Locations: D—Dyersburg; DC—Decatur County; HNWR—Hatchie National Wildlife Refuge; Hopefield—west of Mississippi River, due west of downtown Memphis; H—Hinkle, TN northwest Hardin County; HV—Hickory Valley; M—Memphis; S—Saulsbury; SFSP—Shelby Forest State Park.

Observers: MEC—Mrs. Ed Carpenter; BBC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr.; LCC—Lula C. Coffey; WGC—W. Glen Criswell; HBD—Helen B. Dinkelspiel; JGH—James G. Holt; CR—Charles Rollins; RW—Richard Whittington.

MARTHA WALDRON, 1626 Yorkshire Dr., Memphis 38117.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—Shorebird observations dominated the reports; included were the first state record of the *Snowy Plover*, and evidence of at least one nest of Spotted Sandpipers. Upland Sandpipers were again found in July. The presence in late June of a Yellow-rumped Warbler and a White-throated Sparrow is possibly due to injury or hormone imbalance.

Loon-Sandpiper: Common Loon: 27 May (1) OHL (SWF); 1 Jul - 8 Aug (1-2) PPL (MLB, MLM). *DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT:* 20-21 May (3) GSP (DPC). Little Blue Heron: 13-24 Jul (2-5) LPG (DPC). Great Egret: 15 Jun (1) LPG (DPC). Black-crowned Night Heron: 50-75 nests in Bordeaux Heronry (MLB). *WHITE IBIS:* 19-31 Jul (2) L (JS, Harold Stanford). Black Duck: 13 Jul (1) LPG (DPC). Gadwall: 13, 17 Jul (1) LPG (DPC). Blue-winged Teal: thru period (1-2) LPG (DPC). Am. Wigeon: 6 Jun (1), 29-30 Jun (2) LPG (DPC). Wood Duck: 5 Jun (2 females with 9 young); 9 Jul (10) PH (DRJ). Ruddy Duck: 18 May (1) LPG (DPC) latest ever by 2 days. Black Vulture: 6, 9 Jul (2 young photographed at nest) Bethpage (PC). Sora: 16 May (1) LPG (DPC). American Coot: thru period (1-2) G (DPC). Semipalmated Plover: 21 May, 5 Jun, 8 Jun, 9 Jul (1) PH (DRJ). *SNOWY PLOVER:* 19-25 May (1) GSP (DPC) first state record. Black-bellied Plover: 25 May (6) GSP; 12 Jun (1) GLG (DPC). Am. Woodcock: 19 May (2 singing) GSP (DPC, MPS) latest singing by 7 days. Common Snipe: 10-31 Jul (1) LPG (DPC). Upland Sandpiper: 15-16 Jul (1) MAP (MLM); 31 Jul (5) MAP (DRJ, MPS). *SPOTTED SANDPIPER:* 20 May (1-banded) 2Js (JHR); 5 Jun (1) PH (DRJ); 19 Jun (1 ad., 1 young banded) BV (MLB) only one area nesting record prior to this year. Solitary Sandpiper: 9 Jul (2) PH (DRJ). Lesser Yellowlegs: 5 Jun, 9 Jul (1) PH (DRJ). Pectoral Sandpiper: 9 Jul (1) PH (DRJ). White-rumped Sandpiper: 6 Jun (8) G (DPC). Baird's Sandpiper: 25 May (3) GLG, 3 Jun, 3 Jun (3) LPG (DPC). Least Sandpiper: 21 May (3), 9 Jul (15) PH (DRJ). Short-billed Dowitcher: 23 Jul (1, calling) L (DPC, JS). Long-billed Dowitcher: 10 Jul (1, calling) LPG (DPC, Diane Wilson). Stilt Sandpiper: 10 Jul (1), 13 Jul (8) LPG (DPC). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 21 May (4), 9 Jul (2) PH (DRJ); 10 Jul (4) GLG (DPC). Western Sandpiper: 3 Jun (18) G; 13 Jul (1) LPG (DPC). *SANDERLING:* 21 May (1) PH (DRJ). *WILSON'S PHALAROPE:* 23-24 Jul (1) LPG (DPC).

Gull-Sparrow: Ring-billed Gull: 8 Jun (1 adult) OHL (MLM). *Forster's Tern:* 10 Jul (1) BV (MLB). *BLACK TERN:* 9 Jul (8) PH (DRJ). Great Horned Owl: 4 Jun (1) GBBS (DRJ). Red-headed Woodpecker: 4 Jun (1) Bon Air (DRJ). Willow Flycatcher: 21 May (1 banded) 2Js (JHR), 29 May

(2 singing) Hunter's Point (DPC), 18-22 Jun (1 singing) BV (MLB). Horned Lark: 21 May (1) PH, 4 Jun (1) GBBS (DRJ). Bank Swallow: 25 Jun (1,000) Cheatham Dam (Tom Harston, RJM). Golden-winged Warbler: 22 May (1) RL (MLB). Blue-winged Warbler: 21 May (1) May's Prairie, Coffee Co. (DRJ). Yellow-rumped Warbler: 18 May (1) RL (KAG), 28 Jun (1) Nashville (MLM). *CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER*: 4 Jun (1) Bon Air, Coffee Co. (DRJ). Pine Warbler: 25 Jun (3) Cheatham Dam (Tom Harston, RJM), 10 Jul (1) Cheatham Dam (MLB). Connecticut Warbler: 22 May (1 banded) 2Js (JHR). Mourning Warbler: 28 May (1) BS (KAG). Dickcissel: 4 Jun (1) GBBS (DRJ) low number. Grasshopper Sparrow: 4 Jun (8) GBBS (DRJ). *LARK SPARROW*: 30 May (2 adults, nest with 3 eggs) north of Lebanon (DRJ, DPC, MPS). *WHITE-THROATED SPARROW*: 28 Jun (1 singing) Old Hickory (SWF). Song Sparrow: thru season (7 singing) BV (MLB), 4 Jun (2) GBBS (DRJ).

Locations: BS—Basin Springs; BV—Buena Vista; G—Gallatin; GBBS—Glen Breeding Bird Survey; GLG—Green's Lake, Gallatin; GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant; L—Lebanon; LPG—Lewis' Pond, Gallatin; MAP—Metro Airport; OHL—Old Hickory Lake; PH—ponds near Hillsboro; PPL—Percy Priest Lake; RL—Radnor Lake; 2Js—Two Jays Sanctuary.

Observers: MLB—Michael Bierly; DPC—Dot and Paul Crawford; PC—Paul Crawford; SWF—Sally and William Fintel; KAG—Katherine Goodpasture; DRJ—Daniel Jacobson; MLM—Margaret Mann; RJM—Rocky Milburn; JHR—John and Heather Riggins; JS—John Sellars; MPS—Pat Stallings.

Corrigendum: Vol. 48, page 18: Red-necked Grebe was observed 31 Oct.-2 Nov., not 13 Oct. - 2 Nov.

DAVID PITTS, Biology Dept. UTM, Martin 38238.

Editor's Note: Starting with the March, 1978 issue of *The Migrant* (Fall Migration Report of The Season) Mike Bierly will be the compiler for the Central Plateau and Basin Region. Please forward your observations to him at: 2415 Crestmoor Road, Nashville, TN 37215.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—For the first time in several years the *Osprey* fledged young from a nest on Watts Bar Lake. Bank Swallows nested successfully at Austin Springs and Red-breasted Nuthatches were observed with young at a Knoxville feeder. Near Amnicola Marsh the Yellow-crowned Night Heron occupied the same nest for the fourth consecutive year.

Two *Whimbrels* at Austin Springs constitute the first record for the region and the sixth record for the state. At Chattanooga, Swainson's Warblers were found in good streamside habitat well into June. A large flock of White Ibis seen flying over Lookout Valley in late July signaled an invasion of this species.

Loon-Scaup: Common Loon: 23 May (2) SB (KLD); 29 May (1) Ft. Loudon Lake (PSP). Pied-billed Grebe: 15 Jun (1) AS (DL); 26 Jul (4) SB, HRA (KLD). Great Blue Heron: 11 Jul (4) PB (RAP). Little Blue Heron: 3 Jul (1) Sevierville (RAP, TFL); 22-31 Jul (2-6) SB (KLD). Cattle Egret: 2 Jul (1) PB (RAP, FJA). Great Egret: 7, 8 Jun (1) CHG (GLB); 6-31 Jul (1-4) SB, HRA (KLD). Black-crowned Night Heron: 12 Jul (1)

CHG (GLB). *YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON*: 6 Jun (1 adult, 1 young at nest) CH (KLD). Least Bittern: 18, 23 May (nest/5 eggs) AM (DRJ, JED); 30 Jul (1) AS (LRH, GW). American Bittern: 16 May (1) AM (KD). *WHITE IBIS*: 20 Jul (1 imm.) Little Tenn. River (Bob Jones fide AS); 22 Jul (flock of 25 adults and imm.) Lookout Valley on Tenn.-Ga. Line (LMJ). Mallard: 18 May (nest/8 broken eggs) AM (DRJ, JED); 21 May (nest/11 eggs) Da (LMJ). Blue-winged Teal: 14 Jun (2) AM (KLD); 18 Jun (1) Delano (JED). Wood Duck: (Female with 15 young, female with 13 young) KP (RAP). Redhead: 6 Jun - 25 Jul (1 male) Upper Boat Ramp, ChD (KLD, et al). Lesser Scaup: 12 Jun (1) NL (JED).

Vulture-Phalarope: through period (28) PB (RAP, TFL). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 19 Jul (1) SCo (TFL). Cooper's Hawk: through period (1) PB (RAP). Broad-winged Hawk: 14 May (nest/3 eggs), 4 Jun (nest/3 young), 13 Jun (nest/2 young) Da (LMJ), 23 May (nest/3 eggs—abandoned 30 May) KP (FJA). *BALD EAGLE*: 5 Jun (1), 16 Jun (1 imm.) NoL (JCH). *OS-PREY*: 7 Jun (1) BL (DD); 13 Jun (1) Chickamauga Lake (AS, PP); 3 young fledged from Euchee Light nest, Watts Bar Lake (Donald A. Hammer fide KD). *PEREGRINE FALCON*: 7 Jun (1) AS (DD). King Rail: 16-23 May (1) AM (KLD, et al). American Coot: 6 Jun - 31 Jul (1-5) SB, HRA, ChD (KLD). American Woodcock: 18 May (2 *peenting*, no flight song noted) AM (KLD, DRJ). *WHIMBREL*: 4 Jun (2) AS (SG, MD, JW, VC). Spotted Sandpiper: 22 May (1) HRA (GLB). Solitary Sandpiper: 9 Jul (1) SJP (ES). Greater Yellowlegs: 22 Jul (1) HRA (KLD). Lesser Yellowlegs: 17 May (4) AB (KLD); 21 Jul (1), 30 Jul (18) HRA (KLD). Pectoral Sandpiper: 17 May (2) AS (MD, SG); 19 Jul (1) AS (DL). Least Sandpiper: 17 May (10) AB (KLD); 26 Jun (1) AM (DRJ, MPS); 21 Jul (10) HRA (KLD). Short-billed Dowitcher: 30 Jul (2, BCN), 31 Jul (1, BCN) SB (KLD). Stilt Sandpiper: 30 Jul (4) SB (KLD). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 23 May (5) AM (KLD); 30 Jul (4) SB, HRA (KLD). Western Sandpiper: 17 May (1) AB (KLD); 28 Jul (2) SJP (DL). *AMERICAN AVOCET*: 19 Jun (2) AS (DD). *WILSON'S PHALAROPE*: 30 Jul (1) HRA (KLD).

Tern-Vireos: Caspian Tern: 14 Jun (1) AS (DL). Barn Owl: 17 May (nest/4 eggs) KP (RAP, TFL); 20 May (5) AM (RBW). Chuck-willowidow: 19 Jul (1 singing) KP (TFL). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 1, 2 Jul (1 adult, 2 young fledged from nest on patio basket hanger) KCo (GM, JBO, Mr. and Mrs. David Holcomb). *RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER*: 4 Jun (2) CWMA (DRJ, MPS). Acadian Flycatcher: 5 Jun (1) Tracy City, JBBS (DRJ). Willow Flycatcher: through period (6-7) AS (DL, DD); through period (5), 12 Jul (nest/3 young) SCo (RAP); 20, 21 Jun (1) SB (KLD); 19, 26 Jun (2) AM (DRJ, LMJ). Horned Lark: 31 May (1) Lovell Field, CH (DRJ). Tree Swallow: 30 Jul (8) PB (RAP, TFL). *BANK SWALLOW*: through period (14 active nest holes, young fledged early Jul) AS (Elizabethton TOS); 30 Jul (12) PB (RAP, TFL). *CLIFF SWALLOW*: 7 Jun (1 nest among barn swallow nests) Bull Run, Anderson Co. (GM); 13 Jun (41) south of Bean Station (AS, PP); 24 May (18 nests) Poor Valley Ck. Bridge (20 nests) Clouds Creek Bridge, Hwy. 11-W, Hawkins Co. (RAP, FJA); 24 May (59 nests) Hugh B. Day Bridge, Rogersville (RAP, FJA); 25 May (22 nests) Muddy Creek Bridge, Sullivan Co. (RAP, TFL). *RED-BREASTED NUT-*

HATCH: 16 May - 15 Jun (2 adults present, nested successfully) K (Louis and Johneta Smith, JBO, GM). *BEWICK'S WREN*: 22 May (1) Peavine (JMC, JCH, GM); 4 Jun (1) Crossville (DRJ, MPS). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 18 May (1) AM (DRJ). Swainson's Thrush: 26 May (1) JC (SG). *VEERY*: 16 May; 2, 17, 25 Jun (1 singing) Cross Mtn., Campbell Co. (AS). Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 10 Jun (nest/3 young) KP (RAP). Cedar Waxwing: 9 Jun (2) Flintstone, Ga. (DRJ, et al). *SOLITARY VIREO*: 4 Jun (2) CWMA (DRJ, MPS). Warbling Vireo: 17 May (2) SJP (DL); through period (1-3) PB (RAP).

Warblers-Sparrows: *SWAINSON'S WARBLER*: 21 May - 18 Jun (1-2 singing regularly along Lookout Creek) RR (KLD). Worm-eating Warbler: 10 Jun (nest/4 young) BMP (RAP, FJA). Golden-winged Warbler: 5 Jun (1) JBBS (DRJ). Blue-winged Warbler: 5 Jun (1) JBBS (DRJ). Magnolia Warbler: 16 May (1) JC (DL). *CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER*: 19 May - 4 Jun (1 male singing, same location as 1976) Point Park (KD). Bay-breasted Warbler: 22 May (1) TRG (LD, DRJ). Blackpoll Warbler: 25 May (1) JC (HD). Palm Warbler: 22 May (1) HRA (GLB). Northern Waterthrush: 21 May (1) AS (DL). Kentucky Warbler: 2 Jun (nest/4 young) BMP (FJA, RAP). Canada Warbler: 22 May (1) TRG (LD, DRJ). *BOBOLINK*: 22 May (65) HRA (GLB); 15 Jul (7) GV (RAP, Tom Phillips *vide* TFL). Orchard Oriole: last 26 Jul (2) HRA (KLD). Northern Oriole: 20 Jun (2 adults feeding young) Norris Dam (Gordon Hall, Carson Brewer, JBO, FO). Scarlet Tanager: 21 Jun—end of period (1) K (PSP). Summer Tanager: 8 Jul (nest/3 young) KP (RAP, TFL). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 22 May (3) TRG (LD, DRJ). Blue Grosbeak: through period (3 nesting pairs) PB (RAP, FJA, TFL). *DICKCISSEL*: 21 May (1) Blount Co. (JCH); 22 May (6) HRA (KLD); 4 Jul—end of period (4) GV (RAP, TFL, *vide* FJA); 18 Jul (2) HRA (KLD). Grasshopper Sparrow: 22 May (3) HRA (GLB); 4 Jul—end of period (3) Church Hill (RAP, TFL). *BACHMAN'S SPARROW*: 22 May (1) Peavine (JMC, JCH, GM). White-throated Sparrow: 17 May (1) AS (DL); 9 Jul (1) Signal Mtn. (Lloyd and Betty Anderson). Swamp Sparrow: 30 May (2) AS (DD).

Additional symbol used: BCN—By call note

Locations: AB—Armstrong Bend; AM—Amnicola Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; BMP—Bays Mountain Park; BL—Boone Lake; CWMA—Catoosa Wildlife Management Area; CH—Chattanooga; ChD—Chickamauga Dam; CHG—Cooper Heights, Ga.; Da—Daus; GV—Goshen Valley, Hawkins County; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JBBS—Jasper Breeding Bird Survey; SJP—St. Johns Pond; JC—Johnson City; KP—Kingsport; KCo—Knox County; K—Knoxville; NL—Nickajack Lake; NoL—Norris Lake; PB—Phipps Bend; RR—Reflection Riding; SB—Savannah Bay; SCo—Sullivan County; TRG—Tennessee River Gorge.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop; GLB—Gary L. Bayne; JMC—Jim Campbell; VC—Virginia Curtiss; JED—Jon E. DeVore; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; DD—Deril Dixon; HD—Helenhill Dove; KD—Ken Dubke; KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke; SG—Sally Goodin; LRH—Lee R. Herndon; JCH—J. C. Howell; DRJ—Daniel R. Jacobson; LMJ—Lemuel M. Jacobson; TFL—Tom F. Laughlin; DL—Dick Lura; GM—Gary Muffly; FO—Frances Olson;

JBO—J. B. Owen; PSP—Paul S. Pardue; RAP—Rick A. Phillips; PP—Pete Poulis; ES—Ed Schell; AS—Alan Smith; MPS—Pat Stallings; GW—Gary Wallace; JW—Jane Whitehead; RBW—Bruce Wilkey.

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

Correction: The Migrant 48:21, 1977. Season Report, Eastern Ridge and Valley Region reads as follows: Long-billed Marsh Wren: 1 Aug - 3 Sep (1) SB (KLD); 14 Sep - 3 Oct (1) AS (ETOS). It should read: Long-billed Marsh Wren: 8 Sep - 23 Oct (1-5) AS (ETOS); 3 Oct (1) CL (JMC). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 1 Aug - 3 Sep (1) SB (KLD); 14 Sep - 3 Oct (1) AS (ETOS).

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—The area's weather picture was divided into two separate periods. The end of May and early June were much wetter than normal and then from the middle of June through July it was very hot and dry. June and July had many days with the temperature in the nineties, which is uncommon for the area. The weather seemed to have no adverse affect on the nesting process with all noted species having very good results. Several species raised two and sometimes three broods.

Some unusual high altitude reports were made during June and July which are very interesting and warrant further investigation. Very few accipiter reports were noted and could be an interesting pattern to follow in coming reporting periods. Warbler nesting results were good, with some less frequently found species being observed at late dates which should prompt the search for actual nests of these species.

Grebe-Owl: Pied-billed Grebe: last, 27 May (1) E (GE). Bufflehead: 1 bird spent entire summer on WibL (ETOS). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 14 Jun (1) E (LRH), 16, 29 Jun (1) RM (ES). Cooper's Hawk: no sightings reported???. Osprey: last 5 Jun (1) WatR (HF). Wild Turkey: 4 Jun (1) IM (GS). American Woodcock: 18 Jun (1) E (LRH, GE). Spotted Sandpiper: last 17 May (1) WatR (GE, HF). Black-billed Cuckoo: second year in a row that we have had no sightings in this area. Barn Owl: 2 sites in area produced young. Great-horned Owl: 25 Jun (1 killed) WatR (fide GW); 5 Jul (1) MC (RL).

Woodpecker-Thrush: Red-headed Woodpecker: 19 Jun (1) RM (RP, TL). Acadian Flycatcher: 12 Jun (1 nest with 3 young) Laurel Fork (RP, TL, FA). *OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER:* 17, 19 Jun (1) RM (RP, FA). Horned Lark: 18 Jun (2) and 20 Jun (7) RM (ES). Raven: 1-4 regular on RM and IM throughout period and 3 Jul (5) GSMNP (RP, TL). Black-capped Chickadee: 3 Jul (2) GSMNP (RP). Swainson's Thrush: last 25 May (1 singing) E (GE).

Warbler-Sparrow: Swainson's Warbler: 1-2 regular throughout period in RCP (GS, SG et al). Golden-winged Warbler: abundant above 2,500 feet on RM; 9 Jun (1 nest with 4 eggs) RM (FA). Cerulean and Blackburnian Warblers: 3 Jun (1 each found singing) WatL (GW, John Martin, Rick Knight, ES, LRH) *nesting*???. Blue Grosbeak: 2-3 pair in Eliz area and 31 Jul (2) GSMNP (RP, TL). *PURPLE FINCH:* 16, 19 Jun (1-2 singing) RM (RP, FA). Pine Siskin: 16, 17, 19 Jun (2-4) RM (RP, FA); 10 Jul (3) RM (DL). Red Crossbill: 16, 19, 22, 25 Jun (6-20) RM (RP, FA, GE, DL); 3 Jul (6) GSMNP (RP, TL). Vesper Sparrow: 13, 18, 20 Jun (1-6) RM (ES).

Locations: E—Elizabethton; GSMNP—Great Smoky Mtn. National Park; IM—Iron Mtn.; MC—Milligan College; RCP—Rock Creek Park (near Erwin); RM—Roan Mtn.; WatL—Watauga Lake; WatR—Watauga River; WibL—Wilbur Lake.

Observers: FA—Fred Alsop; GE—Glen Eller; HF—Harry Farthing; SG—Sally Goodin; LRH—Lee Herndon; DL—Dick Lura; RL—Richard Lewis; TL—Tom Laughlin; RP—Rick Phillips; ES—Ed Schell; GS—Glen Swofford; GW—Gary Wallace.

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

* * * * *

"WANTED: Any information concerning Goshawk sightings in the Southern Appalachian Mountains including Western North Carolina and Eastern Tennessee. Of particular interest are any sightings between 1 May and 31 August. Please include notes on elevation and habitat, and the age status of the bird if possible. Send reports to Michael Tove, Dept. of Biology, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, N. C. 28723."



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, 1401 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

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 1978).

NOMENCLATURE: Common names should be capitalized followed by binomial scientific names 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.

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