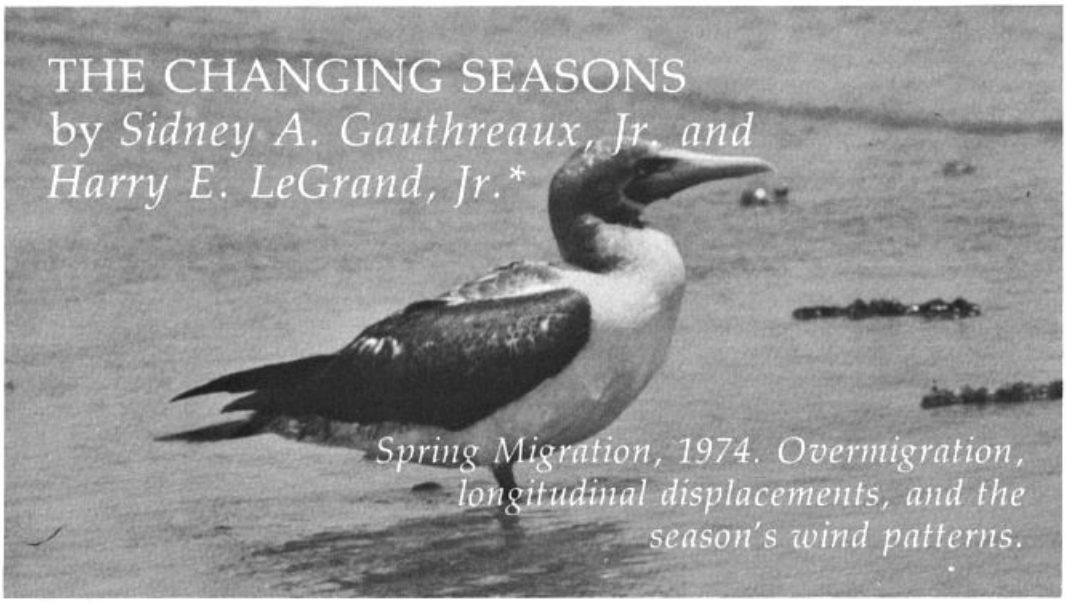

Immature Blue-faced Booby, Galveston, June 22, 1974. Photo/John Tveten

Ninety years ago a project was initiated under the direction of Professor W. W. Cooke to study the spring migration of birds through the Mississippi Valley. The work was actually begun December 1, 1883, under the auspices of the then newly formed American Ornithologists' Union which at the first meeting appointed a 13-member Committee on Bird Migration to cooperate with Professor Cooke. By the end of the spring season of 1884, 160 observers had participated in the project at some 109 stations distributed over the Mississippi Valley as follows: Mississippi, 6; Tennessee, 1; Illinois, 22; Wisconsin, 14; Louisiana, 2; Arkansas, 1; Missouri, 9; Iowa, 18; Minnesota, 11; Texas, 4; Indian Territory, 2; Kansas, 5; Nebraska, 3; Dakota, 8; and Manitoba, 3.

The Report on Bird Migration in the Mississippi Valley in the Years 1884 and 1885 by W. W. Cooke was published in 1888 by the Government Printing Office as Bulletin No. 2 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Economic Ornithology. Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the editor of the report, said in his prefatory letter: "Indeed, I feel no hesitancy in expressing the belief that the present report is the most valuable contribution ever made to the subject of Bird Migration." We mention this classic report in the Seasonal Summary not only because as students of bird migration it generates in us a bit of nostalgia for the past, but also because it gives us an appreciation for the accomplishments and understanding of bird migration by men like W. W. Cooke just before the turn of the century. Moreover, it further demonstrates the important role that field observers can play in helping to solve some of the riddles that so typify the study of bird migration. In some respects, this, the spring migration issue of *American Birds*, might be said to be the modern day equivalent of Bulletin No. 2 published nearly 90 years ago, and even though sophisticated radar systems and electronic devices are now used in the study of bird migration, there is still much that can be learned about the subject through the efforts of dedicated observers going afield and taking notes during migration seasons. It should also be said that the summary that follows has been done in much the same manner as that done by Cooke in 1884 and 1885, but because of the present number of observers and over 90 years of "insight" our limited analysis concerns subjects of current interest: overmigration, longitudinal displacements, and the season's wind patterns.

REGIONAL OVERVIEWS

In general most regions reported that favorable weather in April caused migration to be rather dull and unspectacular, but in May the weather turned cool and wet, and some regions reported that the pace of migration slowed considerably during this period. In the Hudson-St. Lawrence Region a surge of warm air in April caused overshooting of southern species in good numbers. Bay-breasted and Tennessee Warblers were unusually abundant in the Region. Despite a warm

*Department of Zoology, Clemson University, Clemson, S. C. 29631

April, observers in the Middle Atlantic Coast Region considered the migration normal at best and perhaps a bit late with really no spectacular peak flight days. This opinion was echoed by observers in the South Atlantic Region. Favorable weather produced an unspectacular migration primarily because of the lack of powerful cold fronts. Florida's migration was dull for much the same reason.

In the New York and northwestern Pennsylvania Region good fronts and wet days produced excellent flight days in April, but there were few waves in May, and the migration was slowed. Despite good fronts and a wet spring the Appalchian Region had an unexciting migration, and in May the Region experienced few fronts and migrant waves. Migration was routine in the Central Southern Region even though April was rainy. In May observers thought the migration was somewhat late. In the Western Great Lakes Region there were a number of early sightings during the period of April 12 to 16 coincident with the first warm weather of the spring, but in early May migrants were delayed by the preponderance of northerly winds. Overmigration was the topic of importance in the Middlewestern Prairie Region. The spring was late, wet, and cool in the Northern Great Plains, and many places were flooded. In the Southern Great Plains it was a wet spring in the eastern sections with fairly good migration; in the western sections it was dry, and the migration was excellent. The weather in April was generally favorable for good migratory movements in the South Texas Region. A notable number of early dates were recorded on the upper Texas coast. The scarcity of big migrant pile-ups on the coast was blamed on the absence of strong cold fronts during April and May.

The Northern Rockies had a moist April with many early arrivals, but May was stormy and cold, and many birds were grounded or displaced. The migration in the Mountain West Region was fiarly dull, and the weather was warm, dry, and windy. The Southwest Region was the same. This spring much correlative information on Asiatic migrants at the north end of the Bering Sea was gained in the first half of June, and Alaska reported an incredible number of shorebird and waterfowl records. *Fourteen* species reported in the Alaska Region this spring do not appear in *Birds of North America* (Robbins *et al.*, 1966). These records of Asiatic species resulted in part from an extensive survey of two western islands in the Aleutians. The migration in the Northern Pacific Coast Region was normal. Northern California was exceptionally cool with nearly constant blustery northwesterly winds along the coast. These winds were probably responsible for the large number of Red Phalaropes and petrels observed in the Monterey Bay area and the relatively few land bird migrants on the Farallon Islands this spring. A great variety of migrants appeared in the Southern Pacific Coast Region, and the spring was thought to be exceptionally dry with much fog along the coast in May.

FRONTS AND WIND PATTERNS

During spring migration the timing and positioning of frontal systems have an important bearing on the flow of migrants from their tropical wintering quarters to their temperate breeding areas. This year from March 13 to May 31 approximately 25 cold fronts entered the continental United States from the Pacific Ocean or Canada Thirteen of these were strong enough to reach the northern coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Five crossed the central-northern coast of the Gulf coast from March 13 to 31; five crossed this area from April 1 to 30, and only three penetrated the norhtern Gulf from May 1 to 31. Except for two of the thirteen fronts, one in March and one in April, all continued southward and passed over the Florida Peninsula.

Although precipitation is the most important weather factor that rather consistently brings migration to a halt, two other factors are important in regulating the flow of spring migration temperature and wind direction. In any analysis of weather factors the two are often interrelated In noncomplicated terms, southerly winds bring increasing temperatures to an area, and northerly winds are associated with falling temperatures On a seasonal basis the association between temperature and wind direction remains, for as temperatures warm during the spring the frequency of southerly winds increases. In this summary we present what will hopefully be a regular feature of the spring seasonal summary, a continental analysis of surface winds by the month based on daily winds recorded at 19 00 EST. Wind data collected at 19:00, we feel, are most important in terms of predicting the flow of migration on a given night. The maps that have been generated, Figures 1-3, show the vector resultant wind direction and speed at 19:00 EST for numerous stations throughout the United States for the months of March, April, and May The code for reading the maps is the conventional one used by the National Weather Service, that is, the wind blows from the direction indicated by the wind flag, and the speed is coded on the wind flag The maps are by definition generalizations and should not be used in examining the day-to-day progression of migration at a given locality. Their

purpose is to show how the seasonal wind patterns can be used in discussing the spring migration in general.

As can be seen in Figure 1, March winds were quite favorable for migration in the southern United States and for birds moving eastward into the Carolinas and Virginia. The northeastern states in March had basically northwesterly winds, and a northerly flow characterized the northern plains states. At this time the winds in southern California, most of Nevada and Arizona were favorable for the northward advance of migrants In April the winds became favorable for the flow of migrants into the northeastern states, but the upper plains still experienced a preponderance of northerly winds. The wind pattern in the southwestern United States became less conducive to spring migration. The May wind map shows that the resultant speeds of the northerly winds over the northern great plains lessened. The increased frequency of southerly winds in this area during May helped counteract the effects of the strong northerly winds. Winds in the Southwest once more became favorable for the advancement of migrants northward.

If one examines the maps carefully a latitudinal change in air flow in the eastern half of the United States is apparent. In the South the wind flags suggest a high frequency of generally southerly winds, but in the northern states the wind flags indicate a much more variable wind flow. This is probably the reason why spring migration is rarely interrupted in the South, and some migration occurs on nearly every night. In contrast, spring migration in the North is frequently reduced in magnitude with major northward pushes of migrants developing only during periods of a few days with southerly winds. It has been documented that migration from the tropics occurs on virtually every night, but it would appear that by the time the migrants reach the northern states, they do so in noticeable pulses correlated with periods of favorable southerly winds. This spring brief periods of strong southerly winds caused temperatures to rise and break long-standing records in the North, and as might be expected these conditions resulted in a major invasion of southern species north of their normal breeding ranges.

OVERMIGRATION

A major highlight this spring concerns a phenomenon called overmigration, characterized by the appearance of southern species of water birds and land birds in areas north of their normal breeding ranges. Although not much has been written on this interesting subject, reports of its occurrence have appeared practically every spring for the last several years. In this issue of *American Birds* Richard Kane and Paul Buckley comment that the "overshooting" of southern

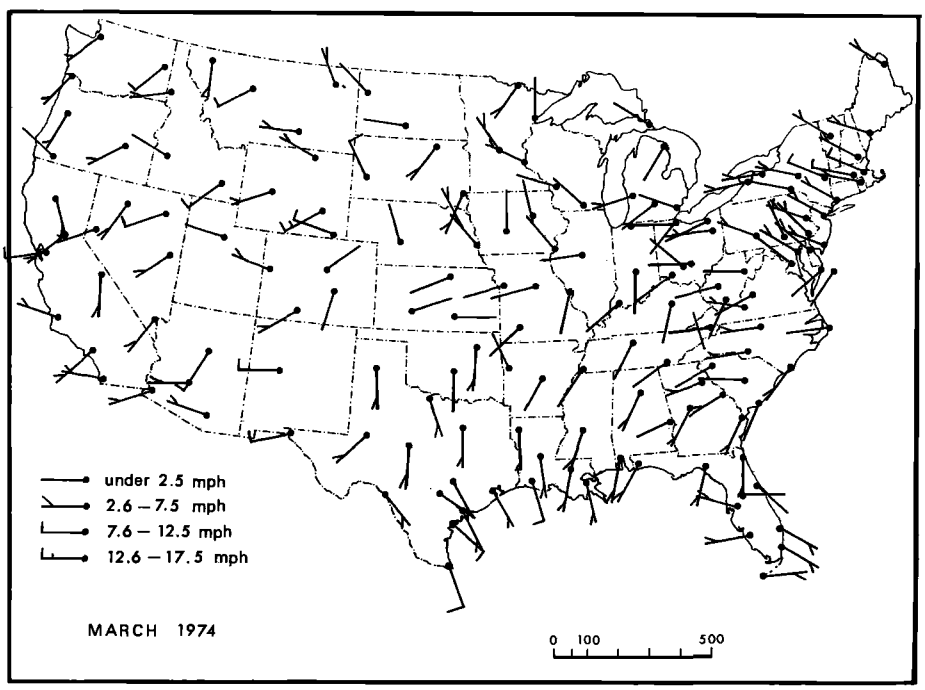

Figure 1. Vector resultant wind direction and speed for March 1974 at 19:00 EST.

species in good numbers was especially noteworthy in the Hudson-St. Lawrence Region, and Vernon Kleen reports that the most significant note of this migration in the Middlewestern Prairie Region was the overmigration of passerines. Table 1 gives the major species involved in the overshooting and the localities where the appearance of these southern species received special recognition.

Table 1 covers only selected species, but several additional species deserve mention. A Brown Pelican at Lake Somerville, Burleson Co., Texas, in mid-May was very unusual for the plains and obviously north of its normal range. Cattle Egrets moved farther north than usual as evidenced by the appearance of one in La Crosse Co., Wisconsin, in April. The second Manitoba record of the Snowy Egret was a bird observed west of Steinback in late May. Wood Storks moved farther north than normal this spring, and one appeared in Virginia in May. A Roseate Spoonbill in Charleston, South Carolina, in early May rounded out the overmigration of herons and their allies.

Although the White-tailed Kite is not usually thought of as a southern species by observers in the East, the appearance of one in Charleston, South Carolina, in April could have been a rare Florida bird north of its range. A Mississippi Kite in Pennsylvania on May 31 was also considerably north of its normal range. Three Purple Gallinules in the New York City area in May joined the invasion of southern species into the North Willets in Québec and Ontario were also north of their coastal breeding range. Laughing Gulls at

Table 1
Selected southern species appearing north of their normal breeding ranges

Species	Localities*
Little Blue Heron	ONT-WNY,WGL MWP, HUD-STL
Louisiana Heron	MWP, ONT-WNY
Swallow-tailed Kite	HUD-STL, MAC, SAC
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	HUD-STL, ONT-WNY, WGL
White-eyed Vireo	ONT-WNY, WGL, MWP
Prothonotary Warbler	HUD-STL, ONT-WNY
Worm-eating Warbler	HUD-STL, ONT-WNY, WGL, MWP
Yellow-throated Warbler	ONT-WNY, AP
Prairie Warbler	ONT-WNY, MWP
Kentucky Warbler	HUD-STL, ONT-WNY, WGL
Hooded Warbler	ONT-WNY, MWP
Blue Grosbeak	ONT-WNY, NGP

*Coded according to Regions appearing in "Contents"

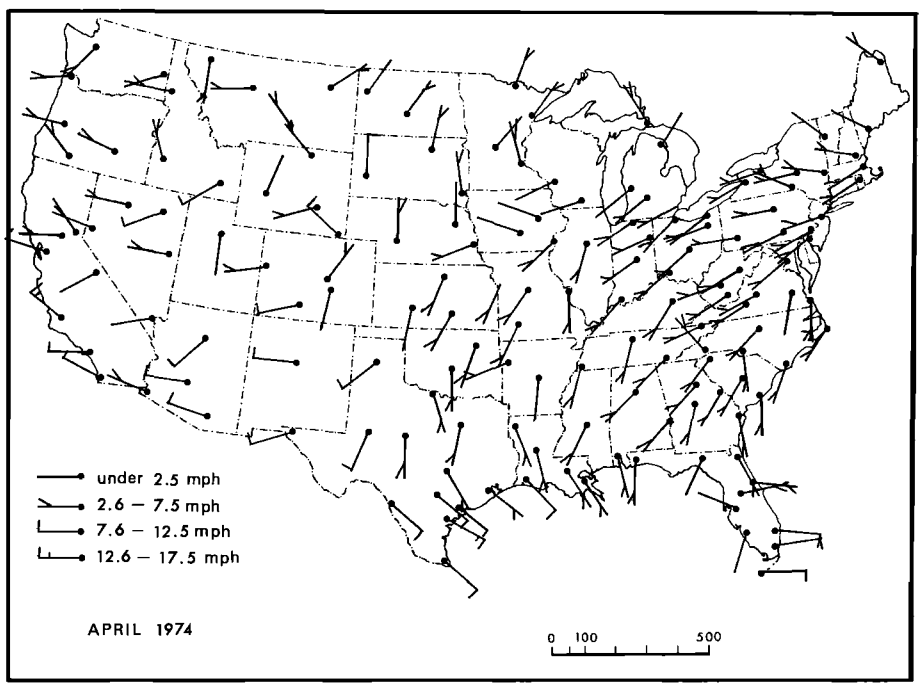

Figure 2. Vector resultant wind direction and speed for April 1974 at 19:00 EST.

St Joseph, Michigan, and a Black Skimmer in Washington Co., Texas, both in May, were well north of the Gulf Coast. Chuck-will's-widows were also included in the list of species invading the North this spring; five were reported from the Hudson-St. Lawrence Region in May. Red-bellied Woodpeckers continued to move northward and were reported from the eastern portion of the Western New York-Northwestern Pennsylvania Region. Two Red-cockaded Woodpeckers at Bowie, Maryland, in May were also north of their normal range. This is particularly noteworthy because the latter species has not been expanding its range like the Red-bellied Woodpecker.

Mockingbirds have been moving farther north each spring, and this species was unusually abundant in Ontario with 22 sightings this spring. A Black-and-white Warbler in Berrien Co., Michigan, on April 12 and a Louisiana Waterthrush at Scarborough, Ontario, on April 28 provided still additional evidence of overmigration in this area. A Summer Tanager at Bismarck on May 13 was only the second record for North Dakota. A pair of Blue Grosbeaks apparently carried north by a storm front were observed near Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, on May 26 for a new province record.

Frances Williams also found a large number of southwestern species north of their normal ranges in the Southern Great Plains Region. Particularly notable were the Texas records of a Varied Bunting at a Lubbock feeder on April 21, a Tropical Parula (Olive-backed Warbler) 50 miles north of Raymondville, Willacy Co., on April 24, and a pair of Olive Sparrows at Rockport in late May. Even Alaska reported some species north of their usual ranges. Brewer's Blackbirds at Kake on May 21, and 20 to 25 Purple Finches at Auke Bay in the Juneau area on April 11 were noteworthy in that regard.

MIGRATION DISASTERS

In the Hudson-St. Lawrence Region, heavy snows across northern New York and Vermont from April 9 to 10 caused birds to flock to feeders and were responsible for some mortality among early migrants (e.g., Eastern Phoebe, Hermit Thrush, and Field Sparrow). A warbler disaster occurred in late May in the Northern Great Plains Region. From May 15 to 24 in Manitoba, cold weather and lack of insects caused a die off of thousands of warblers at scattered localities. On May 22, D. R. M. Hatch found on the average a dead warbler every eight inches along the shore of Lake Manitoba near St. Ambroise. In the South Texas Region a similar disaster was reported by Kirke A. King. From May 2 to 6 following heavy rains, observers at Corpus Christi, Rockport, and adjacent areas witnessed the high point of the season in terms of grounded mi-

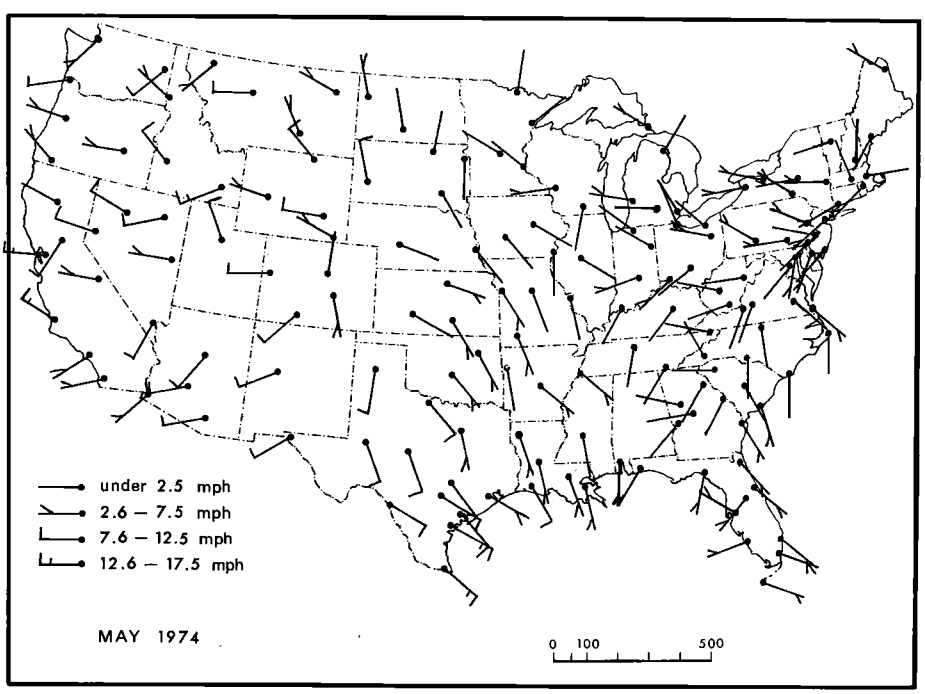

Figure 3. Vector resultant wind direction and speed for May 1974 at 19:00 EST.

grants, but possibly related was a migration tragedy at sea of staggering proportions. On May 7 and 8 some 5000 bird carcasses washed up on Galveston Island beaches. More than 32 species were identified; 62% were passerines, 23% were shorebirds, and the remainder were Blue-winged Teal, rails, gallinules, gulls, terns, skimmers, cuckoos, and nighthawks. Concentrations of dead birds up to 47 birds per 0.1 mile were found along the beach. The violent weather over the northwestern Gulf of Mexico during this period was probably responsible for the casualties. Such disasters help emphasize that bird migration, although extremely beneficial as an ecological strategy to many species, is not without its hazards. Fortunately for those of us interested in the study of migration the benefits continue to outweigh the losses, and the phenomenon continues.

WESTERN SPECIES IN THE EAST

Normally, it is in the fall seasonal summary that western invasions into the East are reported, but this spring the number of western species occurring in the East was truly phenomenal. Some of the species certainly overmigrated northeastward from their ranges in the Southwest (e.g., the Cassin's Kingbird at Rapid City, South Dakota, on May 18 for the third state record, the Bendire's Thrasher at Manitoba in May for the first province record and Canada's second, and the Scott's Oriole at Duluth, Minnesota, on May 23). Other western migrants were probably displaced eastward while migrating north, and still others were possibly carryovers from the fall migration. Because of the mild winter these westerners could have overwintered in the East and were discovered during the spring as birders once again took to the field in great numbers. Whatever the explanation, western species made the spring in the East very exciting.

The following records of western species only skim the surface of those reported in the East, and the reader is urged to read the Regional accounts for further details. An Arctic Loon visited the Rockport Yacht Basin, Texas, in April and May and was photographed, and a previously reported Western Grebe remained near Craney Island, Virginia, on May 11 were well east of their normal migration route which passes through the great plains. Fulvous Tree Ducks were present everywhere in the East this spring, and Cinnamon Teal were found at Montezuma National Wildlife Refuge, New York; Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Missouri; and in Tennessee. A Masked Duck at Reelfoot Refuge, April 11 to 15 was reported from Northfield, Massachusetts, and an incredible record of a Ferruginous Hawk came from the Boone Lake area of Tennessee on April 18. A Prairie Falcon in Rock Co., Minnesota, on April 12 was east of its normal range. A Surfbird was photographed on April 13 near Padre Island National Seashore for the second Texas record. Québec had its tenth record (second spring record) of the Franklin's Gull in mid-May at Rimouski. Band-tailed Pigeons made showings at several unusual localities. One was at Nashville, Tennessee on April 9; another appeared at Vulcan, Alberta, on May 6, and singles were reported from four localities in the Northern Rocky Mountain-Intermountain Region. An Inca Dove that visited bird baths in Key West, Florida, in May was totally unexpected.

A pair of Burrowing Owls at Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Missouri, from May 12 to 16 caused much excitement. They were photographed at the entrance to a burrow. Further evidence of overmigration came from records of a Lesser Nighthawk at Pelee, Ontario, on April 29 for the first Canada record, and a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Juneau Co., Wisconsin, in April. A Western Kingbird in Brown Co , Wisconsin, and a pair of Say's Phoebes in Blue Mounds State Parks, Minnesota, in April were east of their usual haunts. Once again Cave Swallows appeared at Fort Jefferson, Florida, in April and May. In early April a Varied Thrush showed up at Corpus Christi for one of the state's few records. On the incredible date of May 29 a Sprague's Pipit was found at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Orange-crowned Warblers made a particularly good showing in the Hudson-St Lawrence Region this spring, suggesting an eastward displacement of their spring movements A Virginia's Warbler at Pelee Island, Ontario, from May 9 to 11 was far to the ENE of its usual range, and an Olive Warbler at El Paso, Texas, on May 4 was also east of its breeding range. In May Yellow-rumped (Audubon's) Warblers appeared in Québec and in Virginia, and one was seen in Charleston, South Carolina, in April. A Hermit Warbler at El Paso, Texas, on May 4 was very far east of its usual migration route.

Yellow-headed Blackbirds appeared at many eastern localities this spring in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Florida, and Ontario A Bronzed Cowbird in southwest Louisiana on April 15 was NE of its normal range. On May 28 an unusual Western Tanager was found at Stahlstown, Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania, and three were reported from Florida this spring There were many Black-headed Grosbeak reports east of their normal range; two individuals were reported from Pennsylvania, and others

were seen in Illinois and in Wisconsin. Lazuli Buntings were drifted east of their normal migration route this spring as evidenced by their appearance in Archer Co. and in San Antonio, Texas Dickcissels in Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey this spring either overshot their normal breeding range toward the NE or were carry-overs from the winter. A Lark Bunting was at Pelee, Ontario, on May 17, and Clay-colored Sparrows apparently innundated the East with reports from New York, Québec, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Florida, Illinois, and Missouri On April 26, a Black-chinned Sparrow was found at Amarillo, Texas, where it is well east of its normal haunts. Unusual Harris' Sparrow reports came from Pelee, Ontario, and Indiana, and Golden-crowned Sparrows appeared at several unusual localities (e.g., Long Island, New York; North Bay, Ontario; and College Station, Texas).

EASTERN SPECIES IN THE WEST

Most of the West enjoyed an incredibly interesting spring primarily because of the appearance of many eastern migrants. Like the situation in the East several of the species appearing in the West were also well *north* of their normal breeding ranges and could be classified as victims of overmigration. In contrast to the last few springs strong northwest winds in the Middle Pacific Coast Region were probably responsible for the relatively few land bird migrants reaching the Farallon Islands, but eastern vagrants still made a respectable showing on the West Coast.

A Green Heron at Pocatello on May 5 was one of Idaho's very few records. Cattle Egrets continued to be recorded in the Middle Pacific Coast Region, but there is still no breeding record for the region. At Austin, Texas, a Swallow-tailed Kite was seen repeatedly from April 28 to May 5, and a very unusual Everglade Kite put in an appearance at Port Lavaca, Calhoun Co., Texas, in late April. A vagrant Piping Plover at Malibu, Los Angeles Co., California, was still present on April 16. A Curlew Sandpiper at Salton City on the Salton Sea on April 27 and 28 was the third California record and the first spring record. A displaced Great Black-backed Gull appeared in Pierce Co., Wisconsin, on April 2, and a Laughing Gull at Pajaro River, California, on May 28 was the fourth regional record for the Middle Pacific Coast Region. A Little Gull at Cameron Pass, Louisiana, on April 2 was a very rare "eastern" vagrant to the area. Colorado's first Caspian Tern found at Ordway on May 27 could have originated farther to the west or east.

As one might expect land birds figure heavily in massive displacement because of their weight, slower air speed, and propensity to migrate at night. The number of eastern land birds displaced westward this spring documents this conviction. A Gray Kingbird on Galveston Island, Texas, on April 24 was photographed for the first documented Texas record. A Blue Jay at Pocatello, Idaho, on April 7 was undoubtedly displaced westward from its normal range. The presence of a Mockingbird at Rupert, Idaho, on May 19 might indicate a northward advance of this species in that area. A Gray Catbird at Deep Springs on June 1 was only the fifth for the Southern Pacific Coast Region and could have been displaced by easterly winds during the period. Gray-cheeked Thrushes appeared in Nevada (for the second state record), and at Fort Collins, Colorado, in May. The latter bird hit the same picture window that was responsible for Colorado's first speciment last year!

Vireos and warblers often constitute the bulk of displaced vagrants, and this spring's records are no exception. Colorado's first record of a White-eyed Vireo came this spring, and a Yellow-throated Vireo at Rapid City, South Dakota, was the second for the western portion of the state. The presence of a Red-eyed Vireo in the Morongo Valley on June 2 and another at Scotty's Castle in Death Valley on June 3 in the Southern Pacific Coast Region were most certainly displaced by easterly winds during the period. A Philadelphia Vireo at Portal, Arizona, on May 25 was far west of its normal migration route. At El Paso, Texas, the attraction of flowering mesquites for migrating warblers was emphasized when 19 species were recorded during the blooming period of these plants. Not only the traditional western species were seen but also numerous eastern ones including some rarely recorded west of the 100th meridian. The following partial list gives some indication of the tremendous number of eastern warbler species in the West: Black-and-white in Helena, Montana, several in southern California; Prothonotary at Furnace Creek Ranch in Death Valley; Worm-eating in Arizona; Golden-winged at Oasis and Deep Springs, southern California; Blue-winged in Quay Co., New Mexico; Magnolia in Helena, Montana, several in California; Cape May in Texas (12), New Mexico, California; Cerulean in southern California; Yellow-throated in San Diego, California; Bay-breasted near Vernal, Utah, (probably first for state), the Farallon Islands (2), southern California (3); Blackpoll at Bozeman, Montana, three in California; Ovenbirds in southern Arizona (4), California; Kentucky in Arizona (5), New Mexico, middle Pacific coast; Connecticut in San Antonio, Texas, Santa Barbara Island, California; Mourning in Arizona;

Hooded in Las Vegas, Nevada, at least two in California. Tennessee and Palm Warblers were both reported from western Washington where they are very rare. American Redstarts were once more quite "abundant" in California.

Bobolinks at Austin, Texas, on May 10 were displaced west of their normal migration route. An Orchard Oriole at Walla Walla, Washington, on April 30 and from May 24 to 27 was yet another example of an eastern vagrant in the West, as was a Common Grackle at Umatilla, Oregon, in April. The first state record of the Summer Tanager for Utah was a bird observed at St. George this spring. A Rose-breasted Grosbeak at Loon Lake, El Dorado Co., on May 18 coincided with an influx of this eastern vagrant into the desert of southern California.

POTPOURRI

Three reports of California Condors came from the Middle Pacific Coast Region, and the Region's first spring record of a Long-tailed Jaeger was a bird off Trinidad in June. A European Whimbrel at Linwood on April 20 and a Bar-tailed Godwit at Longpoint on May 20 to 21 were two European visitors to New Jersey this spring. Skuas made an appearance off Beach Haven, New Jersey, and Ocean City, Maryland, in April, and Arctic Terns were off Cape Henry, Virginia, on May 26, west of their normal migration route. On the West Coast a Horned Puffin at Anacapa Island, California, on May 12 was absurdly far south of even its normal winter range In April Northern Three-toed Woodpeckers were reported in Pennsylvania and Delaware south of their usual range. A male White Wagtail several miles southeast of the juncture of Arizona, New Mexico, and Sonora in Sonora, Mexico, on April 30, and a Sutton's Warbler at Alexandria, Virginia, on May 11 close out this spring's seasonal summary.

Having completed our summary of the regional reports we feel that this spring was quite interesting despite several general comments to the contrary, and we find an uncanny similarity between the events of this spring and those we have come to associate with the fall season. We thank Anne Harshman for her assistance in preparing this summary; her work on the wind maps is particularly appreciated.

OUR EDITORS AND THEIR DEADLINES

Observers are reminded that *American Birds* can be published on time only when Regional Editors are prompt with their seasonal summaries. They depend, in turn, on prompt reports from their hundreds of sub-regional editors, contributors, and observers. Once again we remind all cooperators of the following timetable:

Observation Season	*Due Regional Editor*	*Issue*
Winter, Dec. 1-Mar. 31	Apr. 10	June
Spring, Apr. 1-May 31	June 10	August
Breeding, June 1-July 31	Aug. 10	October
Autumn, Aug. 1-Nov. 30	Dec. 10	February

Most regions have a single Regional Editor, and their names and addresses follow their reports in this issue. Regions with alternating or multiple editors include: Hudson-St. Lawrence (see this issue); Florida: (*Autumn*: John B. Edscorn, Rt. 14, Box 350, Lakeland, FL 33081; *Winter*: Henry M. Stevenson, Dept. of Biological Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306; *Spring*: Herbert W. Kale, II, see this issue; *Summer*: John C. Ogden, Div. of Natural Science and Resource Management, Everglades National Park, Homestead, FL 33030.) Western Great Lakes: (*Winter, Summer:* Robert B. Janssen, 14321 Prince Place, Minnetonka, MN 55343, *Spring, Autumn*: Al Maley, (see this issue) Central Southern Region: (*Winter*, Robert B Hamilton, School of Forestry, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803; *Spring*: Thomas A Imhof, see this issue; *Summer*: Robert S Kennedy, Museum of Zoology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. *Autumn* Robert D. Purrington, Dept. of Physics, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118.)

There are three other important deadlines relative to submission of material for various issues of American Birds. For the **Winter-Bird Population Studies** section of the June issue, studies should reach the editor, Ronald A Ryder, Dept of Fishery & Wildlife Biology, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80521, by April 10 **Breeding Bird Census** reports should reach the editor, Willet T. Van Velzen, Rt. 6, Box 493A, Eugene, OR 97402, by Sept. 10. Christmas Bird Counts, as usual, must be received at *American Birds* by January 15. For reprints of instructions for conducting and reporting the various studies we publish, write *American Birds*.