

NESTING BIRDS OF LAKE COUNTY, OREGON

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Additions, and corrections, of the 1922 list, with field notes on important breeding conditions.

Another season spent in the Warner Lake regions, of Lake County, Oregon, has added materially to the number of birds found there and also has verified the corrections to the 1922 list, here given.

ADDITIONS

HORNED GREBE—*Colymbus auritus*.

Several pairs seen in the various lakes on June 1.

AMERICAN EGRET—*Herodias egretta*.

Four pair nesting on an island, ten miles north of Adel. On account of water and no boats could not be reached.

BLACK-NECKED STILT—*Himantopus mexicanus*.

Two pair seen in the valley on June 1. Mated, and probably getting ready to nest.

AMERICAN OSPREY—*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*.

Again noted in the valley, but not common, in fact, rare.

LONG-EARED OWL—*Asio wilsonianus*.

Quite common, and nests and eggs in willow bushes on May 15.

BARRED OWL—*Strix varia varia*.

One pair seen at the head of Crump Lake on June 1.

TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax trailli trailli*.

One of the common flycatchers of the valley.

BLUE-FRONTED JAY—*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*.

Quite common on Deep Creek and Warner Rim.

AUDUBON'S WARBLER—*Dendroica auduboni*.

Several pairs on Deep Creek and Twenty-mile Creek, arriving May 25.

WHITE-RUMPED SHRIKE—*Lanius ludovicianus excubitorides*.

Very common over the entire valley, arriving May 10.

SAGE THRASHER—*Oreoscoptes montana*.

Several pairs seen on Hart Mountain at an elevation of 6200 feet.

CORRECTIONS

Should be Treganz's Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias treganzi*).

Should be Pacific Horned Owl (*B. v. pacificus*).

Should be Batchelder's Woodpecker (*D. p. homorus*).

Becomes Dusky Horned Lark (*O. a. merrilli*).

Becomes Fischer's Song Sparrow.

Becomes Willow Thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*).

Since my visit to this region in 1922, some remarkable changes in the bird life of the valley had taken place, and a few of the more important ones will be mentioned in these field notes.

A very early spring, of warm weather, followed in May by much

cold weather, high winds, rain, and snow, together with the water conditions in the valley, probably account for the changes in bird life.

In 1922 the entire valley was well covered with water, from its most southern to its northern point, but during 1923, fully 50% of this area was dry and bare. Many small ponds and large areas of marshes were entirely devoid of water.

Gadwalls were the most abundant duck found, while the mallard, which in 1922 was equally as abundant, was almost entirely absent.

Cinnamon teal were very rare and only six pairs were noted. Shovelers and pintails were much more common than in 1922.

Sandhill cranes were present in increasing numbers and not less than 36 pairs.

The American white pelican had increased from a few hundred birds to more than a thousand, which were counted in one flock on Crump Lake; western grebes and horned grebes had increased 200%; western mourning doves showed a marked decrease in numbers; Caspian terns were not common, and showed a decrease in numbers, as also did Forsters terns.

Avocets, which were very common, were very rare in the valley, although much better nesting sites seemed available.

Black-crowned night herons were present in large increasing numbers and one colony contained 200 nests.

Black terns were found by the thousands, which were not seen in 1922.

Canada geese were nesting in increasing numbers and many had eggs on May 25.

The ring-bill gull, Farallone cormorant, and Treganzas heron colonies seemed to have increased at least 100%.

The sage grouse, or hen, showed to me to be decreasing very rapidly and was hard to find.

THE TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The recent affiliation of this organization with The Wilson Club makes a short historical sketch of its activities appear to be in order. On October 7, 1915, Messrs. A. F. Ganier and Dixon Merritt, of Nashville, called together a meeting of the half dozen local men known to be interested in bird study and as a result an organization was decided upon. At the subsequent bi-weekly meetings a constitution was written and adopted, notes compared and a survey made of the ornithological literature applicable to the central south. It was decided that the first work to be undertaken should be an authoritative list of the birds of the state and that field work should be begun by the members, toward that end. Two years later the list, in preliminary form, was published in the shape of a 32 page pamphlet as a bulletin of the State Department of Fish and Game. Since then field work has been carried on by the members and trips to various parts of the state have led to the accumulation of a great deal of data which will be available for the formulation of a revised edition of the list and later for a comprehen-