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THE MIGRANT

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See suggestions at the bottom of this page.

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Most articles published in THE MIGRANT are written by T. O. S. members and comprise their major contribution toward carrying out the Society's purposes. The Editor, like other officers, receives no remuneration for the considerable work he does so the proper preparation of copy will help toward reducing his work. All manuscript should be typed on one side of 8½x11 paper, double spaced, and with good margins. Provide a concise, meaningful title and, where needed, subtitles within the text. Footnotes are not used. Bibliography, when used, should be brief. Examine past issues of THE MIGRANT and follow the style there used, noting that "main articles" and Round Table items are set up differently. Acceptable for inclusion are articles describing the habits of birds as noted from original observations in Tennessee or adjacent areas. Reports on occurrence of unusual species should give full data on the observation so that the record may be evaluated. The value of this publication depends upon the correctness of what it presents so accuracy of statement and identification are obvious requirements. In addition to such articles, are reports on our regularly scheduled projects, such as Spring Migration, Spring Field Counts, Breeding Bird Counts, Hawk Migration, and the Christmas Census. Each of these are reported upon by duly appointed leaders and it is their duty to see that questionable records are eliminated.

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NO. 1

ANNUAL AUTUMN HAWK COUNT 1965

By THOMAS W. FINUCANE

In September, 1965, we counted 15,600 Broad-winged Hawks, 43% above our old record made in 1959. Total for the two Clinch Mt. stations was 12,000: Mendota Lookout, 8000; Rogersville Lookout, 4000, new records for both. The Elder Mt. count was 2382, surpassed only in 1960 and 1961. The halfway point was reached at 3:00 p.m., 19 Sept. More than 99% of the count was made between 11 and 29 Sept. About 95% of the T.O.S. Broad-winged Hawk count normally occurs in this interval.

We have no observation station which, like Hawk Mt., Pa., and Montclair, N. J., is manned all day every day during the hawk-migration season, or the season for any species. During Broadwing migration, however, we have usually had one or two stations, like Elder Mt. and Mendota, covered enough of the time to give assurance that the fluctuations in our seasons' totals are significantly related to the actual fluctuations in the size of migrations from year to year. The Mendota lookout is active all day Saturday, Sunday, and Monday during Broadwing migration, except in adverse weather. If the weather is bad on Monday, we get a count on Tuesday. To supplement these three days we make spot checks on other days when conditions are favorable.

The hawk migration last September came in two waves, each lasting five days and together accounting for 96% of the total. The first wave was recorded through its entire course at the Mendota Fire Tower lookout, Friday, 17 Sept. to the following Tuesday. There had been rain Sunday and Monday, a count of only one hawk in 4¼ hrs. on Tuesday (Rolston), no observer on Wednesday, 78 Broadwings in 8 hrs. on Thursday (Coffey and Smith), and 439 in 5½ hrs. on Friday (Coffey and Quillan), which can be considered the first day of the first wave. The weekend count, including all stations, was 7000, about 60% of it on Sunday. The count on Monday at Mendota was 980 (Rolston) and finally, Tuesday's total of 439 in 8 hrs. (Finucane). There were no observers there Wednesday, but the count on Thursday was only 14 hawks in 6 hrs. On Friday it rained, and the count was zero (Coffey and Herndon). Wednesday was not important.

Next day, Saturday, 25 Sept., the second wave began. We recorded only the first two days. Saturday's flight was 1167, more than half at the Mendota lookout, and Sunday's was 3280, including 1321 at the Rogersville lookout and good numbers at four other stations. On the basis of our experience, we could predict high counts for several more days. The wave was still building up, Sunday, and the weather looked promising. But no one had time to spend in the field. I made a spot check Wednesday morning, however, and counted 314 in 4 hrs. Also a report came from Bob Quillan of an estimated 300 hawks spotted by chance over Piney Flats, south of Kingsport, on Tuesday. Further signs of Tuesday's migration were

Wednesday's early morning flights, rising out of the mist down range and disappearing into it again (before even an estimate of numbers could be made, from the Mendota lookout).

Counts were made every day between 13 and 28 Sept. by Adele and Gene West, furthermore, at Elder Mt., except 12, 13 and 23, 24 Sept., when we had two spells of bad weather. The Rogersville Kyles Ford Lookout was active only on weekends. The fact that two peaks in the Broadwing migration came on weekends led to three record counts at that station, three counts above the old record, 1084 Broadwings, reported by Richard Nevius, 21 Sept., 1957. On the other hand, it takes a record migration year to make three new records at a station where counts have been made for sixteen seasons.

Besides the Broad-winged hawks, 205 hawks of other species were identified, nearly all in September, 1.3% of the total. The average count of these hawks, 1959 to 1964 has been 173, or 2.5% of the 7000 Broad-winged Hawk average. The corresponding 1951-1958 data were 226, or 8% of a 2800 average. So on the basis of numbers the other hawks scored well in 1965, especially when practically all observing was done in September, but percentage-wise the Broadwing count was higher than ever.

We had two Bald Eagles and one Golden Eagle. On 23 Sept., a flight of Canada Geese was spotted crossing the Clinch Mt.

In other areas, there was a record day at Montclair, N. J., 3778 Broadwings, three days before our peak. Their season total for this species was 7740, and they had 1000 other hawks. Hawk Mt., Pa., had a total of 9318 broad-wings (about average), 3498 Sharp-shinned Hawks, 444 Ospreys, and 100 Goshawks. No huge counts of Broadwings (in 1961 more than 70,000 in one day at Hawk Cliff, Ont.) (1) were reported, from stations on the Great Lakes. In spite of the general decline in populations of hawks and eagles, fall migration counts are still high. The Broad-winged Hawk counts seem to be getting higher. The Sharpshin count at Hawk Mt. was the highest since 1955. Perhaps they knew it would be a cold winter. This reasoning also applies to Goshawks but not to Broadwings, which always winter in the tropics.

(1) AFN 16: 28, 1962

NOTES

Observers on the Meadow Creek lookout spotted a large accipiter, 3 Oct., which they classified as unidentified, but as Richard Nevius suggested, it probably was a Goshawk. This probability became even greater when news of last fall's great Goshawk invasion appeared. (Audubon Field Notes: Vol. 20, No. 1, 1966).

Tom Odom made two watches at the Mendota station in November and reported that his six Red-tailed Hawks, 6 Nov., sailed past the fire-tower like Broadwings in September.

KEY TO REPORTERS

B—Bill Finucane; C—Wallace Coffey, Bristol; F—Finucane, Kingsport; H—Mrs. Overton; J—Joe Finucane; K—Mr. & Mrs. Carroll Hinkle, Mr. & Mrs. Richard Nevius, Greeneville; L—Dr. Herndon, Elizabethton; M—Mike Finucane; N—Nevius; O—Odom, Kingsport; P—Patric & Thos. Finucane; Q—Bob Quillen, Bristol; Qu—Mr. & Mrs. W. I. Quillen, Piney Flats; R—Holmes Rolston, Bristol; S—Eugene Scott, Nicklesville, Va.; Sp—Spees, Greeneville; T—Tommy Finucane; W—Gene and Adele West, Chattanooga; X—Mrs. Swindell; Z—Charlie Smith, Milligan.

1434 Watauga Street, Kingsport, Tenn.

HAWK OBSERVATIONS FALL OF 1965

Date	Obs.	h.	Station	Wind	Sky	Brdwg	Other	Uni
to 9/6	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	23
9/11	O	4	Rogervl	1-3 SE-SW	1	28	6	1
	11	FT	6 Mendota	0 NE	2	140	2	2
two days of rain			—	—	5	—	—	—
9/14	W	—	Elder	—	—	89	1	—
	14	R	4 Mendota	0-2 N	4	1	4	1
	15	W	— Elder	—	—	84	3	2
	16	CZ	8 Mendota	2-5 E	4	78	17	3
	17	CQ	6 Mendota	0-2 W	3	439	6	3
	18	W	— Elder	—	—	171	14	5
	18	OT	8 Rogervl	1-2 S-E	1	1108	4	—
	18	FJS	9 Mendota	0-2 SE	0	1165	4	3
	19	W	— Elder	—	—	120	5	7
	19	OB	8 Rogervl	1-2 W	2	1476	3	1
	19	TJ	6 Chm Top	1-2 NW-SE	3	153	6	—
	19	FS	9 Mendota	0-1 E-S	1	3002	17	—
	20	W	— Elder	—	—	652	13	2
	20	R	7 Mendota	0	1	980	8	3
	21	W	— Elder	—	—	61	3	—
	21	H	5 Knoxvl	—	—	136	—	6
	21	FF	8 Mendota	4-0 SE	1	439	8	2
	22	W	— Elder	—	—	17	1	—
	23	QF	4 Mendota	3 S	4	14	—	—
	24	CL	— Mendota	—	5	—	—	—
	25	W	— Elder	—	—	372	3	8
	25	OB	6 Rogervl	4-5 E-N	0	106	3	—
	25	TJ	4 Chm Top	—	—	2	2	—
	25	FDS	9 Mendota	4-6 N	0	687	18	2
	26	W	— Elder	—	—	689	3	1
	26	X	— Knoxvl	—	—	481	—	—
	26	NT	8 Rogervl	0-5 SE-SW	3	1321	2	—
	26	Sp	2 Camp Cr.	2-3 ENE	4	145	1	—
	25	OSP	9 Mendota	0-6 SE-W	4	644	3	—
	27	W	— Elder	—	—	5	1	2
	28	W	— Elder	—	—	71	2	—
	28	Qu	— Piney F	0	0	300	—	—
	29	F	4 Mendota	4-6 E-S	2	314	2	2
10/2	PF	8	Mendota	5-2 NE-NW	2	30	9	2
	3	NK	6 Medo Cr	4-6 NW	0	—	13	9
	3	MF	5 Mendota	6-8 S-W	3	7	12	6
11/6	O	4	Mendota	2-3 SE-SW	3	—	6	—
TOTALS		157				15,583	205	96

STATUS OF BEWICK'S WREN AND HOUSE WREN IN NASHVILLE

By Amelia R. Laskey

In 1965, four pairs of House Wrens (*Troglodytes aedon*) were found within a narrow area about 0.5 mile wide and 4 miles long, extending south-west from my home to the north-west edge of Percy Warner Park.

The first known nesting of this species in Nashville occurred at my home in the south-west section of the city in 1957 when a pair had two successful nests, with 4 young banded from the first and 6 from the second nest.

In 1958 and 1959 a male remained each year, sang until July, but failed to acquire a mate. However a pair nested at the home of Mrs. Harvil Hite (about 2 miles away) from 1958 through 1965. No additional nests were found until 1965. In addition to a pair nesting at the Hite home, a pair at my home, another pair occupied a nest-box at the J. P. Jones home about a half mile from mine and another pair was found by Alvin Vincent nesting in a tree cavity in May in Percy Warner Park. Each pair raised at least one successful brood.

These 1965 records apparently change the status of the House Wren from spring and fall migrant to nesting species in the Nashville area.

The noticeable decline in Bewick's Wren (*Tbryomanes bewicki*) population in the past few years prompted a review of all of my records for both species with the object of determining if this change in status was due to a competitive replacement of Bewick's by House Wrens. The compiled records from my area do not substantiate any competition for the Bewick's by any other wren. The decline in Bewick's population started when House Wrens were not found except as spring and fall migrants.

I observed only one instance when individuals of both species were close together. Neither showed hostility. On 14 May, 1956 a singing House Wren began to carry nest material into a box; on 29 May a singing Bewick's Wren arrived and the House Wren disappeared. The Bewick's remained only 2 days. One had been nesting nearby at the home of Charles Hunt which he had trapped for me to band when nest-building on 10 March that year. On 30 May, Charles found the singing House Wren about 0.2 mile north-east at a nest-box where it remained until July without acquiring a mate. In January 1957, I retrapped the Bewick's Wren at my home, indicating that this individual was a permanent resident that year. Bewick's Wrens are not often retrapped after banding.

My conclusions on the status of the two species are based on tabulations of field, banding and nesting records of both species from 1931 through 1965 in an area from the environs of my home extending into Warner Parks. These data are summarized herewith.

BEWICK'S WREN

In the early years, Bewick's Wrens were found in every month of the year with an influx of singers noted in late February and March. At home from 1931 (when banding began) through 1949, I trapped 113 individuals (average 6 banded per year) and had records of 14 nestings. From 1950 through 1960, I trapped 10 (average 0.9 per year) and recorded 3 nestings. From 1961 through 1965, none was banded and no nests found in my home area.

In 1964 I had only two occurrence dates at home, 22 April and 12 May. In 1965, again only two dates, 3 and 6 May.

SUMMARY OF BEWICK'S WREN NESTING RECORDS

1931-1949		1950-1959	1960-1965
Home	14	3	0
1938-1949			
Warner Parks	26	3	0
1937-1949			
Area between	12	2	0
Total	52	8	0*

In addition, I have a few scattered records: 1946 on McCrory Rd. and Charlotte Rd.; 1948 on Charlotte Rd.; 1954 and 1956 in East Nashville. Three nests were reported to me by others in recent years: one each for 1963, 1964 and 1965 which indicates that the Bewick's Wren is still a resident, but in much reduced numbers.

* The 1965 record by H. E. Parmer occurred in the area between my home and Percy Warner Park.

HOUSE WREN

At my home from 1932 through 1943, I have records for a House Wren in 6 of 12 years during spring or fall migration (**MIG.** 27:23-30), then none until 1954 and 1955, again as migrants. My earliest spring arrival date is 24 March 1959, departure in May; fall arrival in September, latest departure 20 October 1936.

Casualties of migrating House Wrens at television towers (1956-1964) occurred from nights of 27-28 September to 17-18 October—11 birds in 6 of the 9 years since collecting of tower casualties began.

In 1956 one or two singing males became summer residents without acquiring mates (**MIG.** 27:56). In 1957 the first known nests of one pair were found. Each year from 1958 through 1965 a pair nested at the home of Mrs. Harvil Hite, but none was found elsewhere. In 1965 four pairs were found nesting in an area of 0.5 mile wide and four miles long.

I have banded only 4 adult House Wrens and 16 nestlings (4, 6, 6) at my home from 1932 through 1965. Because the nests observed elsewhere were in boxes that could not be opened and one in a tree cavity that could not be examined I have data only on the 3 at my home. Two nests were in tiny compartments of an "apartment" type box, the other was in a box built for larger birds. In this second nest for the 1957 pair, 6 eggs were laid from 20-25 June; young hatched from early morning 7 July to noon 8 July; all left the nest before 6:00 a.m. 23 July at 15 and 16 days of age. The bulky nest contained over 800 twigs, longest 8 inches, 46 feathers and several small white cocoons.

At the Jones home in 1965, House Wrens also used a bluebird-type house. One side was removable but the nest material completely concealed the cavity so nestlings could not be counted or banded. The material was saved intact after the young left. Twigs had been placed on top of an old grassy nest, but I counted 922 twigs (longest 8 inches), a 6 inch strip of gold-edged cellophane, many feathers of a Tufted Titmouse, one Cardinal and one Blue Jay feather and a few small white cocoons. This nest was lined with grass and the box entrance was obstructed by twigs except a narrow slit at the top of the 1.5 inch hole.

DISCUSSION

Cause of the drastic decrease in Bewick's Wren population is obscure. There seems to be no evidence of it being dominated by either House or

Carolina Wrens, the latter a common permanent resident here. One year both species were interested in using our mail box. Although the Carolina Wren (*Tbryothorus ludovicianus*) had eggs in her nest, the Bewick's built their nest against the side entrance of the Carolina nest, thus obscuring the eggs, resulting in the Carolina abandoning the site and the Bewick's using the mail box (MIG. 17:39-43).

Certainly there was not a shortage of nesting sites. There were as many available as in previous years.

The outstanding change has been in the urbanization of our home area, increased human population and activities which may have influenced Bewick's Wrens as well as many other species that have abandoned this area. Graybar Lane residences are on acreage lots and we still have our 4.5 acres with trees, shrubs, thickets, lawns, a wood pile and a brush pile, but the contiguous areas are now covered with closely-built subdivisions. Percy Warner Park has also undergone changes as most of the meadow land has been utilized for various sports resulting in much more human activity and a decreased avian population.

SUMMARY

My field, banding and nesting records from 1931 through 1965 indicate that the population of Bewick's Wrens had decreased in the south-western section of Nashville before the House Wren nested here. There was no indication that the scarcity in the latter years of this study of Bewick's Wrens was due to competition from House Wrens.

1521 Graybar Lane, Nashville, Tennessee 37215.

THE SEASON

NASHVILLE: Loons—Ducks: Horned Grebe: 2 Jan. (30) OHL (LOT, HEP), peak for the season; Green-winged Teal: 2 Jan. (3) OHL (LOT, HEP); Shoveler: 13 Jan. to date (1) BL (HEP); Ring-necked Duck: (10-20) all winter with a peak of (136) 19 Jan. BL (HEP); Canvasback: (3-30) BL most of winter with the peak 18 Feb. (HEP), and (38) RL 25 Jan. (MCW); Lesser Scaup: from (100) early Jan. to (350) late Feb. BL (HEP); Common Goldeneye: a few all winter BL, RL, (HEP, MCW); Red-breasted Merganser: 22 Feb. to date (1) BL (HEP), 14 days earliest ever. Only a few ducks reported on OHL all winter.

Hawks—Thrushes: Bald Eagle: (2) adults plus (2) unidentified DRR 9 Feb. (LOT et al); Marsh Hawk: no winter reports; American Coot: absent BL, average (110) OHL (LOT, HEP); Common Snipe: 12 Feb. (11 plus) BV (TOS group), rarely over a single here in winter; Ring-billed Gull: 9 Feb. (3000) NJ (LOT et al), less than (300) wintered OHL; Bonaparte's Gull: about (300) wintered again OHL, nearly all gone by 1 March, (LOT, HEP); Brown Thrasher: no wintering reports; Robin, almost absent, began returning about 15 Feb.

Warblers—Siskins: Palm Warbler: (1) netted CF (AFG) 4 Dec.; Myrtle Warbler: almost absent again this winter; Common Grackle: absent in the immediate area until about 15 Feb.; Evening Grosbeak: (1) 21 Dec. Hodgson home; Purple Finch: Unusually common at most feeders with over 700 banded at home by (ARL) and almost as many by (KAG); Pine Siskin: absent, although several fall records.

Sparrows—Junco: Scarce, as were all sparrows; Tree Sparrow: 9 Feb. (2) DRR (LOT et al); Chipping Sparrow: 2 and 3 Dec. a tailless immature,

then 9 Dec. a mature bird, both at home (SB); Harris' Sparrow: (1) home (FM) during the entire period; White-throated Sparrow: very scarce except at feeders.

Locations: BL—Bush Lake, BV—Buena Vista Marsh, CF—Cleese Ferry, DRR—Duck River Refuge, the part south of Waverly, NJ—New Johnsonville Steam Plant, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, RL—Radnor Lake.

Observers: SB—Sue Bell, AFG—Albert F. Ganier, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, ARL—Amelia R. Laskey, FM—Fanny Murphy, HEP—Henry E. Parmer, LOT—Lawrence O. Trabue, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

HENRY E. PARMER, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville, Tenn. 37205

COOKEVILLE: Ducks—Woodpeckers: Wood Duck: 15 Jan. (1); 28 Feb. (1); 7 March (4) RA; Bald Eagle: one on 13, 20, 27 Feb. DHL; Red-headed Woodpecker: 13 Feb. (2) WGA (RH).

Nuthatches—Finches: White-breasted Nuthatch: 12 Feb. (1); Red-breasted Nuthatch: 15 Feb. (2) RA (RH); Bluebird: none in Dec. but present in Feb. RA (RH); Cedar Waxwing: flock (25) present eight days Feb. RA; Loggerhead Shrike: present all winter; Myrtle Warbler: a couple during late Feb. HP; Baltimore Oriole: one present 10 Jan. to 15 Feb. HP (TT); Evening Grosbeak: 25 Feb. (1) HP (EK); Purple Finch: abundant, possibly more than ever; since Jan.; 144 banded HP (RLD).

Locations: DHL—Dale Hollow Lake, HP—Home Place, RA—Rickman Area, WGA—Willow Grove Area.

Observers: RLD—Ralph L. Dunkel, CH—Caprice Haile, RH—Roy Hinds, WJ—William Jones, EK—Elizabeth Killefer, TT—Thelma Tinnon.

MARIE WHITE, 1218 Byrne Avenue, Cookeville, Tennessee 38501

CHATTANOOGA: Loon—Ducks: Common Loon: 5 Dec. (3) BTWP; 12 Dec. (1) CL; 13 Dec. (2) WR; 17 Dec. (4) WBL. Horned Grebe: One to four most of period; high count 13 Dec. (125) WR (KD, RTB). Pied-billed Grebe: One to three most of period; high count 13 Dec. (40). Great Blue Heron: 5 Dec. (7) WBL; 8 Dec. (2) CL; 12 Dec. (14) CL; 19 Dec. (2) CL; 24 Dec. (5) CL; 27 Dec. (32) CL; 30 Dec. (11) SB; 9 Jan. (3) SB; 13 Jan. (6) HI. Canada Goose: 8,000 apx. wintering population at HI, small groups scattered elsewhere. Snow Goose: 13 Dec. (1) (KD, RTB). Mallard: 250 to 300 being fed at HCP, high count 6 Jan. (475) HCP (JD). Black Duck: 5 Dec. (1) WBL, with varying numbers through period; high count 13 Dec. (375) WR. Gadwall: Regular till 30 Jan. in small numbers, none then till 27 Feb. (4); high count 27 Dec. (80) SB. Pintail: 5 Dec. (3) WBL; 8 Dec. (1) BTWP; 12 Dec. (1) BTWP; 13 Dec. (20) WR; 23 Jan. (1) AM; 26 Feb. (7) AM; 27 Feb. (36) WBL. Green-winged Teal: Regular in small numbers through period; high count 27 Dec. (11) and 5 Feb. (11). American Widgeon: 5 Dec. (13) WBL; 8 Dec. (6) BTWP; 12 Dec. (6) BTWP; 13 Dec. (63) WR; 20 Dec. (52) HBL; 27 Dec. (1) HCP; 9 Jan. (5) BTWP; 15 Jan. (6) AM; 20 Jan. (2) BTWP; 26 Feb. (7) AM. Shoveler: 5 Dec. (1) WBL (JD). Wood Duck: 16 Dec. (3) NCC; 19 Dec. (7) CL; 27 Feb. (5) WBL. Redhead: 5 Dec. (1) WBL. Ring-necked Duck: 8 Dec. (1) BTWP; 12 Dec. (31) BTWP; 13 Dec. (1) WR; 9 Jan. (1) BTWP. Canvasback: 13 Dec. (11) WR (KD, RTB). Greater Scaup: 16 Jan. (9) CL (JD), studied 30 minutes in good light, maximum 200 yds., with Lesser Scaup and 60x B&L scope. Lesser Scaup: Regular in varying numbers through period; high count 6 Feb. (163) BTWP. Common Goldeneye: Small group wintering BCD; unusual elsewhere; high

count 20 Jan. (26) BCD (JD). Bufflehead: 5 Dec. (15) WBL; 13 Dec. (6) WR; 19 Dec. (1) BTWP; 9 Jan. (1) BTWP; 16 Jan. (2) BTWP; 6 Feb. (6) BTWP; 27 Feb. (2) WBL. Oldsquaw: 20 Jan. (1) BCD (JD, JG, DWKB). Hooded Merganser: Regular through period; high count 17 Dec. (103) HCP (JD). Common Merganser: 12 Dec. (2) BTWP (KD). Red-breasted Merganser: 5 Dec. (1) BTWP; 12 Dec. (2) BTWP; 23 Dec. (1) BTWP; 27 Dec. (4) BTWP.

Vultures—Gulls: Turkey Vultures: 5 Dec. (6) WBL. Black Vulture: 8 Dec. (1) SB. Sharp-shinned Hawk: 16 Dec. (1) NCC; 19 Dec. (1) WBL. Cooper's Hawk: 23 Dec. (1) BTWP. Red-tailed Hawk: Regular, high count 26 Feb. (4) AM. Red-shouldered Hawk: 13 Dec. (1) WR; 19 Dec. (2) BTWP; 23 Dec. (1) BTWP; 25 Dec. (2) MP; 9 Jan. (1) CL; 6 Feb. (1) BTWP. Bald Eagle: 5 Dec. (1) WBL; 13 Dec. (1) WR; 17 Dec. (1) WBL; 27 Dec. (1) BTWP. Marsh Hawk: One to three sporadically. American Coot: Regular, with large wintering population on HBL; high count 13 Dec. (5500) HBL (KD, RTB). Common Snipe: Regular; high count 9 Jan. (53) SB. Least Sandpiper: 23 Dec. (9); 27 Dec. (9); 29 Dec. (4); 9 Jan. (6); all at SB. Herring Gull: Regular in small numbers; high count 6 Feb. (56) HCP (JD). Ring-billed Gull: Regular; high count 6 Feb. (1590) HCP (JD). Bonaparte's Gull: 5 Dec. (1) WBL; 7 Jan. (1) BTWP; 20 Jan. (7) BTWP.

Flycatchers—Waxwings: Eastern Phoebe: 21 Dec. (1) NCCG; 26 Dec. (3) NCCG; 9 Jan. (1) MC. Horned Lark: 19 Dec. (23) MP (KD). Red-breasted Nuthatch: Regular in small numbers; high count 5 Dec. (7) BTWP. Winter Wren: 26 Dec. (1) NCCG; 27 Dec. (1) NCCG. Golden-crowned Kinglet: Regular; high count 12 Dec. (10) BTWP. Ruby-crowned Kinglet: One on most trips; high count 12 Dec. (4) BTWP. Water Pipit: 24 Dec. (4) SB; 27 Dec. (7) SB; 30 Dec. (58) SB (JD). Cedar Waxwing: Regular.

Warblers—Sparrows: Myrtle Warbler: Regular in small numbers. Pine Warbler: 12 Dec. (1) BTWP; 23 Dec. (1) BTWP; 24 Dec. (3) HCP; 27 Dec. (1) CL. Redwinged Blackbird: Regular; high count 20 Dec. (700) AM. Rusty Blackbird: Regular in small numbers. Common Grackle: Regular; high count 21 Dec. (750) H; decreasing thereafter. Brown-headed Cowbird: Sporadic; high count 8 Dec. (803) AM (KD). Evening Grosbeak: 10 Feb. (14) C (DCFD); 17 Feb. (2) D (CS); 19 Feb. (10) SM (G&AW); 27 Feb. (31) CG (JD, JG). Purple Finch: Regular in small numbers. Pine Siskin: Regular; high count 21 Dec. (75) NCCG; decreasing thereafter. Vesper Sparrow: 5 Dec. (3) AM; 12 Dec. (4) AM; 19 Dec. (3) MP; 21 Dec. (1) NCCG; 23 Jan. (1) AM. Chipping Sparrow: 5 Dec. (1) WBL; 8 Dec. (1) BTWP; 18 Dec. (2) BTWP; 23 Dec. (2) BTWP; 23 Jan. (1) AM; 6 Feb. (2) BTWP. Fox Sparrow: Regular in small numbers.

Locations: AM—Amnicola Marsh, BCD—Below Chickamauga Dam, BTWP—Booker T. Washington State Park, C—Collegedale, Tenn., CG—Cohutta, Georgia, CL—Chickamauga Lake (Harrison Bay Area), D—Dunlap, Tenn., HBL—Hales Bar Lake, HCP—Hamilton County Park, HI—Hiwassee Island, MP—Morse Pond, NCC—North Chickamauga Creek (Lower Part), NCCG—North Chickamauga Creek Gorge, SB—Savannah Bay, SB—Signal Mountain, Tenn., WBL—Watts Bar Lake, WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: RTB—Ralph T. Bullard, DWKB—Dr. Wilbur K. Butts, DCFD—Dr. C. F. Dean, JD—Jon DeVore, KD—Kenneth H. Dubke; JG—James Garrett, CS—Charles Sterchi, G&AW—Gene & Adele West.

JON E. DEVORE, 4922 Sarasota Drive, Hixson, Tennessee 37343

BRISTOL: Loons—Mergansers: Common Loon: 26 Dec. (1) SHL; Horned Grebe: 23 Dec. (1) SHL; 26 Dec. (2) CL, Va. Pied-billed Grebe: two or three during entire period. Great Blue Heron: one to six SHL during period. Mallard: 26 Dec. (13) SHL, Va. Black Duck: one to ten during Dec. and Jan. Canvasback: 26 Dec. (1) SHL, Va. Lesser Scaup: 26 Dec. (1) SHL, Va. Common Goldeneye: 26 Dec. (6) SHL, Va. Bufflehead: 26 Dec. (6) SHL; 27 Feb. (17) SHR. Oldsquaw: 26 Dec. (1—Tenn. 1—Va.) SHL (WC, CS, HW) our only record ever. Hooded Merganser: 26 Dec. (12) SHL, Va.; 4 Jan. (22) SHL, Va.

Vultures—Owls: Turkey Vulture: a few all winter; max. 26 Dec. (56). Black Vulture: 26 Dec. (96); 6 Feb. (11); 19 Feb. (2). Cooper's Hawk: 25 Dec. (1) SHL; 25 Jan. (1) SC Va. Bald Eagle: 26 Dec. (7) SHL (WC-CS). Sparrow Hawk: common and regular. Killdeer: 1 to 9 all period. Common Snipe: 26 Dec. (3) SMM. Herring Gull: 26 Dec. (1) SHL. Ring-billed Gull: max. 26 Dec. (25) SHL. Barn Owl: one found dead 28 Jan. BV (TM). Screech Owl: three records during period.

Woodpeckers—Warblers: Yellow-shafted Flicker: 1 to 7 during period. Red-bellied Woodpecker: 26 Dec. (6); 26 Feb. (1). Red-headed Woodpecker: 28 Jan. (1); 23 Feb. (1). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 19 Dec. (1); 26 Dec. (4); 16 Feb. (1). Hairy Woodpecker: 26 Dec. (1); 19 Feb. (1). Horned Lark: a few regular during period. Blue Jay: regular, with max. 26 Dec. (99). White-breasted Nuthatch: 26 Dec. (10); 5 Feb. (1); 23 Feb. (1). Brown Creeper: regular, 2 to 5 birds. Winter Wren: 26 Dec. (3); 4 Jan. (2). Brown Thrasher: 4 Feb. (1). Robin: numbers increasing steadily since 4 Jan. with max. 18 Feb. (250). Bluebird: 2 or 3 regular all winter. Golden-crowned Kinglet: 26 Dec. (4); 4 Jan. (6). Cedar Waxwing: small flocks throughout period. Loggerhead Shrike: a few each trip during winter. Myrtle Warbler: 26 Dec. (5); 21 Jan. (1); 19 Feb. (15).

Blackbirds—Sparrows: Redwinged Blackbird: 26 Dec. (4) SMM. Common Grackle: 1 or 2 until 6 Feb. (250); 19 Feb. (350). Brown-headed Cowbird: 26 Dec. (25); 6 Feb. (50). Evening Grosbeaks: a few at various feeders; max. 25 Feb. (50); 4 Feb. (1) SCVa. Purple Finch: common and abundant; 270+ banded (WC) during Jan.-Feb. Pine Siskins: 19 Dec. (4) SHL; hundreds reported killed by cars in road at BR in late Jan. snow. Rufous-sided Towhee: 1 to 8 all period. White-crowned Sparrow: 26 Dec. (5); 5 Feb. (1). Fox Sparrow: 26 Dec. (1).

Locations: BR—Backbone Rock, Johnson Co., Tenn., BV—near Bristol, Va., CL, Va.—Clear Creek Reservoir, Washington Co., Va., SC, Va.—Scott Co., Va., SHL—South Holston Lake, Tenn., SHL, Va.—South Holston Lake, Virginia, SHR—South Holston River below lake, SMM—Stone Mill Marsh, Abingdon, Va.

Observers: Judith Abbott, Fletcher Bingham, WC—Wallace Coffey, H. C. Epperson, Mrs. L. M. Faucette, Harvey Hawk, Tim Hawk, TM—Tim Miller, David McPeak, H. W. Nunley, Bob Quillen, CS—Charles Smith, Mrs. W. H. Treadwell, Jr., Mrs. Jane Whitlow, HW—Hank Woodward.

WALLACE COFFEY, 508 Spruce Street, Bristol, Tenn. 37622.

ELIZABETHTON: Loons—Ducks: Common Loon: present in small numbers on BL all winter. Horned Grebe: absent during Dec., first 8 Jan. (1), max. 6 Feb. (10). Pied-billed Grebe: present in small numbers throughout period. Great Blue Heron: none after 1 Jan. until 12 Feb. (15 Max.). Mallard: not reported in Dec., max. 22 Jan. (165). Black Duck: present during entire period, max. 6 Feb. (205). Gadwall: a few reports during period, max. 20 Feb. (20) PHL. American Widgeon: absent Dec. and first half of Jan., max 27 Feb. (36). Pintail: only 22 Jan. (1) and 20 Feb. (6). Redhead: two records, 6 Feb. (11) and 27 Feb. (2). Ring-necked Duck: absent during Dec., max 20 Feb. (33). Canvasback: present most of period, max. 18 Dec. (30). Lesser Scaup: present all period, max. 27 Feb. (133). Common Goldeneye: present all period, max. 22 Jan. (410). Bufflehead: not observed during Dec., max 12 Feb. (20) PHL. White-winged Scoter: 6 Feb. (2). BL (CRS). Hooded Merganser: first 8 Jan. then none until 12 Feb. (3), then in small numbers.

Hawks—Owls: Turkey Vulture: a pair 19 Feb. VF (LRH) unusual in Carter County in winter. Bald Eagle: 8 Jan. (1 ad.) BL (LRH et al). American Coot: absent until 6 Feb. (20) BL, present remainder of period. Am. Woodcock: 26 Feb. (3) E (FWB). Common Snipe: first 21 Feb. (1) MC (CRS). Dunlin: 8 Jan. (3) and 12 Feb. (5) BL (CRS et al), very unusual winter records.

Goatsuckers — Starlings: Eastern Phoebe: only two records, 20 Dec. (1) and 11 Jan. (1). Horned Lark: very scarce, 1 Dec. (5); 20 Feb. (1). Red-breasted Nuthatch: numerous reports during Dec. reduced numbers thereafter. Brown Creepers: 1 Jan. (1); 23 Jan. (1). Winter Wren: 1 Jan. (2); 2 Jan. (3); 23 Jan. (1). Bewick's Wren: first 12 Feb. (1) PHL (CRS et al). Brown Thrasher: 2 Jan. (1) E (JCB). 13 Jan. (1) JC (Dawitt fide MD). Hermit Thrush: 6 Feb. (1) only record. Starling: estimated 50,000 at winter roost H (LRH).

Warblers — Sparrows: Myrtle Warbler: present in small numbers throughout period. Redwinged Blackbird: 5 Dec. (2); 5 Feb. (1); first flock 22 Feb. (50) JC (GD). Brewer's Blackbird: 5 Dec. (2) H (LRH, CRS) near blackbird roost; 6 Feb. (3). Common Grackle: small numbers at blackbird roost H throughout period. Regularly observed in small flocks after 15 Jan. Brown-headed Cowbird: 5 Dec. (1) and 3 Feb. (1). Evening Grosbeak: present during entire period at high elevation RM (FWB); at lower elevation after mid-Jan. Max. 27 Feb. (35). Purple Finch: common after 29 Dec. visited many feeders during almost a month of continuous snow. Pine Siskin: abundant during entire period at high altitude first part of period then in reduced numbers the latter part of period. Red Crossbill: several records through mid-Jan. White-winged Crossbill: present at high altitude throughout the period. Max. number 11 Dec. (21) RM (FWB). Fox Sparrow: only two records 23 Jan. (1) and 11 Feb. (1).

Locations: BL—Boone Lake, H—Hampton, J.C.—Johnson City, MC—Milligan College, PHL—Patrick Henry Lake, RM—Roan Mountain, VF—Valley Forge.

Observers: FWB—Fred W. Behrend, JCB—J. C. Browning, MD—Mrs. Harold Dillenbeck, GD—Mrs. George Dove, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, CRS—Charles R. Smith.

LEE R. HERNDON, Route 6, Elizabethton.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

COMMON REDPOLL IN GSMNP.—A Common Redpoll (*Acanthis flammea*) was recorded for the first time in Great Smoky Mountains National Park on 14 December, 1965. I observed a single individual from about 15-20 feet as it fed with a flock of 200-250 Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) on a patch of bare soil at Sugarlands Visitor Center, two miles south of Gatlinburg.

Although the bird was not particularly noticeable or obviously different from the Pine Siskins, the crimson forehead and black chin were clearly seen once the bird was spotted. This individual lacked any rose color on the underparts, indicating it was probably either an adult female or a first-year male. The entire flock flew away and returned to the same feeding area several times within a period of about 10-15 minutes, and on each occasion the redpoll could be distinguished from the other birds. In addition to myself, five other people saw the bird.

On the Christmas Census in Great Smoky Mountains National Park on 2 January 1966, Miss Mary Enloe observed five Common Redpolls together at one time and two individuals together a short while later (possibly two of the original five). All the birds were seen in the Sugarlands area in the vicinity of U. S. 441, approximately two miles south of Sugarlands Visitor Center. They were attracted to the loud squeaking of Miss Enloe's Audubon Bird Call and in all cases either the black chin or crimson forehead, or both, were observed. All lacked rosy underparts. Call notes given by these birds were noticeably different from any notes characteristic of the usual winter residents with which Miss Enloe is quite familiar.

Mr. Albert Ganier and Dr. Lee Herndon have informed me that there are only three references to Common Redpoll observation in THE MIGRANT, two of which refer to the same observation. In THE MIGRANT 1934, 5:14 and 1936, 7:17, Tyler and Lyle refer to an observation in Johnson City; however, no date or other details were given and the record was accepted only tentatively. In THE MIGRANT 1950, 21:79 a redpoll was reported by Irvine on the Greeneville Christmas Census; however, it too was accepted only tentatively. Therefore, in addition to being the first record for Great Smoky Mountains National Park, this report appears to be the first detailed account of a Common Redpoll observation in Tennessee.

DONALD H. DE FOE, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Gatlinburg.

VIRGINIA RAIL AT ARROW LAKE IN JANUARY: On Saturday, 29 January, while my wife and I were walking thru the snow in the marsh above Arrow Lake to our winter bird feeder, Cleo noticed a small bird close to a running brook coming from under the frozen marsh above. This bird flew only a short distance and we were able to identify it from as close as six feet as a Virginia Rail. It spent most of its time upon the frozen ice near the Cattails and when showered with cracked corn it did not startle but immediately began eating vigorously. The Virginia Rail has been seen here before in March, September, and early October but so far as I know this is the only winter record. I believe there have been only five sightings in the last five years.

GEORGE R. MAYFIELD, JR., Maury County Hospital, Columbia, Tenn.

BLACK BRANT AT HIWASSEE ISLAND.—While participating in a field trip 31 October 1965 with the Knoxville Chapter, the authors identified a small goose that appeared to be a Black Brant (*Branta nigricans*). At about 2:15 PM, under excellent light conditions, a small goose appeared to our left flying away from us. The bird flew about one hundred yards then reversed its course and headed back toward us till it was some forty yards away, then it changed course again and turned its side to us. As the bird turned each time we received a different view of the rump, head, upper and under parts. The head, chest and breast all appeared black. The under tail coverts were white, which contrasted sharply with the dark of the breast. The white collar was visible although faint.

The black chest and very dark breast of the bird observed is a distinguishing characteristic that separates this species (*B. nigricans*) from the Brant (*Branta bernicla*). This was substantiated in F. H. Kortright's **The Ducks, Geese, and Swans of North America**, who states: "The entire body appears very dark, relieved by the white under tail-coverts . . .". Kortright further says of the Black Brant, "The white collar is noticeable but not conspicuous . . ."; this too concurs with our observations. **A Natural History of American Birds of Eastern and Central North America** (E. H. Forbush, Revised & Abridged by J. B. May) was consulted and our observations agreed in color pattern and also in flight characteristic, which is rather hurried with fast wing beats, generally close to the water. While the bird was under observation it never rose more than thirty to thirty-five yards from the water.

The observations were made with 10x50 and 7x35 binoculars.

JON DEVORE, 4922 Sarasota Drive, Hixon, Tennessee and

KENNETH H. DUBKE, 3302 Navajo Drive, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

BLACKBIRD ROOSTS IN SOUTH CENTRAL TENNESSEE: Several large Blackbird roosts have been found in South Central Middle Tennessee and one has been studied in more detail. This one is in Lewisburg, Tennessee, where it has been located for three straight years about two miles south of the courthouse. The roost is in numerous small cedars with some larger deciduous trees overhead. It surely numbers in the range of one million birds. Starlings predominate as in years past but sizable numbers of Redwinged Blackbirds, Grackles, and Rusty Blackbirds are present. Smaller numbers of Robins, and Cowbirds and rarely a Brewer's Blackbird are found there.

Large similar roosts have also been found by following the birds with the airplane in Adamsville, Tennessee just west of Savannah and also in McMinnville, Tennessee. The roost in Adamsville is about two miles west of town in a cedar thicket, and the roost in McMinnville is on the eastern edge of town about two miles from the courthouse. I am told that another very large roost is present in the Athens, Alabama area and that many birds from the southern fringe of Tennessee fly south to this roost in the evenings. In each of the three Tennessee roosts, it is known that the birds fly as far as forty-five or fifty miles from feeding fields back to the roost in the evening because they have been followed that far with the plane.

GEORGE R. MAYFIELD, JR., Maury County Hospital, Columbia, Tenn.

WATTS BAR LAKE OSPREYS' NESTING EFFORTS FAIL.—Two years ago I wrote of several attempts by a pair of Ospreys to nest on Watts Bar Lake, usually on top of a navigation marker in the Euchee area about six miles above the dam. (THE MIGRANT, 34, 60-62, 1963.) The Ospreys, the only pair known to be nesting in East Tennessee, have built nests in the area each year since, but they are not believed to have produced any young.

Last year on 4 May the pair was discovered working on a nest much farther upstream on a marker in the White Creek area. But by 30 May that nest had been abandoned and a pair, presumably the same Ospreys, had built a new nest on the Euchee marker. On 4 June Kenneth Dubke made close-up photographs of the large nest and, by climbing the piling, found one egg in the nest. In the following weeks observers failed to see any sign of young being in the nest, and in mid-July Mr. and Mrs. Woodford Spencer of Oak Ridge allowed their children to climb the piling. The nest was empty. Either too much boat traffic on the lake or too much DDT in the bodies of the birds could have been responsible.

This year the nest was discovered on 18 April in the White Creek area in the top of a tall deciduous tree near the shore but far enough away for the birds not to be disturbed by speed boats on the lake. James Campbell and I, as guests of Charles Cole of Rockwood, visited the area 12 May and observed the nest, which by then was almost hidden from view by leaves. The female, with only her head visible over the rim of the nest, watched us but at no time became alarmed. The male, perched atop a dead tree near the nest, retired to a perch a little farther away.

Neither of us was able to visit the area again but soon afterward Mr. and Mrs. Spencer, who spend weekends on the lake, reported that they no longer saw the Ospreys about the nest. Near the end of May the Spencers were accompanied by Dubke who attempted to climb a nearby tree and look down into the nest but was not successful.

During the last weekend of July the Spencers discovered the Ospreys back in the Euchee area with another nest on the marker there which the birds used as a sort of home base for their fishing activities. About the same time they began seeing a third Osprey in the White Creek area. This raised the question of whether the pair could have produced one young Osprey after all.

It seems a little too much to hope for. According to Bent, "Throughout the summer the young Ospreys associate with their parents, playing with them in flying exercises, following them to fishing ground. . . ." The third Osprey's remaining alone does not sound like the behavior of a young bird. When we consider reports of nesting failures in other areas it seems reasonable to assume that the Watts Bar Ospreys have been made sterile by DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons.

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

WOODCOCK NESTS, HARDIN COUNTY.—The Woodcock courtship flight has been observed here each year for the past eight years, always in the same location, a three acre clearing on the end of a small ridge, containing small fruit trees and a few utility buildings. The nearest water is at a spring and small stream 1,000 feet away.

The flights take place nearly every night in March, beginning about

thirty minutes after sundown and usually continuing for about an hour, then beginning shortly after sunrise and continuing for about ten minutes. The bird begins his performance standing at the edge of the clearing emitting a "bzzzt" about once each three seconds for perhaps one minute. He then flies off in a 500 foot circle, close to the ground at first, but rising during the course of five or six revolutions to a height of 150 feet or more. He ends his flight with a dive that we have not yet been able to follow with lights; and unless we have approached closer than 30 feet he lands at the spot where he first began singing, there to begin singing again.

We have never searched this location for the nest, for fear of disturbing the bird and losing this most interesting entertainment, but in mid April, 1964, we found a nest 3,000 feet away, in a small grove of pines, 50 feet from a small creek. Egg shells were still in the nest, and the four young were all within a few feet of the nest. The next day we returned and photographed the young.

On 2 April, 1965, we found another nest, with four eggs. This was 500 feet from the first nest site, in a thicket of low brush and gum saplings, 100 feet from another small stream. During the following week a parent was sitting on the nest every time it was observed, and on 10 April the nest contained only empty shells. Neither young nor adults could be found at that time, but there was no evidence of any disturbance at the nest.

DAVID E. PATTERSON, Olive Hill, Tennessee.

WARBLER NOTES FROM NATCHEZ TRACE S. P. AND FOREST.—I first visited Natchez Trace State Park and Forest on 7-8 June, 1944 (THE MIGRANT XV(2):25-27). Mrs. Coffey and I have returned almost annually in summer, except in recent years. Comparative comments on five summering warbler species are offered. Worm-eating Warbler—One was seen 8 June, 1944, in a ravine near the cabin area. We have checked this ravine on every trip. On 12 July 1953, Mrs. Coffey and I saw two adults feeding 3 immatures, flying fairly well, in this ravine. On 4 June 1965 we heard and saw a singer, 2.1 miles north of the Brown's Lake turn-off, or 3 miles south of the other site. At the same time and place we saw a singing Swainson's Warbler, our first for the Forest. The location seemed unusual—a ravine-like slope with mixed pine and hardwood, and vines, especially a very heavy covering of Kudzu on ground and trees, in many areas. No cane. — Two single Blue-winged Warblers were recorded in 1944 but none has been found in summer since then.

The larger part of the pine plantings here was in 1938. Since no Pine Warblers were found in 1944, we have been on the lookout for the species to move into the Forest. Our first were two singles, 28 May, 1950, near Cub Lake. Only 2 or 3 noted subsequently, then, on 27 May 1956, we found singles,—2 on the Wildersville road, and 4, in the cabin area and south. About the same thru 1963. On 24 June 1965 we had this species at 3 points, north (from Cub Lake) to Maple Lake, and at 10 points south to that entrance. At one point flying immatures were being fed.

I had three summer records of the Ovenbird (one being a nest reported by Newton Hanson) for Mississippi before I found the species in West Tennessee. On 26 May 1956 we heard one a mile north of the Brown Lake turn-off. 19 May 1963 records of 4, north of Cub Lake, may have been transients. On 24 June 1965 I had two singles, Cub Lake north to Maple Lake; south, we heard two singers at one area, not far from the Brown Lake turn-off.—Of the five species, only the Pine Warbler seems to be moving in.

BEN B. COFFEY, JR., 672 No. Belvedere, Memphis 7, Tenn.

RED PHALAROPE NEAR TULLAHOMA.—On Saturday, 4 December, a Red Phalarope in winter plumage was found swimming near the south bank of Wood's Reservoir in the area of the bridge. It was turning around and around as it pecked at the water with its darkish bill. The head was very white except for the characteristic black pattern about the eyes. Well-down on the back of its head was black and this joined the smooth grey on the back; two indistinct wing bars were seen.

The day was sunny but was cold and windy. The phalarope did not appear to notice anyone observing it (about 20 feet distance) or that noisy motor boats were in the area. At the same time coots, Lesser Scaups, Horned Grebe and Common Loons were on the reservoir.

There have been only a few of these maritime Red Phalarope reported in Tennessee. One was found in the Nashville area by Mr. Henry Parmer, on 24 September, 1964 on Bush Lake.

MRS. W. L. McCrARY, Woodbury, Tennessee.

MARY WOOD, 2612 Barton Ave., Nashville, Tennessee.

CATTLE EGRET IN OVERTON COUNTY.—On 15 May 1965 a light colored bird was seen on and/or following black cattle on a farm in Hatches Valley, fifteen miles north of Livingston, Tenn. The cattle unaccustomed to such intruders were disturbed almost to the point of stampeding. This bird was identified by the birder of Overton County as a Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*). All other records of this species have come from Dyer, Greene, Hamilton and Maury Counties.

P. L. HOLLISTER, Box 8A Tenn. Tech., Cookeville, Tenn. 38501.

SANDHILL CRANE NEAR CHATTANOOGA IN AUGUST.—In the course of regular field work at the Savannah Bay area of Chickamauga Lake the writer observed a Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) on 1 August 1965. As August records of this species are practically nonexistent outside its summering range (Walkinshaw, **Wilson Bulletin**: 72, 358-384) it is deemed desirable to present more detail on this observation.

It was clear weather at approximately 11:30 AM, when the author arrived on the slight hill overlooking the broad expanse of shallow water, mud flats, and marshy area with low growing shrubs on the upper reaches of Savannah Bay when through the 12x35 binoculars it was noted a number of large wading birds a half mile distance. In order to secure a better vantage point for their identification it was decided to walk through a woods that bordered the area. By doing this and taking advantage of the many cedars growing in the area it was possible to get within one hundred yards of the feeding unsuspecting birds. Upon examination it was noticed there were Common Egrets (3), Little Blue Herons (2), a Great Blue Heron and the Sandhill Crane. The Crane was studied for about three minutes with special notice made of its forehead with a pinkish cast. In an effort to become more comfortable and adjust the various paraphernalia being carried, the birds were startled and took to the air. In flight it was noticed the Crane flew with its neck out stretched, while the Great Blue Heron folded its back in the characteristic manner.

To give more substantiation to this record Mr. Kenneth Dubke was notified and returned to the area with the writer about 6:00 PM, but the bird could not be located.

JON DEVORE, 4922 Sarasota Drive, Hixon, Tennessee.

SANDHILL CRANES IN OVERTON COUNTY NEAR LIVINGSTON.—A sudden snow storm, temporarily blinding, forced a flock of Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) to land on the farm of Mr. Herbert Qualls, a mile south of Livingston, Overton County, Tenn. These large birds, reports ranging from 40 to 53 individuals, were seen by several people and reported at the library of Monterey. On 15 March 1965 Roy Hinds identified the birds as Sandhill Cranes. Other records in recent years have shown them present in Anderson, Cumberland, Hamilton, Knox and Shelby Counties. (See THE MIGRANT for these and other records).

P. L. HOLLISTER, Box 8A Tenn. Tech., Cookeville, Tenn. 38501.

BOOK REVIEW

BIRDS OF THE NASHVILLE AREA.—by Henry E. Parmer. An annotated list of the birds of the Nashville Area including a map of the area with the principal birding areas indicated. Cover illustration by Alan R. Munro. 1966. 31 pp. \$1.00 from the author, 3800 Richland Ave., Nashville, Tenn. 37205.

Since 1952 the author has studied the birds of the area intensively. In addition to his own records and notes he has had access to the files and records as well as having consulted with some of the most competent observers in the state. Some of these cover a period of fifty years, or the period covered by the existence of the Tennessee Ornithological Society. Much of the data compiled here was contributed by Albert F. Ganier, Katherine A. Goodpasture, Amelia R. Laskey, George R. Mayfield, Sr., Harry C. Monk and Charles M. Weise to mention only a few. Many of the more unusual records have been published in THE MIGRANT, Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science, Game and Fish Division of the Tennessee Department of Conservation and the record book of the Nashville Chapter of TOS maintained since 1952. In recent years many extreme dates and unusual occurrences have been provided by airport ceilometers, TV-Tower casualties and by mist netting. The collection records of the curator of TOS, Mr. A. F. Ganier, have provided many specific specimens of species which might otherwise have remained on the hypothetical list.

The annotated list consists of 272 species and one hybrid. The status of each species is given. In the case of migrants the average arrival and departure dates are given with extreme dates and in most instances indicating the location and observer.

A tremendous amount of time has been devoted to this booklet and a strenuous effort has been made to insure its accuracy. The data have been scrutinized by several of the major contributors. Therefore, it should represent the status of ornithology in the Nashville area, although in abbreviated form and become the reference book to which future records may be added.

To the birders and prospective birders of the Nashville area it should be most helpful as a reference. It could also serve as a guide for what might be done over similar areas in or out of the state.

LEE R. HERNDON, Route 6, Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643.

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