

THE MIGRANT

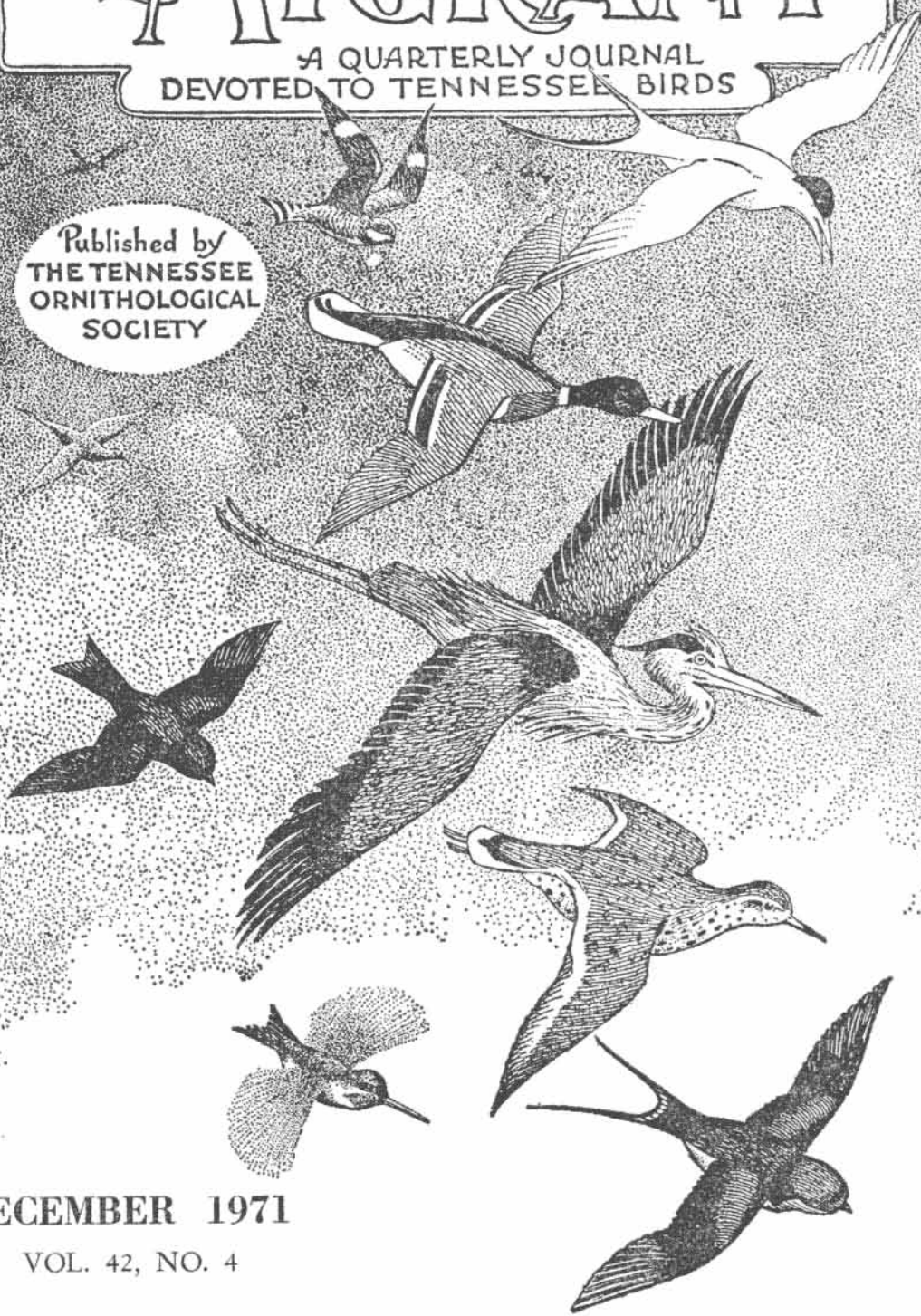
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THE 1971 FORAY

BY FRED J. ALSOP, III

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held its first Foray in several years on 28-31 May 1971, in Campbell County in upper East Tennessee. From the Foray headquarters at Cove Lake State Park, Caryville, Tennessee, the 40 participants made daily studies of the bird life in most of the surrounding county. Each evening a compilation was made of the birds observed during the day and the assignment of challenges for the coming day was made. These assignments included: 1) daily checklists of all species observed, 2) studies of the Foray bird, 3) bird banding, 4) recording breeding bird populations by means of roadside counts, plot counts, and strip counts, and 5) breeding bird records through nest location.

The proposed objective of the Foray was, "To record as much information as possible about the birds of a little known region of our state during the breeding season." Campbell County was chosen with this objective in mind. Norris Dam near the southeastern boundary of the county is approximately 20 air miles north northwest of the center of Knoxville. Norris Lake forms a water barrier along most of the county line on its southeast border. Campbell County is bounded on the west by Scott County, on the south by Anderson County, and on the east by Union and Claiborne Counties. The Kentucky counties of McCreary and Whitley form its northern border. In total area the county covers 451 sq. miles and has a population of 27,936 (1960 census) or an average of 61.9 people per sq. mile; however, more than 35% of the population live in the communities of La Follette, Jellico, Jacksboro, and Caryville. The rugged Cumberland Mountains are the dominant topographic feature of the landscape. County elevations range from a low at Norris Dam of approximately 1,014 feet to a high of just over 3,534 feet on Cross Mountain near Caryville. Two broad valleys, the Powell and the Elk, running parallel southwest to northeast are, with the Norris Reservoir, the only major breaks in the forested hill and mountain terrain. Principal man-made disturbances to the area exist in the form of limited agriculture in the valleys and strip mining near the crests of many of the mountains.

THE 1971 FORAY BIRD LIST

The following annotated list of birds was edited and compiled from all the reports received from the Foray participants. With regard to the species listed and to their numbers the following points should be noted: 1) most of the birds are permanent and/or summer residents and, therefore, may be breeding in the county; *but* several are late transients still in migration the presence of some perhaps due to the unseasonably cool weather with temperatures dipping into the 50's, and 2) the numbers following the species name indicate the total number of observations made of that species and *should not* be considered the number of individuals of that species seen. For example the 13 Red-tailed Hawks reported means this bird was observed on 13 different occasions and not that 13 *different* Red-tails were known to be in the county during the Foray. This is due to the wide, and sometimes overlapping, coverage of the area by 40 enthusiastic birders during the 4 day period. Where only one bird represents its species on the list and/or where several individuals of one species were reported by one party the name(s) of the observer appears on the list.

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)—1, on Cove Lake, Fred J. Alsop, III; Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)—9, 3 were immatures just fledged; Snowy Egret (*Leucophoyx thula*)—1, carcass of an adult dead several days, reported by Fred J. Alsop, III and Eleanor Massey and later seen by many; Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)—1, adult, Fred J. Alsop, III and Dr. Gary O. Wallace. Seen in bulrushes in Cove Lake State Park; Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)—3, (one female) on Cove Lake; Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)—7; Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)—11; Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)—6, the large number reported for the breeding season possibly due to repeated observations of the same birds or misidentification with the smaller Sharp-shinned Hawk (*A. striatus*) which was not reported. Unidentified accipiters—1; Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)—13, the most common hawk of the Foray; Red-shouldered Hawk (*B. lineatus*)—3; Broad-winged Hawk (*B. platypterus*)—7; Unidentified *Buteo*-type hawks—4; Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*)—2, one adult heard drumming by Dr. Gary O. Wallace; one half-grown chick D.O.R. by Gina and Don Manning; Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)—102; Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)—1, late migrant, Paul Pardue; Killdeer (*C. vociferus*)—28, many of these were seen at Cove Lake; American Woodcock (*Philobela minor*)—4; Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)—19, transient; Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*)—1, transient observed by many daily; Lesser Yellowlegs (*T. flavipes*)—1, transient Lil and Kenneth Dubke at Cove Lake; Least Sandpiper (*Erolia minutilla*)—10, transient single flock, Lil and Ken Dubke; Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*)—9, Cove Lake, transient; Rock Dove (*Columba livia*)—26, chiefly in the communities; Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*)—152; Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)—42; Black-billed Cuckoo (*C. erythrophthalmus*)—6; Chuck-wills-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)—3; Whip-poor-will (*C. vociferus*)—22; Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)—4; Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)—186; Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)—10; Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)—5, one pair at Cove Lake; Yellow-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)—51; Pileated

Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)—46; Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*)—20; Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)—1, seen in Jellico by Irene and Bill Williams; Hairy Woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*)—8; Downy Woodpecker (*D. pubescens*)—48; Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)—28; Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)—16; Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)—50; Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)—87; Traill's Flycatcher (*E. traillii*)—3, one by Jim Campbell and two by Gina and Don Manning; transients; Least Flycatcher (*E. minimus*)—4. Unidentified *Empidonax* flycatchers—2; Eastern Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*)—94; Horned Lark (*Eremophila alpestris*)—6; Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparis*)—96, transient, most of these birds were seen in a single flock over Cove Lake; with a second flock of 18 reported at a different location by Jim Campbell. All reports were made on one day only, 29 May, as the birds passed through the area; Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*)—104; Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)—267; Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)—1, transient, observed with the flocks of feeding swallows over Cove Lake on the 29th by Fred J. Alsop, III; Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)—37; Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)—119; Common Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)—241; Carolina Chickadee (*Parus carolinensis*)—139; Tufted Titmouse (*P. bicolor*)—195; White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)—11; Carolina Wren (*Tbryothorus ludovicianus*)—150; Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)—88; Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)—68; Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)—66; Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)—233; Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)—214; Swainson's Thrush (*H. ustulata*)—2, transient, singing individuals reported by Fred J. Alsop, III; Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)—128; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila caerulea*)—83; Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)—186, a flock of 15-20 birds in the Foray headquarters area possibly was reported more than once. Erratic; Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)—11; Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)—601; White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)—104; Yellow-throated Vireo (*V. flavifrons*)—86; Red-eyed Vireo (*V. olivaceus*)—295; Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)—61; Swainson's Warbler (*Limnithlypis swainsonii*)—3, single individuals reported on 2 days by George R. Mayfield, Jr., and one reported by Dr. Gary O. Wallace; Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmintheros vermivorus*)—24; Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*)—44; Parula Warbler (*Parula americana*)—18; Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)—98; Black-throated Green Warbler (*D. virens*)—7; Cerulean Warbler (*D. cerulea*)—69; Blackburnian Warbler (*D. fusca*)—7; Yellow-throated Warbler (*D. dominica*)—41; Chestnut-sided Warbler (*D. pensylvanica*)—89; Blackpoll Warbler (*D. striata*)—2, late migrant; one on the 29th by Fred J. Alsop, III and Dr. Gary O. Wallace; one on the 30th by G. O. W.; Pine Warbler (*D. pinus*)—18; Prairie Warbler (*D. discolor*)—98; Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)—159; Louisiana Waterthrush (*S. motacilla*)—17; Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*)—104; Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)—166; Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)—223; Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)—120; Wilson's Warbler (*W. pusilla*)—1, transient seen by George R. Mayfield, Jr.; Canada Warbler (*W. canadensis*)—2, transients seen by Ken Dubke and Dr. J. C. Howell; American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)—141; House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)—103; Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)—1, reported by Lil and

Ken Dubke; late migrant; Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)—218; Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)—224; Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)—42; Baltimore Oriole (*I. galbula*)—11; Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)—371; Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)—196; Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga olivacea*)—64; Summer Tanager (*P. rubra*)—80; Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*)—311; Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)—7, all records from the higher elevations and late for this species. Transient?; Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)—8; Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)—562; Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)—1, reported by Dr. J. C. Howell; American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)—199; Rufous-sided Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)—260; Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)—1, reported by Dr. J. C. Howell; Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)—107; Field Sparrow (*S. pusilla*)—169; Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)—132.

The 114 species are represented by 9,267 reported observations. The Starling was the most common species reported with 601 observations with the Indigo Bunting a close second with 562. Perhaps the most unexpected species were the dead Snowy Egret and the presence of so many Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and Blackburnian Warblers, suggesting the possibility that the latter two could be more than just late migrants. Birds that might be expected in the county, but which were not found during the Foray should also be noted. They include the Sharp-shinned Hawk, Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*), Bewick's Wren (*Tbryomanes bewickii*), and Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*). Perhaps it is not surprising that no owls were reported. With the long hours spent in the field during the day there was little energy left for "owl forays."

FORAY BIRD PROJECT

The Chestnut-sided Warbler was chosen Foray bird with the hopes of learning something of the habits of this summer resident in the Cumberland Mountains of Tennessee. Considerable effort by a number of people produced 89 separate observations of this warbler, but only one nest was located. The nest, found by George Hall on Cross Mountain at an elevation of about 2,900 feet, was nearly completed and built just over a foot above the ground in blackberry bushes. The female was doing the actual construction as the male sang frequently nearby.

The teams worked along the crest of Cross Mt. in opposite directions in an attempt to approximate the density of the species in the disturbed strip mined areas. Lee Shafer located 15 singing males along a strip about 3 miles in length while Gene and Adele West counted 18 singing males, an average of one about each 11 minutes, in an area of 3-4 miles. One pair watched for over 10 minutes revealed no indication of a nesting location.

One male Chestnut-sided Warbler was banded on the 29th by Katherine Goodpasture at the banding station site at approximately 2,900 feet on Cross Mountain.

Almost all the individuals reported were males, most of which were first detected by their persistent singing, and all were found in thick brushy vege-

tation with open canopies growing on disturbed areas at elevations in excess of 2,700 feet. (Also, see Campbell, J. M., and J. C. Howell, 1970, Observations of Certain Birds, *The Migrant*, 41:74-75.)

BIRD BANDING PROJECT

(EDITED FROM A REPORT BY KATHERINE GOODPASTURE)

The banding station for the Campbell County Foray was located in a shallow saddle slightly below the crest of Cross Mountain at about 2,900 feet elevation. The area was of largely mixed deciduous hardwoods with a few edges created by abandoned truck roads. Mountain laurel was the most prominent understory shrub. Herbaceous weedy patches occurred in a few open areas. Nets, scattered over 3-4 acres, were located wherever more or less clear lanes were established. Some lanes were underneath arboreal canopy, and a few were in the open through weedy patches. The one fairly open area appeared to be the site of an old house.

Two banders, Katherine Goodpasture and Gordon Hall, banded at the station. Louise Jackson assisted for the total hours the nets were in operation and Wallace Coffey spent some time assisting the banders. In addition Fred Alsop, Brent Rowell, Joe Jackson, and Dave Hassler helped clear net lanes and set the nets.

Fourteen nets were in operation 296 net-hours on two days; from roughly mid-morning to dark on 29 May and from daylight to 16:00 (EDT) 30 May. Weather was slightly overcast on the first day; very chill and foggy until near noon on the second. Slight wind was not a disturbing factor to the banding operation.

The following is a list of 44 individuals of 15 species banded: 1 Ruby-throated Hummingbird, 1 Pileated Woodpecker, 1 Eastern Phoebe, 2 Carolina Chickadees, 3 Tufted Titmice, 5 Wood Thrushes, 2 Black-and-white Warblers, 1 Chestnut-sided Warbler, 7 Ovenbirds, 4 Kentucky Warblers, 2 Yellow-breasted Chats, 8 Hooded Warblers, 1 Brown-headed Cowbird, 2 Cardinals, and 4 Indigo Buntings.

All birds were examined for plumage characters that might indicate age or sex. All wings were measured and the birds were examined for presence of brood patches and the accumulation of fat. One toe of an Ovenbird appeared to be infected with a pox virus.

Seventeen individuals were recognized as female birds. Of these the cowbird would not be expected to have a noticeable brood patch and no note at all was recorded on the brood patch of a female Cardinal. Thirteen of the remaining 15 females all had well-developed brood patches which may indicate that most of the population in the area of the banding station was already nesting by the last of May. Two Indigo Buntings did not have recognizable brood patches. Nine birds repeated in the nets and 2 of these were caught twice after they had been banded.

No unusual or unexpected species were caught. Species noticeable by song in the *immediate* area but not banded were Blue Jay, Red-eyed Vireo, Cerulean

Warbler, American Redstart, Summer Tanager, Scarlet Tanager, Brown Thrasher, and Rufous-sided Towhee. The latter 2 species were observed escaping from nets.

In addition to the 44 birds banded at the netting station 7 nestling Red-winged Blackbirds in 2 nests were banded 31 May in a marshy area of Cove Lake State Park.

THE BREEDING BIRD SURVEYS

Censuses over areas of known size were used to learn something of the density of the populations of the breeding birds. The two most significant methods used on the Foray were the plot count and the roadside counts. The following data was gained from these surveys.

Buckeye Census Plot: Cut-over second growth hardwood forest censused by Dr. Gary O. Wallace on 29 May. *Location:* On the east slope of Chestnut Ridge about .5 air miles east from Buckeye and 10 miles by road north northwest of Caryville. *Size:* Approximately 25 acres-square, 341 x 341 yards, paced. *Topography:* Valley with moderate slopes bounded on eastern side by fill from I-75; permanent stream transecting plot near its center northeast to southwest, elevation near 1,600 feet. *Plant Cover:* Predominantly oak-hickory with a few pine stands widely scattered throughout. Canopy generally closed except for edge-effect along two roads within the plot and occasional breaks around fallen trees. Rhododendron a common understory plant. *Census:* The following species are listed in order of their abundance with the most common given first. The numbers in parenthesis indicate males per 100 acres. All numbers given are of males detected *only*. Red-eyed Vireo 4 (16), Black-and-white Warbler 4 (16), Hooded Warbler 4 (16), Indigo Bunting 4 (16), Eastern Wood Pewee 2 (8), Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 2 (8), Kentucky Warbler 2 (8), Ovenbird 2 (8), Scarlet Tanager 2 (8), Rufous-sided Towhee 2 (8), Black-billed Cuckoo 1 (4), Downy Woodpecker 1 (4), Acadian Flycatcher 1 (4), Carolina Chickadee 1 (4), Tufted Titmouse 1 (4), White-breasted Nuthatch 1 (4), Carolina Wren 1 (4), Wood Thrush 1 (4), Swainson's Warbler 1 (4), Golden-winged Warbler 1 (4), Yellow-throated Warbler 1 (4). *Total:* 39 males representing 21 species or a projected density of 156 territorial males/100 acres. *Remarks:* One active nest of Ovenbird found. Ruffed Grouse heard drumming off of census area to the west. Common Crow and American Goldfinch in flight over census plot. Because of the small size of the plot and the short period of coverage the projected populations of males/100 acres is probably higher than is actually the case, i.e. Black-billed Cuckoo, Downy Woodpecker, White-breasted Nuthatch, Swainson's Warbler. One late migrant in transient, a Blackpoll Warbler, was also observed.

The Roadside Counts: Seven roadside counts were conducted over 4 routes during the Foray, 3 of the counts being run backwards from their terminal points on the second census run to see if any difference in species composition and numbers would be evident when compared to the first run. Though the differences in numbers of individuals of each species detected when these routes were reversed is no greater than one might expect it is interesting to note that each observer reported more birds (55, 59, and 62—an average of 58.6)

the second time he ran the route he had run previously. Each count began at 05:45 (EDT) and was run over a preselected route of 24.5 miles with stops of 3 minutes each .5 mile during which all birds seen and/or heard are recorded. The counts were #1 and 1A—ELK VALLEY-WHITE OAK run by James M. Campbell, Pat Stallings compiler; #2 and 2A—STINKING CREEK run by Kenneth Dubke, Lil Dubke compiler; #3—POWELL VALLEY run by Dr. J. C. Howell, Fran Neigh compiler, and #4 and 4A—ELK VALLEY-CROSS MOUNTAIN run by George R. Mayfield, Rad Mayfield and Frances Olson compilers. Birds of 92 species totaling 4,419 individuals were recorded at the 350 stops. The Indigo Bunting, with 297 reported, was the most common bird on the routes while the Starling (202) was second. The Wilson's

TABLE 1
Birds reported on 7 roadside counts.

Species	Route No.					Total	Species	Route No.					Total		
	1	1A	2	2A	3			4	4A	1	1A	2		2A	3
Green Heron	-	1	-	-	-	1	Loggerhead Shrike	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	4
Turkey Vulture	-	-	-	1	-	1	Starling	22	77	7	9	53	23	11	202
Coccyz's Hawk	1	-	-	-	-	1	White-eyed Vireo	14	7	7	7	7	12	10	64
Red-tail Hawk	-	-	-	-	-	2	Yellow-thr. Vireo	9	12	6	9	3	15	13	67
Red-whisk. Hawk	-	1	-	-	-	1	Red-eyed Vireo	17	27	21	41	18	27	177	
Bl.-winged Hawk	1	1	-	-	-	2	Bl.-and-wh. Warbler	3	6	7	7	1	1	3	28
Bobwhite	10	10	2	3	14	40	Swainson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Killdeer	-	1	-	-	-	1	Worm-eating Warbler	3	3	4	1	1	1	5	18
Am. Woodcock	-	1	-	-	-	1	Golden-wg. Warbler	3	2	6	5	-	6	7	29
Mourning Dove	5	2	1	1	2	11	Parula Warbler	1	-	3	6	-	-	-	10
Yel.-bl. Cuckoo	1	1	3	4	11	15	Bl.-th. Gr. Warbler	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Whip-poor-will	-	-	2	1	1	4	Cerulean Warbler	1	1	3	6	-	-	-	19
Chimney Swift	19	24	1	2	6	60	Yellow Warbler	14	14	5	8	4	19	22	67
E.-t. Hummingbird	-	-	1	1	-	2	Blackburn. Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pt. Kingfisher	-	-	1	-	-	1	Yel.-th. Warbler	6	9	8	5	3	-	4	35
Yel.-sh. Flicker	2	6	3	8	1	20	Pine Warbler	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	5	6	4	19	Prairie Warbler	13	5	10	3	0	9	0	55
Red-bell. Woodpecker	2	-	-	-	1	3	Wrenbird	9	7	16	19	3	9	9	72
Hairy Woodpecker	-	1	-	-	1	2	La. Waterthrush	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	13
Dusky Woodpecker	7	5	2	4	3	21	Kentucky Warbler	8	7	7	0	3	25	14	70
F. Kingbird	-	-	1	2	4	7	Yellowthroat	26	20	10	14	13	9	15	107
Gr. Cr. Flyca.	1	1	4	1	-	7	Yel.-br. Chat	18	24	13	18	29	22	16	150
F. Phoebe	1	1	6	2	8	18	Hooded Warbler	3	4	12	11	-	6	4	40
Acadian Flyca.	8	10	8	5	3	34	Wilson's Warbler	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Trill's Flyca.	1	-	-	-	-	1	Canada Warbler	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Least Flyca.	-	-	1	2	-	3	Am. Redstart	10	10	4	4	-	32	34	94
F. Wood Pewee	5	11	11	6	0	33	House Sparrow	11	14	-	-	16	8	7	60
Horned Lark	-	-	-	1	1	2	Bobolink	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Ho.-wg. Swallow	4	3	4	9	-	20	E. Meadowlark	13	12	9	10	45	4	1	94
Barn Swallow	7	9	2	4	21	43	B-W Blackbird	29	21	5	2	21	16	7	101
Purple Martin	5	3	-	-	10	18	Orchard Oriole	2	2	-	1	14	1	2	22
Blue Jay	10	5	4	7	8	34	Baltimore Oriole	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Common Crow	25	21	21	24	31	122	Common Grackle	21	48	2	3	50	3	21	148
Car. Chickadee	10	6	8	9	15	48	Br.-hd. Cowbird	15	9	9	15	8	19	13	65
Tufted Titmouse	16	21	32	22	16	107	Scarlet Tanager	6	10	10	6	-	4	5	41
Wh.-br. Nuthatch	-	-	-	-	1	1	Summer Tanager	7	5	1	2	16	4	1	36
Carolina Wren	13	11	11	11	20	76	Cardinal	23	14	21	25	50	18	23	174
Mockingbird	3	-	-	-	21	24	Blue Grosbeak	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
Catbird	14	7	2	2	0	23	Indigo Bunting	42	40	38	47	42	50	38	297
Br. Thrasher	3	1	2	5	6	17	Dickcissel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robin	10	11	2	1	8	32	Am. Goldfinch	18	5	3	8	4	28	29	95
Wood Thrush	25	19	12	14	11	82	Rufous-sided Towhee	21	13	12	13	27	9	0	102
E. Bluebird	4	7	5	2	2	20	Grasshopper Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
B.-g. Gnatcatcher	5	5	13	10	5	38	Chipping Sparrow	5	15	10	7	10	10	12	69
Red. Waxing	1	1	5	5	27	40	Field Sparrow	12	20	12	13	33	7	8	105
Rock Dove	-	-	-	-	-	3	Song Sparrow	15	18	5	2	16	14	15	87

Warbler (1), Canada Warbler (2), and Boblink (1) are transients and, therefore, not part of the breeding population. The Cedar Waxwings are erratic migrants and/or residents whose status in the county is undetermined. The Traill's Flycatcher (1) is also considered a migrant at this time though several nesting localities are now known from East Tennessee. The result of the roadside counts is summarized in Table 1.

BREEDING BIRD RECORDS THROUGH NEST LOCATION

Nests are not easily found, but 41 active nests of 20 species of birds were located during the Foray and nesting cards for the Cornell University nesting card program were completed for each. A breakdown of these breeding records according to content or status of each nest is given in Table 2.

TABLE 2
Nesting information gathered at the Foray.

Species	Young	Eggs	Young & Eggs	On Nest	Building	Young Out	Observer
Green Heron	-	-	-	-	-	3	RCH
Black-billed Cuckoo	-	-	2-1	-	-	-	MLS
Whip-poor-will	-	2	-	-	-	-	JCH
Whip-poor-will	-	-	1	-	-	-	JCH
Yellow-shafted Flicker	-	-	-	-	1	-	FJA
Yellow-shafted Flicker	-	-	-	1	-	-	FJA, GOW
Yellow-shafted Flicker	-	-	-	1	-	-	FJA, YOW
Yellow-shafted Flicker	-	-	-	-	1	-	RVM
Eastern Phoebe	4	-	-	-	-	-	JLS, LS, PP
Acadian Flycatcher	-	-	-	1	-	-	HO, CH
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	1	-	JLS, LS, PP
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	1	-	JLS, LS, PP
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	1	-	-	JLS, LS, PP
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	-	1	-	JLS, LS, PP
Barn Swallow	-	-	-	1	-	-	JLS, LS, PP
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	?	-	JLS, LS, PP
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	?	-	JLS, LS, PP
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	?	-	JLS, LS, PP
Purple Martin	-	-	-	-	?	-	JLS, LS, PP
Carolina Chickadee	-	-	-	1	-	-	MLS
Carolina Wren	4	-	-	-	-	-	RCH
Carolina Wren	-	-	-	1	-	-	JLS, LS, PP
Catbird	-	-	1-2	-	-	-	GOW
Eastern Bluebird	4	-	-	-	-	-	FM
Red-eyed Vireo (feeding unknown number of young)	-	-	-	-	-	-	FJA
Worm-eating Warbler	-	5	-	-	-	-	JCH
Golden-winged Warbler	-	5	-	-	-	-	JCH, GOW
Chestnut-sided Warbler	-	-	-	-	1	-	GEH
Ovenbird	-	-	1-3	-	-	-	GOW
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	4	-	-	-	-	WLS
Yellow-breasted Chat	-	5	-	-	-	-	MLS
American Redstart	-	3	-	-	-	-	FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	-	4	-	-	-	-	DMN, GM
Red-winged Blackbird	-	3	-	-	-	-	KAG
Red-winged Blackbird	-	2	-	-	-	-	KAG
Red-winged Blackbird	3	-	-	-	-	-	KAG, FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	4	-	-	-	-	-	KAG, FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	-	2	-	-	-	-	FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	-	-	-	-	1	-	FJA
Red-winged Blackbird	3	-	-	1	-	-	GOW
Cardinal	3	-	-	-	-	-	DMN, GM

PARTICIPANTS

Fred J. Alsop, III (FJA) Foray Director, James M. Campbell, Wallace Coffey, Martha Crutchfield, Kenneth Dubke, Lil Dubke, Katherine A. Goodpasture (KAG), Gordon E. Hall (GEH), David Hassler, Robbie C. Hassler (RCH), Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Mrs. Lee Herndon, Cedric Hitchon (CH) (Alberta, Canada), Dr. J. C. Howell (JCH), Joey Jackson, Louise Jackson, Janice Leggett (Michigan), Kenneth Leggett (Michigan), Don M. Manning (DMM), Gina Manning (GM), Chester A. Massey, Debbie Massey, Eleanor Massey, George R. Mayfield (GRM), Rad Mayfield, Ruth V. McMillan (RVM), Fran Neigh (New York), Frances Olson, Holly Overton (HO), Paul Pardue (PP), Brent Rowell, W. Lee Shafer (WLS), Johneta L. Smith (JLS), Louis Smith (LS), Pat Stallings, Dr. Gary O. Wallace (GOW), Adele West, Gene West, Bill Williams, Irene Williams.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am grateful to all the birders listed above for making the 1971 Foray the success that it was. One could not ask for a more energetic party of workers whose enthusiasm for birds and birding gave the Foray a warm momentum all its own. This condensed report is only a small part of the Foray, but it serves to convey to the reader just how much these people accomplished in such a short time.

My special thanks to James M. Campbell and Dr. J. C. Howell whose personal knowledge of Campbell County and unselfish giving of their time in helping me plan and execute numerous phases of the Foray made it possible to carry the whole operation off smoothly and efficiently.

DEPT. OF ZOOLOGY & ENTOMOLOGY, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 37916.

REQUEST FOR HERON AND EGRET
COLONY INFORMATION

An attempt is being made to locate the colonies of herons and egrets in Tennessee. Information needed for each colony includes location, species of birds nesting, numbers of birds nesting, past history, and probability of site remaining unaltered by human activities. A literature survey is being made to locate the colonies that have been reported, but many others probably exist. Efforts will be made to have each colony (or suspected nesting area) checked during the 1972 breeding season, and the results will be published in *The Migrant*.

DAVID PITTS, Biology Dept., UTM, Martin, Tenn. 38237.

DILUTE ALBINISM IN A WESTERN MEADOWLARK COLLECTED IN MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, ARKANSAS

EARL L. HANEBRINK

Abnormal plumage aberrations have been discussed by Pettingill (1967, p. 143) in his *Laboratory and Field Manual of Ornithology*. In his classification four recognized forms occur in birds. These include total albinism, incomplete albinism, imperfect albinism and partial albinism. Imperfect albinism occurs where the pigment is reduced or diluted in all of the plumage, irises, skin, or in any one of these structures but is never completely absent.

Plumage aberrations in icterids has attracted the attention of several observers. Detailed studies were conducted on icterids by Nero (1954). Ross (1963) recorded 475 albinistic specimens among species of North American birds including six specimens of the Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*). Only one of these specimens was a dilute form. Four specimens and one sight record of partially albino Western Meadowlarks (*Sturnella neglecta*) were recorded by Ross (op. cit.). Lowery and Hanebrink (1967) and Hanebrink (1968) recorded no albino meadowlarks from Arkansas.

A dilute form of albinism occurred in a Western Meadowlark collected by Mr. Elbert Hawkins from a flock of ca. 20 birds 4 February 1971 near Manila, Mississippi County, Arkansas (Fig. 1). This specimen has dilute markings but could be identified as the western species by the markings in the rectrices. The color of the back and wings is light buff. The tail is almost white with visible and identifiable markings. The flanks are light buff and the belly region is

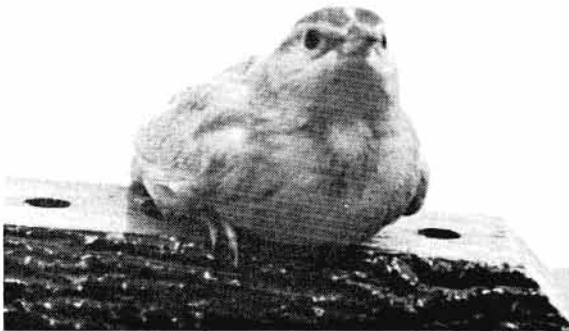


Fig. 1. A dilute albinistic Western Meadowlark collected in Arkansas.

yellowish gradually fading toward the breast area. The black throat marking is visible but much faded. Legs and bill are mostly without pigment except the upper maxilla along the culmen which has brownish pigmentation. The brown of the crown is darker than on the back and wings but is still dilute. A trace of yellow marking is at the base of the bill.

The measurements of this specimen were bill (chord of culmen from base) 2.7 cm; tarsus 4.0 cm; wing length (from bend of wing) 11.0 cm and total length 22.8 cm. The specimen was photographed by Dr. Harvey Barton and a skin is to be prepared and placed in the albino display case at the Arkansas State University Museum. Dr. Max Nickerson of the Division of Biological Science critically read the manuscript.

(continued on page 85)

BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

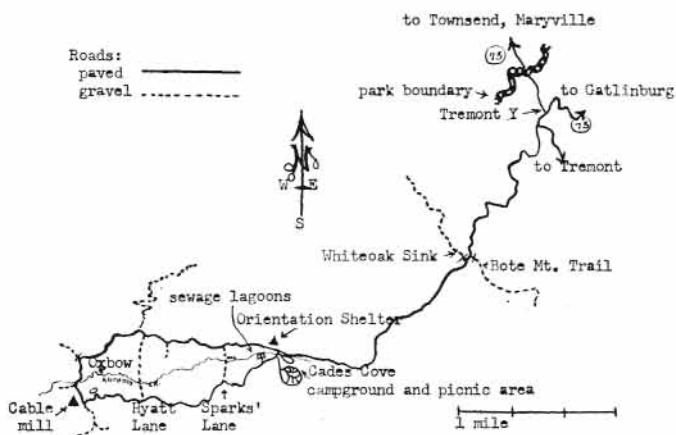
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK,

PART II: THE CADES COVE LOOP.

BY FRED J. ALSOP, III

Map for "Bird Finding in Tennessee"

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Part II: The Cades Cove Loop.



Many birds common to the lowlands of East Tennessee can be observed from the comfort of your automobile and along the numerous trails that follow the gentle contours of this mountain valley. This pioneer setting with split rail fences, log cabins, and frame churches surrounded by a backdrop of hazy mountains provides a unique atmosphere to browsing deer and flocks of wild turkeys.

Begin the trip at the Tremont "Y" at the junction of the Cades Cove and Little River (Tenn. Hwy. #73) Roads .7 mile south of the Townsend entrance to the Park and 18.2 miles west of the Gatlinburg entrance. Drive south towards Cades Cove 7 miles distant. The mountain stream rushing along your route is Laurel Creek and is the summer haunt of the Louisiana Waterthrush whose voice is one of the most often heard along the way. You will hear many Acadian Flycatchers and Black-throated Green Warblers as well. Watch for the Bote Mt. Trail approximately 3.2 miles from the "Y" and the only gravel road behind a gate on the left you will come to on your route. Park in the gravel area on the right 100 feet beyond it and in front of the locked gate marked "Whiteoak Sinks." A short walk along the Whiteoaks Sinks Road (north) should produce Ruffed Grouse at any season as well as many small

woodland species. The rhododendron thickets along the streams for the first 1/4 mile in *all* directions from the parking area are the best known area for the rare (in the Park) Swainson's Warbler from May through July, but learn the song for you will hear many more than you will ever see. Other common nesting birds in this area include Red-eyed Vireos, Wood Thrushes, Hooded Warblers, and Carolina Wrens.

Continue on to Cades Cove. You will have your first view of the cove from the Orientation Shelter at the beginning of the 11 mile-one way loop. Along this drive there are numbered posts used to point out features of interest when used with the self-guiding auto tour booklet available at the shelter. I will use them to point out areas of birding interest. Common Crows, Eastern Bluebirds, and Eastern Meadowlarks are the most common residents seen in the valley. Between markers 3 and 4 turn left onto the gravel road (Sparks' Lane). Birding along this road is good at any season, especially in the tree lines along the 2 fords. When you reach the paved road on the south side of the cove turn around and retrace your path across the gravel road. On the pavement on the north side turn left and continue around the loop.

At marker 5 turn left to the Primitive Baptist Church. The cemetery behind the church is a good place to find waves of migrating songbirds in spring and fall. Search the fields between markers 5, 6, and 7, especially near the wood edges, for wild Turkey. These large birds should be looked for throughout the cove, but this is one of the favorite areas. At marker 7 turn left onto Hyatt Lane (gravel) and stop on top of the hill (200 yards). In the pine woods to the left (east) in the valley stands a living pine with the top broken off, the tallest tree in the stand; this is the center of a vulture roost and many Turkey Vultures and a few Black Vultures are usually nearby if not in the pine. Vesper Sparrows are common in the fields in November and March and Water Pipits are seen here in most winters. Continue to the bridge and stop. The tree line along the stream attracts many birds and is about the only place in the Park where you might see a Red-headed Woodpecker. After birding near the bridge, retrace your route to marker 7 and turn left. Watch for Eastern Kingbirds in summer along the fences near marker 10. Park near marker 17 and walk across the paved road (east), through the gap in the fence and follow the dirt road into the fields for approximately 1/2 mile until you see Abram's Creek in the open field on your left. This is the "Oxbow" and a unique habitat within the Park. It is the only marsh-like area in the cove. Many ducks rest here in winter and at this time Golden Eagles have been seen here. King Rails have been flushed from the bulrush and tall grass in May and June. Eagles and rails are most uncommon in the Park, but a look in the Oxbow can be rewarding.

Parula and Yellow-throated Warblers can be found near the Abram's Falls Parking Area in summer, and the walk (1/2 mile) to the Elijah Oliver Place, marker 18, is often very productive for woodland species. Continue on the paved road. A right turn at marker 19 takes you to the Cable Mill, an interesting pioneer exhibit. Continue on the pavement to the Becky Cable cemetery and park in the lot. Walk back to the blacktop and to your right along it until the road turns abruptly right (approx. 100 yds.) and walk off on the

trail to the left to the "Gum Bog" within sight of the road. This area, wet except during very dry periods, often attracts many birds. Wood Ducks have nested here, and Pileated Woodpeckers are often heard from this spot.

After passing marker 38 watch for a sign warning, "Stop for Horses," and a gravel road leading into the woods on the left (marked, "closed"). Follow this road to the 2 fenced ponds (200 yds.). These are the sewage lagoons for the campgrounds and they have attracted such unusual birds in season as Yellow-crowned Night, Green, and Little Blue Herons, Bonaparte's Gull, many swallows, and one Northern Phalarope. The nearby garden and brushpiles are always worth birding as well. Many birds frequent the campgrounds and picnic area and Screech Owls and Barred Owls are common throughout the Cades Cove area.

The checklist and references cited in my Part I: Birding from the lowlands to "Canada," in a previous issue of *The Migrant* will be useful to you as you bird the Smoky Mountains National Park in Cades Cove. In addition, see: Pettingill, O. S. 1951. *A Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi*. Oxford Univ. Press, N. Y., and Tanner, J. T. 1957. Adventures for Bird-watchers in the Great Smoky Mountains *Audubon Magazine*, vol. 59(3):118-123. Both are very helpful.

DEPT. OF ZOOLOGY, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

(continued from page 82)

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DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE, Arkansas State University 72467.

COME TO LEBANON

FOR THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL T.O.S. MEETING

5, 6, 7 May 1972

Birding for all: adults, children, hikers and those of a more sedentary nature. Field trips, boat trips, picnic and banquet. For additional information write: Mrs. Louis Chambers, 133 Public Square, Lebanon, Tenn. 37087.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The Tennessee Ornithological Society held a fruitful and enjoyable meeting at Montgomery Bell State Park on 30-31 October. The fair weather was great for field trips, beautiful autumn days, and a good number of birds were there. Sessions were held in the Inn of the Park where the facilities were very good. We are grateful to George Mayfield, past president of the T. O. S., for arranging for our meeting at the Inn.

On Saturday afternoon and evening, sessions were held in the meeting room of the inn, and we heard several good talks. The evening talk was a description of the Nashville Children's Museum by its director, Winslow Shaughnessy.

Of particular interest to T. O. S. members will be some of the actions that transpired in a brief business meeting. Some of us have, over the years, been concerned with preserving the records of field observations made by our older members, records which may extend over many years. The library of the University of Tennessee has agreed to receive such records from the Society and to store them in its Special Collection where they will be preserved and will also be available for study. The members at the meeting voted unanimously to accept this offer. I will take the initial responsibility for seeing that this arrangement is put into effect, and I am now appealing to our members to do two things. First, consider whether or not you have any records you think worthy of preservation. Second, think of individuals you know having such records and who should be invited by the Society to deposit their records in the Special Collection. A letter to me with information on either of these points will be appreciated.

One of the papers presented that afternoon was by Don and Gina Manning who described the decline of the Great Blue Heron Rookery at Duck River and the probable causes of this threat to the last large rookery in the state. Because of this paper, the members present decided to do something to preserve this rookery and a motion was passed that a committee be set up to investigate the causes of the decline and to search for possible remedial action. A great deal of interest was shown in the problem, and there is no question about members of the T. O. S. being conservation-minded people.

The custom of having a fall meeting during which more time is spent on birds and birding and less on business affairs of the Society is now well established. We all appreciate Ken Dubke's efforts in planning these meetings and especially the last one.

—JAMES T. TANNER

ROUND TABLE NOTES

SOME NOTES ON GLOSSY IBIS AT REELFOOT LAKE—On 25 April 1971, Gina and I visited the Reelfoot Lake area on a birding trip. While proceeding northeast on Tennessee Highway 157 north of Walnut Log, we observed a large dark bird flying into the area from the south. The outstretched neck, curved bill, and sailing flight indicated that this bird was an ibis of the type we had both observed in Florida last summer. The bird landed in an open slough area just west of Highway 157 and approximately .8 miles south of the Kentucky state line. The slough parallels the road and the bird was approximately 100 yards from the road. Also in the area at this time were Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), Snowy Egret (*Leucophoyx thula*), Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*), Lesser Yellowlegs (*T. flavipes*), Pectoral Sandpipers (*Erolia melanotos*), and Blue-Winged Teal (*Anas discors*). A quick check of Peterson's *Field Guide to the Birds* and Robbins' et al *Birds of North America* indicated that, in the fall at least, one should expect the White-Faced Ibis (*Plegadis chibi*) close to this area. We observed the bird through 7 x 35 and 7 x 50 binoculars and a Bushnell scope at 30x. No white could be detected around the eye or under the chin. The bird did have the bronze sheen of the body which is associated with the mature Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*). The bird was nervous and continually flew over a line of trees to an adjoining slough area and back. Between flights the bird was observed feeding with the characteristic probing action of an Ibis. We suspected that there were two ibises in the area but we could never get both in our field of view at the same time. Mr. John DeLime, Refuge Manager of the Reelfoot National Refuge was contacted on 26 April. Mr. DeLime stated that an ibis had been reported to the Refuge office "about a week ago." Mr. DeLime subsequently observed two Glossy Ibises on two different occasions. The last sighting being made on 30 April. Mr. DeLime, who is familiar with the White-Faced Ibis, confirmed our identification of the birds as Glossy Ibises. We contacted Mr. Henry Parmer of Nashville, Mr. Ben Dowdy of Memphis, and Dr. Clell Peterson of Murray, Kentucky. One would presume that two adult Glossy Ibises present at this time of year would give this area a lively potential for a nesting site. In view of the range expansion reported for this bird, it is felt that birders over the state should be alerted to the potential for a nesting site.

DON AND GINA MANNING, Route 1, McKenzie 38201.

PURPLE GALLINULE IN BLOUNT COUNTY—On the afternoon of 26 May 1970 Morris Williams and I found a Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*) in north-central Blount County approximately 3000 feet south of the Knox County line. The gallinule was flushed from a strip of bulrush that separated the tall grasses of a gently rolling hillside pasture from the waters of Fort Loudon Lake. The bird, in the bright blue, purple, and green plumage of an adult, flew low over the water of a small inlet and dropped into a larger, more densely vegetated strand of bulrush. Our efforts to observe it once more were unsuccessful.

This is the ninth record of this species from a five county area in East Tennessee (that I am aware of) within the past 12 years. The only fall record,

and the oldest report, is one of one bird on 12 October 1958 (*Migrant* 30:9) found by Mary Enlow and representing the first observation of a Purple Gallinule in Knox County. J. B. Owens reported two individuals in Knox County in 1962; one in Knoxville from mid-April until 5 May, and one captured on 1 May in Concord and kept penned for several days (*Migrant* 33:34). J. B. Owens (personal contact) also reports the following observation on 6 May 1965: "Mrs. J. V. Lyle, 6101 Manchester Road, near Butterfly Lake, Knoxville, phoned and described a strange bird that fed in her wildflower garden about three hours. It then walked up a slanting willow tree and disappeared among the foliage. Her description fitted the Purple Gallinule as well as if she had been looking at a book." A bird seen on 27 April 1967 by Jean and Fred Alsop and Nancy and Jim Campbell in the backyard of a downtown Gatlinburg motel is the only record I am aware of for Sevier County. This individual was in residence from 2 April through 5 May (*Migrant* 38:41).

An Anderson County observation is reported by Jim Campbell (personal contact) of one bird on 22 April 1968, on the grounds of Union Carbide Corp.'s purchasing and employment office on Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge. The gallinule stayed on the lawn and in the shrubs through 24 April. J. B. Owen (personal contact) also reports the two following observations: "7 July 1968, Greeneville, Greene County. Dr. Royal B. Spees, TOS member, wrote me (JBO) that they found a Purple Gallinule at the Game and Fish Commission fish hatchery while on a field trip." "Knoxville, 18 May 1970. Otis L. King, Asheville Highway, Burlington, phoned me (JBO) about a bird he had caught after seeing it alight in some shrubbery in his yard. He and someone else identified it in an encyclopedia as a Purple Gallinule. He released it at University Bridge and it swam out some distance from the shore and remained there as long as he stayed in the area."

The Purple Gallinule is known to breed in West Tennessee. The Fish and Wildlife Service list it as a common nester and/or resident in spring, summer, and fall at Reelfoot Lake (Refuge Leaflet 135-R-2, Dec. 1967). Can one explain the presence of this species in East Tennessee in the spring and summer simply as wandering individuals, or are we curbing our field work too soon after the spring warbler waves and thereby overlooking an attractive nesting bird?

My thanks to J. B. Owen and James M. Campbell for the use of their records.

FRED J. ALSOP, III, Dept. of Zoology and Entomology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

AVOCETS AND WHITE PELICAN ON KENTUCKY LAKE IN HENRY COUNTY, TENNESSEE—On 9 May 1971, Gina and I were birding on the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge in Benton and Henry Counties. Weather was warm, sunny, and mild. At 16:00 we were at Pace Point in the Big Sandy Unit of the TNWR. Some Gulls and Terns were congregated on an island northwest of Pace Point. This island is between the Big Sandy embayment and the old Tennessee River Channel of Kentucky Lake. Approximately 700 yards out on the island we observed a large white bird with our 7 x 35 and

7 x 50 binoculars. The bird was subsequently identified as a White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) with a Bushnell scope at 30x. As soon as we had the scope on the pelican, we observed 5 smaller birds around the pelican. These birds appeared slightly smaller than some Ring-billed Gulls (*Larus delawarensis*) which were nearby. The birds had extremely long legs and a long upturned bill. The general body color was white with black wings. The wing had a prominent white stripe slightly above midpoint. The birds head and neck was pinkish-brown. The leg color could not be detected due to distance and movement of the water in which they stood. After consulting Peterson and Robbins, we decided that these birds were Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*). These birds were kept under observation for approximately fifteen minutes.

In addition to the pelican and Avocets, there were a few Herring Gulls (*Larus argentatus*), approximately 35 Ring-billed Gulls, and some terns on the island. The terns were too far away for positive identification, but Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*) were seen in the area.

Both the Avocets and the White Pelican were reported to Mr. Wendel Crews of the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge staff that night. The next day, 10 May, Mr. Crews went to the area and found the White Pelican and was ready to move on when two Avocets flew into the area and landed by the pelican. Mr. V. L. Childs, Refuge Manager, states that they have no record of Avocets on the Refuge and few records in recent years for the White Pelican.

Mr. Mike Bierly of Nashville and Mr. Ben Coffey of Memphis were contacted and consulted with on the identification.

DON AND GINA MANNING, Route 1, McKenzie 38201.

LAUGHING GULL IN LOUDON COUNTY—On 7 March 1971, about 13:00, while on a TOS field trip, a Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*) was found in the tailwater area directly below Fort Loudon Dam. It was observed by the authors, along with several other members of the Knoxville Chapter, TOS.

The gull was positively identified as a Laughing Gull because it showed the following characteristics: small size, solid dark mantle on the back and wings, white border on the trailing edge of the wings, and its black head. The bird was viewed through spotting scopes and binoculars with various magnifications for approximately one hour.

A search in the area on later dates failed to produce the bird again.

The reference consulted for the identification was Peterson's *A Field Guide to the Birds*.

ANDY MORTON, 8000 Chesterfield Drive, Knoxville 37919.

CHUCK NICHOLSON, 6806 Haverhill Drive, Knoxville 37919.

THE SEASON

FRED J. ALSOP, III, *Editor*

FALL MIGRATION: 1 AUGUST - 31 OCTOBER

The period began unseasonably cool and wet and ended with temperatures above normal and somewhat dry. August temperatures across Tennessee averaged almost 3 degrees below normal with the mercury descending from 1.14° in the East to 4.1° in the West below the usual for the month. Temperatures rose in September to average about one degree above the norm, and October averaged 4.5 degrees higher than usual. Precipitation in August averaged 1.36 inches greater than the normal with the Western Coastal Plain receiving an excess of 4.21 inches for the month. September rainfall was average and October was slightly below normal. The heavy rainfall in the western half of the state created many attractive areas for transient shorebirds.

Migratory movements seemed continuous and prolonged without pronounced waves or sense of urgency. Perhaps influenced by the unseasonably warm, mild weather many summer residents and transients lingered late. Most waterfowl arrived later than usual and in small numbers. However, several species of Northern finches were recorded earlier than in previous years.

During this period the *second* Tennessee record for the Marbled Godwit and the *third* State record for the Whimbrel were established. Red-throated Loons and Peregrine Falcons were observed in two regions and Western species, Vermillion Flycatcher, Western Meadowlark, and Western Kingbirds were reported. These are but a few of the many noteworthy observations included in this the Fall migration issue of *The Season*.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Weather this season could be characterized as clear and mild, with temperatures below normal at the beginning of the season and above normal at the end, with few storms, and with skies seldom overcast. There were record early arrival dates for a number of fall migrants. Observers recorded a dozen unexpected species, most of them Shorebirds.

Loon-Falcon: Common Loon: 10 Oct. (2) BS (DGM). Double-crested Cormorant: 16 Oct. (127) R (BB, MB, MM, DGM). Little Blue Heron: 16 Sept. (2, white) CC (MB). Cattle Egret: 10 Oct. (4) R (DGM). Common Egret: 3 to 31 Oct. (10 to 22) R (DGM). American Bittern: 31 Oct. (1)

R (DP). Canada Goose: summer and fall (40 adults raised to flight age 18 young) CC (Sam Barton, refuge manager), 18 Sept. (4) and 26 Sept. (39) BS (DGM). Snow Goose: 17 and 24 Oct. (3) BF (BB, MB, MM, DGM). Green-winged Teal: 16 Sept. (2) CC (MB). Blue-winged Teal: 21 Aug. (34) BF (DGM). American Widgeon: 3 Oct. (400) DR (DGM). Shoveler: 16 Sept. (3) CC (MB), 3 Oct. (21) DR (DGM). Ruddy Duck: 16 Oct. (5) R (BB, MB, MM, DGM). Turkey Vulture: 26 Sept. (100) BS (DGM). Broad-winged Hawk: 8 Oct. (8) M (BC), 12 Oct. (18) HPL (RMG). Marsh Hawk: 4 Sept. (1) DR (DGM). Osprey: 25 Sept. (1) DR (DGM), 26 Sept. Lkvw (BLC), 12 to 17 Oct. (1 to 2) HPL (BLC, RMG, JS). PEREGRINE FALCON: 16 Oct. (1) R (BB, MB, MM, DGM).

Plover-Avocet: Semipalmated Plover: 11 Sept. (1) BS (MB, MM, DGM). Killdeer: 9 Sept. (500) BF (DGM). American Golden Plover: 29 July (4) HPL (Jim Maenders), 10 Sept. (5) BF (DGM). Black-bellied Plover: 31 Oct. (2) Big Oak Creek, Benton County (DGM). RUDDY TURNSTONE: 11 Sept. (5) and 12 Sept. (2) BS (MB, MM, DGM). Upland Plover: 21 Aug. (1) BF and 11 Sept. (2) DR (DGM). Lesser Yellowlegs: 10 Sept. (32) BF (DGM). WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER: 5 Sept. (5) and 9 Sept. (3) BF (DGM). Dunlin: 17 Oct. (3) PL (BB, MB, MM, DGM), 24 Oct. (21) and 31 Oct. (11) BF (DGM). Dowitcher species: 5 to 10 Sept. (2 to 5) BF (DGM). Long-billed Dowitcher: 17 Oct. (1) PL (BB, MB, MM, DGM). Stilt Sandpiper: 1 Aug. (2) and 5 Sept. (3) BF, 3 Oct. (3) DR (DGM). BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: 11 Sept. (5) BS (MB, MM, DGM). 12 Sept. (1) BF (DGM). SANDERLING: 11 to 15 Sept. (6 to 8) BS (MB, MM, DGM), 3 Oct. (1) DR (DGM). AMERICAN AVOCET: 9 to 24 Oct. (1) HPL (BLC, RMG, JS, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Seahorn).

Gull-Sparrow: Herring Gull: 18 Sept. (1, 1st year) PL (DGM). Forster's Tern: 5 Sept. (12) and 11 Sept. (1) BS (MB, MM, DGM). Least Tern: 6 Sept. (4) R (DGM). Common Tern: 5 to 15 Sept. (1 to 17) BF and BS (MB, BK, DGM). Caspian Tern: 1 Aug. and 5 Sept. (2) BS (MB, MM, DGM). VERMILLION FLYCATCHER: 17 Oct. (1, male) Lkvw (Edward King). Tree Swallow: 6 Sept. (1,000) R (DGM), 1 Nov. (5,000) R (KLD). Barn Swallow: 31 Oct. (7) R (KLD). Brown Creeper: 10 Oct. (1) R (DGM). Wilson's Warbler: 29 Oct. and 2 Nov. (1, female) M (Helen Dinkelspiel). Bobolink: 11 Sept. (150) DR (MB, MM, DGM). WESTERN MEADOWLARK: 17 Oct. (1) Shelby County (Bert and Frances Dowdy). Savannah Sparrow: 12 Sept. (4) BS (DGM).

Locations: BF—Britton Ford (Henry County), BS—Big Sandy Refuge (Henry County), CC—Cross Creek Refuge, DR—Duck River Refuge (Humphries County), RPL—Herb Parsons Lake (Fayette County), Lkvw—Lakeview, Miss., M—Memphis, PL—Paris Landing (Henry County), R—Reelfoot Lake.

Observers: BB—Benton Basham, MB—Mike Bierly, BC—Ben B. Coffey, BLC—Ben B. and Lula Coffey, KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke, RMG—Robert

McGowan, BK—Betty King, MM—Margaret Mann, DGM—Don and Gina Manning, DP—David Pitts, JS—Jim Sanders.

DAVID E. PATTERSON, Harbert Hills Academy, Savannah 38372.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—The weather was mild throughout the period with an unseasonably warm October—the warmest in 23 years with no killing frosts. There was an excellent variety of shorebirds present during the season with 23 species recorded in the region, some for the first time ever. Many warblers and other songbirds lingered late into the period and waterfowl movements were erratic with some species arriving later than usual and others observed much earlier than normally. Most Northern finches arrived early with the first Evening Grosbeaks in the Nashville area 48 days earlier than previously recorded.

Looms-Terns: Common Loon: 25 Sept. (3) RL (Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Clayton). RED-THROATED LOON: 21 Oct. (1) Wood Reservoir—first known Middle Tenn. record (WSH, MCW). Least Bittern: 29 Sept. (1) BVM (MLB). Snow Goose: 14 Oct. (1) early, OCR (MLB). Blue Goose: 14 Oct. (33) early, OCR (MLB). Black Duck: 6 Oct. (2) early, GSP (DPC). Gadwall: 12 Oct. (5) early, RL (MLB). Green-winged Teal: 13 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 13 days, GSP (Bill Senter). Blue-winged Teal: 1 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 6 days, BVM (MLB). Shoveler: 19 Sept. (1) early, GSP (DPC). Ring-necked Duck: 12 Oct. (6) early, RL (MLB). Sora: 17 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 10 days, BVM (KAG, MLB). PIPING PLOVER: 18-22 Sept. (1) second NA record, GSP, and 4 Oct. (1) GSP, both (DPC). Black-bellied Plover: 23 Sept. (2) Coleman Lake (LOT). WHIMBREL: 20 Sept. (1) second NA record—*third known state record*, BVM (MLB) details to be published. Common Snipe: 13 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 15 days, BVM (MLB). WILLET: 10 Aug. (1) first NA Fall record, BVM (MM, KAG, MLB). BAIRD'S SANDPIPER: 24 Sept. (1) early, GSP (DPC). Dunlin: 13 Oct. (1) early, BVM (MLB). Stilt Sandpiper: 7 Oct. (2) late, BVM (MLB). WESTERN SANDPIPER: 14 Oct. (1) latest NA record by 25 days, BVM (MLB). BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: 12 Sept. (3) BVM (MM, MLB). MARBLED GODWIT: 10 Aug. (1) *second known state record*—details to be published, BVM (MM, KAG, MLB). WILSON'S PHALAROPE: 12-13 Sept. (1) BVM (MM, AT, KAG, MLB, JR). Bonaparte's Gull: 31 Oct. (1) OHL (MLB). Forester's Tern: 22 Aug. (2) PPL (MLB). Common Tern: 25 Sept. (12) latest NA record by a day, PPL (JP, ROH, MLB). Caspian Tern: 18 Aug. (8) early, GSP (DPC), 19 Sept. (1) late, PPL (ROH, MLB).

Owl-Vireos: Barn Owl: 4 Aug. (1) first NA record in 8 years! OCR (Mrs. Height). Common Nighthawk: 3 Sept. (235) SHV (MLB), 8 Sept. (3,500), Nashville (MM), 11 Sept. (350) TJ's (JR). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 24 Sept. (1) early, Nashville (MLB). WESTERN KINGBIRD: 25 Sept. (2), 26 Sept. (1)—details to be published, NA (ROH, JP, MLB), (Benton Basham, MLB on 26 Sept.). Traill's Flycatcher: 29 Aug. (1) TJ's (JHR—banded). Eastern Wood Pewee: 16 Oct. (1) late, BS (KAG). Purple Martin:

26 Sept. (2) ties latest NA record, Hwy. 109 (MLB, Benton Basham). House Wren: 31 Oct. (1) ties latest NA record, BS (MLB). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 31 Oct. (1) late, BVM (MLB). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 31 Oct. (1) BVM (JHR). Veery: 18 Aug. (1) early, Cheekwood (MLB). White-eyed Vireo: 25 Oct. (1) NA—latest record by one day (DPC).

Warblers-Sparrows: Tennessee Warbler: 9 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 14 days (Mrs. P. Miller). Nashville Warbler: 31 Aug. (1) earliest NA record by 4 days (MLB). Magnolia Warbler: 1 Sept. (1) early, NA (Mrs. P. Miller). Cape May Warbler: 17 Sept. (1) *first live NA Fall record*, BS (KAG). Chestnut-sided Warbler: 21 Oct. (1) late, Coleman Lake (MLB). Northern Waterthrush: 19 Aug. (1) Cheekwood (MLB) earliest NA record by one day. Louisiana Waterthrush: 6 Sept. (1) latest NA record by 2 days, BS (Mel Garland). Yellowthroat: 24 Oct. (1) late, BVM (MM, ROH, MLB). Canada Warbler: 26 Aug. (1) early, BS (KAG). Scarlet Tanager: 23 Oct. (1) late, NA (Mrs. P. Miller). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 28 Oct. (1) late, NA (C. W. Fentress). Evening Grosbeak: 27 Sept. (2) earliest NA record by 48 days (D. Christman). Purple Finch: 29 Oct. (1) Hillsboro Pike (MLB), 31 Oct. (4) WSM (MLB), and 31 Oct. (5) BS (KAG). Slate-colored Junco: 9 Oct. (1) early, BS (KAG). OREGON JUNCO: 21 Oct. (1) Hillsboro Pike (MLB). White-throated Sparrow: 22 Sept. (1) early, NA (DPC). Song Sparrow: 18 Sept. (1) early—excluding recent nesting records, GSP (DPC).

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BL—Bush Lake, BS—Basin Spring, BVM—Buena Vista Marsh, GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant, NA—Nashville, OCR—Otter Creek Road, OHL—Old Hickory Lake, PPL—Percy Priest Lake, RL—Radnor Lake, SHV—South Harpeth Valley, TJ's—Two Jays Sanctuary.

Observers: FB—Frances Bryson, SB—Sue Bell, MLB—Mike L. Bierly, DPC—Dot and Paul Crawford, MM—Margaret Mann, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, ROH—Roger O. Harshaw, WSH—Mrs. W. S. Hite, GRM—George R. Mayfield, Jr., HEP—Henry E. Parmer, JP—Jimmy Parrish, JHR—John and Heather Riggins, JR—John Riggins, AT—Ann Tarbell, LOT—Lawrence O. Traube, MCW—Mary C. Wood.

JOHN AND HEATHER RIGGINS, 5615 Brookwood Place, Nashville 37205.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—Shorebird migration was poor compared to the past spring and fall; this was probably due to higher water levels than usual in the TVA lakes. All of our swallow species were recorded at unusually late dates and some of them were reported in unusually large numbers.

Loon-Ducks: Common Loon: one through period NL (LS). Present since 14 June (Editor's note). RED-THROATED LOON: 23 Oct. (1) K (JB, GB). Double-crested Cormorant: 11 Oct. (4) HRA (WiC), 17 Oct. (2) KC (JB, GB). Great Blue Heron: Through period (1-31) HRA (KD, LD). Little Blue Heron: Through period (1-11) SB, HRA (KD, LD). Common Egret: Through period (1-5) HRA (KD, LD). Black-crowned Night Heron: 19 Sept. (10) AS (GE, PR). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: Through 15 Sept. (1-5) C (KD, LD, Mrs. John Donahue). Least Bittern: 9 Sept. (1) John Sevier Steam Plant (TK), 26 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JMC). American Bittern:

26 Sept. (1) AM (KD, LD). Canada Goose: first 24 Sept. (1) HRA (Arnold Aslinger). Black Duck: 21 Aug. (10) KSP (FJA, JMC, GB, JC). Gadwall: regular (5-30) CL, NL (KD, LD). Pintail: 26 Oct. (2) HRA (KD, LD). Blue-winged Teal: 5 Oct. (116) SB, HRA (KD, LD, LS). Wood Duck: regular, max. 30 Aug. (200) HRA (KD, LD) Ring-necked Duck: 12 Oct. (8) FLD (PP).

Hawks-Phalarope: Cooper's Hawk: 26 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JMC, JTT, NT). Broad-winged Hawk: 22 Sept. (165) CC (AM, CN, MDW). Marsh Hawk: 22 Sept. (1) CC (AM, CN, MDW). Osprey: one regular to 25 Oct. HRA, NL (KD, LD, WiC, Greer Matthews), 26 Sept. (4) KC (TOS). PEREGRINE FALCON: 20 Sept. (1) White Oak Mountain (Floyd Murdock), 20 Oct. (1) AS (GE, GW). Sparrow Hawk: 2 through period HC (TK). Sandhill Crane: 15 Oct. (40) HRA (WiC). Sora Rail: 26 Sept. (1) KC (AM, CN, MDW). Semipalmated Plover: 11 Aug. (1) SB (KD, LD), 22 Aug. (7) SB (KD, LD, JD). Killdeer: 26 Sept. (239) KC (TOS). Golden Plover: 18 Sept. (2) KC (JMC), 22 Oct. (1) KC (AM). Black-bellied Plover: 10 Sept. (3) KSP (FJA), 27 Sept. (1) HRA (KD, LD). RUDDY TURNSTONE: 28 Aug. (1), 11 Sept. (1) HC (TK). American Woodcock: 19 Aug. (1) AM (KD). Common Snipe: first 28 Aug. (1) SB (KD, LD, JD). Upland Plover: 23 Sept. (1) KC (PP). Spotted Sandpiper: regular to 26 Oct. (1-5) SB (KD, LD, JD). Solitary Sandpiper: 30 Aug. (1), 4 Aug. (4) SB (KD, LD). Greater Yellowlegs: 17 Aug. (1) HRA, regular from 27 Sept. (1-10) HRA (KD, LD). Lesser Yellowlegs: first 3 Aug. (1) (KD, LD), regular (1-5) to 27 Sept. SB, HRA (KD, LD). Pectoral Sandpiper: regular (2-25) HRA, SB (KD, LD). Least Sandpiper, regular (1-30) HRA (KD, LD). Dunlin: 13 Sept. (5) KSP (FJA), first 18 Oct. (64) SB, HRA (KD, LD). Short-billed Dowitcher: 21 Aug. (2) KSP (FJA, GB, JC, JMC). Stilt Sandpiper: 31 Aug. (1) St. John's Pond, Watauga, Tenn. (LRH, GW), 21 Sept. (1) HRA (KD, LD). BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER: 13 Sept. (3) KC (FJA). SANDERLING: 26 Aug. (3) KC (PP), 19 Sept. AS (PR, GE), 25 Sept. (2) KSP (GB). WILSON'S PHALAROPE: 16-17 Aug. (1) HRA (KD, LD).

Gull-Sparrows: Ring-billed Gull: 16 Oct. (1) NL (Daniel Jacobson). Least Tern: 2 Sept. (2) NL (LS). Caspian Tern: 4 Oct. (2) NL (LS), 5 Oct. (75) CL (KD, LD, LS). Black Tern: 2 Aug. (2) HRA (KD, LD), 4 Aug. (4) FLD (PP), 21 Aug. (22) KSP (FJA, GB, JC, JMC), 21 Sept. (21) HRA (WiC). Barn Owl: regular (1-2) AM (KD, LD, JD). Great Horned Owl: 18 Oct. (1) HRA (KD, LD); 19 Oct. (2) LHS (KD, LD). Barred Owl: 19 Oct. (1) LHS (KD, LD). Chuck-will's widow: 21 Aug. (1, fresh road kill) Chickamauga Battlefield, Ga. (KD). Whip-poor-will: 6 Sept. (1 singing) HRA (KD, LD). Common Nighthawk: last 2 Oct. (2), Max. 4 Sept. (1100) SeV (LS), last 13 Oct. (3) K (MDW). Chimney Swift: last 15 Oct. (75+) C (KD, LD), last 17 Oct. (15) K (Jim Holt), last 24 Oct. Horse Cove Road (MD, HD). Eastern Kingbird: Max. 28 Aug. and 1 Sept. (25) SB (KD, LD, JD), last Sept. 26 (2) KC (TOS). Tree Swallow: 26 Sept. (4) KC (FJA, JMC). Bank Swallow: 26 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JMC). Rough-winged Swallow: 2 Oct. (300+) HRA (LS). Barn Swallow: 26 Sept. (4) KC (FJA, JMC), 18 Oct. (3) HRA (KD, LD). Cliff Swallow: 26 Sept. (1) KC (FJA, JMC).

Purple Martin: max. 9 and 16 (500+), last 23 Aug. (25) HRA (KD, LD). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 26 Sept. (3) (TOS). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 24 Sept. (1) KC (PP). Swainson's Thrush: 26 Sept. (9 in tower kill on Zachery Ridge) KC (FJA). Gray-cheeked Thrush: 26 Sept. (6 in tower kill) KC (FJA). Water Pipit: 25 Oct. (1) SB (KD). Philadelphia Vireo: 26 Sept. (1) KC (JMC, FJA). Orange-crowned Warbler: 26 Sept. (1) KC (JTT, NT). BLACKPOLL WARBLER: 26 Sept. (1) KC (Mrs. E. E. Overton). Connecticut Warbler: 2 Oct. (1) Unicoi (MD, HD). Bobolink: 21 Sept. (20) KC (MDW). Orchard Oriole: regular (1-14) to 29 Aug. SB (KD, LD, JD). Blue Grosbeak: 26 Sept. (8) KC (TOS). Dickcissel: common (1-10) to 15 Aug. Jefferson and Green Co. (TK). Purple Finch: 17 Oct. (1) KC (AM, CN). Grasshopper Sparrow: last 28 Oct. Patrick Henry Lake (MD, HD). Vesper Sparrow: 22 Aug. (1) SB (JD). White-throated Sparrow: first 22 Sept. Johnson City (PR).

Locations: AS—Austin Springs, AM—Amnicola Marsh, C—Chattanooga, CC—Campbell County, CL—Chickamauga Lake, FLD—Fort Loudon Dam, HC—Hamblen County, HRA—Hiwassee River Area, K—Knoxville, KC—Knox County, KSP—Kingston Steam Plant, LHS—Long Hollow Swamp, NL—Nickajack Lake, SB—Savannah Bay, SeV—Sequatchie Valley.

Observers: FJA—Fred Alsop, III, GB—Gilbert Banner, JB—Joshua Banner, JC—John Campbell, JMC—James M. Campbell, WiC—Wilford Caraway, HD—Helenhill Dove, JD—Jon Devore, KD—Ken Dubke, LD—Lil (Mrs. Kenneth) Dubke, MD—Martha Dillenbeck, GE—Glenn Eller, LRH—Dr. Lee R. Herndon, TK—Tony Koella, AM—Andy Morton, CN—Chuck Nicholson, PP—Paul Pardue, PR—Peter Range, LS—Lee Shafer, TOS—Members of Tennessee Ornithological Society, JTT—Dr. James T. Tanner, NT—Nancy (Mrs. James) Tanner, GW—Gary Wallace, MDW—Morris Williams.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Five Points, Tenn. 38457.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—*Widgeon-Wrens*: Black Duck: first 22 Oct. (3) WiL (LRH). Gadwall: first 9 Oct. (1) WiL (GE, GW). American Widgeon: 18 Oct. (1) WiL (JM). Ring-necked Duck: 12 Oct. (8) WiL (LRH). Red-breasted Merganser: 19 Aug. 2 Oct. (1) RC (LRH, JM). Marsh Hawk: 12 Oct. (1) RM (LRH). Osprey: 2 Oct. RC (LRH, JM). Sora Rail: 13 Oct. (1) H (LRH). Common Snipe: first 12 Oct. (2) SV (LRH). Barred Owl: 2 Oct. HC (MS). Eastern Kingbird: last 2 Oct. (1) SV (RDM). Eastern Wood Pewee: last 19 Oct. (1) HCR (HD, GD). House Wren: last 28 Sept. (1) E (LRH). Winter Wren: first 16 Oct. (1) H (LRH).

Catbird-Sparrow: Catbird: last 19 Oct. (1) HCR (HD, GD). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: first 19 Oct. (1) HCR (HD, GD). Water Pipit: 12 Oct. (2) RM (LRH). Nashville Warbler: banded 13 Oct. (1) E (LRH). Bobolink: 2 Oct. (2) RC (LRH). Pine Siskin: 28 Oct. (12) RM (FWB). Red Crossbill: 28 Oct. (small numbers) RM (FWB). White-crowned Sparrow: first 31 Oct. (6) E (MS, TS). Lincoln's Sparrow: 7 Oct. (1) E (LRH).

Locations: E—Elizabethton, H—Hunter Community, Carter Co., HC—Heaton Creek, HCR—Horse Cove Road on Buffalo Mountain, RC—Roan Creek, RM—Roan Mountain, SV—Siam Valley, Carter Co., WiL—Wilber Lake.

Observers: FWB—Fred W. Behrend, HD—Mrs. Harold Dillenbeck, GD—Mrs. George Dove, GE—Glenn Eller, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, JM—John Martin, RDM—Roby D. May, MS—Maxie Swindell, TS—Tommie Swindell, GW—Gary Wallace.

BRENT ROWELL, 2227 Edgemont Ave., Bristol 37620.

BOOK REVIEW

FAMILIES OF BIRDS. By Oliver L. Austin, Jr., Golden Press, New York, N. Y. 1971. Edited by Vera R. Webster and Herbert S. Zim. Illustrated by one of today's foremost bird painters, Arthur Singer. 200 p. 6 x 4 in., paper covered. \$1.95.

This is a condensed guide designed for those who already have some knowledge of birds and would like to know more about their relationships to one another.

The introduction includes a brief discussion on classification, zoogeographic regions of the world, fossil records, and the origin and evolution of birds.

The 9,600 known species of birds (8,700 living, 900 fossil) have been grouped into 208 families. From one to several representative species of each family selected on the basis of typical family characteristics are illustrated by colored pictures. In addition to the colored illustrations a brief but informative characterization is given for each family. These family accounts are arranged in systematic sequence. They include distribution, including the number of living and extinct species and characteristics, and habits for each family. The 208 families are divided into 34 orders and a brief introduction is given for each order. Both scientific and common names are used.

This book will also be published in a deluxe Goldenraft edition to retail for \$5.95. It will have a larger format and a hard cover.

This handsome, little book presents much interesting and valuable material. It would be a useful reference to have on the library shelf for the serious bird student.

GARY O. WALLACE, Route 7, Elizabethton 37643.

PREPARATION OF COPY FOR PUBLICATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

COPY: Manuscripts should be typed double spaced on 8½ x 11" paper with adequate margins, for editorial notations, and should contain only entries intended for setting in type, except the serial page number. Tabular data should be entered on separate sheets with appropriate title and column headings. Photographs intended for reproduction should be sharp with good contrast on glossy white paper in black and white (not in color). Instructions to the editors should be given on a separate sheet. Weights and measurements should be in metric units. Dating should be in "continental" form (e.g., 7 March 1968).

NOMENCLATURE: Common names should be capitalized followed by binomial scientific name in italics only after the first occurrence in the text for both regular articles and ROUND TABLE NOTES, and should conform to the A.O.U. Check-list 5th edition, 1957. 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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