

THE MIGRANT

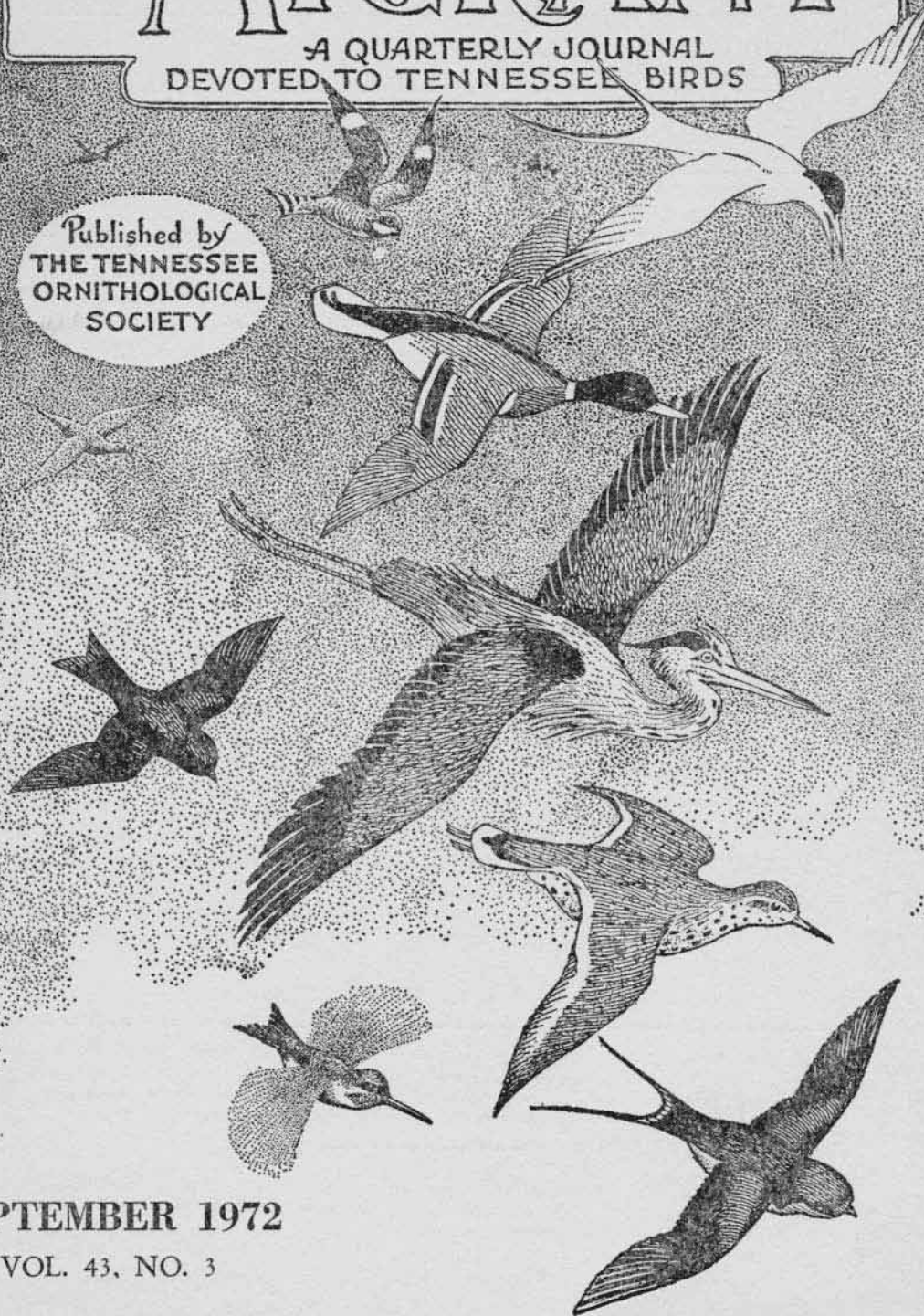
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A PRELIMINARY LIST OF TENNESSEE BIRDS

FRED J. ALSOP, III

Almost a decade has passed since Henry E. Parmer compiled the *Field List of Tennessee Birds* (1963) printed by the Tennessee Game and Fish Commission. Additions to that list have been made since and many of these have appeared in the pages of *The Migrant*. It seems proper at this time to publish the list in full.

Much work, both in the field, and in the study remains to be done before a fully annotated list which discusses in detail matters of distribution, dates of occurrence, and abundance can be prepared. The present work contains only the names of the various species, and some very brief annotations. It is hoped, however, that the publication of this preliminary list will be justified if it serves as a stimulus to further work, and if it results in communications with the author to correct the inevitable errors.

ANNOTATIONS

The following designations have been used to define the status of each species. *Regularly occurring* (no code letter is used for these species)—Any species which does not appear in one of the headings listed below. *Accidental* (A)—All species which have occurred no more than two times since 1920. *Casual* (C)—Those species which have been recorded more frequently than the "Accidentals" but which cannot be expected every year or even in a period of several years. *Extirpated or Former* (E)—Those species which are no longer found in the state or those species for which all records are prior to 1920. *Extinct* (X)—Those species that are no longer in existence anywhere. *Introduced* (I)—Those species that are not native to Tennessee but are resident. *Hypothetical* (H)—Those species which have been recorded in the state, but have not been substantiated according to the criteria for acceptability established for this list. Species about which doubt exists as to their wildness, i.e. a Mute Swan that might have escaped from someone's hand reared flock, are included in this category.

Species that are known to have nested at least once in Tennessee are identified by an asterisk (*). The symbol (*c) is used for those species that are captive and/or semi-domesticated breeders, and (*f) denotes those species

which still occur in the state that formally nested here. Some species have been found repeatedly in the state during the nesting season but to my knowledge no definite nesting record has been established for these "presumed breeders", (*?). It is to be hoped that birders in Tennessee might make special efforts to establish definite nesting records of these species.

CRITERIA FOR ACCEPTABILITY TO THE TENNESSEE STATE LIST

The historical standard would be to admit to the state list only those species for which a specimen has been taken in the state, but in 1972 I believe a less severe course has merit. I have chosen the following criteria with the full knowledge that they will not be to everyone's satisfaction and, further, that the subsequent task of evaluating sight records can never be completely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

A species is accepted for the state list if it meets one or more of the following qualifications:

- 1) There is a prepared specimen of the species in a museum or private collection taken in Tennessee and examined by a competent ornithologist.
- 2) There is a clear and unmistakable photograph (color or black-and-white; published or on file) or transparency of the species with the name of the photographer, observer(s), date, location, and other details.
- 3) A published observation by at least two qualified observers in a recognized journal (including banding records) with the details as listed in *The Migrant*.
- 4) There have been repeated sight records over the years made by qualified persons, but for which fewer than two persons were involved in each sighting which has been published.
- 5) I have a personal knowledge of an, as yet, unpublished record by competent observers.

Species which do not meet one of these criteria have been designated as "Hypothetical". Exotic species, i.e. Egyptian Goose, Chukar Partridge, Ringed Turtle Dove, and others whose origin is unknown and which are not established in the state are omitted from the list.

All records should contain the details stated in the inside back cover of *The Migrant*. "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."

NOMENCLATURE

The use of names follows the *American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds* (1957). Only the common name is given. No deviations have been made from this accepted standard even though some changes proposed in recent literature would effect the species status of some Tennessee

LIST OF SPECIES

Common Loon	Black Vulture *	Hudsonian Godwit A
Red-throated Loon C	Swallow-tailed Kite C	Ruff A
Red-necked Grebe A	Mississippi Kite *	Sanderling
Horned Grebe	Goshawk C, *?	American Avocet C
Eared Grebe A	Sharp-shinned Hawk *	Red Phalarope C
Pied-billed Grebe *	Cooper's Hawk *	Wilson's Phalarope
White Pelican C	Red-tailed Hawk *	Northern Phalarope C
Brown Pelican A	Harlan's Hawk C	Glaucous Gull A
Double-crested Cormorant *f	Red-shouldered Hawk *	Herring Gull
Anhinga C, *f	Broad-winged Hawk *	Ring-billed Gull
Great Blue Heron *	Rough-legged Hawk	Laughing Gull C
Green Heron *	Golden Eagle *f (7)	Franklin's Gull C
Little Blue Heron *	Bald Eagle *f	Bonaparte's Gull
Cattle Egret *	Marsh Hawk	Black-legged Kittiwake A
Common Egret *	Osprey *	Forster's Tern
Snowy Egret *f	Peregrine Falcon *f	Common Tern
Louisiana Heron C	Pigeon Hawk C	Sooty Tern A
Black-crowned Night Heron *	Sparrow Hawk *	Least Tern *
Yellow-crowned Night Heron *	Ruffed Grouse *	Caspian Tern
Least Bittern *	Greater Prairie Chicken E	Black Tern
American Bittern *f	Bobwhite *	Black Skimmer E
Wood Ibis C	Ring-necked Pheasant I, *c, *?	Rock Dove I, *
Glossy Ibis C	Turkey *	Mourning Dove *
White-faced Ibis H	Whooping Crane E&H	Bonaparte's Gull X
White Ibis	Sandhill Crane	Ground Dove A
Roseate Spoonbill A	Limpkin A	Carolina Parakeet X
Mute Swan I*H, *c	King Rail *	Yellow-billed Cuckoo *
Whistling Swan C	Virginia Rail *	Black-billed Cuckoo *
Trumpeter Swan E	Sora	Groove-billed Ani A
Canada Goose *c	Yellow Rail C	Barn Owl *
Brant C	Black Rail A, *	Screech Owl *
Barnacle Goose A	Purple Gallinule *	Great Horned Owl *
White-fronted Goose C	Common Gallinule *	Snowy Owl C
Snow Goose	American Coot *	Barred Owl *
Blue Goose	Sempalmated Plover	Long-eared Owl C
Fulvous Tree Duck C	Piping Plover C	Short-eared Owl
Mallard *c, *?	Wilson's Plover H	Saw-whet Owl *?
Black Duck *	Killdeer *	Chuck-will's widow *
Gadwall	American Golden Plover	Whip-poor-will *
Pintail	Black-bellied Plover	Common Nighthawk *
Green-winged Teal	Ruddy Turnstone	Chimney Swift *
Blue-winged Teal	American Woodcock *	Ruby-throated Hummingbird *
Cinnamon Teal A	Common Snipe	Belted Kingfisher *
European Widgeon A	Whimbrel C	Yellow-shafted Flicker *
American Widgeon	Eskimo Curlew E&H	Fileated Woodpecker *
Shoveler	Upland Plover	Red-bellied Woodpecker *
Wood Duck *	Spotted Sandpiper *	Red-headed Woodpecker *
Redhead	Solitary Sandpiper	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker *
Ring-necked Duck	Willet C	Hairy Woodpecker *
Canvasback	Greater Yellowlegs	Downy Woodpecker *
Greater Scaup	Lesser Yellowlegs	Red-cockaded Woodpecker *
Lesser Scaup	Knot C	Ivory-billed Woodpecker E&H
Common Goldeneye	Purple Sandpiper A	Eastern Kingbird *
Barrow's Goldeneye H	Pectoral Sandpiper	Western Kingbird C
Bufflehead *?	White-rumped Sandpiper	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher C
Oldsquaw C	Baird's Sandpiper	Great Crested Flycatcher *
King Eider A	Least Sandpiper	Eastern Phoebe *
White-winged Scoter C	Dunlin	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Surf Scoter C	Short-billed Dowitcher	Acadian Flycatcher *
Common Scoter C	Long-billed Dowitcher	Traill's Flycatcher *
Ruddy Duck	Stilt Sandpiper	Least Flycatcher *
Hooded Merganser *	Sempalmated Sandpiper	Eastern Wood Pewee *
Common Merganser	Western Sandpiper	Olive-sided Flycatcher *?
Red-breasted Merganser	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	Vermillion Flycatcher C
Turkey Vulture *	Marbled Godwit A	Horned Lark *

Tree Swallow *	Black-and-white Warbler *	Rusty Blackbird
Bank Swallow *	Prothonotary Warbler *	Brewer's Blackbird
Kough-winged Swallow *	Swainson's Warbler *	Common Grackle *
Barn Swallow *	Worm-eating Warbler *	Brown-headed Cowbird *
Cliff Swallow *	Golden-winged Warbler *	Western Tanager H
Purple Martin *	Blue-winged Warbler *	Scarlet Tanager *
Blue Jay *	'Brewster's Warbler	Summer Tanager *
Common Raven *	'Lawrence's Warbler	Cardinal *
Common Crow *	Tennessee Warbler	Rose-breasted Grosbeak *
Fish Crow *	Orange-crowned Warbler	Black-headed Grosbeak A
Black-capped Chickadee *	Nashville Warbler	Blue Grosbeak *
Carolina Chickadee *	Parula Warbler *	Indigo Bunting *
Tufted Titmouse *	Yellow Warbler *	Fainted Bunting *
White-breasted Nuthatch *	Magnolia Warbler	Dickcissel *
Red-breasted Nuthatch *	Cape May Warbler	Evening Grosbeak
Brown-headed Nuthatch C, *	Black-throated Blue Warbler *	Purple Finch
Brown Creeper *	Myrtle Warbler	Common Redpoll C
House Wren *	Audubon's Warbler H	Pine Siskin *?
Winter Wren *	Black-throated Gray Warbler A	American Goldfinch *
Bewick's Wren *	Black-throated Green Warbler *	Red Crossbill *?
Carolina Wren *	Cerulean Warbler *	White-winged Crossbill C
Long-billed Marsh Wren	Blackburnian Warbler *	Green-tailed Towhee A
Short-billed Marsh Wren *?	Yellow-throated Warbler *	Rufous-sided Towhee *
Rock Wren A	Chestnut-sided Warbler *	Lark Bunting A
Mockingbird *	Bay-breasted Warbler	Savannah Sparrow
Catbird *	Blackpoll Warbler	Grasshopper Sparrow *
Brown Thrasher *	Pine Warbler *	Le Conte's Sparrow
Kobin *	Kirtland's Warbler H	Henslow's Sparrow C
Wood Thrush *	Prairie Warbler *	Sharp-tailed Sparrow C
Hermit Thrush	Palm Warbler	Vesper Sparrow *
Swainson's Thrush	Ovenbird *	Lark Sparrow *
Gray-cheeked Thrush	Northern Waterthrush	Bachman's Sparrow *
Veery *	Louisiana Waterthrush *	Slate-colored Junco *
Eastern Bluebird *	Kentucky Warbler *	Oregon Junco C
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher *	Connecticut Warbler	Tree Sparrow
Golden-crowned Kinglet *	Mourning Warbler	Chipping Sparrow *
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Yellowthroat *	Clay-colored Sparrow A
Water Pipit	Yellow-breasted Chat *	Field Sparrow *
Sprague's Pipit C	Hooded Warbler *	Harris' Sparrow C
Cedar Waxwing *	Wilson's Warbler	White-crowned Sparrow
Northern Shrike A	Canada Warbler *	White-throated Sparrow
Loggerhead Shrike *	American Redstart *	Fox Sparrow
Starling I, *	House Sparrow I, *	Lincoln's Sparrow
White-eyed Vireo *	Bobolink *	Swamp Sparrow
Bell's Vireo C, *f	Eastern Meadowlark *	Song Sparrow *
Yellow-throated Vireo *	Western Meadowlark *?	Lapland Longspur
Solitary Vireo *	Yellow-headed Blackbird H	Smith's Longspur C
Red-eyed Vireo *	Red-winged Blackbird *	Snow Bunting C
Philadelphia Vireo	Orchard Oriole *	
Warbling Vireo *	Baltimore Oriole *	

birds, i.e., the Blue Goose is now considered to be a color phase of the Snow Goose and not a species distinct from it, and the "waybeo" and "fitzbew" song forms of Traill's Flycatcher are now considered distinct species with the common name Willow Flycatcher suggested for the latter form. These changes can be easily instituted after the A.O.U. committee has published its decisions.

The two well-known hybrids of the Golden-winged/Blue-winged Warbler complex are also included in this list because of their regular occurrence and observation in the state.

SUMMARY OF THE LIST

The preceding list includes 255 regularly occurring species, 41 casual species, 26 accidental species, 6 extirpated or former species (3 of which are also hypothetical), 2 extinct species, 5 introduced species (one of which is also hypothetical), and 2 hybrids for a total of 333 species on the accepted list (the hypothetical species are not included). There are 11 additional species on the hypothetical list.

CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING VARIOUS HYPOTHETICAL
(AND OTHER SELECTED) SPECIES

White-faced Ibis (hypothetical): On 24 August, 1941, a single bird was observed by Robert Tucker and Ben Welch as it flew from Mississippi into Tennessee. The observers could not be certain whether this bird was of the Glossy or White-faced species but concluded, ". . . this was probably a White-faced as they are supposed to range farther north than the Eastern (Glossy)". The bird was seen only in flight. This is the first record for Tennessee (*The Migrant*, 12:58) and the only one I (FJA) am aware of. Because of the conditions of this observation I feel the record cannot be considered a valid identification and the species should not be added to the state list.

Roseate Spoonbill (accidental): Details to be published. One bird seen on Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge 29 June-1 July 1972 and again on 13 July. Seen by Ernest Rauber, Carl Dowdy of the refuge staff (and by several T.O.S. members later) on the Duck River Unit.

Mute Swan (introduced and hypothetical): There are several published observations of this species throughout the state. Mute Swans have been placed on lakes in Anderson and Montgomery Counties where they have been successful in producing young. One immature from a free-flying group of three was killed by a hunter at Kingston, Roane County, Tennessee during the winter of 1968-69. The other two were observed with wild waterfowl by F. J. Alsop, J. M. Campbell, and others during that winter. Lee R. Herndon and many others observed a bird of this species on Boone Lake the winter of 1969-70. No one seems to know the status of this species in Tennessee. Are the individuals seen escapees?, offspring of local domestics?, or migrants from more northern established breeding populations?

Trumpeter Swan (extirpated): John J. Audubon sighted a bird of this species on the Mississippi River in West Tennessee on 26 Nov. 1820, and 4 days later he observed another near the Third Chicksaw Bluff near the Shelby-Tipton County line (*The Migrant*, 11: 59-61). Albert F. Ganier (1933) states this species formerly occurred in Tennessee based on its recorded occurrence in neighboring states. Tennessee is within the historical wintering range and migratory range of this bird based on information in Bent (1925).

Cinnamon Teal (accidental): Details to be published. Male observed for 12 consecutive days (10-21 April 1972) on Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge by Ernest L. Rauber, Assistant Refuge Manager.

Barrow's Goldeneye (hypothetical): Dr. Charles F. Pickering reported a half an hour study of a male of this species on 21 January 1940, on the Cumber-

land River near Clarksville, Montgomery County. His description is given in *The Migrant* (11:5) by Alfred Clebsch. Dr. Pickering was a capable birder and the observation seems carefully made, however, because this sight record by one individual does not meet the criteria established here for acceptance to the State List the species remains hypothetical.

King Eider (accidental): A specimen taken from a hunter's bag by the refuge manager on Woods Reservoir near Chattanooga during the winter of 1966-67 or 1967-68. The unidentified bird remained frozen in various freezers across the state until it was given to John Ogden, Research Biologist, Everglades National Park on 20 December 1970. Ogden identified the bird as a female or immature male King Eider. A paper is forthcoming on this the only known record of an eider in Tennessee.

Greater Prairie Chicken (extirpated): One seen at Nashville in May, 1810, by Alexander Wilson and mentioned by him as having been found a few miles north, close to the Kentucky-Tennessee line (Ganier, 1933).

Whooping Crane (extirpated and hypothetical): Albert F. Ganier (1933) lists this species as formerly occurring in Tennessee based on its recorded occurrence in neighboring states. Tennessee is within the historical wintering and migratory range of this species based on information in Bent (1926), but there are no Tennessee records.

Wilson's Plover (hypothetical): One known record, the only observation being made by Mrs. E. M. West near Chattanooga on 22 September 1957. Though the bird was viewed from 30 feet with a 20 X telescope no description is given of this Atlantic coast species. No comparisons are made with the similar immature Killdeer. No statement is made as to the rarity of the species in the region (the editor inserted the information that the record was the first for the state). I feel this species should not be placed on the state list as it fails to meet the criteria for acceptability established in this paper. For the observation see *The Migrant*, 28:57.

Eskimo Curlew (extirpated and hypothetical): Albert F. Ganier (1933) lists this species as formerly occurring in the state based on records of the species in neighboring states. Tennessee is within the range of migrant of this species based on information in Bent (1929). There are no known records of this bird in Tennessee.

Purple Sandpiper (accidental): There are two records of this species in the state, both in the past decade. On 25 November 1962, Benton Basham and Bill Gallagher spent more than one and a half hours in careful study of an individual of this species on Hiwassee Island. During the course of their extended observation at close range the bird was also seen by David Tunsburg and John Leach; David had previously seen the Purple Sandpiper. Their record has been published in *Audubon Field Notes*, 17(1):33, and I (FJA) have seen copies of the notes Basham took on the spot and feel their identification is a sound one.

On 8 June 1967, Tom W. Finucane observed a Purple Sandpiper at close range at Bays Mountain Lake. His record was published in *Audubon Field Notes*, 21(5):547 and 566. He had seen the species earlier on the Rochester

coast and his description of the bird he observed agrees with that of a Purple Sandpiper. No one else saw this bird.

This species is added to the state list as an "accidental", but I feel the details of both observations should be submitted for publication in *The Migrant* by the observers of this most unexpected species in Tennessee.

Ruff (accidental): Details to be published. Found by Lee Shafer near Dunlap on 6 April 1972 where it remained until early on the morning of 9 April. Seen by more than 30 birders from across the state including Benton Basham, Mike Bierly, and FJA.

Black-legged Kittiwake (accidental): Birds of this species were reported between September and December, 1971, in the TVA system at the dams of Percy Priest, Nickajack, Chickamauga, and Loudoun by a number of competent observers (personal communications). These observations will be published soon.

Black Skimmer (former): One found dead in Obion County in 1890 (*Wilson Bulletin*, 41:100). The specimen and museum card are in the A. F. Ganier collection in Nashville. This is the only known Tennessee record.

Passenger Pigeon (extinct): This bird was a numerous transient and winter resident prior to the 1890's (Ganier, 1933). A summation of observations of this species in Tennessee is published in *The Migrant*, 4:18-19.

Carolina Parakeet (extinct): Flocks were recorded by Alexander Wilson, 15 miles north of Nashville, on 25 April 1810 (Ganier, 1933). Ganier (1933) also states there are other early records from West Tennessee.

Ivory-billed Woodpecker (extirpated and hypothetical): There are no good records known for this species for Tennessee, however, there is circumstantial evidence as follows: Ganier (1933) lists the species for the state based on records from neighboring states. Tennessee is within the historical breeding range of the bird based on information in Bent (1939) and Tanner (1942). On 24 November 1820, Audubon saw two Ivory-bills on the banks of the Mississippi River while north of the present town of Fulton, however, he does not state which side of the river he saw them on (*The Migrant*, 11:59-61). There are numerous bills of this woodpecker included in Indian burials found throughout the state, but these could have been trade items from elsewhere.

Audubon's Warbler (hypothetical): One record on 1 June 1952, in Johnson City by Bruce Tyler and Robert Lyle. The bird was a male and is described only by the following: "He displayed additional white plumage over that of a Myrtle Warbler, but the deciding factor was the yellow throat patch." There is no indication of previous experience with the species and I feel the description is too incomplete to base a state record on.

Black-throated Gray Warbler (accidental): Details to be published. Male, killed in migration at U. S. Weather Bureau installation on Holston Mt. near Elizabethton on the night of 30 Sept.-1 Oct. 1972. Specimen collected, photographed, and frozen by Dr. Lee R. Herndon and Dr. Gary O. Wallace.

Kirtland's Warbler (hypothetical): One published record (*The Migrant*, 27:53) of one bird by one observer, Mrs. M. Darnell, who had not seen the species before. Seen on 28 September (1956?) in Greeneville. The description seems carefully done, but the record is not acceptable based on the criteria of acceptability established for this list.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (hypothetical): There are three published reports for Tennessee none of which I feel is acceptable for the state list. The first report was published based on information obtained in telephone conversations with parties who "may have seen the birds (Yellow-headed Blackbirds)" in the Chattanooga area on 23 August 1956, (*The Migrant*, 27:56). On 20 April 1958, a male was reported by the same family that made the original observation above. Once again the report went by telephone to a second party who published the report without having seen the bird and without a description of the field marks used in making the identification. This bird was also in the Chattanooga area (*The Migrant*, 30:15).

The third record was on 29 April 1967, at Gray Station near the boundary between Sullivan and Washington Counties. The bird was seen by Ann Switzer, who was familiar with the species in the Western states, but was reported by T. W. Finucane who did not see the bird, and without a description of the observation (*The Migrant*, 38:61). This is a species that should be looked for in the state, but care should be taking in making a proper report, in the absence of a specimen, of this "unmistakable" species.

Western Tanager (hypothetical): One report near Dyersburg on 23 April 1969, by Celia Hudson and Russell Hudson (*The Migrant*, 40:65-66). Though they had not seen the species before their description is a good one. The bird was observed on two different days. Mrs. Hudson also states a pair of this species was seen at Reelfoot Lake State Park in 1963 by Mrs. C. K. G. Sumara.

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(continued on page 71)

EASTERN BLUEBIRDS NESTING AT ASHLAND CITY: 1971.

BY AMELIA R. LASKEY AND MARTHA F. HERBERT

This report of the nesting of Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) for 1971 in Neptune Community of Ashland City concludes four years of weekly inspections. The nest boxes, made by William F. Bell and John S. Herbert, have been set and maintained by the latter on approximately ten miles of rural roads. Reports for the previous years have been published in *The Migrant* 1968:39, 1969:40, 1971:42.

In 1971, inspections started 16 March, ending 4 Sept. with the fledging of the last brood. Of the available 69 nest boxes, 64 were used at least once by E. Bluebirds, one by Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*) and another alternately by bluebirds and titmouse. The Tufted Titmouse attempts were unsuccessful.

Bluebirds had 160 clutches, comprising 726 eggs. Of these 498 hatched, 366 fledged (50% of eggs laid). Box No. 75 contained a set of 7 eggs on 6 April, a rare number for this species. All hatched and fledged. The second clutch of 6 eggs was completed in early June and four young were raised. On 19 July, 2 eggs were laid, starting the third set, but the female was not seen again.

Of the unsuccessful 360 eggs, the greatest loss of 149 eggs and young was due to predation, mainly snakes, which rob without disturbing the nest, leaving it intact. On 25 May, a 54 inch chicken snake (*Elaphe sp.*) was captured in a nest. The next largest number, 86, was abandoned eggs. In many instances, this was caused by cat predation. Many roaming cats live in the area preying on the birds as they feed. We found piles of feathers under and near the nests. One box, No. 42, had seven instances of abandoned sets with new nests built over them. Each time that we decided to remove the box, we found a new nest over the old one and a new clutch started. Finally late in the season, this box was removed. Sixty young disappeared from broods which apparently had died and had been removed by the parents during the nestling period. In addition, 20 young died in the nest and were removed by the observers. There were 37 eggs that did not hatch; some were addled and some had developing embryos. Eight young and eggs were unsuccessful because of accidents, such as the box tilted from a fence by horses and 2 eggs removed through human error. The failures began in late April with the peak of seven in one week occurring in early July.

The Bluebird nesting season can be divided into three periods, with the peak of the first period on 20 April with 55 active nests; second period, 15 June with 49 active and third period, 6 July with 40 active.

This year seven females were captured and banded as they incubated or brooded. Four were retaken that had been banded in 1970, three as nestlings and the other, banded when adult, had occupied the same nest box in 1970 and 1971. One, No. 106-198942, had been banded as an adult in 1968, retaken in 1970 in two nestings and again in the first nesting period of 1971. During these

years, she had occupied three different nesting boxes, all adjacent. In each of the four captures, she was incubating pure white eggs. Possibly something happened to her as the 1971 nest box was vacant about three weeks and was then occupied by one laying blue eggs.

1521 GRAYBAR LANE, Nashville 37215.
ROUTE 5, Ashland City 37015.



BOOK REVIEW

BIRDS OF THE SMOKIES. By Arthur Stupka. Buckhorn Press, Gatlinburg, Tennessee 1972. Illustrated by Dolores Roberson. 62 p. 9 x 6 in., paper covered.

This book illustrates 32 (including the cover) of the more common species of birds out of over 200 that occur in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Because of the limited number of species included it is not a book to consider for field identification purposes.

The general form of the book is to have written information on the left hand page and a drawing of that species on the right hand page.

Each illustration covers a whole page. An attempt has been made to put each bird in its natural habitat. The drawings, however, can be very misleading. Many of the species are misrepresented in either posture, size and/or color.

The written information about each species is accurate, interesting and very informative. It includes comments about nesting habits, foods, sounds, habitat, and many other items of interest. A comparison of field marks is frequently given for similar species.

This book seems best designed for the individual with a mild or beginning interest in birds. The fact that the book was written by Arthur Stupka, one of the foremost experts on the flora and fauna of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, should make the book interesting to anyone in the Southern Appalachian region.

GARY O. WALLACE, Route 7, Elizabethton 37643

NEW RECORDS FOR TENNESSEE

ROSEATE SPOONBILL IDENTIFIED AT TENNESSEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE—Positive identification of a Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*) was reported by Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, Paris, Tennessee on 29 June 1972. The lone bird was first observed by Assistant Manager Ernest Rauber and Biological Technician Carl Dowdy on the Duck River Unit ten miles southwest of Waverly, Tennessee. Identification was later corroborated by Refuge Manager V. L. Childs and several members of the Tennessee Ornithological Society.

The bird was first observed at approximately 09:00 on 29 June 1972. Accompanied by several Snowy Egrets (*Leucophoyx thula*), Cattle Egrets (*Bubulcus ibis*) and Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), the bird was feeding in the shallows of a grassy pond, its bill sweeping the waters in a wide arch as is true of its character.

The coloring was not the bright pink generally associated with the species. Rather, the coloring was a faint pink indicating a juvenile bird.

Contact with the spoonbill was lost on 1 July and it was thought the bird had vacated the area. However, quite by chance the bird was again seen at close range 12 days later. The visit covered a period of 15 days in all. The bird was last seen on 13 July 1972.

According to Tennessee Ornithological Society sources, the Roseate Spoonbill is a record bird for the state of Tennessee.

ERNEST L. RAUBER, Tenn. National Wildlife Refuge, Box 849, Paris 38242.

CINNAMON TEAL SIGHTED AT TENNESSEE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE—The first recorded sighting of a Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) on Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge was noted on 10 April 1972. Range distribution maps for the Cinnamon Teal show that his appearance into West Tennessee is highly infrequent. It is also believed that this is the first sighting of a Cinnamon Teal in the state of Tennessee during the 20th Century.

The male Cinnamon Teal was sighted by Assistant Refuge Manager Ernest L. Rauber in the "bottoms" area of Duck River unit near Hustburg, Tennessee. The duck was always observed to be with a group of 25-30 Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) and positive identification of an accompanying female could not be confirmed. The male Cinnamon Teal was observed for 12 consecutive days and finally departed the area on 21 April 1972.

ERNEST L. RAUBER, Tenn. National Wildlife Refuge, Box 849, Paris 38242.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first known record for a Cinnamon Teal in Tennessee.

BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER—In the late afternoon of 2 October 1972, Dr. Gary Wallace and family and I went to the scene of the

disastrous bird kill, which had occurred during the early night hours of 30 September-1 October, at the remote controlled weather radar installation at an elevation of about 4200' on Holston Mountain.

While collecting the dead birds in the area around the radar installation, I picked up a bird which appeared very different from any of our eastern wood warblers. Examination revealed a diagnostic yellow spot in the lore area, solid black cap, black cheek area bordered above and below with white, solid black throat, bluish-gray back with two white wing bars, black streaks along the sides, a white breast and belly with white in the three outer tail feathers. I recognized the bird immediately as a Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*) a species far out of its normal far western range. The Wallaces examined the bird immediately and compared it with the picture in *Birds of North America* by Robbins, Brunn and Zim, and confirmed my identification.

The bird was found lying on the shoulder of the road, approximately fifty feet in a southwesterly direction from the radar structure while about 80% of the dead birds were found in a southeasterly direction from the structure. It was in excellent condition, showing no signs of external injury. The plumage was that of an adult male and the following measurements confirm that conclusion.

Measurements: wing chord, 63 (58.7-63.4); tail, 50 (47-52); exposed culmen, 9 (9.3-10.8); tarsus, 18 (17-18). All measurements are in millimeters and figures enclosed in parentheses are from *The Birds Of Canada* by W. Earl Godfrey, page 331.

The bird was displayed at one of our regular Elizabethton chapter TOS meetings. It has been temporarily frozen and it is planned to vacuum dehydrate the specimen. This constitutes the first official record for this species in the state of Tennessee and the preservation of this specimen will permit this species to be placed on the official state list.

There are several records for this species in the neighboring state of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi as well as other eastern states, such as Ohio, Florida, Massachusetts, South Carolina and Ontario, Canada. Spring records range from 31 March to 11 May while fall and winter records range from 7 October to 5 January, the latter record from the Florida Keys. The occurrence of this bird on 30 September, apparently establishes an early fall record date for the area east of the Mississippi River.

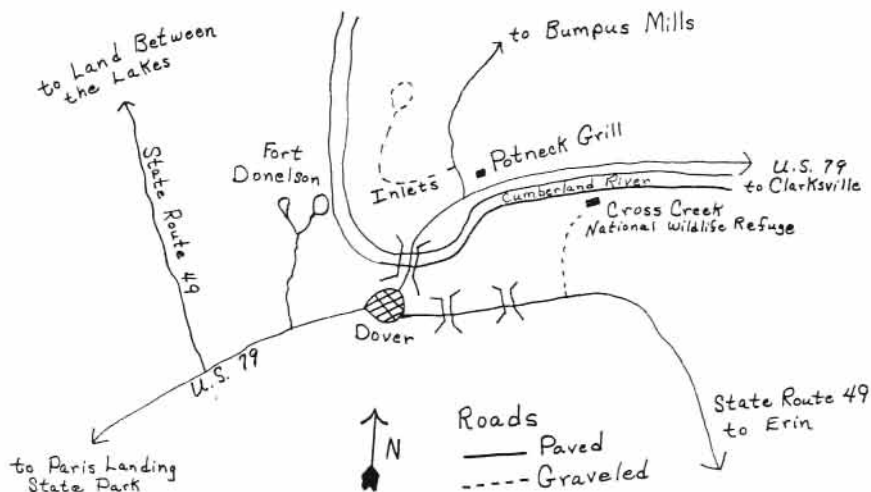
LEE R. HERNDON, Route 6, Box 392, Elizabethton 37643.



BIRD FINDING IN TENNESSEE

STEWART COUNTY

JOHN W. SEXTON



Stewart County is located in the extreme northwestern corner of Middle Tennessee. The county is bordered on the west by the Tennessee River and divided by the Cumberland River which flows through the county and runs parallel to the Tennessee in the northern section of the county. Stewart County is mainly forest and agricultural land with very little residential area. This combination of abundant water and forest area makes Stewart County an ideal birding location.

Several areas in the county are especially good for birding. These areas include Fort Donelson National Military Park, Barkley Lake shoreline and coves, Paris Landing State Park (most of which is in Henry County), and Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge.

During the winter and spring months Fort Donelson National Military Park is an excellent birding area. Fort Donelson is located on U. S. 79 about one mile west of Dover. This area is mostly woodland with a small cove from Barkley Lake forming the northern border. The Cumberland River flows along the northeastern border of the park. During the winter months several species may be observed in a relatively short period of time. An overlook above Barkley Lake is especially good because you will be at ground level with the birds. Some of the more common birds in this area during the winter include the Eastern Bluebird, Carolina Chickadee, Brown Creeper, Downy Woodpecker, Yellow-shafted Flicker and White-breasted Nuthatch. The Red-breasted Nuthatch has been observed on occasions but is not a regular visitor. In the cove several Common Snipe, along with other shorebirds, can usually be observed.

Fort Donelson is very good during the spring months for migrating warblers as well as other species. Summer Tanagers are fairly common summer residents in the area.

Fort Donelson is a very good area for owling in the spring and summer months. Screech, Great Horned and Barred will usually respond to tape recorders in a short while.

The shoreline along Barkley Lake is a very good area for shorebirds during the winter. Lake Barkley is dropped to its winter pool about the first of November. This exposes vast amounts of shoreline. One of the best mud flats in the area is located East of Dover on U. S. 79. Traveling from Clarksville to Dover the area will be on the North side of U. S. 79 about 2 miles before entering Dover. The area is located behind the Potneck Grill and Service Station. A paved road will turn north just beyond the grill and travels over the mud flat. Several species can usually be seen from this point. About 200 yards down this road a small gravel road turns to the left (west). If you follow this road you will pass several inlets along Barkley Lake.

Traveling west on U. S. 79 from Dover will take you to Paris Landing State Park. The Park is actually located in Henry County but needs to be mentioned here because of its great winter birding. Herring, Ring-billed, and many times Bonaparte's gulls can be observed from the Park. This area is especially good for Pied-billed and Horned Grebes. As many as 30 Horned Grebes have been counted from one point in the area. Another good bird to be seen in this area is the Common Loon. A spotting scope is a must for this bird because they are usually located around a small island in the area.

The best birding area in the county is Cross Creek National Wildlife Refuge. CCNWR is located on State Route 49 southeast of Dover on the Erin highway. Turn left in Dover (right from Paris) and follow State Route 49 for about three miles. A large sign adjacent to a gravel road will direct you to the area headquarters. The refuge personnel are very cooperative and eager to discuss the area with you. Many times they will allow you to travel on the refuge and observe the birds at very close range. If they are banding or trapping birds they usually will not allow birders on that particular area.

The refuge consist of 9,892 acres of ponds, marshes and woodland habitat. Refuge personnel raise crops of milo, corn and wheat which supplies winter food for ducks and geese. Over 200 species of birds have been identified on the refuge since its establishment.

The best time of the year to visit CCNWR is during the winter months. Several thousand ducks and geese winter on the refuge. The most common species include the Canada Goose, Mallard, Black Duck, Pintail, Gadwall, American Widgeon, Shoveler and Wood Duck. The Wood Duck is a permanent resident on the refuge and several boxes have been erected for nesting purposes. Other species which are often observed include the Canvasback, Redhead, scaup, Bufflehead, Ruddy Duck, and all three species of mergansers. The Oldsquaw can be seen on the refuge occasionally, but is considered an accidental.

The best reason for visiting CCNWR during the winter months is to observe the Bald Eagle. The area usually has about five wintering Bald Eagles.

During the 1971-72 winter season as many as seven could be found on the refuge.

Many other birds may be seen on the refuge during the winter months including the Bewick's Wren, Water Pipit, Purple Finch, Leconte's Sparrow, Tree Sparrow and Evening Grosbeak just to name a few.

These are only a few of the areas in Stewart County which are good for birders. Many of the woodland areas will add a greater variety to a day's list. An average day of birding in Stewart County during the winter should produce a list of 60-65 birds. Anyone needing assistance please contact the author since there is no TOS chapter in Stewart County.

Route 1, Dover, Tennessee 37058. 232-5672

A PRELIMINARY LIST OF TENNESSEE BIRDS

(Continued from page 64)

The Migrant. Published by the Tenn. Ornithological Society.

WETMORE, A. 1939. *Notes on the Birds of Tennessee*. Proc. U. S. Nat'l. Museum, 86(3050):175-243.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Personal contacts were made with the following T. O. S. members whose help I gratefully acknowledge: Benton Basham, James M. Campbell, Ben Coffey, Lula Coffey, Wallace Coffey, Ken Dubke, Tom Finucane, Albert F. Ganier, Katherine A. Goodpasture, Dr. Lee R. Herndon, Dr. J. C. Howell, J. B. Owen, Henry E. Parmer, Charlie Smith, and Dr. J. T. Tanner. However, all responsibility for the final form of this list lies strictly with me (FJA).

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



Correction: The Migrant 43:48, 1972. Line eight from the Knoxville report on the 1972 spring count reads as follows: Fred Alsop and Jim Campbell listed 117 species; It should read: 127 species and a Ringed Turtle Dove.

ROUND TABLE NOTES

AN ELEVEN YEAR OLD BANDED GREATER SCAUP FROM CHEROKEE RESERVOIR—A banded male Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*) was killed by the author off Stump Island, lower Cherokee Reservoir, Grainger County, Tennessee, on the morning of 27 December 1970. The bird was a single that decoyed to a female scaup that had been allowed to remain in the decoys. The annual presence on Cherokee Reservoir of several species of waterfowl that are virtually restricted to the Atlantic Coast Flyway (*The Migrant*, 42:5) suggests that many of these birds cross into the Mississippi Flyway during their southward migration. It was hoped that the information concerning the past history of this duck would give some insight to its migratory pattern. The duck, apparently in excellent condition, had been banded near Willard, New York (east side of Seneca Lake, about 14 air miles northwest of Ithaca) on 18 January 1962 by New York Conservation personnel. At the time of banding the bird was considered to be "at least one year old." This indicates that the hatching date was spring, 1960, or earlier, and that the duck was at least in its eleventh year.

DAVID A. ETNIER, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 37916.

BONAPARTE'S GULL IN GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK—At approximately 14:00 (EST) on 25 April 1971, Dr. Gary O. Wallace and I were leading a bird-watching party of about 25 people through Cades Cove in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park when we discovered a solitary gull at the sewage lagoons just west of Cades Cove campground. The bird was standing on one of the posts in the fence that surrounds the two rectangular holding basins. All members of the party were asked to check every possible field mark due to the rarity of the presence of a gull of any species within the mountainous environs of the Park. (There are only nine previous records of gulls, each of single birds of three species. Stupka, Arthur. 1963. *Notes on the Birds of Great Smoky Mountains National Park*. Univ. of Tenn. Press).

From a distance of approximately 65 feet I noted the following characters using 7 x 35 binoculars: upperparts pearl-gray, underparts white; head white with a gray crown and nape and with a conspicuous dark gray to black spot behind the eye; lesser wing-coverts mottled brownish-gray; legs and feet pink; bill black.

The gull was very tame allowing a close approach. I moved to within 20 feet before succeeding in flushing it in order to see the pattern of the wings and tail in flight. The flight was ternlike, buoyant, and of short duration as the bird moved across the lagoon to a similar perch on another fence post about 80 feet away. On the wing the primaries showed mostly white with black tips forming a white triangle in the front edge of the wing, and they had some blackish areas on them. The tail had a narrow black band across the distal end bordered terminally with white.

The bird was an immature Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*). It appeared in a healthy condition and several times flew over the two lagoons

at a height of about eight feet and sometimes dipped down lightly to touch the water's surface. When not flying it returned to stand on one of the fence posts. All members of the party observed the gull for more than 20 minutes and agreed with Gary and me on its identification as being this species. It was still present when we left the area. That the bird had arrived only within the previous 24 hours is strongly suggested as we had visited the lagoons with a similar group the afternoon of the preceding day and had not seen the bird. On that day, the 24th, a warm front had moved in bringing more than .70 of an inch of precipitation. On the day of the above observation the winds were from the north and northeast at 5 to 15 mph, the sky was clear and sunny with a high of 71° F and a mean of 58° F.

This constitutes the first known record for Bonaparte's Gull for Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

References used in addition to Stupka (1963) were—Alsop, F. J., III. 1968. *Birds of the Great Smoky Mountains Field Check List*. G.S.M.N.P. Gatlinburg. Chapman, F. M. 1939. *Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America*. Dover Publications, N. Y., Peterson, R. T. 1947. *A Field Guide to the Birds*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Robbins, C. S., B. Brunn, and H. S. Zim. 1966. *A Guide to Field Identification Birds of North America*. Golden Press, Inc. N. Y.

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

SUMMER RECORD OF RED CROSSBILLS FOR SULLIVAN COUNTY
—On 18 August 1970, the writer discovered a pair of Red Crossbills (*Loxia curvirostra*) at 1670 feet elevation near Bristol at Steele Creek Park, Sullivan County, Tennessee. The observation is the first known summer occurrence of the species for the county, and is considered an unusual low-elevation record for Tennessee.

The pair was discovered at 15:45 E.D.T., when a dark red bird flew from a large stand of Virginia Pine (*Pinus virginiana*) to a small stream at Steele Creek Dam. A second bird, this individual with dull yellowish plumage, flew from the same area to join the first.

The pair was approached within 30 feet, and crossed bills on both birds were easily distinguished with 7 x 35 binoculars. The wings of the reddish bird were almost solid black. The birds were observed for approximately ten minutes.

On the following day, the writer returned to the area with Ferrell W. Boyd, Jr., but the crossbills could not be located.

The Red Crossbills were observed during part of a Steele Creek Park fauna-flora survey, which was conducted by the writer while employed as Park Naturalist by the Bristol Tenn. Park and Recreation Commission.

A. BRENT ROWELL, Dept. of Biology, East Tennessee State University, Johnson City 37601.

THE SEASON

DR. FRED J. ALSOP, III, *Editor*

THE NESTING SEASON: 16 MAY-31 JULY

Two things are immediately evident in this season report: 1) there are more observations of nesting individuals contained in this compilation than in most previous years, and 2) it was a most unusual season with regard to shorebirds of many species being present in Tennessee during their breeding period when they are normally far to the north of our latitude.

All regions except the Eastern Mountain Region reported many species of shorebirds which remained late, were present during all or most of the reporting period, or returned early. This, as well as the delayed northward movement of many gulls, terns, and songbirds through Tennessee, reflected the unusual conditions which existed over most of North America this spring and summer. The Arctic recorded its latest spring in history and many species nesting there were not able to begin nesting activities upon their arrival with the result that some individuals attempted a delayed nesting while many did not nest at all and drifted back into the southern latitudes.

The most unusual species recorded during the period was a new addition to the state list, a *ROSEATE SPOONBILL* seen by Ernest L. Rauber in the western edge of the Central Plateau and Basin Region. The bird remained in the area at least a week and was seen by several birders. Other reports of special interest to the breeding avifauna of the state are the reports of Traill's Flycatchers from all regions but the Western Coastal Plain including the new location of Roane County and the breeding attempts for the second consecutive year in the Nashville area. Lark Sparrows were reported breeding in the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region (first record for Sevier Co.) and the Central Plateau and Basin Region. The Upland Plovers present on the Metro Airport from 18 June to 16 July present an intriguing situation and the area should be checked again next year as this species is expanding its breeding range and is suspected to have bred once in Middle Tennessee in the not-too-distant past (H. O. Todd, personal comm.).

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—Nothing unusual about the weather this season. The list of shore birds is amazing; I suspect that this has a lot to do with major environmental changes in other parts of the country.

Hérons-Rails: Great Blue Heron: 3 June (42) DR,* 1 July (1) R, 2 July (50) DR, 22 July (1) BS, (8) CC, (8) DR. Little Blue Heron: 2 July (60)

DR, 15 July (45) R (JGH), 22 July (2) BF (31) CC (26) DR. Common Egret: 2 July (1) DR, 22 July (1) DR. Cattle Egret: 22 July (4) DR. Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 17 June (10) M (MLB, PDC), 15 July (6) R (JGH), 22 July (4) CC. CANADA GOOSE: 22 July (40) CC. Blue-winged Teal: 2 July (1) DR. MISSISSIPPI KITE: 17 June (7) M (MLB, PDC), 1 July (3) R. PEREGRINE FALCON: 22 July (1) BS. Sora Rail: 22 July (1) DR.

Plovers-Sanderling: PIPING PLOVER: 22 July (1) BS. Semipalmated Plover: 3 June (2) DR. Spotted Sandpiper: 3 June (1) BF, 2 July (1) BS (BB, DGM), 22 July (9) BF, (7) BS, (3) CC, (4) DR. Solitary Sandpiper: 1 July (2) R, 22 July (2) DR. WILLET: 22 July (1) BS. Greater Yellowlegs: 22 July (1) DR. Lesser Yellowlegs: 2 July (2) DR, 22 July (1) BF. Pectoral Sandpiper: 15 July (4) R (JGH), 22 July (2) CC, (1) DR. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER: 3 June (3) DR. Least Sandpiper: 15 July (30) R (JGH), 22 July (3) BF, (15) BS, (8) CC, (9) DR. SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER: 22 July (2) CC. STILT SANDPIPER: 22 July (1) DR. Semipalmated Sandpiper: 3 June (5) BF, (163) DR, 15 July (15) R (JGH), 22 July (1) CC, (3) DR. WESTERN SANDPIPER: 15 July (2) R (JGH). SANDERLING: 22 July (6) BS.

Gulls-Bunting: LAUGHING GULL: 3 June (2) BS. FRANKLIN'S GULL: 2 July (1) BS. Forster's Tern: 3 June (2) BS, 2 July (2) BS. Common Tern: 3 June (15) BS, 2 July (55) BS. LEAST TERN: 15 July (4) R (JGH). Black Tern: 3 June (2) BS, 2 July (4) BS, 15 July (3) R (JGH). Tree Swallow: 15 July (150) R (JGH). Fish Crow: 17 June (1) M (MLB, PDC). Magnolia Warbler: 1 June (1) M (BC). Baltimore Oriole: 17 June (13) M. PAINTED BUNTING: 17 June (1) M.

Locations: BF—Benton Falls National Wildlife Refuge, BS—Big Sandy NWR, CC—Cross Creeks NWR, DR—Duck River NWR, M—Memphis area, R—Reelfoot Lake and vicinity.

Observers: BB—Benton Basham, BC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr., DGM—Don and Gina Manning, JGH—James G. Holt, MLB—Michael L. Bierly (*—where no initials are given read MLB); July 2 sightings also observed by Jeff Basham, Katherine Goodpasture, Larry Gates, Margaret Mann; July 22 sightings also observed by Paul and Dot Crawford, Larry Gates, Diane Wilson.

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

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—May and June were dry until heavy rains started 29 June and continued thru July. Warblers lingered late with many being found 21-24 May. Shore and water bird records were remarkable during the period with 4 species of plovers, 15 of sandpipers (7 being found in June!), 3 of gulls and 4 of terns.

Grebes-Rails: Pied-billed Grebe: 20 May (1) adult with (2) immatures BV (JNR), then 16 July (1) GSP (PDC). Cattle Egret: 11 June (1) ACM (MLB), 30 July (1) there (MLB, LJG), NA's first summer records. Common Egret: 29 July (1) Gallatin, (3) ACM, both (MLB). Least Bittern: 22 May nest with (1) egg, 5 June (5) eggs GP (KLD). American Bittern: 17 May (2) singing GP (KLD). ROSEATE SPOONBILL: 29, 30 June, 1 and 5 July

(1) Duck River Unit (DGM, ER, Carl Dowdy) (details to be published). Canda Goose: at CCR (42) adults summered and raised (13) young to flight stage (Sam Barton *vide* MLB), and at OHL (971) were banded during July by (G&F). Mallard: 17 May nest with (10) eggs GP (KLD). An estimated (400) summering OHL (G&F). Black Duck: 11 and 28 July (1) BV (MLB, LJG). Blue-winged Teal: 2, 3, 29 June, 31 July (1-2) BV, 11 June (2), 29th (1) ACM, (MLB, LJG). American Widgeon: 24 May (1) RL (MLB), 13 days latest NA. Ring-necked Duck: 30 June thru 16 July (1) Gallatin (PDC). Lesser Scaup: 18, 20, 21, 23 June (1) female BV (MLB). Red-shouldered Hawk: 26 May nest with (2) young FP (MDW). Sora Rail: 23 July (1) BV (MLB), 1st. July record and 25 days earliest NA. American Coot: (1-6) during period OHL (PDC, MLM, MLB).

Plovers-Sandpipers: Semipalmated Plover: last, 21 May (1) BV (JHR) then 16 July (2) GSP (PDC), 8 days earliest return NA. Black-bellied Plover: 20 May (1) (JNR), 21st. (1) (JHR), both BV and 6 days latest NA. UPLAND PLOVER: 18 June (1) (MLB), 26 June (3) (PDC), 9 July (3), 16th. (1) (MLB), all Metro Airport and a week earliest NA. Spotted Sandpiper: 24 May and 3 June (2) WB (FB), 24 June (1) GSP (PDC), then 11 July (1) BV (LJG, MLB). Solitary Sandpiper: 28 June (1) ACM (JNR), 2nd. June record NA. Greater Yellowlegs: 4 July (1) OHL (MLB), a month earliest NA. Lesser Yellowlegs: 2 July (1) GSP (PDC), 12 days earliest NA. Pectoral Sandpiper: 30 June (3) at 2 locations Gallatin (PDC, MLM), 8 days earliest NA, 3 July (2) still there. WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER: 23 May thru 6 June (1-6) BV (LJG, MLB, JHR), 20-23 June (1) GSP (PDC), 1st NA June records. Least Sandpiper: last 28 May (1) banded BV (JHR), then 4 July (4) there (MLB), 10 days earliest NA. SHORT-BILLED BOWITCHER: 9 July (1) calling BV (MLB). DOWITCHER: (Sp.): 6, 7, 9, 19 July (1) BV (LJG, MLB, PDC, MLM). Stilt Sandpiper: 2 July (1) GSP (PDC), 6 days earliest NA, 31 July (2) BV (MLB, LJG). SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER: 20 May numbers were up to (17), then to (117) 1 June, down to (8) 11 June at BV. Then (1-2) remained thru the period, giving NA its first summering record (MLB, LJG, *et. al.*). Western Sandpiper: 21 May (2) BV (JHR), 4 June (9) GSP (PDC), 15 July (1) BV, earliest return NA by a week (LJG), then (1-2) there thru 31 July.

Gulls-Vireos: Herring Gull: 4 June (1) 2nd. year plumage GSP (PDC), 21 days latest NA. Ring-billed Gull: 4 July (2), 5 and 6 (1) OHL (MLB, LJG, MLM, PDC). LAUGHING GULL: 4 July (1) in mature breeding plumage OHL (photographed by PDC). FORSTER'S TERN: 16 and 20 July (1) OHL (LJG, MLB), 1st. July record NA. COMMON TERN: 4 July (1) OHL (MLB), latest or earliest NA? Least Tern: 6 July (2) GSP (PDC), 1st. July record NA. Black Tern: 4 July thru period (1-6) NA. Black-billed Cuckoo: 21 May (1) BS (KAG, MLM), 5 June (1) GBBC (KLD). Barn Owl: 19 June (1) Gallatin (PDC), 21 June (2) BCR (MLB). Red-cockaded Woodpecker: 11 June (2) adults with (3-4) young around nest CWR (LS, DJ). TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER: 5 July nest with (3) eggs, 10th. incubating, 17th. nest empty BV (KAG). Olive-sided Flycatcher: 16 and 17 May (1) (KAG), 31 May (1) (LJG), two days latest NA, all RL. Purple Martin: 19 July (5000 plus) OHL (MLM). Swainson's Thrush: late, 26 May (1) RL (AT). Philadelphia Vireo: 17 thru 24 May, (1) RL (MLB, LJG), 10 days latest NA.

Warblers-Sparrows: Golden-winged Warbler: last, 22 May (1) RL (MLB), 11 days latest NA, 20 May a singing male FCFP (LS, DJ). Blackburnian Warbler: (3) singing males during period FCFP (LS). Pine Warbler: 18 June adult feeding (1) young FP (MDW). Connecticut Warbler: last, 20 May (1) CW (MLB). Mourning Warbler: last, 24 May (1) Hillsboro area (AT) and (1) RL (MLB). Orchard Oriole: 28 July flock of (15) BV (LJG). Baltimore Oriole: (2) pair BCR during period (MLB). Dickcissel: 5 June (12) GBBC (KLD), 25 June thru 30 July (11) nests found 6 nests held 14 eggs FP (MDW). Grasshopper Sparrow: 2 July nest with (3) young FP (MDW). Lark Sparrow: 27 June nest with (2) young and 29 June nest with (3) eggs FP (MDW). Song Sparrow: 17 May (2) GP (KLD).

Locations: ACM—Ashland City Marsh, BS—Basin Springs, BCR—Beech Creek Road, BW—Brentwood, BV—Bueana Vista Marsh (City Dump), CW—Cheekwood, CWR—Catoosa Wildlife Refuge, CoL—Coleman's Lake, CCR—Cross Creek Refuge, FCFP—Falls Creek Falls Park, FP—Five Points, Lawrence County, GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant, GBBC—Glen Breeding Bird Count Area, GP—Goose Pond, Grundy County, H—Home area of observer, NA—Nashville Area, RL—Radnor Lake, WB—Woodbury.

Observers: MLB—Mike L. Bierly, FB—Frances Bryson, PDC—Paul and Dot Crawford, G&F—Tennessee Game and Fish Comm., KLD—Kenneth and Lil Dubke, LJG—Larry J. Gates, KAG—Katherine A. Goodpasture, DJ—Daniel Jacobson, MLM—Margaret L. Mann, DGM—Don and Gina Manning, ER—Ernest Rauber, JNR—John N. Riggins, JHR—John N. and Heather Riggins, LS—Lee Shafer and family, AT—Ann Tarbell, MDW—Morris D. Williams.

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SELECTED ADDITIONAL NESTING RECORDS FROM THE CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—All the records which follow were submitted by Morris D. Williams: Bobwhite: 30 July (nest w/15 eggs) FP. Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 12 June-31 July (4 nests, 2 eggs each) B; 26 July (nest w/3 young) FP. Chimney Swift: 18 June-19 July (3 nests—11 young) FP. Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 28 May (nest w/2 young) FP. Red-bellied Woodpecker: 12 July (nest w/4 eggs) FP. Acadian Flycatcher: 9 June (nest w/2 eggs) MC; June (nest w/2 eggs plus cowbird egg) and 1 July (nest w/1 young cowbird) FP. Rough-winged Swallow: 18 June (nest w/5 eggs) FP. Cliff Swallow: 27 May (nest) 1 mile west of WP (Fred Alsop); 30 July (nest) 3 miles NE of WP. Bewick's Wren: 15 June (nest w/5 young) FP; 11 June (nest w/7 young) FP. Carolina Wren: 11 June (nest w/6 eggs) FP. Brown Thrasher: 23-26 June (3 nests w/3 eggs each) B. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: 19 June (nest w/3 eggs) FP. Prothonotary Warbler: 1 July (nest w/2 eggs) FP. Worm-eating Warbler: 18 June (adult feeding 1 young cowbird) FP. Pine Warbler: 18 June (adult feeding 1 young) FP. Yellowthroat: 20 July (nest, 1 young being fed nearby) Piney (Lloyd Clayton and MDW); 24 July (nest w/2 young) FP. Yellow-breasted Chat: 18 June (3 nests w/4 eggs, 1 young, and 1 young cowbird) FP. Eastern Meadowlark: 3 July (nest w/4 young) B; 8 July (nest w/4 eggs) FP. Summer Tanager: 10 June (nest w/3 young) FP. Indigo Bunting: 11 June-24 July (10 nests w/28 eggs and

young) FP. Rufous-sided Towhee: 4 July (nest w/3 eggs and 1 cowbird egg) FP. Field Sparrow: 18 June (9 nests w/25 eggs) FP.

Locations: B—Bodenham, Giles Co.; FP—Five Points, Lawrence Co.; WP—West Point, Lawrence Co.

FJA—Season Editor

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—A LARK SPARROW NEST was located in Sevier Co. by James Holt; these birds have been present during the nesting season for several years. Several Mallards and one Black Duck nested successfully. Killdeers nested on rooftops in Chattanooga and in Knoxville; they did not nest on the taller buildings as do the Nighthawks. No Ospreys were known to reproduce in East Tennessee this year.

Loon-Tern: Common Loon: 20 May (1) NL (LSF). Pied-billed Grebe: 16, 23 July (1) AS (MD, HD). Double-crested Cormorant: 27 May (1) U. T. Plant Science Farm (Greg Hanisek). Little Blue Heron: 15 July (4) CB (KD, LD); 31 July (3) HRA (KD, LD); 23 July (1) JCo (TK). CATTLE EGRET: 19 May (1) SC (BGM). Common Egret: Up to 15 regular from 10 July HRA (KD, LD); 6 July (1) Johnson City (HD, MD); 23 July (15) JCo (TK). Black-crowned Night Heron: 25 June (2) AS (GE), 16, 22 July (1) AS (GE, LRH, GW); 22 July (5) JSP (JH, RAH, MS, MM). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 22 May (1) AlM (MDW); 23 May (1) MB (KD, LD). Least Bittern: 20 May (3) Goose Pond (MDW); 1 June (nest with 6 eggs) AlM (MDW). Canada Goose: 3-4 June (1 with drooping left wing but not flightless) K (FJA). Mallard: 22 May (female with 4 young) AM (KD); 30 May (female with 12 young) Harrison Bay State Park (Barbara M. Jacobsen *vide* DJ); 3-4 June (3 pairs) K (FJA); 29 July (female with 4 half grown young) HRA (Jay Clark *vide* KD). BLACK DUCK: 22 May (empty eggshells were found in the nest which was reported in the last seasonal report, 1 adult flew over the area) AlM (MDW). Blue-winged Teal: 22 May (1) AM (KD); 22 May (1) AlM (MDW). Bufflehead: 20 June (1) NL (LSF). Red-breasted Merganser: 20 May (3) AS (GE, LRH, GW). Turkey Vulture: (30-50 at roost until 11 June) Da (LSF). Red-shouldered Hawk: 24 May (2 young fledged, banded 15 May, 1 unhatched egg) Da (DJ, LSF). Osprey: 1 June (1) UC (BY); 17, 18 July (1) HRA (Wilford Caraway); 12 July (4) Mile 625 Fort Loudon Lake (U. S. Coast Guard *vide* KD). TURKEY: (8 and 11 young were hatched from 2 nests) UC (BY). King Rail: 17 May-1 June (1-3) AlM (MDW); 22 May and 10 June (1) AM (KD). Virginia Rail: 17 May-1 June (1-2) AlM (FJA, MDW); 22 May (1) AM (KD). Semipalmated Plover: 31 July (2) HRA (KD, LD). Killdeer: 31 July (nest with 2 eggs atop one story building) CH (Arthur H. Jones *vide* KD, LD). American Woodcock: 20 May-17 June (1-4) CB (KD, LD); 1 June (1) AlM (MDW); 19 June (1) AM (KD). COMMON SNIPE: (*This observation was not reported last year*) 8 JUNE 1971 (1) AlM (MDW). Upland Plover: 23 July (1) JCo (TK). Spotted Sandpiper: 21 May (5) Kingston Steam Plant (MDW); 22 May (1) AM (KD, LD); 3-4 June (5) K (FJA); 23 July (1) AS (HD, MD). Solitary Sandpiper: 25 July (1) AM (KD, LD). Greater Yellowlegs: 31 July (1) HRA (KD, LD). Lesser Yellowlegs: 23 July (1) JCo (TK); 31 July (5) HRA (KD, LD). Pectoral Sandpiper: 22 July (2) JSP (JH, RAH, MS, MM); 23, 24 July (1) AM (KD, LD); 31 July (10) HRA (KD, LD). Least Sandpiper: 22 July (12) JSP

(JH, RAH, MS, MM); 22 July (2) AS (GE, LRH, GW); 31 July (11) HRA (KD, LD). White-rumped Sandpiper: 4 June (5) K (FJA). Long-billed Dowitcher: 31 July (1 by call note) HRA (KD, LD). Stilt Sandpiper: 31 July (1) HRA (KD, LD). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 3-4 June (200 plus) K (FJA); 10 June (4) AM (KD, LD); 23 July (4) JCo (TK); 24 July (2) AM (KD, LD). Ring-billed Gull: 3 June (1 immature) K (FJA, JMC). Black Tern: 18 July (1) SB (KD, LD). Caspian Tern: 3 June (1) K (FJA, JMC).

Owl-Sparrow: Barn Owl: 3 NESTS REPORTED, 1 nest with 2 young. Elizabethton area, (Ralph Keffer). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: same nest as recorded in last seasonal report. 22 May (2 eggs), 1 June (1 egg, 1 young), 4 June (nest destroyed) Knoxville (MDW). Red-headed Woodpecker: 2 or 3 active nests on ETSU Campus (HD, MD). *YELLOW-BILLED SAPSUCKER:* 27-29 May (1 observed making feeding holes at close range—25 ft.) U. T. Knoxville Campus (JH). *RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER:* 20 May (nest with 3 just-hatched young and 1 egg) same nest as recorded in last seasonal report. Cumberland Co. (MDW). *TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER:* 22 May and 10 June (1) AM (KD, LD) 29 May (1) HRA (KD, LD); throughout period (1-3) AS (GE, GW); 22 May-1 June (3-4) AIM (MDW); 4 June (1 singing apparently on territory) K (FJA). *OLIVE-SIDED FLY-CATCHER:* 21 May (1) Mingo Swamp, Franklin Co. (MDW); 23 May (1) MB (LD). Tree Swallow: 25 July (1) SB (KD, LD). *BANK SWALLOW:* 8-10 nests at AS; 11 July (3) SB (KD, LD). 23 July (200) JCo (TK). Rough-winged Swallow: 4 June (nest with 3 just-hatched young and 1 egg) Knox Co. (MDW). Purple Martin: 17 July (1000+) HRA (KD, LD). House Wren: common in Morristown (TK). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 19 May-2 June (1) U.T.C.F. (FJA). Cedar Waxwing: 25 May (25) Da (DJ); 8 June (6) Greeneville (JH). Prothonotary Warbler: 11 June throughout period (5-6) AS (HD, MD). Black-throated Blue Warbler: 21 May (1) RR (KD, LD). Cerulean Warbler: 19 May (nest, 4 eggs) CC (MDW). Connecticut Warbler: 19 May (1) UTCF (FJA); 23 May (1) MB (KD, LD); 27 May (1) CB (KD, LD). Mourning Warbler: 21 May (1) RR (KD, LD); 27 May (1) CB (KD, LD). Wilson's Warbler: 19 May (1) CH (LD). Canada Warbler: 20 May (2) CB (KD, LD); 21 May (1) RR (KD, LD); 29 June (1 singing male) Union Valley, SC, elev. 1000 ft. (JH, RAH, RH). Scarlet Tanager: 19 May (nest, 4 eggs) CC (MDW). Dickcissel: through 31 July (6+) JCo (TK); 22 July (12) Morristown Fish Hatchery (JH, RAH, MS, MM). *LARK SPARROW:* 3 June (2 adults, 5 young in nest) Union Valley, SC (JH, BGM, TOS members). White-crowned Sparrow: remained until 17 May, JCo (TK). White-throated Sparrow: 22 May (1) UTCF (MDW).

Locations: AIM—Alcoa Marsh; AM—Amnicola Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; CC—Campbell Co.; CB—Chickamauga Battlefield; CH—Chattanooga; Da—Daus, Sequatchie Valley; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JCo—Jefferson County; JSP—John Sevier Steam Plant; K—Kingston Steam Plant, Roane Co.; MB—Moccasin Bend; NL—Nickajack Lake; RR—Reflection Riding (a park-like area at the foot of Lookout Mountain); SB—Savannah Bay; SC—Sevier Co.; UC—Unicoi Co.; UTCF—U. T. Cherokee Farm, Knox Co.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, III; JMC—James M. Campbell; HD—Helen Hill Dove; KD—Ken Dubke (compiler Chattanooga Area); LD—Lil

Dubke; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; GE—Glen Eller (compiler Elizabethton Area); LRH—Dr. Lee R. Herndon; JH—James Holt; RAH—Richard Holt; RH—Robert Holt; DJ—Daniel Jacobsen; TK—Tony Koella; BGM—Bulah and George McGee; MM—Mark Mullins; MS—Maurice Schroder; LSF—Lee Shafer Family; GW—Dr. Gary O. Wallace; MDW—Morris Williams; BY—Bill Yambert.

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EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—This region experienced a fairly normal summer period. The latter part of May brought heavy precipitation, while June and July were slightly dryer than usual. Temperatures were slightly below normal throughout the period. Noteworthy are the nesting records listed, the late departure of the White-throated Sparrow, and the observation of 2 Yellow-bellied Flycatchers.

Grebe-Kinglet: Pied-billed Grebe: 23 June (1) WR (LRH, GW). Ring-necked Duck: 21 May (1) WiL (Tom Swindell). Bufflehead: throughout period (1) WiL (GE). *TURKEY*: 27 June (2 hens; 31 young) MR (KD). Chuck-will's-widow: 23 May (1) MC (ETOS). Whip-poor-will: 25 June (48) HM (LRH, GW). Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: 21 July (1) GSMNP (JH). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER*: 20, 23 May (2) En (LRH, *et. al.*). *TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER*: 20 May (2) CF (GE, GW); 8 July (1) SV (ETOS). *OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER*: 7 July (1) IM (LRH, *et. al.*); 4 July (1) GSMNP (JH). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 12 June (2) RM (GE, GW). Brown Creeper: 3 June (2—feeding young) GSMNP (CN, MW). Ruby-crowned Kinglet: 21 July (1) GSMNP (JH).

Vireos-Sparrows: Yellow-throated Vireo: 5 July (2) SV (ETOS). Solitary Vireo: 27 June (2) MR (KD). *PROTHONOTARY WARBLER*: 20 July (4) GSMNP (JH). Swainson's Warbler: 20 May (2) En (GE); 27 June (1) MR (KD); 14 July (2) CNF (Lee Shafer). Worm-eating Warbler: 25 May (nest—5eggs) GSMNP (FJA). Black-throated Green Warbler: 7 June (2—nesting) GSMNP (FJA, MW). Chestnut-sided Warbler: 3 June (nest—3 eggs) GSMNP (CN, MW). Northern Waterthrush: 16 May (1) CF (LRH, GW). Wilson's Warbler: 25 May (2) PB (LRH, GW). Canada Warbler: 20 July (1) GSMNP (JH). Blue Grosbeak: 10 June (1) (GE, GW). Red Crossbill: 21 July (12) GSMNP (JH). Grasshopper Sparrow: 20 July (2) GSMNP (JH). Vesper Sparrow: 8 July (5) CM (ETOS). White-throated Sparrow: *LAST 20 JUNE* (1) E (William C. Hardin).

Locations: CF—County Farm, Carter Co., CM—Cross Mtn., CNF—Cherokee Nat'l. Forest, Polk Co., E—Elizabethton, En—Erwin, GSMNP—Great Smoky Mt. Nat'l. Park, HM—Holston Mtn., IM—Iron Mtn., MC—Milligan College, MR—McFarland Route, PB—Powder Branch, Carter Co., RM—Roan Mtn., SV—Shady Valley, WR—Watauga River, WiL—Wilber Lake.

Observers: FJA—Fred J. Alsop, KD—Ken Dubke, GE—Glen Eller, ETOS—Elizabethton Chapter T.O.S., JH—James Holt, LRH—Lee R. Herndon, CN—Chuck Nickolson, GW—Gary Wallace, MW—Morris Williams.

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