

THE MIGRANT

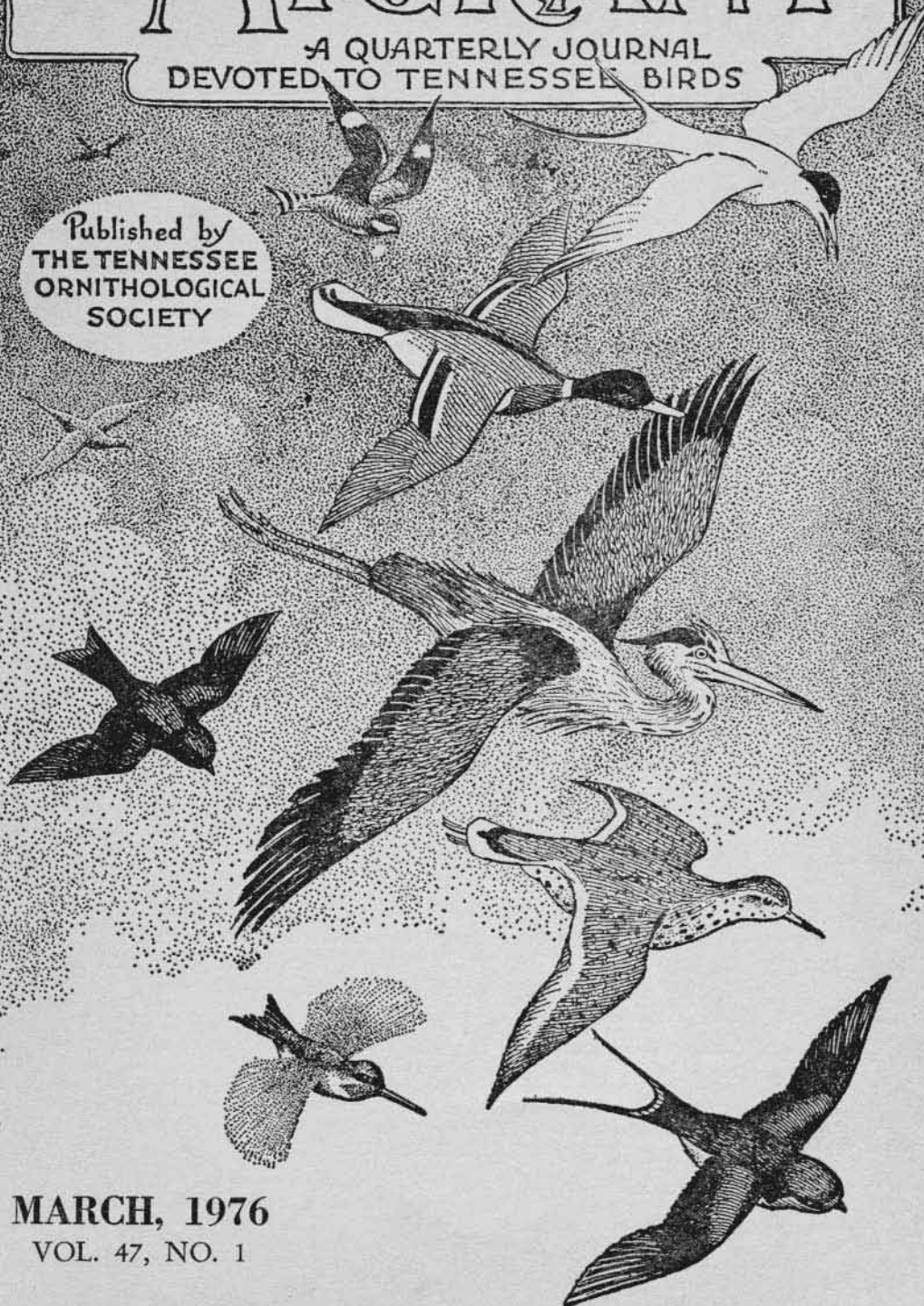
A QUARTERLY JOURNAL
DEVOTED TO TENNESSEE BIRDS

Published by
THE TENNESSEE
ORNITHOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

Pham
35

MARCH, 1976

VOL. 47, NO. 1



THE MIGRANT

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF ORNITHOLOGY
FIRST PUBLISHED, JUNE 1930

PUBLISHED BY
THE TENNESSEE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Founded at Nashville, Tenn., 7 October 1915
A non-profit, educational, scientific, and conservation organization.

EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR GARY O. WALLACE
Rt. 7, Box 338, Sunrise Dr., Elizabethton, Tenn. 37643
"THE SEASON" EDITOR FRED J. ALSOP, III
Rt. 6, 302 Evergreen St., Church Hill, Tenn. 37642
"STATE COUNT COMPILER" MORRIS D. WILLIAMS
Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville 37916

OFFICERS FOR 1975-77

PRESIDENT RAY JORDAN
Department of Biology, Tennessee Technical University,
Cookeville, Tenn. 38501
VICE-PRESIDENT, EAST TENN. BILL WILLIAMS
1313 Young Ave., Maryville, Tenn. 37801
VICE-PRESIDENT, MIDDLE TENN. PAUL CRAWFORD
Route 4, Gallatin, Tenn. 37066
VICE-PRESIDENT, WEST TENN. JULIAN DARLINGTON
3112 Glentinnan Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38128
DIRECTORS-AT-LARGE:
EAST TENN. JON DeVORE
4922 Sarasota Dr., Hixson, Tenn. 37343
MIDDLE TENN. DAVID HASSLER
Box 1, Byrdstown, Tenn. 38549
WEST TENN. MRS. C. K. J. SUMARA
1011 Church St., Tiptonville, Tenn. 38079
CURATOR JAMES T. TANNER
Rt. 28, Box 155, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920
SECRETARY MISS LOUISE JACKSON
5037 Montclair Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37211
TREASURER KENNETH H. DUBKE
Rt. 1, Box 134-D, Ooltewah, Tenn. 37363

Annual dues, \$4.00; Sustaining, \$7.50; Life, \$100.00; Student, \$3.00; Family, \$5.00; (chapters may collect additional fees to cover local expenses). Dues, contributions, and bequests are deductible from Federal income and estate taxes. Back numbers may be had from Dr. James T. Tanner, Rt. 28, Box 155, Knoxville, Tenn. 37920. Correspond with the Treasurer for subscriptions, memberships, and changes of address.

Published quarterly (March, June, September, and December). Printed by Mallicote Printing Inc., 509-511 Shelby Street, Bristol, Tennessee 37620, U.S.A. Postage paid and mailed at Elizabethton, Tennessee 37643, U.S.A.

THE MIGRANT

Published by the Tennessee Ornithological Society,
to Record and Encourage the Study of Birds in Tennessee.
Issued in March, June, September, and December.

VOL. 47

MARCH, 1976

NO. 1

THE 1975 FORAY: LAUDERDALE COUNTY

BEN B. COFFEY, JR.

This was our first foray in a county where the status of the avifauna was fairly well known, especially for summer and winter. Located midway between Shelby County and Reelfoot Lake, possibly only four other West Tennessee counties have been worked more than Lauderdale. The data is weakest on transients and limiting dates on all migrants. Surprisingly, the two day's work, 24-25 May 1975, helped on this, producing a large list of late transients. Theoretically a summer project, the days usually set for the foray do not guarantee that borderline species are summer residents. Manpower and time do not allow much searching for nests; so, the writer prefers June dates, to establish summer status.

John James Audubon on his flat boat trip of 1820, landed on Island 33, opposite the First Chickasaw Bluff, 27 November (William H. Deadrick, *The Migrant* XI, (3):59-61). This bluff is just above Fulton and is now included in Fort Pillow State Park. Twenty-eight November 1820 was a rainy day, probably accounting for no bird notes. But he did mention thousands of Bank Swallow holes in the Second Chickasaw Bluff, which is in Tipton County. Some 121 years later, led by Albert F. Ganier, a group of Memphis birders visited these two bluffs, but found no Bank Swallows (*The Migrant* XII, (2):32-34). Other than enroute to Reelfoot Lake, probably the first visit by Memphis birders was to Open Lake, 26 November 1933. Albert F. Ganier and Albert Clebsch visited Open Lake, 18-19 June 1942 (*The Migrant* XIII, (2-3):34-35). A midwinter bird count published as "Dyersburg" (*The Migrant* XV, (4):69-73) was actually at Halls in Lauderdale County where the then Dyersburg AAF base was located. Capt. Burt L. Monroe, Sr. was stationed there (WWII), authoring five Round Table notes in 1944 and 1945 and submitting other information to Mr. Ganier and to the writer. There have been no resident observers.

The county area is 305,408 acres or 477 square miles. The county population is 20,271 (1970); that of Ripley, the county seat and largest town, about 5,000. A 1974 study shows 60.2% of areas in agriculture, 37.8% in forest.

The newly established Ft. Pillow State Park on the First Chickasaw Bluff embraces about 1700 acres; three miles east of it is the State Prison Farm of about 25,000 acres. The west half of Lauderdale County is in the Mississippi-Alluvial Plain, the east half in the Mississippi Embayment. Division is roughly along a bluff extending southwesterly from Dyer County and the Forked Deer

River. Within a mile of the Hatchie River which forms the county's southern boundary, the bluff curves westward to the state park—above the Mississippi River which forms the western boundary. Elevation rises from 220 feet to 520 feet above sea level. Open Lake (about 8,000 acres) is private and normally inaccessible; there are several "old river" lakes or "pockets." The Obion or Forked Deer River on the north, also has outlets thru old channels, Open Lake, bayous, and Cold Creek, into the Mississippi at the south and near the State Park bluff.

Two large commercial lumber stands or forests in the bottomlands are also wild game areas managed by the state. The holdings include some cottonwood plantations. On the rolling embayment area there are a few, very small, pine plantings. Hardwoods in this area are along some of the small streams and adjacent slopes and ravines, and on most of the bluff face; the Kudzu vine has taken over the latter at Tenn. Hwy. 19.

An appreciable factor for birds and birding, is the stage or level of the Mississippi River. No levees protect the bottomlands from the bordering rivers and interconnected channels. Very high water, the last two years, flooded the bottomlands. On 15 April of this year, Tenn. Hwy. 88 was just out of the water and we drove to the end; water was about 6 inches below the road and stretched for miles; the Memphis gauge read 36 feet. Another rise covered the highway again, later, and the west end was still under water, 1 May. Tenn. Hwy. 19 was partly covered. Tenn. Hwy. 87, going to the Bluff, is not subject, normally. On 6, 10, and 18 May, various sections of the roads could be travelled. On this Foray, one direct route was still blocked. The flooding of the bottomland woods probably affected the nesting of some species. For example, no Swainson's Warblers were found in such areas, where it was not uncommon as a summer resident in previous years. (This remained so, 12 June). The four listed plus four other sites of 23 April - 10 May, were in the bluff area.

On the other hand, the flooding provided feeding areas for a large number of herons, most of which nest near Burdette, Arkansas, about 10 miles north of the most favored temporary slough, located southwest of Golddust and shown on a 1931 map as "Fletcher Lake." Foray participants found large numbers of transient shorebirds there also. On 12 June, we found the slough dry and cultivated. Scattered small numbers of herons still crossed the river, more Cattle Egrets than Little Blue Herons, and more flights towards Open Lake.

Lauderdale County was probably selected because some of the Society's most active workers wanted to be turned loose in the Mississippi bottomlands. And at every chance, they were there, especially at the temporary slough or old bed of "Fletcher Lake." Gary and Brenda Wallace, Glen Eller, and Dick Lura even hitched a wild boat ride towards an island, to get a count on the White Pelicans. Yet, all assigned routes were covered—in the early morning—and lists kept and annotated so that I could eliminate practically all duplications and compile a list which gives a relative status for most of the summer birds and a more accurate count of the transients. Such a list cannot be compared with previous foray lists. There were no banding or nest husting projects or strip counts. Route logs and maps were prepared ahead of time for three counts patterned after the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Breeding Bird Counts and for 13 other routes

for selective birding. The former were along the three major east-west highways; two starting in the bluff area, then westward, dropping down into the soy bean fields, slough, and Mississippi River bank area. The southernmost—from east of US51, thru the prison farm, and to the State Park. The other routes or circuits, 15 to 20 miles in length, were spaced in order to get a good sampling thruout the county. In addition, two units covered the state park on foot; and Lula and I boated Open Lake, and went by car from Tenn. Hwy. 19 to Barr and a circuit there. The Barr area had not been assigned since accessibility had been doubtful. Parts of Ripley were also covered. With only 26 participants, some routes were left for the second morning. The Wallaces, Leggetts, Coffeys, Ledbetter, and Graves volunteered for those "second" routes. Left undone were half of two routes and part of Ripley.

The three designated Breeding Bird Counts, "A, B, and C," each consisted of 50, 3-minute stops, 1/2 mile apart, thus being a 24.5 mile route. Species totals were, respectively 61, 57, and 59 and individuals, 837, 600, and 937. For the 73½ miles, 150 stops, the total was 78 species, 2,374 individuals. The seven leading species (in order: Common Grackle, Red-winged Blackbird, Indigo Bunting, House Sparrow, Cardinal, Mourning Dove, and Barn Swallow) constituted 53% of the total; the Grackle, 18.6%. Warblers comprised 6.8%; two species (Yellowthroat and Chat) totaled 4.2%. No vultures were seen; the only hawk was one Mississippi Kite. The data and log sheets and maps for these routes are being filed with the Curator, so that anyone can repeat these runs in a subsequent year, for comparison.

Some analysis was separately given above because those three counts were more rigid, statistically speaking. The remaining field work was more selective or random, although the objective was still to record all birds possible. The total results will now be considered: 123 species, about 12,165 individuals. The count on the ten most common species amounted to 50.8% of the total listed. If we eliminate transients and winter stragglers, this would be 53.5%. On this latter basis, these ten species and their percent were: Common Grackle (11.6), Indigo Bunting (8.1), Red-winged Blackbird (7.4), House Sparrow (5.1), Eastern Meadowlark (4.9), Cardinal (4.3), Barn Swallow (3.6), Brown-headed Cowbird (2.9), Mourning Dove (2.8), and Carolina Wren (2.8). The next species on the complete list was a transient, the Semipalmated Sandpiper. Then, in the following order: Mockingbird, Little Blue Heron, Starling, Common Yellowthroat, Tufted Titmouse, Yellow-breasted Chat, Chimney Swift, Bobwhite, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, and White-eyed Vireo (each representing 2.5 to 1.5%).

Summer birds (99 species) represented 95.0% of the individuals listed, winter stragglers—0.7%, transient shorebirds—3.9%, pelicans and terns—0.3%, and other transients—0.1%. Listed in A.O.U. Check-List order, are, first, the summer birds. Seasonal status is based on previous field work here and nearby, and is arbitrary in a few cases. One "follow-up" day, 12 June, was insufficient to check all localities (not always known) of birds possibly extending their range. That morning was spent on foot in the state park and the afternoon along the river bank, for swallows. Most of the herons (3.2% of summering total) are evidently nesting in Arkansas, but are included since they spend much time feeding in our area. This depends on conditions and this season a favorite

slough was dry in the first week of June, affecting the number and species to be seen. A previous effort to find a heronry in this area is mentioned in *The Migrant* (23:45). The list of summer birds includes: Great Blue Heron 1; Green Heron 9; Little Blue Heron 280; Cattle Egret 58; Great Egret 10; Snowy Egret 2; Black-crowned Night Heron 2; Yellow-crowned Night Heron 9; Glossy Ibis 3; Mallard 11; Wood Duck 33; Hooded Merganser 6; Turkey Vulture 3; Mississippi Kite 15; Red-tailed Hawk 7; Red-shouldered Hawk 1; Broad-winged Hawk 4; American Kestrel 5; Bobwhite 200; American Coot 3; Killdeer 88; Least Tern 11; Rock Dove 38; Mourning Dove 322; Yellow-billed Cuckoo 157; Great Horned Owl 1; Barred Owl 10; Chuck-will's-widow 9; Common Nighthawk 1; Chimney Swift 236; Ruby-throated Hummingbird 54; Belted Kingfisher 6; Common Flicker 18; Pileated Woodpecker 20; Red-bellied Woodpecker 138; Red-headed Woodpecker 24; Hairy Woodpecker 5; Downy Woodpecker 31; Eastern Kingbird 35; Great Crested Flycatcher 78; Eastern Phoebe 11; Acadian Flycatcher 98; Eastern Wood Pewee 70; Horned Lark 105; Bank Swallow 31; Rough-winged Swallow 8; Barn Swallow 416; Purple Martin 12; Blue Jay 135; Common Crow 95; Fish Crow 6; Carolina Chickadee 78; Tufted Titmouse 245; White-breasted Nuthatch 1; Bewick's Wren 4; Carolina Wren 322; Mockingbird 285; Gray Catbird 13; Brown Thrasher 53; American Robin 98; Wood Thrush 78; Eastern Bluebird 34; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher 195; Loggerhead Shrike 24; Starling 265; White-eyed Vireo 171; Yellow-throated Vireo 8; Red-eyed Vireo 97; Warbling Vireo 14; Prothonotary Warbler 121; Swainson's Warbler 4; Worm-eating Warbler 3; Northern Parula Warbler 82; Yellow Warbler 7; Cerulean Warbler 16; Yellow-throated Warbler 25; Louisiana Waterthrush 4; Kentucky Warbler 40; Common Yellowthroat 260; Yellow-breasted Chat 237; Hooded Warbler 12; American Redstart 93; House Sparrow 594; Eastern Meadowlark 560; Red-winged Blackbird 855; Orchard Oriole 98; Northern Oriole 40; Common Grackle 1,336; Brown-headed Cowbird 340; Summer Tanager 71; Cardinal 502; Blue Grosbeak 25; Indigo Bunting 934; Painted Bunting 1; Dickcissel 155; American Goldfinch 7; Rufous-sided Towhee 64; Chipping Sparrow 13; Field Sparrow 141.

GLOSSY IBIS—Evidently from the Burdette heronry. This species was first found near Luxora, Arkansas, where a specimen was collected about 1 June 1965 (1966, Earl L. Hanebrink and Richard Cochran, *The Auk* 83 (3): 4-74) and referred to *Plegadis falcinellus*. Most of that heronry later shifted to Burdette. On our foray the Dubkes and Leggetts listed three; later, two were found there by Ledbetter and Graves.

OWLS—Six Barred Owls on daytime plus four others heard on the night of 23 May when a Great Horned Owl was also heard.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW—One, at start of Count "B." A run was made, 21:28 to 22:55 hours, 23 May, along Tenn. 87 and into both entrances of the state park. Calm, full moon—often obscured by clouds; 30 stops: unaccountably only 8 heard calling. Two of these were also heard by our campers in the park. My runs for Whip-poor-wills are scheduled, each June, the time I prefer, to establish summer status. On 16 June we tried 1½ hours in a north central area of the county; not even one Chuck was heard. On 17 June we started closer to home and gave up before reaching this county. Favorable conditions, both evenings. It seems strange that none were heard calling. As a check, the

following night we tried 70 miles farther south (Benton and Marshall Counties, Miss.) and found both Whips and Chucks common and calling well. On 21 June we tried Lauderdale County, again, 20:42 to 00:30 hours, Fulton-Glimp-Asbury-Hurricane Hill-Conner: 42 miles, 76 stops, 55 Chucks at 34 of the stops; favorable weather and moon. Much lower than Fayette-Henry Counties eastward. If a night run had been made over all foray daytime routes (omitting the bottomland), under similar conditions, I would estimate about 250 Chuck-will's-widows, placing the species about sixteenth in the list of the most common. In other Junes, also, we have tried for Whips, especially along a Dry Hill circuit, without luck. Our only county record is of a transient at Hurricane Hill Church, 10 April 1961.

The number of Ruby-throated Hummingbirds listed (54) is surprisingly high.

BANK SWALLOW—Colonies in the low bank of the Mississippi River have been checked since 1947. The Barr colony remains, smaller and split, with about 18 nest holes near original site and 32 holes, 500 yards downstream; 12 birds seen. The other 19 birds listed were seen near Ashport (GL, GJ); the colony was formerly near the old end of Tenn. 19. On 12 June in that area, we found ends of a few holes left by a bank cave-in of about 8 June, but upstream at two neighboring sites, 50 swallows and 60 holes. Incomplete holes not included. The Golddust colony was not located; part of bank has been rip-rapped with large rock.

BEWICK'S WREN—Three sites, all on East Side, center. Two spring, 1975 sites, produced none. **SWAINSON'S WARBLER**—Low count, see previous comments. **WORM-EATING WARBLER**—the Foray species. Included as a summer resident, based only on the finding of one 24 May (GE, DL), at same site as 18 May (BC, LC). In the state park we found one 6 May and Bierly reported one there 24 May; we did not hear one 12 June. Shafer had the third Foray bird, south of the park. On 16 June I watched a singer in Shelby Forest S. P., our first June record, after a 4-hour search of bluff areas there. A good migration in Overton Park, Memphis, thru 21 April 1975; with an almost daily check, a singing straggler appeared there, 23 May. However, as stated, I consider the species a summer resident, sparingly in the bluff area of Lauderdale. **YELLOW WARBLER**—on 4 routes, totaling 7; some probably late transients. Mike Bierly had two at the head of Ft. Pillow S. P. lake on 24 May; found at same spot 12 June (LC, BC), a surprise since they were 100 miles west of known breeding range. Formerly 110 miles northwest but now on Arkansas endangered species list. **PAINTED BUNTING**—one heard singing at Barr (BC, LC) was in immature or female plumage. First of the species for Lauderdale. A special 7-hour search, 24 May, along US51 highway and every accessible point of the I.C. Gulf R.R. right-of-way; none found. It is hoped that this can be done each summer. Members of the Foray were able to see a beautiful male along this R.R., north end of Covington, staked out by Alice Smith, being the first Tipton County record.

The second part of our list includes 21 transient species and three considered stragglers, all representing 5.0% of the total individuals recorded. The pelicans and terns constituted 0.3%, shorebirds 3.9%, other transients 0.1%,

and the stragglers 0.7%. Considered stragglers were: Blue-winged Teal 12; Cedar Waxwing 75 (3 flocks); and 1 Song Sparrow (seen by Ken Leggett). The transients were: White Pelican 22; Semipalmated Plover 2; Black-bellied Plover 8; Spotted Sandpiper 2; White-rumped Sandpiper 2; Baird's Sandpiper 2; Least Sandpiper 138; Dunlin 2; Semipalmated Sandpiper 310; Western Sandpiper (BC, LC) 4; Forster's Tern (KD) 1; Common Tern 11; Black-billed Cuckoo 2; Olive-sided Flycatcher (MLB et) 1; Swainson's Thrush 1; Black-and-white Warbler (3 parties) 3; Chestnut-sided Warbler 1; Blackpoll Warbler 1; Prairie Warbler (GE, RL); Ovenbird 1; and Scarlet Tanager 5.

The White Pelicans were the first seen in this area for many years. They were resting on a Tennessee island and opposite a Tennessee towhead on the west side of the Mississippi River. Almost certainly an Arkansas record, also, on approach and departure. Apparently, only the enterprising Wallaces, Glen Eller, and Dick Lura saw them. The shorebirds were the usual late transients although concentrated more than usual. The Baird's Sandpipers were at 100 feet by Glen Eller, Dick Lura, and the Wallaces using 7-power binoculars and a 30-power telescope; good light. The large flock (250) of Semipalmated Sandpipers were reported by the Dubkes and Leggetts, et al; a flock of 58 at Hyde Creek pits (BC, LC).

BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER—Two June records in recent years in Shelby County but Overton Park transients this year on 20 and 23 May. There is a small chance the species may be a summer resident. **PRAIRIE WARBLER**—An uncommon summer resident about 50 miles to the east. **OVENBIRD**—The species was hard to find as a transient this spring in Lauderdale but common in migration in Memphis—each Overton Park trip thru 27 May 1975. Bluff area suitable but apparently nearest summer residents are up to 100 miles east. **SCARLET TANAGER**—as for the Ovenbird. This late migration—5 on 4 routes—puzzling since, while common at Memphis as a spring transient, it was not found there after 9 May. In Overton Park, none on ten trips, 12 to 23 May. Only 4 on a Reelfoot field day, 11 May. Sex would be of interest but not given except for one male. Nearest summer residents—about 100 miles east. Among the stragglers, small flocks of Cedar Waxwings are always present to the end of May. The Blue-winged Teal, primarily a transient but wintering in small numbers, is not known to summer here. The Song Sparrow is late; there have been a few not so late dates at Reelfoot and one at the River in Lake County (BC, LC) remained at least thru 28 June and 5 July 1975 (MLB).

A few comments on certain species missed. Black Vulture—10 May (1), 18 May (2); none on other 1975 trips. Tree Swallow—We've always wanted to work Open Lake for this species. Thru the courtesy of Mr. Charles Richardson and the loan of his motor boat, Lula and I made a 2½-hour circuit of the lake, but did not find this species. Ganier and Clebsch reported three here, 19 June 1942. Grasshopper Sparrow—only one found pre-foray—a mile SE of Henning, 18 May. The wheat on the field was cut shortly before the foray. A special search at many likely pastures and fields, produced none.

The Memphis Chapter committee of Noreen Smith, Martha Waldron, and, at Covington, Alice Smith, did a fine job preparing marked maps and copies of route logs, making arrangements and advising on lodging and meals, and for

the Saturday night supper and other assemblies. Lula and Ben Coffey laid out the routes in the field, becoming familiar with the entire county. Jerald Ledbetter (Jackson) joined them on one trip. Other Memphis participants were Mary Davant, Jimmy Graves, Arlo I. Smith, Gerald Papachristou, and Patricia Papachristou. From the other areas: Michael L. Bierly and David Vogt (Nashville), Ken and Lil Dubke (Ooltewah), Helenhill Dove (Johnson City), Glen Eller and Richard Lura (Elizabethton), David and Robbie Hassler (Byrdstown), Ray Jordan (Cookeville), W. Lee Shafer (Whitewell), Brenda and Gary Wallace (Elizabethton), and Kenneth and Betty Feltner Leggett (Louisville, Kentucky).

Congratulations and thanks are due all for intensive work in the field and cooperation in recording results and areas worked, in a manner facilitating a meaningful summary. And we, each and every one enjoyed being together again.

672 N. Belvedere, Memphis 38107.



TENTH ANNUAL
SYMPOSIUM AND FALL MEETING

15-16 OCTOBER, 1976

FALL CREEK FALLS STATE PARK

PIKEVILLE, TENNESSEE 37367

This will be at the height of the fall color season so room reservations should be made early. A block of rooms have been set aside for our group, but members must reserve these on an individual basis. For reservations write Fall Creek Falls Inn, Fall Creek Falls State Park, Pikeville, Tennessee, or call 615 - 881-3241. Be sure to state that you are with the TOS. For further details contact George R. Mayfield, Jr., Maury County Hospital, Columbia, Tenn. 38401 or Kenneth H. Dubke, Rt. 1, Box 134-D, Ooltewah, Tenn. 37363.

NASHVILLE TELEVISION TOWER CASUALTIES, 1975

KATHERINE A. GOODPASTURE

The television tower casualty-count for 1975 at WSM and WNGE Nashville, Tennessee was more than three times those of the past two years. Daily coverage of both towers from 1 September through 31 October except 10 October at WNGE and adding 1, 2 and 7 November at WNGE returned 513 dead birds of 53 species—435 of 45 species from WSM and 78 of 32 species at WNGE. In addition Michael Bierly, coordinator for WNGE, looked for casualties at WNGE weekly from the last week of July through August without finding any.

Throughout the fall the weather was mild, often overcast and even-tempered, appearing to let migrants move at a leisurely pace. Moving fronts were of low intensity and field observers generally reported seeing more migrants than for many years. Thrice times the number of casualties does not mean triple the amount of "bad weather." The timing of a change in wind direction as well as the intensity of a drop in temperature must be factors in an analysis of weather related to tower casualties as well as complex fortuities. On only three dates does the number of casualties call for comment.

Collection of 38 dead birds at WSM and 9 at WNGE on 7 September followed 2 or 3 days with overcast skies. A mild cold front passed at 16:00 on 5 September; no casualties were recovered on 6 September. The 47 casualties were found on the second morning after a change in wind direction and a drop in temperature.

Between 15 and 16 October the wind changed from south to northeast about midnight and it began to rain about 07:00 on the sixteenth. Thirty-nine fresh casualties, plus 2 old ones, were collected at WSM on the morning of the sixteenth.

The highest toll of the season was a fall of 256 birds at WSM and 27 at WNGE between 25 and 26 October. According to the U. S. Weather Bureau rain began at 06:00 on 25 October, and wind changed from south to north at 06:27. Rain continued irregularly during the day and night. There was no record of fog. Rain ended about 08:00 on the 26th and the wind was from the northeast. An employee at WSM did not notice casualties at midnight. One may ask whether birds migrating 25-26 October overtook a slow moving front and ran into trouble over Nashville between midnight and dawn.

Cats continue to be noticeable predators on dead birds at WNGE. Twenty-two species of warblers accounted for two-thirds of the total number of casualties. Highest counts were 98 Tennessee Warblers, 71 Ovenbirds and 48 Bay-breasted Warblers. Three late migration dates were gleaned from the casualty records: 1 Red-eyed Vireo, 27 October, was one day later; 2 Philadelphia Vireos, 26 October, were 2 days later and 1 Blackpoll Warbler, 26 October, was 10 days later than previous late fall records for the Nashville area.

TABLE I
TELEVISION TOWER CASUALTIES, FALL 1975, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Species	WSM	WNGE	TOTAL	
Virginia Rail	0	1	1	Oct. 6(1)
Yel-billed Cuckoo	2	0	2	Oct. 1(1); 28(1)
Woodpecker, sp.	0	2	2	Oct. 3(1); 13(1)
Yel-bel. Flycatcher	0	1	1	Sept. 7(1)
Red-br. Nuthatch	1	0	1	Oct. 26(1)
House Wren	1	1	2	Oct. 16(1); 26(1)
Winter Wren	1	0	1	Oct. 17(1)
Long-bil. Marsh Wren	4	1	5	Oct. 26(3,1); 27(1)
Short-bil. Marsh Wren	1	0	1	Oct. 26(1)
Brown Creeper	3	0	3	Oct. 16(2); 26(1)
Gray Catbird	1	2	3	Sept. 30(1); Oct. 26(1,1)
Brown Thrasher	1	0	1	Oct. 11(1)
Wood Thrush	1	0	1	Oct. 16(1)
Hermit Thrush	1	0	1	Oct. 16(1)
Swainson's Thrush	2	1	3	Sept. 26(1); 27(1); Oct. 19(1)
Gray-chkd. Thrush	1	1	2	Sept. 20(1); 26(1)
Thrush, sp.	0	1	1	Oct. 3(1)
Golden-cr. Kinglet	9	0	9	Oct. 26(8); 27(1)
Ruby-cr. Kinglet	19	1	20	Oct. 19(1); 23(1*); 24(1); 26(15); 27(2)
Kinglet, sp.	0	1	1	Oct. 26(1)
White-eyed Vireo	1	0	1	Oct. 26(1)
Yellow-thro. Vireo	0	1	1	Sept. 30(1)
Solitary Vireo	7	0	7	Oct. 19(1); 26(6)
Red-eyed Vireo	15	2	17	Sept. 5(1); 6(1); 7(4,2); 11(1); 15(1); 17(2); Oct. 16(1); 26(3); 27(1)
Philadelphia Vireo	4	1	5	Oct. 1(1); 12(1); 16(1); 26(2)
Black-and-white Warbler	16	2	18	Sept. 5(2); 7(6); 9(1); 17(1); 18(1); 19(2); Oct. 16(1); 26(4)
Blue-winged Warbler	0	2	2	Sept. 7(1); 16(1)
Tennessee Warbler	89	9	98	Sept. 7(3,1); 9(1); 15(1); 16(1); 17(1); 28 (1); Oct. 1(1); 7(3); 12(1); 16(13); 17(1); Oct. 19(1,2); 26(55, 2); 27(7)
Orange-cr. Warbler	1	1	2	Oct. 16(1); 26(1)
Nashville Warbler	6	2	8	Sept. 7(1); 15(2); 16(1); Oct. 19(1); Oct. 26 (1,1); 30(1)
No. Parula Warbler	1	0	1	Oct. 26(1)
Yellow Warbler	1	0	1	Sept. 7(1)
Magnolia Warbler	29	2	31	Sept. 7(3); 9(1); 16(1); 17(1); Oct. 16(1); 19(2); 21(1); 26(17); 27(4)
Cape May Warbler	1	0	1	Oct. 26(1)
Yellow-rump Warbler	20	3	23	Oct. 16(1); 26(18, 3); 27(1)
Blk-th-green Warbler	27	2	29	Oct. 19(1); 26(22, 1); 27(5)
Cerulean Warbler	1	0	1	Sept. 7(1)
Blackburnian Warbler	7	1	8	Sept. 7(1,1); 17(1); Oct. 23(1*); 26(3); 27(1)
Chestn-sided Warbler	11	2	13	Sept. 7(1); 20(1); 28(1); Oct. 16(2); 26(7); Oct. 27(1)
Bay-br. Warbler	45	3	48	Oct. 7(2); 14(1); 16(5); 19(1); 26(31,2); Oct. 27(6)
Blackpoll Warbler	0	1	1	Oct. 26(1)
Ovenbird	59	12	71	Sept. 7(13, 2); 11(1); 12(1); 15(2); 23(3); Sept. 27(1); Oct. 2(1); 7(1); 16(1); 19(2); Oct. 26(31, 4); 27(6); Nov. 1(2*)
No. Waterthrush	0	1	1	Sept. 5(1)
Kentucky Warbler	3	0	3	Sept. 5(1); 6(1); 7(1)
Com. Yellowthroat	13	0	13	Sept. 6(1); Oct. 16(2); 26(9); 27(1)
Yellow-br. Chat	1	1	2	Sept. 7(1,1)
Am. Redstart	2	4	6	Sept. 7(2); 22(1); 28(1); Oct. 3(2)
Warbler, sp.	0	2	2	Oct. 19(1); 28(1)
Scarlet Tanager	1	0	1	Oct. 16(1)
Summer Tanager	0	1	1	Oct. 26(1)
Rose-br. Grosbeak	4	3	7	Oct. 7(1); 9(1); 16(2); 19(1); 26(1,1)
Indigo Bunting	14	0	14	Oct. 16(1); 24(1); 26(10); 27(2)
Grasshopper Sparrow	1	0	1	Oct. 26(1)
Dark-eyed Junco	1	1	2	Oct. 26(1,1)
White-throated Sparrow	1	4	5	Oct. 6(1); 26(2); 31(1); Nov. 7(1)
Swamp Sparrow	1	0	1	Oct. 16(1)
Unidentified	4	2	6	Oct. 8(1); 13(1); 15(1); 16(2*); 26(1)
TOTAL	435	78	513	

Numbers in () indicate birds collected that day. Underlined numbers indicate birds collected at WNGE, not underlined collected at WSM. Asterisk indicates an obviously old specimen.

Accompanying TABLE I records in detail the collections of 1975 casualties. The coordinated efforts of the following people make this a continuing study: Frances Abernathy, Ann Arnett, Sue Bell, Michael Bierly, coordinator for WNGE, Milbrey Dugger, Clara Fentress, William Finch, Katherine Goodpasture, Portia Macmillan, Marjorie and Oscar Patrick, Ann Tarbell and Miriam Weinstein.

3407 Hopkins Lane, Nashville 37215.

GREAT BLUE HERON COLOR MARKING PROJECT

The Ohio Division of Wildlife, cooperating with the Ohio Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, Ohio State University, is carrying out a 5 year project on Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) as an environmental indicator. A number of birds have been wing-marked with white patagial tags and they are soliciting assistance from cooperators to report sightings of these herons. If one of these birds is sighted it is requested the observer note date, time and exact location or nearest landmark. Additional information such as length of time the bird is in the vicinity would be helpful.

Along with the above information send name, address and telephone number of the observer to Crane Creek Wildlife Experiment Station, 13229 West State, Route 2, Oak Harbor, Ohio 43449.

ATTEND THE 1976 TOS FORAY

28-31 May

SHADY VALLEY — JOHNSON COUNTY

The Bristol Chapter of TOS will serve as host. Headquarters will be located at the Shady Valley Elementary School with registration beginning at 5 p.m. on Friday, 28 May. A group dinner is scheduled for 6:30 on Saturday, 29 May. For additional information contact J. Wallace Coffey, 521 Cedar Valley Road, Bristol 37620; phone 764-3958; or Mrs. Tom Wilson, 205 Robin Road, Bristol 37620; phone 764-0283.

MINUTES OF THE 1975 SYMPOSIUM AND FALL MEETING

The Ninth Annual Symposium and Fall Meeting of the Tennessee Ornithological Society was held 10-12 October 1975, at Holiday Hills Resort, Crossville, Tennessee.

The Board of Directors Meeting (11 October) was called to order by the President, O. Ray Jordan, with 38 members or proxies present. Bill Senter moved that the minutes of the 1975 Spring Meeting be approved as printed in June, 1975 issue of *The Migrant*. The motion, seconded by Noreen Smith, carried.

REPORT OF OFFICERS:

There were no reports from the Vice President or the Secretary.

The Treasurer presented no detailed financial report. He requested that chapters begin collecting 1976 dues prior to January 1.

EDITOR'S REPORT:

Dr. Gary Wallace, Editor of *The Migrant*, reported that the September issue was at the printers and should be received by members sometime in November. He urged members to submit material suitable for publication. He also announced a new, non-profit mailing permit which reduced the cost of postage for *The Migrant* by approximately 66 percent. This will, however, result in slower mail delivery. It may now take approximately a week or ten days for *The Migrant* to be received after it has been mailed. Publication costs have not changed, but it was pointed out that 1,000 copies of the journal are printed and T.O.S. has suffered a loss in membership. A need for recruitment of more members was pointed out.

The Editor of "The Season." Dr. Fred Alsop, urged reporters to send in records promptly after each field trip. Prompt submission of these reports will result in more accurate and current published records.

The State Count Compiler, Morris Williams, suggested that it is a waste of the Compiler's time as well as that of readers, for multiple or duplicate records to be printed; for example, reporting in "The Season" those records also included in the counts. It was brought out in discussion that some members feel that "Round Table" information and noteworthy birds should always be included in "The Season." Mr. Williams did not agree, but no definite action was taken on the matter.

Mr. Williams also requested that reporters summarize their material before submission. He stated that it is time consuming to attempt a compilation of reports consisting of an unsummarized list of sightings covering several months.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES:

There were no reports from the Finance, Conservation or Certification Committees.

FORAY: David Hassler reported, in Robbie Hassler's absence, that the 1976 Foray will be held in Johnson rather than Fentress County, as had previously been announced. The change was made because of the current construction program in Pickett State Park and because the Bristol Chapter had so requested. The Foray will be held on Memorial Day weekend with Mountain City, Tennessee, as the headquarters. A suggestion was made to include studies of other forms (wildflowers, trees, salamanders, etc.), as well as birds. Interested persons from adjoining states will be invited. The Virginia Society has been contacted and Carolina birders will be invited.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES:

EMBLEMS/PATCHES/AVIFAUNA: Lil Dubke suggested the purchase of T.O.S. decals and shoulder patches for use as "stocking stuffers," gifts and other uses. She reported that 505 patches have been sold. The sale of only a few more will allow the Society to "break even" on this project. She also has copies of *Avifauna* #3 for sale. These booklets have been deposited at sites such as the Cumberland Museum in Nashville, the Smoky Mountain National Park, Cumberland Gap and other locations. Suggestions for other appropriate locations for selling this pamphlet were solicited.

NON-GAME PROGRAM: Ken Dubke, T.O.S. Coordinator, Non-Game Program, reported that he attended all called meetings of this division of the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency. He further stated that Gary Myers, Assistant Director of TWRA, was expected to detail the progress of the Non-Game Program during the evening session. Five-dollar certificates may be purchased from TWRA to help support the work of the non-game program. This will enable parties with interests such as our own, along with hunters and anglers, to help maintain habitat, and support other conservation work. The money thus received will be used to obtain matching funds from the federal government. Ralph McDonald's print of the bluebird is offered, for a limited time, as incentive for the sale of these certificates. Applications may be obtained from TWRA. John Sellars advised that the Lebanon Chapter had made a group donation to this project and suggested that other chapters might like to participate in a similar manner.

DIXON MERRITT MEMORIAL: Bill Senter called attention to the invitation, as printed in *The Migrant*, to the breakfast on 18 October at Cedars of Lebanon State Park when the Merritt Memorial will be officially opened. There will be a bird walk preceding the breakfast and an examination of various areas within the park and forest system suitable for a proposed self-guided nature trail. This will be the first of a series of such field trips, with others scheduled for the spring. Prices on plaques have been requested from a firm in Ogden, Utah. The text for two plaques were submitted, but quotations have not been received. One of these texts quotes Mr. Merritt's pelican poem; the other is a brief biographical sketch of Mr. Merritt. It is anticipated that the price per plaque will be within the \$120 previously allotted by T.O.S.

OLD BUSINESS:

DIRECTOR AT LARGE QUESTION: At the 1975 Spring Meeting (Columbia, Tennessee), discussion ensued regarding the deletion of "Director at Large"

status from the T.O.S. Constitution. No formal action was taken, but it was agreed that the subject would be resumed at this meeting. After a lengthy discussion, the motion was made by Martha Waldron to notify all chapters that deletion of the "Director at Large" status will be voted on at the 1976 Spring Meeting. The motion, seconded by Bill Senter, carried. It was pointed out that the Constitution requires a written notice to be furnished each chapter at least 30 days prior to any meeting in which a constitutional change is to be considered.

T.O.S. BROCHURES: Ken Dubke advised that, at one time, descriptive T.O.S. brochures were available but that this supply is now exhausted. A discussion followed regarding the advantages of a new brochure which would include a brief history of T.O.S., description of *The Migrant*, location of chapters, and dues information. Dubke moved that authorization be given to have such brochures up-dated and printed, the cost not to exceed \$100. Lois Herndon seconded the motion, and it carried.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

1976 SPRING MEETING: Lil Dubke extended an invitation from the Chattanooga Chapter to host the 1976 Spring Meeting, to be held 30 April - 1 and 2 May. She stated that arrangements had been made with a motel for reasonable rates, good food and a meeting room. This, and other nearby motels, will accommodate the 300+ people expected. Their spring count will be taken at that time. More information will be forthcoming.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY: Bill Jones, President of the Upper Cumberland Chapter (Cookeville), reported that he attended a July meeting in Chattanooga regarding the possibility of a Tennessee Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy is a national organization dedicated to preserving land in its natural state through acquisition or private donations. The present trend is towards statewide chapters. Considerable work is being done in regard to the question of how a statewide chapter, providing adequate representation for all parts of Tennessee, can be accomplished. He is presently working on by-laws to be presented at the next organizational meeting (7 November) in Chattanooga. At that meeting, there will be speakers, a business meeting, and field trips the next day. Bill described the work of The Nature Conservancy in other areas and stated that the organization has not been strong in Tennessee due to a lack of organization and membership. Anyone wishing to receive further information may request it from Ken Dubke or Bill Jones.

Gary Wallace indicated that he would show slides during the evening session pertaining to the 13 September dinner at Elizabethton honoring Dr. Lee Herndon and Mr. Fred Behrend.

The meeting adjourned at 15:00.

LOUISE JACKSON, Secretary

ROUND TABLE NOTES

KING EIDER RECORDED IN TENNESSEE—For some time the existence of a specimen of King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) for Tennessee has been known, but no formal presentation has been made. This note is an accumulation of the facts surrounding the record as they are known.

A King Eider was killed by a hunter during the hunting season in the Opossum Branch area of Woods Reservoir between 1964 and 1967, exact date undeterminable, but during the time the hunting season on Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*) was closed. Bill Armbricht, A.E.D.C. Area Manager, Game and Fish Commission (now Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency) was at the checking station the day the specimen was shot and questioned its legality since it seemed to him something like a Canvasback which was closed that season. At Mr. Armbricht's request the hunter freely gave the bird to him. Upon consulting a waterbird identification guide, he determined that it appeared to be an eider and it was placed in the back of his open bed truck for a time.

The specimen then was taken by Calvin Barstow, at that time biologist, Game and Fish Commission and put in his freezer for several years. In July 1970, Michael Bierly asked Mr. Barstow about the bird and he said that he would be glad to give it to him provided that Michael guarantee that the specimen would be placed in a public collection. On 24 September 1970 the bird was presented at the Nashville Chapter TOS meeting by Jay Gore, biologist, Game and Fish Commission.

Arrangements were made with John Ogden, then research biologist, Everglades National Park, to have the specimen made into a skin. The bird was carried by Ann Tarbell in the spring of 1971 to Miami, Florida during a vacation trip and left for Mr. Ogden at Everglades National Park. The bird was prepared into a study skin and sent for tentative disposition to Amelia Laskey who had a permit to keep skins.

The tag reads in part: Total length 480 mm; wing cord 250 mm; tail 71 mm; culmen 32 mm; some fat; weight 1103.56 mg; sex female, follicle minute. Prepared by C. Senna 2 April 1971.

It was decided that the skin should be sent to the Smithsonian Institution for verification. In July 1972, Richard Zusi, Curator, Division of Birds, Smithsonian Institution, verified the specimen as *Somateria spectabilis*. In accordance with Mr. Barstow's request, the skin was placed in the bird collection of the Cumberland Museum and Science Center (formerly Children's Museum) in Nashville, specimen number AV-267. An agreement was signed by Michael Bierly with the museum stating that if the museum decided to dispose of the specimen that the Tennessee Ornithological Society would be notified for disposition. Copies of this agreement were sent to Gary Wallace and Fred Alsop, III.

Acknowledgment of assistance in the preservation of this record are extended to Ken Dubke, Henry Parmer, Jon DeVore and to those mentioned above.

This account substantiates the first record of a King Eider for Tennessee.

MICHAEL LEE BIERLY, 2415 Crestmoor Road, Nashville 37215.

SECOND HOUSE FINCH AT NASHVILLE—On the afternoon of 13 April 1975 a "strange" bird came to the Droll Yankee sunflower seed feeder which hangs on a bracket one foot from my kitchen window. This feeder plus a couple of others were literally over-run during the winter and early spring with Purple Finches (*Carpodacus purpureus*). The newcomer also perched about three feet from the window in a dogwood tree (*Cornus florida*) affording me an excellent view. This bird was slimmer and grayer than the Purple Finches, with streaked underparts, *no white facial pattern* such as characterizes the female or immature Purple Finch, and its tail was almost straight across at the tip, just barely notched. The thing that clinched the identification for me was the chirping of the bird which sounded almost identical to the House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), of which I have many! This similarity in call notes is mentioned in *Birds of North America* by Robbins, et al. In addition to this book, I consulted *A Field Guide to the Birds* by Peterson, and *The Audubon Illustrated Handbook of American Birds* by Reilly, and was convinced that this bird was a female House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*).

On 6 March 1975 I had seen a male House Finch at the home of Sally and William Fintel in Old Hickory and I had previously seen this species in Colorado and New Hampshire.

I saw this particular bird at my house, briefly, on 1 March 1975, but did not identify it at the time, chiefly because I was not expecting a House Finch in my yard; however, the reason I know it was the same bird is that it was easily distinguished by a small, white cap! I suppose this could be considered partial albinism. I have been told that an injury sometimes causes the feathers to grow back white. If anyone has another explanation for the unusual white cap, I would like to hear about it.

PAT STALLINGS, 406 North 17 Street, Nashville 37206.

Correction: The Migrant 46:71, 1975. From the Winter Season Report of the Central Plateau and Basin Region reads as follows: Golden Eagle: 6 wintered in Cannon Co. (FB); 7 Dec. injured bird captured near Giles and Marshall County lines (fide MLB); 22 Nov. (2) B (DH, RH); 8 Feb. (15) Dale Hollow Lake (fide DH, RH). It should read: Golden Eagle: 6 wintered in Cannon Co. (FB); 7 Dec. injured bird captured near Giles and Marshall County lines (fide MLB). Bald Eagle: Center Hill and CL each had 1 wintering (fide MLB); 22 Nov. (2) B (DH, RH); 8 Feb. (15) Dale Hollow Lake (fide DH, RH).

THE SEASON

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

FALL MIGRATION: 1 AUGUST - 31 OCTOBER

There are many interesting observations during this season, but one, the first state record for Harcourt's Storm Petrel, *Oceanodroma castro* (also called Band-rumped or Madeiran Storm Petrel) is outstanding among the rest. There are few inland North American records for this species. Three birds were found dead and/or dying in Great Smoky Mountains National Park shortly after Hurricane Eloise passed through the Southern States in late September. Details will be published later. A white-rumped storm petrel of unknown species was also seen during the same period in the Collegedale area of the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region.

There are a multitude of shorebird records from all regions across the State. They are especially numerous in the Central Plateau and Basin Region where a Whimbrel was observed, and in the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region where a Marbled Godwit was seen.

Many birds of uncommon occurrence was also reported. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these are the Red-necked Grebe and Eared Grebe, Oldsquaw, Surf Scoter, and Purple Gallinule from the Central Plateau and Basin Region. A Common Gallinule, two Glossy Ibis, and large numbers of Cattle Egrets were found in the Eastern Ridge and Valley Region. Both eagle species and a good sampling of other raptorial birds lent an exciting air to field trips for Tennessee birders. Notable diurnal birds of prey included a nesting Mississippi Kite in the Western Coastal Plain, a Merlin in the Central Plateau and Basin, and a Goshawk spotted on 4 October that was present through the end of the reporting period in the Eastern Mountain Region.

Several contributors reported not only a good variety of migrating species, but generous numbers of individuals as well. Early and late records of arrival and departure were broken across the State (note especially the Central Plateau and Basin Region). A Yellow-bellied Sapsucker was reported the 25 of August in the Western Coastal Plain. A Wood Thrush stayed in the Eastern Ridge and Valley into the first week of November and a Blackburnian Warbler was seen in the Central Plateau and Basin on 12 November. An immature White-throated Sparrow was reported to have "summered" in the latter region.

There are many widely scattered records of numerous Red-breasted Nuthatches being present by the end of the reporting period, and the legion of sightings of Pine Siskins, Purple Finches, and Evening Grosbeaks all indicate this may be a very good "northern finch" winter in Tennessee.

This *Season* contains many interesting, exciting, and valuable records of Tennessee birds. We share the pleasure and sport of the birders who spent some moments with each bird involved in these citations, but of greater importance, we commend each of you listed for sharing your records of your "finds" with *The Migrant* and your fellow birders in this permanent way.

WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN REGION—The warbler migration through the Memphis area was highlighted by large numbers of individuals (35) that presented themselves at several homemade fountains in members' yards. Mr. and Mrs. Dinkelspiel, for example, consistently had the largest number of warblers for several days. Their fountain not only attracted warblers, but many other migrants were seen as well. The weather was not unusual for the season.

Loon-Gull: Common Loon: 16 Oct. (1) McKellar Lake (BM). Cattle Egret: 20 Sept. (130) Ripley, TN (AS). Black-crowned Night Heron: 31 Aug., 8 Sept. (26), (34) Hustburg, DRU (JL, DW). Pintail: 8 Sept. (1) Hustburg, DRU (JL). *MISSISSIPPI KITE*: 27 Aug. (3 imm.) seen flying near nest located in high cottonwood near edge of ball field, Dyersburg, TN (VL). Sora Rail: 31 Aug. (4) Hustburg, DRU (JL, DW). Black-bellied Plover: 8 Sept. (2) Hustburg, DRU (JL). Upland Sandpiper: 8 Sept. (1) Hustburg, DRU (JL). White-rumped Sandpiper: 31 Aug. (3) Big Sandy Unit (JL, DW). Sanderling: 31 Aug. (1) Pace Pt (JL, DW). Ring-billed Gull: 31 Aug. (1) Pace Pt. (JL, DW).

Sapsucker-Sparrow: *YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER*: 25 Aug. (1 imm.) Audubon Park (RJ), 2 Oct. (1a) Audubon Park (RJ), 4 Oct. (1 imm.) M (Near same area) (RJ) 6 Oct. (2) Coffey Grounds (BC). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER*: 24 Aug. (1) R (EC, BC). Red-breasted Nuthatch: 9 Sept. (1) 19 Sept. - 1 Oct. (1) R (EC). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 31 Aug. (2) Big Sandy, DRU (8) Hustburg, DRU (JL, DW). Winter Wren: 4 Oct. (1) Coffey Grounds (LC). Tennessee Warbler: 30 Aug. (1) Jackson, TN (JL), 29 Oct. (1) M (HD). Parula Warbler: 17 Oct. (1) M (HD). Swainson's Warbler: 16 Aug. (1) Birdsong Boat Dock (MPS). Bay-breasted Warbler: 5, 6 Oct. (12) M (HD). Connecticut Warbler: 6 Oct. (1) M (HD). Ovenbird: 17 Oct. (1) M (HD). Indigo Bunting: 26 Oct. (2) Shelby Forest SP (HSD, HD). Dark-eyed Junco: 14 Oct. (1) G (MS). White-throated Sparrow: 8 Oct. (1) G (MS).

Locations: Audubon Park—city park in the center of Memphis; Big Sandy Unit, Tennessee Nat. Wildlife Refuge; Birdsong boat dock—Benton Co.; Coffey Grounds—home of Ben and Lula Coffey, Memphis; G—Germantown; Hustburg, DRU—Hustburg, TN Duck River Unit of the Tenn. Nat. Wildlife Refuge; M—Memphis; McKellar Lake—SE Shelby Co.; Pace PT—Big Sandy Unit of the Tenn. Nat. Wildlife Refuge; R—Raleigh, NE Shelby Co.; Shelby Forest—Shelby Forest State Park, NW Shelby Co.

Observers: EC—Mrs. Ed Carpenter; BC—Ben B. Coffey, Jr.; LC—Lula Coffey; HD—Helen Dinkelspiel; RJ—Rusty Jones; VL—Virginia Lamb; JL—

Jerald Ledbetter; BM—Bob McGowan; MS—Mary Seahorn; AS—Alice Smith; MPS—M. P. Stallings.

MARTHA WALDRON, 1626 Yorkshire Drive, Memphis 38117.

CENTRAL PLATEAU AND BASIN REGION—This report contains about 20 records which are either the earliest or latest published fall records for those 20 species in this region. In addition several species are recorded in high numbers. Most of these records are from the Nashville area. I believe that the appearance of the third edition of *Birds of the Nashville Area* explains in part this increase in new records. Many observers were probably in the field trying to find birds that were arriving from the north a little earlier or lingering here a little later than indicated in this new publication. Participants in the Nashville area fall count recorded a remarkably high total of 158 species on 27 and 28 September 1975; this is almost as high as the totals on the spring counts in the same area.

Grebe-Falcon: RED-NECKED GREBE: 7 Sept. (2) NA (MPS). Horned Grebe: 12 Aug. (1) OHL (SF, WF). *EARED GREBE*: 4-9 Oct. (1) RL (MLB). Double-crested Cormorant: 31 Aug. - 1 Sept. (1) GSP (DC, PC); 2 Nov. (1) CHL (BJ, BV). Green Heron: 29 Oct. (1) W (FB). Little Blue Heron: 1 Aug. (1) MP (MLM). Cattle Egret: 24 Aug. (15) M (AH, Frank Hill); 9 Oct. (15) LC (W. E. Dickey *vide* LC); 5 other records. Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 22 Aug. (2) W (FB). Snow Goose: 28 Sept. (1) NA (FC); 24-31 Oct. (1) G (Leland Scott); 25 Oct. (1) CL (RJM). Pintail: 28-29 Aug. (1) G (DC, PC, Diane Wilson). *OLDSQUAW*: 31 Oct. (1) RL (MLB). *SURF SCOTER*: 18 Oct. (1) OHL (SF, WF); 26 Oct. (1) CHL (BJ, BV); 29 Oct. (2) RL (MLB). Ruddy Duck: 13 Oct. (1) WR (KD, LD); 19 Oct. (6) RL (MLB). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 8 Sept. (1) G (DC, PC); 28 Sept. (2) W (FB); 13 Oct. (3) B (DH, RH). Rough-legged Hawk: 14 Oct. (1) W (FB). *GOLDEN EAGLE*: 19 Oct. (2) W (FB). *BALD EAGLE*: 30 Oct. (1) B (DH, RH). Osprey: 26 records during period. *MERLIN*: 14 Sept. (1) 2JS (HR, JR).

Crane-Tern: Sandhill Crane: 17 Oct. (3) C (Timmy Smith); 14 Nov. (45) B (DH, RH). Virginia Rail: 28 Sept. (1) BV (MLB); 6 Oct. (1, C) NA (Bill and Lucy Finch). Sora: 11 records during period. *PURPLE GALLINULE*: 5 Oct. (1, C) NA (MLB). American Coot: 13 Oct. (14,000), 28 Oct. (16,400) WR (KD, LD). Semipalmated Plover: 7 Sept. (55) CCNWR (JH). Killdeer: 1 Sept. (104) GSP (DC, PC). American Golden Plover: 28 Sept. (1) BV (MLB); 18-19 Oct. (1) OHL (SF, WF). Black-bellied Plover: 6 Aug. (1), 24 Sept. (16) GSP (DC, PC); 25 Oct. - 1 Nov. (1) BV (MLB, Larry Gates). *WHIMBREL*: 26 Sept. (1) GSP (DC, PC, CP). Upland Sandpiper: 31 Aug. (2) NA (MLM). White-rumped Sandpiper: 7 Sept. (1) CCNWR (JH). Dunlin: 20 Sept. (1), 16 Oct. (56) GSP (DC, PC). dowitcher sp.: 7 Sept. (2) CCNWR (JH); 16 Oct. (4), 26 Oct. (1) GSP (DC, PC). Stilt Sandpiper: 5 Aug. (3) G (DC, PC). *BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER*: 7 Sept. (2) CCNWR (JH); 7 Sept. (1) GSP (DC, PC). Sanderling: 19-29 Sept. (1-3) GSP (DC, PC). *AMERICAN AVOCET*: 20 Sept. (1), 25-26 Sept. (9) GSP (DC, PC). *WILSON'S PHALAROPE*: 1 Aug. (1) MP

(MLM); 7 Sept. (2) CCNWR (JH). Herring Gull: 26 Sept. (1) GSP (DC, PC, CP); 26 Sept. (1) OHL (SF, WF). Bonaparte's Gull: 17 Oct. (7) OHL (SF, WF). Forster's Tern: 27 Sept. (44) NA (FC). Caspian Tern: 25 Sept. (22) GSP (DC, PC, Bessie Hagan); 17 other records during period. Black Tern: 11 Aug. (20) CL (RJM); 6 other records.

Cuckoo-Thrush: Yellow-billed Cuckoo: 25 Oct. (1) LC (LC). Black-billed Cuckoo: 27 Sept. (1) LC (LC); 1 Oct. (1, C) NA (Betty Richards); 5 Oct. (1, B) 2JS (JR). Barn Owl: 11 Oct. (1) CL (RJM). Whip-poor-will: 20 Sept. (1) 2JS (JR). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER*: 17 Aug. (1, B) 2JS (HR, JR); 7 Sept. (1, C) NA (MLB); 7 Sept., 4 Oct. (1, B) BS (KAG). Acadian Flycatcher: 28 Sept. (1, B) 2JS (JR). Willow Flycatcher: 1 Aug. (2, "whitting") MP (MLM). Least Flycatcher: 27 Sept. (1, B) 2JS (JR). Eastern Wood Pewee: 26 Oct. (1) NA (MPS). Olive-sided Flycatcher: 27 Sept. (2) NA (FC). Tree Swallow: 18 Oct. (48) G (DC, PC). *BANK SWALLOW*: 12 July (2) Ashland City Marsh (RJM), this noteworthy early record was received too late for inclusion in the summer season report. House Wren: 7 records from scattered localities. Bewick's Wren: 21 Sept. (1, B) 2JS (HR, JR); 19 Oct. (1) Rock Island (MPS). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 27, 28 Sept. (18) NA (FC). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 27, 28 Sept. (12) NA (FC). Hermit Thrush: 28 Sept. (1) NA (FC).

Vireo-Sparrow: *PHILADELPHIA VIREO*: 13 Sept. (1) 2JS (HR, JR); 13 Sept. (2) RL (MLB); 20 Sept. (1) WC (EH, BJ); 27, 28 Sept. (7) NA (FC). Warbling Vireo: 30 Aug. (1, B) 2JS (HR, JR); 1 Sept. (1) NA (MLB). *SWAINSON'S WARBLER*: 7 Sept. (1) SB (MPS). Orange-crowned Warbler: 29 Sept. (1) W (FB); 1 Oct. (1, C) NA (KAG); 28 Oct. (1) NA (Ann Nichols). Blackpoll Warbler: 26 Oct. (1, C) NA (MLB). Pine Warbler: throughout period (6) LC (LC). Palm Warbler: 13 Aug. (2) RL (MLB). Mourning Warbler: 13 Sept. (1) BS (KAG); 17 Sept. (1) W (FB); 27 Sept. (1) NA (FC). Bobolink: 13 Sept. (150) CL (RJM). Northern Oriole: 5 Oct. (1) RL (MLB). Summer Tanager: 7 Nov. (1) C (EH). Purple Finch: 20 Sept. (1) WC (EH); 24 Sept. (1) OHL (SF, WF). *EVENING GROS-BEAK*: 29 Oct. (2) Crossville (Adele West); 31 Oct. (6) M (AH); 5-6 Nov. (25) LC (LC); 9 Nov. (25) Col (*vide* OH); 13 Nov. (75) Land Between Lakes (Clifton Whitehead). *LARK SPARROW*: 30 Aug. (1), 4 Oct. (1) SB (MPS); 1 Sept. (1) Bledsoe Creek State Park, G (DC, PC). White-crowned Sparrow: 27 Sept. (1) 2JS (HR, JR). *WHITE-THROATED SPARROW*: an immature spent the summer, W (FB).

Additional symbols used: B = Banded; C = Casualty.

Locations: B—Byrdstown; BS—Basin Springs; BV—Buena Vista; C—Cookeville; Col—Columbia; CL—Cheatham Lake; CHL—Center Hill Lake; CCNWR—Cross Creeks Nat. Wildl. Refuge; G—Gallatin; GSP—Gallatin Steam Plant; LC—Lawrence Co.; M—Murfreesboro; MP—Monsanto Ponds; NA—Nashville Area; OHL—Old Hickory Lake; RL—Radnor Lake; SB—Shelby Bottoms; 2JS—Two Jays Sanctuary; W—Woodbury; WC—White Co.; WR—Woods Reservoir.

Observers: MLB—Mike Bierly; FB—Frances Bryson; LC—Lloyd Clayton; FC—Fall Count Participants; DC—Dot Crawford; PC—Paul Crawford; KD—

Ken Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke; SF—Sally Fintel; WF—William Fintel; KAG—Katherine Goodpasture; DH—Dave Hassler; RH—Robbie Hassler; AH—Anne Hettish, JH—James Holt; EH—Ernst Holzhausen; OH—Olin Hotchkiss; BJ—Bill Jones; MLM—Margaret Mann; RJM—Rocky Milburn; CP—Chap Percival; HR—Heather Riggins; JR—John Riggins; MPS—Pat Stallings; BV—Bill Varney.

MORRIS D. WILLIAMS, Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Tenn., Knoxville 37916.

EASTERN RIDGE AND VALLEY REGION—A *PETREL* at Collegedale the day after Hurricane Eloise was a first for the region. The *MARBLED GODWIT* observed at Norris Lake constitutes the fourth state record.

The draw-down on Chickamauga Lake produced excellent shortbird habitat until the first of September. A Buff-breasted Sandpiper and a Ruddy Turnstone were unusual sightings.

Two *GLOSSY IBIS* and a *COMMON GALLINULE* were the first fall records for the Chattanooga area. Terns staged a good migration in all parts of the region. Numerous records of the Cattle Egret were reported, including a flock of 100 in Sequatchie Valley. A banding station at Daus, run from 7 September to the end of the period, netted interesting records of several passerine species.

All indicators point to a bumper invasion of boreal species. Before the end of the period Red-breasted Nuthatches, Evening Grosbeaks, Purple Finches, and Pine Siskins had been reported.

Loon-Ibis: Common Loon: 4 Oct. (1) BL (MD). Horned Grebe: 27 Sept. (1) NL (KP). Pied-billed Grebe: 2 Oct. (150) NL (BB). *PETREL SPECIES*: (forked tail, white rump): 24 Sept. (1) Collegedale (Mrs. Nat Halverson *vide* DRJ). Great Blue Heron: 7 Sept. (26) DL (TK, KTOS). Green Heron: through end of period (1) AM (KLD, DRJ). Little Blue Heron: 1-25 Aug. (1-2) HRA (KLD); 1 Sept. (2) Daisy (KLD, DRJ); 6 Sept. (1) SB (KLD). *CATTLE EGRET*: 22 Aug. (11) HRA (KLD); 19 Sept. (7) KCo (Mrs. Jake Kreis); 21 Sept. (1) Concord (Mrs. John Craig); 22 Sept. (22) SeV (Flavius Barker *vide* DRJ); 28 Sept. (22) HRA (GLB); 7 Oct. (11) SeV (LSF); 23 Oct. (flock of 100) SeV (David Smith *vide* LS). Great Egret: through 28 Sept. (4-7 regular) HRA (KLD, GLB, DRJ); 2 Sept. (1) AS (DL); 6 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Black-crowned Night Heron: 10 Aug. - 4 Oct. (1-4 irregular) AS (ETOS). Yellow-crowned Night Heron: 2 Aug. - 4 Oct. (1, imm.) AS (ETOS); 28 Sept. (1, imm.) KCo (GM). *GLOSSY IBIS*: 31 Aug. (2 adults) HRA (DRJ).

Goose-Crane: Canada Goose: 25 Sept. (5) CL (FO). Black Duck: 6 Sept. (2) HRA (KLD). Gadwall: 6 Oct. (2) HRA (KLD). Pintail: 21 Sept. (1) AS (GE, LRH, SG, JS). Green-winged Teal: 31 Aug. (1) AM (DRJ). Blue-winged Teal: first, 24 Aug. (2) HRA (LD); 21 Sept. (200) AS (GE, LRH, SG, JS). American Wigeon: 21 Sept. (1) AS (GE, LRH). Northern Shoveler: 14 Sept. (1) SeV (DRJ). Wood Duck: 17 Aug. (max. 147) HRA (KLD). Turkey Vulture: 4 Oct. (37) AS (GE, HF, DL, PR). Black Vulture: 13 Sept. (20) SeV (LSF). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 8 Aug. (1) KCo (Maurice Grigsby);

8 Sept. (1) Da (LSF); 17 Sept. (1) Lamar (DL); 23 Oct. (1) KCo (JGH). Cooper's Hawk: 26 Sept. (1) KCo (JGH); 26 Oct. (1) JC (ES). Red-tailed Hawk: 16 Nov. (9 adults, 2 imm.) migrating, passed S.W. in a period of 40 minutes; Church Hill (FJA). *BALD EAGLE*: 4 Aug. (1 adult) N. Chickamauga Creek (Brainerd Cooper *vide* KD). Osprey: 13 Aug. (2) Cherokee Lake (Howard Chitwood, Dan Marion); 28 Oct. (1) TRG (KLD). Sandhill Crane: 29 Sept. (5) Blount Co. (George Wood).

Rail-Shorebirds: King Rail: 30 Oct. (1) AlM (MDW, BS, AS). Virginia Rail: 19 Sept. (1) AS (GE); 30 Oct. (3) AlM (MDW, BS, AS). Sora: 2 Sept. (1) AM (KLD, DRJ); 30, 31 Oct. (1-2) PSF (JGH). *COMMON GAL-LINULE*: 27 Oct. (1, imm.) HRA (KLD). Semipalmated Plover: 15 Aug. (2) SB (DRJ, JBB); 7 Sept. (2) DL (TK, KTOS). American Golden Plover: 26 Oct. (3) SB (LD); 29 Oct. (1) SB (KLD). Black-bellied Plover: 30 Aug. - 2 Sept. (1) SB (KLD); 7 Sept. (1) DL (TK, KTOS); 27, 29 Oct. (1) SB (KLD). *RUDDY TURNSTONE*: 15 Aug. (1) SB (LD, DRJ, JBB). Common Snipe: 15 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD). Greater Yellowlegs: throughout period (1-2) AS (ETOS); (1-18) HRA, SB (KLD). Lesser Yellowlegs: 10 Aug. (156, largest number for Chatt. area) SB (LD). Pectoral Sandpiper: 24 Aug. (2) AS (GE, LRH); regular through period (1-37) HRA, SB (KLD, GLB, DRJ). White-rumped Sandpiper: 24 Aug. (1) HRA (GLB). Least Sandpiper: regular through period (1-42) HRA, SB (KLD, DRJ). Dunlin: first 7 Oct. (36) HRA, SB (KLD); 18 Oct. (6) AS (DL). Short-billed Dowitcher: 15 Aug. (6) HRA (KLD); 5 Sept. (1) HRA (KLD). *LONG-BILLED DOW-ITCHER*: 8 Aug. (1) SB (LD); 7 Oct. (1) HRA (KLD). Stilt Sandpiper: 15 Aug. (1) SB (DRJ, JBB); 23, 24 Aug. (2), 31 Aug. (1) AS (DL, LRH, GE, SG, MD); 26, 29 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD, DRJ, GLB). Semipalmated Sandpiper: 9 Aug. - 5 Sept. (1-22) HRA (KLD, DRJ). Western Sandpiper: 23 Aug. - 5 Sept. (1-2) HRA, SB (KLD); 31 Aug. (1) AS (SG, MD); 27 Oct. (3) HRA (KLD). *BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER*: 23-29 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD, et al). *MARBLED GODWIT*: 10 Sept. (1) Norris Lake (JCH). Sanderling: 15 Aug. (1) HRA (KLD); 30 Aug. (2) HRA (LSF); 22 Sept. - 4 Oct. (1-5) AS (ETOS).

Gull-Waxwing: Herring Gull: 7 Oct. (2) NL (DRJ). Ring-billed Gull: 7 Oct. (1) SB (KLD). Forster's Tern: 7 Sept. (2) AS (DL), (19) SB (KLD), (7) NL (DRJ); 5-8 Oct. (1) NL (LS). Common Tern: 10 Aug. (14) AS (DL); 7 Sept. (12) DL (TK, KTOS); 28 Sept. (1) SB (KLD); 4 Oct. (3) AS (GE, HF, PR, DL). Caspian Tern: 7 Sept. (2) DL (TK, KTOS); 21 Sept. (4) AS (GE, LRH, JS, SG); 25 Sept. (1) SB (KLD). Black Tern: 31 Aug. (11) NL (DRJ, LS); 7 Sept. (6), 14 Sept. (1) AS (DL, HD, MD, SG); 3 Aug. - 24 Sept. (1-16, sporadic) SB (KLD). Black-billed Cuckoo: 21 Sept. (1) WW (LMJ). Barn Owl: 11 Aug. (1, road kill) SeV (LS); 31 Aug., 2 Sept. (3) AM (DRJ, KLD). Common Nighthawk: 7 Sept. (210) SeV (LSF). Ruby-throated Hummingbird: 13 Sept. - 6 Oct. (42, banded) Da (BB). Eastern Kingbird: 15 Aug. (40) SB (JBB, DRJ). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLY-CATCHER*: 5 Sept. (1, banded) JC (PR); 16 Sept. (1, banded), 26 Sept. (2, banded), 27 Sept. (1, banded) Da (BB). Acadian Flycatcher: 24, 25 Sept., 4, 5 Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB). Traill's Flycatcher: 25 Sept. (1, banded) Da (BB). Least Flycatcher: 25, 26 Sept. (1, banded) Da (BB). Tree Swallow: 18

Oct. (400) SeV (LSF). Bank Swallow: 30 Aug. (2) HRA (LSF). Rough-winged Swallow: 20 Oct. (2) KCo (JGH). Barn Swallow: 25 Oct. (1) SB (LD). Purple Martin: last 1 Sept. (3) SB (KLD). Red-breasted Nuthatch: first 19 Sept. (2) White Oak Mtn. (LD, DRJ); scattered reports to end of period. House Wren: 21 Sept. (1) LM (GLB); 14, 20 Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB). Bewick's Wren: 26 Sept. (1) SeV (BB). Long-billed Marsh Wren: 19 Oct. (1) AS (JS); 30 Oct. (1) AlM (MDW, BS, AS). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 1-12 Aug. (1) SB (KLD); 8 Oct. (1) Da (LS). Gray Catbird: last 18 Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB). Wood Thrush: last 13 Oct. (1) LM (GLB); 2 Nov. (1) Church Hill (FJA). Swainson's Thrush: 25 Oct. (1) K (Mabel Sanders). Water Pipit: 30 Oct. (32) KCo (JGH). Cedar Waxwing: 28 Oct. (300) Highland Mem. Cemetery, KCo (JGH).

Vireo-Sparrow: White-eyed Vireo: 28 Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB). Solitary Vireo: 11 Oct. (1) LM (GLB); 27 Oct. (2, banded) Da (BB). *PHILADELPHIA VIREO*: 17 Sept. (1) JC (MD); 27 Sept., 4, 5, Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB). Worm-eating Warbler: 24 Sept. (2, banded) Da (BB). Tennessee Warbler: 28 Oct. (10) KCo (JGH). Orange-crowned Warbler: 25 Sept., 28 Oct. (1) KCo (JGH); 20 Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB). Nashville Warbler: 30 Aug. (1) NL (DRJ); 28 Oct. (1) KCo (JGH). Magnolia Warbler: 30 Aug. (1) K (Mabel Sanders); 28 Oct. (3) KCo (JGH). Cape May Warbler: 5 Oct. (1) Da (DRJ); Black-throated Blue Warbler: 4 Oct. (1) LM (GLB). Cerulean Warbler: 4 Oct. (1) Telford (PR, DL). Chestnut-sided Warbler: 1 Sept. (1) Daisy (KLD, DRJ). Bay-breasted Warbler: 28 Oct. (3) KCo (JGH). Blackpoll Warbler: 18 Sept. (2, banded), 18 Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB). Northern Waterthrush: 31 Aug. (1) HRA (DRJ); 2 Oct. (3, banded) Da (BB). Wilson's Warbler: 4 Oct. (2) Erwin (RL, SG). Canada Warbler: 8 Aug. (1) Cumb. Mtn. State Park (GM); 20 Aug. (1) KCo (MDW). Bobolink: 23 Sept. (1) AS (MD, HD); 6 Oct. (15) HRA (KLD). Orchard Oriole: to 21 Aug. (1-4) SB (KLD). Northern Oriole: 20 Sept. (1) LM (GLB). Rusty Blackbird: 24, 25 Oct. (1) AS (LRH, JS). Scarlet Tanager: 24 Oct. (1) K (Edith Cress). Summer Tanager: 20 Oct. (1) KCo (JGH). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: 28 Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB). Indigo Bunting: 28 Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB). *EVENING GROSBEAK*: 31 Oct. (20) LM (GLB). Purple Finch: 20 Sept. (1) Dunlap Fire Tower (DRJ); 8 Oct. (1) KCo (JGH); 14 Oct. (1 female/imm.) and 21 Oct. (4 female? - 1 male), Church Hill (FJA). Pine Siskin: 25 Oct. (30) CL (BS). Savannah Sparrow: 19 Sept. (2) SB (LD, DRJ). Grasshopper Sparrow: 4 Oct. (1) Jonesboro (HD, JS); 24 Oct. (1) Telford (MD, HD). White-crowned Sparrow: 20 Oct. (10) KCo (JGH); 25 Oct. (8, banded) AS (ETOS). White-throated Sparrow: first, 2 Oct. (1) Da (BB). Lincoln's Sparrow: 5 Oct. (1) Da (DRJ); 13 Oct. (1) KCo (JGH); 13, 27 Oct. (1, banded) Da (BB); 25 Oct. (3, banded) AS (ETOS).

Locations: AlM—Alcoa Marsh; AM—Amnicola Marsh; AS—Austin Springs; BL—Boone Lake; CL—Cove Lake; Da—Daus; DL—Douglas Lake; HRA—Hiwassee River Area; JC—Johnson City; K—Knoxville; KCo—Knox County; LM—Lookout Mtn., Ga.; NL—Nickajack Lake; PSF—U. T. Plant Science Farm; SB—Savannah Bay; SeV—Sequatchie Valley; TRG—Tennessee River Gorge; WW—Wildwood, Ga.

Observers: FJA—Fred Alsop; BB—Benton Basham; GLB—Gary L. Bayne; JBB—J. Branson Block; MD—Martha Dillenbeck; HD—Helenhill Dove; KLD—Ken and Lil Dubke; KD—Ken Dubke; LD—Lil Dubke; GE—Glen Eller; ETOS—Elizabethton TOS; HF—Harry Farthing; SG—Sally Goodin; LRH—Lee Herndon; JGH—James G. Holt; JCH—J. C. Howell; DRJ—Daniel R. Jacobson; LMJ—Lemuel M. Jacobsen; KTOS—Knoxville TOS; TK—Tony Koella; RL—Richard Lewis; DL—Dick Lura; GM—Gary Muffly; FO—Frances Olson; KP—Kathy Phillips; PR—Pete Range; ES—Ed Schell; LS—Lee Shafer; LSF—Lee Shafer Family; BS—Boyd Sharp; JS—Jake Slonaker; AS—Alan Smith; MDW—Morris D. Williams.

DANIEL R. JACOBSON, P. O. Box 6, Wildwood, GA 30757.

EASTERN MOUNTAIN REGION—This period has produced some excellent observations within the region. The three *HARCOURT'S STORM-PETREL'S* found dead or dying in the Great Smoky Mtns. Nat'l. Park due to the aftermath of hurricane Eloise are the first state record for this species. The Goshawk that was recorded over several weeks in Johnson County, was seen by many birders. A Peregrine Falcon was also reported. The tern migration thru the upper end of the area was somewhat unusual and surprising. Adding these records to the late stragglers and early winter arrivals made this one of the best Fall seasons in recent years.

Warmer than usual temperatures were noted in late August and early September, with about normal rainfall being recorded during the three month span. The first frost came in the Elizabethton area on October 3, but we had very few low readings during the period.

Loon-Falcon: Common Loon: first return 25 Oct. (2) WatL (LRH). *HARCOURT'S STORM-PETREL:* 24, 25 and 26 Sept. (3 found dead) GSMNP (*vide* Morris Williams). Great Blue Heron: 20 Sept. (1) RC (GE, GW). Green Heron: last seen 18 Oct. (1) RC (LRH, ES). Great Egret: 18-20 Sept. (1) RC (LRH, ES). Canada Goose: 10 Oct. (16) Hunter (GW). Black Duck: first return 26 Oct. (3) WibL (GE). Northern Shoveler: 19 Oct. (2) WibL (LH). Ring-necked Duck (3) and Bufflehead (1) first return on 19 Oct. at WibL (LH). *GOSHAWK:* 4 Oct. thru end of period (1) RC (LRH, JM, LH). Sharp-shinned Hawk: 20 Sept. (2) HM (GE, GW); 27 Sept. (4) RM (GW, DL); 11 Oct. (1) RC (GE, RL). Cooper's Hawk: 28 Aug. (1) RM (ES); 20 Sept. (2) HM (GE, GW); 30 Oct. (1) Eliz. (GE). Marsh Hawk: 17 Aug. (2) RM (ES); 20 Sept. (1) HM (GE, GW); 9 Oct. (1) RM (ES). Osprey: 12 Sept. (1) WatL (Chan Robbins). *PEREGRINE FALCON:* 27 Sept. (1) RM (GW, DL).

Rail-Lark: Sora Rail: 5 Sept. (1 dead) HM (LRH). Semipalmated Plover: 28 Sept. (3) and 4 Oct. (1) RC (LRH, JM, ES). Greater Yellowlegs: 13 Oct. (1) RC (LRH, JM). Lesser Yellowlegs: 28 Aug. (1) RC (ES). Pectoral Sandpiper: 5 Sept. (1) and 18 Sept. (3) RC (LRH, ES). Western Sandpiper: 7 Aug. (1) and 18 Sept. (2) RC (LRH, ES). Sanderling: 28 Aug. thru 20 Sept. (2-8) RC (LRH, ES, GE, GW). Common Tern: 12 Sept. (75) WatL (Chan Robbins); 28 Sept. (13) RC (DL, PR). Caspian Tern: 18 Sept. (5) RC (LRH, ES). Black Tern: 12 Sept. (45) WatL (Chan Robbins). Barn Owl:

19 Aug. (1) MC (RL). Barred Owl: 10 Sept. (1) HM (Fred Behrend). Red-headed Woodpecker: 11 Oct. (1) RC (GE, RL). *YELLOW-BELLIED FLY-CATCHER*: 1 Oct. (1) Eliz. (HF). Least Flycatcher: last seen 4 Oct. (1) RM (ES). Horned Lark: (1-3) thru-out period at Eliz. airport (GW et. al.).

Swallow-Sparrow: Rough-winged Sparrow: last seen 20 Sept. (1) HM (GE, GW). Cliff Swallow: 13 Sept. (3) HM (GE, GW). Short-billed Marsh Wren: 4 Oct. (1) HS (GW). Solitary Vireo: last seen 27 Oct. (1) Bri (DW). *PHILADELPHIA VIREO*: 4 Oct. (2) IMG (SG, RL); 9 Oct. (1) RC (SG, MD). Swainson's Warbler: 10 Sept. (1) near Erwin (RL). Orange-crowned Warbler: 4 Oct. (2) IMG (RL, SG). Palm Warbler, thru end of period (1) Bri (DW). *CONNECTICUT WARBLER*: 19 Oct. (1) Washington County (Jake Slonaker). Wilson's Warbler: 13 Sept. (1) RM (GW). Rose-breasted Grosbeak: last seen 9 Oct. (1) RM (ES). Blue Grosbeak: 24 Aug. (1) HS (GE, HF). Pine Siskin: 13 Sept. (2); 4 Oct. (2); and 9 Oct. (10) RM (LRH, ES); 29 Oct. (35 low elevation) Eliz. (GE). White-crowned Sparrow: first return 14 Oct. (12) RC (DL). White-throated Sparrow: first return 4 Oct. (2) Eliz. (GE, HF).

Locations: Bri—Bristol; Eliz—Elizabethton; GSMNP—Great Smoky Mtn. National Park; HM—Holston Mtn.; HS—Hunter Swamp; IMG—Iron Mtn. Gap; MC—Milligan College; RC—Roans Creek; RM—Roan Mountain; WatL—Watauga Lake; WibL—Wilbur Lake.

Observers: MD—Martha Dillenbeck; BE—Glen Eller; HF—Harry Farthing; SG—Sally Goodin; LH—Lois Herndon; LRH—Lee R. Herndon; DL—Dick Lura; RL—Richard Lewis; JM—John Martin; PR—Pete Range; ES—Ed Schell; DW—Diane Wilson; GW—Gary Wallace.

GLEN D. ELLER, Route #3, Grandview Terrace, Elizabethton 37643.

BOUND VOLUMES OF "THE MIGRANT" FOR SALE

These were left by Albert F. Ganier to the Tennessee Ornithological Society for sale for the financial benefit of the Society.

Volumes 6 (1935) through 26 (1955)—
Bound in groups of 3 volumes each with a three-year
index. Bound in black with gold lettering.
Price for the bound run Volumes 6-26: \$84.00

Also a bound set of Volumes 6 (1935)
through 8 (1937): \$12.00

JAMES T. TANNER, Curator T. O. S., Route 28, Box 115, Knoxville 37920.

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 and its Thirty-second Supplement. 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.

CONTENTS

THE 1975 FORAY: LAUDERDALE COUNTY. <i>Ben B. Coffey, Jr.</i>	1
NASHVILLE TELEVISION TOWER CASUALTIES, 1975	
<i>Katherine A. Goodpasture</i>	8
MINUTES OF THE 1975 SYMPOSIUM AND FALL MEETING	
<i>Louise Jackson</i>	11
ROUND TABLE NOTES	
King Eider Recorded in Tennessee. <i>Michael Lee Bierly</i>	14
Second House Finch at Nashville. <i>Pat Stallings</i>	15
THE SEASON. Edited by <i>Fred J. Alsop, III</i>	16
Western Coastal Plain Region. <i>Martha Waldron</i>	17
Central Plateau and Basin Region. <i>Morris D. Williams</i>	18
Eastern Ridge and Valley Region. <i>Daniel R. Jacobson</i>	20
Eastern Mountain Region. <i>Glen D. Eller</i>	23

Illustration by *Fred J. Alsop, III*