

Orange-crowned Warblers were up in numbers this fall. A Cape May Warbler at Springfield, Ill. Oct. 19 provided a good fall record (H). Black-throated Blue Warblers were reported from several locations: 1 at Sparta, Ill. Sept. 11 (MM); 3 at Springfield, Ill. Sept. 18 and another there Oct. 19 (H); 1 in the Mark Twain Nat'l Forest of s. Missouri Oct. 24 (JC). A Black-throated Green Warbler in the Chicago area Oct. 26 was unusual (JR); another was found in Maryville, Mo. Nov. 1-3 (R). The Yellow-throated Warbler in St. Joseph Aug. 29 was considered quite unusual for n.w. Missouri (L). A Blackpoll Warbler was found in the Chicago area Oct. 23 (C). Connecticut Warblers were reported as follows: 1 banded at Indianapolis Sept. 12 (CK); 3 in Springfield, Ill. area Sept. 18-26 (H); 4 in the Chicago area Sept. 23 (B, JR).

**TANAGER, FRINGILLIDS** — A (possible) ♀ **W. Tanager** within 7 feet of the observer was carefully studied at Des Moines, Nov. 4 (WB). An Indigo Bunting banded at Davenport, Ia. Oct. 23 set a new late departure record for that state (P). A Dickcissel was present in Bernheim Forest, Ky. Oct. 24 (BM); another was found in Adams Co., Ill. Nov. 16 (JF). Evening Grosbeaks had arrived in the n. part of the Region by late November; the earliest report came from Rocky River Park where 17 were found Nov. 6 (D); 1 ♀ was present in Madisonville, Ky. Nov. 17 (JHa). At least 50 Com. Redpolls were found in Castalia, Ia. Nov. 8 (DK). Pine Siskins arrived in the Region in small numbers by mid-October; the first bird noted was found at L. Chautauqua Oct. 9 (H). The only White-winged Crossbills reported during the period were found in Cleveland late in November (M). A Savannah Sparrow was discovered at Squaw Creek Refuge Aug. 29, seemingly very early (R). A Baird's Sparrow, properly described, was observed for several minutes at Independence, Mo. Oct. 30 (JHo, fide A). Le Conte's Sparrows were apparently fairly numerous this fall and easy to find, especially at the Mark Twain Refuge, Ill. (V) and at L. Contrary, St. Joseph (L). Sharp-tailed Sparrows were also quite common at the same locations and at L. Kincaid, Christian Co., Ill.; 14 were noted in the Chicago area Sept. 22-23 (B, JR); 2 were found at L. Chautauqua Nov. 2 (PW, et al.). Several reporters commented that the number of Chipping Sparrows this autumn was less than in the recent years. A Clay-colored Sparrow was found at Evanston, Ill. Oct. 2 (JG, B, JR). A Field Sparrow was observed feeding a newly fledged young at Carbondale, Ill. Oct. 9 (K). Harris' Sparrows were reported from numerous Ill. locations this fall; the earliest report was from the Chicago area Oct. 5 (JR); at least 6 were in one fence-row at Beverly, Adams Co. Nov. 13 (JF). Two (Gambel's) White-crowned Sparrows were identified in Fulton Co., Ill. Oct. 11 (JR, B). Two Smith's Longspurs were found at Valmeyer, Randolph Co., Ill. Nov. 14 (NS). Reports of Lapland Longspurs were frequent. Snow Buntings appeared along the Chicago lakefront as early as Oct. 23 (B); 10 were found at Red Rock Reservoir, Ia. Oct. 30 and Nov. 6 (GB); 25 were seen at Cleveland Nov. 7 (M).

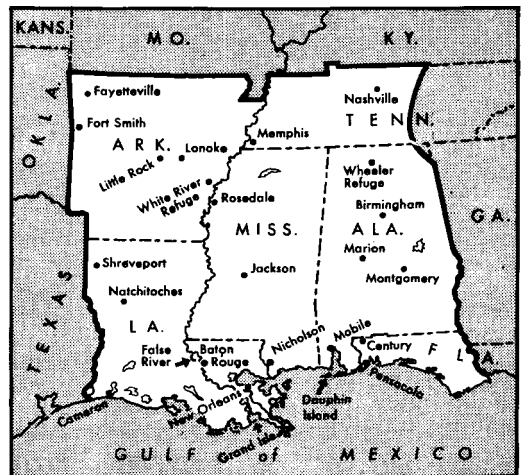
**CONTRIBUTORS** (sectional editors' names in bold face type; contributors are requested to send their reports

to these editors). Note: beginning with this issue, major contributors will be identified by a single initial: (A) — **Richard A. Anderson** (Missouri), (B) — **Lawrence G. Balch** (n. Illinois), (C) — Charles T. Clark (D) — Owen Davies, (E) — J. Earl Comfort, (H) — H. David Bohlen, (K) — **Vernon M. Kleen** (s. Illinois), (L) — Floyd Lawhon, (M) — William A. Klamm, (P) — Peter C. Petersen, (R) — Mark Robbins, (S) — **Anne Stamm** (Kentucky), (V) — Sally Vasse, (W) — Arthur J. Wiseman, other observers include Kathryn Arhos, Jack Armstrong, (DBi) Dale Birkenholz, Gladys Black, Leonard Brecher, E. R. Brown, **Woodward Brown** (Iowa), (DBu) Dorthy Buck, Harold Burgess, Larry Carter, Jim Comfort, Dennis Coskren, Mrs. Sidney Duke, (LF) Linda and John Falch, Nathan Fay, Annette Flanigan, (JF) Jim Funk, (DG) J. Donald Gillaspey, (WGo) William Godge, Charles Goslin, (WGR) Willard Gray, (JG) Joel Greenberg, Guy Greenwell, (JHa) James Hancock, David Hayward, (JHi) Jack Hilsabeck, (JHo) J. K. Hobbs, Virginia Humphreys, L. Barrie Hunt, Ken Invergo, Jeff Jefferson, **Charles E. Keller** (Indiana), F. W. Kent, Jean Knoblauch, Darwin Koenig, Emma Mae Leonhard, Burt L. Monroe, Robert Montgomery, Michael Morrison, Ted Nork, Clark Olson, **David Osborne** (s. Ohio), Jim Pasikowski, Robert Randall, Jerry Rosenband, Bob Russell, (JS) Jeff Sanders, Brian Schultz, Charlotte Scott, (HS) Harry and Betty Shaw, William Shepherd, Litha Smith, (AS) Alfred Starling, (MSt) Mike Stasko, (NS) Jerry and Nancy Strickling, (MSw) Mark Swan, Ed and Lola Taylor, Tom Thomson, Bill Tweit, **Laurel Van Camp** (n. Ohio), Pat Ward, Larry Wegman, Evelyn White, Ruth Zollard. — **VERNON M. KLEEN**, Dept. of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901 and **LEE BUSH**, Cambria, Illinois 62915.

## CENTRAL SOUTHERN REGION

/ **Robert D. Purrington**

Throughout the Region October was one of the hottest and driest on record; the fall was generally mild and the few cool fronts which penetrated the Region were mostly dry and grounded few transients (indeed



they provided good flying conditions, again emphasizing the inverse correlation often obtaining between favorable migration conditions and good results afield, especially noticeable on the coast in spring). To the bird student in the field, migration proved mostly mediocre to poor and the occasions when concentrations were encountered were few.

Averaged over the period, rainfall did not depart markedly from normal, and in some places September was exceptionally wet, as, for example, at New Orleans, where precipitation was 10.5 inches above normal. Much of this excess, however, came in afternoon air-mass thundershowers typical of the summer season, or resulted from Hurricane Edith, and had little impact on nocturnal passerine migration. Crucial, then, was the fact that at the height of passerine migration there was little weather to interrupt the steady southward movement. At Mobile October was the hottest and driest since 1874 and at New Orleans the month's precipitation total of 0.82 inches was over two inches below normal. As elsewhere, observers in the Region are generally quite weather-conscious; such an awareness is often crucial to successful birding, especially near the Gulf coast. It is thus interesting to note that reports from contributors paid scant attention to the timing of frontal passages through the region. There simply was little frontal activity of the sort which is generally productive in fall. The general uniformity of the season was broken somewhat by the cool fronts of Oct. 6-7 and Nov. 3, 8, and 22, all of which were associated with significant movements, but the general pattern was one which rewarded perseverance in the field rather than good timing. The weekend of Sept. 11-12 provided the best birding of the fall on the Louisiana coast. At Grand Isle on Sept. 11 large concentrations of E. Kingbirds and Barn Swallows were seen along with good numbers of a variety of transient passerines, Yellow and Blackburnian Warblers predominating. (MEL & RDP) An excellent list of 24 species of warblers was compiled by Newman and party for the weekend. The associated weather conditions were complex, with Hurricane Fern dominating the circulation in the c. and w. Gulf while a cool front, which reached New Orleans on Sept. 12-13, approached. It seems likely that the southward flow of migrants was inhibited by the counter-clockwise circulation of the storm. A heavy concentration of grounded migrants was noted on Sept. 15-16 at Memphis (OFI), as Hurricane Edith moved onshore and then rapidly northeast across Louisiana and Mississippi. A good "wave" of warblers was also encountered at Cameron on Sept. 18 (RJN, LOM & JCL), while on the 19th at Grand Isle, the woods were virtually empty (RDP). The most spectacular meteorological event of the period was the occurrence of Hurricane Edith, which battered coastal Louisiana on Sept. 16, yet its ornithological impact was confined mostly to a considerable heron mortality.

The movement of western vagrants coastwise through the Region was considered good in Alabama (MAG) and normal in Louisiana, with the usual species involved. Purple Finches forged deep into the Region very early, reaching the coast in Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida by Nov. 20. A good flight of Am. Gold-

finches seemed underway, and there were a few reports of Pine Siskins, but there was apparently little movement of Red-breasted Nuthatches and only a single Evening Grosbeak was reported; in general, little evidence of any boreal invasion.

**HURRICANE EDITH** — As she bore down on the Cameron, Louisiana coastline on the night of Sept. 15-16, Hurricane Edith brought back memories of disastrous Audrey, which killed 400 residents of Cameron Parish on June 27, 1957. Fortunately Edith, packing winds of over 100 miles per hour, struck the Louisiana coast east of Cameron, in an area only sparsely populated. On the other hand, her path carried it almost directly over Lacassine Nat'l Wildlife Refuge and the state-owned Rockefeller Refuge, resulting in substantial wildlife mortality, and causing serious damage to portions of the coastal marsh in that area. Particularly well documented was the mortality of some 5000 herons at Lacassine N.W.R. According to a report from Jacob M. Valentine, Research Biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the birds were apparently caught at their roost in Lacassine Pool before daybreak and were killed either by the direct force of the winds or by exposure or drowning. Cattle Egrets dominated the kill, their carcasses numbering about 4900. Aside from this and similar mortality noted in s.w. Louisiana, Edith was not an important storm ornithologically. There were no storm-related extra-limital records obtained in Louisiana, and a check of the Cameron area two days after the storm was unproductive. To the east of the storm track, where winds were on-shore, the coast is largely inaccessible and rarely birded. Elsewhere in the Region, a number of inland records of normally coastal species and several other occurrences of displaced birds during September 16-20 are tentatively ascribed to the effects of Edith.

**LOONS, GREBES, PELICANIFORM BIRDS, HERONS** — The first Com. Loons ever recorded in the Nashville area in September were 3 on Radnor L. Sept. 25 (Mr. & Mrs. LCI). Two Red-throated Loons, casual in the Region, were reported on L. Mary Crawford, Monticello, Miss. Nov. 7 (FB & CB). Eared Grebes seen at Magnolia Springs, Ala. Oct. 15 (PFC) and at Birmingham Oct. 28-29 (TAI, et al.) were the first October records for Alabama. The latter was only the third inland occurrence for the state. A **Western Grebe** on the Mississippi R. at New Orleans Nov. 3-6 (MM, mob) was the first for Louisiana. Good photographs were obtained (RDP). An individual of the same



*Western Grebe, Mississippi River, New Orleans, La., Nov. 5, 1971. Photo Robert D. Purrington.*

species on L. Maumelle, Pulaski Co., Ark. was only the third record for the state. Up to 50 Brown Pelicans were present near the mouth of Mobile Bay for most of the period, but few remained by the end of October (LRT, PFC). A concentration of about 330 at St. Joseph Pen., Fla. Oct. 15 (HMS, MAO & RdM) was probably related to the 1971 nesting a few miles away, *AB* 25:866 (1971). Two imm. Blue-faced Boobies were seen 27 mi. off South Pass, La. Aug. 26 (RJN), and a trip to the "rip" in the same area Oct. 15-16 yielded one or more ad. Blue-faced and at least one ad. Brown Booby (FED, fide RDP). Because the recent work by Newman on the pelagic birds off the Louisiana coast has concentrated mostly in summer, these October records are of particular interest. Two large groups of Magnificent Frigatebirds totaling over 150 individuals near Pensacola Sept. 16 (SG) as Hurricane Edith moved across the Louisiana coastline, were no doubt fleeing the storm, and may have come from the North I., La. "colony." At the latter locality winds were at or near gale force. The Great White Heron present on Dauphin I. since June 28 was apparently the same individual killed by an automobile during a storm Nov. 29 (LRT, mob), two months later than the previous Alabama records. A Green Heron at the Buena Vista marsh near Nashville Nov. 12 (MLB) was late for that inland locality. Reddish Egrets are traditionally seen throughout the fall along the coast from Louisiana to Alabama. This fall none were reported from Louisiana and only 2 from Alabama, a fact which Imhof attributes to the increasing scarcity of undisturbed beaches. One was observed on the sparsely birded Mississippi coast Sept. 6 at Ship I. (WMD). The fourth Alabama record of the Roseate Spoonbill was established by 2 at Cochrane Causeway, Mobile, Oct. 10-25 (ATM, GB, mob).

**WATERFOWL, HAWKS** — Waterfowl were generally late in reaching peak numbers; a trip to Tennessee Wildlife Refuge, Duck River Unit, Nov. 13 in 75°F. weather yielded only 40 per cent of the expected geese and only 10 per cent of the normal number of ducks (HEP). As of late November, ducks were about 50 per cent below last year's spectacular numbers in s. Louisiana (HB). The high water levels resulting from September's heavy rains had subsided by late October and November, making conditions in the marshes favorable for puddle ducks. Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission officials expressed concern over the failure of Blue and Snow Geese to arrive in the coastal marshes of the state, but whether the lack of geese was due to the mild fall or to management practices at refuges further up the Mississippi valley, as claimed by the Louisiana officials, remains to be seen. In contrast to the generally late movement, a Blue Goose Sept. 12 at Mobile (MAG) was the earliest ever for coastal Alabama. A single Green-winged Teal observed at Old Hickory L., Gallatin, Tenn. Aug. 13 (WS) was the earliest ever in fall for the Nashville area, while a Blue-winged Teal seen near Nashville Nov. 14 (MLB) was very late. A very early Redhead at Gulf Shores Sept. 26 (CLK, mob) was the earliest ever in fall for Alabama. Two Com. Goldeneyes at Radnor L. Nov. 11 (MLB) and 1 on L. Pontchartrain at New Orleans Nov. 13 (JMH) were early. A single

Surf Scoter at Arkadelphia, Ark. Nov. 6 (MP) established the second record for the state and a ♀ Com. Scoter at L. Maumelle Nov. 11 (GRG) was the fourth record of that species for Arkansas.

The first August record of the Swallow-tailed Kite for n.w. Florida was of one observed at Navarre, Santa Rosa, Co. Aug. 27 (AS). On the same day, a westward movement of about 100 Accipiters and Buteos across Pensacola Bay was noted (RDU & LDU). Cooper's Hawks, regarded as endangered, were reported in greater than usual numbers, in part reflecting increased interest in the status of this Accipiter, but apparently also a product of increased numbers. They were noted in coastal Alabama Sept. 23-24 (TAI) and Oct. 25 (JVP) at Ft. Morgan Oct. 26 at Cochrane Causeway (JVP), and in Birmingham Oct. 16 (HW). In Louisiana they were observed at Cameron Sept. 26 (RJN, RJS, HDP, MW & JF), 2 were seen near Hammond, Tangipahoa Par. Oct. 16 (RJS & RJN), and 1 was reported at Cameron Nov. 21 (RJN & MM). The declining Red-shouldered Hawk was reported only once during the fall period in the Nashville area, where it is now considered scarce, on Nov. 28 (MLB), but the species seems to be holding its own in at least some parts of the Region, and is still quite common in the vicinity of Bonnet Carre Spillway, St. Charles Par. A single Broad-winged Hawk was recorded at Gulf Breeze, Fla. on the late date of Nov. 18 (RDU & LDU), and several lingering in the Venice area of the lower Mississippi R. delta at the end of the period were likely overwintering. In Alabama flocks were noted on two occasions, 60 at Birmingham Sept. 25 (RM & JVP) and 75 at Dauphin I. on Oct. 7 (LRT & WTS). At least 2 Rough-legged Hawks were present at the Memphis Penal Farm from Nov. 20 through the end of the period (Mr. & Mrs. QBD, LC & BC), the first in 10 years for the Memphis area. Although Ospreys were apparently seen in about normal numbers, there were only two reports from the Florida section where there has been no recent evidence of nesting (LG, RDU & CLK). An Osprey at Old Hickory L., Nashville, Nov. 5 (DC & PC) was quite late for that locality. Four were seen at Ft. Morgan, Ala. Oct. 3 (JVP). Peregrine Falcons, now carefully watched in the Region, were reported as follows: Alabama, Sept. 24 at Fort Morgan (TAI), Sept. 25 at Alabama Pt. (MLM & SG), and Dauphin I. Oct. 9 (EF & JF); n.w. Florida, Sept. 23 at Destin (HG & AG) and Sept. 25 at Pensacola (PT & BT); Tennessee, Oct. 16 at Reelfoot L. (DM, GM, MMA, BB & MLB); and Louisiana, at Cameron Sept. 26 to the end of the period, evidently the same individual as during the past two winters (RJN, L.O.S.), 3 in the vicinity of Grand Isle, Oct. 2 (JFa & SNC), and Nov. 14 at Myrtle Grove, Plaquemines Par. (RDP).

**RAILS, SHOREBIRDS** — The Black Rail, while presumably not especially rare in the Region, at least in the coastal marshes, is for obvious reasons not often recorded. Two observations this fall, Sept. 17 at Gulf Shores, Ala. (PFC), and Sept. 19 at Lonoke, Ark. (GRG & JCT) are doubly interesting in view of their presumptive relationship to Hurricane Edith. Although the Am. Coot occurs annually in large numbers on Woods Res., Tullahoma, Tenn., the estimated 135,000 there Nov. 15 (KLD & FM) boggles the imagination!

A Piping Plover at the unusual location of Gallatin, Tenn. Sept. 18-Oct. 4 (DC & PC) (Hurricane Edith?) constituted the second Nashville area record, and an Am. Golden Plover at Marion, Ala. Oct. 8-10 (PFC, mob) and Black-bellied Plovers in Benton Co., Tenn. Oct. 31 and Nov. 13 (DM & GM) were unusual at these localities. An Am. Woodcock at Pensacola Sept. 9 (CBI) was the first September record for n.w. Florida. A Whimbrel noted at Buena Vista marsh Sept. 20 (MLB), the second Nashville area record and the third for Tennessee, may have been displaced by Hurricane Edith, although the bird is not common anywhere in the Region in fall. Single Whimbrels were seen on at least four occasions in coastal Louisiana between Sept. 4 and Oct. 2 (RJN, LOM, JF, et al.), while individuals at Dauphin I. Oct. 9 & 31 (GS & JS) were the first October records for coastal Alabama. Similarly, the first coastal record of the White-rumped Sandpiper for Alabama in fall was established by one observed at Alabama P. Sept. 22-23 (MLM & SG). A Baird's Sandpiper at Gallatin, Tenn. Sept. 20-24 (DC, PC & MMA) was preceded by fewer than a dozen records for the state; a Stilt Sandpiper at Nashville Oct. 7 (MLB) was by 9 days the latest for that area, and a W. Sandpiper at the same locality Oct. 14 (MLB) was the first October record for the area. Arkansas' first fall record of the Hudsonian Godwit was of 1 at Lonoke Aug. 21 (EH). Am. Avocets appeared at widely scattered localities away from their normal wintering range: 3 were seen at Destin, Fla. Sept. 9 (HG & AG), 2 were observed at Tennessee Wildlife Refuge, Humphreys Co., Tenn. Nov. 2 (DM & GM), and 1 at Herb Parson's L., Fayette Co., Tenn., Oct. 12-24 (RMcG, CS et al.) was the second Memphis area record. Wilson's Phalaropes, considered casual in the n.w. Florida section, were seen at Destin Aug. 17 & 26 (RDu, LDU, HG & AG), while one at Nashville Sept. 12 (JR, HR & MLB) was only the fifth area record. A N. Phalarope, the first in fall in Louisiana, was seen in Cameron Par. Sept. 12 (RJN, HDP, RSK, CAS & DAT).

**JAEGER, GULLS, PIGEON, ANI, OWLS** — One or more unidentified jaegers were seen at close range near the "rip" off South Pass, La. Oct. 15-16 (FED, fide RDP). Jaegers are apparently most likely to be seen in late October and November, Williams, *Auk* 82:19 (1965), but almost no pelagic trips are being made at this time of the year in the Region. The origin of an imm. Herring Gull marked with a large blue spot on the back, observed at Dauphin I. Nov. 27 (GS, JS & BTo) is at present unknown. A Laughing Gull seen at Three Rivers State Park, Jackson Co., Fla. Oct. 30 (HMS) lends credence to recent records further up the Chattahoochee River in Georgia. The species is generally strictly coastal in its distribution. Apparently stunned or exhausted, a **Band-tailed Pigeon** was watched on the roadside at Dauphin I. for 30 min. Oct. 23 LRT, LMck, LA) before it recovered and flew off. This was the first record for Alabama. Groove-billed Anis were present in coastal Louisiana in about their usual numbers, with up to 10 recorded in the Triumph-Venice area of the lower Mississippi delta from Oct. 17 on (RDP, MEL, RJN, LW & WW), and 12+ were seen in Cameron Par. Nov. 14 (RJN,

RC, RJS & MW). A single bird in an unlikely habitat for the brush-loving ani, eating insects on the lawn of a beach house at Panama City, Fla. Oct. 16 (MAO, SS, Mrs. TS) was only the second record for the n.w. Florida section. Burrowing Owls were noted with somewhat more-than-usual frequency this fall, notably at Grand Terre I., Jefferson Parish, La., Cameron, La. and Dauphin I. For the first time in 13 years Short-eared Owls were found in the Nashville area, with 1 seen Nov. 27 and 2 the next day, both at Smyrna Airport (MLB, T.O.S.).

**FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOW** — Western Kingbirds were common on the Alabama coast this fall, with a peak count of 20 on Dauphin I. Oct. 23 (LRT). A W. Kingbird and 2 Scissor-tailed Flycatchers near Baton Rouge, La. Oct. 8 (RJN & HDP) were at an unusual locality, well inland. Two Scissor-tailed Flycatchers observed at Arkadelphia, Ark. Nov. 16 (MP) were later than previous fall records by 10 days; up to 6 present at Triumph, La. through the end of the period were apparently wintering. Western *Myiarchus* flycatchers were relatively scarce in the Region, with one Ash-throated reported at Magnolia Springs, Ala. Sept. 17 (fide TAI), conceivably affected by Hurricane Edith, the fourth record for the state, and another in the Venice area Nov. 28 (DN). All four eastern *Empidonax* flycatchers were banded on the Alabama coast Sept. 17-26 (MEM, REH & TAI). Olive-sided Flycatchers were early in the n.w. Florida section where they are considered casual, with 1 at Marianna Aug. 24 (MG) and 2 at Gulf Breeze on Aug. 25 (RDu & LDU); and late at Little Rock where one seen Oct. 9 (GRG, BLT & JCT) set a late fall record by 9 days. Vermilion Flycatchers were unrecorded in Alabama this fall, but appeared early at Calion, Ark. Oct. 7 (KLS & JJB), one was reported on Oct. 17 at Walls, Miss. (EMK) for the first Memphis area record, and a ♂ which appeared on the same day at Ft. Jackson, Plaquemines Par. (RDP, MEL & RJN) and was present through the end of the period, was evidently the same bird which has overwintered there the past three years. The species was seen in the Cameron area Sept. 19 & 25 and Nov. 13, apparently involving two separate individuals (RJN, et al.). At Reelfoot L., Tenn., a Tree Swallow seen Nov. 28 (DP & BC) was the latest for Tennessee and adjacent areas, and 2 Barn Swallows at Tullahoma, Tenn. Nov. 8 (LD) were presumed to be the latest fall records for the state.

**JAY, NUTHATCH, WREN, THRUSHES** — A Blue Jay with yellow dye on both wings and some of the rectrices was observed at Pensacola Aug. 27 (DT). Few reports of Red-breasted Nuthatches reached the author, among them 1 at Metairie, La. Nov. 27 (LW & WW) where the species is rarely encountered except in invasion years, and another at Gulf Breeze, Fla., Nov. 27 (RB). An early Winter Wren was observed at Nashville Oct. 8 (MD & AC). Evidence of a large-scale reverse migration of Robins Nov. 3-4 at Dauphin I. was noted by Imhof. Over 1500 Robins spent the morning of Nov. 4 on the island, following a cold front, then disappeared, with some seen flying north into the teeth of the wind (JLD). There is no evidence that Robins cross the Gulf, and it is virtually certain that

having "overshot" their goal, perhaps the river bottoms above Mobile, they almost immediately began filtering back northward. There apparently was a great southward movement of late October - early November migrants associated with this frontal passage. Numbers of the migrant thrushes were generally low, with Swainson's nearest normal numbers. Several observers reported the Gray-cheeked Thrush and Veery scarce to absent.

**PIBIT, VIREO, WARBLERS, ICTERIDS** — Two Sprague's Pipits near Walls, Miss. Nov. 14 (BC) were the first seen in the Memphis area in 5 years. A late Red-eyed Vireo was a casualty at the WSM-TV tower in Nashville Oct. 23 (MLB). Early for fall in the same area was a Nashville Warbler Aug. 31 (MLB), and one in East Jetty Woods, Cameron Par. Sept. 5 (RJN, JCL & SLG) may have been the earliest ever for Louisiana. A flock of 20-25 Blackburnian Warblers observed at Grand Isle, La. Sept. 11 (MEL & RDP) was a remarkable concentration for a species which is quite uncommon in fall in coastal Louisiana. Prolonged easterly winds were apparently responsible for the 2 Blackpoll Warblers which were found at Magnolia Springs Aug. 12-13 (fide TAI), establishing the third and fourth fall record south of Birmingham. Three Ovenbirds killed at the WSM-TV tower Oct. 25 were the latest ever in fall in the Nashville area; a late Yellowthroat was seen at Reelfoot L. Nov. 28 (BC). A ♂ Hooded Warbler was seen near L. Seminole Oct. 30 (HMS) was unusually late. Bobolinks, uncommon in the Region in fall, were reported at Navarre, Fla. Aug. 7 (CLK, RD, AF & VF), the earliest ever by 24 days; at Ft. Morgan Sept. 23 (TAI); and Sept. 26 at L. Cormorant, De Soto Co., Miss. (BC), the third record for the Memphis area. The only Yellow-headed Blackbirds mentioned were from Cameron Par., with 1 seen at Peveto Beach Sept. 19 (LOM, RJN, JCL & LBW), and another observed several times during the period at Gum Cove (RO & BO). Three Orchard Orioles at Conway, Ark. Sept. 20 (DJ) were the latest by two weeks, but one ad. ♂ in the Nashville area Nov. 28 (MLB, MMA, KAG) was the latest ever by over two months! An ad. ♂ Baltimore Oriole seen at Grand Isle Nov. 28 (RDP, MM & RJN) was presumably wintering. Bullock's Orioles were present in the lower delta of the Mississippi R. in usual numbers, generally in or near orange groves in the Buras-Venice area and in live oaks at Grand Isle.

**TANAGER, FRINGILLIDS** — In recent years, Western Tanagers have occurred in the Region largely well away from the coast, unlike most of the other western vagrant species. This fall the only report was of 2 at Arkadelphia, Ark. Sept. 1-3 (Mr. & Mrs. NWC), the first record for Arkansas. Two Rose-breasted Grosbeaks seen at Grand Isle Nov. 28 (RDP) were the latest in fall for s.e. Louisiana by a month, although there are three winter records. The latest fall record of the Indigo Bunting in the Nashville area by over a month was provided by 3 at the Ashland City marsh Nov. 26 (MLM & MLB), and a Painted Bunting at Scott, Lonoke, Co., Ark. Sept. 26 (GRG & BLT) was the latest by 7 days. Evening Grosbeaks were reported from only one locality, at Mt. Hope, Ark. where 2-3 individuals were seen by various observers.

In the absence of any real invasion of boreal species, only the Purple Finch put on any kind of show, reaching the Gulf coast in Louisiana, Alabama, and n.w. Florida by Nov. 20 in numbers fairly large for such an early date; the species normally becomes conspicuous only after Christmas. Purple Finches at Birmingham Oct. 23 (TAI) were the earliest ever for Alabama. A Sharp-tailed Sparrow at Scott, Ark. Sept. 26 (GRG & JCT) was the earliest ever for that area, and one on the same day on the Louisiana coast in Cameron Par. (RJN, RJS, JF, HDP & MW) was, except for a Sept. 23 tower kill, earlier than any previous fall records for the state. By now almost a regular winter visitor to middle Tennessee, an Oregon Junco was seen Oct. 21 at Nashville (MLB). A Clay-colored Sparrow seen at Panama City, Fla. Sept. 18 (MAO) was a very early record of a species which occurs only casually in n.w. Florida. The first record of the Harris' Sparrow for Reelfoot L. and the second for n.w. Tennessee was a bird seen there Nov. 27 (ASm, BC, LC, et al.).

**CONTRIBUTORS** (sectional editors' names in bold-face) — Lois Archer, Richard Ballman, Benton Basham, Hugh Bateman, Carl Bauer (CB), Florence Bauer, George Bennett, Mike L. Bierly, Cheryl Blevis (CBL), Jimmie J. Brown, Ralph Cambre, P. Fairly Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Clayton (Mr. & Mrs. LCL), **Ben Coffey** (W. Tennessee), **Lula Coffey** (LC), S. N. Craddock, Dot Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Crawford, Paul Crawford, Annella Creech, W. Marvin Davis, Milbrey Digger, Father J. L. Dorn, S. J., Mr. and Mrs. Quentin B. Dowdy, K. L. Dubke, Lil Dubke (LD), Luch Duncan (LDu), Robert Duncan, Frank E. Durham, J. Farrand (JFA), Earl Fraser, Jean Fraser, Amy Furnans, Vance Furnans, Sherlie Gade, Mary A. Gaillard, Agnes Gaither, Harold Gaither, Lyman Goodnight, Katherine A. Goodpasture, Gary R. Graves, Mary Gray, Sandra L. Guthans, Edith Halberg, Robert E. Hayward, George Hervey, John M. Holmes, **Thomas A. Imhof** (Alabama), Oliver F. Irwin, David Johnson, R. S. Kennedy, Edward M. King, **Curtis L. Kingsberry** (n.w. Florida), James C. Leak, Mary E. Lewis, Roger Maner, Margaret Mann (MMA), Don Manning, Gina Manning, Mary Lou Mattis, Robert McGowan, Louise McKinstry, Rob de Meijer, Margaret E. Miller, Alwilda T. Mitchell, Floyd Murdock, Mac Myers (MM), **Robert J. Newman** (Louisiana), **Donnie Norman**, Beverly Odom, R. Odum, Mary Ann Olson, Larry O'Meallie, Max Parker, **Henry E. Parmer** (Middle Tennessee), James V. Peavy, David Pitts, H. D. Pratt, Heather Riggins, John Riggins, Alan Schroeder (AS), Charles Seahorns, William Senter, K. Luvois Shugart, W. Temple Siebels, Mrs. Tom Simonson, Genevieve Spafford, Jim Spafford, Steve Stedman, Alice Smith (ASm), Carol A. Speer (CAS), Ronald J. Stein, Henry M. Stevenson, D. A. Tallman, Bruce L. Tedford, Betsy Tetlow, Phil Tetlow, Lib R. Toenes, J. C. Tolleson, Bill Tonsmeire (BTo), Dave Turpin, Linda B. Watkins, Lee Wilkinson, Wiley Wilkinson, Harriett Wright. Other abbreviations — Louisiana Ornithological Society (L.O.S.), Tennessee Ornithological Society (T.O.S.), many observers (mob). — **ROBERT D. PURRINGTON**, Department of Physics, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 70118.