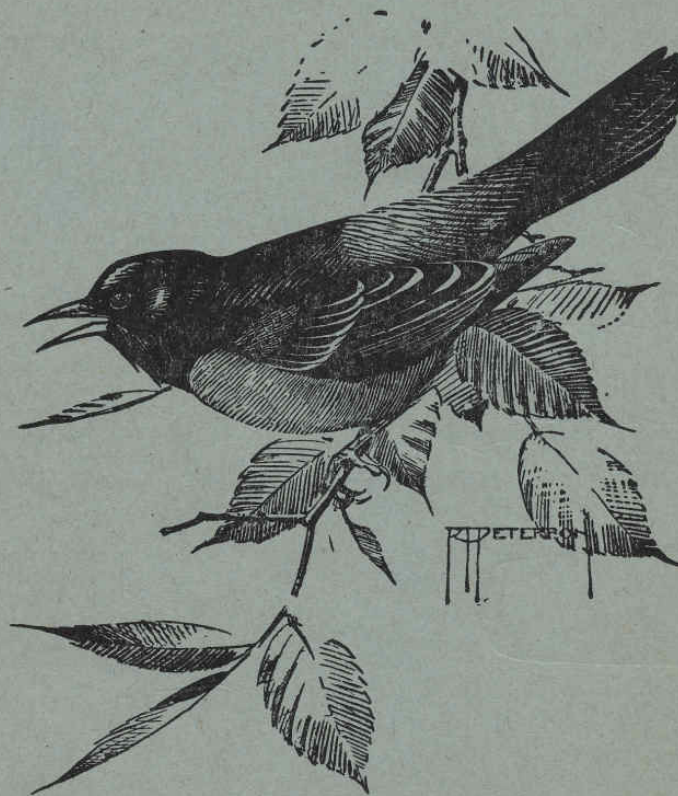


THE ORIOLE

A Quarterly Journal of Georgia Ornithology: Official Organ of the
Georgia Ornithological Society



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THE ORIOLE

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GEORGIAN RECORDS IN JOHN LATHAM'S "GENERAL HISTORY OF BIRDS,"

1821-1824†

By W. L. McATEE

The "General History of Birds" has a formal closing (Vol. 10, 1824, pp. 455-456) in which the author says nothing of any systematic index such as he published for his "General Synopsis of Birds" (1781-1801, dates including the indexes and supplements), hence, apparently was content to leave the work with many species entered under English names alone. These were in effect descriptions of new species of which 28 were from Georgia. In addition, there were recorded from that State under scientific terms 173 nominal species of birds. The purpose of this paper is to identify these forms, so far as possible, and to list them according to present-day nomenclature.

Practically all of these Georgian records are based on specimens or drawings from John Abbot. Except for two birds* mentioned in the earlier "Synopsis," it is assumed that all Georgian records in the "History" are from Abbot and (errors eliminated) that every mention of Abbot indicates occurrence in Georgia. Originally it was hoped to make a complete list of birds and their vernacular names made known from the State by Abbot, but owing to present unavailability of some of the records (see notes in the list of literature), that plan had to be abandoned. Other sources of Abbotian data have been described by Rhoads, Faxon, and Allen, and the results of research as to Abbot's life in Georgia were pub-

† Published with the aid of a grant by the author.

* *Strix georgica*, Georgian owl (Gen. Syn. Suppl. ii, p. 64: Gen. Hist. 1:362) = *Strix varia georgica*; and *Numenius vociferus*, crying bird, crying ibis (Gen. Syn. Suppl. ii, p. 306; Gen. Hist. 9:152) = *Aramus scolopaceus pictus*.

lished by Bassett (see bibliography). Abbot lived in Georgia from 1776 until his death which probably occurred in the period 1839-1845. Among acknowledgements of co-operation in the preface (1821) of the "General History," Latham includes the following sentence: "I have also the satisfaction of naming Mr. Abbot of Savannah in Georgia, who, I trust yet lives to continue to furnish faithful observations on the birds in his vicinity, as well as specimens." It is apparent that Latham did not know of Abbot in the "Synopsis" period (1781-1801) and received all or most of the material from him before the first volume of the "History" was published in 1821.

Ivan R. Tomkins examined all of the descriptions under English names, as well as a few others, and in an earlier, less busy period carefully analyzed and interpreted a goodly share of them. Though he was invited to be co-author of this paper, he felt that his more recent lessened participation owing to war-connected work, made a paragraph of acknowledgment preferable. That is given in sincere appreciation and with the hope that he soon again may be able to devote more of his time to ornithology. Thanks are due also to Herbert L. Stoddard for going over some of the most puzzling descriptions and making suggestions. A number remain unidentified and it is to be hoped that someone with access to an extensive collection of bird skins can spare the time required for exhaustive analysis of the most difficult cases; possibly he may add several identifications to the list.

The findings of this study are presented in the following table. The number of species correlated with modern concepts is 158. When we reflect that the three known sets of bird drawings by Abbot number 122, 181, and 246, respectively, it seems entirely probable that the number of kinds of birds collected by him in Georgia was well over 200. Of the 28 birds recorded by Latham in the "General History" without technical names and which were in effect described as new under vernaculars, 19 are here identified. Of a total of 15 wholly undetermined birds, 7 are of the Fringillidae. Additions to present-day knowledge would hardly be expected from this publication of 6-score years ago, but it is of interest that two species now included only in the hypothetical list of Georgian birds are recorded, namely, the Scarlet Ibis and the White-winged Cross-bill.

IDENTIFIED (OR APPROXIMATED)

Latham's names		Reference	Modern technical name ²
Technical	Vernacular ¹		
<i>Podiceps carolinensis</i>	Pied-billed grebe Didapper Waterwitch	10:35	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> podiceps
<i>Pelecanus carolinensis</i>	Charles Town pelican	10:407	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>
<i>Pelecanus sula</i>	Booby*	10:440	<i>Sula leucogaster</i> leucogaster
<i>Plotus anhinga</i>	White-bellied darter	10:450	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i> leucogaster
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great heron Long-shore man	9:81	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
<i>Ardea nivea</i>	Snow, heron	9:91	<i>Leucophyx thula thula</i>
<i>Ardea garzetta</i>	Little egret	9:88	Florida caerulea caerulea†
<i>Ardea caerulea</i>	Blue heron Blue egret	9:116	Florida caerulea caerulea
<i>Ardea virescens</i>	Green heron	9:107 108	<i>Butorides virescens</i> virescens
<i>Ardea ludoviciana</i>	Louisiane heron	9:109	<i>Butorides virescens</i> virescens
<i>Ardea nycticorax</i>	Night heron	9:58	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> hoactli
<i>Ardea gardeni</i>	Gardenian night heron Indian pullet	9:66	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> hoactli
<i>Botaurus Freti Hudsoni</i>	American bittern Brown bittern	9:100	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
<i>Ardea minuta</i>	Little bittern	9:70	<i>Ixobrychus exilis exilis</i>
<i>Tantalus loculator</i>	Wood ibis Cannet	9:142	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
<i>Tantalus fuscus</i>	Brown ibis	9:148	<i>Guara alba</i> (juv.)
<i>Tantalus albus</i>	White ibis Spanish curlew	9:149	<i>Guara alba</i>
<i>Tantalus ruber</i>	Scarlet ibis	9:145	<i>Guara rubra</i>
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate spoonbill	9:5	<i>Ajaia ajaia</i>
<i>Anas canadensis</i>	Canada goose	10:239	<i>Branta canadensis</i> canadensis
<i>Anas americana</i>	American wigeon Bald-faced duck	10:329	<i>Mareca americana</i>
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Pintail duck	10:339	<i>Anas acuta tzitzihua</i>
<i>Anas carolinensis</i>	American teal	10:371	<i>Anas carolinense</i>
<i>Anas discors</i>	White-faced duck	10:303	<i>Anas discors</i>
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Shoveler duck	10:312	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>

1.—An asterisk indicates that the account includes life-history or other notes worthy of attention.

2.—From "Birds of Georgia, a preliminary Check-List and Bibliography," 1945. A dagger signifies that the identification applies only so far as the original description relates to a Georgian bird.

<i>Aix sponsa</i>	Summer duck	10:362	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
<i>Anas ferina</i>	Pochard duck	10:334	<i>Nyroca americana</i>
	Brown-headed duck		
	Sheldrake		
<i>Anas fuligula</i>	Raft duck	10:352	<i>Nyroca collaris</i>
	Black duck		
<i>Anas marila</i>	Scaup duck	10:302	<i>Nyroca affinis?</i>
	Raft duck		
<i>Anas albeola</i>	Spirit duck	10:345	<i>Charitonetta albeola</i>
<i>Mergus cucullatus</i>	Hooded merganser	10:208	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
	Shag pole		
	Cotton head		
	Hairy head		
<i>Mergus fuscus</i>	Brown merganser	10:208	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>
<i>Vultur aura</i>	Carion vulture	1:13	female
			<i>Cathartes aura</i>
<i>Vultur urubu</i>	Urubu vulture*	1:14	septentrionalis
		15	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
<i>Falco furcatus</i>	Swallow-tailed falcon*	1:273	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
			forficatus
<i>Falco plumbeus</i>	Spotted-tailed hobby	1:287	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> †
	Pigeon hawk	288	
	Blue-backed falcon	1:282	<i>Accipiter striatus velox</i>
	Chicken hawk		
<i>Falco borealis</i>	American buzzard	1:266	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
			borealis
<i>Falco lineatus</i>	Barred-breasted buzzard	1:269	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
	"by some called gos-hawk"		
	p. 268		
<i>Falco leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle*	1:45,	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
		46	leucocephalus
<i>Falco versicolor</i>	Spotted falcon	1:75	<i>Circus cyaneus hudsonius</i>
<i>Falco carolinensis</i>	Osprey	1:61,	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
		62	carolinensis
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine falcon	1:84	<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>
	Spotted cinereous hawk		
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Pigeon-hawk*	1:278	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
	Hen-hawk or chicken hawk		columbarius
	Abbotian falcon	1:292	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
	[Strickland, 1855, I, p. 93		
	so places this form, and I		
	concur]		
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Little falcon	1:291	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
<i>Perdix marilanda</i>	Maryland partridge	8:325	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
			virginianus
<i>Ardea americana</i>	Hooping crane	9:44	<i>Grus americana</i>
<i>Ardea canadensis</i>	Brown crane	9:46	<i>Grus canadensis pratensis</i>
<i>Gallinula carolina</i>	Soree gallinule	9:421	<i>Porzana carolina</i>
	Water-hen		
	Sedge-hen		
	Water-rail		
	Spotted gallinule		
<i>Gallinula porphyrio</i>	Purple gallinule	9:426	<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>

<i>Fulica atra</i>	Common coot	10:15	<i>Fulica americana</i>
	Var. D		americana
<i>Fulica americana</i>	Cinereous coot	10:18	<i>Fulica americana</i>
			americana
	Brown-backed oyster-	9:358-	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>
	catcher	359	palliatus
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Noisy plover	9:316	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>
			vociferus
<i>Charadrius pluvialis</i>	Golden plover	9:313	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>
			dominica
<i>Tringa helvetica</i>	Swiss sandpiper	9:271	<i>Squatarola squatarola</i>
<i>Scolopax major</i>	Great snipe	9:192	<i>Capella delicata</i> †
<i>Numenius magnus rufus</i>	Long-billed curlew	9:173	<i>Numenius americanus</i>
			americanus
	Rufous-spotted sand-	9:264	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>
	piper	265	
<i>Tringa macularia</i>	Spotted sandpiper	9:284	<i>Actitis macularia</i>
<i>Scolopax semipalmata</i>	Semipalmated snipe	9:225	<i>Catoptrophorus</i>
	Var. A,		semipalmatus
	Brown sandpiper		semipalmatus
	White-rumped snipe	9:233	<i>Totanus melanoleucus</i>
	Le chorlito a croupion		
	blanc		
	White-rumped sandpiper		
	Will-willet		
<i>Scolopax flavipes</i>	Yellow-shanked snipe	9:234	<i>Totanus flavipes</i>
	Great sandpiper		
	Will-willet		
<i>Tringa striata</i>	Striated snipe	9:232	<i>Erolia melanotos</i> †
	Var. B, Black-rumped		
	sandpiper		
<i>Scolopax fedoa</i>	American godwit	9:207	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>
	Var. A		
	Georgian gull	10:138-	<i>Larus atricilla</i>
	Cinereous gull	139	
	Grey tern	10:119	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
	Grey gull		aranea
	Dove-coloured tern	10:128	<i>Chlidonias nigra</i>
			surinamensis
	Georgian tern	10:128-	<i>Chlidonias nigra</i>
		129	surinamensis
<i>Columba carolinensis</i>	Carolina pigeon	8:99	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
			carolinensis
<i>Columba migratoria</i>	Migratory pigeon	8:98	<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>
<i>Columba passerina</i>	Ground turtle	8:92	<i>Columbigallina passerina</i>
			passerina
<i>Psittacus carolinensis</i>	Carolina parrot	2:147	<i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>
			carolinensis
<i>Cuculus vetula</i>	Long-billed rain	3:314	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
	cuckow		americanus
<i>Cuculus americanus</i>	Carolina cuckow*	3:317	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
			americanus

Cuculus erythrophthalmus	Black-billed cuckow*	3:317	Coccyzus erythrophthalmus
Strix asio	Red eared owl	1:315	Otus asio asio
Strix virginiana	Virginian eared owl	1:305	Bubo virginianus virginianus
Strix nebulosa	Barred owl*	1:339	Strix varia georgica
	& Var. A. "prob. the male"	1:340	
Caprimulgus carolinensis	Carolina goatsucker	7:354	Caprimulgus carolinensis (in part)
	Great bat		
	Chuck-will's-widow		
Caprimulgus carolinensis	Georgian goatsucker	7:358	Caprimulgus carolinensis
Caprimulgus virginianus	Virginia goatsucker	7:350	Caprimulgus vociferus vociferus (in part)
			Chordeiles minor (in part)
Hirundo pelagica	Aculeated swallow*	7:305	Chaetura pelagica
Trochilus colubris	Red-throated humming bird*	4:345	Archilochus colubris
Alcedo alcyon	Belted kingfisher	4:51	Megasceryle alcyon alcyon
Jaguacati-guacu	Belted kingfisher	4:52	Megasceryle alcyon alcyon
	Var. A		
Picus auratus	Gold-winged woodpecker	3:409	Colaptes auratus auratus
Picus carolinus	Carolina woodpecker	3:388	Centurus carolinus
	Chamchucker, chequered w. p.		
Picus erythrocephalus	Red-headed woodpecker*	3:396	Melanerpes erythrocephalus erythrocephalus
	Summer woodpecker		
	Corn-eater		
	Crimson-crowned wood-pecker	3:380-381	Dryobates villosus auduboni ("almost certainly" Herbert L. Stoddard)
Picus villosus	Hairy woodpecker	3:390	Dryobates villosus auduboni
Picus hirundinaceus	Lesser black woodpecker	3:379	Possibly Dryobates pubescens†
	Var. A		
Picus querulus	Skitt woodpecker (from its note)	3:382	Dryobates borealis
Picus principalis	White-billed woodpecker	3:369	Campephilus principalis
	Lobcock		
	Woodcock		
Lanius carolinensis	Tyrant shrike	2:92	Tyrannus tyrannus
	Var. B		
	Tyrant shrike*	2:93	Tyrannus tyrannus
	Var. C		
	Tyrant de la Louisiane, Buff.		
	Bee-martin		
Muscicapa crinita	Crested flycatcher	6:242	Myiarchus crinitus
	Flat head		

Muscicapa acadica	Lesser crested flycatcher	6:225	Empidonax virescens
	Swamp flycatcher		
Muscicapa virens	Cinereous flycatcher	6:223	Myiochanes virens
	Martin		
	Ree weight (from its note)		
Hirundo riparia	Sand martin swallow	7:286	Riparia riparia riparia
Hirundo rustica	Chimney swallow	7:282	Hirundo rustica erythrogaster
	Var. B		
	L'Hirondelle a ventre rougeatre		
Hirundo purpurea	Purple swallow	7:316	Progne subis subis
Corvus cristatus	Blue jay*	3:56	Cyanocitta cristata
Corvus ossifragus	Fish crow*	3:59	Corvus ossifragus
Parus atricapillus	Canada titmouse	7:254	Parus carolinensis
Parus bicolor	Toupet titmouse	7:274	Parus bicolor
Sitta carolinensis	Black-headed nuthatch	4:66	Sitta carolinensis atkinsi
	Var. A		
	Black-capped nuthatch	4:70-71	Sitta carolinensis atkinsi
Sitta pusilla	Least nuthatch	4:68	Sitta pusilla pusilla
Certhia familiaris	Common creeper	4:210	Certhia familiaris americana
	Var. A	4:211	Certhia familiaris americana
	Savannah wren	7:205	Troglodytes aedon
	Least wren		
Sylvia ludoviciana	Louisiane wren	7:200	Thryothorus ludovicianus
Certhia carolina	Barred-tail wren	7:203	Thryothorus ludovicianus
	Great wren	7:203	Thryothorus ludovicianus
Sylvia platensis	Plata wren	7:202	Cistothorus platensis stellaris
	Var. A,		
	Marsh wren		
Muscicapa carolinensis	Cat flycatcher	6:249	Dumetella carolinensis
Turdus rufus	Ferruginous thrush	5:162	Toxostoma rufum rufum
Turdus migratorius	Red-breasted thrush*	5:145	Turdus migratorius
Turdus mustelinus	Tawny thrush	5:139	Hylocichla mustelina
	Tawny-throated thrush	5:140	Hylocichla mustelina
Turdus minor	Little thrush	5:164	Hylocichla guttata faxonii
Sylvia sialis	Blue warbler*	7:192	Sialiasialis sialis
Sylvia calendula	Ruby-crowned wren and Var. A-juv.	7:206	Regulus calendula calendula
Alauda pratensis	Titlark	6:278	Anthus spinoletta rubescens
	Var. B,		
	Brown lark		
Ampelis garrulus	Carolina chatterer*	5:176	Bombicilla cedrorum
Lanius carolinensis	Loggerhead shrike*	2:10	Lanius ludovicianus migrans
Lanius ardosiacus	Gray shrike	2:81	Lanius ludovicianus migrans
	Var. A		
	"Inhabits America especially Georgia"		

<i>Muscicapa noveboracensis</i>	Hanging flycatcher	6:247	<i>Vireo griseus griseus</i>
<i>Muscicapa olivacea</i>	Red-eyed flycatcher* Hooked-billed grey pate Black striped-headed olive-back	6:227	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
<i>Sylvia varia</i>	White-poll warbler Black streaked warbler	7:173	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
<i>Sylvia protonotarius</i>	Prothonotary warbler Gold bird	7:188	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
<i>Sylvia vermivora</i>	Worm-eater warbler Black streaked-headed warbler	7:168	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>
<i>Sylvia pusilla</i>	Yellow-backed warbler Yellow-breasted titmouse	7:185	<i>Compsothlypis americana</i>
<i>Sylvia aestiva</i>	Yellow-poll warbler	7:150	<i>Dendroica aestiva aestiva</i>
<i>Sylvia canadensis</i>	Black-throated warbler	7:164	<i>Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens</i>
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<i>Sylvia cincta</i>	Belted warbler Myrtle bird	7:157	<i>Dendroica coronata</i>
<i>Sylvia caerulea</i>	Caerulean warbler Blue titmouse Spindle legs	7:174	<i>Dendroica cerulea</i>
<i>Sylvia flavicollis</i>	Yellow-throated warbler	7:159	<i>Dendroica dominica dominica</i>
<i>Sylvia pensilis</i>	Pensile warbler	7:195	<i>Dendroica dominica albilora</i>
<i>Sylvia striata</i>	Black-poll warbler	7:187	<i>Dendroica striata</i>
<i>Sylvia carolinensis</i>	Carolina warbler Yellow poll	7:151	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
<i>Sylvia aequinoctialis</i>	Equatorial warbler Var. A. Yellowhammer Olive-backed warbler	7:199	<i>Dendroica pinus</i>
<i>Sylvia minuta</i>	Prairie warbler Yellow warbler	7:152	<i>Dendroica discolor discolor</i>
<i>Sylvia petechia</i>	Red-headed warbler	7:149	<i>Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea</i>
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<i>Turdus aurocapillus</i>	Golden-crowned thrush	5:144	<i>Seiurus aurocapillus aurocapillus</i>
<i>Turdus fuscus</i>	Brown thrush	5:143	Probably <i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
<i>Sylvia noveboracensis</i>	New-York warbler Little brown thrush	7:153	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
<i>Sylvia trichas</i>	Yellow-breasted warbler* Var. A La fauvette a poitrine jaune de la Louisiane	7:162	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>

<i>Sylvia mitrata</i>	Hooded warbler Var. A La Gobe-mouche citrin de la Louisiane	7:171	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>
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<i>Oriolus spurius</i>	Baltimore oriole Baltimore, male Black-throat	3:116, 117	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
<i>Oriolus niger</i>	Rice oriole Probably rusty black-bird; a somewhat mixed account) "In Georgia frequents plantations, and there are called cowpen blackbird," p. 99	3:99	<i>Euphagus carolinus</i> (in part)
<i>Gracula barita</i>	Boat-tailed grackle Georgian grackle	3:173-174	<i>Cassidix mexicanus major</i>
<i>Gracula quiscula</i>	Boat-tailed grackle Purple grackle	3:176	<i>Quiscalus quiscula</i>
<i>Fringilla pecoris</i>	Cowpen oriole	3:101	<i>Molothrus ater ater</i>
<i>Tanagra rubra</i>	Red tanager	6:6	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
<i>Tanagra aestiva</i>	Summer tanager	6:9	<i>Piranga rubra rubra</i>
<i>Loxia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal grosbeak	5:275	<i>Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis</i>
<i>Loxia caerulea</i>	Blue grosbeak	5:270	<i>Guiraca caerulea caerulea</i>
<i>Emberiza cyanea</i>	Indigo bunting Summer blue bird Brown bunting	5:346 5:349-350	<i>Passerina cyanea</i> <i>Passerina syanea</i> , female
<i>Emberiza ciris</i>	Painted bunting	5:348	<i>Passerina ciris ciris</i>
<i>Fringilla purpurea</i>	Purple finch	6:139	<i>Carpodacus purpureus purpureus</i>
<i>Fringilla tristis</i>	American yellow finch Var. C. Flax bird	6:120	<i>Spinus tristis tristis</i>
<i>Loxia falcistrostra</i>	White-winged crossbill	5:210	<i>Loxia leucoptera</i>
<i>Emberiza cythrophthalma</i>	Towhe bunting* Chew-wink Joe wheat	5:343	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
<i>Fringilla graminea</i>	Grass finch Summer grass sparrow	6:135	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>

	Spotted finch	6:135-	Poecetes gramineus
	Spotted sparrow	136	(in part)
Fringilla georgiana	Georgian finch	6:140	Poecetes gramineus
	Ground sparrow		(in part)
	Summer finch	6:136	Aimophila aestivalis
	Summer sparrow		
Emberiza hyemalis	Black bunting	5:339	Junco hyemalis
	Snow bird		
Fringilla pusilla	Hybernal finch	6:142	Spizella pusilla pusilla
	Field sparrow of Wilson		
Fringilla striata	Striped-headed finch	6:131	Zonotrichia albicollis
Emberiza ferruginea	Rusty bunting	5:337	Passerella iliaca iliaca
Fringilla iliaca	Swamp finch	6:123	Passerella iliaca iliaca
	Red sparrow		
	Wilderness sparrow		
	Spotted-breasted finch	6:144	Melospiza melodia
	Spotted-breasted sparrow		
UNIDENTIFIED			
Anas perspicillata	Black Duck	10:276	
	Var. A.		
Certhia purpurea	Purple creeper	4:270	Not a nearctic bird
Lanius excubitor	Cinereous shrike	2:7	
	"Is found also as far south, as Georgia, and known by the name of big-headed mocking bird."		
	Quebec thrush	5:142	
	Streaked-headed finch	6:133	
	Grass sparrow		
Fringilla caudacuta	Sharp-tailed finch	6:137	
	Yellow-pionioned grass sparrow		
	Lesser rufous finch	6:143	
	Lesser rufous sparrow		
	Rufous finch	6:143	
	Greater rufous sparrow		
Fringilla hyemalis	Winter finch	6:144	
	Winter sparrow		
	Little winter finch	6:144-	
	Little brown winter sparrow	145	
	Rice-field finch	6:145	
	Winter rice-field sparrow		
Alauda obscura	Rock lark	6:281	
	One sent from Mr. Abbot, of Ga., under the name of Shore Lark.		
	Swamp wren	7:75-	
		76	
	Check-breasted thrush	8:155	
	Spotted sanderling	9:323-	
	Spotted sandpiper	324	

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Fish and Wildlife Service

Chicago 54, Illinois

NOTES ON THE FALL MIGRATION OF 1945 IN NORTHEASTERN GEORGIA.

By THOMAS D. BURLEIGH

In the course of field work carried on in the northeastern corner of Georgia during the fall months of 1945 a number of records were obtained that are of sufficient interest to warrant publication at this time. Where possible the bird in question was collected to verify the identification; a few sight records are included here, however, only where no doubt exists as to the validity of the record.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher: *Empidonax flaviventris*. Anyone reasonably familiar with the genus *Empidonax* knows that as transients these small flycatchers are so difficult to identify that sight records are worthless. On this basis the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher must be considered

of indefinite status as a transient in Georgia until sufficient collecting determines its relative abundance or scarcity. To the one unquestionable record from Athens, the male collected in the Sandy Creek bottoms on September 15, 1929, another can now be added. On September 11, 1945 a female was taken at Center, in Jackson County, in an alder thicket bordering a stream. Another small flycatcher taken that day at this same spot proved to be an Acadian Flycatcher, and afforded a good comparison in so far as the actions of these two easily confused species is concerned. It must be confessed that I was unable to satisfactorily identify either until it was in my hand.

Alder Flycatcher: *Empidonax traillii traillii*. This is another species whose inclusion in the Georgia Check-List must be considered until now as resting on the single specimen taken at Athens on September 24, 1930. It appears probable now, however, that the Alder Flycatcher, in the fall at least, is a not uncommon transient in Georgia. In addition to several birds that I am reasonably sure represented this species but that, merely being seen and not collected, unfortunately, must be ignored, I have records of two specimens taken this fall. Both were females, and were collected at Young Harris, Towns County, on September 12, and at Gainesville, Hall County, on September 14.

Least Flycatcher: *Empidonax minimus*. What represents but the second valid record for the Least Flycatcher in Georgia is a female taken at Athens, in woods bordering the Oconee River, on October 3. As discussed briefly under the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, sight records of transient *Empidonax*, regardless of the circumstances under which they were taken, are wisely disregarded, and it is hoped that this policy will be followed in future publications of the Georgia Ornithological Society.

Barn Swallow: *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*. An exceptionally late record for the fall migration is that of a single bird, a male, taken at Athens on November 14. The day was gloomy and cold, and the bird, as it rested on the upper strand of a barbwire fence at the edge of an open field, seemed rather reluctant to fly, and was easily approached. My latest previous date of departure for the Barn Swallow in the fall is October 1, 1929.

Eastern Brown Thrasher: *Toxostoma rufum rufum*. While the Brown Thrasher is known to winter regularly in the northern part of the state it is rather local in its distribution then and is only infrequently seen. I was therefore interested to find two of these birds at the top of Brasstown Bald on November 24, feeding in rhododendron thickets at an altitude of approximately 4500'. Individuals of this species are apparently sufficiently hardy to withstand rather adverse weather conditions, for records kept by the local forest warden showed that the temperature the previous night had dropped to three degrees below zero, and at noon it barely reached eighteen.

Gray-checked Thrush: *Hylocichla minima minima*. A female taken

at Athens on October 21 represents my latest record for this species for the fall migration. Normally the Gray-cheeked Thrush is rarely seen after the middle of October, my latest previous record being October 18, 1925.

Blue-headed Vireo: *Vireo solitarius solitarius*. The few specimens of *Vireo solitarius* taken at Athens in the winter months have so far been invariably referable to the Southern Appalachian race, *alticola*, but it would appear now that typical *solitarius* may winter at least sparingly in the northern part of the state. A male taken December 1 in the Sandy Creek bottoms agrees both in measurements and plumage to the nominate race, and unquestionably represents a wintering individual.

Nashville Warbler: *Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*. In view of the fact that the Nashville Warbler is at present on the hypothetical list in so far as Georgia is concerned, a special effort was made during the fall migration to determine its actual status at this season of the year. Further field work will be necessary before any definite conclusions can be reached, but I feel now that it is probably a scarce but regular transient in the fall in at least the northern part of the state, and in the past has merely been overlooked. I noted my first bird, an adult male, at Commerce, in Jackson County, on October 9, feeding with other warblers in willows bordering a stream. An attempt was made to collect it, but it proved to be rather restless and difficult to approach, and soon disappeared and could not be found again. Another bird, a female, was seen near Atlanta on October 15, feeding with Tennessee Warblers in underbrush at the edge of the Chattahoochee River. This time I was more successful in my efforts to take the first specimen of the Nashville Warbler in Georgia, so hereafter this species need no longer appear on the hypothetical list. Still a third bird, another adult male, was noted at Athens on November 3, feeding with kinglets in alders in the Sandy Creek bottoms. It was characteristically restless, and while satisfactorily identified was within a few moments out of sight, and never appeared again.

Cape May Warbler: *Dendroica tigrina*. An immature female taken at Commerce on October 10 constitutes but my second fall record for this species in the northern part of the state. There is little question but that the Cape May Warbler is an extremely scarce fall transient in Georgia, for I made a special point of watching for this species throughout the entire fall.

Yellow-throated Warbler: *Dendroica dominica dominica*. A bird seen at Athens on October 11, feeding with other warblers in open woods bordering Sandy Creek, was a somewhat belated transient, for this species is rarely seen after latter part of September. My latest previous date for departure in the fall, at Athens, is October 4, 1928.

Bay-breasted Warbler: *Dendroica castanea*. The Bay-breasted Warbler was found again to be a very common fall transient in the northern part

of the state. It was noted for the first time in the fall on September 29, at Young Harris, Towns County, and almost daily thereafter, wherever field work was carried on, until the first of November. Specimens were taken on Brasstown Bald (elevation approximately 3500'), on September 30, at Danielsville, Madison County, on October 5, at Athens October 12 and 16, at Atlanta October 15 and 22, and at Decatur, DeKalb County, October 18.

Black-poll Warbler: *Dendroica striata*. The Black-poll Warbler lived up to its reputation as an extremely scarce transient in the fall, for it was noted but once. Two birds were seen near Atlanta on October 15, feeding with other warblers in woods bordering the Chattahoochee River.

Western Palm Warbler: *Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. A female taken at Athens on September 16, typical of this western race, is my earliest record, by one day, for the arrival of the Palm Warbler in the fall. My earliest previous record is September 17, 1922.

Yellow Palm Warbler: *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. On November 29, as I was watching a flock of eight Palm Warblers feeding at the edge of an open field two miles south of Athens, I was attracted by one bird that appeared distinctly yellower than the others. It was collected, and found to be a female Yellow Palm Warbler in typical winter plumage. This is the first occasion on which I have ever recorded this eastern race at Athens in the fall. I have heretofore noted it only at infrequent intervals in the late winter and early spring.

Wilson's Warbler: *Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*. I recorded this rather scarce transient on two occasions this fall, single birds, females each time, being seen at Athens on October 6, and at Commerce on October 9.

Fox Sparrow: *Passerella iliaca iliaca*. A single bird seen at Athens on October 17, in woods bordering the Oconee River, marks my earliest record for the arrival of this species in the fall. Normally the Fox Sparrow rarely appears this far south before the first of November, my earliest previous record being October 22, 1927.

*Fish and Wildlife Service
Atlanta, Georgia.*

NOTES ON BIRDS OF FORT BENNING AND COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

BY WALLACE D. DREYFOOS

The following report concerns the birds observed in the Fort Benning and Columbus, Georgia, area from November 17, 1944 to August 28, 1945. My military duties limited the time I could spend on observations so this is far from a complete report on the area. Only during a single week in April was I able to cover the many lakes on the reservation thus records of water birds are few. I was unable to locate any flocks of migrating warblers during the spring migration period, yet the State as a whole reported them in numbers. It is possible that I missed the

flocks; nevertheless, I covered a large area of the reservation looking for them. Although a few scattered flocks of warblers may have passed through, it is my opinion that the path followed by them (this year anyway) excluded the Fort Benning area.

For data concerning a few of the species listed below I am indebted to Mr. Fred H. Chomberg, the Boy Scout examiner in Columbus for the merit badge in bird study.

Pied-billed Grebe: *Podilymbus p. podiceps*. Found singly on Weems Pond during April; not observed during the summer.

Great Blue Heron: *Ardea herodias*. My only records are two adults seen at Special Service Pond on April 9, and one flying over Harmony Church area on August 12.

American Egret: *Casmerodius albus egretta*. My only record is a bird seen July 28 at Special Service Pond.

Eastern Green Heron: *Butorides v. virescens*. Three seen on Weems Pond on April 12 and 13.

Canada Goose: *Branta canadensis*. Mr. Fred Chomberg reports that these birds are commonly found on the islands of the Chattahoochee River north of Columbus during the winter; not observed by me.

Blue-winged Teal: *Anas discors*. A pair observed on Special Service Pond during the week of April 9-15; on April 13 three other pairs were seen on Kings Pond.

Turkey Vulture: *Cathartes aura septentrionalis*. A common permanent resident.

Broad-winged Hawk: *Buteo p. platypterus*. Single bird seen along Ochilles Creek on April 5 and 13; two others seen over the hospital area on April 10.

American Rough-legged Hawk: *Buteo lagopus s. johannis*. One seen flying low over the area across from the Officer Candidate Reception Center on December 9.

Sparrow Hawk: *Falco sparverius*. An uncommon winter visitor to the reservation; occasionally seen during the summer.

Eastern Bob-white: *Colinus v. virginianus*. A common resident on the reservation in the areas not used as firing ranges; more commonly found around the ponds.

Eastern Turkey: *Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*. Although I have no records of this bird, both Colonel Kennedy and Sgt. Taylor who have hunted on the reservation report that it is to be found in small numbers in scattered localities.

Coot: *Fulica americana*. Commonly found on Weems Pond during April; not seen thereafter.

Killdeer: *Charadrius v. vociferus*. Commonly found about the many lakes and on the polo field at the main Post.

Spotted Sandpiper: *Actitis macularia*. Four seen on a dock at Kings Pond on April 12.

Solitary Sandpiper: *Tringa solitaria*. Three seen on Special Service Pond on April 9 and 10.

Mourning Dove: *Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*. These birds are found in great abundance over the entire reservation. Along the roads or in sparsely wooded sections they could be seen or heard throughout the day. This is by far the most numerous bird on the reservation.

Eastern Ground Dove: *Columbigallina p. passerina*. Although reported to be common in the outskirts of Columbus, my only record is a bird seen on the reservation on August 26.

Chuck-will's-widow: *Caprimulgus carolinensis*. Occasionally heard from my barracks area in the early evening.

Florida Nighthawk: *Chordeiles minor chapmani*. From April 23 on these birds

were common, often in the middle of the day collecting into flocks of 30 or more.

Chimney Swift: *Chaetura pelagica*. A few seen on March 30, however, they were not seen in numbers until a week later.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: *Archilochus colubris*. On June 30 while attending an open air lecture I observed a single male.

Belted Kingfisher: *Megasceryle a. alcyon*. One seen along the Chattahoochee River on April 3. A second bird was seen at Weems Pond on April 13.

Southern Flicker: *Colaptes a. auratus*. Common permanent resident. A nest found near Kings Pond in a pine 45 feet from the ground on April 12.

Southern Pileated Woodpecker: *Ceophoeus p. pileatus*. A male was seen at Kings Pond on April 12.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: *Centurus carolinus*. Abundant permanent resident.

Red-headed Woodpecker: *Melanerpes c. erythrocephalus*. Rarely seen during the winter months yet the most conspicuous summer resident on the reservation.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker: *Sphyrapicus v. varius*. One seen on December 5.

Southern Hairy Woodpecker: *Dryobates villosus auduboni*. Fairly common in heavy wooded areas.

Southern Downy Woodpecker: *Dryobates p. pubescens*. Fairly common.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker: *Dryobates borealis*. Commonly found in scattered pines. A nest hole found in a live pine on April 6.

Eastern Kingbird: *Tyrannus tyrannus*. An abundant summer resident, seen from April 4 on.

Crested Flycatcher: *Myiarchus crinitus*. Occasionally seen on the reservation. This species was an uncommon summer resident.

Eastern Phoebe: *Sayornis phoebe*. In the wooded areas around covered bleachers these birds were not uncommon. They were observed throughout the summer but were not seen during the winter or spring.

Wood Pewee: *Myiochanes virens*. A common summer resident found in all wooded areas.

Rough-winged Swallow: *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*. A single bird was seen on March 21 but they were not common until about April 5.

Purple Martin: *Progne s. subis*. On April 11 over Weems Pond I saw 10 of these birds. During late July and August they roosted in the trees in downtown Columbus. The flocks estimated to number 3000 dwindled to a little over a 1000 in the latter part of August.

Blue Jay: *Cyanocitta c. cristata*. An abundant permanent resident, found in open woods.

Southern Crow: *Corvus brachyrhynchos paulus*. A common permanent resident.

Carolina Chickadee: *Parus c. carolinensis*. Permanent resident, fairly common.

Tufted Titmouse: *Parus bicolor*. Fairly common throughout the year.

Florida Nuthatch: *Sitta carolinensis atkinsi*. Occasionally seen throughout the winter.

Brown-headed Nuthatch: *Sitta p. pusilla*. Occasionally seen during the winter. A nest hole with female on the nest was found on April 9. The hole was about 20 feet from the ground in a small dead pine tree.

House Wren: *Troglodytes aedon*. A bird seen at Weems Pond on April 10 is my only record.

Winter Wren: *Troglodytes troglodytes*. Uncommonly observed during February and March.

Carolina Wren: *Thryothorus l. ludovicianus*. Very common permanent resident.

Eastern Mockingbird: *Mimus p. polyglottos*. Very common especially around the hospital and living quarters.

Catbird: *Dumetella carolinensis*. Only one bird was observed on the reservation during the summer.

Brown Thrasher: *Toxostoma r. rufum*. Common permanent resident.

Robin: *Turdus migratorius*. Robins were seen occasionally during the winter but it was only during the second week in February that they were common. Mr. Fred Chomberg reports that these birds have bred around Columbus for the past few years. My only summer observation was a pair seen the middle of April in a Columbus residential section.

Wood Thrush: *Hylocichla mustelina*. Not until April 30 was I able to find any sign of this bird when I heard one in a very densely wooded glen. The next day I saw another one in a wooded area. These birds are not common but can be found in suitable areas. They were heard occasionally through July.

Hermit Thrush: *Hylocichla guttata faxonii*. A few were seen around the hospital during February and March.

Veery: *Hylocichla fuscescens*. A bird seen on May 1 in some dense woods is my only record.

Eastern Bluebird: *Sialia s. sialis*. A common permanent resident; more abundant in March and April.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: *Polioptila c. caerulea*. Found in abundance from March 21 on. A bird was observed collecting nesting material (spider webs) on March 29.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet: *Regulus c. calendula*. Fairly common winter resident.

Cedar Waxwing: *Bombicilla cedrorum*. Observed irregularly from the first week in January through April 3.

Loggerhead Shrike: *Lanius l. ludovicianus*. A common permanent resident, breeding.

Starling: *Sturnus vulgaris*. A very common resident on the main Post but not found elsewhere on the reservation. Flocks were observed forming in early August.

White-eyed Vireo: *Vireo griseus*. First seen April 3, then observed occasionally throughout the summer.

Yellow-throated Vireo: *Vireo flavifrons*. My only record is a bird observed singing on April 3.

Red-eyed Vireo: *Vireo olivaceus*. A common summer resident, seen from the first week in April on.

Black and White Warbler: *Mniotilta varia*. Uncommon in migration; no summer records. My first observation was on April 3.

Prothonotary Warbler: *Protonotaria citrea*. My only record is two birds seen along the Chattahoochee River on April 3.

Myrtle Warbler: *Dendroica coronata*. An exceedingly abundant winter resident and spring transient.

Yellow-throated Warbler: *Dendroica dominica*. A single bird seen near dusk on March 22 is my only record for the area.

Northern Pine Warbler: *Dendroica p. pinus*. A fairly common permanent resident.

Northern Prairie Warbler: *Dendroica d. discolor*. These birds were common transients throughout the spring but I have no record of them during the summer.

Palm Warbler: *Dendroica p. palmarum* and *D. p. hypochrysea*. Both forms were seen commonly during February and March. The Western Palm swelled into abundance during the spring and remained well into the last week in April when it suddenly disappeared.

Yellow-throat: *Geothlypis trichas*. From April 3 and occasionally through the summer these birds were observed in low bushes usually in fairly dense wet localities.

Hooded Warbler: *Wilsonia citrina*. Occasionally observed from March 29 in the more solitary parts of the reservation.

Southern Meadowlark: *Sturnella magna argutula*. A fairly common permanent resi-

dent, breeding.

Eastern Red-wing: *Agelaius p. phoeniceus*. A common permanent resident, breeding. Orchard Oriole: *Icterus spurius*. Common in spring and occasionally seen during the summer. I believe these birds breed on the reservation although no nest or young were observed.

Baltimore Oriole: *Icterus galbula*. Single males seen near Special Service Pond on April 10 and 11 are my only records.

Purple Grackle: *Quiscalus quiscula*. A common permanent resident, breeding. Scarlet Tanager: *Piranga olivacea*. Two records of males seen on April 13 and May 9. The latter date is later than any I have for the Atlanta area.

Summer Tanager: *Piranga r. rubra*. A common breeding summer resident.

Eastern Cardinal: *Richmondia c. cardinalis*. An exceedingly common permanent resident.

Blue Grosbeak: *Guiraca c. caerulea*. A fairly common summer resident. No nests were found but I did see the young of one pair.

Indigo Bunting: *Passerina cyanea*. A bird seen singing on the electric wire near Weems Pond on April 12 is my only record.

Eastern Goldfinch: *Spinus t. tristis*. Common winter resident and abundant spring migrant. A few were seen throughout the summer but no nests or young were observed.

Alabama Towhee: *Pipilo erythrophthalmus canaster*. Common permanent resident.

Slate-colored Junco: *Junco hyemalis*. A common winter resident throughout the area.

Chipping Sparrow: *Spizella p. passerina*. These were common to abundant during the winter and spring migration and a good number remained on the reservation as breeding summer residents.

Field Sparrow: *Spizella p. pusilla*. An uncommon winter resident.

White-throated Sparrow: *Zonotrichia albicollis*. An abundant winter resident.

Song Sparrow: *Melospiza melodia*. For some reason this bird was a rare winter resident on the reservation. My only observations were around Weems Pond where a very small flock was found.

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GENERAL NOTES

OLD-SQUAW DUCK IN ELBERT COUNTY.—On November 24, 1945 I saw a duck on the Broad River in Elbert County which I did not recognize. Because of the white patch on the side of the head I thought at first that it might be a Ruddy Duck in atypical plumage or perhaps a hybrid, but on collecting the bird it proved to be an Old-Squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) a female in winter plumage. The identification was made by Eugene P. Odum and later verified by Thomas D. Burleigh, and the skin presented to the Zoological Collection at the University of Georgia.

There seems to be very few records of this species in Georgia, and no previous records from the Elberton region. According to "Birds of Georgia" the Old-Squaw is considered to be a "rather rare winter visitant throughout Georgia" with previous records from Athens, Rome, Atlanta, Augusta, and Savannah.—PARKER B. SMITH, U. S. Game Management Agent, Elberton, Ga.

ARRIVAL DATES OF PURPLE MARTIN IN JONES COUNTY, GEORGIA.—From

the spring of 1940 to the spring of 1945. I have recorded the arrival dates of the Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) in Jones County, Georgia. The earliest arrival date for each year and the average for the six-year period is as follows: 1940, March 15; 1941, March 6; 1942, March 9; 1943, February 28; 1944, February 27; 1945, February 28; average, March 5.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, Fish and Wildlife Service, Round Oak, Georgia.

CHIMNEY SWIFTS ROOSTING IN A WATER TANK.—The Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*) generally roosts in chimneys throughout its breeding territory in North America but occasionally the species selects other roosting sites and when such are found they are worthy of recording.

September 9, 1945. I observed a small flock of Chimney Swifts estimated to contain between 100 and 200 individuals using a concrete water tank in Juliette, Georgia as a roosting place.

The tank is approximately 22 feet in diameter and 85 feet in height with the upper 30 feet constructed as a tank. The bottom portion is hollow like a silo and the walls are eight inches thick. About five feet below the bottom of the tank and fifty-five feet above the ground there are four windows 12" x 30" in size and opposite each other.

The swifts on the above date circled the water tank several times at dusk and at intervals individuals entered all four openings and came to rest on the inside wall.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, Fish and Wildlife Service, Round Oak, Georgia.

BLUEBIRD NEST CONTAINING SIX EGGS.—Since 1943 I have banded 1594 Bluebirds, (*Sialia sialis sialis*) on the Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge, Round Oak, Georgia. In this banding I have examined over 450 nests of this species but only one was found that contained six eggs. The usual number of eggs found in the nests is either four or five.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, Fish and Wildlife Service, Round Oak, Georgia.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO WITH A SPLIT LOWER MANDIBLE.—On November 14, 1944 I trapped a Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*) with a split lower mandible. The slit extended from the tip to the base of the bill and was wide enough for the tongue to be visible. The two parts of the lower mandible were sharp and touched at the tip. The bird appeared to be in good condition so it was banded with number 42-176801 and released, however it did not enter my trap again during the winter.—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, Fish and Wildlife Service, Round Oak, Georgia.

COOPER'S HAWK ATTACKING A SPARROW HAWK.—Just after sundown on the evening of November 30, 1945, as my son and I were driving homeward along a country road in Grady County, Georgia, an adult Cooper's Hawk was observed darting in ahead and from one side from our car. We put on the brakes to avoid hitting the bird just after he had grappled prey which was being borne to the road directly in front of us. In his alarm at the near collision the Cooper's Hawk released his prey which had been grappled in the back with both talons. As the released bird

started to fly off, apparently little the worse for the experience, we were greatly surprised to note that it was a male Sparrow Hawk. While we have frequently observed Sparrow Hawks harassing Cooper's Hawks, Pigeon Hawks or larger raptors, we were not aware that the Cooper's Hawk ever preyed on the Sparrow Hawk, as appeared to be the intention in this case. The latter was grappled in flight with such rapidity that it was difficult to see just what was taking place, until the two birds parted company and took off on different courses.—HERBERT L. STODDARD, *Sherwood Plantation, Thomasville, Georgia*.

"SHADOW-BOXING" OF A RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET.—During the last week of November, 1945 a male Ruby-crowned Kinglet gave my family a real treat each day during our lunch hour between twelve and one P. M., as it visited a feeder containing bits of pecan meat at our home in Grady County, Georgia.

The bird spent most of his time on each visit hovering before and pecking at his reflection in a window pane a few feet from the feeder. This took place on bright days when the sun was striking the pane of glass from the side and the performance was intermittent, the bird hovering before his reflection until he tired, then resting on the feeder. While hovering the crest was opened and spread to such an extent that the whole top and down over the eyes showed the brilliant ruby red. As the bird tired and settled to rest the ruby patch disappeared as if by magic, only to reappear as quickly when hovering was resumed.

As the bird was in no way afraid of people within the room we observed the performance to perfect advantage at a distance of only two to three feet. The furling and unfurling of the brilliant crown patch was studied as long and closely as desired; an opportunity never so ideally presented during a life long familiarity with this species.—HERBERT L. STODDARD, *Sherwood Plantation, Thomasville, Ga.*

GEORGIA SWAN RECORDS—A CORRECTION.—In the last number of the *Oriole* (X:56,) Mr. Parker B. Smith reported the occurrence of a Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) in the Savannah area, from (U. S.) court records of an illegally killed bird, on 22 November 1939.

The swan in question was actually shot in South Carolina, about a mile north of the Savannah River. My journal verifies the newspaper account, but the details are from memory.

This hunter believed he had shot a Snow Goose, and it was so reported in the Savannah newspaper. Mr. John C. Boswell, U. S. Game Warden, knowing that this bird was not legal game, went to Mr. McKenzie's residence, and was shown the head and wings, as all the rest had been eaten or thrown away. Mr. Boswell and I went over these parts carefully, and assured ourselves that it was *columbianus*, and a bird of the year. Mr. McKenzie pled guilty and was given a very moderate fine.

It may not be amiss to suggest that careful identification be made in

all cases like this, for in a neighboring state a veteran ornithologist published a record which stood for many years, until someone examined the specimen critically and found it to be a Mute Swan (*Sthenelides olor*)!

At any rate, the swan recorded by Mr. Smith needs to be included on the South Carolina list, and left off the Georgia accounts.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, 1231 East 50th St., Savannah, Ga.

DUCK HAWK WINTERING AT SAVANNAH.—From November 1944 until March 1945 a Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) made its winter home in Savannah. It was often seen on one of its favorite perches on steeples and high ledges. Gilbert R. Rossignol first noticed it and gave the fact publicity. After that many persons watched for its coming and going. In March I saw a pair from a dentist's chair on the sixth floor of one of the downtown buildings.

In September 1943, I saw one on three consecutive days about the steeple of the Independent Presbyterian Church, but did not see it afterwards, and did not know to scan the other nearby steeples preferred by the bird of last winter.

To the present date (6 December 1945) this winter, no peregrines have been reported.—IVAN R. TOMKINS, 1231 East 50th St., Savannah, Ga.

LONG-BILLED CURLEW AND MARBLED GODWIT AT SEA ISLAND, GEORGIA.—The north end of the beach at Sea Island, Glynn County, Georgia, is prolonged into a sand bar. On November 21, 1943, I found on that bar one Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*) and a flock of ten Marbled Godwits (*Limosa fedoa*). Both species were watched at ranges of less than one hundred yards with 8x binoculars. These were the first Marbled Godwits that I had ever seen, but I was familiar with the Long-billed Curlew from field experience in Utah. These birds were accompanied by several Willets and a flock of seven Oyster-catchers.—JAMES T. TANNER, 16½ North Church St., Cortland, New York.

WINTER STATUS OF HOUSE WRENS IN SOUTHERN GEORGIA.—Collection of three House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) at Coleraine, all too badly shot up for specimens, on October 9 and 12, 1945, led to comparison with specimens in the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia. This disclosed that three collected in Charlton County by Francis Harper, one on Floyd's Island on November 18, 1935, one three miles west of Folkston December 27, 1937, and the third four miles west of Folkston January 9, 1935, all seemed clearly *baldwini*; whereas, one collected by me at Coleraine in western Camden County on February 23, 1936 seemed to be *aedon*. The one collected October 9, 1945 seemed to be *aedon* and the two collected October 12, 1945 seemed to be *baldwini*. Comparison with the records in *Birds of Georgia*: 52, leads me to the conclusion that *baldwini* winters throughout south Georgia with *parkmani* also wintering in southwestern Georgia and *aedon* also wintering in southeastern Georgia.—FREDERICK V. HEBARD, 1500 Walnut St. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

NEWS AND COMMENTS

PUBLICATION FUND—In accordance with the recommendation unanimously accepted at the last annual meeting of the G. O. S. authorizing the establishment of a Publication Fund with a Publications Committee to administer it, the President has appointed to serve with the Treasurer and Editor of *The Oriole* as members of the committee the following: Lucien Harris, Jr., Thomas D. Burleigh and Herbert L. Stoddard. The committee is now ready to receive contributions to the fund so G. O. S. members are requested to make contributions whenever possible. It will not be until sometime later this year that profits from the sale of *Birds of Georgia* begin to accumulate. So in the meantime let's get the fund started with donations. Contributions should be sent to the Treasurer.

THE HONOR ROLL—All individuals and organizations that contributed towards the publication of *Birds of Georgia* are listed below. These very generous gifts together with Mr. Stoddard's "underwriting" made possible the publication of the first complete Check-List of the birds of this State on March 15 of last year. Furthermore, these funds will serve double duty since the money will be returned to the G. O. S. after Mr. Stoddard has been paid back and will go into the permanent Publication Fund. Therefore, the persons and organizations listed below are in reality "charter contributors" to the Publication Fund and will have the satisfaction of knowing that their money will be of permanent benefit to the G. O. S., provided of course, the entire edition is sold out. The last check-up showed that on December 1 about two-thirds of the 1000 copies had been sold and that we lack less than \$300 of repaying Mr. Stoddard. Prospects seem good for all the amount listed below eventually becoming a part of this fund.

The honor roll is as follows:

The Atlanta Bird Club.....	\$ 70.00
The Dalton Bird Club.....	5.00
J. Fred Denton.....	5.00
Earle R. Greene.....	50.00
William W. Griffin.....	25.00
Harold C. Jones.....	5.00
Lucien Harris.....	25.00
Eugene E. Murphey.....	25.00
Robert A. Norris.....	20.00
Eugene P. Odum.....	25.00
Savannah Audubon Society.....	25.00
Ivan R. Tomkins.....	25.00
Total.....	\$305.00

DUES FOR 1946—Members who have not paid their dues for this year are urged to do so immediately. If dues are not paid before the date of issue of the next *Oriole* it will be impossible to send you the journal. Associate members whenever possible are invited and encouraged to be-

come active members and active members who are financially able are urged to become sustaining or life members. Fees from life memberships are placed in the Publication Fund.

NEWS OF MEMBERS—Capt. William W. Griffin who served for three and a half years, most of it in the Pacific, with the Marines is now just plain "Bill" to his friends. Bill received his discharge at Paris Island on December 14. During the next few months he expects to be very busy with a new position in Atlanta but plans, of course, to do some birding on the side. Remer Y. Lane who served for three and a half years as an officer in the Navy has recently returned to civil status and his home in Savannah. Capt. Louis C. Fink who has been an active G. O. S. member during the two and a half years that he has been stationed at Oliver General Hospital in Augusta will be separated from the service on December 20, after which he will return to his home in New Jersey. Sgt. Brooke C. Meanley who has been a very active field worker and G. O. S. member during his three years at Camp Wheeler near Macon has recently been transferred to Lawson General Hospital in Atlanta. Sgt. Meanley expects to be discharged from the service soon, after which he plans to do rather extensive field work over the State. Sgt. William C. Grimm*, though not a G. O. S. member, made extensive observations on the birds of the area during the three and half years that he was stationed at Camp Stewart near Hinesville. Since receiving his discharge in October, Mr. Grimm has prepared a comprehensive report of his observations which will appear in the next issue of *The Oriole*.

CHAMPION BANDER—Mr. Raymond J. Fleetwood of Round Oak is now the champion Chimney Swift bander of North America. A count at the close of a very successful fall season showed that he had banded a total of 42,830 individuals of this species, more than anyone else in the country. In addition to Chimney Swifts Mr. Fleetwood has banded several thousand Bluebirds and numerous individuals of several other species. He plans to expand his banding operations still more this winter.

DR. RHODES LIFE MEMBER—Through an oversight in preparing the membership list which appeared in the last issue of *The Oriole* Dr. R. C. Rhodes was listed among the "regular members" when his name should have appeared among the "life members." For several years Dr. Rhodes has been a valued life member of the Society.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF .B.C.—The annual banquet of the Atlanta Bird Club was held at 6:30 p. m. on December 1 at the Atlanta Woman's Club with 65 persons in attendance. After an enjoyable dinner Mrs. Athos Menaboni gave a witty, spirited and interesting talk on adventures in taking care of bird pets. A technicolor film of the Fish and Wildlife Service entitled "Ducks and Geese" was enjoyed following Mrs. Menaboni's talk.

PUBLICATION DEAD-LINE—The next issue of *The Oriole* goes to press MARCH 15. All short notes and news items for inclusion in this issue must be in the hands of the Editor by this date.

* Sgt. Grimm became a member of G.O.S. in January, 1946. — Ed.