

# THE ORIOLE

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



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OCTOBER, 1946

# THE ORIOLE

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## NESTING OF THE BARN OWL ON THE LOWER SAVANNAH RIVER

By IVAN R. TOMKINS

The Barn Owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*) ranges over most of the United States, and allied races have been found over much of the warmer parts of the world. Fossil remains of extinct forms have been found in cave debris in the West Indies and elsewhere. If it were diurnal in habit, it would be one of the better known birds and probably would be persecuted much less. It takes kindly to civilization and often lives where its presence is unsuspected. The attics, deserted buildings, church towers, etc., are very similar to the ancient nesting-places in caves, hollow trees and the like.

These consolidated notes cover some parts of its life in the relatively simple habitat of salt marsh and dune shrubbery about the mouth of the Savannah River. On each side of the river, which is about 1800 feet wide, there are low islands of sand floated on the salt marsh from dredging operations. On the south side is Cockspur Island, on which is located Fort Pulaski and the Quarantine Station, or rather that was the situation prior to wartime developments. On the eastern tip is an old round lighthouse, of masonry, and long abandoned. Along the marsh islands to the westward, as well as in the shallow South Channel to the southward, are several steel towers with range lights on the top; and directly under the light is a steel box with a sliding door such as is shown in the photograph (Fig. 1). On the north side of the river is Oysterbed Island, with an old brick tower, used as a lighthouse long ago, located on it. Westward there is a slender ridge of sand connecting it to Jones Island.

In a radius of one and a half miles Barn Owls nested seven times in five different locations during the years 1927 to 1938, and there are a few other places that may have been used. A rectangular plot taking in all these nesting sites was roughly 6.88 square miles in area. Of this, 34% was salt marsh, 6% land above tidal reach, and the remaining 60% was water at high tide and partly exposed mudflat at low water. These figures have little value except to picture the place, for if it extended a little in nearly any direction, the percentages would have changed. There is no information on how far the birds ranged, so it cannot be connected with territorial range. The area near the nests varied greatly. In one case there was open water all around for at least 200 yards, in another good hunting ground close at hand.

The nesting-places have been roughly divided into two types: (1) the "old house" or "belfry" type, and (2) the steel boxes under the range lights, of about six cubic feet capacity.



The old stone and brick towers on Cockspur and Oysterbed and the flue in Fort Pulaski where Gilbert R. Rossignol collected a set of eggs, come under the first type. The others all were practically identical. I have divided these into two types of nesting places to show that large nest boxes are not necessary, and to mention the possibility of improving nesting conditions by placing nest boxes as for other species of birds. This latter kind has been accepted so freely that it is plain they are highly satisfactory.

It is a rare thing to flush an owl from one of these nesting places and much more common to find it asleep on thick matted grass. I have walked up close to an owl sleeping on a palmetto leaf stem, but failed to find it there afterward. Another favorite day resting place is in the tops of the small cedars on Cockspur.

Most of the accounts of nests come from my own notes and those of Gilbert R. Rossignol. Between us, we lived about eleven years at Quarantine Station, but it was not possible to make more than spot checks on the nesting places, and many clutches may have been missed. In spite of the gaps in our visits to suitable places, we logged four nests in 1932, in four different locations, while at least three locations used before or since were not visited. Rossignol found three nests, viz: 2 eggs March 21, in New Channel Front Range Light, 6 eggs March 17, in Fort Pulaski, 6 eggs September 23, in Long Island Front Range Light, and I found 2 eggs December 24, in the Old Tower on Oysterbed. Presumably there were four pairs resident in the area that year.

All evidence points to the conclusion that each pair of owls is highly individual in feeding habits and in choice of food species. There are few conclusions to be drawn from the analyses of pellets different from those already published, so this account will be largely a narrative of the results in the case of two pairs of owls that can be isolated.

The Oysterbed Island pair occupied the Old Tower from September 1932, until at least April 1933. All indications pointed to the occupancy of one pair. They were not successful in raising their brood.

Oysterbed Island, largely dunes and with very little surrounding marshland in 1932, had a large population of House Mice (*Mus musculus*) and Roof Rats (*Rattus r. alexandrinus*). The owls fed largely on these but they also took a few Rice Rats (*Oryzomys p. palustris*) and Cotton Rats (*Sigmodon h. hispidus*). These last two rodents must have been brought across the river from Cockspur, or possibly from the Jones Island marshes, three miles up the river. I had never been able to find either rodent on Oysterbed up to that time. Oysterbed also had a large population of birds of many different families all the year. The smaller shorebirds overflowed the island in spring and fall and gathered there in large flocks over each high water until the tide should drop enough for them to spread out over the mudflats. Some species of bird filled each ecological niche above ground, and why the owls did not accidentally take a few, I do not know.

The preceding year (winter of 1931-32) there had been an unusual influx of Short-eared Owls (*Asio f. flammeus*), and they had taken quite a wide variety

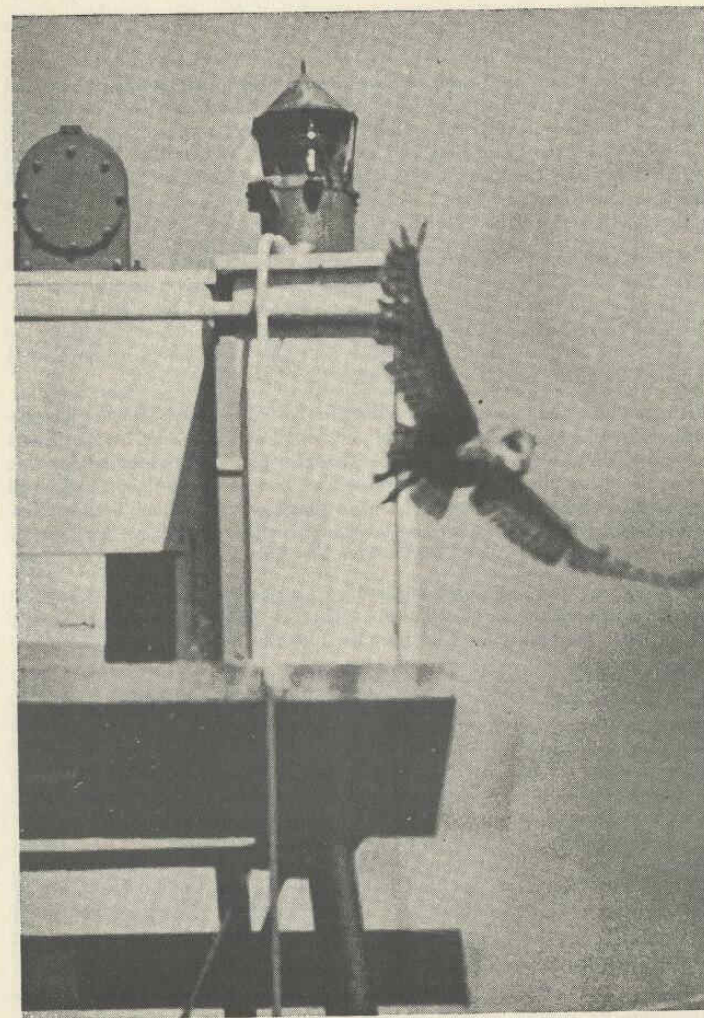


FIG. 1.—Photograph of Barn Owl leaving nest. The nest was in the steel box below the light, and the owl went in and out the small sliding door.



of birds (Tomkins 1936. *Wilson Bulletin*, 48:77-79), but the Barn Owls took only rodents, so far as the pellets indicated.

In the spring of 1938, a pair of Barn Owls took up residence in Long Island Crossing Front Range Light, which is on one of the marsh islands adjoined to Cockspur on the west. Adjacent to the nest were large areas of salt marsh with a good population of Rice Rats, and the colonies of Cotton Rats had extended considerably since 1932, due to improvement of the ecological conditions. The rodents taken by this pair were 2 Roof Rats, 5 Rice Rats, 4 Cotton Rats, 6 House Mice, and 1 Marsh Rabbit (*Sylvilagus p. palustris*).

With regard to this last species, some years ago I reported (*Auk*, 46:387) a Barn Owl nest with fur of this rabbit in it. For some years it seemed that this was in error and that the very similar fur of *Sigmodon* had been found instead. Yet here was certification after a fashion. The adult Marsh Rabbit is probably too large for this owl, but there is no reason why the small rabbits of spring and summer would not be included in the take.

Along with the 18 rodents, this pair had taken 12 birds, Tree Swallows (*Iridoprocne bicolor*), Grackles (*Cassidix*?) and Blackbirds (*Agelaius*?). There was the suspicion that these birds had all been caught at the nest-box in the daytime. All of them, except perhaps the Tree Swallows, were much inclined to alight on various parts of the range structures. Once I found a freshly killed Tree Swallow with unclotted blood on it, in the nest-box near midday. Certainly the type of birds taken by the Short-eared Owl were much different.

This pair laid one egg, which disappeared in a week or so. It might be thought that this was adventitious, but Rossignol took a set of eggs from this same place in 1932, and the birds "used" in this place for some weeks at least.

Under primeval conditions the Barn Owl population must have been very small, perhaps lacking. The only nesting-place before the advent of man, conforming to what we know of the bird's needs, would be the hollows of decayed palmettos; and according to the old maps, the land was far too low and marshy for any number of these. An old man who lived at Fort Pulaski long ago told me of finding young "Cat Owls" in the Fort about 1900. He knew the bird well, better than I did at the time we worked together. At that time there was very little land above the tidal level in the whole area except the Fort and its environs, perhaps ten acres in all. Prior to the coming of man, the Roof Rat and House Mouse did not live here; the land was too low for the Cotton Rat, which, I think, arrived on Cockspur about 1928-30, so the small rodent population would have consisted mostly of Rice Rats and Marsh Rabbits. There is even doubt that these two species are very plentiful in a strictly saline habitat.

There is no intent here to bound the species in such a habitat. On the contrary, there are sketchy accounts of owls "discovered" in attics and belfries in the city (Savannah); and it nests frequently in the old ricefield chimneys of the freshwater marshes. There is little doubt that a search of many other suitable places would reveal pellets at least, indicating long time residence, and improving our knowledge of the species.

It would be an interesting project to provide nesting boxes, and make more detailed studies of the life history. Such a project would interest mammalogists on account of data concerning the distribution of small mammals, and those interested in conservation as well. An increase in Barn Owl population would be an economic asset to most communities.

1231 East 50th St.,  
Savannah, Ga.

## FUN WITH BIRDS, THEN WHAT?

By SARA MENABONI

There are so many more aspects to birding than the scientific that I am surprised they are not pointed out more frequently in ornithological publications. I should think that beginners especially, confronted by scientific data presented as theses, would be frightened by their ignorance and perhaps give up their new-found hobby of birds because it involved too much school-like study when they had expected only pure enjoyment. In my opinion, prospective bird students should start out with nothing in mind but the fun of the venture. To learn to be a bird lover is the first step. After that is firmly established, scientific facts will be revealed to and by one gradually and painlessly. Then in each person's particular capacity he can and will do his bit toward the furtherance of the bird cause.

Without intending to be egotistical, if I may be forgiven, I wish to cite my husband, Athos, and myself as examples. Happily Athos discovered the joys of birds when a small child in Italy; and when he came to the United States, he continued to pursue his bird interests as his favorite hobby. It followed naturally that the day should come when he would turn from the painting of murals to the painting of birds, not with intent to start a new career for himself, for it came without planning; but because he felt impelled to express, in his medium of painting, his love for and delight in birds. Thus he found his way to contribute to ornithology.

Until Athos started painting birds seven years ago, I knew practically nothing about them. It behooved me to find out, and I admit that often during those first years I was in the depth of despondency over my ignorance and overwhelmed with what I had facing me, to learn about birds. Fortunately, I had Athos to tell me to stop worrying, merely to enjoy myself from day to day, and personally to collect, bit by bit, my own bird knowledge without cramming too much from the writers. I relaxed from strenuous efforts and concentrated upon the pleasure of bird watching.

Writing my first article for the *Atlanta Journal Magazine* came about by accident, and I gave it the title, "Birds Are Such Fun!" Although I had had no formal schooling in writing, I had found a way to continue with others. When I wrote first for *The Oriole* about our experiences at Sapelo Island, Georgia,



among other things I mentioned our observing for an hour or so a Burrowing Owl on the beach. It turned out that scientifically-minded persons spotted this as something rare indeed, and the information is recorded in the Georgia Checklist among the Hypothetical List, for we did not collect the specimen to make it official in Georgia. This prompted me to investigate every bird we encountered and I was ready to delve into scientifically compiled data, glad to find out what others had already learned.

What else could I do about birds? I was invited to give a bird talk to a club and, still aware of my colossal ignorance of the great subject and scared to speak publicly, for which I had had no training, I gave that talk. After I had given the first few sentences, I enjoyed myself tremendously, warming up to the subject which I loved with a passion. Thus began my talking about birds to innumerable organizations, my objective being to bring out how much diversion can be had with birds. I delight in alternately telling my audiences of pleasurable birds, then "sneaking in" information about the unloved birds, championing the "under-dog," and watching their reactions. I know for a certainty that many persons, with added knowledge and further understanding, have changed their prejudiced opinions about such birds as vultures, hawks, owls, sparrows, starlings, and blue jays.

By example we have demonstrated to hundreds of persons who come to Valle Ombrosa, where we have made our acreage into a sanctuary, that by little work and much love, birds can be attracted to come and live the year round. With the exception of one nesting pair of Kentucky Warblers, our five acres had been devoid of birds the year we had the land before building the house upon it. However, with the erecting of a fence to keep out predators and hunters, proper planting for food and shelter, two feeding stations, putting up bird houses for nesting sites and, more recently, adding a little lake, Valle Ombrosa has become so filled with birds that today it is literally alive with them.

Orphaned fledglings, wounded and sick birds are brought to us. How did we learn to care for them? Simply by wanting to help these creatures in distress. Of course we do not have a hundred per cent success with them, but we have had the satisfaction of seeing many a physically fit bird fly away happily into the wild. By this work we have learned much of scientific importance which we are glad to hand on to others in my writing and orally.

To start off 1946 in a big way, we took a trip to Florida in January, the itinerary planned so as to see as many birds as was possible. We saw thousands, several species new to us. I took careful notes every day so that I could write about the birds accurately. Perhaps some one will find a scientific discovery in the account—I don't know; at any rate, it was pleasure plus. The point I want to make here is that we went on a *bird* trip, and from that enjoyment with Nature came the desire to share it with others, in the hope of persuading them that when their vacation times come, they, too, will plan them around the subject of birds.

Or why not have a bird trip of a hundred yards or half a mile every day of the year? Athos and I have enjoyed this intimate association and learned more

with the birds "in the hand" perhaps than from the birds far off in the "bush". They are ours for the taking every day, every hour that we search them out.

We are so keenly interested, yes, also sentimental, that we were *forced* to do what we have, in our ways, for the birds. Other bird lovers have their particular ways and means of putting across to the general public their information about birds, and I sincerely hope that each one will make his effort. The more people who can be "sold" on birds, the more will be done for the bird cause. There is work for each of us birders.

Valle Ombrosa

Atlanta, Georgia.

#### GENERAL NOTES

AGGRESSIVENESS OF PAINTED BUNTING.—Wayne, in his *Birds of South Carolina* (p. 134), speaks of violent fights between males of this species, *Passerina ciris*, stating that "on many occasions I have seen males engaged in combat which did not cease until one was killed".

On July 28, 1943, I noted on the Naval Hospital grounds near Charleston, South Carolina, an interspecific occurrence, the Nonpareil a participant, in which the truculent spirit of the male bird was again to be seen. A large, dark bird flew over me, coming from behind and somewhat to one side, and a male Bunting was flying close behind it. The small bird abandoned the chase when the oppressed, a male Chuck-will's-widow, veered and dropped to the bare ground amid patches of marshy grass. In the chase neither bird had uttered a sound. I approached closely the "Chuck" and watched again his flight until he disappeared behind barracks in the opposite direction.

There was a family of fledged young Nonpareils in the area next to the marsh where the incident apparently began. As the male had been here for some weeks, it was believed that he was guarding the territory for the third brood of the season.—ROBERT A. NORRIS, *Division of Biological Sciences, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.*

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER AT AUGUSTA IN FALL.—What is the first authenticated record of the occurrence of the White-rumped Sandpiper (*Erolia fuscollois*) in Georgia in fall and but the second specimen from the state was collected at Augusta on September 1, 1946, by Clarence Belger. The bird, a female, was one of three noted feeding in company with Least Sandpipers and Yellow-legs about a "hog-wallow" in a pasture in the Savannah River bottoms. Mr. Belger kindly presented the fresh specimen to me and I made it into a skin which at present remains in my collection. Although this is the first fall record for Georgia, Tomkins (1936. *Oriole* 1:32-34) collected a specimen on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River at Savannah on October 20, 1935, indicating that the species might be expected to appear in the state in fall anytime during September or October.—J. FRED DENTON, 1510 Pendleton Rd., Augusta, Ga.



THE FLORIDA NUTHATCH IN JONES COUNTY, GEORGIA.—On June 21, 1946, a Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) was observed feeding in a patch of tall loblolly pines approximately one mile east of the Ocmulgee River and midway between Juliette and Dame's Ferry. This is the writer's first record of this species in Jones County for the seven-year period that he has kept records in this locality. On the basis of accepted distribution, this bird probably was the Florida Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis atkinsi*).—RAYMOND J. FLEETWOOD, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Round Oak, Georgia*.

ALBINISM IN THE OFFSPRING OF A PAIR OF BLUEBIRDS.—Fifteen miles north of Atlanta, two brothers, John Hill and Coleman Vickers, observed a pair of Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) nesting in a box they had built. On Easter Sunday, April 21, 1946, when three fledglings came out to fly, one of them was a pure albino, which the boys photographed. Soon the parents built another nest in a box 100 feet distant. On June 12, the boys summoned Mr. and Mrs. Athos Menaboni to see and photograph the five fledglings before they flew away that afternoon. Three of them were albinos. Commander Ben Rigg, also of the Atlanta Bird Club, took colored moving pictures of the fledglings. Soon the parent Bluebirds returned to the first box for another nesting. On July 28, Mr. and Mrs. Menaboni, Dr. Wallace Rogers, and Mr. Ray Werner went to see and photograph five more fledglings, now ready to fly. Again three of the five were albinos. Of thirteen fledglings produced by one pair of true colored Bluebirds in one season, seven were albinos. Is this not a record for albinism?—MRS. ATHOS MENABONI, *Atlanta, Ga.*

GEORGIA ROSEATE SPOONBILL RECORDS—CORRECTIONS—Since Bartram (1791) reported that the Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaia ajaja*) occurred north of the Altamaha River in Georgia and Abbott painted the bird from a specimen supposedly collected in Georgia near Savannah between 1800 and 1820 (see McAtee, 1946. *Oriole* XI: 1-11), there have been only three reports of the occurrence of the Spoonbill in Georgia that can be accepted as reliable. These are: 1, a bird reported from the vicinity of Savannah in the fall of 1911 (details lacking) by Walter Hoxie; 2, the finding of feathers of this species in the Okefinokee Swamp as reported by Wright and Harper (1913. *Auk* 30:503); 3, a bird observed and photographed at King's Pond on Colonel's Island, Liberty County, in July 1934 by Mrs. H. W. Butler of Savannah. The last mentioned record was reported by Sprunt (1936. *Auk* 53:203-204) who erroneously located King's Pond in Lincoln County. In the same note Sprunt stated and implied that he had news from Dr. E. E. Murphey of Augusta of an additional record of the Spoonbill in Georgia in 1869. The same year further details of Mrs. Butler's record were reported in a note by Giles (1936. *Oriole* I:25) who correctly located King's Pond in Liberty County. Concerning the record attributed to Murphey by Sprunt, Murphey (1937. *Observations on the Bird Life of the Middle Savannah Valley*, p. 3) states that the bird in question was taken in Aiken County, South Carolina, in the summer of 1867—not in Georgia in 1869 as reported by Sprunt.

Robert P. Allen in his excellent monograph on the Roseate Spoonbill (1942. Research Report No. 2 of N. A. S.) unaware that they had been corrected in the literature reproduced on pages 5 and 46 the two errors originated by Sprunt. In the recently published (1945) *Birds of Georgia*, the latest publication to summarize Georgia Spoonbill records, the 1867 South Carolina record of Murphey is omitted but King's Pond is again cited as being in Lincoln County rather than Liberty and Hoxie's 1911 record is omitted.—J. FRED DENTON, *1510 Pendleton Rd., Augusta, Ga.*

#### NEWS AND COMMENTS

FALL MEETING.—The 1946 fall meeting of the Georgia Ornithological Society was held on Cockspar Island near Savannah, October 12-13, with 61 members present. On arrival on the island Saturday afternoon members registered at the former Spar barracks where they were assigned quarters for the night. Here members changed immediately into field clothes and departed in small groups for various parts of Cockspar or to Tybee Island to observe the numerous shore birds. At 6 P. M. the entire group assembled at the General Oglethorpe Hotel on Wilmington Island where a delicious shore dinner was enjoyed around the outdoor ovens. The group then moved into the hotel for a short business meeting and informal program.

The business meeting was called to order by the President, Miss Mabel Rogers, who expressed appreciation to the Savannah members who assisted with arrangements for the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. Dr. Sam Anderson, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, distributed ballots which were marked and tabulated. The results were that the entire slate of incumbent officers was elected to serve for another year. Reports were heard from the Chairman of the Membership Committee, the Treasurer, the Editor of *The Oriole* and the Regional Vice-Presidents. The President then called for suggestions "for the good of the order"; several were forthcoming. Greetings were read from many members who were unable to attend the meeting. Mr. Ivan R. Tomkins, in charge of arrangements, announced plans for the Sunday morning field trip.

The meeting was then turned over to Mr. William Griffin who presented several persons who spoke informally of their interests and accomplishments of the past year. Mr. M. D. McRae of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, the first speaker, explained the organization of the Commission, its purpose, aims and needs. He stressed the effort being made to educate 4-H Club members about the wildlife of the state and to produce good sportsmen. The next speaker, Mr. Raymond J. Fleetwood of the Piedmont Wildlife Refuge, summarized results of the extensive Chimney Swift banding program which he has carried on in central Georgia. He also gave some details of his banding of Bluebirds and of finding the Solitary Vireo breeding on the Refuge during the past summer. Dr. Eugene P. Odum, the third speaker, spoke both of his personal interest and of problems which he planned to investigate with the aid of the group of interested students at the University of Georgia. Various range problems in Georgia, along



with a study of physiological changes associated with migration, will receive special study. Dr. Odum also stated and discussed what he thought should be two definite aims of the G. O. S.: (1) the increasing of knowledge of Georgia birds, (2) the increasing of popular interest in birds in Georgia. Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol of Savannah was introduced next. He reminisced briefly of his early days as an egg collector on the Georgia coast and paid tribute to Ivan R. Tomkins, whom he regards as a pupil of his, for many contributions to our knowledge of the birds of the coast. Dr. J. Fred Denton concluded the talks by commenting on his interest in breeding range problems within the State. During the past summer he made a study of the life history of Swainson's Warbler, determining many interesting facts concerning this little known warbler.

Sunday morning breakfast was served at the barracks at 6:30 under the supervision of Dr. Malvina Trussel. Immediately afterward members departed for the field in groups led by Mr. Tomkins, assisted by Dr. Odum and Dr. Denton. Cockspar Island, including the Fort Pulaski area, and Tybee Beach were searched for birds. At 11:00 A. M. the groups assembled and tabulated results. Eighty-three species were listed for the immediate area with six more reported having been seen in adjoining areas. Bald Eagles, Oystercatchers and Black Skimmers were three of the most spectacular species observed.

The meeting now being officially over, various groups began departing for home. All seemed reluctant at leaving this delightful spot where they had spent such an enjoyable 24 hours. Opinion was unanimous that this was the most inspiring, as well as enjoyable meeting ever held. The opportunity afforded in the barracks for such close association of members and the opportunity for companionship with such "old-time" ornithologists of the Georgia coast as Mrs. Victor H. Bassett, Gilbert R. Rossignol and Walter J. Erichsen, was a rare treat indeed.

**AUDUBON SCREEN TOURS FOR ATLANTA.**—The Atlanta Bird Club in co-operation with the National Audubon Society is sponsoring this winter a series of five lectures by nationally known lecturers on wildlife. By bringing to Atlanta this series of lectures, the Atlanta Bird Club is making available to G. O. S. members and others interested in the out-of-doors an opportunity not heretofore available in Georgia. It is hoped that many from various parts of the state will enjoy the privilege of attending these lectures, thus making them a great success.

All lectures are scheduled for 8 P. M. in the Atlanta Woman's Club auditorium. Season tickets may be had for \$6.00 (including tax) and single tickets for \$1.50 from Mrs. H. M. Daniel, 424 Collier Road, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

The dates, the lecturers, and the colored moving pictures which will accompany each lecture are as follows: December 5, John H. Storer, "Wings, Fins and Antlers"; January 10, O. S. Pettingill, Jr., "Wildlife in Action"; February 1, Bert Harwell, "Outdoor Symphony"; March 8, Laurel Reynolds, "Fun With Birds"; April 8, Karl Maslowski, "Our Heritage in the Rockies".

#### NEW G. O. S. MEMBERS

Since the G. O. S. membership was published in September 1945 (*Oriole* X; 61-63), a number of new members have joined the Society. Of these, 44 have become members since the April meeting when a campaign for new members was launched. To date the results have been very gratifying and it is hoped that many more members can be added before the next meeting. The new members are:

Mrs. George E. Averill, Montezuma, Ga.  
 Mrs. Myrtie O'S. Baker, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mrs. Ora S. Beasley, Conyers, Ga.  
 Mr. Stephen Thomas Bivins, Milledgeville, Ga.  
 Miss Alice Brim, Box 642, Emory University, Ga.  
 Mrs. Ruth Bryant, 307 Forsyth Apt., Savannah, Ga.  
 Miss Gladys Buckner, 500 West Ave., North Augusta, S. C.  
 Miss Mercedes Buckner, 500 West Ave., North Augusta, S. C.  
 Miss Arlevia Burson, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mrs. Margaret D. Cate, Sea Island, Ga.  
 Mr. Lester Chambers, 1176 Avon Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Miss Grace Chapin, Milledgeville, Ga.  
 Mrs. Thelma B. Coley, 1073 St. Louis Pl., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mr. Herman W. Coolidge, Isle of Hope, Savannah, Ga.  
 Mrs. Edna Cain Daniel, Quitman, Ga.  
 Mrs. Fern E. Dorris, Beeson Hall, Milledgeville, Ga.  
 Mr. Tommy Dorsett, 926 Page Ave., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mrs. Kinlock Dunlap, 37 Arlington Pl., Macon, Ga.  
 Mr. Don E. Eyles, U. S. Public Health Service, M. H. S., Milledgeville, Ga.  
 Mr. Jimmy Fanning, 944 St. Charles Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mr. Charles Fraser, Box 517, Hinesville, Ga.  
 Mr. Phil D. Goodrum, Fish & Wildlife Service, Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mrs. Robert Gordon, 29 Walker Terrace, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mr. William C. Grimm, Box 424, Linesville, Pa.  
 Miss Clara W. Hasslock, Milledgeville, Ga.  
 Mrs. M. H. Heereman, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mr. Thomas J. Hill, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mrs. Earl B. Hunter, 256 Bloomfield St., Athens, Ga.  
 Mr. Earl B. Hunter, 256 Bloomfield St., Athens, Ga.  
 Mrs. Claud Ivey, 2565 North Decatur Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Miss Christine Lancaster, Beeson Hall, Milledgeville, Ga.  
 Mrs. Alvin Lewis, Box 309, Eatonton, Ga.  
 Mr. Ralph Lockhart, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Dr. J. L. Martens, Piedmont College, Demorest, Ga.  
 Mr. J. E. McCroon, Jr., Box 23, Waycross, Ga.  
 Mrs. Harold P. McDonald, 2400 W. Wesley Rd., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.  
 Mr. Lewis H. Mounts, Box 444, Macon, Ga.  
 Miss Florrie Moye, Courthouse, Dublin, Ga.  
 Mr. Charles Neal, Demorest, Ga.  
 Mr. Wilfred T. Neill, Jr., 1310 Milledge Rd., Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Howard T. Odum, Chapel Hill, N. C.  
Dr. Lindsay Olive, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Athens, Ga.  
Mrs. Carl P. Owens, 2985 Roxboro Rd., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.  
Mrs. P. Howard Parker, West Point, Ga.  
Mrs. S. T. Parkerson, McRae, Ga.  
Mr. Jack Petty, Atlanta, Ga.  
Miss Florence Phillips, 739 Central Ave. Apt., Hapeville, Ga.  
Miss Margie Phillips, Flat Shoals Rd., Rt. 2, Decatur, Ga.  
Mrs. Kittie D. Potter, 101 George Walton Apts., Augusta, Ga.  
Mr. Dan Quillian, 135 Prince St., Athens, Ga.  
Mrs. F. W. Roebuck, Box 289, Rutherfordton, N. C.  
Mr. Gilbert R. Rossignol, 1005 E. Waldburg St., Savannah, Ga.  
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Miss Hallie C. Smith, Milledgeville, Ga.  
Mr. Arthur Stupka, Gatlinburg, Tenn.  
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Miss Malvina Trussell, 10 West Kennedy Ave., Statesboro, Ga.  
Mrs. Emmett Williams, Box 447, Blakely, Ga.  
Miss B. N. Willingham, Atlanta, Ga.  
Mr. H. Stewart Wootten, Milledgeville, Ga.  
Mrs. H. Stewart Wootten, Milledgeville, Ga.  
Miss Irma Grace Young, Mount Berry, Ga.

#### INFORMATION DESIRED

A forthcoming "Checklist of Atlanta Birds" is being prepared for publication, and, since so many of the older ornithologists have left the Atlanta area, and since a complete list is desired, any information concerning migration extremes, breeding records, or any unusual record from this region would be indispensable for a complete list. Nearly all publications have been cited, and records from these publications have been a basis for the checklist; but it is believed that field notes from past years' work as well as other notes from Atlanta will promote the completeness of the list. Please send any data to: David W. Johnston, 1037 St. Charles Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.