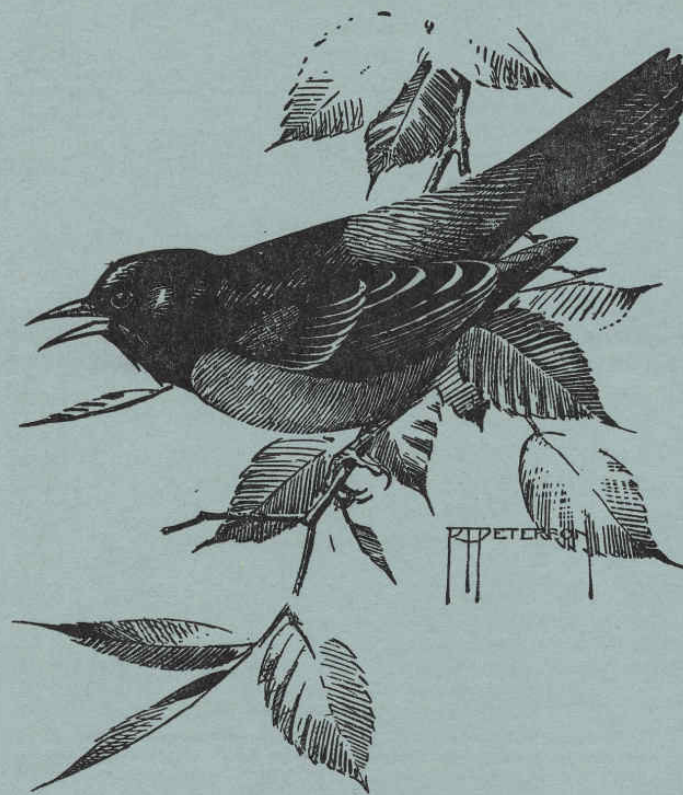


THE ORIOLE

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



Vol. XVI

JUNE, 1951

No. 2

THE ORIOLE

Editor: Richard A. Parks, 2303 Pembroke Place, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

Business Manager: Ralph L. Ramsey, 1878 N. Decatur Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

THE ORIOLE is mailed to all members of the Georgia Ornithological Society not in arrears for dues. Classes of membership are as follows:

Associate } \$1.00; Regular, \$2.00; Sustaining } \$5.00; Life, \$25.00; Patron, \$100.00.
Library } Garden Club }

Inquiries concerning back issues of THE ORIOLE or OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE G. O. S. should be directed to the Business Manager. All dues should be remitted to the Treasurer of the Society:

Mrs. Lucille C. Rotchford, 141 Jackson Street, Milledgeville, Georgia.

CONTENTS

OBSERVATIONS OF THE BIRD LIFE OF SOUTHWEST GEORGIA DURING 1950

By Milton Hopkins, Jr. 13

GENERAL NOTES 17

NEWS AND COMMENTS 23

GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY Founded December 13, 1936

J. Fred Denton, President
Mrs. Charles Neal, 1st Vice President
Ray C. Werner, 2nd Vice President

Katherine Weaver, Secretary
Mrs. Lucille C. Rotchford, Treasurer
James C. Major, Historian

THE ORIOLE

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

VOL. XVI

JUNE, 1951

No. 2

OBSERVATIONS OF THE BIRD LIFE OF SOUTHWEST GEORGIA DURING 1950

By MILTON HOPKINS, JR.

From January 1, 1950, to September 9, 1950, the writer was working on a biological fellowship at Emory University Field Station, Baker County, Georgia, and with the State Game and Fish Commission on a nesting and population study of the Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*) in that region. A detailed report of the results of this study with a comparison of a similar study in northeast Georgia will be published elsewhere. A few records from Baker County and southwest Georgia made in April 1951 are also included in the following notes.

Mourning Dove nesting activity was first noted on February 20 when an active nest of the species was found. Nesting activity reached a maximum peak in April, and in July there was a slump when no nests were located. Another small peak of nesting activity occurred in August and early September. On September 9, when the study was terminated, there were two active nests on the areas being studied.

The breeding population of Mourning Doves on various ecological types in the general area was low, averaging three to four pairs per 100 acres.

During the course of the dove study, limited observations of other species were undertaken. The majority of notes were made while the dove study areas were being cruised. These notes are offered as clarification of the status of certain species in southwest Georgia as mentioned in *Birds of Georgia* (Greene, et al., 1945) and as noted by Robert Norris during the summers of 1947 and 1948. Robert Norris's report, *Distribution and Populations of Summer Birds of Southwest Georgia*, is now in press as Occasional Publication No. 3 of the Georgia Ornithological Society.

Some of the 1950 observations will be included in Norris's publication. All of the observations, unless otherwise noted, were made in Baker County, Georgia, during 1950.

Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*). There were four records for this species. Possibly some were the same individuals. One bird was noted on February 13 and 24, and a single bird was noted on March 6 and 21.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*). Singles and groups of up to nine birds were noted from February 13 to June 12. Two of these birds were collected by Dan Nelson and the writer; one each on May 17 and June 12. They were both immatures with well worn primaries and according to Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh, who examined the specimens, were not identifiable as to sub-species.

American Egret (*Casmerodius albus*). This bird is an uncommon winter resident in some parts of extreme south Georgia. A group of four egrets was observed from the roadside in Dougherty County on January 11. On February 24, 70 egrets were noted in Baker County near a "lime sink" pond.

Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor*). Two birds of this species were noted on August 9 and one on August 1.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*). Several flights of over 150 birds were noted in January and February.

Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*). A single individual was noted flying over a highway at 6:45 AM in Colquitt County on March 29. The goose was observed through 8x glasses until it had flown out of sight.

Canvasback (*Nyroca valisineria*). A male of this species apparently not wounded, was observed on May 16 by Dan Nelson and myself on a small pond in north-central Baker County.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). A dead specimen of this species was discovered by Robert L. Humphries and myself on the edge of a cypress pond in Dougherty County on April 15, 1951. The identification was verified by other members of the G. O. S. field party.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*). Two birds were noted on February 13 over "lime sink" ponds. Mr. John Crenshaw noted one over the Flint River on April 29 and two others were noted over sand ponds in June. An individual noted in May was soaring over an open field some distance from any water.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*). Common during the spring migration when flocks of up to 15 individuals were noted at one time.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*). A common breeding bird in the general area. One incubating bird permitted itself to be photographed from a truck that had been driven to within three feet of the nest. Several nests were found on exposed sand near the edges of "lime sink" ponds.

Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*). Four individuals were noted by Dr. R. E. Bellamy and myself in Mitchell County over cow pastures on August 23. A single bird was noted on August 30 near the same location.

Lesser Yellow Legs (*Totanus flavipes*). Seven individuals were noted on July 25. A flock of over twenty birds of this species was noted on April 17, 1951.

Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*). Two individuals were noted on July 25. In 1951 two were noted on April 16, and one was collected on April 17.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*). Seven were noted on July 25 and five on August 1. In 1951 six were noted on April 17.

Ground Dove (*Columbigallina passerina*). An unusually early nest of this species was located directly on the ground and contained two eggs on January 23.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*). Two rather late nests of this species were located. One on September 4 contained one nestling and one egg, and one located on September 8 contained three eggs. Both were located in dry scrub-oakland although the latter nest was only 30 feet from Ichawaynochaway Creek.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*). J. W. Crenshaw noted a pair feeding young in a hollow cypress on the banks of the Flint River near Newton, Georgia in early May. A male of the species was later shot by a local resident on May 24.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*). One of these owls flushed from a live oak grove at 12:00 noon on June 9 and dropped a four foot black snake (*Coluber constrictor*) from its talons.

Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*). A single bird was noted over the Flint River on March 9.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*). Ten of these birds were noted on February 24 over a pond in Baker County.

Florida White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*). Single individuals were noted on January 16, February 25, and March 7 and 17.

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*). A single bird was noted on January 10 and another on January 16.

Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*). A single bird was noted on January 18 and 24.

Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*). There was no evidence of breeding activity for this species. A bird was noted along the Flint River on

April 26 and another was noted along Ichawaynochaway Creek on April 28.

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*). A bird of this species was heard in full song on February 1 and was later seen.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*). Nine individuals were noted from January 4 to 18.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*). A male of this species was observed in good light along the Flint River on April 19, 1951.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*). One was noted on April 14 and two were noted on April 28. In 1951 three were noted along the Flint River feeding in willows on April 20.

Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*). One male was noted in a live oak-magnolia hammock near Ichawaynochaway Creek on April 28.

Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*). Males were noted on April 11 and 28. In 1951 a female was noted on the Emory Field Station grounds on April 18.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*). A flock of over 50 of these birds was noted near Albany, Dougherty County on May 6.

Florida Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula quiscula*). Eight specimens taken through the summer months from Baker and Early Counties were identified by Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh as belonging to this form.

Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). A nest containing one egg was found directly on the ground at the base of a clump of *Andropogon* in an open area on May 24.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*). A common winter resident. Several individuals of this species were caught in dove traps and banded.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*). Two birds were noted and heard singing about two miles east of the Flint River in Mitchell County on June 20. On June 26 a nest containing three eggs was located about 10 miles SW of Newton near the Flint River. Both parents were noted near the nest several times.

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*). Twelve were noted on January 9 and two on January 23. Five were noted on February 2.

Department of Biology
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

GENERAL NOTES

THE SONG SPARROW BREEDING AT MILLEDGEVILLE IN MIDDLE GEORGIA IN 1950. — During the summer of 1950 the breeding range of the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) was extended southward to the lower edge of the Piedmont when two pairs of birds were discovered nesting at Milledgeville, Baldwin County, Georgia. Previously, the most southern known point of breeding in the state was at Cornelia, Habersham County (see Neal and Denton, *Oriole* 15:33-34, 1950).

Although Song Sparrows were noted in Milledgeville during the spring and early summer it was not suspected that they were breeding until a pair was seen in June at Weaver's feeding station at Miller Court Apartment. One bird was observed entering a five foot barberry bush beside the main walk at the front door of the apartment on June 4. Later the nest was located 4½ feet from the ground. Dr. J. Fred Denton on examining this nest on June 27 found a young bird a day or two old. No eggs were present. By July 8 this bird had left the nest.

On this same date, July 8, there were indications that the birds were building again. The second nest was in the top of another barberry bush just across the walk from the first. A young bird was discovered being fed nearby early in August. One egg was unhatched.

On June 27, the same day the newly hatched bird was seen at Miller Court, a pair of Song Sparrows was located by Dr. Denton at Beeson Hall on the campus of the Georgia State College for Women. This was the first time two birds had been observed in this area. The nest was not found, although the approximate location in barberry shrubbery on the north side of the building was determined. Previous to this time, June 24, Dorris had seen a young bird on the west side of the building near a tree where the male sang. The last of July the parents were feeding a second brood, consisting of two. These young birds appeared to have no fear of observers.

The habitat of the Beeson birds is more typical for Song Sparrows as the shrubbery is older and more dense. Miller Court, located between two long low buildings, faces a large open lawn with scattered shrubs and one lone young tree from which the male sang regularly.

Song Sparrows were singing on the main campus of G.S.C.W. as late as the middle of August. The Miller Court birds were last seen August 21.—FERN E. DORRIS, BLANCHE TAIT, KATHERINE WEAVER, *Milledgeville, Georgia*.

WHITE IBIS AND WOOD IBIS AT MACON.—The young of several species of herons and ibises which breed on the coast and in Coastal Plain swamps of Georgia have a tendency to wander northward after the nesting season, occasionally reaching as far north as Atlanta and Athens.

On September 2, 1950, I observed an immature White Ibis (*Guara alba*) feeding in company with about 20 American Egrets, several Little Blue Herons, and Spotted and Solitary Sandpipers at a small pond about four miles south of Macon, Georgia. The water level was very low, and much of the pond's normal bottom lay exposed above the surface.

About a week later, on September 10, I saw three Wood Ibises (*Mycteria americana*) at the same pond. This time the water was several inches higher, and there were no sandpipers; one American Egret and three Little Blue Herons were present.

Although records for both species of ibises at Macon and points north are somewhat scarce, extensive field work in late August and early September, in the proper habitat, might prove these birds to be regular late summer visitants in the lower Piedmont area of the state.—EDMUND FARRAR, JR., 184 College Street, Macon, Georgia.

IS THE PHOEBE ATTEMPTING TO EXTEND ITS RANGE SOUTHWARD IN GEORGIA?—Early on the morning of May 23, 1950, I noted a Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) beside the Kicket Creek bridge within the city limits of Appling, Columbia County, Georgia. Aware of the possibility of its nesting there because of the late date, I observed this bird's activities for more than an hour. The following conclusions were reached. First, that it had definitely established a territory about the bridge and wanted to breed there. The territory claimed included the bridge and short sections of the fences that joined the abutments of the bridge at each side of the road. During the time it was watched it patrolled the area and sang its *phoebe* song regularly. Twice it flew up to different positions under the bridge as if examining it for nesting sites. Second, that it had been unsuccessful in attracting a mate and thus had no nest. Every foot of the bridge was searched thoroughly. There was no nest in operation nor any sign that one had been used earlier or begun and abandoned.

On June 10 I revisited the bridge at Appling. Immediately after arriving at 8:45 a. m. I noted the Phoebe perched on a dead willow limb near one end of the bridge. For the next hour it remained in the same area perching and preening. Only occasionally did it sally forth for an insect. Not a sound was heard from it during the hour, though as I was about to leave it gave a single *phoebe* song. No mate was seen during the period of observation and no nest could be found. Apparently this bird was still unsuccessful in attracting a mate.

Continuing my investigations on May 23 in Columbia, Lincoln, and the eastern half of Wilkes Counties I saw no other Phoebes. However, under a bridge over an unnamed creek on State Highway 47 six miles east of Washington, Wilkes County, I found two empty Phoebe nests. One was a new nest built this year, while the other was from a previous season. Whether young had actually been raised in the new nest was not

apparent. A thorough search indicated that the birds had disappeared from the area.

On April 9, 1944, Brooke C. Meanley observed a pair of Phoebes building a nest under a wooden bridge in Ocmulgee National Monument at Macon, Bibb County, Georgia. A later visit revealed that the birds had abandoned the nest before it was completed and had disappeared from the area.

At present the most southern point in eastern Georgia at which the Phoebe is known to breed regularly and successfully is in southern Clarke County. The question arises as to whether the above incidents are definite attempts to extend its range southward or are just normal fluctuations occurring at the edge of the range of a species? Only close observation in the future can settle this point. In this connection it will be interesting to see if, when the Clark Hill reservoir is filled and camps, cottages, and boat-houses are built up around it, this bird will be able to take advantage of the situation and breed there.—J. FRED DENTON, 1510 Pendleton Road, Augusta, Georgia.

AN INSTANCE OF DOMINANCE AT A BIRD BATH.—On December 23, 1950, while I was observing some White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) bathing and drinking, a Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*) flew into a bush near the bath. All the White-throats in the bush promptly left. The Vireo then hopped down onto the rim of the bath, and uttered a short scold. A Sparrow which had been drinking there immediately flew away. The Vireo repeated the scolding note and a White-throat which had been bathing jumped from the bath, crouching in a defensive attitude about a yard from the Vireo. After a few seconds the Sparrow flew away, and the Vireo remained at the bath alone, drinking and bathing, for about a minute before leaving.—EDMUND FARRAR, JR., 184 College Street, Macon, Georgia.

SEVERAL RECENT OCCURRENCES OF RING-BILLED GULLS IN BARTOW COUNTY, GEORGIA.—In *Birds of Georgia* (Greene, et al., 1945), the Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*) is considered a "rare transient in the interior" although "common along the coast in winter". Only six records from the interior are listed. Six further occurrences of this species from the interior of the State are herewith presented:

October 22, 1950—two adults observed walking about in plowed field by Highway 411, approximately one mile north of Aubrey Lake, between Cartersville and White, Georgia. Three immature birds of this species were seen flying about over Aubrey Lake on this same date.

December 3, 1950—one adult present at Aubrey Lake. The bird lit on the water among a flock of Coots and was seen to be feeding on some floating object.

December 30, 1950—one adult was observed at the base of Allatoona Dam by the powerhouse spillways. It was accompanied by another gull in a most confusing plumage, which may also have been of this same species. It was not possible to secure either bird, although attempts at collection were made.

March 4, 1951—one adult was seen at Aubrey Lake while feeding on the surface of the water and while walking about on the mud flat exposed by the partial draining of the lake.

April 1, 1951—one adult was observed in flight while coursing back and forth just above the surface of Aubrey Lake.

April 8, 1951—one adult observed in flight at Aubrey Lake.

Emphasis should be placed upon the fact that the last three occurrences listed cannot reasonably be construed as cases of birds being forced down in the region by inclement weather or blown off course by storms. The birds recorded on October 22, however, may well have been present due to such factors, since rain and a very low overcast covered the region at that time.

Also of importance is the fact that the birds observed have presented themselves in the course of observations which of necessity covered short time-periods only, usually not more than two to three hours per observation period in the area in question. The factor of coincidence in these occurrences is thereby reduced in appreciable degree. Further, with the exception of the October 22 and December 30 observations, the birds showed no signs of "resting", but appeared to be engaged in active search for food.

In view of these considerations, the possibility of the residency of at least one adult bird of this species in the Aubrey Lake-Allatoona Lake region during late 1950 and early 1951 must at least be entertained.—GEORGE W. SCIPLE, 100 Terrace Drive, N. E., Atlanta 5, Georgia.

VIRGINIA RAIL AT ATLANTA.—On the morning of September 19, 1950, while driving to work, I saw a small boy holding a dead bird. On stopping to investigate I found the bird to be a Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) which had been picked up dead off the street. It had apparently struck a wire during the night. This is but the second recorded occurrence of this rail at Atlanta (see Johnston and Major, *Oriole*, 12: 10, 1947). Unfortunately the boy refused to part with the bird, so the specimen was not preserved.—RICHARD A. PARKS, 2303 Pembroke Place, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

A NOTE ON THE SUMMER RANGE OF THE PRAIRIE WARBLER IN THE COASTAL PLAIN OF GEORGIA.—The Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) is known to breed commonly in suitable habitat throughout the Piedmont of Georgia. Also, it is known to breed at various locali-

ties in the coastal tier of counties. Along the southern edge of the state from the eastern margin of the Okefenokee Swamp to the Alabama line it is known to be absent as a breeding bird. Its breeding status in the extensive middle Coastal Plain, particularly in eastern Georgia, was unknown until recent observations shed some light on the subject. Still unknown is the extent of the hiatus in its range in southcentral and southwestern Georgia.

The writer's investigations in the Augusta area had revealed that the Prairie Warbler was a common breeder in the Fall Line hills as far south as the Burke County line. While making an investigation with a party from the University of Georgia of the bird life in the Millen-Midville area on May 21-22, 1949, additional data on the range of this species was obtained. On May 21 this warbler was noted to be common and generally distributed as evidenced by singing males along the road from Millen to Birdsville Plantation (Jenkins County). On the plantation birds were singing in every scrubby patch of sufficient size. The next day, May 22, Prairie Warblers were noted singing in the Ogeechee River bottom (Emmanuel County) just south of Midville and all along the dirt road leading out to McKenney's Pond. In the heavily lumbered area around the flat woods pond where the heronry is located, 3 or 4 males held established territories. This area was again visited by the writer on June 29, 1949, at which time the birds were still occupying the same territories. One pair was noted carrying food. The writer spent May 5-7, 1950, at McKenney's Pond investigating more thoroughly the birdlife of the area. On this latter trip the Prairie Warbler was found to be the most common species in the extensive tracts of cut-over pineland which cover miles of this area. Two nests that were complete but still without eggs were found. One was located 1 ft. from the ground in sprouts from a water oak stump and the other 3 ft. from the ground in dogwood sprouts.

While returning from Savannah to Augusta on May 29, 1949, occasional stops were made at likely places to listen for Prairie Warblers. Singing birds were located at two points in Effingham County; the first on the outskirts of Rincon, the second at a point 3 miles north of Springfield. Both were inhabiting scrubby areas from which the mature pine had been recently cut.

The above observation with what was already known indicate that the range of the Prairie Warbler is continuous through the Coastal Plain in the eastern part of the State. This is in agreement with its reported range in South Carolina (see Chamberlain and Sprunt, *South Carolina Bird Life*, 1949) where it seems to breed throughout the Coastal Plain.—J. FRED DENTON, 1510 Pendleton Road, Augusta, Georgia.

ED. NOTE.—Observers in the Statesboro, Fitzgerald-Tifton, and Albany regions who have information on the breeding of the Prairie Warbler in those areas should publish it and help clarify the range of this species.

PARULA WARBLER BREEDING IN THE GEORGIA PIEDMONT. —

For a number of years most ornithologists have believed that the Parula Warbler (*Parula americana*) occupied a split range in Georgia, nesting in the Mountain and Coastal Plain provinces of the state, but not in the Piedmont. Birds seen in the Piedmont section during the summer months were considered to be post breeding wanderers or early fall migrants.

It was with surprise, then, that the writers discovered three bob-tailed young some 20 miles south of Atlanta, in the heart of the Piedmont, on June 4, 1950.

The birds were located by hearing the song of an adult on the Fayette County side of the extensive swampy area bordering the headwaters of the Flint River a few miles west of Jonesboro, Georgia. As the authors approached the singing male, the faint, rapidly repeated notes characteristic of young birds were perceived. The three young were situated in the upper portion of a small white oak a few yards distant from a large area recently flooded by a newly-built beaver dam.

There can be no doubt that these birds were fledged in the immediate vicinity of the spot in which they were found, since they were clearly unable to have traveled any considerable distance. During the entire period of the observation the young remained in the same tree in which they were originally located. They were seen to flutter hesitantly from one perch to another in this tree, however. Upon the approach of food-bearing adults, they gaped and fluttered their wings in a manner typical of recently-fledged birds.

In order to substantiate these observations, one of the young was collected by each of the authors. The specimens were prepared by and now remain in the collection of one of us (W. W. G.).

This is believed to be the first record of the breeding of this species within the limits of the Piedmont section of Georgia. The occurrence may represent a recent breeding range extension of the species, but it is equally possible that the bird has long been established as a nesting species in this immediate locality and simply has not previously been discovered there. It is perhaps significant that the habitat in which the birds were found is sharply limited to the immediate swampy area on either side of the stream and is rather reminiscent of the stream-edge flora of Coastal Plain creeks and rivers. It is possibly also significant that this special ecological situation extends almost unaltered for a number of miles downstream from the point of discovery of the newly-fledged birds. It may well be that this river bed with its attendant fauna and flora has served as a geographical and ecological "corridor" for the extension of the breeding range of the Parula Warbler northward into the Piedmont from the Coastal Plain. It may also be that the two breeding populations, that of the Mountain region and that of the Coastal Plain region, have not been completely separated by a geographical hiatus as hereto-

fore thought, but have been linked through "corridors" such as that described above. The latter statement is, of course, highly conjectural and must await further investigation to establish its validity.—GEORGE W. SCIPLE, 100 Terrace Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, and CAPT. WILLIAM W. GRIFFIN, U.S.M.C.R., Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

SNOW GOOSE NEAR RICHMOND HILL, GEORGIA.—On October 26, 1949, I was in a boat on the Ogeechee River near Route 17 near the Richmond Hill Plantation, Richmond Hill, Georgia, when I observed off in the distance a Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*) alighting on the water. We paddled up to within perhaps 20 yards of the bird which flew off, circled, and alighted again in an arm of the river. Very quietly we again paddled up to the bird, and were able to get within 20 feet before it again took off.

From such close observation, it was apparent the bird was in good health, although obviously tired. It seemed to me that it had made a long migration. Soon after it alighted both times, it began to drink. The bird was an immature Snow Goose. It was alone and acting very much as if it were considerably bewildered and lost. The fact that the bird alighted and took off with ease would indicate that it was in good health.—CLARENCE COTTAM, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.

NEWS AND COMMENTS

SPRING MEETING, 1951.—The twenty-fourth semi-annual meeting of the Georgia Ornithological Society was held at Radium Springs, Albany, Georgia on April 14 and 15, 1951, with a total registration of eighty-eight members and guests. Members assembled and registered in the Radium Springs Hotel and spent Saturday afternoon on informal field trips.

In the evening, dinner was enjoyed in the Banquet room of the hotel, followed by a brief business meeting. Dr. J. Fred Denton, President, presided, welcoming the members and guests. He introduced Mrs. T. F. Giffen who extended greetings from Albany and acknowledged with thanks the cooperation of various individuals who had helped with arrangements.

Announcement was made that the Wilson Club was holding its 1952 meeting at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, and the suggestion was made that the G.O.S. might hold its spring meeting at the same time with them. Brunswick and St. Mary's were suggested for the fall meeting place.

The President read a letter concerning the formation of the Natural Resources Council of America. Mr. Harold Peters added some informa-

tion about the organization. After some discussion, Mr. James H. Jenkins was appointed as chairman of a committee to consider the possibility of the G.O.S. taking part or endorsing this Council.

Announcement was made that *Distribution and Populations of Summer Birds of Southwestern Georgia* by Robert A. Norris would be off the press soon and that Mr. Jenkins was taking orders for it.

Mr. Harold Peters stated that the manuscript for the *Birds of Georgia*, being written by Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh, was to be completed by the end of this year and that the main problem now is financing its publication.

After a short recess, the group adjourned to a larger room to see the beautiful color movies of Mr. Beadle with commentary by Mr. Stoddard.

On Sunday morning at 6:30, a group of 54 gathered for breakfast at a downtown restaurant and later rode to the Reynolds Brothers Reservation where they divided into three groups for field trips. When these groups joined for a count, a total of 88 species were recorded, and, when some of the members went on to a lake north of Albany, this number was raised to 90.

NEWS OF MEMBERS AND FRIENDS.—GEORGE SCIPLE has recently left Atlanta and is now with the Fish and Wildlife Service, at the Wildlife Research Laboratory in Denver, Colorado. ROBERT NORRIS returns to the State, with his wife, for the summer. He will continue his study of the birds of Southwest Georgia and particularly the Brown-headed Nuthatch. HAROLD PETERS spent most of May and June in Ohio studying nesting Mourning Doves . . . On April 9 DR. ARTHUR A. ALLEN gave an illustrated lecture before a meeting of The Society of Sigma Xi at the University of Georgia in Athens . . . At the American Ornithologist's Union meeting in October, 1950, J. FRED DENTON was elected to full membership in that organization.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE ORIOLE NEEDED.—The following back numbers are needed for binding:

- Vol. I, No. 1 (January 1936)
- Vol. VI, No. 3 (September 1941)
- Vol. X, No. 2 (June 1945)
- Vol. XI, No. 2 (April 1946)
- Vol. XI, No. 3 (July 1946)
- Vol. XI, No. 4 (October 1946)
- Vol. XII, No. 1 (January 1947)

Members having no further use for the above numbers are requested to return them to the Business Manager.

Calling All Nature Lovers

Visit the Special Nature Section in Our Book Store
All Kinds of Books on Outdoor Life

**WE WILL OBTAIN PROMPTLY ANY BOOK IN PRINT
NOT ALREADY IN STOCK**

- MENABONI'S BIRDS** by Sarah Menaboni with paintings by Athos Menaboni. One of the most beautiful books published in America in recent years.....\$10.00
- AN INTRODUCTION TO BIRDS** by John Kieran. A new book illustrated in color by Don Eckelberry.....\$2.00
- A FIELD GUIDE TO THE BIRDS** by Roger Tory Peterson. The standard book for field identification. 1,000 illustrations—500 in color. 1947 edition.....\$3.50
- AUDUBON BIRD GUIDE** by Richard H. Pough. Covers 275 species of land birds occurring east of the Rockies. 400 illustrations in color.\$3.50
- AUDUBON WATER BIRD GUIDE** by Richard H. Pough. Covers 258 species of water, game, and large land birds occurring east of the Rockies. 450 illustrations in color. Just published.....\$3.50
- BURGESS BIRD BOOK FOR CHILDREN** by Thornton W. Burgess. Beautifully illustrated by Louis Agassiz Fierres.....\$3.75
- AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA**. Introduction and descriptive captions by Ludlow Griscom. Popular edition, 1950.....\$2.95
- IN WOODS AND FIELDS** by Margaret Waring Buck. A new year round nature book for children, profusely illustrated by the author.\$3.00
- BIRDS OF AMERICA** by T. Gilbert Pearson. 834 pages, illustrated by photos, drawings, and 108 color plates by Fierres. "One of the very finest books on American birds ever published"—John Frisbie Weatherall.....\$5.95
- HOW TO KNOW THE BIRDS** by Roger Tory Peterson. An introduction to bird recognition.....\$2.00
- FOOTNOTES ON NATURE** by John Kieran.....\$3.00

and Many Others

WE CAN OBTAIN ANY BOOK DESIRED

Cokesbury Book Store

72 Broad Street, N. W. Atlanta 3, Georgia WALnut 8935

Patronize Our Advertiser and Mention The Oriole