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

Business Manager: Ralph L. Ramsey, 1578 N. Decatur Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

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THE SUMMER BIRDS OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, GEORGIA—ALABAMA

By J. FRED DENTON

From June 18 through August 7, 1936, the writer served as nature instructor at Camp Cloudmont, a camp for boys located atop Lookout Mountain three miles south of Mentone, DeKalb County, Alabama. Notes were kept daily on birds observed as I went about my routine duties, while special trips to observe birds were made frequently in early morning and late afternoon. All types of territory in the immediate vicinity of the camp were visited.

The camp (el. 1600 ft.) is situated on the rim of the De Soto River (Little River) gorge. In the vicinity of the camp the gorge varies from 75 to 90 feet deep, the sides dropping straight down in many places to form rocky cliffs among which are many crevices and caves. A dam across the river at the camp forms a lake extending a quarter of a mile up the gorge. Located near the camp is Little Mountain (el. approx. 1800 ft.), one of the highest points on Lookout Mountain. In the river gorge and on its less steep sides in the vicinity of the camp is found such trees and shrubs as sweet gum, willow, holly, mountain laurel and rhododendron. On the slopes and higher ridges and peaks of the mountain the forest is mostly deciduous consisting of hickories, oaks, maples and sour gum. Shortleaf and Virginia pines dominate the crests of the ridges.

Although personal observations were limited almost entirely to the immediate vicinity of Camp Cloudmont, the impressions gained of the summer bird life there are probably applicable to the whole northern half of Lookout Mountain. In general the top of the mountain is flat and its vegetation is rather uniform in composition. Notable exceptions are found in the gorges of the several creeks which arise on top of the mountain and spill down the sides to the valleys below. As the soil of the top is generally thin and unproductive, a relatively small proportion is in cultivation. Small garden plots and orchards make up the greater part of this.

In order to make this report more useful the literature was reviewed and species not observed by the writer but reported by others from the mountain in summer have been included in the list. Also, certain unpublished records from the notes of two competent observers are included. Henry M. Stevenson who spent June 8-11, 1943, studying birds in the vicinity of Mentone, Alabama, and who published one all-day

census from the area (Stevenson, 1944) permitted use of his notes for the entire period. Thomas A. Imhof allowed use of his notes on birds observed by him and Morton H. Perry between Mentone and Fort Payne, Alabama, June 25, 1949. To both of these the writer is duly appreciative.

Of the total of 81 species which have been reported from the mountain in summer 75 probably breed while four, the Little Blue Heron, Spotted Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper and Veery, are definite migrants. The breeding status of the Redstart is uncertain, while the Golden-winged Warbler which bred formerly is not thought to breed at the present time. A number of other species including the Barred Owl, Killdeer, Black-billed Cuckoo, Kingbird, Cedar Waxwing, Yellow Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Purple Grackle and Grasshopper Sparrow, to name a few, should be found breeding on the mountain when it is worked more thoroughly.

LIST OF SPECIES

Little Blue Heron: *Florida caerulea*. A bird in white plumage was seen at the camp lake, July 25.

Turkey Vulture: *Cathartes aura*. Not common, one or two birds observed occasionally over the camp. Stevenson recorded three on June 10, 1943, and Imhof and Perry seven on June 25, 1949.

Black Vulture: *Coragyps atratus*. A pair of these birds nested near the camp in a crevice in a sandstone cliff at approximately 1700 feet. The nest was found June 28 by campers but was not investigated by me until July 27 when one fully feathered young was found perched on a dead snag above the nest site. No other birds were noted by me.

Sharp-shinned Hawk: *Accipiter striatus*. Uncommon, the only record being a pair observed along the rim of the mountain one mile north of Mentone, Alabama, by Imhof and Perry on June 25, 1949.

Cooper's Hawk: *Accipiter cooperi*. Uncommon, not observed by me. Two were recorded by Stevenson on June 10, 1943.

Red-tailed Hawk: *Buteo jamaicensis*. One was reported by Stevenson, June 10, 1943, while a bird thought to be this species was seen by me, August 3.

Red-shouldered Hawk: *Buteo lineatus*. Uncommon, one observed by Stevenson near Mentone on June 11, 1943, and two by Imhof and Perry on June 25, 1949.

Broad-winged Hawk: *Buteo platypterus*. Not observed by me but three were seen by Stevenson, June 10, 1943.

Duck Hawk: *Falco peregrinus*. Not observed by me but Stevenson (1943) saw a bird on June 11, 1943, near Mentone, Alabama. Previously, Herbert, *et al* (1943) on April 23, 1942, had found a nest with three young in Sitton's Gulch, Dade County, Georgia.

Sparrow Hawk: *Falco sparverius*. Not common around the camp, single birds being seen June 26 and August 3.

Ruffed Grouse: *Bonasa umbellus*. Not observed by me but the natives report that a few still persist in the vicinity of the Camp (Stevenson, 1943).

Bobwhite: *Colinus virginianus*. Not common, single birds or pairs being seen June 25, July 18, July 22, July 29 and August 5.

Spotted Sandpiper: *Actitis macularia*. One seen along the lake on July 26 was probably a migrant.

Solitary Sandpiper: *Tringa solitaria*. One seen at the lake, July 14.

Mourning Dove: *Zenaidura macroura*. Common about the camp, two or three birds being seen every day.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: *Coccyzus americanus*. Fairly common, single birds being seen on June 28 and July 21. Stevenson recorded five on June 10, 1943, and Imhof and Perry twelve on June 25, 1949.

Screech Owl: *Otus asio*. Birds were heard calling at night occasionally. On June 19 an adult and two young just out of the nest, one of which was captured, were encountered in mid-morning.

Whip-poor-will: *Antrostomus vociferus*. Not very common around the camp, but reported to be "common" on the mountain near Trenton, Georgia, by Odum (1945). Stevenson reported a nest with one young on June 10, 1943.

Chimney Swift: *Chaetura pelagica*. Single birds or a pair noted flying high over the camp nearly every day.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird: *Archilochus colubris*. Common, several being noted daily. A nest discovered on July 14 contained a single young about two days old on July 20. Another nest found August 5, a rather late date, contained eggs.

Belted Kingfisher: *Megaceryle alcyon*. Single birds were noted along the river July 17 and July 26. Stevenson recorded one at Lake Head on June 10, 1943.

Yellow-shafted Flicker: *Colaptes auratus*. Common in the vicinity of the camp where they found abundant nesting sites among the dead trees. Several birds were seen or heard every day.

Pileated Woodpecker: *Geophloeus pileatus*. Fairly common, three birds being seen on June 25, two on July 12, one on July 27 and four on August 5.

Red-bellied Woodpecker: *Centurus carolinus*. Not very common, one bird being recorded on July 12, two on July 24 and one on July 29.

Red-headed Woodpecker: *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Not recorded by me but Stevenson recorded single birds near Mentone on June 8 and at Cloudland, Georgia, on June 10, 1943.

Hairy Woodpecker: *Dendrocopos villosus*. Fairly common, single birds being noted almost every day.

Downy Woodpecker: *Dendrocopos pubescens*. Almost as common as the Flicker, two or three birds being seen or heard daily.

Crested Flycatcher: *Myiarchus crinitus*. Fairly common with birds being seen or heard almost every day.

Eastern Phoebe: *Sayornis phoebe*. Fairly common about buildings and in the gorge. Stevenson found a nest with three young on June 10, 1943.

Acadian Flycatcher: *Empidonax virens*. I recorded this bird only once, on June 28, when two were seen. However, Stevenson observed seven on June 10, 1943.

Wood Pewee: *Contopus virens*. Very common and widely distributed, two or three birds being seen every day.

Rough-winged Swallow: *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*. Two birds seen by Stevenson on June 10, 1943, and six seen by me August 3 are the only records for this species.

Purple Martin: *Progne subis*. My only records are of single birds seen July 29 and August 4. Stevenson recorded four on June 10, 1943, and Imhof and Perry thirty on June 25, 1949.

Blue Jay: *Cyanocitta cristata*. Common, several birds being heard or seen almost every day of camp.

Common Crow: *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. Not very common probably because of the paucity of cultivated fields.

Carolina Chickadee: *Parus carolinensis*. Very common, several birds being noted every day while on several days as many as eight were seen.

Tufted Titmouse: *Parus bicolor*. Common, almost as much so as the Chickadee.

White-breasted Nuthatch: *Sitta carolinensis*. Fairly common, single birds being noted on several days while on July 23 and August 5 as many as three were seen.

Bewick's Wren: *Thryomanes bewickii*. Not observed by me but Stevenson recorded single birds in Mentone on June 8 and 10, 1943.

Carolina Wren: *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. A common and generally distributed bird in the region studied.

Mockingbird: *Mimus polyglottos*. Uncommon, occurring only around habitations. Single birds were noted on June 26, July 24 and August 1.

Catbird: *Dumetella carolinensis*. Not common, single birds being seen on July 24 and July 28, and a pair on July 26.

Brown Thrasher: *Toxostoma rufum*. This species was common and generally distributed, from three to five birds being seen daily.

Robin: *Turdus migratorius*. Fairly common, occurring mainly around habitations. The single pair which nested in the vicinity of the camp had two young leave the nest on July 29.

Wood Thrush: *Hylocichla mustelina*. Abundant, single birds or pairs being seen or heard on many days. Stevenson recorded fifty birds on June 10, 1943, while Coffee (1951) reported it common near Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Veery: *Hylocichla fuscescens*. A single bird, unquestionably an early migrant, was noted on August 6.

Bluebird: *Sialia sialis*. Apparently fairly common yet noted only infrequently. Five birds were seen on June 26, two July 21, six July 22, nine July 24 and six July 25.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher: *Polioptila caerulea*. Common, birds being observed almost every day. On several days as many as six were seen.

Loggerhead Shrike: *Lanius ludovicianus*. Not seen by me but Imhof (1949) observed four birds in a farming area on the mountain near Fort Payne, Alabama, June 25, 1949.

Starling: *Sturnus vulgaris*. Not observed by me but Stevenson reported two birds on June 8 and one on June 10, 1943.

White-eyed Vireo: *Vireo griseus*. Fairly common, especially in the underbrush along the river gorge.

Yellow-throated Vireo: *Vireo flavifrons*. Fairly common and generally distributed, single birds being noted on many days.

Red-eyed Vireo: *Vireo olivaceus*. Abundant, probably the most common bird on the mountain. Both Stevenson (1944) and Coffee (1951) list it as very common.

Black and White Warbler: *Mniotilta varia*. One of the most common warblers in the vicinity of the camp, several birds being seen every day.

Worm-eating Warbler: *Helmitheros vermivorus*. Not recorded by me but Imhof and Perry recorded two singing males on the mountain near Fort Payne, Alabama, June 25, 1949 (Imhof, 1949).

Golden-winged Warbler: *Vermivora chrysoptera*. The only breeding record from the mountain is the report of J. T. Park that he found a pair feeding young near Rising Fawn, Dade County, Georgia, June 24, 1885 (Howell, 1909). In view of more recent observations it is improbable that this species breeds on the mountain at the present time.

Blue-winged Warbler: *Vermivora pinus*. Not observed by me but Stevenson observed one on June 9 and four on June 10, 1943, scattered between Cloudland, Georgia, and Mentone, Alabama, indicating that it breeds locally in both states.

Parula Warbler: *Parula americana*. An uncommon summer resident, apparently a single pair nesting in the vicinity of camp. Their nest, discovered on June 28 when it held four young, was in a strand of *Usnea* hanging from a pine sapling growing on the bank of the river.

Black-throated Green Warbler: *Dendroica virens*. Fairly common, birds being seen most every day. On July 17 a male was noted feeding a young bird just able to fly. Apparently this species is generally distributed as a breeder over the northern half of the mountain having been reported from the vicinity of La Fayette, Georgia. (Howell, 1936), Rising Fawn, Georgia (Howell, 1909), Cloudland-Mentone area (Stevenson, 1944) and Fort Payne, Alabama (Howell, 1928).

Yellow-throated Warbler: *Dendroica dominica*. Fairly common, one or two birds being noted almost every day. On July 22 an adult was watched feeding an immature.

Pine Warbler: *Dendroica pinus*. Not very common because of the limited habitat. One or two birds were noted occasionally. Stevenson reported ten on June 10, 1943.

Prairie Warbler: *Dendroica discolor*. Common, almost as much so as the Black and White Warbler. On July 29 a young bird just out of the nest was found in a patch of weeds.

Oven-bird: *Seiurus aurocapillus*. Only fairly common near camp but apparently more so in other regions since Stevenson recorded 25 on June 10, 1943. It was also noted by Coffee (1951) near Chattanooga.

Louisiana Water-thrush: *Seiurus motacilla*. A single pair ranged along the river near camp. Stevenson (1944) saw only two indicating that it is scarce probably because of few suitable streams.

Kentucky Warbler: *Oporornis formosus*. Not very common and restricted to the river gorge near camp. Stevenson recorded seven on June 10, 1943, while Coffee (1951) saw it near Chattanooga.

Maryland Yellowthroat: *Geothlypis trichas*. My only record was a bird seen at the edge of the camp lake on July 23. Stevenson observed a single bird along the De Soto River on June 9, 1943, and Imhof and Perry recorded two on June 25, 1949. The scarcity of this species cannot be attributed to the absence of suitable breeding habitat.

Yellow-breasted Chat: *Icteria virens*. Fairly common, single birds or pairs being observed on many days.

Hooded Warbler: *Wilsonia citrina*. Probably the most common and generally distributed of the breeding warblers. Birds were recorded every day.

American Redstart: *Setophaga ruticilla*. My only record was a female (or young), which could possibly have been a migrant, seen on July 12. Coffee (1951), however, reported the bird near Chattanooga on June 18, indicating that it may breed sparingly on the northern tip of the mountain.

Eastern Meadowlark: *Sturnella magna*. Uncommon and limited in its distribution by the lack of suitable habitat. Stevenson recorded it near Mentone on June 8 and 11, 1943, and Imhof and Perry observed thirty in the farming area near Fort Payne on June 25, 1949.

Eastern Redwing: *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Uncommon, the only record being ten birds seen by Imhof and Perry on June 25, 1949, in the farming area near Fort Payne.

Orchard Oriole: *Icterus spurius*. Apparently scarce since it was not recorded by me and Stevenson saw only single birds in Mentone on June 9 and 10, 1943.

Scarlet Tanager: *Piranga olivacea*. Apparently scarce around the camp since birds were observed only occasionally. However, Stevenson recorded ten birds on June 10, 1943, and Imhof and Perry eight on June 25, 1949, indicating that it is more common in other areas.

Summer Tanager: *Piranga rubra*. Fairly common, several birds being noted every day.

Cardinal: *Richmondia cardinalis*. Common, three or four birds being seen every day.

Indigo Bunting: *Passerina cyanea*. Abundant and generally distributed in the region.

Goldfinch: *Spinus tristis*. Fairly common, two or three birds being observed every day.

Red-eyed Towhee: *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Only fairly common in the vicinity of camp but reported by Coffee (1951) to be one of the commonest species near Chattanooga while Stevenson observed 18 birds on June 10, 1943. It is interesting that J. T. Park reported it from the mountain in July, 1884 (Howell, 1909).

Bachman's Sparrow: *Aimophila aestivalis*. Uncommon, the only record being of two birds observed a few miles north of Mentone by Stevenson on June 11, 1943.

Chipping Sparrow: *Spizella passerina*. Very common and generally distributed; unquestionably the most common sparrow on the mountain.

Field Sparrow: *Spizella pusilla*. Common, birds being observed every day. On July 24 a flock containing 17 birds was observed.

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1510 Pendleton Road
Augusta, Georgia

SOME NESTING SEASON OBSERVATIONS IN THE OKEFENOKEE

By JAMES S. JENKINS

Field work was carried out in the Okefenokee Swamp on June 5, 7, and 8, 1952, and since we have a paucity of ornithological material from this area, it would seem well to record the more interesting observations.

On June 5, I visited the Okefenokee Swamp Park, a privately supported zoological park, located seven miles south of Waycross on the Waycross-Jacksonville highway. The park proper is actually about three miles west of the highway and runs through a swampy "prairie" which gives the casual tourist a good impression of the open aspect of the Swamp, and the tupelo gum-cypress swamp at the park itself illustrates the timbered aspect of much of the interior. Two Florida Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) were feeding in the ditches along this short macadam road known as the Vereen Bell Memorial Highway. I have observed Cranes in this relatively disturbed area on several occasions previously in 1947 and 1948 when I lived in Waycross.

At the Swamp Park I was startled to see two Roseate Spoonbills (*Ajaia ajaja*) calmly feeding in one of the small exhibition pools. It is of rare or accidental occurrence in this state (see Greene, *et al.*, 1945). I immediately contacted Mr. Liston Elkins, an old acquaintance who is in charge of the Park, and he explained that these birds were actually escaped birds that had been brought in for atmosphere by the movie company filming "Swamp Girl." A pair of wild Red-shouldered Hawks (*Buteo lineatus*) put on an exhibition that will interest ornithologists and outdoor lovers alike. These birds perch in some pines about eighty yards from the snake museum, and every few hours one of the regular attendants brings out a pan of cut-up fish and gives a whistle and call. The hawks immediately flew into the area oblivious to the large crowd of 4-H campers who were by no means quietly waiting. The attendant then quickly tossed two pieces of fish up about ten feet into the air, and the hawks caught them in the air and flew back to their trees. I saw this repeated without a miss. These birds were not hand reared birds but wild hawks that had found a source of easy meals. Undoubtedly this demonstration develops as much goodwill towards hawks among the public as do dozens of lectures and food habits studies on the value of hawks and owls.

On June 7 our party consisting of Dr. D. C. Scott, Alan Hirsch, Willard Colston, Charles Durant, and myself went into the canal at the Refuge Headquarters south of Folkston. We made the run of about six miles out to Coffee Bay and proceeded out the now broken down Foot Log Trail towards Bugaboo Island. The usual common summer residents such as Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*), Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*), White Ibis (*Guara alba*), American Egret (*Casmerodius albus*), Snowy Egret (*Leucophox thula*), Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*), Louisiana Heron (*Hydranassa tricolor*), Anhinga (*Anhinga*

anhinga), Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), and Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) were noted. All of these are common summer residents except the Snowy Egret which has been listed as a coastal breeder only, but it is likely that it nests in the Okefenokee, since Stevenson (1948) has pointed out that it breeds commonly in the Tallahassee region and probably inland in south Georgia.

Otter (*Lutra canadensis*) droppings were seen along the Foot Log Trail along with those of the Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and a few from the Wildcat (*Lynx rufus*). In 1948 and 1950 I collected Bear (*Euarctos americanus*) droppings here, but none were found this trip. In 1948 I saw several active nests of the rare and little known round-tailed Muskrat (*Neofiber alleni*) along this trail, but none were seen this trip which may have been correlated with the very low water level of the Swamp at this time.

On June 8, Scott, Hirsch, and myself entered the swamp from the Fargo side near Billy's Lake. I secured permission to proceed to Big Water without a guide upon presentation of some credentials showing that I had previously worked with the State Game and Fish Commission and was familiar enough with the area not to present inconvenience to the authorities by getting lost. This trip of about twelve miles should not be attempted by a person unfamiliar to the area or without a supply of extra shear pins for the outboard motor, and it is best to carry an extra motor. A relatively tame doe deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) frequents the dock area and we obtained some photographs of it.

On this trip we saw large numbers of White Ibis, ten Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*) and about eight Anhingas. We also observed about forty alligators (*Alligator mississippiensis*) throughout the day. The trip was made from Billy's Lake to Minnie Lake and on northeastward to Big Water, which is to me one of the most beautiful parts of the Swamp. No other parties were seen after leaving Minnie's Lake. At Big Water we tested out an underwater face mask but found it useless in that black stained water. We attempted to reach the sizeable Anhingha nesting colony which I visited in 1948 with Raymond Fleetwood. It is located about three miles north of Big Water, but we were unable to reach it due to the low water level and "wading in" was hardly feasible at this time.

Upon returning to Minnie Lake we were treated to a fine view of a Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) soaring about at close range over our heads. There are very few recent records for it in Georgia and at this time (June 8) it may well have been a breeding bird. Upon returning to the boat dock at dusk, two Raccoons were observed busily grubbing around in the bottom of the boats for scraps of food left by fishermen, and I observed a Wildcat bound across the sand road while we were packing our gear. This is an area of which any Georgia ornithologist can be proud and from which additional careful observations are needed.

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GENERAL NOTES

DICKCISSELS IN THE ROME REGION.—Mrs. J. L. Henderson called my attention to the fact that two Dickcissels (*Spiza americana*) were coming to her feeding station located at 809 Highland Avenue, Rome, Floyd County, Georgia. After several unsuccessful trips I finally saw the birds on February 10, 1953, and found there to be both a male and a female. The birds were first seen February 8, 1953, and were around, off and on, until March 8, 1953. As far as I have been able to determine this is the first winter record for the species in Georgia.

On March 14, 1953, I trapped and banded an immature male Dickcissel at the Rome Nature Park and Wildlife Sanctuary, located off Seventh Avenue in Rome. I re-trapped this bird at the same location on March 15 and again on March 31.

On May 24, 1953, while returning to Rome from Chickamauga, Walker County, I sighted a singing male Dickcissel perched on the telephone line which runs along the small dirt road that connects Chickamauga with U. S. Highway 27. This was at a point three miles southeast of Chickamauga. One thousand yards farther on I saw a pair perched on the same wire. The male was in full song, and the female held a small green caterpillar in her bill. I watched the pair for a short time, but as it was growing late had to give up further investigation. As I was sure that there was a nest, with young, in the vicinity, I returned to the spot on May 26 in the company of my wife and George Dorsey. At this time there were at least three pairs in the immediate vicinity, and all males were singing. The females were flying down into a red clover field through which the line ran and collecting caterpillars. After three hours of watching, my wife discovered a female going to a honeysuckle thicket carrying a caterpillar. We watched this thicket and located the exact spot at which the female entered and upon investigation found a nest containing five young which were about three days old. The nest was located well into the thicket about three feet from the ground in the top-most vines with only a thin covering of foliage. The thicket was located along a field ditch directly across the road from the clover field. There was a field of well matured barley on one side of the ditch and a mowed hay field on the other.—GORDON L. HIGHT, JR., 16 *Notasulga Drive*, Rome, Georgia.

NOTES FROM THE SAVANNAH AREA.—Three observations during the spring and early summer of 1953 deserve recording. All three were found in the same area, that of the city dump, three miles east of Savannah.

Killdeer: *Charadrius vociferus*. On June 7 a nest with four eggs was found. The following day Gilbert R. Rossignol went with me, and we searched the entire area and found two more pairs that behaved as though nesting. One of these pairs was present at the date of this writing, (July 4), though no other nests have been found. Breeding records of this species are scarce anywhere in the Coastal Plain of Georgia, though the species breeds over a wide range.

Stilt Sandpiper: *Micropalma himantopus*. On April 28, and for some days after that, considerable numbers of this species, formerly considered rare, were present in some rainwater pools. I counted 46 birds one day, and on the next day Herman Coolidge and I found a group of about the same size which we did not count.

Black-necked Stilt: *Himantopus mexicanus*. On April 12 and 28 I saw a single bird of this species. On April 19 Lee Johnson and I saw one bird, and on April 29 Herman Coolidge and I found four of them. All were in the same pools with the Stilt Sandpipers but showed no interest in territory or any nesting behavior. This is about the third recent record of the species in Georgia and the first spring record.—IVAN R. TOMPKINS, 1231 *East 50th Street*, Savannah, Georgia.

WINDOWS WITH EXTRA CLEAR GLASS DANGEROUS TO BIRDS.—Over a period of about five years (March 11, 1948 to March 7, 1953) I have, on several occasions, noted birds which had been killed or injured by flying against our windows at my home. These windows are steel casements with ordinary size panes. They are not of the so-called "mirror" type. However, they reflect the leaves of nearby trees so clearly that birds seemingly are deceived and fly full speed against the glass with disastrous effect.

The following dates and species involved are taken from my notes:

March 11, 1948. Hermit Thrush killed, front terrace.

August 24, 1948. Olive-backed Thrush killed, front terrace.

April 28, 1950. Ovenbird killed.

October 3, 1950. Ovenbird killed.

October 13, 1950. Olive-backed Thrush stunned, recovered.

March 30, 1951. White-eyed Vireo found resting on rear porch steps apparently exhausted or stunned. It remained six to seven minutes while I was within about ten feet or less. It flew away when I attempted to pick it up.

January 23, 1952. Junco killed.

September 25, 1952. Olive-backed Thrush struck window about 8:30 A. M. and seemed badly hurt and paralyzed. The bird lay on the ground with distended wings and was helpless. I watched as it very slowly recovered the use of its wings and pulled itself back to a normal position. It

rested then perhaps ten minutes finally standing. It was able to fly to my surprise.

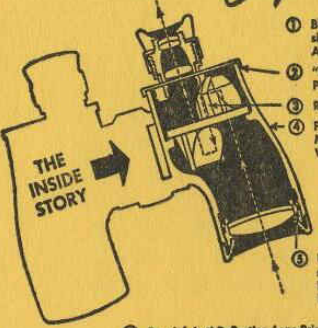
March 7, 1953. Red-eyed Towhee, male, flew against our front living room window with force. It then flew up to the roof, seemingly having difficulty in closing the mandibles. He seemed badly shaken up, made several rapid *towhee* calls and made several pecking motions striking the roof as if to adjust the beak. It appeared to be knocked out of normal position. He was then able to fly away in four or five minutes. I have seen birds with broken or dislocated mandibles after such contact with windows.

The use of clear glass and large windows in wooded settings apparently presents more or less of a hazard to birds.—RAY C. WERNER, 758 Wildwood Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

NEWS AND COMMENTS

FALL MEETING.—The twenty-ninth semi-annual meeting of the Georgia Ornithological Society will be held at Vogel State Park, Georgia on October 17 and 18, 1953. The foliage should be at the peak of color at this time, so come and enjoy the fall beauty of the Georgia mountains.

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