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EXTENSION OF RANGE OF THE RAZORBILL

HERMAN W. COOLIDGE

On December 19, 1967, W. S. Roberts, a competent observer, reported an interesting concentration of sea birds in the Savannah River Roads about seven miles east of Tybee Light, Tybee Island, Chatham County, Georgia. Common Scoters (*Oidemia nigra americana*) were reported over a wide area and numbered in the thousands. Gannets (*Morus bassanus*) were plentiful, with over a hundred feeding in one location. A flock of twelve Razorbills (Razor-billed Auk: *Alca torda torda*) was seen on the water and observed for some time. One Razorbill and one Scoter were collected and deposited in the University of Georgia Collection where they are numbered 2927 and 2928 respectively. This appears to be quite an extension of range for the Razorbill and a new bird for Georgia (if a bird collected seven miles off shore is to be considered a Georgia record).

It is interesting to speculate why the Razorbill has been slowly expanding its winter range (Pearson et al, Birds of North Carolina, P. 184). Surely the pressure of extremely cold weather did not drive these birds to the deep South. On the day the Razorbill was collected Chatham County enjoyed a high of 78° Fahrenheit and a low of 55°. The weather for at least two weeks prior to this date had been continuously warm and pleasant along the entire Southeastern coast. It seems that excessive cold could not be a valid reason for their appearance off Tybee Island. Perhaps this range extension is a result of protection afforded by the Migratory Bird Treaty between our country and Canada which went into effect a half century ago; but more likely it is a result of changing economic conditions which have eliminated, to some extent at least, the necessity of egg gathering for food by the people of the far North where this bird breeds. Whatever the reasons, the Razorbill is an interesting addition to our fauna, and we should continue to look for it whenever conditions and location make it feasible.

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A REVISED LIST OF THE BIRDS OF ATHENS, GEORGIA, AND VICINITY

ELLIOT J. TRAMER

In the 30 years since the first listing of the birds of Athens (Burleigh 1938), significant changes have occurred in the birdlife of the area resulting from the tremendous physical growth of the university, increasing urbanization, changing agricultural practices, and range extensions by many species. Johnston (1954) has documented some of these changes, but no complete re-inventory of Athens' birdlife has been made to date. The following annotated list is an attempt at such a revision.

The limits of the Athens area are defined by a circle 20 miles in diameter centered on Barnett Shoals Road near its junction with Gaines School Road, to include all of Clarke, the northern half of Oconee, extreme western Oglethorpe, and the southern edges of Jackson and Madison counties. This is nearly identical to the area censused on the Athens Bird Club's Christmas and spring counts. The area had a gently rolling topography with an average elevation of about 700 feet. A detailed account of the climate and topography of the region has been given by Norris (Burleigh 1958, p. 53).

There are no large marshes or mudflats, but aquatic habitats are provided by Sandy Creek, the North and Middle Oconee Rivers, and several farm ponds, notably Thompson's Farm Lake. Although much of the wooded area consists of relatively young pine, mature forested tracts include the swamp forests at Sandy Creek Bottoms and Bear Creek and a large upland mixed woods south of the University's beef cattle barns. Open fields and other early successional habitats are numerous. Business and residential areas make up 33%, farm and pasture 35%, pine and deciduous woods 30%, and ponds and streams 2% of the area.

Sources used in compiling this list include *Audubon Field Notes* (1965-1968), *The Athens Yellowthroat* (1967-1968), *The Oriole* (1954-1968), and the writings of Thomas D. Burleigh (1938 and 1958). The author is also grateful to W. Wilson Baker, William Dopson, Jr., Herbert W. Kale, II, Richard H. Peake, and Ronald L. Pulliam for the use of their personal field notes.

Common and scientific names follow the A.O.U. Check-list (1957). The status of each species is given by the following symbols:

Numbers

A - abundant
C - common
N - not uncommon
U - uncommon
R - rare

Time of Occurrence

P - permanent resident
SR - summer resident (breeding)
SV - summer visitor
T - transient
W - winter resident or visitor

Extreme dates of occurrence are included wherever possible.

Common loon (*Gavia immer*): R - T. Apr. 10, 1927, May 6, 1926, and Nov. 1, 1925. No recent records.

Horned grebe (*Podiceps auritus*): R - T. Apr. 10, 1927; Sept. 26, 1925 - Dec. 4, 1927.

Pied-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*): N - T, W; R - SV. Most records fall between October and April.

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*): Accidental; one record, Mar. 25, 1935.

Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*): U - T, W; U to R - SV.

Green heron (*Butorides virescens*): C - T, SR. Mar. 25, 1925 - Oct. 30, 1942.

Little blue heron (*Florida caerulea*): R - T; U - SV. Mar. 25, 1926 - Sept. 30, 1926.

Cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*): One record, May 14-19, 1967.

Common egret (*Casmerodius albus*): U - SV. July 6, 1947 - mid-Sept., 1965. One spring record, May 21, 1966, at Thompson Farm Lake.

Louisiana heron (*Hydranassa tricolor*): One record, July 21-29, 1927.

Black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*): R - T; U - SV. Apr. 11, 1966 - Sept. 17, 1927.

Yellow-crowned night heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*): R - T; U - SV. Apr. 16, 1926 - Sept. 11, 1925. One recently-fledged bird was seen on the University campus on July 12, 1967, indicating that this species may breed in or near the Athens area.

Least bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*): R - spring T. Mar. 25, 1928, and May 21, 1967. This bird now breeds just west of our area at Ft. Yargo State Park.

American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*): N - T. Mar. 14, 1946 - May 15, 1922; Sept. 2, 1928 - Dec. 1, 1937.

- Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*): U - T. Earliest Nov. 6, 1921; latest March 20, 1929. There are apparently no winter records.
- Blue goose (*Chen caerulescens*): Accidental; one bird stayed at Center, Ga., from mid-October, 1955, until Feb. 14, 1956.
- Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*): N - T, W; R - SV. Sept. 19, 1929 - May 19, 1967; a recent summer record is July 29, 1967.
- Black duck (*Anas rubripes*): N - T, W; possibly R - SR. Sept. 30, 1967 - May 6, 1967. One pair reportedly nested in Sandy Creek Bottoms in 1966.
- Gadwall (*Anas strepera*): R - fall T, W. Oct. 28, 1929 - Jan. 24, 1967.
- Pintail (*Anas acuta*): R - T, W. Oct. 29, 1925 - Apr. 5, 1925.
- Green-winged teal (*Anas carolinensis*): Only one record, Feb. 14, 1927.
- Blue-winged teal (*Anas discors*): N - T. March 26, 1928 - June 4, 1967; Sept. 7, 1926 - Oct. 15, 1926.
- American widgeon (*Mareca americana*): R - T. Feb. 15, 1927 - Apr. 6, 1957; only fall record Nov. 10-12, 1927.
- Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*): R - T. Mar. 16, 1928 - Apr. 5, 1925; only fall record Aug. 22, 1965.
- Wood duck (*Aix sponsa*): N - P; numbers often reduced during the winter.
- Redhead (*Aythya americana*): R - T. Mar. 15, 1925 - Mar. 31, 1926; Nov. 4, 1924 - Nov. 28, 1929.
- Ring-necked duck (*Aythya collaris*): U - T, W. Oct. 30, 1929 - Apr. 16, 1925.
- Lesser scaup (*Aythya affinis*): N - T; U - W. Oct. 24, 1926 - May 23, 1927 and 1928.
- Common golden-eye (*Bucephala clangula*): U - T, W. Nov. 25, 1926 - Mar. 11, 1926.
- Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*): U - T, W. Nov. 6, 1927 - Mar. 20, 1926.
- Old-squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*): R - W. Three records: Dec. 19, 1926, through Jan. 16, 1927, Dec. 20, 1929, and Apr. 10, 1927.
- Ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*): U - T. Oct. 29, 1925 - Dec. 15, 1926; Mar. 9, 1928 - May 27, 1926.

- Hooded merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*): N - T; U - W. Nov. 10, 1926 - Mar. 30, 1966.
- Common merganser (*Mergus merganser*): R - spring M. Apr. 10, 1965, and Apr. 14, 1960.
- Red-breasted merganser (*Mergus serrator*): R - T, W. Nov. 4, 1927 - Apr. 10, 1927.
- Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*): C - P.
- Black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*): C - P.
- Mississippi kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*): One record, June 9, 1949.
- Sharp-skinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*): N - T, W. Sept. 23, 1962 - Apr. 13, 1967.
- Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*): U - T, P. Most often in Oct. and Apr.
- Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*): C - T, P. According to Burleigh (1958, p. 180) this species was formerly quite scarce at Athens.
- Red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*): N - T, P. Mainly restricted to bottomland woods.
- Broad Winged hawk (*Buteo platypterus*): C - spring T; U - SR; R - fall T. Mar. 27, 1921 - Sept. 15, 1926.
- Golden eagle (*Aquila chysaetos*): One record, Nov. 15, 1952.
- Marsh hawk (*Circus cyaneus*): N - T, W. Aug. 10, 1925 - May 22, 1928.
- Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*): U - T. Aug. 16, 1928 - Sept. 27, 1926; Apr. 9, 1927 - May 21, 1926.
- Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*): One record, Nov. 23, 1967, at Watkinsville.
- Pigeon hawk (*Falco columbarius*): One record, Feb. 2, 1928.
- Sparrow hawk (*Falco sparverius*): C - T, W; N - SR. One or more pairs usually nests on the University campus.
- Bob-white (*Colinus virginianus*): C - P.
- Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*): R - P. A pair seen by R. H. Peake in the Oconee River bottoms in Oglethorpe Co. on May 6, 1967. The State Game and Fish Commission has introduced turkeys in that area during the last 15 years.

- Sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*): One record, a flock of 48 passing overhead on Oct. 26, 1965.
- King rail (*Rallus elegans*): Formerly a common breeding bird in Sandy Creek bottoms; however, a comparison of Burleigh's description of the bottoms during the 1920s to its present appearance shows that great changes have occurred there. Most of the marsh vegetation and grainfields have been replaced by swamp forest, and it is therefore doubtful that the king rail now occurs in Athens except as a rare transient. Apr. 10, 1925 - Sept. 14, 1927.
- Virginia rail (*Rallus limicola*): R - spring T. Three records for mid-May.
- Sora (*Porzana carolina*): R - fall T. Two records, Sept. 19 and Nov. 5, 1927.
- Black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis*): Has nested at least once (1929) in Sandy Creek bottoms, but see comments under king rail.
- Common gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*): R - spring T. May 10, 1949 and May 11, 1936.
- American coot (*Fulica americana*): N - T; U - W. Sept. 24, 1925 - June 9, 1949.
- Semipalmated plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*): R - T. May 3, 1925 - May 22, 1926; one fall date, Sept. 12, 1926.
- Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*): C - T, W; N - SR.
- Golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*): Accidental; one seen by R. H. Peake on June 4, 1967, after a 10-inch rainfall which flooded fields in the area.
- American woodcock (*Philohela minor*): C - T, W; N - SR.
- Common snipe (*Capella gallinago*): C - T; U - W. Sept. 11, 1926 - June 3, 1921.
- Upland plover (*Bartramia longicauda*): U - spring T. Apr. 3, 1926 - May 18, 1950.
- Spotted sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*): N - T. Apr. 5, 1925 - June 4, 1967; July 15, 1926 - Nov. 3, 1929.
- Solitary sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*): N - T. Mar. 28, 1926 - June 4, 1967; July 12, 1925 - Oct. 27, 1927.
- Greater yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*): U - T. Mar. 7, 1966 - May 3, 1927; Aug. 16, 1928 - Oct. 25, 1925.

- Lesser yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*): U - T. Mar. 21, 1928 - May 13, 1925; Sept. 6, 1929 - Oct. 16, 1927.
- Pectoral sandpiper (*Erolia melanotos*): Probable R - T. Formerly a "plentiful" transient according to Burleigh (1958), but no recent records have come to the author's attention. Mar. 25, 1928 - Apr. 15, 1928; July 26, 1926 - Aug. 3, 1929.
- Least sandpiper (*Erolia minutilla*): U - T. Apr. 1, 1927 - June 4, 1967; July 11, 1925 - Sept. 27, 1929.
- Semipalmated sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*): R - T. May 6, 1926 - June 4, 1967; one fall date, July 21, 1927.
- Western sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*): Two records, June 4, 1967, and July 27, 1928.
- Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*): One record, Sept. 16, 1924.
- Herring gull (*Larus argentatus*): U - T. Feb. 28, 1965 - May 6, 1965; Aug. 16, 1928 - Dec. 15, 1926.
- Ring-billed gull (*Larus delawarensis*): U - T. Burleigh recorded this bird but once, on Oct. 24, 1925. Recent records include Feb. 12, 1966, Apr. 13, 1967, May 6, 1965, Oct. 23, 1966, and Dec. 21, 1966.
- Bonaparte's gull (*Larus philadelphia*): R - T. Apr. 5, 1925, Apr. 9, 1927, Nov. 3, 1926, and Dec. 4, 1927.
- Common tern (*Sterna hirundo*): R - fall T. July 28, 1926 - Nov. 1, 1925.
- Black tern (*Chlidonias niger*): R - T. May 25, 1929; July 29, 1926 - Sept. 16, 1929.
- Mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura*): C - T, P.
- Rock dove (*Columba livia*): C - P.
- Yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*): C - T, SR. Apr. 21, 1967 - Oct. 29, 1920.
- Black-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*): N - T; possible R - SR. Apr. 18, 1965 - June 5, 1926; Sept. 4, 1965 - Nov. 12, 1966. One summer record, June 26, 1967. The status of this species during the summer months needs further investigation.
- Barn owl (*Tyto alba*): N - P. For the past six years a pair has roosted on the north side eaves of Conner Hall on the University campus.
- Screech owl (*Otus asio*): C - P.

- Great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*): N - P.
- Barred owl (*Strix varia*): C - P.
- Long-eared owl (*Asio otus*): One record, Nov. 21, 1943.
- Saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*): One record, Nov. 8, 1968.
- Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*): C - T, SR. Apr. 3, 1967 - Sept. 6, 1925.
- Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*): N - T; locally N - SR. This species has extended its breeding range into much of the Georgia piedmont during the past few years. Mar. 29, 1929 and 1961 - Oct. 22, 1922.
- Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*): C - T, SR. Apr. 6, 1967 - Oct. 17, 1924. Most evident in early Sept., when large migrating flocks appear overhead at dusk.
- Chimney swift (*Chaetura pelagica*): A - T; C - SR. Mar. 24, 1949 - Nov. 26, 1967.
This species occurs in impressive flocks during migration.
- Ruby-throated hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*): C - T, SR. Apr. 5, 1929 - Oct. 20, 1925.
- Belted kingfisher (*Megasceryle alcyon*): C - T, W; N - SR.
- Yellow-shafted flicker (*Colaptes auratus*): C - T, P.
- Pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*): N - P in extensive woodlands.
- Red-bellied woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*): C - P.
- Red-headed woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*): N - SR; U - W.
I have found this bird to be rather scarce between Nov. and Mar.
- Yellow-bellied sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*): C - T; N - W. Sept. 25, 1966 - May 10, 1963.
- Hairy woodpecker (*Dendrocopos villosus*): N - P.
- Downy woodpecker (*Dendrocopos pubescens*): C - P.
- Eastern kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*): C - T, SR. Apr. 5, 1929 - Sept. 14, 1926.
- Western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*): Accidental. One record, Sept. 13, 1965.
- Great crested flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*): C - T, SR. Apr. 6, 1929 - Oct. 9, 1966.

- Eastern phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*): C - T; N - SR, W. Most numerous in early April and late Oct.
- Yellow-bellied flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*): R - fall T. Three Sept. records.
- Acadian flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*): C - T, SR. Apr. 10, 1966 - Oct. 9, 1947.
- Traill's flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*): Five records: Apr. 15, 1966, Apr. 17, 1966, Apr. 29, 1961, Aug. 31, 1965, Sept. 24, 1930.
- Least flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*): U - T. May 1, 1967 - May 21, 1966; two fall records, Oct. 3, 1945, and Oct. 12, 1927. The *Empidonax* flycatchers are certainly more abundant during migration than these few records indicate, since sight observations of non-singing birds do not permit identification to species.
- Eastern wood pewee (*Contopus virens*): C - T, SR. Apr. 11, 1947 - Nov. 1, 1925.
- Olive-sided flycatcher (*Nuttallornis borealis*): One record, Apr. 27, 1924.
- Horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*): U - T, W. Oct. 20, 1948 - Apr. 28, 1967. Most often recorded at the Athens Airport and around Watkinsville.
- Tree swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*): N - T. Mar. 18, 1928 - June 4, 1967; Aug. 19, 1929 - Oct. 26, 1926.
- Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*): R - T. Apr. 25, 1927 - June 4, 1967; July 31, 1929 - Aug. 25, 1929.
- Rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*): C - T; N - SR. Mar. 20, 1929 - Aug. 28, 1929.
- Barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*): N - T. Apr. 9, 1927 - June 12, 1967; July 27, 1926 - Nov. 14, 1945. This species has been invading the Piedmont in recent years, and may some day breed at Athens.
- Cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*): U - T. Apr. 16, 1965 - May 20, 1928; Aug. 14, 1925 - Sept. 21, 1924.
- Purple martin (*Progne subis*): C - T, SR. Feb. 13, 1956 - Aug. 30, 1929.
- Blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*): A - P.
- Common crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*): C - T, P.
- Fish crow (*Corvus ossifragus*): Accidental; two birds seen by A. A. Allen and E. P. Odum on Apr. 10, 1947.

Carolina chickadee (*Parus carolinensis*): C - P.

Tufted titmouse (*Parus bicolor*): C - P.

White-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*): U - T, W; possible R - SR. Sept. 23, 1962 - May 6, 1967; three summer records: June 25, 1966, July 8, 1964, and July 22, 1924.

Red-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*): N to R - T, W. Irregular, numbers varying greatly from year to year. Sept. 8, 1967 - Apr. 27, 1966.

Brown-headed nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*): C - P.

Brown creeper (*Certhia familiaris*): C - T, W. Oct. 2, 1925 - Apr. 16, 1947.

House wren (*Troglodytes aedon*): U - T; R - SR; R - W. Most records fall between Sept. 15 and May 7. First nested at Athens in 1950; has since attempted nestings in 1966 and 1967.

Winter wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*): C - T, W. Sept. 10, 1967 - May 6, 1967.

Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*): R - T, W. Once a "fairly common" winter visitor (Burleigh 1958), but now quite rare. Sept. 15, 1923 - June 4, 1967. The author's only record is Oct. 14, 1964.

Carolina wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*): A - P.

Long-billed march wren (*Uelmatodytes palustris*): R - T. Sept. 24, 1929 and 1930 - Oct. 28, 1966; only spring date is May 10, 1930.

Short-billed marsh wren (*Cistothorus platensis*): U - T, W; may have nested at Sandy Creek bottoms during the 1920s (Burleigh 1958, p. 438). Recent records include Dec. 20, 1967, Jan. 31, 1967, May 6, 8, and 9, 1967.

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*): A - P.

Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*): C - T, SR; R - W. Most records fall between April 9 (1922) and Nov. 12 (1967), but there are numerous winter dates.

Brown thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*): C - P; numbers often reduced during the winter.

Robin (*Turdus migratorius*): A - T; C - SR, W. During some winters flocks of robins congregate in wooded bottomlands where privet and other berries are available.

Wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*): C - T, SR. Apr. 1, 1929 - Oct. 18, 1925.

Hermit thrush (*Hylocichla guttata*): N - T, W. Oct. 8, 1967 - Apr. 26, 1929.

Swainson's thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata*): N - T. Mar. 9, 1965 - June 4, 1967; Sept. 9, 1925 - Oct. 24, 1929; an extremely late straggler Dec. 8, 1965.

Gray-cheeked thrush (*Hylocichla minima*): U - T. May 20, 1922 - May 23, 1928; Sept. 17, 1932 - Oct. 21, 1945.

Veery (*Hylocichla fuscescens*): U - T. Apr. 19, 1928 - May 14, 1967; Aug. 30, 1928 - Sept. 22, 1930.

Eastern bluebird (*Sialia sialis*): C - P.

Blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*): C - T, SR. Mar. 15, 1967 - Oct. 7, 1929.

Golden-crowned kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*): C - T, W. Sept. 30, 1967 - Apr. 25, 1967.

Ruby-crowned kinglet (*Regulus calendula*): C - T, W. Sept. 26, 1927 - May 10, 1929.

Water pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*): C - T, W. Oct. 14, 1928 - May 13, 1926.

Cedar waxwing (*Bombicilla cedrorum*): C - T, W. Aug. 28, 1925 - June 2, 1934. Irregular and erratic in occurrence during the fall, becoming more numerous and predictable in February and March.

Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludvicianus*): N - P. Less frequent in the immediate vicinity of Athens than in the surrounding countryside.

Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*): A - P.

White-eyed vireo (*Vireo griseus*): C - T, SR. Mar. 23, 1923 - Oct. 18, 1925.

Yellow-throated vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*): C - T, SR. Mar. 26, 1967 - Nov. 1, 1966.

Solitary vireo (*Vireo solitarius*): C - T; R - SR; R - W. Migration peaks occur in late October and late March. Nested at Athens in 1948 and 1949; a recent summer record is July 16, 1967. There are numerous winter records.

Red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*): C - T, SR. Apr. 6, 1967 - Oct. 29, 1967.

- Philadelphia vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*): R - T. Three records, Apr. 21, 1967, May 9, 1964, and Oct. 7, 1933.
- Warbling vireo (*Vireo gilvus*): One sight record, two birds seen by J. R. Fatora along the Oconee River on May 6, 1967. This species is on the state hypothetical list in lieu of specimen.
- Black-and-white warbler (*Mniotilta varia*): C - T; R - SR. Mar. 13, 1921 - Nov. 19, 1923. One winter record, Jan. 14, 1923. No recent breeding records.
- Prothonotary warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*): N - T; locally C - SR. Swampy bottomlands along Sandy Creek and the Oconee River. This species has increased greatly since Burleigh's (1938) writings. Mar. 15, 1965 - Sept. 30, 1967.
- Swainson's warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*): R - T. Apr. 14, 1967 - May 20, 1921; two fall dates, Sept. 8, 1967, and Sept. 15, 1962.
- Worm-eating warbler (*Helmitheros vermivora*): C - T; possible R - SR. Apr. 13, 1967 - May 6, 1967; summer records include June 25, 1966, June 29, 1927, and July 1, 1939; latest fall date Oct. 15, 1936.
- Golden-winged warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*): U - T. Apr. 26, 1923 - May 13, 1925; Aug. 13, 1939 - Oct. 4, 1929.
- Blue-winged warbler (*Vermivora pinus*): U - T. Apr. 14, 1966 - Apr. 18, 1965; Sept. 9, 1925 - Oct. 4, 1967.
- Tennessee warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*): R - spring T; C - fall T. Apr. 29, 1961 - May 18, 1924; Sept. 17, 1966 - Nov. 2, 1926.
- Orange-crowned warbler (*Vermivora celata*): U - T, W. Oct. 12, 1937 - Apr. 26, 1967.
- Nashville warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*): R - fall T. Two records, Sept. 12, 1966, and Nov. 3, 1945.
- Parula warbler (*Parula americana*): C - T; R - SR. Apr. 5, 1929 - Nov. 4, 1929. The author has heard singing males in the Oconee River Bottoms on June 9 and July 27, 1967, and Richard Peake (M.S.) has seen adults feeding recently-fledged young at Bear Creek.
- Yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*): N - T; R - SR. Aug. 7, 1929 and 1965 - Sept. 30, 1967. This species has recently become quite scarce during the summer months.
- Magnolia warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*): U - spring T; C - fall T. Apr. 15, 1921 - May 18, 1924; Sept. 5, 1925 - Nov. 1, 1966.

- Cape May warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*): C - spring T; R - fall T. Apr. 14, 1928 and 1957 - May 21, 1949; Sept. 3, 1966 - Oct. 24, 1966.
- Black-throated blue warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*): N - T. Mar. 26, 1967 - May 27, 1950; Sept. 18, 1926 - Nov. 2, 1925.
- Myrtle warbler (*Dendroica coronata*): C - T, W. Oct. 4, 1965 - May 29, 1966.
- Black-throated green warbler (*Dendroica virens*): N - T. Mar. 24, 1921 - May 14, 1926; Aug. 20, 1967 - Nov. 1, 1925.
- Cerulean warbler (*Dendroica caerulea*): U - T. Apr. 19, 1933 - May 6, 1967; July 28, 1939 - Sept. 14, 1928.
- Blackburnian warbler (*Dendroica fusca*): U - T. Mar. 29, 1926 - May 19, 1965; Aug. 4, 1939 - Oct. 29, 1920.
- Yellow-throated warbler (*Dendroica dominica*): U - T. Mar. 23, 1967 - Apr. 29, 1961; July 8, 1928 - Oct. 11, 1945.
- Chestnut-sided warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*): U - spring T; C - fall T. Apr. 20, 1927 - May 21, 1946; Aug. 15, 1929 - Oct. 20, 1926.
- Bay-breasted warbler (*Dendroica castanea*): U - spring T; C - fall T. Apr. 26, 1928 - May 18, 1924; Sept. 11, 1966 - Nov. 5, 1925.
- Black-poll warbler (*Dendroica striata*): C - spring T; U - fall T. Apr. 19, 1928 - June 4, 1967; Oct. 7, 1962 - Oct. 15, 1929.
- Pine warbler (*Dendroica pinus*): C - P. Restricted mostly to pine stands.
- Prairie warbler (*Dendroica discolor*): N - T, SR. Mar. 12, 1967 - Nov. 27, 1966.
- Palm warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*): N - T; R - W. Sept. 16, 1945 - May 12, 1928. A recent winter record is Dec. 20, 1967.
- Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*): C - T; R - SR. Apr. 3, 1924 - June 4, 1967; Aug. 15, 1939 - Oct. 25, 1925. Nested in 1944 and 1946, but recent evidence of breeding is lacking.
- Northern waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*): N - T. Mar. 28, 1965 - May 22, 1925; Aug. 18, 1929 - Oct. 17, 1929.
- Louisiana waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*): C - T; locally C - SR. River bottoms and wooded ravines during the breeding season. Mar. 12, 1967 - Sept. 30, 1967.
- Kentucky warbler (*Oporornis formosus*): N - T, SR. Apr. 15, 1967 - Sept. 30, 1967.

- Connecticut warbler (*Oporornis agilis*): R - spring T. May 7, 1929 - May 24, 1928.
- Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*): C - T, SR; R - W. Mar. 14, 1926 - Nov. 9, 1928; winter records include Dec. 14, 1967, Jan. 22, 1928, and Dec. 23, 1962 through Jan. 22, 1963.
- Yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*): C - T, SR. Apr. 14, 1929 - Oct. 28, 1967. One winter record, a bird seen by the author on Jan. 10, 1965.
- Hooded warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*): C - T, SR. Mar. 30, 1922 - Oct. 20, 1923.
- Wilson's warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*): U - T. May 6, 1967 - May 13, 1927; Sept. 2, 1939 - Oct. 18, 1925. One winter record, a male seen by Jim Richardson on Jan. 22, 1967, and collected later by William Dopson, Jr.
- Canada warbler (*Wilsonia canadensis*): N - T. Apr. 27, 1928 and 1929 - May 24, 1928; Aug. 16, 1943 - Oct. 4, 1967.
- American redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*): C - T. Apr. 7, 1926 - May 28, 1928; July 18, 1926 - Oct. 27, 1927. There is a breeding record for Greene Co., just outside the area covered by this list (Peake M.S.).
- House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*): A - P.
- Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*): C - spring T; N - fall T. Apr. 7, 1965 - June 10, 1925; Sept. 6, 1928 - Oct. 18, 1925.
- Eastern meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*): C - T, P.
- Yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*): Accidental. Only record, a male in flight over U. S. 78 just west of Athens on Apr. 21, 1965.
- Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus*): A - T; C - P.
- Orchard oriole (*Icterus spurius*): C - T, SR. Apr. 12, 1967 - Sept. 6, 1925.
- Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*): N - T; R - SR. Apr. 19, 1966 - Nov. 1, 1964. Most records are for September and May. The author found two of the unmistakable hanging nests of this bird in sycamore trees along the Oconee River during late 1966, both within the Athens city limits. In addition, on May 6, 1967, Richard Peake (pers. comm.) heard a singing male and saw a female carrying nesting material on the University campus.

- Rusty blackbird (*Euphagus carolinus*): C - T, W. Sept. 29, 1967 - May 7, 1926.
- Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*): R - T, W. Three records: Feb. 24, 1967, Apr. 9, 1935, and Dec. 3, 1933.
- Common grackle (*Quiscalus quisqualis*): C - T, P. Now common throughout the year, this species first bred at Athens in 1951.
- Brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*): C - T, W; N - SR. Like the grackle, this species is a comparative newcomer (1950) to the breeding bird fauna at Athens.
- Scarlet tanager (*Piranga olivacea*): N - T. Apr. 11, 1927 - May 29, 1966; Sept. 20, 1929 - Oct. 19, 1928.
- Summer tanager (*Piranga rubra*): C - T, SR. Apr. 9, 1921 - Oct. 26, 1925.
- Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*): C - P.
- Rose-breasted grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*): N - T. Apr. 18, 1965 - May 24, 1967; Sept. 14, 1966 - Oct. 22, 1920.
- Blue grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*): C - T, SR. Apr. 11, 1947 - Oct. 23, 1966.
- Indigo bunting (*Passerina cyanea*): C - T, SR. Mar. 29, 1957 - Oct. 30, 1927 and 1966.
- Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*): R - spring T, SR. Has nested in 1925, 1947, 1950, and 1963. Dates range from Apr. 29 to July 14.
- Evening grosbeak (*Hesperiphona vespertina*): R and irregular T, W. First recorded in February, 1960. Highly unpredictable, being fairly numerous some years and absent in others. Dates of occurrence range from Sept. 29, 1967, to Apr. 16, 1966.
- Purple finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*): N - T, W. Sept. 29, 1967 - Apr. 24, 1926.
- Pine siskin (*Spinus pinus*): N to R - T, W. Irregular; quite numerous during some winters, while very scarce in others. Oct. 20, 1925 - May 7, 1942.
- American gold finch (*Spinus tristis*): C - T, W; N - SR.
- Rufous-sided towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*): A - P.
- Lark bunting (*Calamospiza melanocorys*): Accidental. Two records, Feb. 22-25, 1967 (collected by William Dopson, Jr.) and Sept. 3, 1967.

- Savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*): C - T, W. Sept. 14, 1965 - May 20, 1928.
- Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*): C - T, SR. Mar. 16, 1923 - Nov. 9, 1946. One winter record, Feb. 22, 1946.
- LeConte's sparrow (*Passerherbulus caudacutus*): One record, Apr. 6, 1937.
- Henslow's sparrow (*Passerherbulus henslowii*): Two records. Apr. 19, 1933, and Apr. 22, 1945.
- Sharp-tailed sparrow (*Ammodramus caudacutus*): Two records, May 27, 1928, and Oct. 19, 1925.
- Vesper sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*): N - T, W. Oct. 18, 1927 - May 4, 1963. I have found this bird to be quite scarce since 1965.
- Bachman's sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis*): U - T, SR; R - W. Mar. 8, 1921 - Oct. 19, 1948. Recent winter records are Dec. 20, 1967, and Dec. 27, 1963.
- Slate-colored junco (*Junco hyemalis*): C - T, W. Oct. 1, 1966 - May 1, 1965.
- Chipping sparrow (*Spizella passerina*): C - T, P.
- Field sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*): C - T, P.
- Harris' Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*): One record, a specimen taken by J. Fred Denton on April 23, 1937.
- White-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*): U and local T, W. Oct. 25, 1925 - May 13, 1928. In recent years a flock has wintered in shrubbery on the grounds of a school just northwest of the Athens airport.
- White-throated sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*): A - T, W. Oct. 6, 1925 and 1964 - May 18, 1922.
- Fox sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*): N - T, W. Oct. 22, 1927 - Apr. 3, 1966.
- Lincoln's sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*): R - T; R but regular W. Eight records, ranging from Oct. 6, 1929, to May 13, 1928.
- Swamp sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*): C - T, W. Oct. 2, 1925 - May 20, 1928.
- Song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*): C - T, W. Oct. 2, 1921 - May 4, 1963.

A total of 233 species has been recorded in the Athens area; of these, 94 have been found breeding.

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- Department of Zoology, University of Georgia, Athens Georgia 30601.

GENERAL NOTES

A GATHERING OF GEORGIA WATERBIRDS AND SHOREBIRDS — On October 14, 1966, four GOS members — Bruce Blihoude, C. William Dopson, Jr., Ronald Pulliam, and Richard H. Peake, Jr. — made some noteworthy observation of waterbirds and shorebirds on the spit at the northern edge of Little St. Simons Island and a sandbar extending off this spit. While making their way from the mainland to Little St. Simons, the group noted many waterbirds. Blihoude and Peake spotted five loons, two of which could be identified definitely as Red-throated Loons (*Gavia stellata*) by means of their upturned bills. One bird retained a large portion of its breeding plumage, and the long stripes on its neck were visible. The other three loons also appeared to be *stellata*. Evidently these observations comprise a new early fall date for this species in Georgia. When the group had alighted on Little St. Simons Island, they saw numerous "peep" and other shorebirds. Of particular interest were several Western Sandpipers (*Ereunetes mauri*) and a gathering of approximately 200 Knots (*Calidris canutus*). However, a greater concentration of birds was on the sandbar off the spit. Viewing these birds from the spit with a 30X-60X scope, the observers located large numbers of birds; then, while Blihoude and Peake remained ashore, Dopson and Pulliam reached the sandbar by boat. Finally, on the return to the mainland, all four observers moved fairly close to the sandbar and watched the birds in flight. From these observations were obtained the following estimates: 100 Brown Pelicans (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), 150 Oystercatchers (*Haematopus palliatus*), 100 Black Skimmers (*Rynchops nigra*), and large numbers of gulls and terns. Together with these birds there were four Whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus*), two Long-billed Curlews (*Numenius americanus*), nine Marbled Godwits (*Limosa haemastica*), and one Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*). The Long-billed Curlews were seen in comparison with the Whimbrels at rest and in flight, when the cinnamon wing linings of the Long-billed Curlews were evident. The Hudsonian Godwit was seen by Peake, who noted the godwit bill, white rump, and black tail as the bird stood with Marbled Godwits and Whimbrels. The Hudsonian Godwit is on the Hypothetical List of Georgia birds; but since the observers were unaware of this fact until much later, they made no attempt to collect this bird. — Richard H. Peake, Jr., 342 Milledge Terrace, Athens, Georgia, 30601; and C. William Dopson, Jr., Department of Zoology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia.

WILD GRAPE AS AN EARLY FALL FOOD SOURCE FOR SONGBIRDS — The following species and numbers of songbirds were observed in a 15-minute time period during a light rain on 9 September 1967

actively feeding on wild grape (*Vitis* sp.) berries at Fort Yargo State Park south of Winder in Barrow County in northeast Georgia: Great Crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus crinitus* (1); Catbird, *Dumetella carolinensis* (1); Eastern Bluebird, *Sialia sialis* (10); Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus* (1); Yellow-breasted Chat, *Icteria virens* (1); Summer Tanager, *Piranga rubra* (1). The park is near the northern edge of the Piedmont Physiographic Province (Hodgkins, 1965). The grape vine, tentatively identified as Riverside Grape, *V. vulpina* (Small, 1933), had ascended a Striped Maple (*Acer pensylvanicum*), and the birds were feeding on berries in the tree's crown.

Vitis fruit has been recorded in the literature as consumed heavily by many songbirds (Martin, Zim, and Nelson, 1951; Massey, 1961). All six species observed at Yargo utilize fleshy fruits as their principle source of plant food, and this item increases in importance in their diets during fall due to lessening abundance of insects (Martin, Zim, and Nelson, 1951). The preceding authors list only the Great Crested Flycatcher, Catbird, and Summer Tanager as feeding on *Vitis* fruits (1/2 to 2% of total diet). Concerning the food habits of our indigenous tanagers, the congeneric Scarlet Tanager (*P. olivacea*) has, in at least one instance, been reported as destructive on cultivated grapes in late summer and early fall in the Southeast (Kale, 1967). Although *Vitis* berries may have been contained as a trace in the crops of Eastern Bluebird, Red-eyed Vireo, and Yellow-breasted Chat that Martin et al. examined, the fact that these species of songbirds utilize *Vitis* fruits during fall in the Southeast should be recorded. Analysis of fresh berries yielded the following results: water 81%, crude protein 1.4%, fat 1.4%, carbohydrate 14.9%, fiber 0.5%, minerals and vitamins 0.8% (Massey, 1961).

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Joseph R. Fatora, School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 30601, and Richard H. Peake, 342 Milledge Terrace, Athens, Georgia, 30601.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE IN ATLANTA IN MIDWINTER — Mrs. John Coppedge reported that a strange bird had arrived at her backyard feeder in Atlanta's northwest residential section on January 28, 1968. Her description was of a female Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*), and Vaughn Morrison confirmed the identification on February 2. The bird ate seeds at the feeder daily until about 11 A.M., when it left the yard. Atlanta had a hard freeze on February 7, and on the 8th the city was covered with snow and ice. The oriole did not appear on February 8, and has not been seen since. — Louise C. Fink, 620 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, 30308.

NEW LIFE MEMBER

DR. OLIN SEWALL PETTINGILL, JR. — The Georgia Ornithological Society welcomes Dr. Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., to the ranks of its life members. The following information about him is extracted from a vita which he supplied to GOS President Mrs. E. O. Mellinger.

Olin Sewall Pettingill, Jr., was born in Maine on October 30, 1907. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1930. In 1933 he received a Ph.D. degree from Cornell University and in 1956 an honorary D.Sc. from Bowdoin College.

In the years between 1937 and 1952 Dr. Pettingill served as secretary, vice-president, and president of the Wilson Ornithological Society and secretary of the American Ornithologists' Union. He was elected a life fellow of the latter organization in 1947. He is a life member of the British Ornithologists' Union and The Wildlife Society, an honorary member of the Nebraska Ornithologists' Union and South Dakota Ornithologists' Union, and an honorary vice-president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society.

In 1939 Dr. Pettingill first brought out his book *A Laboratory and Field Manual of Ornithology*. The second revised edition appeared in 1956. The work is now a widely used text in colleges and universities. He is also the author of *A Guide to Bird Finding East of the Mississippi*, published in 1951, *A Guide to Bird Finding West of the Mississippi*, published in 1953, and is editor of *The Bird Watcher's America*, published in 1965. In addition, he has published more than 75 papers in various journals and magazines.

In 1945 Dr. Pettingill conducted the Whooping Crane project co-sponsored by the National Audubon Society and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. By car, boat, and plane he followed the cranes as closely as possible from the Gulf Coast to the inner reaches of Canada and back again. His findings were of value in the fight to save this diminishing species from extinction.

Dr. Pettingill is director of the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University, a post which he has held since 1960. He makes his home in Ithaca, New York.

RECENT LITERATURE

THE SHOREBIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA, Gardner D. Stout, editor; text by Peter Matthiessen; paintings by Robert Verity Clem; species accounts by Ralph S. Palmer. 270 pages, 29 color plates. The Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. \$22.50.

This is a quite remarkable book. The species accounts will probably provide the definitive work on shorebirds for some time to come. In addition, the general text is a well-written, thoroughly enjoyable account which will please both the professional ornithologist and the amateur naturalist. Finally, the plates are exquisite; each is not only an accurate portrayal of the birds, but a distinct work of art in itself. The price may seem steep, but this book is worth it. L.B.D., Jr.

BIRDS OF THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS, compiled by E. Burnham Chamberlain, 36 pp., 12 photos and drawings, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Southern Region, Cleveland, Tennessee 37311. This pocket-sized book is designed for distribution to visitors to the nine National Forests in the area running from the foothills of northern Georgia and Alabama to the Shenandoah ridges in southern Maryland. Mr. Chamberlain has prepared a short paragraph about each "of the wild birds likely to be found" in the region — 251 species. Accidental species are not included. Relative abundance is indicated, often with relation to heights above sea-level. Approximate arrival and departure dates are shown for migrants and visitants.

The book acknowledges the assistance and guidance of C. M. Einhorn, Louis C. Fink, Edward B. Chamberlain, Jr., and Leonard E. Foote. Mr. Einhorn provided the detailed listing by orders and families.

Technical purists will quarrel with the manner in which the species have been listed: the annotated list follows the CHECK-LIST OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS (5th Edition), published by the American Ornithologists Union. But a list in the front of the book follows the nomenclature used by Robbins, Bruun, and Zim in their BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA. The discrepancies between the two lists will not bother the visitor to our National Forests, and the alphabetical list in the back of the book will enable the beginner to check quickly on the status of any bird listed for the area.

The book may be obtained without cost from the address shown. I recommend it without reservation. The Georgia Ornithological Society should prepare a companion book for our State without delay. — Louis C. Fink.

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