

THE ORIOLE

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THE ORIOLE

EDITOR

Leslie B. Davenport, Jr., Biology Department, Armstrong State College, Savannah, Ga. 31406

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GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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THE ORIOLE

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

VOL. 37 JUNE-SEPTEMBER, 1972 NOS. 2 & 3

COMMON REDPOLL AT BRUNSWICK, GEORGIA

Robert Manns

On April 5th, 1972, I received a card from Mrs. Elaine Young of Saint Simon's Island indicating the presence of the redpolls at her parent's home in Brunswick.

On April 6th three separate observations at separate times were made of a Common Redpoll, *Acanthis flammea*, utilizing the yard feeders of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Webster of 1706 Kay Avenue in Brunswick, Georgia. The bird was observed through open windows of the Webster home as it used two of the four feeders hung in an approximately 12 foot high flowering pear tree some 11 feet from the house. The bird was, thus, inside the focusing range of most conventional binoculars.

The first observation by more than one observer was made at 9:00 a.m. Sky, overcast; Wind, 0 to 5 mph. Observers were Mr. J. and Mrs. Ruth Brent, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, and the writer. Viewing duration was 30 seconds.

The second observation was made of presumably the same bird at 10:50 a.m. by Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Eileen Hutcheson, and myself. Sky, clear; Wind 0. This visit lasted about 1½ minutes and afforded all viewers time to concur in the opinion that the bird was indeed *Acanthis flammea*, not *hornemanni*. From the feeders the bird visited the bath approximately four feet from all observers; the back and entire rump contained uniformly deep, chocolate striping. Red cap, black bib, and flesh colored bill were under constant observation.

A third look was afforded at 11:15 a.m. for about 20 seconds. In all three visits to the feeders the bird appeared healthy and aggressive, defending its feeding order against Purple Finches, Goldfinches, Pine Siskins, Field and House Sparrows, and Titmice.

Accurate sexing of the bird was impossible. Although mature, the merest blush of pink appeared on either side of the breast at the shoulders and in the auricular patch (EH). If a male, he was best observed by Miss Hutcheson through a Leitz 6x24 binocular.

Photographs were made by the writer with a Canon TK 35mm camera body with Canon 200mm lens on ASA 160 high

speed Ektachrome film run at ASA 400. Speeds used were 1/250th and 1/500th of a second. A copy has been deposited in the Museum of Zoology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. Since the bird's status has been hypothetical in Ga. (Mr. Earle Greene, 1922, at Atlanta and Mr. Farrar from Macon 1951 — GEORGIA BIRDS by Thomas D. Burleigh) every effort was made to document the occurrence of the Redpoll for our state list.

This extremely southern occurrence of this species may be a record for the southeast if not the U. S. FLORIDA BIRD LIFE by Alexander Sprunt, Jr., records no finch of this species through 1963. Imhof's ALABAMA BIRDS credits a record to L. S. Golan at Prattville, 1924. Further research in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas might easily find that *Acanthis flammea* has reached its southern-most recorded latitude at Brunswick.

For a bird associated normally with hard winters and weedy fields, such a record would hardly be expected during one of Georgia's mildest winters in a decade.

National Audubon Society, 2795 Peachtree Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30305

ROSEATE SPOONBILLS IN NORTHWEST GEORGIA

Robert Manns

On Friday, July 21st, Mike Einhorn and I viewed and confirmed with photographs Georgia's second record of Roseate Spoonbills (*Ajaia Ajaja*). They were first found by Mr. Howard L. Dorton on his pasture at a watering hole on July 15th, 6½ miles northeast of Rome, Georgia, on Bell's Ferry Road in Floyd County. Mr. Dorton subsequently called Mr. Wilson Lovett, who notified Mr. Robert Todd, President of Floyd County Audubon, of the bird's presence. All three birds, immatures, were photographed while the author stood in mud and 17 tons of Charlet cattle moved on him, stopping only 20 feet away—a truly helpless situation until Mr. Dorton descended the hill and moved the beef off.

Ajaia Ajaja is listed in Burleigh as an extremely rare visitant in the southeast corner of the state. An occurrence in the northwest corner of Georgia could be considered accidental.

The only previously verified record was from Liberty County, 1934. The present birds remained nearly two weeks. A photograph has been sent to the University of Georgia at Athens for verification and inclusion in state records.

National Audubon Society, 2795 Peachtree Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30305

AVOCETS AND STILTS AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Herman W. Coolidge

Man's destruction of his environment can occasionally result in the creation of a new habitat which, at least for a short period of time, becomes extremely attractive to bird life. This attraction is usually brought about by a great increase in food supply. Such an event occurred in 1971 when the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers began dredging operations in the Back River of the Savannah River about one-half mile east of the Talmadge Bridge in the process of creating the Savannah Harbor Sediment Basin. This work resulted in two earthen dams being thrown across Back River from the mainland of South Carolina to Hutchinson's Island, which is in Georgia. Many acres of land in South Carolina were covered with spoilage from the dredging and from time to time this area was flooded with water. The area between the dams became a shallow pool with much impounded life contained therein.

Many species of birds were attracted in great numbers. Two of the most interesting were Avocets (*Recurvirostra americana*) and Black-necked Stilts (*Himantopus mexicanus*), both of which are considered rare birds in coastal Georgia and South Carolina.

In May of 1971 I began visiting this site as frequently as possible. It was in that month I first saw the Avocets. Eight were seen the first day feeding in a shallow pool. All were in their rich summer plumage. A visit to the site a few days later disclosed seventeen: more Avocets than I had ever seen in my entire life. The number continued to increase, and by late June approximately seventy-five birds were in the area. In July they left, but by August they were back at the same site. By now they had begun to change to their dark gray and white plumage of fall. Their numbers continued to increase and by September they reached a peak of one hundred and sixty birds. On most occasions the birds were seen on the Carolina side of the river, but as the impounded water in the pool between the dams became more to their liking they fed more frequently in the pool (which is Georgia), and on two occasions the entire flock was seen at rest on the Hutchinson's Island shore.

While making periodic visits to observe the Avocets, I also had the opportunity to watch the Black-necked Stilts. These birds were not in a flock as were the Avocets, but were paired and nesting. Four pairs built their nests on the ground in the spoilage area in South Carolina not far from a slightly higher and sandier site occupied by a colony of nesting Least Terns (*Sterna albigrons*). Each pair of Stilts laid four eggs and at least three of the four pairs were successful in raising their young. As summer progressed the young were observed several times in flight over the spoilage area and near the large pools on the Carolina side. While

all nesting sites were in South Carolina, the birds themselves were seen feeding frequently in the shallow pool between the dams.

Considering the rarity of these two birds in the past half century, it seems absurd suddenly to find them in such numbers. Perhaps never before had they found exactly the right habitat as created by this project. I would have some misgivings about this note except for the fact many good birders visited the site observing and photographing. Among this number was our Editor, Dr. L. B. Davenport, Jr., whose records, I am sure, are far more complete than mine.

13 Bluff Drive, Isle of Hope, Savannah, Georgia 31406.

GENERAL NOTES

SHARP-TAILED SPARROW FOUND DEAD IN ATLANTA—

On May 17, 1972, the author picked up a Sharp-Tailed Sparrow, *Ammospiza caudacuta*, along with eight other birds at the foot of the Equitable Building on Peachtree Street. The combined effects of this building and the Trust Company of Georgia Building on bird mortality in Atlanta have already been mentioned by Fink (1970), Fink (1971), and Fink and French (1971).

Burleigh (1958) mentions one sighting of the Sharp-tailed Sparrow in Atlanta by Green on October 5, 1930. This seems to be the only previous sighting for the area. Burleigh reports three other inland records, two specimens that he collected in Athens on October 19, 1925, and May 27, 1928, and a bird seen by Denton in Macon on May 14, 1932.

The present specimen is a male with only a moderate amount of fat along the feather tracts and appears to be of the race *nelsoni*. Since the Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow is the only inland race and breeds in the north central part of this country and central Canada it would be the most likely race to occur during migration in Atlanta. Although the Nelson's Sharp-tailed is of uncommon occurrence in the interior of the state it should not be too surprising to find it killed by obstacles at night along its migration route.

This bird is a part of the skin collection at Georgia State University.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Mr. Richard Parks for verification and assistance in identification of this and other specimens.

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TOM W. FRENCH, 2540 Sharondale Drive, Atlanta, Georgia 30305

WINTERING CATBIRD IN ATLANTA—The Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) is an "uncommon winter resident in the northern part of the state," according to "Pocket Check List Georgia Birds" by J. Fred Denton and Milton Hopkins, Jr. (Georgia Ornithological Society, January 1, 1969.) The bird rarely lingers in Atlanta beyond October.

One or more Catbirds were found on several occasions in Trusco Park in downtown Atlanta in October of 1971; three were seen on October 17 and two every day in the Park for the next week. Again on November 9, three Catbirds were seen, and two or three were observed every day until December 1.

I searched the Park carefully almost every day thereafter. The Catbird was seen irregularly: December 7, December 14, December 15 (two), and then almost daily until December 26, when the bird was added to the Atlanta Christmas Count for the first time in 15 years.

Two Catbirds appeared on January 12, 1972, coming out of the holly bushes to feed on bread with the pigeons who occupy the Park. Next observations of singles birds were on January 27, and then on February 2, the apparent final record of the winter.

There is very little natural food and no water in Trusco Park, and the birds apparently move about to other downtown parks. For example, Trusco Park harbored six to 12 White-throated Sparrows (*Zonotrichia albicollis*) every day until late January, when they disappeared. On January 31, I visited Hurt Park (three blocks away) and found 20 White-throats, plus Mockinbirds, Brown Thrashers, and Towhees.

LOUIS C. FINK, Apt. 913, 620 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30308

TWO WINTER RECORDS FOR ATLANTA—The Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*) is a scarce transient in Atlanta, with an extreme of March 14 recorded in 1945. Personally, I have never seen the bird in Atlanta in 20 years.

The black and white warbler (*Mniotilta varia*) has been seen occasionally in Atlanta in the winter, and the earliest spring date was March 10, 1902.

Both the gull and the warbler appeared at Candler Lake on the grounds of Emory University in DeKalb County on Sunday, March 12, 1972. The sky was cloudless and the temperature

approached 70 degrees F. T. McRae Williams and I saw the Black and White Warbler perched on a branch ten feet above our heads. C. M. Einhorn spotted three Herring Gulls flying over the lake in a southeasterly direction at eleven A.M. Peg Einhorn, T. M. Williams, and I joined in the identification of the gulls, which were high in the sky, circling lazily.

The records cited are from Burleigh (1958. *Georgia Birds*, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman Oklahoma.)
LOUIS C. FINK, Apt. 913, 620 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30308

SPRING RECORD OF COMMON EGRET IN ATLANTA—
The Common Egret (*Casmerodius albus*) breeds in suitable habitat on all sides of the Atlanta area: Florida, coastal Georgia, north to New Jersey, and in States to the west. It disperses after the nesting season, and wandering birds are seen in the Atlanta area in the summer. In spite of the abundance of the egret on all sides, there are no recorded sightings of the bird in the spring.

On March 26, 1972, I watched a Common Egret standing motionless for 20 minutes or more in the shallow pond on Panthersville Road in DeKalb County. The bird did not appear to be feeding and allowed me to approach within 30 feet. A cold front had moved through Atlanta the day before (accompanied by rain showers) and the egret impressed me as a bird which had been blown in and was resting in the warm sunshine.

Atlanta, on the Piedmont Plateau, offers no nesting sites for the egret, of course.

LOUIS C. FINK, Apt. 913, 620 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30308

FIRST NEST OF YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON IN ATLANTA—On June 27, 1972, members of Atlanta Audubon Society observed the first nest of the Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) to be reported in the Atlanta area. Observers included Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Freeborn, Mr. and Mrs. T. McRae Williams, and the writer.

The Pocket Check-list of Georgia Birds by J. Fred Denton and Milton N. Hopkins, Jr. (published January 1, 1969, by Georgia Ornithological Society) describes this night heron as "a fairly common summer resident breeding near coast and at scattered localities in Coastal Plain. Uncommon summer visitor elsewhere." William W. Griffin and Richard A. Parks have been aware of the possibility of breeding in Atlanta, because of the presence of birds in the summer.

The nest was 50 yards behind a street of private homes at the north end of North Superior Avenue in DeKalb County, almost due east of the Veterans' Hospital on Clairmont Road. It was 40 feet from the ground in a black oak (*Quercus velutina*) on a horizontal limb 20 feet from the main trunk and directly over a well-traveled foot path. It was within 50 feet of the south fork of Peachtree Creek, which runs through a wooded area of mixed hardwoods and pines. The property, which includes the now-

drained Decatur Reservoir, belongs to the DeKalb County Water and Sewer Department and there has long been talk of making a nature preserve of the property.

The nest was discovered by Mr. and Mrs. Freeborn after residents had called to describe the unusual bird. Mrs. Freeborn saw one well-marked adult Yellow-crowned Night Heron.

The first sighting by residents was about May 15. Between June 6 and June 18, one young bird dropped from the nest and was killed.

On June 27, at dusk, our party saw four well-developed young. Two birds were out of the nest and able to flutter for ten feet along the branches. The larger bird was beginning to show the gray plumage of the adult.

Since young Black-crowned and Yellow-crowned Night Herons are so similar, our party looked for distinctions. The eyes of the four young birds, which stared at our group for 30 minutes, were noticeably orange. Frank M. Chapman points out this feature for yellow-crowns, noting that black-crowns have ruby-red eyes. The legs were a pale yellow.

No adult birds appeared, although it was dusk and presumably feeding time. Only once did one of the young make a sound, a short "Wok!"

LOUIS C. FINK, Apt. 913, 620 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30308

PARASITIC JAEGER IN THE GEORGIA MOUNTAINS—

On July 31, 1972, I saw a Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) on Lake Chatuge, Towns County, Georgia. The bird was in adult plumage, light phase. It had a black cap coming down below the eye with a blunt bill (not pointed like a tern). I first observed the bird sitting on the water and was able to work my way close enough to see clearly the dull yellow color on both sides of the head. I was observing through a Baush and Lomb 20 power telescope mounted on a gunstock and also through 7 power binoculars. The light was at my back and shining directly on the bird. I could see clearly the pointed central tail feathers projecting beyond the folded wings when the bird was in the water. I worked my way to within about 100 yards of the bird before it flushed and flew down the lake across the North Carolina state line. I pursued in a power boat. At this time I clearly observed the white flash in the primary feathers and saw that the pointed tail feathers were not nearly long enough for a Long-tailed Jaeger. There is one previous record for the interior of Georgia (Richmond County), but the species is unrecorded from the mountain region. The level of the lake on this date was 1923 feet above sea level.

ROBERT W. LOFTIN, Route 1, Hiawassee, Georgia.

CLIFF SWALLOW NEST FOUND IN ATLANTA—On April 16, 1972, while observing a nesting colony of Barn Swallows (*Hirundo rustica*) under a bridge in southeast DeKalb County, we noted a single nest of a Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*). (A photograph of the nest was sent to the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology and verified by James Tate, Jr., as being that of a Cliff Swallow.) The bridge spans Entrenchment Creek at Constitution Road, about one mile downstream from a sewage treatment facility. The Barn Swallows have used this bridge as a nesting site for the past three years to our knowledge. No Cliff Swallows were seen on April 16, nor were they noted on subsequent visits on April 30, May 7, and May 14.

Burleigh (1958, Georgia Birds, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma) gives the status of the Cliff Swallow as "a regular but scarce transient" for the state. Denton and Hopkins (1969, A Pocket Check-list of Georgia Birds, Georgia Ornithological Society) give the same status with the addition that "(it) has nested on Hartwell Dam since 1965." Although no birds were seen in the vicinity of the nest site, perhaps the nest itself is an indication that the Cliff Swallow is expanding its breeding range. This site and similar ones in the Atlanta area will bear close watching in subsequent springs.

DON & DORIS COHRS, P.O. Box 90817, East Point, Ga. 30344

NEWS AND COMMENTS

BACK ISSUES OF "THE ORIOLE" NEEDED

From time to time certain back issues of THE ORIOLE are needed for binding with available copies into bound volumes. Supplies of certain of these issues have been exhausted from the Society's stocks and expensive reprinting may be required.

Issues needed now include:

Vol. IV, No. 3—Sept. 1939	Vol. IX, No. 1 & 2 — March-June 1944
Vol. IV, No. 4—Dec. 1939	Index, Vols. VI-X — 1941-1945
Vol. V, No. 1—March 1940	Vol. XI, No. 1—Jan. 1946
Vol. VI, No. 1—March 1941	Vol. XII, No. 2—April 1947
Vol. VII, No. 1—March 1942	Vol. XII, No. 4—Oct. 1947

Please check your files and, if you have a copy of any of these issues not in use or know where any of them might be available, contact the Business Manager, THE ORIOLE, 775 Ellsworth Dr., NW, Atlanta, Georgia 30318.

REQUEST FOR COLLABORATION FROM BIRD WATCHERS SHOREBIRD RECAPTURE OPERATION

The objective of this research is to study the migration routes of North American shorebirds in relation to their flight range capabilities.

A field staff has undertaken a marking programme in 1970 and 1971 on the Atlantic coast (Magdalen Islands) of southbound migrating shorebirds to know the percentage of birds that use an oversea route to the Caribbean and northern South America as compared with those that follow the coast down to Florida before passing to South America.

Shorebirds will be mist-netted and banded with regular bands, from July 10 to October 15 again this year. Each bird will be color marked; we will use feather dyes on the underparts and streamers attached to the leg. Birds caught on the Magdalen Islands will be marked YELLOW. The flight range capabilities of each individual will be estimated from its fresh weight and other parameters.

TYPE OF COLLABORATION WE WOULD APPRECIATE FROM YOU:

- Note the band number (when caught alive), and report to us the locality, date, color of streamer or dye and species.
- Weigh the bird (when caught alive).
- Report to us any sight records of color marked shorebirds (underparts and streamer, yellow).
- Inform us of any person interested in taking an active part in this programme.
- Do not hesitate to communicate with us.

DR. RAYMOND McNEIL
Centre de Recherches Ecologiques de Montreal
4101 est, rue Sherbrooke
Montreal 406, Que
Canada

RECENT LITERATURE

THERE'S A SEAL IN MY SLEEPING BAG, by Lyn Hancock, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, N. Y., 292 pages, \$6.95.

Zoologists' wives become accustomed to such annoyances as dead birds in the icebox, but Australian-born Lyn Hancock is unusual in that she enthusiastically accompanies her indefatigable Canadian husband, David Hancock, on his varied collecting expeditions for zoos. *There's a Seal in My Sleeping Bag* is much more than a chronicle of the author's experiences with seals. The book

begins with a tale of counting eagles from a float plane along the Pacific Northwest coast and ends with a note on an injured barn owl that is brought at 2:30 a.m. to the Wildlife Conservation Center which the Hancocks run in British Columbia.

As a prized wedding gift the Hancocks received at the church a wedge-tailed eagle wrapped in a bright red bath towel, and from that day forward wild birds and animals have shared their married lives. Besides eagles, owls, and seals, there are such diverse creatures as quokkas (nocturnal ratlike marsupials of the Australian region), puffins, killer-whales, ancient murrelets, rhinoceros auklets, and sea otters. The author assisted her husband in the filming of *Coast Safari* and she once spent nine consecutive hours in bald eagle's nest.

The Hancocks' favorite captured animal is Sam, a fur seal pup that was almost dead when they acquired him. Force-feeding with liquified fish and antibiotics squirted three times a day through a rubber hose into his stomach—a process called intubation—kept Sam alive until he was able to eat whole fish. Much worse than a few dead birds in a refrigerator is an entire kitchen full of dead fish. "Herring covered everything—sink, table, floor. Scales hung tenaciously to wall, knives, and blender. Whole fish, strips of fish, heads of fish lay over my kitchen in a malodorous array," Lyn Hancock writes. A marriage that survives such a catastrophe is remarkable in itself, and in caring for Sam the author found out all about fish in spite of her initial aversion toward them. She learned, for instance, that herring is a fish that contains an enzyme which breaks down the thiamine in the body, hence the necessity for vitamin additives in Sam's diet.

Lyn Hancock, as one who is completely dedicated to living with wildlife, succeeds in writing with exuberant enthusiasm as well as with carefully authenticity. Thirty-two pages of photographs, including a series showing bald eagles in flight, complete the book.

ROBERT OVERING, Route 2, Chapin, South Carolina 29036

HIGH ARTIC, by George Miksh Sutton, Paul S. Eriksson, Inc., New York, N. Y., 116 pages, \$12.95.

This recent book by the painter and professor from Oklahoma University is ostensibly an account of one of his "expeditions to the unspoiled north"—a trip taken in the spring of 1969 with a group of his colleagues to remote Bathurst Island. Actually, HIGH ARTIC is much more. Writing informally of encounters with muskoxen and wolves, snowy owls and sanderlings, Dr. Sutton provides the reader with an appreciation of the Canadian

North. But more importantly, he treats this experience in the manner in which all great American nature writers have responded to the wilderness—as a means whereby one discovers certain truths about his own nature. Sutton reports, for example, that "Seeing those muskoxen, fully realizing that the blunt, shaggy creatures were actually they, rather than a nicely composed photograph, and that I was actually I, gave me a feeling of completeness, of fulfillment, that I have rarely felt." He goes on to confess to the uncomfortable recollections, occasioned by this moment, of the times when he had spoken to classes with the authority of one who had had personal experience with muskoxen. But he wonders now: "How could anything short of complete honesty and complete humility be acceptable in the presence of creatures and habitat as noble as these?" By the account of such experiences we come to know this ornithologist-painter as a man of warmth and dignity and keen sensitivity to the world about him.

In addition to the delightful text, this beautiful book contains eleven color plates of paintings done in the field by Dr. Sutton. To those whose knowledge of his work is limited to the poor reproductions in *Georgia Birds*, these watercolors will come as a surprise, for they document clearly the extent of the painter's growth toward a significant aesthetic vision. In these plates a group of muskoxen, four dark and isolated things, moves through the bleak immensity of the arctic landscape; a flight of brant banks away from the viewer toward the remote horizon; a long-tailed jaeger, perched in the foreground upon a bare knoll, looks out over an empty expanse of ice. These are paintings of the highest order, of an excellence not often seen in American Wildlife art.

The combination of text and plates, served up in a handsome package, makes this book worth having for the simple joy of it.

JAMES P. KILGO, Dept. of English, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, Georgia

SWAMPS, RIVER BOTTOMS, AND CANEBREAKS, by Brooke Meanley, Barre Publishers, Barre Massachusetts, 142 pages, \$12.50.

In this book, Brooke Meanley has accumulated a wealth of information on the southern areas, with outstanding photographs by himself and other leading naturalists. It is described as a "photographic exploration of America's great swamplands", and describes in detail such areas as the Okefenokee, the lower Altamaha, the Ocmulgee canebrakes, and Dudley's Hammock. There

are most interesting accounts of the Swainson's Warbler, the Bachman's Warbler, the Ivory-billed Woodpecker, and the Everglade Kite.

Brooke describes each area as a complete ecological unit, with fascinating descriptions of both plant and animal life. Anyone who has a fondness for the secluded wild areas of the southland will find this book an excellent addition to his library.

MARIE B. MELLINGER, Route 1, Tiger, Georgia 30576

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST NORTH AMERICAN OSPREY RESEARCH CONFERENCE are now available for distribution to interested subscribers as well as to the 80 participants. The group met in mid-February, 1972, at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. Individuals or institutions wishing to receive a copy of the paperbound, published PROCEEDINGS may do so by writing to Dr. Mitchell A. Byrd, Department of Biology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 23185. Sale price is expected to be no more than \$2.00. Requests for copies need not be accompanied by prepayment; a bill will be sent at the time the order is filled.

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TITLE—The title should be concise, descriptive, and not more than 10 words in length. Avoid use of scientific names in titles if possible.

FOOTNOTES—Avoid footnotes by incorporating such material in the text.

NOMENCLATURE—Vernacular names should be capitalized in text. They are to be accompanied by appropriate scientific names the first time each species is mentioned. Show reference for long lists of scientific names (i.e., A.O.U. Checklist, 5th ed., 1957).

REFERENCES—When there are fewer than 3 references insert them in parentheses where needed in the text by author, journal, volume, pagination, and year of publication. Three or more references are grouped alphabetically by authors last names under "literature cited".

TABLES—Prepare tables in keeping with size of *THE ORIOLE*. A good table should be understandable without reference to the text.

ILLUSTRATIONS—Illustrations should be suitable for photographic reproduction without retouching. Colored plates will be charged to the author.

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