

# THE ORIOLE

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# THE ORIOLE

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## THE BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER: A NEW RECORD FOR GEORGIA

Charles Erwin



Figure 1. Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*) photographed on Jekyll Island, Ga., on 18 October 1975 by Mrs. Ann Gordon.

The first Georgia sighting of the Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*) took place on October 18, 1975, at the northern end of Jekyll Island.

Approximately 150 members of the Georgia Ornithological Society, who were attending the fall meeting of that organization which was held on Jekyll, were able to see the bird. An estimated 100 photographs were taken by four separate photographers.

The sighting originally occurred at 2:30 p.m. when Ann and Dan Forster, Ann Gordon, Theo Hotch, Eileen Hutcheson, Ruth McEvoy, Georgine Pindar, and I were walking across the narrow dike of land which crosses the marsh on the east side of the public fishing pier parking lot and connects to another large finger of land. We had intended to walk the nature trail which winds southward on that other point of land.



Just as we passed over the concrete foot bridge which spans the narrow inlet by which the ocean feeds the closed off salt marsh, Mr. Forster and I (who were in the lead of our group) noticed a black and white colored warbler feeding in a small patch of Cord Grass (*Spartina alterniflora*) on the ocean side of the dike, to our left.

Our immediate impulse was to call it a Blackpoll Warbler simply because we were quite certain it was not a Black-and-white Warbler, a bird with which we were both more familiar. However, this warbler did not fit my mental image of a Blackpoll, so I began hurriedly to flip through Robbin's *Birds of North America*.

When I came to the illustration of the Black-throated Gray, it was clear to me, because of the large black bib and bright yellow lore spot, that this was the proper identification of the bird.

Having no knowledge that this particular warbler had ever been seen before in the Southeastern United States, and assuming rashly (though accurately) that this was a first record for Georgia, I asked Mr. Forster to get his camera as quickly as possible.

While he was gone, the other members of our party were busy satisfying themselves of the bird's correct identity. I took this time to study the area around the bird for possible approaches.

The small patch of salt marsh in which the warbler was located varied from fifteen to twenty feet in width and was about twenty-five feet long. A narrow spit of sand led down from the path on the dike just past the concrete bridge, on the western side of the Cord Grass patch. This was apparently often used by swimmers and fishermen to reach the stretch of beach immediately north of the patch. To the east of this isolated marsh area rose the finger of land, which was covered with many fairly large trees and a scrub undergrowth. Between the marsh patch and the rise of land, a distance of about twenty-five feet, the ground was covered with shallow water. This area was completely devoid of the tall Cord Grass, being rather sparsely covered with short dead plant material. It gave the impression of a flooded stubble field. To the south, the marsh patch abutted the dike path.

When Mr. Forster returned, he walked out on the spit of sand and tried to get close enough to the warbler to get a picture which would show all of the necessary field marks. However, as soon as he came near to the bird it moved to the other side of the marsh area which was out of range.

Seeing the problem, I slowly waded through the flooded stubble in order to get the Black-throated Gray to move back towards Mr. Forster. For a minute, this appeared to work and it seemed that we would soon be getting a suitable photograph. But the bird began to get nervous, and all of a sudden it took flight and disappeared into the scrub growth on the point of land.

After a pain-staking search through the undergrowth failed to produce the bird, we began to fear that it had left for good and we wondered if we would be able to substantiate the sighting. We were about to resume our walk on the nature trail when the Black-throated Gray sailed back to the exact same marsh patch it had deserted.

This time Mr. Forster had several good picture taking opportunities. Mrs. Gordon, who had only recently purchased her camera equipment and was somewhat hesitant to go back to the parking lot to get it for fear that the bird might leave in her absence, finally decided that the warbler was worth the try. She got her camera and took a great many pictures, wading in the marsh as close to the bird as it would allow.

Soon after Mrs. Gordon was satisfied that she had taken enough pictures, some of the other members of our group left the dike trail, in order to return to their motel rooms. During the afternoon, they told other birders what we had seen, so that by 4:00 p.m. sometimes as many as twelve people were gathered around watching the Black-throated Gray.

In the meantime, beginning at around 3:30, I noticed that the bird appeared to be eating the seeds of the *Spartina*. Being aware that warblers are strictly insectivorous, I carefully watched to see if the bird was actually pulling out insects or insect eggs. After I was unable to see any sign of insects, I pulled apart a Cord Grass seed head to see if I could find the food source. Again I could find no sign of insects. The bird seemed to be pulling out the individual seeds almost like a crossbill, and then appeared to be eating them with all the calm deliberateness of a bird at a feeder.

At 4:30, Mrs. Gordon and I, who were the only two members of our original party still watching the bird, heard a husky rolling t-r-r-r-t note unlike anything we had heard before. When the call was repeated a second time, we discovered that it was being made by the warbler. It did this three or four times and then went back to feeding.

Mrs. Gordon and I left at 5:00 p.m. in order to go see the male Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), which was another afternoon attraction on the island.

I was told by several people at the GOS banquet that night that the warbler was still in the *Spartina* patch until it became too dark to see it anymore. Mr. Wilson Baker told me the next day that when he went to the scene of the sighting the following morning at dawn, the warbler had left. Later in the day there was still no sign of it.

Because this sighting took place just after a torrential storm front from the Gulf of Mexico had passed over, it might well be plausible to assume that the bird was blown across the Gulf into Georgia. The Black-throated Gray Warbler would normally be migrating from its breeding



grounds in the western United States to its wintering grounds in Mexico at the time this sighting took place.

Mr. Robert Crawford of the Tall Timbers Research Station checked into the status of this warbler in the Southeast and found that it is "a rare but regular fall, winter, and spring visitant in northern Florida (this also probably applies to the Alabama coast) which becomes a little more regular (and/or common) in south Florida. Thus, even though rare, its occurrence on the Georgia coast was to be expected sooner or later."

According to Peterson's *A Field Guide to the Birds* the Black-throated Gray Warbler has also been seen in South Carolina.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to thank Mrs. Ann Gordon for the use of her photograph and Mr. Robert Crawford for the research he did.

2403 Temple Avenue, Albany, Georgia 31707

#### CRITERIA FOR ACCEPTING A SPECIES IN THE OFFICIAL LIST OF GEORGIA BIRDS

The Checklist Committee Of The  
Georgia Ornithological Society

1. A naturally occurring species is included when a specimen has been collected in the State and preserved with sufficient details and has been identified by one or more qualified individuals.
2. A naturally occurring species is included when one or more photographs or tape recordings that clearly demonstrate definitive characters have been obtained and submitted with adequate data. A photograph should be published in *The Oriole* or elsewhere, if feasible, with an account of the record and a copy placed in the files of the Zoological Museum at the University of Georgia.
3. In the absence of a specimen, photograph or tape recording, a species might be included on the basis of a sight record backed by detailed observations prepared independently by at least three experienced observers. Also, a bird which has been sighted in the State on four or more different occasions by competent observers who submit convincing details might be included. Whether a bird is accepted on these bases will be the decision of the Committee.
4. An introduced or escaped species must have bred successfully in the State for 10 or more years before it is accepted in the Official List. A bird suspected of being an escape and whose origin and status as a wild bird are uncertain might be placed on the Hypothetical List if judged eligible by the Committee.

J. Fred Denton, Chairman

W. Wilson Baker

Leslie B. Davenport, Jr.

Milton N. Hopkins, Jr.

Chandler S. Robbins



### WINTERING OF THE LAPLAND LONGSPUR AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

By J. Fred Denton

The Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*) is one of the least known birds that visits Georgia in winter. Except at Augusta, this species has been recorded only three times at three different localities in the state. Tomkins (1935) reported two birds at Savannah, March 24, 1935, the Caters and D. W. Johnston (1959) found at least five birds at Warner Robins, December 24 to 27, 1958, and Kleen (1966) recorded two birds at the Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge, January 1, 1966.

Longspurs were first discovered wintering at Augusta on January 11, 1953, by Denton (1954). Between January 1953 and January 1967, birds were found during 12 of the 15 winters in the same area at the Augusta airport (Bush Field). The periods during which birds were present, the largest number of birds recorded each winter, the dates on which the most birds were seen, and the number of days on which birds were found each winter are given in Table 1. During eight winters only one to three birds were detected, but in others as many as 20 to 30 birds were present, with the maximum of 31 occurring on December 14, 1957. Failure to visit the area often because of a heavy schedule probably accounts for a lack of records during the winters of 1954-55 and 1955-56.

The area at the airport where Longspurs were noted most often was the lawn in front of the passenger terminal. This area from which the top soil had been removed was sparsely covered with short grass and stunted weeds interspersed with areas of bare clay. When feeding in the area the birds sometimes wandered within 40 to 50 feet of the busy drive to the terminal. On one occasion they were noted feeding within 12 feet of the corner of the south barracks, now a motel. Several times they were seen to leave this area and bathe with Water Pipits (*Anthus spinoletta*) in a rainpool at the north edge of the lawn. On March 6, 1966, the flock of 30 birds was feeding in a small section of lawn beside the weather station. The males would fly frequently to a two-foot high chain outlining the walkway and sing their nuptial song while perched there. They were especially tame that day allowing me to walk slowly among them at a distance of only 15-20 feet. The males were now in full breeding plumage usually attained by the first week in March.

In the fall of 1967 the front lawn of the airport was harrowed, fertilized, and sowed to winter rye grass. Apparently converting the area to a lush green lawn rendered it no longer attractive to Longspurs as none has been seen there since. The only subsequent records for Augusta are one bird recorded by Gerald E. Knighton on March 20, 1971, and two birds found by Knighton and me on December 5, 1971. On both oc-

casions the birds were seen in a plowed field across the road from the airport. It should be noted that the birds at Warner Robins were found in a plowed field in which grain was just sprouting, while at the Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge they were found on the runway of an abandoned air field. Possibly if looked for in such habitats this bird would prove to be a much more frequent visitor in the state than existing records indicate.

**Table 1:** Occurrence of the Lapland Longspur at the Augusta airport.

Winter	Period birds present	Largest number observed	Date most observed	Number of days recorded
1952-53	Jan 11 - Feb 15	2	Jan 11 & Feb 15	4
1953-54	Jan 1	1	Jan 1	1
1954-55	None			
1955-56	None			
1956-57	Jan 20	1	Jan 20	1
1957-58	Dec 14 - Feb 9	31	Dec 14	6
1958-59	None			
1959-60	Jan 17 - Feb 7	20	Jan 17	3
1960-61	Dec 18	1	Dec 18	1
1961-62	Jan 7	3	Jan 7	1
1962-63	Dec 9 - Jan 27	1	Dec 9 & Jan 27	2
1963-64	Jan 5 - Feb 23	3	Jan 5	2
1964-65	Dec 26 - Mar 14	20	Dec 26	5
1965-66	Dec 4 - Mar 13	30	Mar 6	6
1966-67	Dec 26	2	Dec 26	1
1970-71	Mar 20	1	Mar 20	1
1971-72	Dec 5	2	Dec 5	1

#### SUMMARY

The Lapland Longspur has been recorded at Augusta during 14 of the past 22 winters, January 1952 to January 1974. Although only one to three birds usually wintered, as many as 31 were found on December 14, 1957. The extreme dates for occurrence at Augusta are December 4, 1965, and March 20, 1971. Apparently improvement of the front lawn of the airport in the fall of 1967 rendered this preferred wintering area no longer attractive to Longspurs.

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- Kleen, V. M. 1966. Sprague's Pipit and Lapland Longspur at Harris Neck Wildlife Refuge, Georgia. *Oriole* 31: 26.
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- 529 Henderson Drive, Augusta, Ga., 30904



## GENERAL NOTES

OBSERVATIONS OF THE PAINTED BUNTING IN DUBLIN, GEORGIA — Burleigh (1958) reports that, other than on the Savannah River north to Augusta, the Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) is largely of accidental occurrence in the interior of the state. Subsequent to Burleigh, however, are records which indicate that the bird has extended its range in the interior, either by moving westerly from the Savannah River breeding locations, or possibly by using the rivers from the coast as the route of this range extension.

A recent report by Denton (1974) records evidence of this westerly expansion of the breeding range from Augusta into Jefferson and Washington Counties. He speculates as to whether the sighting of a male at a feeder in Milledgeville in April of 1974 was a bird from the Sandersville population that had drifted west in spring migration, or whether it may have been an "overshoot" from a possible breeding population further south in the Oconee River Valley. Our observations of the Painted Bunting in Dublin, which is situated on the Oconee forty miles south of Milledgeville, suggest that Dr. Denton's latter speculation may well be the correct one.

Our first observation of the bird, a male singing from its perch on a wire on Marion Street, was on June 3, 1970. During that summer, the birds were observed at five locations within the city. Frequent observations at those locations of the male - and occasionally the female - suggest that there were established territories. Our notes report, "Common in Dublin throughout the summer of 1970. There are birds at several locations, probably breeding. Males can easily be seen sitting on wires and exposed branches."

Painted Buntings were again present through the summers of 1971 and 1972, occupying those same general territories of the 1970 birds. Females were again present, although less conspicuous than the males. A number of local garden bird enthusiasts were eager to view this beautiful bird, and we could always reward them with a sighting in these known locations.

In late April of 1971, as we checked the habitat of the previous year for the birds' arrival, we were rewarded with the observation of an unusual behavior. On the morning of April 26, at the intersection of Marion and Joiner Streets, we came upon five singing males, each occupying a separate low perch. The perches were in a circular pattern, approximately twenty to thirty feet apart. The birds were moving counterclockwise around this circle, from perch to perch, at ten to twenty second intervals. One bird would leave its perch toward the adjacent right-hand perch; and just prior to its arrival at the new perch, the bird

which was occupying that perch would exit toward its adjacent right-hand perch. This display was in progress as we arrived, and continued for better than five minutes as we watched. It ended rather suddenly when one bird failed to leave its perch. The result was that, in a few seconds, all five birds were in a single small tree, all singing. The birds then dispersed, and we departed. The females, who arrive a few days later than the males, were not seen in the area.

Bent (1968) reports the bird's aggressive and savage defense of its breeding territory, but does not record such a behavior as we witnessed. Possibly this non-hostile display, conducted prior to the arrival of the females, was for the purpose of determining territorial rights to that particular, desirable area.

In 1973 our diligence was lacking, since my son, Hunter, who had been our recorder, spent the summer out of state. I took no notes; and as I recall, saw no individuals that year, my casual searches being unproductive.

However, the birds were present throughout the summer of 1974, in the usual territories within the city. No arrival date was recorded; the last observation of the summer was on the morning of September 8.

On May 4, 1975, responding to reports of birds at a feeder, I photographed a male at the home of J. L. Creel on the east bank of the river in East Dublin, about one-quarter of a mile north of the Lovett Bridge. The Creels reported that the male had come about three weeks earlier, and that the female had also made frequent feeder visits in the past several days. Further, they informed me that both male and female were present throughout the summer of 1974 and that the male only was present in the summer of 1973, the year I had failed to see the bird. Subsequent conversations with the Creels confirmed that the birds continued to make infrequent feeder visits into August of 1975 and had been observed feeding their young.

On May 5, 1975, aware of the birds' arrival, I searched known territories on the west side of the river. The Marion Street male was singing from his perch in the top of a small tree only 200 yards from the site of the initial observation in June of 1970. In subsequent weeks I observed the singing male frequently. On occasion I would follow the flight of the male from his perch and he would often lead me to the female, where I could observe the pair perching and flying together. The female, much less conspicuous, almost always perched below the male.

Five summers of observation of the Painted Bunting lead me to believe that the bird has been breeding in Dublin at least since the summer of 1970. Since our interest in observation of the local bird population only began in 1969, it is possible that nesting of the bird in Dublin began even earlier.



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T. K. Patterson, 1409 Edgewood Drive, Dublin, Georgia 31021

**NOTES ON A SANDHILL CRANE NEST** — Late in the afternoon on 20 March 1975 James Harper and I discovered the nest of a Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*) in the Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge on the Chesser Prairie in Charlton County, Georgia. The nest was only about 45 m. from a well-used boardwalk. Perhaps it was constructed during a period of inclement weather, or when for some other reason the boardwalk was not in heavy use. The nest platform was not visible from the boardwalk due to the marsh vegetation. However, the fact that a crane was staying in one position for a long period of time led us to suspect a nest. Only the head and neck of the bird was visible to us. The bird was not conspicuous in the dead, brown grass of the prairie.

The next morning we returned to the site, and I waded out to the nest. When I was 20 m. away, the incubating bird flushed and flew about five meters before dropping down. Once on the ground, the bird walked quickly away with its neck low and parallel to the ground. The nest (Figure 1) was a mound of grass about 60 cm. in diameter. The water around the nest was about 50 cm. deep. The top of the nest was 15 cm. above the water level. The two eggs measured: 97.6 X 60.3 mm., and 97 X 59.6 mm. Lawrence H. Walkinshaw (1973. *Cranes of the World*. New York. Winchester Press. p. 134) gave the average measurements of nine Georgia eggs as 93.02 X 59.08 mm. I noticed several long cracks in the shell of one of the eggs, but the cracks did not appear to extend completely through the shell. I left the area after photographing the nest.



**Figure 1.** Sandhill Crane nest in Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia, 21 March 1975.

I watched from the boardwalk as the cranes approached the nest about an hour later; by this time several people had begun to use the boardwalk. I found the manner in which the incubating bird returned to the nest most interesting. Both birds walked slowly through the grass pausing occasionally to feed. When they came to the nest, one bird quickly sat down on it and lowered its head and became invisible to me. The other bird continued to walk slowly in the direction that the two had been traveling. It disappeared into a thicket about 30 m. away, which was the nearest woody vegetation from the nest. Walkinshaw (op. cit., p. 119) mentioned similar tactics used by cranes when one relieves another at the nest - "On occasion I have seen one crane fly to a nest whereupon the other bird would rise and fly away almost simultaneously, so that it appeared that only one crane was flying. This also sometimes happened when the birds walked." This behavior permits birds to approach and leave their nests without attracting as much attention to the nests. I do not know how widespread this behavior is among birds, but I have seen Northern Ravens (*Corvus corax*) approach their nest in a similar manner.

Morris D. Williams, Department of Zoology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916.



### FROM THE FIELD — NORTH GEORGIA

Autumn birding in Georgia above the Fall Line proved again that movement into the area is either more widespread than in previous years or that more observers spending more time in the field are observing a greater occurrence of migrants and/or winter residents than we had been aware of. Interesting and noteworthy records from various reporting locations are the following:

**ROME** - Migration seemed to start early. Orange-crowned Warblers were observed by September 14th. Cedar Waxwings were a week earlier than normal along with Swainson's and Grey-cheeked Thrushes. (There seemed to have been an especially large occurrence of thrushes throughout the entire North Georgia area).

**ATLANTA** - Hurricane Eloise drenched the area and brought high winds on September 23rd. This has been concluded to be the explanation for seven Brown Pelicans being observed by Gus Staats, a biologist for Georgia Power Company and a former ornithological student from Louisiana. The birds were seen September 28th above Boldercrest Road about 8:00 a.m. Of even more significance was the sighting by Dan Hans of 12 White Pelicans over the Stone Mountain Freeway on November 16th. The birds were observed riding the thermals to gain altitude, then heading to the southeast. No other significant sightings were made; however, a Nashville Warbler was observed by Mary Ann Neville in Marietta on the 8th of November. (The latest published date is November 3, 1946, from Athens). On January 4, 1976, during the Christmas count a Sora was observed by a group headed by Terry Moore. This is a new Christmas count species and an extremely rare occurrence in the Atlanta Area.

**AUGUSTA** - Several instances of late nesting by Rufous-sided Towhees were recorded in the area. On September 14th fledglings about 3 weeks old were being fed by both parents and on September 27th two young that appeared to be just out of the nest were observed. Lee Gibbs had towhees start a nest in her yard on September 2, 1974. Two eggs were hatched on the morning of the 22nd, but by noon Blue Jays had robbed the nest of the young. Since Lee lives in North Augusta this is a South Carolina record, but close enough to Georgia to note. On September 21, 1975, Tom Rial reported numerous sightings among which were over 100 Redstarts. The same day large numbers of immature Mallards were seen in the area.

**DALTON** - An American Bittern was spotted September 16th at 9:00 a.m. on a power line leading to the home of a member of the Cherokee Audubon Society. A Ruffed Grouse - red phase - was observed on November 15th at 10:00 a.m. by Harriett DeGioia within the city limits in a private yard. This is the first grouse reported from within the city; however, hunters report a "banner year" for grouse in the area. Evening Grosbeaks were in the area on October 23rd. November 14th was the previous early date. A Winter Wren seen by Sandy Pangle on September 22nd is also an early date, the previous one being October 12th for Dalton and October 7, 1922, for Athens, which is the earliest published date for a Winter Wren in the state. Thirty-six Sandhill Cranes were observed by Harriett DiGioia on November 28th while she was traveling to Atlanta. This may have been the same as a flock reported by Terry W. Johnson, a wildlife biologist with the State Game and Fish Commission, who saw about 40 Sandhill Cranes over Forsyth on the afternoon of December 3rd.

**ATHENS** - James S. Carver, a graduate zoologist with an MS in ornithology reported a Ground Dove at Athens on November 9th. The bird was observed at the Lyons Elementary School, which is adjacent to the airport. An unsubstantiated report of another Ground Dove in the area was made in October, 1975. This is a new bird for the Athens area.

**PENDERGRASS** - This small town on I-85 just north of Gainesville has a large chicken processing plant with its own water purification system. The several large settling basins and the grassland adjoining them have from time to time produced some interesting observations. The most noteworthy occurred on November 15th when a group headed by Terry Moore observed a Golden Plover and Horned Larks in the grassland and a flock of six Whistling Swans. Several other non-confirmed reports have been heard of swans on the Chattahoochee River in the Atlanta area, but these are the only known recordings by a competent field ornithologist.

(Compiled by Wallace D. Dreyfoos, 4627 Tall Pines Drive, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30327)

### FROM THE FIELD — SOUTH GEORGIA

As usual, the very active crew from the Columbus area contributed most of the bird news from the fall of 1975. An immature Bald Eagle was seen on 21 September at Eufaula NWR by Bill Matheny and another frequented Callaway Gardens, being seen daily during a three week



period ending 26 October. James Miller reported a Caspian Tern at Ft. Gaines Dam on 16 August and two more were seen on 12 October at Lake West Point by Grace Whitman. Miller also had 2 Willets at Ft. Gaines Dam on 16 September and 25 Common Terns at Oliver Dam on 15 September. Florence Lynn noted several early arriving species including 15 Evening Grosbeaks on 20 November, Winter Wren on 26 October, Purple Finch on 10 November, Pine Siskin on 11 November, Fox Sparrow on 9 November, and Song Sparrow on 11 October. She had a late Rose-breasted Grosbeak on 30 October and had an early Northern Oriole on 23 August, though the orioles arrived over a week late on 5 September at the E. J. Williamson feeder in Thomasville.

Sam Pate reported high local counts of 60 Blackburnian and 30 Chestnut-sided Warblers on 26 September near Cooper Creek and a rare Wilson's Warbler in Columbus on 25 September. L. A. Wells and Mike Fuller also had a rarity in a Philadelphia Vireo on 11 October.

Bill Matheny reported 2 Black-billed Cuckoos at Eufaula NWR on 21 September and I found one dead at the WALB tower in Colquitt County on 14 September. A Bobolink was dead at the tower the next day, 15 September.

A Merlin was seen by Jim Buckner in Decatur County on 20 October and an injured Peregrine Falcon was present on St. Simons Island from 5 through 24 October. Other reports from the coast included Jane Moore's and Jim Richardson's account of a Wilson's Phalarope 27 August on Little Cumberland Island and a Yellow-headed Blackbird at Jekyll Island on 18 October seen by many GOS members. J. Fred Denton writes that the Saw-whet Owl reported seen 18 October during the GOS meeting on Jekyll was probably erroneous. No one knows who saw it and until someone can supply details it is probably best forgotten.

Leon Neel reports 31 Canada Geese migrating through Thomas County on 13 November and Steve Irons saw three Wood Storks in Irwin County on 22 September. Betty Komarek had a Worm-eating Warbler on her Grady County feeder on 4 September.

Joe and Ruth Brent reported a large bird kill at Jekyll Island on 3 October. The birds were killed by east-west running telephone and power lines and by a television tower during rough weather associated with the passage of a cold front that night. Those birds identified included 50 Swainson's Thrushes, 10-15 Yellow-billed Cuckoos, 100 + Ovenbirds, a Green Heron, a Great Blue Heron, and many warblers. In 1957 David

W. Johnston made suggestions for those who might encounter such kills (*Oriole*, 22: 33-39), but since this older issue may not be available to most GOS members, I will repeat Dr. Johnston's suggestions:

1. Pick up every dead bird and/or identifiable part thereof *immediately*. Ants and House Cats (and other animals) will make short work of the dead birds if left out and those not eaten may be crushed by cars.
2. The birds should be identified as soon as practical and, if possible, the weight, sex, and age should be determined. Unusual forms may be saved for specimens. If the observer cannot perform these operations or does not want to, then by all means the birds should be frozen and turned over to someone who can study them in detail.
3. Record information from the scene, such as obstacles and/or lights involved, observer comments and weather conditions.

Dr. Johnston concluded his remarks by saying that "... accurate records of mortality incidents, when published, compiled, and analysed, will contribute much toward a better understanding of the mechanics of migration."

(Compiled by Robert L. Crawford, Tall Timbers Research Station, Rt. 1, Box 160, Tallahassee, Fla. 32303)



**AUTHOR-SPECIES INDEX TO THE ORIOLE  
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 Grosbeak, Pine: 1971-36(1):7.  
 Grosbeak, Rose-breasted: 1971-36(1):5; 36(2 & 3):19; 1972-37(1):7; 1973-38(2 & 3):23-24; 1975-40(3):26; 40(4):50.  
 Grouse, Ruffed: 1975-40(3):31-33; 40(4):49.  
 Gull, Bonaparte's: 1975-40(3):36.  
 Gull, Herring: 1972-37(2 & 3):15-16; 1973-38(2 & 3):17.  
 Gull, Ring-billed: 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1975-40(3):36.  
 Hawk, Broad-winged: 1971-36(1):2; 36(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(1):12; 38(2 & 3):16; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):22.  
 Hawk, Cooper's: 1971-36(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(2 & 3):16; 1974-39(2 & 3):22.  
 Hawk, Harlan's: See Hawk, Red-tailed.  
 Hawk, Marsh: 1973-38(2 & 3):16; 1974-39(2 & 3):22.  
 Hawk, Pigeon: See Merlin.  
 Hawk, Red-shouldered: 1973-38(2 & 3):16; 1974-39(2 & 3):22, 30-31.  
 Hawk, Red-tailed: 1972-37(1):3; 1973-38(2 & 3):16; 38(4):44; 1974-39(2 & 3):22.  
 Hawk, Rough-legged: 1973-38(1):10; 38(2 & 3):16; 1974-39(2 & 3):22.  
 Hawk, Sharp-shinned: 1973-38(2 & 3):16; 1974-39(2 & 3):22.  
 Hawk, Sparrow: See Kestrel, American.  
 Heron, Great Blue: 1971-36(1):1; 36(2 & 3):26; 1973-38(2 & 3):14; 38(4):44; 1974-39(1):8; 39(2 & 3):21; 1975-40(4):50.  
 Heron, Great White: See Heron, Great Blue.  
 Heron, Green: 1973-38(2 & 3):14, 31; 1974-39(2 & 3):21; 1975-40(4):50.  
 Heron, Little Blue: 1971-36(2 & 3):26; 36(4):30-33; 1972-37(4):38; 1973-38(2 & 3):14, 31; 1974-39(1):13; 1975-40(1 & 2):5.  
 Heron, Louisiana: 1972-37(1):1; 1973-38(2 & 3):14; 1975-40(3):36.  
 Heron, Night, Black-crowned: 1973-38(2 & 3):14.  
 Heron, Night, Yellow-crowned: 1971-36(2 & 3):26; 1972-37(2 & 3):16-17; 1973-38(2 & 3):14; 1975-40(3):36.  
 Hummingbird, Ruby-throated: 1973-38(2 & 3):18, 25; 38(4):51; 1975-40(3):22.  
 Ibis, Glossy: 1973-38(2 & 3):14; 1975-40(1 & 2):14.  
 Ibis, Scarlet: 1971-36(2 & 3):22-23.  
 Ibis, White: 1971-36(1):8-9; 36(2 & 3):22; 1973-38(2 & 3):14; 1975-40(3):36.  
 Ibis, Wood: See Stork, Wood.  
 Jaeger, Parasitic: 1972-37(2 & 3):17.  
 Jay, Blue: 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):23; 40(4):48.  
 Jay, Scrub: 1975-40(1 & 2):1-2.  
 Junco, Baird's: See Junco, Yellow-eyed.

- Junco, Dark-eyed: 1971-36(1):5; 36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(2 & 3):25; 38(4):45; 1974-39(2 & 3):24.  
 Junco, Guadalupe: See Junco, Dark-eyed.  
 Junco, Mexican: See Junco, Yellow-eyed.  
 Junco, Oregon: See Junco, Dark-eyed.  
 Junco, Slate-colored: See Junco, Dark-eyed.  
 Junco, White-winged: See Junco, Dark-eyed.  
 Junco, Yellow-eyed: 1973-38(4):45.  
 Kestrel, American: 1971-36(1):2; 36(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(2 & 3):16; 38(4):44, 48; 1974-39(1):13-14; 39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(1 & 2):12-14.  
 Killdeer: 1972-37(1):3; 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(1 & 2):14.  
 Kingbird, Eastern: 1973-38(2 & 3):18.  
 Kingbird, Gray, Northern: 1972-37(4):38.  
 Kingbird, Western: 1972-37(1):7; 1973-38(2 & 3):18.  
 Kingfisher, Belted: 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):22, 27.  
 Kinglet, Golden-crowned: 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 39(4):47-48.  
 Kinglet, Ruby-crowned: 1971-36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):20, 25; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):29.  
 Kite, Mississippi: 1973-38(2 & 3):15-16.  
 Kite, Swallow-tailed: 1974-39(2 & 3):30-31; 1975-40(3):34-35.  
 Knot, Red: 1972-37(4):37; 1973-38(4):44.  
 Lark, Horned: 1971-36(1):7; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(4):49.  
 Limpkin: 1974-39(4):38.  
 Longspur, Lapland: 1975-40(4):42-43.  
 Loon, Common: 1973-38(2 & 3):13; 1974-39(1):13; 39(2 & 3):21; 39(4):37; 1975-40(3):36.  
 Martin, Purple: 1973-38(2 & 3):19, 25; 1975-40(1 & 2):16; 40(3):23.  
 Meadowlark, Eastern: 1973-38(2 & 3):23; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(1 & 2):7; 40(3):25.  
 Merganser, Common: 1974-39(4):48.  
 Merganser, Hooded: 1972-37(1):3; 1973-38(2 & 3):15; 1974-39(2 & 3):22, 26.  
 Merganser, Red-breasted: 1973-38(2 & 3):15; 1974-39(2 & 3):22, 34.  
 Merlin: 1973-38(2 & 3):16; 38(4):44; 1975-40(4):50.  
 Mockingbird: 1972-37(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(1 & 2):10; 40(3):24, 27, 28.  
 Nighthawk, Common: 1971-36(1):2; 36(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(2 & 3):18.  
 Nuthatch, Brown-headed: 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1974-39(2 & 3):23.  
 Nuthatch, Red-breasted: 1972-37(1):4; 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(1 & 2):16.  
 Nuthatch, White-breasted: 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):23.  
 Oriole, Baltimore: See Oriole, Northern.  
 Oriole, Bullock's: See Oriole, Northern.  
 Oriole, Northern: 1971-36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(1):6-9; 38(2 & 3):23; 38(4):45; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 39(4):40; 1975-40(4):50.  
 Oriole, Orchard: 1971-36(1):5; 36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(2 & 3):23, 25.  
 Osprey: 1973-38(2 & 3):16.  
 Ovenbird: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):25; 40(4):50.  
 Owl, Barn: 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(1 & 2):6-10.  
 Owl, Barred: 1971-36(4):33; 1973-38(2 & 3):17, 29-30; 1974-39(1):8; 39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):22.  
 Owl, Great Horned: 1971-36(4):35; 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1974-39(2 & 3):22, 30.  
 Owl, Long-eared: 1974-39(4):38.  
 Owl, Saw-whet: 1975-40(4):50.  
 Owl, Screech: 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(1 & 2):10.



- Owl, Short-eared: 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 39(4):38-39; 1975-40(1 & 2):16.  
 Parakeet, Monk: 1973-38(1):11-12; 1974-39(4):45-46.  
 Peewee, Wood, Eastern: 1971-36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1975-40(3):23.  
 Pelican, Brown: 1975-40(4):48.  
 Pelican, White: 1975-40(4):48.  
 Petrel, Leach's Storm: 1973-38(4):44.  
 Petrel, Wilson's Storm: 1973-38(4):44.  
 Phalarope, Northern: 1974-39(4):38.  
 Phalarope, Red: 1971-36(2 & 3):20-21.  
 Phalarope, Wilson's: 1975-40(4):50.  
 Phoebe, Eastern: 1971-36(1):3; 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):23.  
 Pipit, Sprague's: 1971-36(1):7.  
 Pipit, Water: 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(1 & 2):15; 40(4):42.  
 Plover, American Golden: 1975-40(1 & 2):14; 40(4):49.  
 Plover, Black-bellied: 1972-37(4):37.  
 Plover, Semipalmated: 1975-40(1 & 2):14.  
 Plover, Upland: See Sandpiper, Upland.  
 Quail: See Bobwhite.  
 Rail, Black: 1975-40(3):36.  
 Rail, Clapper: 1972-37(1):5-6.  
 Rail, King: 1973-38(2 & 3):16.  
 Rail, Sora: 1971-36(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(2 & 3):16, 26; 1974-39(4):38; 1975-40(1 & 2):10; 40(4):48.  
 Rail, Virginia: 1971-36(1):9; 36(2 & 3):27; 1973-38(2 & 3):16; 38(4):40; 1975-40(1 & 2):10.  
 Raven, Northern: 1975-40(4):47.  
 Redpoll, Common: 1972-37(2 & 3):11-12.  
 Redstart, American: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):23; 1974-39(1):5; 1975-40(3):25; 40(4):48.  
 Robin: See Robin, American.  
 Robin, American: 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 38(4):44; 1974-39(2 & 3):23, 29; 1975-40(1 & 2):10; 40(3):24, 28.  
 Robin, San Lucas: See Robin, American.  
 Sandpiper, Curlew: 1975-40(3):34.  
 Sandpiper, Least: 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1975-40(1 & 2):15, 16.  
 Sandpiper, Pectoral: 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1975-40(1 & 2):15.  
 Sandpiper, Semipalmated: 1975-40(1 & 2):15.  
 Sandpiper, Solitary: 1972-37(1):3-4; 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1975-40(1 & 2):14-15.  
 Sandpiper, Spotted: 1972-37(1):3; 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 38(4):46; 1975-40(1 & 2):15.  
 Sandpiper, Upland: 1973-38(4):44.  
 Sandpiper, Western: 1975-40(1 & 2):15.  
 Sandpiper, White-rumped: 1975-40(1 & 2):14.  
 Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied: 1971-36(4):33; 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 1974-39(2 & 3):22.  
 Shrike, Loggerhead: 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 38(4):48; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):28.  
 Siskin, Pine: 1972-37(2 & 3):11; 1973-38(2 & 3):24, 25, 29; 1974-39(2 & 3):24; 1975-40(4):50.  
 Skimmer, Black: 1975-40(1 & 2):11-12.  
 Snipe, Common: 1972-37(1):2; 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(1 & 2):15.  
 Sparrow, Bachman's: 1973-38(2 & 3):25; 1975-40(3):27.  
 Sparrow, Chipping: 1971-36(1):5; 1973-38(2 & 3):25, 29; 1974-39(2 & 3):24; 1975-40(3):26.  
 Sparrow, Field: 1971-36(2 & 3):19; 1972-37(2 & 3):11; 1973-38(2 & 3):25; 1974-39(2 & 3):24; 1975-40(3):26.  
 Sparrow, Fox: 1973-38(2 & 3):25; 1974-39(2 & 3):24; 39(4):41; 1975-40(4):50.  
 Sparrow, Grasshopper: 1971-36(1):5; 36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(2 & 3):24; 1974-39(2 & 3):24.  
 Sparrow, Henslow's: 1971-36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(2 & 3):24.  
 Sparrow, House: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):19; 1972-37(2 & 3):11; 1973-38(2 & 3):23; 38(4):51; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-

- 40(3):28.  
 Sparrow, LeConte's: 1974-39(2 & 3):24; 1975-40(1 & 2):16.  
 Sparrow, Lincoln's: 1971-36(1):5; 36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(4):42-43.  
 Sparrow, Savannah: 1971-36(1):5; 36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(2 & 3):24; 38(4):42; 1974-39(2 & 3):24.  
 Sparrow, Sharp-tailed: 1972-37(2 & 3):14-15; 1975-40(1 & 2):16.  
 Sparrow, Song: 1971-36(1):6; 36(2 & 3):20; 1973-38(2 & 3):25; 1974-39(2 & 3):24; 1975-40(3):26, 29, 35; 40(4):50.  
 Sparrow, Swamp: 1971-36(1):6; 36(2 & 3):20; 1973-38(2 & 3):25; 1974-39(2 & 3):24.  
 Sparrow, Vesper: 1971-36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(2 & 3):25; 1974-39(2 & 3):24.  
 Sparrow, White-crowned: 1971-36(1):5; 1974-39(2 & 3):24.  
 Sparrow, White-throated: 1971-36(1):5; 36(2 & 3):19; 1972-37(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(2 & 3):25; 1974-39(2 & 3):24.  
 Spoonbill, Roseate: 1972-37(2 & 3):12; 1974-39(1):11; 1975-40(1 & 2):3-5; 40(3):36.  
 Starling: 1971-36(1):3; 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(1 & 2):10; 40(3):28.  
 Stilt, Black-necked: 1972-37(2 & 3):13-14; 1975-40(3):36.  
 Stork, Wood: 1971-36(2 & 3):22; 1973-38(2 & 3):14; 38(4):44; 1975-40(4):50.  
 Swallow, Bank: 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1975-40(3):36.  
 Swallow, Barn: 1972-37(2 & 3):18; 37(4):39-40; 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 38(4):49-50; 1975-40(3):23, 36.  
 Swallow, Cliff: 1972-37(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):19.  
 Swallow, Rough-winged: 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1975-40(3):23, 36.  
 Swallow, Tree: 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1975-40(1 & 2):1.  
 Swan, Whistling: 1973-38(2 & 3):14; 1975-40(4):49.  
 Swift, Chimney: 1971-36(1):3; 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 1975-40(3):22.  
 Tanager, Scarlet: 1971-36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):25.  
 Tanager, Summer: 1971-36(1):5; 36(2 & 3):19; 1973-38(2 & 3):23; 38(4):51; 1975-40(3):26.  
 Tanager, Western: 1973-38(2 & 3):23; 1974-39(4):40; 1975-40(1 & 2):16.  
 Tern, Caspian: 1975-40(4):50.  
 Tern, Common: 1975-40(4):50.  
 Tern, Least: 1972-37(1):2; 37(2 & 3):13-14.  
 Tern, Royal: 1975-40(1 & 2):11.  
 Thrasher, Brown: 1971-36(1):3; 36(2 & 3):16; 1972-37(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):24.  
 Thrush, Gray-cheeked: 1971-36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1975-40(4):48.  
 Thrush, Hermit: 1971-36(1):3; 36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1974-39(2 & 3):23.  
 Thrush, Swainson's: 1971-36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1975-40(4):48, 50.  
 Thrush, Wood: 1971-36(1):3; 36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1974-39(1):2; 1975-40(3):24.  
 Titmouse, Tufted: 1972-37(2 & 3):11; 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):23.  
 Towhee, Rufous-sided: 1971-36(1):5; 36(2 & 3):19; 1972-37(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(2 & 3):24; 1974-39(2 & 3):24; 1975-40(3):26, 29; 40(4):48.  
 Turkey: 1973-38(2 & 3):16; 1975-40(1 & 2):11.  
 Veery: 1973-38(2 & 3):20.  
 Vireo, Blue-headed: See Vireo, Solitary.  
 Vireo, Philadelphia: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 38(4):41; 1975-40(4):50.  
 Vireo, Red-eyed: 1971-36(1):3; 36(2 & 3):16-17; 1972-37(1):3; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(1):15; 1975-40(3):24.  
 Vireo, Solitary: 1971-36(2 & 3):16, 28-29; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):24.  
 Vireo, Warbling: 1974-39(1):14-15; 39(2 & 3):32-33.  
 Vireo, White-eyed: 1971-36(1):3;



- 36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):26, 27, 29.
- Vireo, Yellow-throated: 1971-36(1):3; 36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):21, 25; 1974-39(1):15; 1975-40(3):24, 29.
- Vulture, Black: 1971-36(2 & 3):26; 1973-38(2 & 3):15; 1974-39(1):9; 39(2 & 3):22, 25.
- Vulture, Turkey: 1973-38(2 & 3):15; 1974-39(1):10; 39(2 & 3):22, 25; 1975-40(3):22.
- Warbler, Audubon's: See Warbler, Yellow-rumped.
- Warbler, Bay-breasted: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22.
- Warbler, Black and White: 1971-36(1):3; 36(2 & 3):17; 1972-37(2 & 3):15-16; 1973-38(2 & 3):21, 26; 1974-39(1):2; 39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):24, 36.
- Warbler, Blackburnian: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 1974-39(1):4; 1975-40(3):25; 40(4):50.
- Warbler, Blackpoll: 1971-36(1):4; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 38(4):41; 1974-39(1):15-16.
- Warbler, Black-throated Blue: 1971-36(1):7-8; 36(2 & 3):17; 36(4):36; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(1):4; 1975-40(3):25.
- Warbler, Black-throated Gray: 1975-40(4):37-40.
- Warbler, Black-throated Green: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21-22; 1974-39(1):3-4; 1975-40(3):25.
- Warbler, Blue-winged: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(1):3; 1975-40(3):36.
- Warbler, Brewster's: 1974-39(1):3.
- Warbler, Canada: 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 1974-39(1):4-5.
- Warbler, Cape May: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 38(4):41; 1974-39(4):39; 1975-40(3):36.
- Warbler, Cerulean: 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 38(4):41.
- Warbler, Chestnut-sided: 1971-36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 1974-39(1):4; 1975-40(3):25; 40(4):50.
- Warbler, Connecticut: 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 38(4):42.
- Warbler, Golden-winged: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(1):2-3; 1975-40(3):26.
- Warbler, Hooded: 1971-36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 1974-39(1):2, 4; 1975-40(3):25.
- Warbler, Kentucky: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 1974-39(1):4; 1975-40(3):26, 28.
- Warbler, Lawrence's: 1973-38(2 & 3):30; 1974-39(4):39.
- Warbler, Magnolia: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1972-37(1):3; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(1):3.
- Warbler, Myrtle: See Warbler, Yellow-rumped.
- Warbler, Nashville: 1973-38(4):41; 1974-39(1):3; 1975-40(4):48.
- Warbler, Northern Parula: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 38(4):44; 1974-39(1):3; 1975-40(3):24.
- Warbler, Olive-backed: See Warbler, Tropical Parula.
- Warbler, Orange-crowned: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(4):48.
- Warbler, Palm: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 1974-39(2 & 3):23.
- Warbler, Parula: See Warbler, Northern Parula.
- Warbler, Pine: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 1974-39(1):4; 39(2 & 3):23.
- Warbler, Prairie: 1971-36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22.
- Warbler, Prothonotary: 1971-36(1):4; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(1):2.
- Warbler, Socorro: See Warbler, Tropical Parula.
- Warbler, Sutton's: 1974-39(2 & 3):31-32.
- Warbler, Swainson's: 1971-36(2 & 3):17, 26; 1974-39(1):14; 1975-40(3):36.
- Warbler, Tennessee: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 38(4):41; 1974-39(1):3.
- Warbler, Tropical Parula: 1973-38(4):44.

- Warbler, Wilson's: 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 38(4):42; 1975-40(4):50.
- Warbler, Worm-eating: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1975-40(3):26, 36; 40(4):50.
- Warbler, Yellow: 1971-36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 1974-39(1):3; 1975-40(3):25.
- Warbler, Yellow-rumped: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):17; 1973-38(2 & 3):21; 38(4):45; 1974-39(1):3; 39(2 & 3):23.
- Warbler, Yellow-throated: 1971-36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):25.
- Waterthrush, Louisiana: 1971-36(1):4; 1973-39(2 & 3):22; 1974-39(1):4; 39(2 & 3):29-30.
- Waterthrush, Northern: 1971-36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 38(4):42; 1974-39(1):4.
- Waxwing, Cedar: 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(4):48.
- Whimbrel: 1972-37(4):37.
- Whip-poor-will: 1971-36(1):2; 36(2 & 3):15, 24-25; 1973-38(2 & 3):17, 25; 1975-40(3):22.
- Willet: 1971-36(4):38; 1972-37(1):2; 1973-38(1):1, 2, 5; 1975-40(4):50.
- Woodcock, American: 1971-36(1):3; 36(2 & 3):15; 1973-38(2 & 3):17; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):31.
- Woodpecker, Downy: 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):22.
- Woodpecker, Hairy: 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 1974-39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):22.
- Woodpecker, Pileated: 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 1974-39(1):2; 39(2 & 3):22; 1975-40(3):22.
- Woodpecker, Red-bellied: 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 1974-39(1):2; 39(2 & 3):22.
- Woodpecker, Red-cockaded: 1971-36(2 & 3):29; 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 38(4):33-39.
- Woodpecker, Red-headed: 1973-38(2 & 3):18; 1974-39(2 & 3):22.
- Wren, Bewick's: 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1974-39(2 & 3):23.
- Wren, Carolina: 1971-36(1):3; 36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):24, 28, 29.
- Wren, House: 1971-36(1):3; 36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 38(4):40; 1974-39(2 & 3):23, 1975-40(3):35.
- Wren, Marsh, Longbilled: 1973-38(2 & 3):20, 26; 38(4):40; 1975-40(1 & 2):10.
- Wren, Marsh, Short-billed: 1971-36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):20; 38(4):40.
- Wren, Winter: 1971-36(2 & 3):16; 1973-38(2 & 3):19; 1974-39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(4):49, 50.
- Yellowlegs, Greater: 1972-37(1):7; 1973-38(2 & 3):17.
- Yellowlegs, Lesser: 1971-36(4):36-37; 1972-37(1):2; 1975-40(1 & 2):15.
- Yellowthroat, Common: 1971-36(1):4; 36(2 & 3):18; 1973-38(2 & 3):22; 38(4):44; 1974-39(1):4; 39(2 & 3):23; 1975-40(3):25, 29.



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