

THE ORIOLE

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



VOL. 56

MARCH 1991

NO. 1

THE ORIOLE

(ISSN 0030-553)

EDITOR

Terry Moore, 13000 Bucksport Court, Roswell, Georgia 30075

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

1991	1993	1995
Milton N. Hopkins, Jr. R. Allen Rhodes	Terry W. Johnson Edith K. Manns	John M. Paget, Chr. John Parrish

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

Regular	\$12.00	Library	\$12.00	Patron	\$ 50.00
Student.....	\$ 8.00	Sustaining	\$20.00	Life	\$150.00

All manuscripts and books for review columns should be submitted to the Editor.

All dues should be remitted to: Georgia Ornithological Society, P.O. Box 1684, Cartersville, Georgia 30120.

Inquiries concerning back issues of THE ORIOLE or OCCASIONAL PAPERS OF THE G.O.S. should be directed to the Business Manager: John Swiderski, P.O. Box 1684, Cartersville, Georgia 30120.

CONTENTS

1990 GEORGIA CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS	
<i>Terry Moore</i>	1
GENERAL NOTES.....	14
FROM THE FIELD - AUGUST-NOVEMBER 1990	
<i>Terry Moore</i>	18

Publication Date - July 1993
GEORGIA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
Founded December 13, 1936

THE ORIOLE

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

VOL. 56

MARCH 1991

NO. 1

1990 GEORGIA CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

Terry Moore

This is the ninth summary of Georgia Christmas Bird Counts (CBC) begun by the author (Moore 1983) and continued by Blackshaw (1986a, 1986b, 1986c) and Moore (1988a, 1988b, 1989, 1990). As in previous years an attempt is made to point out the significant sightings during the Christmas Count period and also to analyze the data for possible long-term trends in our bird populations. Any ideas readers might have for improvement of this series of articles would be welcomed. The data in Table 1 are presented in the same format as before with the counts arranged roughly from the north-west to the southeast in order to help better understand the distribution of various species across the state in early winter.

The original data were obtained from LeBaron (1991). Table 1 uses the following abbreviations for the count names: DAL - Dalton; CHA - Chattahoochee National Forest; AMI - Amicalola Falls; BLA - Blairsville, ATL - Atlanta; PEA - Peachtree City; ATH - Athens; CAL - Callaway Gardens; PIE - Piedmont National Wildlife Refuge (NWR); COL - Columbus; MAC - Macon; DUB - Dublin; AUG - Augusta; ALB - Albany; THO - Thomasville; BAI - Bainbridge-Lake Seminole; OKE - Okefenokee NWR; HNR - Harris Neck NWR; SAP - Sapelo Island; GLY - Glynn County; and STC - St. Catherine's Island.

A new record for total species was set this year with an astounding 194 which is five higher than the previous total. What makes this very surprising was that the weather, by and large, was not that conducive to finding birds. Seventeen of the twenty-one counts reported either fog or rain or both on count day. However, the general weather patterns had kept the entire state rather warm leading into the counts so at least we didn't have to worry about adversely cold count days. One thing that certainly helped in making this the highest count ever was increased coverage. We set new records not only for number of observers but also number of parties, party miles and party hours. Congratulations to all the Christmas counters and let's keep the momentum going.

This year we added an unbelievable nine species to our combined eight year list. The weather probably had a lot to do with this large number of additions as most of these birds would normally have left the state by the time Christmas counts rolled around. The first addition to the list was the Black Rail recorded on the St. Catherine's count. Surprisingly this record was not even boldfaced in LeBaron (1991). The next addition was the Red Pahalrope found on the Dublin count. Fortunately this sighting has already been documented in *The Oriole* (Patterson 1990). The Sandwich Tern on the Glynn County count wasn't boldfaced either although the species is regarded

Table 1. Continued

Species Name	DAL	CHA	AMI	BLA	ATL	PEA	ATH	CAL	PIE	COL	MAC	DUB	AUG	ALB	THO	BAI	ONE	HNR	SAP	GLY	STC	TOTAL
Hawk (sp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	7
Ruffed Grouse	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wild Turkey	4	-	-	-	-	-	23	11	46	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	13	29	148
Northern Bobwhite	8	-	-	-	11	-	18	8	8	4	-	4	-	16	28	28	3	2	-	-	-	130
Black Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Clapper Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	51	71	119	257	
King Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Virginia Rail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Sora	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Common Moorhen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	19	14	6	7	60
American Coot	-	-	-	-	100	44	-	-	727	49	12	-	18	1	3	13	-	3	2	11	2	1035
Sandhill Crane	50	50	-	-	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	169	-	-	-	8	654
Black-b. Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	104	204	549
Semi. Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	284	73	412
Piping Plover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	4
Killdeer	7	3	-	7	82	39	176	19	22	18	71	110	148	33	92	16	16	5	-	61	16	941
Am. Oystercatcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	37	19	65
Greater Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	-	6	1	-	-	11	5	27	13	74
Lesser Yellowlegs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	10	2	-	-	7	-	18	2	40
Yellowlegs (sp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Willet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	83	201	86	372
Spotted Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12	12	32
Marbled Godwit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	33	55
Ruddy Turnstone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	85	182	280
Red Knot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	30	31
Sanderling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259	117	164	540
Western Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	63	307	106	491
Least Sandpiper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	12	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	53
Peep (sp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Dunlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	800	420	961	2194
Short-b. Dowitcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	9	206	116	403

Table 1. Continued

Species Name	DAL	CHA	AMI	BLA	ATL	PEA	ATH	CAL	PIE	COL	MAC	DUB	AUG	ALB	THO	BAI	ONE	HNR	SAP	GLY	STC	TOTAL
Long-b. Dowitcher	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dowitcher (sp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	329	33	371
Common Snipe	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	20	6	50	23	5	13	36	4	3	8	1	9	6	189
Am. Woodcock	2	-	-	-	9	1	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20
Red Phalarope	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Parasitic Jaeger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laughing Gull	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bonaparte's Gull	-	-	-	-	6	1	3	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	999	1290	2500
Ring-b. Gull	-	-	1	-	305	3	5	1	26	385	1232	1	27	-	-	-	-	17	600	1476	434	1110
Herring Gull	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	160	105	202	4517
Great Black-b. Gull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	4	15
Gull (sp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	24	-	-	423
Caspian Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	3	1	18
Royal Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	123	259	100	489
Sandwich Tern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Forster's Tern	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	154	249	301	721
Black Skimmer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	354	260	632
Rock Dove	110	10	25	-	577	62	375	10	48	472	409	10	233	15	69	8	6	-	30	22	-	2491
Mourning Dove	236	40	-	108	829	217	569	120	100	560	628	243	461	219	149	83	88	89	129	519	92	5479
Common Ground-Dove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	28	-	15	5	8	-	-	-	-	1	65
Common Barn-Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
E. Screech-Owl	-	1	-	1	8	11	5	5	4	5	2	4	1	4	4	-	3	3	2	-	7	70
Great Horned Owl	-	-	1	-	7	3	14	3	8	4	4	5	2	4	15	-	3	1	5	7	82	82
Barred Owl	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	2	3	3	3	7	4	2	15	-	3	1	-	-	3	52
Short-eared Owl	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Owl (sp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Common Nighthawk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Belted Kingfisher	6	4	3	10	27	20	23	23	25	6	22	8	21	2	12	5	1	13	23	72	28	354
Red-h. Woodpecker	9	-	-	-	35	17	1	4	46	1	31	8	-	5	13	1	-	3	6	1	181	181
Red-b. Woodpecker	14	5	3	13	207	134	130	43	65	19	61	42	27	36	75	16	53	26	53	71	51	1144
Yel-b. Sapsucker	7	5	-	-	24	18	30	16	40	7	38	13	30	4	34	2	3	8	30	25	27	361

Table 1. Continued

Species Name	DAL	CHA	AMI	BLA	ATL	PEA	ATH	CAL	PIE	COL	MAC	DUB	AUG	ALB	THO	BAI	OKE	HNR	SAP	GLY	STC	TOTAL
Sharp-t. Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	29	32
Seaside Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	2	18	28
Fox Sparrow	13	2	-	2	24	10	12	1	5	3	2	1	7	2	2	-	2	4	5	-	-	97
Song Sparrow	155	76	15	123	542	509	668	75	202	59	352	269	180	22	79	10	7	21	63	89	189	3705
Lincoln's Sparrow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Swamp Sparrow	31	6	-	1	81	64	102	2	34	19	19	22	53	6	46	-	6	59	59	21	140	771
White-t. Sparrow	130	69	30	85	736	528	826	221	328	57	344	136	139	68	151	5	37	15	34	116	67	4122
White-c. Sparrow	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Dark-e. Junco	31	259	252	311	833	343	244	401	159	160	220	60	41	185	13	13	2	5	7	12	4	3555
Sparrow (sp.)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	155	-	2	-	55	75	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	338
Red-w. Blackbird	45	1760	-	25	665	710	31931	22	451	300	2062	1413	3990	10442	1930	190	1250	136	380	810	862	59374
East. Meadowlark	4	7	8	22	172	179	251	115	35	27	159	145	3	49	130	62	30	45	38	103	40	1624
Rusty Blackbird	145	-	-	-	-	56	90	50	10	-	-	-	11	-	214	-	12	-	-	-	-	588
Brewer's Blackbird	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	251	12	-	-	168	-	5	-	-	-	445
Boat-L. Grackle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	55	972	310	1364
Common Grackle	1042	70	-	-	2705	3361	13682	35	1270	600	118	73	398	10160	2215	10	50	5	-	511	47	36352
Brown-h. Cowbird	29	-	-	-	16	18	33190	-	26	29	55	38	1072	27	410	-	20	-	-	35	-	34965
Blackbird (sp.)	1500	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	7975	500	220	-	470	225	-	49057	200	-	-	-	-	60171
Northern Oriole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Purple Finch	54	26	21	8	43	45	35	112	60	85	15	16	4	-	4	4	3	1	-	20	-	556
House Finch	96	2	27	16	665	325	121	47	79	315	296	2	33	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2033
Red Crossbill	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Pine Siskin	-	-	-	42	9	3	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	71
Am. Goldfinch	164	73	10	101	430	143	149	183	157	95	111	138	40	224	380	45	20	25	12	126	4	2630
Evening Grosbeak	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
House Sparrow	55	24	45	3	172	73	158	12	2	290	149	70	2	-	65	7	13	1	-	27	-	1168
Total Individuals	6362	3277	961	2425	22582	16499	132160	6110	21141	8740	11616	6628	11510	23502	11067	51641	7807	3612	24839	19298	14359	406136
No. of Species	79	67	44	48	92	91	85	91	100	96	98	99	87	74	104	80	75	118	120	140	134	194

Table 1. Continued

Species Name	DAL	CHA	AMI	BLA	ATL	PEA	ATH	CAL	PIE	COL	MAC	DUB	AUG	ALB	THO	BAI	OKE	HNR	SAP	GLY	STC	TOTAL
No. of Observers	12	12	4	12	54	27	40	50	28	15	25	13	18	10	11	7	13	20	13	38	21	443
No. of Parties	6	4	2	6	18	11	13	12	9	11	6	3	6	3	5	3	7	14	6	15	12	172
Party Hours	31	30	20	28	144	86	110	56	71	51	52	24	49	29	44	24	47	75	52	117	75	1215
Party Miles	167	182	85	158	703	564	384	292	546	118	295	165	123	142	303	138	212	226	93	403	127	5426
Date of Count	12/15	12/22	12/16	12/15	12/17	12/15	12/22	12/30	12/28	12/29	12/15	12/16	12/29	12/22	12/15	12/22	12/22	12/22	12/28	12/28	12/28	12/29

as accidental in Georgia during the winter (Haney et al. 1986). Single Short-eared Owls were found on both the Athens and Dublin counts. This species is present in the state in small numbers during the winter but it takes a little effort and luck in order to find them. Although we have had a number of November sightings, the Common Nighthawk on the Peachtree City count easily surpassed the latest date ever for the state. The Empidonax (sp.) recorded on the Atlanta count was identified in the field as a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher but the *American Birds* editor felt more comfortable in not assigning the identification to a particular species of this difficult group. A Common Raven on the Chattahoochee National Forest count was in an area where its occurrence has not been documented before. Two other lingering species were the Veery on the Okefenokee count and the Tennessee Warbler on the St. Catherine's count.

As has been pointed out in every previous Christmas count summary, merely listing the species in the Christmas Count issue of *American Birds* does not mean it will automatically be accepted by the GOS Checklist Committee. Your significant sightings need to be documented either in *The Oriole* or submitted to the GOS Checklist Committee so they can be added to our growing knowledge of Georgia birds.

Of the 194 species recorded on the 1990 CBCs, 25 were seen on all 20 counts. These species were Great Blue Heron, American Kestrel, Belted Kingfisher, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Pileated Woodpecker, Eastern Phoebe, Blue Jay, American Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Carolina Wren, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Eastern Bluebird, Hermit Thrush, American Robin, Northern Mockingbird, Cedar Waxwing, European Starling, Northern Cardinal, Rufous-sided Towhee, Song Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, Dark-eyed Junco, Eastern Meadowlark and American Goldfinch. This is down slightly from last year's total of 26 species seen on all counts.

Georgia certainly did well when it came to national high counts. No fewer than eight high counts were either held by some count or shared by some Georgia count. These eight species were Wood Duck (1532 at Piedmont NWR), Common Nighthawk (one at Peachtree City - only one in the U.S. and Canada), Blue Jay (1549 at Atlanta), Brown-headed Nuthatch (162 at Sapelo Island), Veery (one at Okefenokee NWR - shared with one other count), Wood Thrush (one at Augusta - shared with four other counts), Tennessee Warbler (shared with four other counts) and Field Sparrow (661 at Atlanta).

Looking at the count from another angle, which species did we not record which we generally get? The most obvious ones appear to be Common Goldeneye and American Avocet. However, there were some semi-hardy species which were missed such as Northern Parula, Prairie Warbler and Indigo Bunting. Finally, we recorded neither the Henslow's nor LeConte's Sparrow which was a surprise considering how many sparrows were recorded on the counts.

1990 COUNT SUMMARY

Red-throated and Common loons had strikingly different distributions as

would be expected. The only Red-throated Loons were the 16 at St. Catherine's Island whereas a few Common Loons were sighted along the coast plus inland at Callaway Gardens and Piedmont NWR. The 61 Pied-billed Grebes at Augusta was an excellent count as were the 11 Horned Grebes at Piedmont NWR. Truly amazing were the five Eared Grebes found on this year's counts - four at Piedmont NWR and one at Columbus. The three Magnificent Frigatebirds listed for the Bainbridge count were obviously a mistake and for the purposes of this review were considered to be Anhingas.

The only American Bittern found was one at Harris Neck NWR. Inland counts of Great Egrets still appear to be on the increase with 60 at Augusta and 32 at Macon. The only Cattle Egrets were four found on the Bainbridge count. The only inland Green-backed Heron was one at Augusta. This was one of only seven found in the entire state. Augusta also had the only inland Black-crowned Night-Heron. Yellow-crowned Night-Herons were only found on the Glynn County count. One Wood Stork was found on the Albany count but the highest count was 25 at Harris Neck NWR.

The only Snow Goose was a blue phase bird at Callaway Gardens. Although Wood Ducks were well represented on this year's counts, especially at Piedmont and Thomasville, puddle ducks generally were in very low numbers. The only interesting duck counts were the 25 American Black Ducks at Sapelo, 12 Canvasbacks at Piedmont and three at Macon, seven Redheads at Callaway Gardens, 138 Greater Scaup at Glynn County, one Oldsquaw at Piedmont, two Surf Scoters at St. Catherine's and one at Glynn County and 1000 Scoter (sp.) at St. Catherine's.

Excellent numbers of vultures were reported from the Piedmont count with 431 Black and 513 Turkey vultures. An Osprey at Thomasville was certainly rare for that area. Bald Eagles continued their increase with a record 11 counted on five separate counts (four each were seen on the Sapelo and St. Catherine's counts). Accipiters appeared to be doing very well as both Sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks established new high counts. Single Merlins were seen on the Harris Neck, Sapelo and Glynn County counts and single Peregrines were seen on the Dublin, Glynn and St. Catherine's counts.

As usual, the Chattahoochee National Forest count had the only Ruffed Grouse. Would you believe we counted more Wild Turkeys than Northern Bobwhite on all the counts? We did slightly better than usual on rails but still King, Virginia and Soras were recorded in very small numbers. Sandhill Cranes recorded away from their usual haunts in the Okefenokee were the 50 on the Chattahoochee National Forest count, the 424 on the Atlanta count, three at Albany and eight on the St. Catherine's count.

A Semipalmated Plover was very rare inland on the Dublin count. Two Lesser Yellowlegs at Thomasville and five Spotted Sandpipers at Columbus were likewise noteworthy inland reports. Excellent counts of Marbled Godwits were made on the St. Catherine's count with 33 and the Sapelo count with 21. As was the case last year, more Least Sandpipers appear to winter inland than are recorded along the coast. Very unusual were three inland reports of Dunlin - four at Piedmont, two at Macon and three at Dublin. The only report of a Long-billed Dowitcher came from St. Catherine's.

The only jaeger report was a Parasitic on the Glynn County count. Interesting gull reports were a Laughing Gull on the Peachtree City count, three Bonaparte's Gulls on the Athens count and a Ring-billed Gull on the Amicalola Falls count. Inland Forster's Terns showed up on the Macon count and even more surprising, the Amicalola Falls count. It was good to see Common Barn-Owls recorded again with two birds at Dublin and one at St. Catherine's.

Red-cockaded Woodpeckers were seen on five counts (Piedmont, Bainbridge, Thomasville, Okefenokee and St. Catherine's) with the best count of nine seen at Thomasville. Horned Larks were seen on three counts (Athens, Macon and Dublin) with the highest count of eight at Athens. Red-breasted Nuthatches were scattered around the state (eight counts) with the highest count of five recorded on the Bainbridge count. Good counts of White-breasted Nuthatches were the 33 at Thomasville and the seven at Athens where they are rather uncommon. Two unusual wren reports were a House Wren on the Chattahoochee National Forest count and a Sedge Wren on the Macon count. A Blue-gray Gnatcatcher at Callaway Gardens was certainly a rare sighting. The Wood Thrush reported from Augusta would be worth documenting as this species is accidental in the winter in the state. Loggerhead Shrikes were noted in excellent numbers with 43 at Thomasville, 35 at Dublin, 32 at Peachtree City 31 at Macon and 29 at Callaway Gardens.

The warm weather may have induced White-eyed Vireos to linger in the more northern sections of the state as single birds were seen on the Atlanta, Athens, Callaway Gardens, Piedmont, Macon and Dublin counts. Excellent counts of Solitary Vireos were the 22 on the Thomasville count and the 16 on the Peachtree City count. The Yellow-throated Vireo listed on the Glynn County count was surprisingly not boldfaced in *American Birds* since the species is accidental in Georgia during the winter (Haney et al. 1986). Orange-crowned Warblers again appeared on many counts away from the coast with a very good count of 14 on the Thomasville count. Rare inland reports of wintering warblers were the Yellow-throated Warbler at Dublin and single Black-and-white Warblers on the Chattahoochee National Forest and Peachtree City counts.

The only report of Bachman's Sparrows were the two at Thomasville. Forty-three Vesper Sparrows was quite a good count at Dublin. Grasshopper Sparrows were seen on two counts with a single bird at Dublin and three at Athens. The rare Lincoln's Sparrow was likewise seen on two counts with single birds on the Dublin and Sapelo counts. White-crowned Sparrows were seen only on four counts with a total of 14 birds.

Brewer's Blackbirds were seen on six counts with good counts of 251 at Dublin and 168 at Bainbridge. Rather unexpected were the five at Harris Neck as this species is seldom reported from the coastal areas. Northern Orioles were found on a surprising four counts with single birds on the Macon, Dublin, Augusta and Thomasville counts. House Finch numbers continue to increase with the highest count of 665 at Atlanta. Twenty-five Red Crossbills on the Chattahoochee National Forest count was the highest count we've had in the state since we first started summarizing the Christmas counts. A few Pine Siskins were found on six counts with the highest count

of 42 on the Blairsville count. Evening Grosbeaks were seen on only three counts - three at Dalton, six at Atlanta and three at Piedmont.

LONG-TERM TRENDS

A year such as 1990 makes long-term trends that much harder to discern. Most of the species such as Rufous-sided Towhee and White-throated Sparrow, which had previously shown a decline in numbers, increased dramatically on this year's count. Again, the weather may have had something to do with this as many observers mentioned that bird populations seemed to be up during the count period. Whether this continues to be the case will have to be determined later.

One species which did set an alltime low count was the Northern Bobwhite. Whether this is the result of increasing urbanization of the various count circles or represents a true decline of the species throughout the state would be an interesting topic for a study.

LITERATURE CITED

- Blackshaw, K.T. 1986a. 1983 Georgia Christmas counts. Oriole 51:10-15.
 ———. 1986b. 1984 Georgia Christmas counts. Oriole 51:35-40.
 ———. 1986c. 1985 Georgia Christmas counts. Oriole 51:62-68.
 Haney, J.C., P. Brisse, D.R. Jacobson, M.W. Oberle, and J.M. Paget. 1986. GOS Occasional Publication No. 10.
 LeBaron, G.S. and the CBC Regional Editors. 1991. The 91th Christmas bird count. American Birds 45:720-727.
 Moore, T.S. 1983. 1982 Georgia Christmas counts. Oriole 48:55-60.
 Moore, T. 1988a. 1986 Georgia Christmas counts. Oriole 53:1-8.
 ———. 1988b. 1987 Georgia Christmas counts. Oriole 53:41-48.
 ———. 1989. 1988 Georgia Christmas bird counts. Oriole 54:37-46.
 ———. 1990. 1989 Georgia Christmas bird counts. Oriole 55:29-41.
 Patterson, J.H. 1990. Red Phalarope in Laurens County, Georgia. Oriole 55:69-71.

13000 Bucksport Court, Roswell, GA 30075.

GENERAL NOTES

COOPER'S HAWK OBSERVED ON WEST OGLETHORPE AVENUE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA - At 0815 on 8 March 1991, a colleague brought to my attention a hawk perched in a Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*) on the south side of the Corps of Engineers building, located in the central business district of Savannah on the NW corner of Whitaker Street and West Oglethorpe Ave. My guess was that it was probably a Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), but that it could also be a Sharp-shinned Hawk (*A. striatus*). Excited over this discovery, I asked Stan Rikard and Steve Calver, Wildlife Biologists with the Corps of Engineers, to confirm my identification of the hawk.

The three species of the genus *Accipiter* in North America are the Northern Goshawk (*A. gentilis*), the Cooper's Hawk and the Sharp-shinned Hawk. For many experienced birders, distinguishing these three species in the field is difficult, at the very least. Most agree that because of the sizes, comparing the Northern Goshawk with the Cooper's, and the Cooper's with the Sharp-shinned, are two of the greater challenges in identifying raptors in the field (Clark 1984). The greater challenge is separating the Cooper's from the Sharp-shinned. Many articles have been written about comparing these species (Clark 1984; Amadon 1975; Stallcup 1982) and there are contradictions as to whether they can be certainly identified as they occur separately in the field (Mueller, et al. 1979).

There are several characteristics that help to separate these two species. In the short time that our hawk was perched we discussed three. The tail of the Cooper's Hawk appears to be rounded because the outer feathers are shorter and the outer edges of these feathers are rounded. The tail feathers of the Sharp-shinned Hawk are nearly equal in length, and the outer edges are square, giving a squarer appearance. The Cooper's has a larger head than the Sharp-shinned; this makes the beak and eyes of the Cooper's appear to be smaller, whereas the beak and eyes of the Sharp-shinned appear larger.

The bird under observation was somewhat larger than a Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) and heavily streaked with dark brown below. The back was brown with feathers edged in buff to give a scaly appearance, while the light underparts were white with fine, dark brown streaking. The tip of the tail was rounded and had broad light and dark bands across it. The head was streaked with light and dark brown; there was an eye line; and the eyes were well forward on the large head. After some discussion and consulting a raptor guide, Rikard and Calver agreed that the bird was an immature Cooper's Hawk.

Adding to the interest of this sighting, the hawk had prey. Cooper's Hawks still-hunt while perched on a tree limb, waiting to attack. The preferred prey is small birds, but they are also known to take small mammals (Peterson 1987). My colleague's attention was first attracted to the hawk when his eye caught sight of feathers falling to the ground. After he spotted the hawk, he watched it for several minutes and saw that it had a Rock Dove (*Columbia livia*) as its prey. He ceased observations for two minutes to alert us. We began to watch the hawk and saw a dead Rock Dove lying on the ground directly beneath it. No one saw the Rock Dove fall to the ground. As

we continued to watch, the hawk constantly twisted its head, looking around and at the ground, specifically at the area where the Rock Dove lay. At approximately 0900 the hawk left its perch, flew down to the dead bird, stood on it for a couple minutes arranging its talons, grasped the bird with its talons and flew to a tree at about the same height as before, approximately 15 meters from the one where it was first perched. At this point we could no longer see it and thus ended our observations.

A little while later I walked to the spot directly under the tree where the hawk perched the second time and found a concentration of Rock Dove feathers on the ground. I could not locate a carcass, head, or anything else from the dead bird.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank Stan Rikard and Steve Calver, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for their help in identifying this Cooper's Hawk, and Mr. Robert Heape, Chief of Flood Plain Management Services Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, for bringing the hawk to my attention. I would also like to thank Dr. Les Davenport for helpful ideas on content.

LITERATURE CITED

- Amadon, D. (Chairman). 1975. Sticky Problems of Hawk Identification: A panel discussion. In M. Harwood (Ed.) Proceedings of the North American Hawk Migration Conference, Syracuse, 1974.
- Bent, A.C. 1961. Life histories of North American birds of prey, Vol. 1, pp 112-125. Dover Publications, N.Y., N.Y.
- Clark, W.S. 1984. Field identification of accipiters in North America. *Birding* 16:250-263.
- Mueller, H.C., D.D. Berger, and G. Alley. 1979. The identification of North American accipiters. *American Birds* 33:236-240.
- Peterson, R.T. 1987. A field guide to hawks of North America. Houghton Mifflin, Boston, MA.
- Stallcup, R. 1982. Focus: Accipiters. *Point Reyes Bird Observatory Newsletter* 58:6-7.

Elliott O. Edwards, Jr., 431 E. 63rd St., Savannah, Georgia 31405.

A SPECIMEN OF YELLOW-RUMPED (AUDUBON'S) WARBLER FOUND IN GLYNN COUNTY - Many years ago, in my youth, I contributed a record from the Georgia coast that still appears in state lists. Since it is so difficult to find documentation of old records, I would like to substantiate this record now with some background information.

When Dr. Burleigh was compiling data for his *Georgia Birds* (1958), he requested details on a specimen of Audubon's Warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*) that I had found in 1936 in Brunswick, Glynn County, Georgia. This former species was added to the Hypothetical List in his book, annotated from my account of the finding. Now thrown into synonymy with the former eastern species, *D. coronata* (AOU 1983), the record is largely irrelevant

in local and state lists that use only the species designation. It does, however, relate to a recognizable subspecies that has been found on occasion eastward of its normal range.

In the mid-afternoon of 17 February 1936, when I was a senior high school student at Glynn Academy in Brunswick, I left the school to go home. As I walked across the schoolyard I saw a small, mangled, gray and white bird with a few pale yellow feathers, thoroughly entangled in broken limbs and Spanish moss from a large live oak that once stood there. A very severe storm had occurred earlier in the week along the Atlantic coast.

I disengaged the bird from its shroud of moss and took it home to make a study skin of what I thought was a Myrtle Warbler. The specimen had deteriorated, however, and I started to throw it away. Then I noticed, curiously enough, that the throat was distinctly yellow instead of white and something rang a bell in my memory. I sprinkled the tattered remnants with powdered alum and baking soda and put it aside.

My Peterson's field guide (Peterson 1934) immediately cleared up the mystery. There was indeed a short description of the "Audubon's Warbler" as a species accidental in the East, with a yellow instead of white throat in the adult bird.

Since the specimen could not be salvaged as a study skin, I provided Dr. Alexander Wetmore at the Smithsonian Museum a detailed account. He confirmed the identification from my written description and, indeed, recalled the record when I met him personally many years later.

This record of *D. coronata auduboni* did not find its way into the checklist by Greene et al. (1945) but is mentioned in both Burleigh (1958) and Haney et al. (1986).

LITERATURE CITED

- American Ornithologist's Union. 1983. Check-list of North American birds, Sixth Edition. Allen Press, Inc., Lawrence, KS.
 Burleigh, T.D. 1958. Georgia birds. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, OK.
 Greene, E.R., W.W. Griffin, E.P. Odum, H.L. Stoddard, and I.R. Tomkins. 1945. Birds of Georgia. GOS Occas. Publ. No. 2.
 Haney, J.C., P. Brisse, D.R. Jacobson, M.W. Oberle, and J.M. Paget. 1986. GOS Occas. Publ. No. 10.
 Peterson, R.T. 1934. A field guide to the birds. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, MA.

Thomas W. Simpson, 200 Ridgemed Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21210.

ADDITIONAL GEORGIA WINTER RECORDS FOR WILSON'S WARBLER - The *Annotated Checklist of Georgia Birds* (Haney, et al., 1986, GOS Occas. Publ. No. 10) lists the Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) as accidental in winter with four records. The following are accounts of two additional occurrences.

On 10 January 1987 Jack Carusos and I found a male in Forsyth County. We returned to the same spot on 17 January and relocated the bird but could

not find it again after that date.

On 16 November 1990 a single bird was found at Gainesville, Hall County. On 19 November two males and one female were observed in the same area which is a rather large floodplain privet thicket. Between 27 November 1990 and 8 February 1991 at least one bird and sometimes two were heard or seen in the same area.

I left for a birding trip to Costa Rica on 8 February and was gone until 22 February. On 17 February Bruce Dralle, Carol Lambert and Jeff Sewell saw a male in the same area. I never saw the birds again after I returned from Costa Rica but I did hear a Wilson's Warbler scolding in the area on 27 March 1991. This bird, however, could possibly have been an early migrant.

John Paget, 1530 Vine Street, NE, Gainesville, Georgia 30501.

WESTERN Tanager AT DUBLIN, LAURENS COUNTY - A Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*), an accidental or rare visitor to Georgia according to the *Annotated Checklist of Georgia Birds* (Haney, et al., 1986, GOS Occas. Publ. No. 10), was seen at a feeder at Dublin, Laurens County on 24 January 1991 and occasionally at the same location through 25 February 1991.

Mrs. Thomas Kellam noted the bird first at a sunflower seed feeder on her patio. She identified the bird as a Western Tanager and asked me to confirm the identification should the bird return. She observed it again on 13 February and again on the morning of 15 February. On the latter date I observed the bird for about ten minutes from inside the home at a distance of about six meters.

The bird was a brightly colored male with a yellow body and contrasting black wings and tail. The head and face were yellow, the bill was that of a tanager and there were two wingbars. It was noticeably larger and stockier than the House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) and American Goldfinches (*Carduelis tristis*) which were present. Strangely, the bird appeared to be feeding on sunflower seeds offered in the cylinder feeder at which it was perched. It then dropped to the concrete patio floor where it pecked disinterestedly at the scattered seeds and hulls before departing.

Later that day a diet more suitable for the species, oranges and a suet mixture, was placed on the patio in an effort to attract the bird on a regular basis. However, the bird was seen again in the area only on the following day and for the last time on 25 February.

The *Annotated Checklist of Georgia Birds* (Haney, et al., 1986, GOS Occas. Publ. No. 10) lists eight previous records for the state. Apparently this is the first record for the species since the 29 April 1985 record from the Columbus area.

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

FROM THE FIELD

August - November 1990

This period was certainly not our most outstanding fall migration. The weather did not help us with strong cold fronts therefore landbird migrants were not that well concentrated, especially along the coast. Banding results from Jekyll Island were considerably down from previous years. However, with a lot of observers in the field, there are still many significant sightings being reported so please read on.

Abbreviations include: AAS (Atlanta Audubon Society sponsored fall migration walk), ACOGAB (Annotated Checklist of Georgia Birds), AFB (Air Force Base), CRNRA (Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area in north Atlanta), ELHLAF (E.L. Huie Land Application Facility in Clayton County), JIBS (Jekyll Island Banding Station), MIA (Macon Industrial Area), MP (Merry Ponds in Augusta), OAS (Ocmulgee Audubon Society), PSAP (Plant Scherer Ash Pond in Monroe County), RCWMA (Rum Creek Wildlife Management Area near Forsyth), SCSP (Sweetwater Creek State Park in Douglas County) and WMA (Wildlife Management Area).

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

COMMON LOON - There were a number of early sightings of the species. John Paget saw one at Lake Lanier on 3 Aug.; Hugh Garrett saw one at Lake Spivey on 25 Aug. (seen also there the next day by Patrick Brisse); another was seen at St. Simons Island on 28 Aug. by Lydia Thompson; Patrick Brisse saw a bird at Lake Spivey on 22 Sept. which could have been the same bird seen on 25-26 Aug. Other birds seen on more normal dates included a bird seen at Lake Oconee on 23 Oct. by Dale Davis, seven at the RCWMA on 1 Nov. (Terry Johnson), two at the Buford Dam at Lake Lanier on 4 Nov. (Hugh Garrett, Patrick Brisse), one at SCSP on 11 Nov. (Paul Raney), one at Lake Spivey on 17 Nov. and two there on 22 Nov. and 25 Nov. (Patrick Brisse), and two at the Griffin Reservoir on 16 Nov. (Paul Raney).

HORNED GREBE - The two birds seen during the spring and summer at Lake Lanier continued at least until 30 Sept. (John Paget). A rather early migrant was seen at the RCWMA on 26 Oct. by Terry Johnson and Dwight Harley.

RED-NECKED GREBE - This very rare species was reported from the Rome area on 13 Nov. by David Brown. Any occurrence of this species in Georgia is worthwhile documenting fully.

EARED GREBE - This species could be found throughout the month of November at the PSAP. The peak count was three birds on 10 Nov. by Terry Johnson and Joe Greenberg, et al.

NORTHERN GANNET - A good number (50+) was seen off Tybee Island on 23 Nov. by Peggy and Terry Moore and a similar number was seen off Cumberland Island on 25 Nov. by Peggy and Terry Moore and Liz and Hugh Garrett.

AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN - The birds seen at Andrews Island at Brunswick mentioned in the previous report continued into this period. The peak number was 101 on 18 Aug. by a number of observers (Mike Chapman, et al.). The last reports were 8 on 2 Sept. along US 17 near Brunswick by Dennie and Pam McClure and 7 on 8 Sept. in the same area by Peggy and Terry Moore and

Bruce Dralle et al. Interestingly enough, on 26 Nov. Peggy and Terry Moore observed 100+ birds at Fernandina Beach, FL which is just a few miles south of the Georgia border and is probably a 30 minute pelican flight from Brunswick. An occurrence of such a large number of a relatively rare bird would certainly be worthwhile documenting in *The Oriole*.

BROWN PELICAN - A very rare inland report was of one at Lake Lanier from 4-6 Sept. (fide Terry Johnson). There appear to be only five previous inland records for the state. Paul Sykes recorded an excellent count of 450 at Tybee Island on 3 Nov.

DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT - The most noteworthy report of this rapidly increasing species was the flock of 225 over MP on 10 Nov. (Anne and Vernon Waters).

ANHINGA - This species appears to be on the increase in the Augusta area with birds found throughout the period with a peak of eight found at MP on 19 Aug. by Anne and Vernon Waters.

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD - This species was seen twice: at Jekyll Island on 6 Oct. and at St. Simons Island on 7 Oct. (fide Don and Doris Cohrs). This could have been the same bird but I don't have enough details to establish this.

AMERICAN BITTERN - An injured bird was found at Macon in early Nov. by Emily and Pledger Parker but unfortunately the bird died of its injuries.

GREAT WHITE HERON - The two birds which spent the summer at Blalock Lake of the ELHLAF remained there until 23 Sept., after which one bird remained until 21 Oct. (AAS). In Hall County, the bird which previously appeared at Lake Lanier remained there until 23 Sept. (John Paget).

GREAT EGRET - Terry Johnson reported dozens of this species during August at Lake Juliette, near Forsyth, which is more than he had ever seen there previously.

SNOWY EGRET - This species was more prevalent at MP during the period with generally 1-2 birds from 25 Aug. through 6 Oct. with a peak count of four on 22 Sept. (Anne and Vernon Waters). Elsewhere, two birds were seen at Flowery Branch in Hall County on 27 Aug. by John Foster (fide John Paget).

LITTLE BLUE HERON - Of interest were single adult birds at the RCWMA on 2 Aug. (along with three immatures) by Terry Johnson and at the ELHLAF on 26 Aug. (along with as many as four immatures) by Jeff Sewell, Carol Lambert, Patrick Brisse and Bill Blakeslee.

TRICOLORED HERON - This species could also be found regularly at MP with birds present from 25 Aug. through 6 Oct. with a peak of four birds seen on 25 Aug. (Anne and Vernon Waters). A single bird was found at Wahoo Creek in Hall County on 18 Aug. by John Paget and the bird remained there until 5 Sept.

REDDISH EGRET - An immature was seen at Andrews Island near Brunswick on 5 Aug. by Don and Doris Cohrs et al. Another, or possibly the same immature, was seen at Jekyll Island's South Beach on 25 Sept. by Peggy and Terry Moore and Mary Ann Vernocy. This bird remained there only about 30 minutes and then disappeared.

CATTLE EGRET - John Paget had great luck with the species with 10-12 in Forsyth County from 19-22 Aug., four at Lake Lanier on 31 Aug., four at Wahoo Creek in Hall County from 23-31 Aug., and a bird in Forsyth County from 1-21 Sept. In Atlanta, Bruce Dralle and Adrienne Myles saw 46 near the ELHLAF on 1 Sept. but only six the next day.

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON - Rare for the Atlanta area were sightings of an adult in Forsyth County from 1-6 Sept. by John Paget and an immature at the ELHLAF on 16 Sept. (AAS).

- YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON** - Two immatures were reported from the MIA on 3 Sept. by Jerry and Marie Amerson for a rather rare local record.
- WHITE IBIS** - One immature was seen at the RCWMA on 2 Aug. by Terry Johnson. Two birds were seen at the Ocmulgee National Monument at Macon on 5 Aug. by Dan and Pam Guynn and five immatures were seen near Thomaston in early Sept. by Paul Hoinowski. The only Atlanta area sighting was an immature seen flying near Stone Mountain on 17 Sept. (Patrick Brisse).
- GLOSSY IBIS** - Extremely rare in Atlanta with only one previous sighting, this species was recorded at the ELHLAF when two were seen on 1 Sept. by Bruce Dralle and Adrienne Myles. They were seen by a large number of observers until 15 Sept. when they were last seen by Patrick Brisse. See Oriole (55:43-44) for details of this sighting. Along the coast, two birds were late at the Altamaha WMA near Darien on 15 Nov. by Anne and Vernon Waters. The ACOGAB lists 17 Nov. as the latest date for the state.
- ROSEATE SPOONBILL** - Several birds remained in the Brunswick area into the period. The peak number reported was eight on 2 Sept. by Dennie and Pam McClure and the last ones were two on 13 Oct. by Joe Greenberg. The latest date mentioned in the ACOGAB is 8 Sept.
- WOOD STORK** - Inland sightings included 20 at Lake Walter F. George on 19 Aug. by Ethel Chastain, an immature at Wahoo Creek in Hall County on 23 Aug. by John Paget, two near Dublin on 30 Aug. by Arthur Crowe, one at the Fitzgerald fish hatchery on 31 Aug. by Terry Johnson and 20 at Little Ocmulgee State Park at McRae on 12 Oct. by Joe Greenberg.
- MUTE SWAN** - The two birds previously reported from the Lake Lanier area were again reported - this time in Forsyth County on 11 Aug. (fide John Paget).
- SNOW GOOSE** - A blue phase bird was seen at Wahoo Creek in Hall County from 18-21 Aug. by John Paget. Single blue phase birds were seen in Laurens County on 23 Nov. by Tom Patterson and at the RCWMA on 28 Nov. by Dwight Harley. Paul Raney saw a blue phase bird and an immature white phase at Covington from 21-25 Nov.
- GREEN-WINGED TEAL** - A rather early bird was at the ELHLAF on 30 Sept. (AAS). A good count of 30-40 was recorded at the RCWMA on 26 Oct. by Terry Johnson and Dwight Harley.
- AMERICAN BLACK DUCK** - Rare for the summertime were sightings at Wahoo Creek on 20 Aug. by John Paget and at the ELHLAF on 26 Aug. by Patrick Brisse and Bill Blakeslee.
- BLUE-WINGED TEAL** - The first reported migrants were two at MP on 19 Aug. (Anne and Vernon Waters). Two late birds were seen at the ELHLAF on 4 Nov. (AAS).
- NORTHERN SHOVELER** - John Paget saw six birds at Wahoo Creek on 25 Aug. for an interesting count in late summer.
- GADWALL** - Six birds were at the ELHLAF on 28 Oct. (AAS) and twelve were there on 1 Nov. (Jeff and Carol Sewell).
- CANVASBACK** - At Augusta, a female was seen at MP on 27 Oct. and 11 Nov. by Anne and Vernon Waters and a male was seen by the same observers on 21 Nov. at the same place. Three birds were seen at the ELHLAF on 4 Nov. by Paul Raney. At Lake Juliette the species was seen during the entire month of November by Terry Johnson with a peak count of nine on 15 Nov.
- REDHEAD** - A male at MP from 11-12 Nov. by Anne and Vernon Waters was the only report.
- RING-NECKED DUCK** - The highest count was 300+ at Lake Juliette on 26 Oct. by Terry Johnson and Dwight Harley.
- GREATER SCAUP** - This species is rarely encountered inland so reports of a male at

- MP on 11 Nov. (Anne and Vernon Waters) and four birds at the PSAP on 15 Nov. (Terry Johnson) were of interest.
- SURF SCOTER** - One bird was seen at St. Simon's Island East Beach on 10 Nov. by Patrick Brisse.
- COMMON GOLDENEYE** - One bird was seen at Lake Lanier on 27 Nov. by Paul Sykes.
- HOODED MERGANSER** - This species appeared in numbers at the ELHLAF with the peak count of 61 on 2 Nov. by Christopher Rustay. At the PSAP, 65 were seen on 21 Nov. by Terry Johnson.
- RED-BREASTED MERGANSER** - One bird in Banks County on 18 Nov. was out of its normal range (John Paget).
- RUDDY DUCK** - One bird was seen on the early date of 16 Sept. at the MIA (OAS fide Ken Clark).
- OSPREY** - Two birds were seen at Wahoo Creek on 31 Aug. by John Paget and single birds were seen at the ELHLAF on 7, 14 and 21 Oct. (AAS). At MP single birds were seen during the period from 13 Oct. through 14 Nov. (Anne and Vernon Waters).
- AMERICAN SWALLOW-TAILED KITE** - A bird was reported from Laurens County in late July and early August by Tim Gilbraith for a rare local record (fide Tom Patterson).
- MISSISSIPPI KITE** - One bird was seen at the MIA on 18 Aug. (fide Ken Clark) for an unusual occurrence.
- BALD EAGLE** - With the recovery of this species, sightings are almost too numerous to list individually. However, we will continue to do for a while longer. Two immatures were seen at Lake Juliette on 2 Aug. by Terry Johnson. Another immature was seen at the MIA on 18 Aug. (fide Ken Clark). Single adult birds were seen at Jekyll Island on 8 Sept. (Terry Moore et al.), at Lake Oconee on 21 Sept. (Bruce Dralle and Patrick Brisse), at the RCWMA on 16 Oct. by Terry Johnson, at Lake Allatoona on 25 Oct. (Russell Plunkett), at MP on 3 Nov. by Anne and Vernon Waters, at McIntosh County on 8 Nov. (Don and Doris Cohrs) and at the ELHLAF on 2 Nov. (Christopher Rustay) and 22 Nov. (Patrick Brisse and Terry Miller). At the RCWMA Joe Greenberg reported three adults on 19 Nov. Other sightings of immatures included one bird in Sept. at Townsend (Al and Emmy Minor fide Terry Johnson), at the RCWMA on 21 Sept. (Terry Johnson), and as many as three at MP from 27 Oct. through 10 Nov. (Anne and Vernon Waters).
- BROAD-WINGED HAWK** - The only sighting worth noting for the entire period was a flock of 18 over the Lookout Plateau on 23 Sept. by Bruce Dralle and Adrienne Myles. It appears that the migration of this species through Georgia largely goes unreported for some reason.
- GOLDEN EAGLE** - Two birds, a sub-adult and an immature were seen on the Lookout Plateau on 23 Sept. by Bruce Dralle and Adrienne Myles. These birds were almost certainly the ones being hacked in that vicinity. An immature bird was seen at Fort Stewart on 13 Oct. by Joe Greenberg et al. Back at the Lookout Plateau, three birds were seen on 4 Nov. by Bruce Dralle, Adrienne Myles and Bridgett Wofford. Another immature was seen by Milton Hopkins and Bob Humphries near Fitzgerald on 24 Nov.
- AMERICAN KESTREL** - The best migration report was the 12+ seen at Jekyll Island on 29 Sept. by Peggy and Terry Moore.
- MERLIN** - A rather early bird was seen at Jekyll Island on 8 Sept. by Peggy and Terry Moore. On 29 Sept. 6+ were seen at Jekyll Island by Peggy and Terry Moore. Other single birds were seen on 10 Nov. for the first sighting ever at the RCWMA (Joe Greenberg), at St. Simon's Island on 10 Nov. (Patrick

- Brisse) and at Jekyll Island on 24 Nov. (Terry Moore, Bill Blakeslee).
- PEREGRINE FALCON - On 29 Sept. five were seen at Jekyll Island by Peggy and Terry Moore. Milton Hopkins and Bob Humphries saw two at Sapelo Island on 30 Sept. The OAS reported 12+ during the period from 20-22 Oct. at Sapelo Island.
- RUFFED GROUSE - One bird was heard drumming in the vicinity of Thomas Mountain on 11 Nov. by Johnette Crum.
- WILD TURKEY - This introduced species continues to be seen in the vicinity of the ELHLAF as evidenced by a sighting of three on 24 Nov. (Jeff and Carol Sewell).
- KING RAIL - One bird was seen in Banks County on 26 Aug. by John Paget. This is an increasingly rare sighting for inland Georgia.
- SORA - A single bird seen on 8 Sept. at the MIA provided the first record for that location (Ty Ivey, Ken and Arlene Clark, Maurice Crenshaw).
- COMMON MOORHEN - An immature remained at MP until 4 Nov. (Anne and Vernon Waters). This bird was probably one of the young raised at MP this summer.
- AMERICAN COOT - Two adults and two young were seen at the Griffin Reservoir on 11 Aug. indicating nesting occurred there (Paul Raney). John Paget saw another bird at Jefferson from 12-15 Aug. Another bird was seen at the PSAP on 20 Aug. by Terry Johnson.
- SANDHILL CRANE - The first report was a flock of 110 over Elko on 25 Oct. by Dan and Pam Gwynn. About 60 were seen over Roswell on 30 Oct. by Peggy Moore. At Dalton, several flocks were noted during Oct. and Nov. by Harriett DiGioia. Between 13 Nov. and 24 Nov. a total of approximately 750 birds were sighted on 14 separate occasions. The sightings were "clumped" around 13-14 Nov. and 19-22 Nov. The greatest numbers were 200+ over Conyers on 19 Nov. by Paul Raney and 100+ over Roswell on 22 Nov. (Peggy, Terry and Mathieu Moore, Mary Ann Vernocy).
- BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER - One bird in Laurens County on 25 and 28 Oct. by Tom Patterson was a rather rare inland sighting. Three hundred was an excellent count at Andrews Island near Brunswick on 3 Nov. by Paul Sykes.
- LESSER GOLDEN-PLOVER - A single bird spent the period from 7-15 Sept. at the ELHLAF (many observers). Elsewhere, four were seen at Dublin on 9-10 Sept. by Tom Patterson, Bruce Dralle and Adrienne Myles.
- WILSON'S PLOVER - A very rare inland sighting was abird at Lake Juliette on 8 Sept. by Terry Johnson. The ACOGAB lists only one previous inland record for the species so documenting this record in The Oriole would certainly be appropriate.
- SEMIPALMATED PLOVER - At the RCWMA three birds were seen on 8 Sept. and two on 13 Sept. by Terry Johnson. At Tybee Island, 69 was a good count on 3 Nov. by Paul Sykes.
- KILLDEER - At the PSAP, a count was 97 was rather surprising on 8 Nov. by Terry Johnson.
- AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER - Thirty-five was an excellent count at Tybee Island on 3 Nov. by Paul Sykes.
- BLACK-NECKED STILT - Fifty was a good count at Andrews Island on 18 Aug. by Bill Blakeslee et al.
- GREATER YELLOWLEGS - This species was present at MP throughout the period with a peak count of 10 on 4 Nov. (Anne and Vernon Waters). A single bird was at the ELHLAF from 2-9 Nov. (AAS, Christopher Rustay, Patrick Brisse) and another single bird was at the RCWMA on 10 Nov. (Terry Johnson, Joe Greenberg et al.).

- LESSER YELLOWLEGS - This species was also present at MP throughout the period with peak counts of four on 19 Aug. and three on 11 Nov. (Anne and Vernon Waters). At the RCWMA two birds were present on 20 Aug. (Terry Johnson).
- WILLET - Inland sightings were a bird in Forsyth County from 27 Aug.-1 Sept. by John Paget and at the ELHLAF on 31 Aug. by Bill Blakeslee and Gene Wenger.
- UPLAND SANDPIPER - One bird was seen at Robins AFB on 1 Aug. by Don Duncan. This species is not commonly reported during the fall period in Georgia.
- LONG-BILLED CURLEW - A fairly rare sighting for Georgia was a bird at Cumberland Island on 27 Nov. (Liz and Hugh Garrett, Anselm Atkins and Margaret Kavanaugh).
- MARbled GODWIT - Two birds were seen on St. Simons Island's East Beach on 10-11 Nov. by Patrick Brisse and on 24 Nov. by Peggy and Terry Moore.
- SANDERLING - One bird was seen at the RCWMA on 20 Aug. by Terry Johnson for a rare inland sighting.
- LEAST SANDPIPER - This species was present at MP from 11 Aug. through 4 Nov. with peak counts of 12 on 27 Oct. and 11 on 4 Nov. (Anne and Vernon Waters). This species remained rather late at the ELHLAF with three birds there on 2 Nov. (Christopher Rustay) and 3 Nov. (Patrick Brisse) and two there on 9 Nov. and 17 Nov. (Patrick Brisse) but only one there on 18 Nov. (Christopher Rustay).
- WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER - One bird was seen in Forsyth County on 1 Sept. by John Paget for a rather rare fall sighting.
- BAIRD'S SANDPIPER - One bird was seen at the ELHLAF from 30 Aug. (Bruce Dralle and Francis Michael) to 4 Sept. (Christopher Rustay). Another was seen at the same place on 29 Sept. by Christopher Rustay.
- PECTORAL SANDPIPER - A late bird at the ELHLAF was seen on 2 Nov. by Christopher Rustay, on 3 Nov. by Patrick Brisse and 4 Nov. by AAS. Even later birds were two on 23 Nov. and three on 29 Nov. in Laurens County (Tom Patterson).
- PURPLE SANDPIPER - Two birds were seen on 23 Nov. by Peggy and Terry Moore at the only "reliable" location in Georgia to find the species - the groins at the north end of Tybee Island. Bill Blakeslee saw probably the same two birds there on 25 Nov.
- DUNLIN - In Laurens County, two were seen on 21 Oct., four on 25 Oct. and five on 28 Oct. by Tom Patterson. At Augusta, the species was recorded on 27 Oct. (Anne Waters) and at the RCWMA, five were seen on 21 Nov. (Terry Johnson). A single bird at the ELHLAF on 28 Oct. was rare for the Atlanta area (AAS). Three were there on 2 Nov. (Christopher Rustay) and five were seen 3 Nov. (Patrick Brisse) and on 4 Nov. (Paul Raney). One bird was still there on 9 Nov. (Patrick Brisse). Along the coast, 1200 was an excellent count from Andrews Island on 3 Nov. (Paul Sykes).
- STILT SANDPIPER - A single bird was at the ELHLAF from 5 Aug. (Joe Greenberg) through 29 Aug. but three were there on 30 Aug. (Bill Blakeslee and Gene Wenger) and four were there on 22 Sept. (Patrick Brisse). Two birds were seen in Laurens County on 13 Oct. by Tom Patterson. One bird was quite late at the ELHLAF on 3 Nov. (Patrick Brisse) and on 11/4 (AAS).
- BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER - One bird was seen along the road out to Andrews Island near Brunswick on 4 Sept. by Carolina Lane. At Dublin, 11 were seen on 9 Sept. (Tom Patterson) and three were seen on 10 Sept. by Tom Patterson, Bruce Dralle and Adrienne Myles. In Forsyth County a bird was seen by John

Paget on 20 Sept.

- SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER** - At least two, and sometimes three, birds were at the ELHLAF from 18 Aug. through 3 Sept. (Patrick Brisse and Christopher Rustay). Eight hundred was a good count along the coast at Andrews Island on 3 Nov. by Paul Sykes.
- LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER** - A single bird was seen at the ELHLAF from 27 Oct. to 9 Nov. by Bruce Dralle, Patrick Brisse, Paul Raney and AAS). At Darien, three were recorded by Dennis and Donna Forsythe and Margaret Jolly on 21 Nov.
- COMMON SNIPE** - The species was quite early at the MIA on 18 Aug. (fide Ken Clark). One bird was not quite as early at the ELHLAF on 29 Aug. (Patrick Brisse) but five were there the next day (Bruce Dralle and Francis Michael).
- WILSON'S PHALAROPE** - Three birds were seen in Laurens County on 25 Oct. by Tom Patterson.
- JAEGER (sp.)** - A dead individual (thought to be Parasitic) was found on the beach at Cumberland Island on 28 Nov. by Liz and Hugh Garrett.
- LAUGHING GULL** - Paul Sykes estimated at least 5000 at Tybee Island and an additional 2600 at Jekyll Island on 3 Nov.
- FRANKLIN'S GULL** - A winter plumaged adult was seen by Paul Sykes at Jekyll Island on 3 Nov. and Robert Manns saw another at the Skidaway Island ferry slip on 18 Nov. With increased observer coverage of the coast, this species would probably prove to be a regular visitor; however, its occurrence is still rare enough to warrant documenting each sighting in *The Oriole*.
- RING-BILLED GULL** - Rare for the summertime were sightings at Lake Lanier on 7 and 14 Aug. by John Paget.
- LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL** - At least one bird was seen at Jekyll Island starting on 18 Aug. (Bruce Dralle, Adrienne Myles, Nell Kirkland) and continuing into late Sept. (Terry and Peggy Moore). Later birds included winter plumaged adults at Jekyll Island on 3 Nov. (Paul Sykes) and on 23 Nov. at Tybee Island (Peggy and Terry Moore).
- CASPIAN TERN** - John Paget was the only person to report the species inland with sightings of several at Lake Lanier on 7 Aug., two there on 24 Sept. and two additional birds at Commerce Lake on 6 Aug.
- ROYAL TERN** - Paul Sykes reported a good count of 860 at Tybee Island on 3 Nov.
- SANDWICH TERN** - Considering that the ACOGAB gives 13 Nov. as a late departure date, it was interesting that there were so many late reports of the species. Paul Sykes reported 25 at Jekyll Island and four at Tybee Island on 3 Nov. On 24 Nov. four were seen at Jekyll Island (Peggy and Terry Moore) and on 25 and 26 Nov. four were seen in separate flocks of gulls and terns at Cumberland Island (Peggy and Terry Moore, Liz and Hugh Garrett). Anselm Atkins, Margaret Kavanaugh, Liz and Hugh Garrett recorded the species again at Cumberland on 27 Nov.
- COMMON TERN** - One bird was seen at Lake Lanier on 30 Aug. by John Paget and two were seen at the ELHLAF on 14 Sept. by Christopher Rustay.
- FORSTER'S TERN** - The only inland reports were two birds in Laurens County on 13 Oct. (Tom Patterson) and another two birds at Lake Oconee on 27 Oct. (Paul Sykes and Peter Yaukey).
- LEAST TERN** - John Paget had sightings of the species at Lake Lanier on 21 Aug. (two birds) and on 20 Sept. (one bird).
- SOOTY TERN** - An adult was seen and photographed with Black Skimmers on Jekyll Island's South Beach on 2 Sept. by Ellery McClintock and Jeannie Wright. See *Oriole* (55:46-47) for details of the sighting.
- BLACK TERN** - Single birds were seen at the ELHLAF on 5 Aug. by Joe Greenberg

and at Lake Lanier on 21 Aug. by John Paget.

- BLACK SKIMMER** - Six hundred was a good count at Jekyll Island on 3 Nov. by Paul Sykes.
- BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO** - The only report was a single bird at the ELHLAF on 30 Sept. (AAS).
- COMMON NIGHTHAWK** - The major movement of nighthawks through Atlanta evidently occurred during the 30-31 Aug. timeframe as many observers reported numbers in the 100's during those two evenings. Later reports were one at the CRNRA on 29 Sept. by Christopher Rustay, 15 in NE Atlanta on 7 Oct. by Bruce Dralle, three at Cartersville on 14 Oct. by John and Kate Swiderski and a single bird in north Atlanta on 4 Nov. by Ann Wyand and Joel Brenner.
- WHIP-POOR-WILL** - The only reports during the period were calling birds in Roswell on 6 Sept. (Terry Moore) and in Monroe County on 10 Sept. (Terry Johnson).
- RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD** - Two birds near Wrens on 14 Aug. were mostly albinistic in plumage. The last report was of two birds at the ELHLAF on 7 Oct. (AAS).
- RUFIOUS HUMMINGBIRD** - An adult female frequented a feeder at Forsyth starting around 20 Oct. and was banded by Bob Sargent on 4 Nov. (Terry Johnson).
- SELASPHORUS HUMMINGBIRDS** - One was seen at Tucker on 6 Aug. (Jeff and Carol Sewell). See *Oriole* (55:47-49) for details of the sighting. Another appeared at a Decatur feeder for a few days in early Sept. (fide Joel Volpi).
- YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER** - One bird was identified near Dublin on 23 Sept. by Hunter Patterson and Allen Rhodes. Another bird was banded at JIBS on 24 Sept. (Don and Doris Cohrs).
- WESTERN KINGBIRD** - One bird was found along the Jekyll Island Causeway on the rather early date of 8 Sept. by Bruce Dralle. See *Oriole* (55:49) for details of the sighting.
- GRAY KINGBIRD** - Two birds remained at Jekyll Island at least until 9 Sept. when they were seen by Peggy and Terry Moore.
- HORNED LARK** - This species was reported from the Lookout Plateau on 23 Sept. when 11 birds were seen by Bruce Dralle and Adrienne Myles and on 4 Nov. when 16 were seen by Bruce Dralle, Adrienne Myles and Bridget Wofford.
- PURPLE MARTIN** - A rather late bird was seen near Madison on 21 Sept. by Christopher Rustay.
- CLIFF SWALLOW** - Single birds were seen at the ELHLAF on 30 Aug. (Francis Michael) and 16 Sept. (AAS), and at Jekyll Island on 8-9 Sept. by Bruce Dralle and Robert Manns.
- BARN SWALLOW** - A few birds were still moving past Jekyll Island on 24 Nov. (Peggy and Terry Moore, Bill Blakeslee).
- BLUE JAY** - We rarely take note of the Blue Jay migration into Georgia so a count of 110 birds moving through northern Greene County on 1 Oct. was of interest (Paul Sykes).
- COMMON RAVEN** - One bird at Conasauga Lake on 15 Nov. by Christopher Rustay was certainly out of the species' normal range in Georgia.
- RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH** - Single birds were seen at Conyers on 13 Oct. (Francis Michael) and at Smyrna on 25 Oct. (Adrienne Myles). On 26 Oct. one bird was seen near Columbus by Barbara Peacock and another bird was seen in Harris County by Florence Lynn on 23 Oct. This last bird may have been the same one that first appeared the previous year on 26 Oct. One and possibly two birds were seen in Doraville on 4 Nov. by Hugh Garrett and Patrick Brisse. On 8 Nov. Christopher Rustay found three birds in Gilmer County.
- WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH** - One bird at Watkinsville on 22 Nov. was con-

sidered rare by Paul and Joan Sykes. For some reason this species has a very spotty distribution throughout Georgia - reasonably common in some areas and rare in others.

- BROWN CREEPER - A bird at Pendergrass on 19 Oct. was early (Bruce Dralle).
 BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER - A late bird was seen at Pendergrass on 25 Nov. by John Paget.
 GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH - Although thrush numbers continue to decline, we did have five Gray-cheek reports with single birds at Kennesaw Mt. on 6 Sept. (Bruce Dralle and Adrienne Myles), in the Columbus area on 17 Sept. (Bob and Dorothy Potts fide Sam Pate), at Decatur on 25 Sept. (Anselm Atkins and Margaret Kavanaugh), again in the Columbus area on 7 Oct. by Bob and Dorothy Potts (fide Sam Pate) and at Jekyll Island where one was banded at JIBS on 16 Oct. (Don and Doris Cohrs).
 SWAINSON'S THRUSH - A late bird was seen in Gilmer County on 8 Nov. by Christopher Rustay.
 WOOD THRUSH - A late bird was seen in north Atlanta on 2 Nov. by Dennis Lacoss as the bird came to Dennis' birdbath.
 GRAY CATBIRD - The only comment was that their numbers at JIBS were considerably down from previous years.
 WATER PIPIT - The first report was of six birds at the ELHLAF on 28 Oct. (AAS). A count of 50+ there on 11 Nov. was an excellent report (Joe Greenberg).
 CEDAR WAXWING - Near Suches, Patrick Brisse saw four birds on 30 Aug. and 12 on 31 Aug. Although this species breeds in the Georgia mountains regularly, it is seldom reported during the summer season.
 LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE - One bird in Murray County on 14 Nov. was of interest as this species is not that common as you get into the more northern counties in Georgia (Harriett DiGioia).
 WHITE-EYED VIREO - A late bird was seen in Banks County on 18 Nov. by John Paget.
 SOLITARY VIREO - A fairly early bird was at the ELHLAF on 23 Sept. (AAS).
 PHILADELPHIA VIREO - The only reports were single birds seen at Augusta on 29 Sept. by Anne Waters and a bird banded at JIBS on 16 Oct. (Don and Doris Cohrs).
 WARBLING VIREO - This vary rare migrant was seen in Forsyth County on 9 Sept. by Jack Carusos.
 BLUE-WINGED WARBLER - Rare for the Augusta area were single birds on 8 and 15 Sept. (Anne and Vernon Waters).
 GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER - A fairly early bird was at Roswell on 18 Aug. (Terry Moore). Sightings at Augusta on 1, 3 and 15 Sept. were rather unusual for the area (Anne and Vernon Waters).
 TENNESSEE WARBLER - A bird at the CRNRA on 4 Nov. by Christopher Rustay was fairly late.
 ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER - A very early bird was reported from Harris County on 13 Oct. by Florence Lynn (fide Sam Pate). The only other reports were two birds at the CRNRA on 11 Nov. by Christopher Rustay and a single bird near the ELHLAF on 22 Nov. by Patrick Brisse and Terry Miller.
 NASHVILLE WARBLER - The only reports were single birds at Gainesville on 15 Oct. (John Paget) and one banded at JIBS on 17 Oct. (Don and Doris Cohrs).
 CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER - A excellent count of 40+ was recorded by Patrick Brisse near Suches on 30 Aug. Twenty was a good count for the Atlanta area at the CRNRA on 29 Sept. (AAS).
 MAGNOLIA WARBLER - Thirty was a good count at the CRNRA on 29 Sept. (AAS).

- BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER - A late female was seen near the ELHLAF on 27 Oct. by Bruce Dralle and Patrick Brisse.
 YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER - The first report was of several birds at Cartersville on 6 Oct. (Peggy and Terry Moore).
 BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER - Patrick Brisse had an excellent count of 25+ near Suches on 30 Aug.
 KIRTLAND'S WARBLER - This extremely rare migrant was reported from the Blairsville area on 5 Oct. by Dot Freeman.
 CERULEAN WARBLER - The only reports were single birds at Stone Mt. on 4 Aug. by Patrick Brisse, a bird at Athens on 21 Aug. (Barney Dunning) and a bird at Fernbank Forest on 15 Sept. by Georgann Schmalz.
 BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER - Twelve was a good count near Suches on 30 Aug. by Patrick Brisse.
 AMERICAN REDSTART - Good counts at the CRNRA were 20 on 15 Sept. and 30 on 29 Sept. (AAS).
 PROTHONOTARY WARBLER - A very late bird was reported from Augusta on 22 Sept. (fide Carol Jordan).
 WORM-EATING WARBLER - One bird was seen at the ELHLAF on 12 Aug. by Bruce Hallett.
 OVENBIRD - Rather early birds were seen at Conyers on 10 Aug. (Francis Michael), at Darien along the coast on 18 Aug. (Don and Doris Cohrs) and at Decatur on 31 Aug. (Anselm Atkins). At Augusta, sightings along the Levee on 22 and 29 Sept. were considered unusual for the area (Anne and Vernon Waters).
 NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH - The first report of the fall was a bird at Darien on 17 Aug. by Don and Doris Cohrs.
 LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH - The last report which sounded authentic was a bird near Stone Mt. on 4 Aug. by Patrick Brisse. This species generally departs Georgia by mid-August so any sighting past 1 Sept. needs to be documented thoroughly.
 CONNECTICUT WARBLER - This rare migrant was seen along the Augusta Levee on 22 and 29 Sept. by Anne and Vernon Waters.
 MOURNING WARBLER - Extremely rare for Georgia was a bird at Athens on 1 Nov. by Barney Dunning.
 WILSON'S WARBLER - Single birds were seen at Augusta on 8 Sept. (George Reeves fide Anne Waters), in the Columbus Area on 15 Sept. by Bob and Dorothy Potts (fide Sam Pate) and back at Augusta on 29 Sept. by Anne Waters.
 INDIGO BUNTING - Excellent counts of 60 on 29 Sept. (Paul Sykes and Peter Yaukey) and 65 on 1 Oct. (Paul Sykes) were reported from northern Greene County. Two birds were still to be found in the same area on 27 Oct. (Paul Sykes and Peter Yaukey).
 PAINTED BUNTING - A late bird was seen in Glynn County on 19 Nov. by Don and Doris Cohrs.
 SAVANNAH SPARROW - A count of 350 in northern Greene County on 27 Oct. by Paul Sykes and Peter Yaukey was quite impressive.
 GRASSHOPPER SPARROW - Very rare for the immediate coastal area was a bird banded at JIBS on 20 Oct. (Don and Doris Cohrs). A late bird was seen in the Atlanta area on 22 Nov. in the Blalock Lake area (ELHLAF) by Patrick Brisse and Terry Miller.
 LECONTE'S SPARROW - Two of this elusive species were found by Dennis and Donna Forsythe and Margaret Jolly at Darien on 21 Nov.
 FOX SPARROW - The first report was from Pendergrass on 28 Oct. by Bruce Dralle et al.

SONG SPARROW - Another impressive sparrow total was the 225 in northern Greene County on 27 Oct. by Paul Sykes and Peter Yaukey.

LINCOLN'S SPARROW - Pendergrass seemed to be a hotbed for this species. Bruce Dralle saw a bird there on 19 Oct. and Paul Sykes and Bill Blakeslee saw as many as five there on 26 Oct. From then until at least 18 Nov. many observers found the species there but generally only one or two birds at the most. Elsewhere, a bird was seen at the CRNRA on 27 Oct. (AAS) and another was seen in northern Greene County on the same day by Paul Sykes and Peter Yaukey.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW - This species was also at Pendergrass during the same period with the first sighting of eight on 26 Oct. by Paul Sykes and Bill Blakeslee and a peak number of 22 seen on 18 Nov. (Jeff and Carol Sewell). Elsewhere, one bird was banded at JIBS on 16 Oct. (Don and Doris Cohrs) and three were seen at Armuchee on 3 Nov. by Bruce Dralle, Bridget Wofford, and John and Kate Swiderski.

BOBOLINK - Very early was a bird at the ELHLAF on 5 Aug. (Joe Greenberg). Near Macon, 100+ was a good count on 15 Sept. (OAS fide Ken Clark).

RUSTY BLACKBIRD - This species was reported more often than usual with up to 35 at the ELHLAF on 11 Nov. (Joe Greenberg) and smaller numbers reported there by other observers on other dates in Nov. Three other birds were seen at Lilburn on 24 Nov. (Bruce Dralle).

BREWER'S BLACKBIRD - One bird was seen near Brent in Monroe County on 10 Nov. by Terry Johnson and Joe Greenberg et al. Three birds (two males and a female) were described from the ELHLAF on 16 Nov. by Paul Raney. A flock of ten was seen near Hiltonia on 22 Nov. by Anne and Vernon Waters.

NORTHERN ORIOLE - Two birds were seen near Stone Mountain on 28 Aug. by Patrick Brisse.

PINE SISKIN - The only reports were of seven birds at Alpharetta on 6 Nov. (Daryl Pulis) and four birds in Gilmer County on 8 Nov. (Christopher Rustay).

Terry Moore, 13000 Buckspart Ct., Roswell, GA 30075.

A Statement of Policy

Application for membership may be made to the Treasurer. *THE ORIOLE* is sent without charge to all classes of members not in arrears for dues. Send changes of address, claims for undelivered or defective copies and requests for information relative to advertising, subscriptions and back numbers to the business manager.

All articles and notes submitted for publication and all books and publications intended for review should be sent to the editor.

Original papers in the field of Ornithology are published in *THE ORIOLE*. Papers are judged on their contribution of original data, ideas, or interpretations and on their conciseness, scientific accuracy, and clarity.

COPY - Type manuscripts *double-spaced* throughout. Underscore scientific names only. Number pages in the upper right hand corner. Arrange contents in sequence: title page, text, reference, tables, figure legends, and figures. Type your complete address and date of submitting manuscript. For longer manuscripts, submission on a diskette readable on an IBM-compatible PC would facilitate the editing process.

STYLE - The guide for preparation of copy is the CBE STYLE MANUAL (Fifth Edition) available from the Council of Biology Editors, Inc., Bethesda, MD 20814.

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 6th ed., 1983).

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.

The *author* is responsible for putting his manuscript in final form for production. Authors should consult colleagues and specialists for review of papers before submission, and check all literature available to them that might have a bearing on their papers.