
**MISSISSIPPI
ORNITHOLOGICAL
SOCIETY
NEWSLETTER
Vol. 37, No. 2
SUMMER (JULY) 1992**



LOOKING AHEAD:

MOS FIELD TRIPS

(1) Saturday, July 11--Barnett Reservoir area northwest of Jackson. Trip leader: Marion Hutto (phone for info, 845-7259). Meeting time and place: 7:30 a.m. at parking lot east of the Barnett Res. spillway (Rankin Co. side); length, until Noon. Targets: nesting Cliff Swallows at bridge over Pelahatchie Bay; Am. Redstarts near spillway; Purple Gallinules, Moorhens and Anhingas at Pipeline Road. Joint trip with the Jackson Audubon Society. Y'all come!

(2) Friday & Saturday, **August 14, 15**--Starkville area. Trip leaders: Margaret Copeland and/or Terry Schiefer (phone 323-1445 or 324-3748). Meeting time and place: 5:00 P.M. at picnic area, South end of Bluff Lake in Noxubee NWR South of Stk'vl. Target: **Wood Storks** coming to roost in evening (already present; hopefully some Roseate Spoonbills may yet join them). If interest warrants, there also may be a fieldtrip on Saturday a.m. **It is important that you call to let leaders know of your plans!**

MOS FALL MEETING

As announced in the last Newsletter, we will have the MOS Fall Meeting October 16-18 at Oxford in conjunction with the meeting of the Colonial Waterbird Association at the University of Mississippi on Oct. 14-18. Details on registration/reservations and the program will be supplied ca. 1 mo. before the meeting. Remember to save your \$\$ for the Friday river trip and those dates for MOS!

LOOKING BACK:

1992 ABA CONVENTION REPORT

The meeting began on Monday evening 20 April and ran through lunch on 26 April. Indoor workshops filled the daytime schedule on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Field trips occupied Wednesday, Friday and a.m. Sunday. Field trip leaders from the MOS membership included: Chita Cassibry, Marvin Davis, Sharon Finnegan, Gerry Morgan, Jo Ree Pennell and Terence Schiefer. Organizer, recruiter and planner for the Mississippi trips was Judith Toups. Focal species for the 5 of the 9 MS trips were Red-cockaded Woodpeckers and Bachman's Sparrows nesting in the Desoto National Forest ca. 16-18 miles north of Ocean Springs in Jackson County. The following summary of field trips is taken from Greg Jackson's post-

meeting report letter to ABA registrants:

"The grand total for the three days was 237 species. The daily totals were: Wed.- 214, Fri.- 207 and Sun.- 161. We recorded 15 species of waterfowl, 15 diurnal raptors, 32 shorebirds and 33 wood-warblers. All of the totals represent only birds recorded by field trip leaders and participants on those 3 days. The "guerilla teams" roving through the area picked up several additional species not on our official list. The totals above comprise all countable species submitted; before several of these birds hit the printed page, substantiating details will be needed.

The best birds reported from the trips included Eared Grebe, Glossy Ibis, Oldsquaw, White-winged Scoter, Bald Eagle, Hudsonian Godwit (4th MS record), Marbled Godwit, Baird's Sandpiper, Purple Sandpiper (3rd year for MS), Little Gull (3rd AL record), Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Black-whiskered Vireo, Black-throated Blue and Wilson's Warblers, Shiny Cowbird (3rd year for AL), and Bronzed Cowbird (7th AL record). Also recorded was Eurasian Collared-Dove, not included in the totals as it is not yet countable. The non-field-trip birders spotted such good birds as Short-eared Owl and Warbling Vireo. In the days leading up to the Convention, the best birds were Black-legged Kittiwake (5th or 6th AL record), Fork-tailed Flycatcher (2nd AL record), and Cave Swallow (8th AL record). A large shearwater sp. (Cory's/Greater) was seen just after the meeting."

Mississippi Ornithological Society

Financial Report November 1991-January 1992

Income and Expense Statement

Income:

Dues	\$	289.00	
Interest		74.34	
Sales--checklists		110.25	
Patches		5.00	
T-shirts		<u>45.00</u>	
	Total Income		523.59

Expenses:

Postage	\$	64.84	
Printing		81.62	
Meetings		<u>315.75</u>	
	Total Expenses		462.26

Balance Sheet

Assets:

Balance in Checking Acct.			
Gulfport	\$	534.26	
Starkville		851.03	
Balance in Savings Acct.		3,204.28	
Certificate of Deposit		<u>2,000.00</u>	
	<u>Total Assets</u>		<u>6,589.57</u>

Submitted by Jan Dubuisson, Treasurer

EXPEDITION REPORT

Exotic Venezuela--Birder's Paradise

by Hal Moore
Vicksburg, MS

Cloud forests, llanos, Anacondas, dolphins, Howler Monkeys, Capybara, and BIRDS, BIRDS, BIRDS! Our first bird was a puffbird and the last was a Jabiru Stork, almost big enough to saddle and ride. It is a birder's paradise!

This enthusiasm of mine is caused by a birding trip to Venezuela in late March of 1992. The cloud forests around Caracas and Maracay were beautiful and exotic. Tanagers, eagles, parakeets, hummingbirds, scythebills, spinetails, foliage-gleaners, treehunters and oropendolas were just a few of the varied species seen by our group of nine birders.

After three days we left the cloud forest area and proceeded by airplane and bus to the llanos--a flat, treeless savannah that is wet for six months and dry for six months of the year. We were at the end of the dry period. The only water available then was in the roadside borrow pits and two small boundary rivers. We were visiting HATO EL CEDRAL, a 125,000-acre ranch that formerly belonged to the King Ranch of south Texas. It is being managed for cattle, Caymans (a tropical alligator), Capybaras (the world's largest rodent) and tourists (mostly birders). It was hot and dusty, but birds were everywhere.

After several prior trips to the tropics, I had never seen one of the large macaws, a wild Muscovy Duck, a King Vulture or a Curassow. All were seen on the llanos! The roadside borrow pits were full of Scarlet Ibis, one of seven species of ibises found. Other treats to see were: Wood, Maguari and Jabiru Storks; Turkey, Black, Lesser Yellow-headed and King Vultures; seven different doves or pigeons; six parrots, including the huge Scarlet Macaws; Hoatzins; the many Capybaras and Caymans, plus an occasional Anaconda up to 10 feet long.

We birders rode in the back of a comfortable flatbed truck with a canvas top--ideal for birding. Despite the dust, thousands and thousands of birds were found. In the llanos, 160 species were seen, with a total of 270 for the whole trip. For me 110 were new. This is a very worthwhile and interesting trip; if you wish to see lots of tropical species in a short time, seven days birding, VENEZUELA is the place to go! Food, lodging and transportation were all good, and our Venezuelan guide was excellent. I am willing to share more details on arrangements with any who might seriously consider such a trip.

[Hal can be reached for consultation at 1 Lakeside Drive or 638-2680]

MINI-EXPEDITION REPORT

Spring-Break Trip to Colorado

by Marvin Davis
Oxford, MS

Mid-March is not the most popular time for birding trips, but academics sometimes take a break then along with the collegians. Visiting family in the Denver area takes me westward at various seasons, but March offers some special opportunities. The winter visitors haven't all left, while some of the earlier migrants have already moved northward. This year I repeated my 1990 luck in finding a fairly late-lingering Northern Shrike in farthest SE Colorado, only my second ever. Moreover, this time an early Loggerhead Shrike showed himself for comparison an hour earlier, giving me a first for having both shrikes in one day.

Among species on the Colorado Rare Bird Alert near Denver was a male Barrow's Goldeneye, which became my first-ever male (Yes, I did earlier put it on my lifelist on the basis of a California winter female!). Another was an accidental 1st winter Glaucous-winged Gull, normal for the Pacific Coast.

However, as often is the case, I also found some excitement in the Oklahoma Panhandle to enliven the drive through. In a field just outside the last city in OK, Boise City, I spotted a single-species group of 13 white geese--but they were Ross' Geese rather than the more expected Snow Geese! It was my first occasion to see more than a single Ross' separate from a group of Snows.

Among other quite pleasant sightings along the route in Colorado were several Rough-legged Hawks, which can seldom be found in Mississippi, and various ducks in fine spring feather at roadside ponds or lakes. The most welcome of these were the beautiful male Cinnamon Teal. However, the most novel experience of the trip was arising early in the a.m. on Monday at Springfield, CO en route to Denver to find a blizzard in progress (wind N, 30-50 mph with snow). Moreover, the gate on the road north out of town was closed (and enforced by a deputy!) to keep travelers off the highway and out of snow drifts. It actually meant an extra night there and a 24-hour delay, but then how often can a fellow from the sunny South experience being snow-stranded? The 20 inches of snow at Denver melted with amazing speed, and by Saturday I saw a water skier rushing the season on a local reservoir. Maybe he was going to snow ski in the p.m. for his two-in-a-day feat!

[Editor: Help! fill this space in a future issue--send a report on your recent "Expedition," whether it was Maxi, Mini or Micro! Also, interesting "backyard" experiences may be useful.]

ASSORTED ITEMS

Red-letter Dates

If you find date(s) indicated in red on your address label, please interpret this as indicating that your payment of dues is "in the red," showing the year(s) for which your membership dues have lapsed. Treasurer Jan Dubuisson solicits your attention to rescuing your paid-up membership status ASAP.

News From the US Postal Service

Probably you all have been aware for months that a beautiful \$0.29 Wood Duck stamp has been available. Recent weeks saw the issuance of a 5-stamp hummingbird set (also 29's) that includes Calliope, Broad-billed, Costa's, Ruby-throated and Rufous Hummingbirds. While not being the greatest of species depictions, they should be a great seller considering the vast number of folks who recently have begun to feed and enjoy hummers.

REMINDER from Pres. Schiefer

Please remember to send any current or previous data on nesting season records of Bewick's Wren and Am. Kestrel ASAP, as per request in the last Newsletter, to Terry Schiefer.

HELP WANTED!

Can you supply info on nesting and/or roosting sites of Barn Owls in Mississippi? Seeking such leads for help in his next 3 years of research for Ph.D. is a graduate student at Miss. State University. If you can help, contact James Key at Dept. of Biology, P.O Drawer GY, Mississippi State, MS 39762, or by phone at 324-2503 (home) or 325-8440 or 325-3120 (campus).

New MOS Members

Treasurer Jan Dubuisson provides this list of **NEW MOS MEMBERS**: Luke Cole, San Francisco, CA; Jerome Johnson, San Pedro, CA; John McBride (LIFE), Shreveport, LA; Patricia Meyers, Daphne, AL; John & Jackie Porter, Tuscaloosa, AL; Joseph Mulrooney, Greenville, MS; Judith Shearer, Vicksburg; Ruth Pullen, Terry; Eugenia Summer, and Mary Stringer, both from Columbus. **WELCOME TO MOS, YOUALL!!**

Brief Reports from Spring Field Trips

Gene & Shannon Knight were joined for a late May MOS outing in Desoto by several MS "northerners" plus a couple from Alabama. Good birds included Painted Bunting, Warbling Vireo and Grasshopper Sparrow. The Vicksburg field trip was well attended and included some experiences with netting and banding of birds. Turnout for the day at Starkville was disappointing, but the birds were there, Terry Schiefer reports!

MOSers Seen in Print Elsewhere:

1. Jerome A. Jackson, "Great Wrenditions," Birder's World, June 1992, pp. 12-16. The article discusses the lifestyle of the Carolina Wren, making particular reference to its songs. Of interest is a discussion of the potential confusion between songs

of Carolina Wrens and Kentucky Warblers. Includes some good tips on potential nest sites of the wren.

2. Judith A. Toups, "Birding Elderhostel Style," Birder's World, June 1992, pp. 56-59. An entertaining description of Judy's initial experience in launching a bird-watching Elderhostel course on the Gulf Coast back in 1983. Elderhostel attendees must be over 60 years (and their spouses over 50) to qualify. Sounds like they have lots of fun.

Calling Attention to Other Interesting Ornithological Reports:
MAMAS--DON'T LET YOUR BABIES GROW UP TO MARRY ORNITHOLOGISTS!

Brad A. Andres, "Migration of Sharp-shinned Hawks in the Dry Tortugas, Florida," Wilson Bulletin 103: 491-3 (September 1991).-- Describes observations to determine the flight headings (compass direction) of southbound October migrants passing Fort Jefferson National Monument on Garden Key, the last landfall before Cuba or Yucatan. Includes a unique acknowledgement of appreciation--"to my wife Sarah, who tolerated my data collection on our honeymoon"! Best wishes, Brad and Sarah.

EAT HERRING GULLS? NO WAY, IT DOESN'T PAY!

Karin D. Kozie and Raymond K. Anderson, of Univ. of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, reported on "Productivity, Diet, and Environmental Contamination in Bald Eagles Nesting Near the Wisconsin Shoreline of Lake Superior," in Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, 20: 41-48 (1991).--After the 1972 ban on DDT, production of young Bald Eagles rebounded from depressed levels at inland nesting sites, but not at ones on the shores of Lake Superior. Addled eggs from the latter sites contained significantly higher levels of DDE, PCBs and mercury residues than those from inland sites. This led to the present study at Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wisc. Food habit studies were made to define the eagles' diets; these showed that 50% of prey items at AINL nests were fish and 48% were birds (including 16 identified species, but predominantly Herring Gulls). Fish of the species eaten were collected near the Lakeshore sites; nestling, immature and adult Herring Gulls were also collected for analysis of carcasses for chemical contaminants. Organochlorine pesticide residues (esp. toxaphene) were much higher in tissues of the gulls than of the fishes. The same was true for PCBs and mercury in tissues of gulls vs. fish. Thus, it was inferred that eating of Herring Gulls by Bald Eagles appears to be the major cause of the eagles' elevated tissue levels of contaminants. Those residues in turn are believed to be responsible for lakeshore eagles' lower reproductive success compared to the inland-nesting eagles, which do not have much occasion to include Herring Gulls in their diet.

SOCIAL LIFE AMONG THE CHICKADEES--NOT SO SIMPLE AS IT SEEMS

Susan M. Smith of the biology faculty of Mt. Holyoke College in S. Hadley, MA reported on "Pairbond Persistence and 'Divorce' in Black-capped Chickadees" in Wilson Bulletin, 104: 338-342, June

1992. Studies between 1979 and 1991 focussed on 4-7 color-banded flocks, with a central breeding population consisting of 12-16 pairs. In 84% of pairs the pairbond was maintained; however, 15 cases of "divorce" were observed. In all cases the "initiator" (10/15 times a female) was observed to be responding to the death of the same-sex member of another pair that had a higher rank in the flocks' social hierarchies. Thus, a shift in mate resulted in gaining the higher rank of the new mate, often (14/15 cases) moving to the alpha (= highest) rank of a flock. The deserted mates found a replacement from among unmated "winter floaters" before the next breeding season, so the flock did not lose in reproductivity. Biological advantages to initiators are described for this "social climbing among the chickadees" by mate exchange. Surely there's no anthropomorphic parallelism here.

A GOLDEN OLDIE THAT RESURFACED--A GREAT TITLE!

Marion Petrie of Norwich, UK reported in Science, 220: 413-415, 1983 that "Female Moorhens Compete for Small Fat Males." Male Common Moorhens do most of the incubating in this species. "Females paired with fat males are able to start more clutches in a breeding season since the fat males can incubate for longer than thinner males." Males with shorter tarsal lengths tend to be fatter; *ipso facto*, "small fat males" are preferred choices of polyandrous female moorhens. Sorry men, there's not an anthropomorphic parallel in this report unless it might be competition for older males with fatter wallets!

Strange Sights On the Gulf Coast

Your Editor did indeed make a successful Coast visit on the weekend of Leap Year Day to enjoy his first MS **Glaucous Gull**. Also interesting were two unusual avian behaviors observed there. While cruising the shore drive in Waveland, he saw a large bird that was very black-backed and white bodied standing in shallow water just off the beach. For a micro-instant his "scanning system" registered "possible adult Great Black-backed Gull!" However, "error control" quickly countermanded that message, because of the wrong head shape and pattern, and supplied the proper, surprising ID--Osprey! Maybe Coasters have seen an Osprey in that situation before, but it looked very strange to this observer! A quite disturbed and vociferously objecting Laughing Gull agreed that the Osprey was out of its proper place.

A second strange sight was at the Waveland Lagoon (WWTP). A skinny-necked, basic-plumaged Eared Grebe was noted for some minutes paddling about, trailing only 6 inches in the wake of a male Lesser Scaup, as if they were somehow bonded. The drake should have been so lucky as to have a female scaup following so dutifully! However, after a while the order was reversed, with the scaup carefully following the grebe, "one step" behind and to the side. This provoked an eccentric vision of the slightly-built grebe being accompanied by a bulky bodyguard, rather like a "Woody Allen" being guarded by a "Sylvester Stallone" type. Well, maybe you had to be there to appreciate it!

NO. AM. MIGRATION COUNT, WARREN COUNTY, MS

May 9 1992; 0600 to 1900; 50-84⁰; partly cloudy; 15 observers in 8 parties; 13 hr and 11.5 mi on foot; 51.75 hr and 513 mi by car; 10 hr by 2 observers at feeders. **Total species: 127** (1 species, Pine Siskin, only at feeder). Compiler--Hal Moore, Vicksburg.

Am. White Pelican, 3	Downy Wdpecker., 44	Magnolia Warbler, 2
Anhinga, 7	Hairy Woodpecker, 8	Black-throated
Great Blue Heron, 34	Northern Flicker, 6	Green Warbler, 1
Great Egret, 50	Pileat. Wdpecker, 40	Yel.-thr. Warbler, 6
Snowy Egret, 11	E. Wood-Pewee, 92	Pine Warbler, 27
Little Blue Heron, 14	Yellow-bellied	Prairie Warbler, 3
Cattle Egret, 237	Flycatcher, 1	Blk.&Wht. Warbler, 3
Green-backed Heron, 18	Acadian Flycatcher,	Am. Redstart, 27
Blk.-crn. Night Heron, 2	106	Prothonotary
Canada Goose, 19	Gr-Cr. Flycatch., 91	Warbler, 137
Wood Duck, 35	East. Kingbird, 94	Worm-eating
Mallard, 8	Horned Lark, 10	Warbler, 11
Blue-winged Teal, 7	Purple Martin, 332	Swainson's Warbler, 6
Hooded Merganser, 2	N. Rough-winged	Ovenbird, 1
Black Vulture, 38	Swallow, 29	La. Waterthrush, 1
Turkey Vulture, 21	Cliff Swallow, 11	Kentucky Warbler, 46
Miss. Kite, 34	Barn Swallow, 192	Common Yellow-
Bald Eagle, 2a, 1i	Blue Jay, 110	throat, 36
Red-shouldered Hawk, 12	American Crow, 103	Hooded Warbler, 69
Broad-winged Hawk, 1	Fish Crow, 17	Yel.-br. Chat, 57
Red-tailed Hawk, 22	Ca. Chickadee, 212	Summer Tanager, 135
American Kestrel, 2	Tuft. Titmouse, 254	Scarlet Tanager, 10
Wild Turkey, 10	Wht-br. Nuthatch, 1	N. Cardinal, 707
Northern Bobwhite, 23	Ca. Wren, 247	Rose-br. Grosbeak, 4
Black-bellied Plover, 2	Blue-gray Gnat-	Blue Grosbeak, 13
Killdeer, 60	catcher, 204	Indigo Bunting, 407
Black-necked Stilt, 2	East. Bluebird, 119	Painted Bunting, 27
Greater Yellowlegs, 8	Swainson's Thr., 12	Dickcissel, 99
Solitary Sandpiper, 2	Wood Thrush, 55	Rufous-sided
Spotted Sandpiper, 5	Am. Robin, 11	Towhee, 46
Least Sandpiper, 4	Gray Catbird, 8	Chipping Sparrow, 1
Ring-billed Gull, 2	N. Mockingbird, 171	Field Sparrow, 5
Rock Dove, 39	Brn. Thrasher, 50	Savannah Sparr., 26
Mourning Dove, 161	Cedar Waxwing, 97	Song Sparrow, 1
Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 51	Log'hd. Shrike, 17	Wht-thr. Sparrow, 1
Common Barn-Owl, 1	Eur. Starling, 118	Bobolink, 256
Eastern Screech Owl, 3	Wht-eyed Vireo, 256	Red-winged
Great Horned Owl, 1	Yel.-thr. Vireo, 42	Blackbird, 751
Barred Owl, 19	Warbling Vireo, 2	E. Meadowlark, 123
Common Nighthawk, 2	Red-eyed Vireo, 136	Com. Grackle, 177
Chuck-will's-widow, 2	Golden-winged	Brn-hd. Cowbird, 503
Chimney Swift, 160	Warbler, 1	Orchard Oriole, 110
Ruby-thr. Hum'bird., 106	Tenn. Warbler, 106	Northern Oriole, 31
Belted Kingfisher, 6	N. Parula, 118	Pine Siskin, 1
Red-head. Woodpecker, 36	Chestnut-sided	Am. Goldfinch, 14
Red-bel. Woodpecker, 145	Warbler, 1	House Sparrow, 324

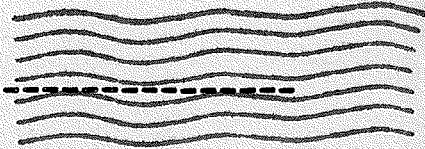
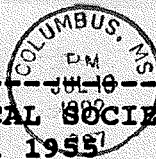
NO. AM. MIGRATION COUNT, OKTIBBEHA COUNTY, MS

May 9, 1992; 6 observers in 3 parties, plus 3 observers at feeders; total party-hours, 37.25, plus 5.75 h at feeders, 1 h owling; 96 mi by car, 6 mi on foot. **Total species: 128.** Compiler--Terence Schieffer, Starkville.

Pied-billed Grebe, 20	Red-bel. Woodpecker, 29	Magnolia Warbler, 3
Great Blue Heron, 43	Downy Woodpecker, 15	Yellow-rumped Warbler, 1
Great Egret, 24	N. Flicker, 6	Yellow-thr. Warbler, 6
Green-backed Heron, 4	Pileated Woodpecker, 8	Pine Warbler, 53
Yel.-cr. Night Heron, 1	E. Wood-Pewee, 24	Prairie Warbler, 1
Canada Goose, 5	Acadian Flycatcher, 14	Palm Warbler, 1
Wood Duck, 56	E. Phoebe, 7	Bay-breasted Warbler, 1
Mallard, 10	Grt.-cr. Flycatcher, 19	Black-and-White Warbler, 5
Blue-winged Teal, 16	E. Kingbird, 30	Am. Redstart, 5
Ring-necked Duck, 1	Purple Martin, 28	Prothonotary Warbler, 14
Hooded Merganser, 1	Tree Swallow, 6	N. Waterthrush, 1
Black Vulture, 29	Cliff Swallow, 2	La. Waterthrush, 5
Turkey Vulture, 19	Barn Swallow, 126	Kentucky Warbler, 10,
<u>Mississippi Kite, 1</u>	Blue Jay, 45	Com. Yellowthroat, 23
Sharp-shinned Hawk, 2	Am. Crow, 58	Hooded Warbler, 8
Broad-winged Hawk, 2	Ca. Chickadee, 53	Yel.-breasted Chat, 30
Red-tailed Hawk, 11	Tufted Titmouse, 36	Summer Tanager, 24
Am. Kestrel, 1	Wht-br. Nuthatch, 2	N. Cardinal, 194
Wild Turkey, 2	Brn-hd. Nuthatch, 1	Rose-br. Grosbeak, 6
N. Bobwhite, 33	Ca. Wren, 45	Blue Grosbeak, 6
<u>Virginia Rail, 1</u>	Sedge Wren, 3	Indigo Bunting, 81
Sora, 3	Marsh Wren, 3	Painted Bunting, 2
Semipalmated Plover, 6	Ruby-cr. Kinglet, 1	Dickcissel, 4
Killdeer, 22	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 32	Rufous-sided Towhee, 42
Greater Yellowlegs, 1	E. Bluebird, 40	Chipping Sparrow, 1
Lesser Yellowlegs, 10	Gray-cheeked Thrush, 2	Field Sparrow, 1
Solitary Sandpiper, 8	Wood Thrush, 18	Savannah Sparrow, 23
Spotted Sandpiper, 14	Am. Robin, 19	Lincoln's Sparrow, 1
Semipalm. Sandpiper, 1	Gray Catbird, 8	Swamp Sparrow, 5
Least Sandpiper, 56	N. Mockingbird, 45	Wht.-throat. Sparrow, 8
Pectoral Sandpiper, 5	Brown Thrasher, 19	Bobolink, 19
Short-bill. Dowitcher, 2	Loggerhd. Shrike, 11	Red-winged Blackbird, 328
Rock Dove, 7	Eur. Starling, 24	E. Meadowlark, 90
Mourning Dove, 137	Wht.-eyed Vireo, 33	Com. Grackle, 107
Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 3	Yellow-throated Vireo, 9	Brn.-headed Cowbird, 36
E. Screech Owl, 1	Warbling Vireo, 2	Orchard Oriole, 4
Barred Owl, 3	Philadelphia Vireo, 2	N. Oriole, 8
Com. Nighthawk, 1	Red-eyed Vireo, 20	House Finch, 3
Chuck-wills-widow, 28	Tennessee Warbler, 2	Pine Siskin, 19
Whip-poor-will, 19	N. Parula, 11	Am. Goldfinch, 3
Chimney Swift, 43	Yellow Warbler, 1	House Sparrow, 31
Ruby-thr. Humm'bird, 13	Chestnut-sided Warbler, 2	
Belted Kingfisher, 1		
Red-hd. Woodpecker, 27		

Editor: How many of you are like me in wishing that we'd done one of these this year in your county? Well, let's all be ready to join in next year! Draft/elect a coordinator and go to it!

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Organized 30 April 1955



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All persons interested in Mississippi bird life are invited to join the MOS. Life Membership, \$100. Annual dues: Sustaining, \$20; Individual, \$10; Family, \$15; (Junior and Golden Age: Individual, \$4; Family, \$8); Institutional (Subscribing): \$10. Members receive the Mississippi Kite semiannually and the MOS Newsletter on a quarterly schedule for each season. Please send 1992 dues, or address changes, to the Treasurer.

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