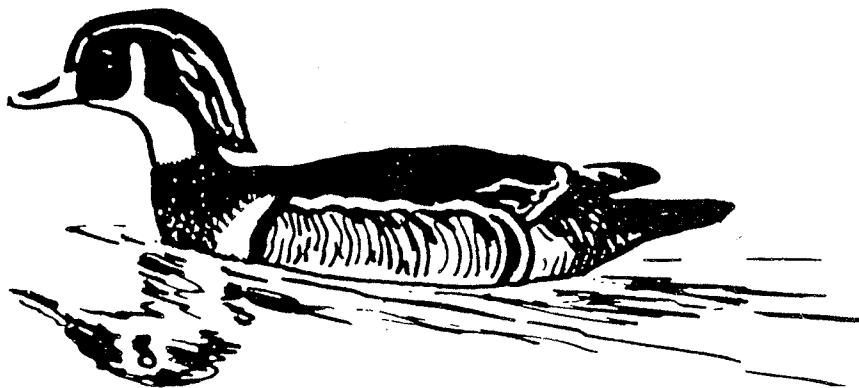

MISSISSIPPI
ORNITHOLOGICAL
SOCIETY
NEWLETTER
Vol. 38, No. 2
SUMMER (JUNE) 1993



LOOKING AHEAD:

2nd Announcement of Nov. 5-7, 1993 Fall MOS Meeting

Hotel: Gulfport Beachfront Holiday Inn
1600 East Beach Blvd.
Gulfport, MS 39501 (601) 864-4310

Cost: \$46.00 +tax for single; add \$10 for each additional person. Make your own reservations SOON directly with this (or another) hotel, even if you're not absolutely sure yet that you can attend. The new gambling industry on the Coast has transformed motel/hotel occupancy on weekends. Don't wait until late for making your reservations, or you may find NOTHING available on the whole Coast!

Hospitality Time: Friday, November 5, at 7:00 pm in the Bayside Room. Soft drinks, chips, etc. Cash bar available down the hall.

Birding Field Trips: All day Saturday, meeting and leaving from the hotel parking.

Banquet: Saturday, Nov. 6, at 7:00 p.m. in the Hurricane (!) Room will feature a buffet dinner--mostly seafood, but also other meats available. Cost will be \$15.80 per person including tax and tip. Send meal reservations (form on page 11) and check made out to Gulfport Beachfront Holiday Inn by October 15 to: Millie Page

2600 Evergreen Lane
Biloxi, MS 39531

For further information or suggestions, call Millie at 388-1230.

ATTENTION, Western Trippers: In 1989 Ed. visited Gunnison, Colorado to see the famous female **Red-backed Hawk/Buzzard** (Red) from South America, found there two Augusts before. She had as mate a Swainson's Hawk (Sonny). My guide to the ranch where this pair spends summers was Don Radovitch--artist-naturalist, art prof and illustrator for a 1992 Colo. birdbook. Don is now retired and living 5 mi. from town on Sage Grouse Ranch, surrounded by a wildlife refuge and public lands, including canyon, lake, mountain and sage-mesa areas. The ranch has available a bedroom for 2, or an apartment for 2, or up to 6-8 people, offered for rent to birders. Don also offers his services as guide for birding or sight-seeing tours in SW Colorado. In January he was feeding "ca. 300 Rosy Finches of all races plus an assortment of other small fry." Red and Sonny (so dubbed in a July 1991 essay, "The Odd Couple," in Wild-Bird) were back in '92, and Red was back again on Mar. 15th '93. Other happenings reported 3/29: "Sandhills flying over the house yesterday included 2 Whooping Cranes...feeders stacked high with all types of

juncos except Mexican, plus Sage Sparrow, Mountain and Black-capped Chickadees....Rough-legged Hawks, Merlin, Golden and Bald Eagles." Moreover, breeding haunts of the Sage Grouse, Black Swift, (Southern) Spotted Owl, Chukar, and assorted "goodies" are within day-trip range from there. If you are interested, contact Don at P.O. Box 313, Gunnison, CO 81230 (or call 303/641-0793) for rates, arrangements, list of possible species. Gunnison can be reached by air from U.S.A., North America or South America (ask Red!); airport pick-ups can be arranged.

LOOKING BACK:

Reports on the Spring MOS Meeting

Birding in the Mountains of Mississippi Marion Fahnestock Ocean Springs

Now don't laugh at my title; to a birder from the flat, flat Gulf Coast, Tishomingo State Park was like a trip to the mountains! The Tishomingo area was a replay of the beauty of spring, with azaleas, dogwood, wisteria and flowering bulbs all still in spring display. The hills and curves with frequent rocky outcroppings were all wonderfully reminiscent of the Smoky Mountains, and were gorgeous despite the rain.

Between showers we were treated to drop-ins of many spring migrants on their way to the true North Country. Some of them were species we had missed on the Coast, and we were most grateful to be able to add them to our 1993 list up there; others were nesting species looking for suitable and available nest sites and mates for family business. Male Northern Orioles, Scarlet Tanagers and Summer Tanagers dazzled the eye even against a leaden gray sky. Golden-winged, Blue-winged, Tennessee, Blackpoll, Bay-breasted, Chestnut-sided, Blackburnian and Black-throated Green Warblers all played hide-and-peek with us among the beautiful green spring leaves covered with sparkling, fresh raindrops. Indigo Buntings and Blue Grosbeaks were abundant in the fields and hedge rows. Numerous Chuck-will's-widows and a few Whip-poor-wills put on a tantalizing sound show after dark each evening. Early, early risers were treated to what sounded like a flock of Ovenbirds!

All in all, 113 species of birds were observed collectively by the many sharp-eyed and keen-eared attendees. [A complete list is supplied on p. 11] In addition to birding, there were some other activities. Many species of beautiful and delicate wildflowers were to be enjoyed in this area, so there was a Saturday afternoon Wildflower Walk for those so inclined. After the Saturday evening dinner, a delightful program on Barn Owls was given by James Key. Later, Nona and J.C. Herbert plus Jan Dubuisson, daughter Lyn and her friend Clint went to the nearby Cave Springs (just off the Natchez Trace) to view Glow Worms!

I for one am looking forward to a return visit to Tishomingo--how about in Fall '94? Hope to see you all on the Coast in November.

Minutes of the Spring Business Meeting of MOS

The 1993 Spring Meeting was held at Tishomingo State Park, April 30-May 2. At the business meeting following the banquet on Saturday

May 1, president Joree Pennell welcomed all members and guests and expressed thanks to the state park staff and to MOS members whose arrangements and assistance made the meeting so successful.

A motion to accept the minutes of the Fall 1992 Meeting as printed in the MOS Newsletter was approved by the membership. Jan Dubuisson gave the Treasurer's Report (to be printed in the Newsletter) covering the period from October 1992 through March 1993. She reported that charter members Ben and Lula Coffey had made a \$10,00 gift to MOS as an endowment fund for support of publication costs of the Newsletter and the Mississippi Kite. Jan reported total assets of \$16,541.80.

President Pennell read the letter from Ben and Lula explaining their gift (see below, this Newsletter), and stated that every effort will be made to thank them adequately for such a generous contribution.

Marion Fahnestock was asked to read a letter from Judy Toups in which she expressed the need to encourage young people to participate in birding and related environmental issues. She suggested that MOS find ways within the operations of the organization to accomplish this. She further suggested that MOS make a monetary contribution to the education fund of the American Birding Association, which will pay costs for young people to attend workshops, part of the ABA youth membership dues, and other educational activities to encourage the emergence of more young birders. After comments by several members expressing a general consensus that such a program is needed and that funds should be contributed by MOS, a motion was made by Marion Fahnestock that MOS make a contribution to the ABA education fund in such an amount as should be determined by the Board. The motion was seconded by Ken Hackman and approved by the membership.

It was announced that the Fall 1993 Meeting of MOS will be held on the Gulf Coast, November 5-7. The meeting headquarters will be at the Gulfport Beachfront Holiday Inn, where a group of rooms has been reserved. Members are advised to make arrangements early at either the Holiday Inn or other local motels, as there now is a shortage of rooms.

The Spring 1994 Meeting will be held at Jackson, dates to be announced later.

A tally of birds seen by all attendees on Friday and Saturday was made by Gene Knight. The total was 113 species [+ 2 on Sunday-Ed.].

James Key, a graduate student in zoology at Mississippi State University, gave a very interesting talk and slide show on his studies of Barn Owls in Mississippi.

Respectfully submitted,
Chita Cassibry (for
Margaret Copeland)

MOS Financial Report
October 1992 - March 1993
submitted by
Janet Dubuisson, Treasurer

INCOME AND EXPENSE STATEMENT

Income:	Dues	\$927.00
	Interest	233.83
	Sales:	
	T-shirts, \$27.00	
	Checklists, 26.75	

Patches,	5.00	58.75	
Donation		<u>10,000.00</u>	
Total Income:			\$11,219.58

Expenses:			
Postage		\$253.57	
Printing			
(1 Ms Kite, 2 Newsletters)		765.87	
Meetings		<u>100.00</u>	
Total Expenses:			\$1,119.44
		Net Income	<u>\$10,100.14</u>

BALANCE SHEET

Assets:

Checking Accounts			
Gulfport		\$797.66	
Starkville		187.89	
Savings Account		3,556.32	
CD		2,000.00	
CD		<u>10,000.00</u>	
	Total		\$16,541.87

672 N. Belvedere
 Memphis, TN 38107-5018
 December 14, 1992

Ms. Janet Dubuisson, Treasurer
 Mississippi Ornithological Society
 22410 Glad Acres
 Pass Christian, MS 39571

Dear Mrs. Dubuisson:

I am enclosing a check for \$10,000 to cover two donations to the Mississippi Ornithological Society from Lula and me.

One for \$5,000 in memory of her late parents: Walter Tuggle Cooper and Nora Brown Cooper, of Hickory Flat, Benton County, Mississippi.

One for \$5,000 in memory of my late parents: Ben Barry Coffey (Sr.), originally of NE Lafayette County, and Lily Miller Coffey of Iuka, Mississippi. Graduates of the old Iuka Normal, they were long-time residents of Nashville, Tennessee.

We hope that this amount can be the nucleus of an endowment fund, the income from which can be used solely for the printing and mailing of the Mississippi Kite and the MOS Newsletter.

Cordially,

Ben Coffey

 113 Sunhaven Drive
 Ocean Springs, MS 39564
 February 7, 1993

Dear Ben and Lula:

On behalf of the Mississippi Ornithological Society, I want to express our appreciation for your generous gift to establish an

endowment fund for publication of the Newsletter and the Mississippi Kite. The Board intends to use the income from the endowment fund in ways that will contribute to the knowledge and enjoyment of birds in Mississippi, as well as to honor your parents in an appropriate manner.

If you can attend the spring MOS meeting April 29-May 1 at Tishomingo State Park, we would like to publicly acknowledge this gift. Please let me know if you plan to be there.

I apologize for the delay in acknowledging your gift. Again, many thanks.

Sincerely

JoRee Pennell, President

PROJECTS in Progress:

"*A Study of the Migration of Wood Warblers in Western Mississippi*" is the title of a project being conducted by Ed Alexander, which involves banding of migrants at his yard in Greenville, Miss. Operating since 1983 in conjunction with Dr. Jerome Jackson at MSU, Ed employs 3 mist nets in his backyard for trapping from March through May and Labor Day to Thanksgiving. Over the past 10 years he has logged 8607 mist-net-hours in spring and 2670 in fall. He removes birds trapped in the nets, identifies as to species, and if possible sex and age, measures wing and tail length, takes body weight, and finally releases it. Birds of particular interest may be photographed in the hand. Of the 19 species of wood warblers banded, the most difficult to find in Mississippi was probably his one Mourning Warbler. Thirty-nine other non-warbler species have also been banded, besides 4 species trapped but not banded. The details of this project will be the subject of an interesting article in an upcoming issue of our MOS journal, The Mississippi Kite, so you must wait until then for more fascinating information on avian migration across Mississippi as revealed by the data from Ed's trapping and banding project.

FROM THE FIELD--Spring Migration News:

Late winter appearance of White Pelicans on Arkabutla, Sardis and Enid reservoirs, at least, was followed by some remaining into early May. A single Com. Loon lingered on Lower Lake into 1st week of April (G.Knight); likely was same one above Sardis Dam in last week May. None before so late there. Surprising nos. of Am. Coots (250+) at Arkabutla L. on 4/18. The waterfowl highlight was an apparent female **Tufted Duck** (or hybrid) found by Gene Knight at the Water Valley WWTP lagoons in early Mar.; it had typical plumage for a 1st-yr bird of that species, but could have hatched in N. Am. rather than in normal range of Europe or Asia, because of aviculturists' keeping (or losing) them too commonly. Shorebird season at A&D Turf Farm (S of Oxford) was spiced with a nice perching view of a hungry Merlin, also after shorebirds, on the foggy a.m. of April 26.

For the Gulf Coast, April 21 was a banner day. Joree Pennell, Chita Cassibry et al. had their best warbler day (21 sp.) and David Watts had early a.m. woods full of Gray Catbirds ("by the hundreds") + lots of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, all in Hancock Co. Another fine day, but for warblers, was 4/24 by Gene and Shannon Knight and Jeff Wilson; they scored a fine Big Day of **171 species** despite only 10 warblers. If warbler supply had been good, they could have broken the MS Big Day

record of 175. Niceties included 2 Ground Doves, 1 Whimbrel and a small flock of Marbled Godwits.

For the Jackson area, a single **Swallow-tailed Kite** on 25 April, by the above trio returning northward from the Coast, was exceptional--likely unprecedented. From Desoto County on May 16, G.K. was blessed for 2nd year running with a singing, very-rare-for-Mississippi **Connecticut Warbler** a few score feet away from the Mississippi River.

At this writing, breeding season reports are coming in: by 16 May the Knights had spotted 2 nests of Ruby-throated Hummers less than 50 feet apart--one over their deck and another adjacent to their house. At the edge of beautiful Downtown Oxford, the city's first and second known Fish Crow nests were spotted by new MOSers, Col. and Mrs. James Hooper, while taking their daily exercise. The Fish Crow's invasion of the Oxford-University area is a rather strange bit of biogeography--a long ways from water for this hydrophilic species. There continue to be numerous pairs of House Finches in and around Oxford. T. Schiefer on 5/8 had a Blue-winged Warbler W. of Starkville acting territorial!

QUOTE NEEDING NO COMMENT:

On the qualifications for being a "Great Birder"

"Let's face it--some birds are really tough to tell apart in the field. If you don't enjoy the challenge, it is perfectly acceptable to call such birds 'unidentified flycatchers' or 'unidentified gulls'... nobody can name them all. In fact, I would say that *if you enjoy birding a lot, you are a great birder*. And as a great birder you should never allow those tricky identification problems to keep you from having a good time."--Kenn Kaufman, quoted by R.T. Peterson in "A Field Guide to Western Birds," p. 23. [emphasis added]

REMINDERS, #1: That 1-2 years ago, Ed. solicited artistically-endowed members to supply line-drawing(s) for use in our Newsletter's masthead. The old Honker sufficed for one year, but has flown away. The Bald Eagle was stolen from a Colorado source. We need a home-grown bird; artistically-challenged Ed. says, *Help!!* **#2:** Terry Schiefer, MOS immediate past-president, asks that members remember to record and send him info on breeding season sightings of Am. Kestrels in Mississippi.

A MESSAGE from our Director of Sales, Marion Fahnestock:

Patches, Patches and More Patches---We've got'em! But if you haven't gotten yours at an MOS meeting, don't despair--you can take care of that by mail. Get one, or more, beautiful M.O.S. patches (insignias) for placing on your vest, hat, shirt or where ever. They show our symbol, the Mississippi Kite, in grays, black and white flying over the State outline in gold, against a blue background; around the inner rim it says, "Mississippi Ornithological Society;" just outside that is a gold-trim band and then a black edge on the 4-inch circle. Sound interesting? Just mail check for \$5.00 each (make it to M.O.S.) and send along a stamped, self-addressed business size envelope to: Marion Fahnestock, 2500 Lover's Lane, Ocean Springs, MS 39564.

ANNOUNCEMENT: Mary Stevens, librarian at MS Museum of Natural Science, is taking the new "Birds of North America--Life Histories for the 21st Century" series. Members might find a visit worthwhile to consult it, but many species won't be available for some time, so inquire first.

"Natural Enemies" With Due Cause

by
Marvin Davis

It was approaching noon on a lovely, cool, blue-sky day in mid-May as I walked through a grove of fairly widely-spaced pine trees that stand 40-50 feet tall overlooking a picturesque 3-acre lake. The site is in the hills of northern Lafayette County, MS on an old farm, now part of a project of the U.S. Forest Service to develop a new refuge and nature education center in a tract including the bottomlands of Bagley Creek. Being intent on what I was seeing for my first time in those pleasant surroundings, it was several minutes before a just-begun loud chorus of callnotes penetrated to gain my attention. The source of the racket was easily located--it came from several Common Grackles that were conspicuously directing *their* attention, to the uppermost branches of a pine tree. In a rapid, fluttering fashion they flew into and about the treetop as if attacking some target that I could not see.

My prior knowledge of and experiences with mobbing behavior common to many species of small birds suggested that it usually arises from one of three triggers: a house cat on the prowl, a snake moving through the area, or a roosting owl being discovered. The first of these three possibilities immediately seemed out of the question because of the ca. 45-ft. high location. I decided the same regarding the second possibility for essentially the same reason; therefore, I deduced that the third must be correct. I strained to see the supposed owl midst the moderately thick foliage, but was unsuccessful. As the pine bows certainly didn't seem thick enough to conceal a large owl, I assumed that an unfortunate Eastern Screech-Owl had been flushed from some more suitable roost to a high perch in the pine, where it was being harassed. It was necessary to retreat 60 feet from the base of the tree to find a good line of sight through the intervening branches of the surrounding trees, making my viewing distance ca. 70-75 feet.

After several minutes of searching I saw a broad, dark object that didn't at all match my expectation of a small, thin owl! To my great surprise and shock, below the dark object, which I ultimately discerned to be the bottom of a treetop-tall grackle nest, I saw the instigator of the ruckus--a *large snake*! Somehow, I'd thought they wouldn't climb evergreens, or surely not that high. So much for my serious ignorance of the tree-climbing abilities and propensities of our Mississippi snakes! The configuration of black and old-gold markings on its sides and top plus extremely white belly identified it as a 4-5 feet long Rat Snake, a notorious raider of birds' nests located in trees.

What I witnessed, almost in the very act, was the snake taking a nestling from the grackle nest in its mouth. As it grasped the bird by its tail end, the vocal end was being just that--very vocal! At the distress calls of the half-grown nestling, along with the thrashing of its wings, the adult grackles' attack behavior became more frenzied than before. All this had continued for about 30 minutes without any other species joining, when "riding into the fray" came an odd duo of Orchard Orioles--one adult male and one immature male. Giving a short series of distress calls and a brief, feeble wing-fluttering display,

they approached no closer than 4-5 feet from the snake. Having seen what the commotion was about, they seemed to lose interest and quickly left the scene. Immediately afterwards, a comical token visit to the fray was made by a single Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, who paid his respects to Mr. Snake on hovering, fluttering wings a few feet away. He also may have uttered a few choice epithets at him, but if so, they were too thin and high-pitched for my hearing at that distance.

About 45 minutes after the outcry began, I realized that the intensity of the adults' calls had diminished and that the cries of the nestling were stilled. My prior viewing of the bird-in-mouth situation had not continued; the snake had moved among the branches so that the nestling was no longer in view. From what I'd seen of their relative sizes, I disbelieved that the snake could have succeeded in swallowing a bird so much larger than its own head, despite all I've heard about snakes' jaws unhinging. Rather, I suspected that the snake had somehow killed the bird, and thus the quietness. Therefore, my astonishment was great when shortly I again heard and saw that the nestling was indeed still alive. The snake's head came into view with its jaws at the side of the bird, and the nestling's distress cries renewed. Later I deduced that during the quiet interval the snake must have had its jaws around the bird's bill so that its cries were stifled.

A bit later the calling and attacks by the adults stopped abruptly upon another cessation of the nestling's calls. But this time was different. The adults' calls ceased entirely, and they were gone from sight, not to return, before I could notice their leaving. My first thought was that the young bird was indeed dead, but I decided there must be another reason. I could see that it was no longer in the snake's grasp, when the snake began to descend. Finally, I decided the bird must have fallen from the tree when I was not looking. Indeed, at the base of the tree was the prostrate form of the young grackle. It was still *alive*, but definitely not *well*.

The snake descended slowly about 10 feet, then crawled out on a branch and stopped; I wondered if my presence was causing it to halt. It was one and one-half hours since the drama had begun; I was not willing to await any further developments. I knew that Mr. Snake's patience could well exceed mine, if indeed he was being wary of my presence below his perch. Thinking that the nestling was "a goner" in one way or another, I dismissed any thought of attempting to be its rescuer. If the snake didn't come down and swallow it, as my snake consultant assures me that it could, some night-prowling "varmint" would finish it off. That's the natural way; I just don't often get to see "nature in the raw" that first-hand. The experience showed me that mobbing behavior of birds, although it may be instinctive rather than learned, is indeed well deserved by the predators--"natural enemies"--toward whom it is aimed. One puzzling question that remains is, how did the snake know that nest was up there? Is his hearing good enough to detect nestlings' food calls? Surely he couldn't see the parents flying to the nest without having terrific eyesight! Can any of our readers help me with that?

RECENT INTERESTING ORNITHOLOGICAL LITERATURE

Shrike Shrinkage

In the 22 January 1993 issue of Science, vol. 259, p.460, appeared a short news item titled "Shrike Shortage." It told that there are evidences of a world-wide decline among the 30 species of shrikes, for which no explanation is at hand despite the intelligence shared at the 11-15 Jan. First International Shrike Symposium, attended by 100 ornithologists from 26 countries. Similar observations of dwindling shrike populations on the Russian steppes, African savannahs, Swedish tundra, Israeli desert, English heaths, Canadian grasslands as well as U.S. prairies makes some ornithologists wonder if "there's something going on globally that we should know about." The Loggerhead Shrike is subject for special attention in recent years. This writer's Miss. observations do not suggest an obvious change over the past 25 years. *What do our readers have to say about that?*

Toxic-Tasting Treats for Predators

In the 30 October 1992 issue of Science, vol.258, pp.799-801, was the article, "Homobatrachotoxin in the Genus *Pitohui*: Chemical Defense in Birds?" It describes a New Guinea species, the Hooded Pitohui, that produces [smaller amounts of] a complex chemical closely related to an extremely toxic constituent in the skin of certain neotropical "poison-dart frogs," from which Amazonians fashion poison darts. The bird is black and maroon, somewhat reminiscent of New World orioles, but with a heavier bill than a tanager. The chemical, of which significant amounts occur in feathers, skin and muscle, probably imparts a noxious taste for predators, as the Papuans testify it does. The authors noted a sour odor and found that handling the birds caused numbness, burning and sneezing. They postulated that it may cause development of an aversion to the prey species on the part of any predator that might contact it and survive. No field observations are known to establish this, except for those of the human species--indigenous hunters avoid the species because of their awareness of its unpalatability. It would be highly interesting to know directly the response of potential predators. If this is a chemical defense, it may be the first known among birds. In the 5 Nov. 1992 issue of Nature, pp.19-20, interesting comments on the above report were made by Jared Diamond, another ornithologist who has worked in Papua New Guinea. He had "dissected dozens of pitohuis, and my associates ate them, without untoward effects. Either I missed a great discovery, or only some populations are poisonous"!

Kestrels Catch Contaminated Quarry

In Animal Behaviour, vol. 43, pp. 971-76, 1992, K.A. Hunt and colleagues in Quebec, Canada reported results showing "Selective Predation of Organophosphate-exposed Prey by American Kestrels." House Sparrows were exposed dermally to "Rid-A-Bird" perches, which had been treated with 11% fenthion, a contact avicide product from Muscatine, Iowa "to eliminate nuisance birds." The authors had previously shown that Am. Kestrels were subject to secondary poisoning from eating fenthion-exposed prey. In this study, kestrels were offered a choice between 1 exposed and 4 non-exposed sparrows as live prey objects in a laboratory flight pen setting that required active capture. Kestrels captured a

sparrow in 15 of 30 two-hour trials; 12 of the 15 sparrows were the fenthion-exposed birds. For sparrows showing obvious behavioral effects of fenthion, 5 out of 6 were captured. Thus, it seems that selective taking of poisoned yet living prey may amplify any existing risk for secondary poisonings among raptors in the natural setting.

ITEM: The latest issue of National Geographic has a thorough and depressing article on the plight of songbirds--neotropical migrants--in eastern North America. It's a "must read" if you are not already well informed on the sad situation. Get thee hence to the Library!

BARGAIN BOOKS: Florida Ornithological Society Offers--

"Florida Bird Species: An Annotated List" by W.B. Robertson, Jr. and G.E. Woolfenden treating 671 species reported in FL through 1991, including 146(!!) exotics and 75 more(!) unverified species. Cloth \$22.95; paper \$17.95 (plus \$2.00 each for shipping). Available from: Florida Ornithological Society, Archbold Biological Station, P.O. Box 2057, Lake Placid, FL 33852.

Attention Woodpecker Fans--

Indiana University Press is offering the classic A.C. Bent "Life Histories of North American Woodpeckers" in a "Deluxe Edition" with new original paintings by William Zimmerman, illustrator of recent bird books for Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. There are plans eventually to offer all the Bent Life Histories in this format. With 296 pages, 25 color illustrations and 25 maps, this cloth-bound edition seems to be a "steal" at \$29.95.

MOS MEMBERSHIP LIST ADDENDUM

The attached membership list was run off in January, but not distributed until now--except for those obtaining their copy at the Tishomingo meeting. Thus, happily, it is already outdated because of some new members in 1993. Also some inadvertent omissions are corrected below:

Sylvia J Fullerton
1030 S. Park Street #609
Halifax, Nova Scotia
CANADA B3H2W3

James Key
P.O.Box 806
Winona, MS 38967
283-9829

Elsie Doreen Lee
213 Chandler Ave.
Oxford, MS 38655-3301

Russell K. Hackman
12012 Rio Lado Lane
Biloxi, MS 39532
392-4367

Jewell D. Morgan
326 E. Jefferson
Kosciusko, MS 39090

Alda J. Parker
223 Pimlico Place
Jackson, MS 39211
956-6347

OMISSIONS:

Robert P. Russell, Jr.
6196 Chatham Drive #154
New Orleans, LA 70122
504/283-7050 or 504/862-2530

Clint Lester
100 W. Jess Lyon Rd. #7
Columbus, MS 39701
329-2929

Marita A. Smith
603 Capitol
Clinton, MS 39056

Dana & Martha Swan
Star Rte., Box 32
Thaxton, MS 38871
234-7213

Cile F. Waite
401 S. 36th Ave.
Hattiesburg, MS 39401
264-7925

MOS SPRING MEETING BIRD LIST, TISHOMINGO COUNTY, MS

Tishomingo State Park, Tombigbee Waterway, Natchez Trace Parkway

April 30, May 1-2 1993; **Total species: 115**

Common Loon	<i>Empidonax</i> species	Blk-thr. Green Warbler
Double-crested	Great-Crested	Blackburnian Warbler
Cormorant	Flycatcher	Yellow-throated Warbler
Great Blue Heron	E. Kingbird	Pine Warbler
Green-backed Heron	Purple Martin	Prairie Warbler
Canada Goose	N. Rough-winged	Palm Warbler
Wood Duck	Swallow	Bay-breasted Warbler
Mallard	Cliff Swallow	Blackpoll Warbler
Black Vulture	Barn Swallow	Black & White Warbler
Turkey Vulture	Blue Jay	Prothonotary Warbler
Osprey	American Crow	Worm-eating Warbler
Red-shouldered Hawk	Carolina Chickadee	Ovenbird
Broad-winged Hawk	Tufted Titmouse	N. Waterthrush
Red-tailed Hawk	Wht.-breasted Nuthatch	La. Waterthrush
Wild Turkey	Brown Creeper	Kentucky Warbler
Northern Bobwhite	Carolina Wren	Common Yellowthroat
Killdeer	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Hooded Warbler
Spotted Sandpiper	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Yellow-breasted Chat
Laughing Gull, 2a	E. Bluebird	Summer Tanager
Herring Gull, 1i	Veery	Scarlet Tanager
Rock Dove	Swainson's Thrush	N. Cardinal
Mourning Dove	Wood Thrush	Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Am. Robin	Blue Grosbeak
Eastern Screech Owl	Gray Catbird	Indigo Bunting
Great Horned Owl	N. Mockingbird	Rufous-sided Towhee
Barred Owl	Brown Thrasher	Chipping Sparrow
Chuck-will's-widow	Cedar Waxwing	Field Sparrow
Whip-poor-will	Eur. Starling	Wht.-throated Sparrow
Chimney Swift	White-eyed Vireo	Bobolink (4 males)
Ruby-thr. Hummingbird	Yellow-throated Vireo	Red-winged Blackbird
Belted Kingfisher	Warbling Vireo	E. Meadowlark
Red-headed Woodpecker	Red-eyed Vireo	Common Grackle
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Blue-winged Warbler	Brown-headed Cowbird
Downy Woodpecker	Golden-winged Warbler	Orchard Oriole
Hairy Woodpecker	Tennessee Warbler	Northern Oriole
Northern Flicker	Yellow Warbler	Pine Siskin
Pileated Woodpecker	Chestnut-sided Warb.	Am. Goldfinch
E. Wood-Pewee	Magnolia Warbler	House Sparrow
Acadian Flycatcher	Yellow-rumped Warbler	

1993 MOS Fall Meeting, Gulfport, MS

Please make _____ reservations @ \$15.80 each for the Saturday night banquet for the following persons (please include your address):

Enclosed find check(s) made payable to the Gulfport Beachfront Holiday Inn in the amount of _____ X \$15.80 = \$ _____

[Please mail to: Millie Page, 2600 Evergreen Lane, Biloxi, MS 39531]

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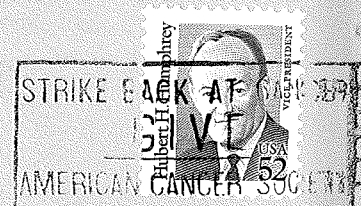
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