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The Carolina Parakeet in Mississippi: An Historical Review

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The history of the Carolina Parakeet (Conuropsis carolinensis) in Mississippi is a sketchy one. It seems desirable, however, to put on record what I have been able to find out in a 25-year study, about that extinct species.

The difficulties of assigning Mississippi River records to a particular state will be evident. I have tried to avoid obvious duplication, so that some references pertinent to the state of Mississippi must be examined in parakeet accounts of Arkansas and Louisiana (not yet published).

The great ornithologist Alexander Wilson in May 1810 saw parakeets on "Bayo San Pierre" (that is, Bayou Pierre), a stream that empties into the Mississippi in Claiborne County. However, he was presumably on the Natchez Trace at the time and therefore he would have crossed Bayou Pierre well to the east of the Mississippi River, although probably still within the bounds of Claiborne County. We also learn from him that parakeets were present in considerable numbers in the vicinity of the river valley city of Natchez. One lady (the word is Wilson's) there had, with results that were dubious to Wilson's strict turn of mind, attempted to test the old belief that the guts of parakeets were poisonous to cats. In Adams County, just south of Natchez, in late May, while enjoying the hospitality of the famous Scottish-born scientist and pioneer, Sir William Dunbar, Wilson procured a cage for his docile pet, a crippled Carolina parakeet that he had brought overland from the Ohio Valley in Kentucky. He placed the caged bird "under the piazza, where by its call it soon attracted the passing flocks, such is the attachment they have for each other. Numerous parties frequently alighted on the trees immediately above" (Wilson, 1811:91, 93, 96-97).

Samuel R. Brown, guide-book author of the Western Gazetteer, intent on making the South a tropical paradise, claimed that as you journeyed down the Mississippi and reached the mouth of Bayou Pierre (cited above), "The traveller here finds himself in the proper region of the paroquets--indeed the woods appear alive with birds of various sorts" (1817:233). The claim, I suspect, may well be a misreading of Wilson's reference to Bayou Pierre. Another compiler, David B. Warden (1819, 3:10), took Brown much too literally and noted flatly that "Parroquets are seen as high as the Bayou Pierre stream of the Mississippi."

John J. Audubon's references to parakeets on the Mississippi in the latitude of Arkansas will be discussed in the account of that state to be published elsewhere. His records for 17, 19, and 20 December 1820 are only by courtesy placed on the Arkansas side, for it is not clear which side of the river he was on. On 23 December they passed the mouth of the Yazoo, and

a couple days later were visiting the markets in Natchez, on the alert for new birds -- not as unlikely a spot as might be imagined, for Audubon found many small birds, including swallows, on sale in the food markets. But, in contrast to their abundance higher up, there seem to have been no parakeets (Audubon, 1929:85, 87).

Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Württemberg, on 13 April 1823, noted birds seen from the steamboat upon which he ascended the Mississippi. Above the mouth of the Yazoo (and therefore probably Issaquena County, opposite Madison Parish), he saw such birds as herons, ducks, kingfishers, eagles, and fish crows; and, he added, "Flocks of screaming parrots flew noisily across the Mississippi" (1941:160).

A. H. Wright (1912:359) placed a sight record of the parakeet in winter 1833 as "above Rodney," Jefferson County. I think it was much closer to the mouth of the Arkansas River than Rodney and have included it in my Arkansas account, even though I do not know which side of the river Carl David Arfwedson was on (1834, 2:96).

It is obvious that landscapes have their conventions: some travelers found parakeets in the American wilderness, while others denied their presence. Anyone matured under the conviction that real civilization and true grandeur are found only in old Europe is apt to turn bitterly reflective when faced with primeval scenery. Besides, when the French Traveler, Abbe Emmanuel H.D. Domenech, journeyed by steamboat up the Mississippi River in late May or early June 1846, parakeets may already have been uncommon there. Perhaps, in his denunciatory mood, he would not have seen parakeets, even if they had been present: "...the...silence of these deep solitudes...is only broken by...the monotonous chant of the man heaving the lead. But...these wilds, old as the world itself, disdainfully refuse to send back any echo. No chattering of monkeys here, no chirping of birds; for, let travellers say what they please, the United States possess neither parrots nor monkeys, except in cages; and, indeed, singing birds are rare even in the primaeval forests" (1858:6).

James Adair, an astute Indian trader and wilderness diplomat, mentioned parakeets in his "Account of the Chikkasah Nation," which must refer mainly to northeastern Mississippi. The period referred to was about 1740-1760. In the black soil there, trees flourished. Low, wet lands had cypress, beech, maple, holly, cottonwood, black mulberry, and many other species of trees. The black mulberry, he wrote "is plenty. It is high, and if it had proper air and sun-shine, the boughs would be very spreading. On the fruit, the bears and wild fowl feed during their season, and also swarms of paroquets" (1930:386, 387).

It is instructive to note that much the same country that Adair referred to was crossed by Alexander Wilson as he rode alone (except for his parakeet, "Poll,") along the famous Natchez Trace from Nashville to Natchez, 4 to 18 May 1810. It is quite clear from the detailed account of his quest that parakeets were not common in the region of northern and

central Mississippi, at that particular season, at least. Wilson traveled on horseback the entire distance from the northeastern corner of the state to the Mississippi River, carrying with him his valuable pet, the most perfect lure possible to entice wild parakeets into his view, but had not a sign of them.

Several isolated and usually unspecific references complete the account of the parakeet in Mississippi. Traugott Bromme, a German traveler and geographer of some experience (but with how much personal knowledge of Mississippi is not known) wrote in 1837 (1942:11) that "Parrots and kolibries are native in this state" (the second term means hummingbirds); but his bird list was not very exhaustive and may have been copied.

Prof. Benjamin L.C. Wailes, in an oft-quoted reference, wrote in 1854 that "The Paroquet or Carolina Parrot...was formerly very numerous, and often resorted in large flocks to inhabited districts, and made himself familiar with the apple orchards. Now the Paroquet has become quite scarce and shy, and is seldom seen in flocks of more than half a dozen together..." (1854:319, 324). I suspect that this rather literary generalization was not a personal observation at all and that it ought to be cited with great caution as a substantive report.

Lewis Harper (= Ludwig Hafner), who succeeded Wailes on the State Geological Survey in Mississippi, wrote in his "Preliminary report on the geology and agriculture of the state of Mississippi" (1857:196, 309) that parakeets and other birds joined many mammals in eating the soil at 'licks' (in this case, apparently mineral, not salt, licks). This may be a reliable report. The area specifically referred to is the more inland parts of De Soto County, in extreme northwestern Mississippi, Coldwater River and Horn Lake being particularly mentioned.

Although Oliver P. Hay saw no parakeets during his field work in the lower Mississippi Valley in the summer of 1881, "A gentleman in Jackson [Mississippi] stated that he had, within a year or two, seen a flock of Parakeets pass over that city" (1882:93). This is the only reference to the species in that area of the state, and a late one at that.

A note in files of the old Bureau of Biological Survey (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland) notes that Major G.V. Young (who submitted migration records from 1884 to 1886) of Waverly, Clay County, had reported: "Parakeet, Winter." This is certainly an interesting record, coming from the east-central part of the state as it does.

A history of Mississippi (Anon. 1891:25) listed the Carolina Parrot among interesting residents. The list is not as wild as one often meets in early accounts; 89 species were named in the bird list. The passenger pigeon was considered at some length and was rather conservatively said to be only a visitor by then.

Hasbrouck (1891:376) was clearly incorrect to cite Beckham (1887) as giving a Mississippi record, for the reference is to Bayou Sara, Louisiana.

A mounted adult parakeet (North Museum, Lancaster, Pa.) has been listed as having come from Mississippi (Hahn 1963:316). However, investigation reveals that it was an ornament on a hat (a whole bird!) that had been bought in Natchez "some time before 1850." This hardly proves it a definitive Mississippi record. An adult specimen in the Narodni Museum Zoologicke Oddeleni, Prague, Czechoslovakia, is said to be from "Mississippi," from the "Collectio Nickerl" (Hahn 1963:296); but I am unable to get further information and am at present skeptical of the record.

In summary, the history of the Carolina Parakeet in Mississippi lacks any references to the species from really early travelers (I have tried to check out all available travel accounts). However, its presence in the first quarter of the 19th century, at least, particularly in the Mississippi valley is attested to by Wilson, Audubon, and the thoroughly reliable Duke Paul Wilhelm. There are possible sight records down to about 1880, mostly of a vague nature. At present, there seem to be no certifiable specimens from the state.

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The House Finch, a New Species for Mississippi

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On 11 January 1980 Margaret Copeland and Elsie Croft discovered that House Finches (Carpodacus mexicanus) were visiting the sunflower seed stocked feeder at the Copeland residence in Starkville, Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. I confirmed their identification on that date. At least one bright male and one female were present along with numbers of American Goldfinches (Carduelis tristis) and the usual assortment of Mississippi winter feeder birds. On 13 January I captured, photographed, and banded a male and female House Finch (Figure 1, Table 1). By 26 January more finches were present at the Copeland residence: Margaret Copeland, Robert Matthews, and I were able to simultaneously count at least ten individuals.

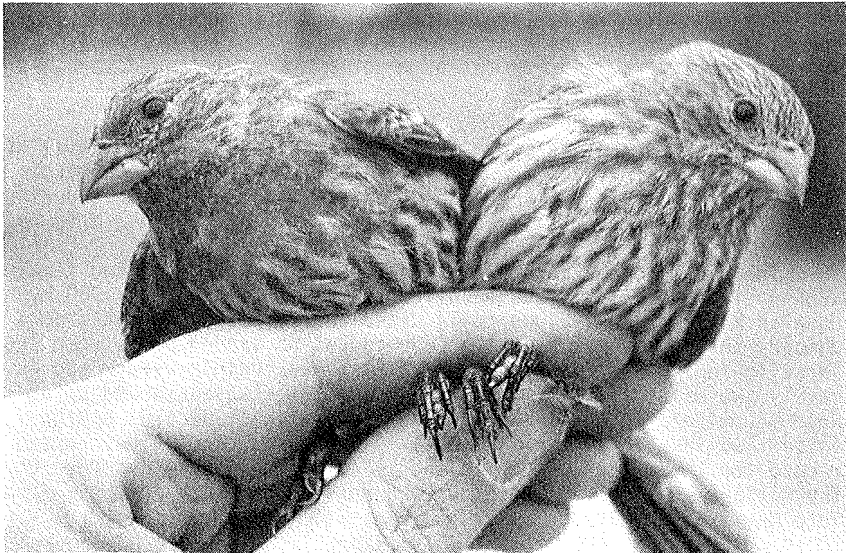


Figure 1. Male (left) and female (right) House Finches banded at Starkville, Mississippi, 13 January 1980. Photo by Jerome A. Jackson.



The Copeland House Finches were daily visitors to the feeder and seen by several individuals. On 8 February Ren Lohofener saw 13 House Finches including five males in the Green Oaks subdivision of Starkville approximately three miles from the Copeland residence and on 20 February he found 17 House Finches (about 8 males) near Leaping Warrior Creek, eight miles west of Starkville along Mississippi highway 12.

Table 1. Measurements of House Finches from Starkville, Mississippi, 1980.

Band or Specimen No.	Date	Sex	Weight (g)	Wing Length (mm)	Culmen from nostril (mm)
54 52314	13 Jan.	F	22.8	76	-
54 52315	13 Jan.	M	23.1	78	-
54 52321	16 Feb.	F	22.8	76	-
54 52322	27 Feb.	F	19.5	77	8.4
54 52323	28 Feb.	F	20.3	73	8.2
54 52324	29 Feb.	F	21.2	76	7.9
MSU # 962	16 Feb.	F <sup>1</sup>	20.7	77	7.7

<sup>1</sup>ovary granular.

Through February as many as 14 House Finches were seen daily at the Copeland's. By mid-March numbers of House Finches there were down: five on 21 March; three on 30 March; and the last seen during the 1979-1980 winter was one on 5 April.

The first House Finches of the 1980-1981 winter were two females seen on the Mississippi State University campus 2 December 1980 by Douglas McNair. In 1981 up to 14 House Finches were present from 4 January through 24 March at the Copeland's; no banded birds were seen. Three to four House Finches appeared at Audrey Bain's feeder approximately two miles from the Copeland's, and three males showed up at Joan McCamish's feeder in Greenoak's subdivision. Records at the latter two localities were in early spring 1981. The latest spring record for the species is of a lone male that Ray Weeks observed at Thelma Barnes' feeder in Columbus, Lowndes County, Mississippi, from late May through 24 June 1981.

Elsewhere in the state on 9 February 1980, Terrie Fairley and David Hamilton saw a male House Finch with Purple Finches (Carpodacus purpureus) at a feeder in Petal, Forrest County. Also, Judy Toups and Malcolm Hodges observed a female or immature House Finch on 18 November 1980 in Hancock County (see article this issue). This is the

earliest fall record to date as well as the southernmost record in the mid-south. Neither of these birds was seen on a second date.

The history of House Finches in the eastern United States parallels that of the Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). The species was introduced by man near New York City and has rapidly expanded its range westward. Until about 1940 House Finches from southern California were shipped east to be sold as "Hollywood Finches" in pet stores (Elliott and Arbib 1953). Following protective legislation and under pressure from the National Audubon Society and Federal Government, pet dealers released finches rather than risk arrest. The finches were first noted nesting in the New York area in 1943. Bock and Lepthien (1976) summarize population growth and range expansion of eastern House Finches from 1962 through 1971, noting in particular that the birds were still "extremely scarce in the Southeast." House Finches had been found well-adapted to arid environments and perhaps limited by high humidity (Salt 1952), thus slow expansion into the humid southeast was predictable. Nonetheless, the species appeared in Birmingham, Alabama, in January 1972 (Imhof 1976). In recent years House Finch populations in the southeast have increased dramatically (Summerour 1980, LeGrand 1981, Hall 1981, Hamilton 1981). Laughlin and Phillips (1981) reported adult House Finches feeding a juvenile in Sullivan County, Tennessee, near the Tennessee-Virginia border. Thus far there are no nest records for the deep south, but such records seem inevitable.

#### Acknowledgments

I wish to thank the individuals who provided information reported above, especially Margaret Copeland and Elsie Croft whose keen interest resulted in the discovery of the species, and Matt Matthews who assisted with banding efforts.

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House Finch on the Mississippi Coast

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On 18 November 1980 we observed a female, or immature, House Finch, (Carpodacus mexicanus) at Port Bienville Industrial Park, Hancock County, Mississippi. The finch was found at approximately 2:00 p.m. Total viewing time was about 20 seconds, the bird being scrutinized as it perched in the open on a utility wire, in good light, at a distance of about 35 feet.

The House Finch was identified without difficulty because both observers have had previous and frequent experience with the species in the west (Toups and Hodges), or in New England (Toups).

Through 7X35 binoculars, the bird was seen to be about the size of a House Sparrow (Passer domesticus). The bird in question most resembled the female Purple Finch (Carpodacus purpureus) but the crown, which is slightly raised in the Purple Finch, was rounder. The moderate length tail was squared as opposed to the forked tail of the Purple Finch.

The bird was identified as a House Finch because of the total lack of facial features like eye stripes, etc., and by the presence of a dark cheek patch which was not delineated by any other color. In addition it had a typical finch bill, conical, but shorter and proportionately smaller than the bill of the Purple Finch.

The breast and flanks were narrowly, but profusely, streaked in a light brown (not as dark as in Purple Finch) against a dingy background. When the bird flew to a brush pile just ahead and to the left of us, no wing or tail pattern was seen.

Cassin's Finch (Carpodacus cassinij) was not seriously considered as a possibility, but was eliminated only in retrospect. Again the profuse light streaking on the flanks and belly of the House Finch separate it from the female or immature Cassin's, which has darker streaks, confined to a whiter breast.

The House Finch is primarily western in origin. Birds of latter-day eastern origin are descendants of cage birds which were taken illegally in the west and brought east to be sold. Quick action by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service brought the trade to an end, and dealers avoided prosecution by releasing their cage birds, in and around the Long Island, New York area.

Since 1940, the species has had a remarkable range expansion in the east. In the winter of 1979-80 it had reached the Starkville, Mississippi area (see article by Jackson, this issue).

The presence of the species on the coast of Mississippi, represented by just this one sight record, prompts the question of its origin. Was it another wanderer from the west, as are so many fall migrants, or was it the advance guard of the range-expanding eastern birds?

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### Lark Bunting in Mississippi - Photographic Documentation

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On 29 August 1980, at 7:00 a.m., Toups discovered a Lark Bunting, Calamospiza melanocorys, feeding on the ground at her backyard feeder in Gulfport. The bird was immediately identified, without field guide, due to Toups previous experience with the species in Colorado. Hodges joined Toups at 8:00 a.m. and secured numerous photographs. The bunting was seen often throughout the day until 7:30 p.m. Observations were made from a distance of 12-15 feet in good light, for periods of as long as five minutes. Viewing aids were 7X35 binoculars, but we often watched the bird unaided by binoculars.

The bunting was pale enough to be instantly separated from the numerous House Sparrows (Passer domesticus) nearby, and when compared directly, was slightly larger than that species, and noticeably smaller than a male Cardinal (Cardinalis cardinalis). Its posture was upright, its manner alert. There was some twitching of the tail. The bird exhibited caution in approaching the feeding station, moving in short hops through a lower oak canopy. It waited until the feeding area was well populated with other species before coming in. Conversely, it was unfailingly the last bird to fly when the area was disturbed.

A plumage description follows. The field marks which helped us to positively identify the bird as a Lark Bunting are underlined. We believe that the description points to the bird being an adult female nearing the end of its post-nuptial molt.

Head: Feathers of crown were medium brown streaked with gray or light buff. At all times the crown feathers were erected, suggesting a head shape similar to sparrows of the genus Zonotrichia. There was

a pale superciliary line and a light eye-ring. The cheek was dark. A very light (almost white) line ran from the nape forward - under the dark cheek up to below the eye, ending where the mandibles meet. This line formed a near white half-circle and was distinctive. The bill was a typical "finch" bill, but was less heavy than that of a Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*). The bill was dark, the lower mandible being slightly lighter than the upper. The throat was pale gray or off-white, and had no streaking except for a thin black malar stripe.

Back: Upper and lower back were medium brown with pale streakiness. Upper tail coverts slightly darker.

Wings: Wings were of the same general color as the back, medium crown and buff. When folded, a gray-white wing patch was prominent. With the bird in flight, this patch was judged to measure about 1 and 3/4 inches in width and was the definitive field mark.

Breast and abdomen: The sides of the breast were streaked with moderately heavy brown; streaking extended to the flanks. Streaks were more numerous on the upper breast, and coalesced into a dark central spot similar to that of the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). The streaks showed prominently, as in the Purple Finch, against the generally gray color of breast and belly.

Tail: The tail was carefully observed for light edgings, however, the two outer rectrices were missing. The central tail feathers were edged with about 1/8 inch of light gray. These central feathers were about 1/4 inch shorter than the others, giving the moderate length tail a slight notched look which is at variance with the even, slightly rounded tail of the Lark Bunting; however, assuming that the bird was molting, this variation is understandable.

Legs: The legs were flesh colored.

The history of the Lark Bunting in Mississippi is brief (Gates et al. 1980). The species was first noted by Larry Gates, in the fall of 1979; a female or immature bird at Bellefontaine Beach, Jackson County, Mississippi. In March of 1980, a male Lark Bunting in breeding plumage was observed by Martha and David Hamilton, and Terrie Fairley, in Petal, Forrest County, Mississippi.

The Lark Bunting is a bird of the short-grass prairie, and breeds from British Columbia, Manitoba, and Minnesota south to Texas and New Mexico. It winters from southern Texas and Arizona to central Mexico (AOU 1957).

The species is a notorious wanderer, especially during its migrations. Records from the eastern United States are numerous and

have come from New York, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, and elsewhere. The neighboring states of Alabama and Louisiana have listed the Lark Bunting as part of their avifauna since 1966 and 1952, respectively (Imhof 1976, Lowery 1974).

Hodges obtained several photographs of the bird which are recognizable as to species, and document the Lark Bunting as a member of Mississippi's avifauna. Copies are on file in the Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University. The species is probably of more frequent occurrence than these few recent records indicate.

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#### Audubon's Caracara - First Mississippi Record

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On 13 March 1981 while flying a waterfowl survey, we observed an Audubon's Caracara (Caracara cheriway) on Hillside National Wildlife Refuge. The bird was first noticed as it flew toward and alighted in the top of an oak tree at the edge of the wood line. Field markings observed at this time were its dark belly, whitish dark tipped tail, and pale white wing patches. Also noted were the pinkish red face, black on the top of the head, and long yellow legs. To the south of the wood line lies a field, and to the west lies an area of open shallow water of approximately 94 acres. We flew by the bird 6 to 8 times and observed the distinguishable characteristics from within approximately 50 feet from the bird. The bird did not seem disturbed by the airplane's presence and did not fly as we left the area. Time of day was around 3:00 p.m. and the weather was partly cloudy, temperature 65° F and wind velocity 8-10 mph.

The Caracara was again observed and photographed in the same area on 14 March 1981 when it was first noticed flying toward the open water area, carrying something in its talons. The Caracara was not seen after 14 March, although efforts were made to find it. Lowery (Louisiana Birds, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1974: 242-243) notes that this species is a rare permanent resident of Louisiana).

Photographs are on file at the Mississippi Museum of Natural Science and the Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University.

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A White-eyed Vireo Feeding Brown-headed Cowbird Young  
of Different Ages

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On the afternoon of 17 July 1978, I saw two young Brown-headed Cowbirds (Molothrus ater) near bird feeders in my yard at Jackson, Mississippi. A fledged juvenile with slightly streaked breast and tail feathers about 2 cm long was perched on a wooden feeder. The other, a fully developed light gray bird, sat on the edge of a feeder filled with sunflower seeds. As I watched, a White-eyed Vireo (Vireo griseus) carrying food flew from a hedge, hovered momentarily a few feet above the younger cowbird and returned to the hedgerow. The juvenile then flew to the vireo, received the food and returned to perch on a feeder. A short time later a vireo called from a nearby plum tree. The older cowbird began to beg for food, then flew to a wire and continued begging. The vireo flew to the wire, fed the cowbird and later returned and fed the other young bird on the wooden feeder before both cowbirds flew away.

This was my first observation of a cowbird victim feeding more than one young cowbird. The two young of markedly different ages were possibly from separate nestings of the vireo.

Observations on a Red Phalarope in Hattiesburg, Mississippi

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A Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) was observed on the sewage lagoons in Hattiesburg, Forrest County, Mississippi between 12 and 15 October 1980. During the two hours of observation on the first morning we were often within two meters of the phalarope. Photographs of the Red Phalarope were secured by Fairley during the first observation on 12 October and on the following days - 13, 14, 15 October - adequately showing field marks including the yellow coloration at the base of the bill, leg color, and overall pattern (Fig. 1). Therefore, plumage

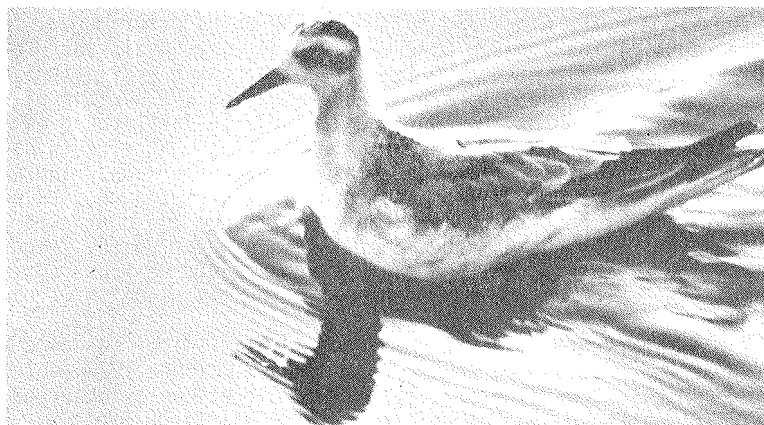


Figure 1. Red Phalarope at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, 12-15 Oct. 1980.  
Photo by Terrie Fairley.



description has been omitted. The bird was observed until dusk on the afternoon of 15 October and was not seen after this date. The bird was coming into winter plumage and the plumage appearance changed rapidly during the period of observation. The bird appeared to be in excellent physical condition, alert, and very active, searching for and picking food items from the surface of the water. During feeding, the phalarope frequently would wade along the shallow edge, often walking up onto the dry edge to pick an item.

The area which the phalarope occupied was quite small during the early days of observation. Swimming occurred over a distance of 350 m along one levee side of a single pond. Seldom did the phalarope go more than 5 m out into the pond from the levee edge. A thin green film spread along the edge out for several meters on the second day. The phalarope swam out in the clear water at a distance of about 10 m from shore but did move in and out of the green film to pick up a food item. Even when the phalarope was made to fly on several occasions, it would return to the same area after making a wide flight circle or temporarily landing on an adjoining pond.

A shift in location to an adjoining side, less than 200 m away, was noted on 15 October, the last day of observation. The bird was very actively bathing and preening within 7 m of shore. Activities included bobbing up and down, dipping its head into the water and then raising the head and forebody above the water's surface. The wings would be raised slightly from the body and fluffing of the back and wing feathers would accompany these activities. The bathing and meticulous preening exercise lasted about 10 min after which the bird began to swim but with the body submerged to the level of the tail and wings. The wings and tail appeared to be waterlogged. What was the cause of the lowered body level? Jon Juey, Assistant Professor of Environmental Science, University of Southern Mississippi, (pers. comm.) has found oils are often present on the surface of the lagoons. This oil comes from surface drainage in Hattiesburg and the effluent of two nearby meat processing facilities. No effects have been noted on the waterfowl which remain for long periods. The wet but alert phalarope, neck erect and head turning in search, fed as it swam. The phalarope came up onto the asphalt edge and continued preening. Later the bird moved about a half a meter up the levee and stayed under a grass clump. No Red Phalarope could be found during an extensive search of the ponds and along the levees on 16 October.

The first record of a Red Phalarope in Mississippi was of a bird sighted at the Hattiesburg sewage lagoons on 9 October 1977 (Gates and Runzo, Mississippi Kite 8:2, 1978). C. Dwight Cooley observed one in Mississippi Sound about eight km south of Biloxi on September 30, 1978 (Ornithological Records File, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University). This paper reports on the third Red

Phalarope reported in Mississippi and the second from the sewage lagoons in Hattiesburg. Copies of photographs are on file at the John Martin Frazier Museum of Natural Science and in the Department of Biological Sciences, Mississippi State University.

A Flock of Franklin's Gulls in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi

Malcolm F. Hodges and Judith A Toups

9 Arbor Circle, Ocean Springs, Mississippi 39564 and  
4 Hartford Place, Gulfport, Mississippi 39501

On 10 November 1980 we found a flock of 22 Franklin's Gulls (Larus pipixcan) at rest on a mudflat off Bay St. Louis beach in Hancock County. The birds were seen at about 11:30 from as close as 40 meters through binoculars and 20X spotting scopes. The sky was slightly overcast, creating excellent light conditions; the temperature was about 68° F., and the winds were out of the southeast at 6-8 km/h.

We first noticed the species by its much darker head, relative to that of a Laughing Gull (L. atricilla). All of the gulls were adults in winter plumage, and showed a sooty gray area around the back of the heads extending around the eyes, surrounding a clean white eye-ring. The face, underparts, rump, and tail of each were white; the mantle and wings were dark blue-gray. The outer primaries were black, showing a considerable amount of white on both sides of them. The Franklin's Gulls were noticeably smaller than two Laughing Gulls which stood with the flock. Their thin bills were dark, as were their legs and feet.

After watching them at rest for about 5 minutes, Hodges flushed the flock, so that the white "windows" were observed between the black and gray primaries. The birds flew south out of sight, and were not seen again.

This record represents a high number for the state; previous sightings have been of single birds. All records for Alabama (Imhof, Alabama Birds, University of Alabama Press, University, 1976) are also of single birds, but in Louisiana (Lowery, Louisiana Birds, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 1974) 175 birds in two flocks were seen over Lake Pontchartrain in the fall of 1959.

## Birds Around the State: June 1980-May 1981

Compiled by Jerome A. Jackson

Department of Biological Sciences  
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The following is a summary of noteworthy bird sightings in Mississippi for the period 1 June 1980 through 30 May 1981. No year will be indicated with dates of records: those June through December are 1980 records; those January through May are 1981 records. The sequence of information in each account is: species, number, date, place, observer. When a species was seen on more than one date at the same location by the same observer(s), the account is written as: species, number, date; number, date, place, observer(s). Numbers of birds sighted are underlined. The significance of sightings is indicated by a letter in parentheses following a record. These letters are as follows: (A) = arrival date; (D) = departure date; (E) = early date; (L) = late date; (N) = unusually large number; (R) = species rare in area. Other abbreviations used include the following: m = male; f = female; imm = immature; ad = adult; pr = pair; pl = plumage; CBC = Christmas Bird Count; BBS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Breeding Bird Survey; NWR = National Wildlife Refuge. The list of sightings is followed by keys to observers' initials and new or unusual localities mentioned. Localities that have been frequently cited in past issues of "Birds Around the State" and identified in previous keys may not be included in the present key.

While many individuals contributed records, I strongly urge even greater participation in providing records for future issues of "Birds Around the State." Only with the assistance of many individuals over several years can we come to a good understanding of the dynamics of Mississippi's avifauna. I encourage submission of bird records, but I also ask that you submit records in a form that can be easily processed. Please type or neatly print each record on a 3" X 5" card or slip of paper and include the following information: species, number seen, date (including year!), observer, and details and significance of observation. It would help if records were prepared in the format in which they are printed in "Birds Around the State" with details and observers names spelled out at the bottom of the card. While records are welcomed at any time, those received by 15 March, 15 June, 15 August, and 15 December can be submitted with the seasonal report to American Birds as well as used in the Mississippi Kite.

Special note: While you know the area in which you bird intimately, others do not. So that records can be clearly interpreted in the future, please use place names that can be found on a Mississippi highway map. Always include the county of your observation. For example, Logtown appears on no recent highway map, nor does Lake Serene. Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge is spread over parts of three counties, Sardis Lake occurs in two counties, and rivers such as the Pearl flow through large areas of the state.

- COMMON LOON -- 1, 6 July, Cat I, JJ, BS; 1, 4 Sept., 19, 22, 26 Oct.; 5, 27 Oct.; 2, 11 Nov.; 1, 30 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 1, 3 Oct., Bay St. Louis, JT; 4, 20 Oct., Moon L., MD; 3 in group, 27 Oct., Lake Serene, RM, PR; 140, 18 Nov., Bellefontaine Beach, MH, JT; 1, 31 Dec., Moon Lake, BC, LC, WF; 2, 10 Jan., Lake Serene, TF, PK, MW; 1, 3 May, Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, JRM, PR; 1, 16 May, Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, JRM, PR; 1, 24 May, lower lake, Sardis Reservoir dam, BC, LC.
- ARCTIC LOON -- 1, 21 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh at Gautier, RC (R).
- HORNED GREBE -- 1, 4 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (A); 40, 15 Nov., Biloxi, JT; 4, 27 Dec., Sardis Lake CBC, MD et al.; 1, 31 Dec., Moon Lake, BC, LC, WF.
- EARED GREBE -- 1, 3 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (A); 55, 30 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (N); 55, 18 Dec., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 2, 16 May, Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, JRM, PR.
- PIED-BILLED GREBE -- 1, 18 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 5, 17 Sept., Choctaw, NH, JH; 31, 29 Oct., Starkville, DM; 9, 29 Oct.; 3, 24 Nov., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 4, 31 Dec., Moon Lake, BC, LC, WF; 1, 30 Apr., Archer I., Ark., NH.
- BROWN PELICAN -- 1, 26 Aug., Long Beach, JT; several, 25 Sept., along U.S. 90, JM; 1, 10 Nov., Biloxi, MH; 1, 4 Dec., Jackson Co., JT, MH; 1, 2 Apr., Biloxi Bay, JT; 10, 21 May, Ocean Springs, JT.
- WHITE PELICAN -- 70, 5 Oct., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH (N); 25, 6 Oct., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH; 21, 9 Oct., West Ship I, JW; 12, 11 Oct., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT; 88, 12 Oct., Hancock Co., JT, MH; 1, 13 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 30, 22 Oct., Hancock Co., MH, JT; 31, 4 Nov., Horn I, RM, PR; 35, 4 Nov., Horn I, JT; 135, 5 Nov., Horn I, JT; 1 ad., 28 Nov. & 7 Dec., Sardis L., MD; 5, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh at Gautier, Jackson Co., (CBC), JT, AD; 6, 6 Mar., Pascagoula River marsh, JT, JoC, PC; 18, 10 Mar., East Ship I., JRM, PR; 11, 17 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH; 1, 2 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT.
- MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD -- 5, 25 Sept., Biloxi Bay, JM; 24 ad m, 4 Nov., Horn I, JT; 1 m, 28 Mar., Mississippi Sound, Ocean Springs, JT, TF.
- GANNET -- 8 imm., 28 Mar., Mississippi Sound, Ocean Springs, JT, TF.
- DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT -- 2, 23 Sept., 3, 4 Oct., 5, 1 Nov., Sardis Lake, MD; 6, 27 Sept.; 2, 4 Oct.; 1, 10, 21, 25 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 2 ad., 11 Oct.; 3, 30 Oct.; 5 (4 imm., 1 ?), 14 Nov.; 2 (1 ad., 1 imm), 21 Nov., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 1, 14 Oct., West Ship I, JJ.
- OLIVACEOUS CORMORANT -- 1, 20 Dec., Bellefontaine Beach, RC, TF.
- ANHINGA -- 2, 21 Sept., Pearl River, RL; 1 ad., 14 May, Pascagoula River Wildlife Management Area, MH, JT, GM.
- GREAT BLUE HERON -- 55 (in roost), 19 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 2, 9 Oct., Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 27, 12 Oct., Archer I., Ark., NH; 3, 31 Dec., Moon Lake, BC, LC, WF.

- GREEN HERON -- 1 imm., 29 Oct., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 1 imm, 15 Nov., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, BM, et al.; 1, 29 Nov., L. Serene, TF; 2, 4 Dec., Jackson Co., Marsh I Golf Course, JT, MH; 1, 15 Mar., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, TF, RD (A).
- CATTLE EGRET -- 30, 16 Dec., I-10 Hancock Co., JT, MH; 11, 11 Mar., Ocean Springs, JT; 1, 31 Mar., Hickory, JM; 11, 29 Apr., Choctaw, NH.
- REDDISH EGRET -- 1, 6 July, se tip of Cat I, JJ, BS; 3, 3 Aug., beach between Gulfport and Biloxi, JT; 1, 9 Aug., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH; 2 ad, 14 Aug., Gulfport, JT; 2, 15 Aug., Gulfport, TF, MF; 3, 20 Aug., Gulfport harbor, MH; 2 ad, 26 Aug., Gulfport, JT; 3 imm, 2 ad, 5 Sept., Gulfport, JT; 1, 25 Sept., Biloxi, JM; 4, 30 Sept., Jackson Co., JT; 1, 30 Sept., Ocean Springs, MH; 1, 3 Oct., Hancock Co., JT; 1, 7 Oct., Gulfport, JT; 1, 25 Oct., Ocean Springs, JT, et al.
- GREAT EGRET -- 55±, 17, 18 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (N); 100±, 9 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 500±, 12 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH, JH.
- SNOWY EGRET -- 51, 3 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (N).
- LOUISIANA HERON -- 2, 11 Aug. & 18 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH.
- BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON -- 1, 8 Aug., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH.
- YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON -- 12, 1 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 1, 11 Nov., Bay St. Louis, RL; 1, 21 Nov., Bay St. Louis, RL; 1, 25 & 27 Mar., Hickory, JM.
- LEAST BITTERN -- 1, 28 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, B & IG.
- AMERICAN BITTERN -- 1, 11 Oct., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, JI; 1, 22 Oct., Clermont Harbor, JT, MH; 1, 25 Oct., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, et al.; 1, 30 Nov., Pearlinton, JT; 1, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT.
- PLEGADIS sp. -- 1, 6 Jan., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH; 1, 15 Mar., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, TF, RD.
- GLOSSY IBIS -- 1, 22 Nov., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH, et al.
- WHITE IBIS -- 22 imm., 6 dates, 6-23 Aug., Noxubee NWR, DM; 1-13 (most imm), 15 Aug.-22 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 1, 23 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR; 25 ad, 10 imm, 1 Nov., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH, et al.
- WHISTLING SWAN -- 1 ad, 6 Dec., Sardis L., MD.
- CANADA GOOSE -- 25, 20 Dec., Jackson Co., (CBC), JI, MH; 150, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE -- 1 imm., 19 Oct., Biloxi, MH; 15, 7 Dec., 17, 13 Dec., 21, 23 Dec., Sardis L., MD; 1, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh, JoT, BM; 4 ad, 18 Mar., Choctaw, NH, JH.
- SNOW GOOSE -- 1 imm., 19-21 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, DH, TF, RM, PR, MS, BG; 35 (blue), 22 Oct., Hancock Co., MH, JT; 5 (white), 25 (blue), 22 Oct., Pass Christian, MH, JT; 1 imm. blue, 26 Oct.-1 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, PR, RM; 7 (Blue, 4 ad., 3 imm.), 30 Oct., Noxubee NWR, DM; 12 (6 ad., 5 imm. blues; 1 ad. snow), 19 Nov., Noxubee NWR, DM; 2 ad., 11 Nov., Hattiesburg

- sewage ponds, DH, TF, RM, PR, MS, BG; 5, 28 Dec.-8 Jan., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, BL, DH, MH; 150, 18 Mar., Archer I, NH, JH.
- FULVOUS TREE DUCK -- 1, 5-6 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (R)
- MALLARD -- 3, 17 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 2 m, 15 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 76, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- BLACK DUCK -- 3, 5 Oct., Noxubee NWR, DM; 80, 27 Dec., Sardis L., CBC, MD et al.; 17, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 18, 15 Mar., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, TF, RD.
- MOTTLED DUCK -- 2 ad, 10 young, 2 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT; 10 pr., 9 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT; 6 ad, 13 young, 17 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, MH.
- GADWALL -- 4 m, 2 f, 9 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (A); 26, 11 Oct., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, JI (E); 4, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- PINTAIL -- 6, 14 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 3 m, 2 f, 17 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 2 m, 2 f, 20 Nov., Clermont Harbor, JT (A).
- GREEN-WINGED TEAL -- 1, 15 Aug., Noxubee NWR, DM; 5, 22 Aug., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 2 m, 3 f, 5 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 1 f, 3 Oct., Buccaneer State Park, JT (E); 12 (10 m, 2 f), 14 Dec.; 1 m, 24 Feb., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF; 6 m, 2 prs, 22 Mar., Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, JRM, PR.
- BLUE-WINGED TEAL -- 2 f, 3 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 2, 14 Aug., Starkville sewage lagoons, DM; 1, 22 Oct., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 1 ad m, 1 imm (4/5 grown), 16 Aug., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH; 1, 24 Feb.; 15, 25 Feb., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 2 m, 1 f, 9 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT.
- AMERICAN WIGEON -- 1 ad m, 16 Sept., Clermont Harbor, JT (A); 8, 17 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 1 f, 19 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 30, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- EUROPEAN WIGEON -- 2 pr, 27 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (R).
- NORTHERN SHOVELER -- 4, 31 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 14, 17 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 260, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- WOOD DUCK -- 21 (in a group), 1 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR; 50, 17 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (N); 7, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 3 pr, 28 Feb., Hattiesburg, TF, DH; 5 ad, 11 young, 11 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JJ, JT, BS, OD; 5 ad, 11 downy young, 14 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT, GM; 5 m, 2 f, 11 downy young, 17 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, MH.
- REDHEAD -- 6, 16 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 30, 29 Oct., Starkville, DM; 1, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- RING-NECKED DUCK -- 2 m, 1 f, 3 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 6, 5 Oct., Noxubee NWR, DM; 30, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.

- CANVASBACK -- 3 m, 2 f, 3 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 6, 29 Oct., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 1 f, 19 Nov., Noxubee NWR, DM; 2, 2 Dec., Bay St. Louis, RL; 750, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF (N); 14, 17 Jan., Waveland, RL.
- SCAUP spp. -- 8, 4 Oct., Jackson Co., JT (A); 30,000+ (mostly Scaup sp.) 4 Dec., offshore Jackson Co., JT, MH (N).
- GREATER SCAUP -- 5, 2 Dec., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF.
- LESSER SCAUP -- 1 m, 4 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 6, 11 Oct., 1800, 29 Oct., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM (N); 1, 19 Oct., Hickory, JM; 217, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- COMMON GOLDENEYE -- 1 m, 1 f, 21 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, DH, TF (A); 2 m, 1 f, 30 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH, RM, PR; 20+, 6 Dec., offshore, Waveland, Hancock Co., MH, JT, TF; 202, 20 Dec., Jackson Co., offshore waters, (CBC).
- BUFFLEHEAD -- 1, 1 Nov., Bellefontaine Beach, MH, JT, et al. (A); 1 m, 2 f, 1 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 2, 3 Jan., Grenada L. CBC, MD et al.; 1 m, 25 Apr., Ocean Springs, JT, RiL.
- OLDSQUAW -- 1 m, 1 Feb., Hattiesburg, TF; 2 flocks (9 and 21), 10 Mar., Mississippi Sound, Harrison Co., JRM, PR; 6, 2 Apr., Biloxi Bay, JT.
- WHITE-WINGED SCOTER -- 1 imm f, 25 Oct., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT, et al.; 1 f, 1 Nov., Bellefontaine Beach, MH, JT, et al.; 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co., MH, BL; 5, 14 Mar., Bay St. Louis, JT.
- SURF SCOTER -- 2 f, 1 Nov., Bellefontaine Beach, MH, JT, et al.; 2 imm, 19 Nov., Sardis L., MD; 2, 20 Dec., Bellefontaine Beach, RC, TF.
- RUDDY DUCK -- 1 m, 4 f, entire summer, Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 2, 24 Sept., King Ranch, Lowndes Co., DM; 100+, 29 Oct., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 3, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- HOODED MERGANSER -- 60, 29 Oct., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 2 m, 1 f, 1 Nov.; 5 m, 6 f, 3 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds (A), TF, DH; 1 f, 16 Nov., Lake Serene, RM, PR; 27, 22 Nov., Ocean Springs, JT, GM (N, A); 1 pr, 2 Dec., Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, RM, PR; 30, 17 Dec., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF; 3, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 50+, 11 Mar., Ocean Springs, JT (N).
- RED-BREASTED MERGANSER -- 1 m, 5 July, Deer I, JJ, BS; 1 m, 6 July, Gulfport harbor, JJ, BS; 9 f, 29 Oct., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 4 f, 10 Nov., 20 f, 11 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A).
- TURKEY VULTURE -- small numbers migrating, 13-19 Oct., Starkville, DM; 50 (roost), 7 Nov., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM.
- SWALLOW-TAILED KITE -- 1-2, 9-28 Aug., Petal, TF, DH, JD; 1, 18 Feb., Pearl River, RL; 1, 31 Mar., over I-10, Gulfport, GM, JT; 1, 6 Apr., Gulf Hills, MH; 2, 2 May, Pascagoula River Wildlife Management Area, MH, JT.
- MISSISSIPPI KITE -- 7, 22 June, Delta National Forest, JM; 1, 30 June, Fayette, JM; 2-6, 9-28 Aug., Petal, TF, DH; 1, 12 Apr., Archer I, NH; 4 (includes 1 pr), 15 Apr., Archer I, NH; 1 imm, 15 April,

- Bellefontaine Beach, MH, JT (A); 10 ad, 2 May, Pascagoula River Wildlife Management Area, MH, JT; 1, 3 May, Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, JRM, PR; 6 ad, 14 May, Pascagoula River Wildlife Management Area, MH, JT, <sup>GM</sup>.
- SHARP-SHINNED HAWK -- 1, 3 Oct., Clermont Harbor, JT; 1, 6 Oct., Bellefontaine Beach, MH; 1, 29 Nov., Hancock Co., JT, BM; 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co. (CBC), RC; 1, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC.
- COOPER'S HAWK -- 1, 18 Sept., Bellefontaine Beach, MH, JT; 1 ad, 7 Nov., Horn I, JT; 1 ad, 4 Dec., Shepard State Park, JT, MH; 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co. (CBC), RC; 1, 3 Jan., Grenada L. CBC, MD et al.
- RED-TAILED HAWK -- 15 / six miles of roadside, 20 Nov., Hancock Co., JT; 17, 20 Dec., Jackson Co., (CBC); 22, 27 Dec., Hancock Co. (CBC); 12, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, <sup>WF</sup>.
- RED-SHOULDERED HAWK -- 12, 20 Dec., Jackson Co., (CBC); 8, 27 Dec., Hancock Co., (CBC).
- BROAD-WINGED HAWK -- 1 ad, 4 Aug., Lowndes Co., DM; 5, 16 Sept., Hickory, JM; 100+, 4 Oct., Forrest Co., PR, RM, HG, JF; 1, 13 Nov., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH (L); 1, 25 Feb. & 28 Feb., Hattiesburg, TF, DH.
- FERRUGINOUS HAWK -- 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co., CBC, RC (R).
- BALD EAGLE -- 2 ad at nest, 29 Sept., Gulfport, JT; 1 imm, 30 Oct., 2 imm, 16 Nov.; 1 ad, 1 imm, 30 Nov., Noxubee NWR, Bluff L., DM; 1 imm, 27 Dec., Sardis L. CBC, MD et al.; 1 ad, 22 Apr., at 9 mile marker, I-10, Hancock Co., JT.
- MARSH HAWK -- 1 f, 15 Sept., Petit Bois I, JJ; 1 imm, 26 Oct.-30 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH, MS, BG; 1 imm m, 4 Nov., Horn I, RM, PR; 14, 20 Dec., Jackson Co. CBC; 1, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, <sup>WF</sup>.
- OSPREY -- 1 at nest, 6 July, Cat I, JJ, BS; 25 sightings in 7 locations, Jackson and Hancock cos., August through the end of the fall migration period (Am. Birds) MH, JT et al.; 2, 20 Sept., Horn I, RM, PR; 4, 22 Oct., Clermont Harbor, MH, JT; 2, 20 Dec., Jackson Co. CBC; 1, 6 Mar., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, JoC, PC; 8, 10 Mar., East Ship I., JRM, PR; 5+, 28 Mar., Horn I, JT, TF; 1, 12 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH; 2, 15 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT; 1, 25 Apr., Gulfport harbor, JT, RiL; 2, 2 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT; 2, 9 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT.
- PEREGRINE FALCON -- 2 ad, 20 Sept., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH; 1, 1 Oct., E. Ship I, MH; 1 ad m, 11 Oct., East Ship I, JJ; 1, 12 Oct., Ocean Springs, MH; 2, 17 Oct., Bay St. Louis, RL; 2, 21 Oct., Bay St. Louis, RL; 1 ad, 4-6 Nov., Horn I, JT; 1, 7 Nov., Bay St. Louis, RL; 1 ad, 23 Nov., Petal, TF (R); 1, 13 Dec., Bay St. Louis, RL; 1, 17 Dec., Vestry, RL; 1, 28 Dec., Bay St. Louis, MH, JT
- MERLIN -- 1, 21 Sept., Horn I, MH; 1, 26-27 Sept., Ocean Springs, MH; 1, 4 Oct., Bellefontaine Beach, JT; 1, 6 Oct., Bellefontaine Beach, MH; 1, 12 Oct., Buccaneer State Park, MH, JT; 1, 17 Oct., Hickory, JM; 1 imm, 23 Oct. & 4 Nov., Hattiesburg



- sewage ponds, TF, DH; 1 imm, 4 Nov., Horn I, RM, PR; 1, 18 Nov., Bellefontaine Beach, MH, JT; 1, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT; 1, 20 Dec., Shepard State Park, JT; 1, 20 Dec., Gautier, EC, DJ; 1, 20 Dec., Bellefontaine Beach, BC, TF (all from Jackson Co.) (CBC); 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co. CBC; 1, 3 Jan., Hattiesburg, TF; 1 ad m, 19 Mar., Bellefontaine Beach, MH, GM.
- AMERICAN KESTREL -- 8-12/each 4 hours afield, fall 1980, Gulf Coast, JT, MH; 1, 3 Sept., Archer I, Ark., NH, JH; 25, 27 Dec., Hancock Co. CBC; 6, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 2, 29 Mar., Choctaw, NH, JH.
- SANDHILL CRANE -- 65, 22 Feb., NSTL, RL.
- KING RAIL -- 1, 25 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, RiL.
- VIRGINIA RAIL -- several, Nov., Bay St. Louis, RL.
- SORA -- 1, 16 Aug., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT; 2 (calling), 5 Oct., Noxubee NWR, DM.
- YELLOW RAIL -- 1, 11 Nov., Bay St. Louis, RL.
- BLACK RAIL -- 3, 7 Nov., Bay St. Louis, RL; 1, 11 Nov., Bay St. Louis, RL; 1, 20 Nov., Buccaneer State Park, JT, EJ (R); 1, 2 Dec., Bay St. Louis, RL.
- COMMON GALLINULE -- 1 downy imm, 6 Sept., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH, et al.; 4 downy imm, 2 ad, 12 Sept., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT, et al; 1 ad, 4 downy young, 2 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT.
- AMERICAN COOT -- 12, entire summer, Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 5, 17 Sept., Choctaw, NH; 5, 9 Oct., Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 10, 3 Oct., Starkville; 135, 11 Oct.; 450, 29 Oct., Oktibbeha Co. L.; 450, King Ranch, Lowndes Co., aTl DM; 21, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER -- 2, 11 Sept., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH, GD, CrBC; 3, 29 Sept., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH; 1, 13 Nov., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH; 1, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh at Gautier, Jackson Co. CBC, JT.
- SEMPALMATED PLOVER -- 16, 14 Aug., Gulfport, JT; 34, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh at Gautier, Jackson Co. CBC, JT, AD, MH, BL.
- PIPING PLOVER -- 15, 26 Aug., Gulfport, JT.
- WILSON'S PLOVER -- 3, 6 July, Cat I, JJ, BS; 3, 25 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, RiL.
- AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER -- 1, 25 Aug., Starkville, DM, BS; 1, 15 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 1, 12 Oct., Sardis L., MD; 1, 10 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 27, 5 Mar., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH (N); 10, 24 Mar.; 12, 25 Mar.; 11, 26 Mar.; 3, 27 Mar.; 2, 28 Mar.; Hickory, JM; 1 17 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH (D); 50, 4 May, Choctaw, NH.
- BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER -- 1, 29 Aug., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 2, 4 Sept., 3, 11 Nov., 1, 22 Nov., Sardis L., MD; 1, 6 July, Cat I, JJ, BS; 1, 11 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR.
- RUDDY TURNSTONE -- 2 breeding pl, 6 July, Cat I, JJ, BS; 1, 15 Sept., Horn I, JJ.

- AMERICAN WOODCOCK -- 1, 23 Oct., Gulfport, JT; 2, 30 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF.
- COMMON SNIPER -- 1, 13 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 1, 21 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 4+, 16 Nov., Lake Serene, RM, PR; 1, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- LONG-BILLED CURLEW -- 1, 16 Aug., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH.
- UPLAND SANDPIPER -- 1, 10 Aug.; 3, 11 Aug.; 1, 12 Aug.; 4, 25-27 Aug., Oktibbeha & Lowndes cos., DM; 1, 20 Aug., Gulfport harbor, MH; 1, 6 Sept., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH, GD; 2, 29 Mar.; 8, 31 Mar., Hickory, JM; 2, 28 Mar., Vancleave, MH (A);
- SPOTTED SANDPIPER -- 1, winter pl., 12 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 10, 30 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 7, winter 1980-81, Hattiesburg, TF, DH; 24, 9 May, Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, JRM, PR (N).
- SOLITARY SANDPIPER -- 1, 3 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 1 24 Mar., Hickory, JM.
- WILLET -- ad with nest and 4 eggs, 30 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH; ad flushed from same nest & eggs, 11 May, MH; nest found abandoned, ants feeding on eggs, 14 May, MH, JT, GM.
- GREATER YELLOWLEGS -- 1, 27 Dec., Sardis L. CBC, MD et al.; 9, 3 Jan., Grenada L. CBC, MD et al.; 2, 11 Mar., Choctaw, NH; 100+, 16 Mar., Belzoni, NH; 1, 16 Mar., Hickory, JM; 20, 24 Mar., Hickory, JM; 2, 1 Apr., Archer I, NH.
- LESSER YELLOWLEGS -- 3, 31 Aug.; 1, 1 & 14 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 3, 4 Sept.; 12, 17 Sept.; 3, 1 Nov., Sardis L., MD; 2, 11 Mar., Choctaw, NH; 100+, 16 Mar., Belzoni, NH; 1, 9 May, Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, JRM, PR.
- RED KNOT -- 6, 29 Aug.-7 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 6, 15 Sept., Spoil I w of Petit Bois I, JJ; 1, 16 Sept., Clermont Harbor, JT; 9, 21 Sept., Horn I, MH; 5, 1 Oct., E Ship I, MH; 1 (winter pl.), 31 Mar., Bay St. Louis, JT, GM.
- PECTORAL SANDPIPER -- 350, 31 July; 100, 2 Aug.; 650, 7 Aug., Starkville, JJ (N); 5, 4 Aug.; 1, 22-23 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH, RM; 62, 23 Aug., Noxubee NWR, DM; 6, 7 Sept., Noxubee NWR, JM; 2, 22 Sept., Hickory, JM; 3, 29 Sept., Hickory, JM; 1, 2 Oct., Hickory, JM; 3, 3 Mar., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH (A); 3, 24 Mar., Hickory, JM; 1, 25 Mar., Hickory, JM; 2, 26 Mar., Hickory, JM; 3, 28 Mar., Hickory, JM.
- WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER -- 1, 11 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 4, 9 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT; 2, 11 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, JJ, BS, OD.
- BAIRD'S SANDPIPER -- 1, 25 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, RiL.
- LEAST SANDPIPER -- 1, 16 Nov., Lake Serene, RM, PR; 12, 6 May, Hattiesburg, JRM, PR.
- DUNLIN -- 2, 23 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR; 3, 2-3 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 2, 9 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR; 47, 10 Mar., East Ship I, JM, PR; 150+, 9 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT (N).

- DOWITCHER sp. -- 4, 6 July, Cat I, JJ, BS; max. 7, 9 dates, 22 Aug.-19 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 5, 11 Oct., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM.
- LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER -- 1, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh, RC.
- STILT SANDPIPER -- 1, 4 Oct., Tupelo, National Fish Hatchery, MD.
- BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER -- 7, 29 Aug., 80, 4 Sept., 21, 6 Sept., Sardis L., MD (N); 3-9, 31 Aug.-19 Sept., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT, et al.; 1, 4 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH, RM, PR; 1, 7 Sept., near Noxubee NWR, JM; 4 juv., 15 Sept.; 1, 30 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 1, 1 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH; 1, 11 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, JJ, BS, OD.
- MARbled GODWIT -- 1, 26 Aug., Gulfport, JT (A); 1, 18 Sept., Ocean Springs, MH, JT; 1, 24 Sept., Clermont Harbor, JT, MH; 1, 22 Nov., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT; 1, 6 Jan., Pascagoula River Marsh, Jackson Co., JT, MH.
- SANDERLING -- 7, 3 Sept.; 3, 17 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM.
- AMERICAN AVOCET -- 1, 17 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF; 70, 5 Oct., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH (N); 10+, 22 Nov., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT; 1, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, AD.
- BLACK-NECKED STILT -- 11, 14 Aug., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH; 2, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, AD; 15+, 15 Mar., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, TF, RD; 18+, 25 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, RiL.
- WILSON'S PHALAROPE -- 1, 14 Aug., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH, JT; 4, 6 Sept., Sardis L., MD; 1, 11 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JJ, BS, OD, JT (R).
- RED PHALAROPE -- 1, 12-15 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH RM, PR (R).
- NORTHERN PHALAROPE -- 1, 4 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 1, 5 Sept., Long Beach, JT (R); 1, 11 Sept., Gulfport, JT (R).
- JAEGER sp. -- 1 (small, very dark, imm?), Mississippi Sound, Jackson Co., JT (R)
- HERRING GULL -- 1, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- RING-BILLED GULL -- 10, 21 Nov., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 3, 30 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR; 18, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- LAUGHING GULL -- 1, 22 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF.
- FRANKLIN'S GULL -- 22 ad, 10 Nov., Bay St. Louis, MH, JT; 1 ad, 11 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT (R).
- BONAPARTE'S GULL -- 200+, 20 Nov., Clermont Harbor, JT (A,N); 214, 27 Dec., Sardis L. CBC, MD et al.; 4, 1 Feb., Hattiesburg, TF; 4, 28 Feb., Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, JM, PR.
- GULL-BILLED TERN -- 10 ad, 17 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, MH.
- FORSTER'S TERN -- 1, 6 July, Gulfport Harbor, JJ, BS; 1, 23 Aug.; 2, 5 Sept.; 1, 28 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, DH, TF; 3, 29 Aug., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM.
- COMMON TERN -- 5, 4 Aug.; 3, 23 Aug.; 2, 5 Sept.; 1, 22 Oct.,

- Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 15, 4 Nov., Mississippi Sound between Ocean Springs and Horn I, JT; 1, 30 Nov., Lake Serene, RM, PR; 6-8, 9 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT.
- LEAST TERN -- ca 6-10 nests near Ft. Massachusetts, 4 July, West Ship I, JJ; 210 nests, 5 July, w tip of Deer I, JJ, BS; 2, 4 Sept., Sardis L., MD; 1, 20 Aug. & 5 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF; 1 ad, 28 Mar., Bellefontaine Beach, MH (E); 250+ ad, 3 active nests, 30 Apr., Pascagoula River Marsh, MH.
- SANDWICH TERN -- 1, 5 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF.
- CASPIAN TERN -- 7, 23 Aug., 1, 5 Oct., Sardis L., MD; 7, 3 Sept.; 2, 30 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM.
- BLACK TERN -- 1, 6 July, Gulfport harbor, JJ, BS; 3, 9 Aug.; 2, 14 Aug., Starkville sewage lagoons, DM; 2-28, 10 Aug.-5 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 8, 17 May, Choctaw, NH, JH.
- BLACK SKIMMER -- 17 nests, 5 July, w tip of Deer I, JJ, BS; 1-2, 3 Aug.-8 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH.
- WHITE-WINGED DOVE -- 1, 13 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 1, 13 Nov., Bellefontaine Beach, MH.
- GROUND DOVE -- 1, 20 Aug. and 18 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF.
- YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO -- 2, 1 Oct.; 1, 5 Oct.; 2, 8 Oct., Archer I, Ark.; 1, 12 Oct., Washington Co., NH; 1, 13 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 1, 28 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 1, 12 Apr., Archer I, NH.
- BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO -- 1, 4 Nov., Horn I, JT.
- GROOVE-BILLED ANI -- 1, 12 Oct., Buccaneer State Park, MH, JT.
- GREAT HORNED OWL -- 1, 22 Oct., Buccaneer State Park, MH, JT; 1, 5, 7 Nov., Horn I, JT (captive bird released on island, very tame); active nest, 15 Dec., Archer I, NH.
- BURROWING OWL -- 1, 18 Feb., Shaw, NH, JH (R).
- WHIP-POOR-WILL -- 1, 27 Dec., Buccaneer State Park, BL; 6, 1 Apr., Archer I, NH, JH.
- COMMON NIGHTHAWK -- 1, 1 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; 2, 3 Oct., Biloxi beach, MH (D); 4, 4 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; 1, 5 Apr., Choctaw, NH.
- CHIMNEY SWIFT -- 50, 8 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; 8, 8 Nov., Shaw, TF, DH, MS; 1, 18 Dec., Forrest Co., TF; 5, 22 Mar., Gulfport, JT (A); 1, 26 Mar., Hickory, JM.
- HUMMINGBIRD sp. -- 3, 15 Nov., Ocean Springs, MJ.
- SELASPHORUS sp. -- 2 (1 f, 1 changing imm. m), 11 Mar., Ocean Springs, JT.
- RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD -- 100's, 14 Oct., Bay St. Louis, RL (a large "flight" heading s over the water in late afternoon, not in flocks, but in a constant stream of singles); 1, 25 Oct., Petal, TF, DH (L); 1, 30 Mar., Hickory, JM.
- BELTED KINGFISHER -- 1, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 1, 5 Apr., Archer I, Ark., NH.
- COMMON FLICKER -- 50, 20 Dec., Jackson Co. CBC; 28, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF

- RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER -- 31, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.  
 RED-HEADED WOODPECKER -- 2, 12 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 1, 27 Oct., Gulfport, JT; 4, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER -- 1, 3 Oct., Buccaneer State Park, JT (A); 1 m, 1 f, 2 imm. m, 1 imm. f, 8 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 12, 12 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 2, 13 Oct., Choctaw, NH; 1, 25 Apr., Jackson Co., JT, RL.
- RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER -- 2, 27 Aug., Waveland, RL.
- EASTERN KINGBIRD -- 1, 14 Sept., Starkville, DM; 1, 4 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 6, 22 Apr., Archer I, Ark., NH.
- WESTERN KINGBIRD -- 1, 15 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (R).
- SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER -- 1 ad m, 22 Oct., Ansley, MH, JT (R); 1, 20 May, Choctaw, NH, JH.
- GREAT-CRESTED FLYCATCHER -- 2, 12 Apr., Archer I, NH; 1, 17 Apr., Ragland Hills, JRM, PR.
- EASTERN PHOEBE -- 1, 27 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 1, 1 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH.
- YELLOW-BELLIED FLYCATCHER -- 1, 26 Apr., McLaurin, JRM, PR.
- EASTERN WOOD PEWEE -- 1, 27 Sept., Horn I, RM, PR; 1, 13 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 10, 24 Apr., Bellefontaine Beach, JT.
- OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER -- 1, 7 Sept., near Noxubee NWR, JM; 1, 14 Sept., Hickory, JM; 1 banded, 13 Oct., West Ship I, JJ.
- HORNED LARK -- 102, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 2, 3 Jan., Forrest Co., JT, TF.
- TREE SWALLOW -- varying numbers, Aug. through Feb., Bay St. Louis, RL; 500+, 17 Sept., Choctaw, NH; few imm, 4 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR; 100+, 9 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; 25, 30 Oct., Noxubee NWR, DM; 100+, 3 Mar., Benoit, NH, JH.
- BANK SWALLOW -- 6, 27 Aug.; 5, 5 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF; 2, 3 Oct., Starkville, DM; several, 5 May, Hattiesburg, JRM, PR.
- ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW -- 4, 30 Oct., Noxubee NWR, Bluff L., DM.
- BARN SWALLOW -- 200+, 17 Sept., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (N); 100+, 4 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR; 1, 20 Dec., Escatawpa Bridge, TF; 1, 14 Mar., Gulfport, JT (A); 1, 16 Mar., Hickory, JM; 3, 25 Mar., Choctaw, JH, NH; 2, 25 Mar., Winterville, JH, NH.
- CLIFF SWALLOW -- 2, 23 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF; 14, 17 Sept., Starkville, DM.
- PURPLE MARTIN -- hundreds, maybe thousands, going to roost, 6 July, Biloxi Bay bridge, JJ, BS; few, 4-9 Aug., Starkville, DM; 2, 24 Sept., King Ranch, Lowndes Co., DM; 1, 29 Jan., Moselle, TF, SD, PD (A); 1, 15 Feb., Choctaw, NH, JH (A); 1, 20 Mar., Hickory, JM; 12, 1 Apr., Archer I, NH, JH.
- BLUE JAY -- large numbers, 3 Oct.-29 Oct., Starkville, DM; 300+ migrants, 5 Oct., Noxubee NWR, DM; unusually common, 14 Oct., West Ship I, JJ.

- FISH CROW -- 45, 3 Jan., Grenada L. CBC, MD et al.; 2, 5 Jan., Hattiesburg, TF; large numbers, 20 Feb., Hancock Co., RL.
- RED-BREADED NUTHATCH -- 1, 27 Sept., Horn I, RM, PR; 1, 3 Oct., Buccaneer State Park, JT (A); 1, 10 Oct., East Ship I, JJ; 1, 12 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; many, 25 Oct.-30 Nov., Hattiesburg-Petal area, TF, DH; common, 4 Nov., Horn I, RM, PR; 20-30/day, 4-7 Nov., Horn I, JT (N); 7, 3 Jan., Grenada L. CBC, MD et al.; 2, 14 Jan., Bay St. Louis, RL.
- BROWN CREEPER -- 6 banded, 12 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 4, 25 Oct., Lamar Co., TF, DH; 5, 3 Jan., Grenada L. CBC, MD et al.; 1, 25 Mar., Archer I, NH.
- HOUSE WREN -- 1, 9 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; 3, 12 Oct., near Miss. River, Washington Co., NH; 1, 14 Oct.-30 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH.
- WINTER WREN -- 1, 4 Oct., Bellefontaine Beach, JT (E); 1, 9 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; 1, 6 Nov., Horn I, JT; 1, 8 Nov., Archer I, Ark., TF, DH; 6, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- BEWICK'S WREN -- 1, 19 Feb., Hickory, JM.
- LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN -- 1, 16 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR.
- SEDGE WREN -- 17+ (singing), 15 Aug., Noxubee NWR, DM; 1, 2 Oct., Hickory, JM; 1, 16 Nov., NSTL, RL.
- GRAY CATBIRD -- 50+, 1 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; 200+, 4 Oct., Bellefontaine Beach, JT (N); 1, 8 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; 25, 11 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (N); 1, 10 Jan., Hattiesburg, TF, PK, JF, EM; 1, 15 Apr., Archer I, NH.
- BROWN THRASHER -- common, 27 Sept., Horn I, RM, PR; 300+, 4 Oct., Bellefontaine Beach, JT (N); unusually common, 11 Oct., West Ship I, JJ.
- AMERICAN ROBIN -- 4 pr, entire summer, Petal, TF, DH; 13, 4 Nov., Horn I, JT (A).
- WOOD THRUSH -- 1, 12 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 1, 15 Nov., Ragland Hills, RM, PR.
- HERMIT THRUSH -- 2, 12 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 4, 9 Nov., Leroy Percy State Park, TF, DH; 12, 20 Nov., Buccaneer State Park, JT.
- SWAINSON'S THRUSH -- 2, 12 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 1, 13 Oct., West Ship I, JJ.
- GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH -- 2, 11 Oct., Lamar Co., TF, DH; 1, 12 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 1, 12 Oct., West Ship I, JJ.
- VEERY -- 2, 15 Aug., Starkville (nocturnal migrants heard), DM; 300+, night of 10-11 Sept., migrants heard over Starkville, DM; 1 seen, several heard, 25 Apr., Archer I, Ark., NH.
- EASTERN BLUEBIRD -- 15, 18 Nov., Graveline L., JT, MH.
- BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER -- 1, 27 Sept., Horn I, RM, PR; 1, 21 Mar., Hickory, JM; 100+, 1 Apr., Archer I, NH.
- GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET -- 1 f, 12 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR; 5, 25 Oct., Lamar Co., TF, DH (A); 49, 20 Dec., Jackson Co. CBC.

- RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET -- 1, 27 Sept., Horn I, RM, PR; 1, 5 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; numerous, 12 Oct., along Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 2, 7 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (A).
- WATER PIPIT -- 1, 1 Oct., East Ship I, MH; 6, 7 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (A); 60, 19 Nov., Noxubee NWR, DM; 85, 29 Nov., King Ranch, Lowndes Co., DM; 4, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- CEDAR WAXWING -- 57, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 10, 25 Apr.; 4, 26 Apr.; 4, 1 May, Hattiesburg, RM, PR.
- WHITE-EYED VIREO -- 24 singing m, 16 Sept., Logtown, JT; 4, 11 Mar., Ocean Springs, JT.
- YELLOW-THROATED VIREO -- 1, 5 Oct., Archer I, NH; 1, 14 Mar., Slidell St. Tammany Par., La., JT, m. ob.; 2, 27 Mar., Hickory, JM.
- RED-EYED VIREO -- 1, 1 Oct., Archer I., Ark., NH; 50+, 2 May, Jackson Co., JT, MH, CR, MC.
- PHILADELPHIA VIREO -- 1, 26 Sept., 1, 4 Oct., Bellefontaine Beach, JT; 2, 8 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH.
- WARBLING VIREO -- 1, 24 Apr., Bellefontaine Beach, JT.
- BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER -- 2+, 27 Sept., Horn I, RM, PR; 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co., TF; 1, 14 Mar., Buccaneer State Park, GM, JT (A).
- PROTHONOTARY WARBLER -- 2, 14 Mar., Buccaneer State Park, JT (A).
- SWAINSON'S WARBLER -- 1, 2 Sept., Hickory, JM; 1, 16 Sept., Logtown, JT.
- WORM-EATING WARBLER -- 1, 16-19 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 1, 31 Aug., 30 Sept., & 7 Oct., Hickory, JM; 2, 25 Sept., Ocean Springs, JM; 1, 7 Oct., Eastabuchie, TF, DH.
- GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER -- 1, 17 Oct., Hickory, JM.
- BLUE-WINGED WARBLER -- 1, 23, 30, 31 Aug., 14, 19, 21, 27 Sept., & 3 Oct., Hickory, JM; 1, 30 Mar., Hickory, JM.
- TENNESSEE WARBLER -- a few, 10, 18, 19, 23 Sept.; many, 29, 30 Sept., 2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 14, 16, 17 Oct., Hickory, JM; numerous, 5 Oct., Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 100+, 3 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, DH, TF (N); 1, 4 Nov., Horn I, JT.
- ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER -- 1, 4 Oct., Bellefontaine Beach, JT (A); 1, 5 Oct., Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 1, 10 Mar., East Ship I, RM, PR.
- NASHVILLE WARBLER -- 1, 2 Oct., Hickory, JM; 1, 3 Oct., Buccaneer State Park, JT.
- NORTHERN PARULA -- 3, 1 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; 1, 27 Mar., Hickory, JM (A).
- YELLOW WARBLER -- 1, 17 Aug., Hickory, JM; 1, 4 Dec., Shepard State Park, JT, MH (L).
- MAGNOLIA WARBLER -- a few, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 27, 28 Sept.; many, 29, 30 Sept., 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14 Oct., Hickory, JM; 1, 4 Oct., Noxubee NWR, JJ; 1, 14 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (L); 1 m, 20 May, 4 m. S Seminary, RM, PR.
- BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER -- 1 m, 21 Oct., Biloxi, JT (R).
- YELLOW-RUMPED WARBLER -- 2, 12 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; common, 14 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; common, 25 Oct.,

- Hattiesburg sewage ponds, RM, PR; very abundant, 4 Nov., Horn I, RM, PR; 128, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 1 singing m, 27 Apr., Gulfport, JT (D).
- AUDUBON'S WARBLER -- 1, 8 Nov., Archer I, Ark., TF (R).
- BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER -- 1, 13 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 1, 3 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH.
- YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER -- 2, 16 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF; 1, 12 Mar., Hickory, JM (A).
- CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER -- 1, 27 Sept., Petal, TF, DH.
- BAY-BREASTED WARBLER -- 2 m, 25 Apr., Hattiesburg, RM, PR.
- PINE WARBLER -- 1, 10 Oct., East Ship I, JJ; 18, 3 Jan., Grenada L. CBC, MD et al.; 4, 11-17 Feb., Hickory, JM.
- PRAIRIE WARBLER -- 1 m, 1 f, 26 Apr., McLaurin, RM, PR.
- PALM WARBLER -- 20, 8 Oct., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH; 1, 13 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 7, 4 Nov., Horn I, JT; 8, 22 Nov., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT; 4, 20 Dec., Jackson Co. CBC (all western).
- OVENBIRD -- 1, 4 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF.
- NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH -- 1, 18 Aug., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 1, 10 Sept., Hickory, JM.
- LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH -- 1, 20 May, 6 mi. S Seminary, RM, PR.
- MOURNING WARBLER -- 1 imm, 18 Sept., Bellefontaine Beach, JT, MH (R).
- CONNECTICUT WARBLER -- 1, 4 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH.
- COMMON YELLOWTHROAT -- 1, 3 Jan., Grenada L. CBC, D & MS.
- YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT -- 1, 4 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF.
- HOODED WARBLER -- 1 m, 15 Dec., Elks L., EM, TF, JF, PK; 1, 29 Mar., Gulfport, JT (A).
- WILSON'S WARBLER -- 1, 2 Oct., Hickory, JM; 1-3 m, 4, 7, 10-11 Oct., 3 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 1 f, 24 Apr., Bellefontaine Beach, JT.
- CANADA WARBLER -- 1, 19 Aug., Eastabutchie, TF; 1, 10, 11, 14 Sept., Hickory, JM.
- AMERICAN REDSTART -- 1 m, 18 Sept., West Ship I, JW; 2+ f, 27 Sept., Horn I, RM, PR.
- BOBOLINK -- 1-3, 7 dates between 23 Aug.-6 Oct., Oktibbeha Co., DM; 2 m, 29 Apr., Ocean Springs, MaH (A); 500+, 3-4 May, Choctaw, NH.
- YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD -- 1 imm. m, 7 Sept., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM (R); 1 m, 14 Oct., West Ship I, JW.
- RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD -- 1621, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- ORCHARD ORIOLE -- 3 m, 12 Apr., Archer I., NH.
- RUSTY BLACKBIRD -- 7, 4 Dec., Shepard State Park, JT, MH; 1, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- BREWER'S BLACKBIRD -- 13, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 1 m, 3 Jan., Forrest Co., JT, MH, TF, DH; 20+, 31 Mar., Hancock Co., JT, GM (D).
- COMMON GRACKLE -- 755, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD -- 60, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- SCARLET Tanager -- 20+, 2 May, Jackson Co., JT, MH, CR, MC



- SUMMER Tanager -- 1 m, several f or imm., 1 Oct.; 1 m, 1 f or imm., 5 Oct.; 2 f or imm., 12 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH.
- ROSE-BREADED GROSBEAK -- 2, 8 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 50+, 9 Oct., near Mississippi R., Washington Co., NH; 1, 10 Oct., East Ship I, JJ; 1 f, 25 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (L); 1 f, 22 Mar., Gulfport, JT; 1 f, 26 Apr., Archer I, Ark., NH.
- BLACK-HEADED GROSBEAK -- 1, 13 Feb., Hattiesburg, MN, TF, DH, PK, JF.
- BLUE GROSBEAK -- 1 m, 4 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF (L); 1 m, 31 Mar., LogTown, Hancock Co., JT, GM (A).
- INDIGO BUNTING -- several hundred, 8 Oct., flushed from Johnson grass at edge of levee, Archer I, Ark., NH; 50+, 9 Oct., Archer I, Ark., NH; abundant imm., 10 Oct., East Ship I, JJ; 1, 31 Oct., Starkville, JJ; 1 imm., 5 Nov., Horn I., JT (D); 1 m, 24 Mar., Gulfport, JT (A); 1 m, 12 Apr., Archer I, NH.
- PAINTED BUNTING -- 12+ pr, entire summer, 18 Aug. (D), Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; pr., 3 Apr.; 4 m, 1 f, 4 Apr., Choctaw, NH; 1 m, 19 Apr., Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, RM, PR; 2, 11 May, Hattiesburg sewage lagoons, RM.
- DICKCISSEL -- 1 f, 10 Oct., East Ship I, JJ; 2, 22 Apr., near Scott, Bolivar Co., NH.
- PURPLE FINCH -- 2 m, 3 Nov., Hattiesburg, TF (A); 2, 16 Nov.; 15, 19 Nov., Noxubee NWR, DM; 1 m, 29 Nov., Gulfport, JT (A).
- HOUSE FINCH -- 1 f, 10 Nov., Port Bienville Industrial Park, JT, MH.
- PINE SISKIN -- 14, 30 Oct., Noxubee NWR, DM; 1, 4 Nov., Starkville, DM; 25+, 9 Nov., Rosedale State Park, TF, DH, MS; 8, 8 Dec., Petal, DH, TF; 43, 27 Dec., Hancock Co. CBC; 1, 1 May, Gulfport, JT (D).
- AMERICAN GOLDFINCH -- 2, 22 Aug., Oktibbeha Co. L., DM; 1, 24 Sept., King Ranch, Lowndes Co., DM; abundant, 1 Apr., Archer I, NH; 3, 1 May, Gulfport, JT (D).
- RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE -- 50 singing, 1 June, D'Iberville BBS route, JT (N).
- SAVANNAH SPARROW -- 1, 13 Sept., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT et al., (E); 1, 6 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); hundreds, 1 Nov., Jackson Co., JT et al. (N); 1, 14 May, Pascagoula River Marsh, JT, MH.
- GRASSHOPPER SPARROW -- several, mid-August, Golden Triangle Airport, Lowndes Co., DM (possible nesting); 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co., MH, BL; 12, 20 Jan., Poplarville, RL; 1, 26 Apr., Archer I, Ark., NH.
- LE CONTE'S SPARROW -- 1 ad, 20 Dec., Pascagoula River Marsh, JT (R); 2, 3 Jan., Grenada L. CBC, MD et al.
- SHARP-TAILED SPARROW -- 1, 15 Sept., West Ship I, JJ; 4, 15 Oct., Ocean Springs, MH; 1, 7 Feb., NSTL, RL; 1, 11 Feb., NSTL, RL.
- SEASIDE SPARROW -- 1, 28 June, Gulfport (in Least Tern colony), JT.
- VESPER SPARROW -- 1, 1 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 2, 8 Nov., Archer I, Ark., TF, DH; 55-60, 6 Jan., Forrest Co., TF, DH (N).

- LARK SPARROW -- 2, 16 Aug., Noxubee NWR, EP; 1 imm., 21 Sept., Bellefontaine Beach, JT; 1 ad m, 3 Oct., Clermont Harbor, JT; 1, 6 Oct., Ocean Springs, MH; 2, 8 Apr., Archer I, NH, JH.
- BACHMAN'S SPARROW -- 41, 1 June, D'Iberville BBS route, JT; 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co., JT, RR; 2, 11 Feb., NSTL, RL.
- DARK-EYED JUNCO -- 10, 1 Nov., Petal, TF, DH (A); 3, 1 Nov., Bellefontaine Beach, JT, MH (A); 120, 16 Nov., Noxubee NWR, DM; 3 (including one Oregon race), 4 Dec., Shepard State Park, JT, MH.
- AMERICAN TREE SPARROW -- 1, 20 Dec., Jackson Co., TF, GM; 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co., HanCo CBC, TF, GM.
- CHIPPING SPARROW -- 5, 25 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 5, 25 Oct., Columbia, TF, DH.
- CLAY-COLORED SPARROW -- 1, 27 Dec., Hancock Co., RC.
- FIELD SPARROW -- 1, 1 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 113, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW -- 1 imm., 8 Oct., Escatawpa, JT, MH (E); 2 imm., 14 Oct., West Ship I, JJ; 5, 5 Nov., Horn I, JT; 21, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 1, 1 Jan., Petal, TF; 6, 2 Apr., Choctaw, NH.
- WHITE-THROATED SPARROW -- 1, 7-8 June, Petal, DH, MH (L); 2, 25 Oct., Petal, TF, DH (A).
- FOX SPARROW -- 5, 9 Nov., Rosedale, TF, DH, MS; 1, 15 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH; 15, 29 Nov., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (N); 10, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF; 32, 1 Feb., Hattiesburg, TF.
- LINCOLN'S SPARROW -- 1 ad, 5 Nov., Horn I, JT; 2, 27 Dec., Hancock Co., RC.
- SWAMP SPARROW -- 3, 5 Oct., Noxubee NWR, DM; 1, 7, 8 Oct., Hickory, JM; 24, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- SONG SPARROW -- 10, 21 Oct., Hattiesburg sewage ponds, TF, DH (A); 86, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- LAPLAND LONGSPUR -- 45, 31 Dec., Moon L., BC, LC, WF.
- LARK BUNTING -- 1 f, 28 Aug., Gulfport, JT, MH (R).

Key to Observers.-- EC=Ed Cake, RC=Robert Chapel, BC=Ben Coffey, LC=Lula Coffey, MC=Mike Collins, JoC=Joyce Connors, PC=Pat Cooper, OD=Opal Dakin, JD=Judy Davis, MD=Marvin Davis, PD=Pat Davis, RD=Rick Davis, SD=Sam Davis, GD=Gwen Dubus, AD=Annette Duchein, MF=Marlo Fairley, TF=Terrie Fairley, WF=William B. Fowler, Jr., JF=Jean Freeman, BG=Barbara Gillian, B & IG=Bill & Irene Godfrey, HG=Hylma Gordon, MAH=Margaret Halstead, DH=David Hamilton, MH=Margaret Hamilton, JH=J.C. Herbert, NH=Nona Herbert, MH=Malcolm Hodges, JI=John Izral, JJ=Jerome A. Jackson, EJ=Evelyn Johnson, DJ=Debbie Jennings, MJ=Max Jordan, PK=Penny Kochtitsky, BL=Bob Lewis, RL=Ren Lohofener, RiL=Rich Love, EM=Eddie Massey, JM=Joe McGee, DM=Douglas McNair, BM=Bob Millard, JRM or RM=J. Richard Moore, GM=Gerry Morgan, MN=Margaret Nichols, EP=E.W. Permenter, PR=Pedro S. Rodriguez, CR=Charlene Roemer, BS=Bette J. Schardien, MS=Marita Smith, D & MS=Dana & Martha Swan, JoT=John Thompson, JT=Judy Touns, JW=Jim Webster, MW=Martha Wood.

Key to localities.--Ansley = s Hancock Co.; Archer Island = Chicot Co., Arkansas; Bellefontaine Beach = Jackson Co.; Belzoni = Humphreys Co.; Benoit = Bolivar Co.; Buccaneer State Park = Hancock Co.; Delta National Forest = Sharkey & Issaquena cos.; Deer Island = Harrison Co.; D'Iberville BBS Route = w Jackson Co.; Eastabutchie = Jones Co.; East Ship Island = Harrison Co.; Elks Lake = Forrest Co.; Escatawpa = Jackson Co.; Fayette = Jefferson Co.; Graveline Lake = Graveline Bay = s Jackson Co.; Grenada Lake = Grenada Co.; Gulf Hills = suburb of Ocean Springs = Jackson Co.; Hickory = Newton Co.; King Ranch = Lowndes Co., along U.S. 82; Lake Serene = Hattiesburg, Forrest Co.; Leroy Percy State Park = Washington Co.; Logtown = sw Hancock Co.; Long Beach = Harrison Co.; McLaurin = east central Forrest Co.; Moon Lake = Coahoma Co.; Moselle = Jones Co.; Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge = Oktibbeha, Noxubee, & Winston cos.; NSTL = National Space Technology Laboratory = NASA Test Site = w Hancock Co.; Pascagoula River marsh = e side of Pascagoula River near Ingall's Shipyard, Jackson Co.; Pascagoula River Wildlife Management Area = n Jackson Co.; Pearl River = sw Hancock Co.; Petal = suburb of Hattiesburg, Forrest Co.; Petit Bois Island = Jackson Co.; Poplarville = Pearl River Co.; Port Bienville Industrial Park = near Pearlinton, Hancock Co.; Ragland Hills = east central Forrest Co.; Rosedale = Bolivar Co.; Sardis Lake = Panola & Lafayette cos.; Shaw = Bolivar Co.; Shepard State Park = near Gautier, Jackson Co.; Seminary = Covington Co.; Vancleave = Jackson Co.; Vestry = nw Jackson Co.; Waveland = Hancock Co.; West Ship Island = Harrison Co.; Winterville = nw Washington Co.

## In Memoriam: Burton S. Webster

Burton S. Webster, manager of Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge for 24 years before his retirement in 1972, died August 25, 1980. He is survived by his wife, Marjorie, two sons, one daughter, four grandsons, and three sisters. A native of New York state, Burt was educated at Syracuse University, School of Forestry. His first job was with the U.S. Forest Service, and he worked on five National Forests before transferring to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at White River National Wildlife Refuge in 1940.

Burt served two years in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Following the war he and his family moved to Noxubee National Wildlife Refuge in 1948. He was a recognized conservation leader in Mississippi, and was named the outstanding conservationist in Mississippi in 1970. Burt was one of the principal organizers of the Oktibbeha Audubon Society and was long a faithful member of the Mississippi Ornithological Society. He served MOS as vice-president from 1967 to 1971 and frequently contributed important bird records to the MOS Newsletter and the Mississippi Kite. Among his many talents, Burt was an ardent photographer. He knew the value of photographic records (see cover photo). As a tribute to Burton Webster the Oktibbeha Audubon Society has donated a large collection of bird books in his name to the Starkville Public Library.



Burton and Marjorie Webster on the occasion of Burton's 70th birthday, 18 March 1980

## REVIEWS

Keith County Journal. John Janovy, Jr. 1978. New York, St. Martin's Press. Pp. xi + 210, illus. \$8.95.

The charm of Janovy's book lies in his evident love and ability to write about the sandhills country of Nebraska (wherein lies Keith County). For those uninitiated to the vast landscapes of the western sandhills, this book will be a treat. Janovy has included watercolors (reproduced in black-and-white) of his favorite sandhill subjects, 13 are birds. His cover painting of flying curlews captures the delicate nature of the sandhills and his passion for research there. His writing covers the ecology of his study subjects (snails, fish, birds, and their parasites), an essay on George Sutton, and commentary on the philosophy of science and the inherent politics. It is in the latter discourses where the book sometimes drags - to the point of stopping. Overall, the charm of the illustrations and the wit of the author make the book easy reading.--Ren Lohofener, Terrestrial Ecology Division, MSU Research Center, NSTL Station, Ms. 39529.

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The Role of Insectivorous Birds in Forest Ecosystems. Edited by James G. Dickson, Richard N. Connor, Robert R. Fleet, Jerome A. Jackson, and James C. Kroll. 1979. New York, Academic Press. \$24.00.

As is usually the case in the published proceedings of a symposium, the collected papers do not adequately reflect the breadth of the title. However, the brighter side of collected symposium papers is also represented. The papers are more detailed with more comprehensive literature reviews than would be the case in papers honed down for journal publication. Lucky is the researcher who has the symposium proceedings to draw from.

As would be expected with 18 papers and 24 authors, the style, readability, and content varies. Major sections are: censusing birds (2 papers), predator foraging strategies (6 papers), ecology (8 papers). Some papers are very topic and species specific, others more general. Overall, the papers lumped in the ecology section are too specific to represent the section heading. Unless the prospective reader has a specific research interest in bird-prey-forest ecology, the price versus contents conflict will keep it from the personal library shelves.--Ren Lohofener, Terrestrial Ecology Division, MSU Research Center, NSTL Station, Ms. 39529.

Owls. By Tony Angell, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1979: 80 pp., 63 drawings by the author. \$8.95, paperback.

This book is a reprint of a hardbound edition published in 1974. If you are a "hoot-o-phile" you'll love the artwork of Tony Angell. The accompanying text is also a piece of art, carefully weaving factual information into a pleasing "mood-setting" essay about each species. The amount of factual material to be learned about the eighteen species presented varies considerably - but this is not a textbook on owls - it is a book to be enjoyed.--J.A.J.

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Research is a Passion with Me. By Margaret Morse Nice, Consolidated Amethyst Communications Inc., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1979: 324 pp. \$9.95, paper, black-and-white photographs and line drawings by the author.

This is the autobiography of a woman with a passion for birds and a thirst for knowledge. Margaret Morse Nice grew up in the late 1800's in a small town academic setting. Her father was a history professor at Amherst College. The natural world was important in her early life and birds were foremost in her interests. Margaret graduated from Mount Holyoke College and did graduate work at Clark University, though she did not complete work for a graduate degree. Instead she married and moved with her husband to Oklahoma. Along with her marriage and raising four daughters Margaret developed a professional career that led Ernst Mayr of Harvard to say that "she almost single-handedly initiated a new era in American ornithology." Margaret was a prolific writer, publishing in professional journals in ornithology and educational psychology as well as authoring several books. Without a doubt, however, she is best known for her detailed studies of the Song Sparrow. By using bird banding techniques she developed histories of many individuals in a local population and studied the dynamics of that population for a period of years. Her book "The Watcher at the Nest" is a classic that every student of animal behavior and every amateur interested in seriously studying birds should read. This autobiography is fascinating reading. Through it one can gain insight into the gentle genius of the "Song Sparrow Lady." The book is filled with choice biological anecdotes - it is barren of many details of other aspects of her life. Three brief sentences mention the death of her daughter Eleanor at the age of nine. For the student of ornithology, behavior, or ecology, for the amateur bird bander, for anyone interested in a success story par excellence, I could not recommend a more inspiring, more enjoyable book than "Research is a Passion with me." --J.A.J.

The Complete Outfitting & Source Book for Bird Watching. By Michael Scofield, The Great Outdoors Trading Company, Marshall, California, 1978: 192 pp. \$6.95, paperback, numerous drawings and black-and-white photographs.

In somewhat of a catalog style this volume describes the array of binoculars, spotting scopes, telephoto lenses, tape recorders, and other birding paraphernalia on the market at the time of publication. Certainly as new equipment becomes available this volume will quickly be out-of-date. Descriptive information seems to be that of the manufacturer and no ratings or prices of equipment are provided. Some preliminary discussion of binoculars, scopes, etc. is helpful. The listing of state organizations notably leaves out the Mississippi Ornithological Society. A listing of bird-watching sites is essentially limited to National Wildlife Refuges, Audubon Sanctuaries, and National Parks. A checklist of North American birds provided as an appendix has birds arranged alphabetically and contains numerous errors, (e.g., both Dipper and Ouzel are listed; Red-cockaded Woodpeckers are not listed; AOU names are not consistently used and some names are misspelled - "Sissor-tailed Flycatcher"). Some entries are ridiculous: 11 species of storks are listed as occurring in the United States and Canada and a whole series of what appear to be first-names of warblers are listed as terns.

This volume will be useful to the "buying" birder - but not for long. I hope new editions will come out frequently and that deficiencies will be taken care of. I suggest checking publication date before you buy this book - and I would not buy the 1978 edition.--J.A.J.

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The California Condor. By Carl B. Koford, Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1966: 154 pp., many black-and-white photographs. \$3.00, paperback.

For those of you who have read of the death of a Condor chick this year and have heard of the controversy surrounding plans to save this rapidly declining and perilously endangered species, I highly recommend this reprint of Koford's classic study. It was first published in 1953 as a special report of the National Audubon Society, but remains today as a major source of our knowledge of these magnificent birds.--J.A.J.

A Garland of Nightingales. By Hockley Clarke. Gordon Cremonesi Publishers, distributed by Antheneum Publishers; New York, 1980: 120 pp., 15 monochromatic drawings and photographs. \$15.95.

This is a harmless little book about nightingales. Were it not for the price tag, it might be welcomed for its elegant treatment of a sentimental favorite among birds. The jacket is gold embossed, and the pages are of fine quality paper. The print is large and easy to read, attractive in a maroon against beige background. The text on each page is framed in finely etched blossoms, leaves and curlicues. The line drawings and photographs are well reproduced in maroon against beige. From an aesthetic standpoint, this book is worth the money. Even the text, while introducing absolutely nothing new about nightingales, is classy, offering personal glimpses of nightingales by the author, and excerpts of prose and poetry of that most esteemed bird, by the likes of John Keats, William Wordsworth, John Milton, and others.

As is often the case of a bird book aimed at a popular audience, A Garland of Nightingales is of no use to the ornithologist, student, or even the ardent amateur birder, whose bird-book allowances must be spent selectively.

The one-half hour it takes to read this book, and enjoy it, hardly justifies its ultimate fate, which is abandonment in a dusty corner of the bookshelf. Given the unlikely happenstance of coming into a vast inheritance, I would still hesitate to buy this book; it would be frivolous and extravagant.

If, however, I were looking for the perfect gift for that someone who has everything, I would consider the \$15.95 well spent, although I believe that he who has everything will be just as likely as I to consign it to the unused upper shelves.--Judith A. Toups.

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Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Arizona. 2nd ed. By Gale Monson and Allan R. Phillips. The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1981: 240 pp. 3 maps. \$5.95 (Paperback).

Here is a most unusual book. To be sure, it will be of use to the itinerant birder. But this is not a book of the same genre as other annotated checklists that have come out in recent years. It does not give you precise directions to the best birding localities, nor does it dwell at any length on ecological associations of species. This



checklist does give specific geographic distribution patterns of birds in Arizona and for these the book is well worth the price to the average birder. But birders will have some difficulty with the organization of the book. Species are not arranged in field guide order nor in current AOU order - rather they are arranged in what the authors feel should be the proper systematic arrangement. Many of the innovations will no doubt be followed by the AOU; others will not. In addition, species are listed with scientific name given first in boldface type, followed by common name in normal type. And if you have just become accustomed to recent AOU changes in scientific names, be prepared for a few additional changes made by Monson and Phillips. For example the authors drop Picoides as the genus name for our pied woodpeckers and revert to Dendrocopos. The book ends with a strange note: the description of two new subspecies of the Red Crossbill! It's a shame such a taxonomic effort wasn't put into the technical literature where it would receive the attention it deserves. In spite of the strong taxonomic slant and departures from current styles for this sort of publication, I strongly recommend the book as a companion to Phillips, Marshall, and Monson's "The Birds of Arizona" and to your favorite field guide if you are lucky enough to be heading west on a birding trip.--J.A.J.

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Beyond the Bird Feeder. By John V. Dennis. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1981: 201 pp. Numerous black-and-white drawings by Matthew Kalmenoff. \$13.95 (Hardcover).

This book is intended as a companion guide to Dennis' "A Complete Guide to Bird Feeding," and the author's intent was to discuss the "habits and behavior of feeding station birds when they are not at your feeder." Included are chapters on migration, food, water, various maintenance behaviors, eluding enemies, the various perils that birds face, and bird houses. The illustrations by Kalmenoff are generally well done and contribute to the quality of the book. Dennis' style of writing is "easy flowing" and I'm sure the book would be enjoyed by anyone who has enough interest to identify the birds that come to his or her feeder. However, the author's intent of discussing the birds that visit our feeders is often stretched to include species that do not normally visit feeders (e.g., Eastern Phoebe), and in spite of token references to a few western species, the book is written primarily for an eastern audience. The migration map (p. 7) will leave the novice with the mistaken idea that all northeastern migrants follow the Atlantic flyway. In general this book succeeds in fulfilling the author's goals and it would make a nice addition to any birdwatcher's library.--J.A.J.

# THE MISSISSIPPI KITE

Mississippi Ornithological Society  
Organized 30 April 1955

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