

WESTERN VISITORS AGAIN HIGHLIGHT
AOS CHRISTMAS COUNTS

Led by record-breaking counts at Gulf Shores and Bay County and welcoming reinstatement of the Tuscaloosa count after a lapse of several years, the thirteen 1975 AOS Christmas Counts produced numerous noteworthy records.

Western Visitors--Among the many exciting observations, the limelight was stolen by a little olive green and brown bird from the West--the second AOS area record of a Green-tailed Towhee, the first having been almost a decade earlier at Dauphin Island. The bird appeared in a brushy draw and responded to "squeaking" by Fairly Chandler, expert compiler of the Gulf Shores count; it was later seen by many at various times in January. Other outstanding western visitors included three Lark Sparrows at Fort Morgan (an abundant western sparrow for which there are few records in the AOS area) and a striking male Black-headed Grosbeak at Bay County (there having been seven prior records from Northwest Florida, four of which were in December). In addition, the Groove-billed Ani (observed at close range so the grooves could be seen) returned in November to the same dairy farm in Panama City where it was observed three years ago on the Bay County Christmas Count and was found in December on the count date. For previous history of those birds in Northwest Florida, see the article on the 1972 Christmas Counts in Alabama Birdlife (1973), 21(1-2):2. Further, two anis of species undetermined were found a mile or so outside the count circle of the Dauphin Island count. Difficulty in identification is encountered when grooves on the bill cannot be seen since immature anis of both species apparently do not have grooved bills. However, although all anis have ridged bills, the ridge of the Smooth-billed extends higher than the crown of the head whereas that of the Groove-billed is approximately even with the crown. Thus, if the birds do not give their distinguishing calls, the height of the ridge of the bill must often be the determinative field mark.

Northern Visitors--Perhaps of greater significance since constituting the first record for the AOS area--and certainly just as challenging--was the Arctic Loon at Birmingham. This species in its winter plumage might not stimulate as much interest, however, because it is so difficult to tell in that plumage from the same plumage of the small race of the Common Loon. However, much work by experienced field observers was directed toward the bird in question to substantiate its identity--see in this connection Imhof, Thomas A., "Arctic Loon, New Species for Alabama," Alabama Birdlife (1975), 23(3-4):16. Another noteworthy northern visitor to Birmingham was the third record for Alabama of the Common Brant, which appeared first on a lake in the Hoover suburb, moved to East Lake in mid-January and remained there until May; the cause of its disappearance then remains a mystery. Other significant observations of northern waterfowl were 3 female Black Scoters at Bay County, 2 Oldsquaws (a male at Tuscaloosa and a female at Pensacola), and a female Common (or Am.) Merganser observed closely at Eufaula Wildlife Refuge. It is interesting to note that although the Black Scoter has been seen infrequently in the AOS area, this is the third straight year it has been observed on or within the count periods of AOS Christmas Counts--two at Pensacola last year, and one at Bay County and one at Gulf Shores on the 1973 counts. Rounding out the list of notable winter visitors were a Parasitic Jaeger at Dauphin Island, its first Christmas Count record, and 4 Short-eared Owls at Eufaula Refuge.

Orioles--Pensacola again had both species of the Northern Oriole, as to which certain taxonomic opinion now favors reversing the "lumping" of the 1973 AOS Supplement and, thus, recognizing again the Baltimore and Bullock's Orioles as

separate species. See Pratt, H. Douglas, Birding (1975), VII(5):303,-07. Consequently, it is most desirable for all observers still to keep records of separate identification of the two birds. This year, Pensacola had two of each type, two male Bullock's on its count and a male and female Baltimore within the count week. Although a male and female, the Baltimores were seen in different locations. The male Baltimore was frequenting the same feeder where a similar male had been seen often the two preceding winters (including the Christmas Counts for those years), and it is interesting to note that one of the male Bullock's visited the same feeder and would often chase off its relative. A female Bullock's was seen at Magnolia Springs on the Gulf Shores count for its first Christmas Count record.

Summering Residents and Migrants--Leading the list of summering residents and migrants that remained on the coast was a Black Tern observed by several near Perdido Pass on the Gulf Shores count. This was a sequel to another winter observation from the same general area on February 5, 1973. A male Summer Tanager--presumably the same bird seen in the previous two Christmas Count periods--was present at the same suet feeder in Marianna, and 3 Dickcissels were counted at Fort Morgan. Also lingering in the AOS area were single Purple Gallinules at Gulf Shores and Bay County, a Rough-winged Swallow at Bay County, a Swainson's Thrush at Pensacola, a Yellow-breasted Chat at Mobile, and Indigo Buntings--a male and female at Pensacola, and a female as far north as Marion, first inland winter record for Alabama. Additional wintering terns not found often on Christmas Counts were a Gull-billed Tern in Mississippi Sound during the week of the Dauphin Island count and Sandwich Terns on three counts--a high of 10 at Pensacola with 3 at Bay County and 2 at Gulf Shores. Other species that are rare to uncommon in winter on the Gulf Coast, but which were seen on several coastal counts in 1975, were the White-eyed Vireo on five counts with highs of 9 at Gulf Shores and 5 at Marianna, the Black-and-White Warbler also on five counts with a high of 4 at Pensacola, and the Yellow-throated Warbler on four counts.

Wading Birds--Perhaps the relatively mild winter--our third in a row--might also have accounted for the frequency of observation of some of our wading birds. The Green Heron was seen on five coastal counts with highs of 3 at Dauphin Island and Marianna. The Cattle Egret rebounded from its low numbers last year to reports on or within the count period of six of the seven coastal counts with highs of 46 at Gulf Shores (an AOS Christmas Count record) and 10 at Dauphin Island. The Yellow-crowned Night Heron, the more southerly of the two night herons, was recorded on three of the coastal counts (2 each at Mobile and Dauphin Island and 1 at Pensacola for its sixth straight count record), while its relative, the Black-crowned, was reported on five counts with an AOS record number of 85 at Bay County and 58 (near a Christmas Count record) at Eufaula Refuge. The group at Bay County was attracted by a mariculture operation where the dikes were destroyed by Hurricane Eloise, exposing nearly a square mile of mudflat. Particularly significant were the Glossy Ibis within the count period at Wheeler Wildlife Refuge, the first winter record for Alabama, and two Reddish Egrets at Bay County. The American Bittern, a more northerly wading bird, appeared on five counts, including a record 7 at Eufaula Refuge and 1 as far inland as Tuscaloosa. White Ibises were seen on only two counts compared with five the previous two years; but a Northwest Florida Christmas Count record of 14 were observed at Pensacola, the other report being 3 at Marianna.

"Endangered" Species--Species high on the food chain are still suffering from persistent pesticide residues. It is, therefore, encouraging to report immature Bald Eagles at both Wheeler and Eufaula Refuges, that at Wheeler for the seventh straight year one has been seen there either on the count or within the count periods and that at Eufaula being the second straight year for reports from that area. Similarly

encouraging are the Osprey at Bay County the the one within the count week at Dauphin Island. On the other hand, the Brown Pelican still seems to be suffering in our area. Although the 8 reported this year (3 each at Dauphin Island and Bay County and 2 at Fort Morgan) are a slight increase over 1974, they are much lower than the numbers found on the 1972 and 1973 counts.

Hawks--Most hawks are included on the "Blue List" of species not yet considered endangered but whose numbers are reported on the decline (American Birds (1975), 29(6):1067-72). On the AOS counts, Sharp-shins were again found on six counts, but the total number decreased from 17 to 10, while single Cooper's Hawks were reported on five counts. The Red-shouldered Hawk is included on the "Blue List" primarily because of reports from other areas. On the AOS counts, it was reported on all but one for a total of 52 birds, an increase from 44 on the 1974 counts. The Red-tailed Hawk (not on the "Blue List") seems to be doing well, being reported on all 13 counts with highest or next highest count records on eight of them. Its 43 at Eufaula Refuge is the second highest inland coastal plain record and the 39 at Tuscaloosa the third. A Peregrine Falcon (also an endangered species) was reported within the count week at Gulf Shores, and single Merlins (or Pigeon Hawks) both there and at Jacksonville. While the Am. Kestrel remains on the decline around urban areas, it showed a slight increase over 1974 with the 62 at Gulf Shores being an AOS winter record and the 29 at Marion being a second highest inland record. Gulf Shores also reported a record Gulf Coast Christmas Count of 20 Marsh Hawks, and the 240 Black Vultures from a roost near Marion constitutes an AOS abundance record.

Birds of the Shore and Marsh--Destruction of habitat is always a threatening development, and rapidly diminishing beach areas have caused the Piping and Snowy Plovers to be included on the "Blue List," the latter being also listed as an endangered species in Alabama. Pippings were down from the 1974 counts, being reported on only three; but Snowys showed a slight increase in reports from four counts with Christmas Count records being set at Dauphin Island (15) and Bay County (8), the former an AOS Christmas Count record. The Am. Oystercatcher (also on the "Blue List") was reported from both Dauphin Island (3) and Fort Morgan (2). Changes in habitat were believed responsible for the absence of Sandhill Cranes at Gulf Shores last year along the intracoastal waterway, but this year a small group of 8 was found in a different but not too distant location southwest of Foley.

On the abundance side of the shorebird ledger, the fields and pastures of southern Baldwin County are perhaps the best habitat in the AOS area for our resident Killdeer, which set an AOS abundance record at Gulf Shores of 1087 (300 more than its previous high); and in similar habitat at Marion an inland high in abundance (423) was reported. The Dunlin again did well, being reported on 9 of the 13 counts as in 1974 with winter records for Northwest Florida (359 at Bay County), North Alabama (30 at Wheeler Refuge), and the Upper Coastal Plain (8 at Marion). The Spotted Sandpiper also did well, being again reported on six counts with a high of 14 at Pensacola (its seventh straight year and an AOS Christmas Count record) and 1 as far inland as Birmingham (third record in the last six years). The number of Am. Avocets at Mobile was considerably less than the abundance record of over 200 set last year, but the 31 reported there are its 14th Christmas Count record for the last 15 years. The Avocet was also recorded at Bay County, 2 for a first Northwest Florida Christmas Count record. The birds there were attracted by the mudflats at the destroyed mariculture operation as were 29 Greater Yellowlegs for a Northwest Florida Christmas Count record. Bay County also recorded high numbers of Ruddy Turnstones (106), Willets (70), and Black-bellied Plovers (64), the turnstones being an AOS Christmas Count record. The Red Knot set a Northwest Florida Christmas Count record there with 12, while its 30 at Dauphin Island is only one short of an AOS count record.

In addition to the Dunlins, Marion reported several noteworthy inland records for birds of the shore and marsh--2 Semipalmated Plovers, 5 Western Sandpipers, 2 Virginia Rails and an inland winter record in abundance for Least Sandpipers (155). Also inland, Eufaula Refuge recorded 8 Short-billed Dowitchers for its third consecutive Christmas Count record and a Black-bellied Plover for the first inland Christmas Count record.

Waterfowl--Waterfowl increased over recent years in North Alabama but still appeared low on the coast, particularly in the case of surface-feeding ducks there. Wheeler Refuge set records for Ring-necked Ducks (2285 for an AOS record), Am. Wigeon (or Baldpate) (6406 for the second highest AOS Christmas Count record), the blue phase of the Snow Goose (1530 for a second highest AOS record), Canvasback (531 for an AOS inland record), Wood Duck (476 for a Tenn. Valley record) and No. Shoveler (269 for another Tenn. Valley record). Also noteworthy were the Ring-necked Ducks at Tuscaloosa (392). There were some exceptions to the lack of waterfowl on the coast, the most notable being Redheads at Bay County (880--a relatively high number but greatly under records of over 2000 on that count), Buffleheads also at Bay County (267 for the second highest AOS record), Red-breasted Mergansers at Gulf Shores (694) and Blue-winged Teal at Fort Morgan (75 for an AOS Christmas Count record). Blue-winged Teal were also reported as far inland as Wheeler (9); and a Greater Scaup, closely identified with the full white wing-stripe, was reported at Marianna.

Winter Finches and Nuthatches--According to the "4-year cycle theory" for large invasions of boreal species, the coming winter of 1976-77 is due to be a high year. Therefore, the past winter shows that there was either a "3-year" exception between the previous record invasion of 1972-73 and the winter of 1975-76 or that the AOS area is in for some spectacular sightings this coming winter! On the 1975 counts, the 449 Evening Grosbeaks on four counts were double the number seen in 1972 on five and way over the 181 seen on two counts in the comparable Christmas Season, using the "4-year cycle," of 1971. Birmingham led with an AOS Christmas Count record of 338, Jacksonville followed with 90, and first count records were posted for Wheeler Refuge (13) and Marion (8). In Birmingham, the grosbeaks arrived on December 1 and remained through May 2.

The Purple Finch was seen on all 13 counts with a high of 324 at Birmingham (second highest AOS Christmas Count) and count records (ranging from 25 to 52) on four of the seven coastal counts. The Pine Siskin, whose movements seem more erratic than the others, tallied 325 on seven counts compared with only 27 on four in 1971 and 92 on five in 1972. Birmingham was high with 229 (another second highest AOS Christmas Count behind 1973's 234); Tuscaloosa was next with 81; and, in addition to all inland counts, a few were seen at Mobile (3) and Dauphin Island (1). Indicative of its erratic nature, the siskins virtually disappeared after Christmas and were hardly seen anywhere until spring.

The Red-breasted Nuthatch, which often accompanies an influx of boreal finches, almost doubled its Christmas Count total over last year--88 on eleven counts in 1975 as opposed to 47 on seven in 1974. Birmingham set an AOS count record with 34, Wheeler Refuge a Tenn. Valley record with 20, and Pensacola had 10. The Am. Goldfinch also did well with 542 at Birmingham, 456 at Marion (a Coastal Plain Christmas Count record), and 350 at Dauphin Island.

Sparrows--Although many counts of members of the sparrow tribe were low, often due to destruction of habitat around urban areas, a number of abundance records were set. They included: Savannah--941 at Marion (exceeded in the AOS area only by its record count of almost 1300 in 1974); Vesper--483 at Marion (an AOS record by over

200) and 142 at Marianna (a Northwest Florida record); Chipping--835 at Marianna (an AOS record, high numbers being reported as customary there every winter); White-crowned--64 at Marion (exceeded in the AOS area only by the record count of 111 at Wheeler Refuge in 1974); White-throats--over 1400 at Birmingham (third highest inland AOS record); and Fox--54 at Tuscaloosa (highest AOS Christmas Count outside of Birmingham). Among the large number of Slate-colored (now Dark-eyed) Juncos at Birmingham (1344) were 3 of the Pink-sided Oregon race (mearnsi), the fifth time in the last six counts they have been reported there. Another Pink-sided was found at Wheeler.

This year, the Bay County count extended its coverage of the count circle to Shell (or Hurricane) Island in the mouth of St. Andrew's Bay. The field party there, led by its compiler, "tromped through a lot of marsh" and stirred up an AOS record count of Sharp-tailed Sparrows (45). Grassland sparrows that, when found, are in low numbers were represented by Grasshopper Sparrows at Gulf Shores (5) and Eufaula Refuge (1) and within the count week at Marianna and by LeConte's at Eufaula (2) and Marianna (1). In addition, a Lincoln's Sparrow (principally a western species) was reported at Gulf Shores for its third straight Christmas Count record.

Chickadees through Kinglets and some others--Almost all of these small woodland passerines had excellent years. Perhaps some of the rise is due to increased detection of their presence by use of tapes since they all respond well to Screech Owl calls. This was particularly true for the Hermit Thrush and Ruby-crowned Kinglet, which had banner years. The thrush set an AOS record at Marianna (48), an Ala. record at Marion (41), and a Tenn. Valley record at Wheeler Refuge (29) with relatively high counts at Birmingham (36), Pensacola (24) and Fort Morgan (20). The Ruby-crowned Kinglet "blew off the roof," topping its record 1974 total for all counts by 1000 with a grand total of over 2300 birds. An AOS record was set at Birmingham (627--more than 300 over the previous high), a Coastal Plain record at Marion (399), a Tenn. Valley record at Wheeler (267), a Gulf Coast record at Marianna (251), and count records at Fort Morgan (197), Pensacola (165) and Gulf Shores (159). Its relative, the Golden-crowned, did well on most inland counts with a modern count record at Birmingham (191), a Tenn. Valley record at Wheeler (90), and a Coastal Plain record at Marion (72).

The Solitary Vireo had a record year, being reported on all eight counts from Tuscaloosa south and setting count records on six of them. Marianna led with an AOS record of 22 (noted as an especially good year there as compared with its 3 and 5 the previous two years) followed by Pensacola with 12 and Marion and Gulf Shores with 9 each. The Orange-crowned Warbler was found on 12 of the 13 counts, with highs at Gulf Shores (13) and Marianna (12) and 4 as far inland as Birmingham. The Blue-gray Gnatcatcher also did well with high numbers at Pensacola (28) and Gulf Shores (23) and 2 as far inland as Tuscaloosa.

All members of the wren family were reported in good numbers this past Christmas Season. The House Wren repeated its almost "clean sweep" of the counts, being found on 12 of the 13 with highs at Marianna (32 for a Northwest Florida winter record) and Gulf Shores (24) and 1 at Wheeler Refuge (the fourth in its last five counts). The Winter Wren set an AOS record at Wheeler (24) and a second highest for the AOS area at Birmingham (21). Bewick's Wrens (another species on the "Blue List") were reported from Wheeler (3) and Birmingham (2), and 2 Short-billed Marsh (or Sedge) Wrens (rare in winter north of the Coastal Plain) were found at Birmingham.

Other abundance records for small woodland species included: Carolina Chickadee--463 at Birmingham (an AOS record) and 94 at Marianna (a record for the Gulf Coast where it is found in much smaller numbers than inland); Brown-headed Nuthatch--235 at Birmingham (exactly tying the AOS record set on its 1975 fall count);

and Brown Creeper--16 at Birmingham (tying the AOS record) and 14 at Wheeler (its second highest count).

The Am. Robin was counted in the thousands at Birmingham and on all seven coastal counts, the high being almost 6000 at Gulf Shores. The Eastern Bluebird, while not on the "Blue List," is still being recorded in low numbers on Christmas Counts near large urban areas such as Birmingham and Mobile. However, Bay County set a Northwest Florida record (144) and record or second highest Christmas Count numbers were reported from Gulf Shores (108), Pensacola (90), Eufaula Refuge (69) and Marion (58). On the other hand, the Loggerhead Shrike, which is on the "Blue List," was reported in very low numbers on the AOS counts with the exceptions of Gulf Shores (50) and Marianna (40).

Woodpeckers--Most of the woodpeckers are apparently doing well in the AOS area. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, again as on the 1973 counts, did well virtually everywhere with high numbers at Birmingham (57 for an AOS area record), Wheeler Refuge and Marion (each 45, the former a Tenn. Valley record), Marianna (43 for a Gulf Coast winter record), Pensacola (40), and Gulf Shores (37 for an Alabama Gulf Coast winter record). Birmingham also set an AOS area record for Downy Woodpeckers (146) and a Christmas Count record for Red-bellied Woodpeckers (108). In addition, the Red-bellied was recorded in high numbers at Gulf Shores (77) and at Pensacola (69 for a Northwest Florida Christmas Count record), and the Downy's 17 at Gulf Shores is a Gulf Coast record since that woodpecker is found in much lower numbers on the coast than inland. The Com. (or Yellow-shafted) Flicker did well also with an inland coastal plain record at Marion (107), a Northwest Florida record at Marianna (91), and a high number at Dauphin Island (88). On the other hand, the Red-headed Woodpecker, although recorded on 12 of the counts, appears to be in a near state of collapse and perhaps should be placed on the "Blue List," its numbers on Christmas Counts having fallen from 114 in 1973 to 45 this year. One reason for the decline is attributed to loss of nesting sites to the Com. Starling; but clearing of trees with dead limbs, which it seems to prefer for nesting sites, may also be a contributing factor.

Other Non-passerines--Other notable non-passerine observations included an Eared Grebe at Gulf Shores, a White Pelican within the count period at Wheeler Refuge, being a sequel to the one found on its count the previous year, Anhingas at Marianna (15 for a Northwest Florida Christmas Count record) and at Pensacola (2), a Limpkin also at Marianna for its third consecutive Christmas Count, and single Whip-poor-wills at Dauphin Island and Gulf Shores.

At Bay County, the intensive coverage at Shell Island also contributed to high numbers of gulls and terns--1247 Bonaparte's Gulls (an AOS Christmas Count record), 1344 Ring-billed Gulls (a Northwest Florida Christmas Count record), 640 Laughing Gulls, and 337 Forster's Terns (an AOS winter record). Dauphin Island had the second highest AOS winter record, however, for the Laughing Gull (1230) and an AOS winter record for Black Skimmers (500).

Other non-passerine records in abundance included: Pied-billed Grebe--93 at Bay County (a Gulf Coast record) and 83 at Jacksonville (high for the Mountain Region except for Birmingham counts); Snowy Egret--65 at Dauphin Island; Bob-white--122 at Eufaula Refuge (an inland Christmas Count record, although most counts reported numbers under those in 1974); Com. Gallinule--22 at Bay County; Am. Coot--3000 at Jacksonville (a modern Mountain Region record); and Belted Kingfisher--46 at Pensacola (high for Northwest Florida outside of previous records at Bay County, which recorded 38 this year). In addition, very energetic nighttime observing produced Christmas Count records for Screech Owls on six counts with the highest being at Birmingham (75--

also an AOS Christmas Count record), Gulf Shores (35) and Wheeler Refuge (34), as well as an AOS Christmas Count record for Barred Owls at Marianna (11).

Other Passerines--The most sizable passerine records in abundance were set by the Fish Crow at Marianna (over 10,000, which is 5500 higher than the previous Christmas Count record) and the Tree Swallow at Gulf Shores (almost 5000, which is 3000 over the previous Christmas Count record). Other passerine records in abundance included: Eastern Phoebe--a remarkable 64 at Marianna (just shy of an AOS Christmas Count record) with good numbers at Gulf Shores (31) and Fort Morgan (28); Horned Lark--628 at Wheeler Refuge (an AOS Christmas Count record); Blue Jay--448 at Pensacola (a Northwest Florida record); Water Pipit--313 at Gulf Shores (the second highest AOS record); Cedar Waxwing--1037 at Marion (the second highest AOS record outside of Birmingham); Myrtle Warbler--2751 at Gulf Shores (another second highest AOS record) and 873 at Marion (an inland abundance record); Com. Yellowthroat--44 at Gulf Shores (an AOS winter record) and relatively high numbers at Fort Morgan (23) and Marianna (19); Brewer's Blackbird--955 at Marion (being exceeded there only by its record count of over 2500 in 1974); Com. Grackle--almost 17,000 at Marianna (a Gulf Coast abundance record); and Brown-headed Cowbird--unfortunately, high counts away from roosts of almost 3500 at Birmingham (a Mountain Region record) and over 2500 at Marion.

On the 1975 counts, a record 204 species were observed on the counts and during the count weeks with 199 on the counts themselves (the full count period being Dec. 20 through Jan. 4). Complete tabulations of all species on the Christmas Counts will appear in Vol. 30, No. 2 of American Birds. The counts editor extends our thanks for their good efforts and cooperation to all participants and especially to the compilers. A summary of the 13 Christmas Counts in the AOS area is as follows:

Count, Date and Compiler	Species(a)		Total Individuals	Partici- pants	Parties	Party- Hours
	On Count	Within Count Week				
Wheeler Wildlife Refuge-- Dec. 20 (J. Milton Harris)	101	103	78,976	29	6	75
Birmingham--Dec. 27 (Thomas A. Imhof)	96	98	36,523	36	11	112
Jacksonville--Dec. 20 (C. William Summerour)	73	74	7,761	16(b)	3	29
Tuscaloosa--Jan. 3 (Richard K. Crawford)	82	82	8,499	10	4	35
Marion--Dec. 21 (James V. Peavy, Jr.)	93	93	70,325	12	5	46
Eufaula Wildlife Refuge-- Jan. 4 (Sam Pate, Jr.)	119	119	15,628	10	6	55
Mobile--Jan. 3 (Richard E. Hayward, Jr.)	121	126	16,389	17	9	69
Dauphin Island--Dec. 20 (M. Wilson Gaillard)	128	131	15,009	22	10	66.5
Ft. Morgan--Dec. 27 (Mary Lou Mattis & Sherlie E. Gade)	110	111	11,192	14	5	46
Gulf Shores--Jan. 3 (P. Fairly Chandler)	142	145	36,661	30	8	80.5
Pensacola--Dec. 20 (Robert A. Duncan)	118	122	14,002	39	10	97
Marianna--Dec. 27 (Marion W. Gray)	96	100	35,126	14(b)	7	56.5
Bay County (Panama City)-- Dec. 20 (Stephen J. Stedman)	138	143	23,623	25(b)	10	90

(a) Species combined in the 1973 revision of the AOU Check-List are treated separately in this article and the above table because reported separately on the Christmas Counts. This treatment affects geese, orioles and juncos.

(b) Additional observers at feeders.

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