

working from the inside only. The female would receive material from the male and drag it in. When she was placing the material around the inside, the nest would rock back and forth and expand as she formed the cavity. Literally, she "stretched" the nest as she worked. To make construction by this technique successful meant that outside material must be long enough and laid in such a way that in the "stretching" process the outside material would not fall apart.

The nest opening faced the yard and we could look directly into the hole each time we climbed the porch steps to enter the kitchen.

One egg was laid each morning, June 10, 11, 12, and 13, always before 7:00 a. m. Neither bird was seen near the nest during these days after that time. On the afternoon of June 12, Walter Carl thought the nest had been abandoned so removed it from the flower box. Kathryn replaced it in the same position after counting three eggs. The fourth egg was laid the next day.

Incubation began late in the afternoon of June 14. It was assumed the female carried on all the incubation. She left the nest only to feed and water in the early morning and late afternoon. During these short periods the nest was unattended. The male would come to the incubating female only in the later afternoon after she had fed. They would "talk" to each other for a short while, then he would depart.

This pair of wrens used over one-half acre of land, composed of woodland, shaded lawn, vegetable garden and shrubbery behind the house. Water was available in a branch on the rear of the lot.

Three young hatched in the morning on July 1. The incubation period was 16 days, 16 hours. The fourth egg was infertile. Incubation periods of birds have been erroneously reported, possibly due to the lack of an understanding as to when the timing should commence. Eggs may be deposited in a nest over a relatively long interval but embryological activity does not commence until body heat from the bird starts the processes within the egg. Bent (1948) gives the incubation period as 12 to 14 days. Nice (1953) says 16 days are required for the European Wren.

Both adults fed the young throughout the time they were in the nest. Each came and went independently of the other and sometimes were at the nest simultaneously. Their food gathering area was confined to the one-half acre range previously described.

The young left the nest on July 11 at 10:20 a. m., 10 days plus a few hours after hatching. They were not seen at any time on the edge of the nest prior to departure. Neither were they seen testing their wings for flight. The first young to leave

the nest appeared to be the strongest bird. He was "coaxed" to the edge by a call from the adults. He remained there for less than a minute, then made his first flight up and onto the roof of the house, approximately 25 feet from the nest. The next bird then came out and departed, and then the third one. The shortest first flight was by the third young, which flew up but only about 8 feet from the nest. Second flights of the young were down into thick portions of an adjoining vacant lot.

LITERATURE CITED

- Nice, Margaret Morse, 1953, The Question of Ten-day Incubation Periods. *Wilson Bulletin* 65 (2): 81-93.
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127 Oak Circle
Gadsden, Alabama.

WHEN DO THE BIRDS OCCUR AT BIRMINGHAM

By THOMAS A. IMHOF

Many Alabama bird students want to know when to expect certain species. Still others are unaware of the abundance or scarcity of some species at certain seasons. It is important in making a convincing record of an unusual bird that the observer be aware at the time that it is unusual and thus give to the identification of the bird the care that it warrants.

These are some of the reasons for publishing the migration data listed below. For birds observed some distance from Birmingham a certain amount of latitude is needed when comparing them with this list. So, I hope to see in this journal articles that will show how Birmingham migration data compare with the rest of the state.

This list covers all of Jefferson County and small areas of Shelby County near Lake Purdy and Oak Mountain State Park that are regularly worked by local observers. This region is a hilly rather rugged oak-pine woodland and with about 40% pine. Man, of course, has altered it so that there are large urban and suburban areas, some artificial lakes, and relatively few farms and pastures. The few marshes and swamps are small in area. In short, the region is a paradise for woodland birds (particularly non-game), moderately attractive to field and farm-dwellers, but rather unattractive to most waterbirds and shorebirds.

Most of the records are based on observations of Dr. Henry M. Stevenson of Tallahassee, Fla. (5 years between 1933 and 1940) and the writer (8 years between 1946 and 1954). Other records

have the initials of the following observers: FTC Frederick T. Carney, BED Blanche E. Dean, FBD F. Bozeman Daniel, MHP Morton H. Perry, MFP Millard F. Prather, RS Ruth Schumacher, IFS Idalene Snead, and HW Harriet Wright. Many other members of the Alabama Ornithological Society and the Birmingham Audubon Society assisted and confirmed many of these records. But my especial thanks go to Dr. Stevenson for many helpful suggestions and a complete list of field data.

For the sake of completeness, 45 permanent resident species are listed at the beginning; thus with 193 for which migration dates are listed, we have a complete county list of 238. Anyone having knowledge of the occurrence within Jefferson County of birds not on this list or outside the seasonal limits mentioned should contact the writer or submit a short article to the Editor of Alabama Bird Life.

Nomenclature follows that used in Audubon Field Notes with certain obvious abbreviations to save space, hence scientific names have been omitted. Some permanent resident species are notably more common in winter or summer and have a W. or S, respectively, after their names to indicate this.

PERMANENT RESIDENTS

Turkey Vulture	Carolina Chickadee
Black Vulture	Tufted Titmouse
Cooper's Hawk	White-Breasted Nuthatch
Red-Tailed Hawk W	Brown-Headed Nuthatch
Red-Shouldered Hawk	Carolina Wren
Bob-White	Mockingbird
Turkey	Brown Thrasher S
Killdeer	American Robin W
Mourning Dove	Eastern Bluebird
Barn Owl	Loggerhead Shrike
Screech Owl	Common Starling
Horned Owl	Pine Warbler
Barred Owl	House Sparrow
Belted Kingfisher	Eastern Meadowlark
Yellow-Shafted Flicker	Red-Winged Blackbird
Pileated Woodpecker	Purple Grackle
Red-Bellied Woodpecker	Brown-Headed Cowbird W
Red-Headed Woodpecker S	Cardinal
Hairy Woodpecker	American Goldfinch
Downy Woodpecker	Eastern Towhee
Red-Cockaded Woodpecker	Chipping Sparrow
Blue Jay	Field Sparrow
American Crow	

BIRDS OTHER THAN PERMANENT RESIDENTS

(Some of these may be permanent residents as a species or as individuals but enough of them migrate for us to obtain migration dates. Some dates, i. e., spring departure and fall arrival dates for summer residents are for migrants in areas where the species is not known to breed. The status plus a dash in the appropriate place will indicate this. Some winter residents are treated similarly. Note that some species below such as Sparrow Hawk, Bewick's Wren, and Eastern Phoebe are actually permanent residents. However, we have sufficient data on migrants of these species to include them in this list.)

SYMBOLS: P—Permanent, W—Winter, S—Spring, Su—Summer, F—Fall, R—Resident, T—Transient, V—Visitant, a—abundant—found in large numbers in its habitat in its season; c—common—can always be found in its habitat in season; fc—fairly common—can usually be found in its habitat in season; uc—uncommon—found but once or twice in its season, or common one season, absent the next, also many species with 3 to 10 records that are found in numbers, r—rare—found in limited numbers usually but 3 to 10 records; cas—casual—less than 3 records which usually means that this region is not part of its normal range or does not offer sufficient habitat for migrants to stop over. Dates in parentheses are considered abnormal.

Empidonax flycatchers not identified to species are listed after the others as "other **Empidonax Sp.** records.

46. Common Loon	ucSFT	3-30-49— 5-26-46	11-14-35—12-19-48
47. Red-Necked Grebe	casWV	(2 birds at L Purdy MFP)	—12-27-42
48. Horned Grebe	ucSFTWV	— 2- 2-46	11-15-47—
		(5-10-52)	
49. Pied-Billed Grebe	aWRrSuV	— 5-30-52	8- 3-36 (summered 48, 49 & 50)
50. Double-Cr. Cormorant	rSFT	— 3-15-47	11- 3-49— 1- 2-48
51. Great Blue Heron	cWR	— 5-12-37	8-19-36 (prob. pres. in Su)
52. Am. Egret	rSTcSuV&FT	4- 5-52	(6-22-50)
53. Snowy Egret	rFT		7- 3-36— 9-27-49
54. Little Blue Heron	rSTcFT	4-25-47	7-31-48— 9-14-46
55. Green Heron	fcSuR	4- 1-49	6-25-53— 9-26-36
			— 9-25-53
			(10-10)
56. Black-Cr. Night Heron	rSFT	3-28-35— 5- 2-49 (7-8?)	7-31-48—10-26-49
57. Yellow-Cr. Night Heron	rSTfcSuV&FT	4- 5-49	6- 3-50— 9-23-50&54
58. Am. Bittern	rST	3- 9-52— 4- 7-47	
59. Least Bittern	rST	4-12-47— 4-30-47	
60. Wood Ibis	casSuV		7-24-35 (L Purdy HMS)
61. Canada Goose	fcSFT	Feb.-Mar.	10-25-49—12-26-36
62. Snow Goose	casFT		10-25-49 (Hi Line TAI)
63. Blue Goose	rFT		10-25-49—11- 9-35
64. Mallard	fcSFTWR	— 2- 2-46	11- 3-54—

65. Black Duck	ucSFT	3-19-54— 3-30-54	12-26-48
66. Gadwall	fcSFT		10-18-52—12-26-48
67. Am. Widgeon	cSFT	3- 2-47— 4-11-36	10-16-49—12-26-48
68. Pintail	fcWV	— 3-20-50	10-30-54
69. Green-Winged Teal	fcWR	— 4- 2-36	3- 3-52
70. Blue-Winged Teal	cSFT	3-14-37— 5-22 (6- 5-50)	8-19-36—10-27-49
71. Shoveller	ucSFT	— 4- 2-36	10-31-36—11-22-47
72. Wood Duck	ucSuR	3- 2-48	—11- 3-54
73. Redhead	ucWV	— 4- 5-52	11-13-49
74. Ring-Necked Duck	aWR	— 4-24-37 (5-8-49)	10-11-49
75. Canvass-Back	fcWR	— 3-18-37	12- 9-34
76. Lesser Scaup	aWRrSuV	— 5-29-36 (6-6-53) (7-3-36)	10-27-49
77. Am. Golden-Eye	ucWV	— 4-24-37	12- 6-52
78. Buffle-Head	ucWV	— 4- 4-49	11-22-47
79. Old-Squaw	rWV	1-25-35— 3- 2-47	
80. Ruddy Duck	fcWR	— 4- 5-52	10-27-49
81. Hooded Merganser	fcSFTWR	— 4-18-50	11- 9-49
82. Am. Merganser	rSFTWR	2- 9-46— 4- 3-37	12-24-44 & 12-26-43
83. Red-Breasted Merganser	ucSFT	3-27-49— 5- 8-53	11-14-35 & 11-15-47
84. Mississippi Kite	casSV	3-29-46 (Edgewater after tornado TAI)	
85. Sharp-Shinned Hawk	fcSFTucWR	3-17-46— 5- 4-40	9-20-52—11-20-46
86. Krider's Red-Tail	casSV	4-17-53 (Midfield TAI)	
87. Broad-Winged Hawk	cST&SuRaFT	4- 3-54— 4-11-53	9- 1-46 & 47—10-17-35
88. Bald Eagle	casSFT	Late Mar.	—11-16-46
89. Marsh Hawk	cWRSFT	4-11-53— 4-13-50	8-29-36—Oct.
90. Osprey	ucSTucFT	3-27-49— 5-26-46	9-13-37—10- 2-39
91. Peregrine Falcon	ucFT&WV		9-18-54— 9-20-52 12-26-53—12-30-49
92. Pigeon Hawk	rSFT&WV	1-30-46 & 4- 2-50	9-13-47—10-12-35
93. Sparrow Hawk	cWRfcSuR	— 3-30-50	8-19-54
94. Virginia Rail	cWRrSuV	— 5- 4-53 (6- 5-49)	8-13-50—(every mo. but July)
95. Sora	cWRSFT	— 5- 8-53	8-29-36
96. Florida Gallinule	casSuV	— 6-28-51 & 7-29-50	(Bayview L. TAI)
97. Am. Coot	aWRrSuV	— 4-26-48 (5-23; 6-27-50; 7-3 to Sep.)	10- 6-35
98. Piping Plover	casFV		9-13-37 (L Purdy HMS)
99. Ringed Plover	rSFT	5-12-37 & 46 — 5-16-46	8-12-36— 9-18-37
00. Am. Golden Plover	casST	3-22-47 (Robt. Fd MHP, TAI)	
01. Am. Woodcock	rSuVFT		6-30-54—12-15-41 (MFP)
02. Wilson's Snipe	cWR	— 4-27-54	(9-2) 9-26-36
03. Upland Sandpiper	rSTfcFT	3-23-37— 5- 6-53	7-14-36— 9- 1-36 (10-6-54)
04. Spotted Sandpiper	cSFT	4- 8-46— 5-29-54	7-15-35—10-20-35
05. Solitary Sandpiper	cSFT	(3-16-37)	(7-3-36)
06. Willet	casFT	3-28 — 5-19-48	7-15-35—10-22-35
07. Greater Yellow-Legs	ucSFT	3-19-40— 4-24-37	8-19 & 8-29-36 (HMS)
08. Lesser Yellow-Legs	ucSFT	3-30-40— 4-27-54	8- 4-36—11-22-47 8- 8-36—10- 2-46

109. Pectoral Sandpiper	ucSFT	3-22-47— 5- 9-35	7-24-35—11-16-46
110. White-Rumped Sandpiper	casFT		8-29-36 (HMS)
111. Least Sandpiper	ucSFTWR	5- 4-53— 5-16-36&46	7-11-35—11-16-46 (12-6 to 20-52)
112. Dowitcher	rFT		7- 3-36— 9-28-35 (Oxmoor)
113. Semipalmated Sandpiper	ucSFT	5-14-48— 5-28-49	8-29-36— 9-26-36
114. Western Sandpiper	casFV		9-11 & 9-12-35 (E Lake HMS)
115. Sanderling	rSFT	5- 9-36— 5-12-46	9- 7-35—10- 3-35
116. Herring Gull	ucWV (After rain)	—2-23-46	11- 2-47
117. Ring-Billed Gull	ucWV (After rain)	—3-13-50	(9-25-52 MHP) 10-30-54
118. Bonaparte's Gull	casFV		11-16-46 (L Purdy)
119. Forster's Tern	casFV (4 birds after hurricane)		8-31-50 (Bayview L TAI)
120. Common Tern	rSFT	4-29-37	8- 8-36— 9-10-50
121. Least Tern	casFT		7-31-48 (Bayview L TAI)
122. Caspian Tern	casFV (1 bird after hurricane)		8-31-50 Bayview L TAI)
123. Black Tern	ucSFT	5- 2-35 (Oxmoor)	7- 3-36— 9-13-37 & 47 & 48
124. Yellow-Billed Cuckoo	cSuRaSFT	(4-9-47, 4-13-49) 5- 2-49	—10- 7-50 (10-19-54 IFS)
125. Black-Billed Cuckoo	ucSFT	5- 9-48— 5-25-47	9-19-48—10-10-53
126. Chuck-Will's-Widow	cSuR	4- 7-46	— 7-26-54 (HW)
127. Whip-Poor-Will	rSFT	4- 7-34 & 5- 4-40	— 9-30-33 (HMS)
128. Common Nighthawk	cSuR	4-20-37	—10-20-35
129. Chimney Swift	aSuR	(3-27-49) 3-31-54	—10-21-35
130. Ruby-Thr. Hummingbird	cSuRaFT	4- 8-36	—10-31-54 (11-2-54 FBD)
131. Yellow-Bellied Sapsucker	cWR	— 4-21-34	—10- 2-35
132. Eastern Kingbird	cSuR	(4- 4-53) 4-10-37	— 9-22-53
133. Crested Flycatcher	cSuR	(3-25-52, 3-29-49, 3-30-54) 4- 6-54	— 9-22-53
134. Eastern Phoebe	cWRfcSuR	— 4-18-53 (4-26 & 5-2-40)	— 9-11-54
135. Yellow-B. Flycatcher	casST	5-12-37 & 5-24-40 (HMS).	
136. Acadian Flycatcher	cSuR	4-19-37	— 9-14-47
137. Least Flycatcher	rSFT	4-20-36— 5- 8-48	— 9- 9-53
Other Empidonax Sp. Records	rSTucFT	5- 4-53— 5-24-40	8-14-46—10- 8-54 (10-26-54)
138. Eastern Wood Pewee	cSuR	4-14-37	—10-22-35
139. Olive-Sided Flycatcher	rSFT	Late Apr.— 5-15-54	9-16-54—10-20-35
140. Horned Lark	ucWV	1-24-40	11-11-46—12- 4-35
141. Tree Swallow	ucSFT	4- 2-36— 5- 8-53	7- 8-49— 9-25-53
142. Bank Swallow	rSFT	5- 4-40	7-26-49— 8-29-36
143. Rough-Winged Swallow	cSuR	3-18-46	— 9-14-47 (9-25-53)
144. Barn Swallow	cSFT	4- 5-46 & 52—5-28-54	8- 7-49—10-10-53
145. Cliff Swallow	ucSFT	4-20-47— 5-16-36	8-19-36— 9-18-54

146. Purple Martin	cSuRaFT	2-27-54	— 9-20-52	176. Golden-W. Warbler	ucSFT	4-19-47— 5- 4-40	8-19-32— 9-29-48
147. Red-Breasted Nuthatch	ucWR	(Not every year)	(9-26-54 FTC)	177. Blue-Winged Warbler	ucSFT&SuR	4- 1-36— '5- 8-53	8-22-49— 9-21-47 (10-8-54)
		— 4- 6-54	10- 7-45				
		(4-28-49)		178. Bachman's Warbler	casSV	4-9 to 4-13-36	
148. Brown Creeper	cWR	— 4- 5-49 (4-6	10- 5-35			(Irondale HMS)	
		to 4-28-40		179. Tennessee Warbler	aSFT	4- 5-37— 5-15-54	9- 4-54—11- 8-39
		cripple)				(6-9-54 FBD)	(11-22-49 MHP)
149. House Wren	ucWRfcSFT	— 5- 4-40	9-17-46	180. Orange-Crowned Warbler	cSFTucWR	(2-17-50)	10-25-52—Dec.
150. Winter Wren	fcWR	— 4-18-50	10- 9-35			2-23-46— 4-25-49	
151. Bewick's Wren	fcWRrSuR	— 5- 8-47	(8-31-46)			(5-1-40)	
			9-20-46 & 49	181. Nashville Warbler	ucSFT	4-30-34— 5- 4-40	9-21-48—10-25-48
152. Long-B. Marsh Wren	ucSFTTrWR	3- 9-52— 5- 6-53	9- 1-54—11- 2-40	182. Parula Warbler	ucSTcFT (SuR?)	3-28-50— 5-23-34	(6-24-54)
153. Short-B. Marsh Wren	rST&WV	5- 4-53— 5-23-37	12-20-52				7- 4-36 & 50
			12-28-39				—10- 8-35
154. Catbird	cSuRrWR	4- 7-54 (FBD)	—10-31-53	183. Yellow Warbler	fcSuR	4- 2-35	— 9- 1-54
			(11-2-40)				(9-25-53)
			(12-20-47 &	184. Magnolia Warbler	cSFT	4-24-37— 5-23-40	9- 2-49—10-26-47
			12-26-53	185. Cape May Warbler	ucSFT	(4-5-35)	10-15-54 & 10-16-49
			BHC)			4-14-47— 5-10-37	
55. Wood Thrush	cSuR	(3-25-49)	—10-19-49	186. Black-Thr. Blue Warbler	rSFT	3 rees 4-25-54	5- 4-40 (HMS)
		3-28-46				(FBD,RS)	—10- 4-48(TAI)
56. Hermit Thrush	cWR	— 4-28-37	10-10-53	187. Myrtle Warbler	aWR	— 5-10-47 & 52	10- 7-46
57. Olive-Backed Thrush	cSFT	4-19-47— 5-20-50	(9-4-54)			(5-15-54)	
			9- 9-53—10-19-49	188. Black-Thr. Green Warbler	cSFTcSuR	3-19-49— 5-15-40 & 54	(7-8-49)
			(10-25-49)				7-25-49—10-29-49
58. Gray-Cheeked Thrush	cSFTcSuR	4-28-36— 5-17-40	9-19-46—10-19-49				(11-2-47)
			(12-31-49 &	189. Cerulean Warbler	cSFTcSuR	(3-28-50)	(7-3-54)
			1-1-51 BED)			4- 1-36— 5- 4-40	8-11-46— 9-21-48
59. Veery	ucSFT	4-23-47— 5- 6-53	9- 7-48—10- 8-54	190. Blackburnian Warbler	cSFT	4- 1-54— 5-30-52	(7-25-49)
60. Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher	cSuR	3-17-36 & 46	—10- 4-48			(6-11-54)	9- 4-50—10-25-48
61. Golden-Cr. Kinglet	aWR	— 4- 7-48	10- 8-35	191. Yellow-Thr. Warbler	cSFTcSuR	3-14-53— 4- 7-48	(6-12-50)
		(5-4 & 5-7-47)					7- 8-49— 9-23-33
62. Ruby-Cr. Kinglet	aWR	— 5- 7-35	(9-27-47)				(10-16)
		(5-10-47)	10- 4-48				(12-27-34 HMS)
63. Water Pipit	cWR	— 3-30-54	10-13-47	192. Chestnut-Sided Warbler	cSFT	4-16-47— 5-20-36	(8-8-36)
		(4-22-37)					8-23-48—10-22-35
64. Cedar Waxwing	aWRrSuR	— 5-22-52	(9-11-33)	193. Bay-Breasted Warbler	ucSTcFT	4-28-50— 5-18-40	9-13-48—10-29-35
		(6-4-35)	9-22-53	194. Black-Poll Warbler	fcSTrFT	4-19-34— 5-24-34 & 40	9- 7-48 & 9-21-46
		bred 46 & 47		195. Kirtland's Warbler	casST	5- 7-36 (MunAirt HMS)	
65. White-Eyed Vireo	cSuR	3-25-48	—10-21-54	196. Prairie Warbler	cSuR&SFT	3-30-48— 5- 4-40	7-20-36—10- 7-46
			(11-2-47)	197. Palm Warbler	cSFTucWR	(2-8-49)	9-17-52—Nov.
66. Bell's Vireo	casSFT	4-28-36 (Irondale HMS)	8-19 to 8-31-32			2-14-50— 5-12-49 & 54	
			(Elmw HMS)	198. Ovenbird	cSFT	4- 6-40— 5-12-54	(7-5-49?)
			—10- 8-54			(5-23-40)	8-23-48—10-22-35 & 54
67. Yellow-Throated Vireo	cSuR	3-24-37	(10-13-46)	199. Northern Water-Thrush	fcSFT	(4-9-36)	8-24-34—10-17-35
			9-14-46—11- 9-35			4-20-35— 5-12-37	
68. Solitary Vireo	ucSFTTrWR	3- 7-49— 4-22-50	(11-30-46)	200. Louisiana Water-Thrush	cSuR&SFT	3-14-35— 5- 1-40	7-12-35— 9-29-48
		(5-9-35)	—10- 8-54				(10-22-35)
69. Red-Eyed Vireo	aSuR	(3-28-36)	(10-12-49)	201. Kentucky Warbler	cSuR	4- 5-37	—10-10-46
		4- 1-36	9-21-48—10- 8-54	202. Connecticut Warbler	rST	5-17-40— 5-20-35	
70. Philadelphia Vireo	ucSFT	4-19-50— 5- 4-53	9-21-48	203. Mourning Warbler	casST	5-22-54 & 5-24-40	(TAI & HMS)
71. Warbling Vireo	rSFT	5- 3-37— 5- 4-35	(6-13-49, 6-24-54)			3-14-49	—10-26-54
72. Black and White Warbler	cSFT&SuR	3-20-54— 5-24-40	7- 8-36 & 49	204. Common Yellowthroat	cSuRucWR		(nearly every winter)
			—10-25-35				—10- 8-54
73. Prothonotary Warbler	rSuRucSFT	4- 6-36— 4-22-36	8-17-34— 9- 1-36	205. Yellow-Breasted Chat	aSuR	4-14-48	(10-20-35)
74. Swainson's Warbler	casSFT		— 9- 4-54				
			(MtB TAI)				
75. Worm-Eating Warbler	ucSuRfcSFT	4- 6-36 & 47	—7-19-34				
		— 5- 8-53	—10-8-54				

3. Hooded Warbler	cSuR&SFT	3-28-53— 5- 6-40	7-30-35—10- 8-49 & 54 (10-22-35)
7. Black-Capped Warbler	rSTucFT	5-13-52 & 5-14-36	8-23-48—10- 8-54
3. Canada Warbler	ucSTfcFT	4-24-37— 5-23-40	8-23-48—10- 8-54
9. Am. Redstart	cSFTcSuR	4- 1-36— 5-17-40	7-30-35—10-22-35 (12-17-39 HMS)
9. Bobolink	fcSTucFT	4-19-40— 6- 1-49	8-26-53—10- 8-54
1. Orchard Oriole	cSuR	(3-30-36) 4- 4-48	— 8-14-46 (8-22-47, 9-1-46)
2. Baltimore Oriole	ucSFT	4-24-37— 5- 7-53	8-31-36— 9-21-48 (10-8-54)
3. Rusty Blackbird	cWR	— 4-18-35 (4-23-37)	10-22-35
4. Brewer's Blackbird	rWV	1-28-50— 3- 4-50	
5. Scarlet Tanager	cSFTTrSuR	(3-30-53) 4- 8-46— 5-15-54	9- 5-40—10-26-46 (11-3-46)
3. Summer Tanager	cSuR	4- 4-35	—10-20-35 (10-26-46)
7. Rose-Breasted Grosbeak	cSFT	4-19-50— 5-15-54	9-17-40—10-31-35 (11-28-36 HMS)
3. Blue Grosbeak	cSuR	4-19-50	— 9-28-47
9. Indigo Bunting	aSuR	4- 5-37	—11- 4-53 (11-11-46)
9. Dickcissel	ucSuRrFT	4-19-50—Jul.	10- 8-54 (2 birds)
1. Purple Finch	cWR	— 4-19-49	—10-25-48
2. Pine Siskin	fcWR	(not every year) — 5- 4-53 (5-12-54)	—12- 6-49
3. Savannah Sparrow	cWR	— 5-18-40	9-22-37
1. Grasshopper Sparrow	fcSuRcasWV	(3-25?) 4- 3-49	—10-13-47 (12-20-52 BED)
5. Henslow's Sparrow	rSFT	5- 4-53	10-30-54 & 11-4-53 (TAI)
3. Vesper Sparrow	cWR	— 4-20-40	10-24-54
7. Lark Sparrow	casSV	4- 7-35 (E. Lake HMS)	
3. Pine-Woods Sparrow	cSuRfcWR (prob. PR)	singing males on terr.	3-11-50—10-19-49
9. Slate-Colored Junco	aWR	— 4-16-47 (4-21-34)	10-10-54
9. Harris' Sparrow	casSV	4- 7-53 (Midfield TAI)	
1. White-Crowned Sparrow (rST prior to 52)	ucWR	— 4-21-54	10-30-54
2. White-Throated Sparrow	aWR	— 5-21-40	10-12-40
3. Fox Sparrow	fcWR	— 3-13-50	11-14-34
4. Lincoln's Sparrow	rST	4-11-37— 5- 4-40	
5. Swamp Sparrow	aWR	— 5- 1-50 (5-5-37)	10-10-53
6. Song Sparrow	aWR	— 4-12-47 (5-2-49)	(9-22-49) 10-10-46 & 53
7. Lapland Longspur	casWV	1-12-54 (Robt Fd TAI)	
8. Snow Bunting	casWV	1-24-40 (E. Lake HMS)	

BIRDS TO BE LOOKED FOR THAT HAVE BEEN SEEN IN NEARBY COUNTIES. White Pelican (fall), Water-Turkey (summer), Louisiana Heron (summer), White Ibis (summer), European Widgeon (spring), White-winged Scoter (winter), King Rail (summer), Black-bellied Plover (fall), Ruddy Turnstone (fall), Am. Knot (fall), Hudsonian Curlew (fall), Red-backed Sandpiper (fall and winter), Stilt Sandpiper (fall), Buff-breasted Sandpiper (fall), Royal Tern (after hurricane), Ground Dove (summer), Short-eared Owl (winter), Long-eared Owl (winter), Western Kingbird (fall), Alder Flycatcher (spring), Redpoll (winter), Red Crossbill (winter), and Am. Tree Sparrow (winter).

SUBSPECIES. The following subspecies have been identified in the county: *Ardea herodias wardi* (tentative in field), *Hylocichla minima Bicknelli* (specimen Oct. 8), *Lanius ludovicianus migrans* (caught in banding trap, used tail measurement, no specimen. Jan.), *Dendroica petechia rubiginosa* (tentative in field 9-25-53), *Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea* (in field on migration), *Dendroica dominica albilora* (tentative in field Aug. 8 and Oct. 16), *Seiurus novaboracensis notabilis* (specimen Oct. 8), *Junco hyemalis carolinensis* (tentative in field).

307 38th Street, Fairfield, Ala.
November 4, 1951.

A VISIT TO A HERON ROOKERY

By W. H. ALLEN, JR.

While visiting in Geiger, Sumter County, Alabama, last June, I had one of the most unique and interesting experiences that it has been my privilege to have in a long time.

When I arrived in Alabama late in May, several people told me about the heron rookery that was nearby. Having long been interested in wild life of all kinds and particularly in birdlife I was naturally anxious to visit the Herons at their nesting site as soon as possible so that I could see for myself how these interesting birds nest and rear their young. Consequently, I arranged to visit the rookery during the early part of June.

The rookery was located in a small cedar grove that was surrounded by open pasture land. It was interesting to me that the closest body of water of any kind was about a mile away. Since herons are water birds I had always supposed that they would nest around the edge of streams or lakes or that at least they would rear their young reasonably close to water. Such is not the case, however. They nest at considerable distances from the streams, rivers, and lakes where they obtain their food. They