

ALABAMA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Founded May 17, 1952

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Alabama Birdlife

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THE PRESIDENT'S PAGE

This is written to you, who love the out-of-doors, as I sit beside a singing swamp at even' tide, in late spring, listening to the night voices of the birds recently migrated into southern Alabama. I am made aware of what Rachel Carson has written in her recent book, SILENT SPRING. I quote from the fly leaf of the book, "For as long as man has dwelt on this planet, spring has been the season of rebirth and the singing of the birds. Now in some parts of America spring is strangely silent, for many of the birds are dead -- incidental victims of our reckless attempts to control our environment by the use of chemicals that poison not only the insects against which they are directed but the birds in the air, the fish in the rivers, the earth which supplies our food, and, inevitably (to what degree is still unknown), man himself." These words do not find us unaware of what is happening. Charles Broley, a deceased honorary member of A.O.S., gave us the same thoughts when he was the speaker for our Spring Meeting in April, 1958. This organization is dedicated to the preservation of our natural resources.

Thomas Z. Atkeson, Jr. brought to the attention of the Society, at the Spring Meeting, 1963, that there is not a backlog of population density data for the summer resident birds. He reminds us that our nesting birds are here in the summer but the only information we are gathering is that of the winter residents, during the Christman Bird Censuses. Mr. Atkeson recommended that a Summer Resident bird census be made to establish the backlog of population data which we need to definitely establish the status of the resident breeding birds. He suggests that we try the Fourth of July Bird Census.

The singing, clucking, and whistling sounds from the swamp remind me why we're here -- to study the nesting wading birds, Cattle Egrets, and Little Blue Herons. In our party tonight is Mr. Charles W. Summerour, III, an ornithology student at Auburn University, who is doing a thesis on Cattle Egrets. When requesting permission from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to collect some Cattle Egrets for thesis material, he received a letter of reply that the Cattle Egret was not on the Migratory Bird Treaty Protection List, therefore, he did not need their permission to collect the birds. This was quite a surprise to us because if one heron is not protected, all other herons are endangered. We must move to initiate and support a program to add the Cattle Egret to the protected list.

The Fall Meeting of A.O.S. will be held at Decatur, Alabama on November 15-17. Headquarters will be the Holiday Inn. Mr. T. Z. Atkeson, Jr., Manager, of the Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge has invited us to hold our field trip on the refuge whereby to study the ducks and geese.

The moon has risen and is shedding it's smoky yellow rays over the land. It is now time for us to move on into the swamp for our nightly foray, just as it is time for us to begin to take action on these problems of ornithology and make our reservations for the Decatur Meeting.

Rosemary T. Dusi

COMMON GRACKLES CATCHING LIVE SHAD

James E. Keeler

During the period, February 1, to March 7, 1963, Common Grackles, Quiscalus quiscula (Linnaeus), were observed catching and feeding on live shad on Lake Demopolis in Marengo County, Alabama. Although first reported on February 1, by Mr. Walter Beshears, Jr., Biologist for the Alabama Department of Conservation, it appears probable that these birds were fishing prior to this date and possibly throughout most of the month of January. Fishing by Common Grackles was not reported on any other impounded lakes of Alabama.

Lake Demopolis consists of 10,000 acres of surface water created by the construction of a lock and dam on the Tombigbee River in 1954 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for the purpose of flood control and navigation. This lake contains an excellent population of fish, with a very high population of shad. It is quite probable that two species of shad, the Threadfin Shad, Dorosoma petenense (Gunther), and small Gizzard Shad, Dorosoma cepedianum (LeSueur), were being caught by the grackles since both species are numerous in the lake. These shad are subject to winter kill, caused by low water temperatures, parasites and disease. Extreme temperatures for the month of February ranged from a high of 75 degrees to a low of 17 degrees Fahrenheit. According to U.S. Weather Bureau daily records, low temperature readings reached below freezing during 15 days of February.

The shad observed in the water ranged from approximately two to five inches in length and exhibited definite behavior patterns. They would rise gradually to the surface of the water, turn on their sides, and make a few feeble attempts to right themselves. The lack of strength to right themselves and the very weak and circular swimming motion indicated the shad might soon die. No schools of shad were observed rising to the water surface and only individuals were noted at any one time. This indicated that a school of shad had passed below the surface out of sight, leaving an occasional weak fish which would eventually rise to the surface.

Thousands of grackles were seen fishing on Lake Demopolis during each day that observations were made. They appeared to be fairly evenly dispersed along the edges of the lake. It was interesting to note that each grackle would spend only a short time in any one location and if unsuccessful in catching a fish would fly to another area. The birds would scan the surface intently as they perched in trees and bushes along the water's edge and on snags projecting above the water. At the moment a shad approached the surface and turned on its side, it was seen immediately by one or more grackles.

At first it was noticed that the usual method employed by the grackles to catch a shad was to fly over the fish, hover, and gently lower the body toward the water. Then, if necessary, the bird would actually sit in the water for an instant, grasp the fish with the bill, spring out of the water and fly away. Observations made during the latter part of February indicated, however, that many of the birds had

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overcome their fear of the water and would actually hit the water head first in a fashion similar to kingfishers and terns. This increased bravery allowed them to catch shad at least four inches below the surface.

It was quite evident that some grackles were more experienced than others at fishing for shad since certain grackles would fly over a fish, hesitate, then retreat and allow a more skilled bird to retrieve it. It was also noticed that even though a certain grackle fished a shad out of the water, this by no means guaranteed that the bird would retain possession of it. In many instances, a bird would catch a fish, begin to fly away, and be pursued immediately by as many as four other grackles whose persistence would cause it to drop the fish. On one occasion, a bird dropped the fish when chased and another bird caught it in mid air and flew away.

It was interesting to note that grackles would not retrieve a dead shad floating on the surface of the water. One dead shad approximately three inches in length was observed for about thirty minutes. During this time, about fifteen different grackles flew to the fish and most of them hovered over it, looked it over, and flew away. A few birds actually grasped it with their bills and immediately dropped it. Finally one bird picked it up and flew to the bank but eventually abandoned it.

All of the grackles observed through binoculars appeared to be the bronze-backed type and their habits could be grouped into two general classes; birds that fished, and birds that pursued the successful fishing birds. This activity indicated that catching fish was a learned trait and not a natural behavior pattern since some of the birds refused to touch the water even though the fish was close to the surface. It was estimated that hundreds of pounds of shad were caught daily from Lake Demopolis by these grackles. It was apparent that these birds discovered a new source of food during a period when most natural foods were scarce and immediately adapted themselves to take advantage of it.

Alabama Department of Conservation
Montgomery, Alabama

CATTLE EGRETS AT MONTGOMERY

Robert W. Skinner

Montgomery can now claim a new breeding bird -- the Cattle Egret. July 13, 1963, five miles south of Montgomery, the author and Bill Summerour, III discovered several pairs of cattle egrets nesting in a colony of little blue herons and American egrets. Several days later five young were banded. July 17, several birds were noted out in the pastures among cattle north, east and south of Montgomery. July 18, 1963, five miles north of Montgomery an adult female was collected by myself to be deposited as a specimen in the State Conservation Department collection. There were eight birds present in the area at the time of collection. The measurements are as follows: Wing, 245; Culmen, 55; Tarsus, 71.5; Tail, 96; Total Length, 480; Weight, 434 gr. The stomach content included the following -- grasshoppers, 72; crickets, 10; frogs, 7 (whole); spider, 1; beetles, 2.

State Department of Conservation
Montgomery, Alabama

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SOME OBSERVATIONS OF A NEST OF THE CATTLE EGRET

Julian L. Dusi and Rosemary T. Dusi

In our studies of a wading bird nesting colony located about ten miles southeast of Opp, Covington County, Alabama, on the Covington County Wildlife Management Area, we were fortunate to be able to secure a group of precise observations on a Cattle Egret, Bubulcus ibis (Linnaeus), nest and the development of the young.

The nesting colony, located in a tupelo-oak-pine limestone sink, was shown to us by James E. Keeler in 1962. He had banded nestlings of other wading birds there before and we intensified the study. It was predominantly a Little Blue Heron, Florida caerulea (Linnaeus)- White Ibis, Eudocimus albus (Linnaeus) colony with a few Anhingas, Anhinga anhinga, (Linnaeus) and Common Egrets, Casmerodus albus (Linnaeus), at that time.

Our first trip to the area in 1963 was on March 19. Then, there were about 50 Little Blue Herons and 8 Common Egrets present. Nesting had not been started. Our next visit on May 4, revealed about 60 Little Blue Heron, 20 White Ibis, and 2 Common Egret nests. The young were too small to band. Two adult Cattle Egrets were seen but their nest was not found.

On May 17, accompanied by eight ornithology class members including C.W. Summerour, III and Ann Tyer, we banded a number of herons and located the Cattle Egret nest. The following day the nest was photographed. Of the four eggs present, one had just hatched and another was being pipped. The nest had the appearance of a Little Blue Heron nest and was placed close to several of them.

On June 1, just two weeks after the first bird had hatched, we returned to band and photograph the young. All of the eggs had hatched but only three of the nestlings were large enough to band. They were banded and measured as follows:

636-44073. Total length 272 mm., tarsus 55 mm., culmen (exposed) 32 mm.

636-44074. Total length 235 mm., tarsus 45 mm., culmen (exposed) 30 mm.

636-44075. Total length 230 mm., tarsus 47 mm., culmen (exposed) 30 mm.

Unbanded Young. Total length 137 mm., tarsus 23 mm., culmen (exposed) 20 mm.

We believe that they hatched in the above order: the first two being the same age, two weeks, the third several days younger and the smallest about one week old.

On June 22, we returned to the area accompanied by C. W. Summerour, III. Three young were present in the tree above the nest. There was no sign of the fourth young. After a treetop chase we managed to catch one of the young which evidently could not fly quite as well as the others. It was 636-44074. We measured him to get his five-week-old dimensions.

Total length 405 mm., tarsus 82 mm., culmen (exposed) 46 mm., culmen anterior to the nostrils 33 mm., wing 200 mm., and extent 785 mm.

The young could easily be confused with those of Little Blue Herons or Snowy Egrets, Leucophoyx thula (Molina), if only casual observations were used because size and general appearance are the same. Color differences when looked for were present. The newly hatched young had pink bills, legs and skin for about the first week. At two weeks of age the feathers were grown well enough to show that the tips of the primaries would be completely white. Little Blue Herons have black-tipped primaries. The bills were black with yellow tips. Little Blue Herons lack the yellow tip and the bill is lighter in the middle and at the base, sometimes being almost flesh color. Snowy Egrets have solid black bills. The Cattle Egret skin was a lime green on the thighs as is that of the Little Blue Heron. The Little Blue Heron tarsus and toes is this same color, whereas that of the Cattle Egret additionally contained a blackish wash on the anterior tarsal surface and the dorsal surface of the toes. The Snowy Egret has the blackish tarsal wash but the toes are green.

At the five-week-old stage, the Cattle Egrets had a darker wash of black on the tarsals and toes. Other features remain much the same. Since observing 636-44074 at this stage, we have not observed these young Cattle Egrets.

Department of Zoology-Entomology
Auburn University
Auburn, Alabama

Mr. Bill Summerour, III is doing graduate research work on the Life History of the Cattle Egret in Alabama. He is interested in any records or observations of this species in the State, especially data on distribution and nesting. If you have any such information, Bill would greatly appreciate receiving it at 937 Old Mill Road, Auburn, Alabama.

NOTES

Correction to Cattle Egret Record. The data and measurements of a male cattle egret, collected May 7, 1958 by R. W. Skinner are as follows: Wing, 243; Tarsus, 75; Tail, 84; Culmen, 59; Total Length, 505; Weight, 13 oz.; Testis, L. 8mm.; Rt. 7mm. The stomach contained approximately 90 percent grasshoppers and a few beetles. This bird was collected at Boatyard Lake near Tensaw, Baldwin County, Alabama. It was the third and most northern specimen for the state.

This note is an addition and correction to a previous one contained in Alabama Birdlife, Vol. 6, No. 1-2, page 19. -- Robert W. Skinner

Notes from Livingston, Alabama. On April 21, 1963 I had one of the most delightful bird experiences I have had. While walking down the creek on my farm I noticed a little bird hid behind a limb in a Willow tree overhanging the creek. I was about to pass it up as an Indigo Bunting but decided to examine it with binoculars. All that was visible at

first was the top of the head which was not the Indigo shade of color. Motionless, I waited until the little bird became bold and raised up. Before me was a jewel if ever there was one - violet head and neck, meeting a golden back, green wings, dark red tail, and completely vermillion underneath. I instantly knew I had added to my Sumter County Bird List the most beautiful little bird in the United States, and one of the rarest - The Painted Bunting. For an hour there followed one of the best exhibitions I have ever experienced. The bird ignored me completely and began to feed among the Willow blossoms. It would hang up side down, hover over the foliage to pull out a worm and fly to a limb to devour it, fly almost down to my feet to eat the seed of the native blue grass, and at one time perched in the top of the Willow and gave his "whisper song." The song was higher pitched and more delicate than the song of the Indigo Bunting and had considerably more pattern to it. After about an hour this bird was joined by another male Painted Bunting which I only glimpsed and the two flew away.

On April 30, 1963 I was able to add to my Sumter County List what is considered by many the second most beautiful water bird in the United States, for on that day a Purple Gallinule with a wounded wing landed on my pond. He is still there and probably will be the rest of his life as the left wing is about completely gone. He could not have picked a better place to spend the rest of his days as I have planted there dozens of species of aquatic plants, including water lilies. He presents a beautiful picture walking on the lily pads among the blossoms as he feeds on the insects, snails, etc. which abound in such habitat.

On April 28, 1963 I saw for the first time in my life at Eutaw, Alabama, a flock of about fifteen Tree Swallows. At the same place and time I saw Shovellers, Baldpates and Blue-Winged Teal, and at the same place I saw, on May 3rd, one lone Ruddy Duck. This seems unusually late for all except the Blue-Winged Teal, which I have seen in Sumter County as late as June. Jenkins Jackson, Livingston, Alabama.

Summer Observations From the Decatur Area. The following are observations of summer residents of the Decatur area, 1963. Those birds marked (N) were seen at the nest or with young.

Seen near 2206 Eleventh Street, Southeast, from June 4 to July 19, were: Brown Thrasher (N), Starling (N), House Sparrow (N), Robin (N), Bluejay (N), Orchard Oriole (N), Cardinal (N), Rufous-Sided Towhee, Downy Woodpecker, Mockingbird, Common Grackle, Purple Martin (N), Mourning Dove and Eastern Kingbird.

At the East end of Finley Island were seen the following, during the same period: Crested Flycatcher (N), Rufous-sided Towhee, Summer Tanager, Orchard Oriole, Cardinal, Bluejay, Common Grackle, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Brown Thrasher, Bobwhite, Wood Thrush, Robin, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Chickadee, and Carolina Wren (N).

Red-headed Woodpeckers and Nighthawks were seen in other parts of the city. Barbara C. Flindt, Decatur, Alabama

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING
of the
ALABAMA ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1963

The annual meeting of the AOS was held at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, April 19-21, 1963. Twenty-five members and guests participated in the 3-day meeting. Headquarters was the Lamplighter Restaurant.

The group assembled after dinner on April 19. Vice President, Rosemary Dusi, presented Mrs. Blanche E. Dean who presented 3 very interesting reels of film showing past meetings of the Society.

On the 20th a field trip to Moody's Swamp began about 5:30 A.M., and continued to 11 A.M. The weather was warm with showers.

The annual business meeting convened at headquarters at 1:39 P.M. President Robert W. Skinner welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Percy Strickland as new members from Prattville, Alabama.

The minutes of the 1962 annual meeting were read and approved.

At the suggestion of Mrs. Blanche Dean, the minutes of the Executive Council meetings were read for meetings on October 21, 1962 and February 23, 1963.

The president called for the treasurer's report. The treasurer reported a balance on hand, as of April 12, 1963, of \$193.59 in the checking account and \$50.00 in savings. The report was placed on file for audit.

The treasurer was asked for a report on the status of the Life Membership Fund. Mr. Holliman reported that, in accord with the decision of the Executive Council, \$50.00 had been invested. This investment was in a savings account which paid higher interest than U.S. Savings Bonds. He recommended that the remaining \$50.00 of this fund be placed out at interest as soon as the status of the checking account will permit.

The president called upon the Library Representative, Dr. Julian Dusi, for a report on the status of the permanent AOS Library. Dr. Dusi reported that an agreement had been signed between the Auburn University Library and the AOS with the following general provisions, (1) an AOS Library will be housed in the Auburn University Library, to be available to patrons of the Auburn University Library and through inter-library loans to members of the Society, (2) back issues of the Alabama Birdlife be housed in the Auburn University Library and be mailed by the Library at Society expense, and (3) the Society will solicit contributions of books, journals, etc. to the Library. Dr. Dusi reported the first gift to this library by Mrs. Roy Brownlie. Lists of available exchange material will be prepared periodically for the information of the members.

The president called upon Dr. Dusi for a report on the status of the 10-year Index to Alabama Birdlife. Dr. Dusi reviewed the history of this project and announced that the Index was ready for distribution. Mrs. Wright handled printing of the Index. A charge of \$1.50 per copy will be required to assure that the Society does not lose money. Mrs.

Dean called for an expression of appreciation for the work of Dr. Dusi and Mrs. Wright. The appreciation of the group was shown by applause.

The president called upon the secretary for a reading of the policy, decided at the last Executive Council meeting, regarding the effective date for new memberships, to wit, that the memberships become effective July 1 of the year when the membership is granted. Discussion of this point indicated that it was the intent of the Council that new members who join before July 1 will receive the official publications for the entire year, those joining after July 1 will receive the publications issued after July 1, and a full year membership the next year.

The president called upon the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Mrs. Wright, for a report. She reported the following nominations:

For President	Mrs. Rosemary T. Dusi
For Vice President	Mr. Dan C. Holliman
For Treasurer	Mr. George J. Brabender

Mrs. Dean moved and Dr. Dusi seconded the motion, that the nominations be closed and the secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the slate of nominees. The motion carried and the secretary declared the election of the slate accordingly.

President Skinner asked for further business. Mrs. Wright suggested that the 4th week-end in April be set aside as the regular spring meeting date for the AOS. No motion was made, but by common consent it was agreed that this arrangement be used on a trial basis.

The meeting adjourned at 2:13 P.M.

An afternoon field trip was taken to Lock 13 on the Warrior River.

At an evening session of the members, the following papers were given:

- Abnormal Plumage Coloration in Birds.....Robert W. Skinner
- The Disappearance of Ground Doves from the Tennessee Valley Region.....Thomas Z. Atkeson, Jr.
- Migration of the Little Blue Heron.....Julian L. Dusi
- Common Grackles Catching Live Shad.....James E. Keeler

Sunday morning, April 21, the group met at the University Arboretum for a field trip. The following list is for all three days of the meet.

Great Blue Heron	Black and White Warbler
Little Blue Heron	Prothonotary Warbler
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	Swainson's Warbler
Wood Duck	Worm-eating Warbler
Bobwhite	Golden-winged Warbler
Mourning Dove	Blue-winged Warbler
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Tennessee Warbler
Great Horned Owl	Parula Warbler
Barred Owl	Yellow Warbler
Chimney Swift	Magnolia Warbler
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	Black-throated Blue Warbler
Belted Kingfisher	Myrtle Warbler
Yellow-shafted Flicker	Black-throated Green Warbler
Pileated Woodpecker	Cerulean Warbler
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Blackburnian Warbler
Red-headed Woodpecker	Yellow-throated Warbler
Hairy Woodpecker	Chestnut-sided Warbler
Downy Woodpecker	Blackpoll Warbler
Kingbird	Pine Warbler
Grey Kingbird	Prairie Warbler
Great-crested Flycatcher	Palm Warbler
Acadian Flycatcher	Ovenbird
Eastern Wood Pewee	Louisiana Waterthrush
Rough-winged Swallow	Kentucky Warbler
Purple Martin	Yellowthroat
Blue Jay	Yellow-breasted Chat
Common Crow	Hooded Warbler
Fish Crow	Redstart
Carolina Chickadee	House Sparrow
Tufted Titmouse	Eastern Meadowlark
White-breasted Nuthatch	Redwinged Blackbird
Carolina Wren	Orchard Oriole
Mockingbird	Baltimore Oriole
Catbird	Common Grackle
Brown Thrasher	Brown-headed Cowbird
Wood Thrush	Scarlet Tanager
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Cardinal
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Blue Grosbeak
Loggerhead Shrike	Indigo Bunting
Starling	American Goldfinch
White-eyed Vireo	Rufus-sided Towhee
Yellow-throated Vireo	Savannah Sparrow
Red-eyed Vireo	Field Sparrow
	White-throated Sparrow

Minutes of the Executive Council
February 23, 1963

The mid-winter meeting of the Alabama Ornithological Society Executive Council was held in Montgomery, Alabama, on February, 1963. The group assembled at the Holiday Inn Restaurant for dinner, followed by the business meeting.

A quorum was present.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Robert W. Skinner. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. Dan C. Holliman, Dr. and Mrs. D. O. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. M. Wilson Gaillard, and Dr. and Mrs. Julian L. Dusi.

The Minutes of the October 21, 1962, Executive Council meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$271.53, a copy is attached to the minutes, and a report of 146 as membership. Dan Holliman requested that a definite policy be established concerning the effective date of dues for new members. Julian Dusi made a motion that July 1st be the established date. James Keeler reminded the Council that most dues were paid at the meetings, either in the Spring (April), or Fall (November). The motion carried.

The Secretary presented a statement of expenses for the Fall Banquet in the amount of \$6.00. The Council voted to pay the bill.

Dan Holliman was appointed Chairman for the Publicity Committee for A.O.S. for the remainder of the fiscal year.

Julian Dusi presented the 10-Year Index of Alabama Birdlife in final manuscript for photocopying, prepared by him at no cost to the Society. The Editor of Alabama Birdlife declined the responsibility of having the Index published. The members of the Council authorized the President to select the publisher for the index, and for the Library Representative to be responsible for the distribution of the index copies.

A letter of resignation from Mrs. James C. Robinson, Vice-President, effective as of October 20, 1962, was read by the President. A verbal resignation had been given at the Fall Meeting. On November 19, 1962, the Secretary, Mrs. J. L. Dusi was appointed by the President to fill the term of office for Vice-President.

The investment of one Life Membership (the first \$50.00 to be invested) in an endowment fund was discussed. The Council recommended that the Treasurer consider the investment in Series "H" U. S. Saving Bonds.

Mrs. Wright announced the following meetings: American Ornithologist Union on August 12-14, 1963, at Gainesville, Florida, The Wilson Ornithological Club at Charleston, S. C. on May 4-6, 1963.

The Council established April 19-21, 1963 for A.O.S. Spring Meeting to be held at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dan Holliman would continue with arrangements.

Mrs. Dusi expressed the opinions of some of the Council members who have shown a desire for the possibility of a short scientific paper session at the Spring meeting, and made a motion that the Chairman of the Paper Session be responsible for keeping the speakers within their given time. The motion was carried.

Dr. Gaillard suggested the revision of Article IV, (4) Section 7 d of the by-laws, because of an unpleasant experience he had just endured in another organization. This was only discussed and did not mature into the form for a vote by the Council.

Mrs. Wright, Chairman of Nomination Committee, read the slate of Nominated Officers for the 1963-64 election: President-Mrs. Rosemary T. Dusi, Vice President - Mr. Dan C. Holliman, Treasurer - Mr. George J. Brabender. James Keeler made a motion that the slate be accepted, Dr. Gaillard seconded the motion. The motion carried.

Following the business session the officers were photographed by Mrs. Skinner. Dr. Gaillard took the picture to be placed on file to be used by the Editor.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Rosemary T. Dusi
Secretary

April 20, 1963. A meeting of the Executive Council of the AOS was called to order by the President at 2:35 P.M., at the meeting headquarters, the Lamplighter Restaurant, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Those present were:

Mr. Robert W. Skinner	President
Mrs. Rosemary T. Dusi	Vice-President
Mr. Dan Holliman	Treasurer
Dr. Maurice F. Baker	Secretary
Dr. Julian Dusi	Regional Representative
Mr. George J. Brabender	Regional Representative
Mr. Robert E. Waters	Regional Representative
Mrs. D. O. Wright	Immediate Past President

The president called upon the vice-president for a report of plans for the Fall, 1963 meeting. Mrs. Dusi reported the Society had been invited to meet at Decatur, Alabama, to visit Wheeler National Wildlife Refuge, and that there were adequate motel facilities near the refuge headquarters. It was agreed that the week-end of November 15-17 would be a good time to meet.

Problems related to editorship of Society publications were discussed, without any official action being taken.

The meeting adjourned at 2:55 P.M.

Maurice F. Baker, Secretary
Alabama Ornithological Society