

ery." Netting operations had been in progress along the Atlantic Coast and there was a possibility of netting, at Gulf Shores, an already banded migrant from this previous event. Because of weather conditions, migration had not progressed to make "Operation Recovery" profitable and so it was abandoned. A field trip west of Gulf Shores was made Saturday morning. Another field trip, to Fort Morgan area, was made Saturday afternoon.

After a sea food dinner Saturday night at Gulf Crest restaurant, members and guests met at the Casino for the business meeting and program. President, Dr. Oliver L. Austin, Jr., presided. Montgomery was selected for the annual spring meeting with May 5 and 6 as tentative dates. The President appointed the following committee for arrangements: Gid Nelson, Jim Keeler and Mrs. Oliver L. Austin, Jr. Tom Imhof reported to the group progress made on his book, Birds of Alabama.

Dr. Henry Stevenson gave a paper, "History of the Bachman's Warbler in Alabama." Dr. Austin reported on "Tern Banding at Cape Cod."

Tom Imhof was asked to compile the bird list for the meeting.

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#### FALL MEETING BIRD LIST

The following is a bird list for the fall meeting of the Alabama Ornithological Society, which met at Gulf Shores, Alabama, September 23, 24 and 25, 1955. The list is transcribed by the editor from the compilation of Thomas A. Imhof.

On September 23, Mr. Imhof and Walter Beshears visited Dauphin Island and Cochrane Bridge. They visited the Foley, Bon Secour and Gulf Shores areas with Dr. H. M. Stevenson on the morning of the 24th and during that same morning, with Dr. O. L. Austin, Jr., led a group of A.O.S. members on a trip to Alabama Point and Gulf Shores. The whole group visited the Fort Morgan area that afternoon. On the 25th, part of the group went to Bear Point.

A total of 127 species was recorded. The following abbreviations were used for the localities: Dauphin Island (D), Cochrane Bridge (C), Bon Secour (B), Alabama Point and Gulf Shores (G), Fort Morgan (F), and Bear Point (P). Other special localities are listed separately behind the species name and where no locality is listed, the birds were seen at several localities.

Loon, Common (G); Grebe, Pied-billed; Pelican, Brown; Cor-

morant, Double-crested (GF); Man-o'-war-bird (FD), Heron, Great Blue; Egret, American; Egret, Snowy; Egret, Reddish (D. Coll.); Heron, Little Blue; Heron, Green (G); Heron, Black-crowned Night (C); Heron, Yellow-crowned Night; Bittern, Least (DG); Ibis, White (Dog R.); Duck, Mottled (D. Coll.); Pintail (F); Teal, Blue-winged; Merganser, Red-breasted (G); Vulture, Turkey (B); Vulture, Black (B); Hawk, Cooper's; Eagle Bald (F); Hawk, Marsh (D); Osprey; Hawk, Duck; Hawk, Pigeon (D); Hawk, Sparrow (B); Bob-white (B); Rail, Clapper; Rail, Virginia (G); Sora (GC); Coot (C); Plover, Piping; Plover, Cuban Snowy (D); Plover, Semipalmated (D); Plover, Wilson's (D); Killdeer (B); Plover, Black-bellied; Turnstone, Ruddy (D); Curlew, Long-billed (D); Sandpiper, Spotted (B); Willet; Yellow-legs, Greater; Yellow-legs, Lesser (D); Sandpiper, Least; Dowitcher, Eastern (D); Dowitcher, Long-billed (D); Knot (D); Sandpiper, Semi-palmated (D); Sandpiper, Western; Godwit, Marbled (D); Sanderling; Gull, Herring; Gull, Ring-billed; Gull, Laughing; Tern, Gull-billed (DF); Tern, Forster's; Tern, Common; Tern, Least (D); Tern, Royal; Tern, Cabot's (DF); Tern, Caspian; Tern, Black (FG); Skimmer, Black (D); Dove, Mourning; Dove, Ground (P); Cuckoo, Yellow-billed (G); Cuckoo, Black-billed (F); Owl, Great-horned (G); Nighthawk (B); Swift, Chimney; Hummingbird, R. T.; Kingfisher, Belted; Flicker; Woodpecker, Pileated; Woodpecker, Red-bellied; Woodpecker, Red-headed (Mobile); Woodpecker, Hairy (G); Woodpecker, Downy; Kingbird, Eastern (G); Pewee, Wood; Swallow, Tree (CB); Swallow, Bank (B); Swallow, Rough-winged (B); Swallow, Barn (C); Jay, Blue; Crow, Fish; Chickadee, Carolina; Titmouse, Tufted; Nuthatch, Brown-headed (G); Wren, Carolina; Mockingbird; Catbird; Thrasher, Brown; Thrush, Wood (B); Thrush, Olive-backed (D); Veery (B); Bluebird; Gnatcatcher, Blue-gray (G); Shrike, Loggerhead; Starling; Vireo, White-eyed; Vireo, Yellow-throated (B); Vireo, Red-eyed (BP); Warbler, B. and W. (B); Warbler, Tennessee (B); Warbler, Parula (BP); Warbler, yellow (BF); Warbler, Magnolia (B); Warbler, Blackburnian (P); Warbler, Yellow-throated (P); Warbler, Chestnut-sided; Warbler, Pine; Warbler, Prairie (B); Yellow-throat; Sparrow, English; Meadowlark; Red-wing; Grackle, Boat-tailed; Grackle, Purple; Cowbird (G); Tanager, Summer; Cardinal; Towhee; Sparrow, Sharp-tail (G); and Sparrow, Seaside (D).

#### BOOK REVIEW

LOUISIANA BIRDS by George H. Lowery, Jr. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 580 pages, \$5.00; published for the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission.

George Lowery has written a bird book of interest to everyone regardless of his experience in bird study or residence in Louisiana. The 96 pages of introductory material contain such titles as: "Louisiana as a Place to See Birds;" "How to Identify Birds;" "Migration;" "Conservation and Wildlife Management;" "Attracting Birds;" and "Ornithological Societies and Bird Clubs." The main body contains informal, well-written accounts of 377 species of birds occurring in Louisiana. Dr. Lowery, a Fellow of the A. O. U., is a nationally recognized authority on birds who knows how to present his material in a clear, very readable manner.

Robert Tucker has portrayed 380 species in 13 full-page, four-color plates; 27 two-color plates; and 135 text illustrations. Most of the 69 bird portrait photographs are by Allan D. Cruickshank and Samuel A. Grimes and there are 14 full-page habitat photographs. The author shows the seasonal distribution and abundance of 304 species by 12 bar graphs.

Subspecies, wisely omitted, had been treated adequately by Oberholser (*The Bird Life of Louisiana, 1938*), and are really too technical for the scope of this work and for the average bird student. There is a good annotated bibliography of works appearing since Oberholser (*op. cit.*). The information on field identification is from the point of view of the Gulf States bird student, and is very helpful on such birds as the tropical boobies, winter-plumaged terns, Reddish Egret, and Western Meadowlark, to name but a few. Due to the state of flux of bird knowledge in Alabama, the information on season and abundance of many species imperfectly known here, becomes very useful in knowing what to expect, especially on the Alabama Gulf Coast.

I highly recommend this attractive, well-written, profusely illustrated, yet reasonably-priced book to the bird students of Alabama.—Thomas A. Imhof, 307 38th St., Fairfield, Alabama.