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The Kentucky Warbler

VOLUME XI

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BIRDS OF KENTUCKY

By Brasher Collins Bacon and Burt Leavelle Monroe

1. COMMON LOON. *Gavia immer immer*. (7)

A rare transient, occurring most frequently in April and November on the rivers and lakes of the state. Records indicate its occurrence during every month of the year, with the exception of August and September. The wild, resonant cry of the Loon on a moonlit lake is the one remaining feature that typifies the spirit of a once untamed, primitive wilderness and a happy hunting ground.

Records:

"I have never heard them so frequent or so loud, both by day and by night as on the Ohio, during Indian Summer. A young one taken on the Ohio in October, 1819" (Audubon). Fulton County: "A rather rare migrant and rare and irregular winter visitant. The capture of one was reported at Fulton on May 18, 1887; and that of another at Union City, Tennessee, twelve miles from Hickman, on the same day. This was a day or two after a severe storm" (Pindar). "I have seen several examples taken in Eastern Kentucky" (Garman). Herrington Lake, Boyle County, March 1932; Reservoir, Lexington, March, 1933, April, 1934; Campbell County, March, 1930, April, 1931, April, 1932. Mason County, February, 1934; an old record from Simpson County, about 1840 (Funkhouser). Nelson County, 1911; a specimen taken at Nazareth Academy, near Bardstown, and preserved in the museum there (Blincoe). Calloway County: "Formerly seen rarely, but not seen or heard of in the last few years" (Gordon Wilson). Bowling Green: "I have never seen this species here, but Mr. Charles S. Nahm, a sportsman who has often observed the Loon on lakes in Michigan, positively identified seven near Brown's Lock, April 13, 1925" (Gordon Wilson); "A few years ago one was taken near Lost River, and I succeeded in getting it for our museum" (Lancaster). Shepherdsville, Simon Lake: two birds on January 7, 1933. Louisville and Jefferson County: One bird wounded picked up near the Hydro-electric Plant, April 5, 1933; "have specimen mounted;" ten seen from canoe on Ohio River and also heard them calling, November 4, 1933; one bird November 11, 1933, same area; one bird on Ohio opposite Boat Club, North Louisville,

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November 18, 1933; one bird on Ohio opposite entrance to Indian Hills, April 8, 1934; two birds on Ohio near Indian Hills, November 25, 1934; one bird on Ohio near Indian Hills, November 29, 1934 (Carpenter and Monroe). Reelfoot Lake: rare winter resident, more often occurring during migrations (Gainer). Lexington: April 1, 1908, April 24, 1909 (M. Didlake). Madisonville and Hopkins County: Loch Mary, one bird, April 9, 1935 (Hancock); one bird captured on J. B. Carrico's pond, April 10, 1904; one killed by hunters on Atkinson Lake, November 3, 1906; one bird on Spring Lake, April 19, 1910; Loch Mary, two birds on May 16, 1911; Grapevine Lake, one bird on October 19, 1911, one bird on November 7, 1911; Atkinson Lake, one bird on April 27, 1914; Loch Mary, two birds on May 10, 1914; Loch Mary, one bird on October 23, 1917; Spring Lake, one bird on April 11, 1919, one bird on May 12, 1919, one bird on May 16, 1922, one bird on October 20, 1923; Atkinson Lake, one bird on October 19, 1925; Grapevine Lake, one lingered from April 11 to 14, 1926; Loch Mary, one bird on October 22, 1927; Loch Mary, two birds on October 12, 1925; one brought to me for identification by Claude Sizemore, November 5, 1928, which had been captured on Grapevine Lake; one killed by hunters in Webster County and brought to me for identification by Warden J. H. Pitman, November 7, 1928; Grapevine Lake, three birds on April 12, 1929; Spring Lake Refuge, one bird on April 17, 1929; one stayed on the Spring Lake Refuge from June 26 to July 20, 1930, becoming quite tame; Spring Lake Refuge, one bird on April 6, 1931; Atkinson Lake, one bird on December 5, 1931; Spring Lake Refuge, one bird seen by Game Warden O'Brien on October 17, 1932; Brown Meadow Lake; one bird reported by Mr. Brent Hart on April 26, 1932; Spring Lake Refuge, one bird on April 1, 1933; Loch Mary, two birds on May 16, 1934 ("On this occasion I was inspecting a rural route. Carrier W. Ervin Siria stopped his automobile near the lake, and we observed the birds through binoculars at close range for several minutes."); one bird found crippled on the railroad track near Grapevine Lake, May 6, 1935 ("This bird was liberated on Spring Lake Refuge, where it remained for several weeks, becoming so tame that I was able to approach to within ten feet and take numerous photographs."); Circle Lake, two reported by Mr. Carl Blanchard on March 28, 1933, and two on April 10, 1935 ("One of these birds was crippled and taken to Larue Phelps, a local taxidermist, who mounted the bird, which is now in my collection, together with the one given me by Game Warden Pitman.") (Bacon).

2. HOLBOELL'S GREBE. *Colymbus grisegena holboelli*. (2)

This large species is distinctly a lover of personal solitude and is a very rare transient, seemingly in all parts of the state. Apparently it has not been recorded at Reelfoot Lake.

Records:

"Some remain all winter on the Lower Ohio River and Mississippi River and Lakes but most go further south" (Audubon). "Winters to Reelfoot Lake casually" (Bent's **Life Histories**). Fulton County: "A rare

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and irregular migrant" (Pindar). Louisville, Ballard's Pond near the Ohio River, above Goose Island: "This bird was discovered March 17, 1934, on the pond as we motored along the highway. Members of the party studied this bird through binoculars at close range while it exercised to fine advantage its really great power of diving. Identification of the species was made by Burt L. Monroe, Floyd S. Carpenter, Miss Evelyn Schneider, Miss Mabel Slack, and me" (Bacon).

3. HORNED GREBE. *Colymbus auritus*. (3)

Most observers have failed to record this agile little Grebe. It is so rare in Kentucky that it may be considered as almost accidental.

Records:

"Arrives at the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in October. Specimens of both adult and young shot on October 14, 1820 on the Ohio river. Very common on Ohio river, in the fall," (Audubon). Louisville, Jefferson County, Ohio river opposite Government Light November 4, 1933, one bird; Indian Hills pond; one bird, April 7, April 14, April 26, April 28, April 29, May 3, May 6, May 12, May 13, May 20, May 27, June 2, June 3, and June 17, 1934. Ohio river, near Louisville Boat Club, October 28, 1934, two birds. "From the records of the individual bird on the Indian Hills Pond, it would seem that this one was practically a summer resident. We saw but one there at any one time, and we are very confident that this was always the same bird." (Carpenter and Monroe).

4. PIED-BILLED GREBE. *Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*. (6)

A common transient and a rare resident in both summer and winter. This is the commonest Grebe found in Kentucky and is found singly or in small flocks of from two to eight on the lakes and rivers of the state.

Records:

Fulton County: "A common migrant and a fairly common winter habitant. A few remain through the summer." (Pindar). Eubank, Padaski County: "Tolerably common summer resident on large ponds" (John B. Lewis). Nelson County: "A transient on streams and ponds in early spring" (C. W. Beckham). Lexington, Fayette County: (Garman). Anderson County: June, 1919. Summer resident in Kentucky (Funkhouser). Calloway County: "Rare, probably summer resident in the wilder swamps" (Gordon Wilson). Bowling Green: "Fairly common transient. I find a few every spring and fall and sometimes see several on the McElroy Lake in wet seasons. In 1927 I found seven nests of this species along the ravine in McElroy Lake. This year I recorded as many as six in one day on the lake; saw one or more up until May 3, and recorded three on July 3" (Gordon Wilson). "Rather common here in the autumn. Although I am in the habit of spending much of my leisure on Barren River and Drake's Creek, on only one occasion have I seen as many Pied-billed Grebes, as November 22, 1924, in a ten-mile trip, when I counted ten of these birds. Not one of them took to the wing, but all quietly submerged when the boat came near. One miscalculated the speed of the boat and

rose alongside it, not over five feet away" (Lancaster). Summer Shade, Metcalfe County: winter resident (Robert L. Baldock). Reelfoot Lake: "A common transient and also frequently winters on the lake. It has not been recorded as a breeding species on Reelfoot Lake. Dr. C. W. Curlin found a nest on Fish Pond, May 27, 1919, containing one egg. This is a shallow body of water six miles south of Hickman and three miles west of the lake." (Ganier). Louisville, Jefferson County: Indian Hills Ponds, March 19, 1933, four birds; flooded fields along the Ohio River, March 25, 1933, one bird; Cherokee Park Pond, April 4, 1933, one bird; Indian Hills Ponds, April 9, 1933, two birds, April 11 one bird; Goose Creek, above Louisville, May 3, 1933, one bird; Indian Hills Ponds May 6, 1933, two birds, May 7, one, May 13, two, May 14, one; Cherokee Park Pond, May 20, 1933, one; Indian Hills Ponds, May 21, 1933, two; May 31, one, August 12, one, October 8, two; Cherokee Park Pond, October 18, 1933, three, October 20, three, October 23, one, October 24, one, October 27, one, October 30, two; Ohio River at Louisville, November 1, 1933, one; Indian Hills Ponds, March 31, 1934, three, April 1, one, April 7, six, April 8, one, April 14, one, April 21, two, April 22, three, April 26, one, April 28, one, April 29, one; Ohio River at Louisville, August 25, 1934, two; Indian Hills Ponds, September 16, one; Cherokee Park Pond, September 17, 1934, three; Indian Hills Ponds, October 7, 1934, one bird; Ohio River near Louisville, October 30, 1934, two birds. "This bird nests on Indian Hills Ponds here at Louisville. We have found the nests and have observed them from time to time." (Carpenter and Monroe).

Madisonville, Hopkins County, Loch Mary: September 22, one bird; December 11, 1934, two birds, February 4, one bird, June 22, 1935, one bird (Hancock); Pond Creek, one bird on November 7, 1905; Elk Creek, three birds on October 24, 1906; Pond Creek, five birds on October 24, 1906; Pond Creek, five birds on October 28, 1907; Spring Lake, two birds on November 11, 1907; Spring Lake, eight birds on April 2, three birds on October 12, five birds on October 5, 1908; Grapevine Lake, three Grebes in company with two Pintail Ducks, on September 21, 1909; Spring Lake, six birds on October 20, 1911; Spring Lake, one bird on September 24, four birds on September 27, one bird on December 1, 1912; Spring Lake, five birds on April 25, one bird on September 30, 1913; Atkinson Lake, two birds on May 7, 1915; Grapevine Lake, seven birds on November 12, 1916; Spring Lake, one bird on October 5, 1918; Loch Mary, six birds on November 3, 1920; Atkinson Lake, two birds on March 20, 1922; Grapevine Lake, eleven birds on November 12, 1922; Atkinson Lake, two birds on November 14, 1923; Hart Lake, one bird on December 1, 1924; Atkinson Lake, two birds on June 5, twelve birds on November 8, 1925; Atkinson Lake, seven birds on September 19, 1926; Grapevine Lake, six birds on September 11, 1927; Grapevine Lake, one bird on October 27, 1928; Atkinson Lake, two birds on May 28, three birds on September 28, 1928, in company with eleven Scaup Ducks; Spring Lake, three birds on September 24, five birds in company with nine Scaup Ducks on October 25, twelve birds on November 10, three birds on December 1, 1928; Loch Mary, eighteen birds, two flocks, on November 8, 1928; Loch Mary, forty birds, six flocks, on November 12,

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1929; Spring Lake Wild Life Refuge, one bird on September 10, four birds on September 11, very tame, feeding with three Scaup Ducks, September 15, eight birds, September 19, 1929, two birds; Spring Lake Wild Refuge, two birds, October 5, one bird on October 11, five birds on October 19, three birds on October 23, 1930; Atkinson Lake, one bird on September 28, six birds on October 26, 1931; Spring Lake Wild Life Refuge, two birds on October 12, three birds on October 15, three birds on October 23, three birds on October 27, 1932; Spring Lake Wild Life Refuge, two birds on April 23, one on April 25, four birds on May 5, one bird on June 19, seven birds on October 11, four birds on November 1, 1933; Atkinson Lake, two birds on August 24, 1934; Spring Lake Wild Life Refuge, two birds on April 25, seven birds on April 29, four birds on May 7, seven birds on October 3, four birds on October 10, two birds on November 21, 1934; Spring Lake Wild Life Refuge, five birds on May 6, two birds on May 8, one bird on June 4, two birds on September 27, 1935; Atkinson Lake, one bird on October 2, 1935. This species does not nest regularly in Hopkins County; the following nests, with one exception, were all found on Atkinson Lake. The nests, a mass of floating vegetation were found in the cattails along the edge of the lake. One nest with six fresh eggs on May 12, 1909, one bird seen; one nest containing five eggs, incubation advanced three days, on June 15, 1915, two birds seen; two nests, with five and eight eggs, respectively, incubation advanced, on June 12, 1921, three birds seen; one nest with six fresh eggs on June 5, 1922, one bird seen; three with fresh eggs on June 12, 1925, four birds seen; one nest with five fresh eggs on May 18, 1927, one bird seen; one pair nested on the Spring Lake Wild Life Sanctuary, on Spring Lake in May, 1929, rearing four young. One of this pair had been caught by the foot by a snapping turtle and rescued by the warden, who after clipping the end of the wing liberated it on the lake, where it remained for several weeks before it was joined by a mate. (Bacon).

NOTES ON THE AUTUMN PLUMAGE OF CERTAIN WARBLERS

Compiled for the BECKHAM BIRD CLUB
By Floyd S. Carpenter

In the fall there are many species of Warblers, which in general are olive green above and yellowish below, that are very difficult to distinguish. To aid in their identification the following points have been listed. They do not attempt to give a complete description of each of the species but give, rather, a general one and list some features which are diagnostic of the different species. Most of the data were secured from R. T. Peterson's *A Field Guide to the Birds* and from *The Warblers of North America, The Birds of Minnesota, and The Birds of Massachusetts*.

PART I.

All the species under this heading have TWO WHITE WING BARS.
Magnolia Warbler, all ages and both sexes: brownish olive above and yellow below; a few faint streaks on the flanks; RUMP YELLOW; TAIL BLACK, CROSSED MIDWAY BY WHITE BAND; faint white eye ring.

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Pine Warbler: larger than most Warblers; back unstreaked; faint white marks on middle of outer tail feathers; adult male is olive green with canary-yellow underparts, brightest on throat, and with dim streaks on breast; adult female and young are dull olive above with underparts whitish or dull yellow and faint dusky streaks on sides.

Black-throated Green Warbler, immature female only: olive above; yellow cheeks; throat and breast fading to white on crissum and sides; sides streaked.

Black-poll Warbler, all birds in fall in varying degrees: above olive green; dingy yellow below; more or less streaked above and on sides; WHITE UNDER TAIL COVERTS; some have faint yellow eye ring and yellow stripe over eye; each individual wing feather shows rather distinctly because of yellow edging around darker center.

Bay-breasted Warbler, all fall birds: olive green above; dingy buffy yellow below; some birds have bay color on sides; YELLOW UNDER-TAIL COVERTS; faint streaks on back and sides.

PART II.

No wing bars except in a few cases one imagines he sees a faint yellow bar.

Tennessee Warbler, all fall birds: olive green above; yellowish below; ONLY WARBLER WITH UNSTREAKED, YELLOW BREAST AND YELLOW LINE OVER EYE; under tail coverts WHITE.

Orange-crowned Warbler, all fall birds in varying degrees: above olive green; below lighter olive green or dingy yellow; FAINTLY STREAKED; head may be gray, and crown patch is usually hidden or lacking; often there is a faint yellow eye ring and a streak over the eye.

Nashville Warbler, all fall birds: back olive green; under parts yellow; top of head gray; white eye ring; YELLOW THROAT; crown patch wanting or hard to see; LEGS DARK.

Connecticut Warbler, female and young male: this bird is to be found in Kentucky in the spring, but in the fall it migrates along the Atlantic seaboard only; UNDER TAIL COVERTS YELLOW AND REACH NEARLY TO END OF TAIL; olive above; yellow below; trace of gray or brown hood; dark stain as a band across breast; walks instead of hops.

Mourning Warbler female and all young: head and neck gray; sometimes there are traces of white or yellow eye ring; olive above; yellow below; under tail coverts yellow and REACH ONLY HALF WAY TO END OF TAIL.

Canada Warbler, immature: gray or brownish upper parts; bright yellow under parts; may be trace of necklace on breast; no white on wings or tail.

Bachman's Warbler, female: olive upper parts; under parts yellow fading to brownish white on lower belly and crissum; top of head and auriculars blue-gray; FOREHEAD YELLOW.

Hooded Warbler, female and young: plain olive above; forehead yellow; rest of head olive or grayish-black; a little white in tail; bill BLACK.

Wilson's Warbler, female and young: either yellow all over except trace of black cap or plain olive green above and bright yellow below; NO streaks, marks or wing bars of any kind; eye black, round, and beady; bill not black; a rather small Warbler.

Maryland Yellow-throat, female and young: plain olive-green except yellow throat and breast; no black mask; belly WHITISH; legs light in color.

Yellow Warbler: ONLY SMALL BIRD THAT IS YELLOW ALL OVER; male shows, at close range, red streaks on breast; these streaks

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are either very faint or lacking on female and young; only species that has yellow spots on tail; these spots are more yellow than the rest of the tail.

Other Warblers have more distinctive markings and are not included here. The ones included are simply the ones that make ornithologists lose their minds in the fall.

CHRISTMAS CENSUS—Our annual Christmas censuses have become distinctive. If you have not taken one, be sure to plan an all-day count this year, staying out as long as you can. Choose representative areas and, if possible, send a separate observer or party into each area. Mail your reports to the editor as soon as possible; they will appear in the January, 1936, issue of this leaflet.

BIRD CLUB HOLDS FIELD DAY

By DOROTHY HOBSON

An anxious peep from the window at 4 o'clock on the morning of May 19 revealed the fact that the first field day of the C. W. Beckham Bird Club of Louisville was destined to be any but one of those perfect May days, as far as weather was concerned. The sky was gray and rain was already coming to the earth in a fine mist. But, rain or shine, we were determined to have our first field day!

At 8 o'clock nine loyal members, clad in rainy-day apparel of all descriptions, left the entrance of Cherokee Park, the designated meeting place, for the "Indian Hills," which is one of our favorite hunting grounds. Upon our arrival there the rain was coming in a steady stream; so we waited in the cars until its pace had somewhat abated.

Then we were off, with enthusiasm, to explore the edges of that alluring bit of marshland locally known as "The Ponds"—the home of the Red-wings, the Pied-billed Grebes, the Bitterns, the Sora Rails; and the feeding grounds for the Black-crowned Night Herons, the Florida Gallinules, the Eastern Green Herons, and the Belted Kingfishers. Around the edges of the marsh we visited the nest of a Red-winged Blackbird, in spite of the protesting "t-check t-check" of the anxious mother; and no wonder she was anxious, for hadn't something already happened to one of her three precious gray-blue eggs, which had been there only a few days before?

A few yards farther on our steps stopped abruptly, and amused glances were exchanged when the familiar "Wup-Pup-Pup-Pup-pup-pup-pup-caow-caow-caow" floated across the marsh to us, the loud, sonorous call of the shy, secretive Pied-billed Grebe. How we feminine members of the party wished that we might see that interesting, big, floating nest containing nine eggs that Burt Monroe told of finding in the middle of the swamp earlier in the morning! (Yes, Burt had been out since day-break.) But he had added the disappointing information that the water was waist high at that point. Someone brightly suggested stilts or a boat, only to be laughed at; so we splashed on to the open, more shallow part of "The Ponds," where, for several minutes, we watched the Black-crowned Night Herons stalking their aquatic prey. As a few of our party were unfamiliar with this species, they were told of the nests of these birds that can be seen in the tree-tops on Six-mile Island, from the Ohio River Road. Meanwhile the Rough-winged Swallows were claiming the attention of others as they gracefully wheeled and circled low over the water and surrounding meadow, sifting the air of insects as they flew.

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After being joined at this time by two other members of our club, we walked on a short distance to a field partially covered with water adjoining "The Ponds." Here, Floyd Carpenter, who had walked ahead, signalled for us to look at the Solitary and Spotted Sandpipers and the four Semipalmated Plovers probing in company with the Killdeer.

Our steps next took us through tall, fragrant red clover in full blossom, to a short, woody path leading to the interurban car track. Through the low undergrowth we caught glimpses of the shy Olive-backed Thrush and at the same time heard the "a-e-ol-ee" of its cousin, the Wood Thrush, as it sang in the distance. In the tree-tops along this path and along the borders of the car track those exquisite little jewels of Birdland, the Warblers, flashed their bright colors and were admired and studied. Near here a Ruby-throated Hummingbird, perched on a wire, became a brief center of interest.

Following the bewitching warbler sprites which never seem to stay two seconds in one spot, we came to the highway at the edge of which our cars were parked. At this point a Baltimore Oriole favored us with a full burst of song from the top of a big elm tree.

After eating our lunch in the cars, six of us defied the weather and drove to the vicinity of the Boy Scout Camp, where we spent the afternoon in search of more species of birds. Because of the incessant rain, it was difficult to find many birds here in this territory usually so rich in warblers at this time of the year. The rain kept our binoculars in a state of dampness throughout the afternoon, and our supply of dry handkerchiefs was soon exhausted. However, the rain failed to dampen our spirits, for we thoroughly enjoyed the first field day of the C. W. Beckham Bird Club and feel that it was a great success.

The members who attended the field trip were as follows: Mable Slack, chairman of the field-day committee, Evelyn Schneider, Emilie Yunker, Alice Thierman, Pauline Bicknel, Helen Peil, Dorothy Peil, Dorothy Hobson, Burt Monroe, Floyd Carpenter and Ernest Deets.

The list of species found were as follows:

Pied-billed Grebe, Least Bittern, Eastern Green Heron, Black-crowned Night Heron, Turkey Vulture, Black Vulture, Eastern Red-tailed Hawk, Northern Red-shouldered Hawk, Eastern Sparrow Hawk, Coot, Florida Gallinule, Solitary Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, Killdeer, Semipalmated Plover, Eastern Mourning Dove, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Great Horned Owl, Chimney Swift, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, Southern Downy Woodpecker, Red-headed Woodpecker, Red bellied Woodpecker, Northern Flicker, Kingbird, Crested Flycatcher, Phoebe, Wood Pewee, Least Flycatcher, Bank Swallow, Barn Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Blue Jay, Eastern Crow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Carolina Wren, House Wren, Mockingbird, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Wood Thrush, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Olive-backed Thrush, Eastern Robin, Eastern Bluebird, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Cedar Waxwing, Starling, English Sparrow, Red eyed Vireo, Warbling Vireo, White-eyed Vireo, Black and White Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Black-throated Blue Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Black-poll Warbler, Sycamore Warbler, Black-throated Green Warbler, Louisiana Waterthrush, Kentucky Warbler, Maryland Yellow-throat, Yellow-breasted Chat, Wilson's Warbler, Canada Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Redstart, Cowbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Eastern Meadowlark, Orchard Oriole, Baltimore Oriole, Bronzed Grackle, Scarlet Tanager, Summer Tanager, Eastern Goldfinch, White-throated Sparrow, Field Sparrow Song Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, Red-eyed Towhee, Cardinal, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Indigo Bunting, Gadwall (?). Total, 92 species (1 doubtful).