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Kentucky Warbler

*"To sift the
sparkling from the
dull and the true*

*from the false is
the aim of
every Ornithologist."*

Volume XIV

SPRING 1938

No. 2

TWO YEARS OF BIRD BANDING

By DOROTHY MADDEN HOBSON, Louisville, Ky.

February of this year marked the close of my second year of bird-banding. 1,117 individuals representing 49 species have been banded by my sub-station operators and me during this period. Of this number Mrs. Fred Petty banded 170; Mrs. Marshall Mellor, 124; Miss Mabel Slack, 38; Burt Monroe, 64; Dr. Harvey Lovell, 7; and I banded 655. My sister, Miss Martha Jean Madden, of Bloomingdale, Indiana, contributed a total of 59 from that state.

During this time the total recovery records reported by the Bureau of Biological Survey number seventeen, three of which were reported found outside the state. Of these three, one was a Bronzed Grackle banded by Mrs. Petty July 28, 1936, and was found dead March 10, 1937, at Gadsden, Alabama. The other two, which were banded as nestlings by my sister, were a Brown Thrasher, banded June 3, 1936, and found dead November 24, 1936, at Shorter, Alabama, and a Mourning Dove, banded June 8, 1936, and found injured (it later died) February 23, 1937, at Fitzgerald, Georgia. Promiscuous banding of nestlings is discouraged by the Biological Survey, which points out that returns obtained from banded fledglings are so few in number as to be of slight value, and it also points out that the normal mortality of young birds is about 50%. Because of this, few fledglings were banded by us, but an ironical situation was created when our out-of-town recoveries proved to be from nestlings.

There have been a few interesting returns. The male Mockingbird banded November 30, 1936, at the home station, soon after we moved to Audubon Park, continues to make our yard a part of his territory. This year he is mated to a different bird. Brown Thrasher 36-218725, banded July 8, 1936, by Mrs. Mellor, was caught at my station March 17, 1938. Its tail feathers and two toes were missing. It is interesting to note that this bird and a Bronzed Grackle, banded by Mrs. Mellor March 25, 1937, and caught by me June 20, 1937, are the only birds I have caught of hers (she has caught none of mine), in spite of the fact our stations are only a quarter of a mile apart. A Cardinal banded April 23, 1936, by her was not seen again until the same day in the month the following year, when it was taken again. Because of the relatively short time in which we have been banding and because of the change of locations of the home station during this time, it is obvious that the return records are of no

great importance or interest to anyone except the bander. However, some of the readers may be interested to know that there have been about 50 returns of the following species: Mockingbird, Tufted Titmouse, Cardinal, Brown Thrasher, Blue Jay, Song Sparrow, Bronzed Grackle, and Robin.

Burt Monroe has been responsible for adding some of the most interesting birds to my list of banded species. A King Rail found in a yard in Crescent Hill, where it apparently had dropped exhausted in migration, was brought to him. After its recovery it was banded and released at the Indian Hill Ponds. To Monroe goes the credit for the immature Red-tailed Hawk, the Black-crowned Night Heron, the Coot, the Swamp Sparrow, and the Bachman's Sparrow. The latter flew into the Stark's Building in downtown Louisville; after much difficulty it was caught and brought to Monroe, who gave it to me to band April 1. This species, which is rarely seen in this locality, was identified by Dr. Arthur Allen of Cornell University, who was in Louisville at the time. One bird Monroe trapped in his yard was not banded but put into a cage, where it is contented and sings sweetly—for it is a Canary.

February 5, 1937, a terrifying sound was heard coming from my back yard. It was the combined screaming of a Sparrow Hawk and a Tufted Titmouse, which were both in a one-celled Potter trap, the Sparrow Hawk having been lured there by the smaller bird. It was difficult to decide which of the two was more frightened at the turn of events.

Warbler banding was again disappointing last fall. Three Maryland Yellow-throats, one Wilson's Warbler, and an Oven-bird comprise the total. An Olive-backed Thrush was lured by the water-drip trap and banded. Mrs. Petty, of Strathmoor, caught the Gray-cheeked Thrush with a pull-string trap. Very early in the fall migrating season a Hooded Warbler was seen to alight on the tread of the water trap, but unfortunately the tread was not set for light-weight birds. In spite of all efforts, there have been several other species of birds nearby that I have failed to get, most noteworthy of which are the Yellow-billed Cuckoo, which successfully reared its young in our elm tree, Goldfinches that fed on the seed of the coreopsis and corn-flowers of my garden, the Fox Sparrow that ate around the traps and alighted on the Government Sparrow trap, the Yellow-breasted Chats and Grasshopper Sparrows that nested nearby my station. I have sight records of 96 species of birds that I have observed in Audubon Park the past year.

During fall migration the White-throated Sparrow is the most common migrant with me. In the fall of 1936, 27 birds of this species were banded at the home station between October 23 and November 5, while in the fall of 1937, 75 were banded between October 9 and October 28. In the spring of 1937, 23 were trapped between February 14 and April 29. To date this spring (April 9) not a White-throat has been seen at the station. Of the 125 individuals that have been handled at the home station over three seasons, not a one has returned. The same is true of the 113 Juncos.

In February, 1937, the weighing of birds handled was begun at the suggestion of Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice, with whom I spent a delightful afternoon at her home in Chicago in December, 1936. The birds are weighed on scales sensitive to one-tenth of a gram. My

total weighing records include some 300 weighings of 22 species—a mere beginning. My chief interest along this line is Cardinal weighing.

Perhaps some of the readers will be interested in a record of the species and number of each handled during this two year period; therefore the following is submitted: Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 1; Sparrow Hawk, 3; King Rail, 1; Coot, 1; Mourning Dove, 11; Screech Owl, 2; Barred Owl, 1; Flicker, 11; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Crested Flycatcher, 9; Phoebe, 2; Barn Swallow, 9; Blue Jay, 35; Black-capped Chickadee, 1; Carolina Chickadee, 9; Tufted Titmouse, 23; House Wren, 16; Bewick's Wren, 3; Carolina Wren, 4; Mockingbird, 17; Catbird, 53; Brown Thrasher, 90; Robin, 71; Wood Thrush, 4; Olive-backed Thrush, 1; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 1; Bluebird, 1; Starling, 82; Black and White Warbler, 1; Oven-bird, 2; Maryland Yellow-throat, 4; Wilson's Warbler, 1; Meadowlark, 6; Redwing, 11; Bronzed Grackle, 184; Cardinal, 120; Red-eyed Towhee, 21; Vesper Sparrow, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 113; Chipping Sparrow, 8; Field Sparrow, 2; White-crowned Sparrow, 10; White-throated Sparrow, 131; Swamp Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 35.

We welcome two new banders from Leitchfield to our ranks—Miss Margaret Hughes and Mr. Moorman, who recently received federal and state permits to band birds in this state. James Young of Louisville, and F. Everett Frei of Glasgow have been doing active work. There are eight others in this state who have bird-banding licenses. May we hear from them?

* * * * *

A NEW YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON RECORD

On March 27, 1938, two Yellow-crowned Night Herons (*Nyctanassa violacea*) were recorded at the McElroy farm near Bowling Green, Warren County. The birds were seen about a stretch of swampy woods, by the following observers: Dr. Gordon Wilson, Albert F. Ganier, Burt L. Monroe, Mabel Slack, Russell Starr, Evelyn Schneider, Helen Peil, Audrey Wright, and the writer. This constitutes the second published record of the species for the state, the first being for June 26, 1937, (Wilson, KENTUCKY WARBLER, Summer, 1937), when three individuals were seen at the McElroy farm.

The Herons were first encountered sitting near a nest close to the "Crater," a circular spring in the aforementioned woods. At first they passed as Black-crowned Night Herons (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactii*) but were noticed by the writer to be decidedly queer when they flew. On closer examination the writer's hasty identification was confirmed, and shortly verified by Starr, Dr. Wilson, and Monroe. Whether they will use the nest mentioned above is problematical at the time of writing, but under the circumstances it seems reasonable that they breed in the immediate vicinity. They quite probably nested there in 1937, but the height of the water at that time, and the similarity of the young juvenile Black-crowns, rendered their discovery impossible. In any event, the breeding record should be established this year.

In the future there is a possibility that the Yellow-crown will be found breeding in Fulton, Ballard, or Henderson Counties, and possibly at the 6-mile Island rookery on the Ohio River, north of Louisville. The Bowling Green record, if established, will be new for the

state, and further work doubtless will reveal more concerning the status of this unusual and beautiful wader.

ROBERT MENGEL, Louisville.

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A SPRING OUTING BY K. O. S. PEOPLE

On Saturday and Sunday, March 26 and 27, twenty-one people, largely K. O. S. members, enjoyed an outing at the McElroy and Chaney farms, ten miles south of Bowling Green. On Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning we studied the birds on the McElroy farm; on Sunday afternoon those who did not have to catch trains or drive long distances went into the swampy Chaney Woods and added several new species and many individuals. The people on this outing were as follows: Misses Evelyn Schneider, Amy Deane, Helen Peil, Dorothy Peil, Mabel Slack, and Audrey Wright and Messrs. Burt L. Monroe, Floyd S. Carpenter, and Bobbie Mengel, Louisville; Mr. R. J. Hardesty and Dr. T. Atchison Frazier, Marion; Messrs. A. F. Ganier and Leo Rippy, Jr., Nashville, Tennessee; Professors Hayward Brown, J. R. Whitmer, Charles L. Taylor, and Gordon Wilson of the Western Teachers College, Bowling Green; Mr. Earl Boggs, Letcher County; Mr. Russell Starr, Glasgow; and Messrs. Jo Allen Bryant and Leonard H. Hudson, Bowling Green.

Sixty-seven species of birds were recorded, twenty-one of them water and wading birds: Bluebird, C; Red-winged Blackbird, A; Cardinal, C; Carolina Chickadee, C; Cowbird, C; Crow, FC; Mourning Dove, 10; Mallard, 25; Black Duck, 75; Lesser Scaup, 50; Bufflehead, 1; Hooded Merganser, 2; Green-winged Teal, 10; Blue-winged Teal, 30; Shoveller, 30; Wood Duck, 3; Ring-necked Duck, 10; Coot, 100; Bittern, 2; Great Blue Heron, 6; Yellow-crowned Night Heron, 2; Black-crowned Night Heron, 7; Pied-billed Grebe, 4; Greater Yellowlegs, 10; Lesser Yellowlegs, 20 plus; Killdeer, 2; Pectoral Sandpiper, 9; Wilson's Snipe, 10; Flicker, C; Purple Finch, C; Goldfinch, C; Bronzed Grackle, A; Sparrow Hawk, 3; Cooper's Hawk, 2; Marsh Hawk, 2; Blue Jay, C; Junco, C; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 1; Meadowlark, C; Prairie Horned Lark, C; Mockingbird, 5; Phoebe, 1; Robin, C; Migrant Shrike, 1; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 1; Chipping Sparrow, C; Field Sparrow, C; Grasshopper (?) Sparrow, 2; Savannah Sparrow, 3; Song Sparrow, 2; Swamp Sparrow, C; Vesper Sparrow, 4; White-crowned Sparrow, C; White-throated Sparrow, C; English Sparrow, A; Tree Swallow, 1; Tufted Titmouse, C; Brown Thrasher, C; Towhee C; Starling, A; Myrtle Warbler, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Red-headed Woodpecker, 3; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Bewick's Wren, 3; Carolina Wren, 4; Turkey Vulture, 1.

GORDON WILSON, Bowling Green.

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ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK AT LOUISVILLE

While observing wildfowl at the Indian Hills swamp near Louisville on March 13, 1938, Miss Mabel Slack and the writer were fortunate in recording a Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus s. johannis*). The bird was first noted in flight but soon alighted on a nearby tree. When closely approached by auto, it flew and was last seen at a great distance flying toward the Ohio River. The heavy, characteristic flight, large size, and diagnostic white tail-marking of the species were clearly observed. The Rough-leg has been seen near the ponds on several previous occasions by other observers. All have been in the light phase of plumage.

ROBERT MENGEL, Louisville.

WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILLS AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

To find a new species of bird for one's life list always makes a red-letter day but to find a new one for the State list as well, must always bring to the finder a real thrill. It was my good fortune to have this experience on November 27, 1937, when I found a flock of five White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*) at Louisville, Ky. This bird of the Canadian forests is not due to range so far south and even along our northern border its occasional visits in winter are hailed with especial interest.

I had been making one of my usual census lists among the varied growth of shrubs and trees of Cave Hill cemetery when I noticed the little flock alight in the very top of a sweet gum tree and begin gathering seed from the pendant balls after the manner of Goldfinches. At first glance I took them to be the latter birds but this hasty guess gave way to the Purple Finch when a flash of red was seen on the head of one as it reached over with beak and toes to pull up a seed ball. A moment later, however, I saw that the bird had two wide, white wing bars and that the white-tipped tertials made a striking pattern down the back. This at once eliminated the Purple Finch and I knew I had a strange new bird before me. The birds looked stocky in build and their tails were short and notched. As the probability of Crossbills came to my mind, I moved about to get a better view of their bills, as they fed about forty feet above my head. They worked quietly, taking no notice of me.

After careful watching, I saw in profile the distinct curve of the upper mandible down to a fine slender point. The red color (of two), the unique, distinctive bill together with the broad white wing bars made the identification of these birds unmistakable.

Two of the birds answered the description of males, being bright red on the rump, a curious red on the head and down the back where it became suffused with dusky, also reddish on the throat and breast, fading to lighter flanks and sides. The three others, evidently females, were of a more sombre color, a dull olive streaked with dark, more yellowish on the breast and rump. Here again the wide wing-bars were evident as was the convex upper mandible.

I watched for several more minutes their manner of feeding on this new food which had been substituted for the northern spruce cones. With one foot and bill the birds pulled up a sweet gum ball and held it in front of the breast. I could see the silhouette of both the upper and lower mandibles in the ball seemingly pulling it apart enough to thrust the tongue in for the seed. They did not stay with one ball long but climbed around like little restless parrots to others. After about forty-five minutes, there was a note from one followed by the others and the five flew away, softly chirping—"cheep, cheep"—sweet, pleasant, musical notes like I had never heard before but would never forget.

The next day, November 28, I saw the birds again at the same hour in the same place. At that time, Evelyn Schneider and Floyd Carpenter came by and verified the find. Since then the identification has been substantiated by the following students and ornithologists: Burt L. Monroe, Nov. 29, Dec. 5, Dec. 12, Jan. 2; James B. Young, Nov. 29, Jan. 2; Dorothy M. Hobson, Nov. 30;

Robert Mengel, Dec. 17; Albert F. Ganier, Nashville, Tenn., Editor of the "Migrant," Dec. 26; Floyd Carpenter again on Jan. 2; Evelyn Schneider, again on Jan. 22; Leonard Brecher on the same date; and the writer Dec. 26, Jan. 2, Jan. 7, and Jan. 16.

The birds were recorded for the Christmas Census list of the C. W. Beckham Bird Club, taken on December 26. They will be watched as long as they remain and let us hope, they will choose to return so that we may again study them and record them for our 1938 Christmas Census.

January 25, 1938.

MABEL SLACK., Louisville, Ky.

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SUMMER NOTES FROM REELFOOT LAKE

Reelfoot was formed during the great earthquakes of 1812 and for some hours, the Mississippi River flowed upstream to fill it up. This is a historic fact—The Indians have a nice legend about its formation. According to their tale, a great chief had a son with a deformed foot. As the boy grew older he learned to get around on it pretty well but he still limped and the foot was noticeably different from a normal foot. He was called Reelfoot because he reeled when walking. When Reelfoot grew older, he decided to marry and with a few of his friends made a trip to one of the rich and powerful tribes to the South and was received with the proper hospitality by its chief who inquired why he made the trip. Reelfoot told the chief he was seeking a wife and since he had seen his daughter, his trip was over and asked permission to marry her. The chief refused to let his daughter marry Reelfoot on account of his deformity and offers of rich presents had no effect on changing his mind. Reelfoot went home, greatly distressed, and even thought of returning to steal the girl. At last, the Great Spirit spoke to Reelfoot and told him that it was wrong to think of stealing the girl and that if he did that, he would be severely punished. This quieted him down a while but at last Reelfoot wanted the girl so much that in spite of the orders of the Great Spirit, he set out and stole her. She protested that it was wrong and that he would bring disaster on their people but Reelfoot would not listen to her and started home with her. On the way, the Great Spirit saw them and was very angry at them and stamped his foot on the ground so hard that it sank and his servant, the Mississippi, heard him and flowed from both up and down stream into the sunken place, drowned Reelfoot, the girl and many of the people. The Lake is in the flat bottom lands but to the east there are a number of low hills and then a general rise in the elevation of the country. At places, the lake has some stretches of open water but this is unusual. Near the shore there is much tall saw grass and farther out, lilies growing in the water fill the lake for several miles. Here and there a few cypress trees are still growing but in most places they have been reduced to mere stumps. A few are quite high but most average from a foot below the surface to three or four feet above water level and they are close together. The lake was about three and a half feet below usual stage and we saw lots of trees which are normally submerged. At the South end of the lake at a place called Spillway, steel gates have been placed across the outlet in order to control the water level. The Reelfoot Quadrangle map gives a good idea of the shape although the symbols

do not distinguish between grasses, lillies and stumps. The lake is about twelve miles long and, in places, three or four miles across. The Mississippi is only a few miles to the west of the lake. Except to the east, the country is very flat and depends on ditches to drain it. Levies have been built to keep the high water from the Mississippi out of it. Our party, including my Mother and Father, Miss Evelyn Schneider and I, arrived at Walnut Log Lodge, August 30, 1936. We immediately made acquaintances with three other guests at the Hotel, principally Wendell Whittemore, who was studying the birds of the region as well as collecting water samples and making weather observations. His companionship was ideal. Shortly after arriving, which was late in the afternoon, we stood out on the lawn in front of the hotel and watched the birds fly over. Chimney Swifts in numbers flew around and finally settled in the hotel chimney for the night. About a dozen American Egrets flew high over us on the way to roost, and we saw a couple of hundred Red-wings heading for the saw grass to roost. In the fall, hundreds of thousands of these birds, as well as Grackles, Starlings, and Robins come in. August 31, Wendell Whittemore (afterwards herein referred to as W. W.) and I made a short trip out into the lake in one of the boats for which this region is famous. They are all of the same pattern, flat bottomed but pointed at both ends and the sides flare out towards the top. They have no seats built in but have low chairs with backs for the passengers and rower to sit on. The oars are short and are fitted on a machine which reverses their motion and allows the rower to pull on the oars but still move in the same way he is facing. Most of the boats are made of cypress but a few are built of sassafras or catalpa. Birds listed on this short trip included Screech Owl; Red-shouldered Hawk; Carolina Wren; Blue Jay; Crow; Summer Tanager; Bluebird; Red-bellied Woodpecker; Downy Woodpecker; Tufted Titmouse; Carolina Chickadee; White-eyed Vireo; Cardinal; Maryland Yellow-throat; Pileated Woodpecker; Red-wing; Wood Ibis; Great Blue Heron; Blue-winged Teal; American Egret; Long-billed Marsh Wren; Barn Swallow; Wood Duck; Goldfinch; Florida Gallinule; Double-crested Cormorant; Solitary Sandpiper; Tree Swallow; Belted Kingfisher; Ruby-throated Hummingbird; Cliff Swallow; Purple Martin; Green Heron; Marsh Hawk and Indigo Bunting; a total of 35 species. Later in the day, a drive around the lake by automobile brought many interesting events. We passed Sling Shot Charlie's. Charlie is called this because of his unusual ability to use a sling shot so well that he goes duck hunting with one. As a stunt, he also can knock a cigarette out of his son's mouth with one. A call at Proctor City for Mr. Lem Deberry was made to get him to lead us to the Big Crane Town. We found him asleep in his yard, but despite the lateness of the hour, he agreed to take us to our destination. We drove about three quarters of a mile along what he said was a road, but it was so thickly grown up that as soon as we could, we got out and left the auto. He led us along an old road bed of an abandoned logging line until we reached Big Ronaldson Slough. It was almost dry and a half mile walk along it was most beautiful. Just above the remains of the old R. R. trestle, over the Slough, our guide pointed to an eagle's nest. It was an immense affair and the only eagle's nest I have ever seen. Lem said that Bald Eagles lived there and had used it for years. He added that they had raised two young this year. He also pointed out some deer tracks, the state having recently liberated some. At times he pointed out a "pocket" which is just an open grassy place in the woods. A number of birds were along its borders but as we

had to hurry, we couldn't stop much to look at them. Leaving the Slough, we cut through the woods and after a search came to Big Crane Town. We saw only a few nests in the trees but the ground was covered with many sticks, old nests, blown from the trees. Several places were pretty well strewn with bones. A few vultures were in the vicinity but we saw no herons. Lem informed us that they had nested there in great numbers in the spring but that they had left. We would like to return at the right season. More birds were added to our ever growing lists; Little Blue Heron; Spotted Sandpiper; and a great many Nighthawks being of chief interest. September 1, we spent in walking along the Bayou, listing and observing. That night, rain, rain, rain. Next morning, it was still quite cloudy. The ground didn't appear exceptionally muddy and to my surprise the rain gauge at the Biological Station indicated a fall of 4.07 inches which was almost unbelievable. This was checked and the gauge in the Bayou showed a rise of 4.60 inches. Our trip this day was one of the highlights of our entire visit. Evelyn Schneider, W. W. and I journeyed to Samburg. Fallen branches along the way showed evidence of the windy night before. At Samburg, we hired boats and journeyed out into the lake. Near some live cypress trees, I was surprised to see a long white neck of a bird sticking out of the water. Closer examination showed that it was an American Egret. It was retrieved from the water as were five others. One dead bird we left. The rescued birds were in various stages of exhaustion and one soon died. During the trip by auto back to the Biological Station another also died. Efforts at force-feeding failed, but we were trying hard to save these sorry-looking creatures—exhausted, wet and covered with duck weed. Of the six, one only survived. He flew away carrying a government band. These birds, unquestionably, were victims of the storm the night before. Many evidently perish in this manner. An afternoon trip to Tiptonville on the 3rd of September brought us many land birds and numbers of Egrets at various places, but the prize sight appeared in the late afternoon. I noticed a large flock of birds in the distance, and at first they looked merely like a whisp of smoke. Then I thought perhaps they were ducks. My glasses revealed that they were a smaller number of larger birds and as they came ever closer, I knew them to be Wood Ibis, fifty-three in all. The shape of the birds, the long bill and the black and white pattern of their wings were distinctly seen, first through the 8x binoculars and then with a 30x telescope. It was an interesting sight to see them and the way the shape of the flock changed, a bird first getting ahead of its companions and then dropping back. This continued all the while as the general outline of the flock also changed. The wing motion was likewise fascinating. W. W. saw thirty-seven near the Lodge on the same evening, and he told us that recently he had observed about 200 together. September 4, E. J. S. and I accompanied Mr. Virgil Powers on a boat trip to Cranetown, near Otter Basin. This Cranetown is near the Kentucky-Tennessee state line, and was of particular interest to us. We disembarked at the woods just south of the line and crashed through the underbrush around the cypress to reach the Basin, and in a north-westly direction, until we arrived at our destination. As before, on our previous trip to a cranetown, few nests were remaining in the trees. The ground was literally covered with sticks and, in spots, we found skeletons of birds. One location, between two fallen logs, the ground was nearly entirely covered with bones. Again vultures were in the neighborhood, but no herons. This herony, as far as I could learn, is in Kentucky. September 5, we took to the lake in

boats, so early in the morning that the moon was still shining brightly, visiting Upper Blue Basin and returning about noon. We listed 32 species on this trip. Later in the day, we drove around the lake, working as we traveled. About five hundred American Egrets topped this list. I was impressed with the fact that we hadn't seen any robins on this stay at Reelfoot. According to reports, they are rare during the summer, but may be found in winter in great numbers. A few miles out of the lake basin, this bird is a common summer resident. Sept. 6, was our saddest day—we had to leave. It was with the deepest regret that we bid farewell to the Reelfoot country and resolved to return at some other time, perhaps in the fall or early winter. Our list totals 101 species, as follows:

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*); Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*); Ward's Heron (*Ardea herodias wardi*); American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*); Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*); Eastern Green Heron (*Butorides virescens virescens*); Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*); Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*); Black Duck (*Anas rubripes rubripes*); American Pintail (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*); Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*); Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*); Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura eptentrionalis*); Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus atratus*); Florida Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus alleni*); Southern Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*); Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*); Osprey (*Pandion hallaetus carolinensis*); Eastern Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius sparverius*); Eastern Bob-white (*Colinus virginianus*); King Rail (*Rallus elegans elegans*); Sora Rail (*Porzana carolina*); Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula Chloropus cachinnans*); American Coot (*Fulica americana americana*); Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*); American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*); Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*); Eastern Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria solitaria*); Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*); Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*); Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*); Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*); Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum antillarum*); Black Tern (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*); Eastern Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*); Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus americanus*); Southern Screech Owl (*Otus asio asio*); Florida Barred Owl (*Strix varia allini*); Florida Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor chapmani*); Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*); Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*); Eastern Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon alcyon*); Southern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus auratus*); Southern Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus pileatus*); Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*); Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*); Southern Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus auduboni*); Southern Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens pubescens*); Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*); Northern Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus boreus*); Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*); Eastern Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes virens*); Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*); Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia riparia*); Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*); Northern Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons*); Purple Martin (*Progne subis subis*); Northern Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*); Southern Crow (*Corvus brachynchos paulus*); Carolina Chickadee (*Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis*); Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*); Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*); Prairie Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris dis-*

saeptus); Eastern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*); Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*); Olive-backed Thrush (*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*); Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis sialis*); Blue-gray Gnat-catcher (*Poliotilta caerulea*); Migrant Shrike (*Lanius ludicianus migrans*); White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus griseus*); Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*); Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*); Eastern Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus gilvus*); Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*); Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*); Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*); Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*); Northern Parula Warbler (*Compothylypis americana pusilla*); Eastern Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*); Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magna*); Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens virens*); Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*); Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*); Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albiflora*); Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*); Northern Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus pinus*); Louisiana Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*); Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*); Mourning Warbler (*Oporornis philadelphia*); Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas trichas*); Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens virens*); Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*); Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*); American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*); Southern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna phoeniceus*); Eastern Red-wing (*Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus*); Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*); Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra rubra*); Eastern Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis*); Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*); Eastern Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis tristis*); Eastern Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla pusilla*).

FLOYD S. CARPENTER, Louisville, Ky.

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"VOICES OF VANISHING BIRDS"

PRESENTED AT LOUISVILLE BY DR. ARTHUR A. ALLEN

The sound and photographic story of a 15,000 mile expedition by a noted ornithologist was presented to over 800 persons the night of April 1st, at the Woman's Club Auditorium in Louisville. Dr. Arthur A. Allen, professor of ornithology at Cornell University, gave the lecture which was accompanied by still color plates, movies and sound recordings to an audience which was both surprised and pleased by his method of presentation and which received the entertainment with more enthusiasm than ever before has been shown such a lecture in Louisville.

The pictures themselves are remarkable in their content and Dr. Allen's manner of explaining them provided an enjoyable evening.

Albert Brand, co-worker of Dr. Allen at Cornell, financed the expedition to record the voices of vanishing bird species and with his help almost every color plate and every foot of film is a masterpiece in subject material or action photography.

The universal appeal of the lecture was indicated by the makeup of the audience. Men, women, boys and girls seemed equally represented. Many visiting ornithologists from Nashville, Tenn., Cynthiana, Carrollton and Leitchfield, Ky., and cities in Southern Indiana attended.

The lecture was sponsored by the C. W. Beckham Bird Club, the Louisville Chapter of the Kentucky Ornithological Society and various civic organizations of Louisville.—K. T.

K. O. S. SPRING MEETING

The regular Spring Meeting of the K. O. S. was held, as usual, in Louisville, Ky., on Thursday, April 14th, and Friday, April 15th. The sessions were held in the Red Room of the Seelbach Hotel in conjunction with the Kentucky Educational Association meetings.

On Thursday, the meeting was formally called to order by President Brasher C. Bacon at 2:30 o'clock. After his welcoming address, he introduced the first speaker, Floyd S. Carpenter of Louisville, who had as his title "Observations of the American Egret in Jefferson County." Mr. Carpenter has paid particular attention to the appearance of this bird at Louisville and has been very fortunate in witnessing many of its interesting traits. His crowning achievement came when he witnessed the start of a flock of Egrets on the return trip southward.

Brasher C. Bacon, of Madisonville, Ky., in his talk on "Bird Protection," outlined the work being done in Western Kentucky through the establishment of many sanctuaries. He also told of the recent organization of the Western Kentucky Conservation Association, which will sponsor the work in that region.

Moving pictures showing phases of "Bird Banding" were presented by Dr. L. Y. Lancaster, of Bowling Green, Ky. Many bird banders from Louisville as well as several from Leitchfield and neighboring towns were in the audience and this particular part of the program was of especial interest to them. The films, sent here from Washington, D. C., were exceptionally well chosen for Kentuckians as it showed birds well-known in this State.

At 2 o'clock on Friday, a short business session opened the activities. Immediately following this session, the general program began. An illustrated presentation, "Study of Bird Nests," was given by the pupils of Grades 5A and 6B, of the Benjamin Franklin School, Louisville, under the able direction of Miss Marie Pieper. Pupils of Grades 4A and 5B, of the Hazelwood School, Louisville, under the direction of Miss Mattie Pirtle, exhibited bird houses which they had constructed. Miss Emilie Yunker, Supervisor of Nature Studies in the Louisville Schools, distributed bird sticks made by pupils.

"Records of Some Birds Not Often Seen in Central Kentucky" gave Leonard C. Brecher, Louisville, the opportunity to tell those present of the many rare and interesting birds he has been able to observe near his home. He told, in a delightful and instructive manner, of the appearance of many such species as the Western Willett, Long-billed Dowitcher, Snowy Egret, White-winged Cross-bill, Snowy Owl and others not often observed.

Without Dr. Gordon Wilson, founder of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, no meeting would be a success. He chose as his subject, "Some Intangibles of Bird Study," a jewel of a subject and presented in the inimitable fashion which he alone can impart to an attentive audience. After his talk, many realized for the very first time just what association, not only with the birds but with fellow ornithologists, really means.

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Karl Maslowski, skilled photographer and lecturer from Cincinnati, Ohio, presented his color films and slides "Animal Portraits" and "Birds of Reelfoot Lake." No more beautiful pictures have ever been taken in this country than those which he presented and his technique is to be highly congratulated. His illustrated talk which actually carried the audience with him as he made his journeys through the woodlands, fields and swamps, was a fitting conclusion to another successful and enjoyable K. O. S. meeting.—B. L. M.

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The Fall Meeting of the K. O. S. will be held in Cynthiana, Kentucky, during the month of October. The dates have not as yet been set but will appear in the Summer issue of the Kentucky Warbler.

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The Spring Field Day of the C. W. Beckham Bird Club, Louisville Chapter of the K. O. S., has been set for Sunday, May 8, at Otter Creek. The motor caravan will leave Louisville early in the morning, and transportation will be furnished out of town guests. For further information, write Miss Evelyn Schneider, 2207 Alta Ave., Louisville, Ky.

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Mr. Albert F. Ganier has announced that the Nashville Chapter of the Tennessee Ornithological Society will hold its annual spring field day Sunday, May 15. All members of the K. O. S. are cordially invited. Particulars may be secured by writing him at 2507 Ashwood Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

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The **KENTUCKY WARBLER** takes this opportunity of congratulating the new Editor of the **MIGRANT**, Mr. Ben Coffey, of Memphis, Tenn., on his first issue. It is a splendid issue and keeps step with the pace set by its former editor, Mr. Albert F. Ganier. May it continue to hold its place as the leading state ornithological journal.

