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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 XV

AUTUMN, 1939

No. 4

**PROGRAM OF THE
FIFTEENTH FALL MEETING
THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY
PADUCAH, KENTUCKY
OCTOBER 20, 21, 1939**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, IRVIN COBB HOTEL

- 7:15 P. M.—Registration.
First Public Program.
- 7:45 P. M.—Burt L. Monroe, President, K. O. S., presiding.
- "Greetings".....Miss Shirley Durham, Paducah
- "Response".....Dr. Gordon Wilson, Bowling Green
- "The Attitude of the Conservation Department Toward Bird Life in Kentucky".....
Major James Brown, Conservation Department,
Frankfort.
- "Bird Banding" (illustrated with motion pictures)
James Boswell Young, Louisville

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21

- 9:30 A. M.—Business Session, Irvin Cobb Hotel.
- 1:30 P. M.—Field Trip, Forrest Durand, leader.
- 6:00 P. M.—Dinner, Irvin Cobb Hotel.
- "Interesting Bird Experiences," Round Table Discussion, speakers limited to five minutes each.
- 8:00 P. M.—Second Public Program, Irvin Cobb Hotel.
- "Methods of Bird Study".....Dr. Gordon Wilson
- "Efforts of the Soil Conservation Service to Improve Conditions for Bird Life in Kentucky,"
(illustrated with lantern slides).....
Forrest Durand, Paducah

NOTE: Make reservations for the dinner with Miss Shirley Durham, Sans Souci, Apartment D.

* * * * *

WILSON ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB AT LOUISVILLE

Don't forget that the Wilson Ornithological Club will hold its annual meeting this year at Louisville. The dates are November 24 and 25. Make your plans to be on hand at this first meeting of the W. O. C. in Kentucky.

* * * * *

OUR CHRISTMAS CENSUSES

Be sure to take a Christmas Bird Census this year and send the results to the editor. For forms to use, consult the January issue of THE KENTUCKY WARBLER. Year by year interest has grown in this work; you should become a vital part of it.

OBSERVATIONS OF WATERBIRDS AT THE FALLS OF THE OHIO

By BURT L. MONROE and ROBERT M. MENGEL

(Continued from Summer, 1939, issue)

Once during the last four years the Ohio River has frozen completely over, this during the exceptionally cold winter of 1935-1936 when sub-zero temperatures prevailed at Louisville for over a week. At the subsequent break-up, ice floes of arctic resemblance were formed; and great heaps of ice, fifty feet in height in places, lined the river banks. Coincident with this anomalous cold spell came unprecedented numbers of cold-weather waterfowl. Many Old-Squaws and American Merganser drakes were noticed, and other species were generally abundant. Such conditions, however, are extremely unusual in this area and have no lasting effect on the representation of winter waterfowl.

Unless it is stated otherwise, all specimens taken are at present in the possession of the senior author.

Common Loon (*Gavia immer immer*)—Recorded frequently during April and November. Large flocks numbering between fifty and one hundred individuals appear in the vicinity of Six Mile and Twelve Mile Islands in November. Specimens were taken April 6, 1933 and November 11, 1938.

Holboell's Grebe (*Colymbus grisegena holboelli*)—A rare bird in this area. One seen March 17, 1934, on a pond just off the river bank near Goose Island. A specimen was secured near Twelve Mile Island on October 23, 1938.

Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*)—Flock numbering twenty-five or thirty birds seen during late October and early November. Single birds have been recorded occasionally from March 21 through May 13. One individual remained in this area as late as June 17, 1934, but there was no evidence of nesting. One specimen taken October 23, 1938, near Twelve Mile Island.

Pied-Billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*)—A breeding bird in this area, appearing March 5 and remaining until November 22.

White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)—Two of these birds appeared on the Falls of the Ohio on September 5, 1938 and were recorded by Dorothy Madden Hobson (Auk 56:327, 1939).

Double-Crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*)—Winters sparingly at Louisville. Recorded most often in the months of April and November, in the vicinity of Goose Island.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias herodias*)—Recorded in each month of the year except January, February, and December, but not as yet found breeding at Louisville. Five or six may be seen at one time feeding at the Falls during late August and September.

American Egret (*Casmerodius albus egretta*)—During the northward migration or wandering in late July and August, these birds congregate on the Falls and at Towhead Island in flocks of approximately one hundred. They generally appear in this region on July 22 and have been recorded as late as October 15. Specimens were secured July 25, 1936, and August 28, 1937.

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula thula*)—Six birds were seen on August 21, and nine on August 22, 1937. Their yellow feet were easily noted as the birds flew and waded about the Falls.

Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea caerulea*)—Their numbers here equal those of the American Egret, with which they associate. Most birds recorded are in the white plumage, very few of the blue phase being noticed. Seen from July 22 to September 16.

Eastern Green Heron (*Butorides virescens virescens*)—Most abundant, breeding in numbers in this area along the Ohio River. Arrive March 27 and leave October 21.

Black-Crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*)—The Falls is the chief feeding ground for the colony of these birds which nest in the Cottonwood trees (*Populus deltoides*) on Six Mile Island. Another colony nests in Southern Indiana and congregates on the Falls. The colony on Six Mile Island consists of approximately one hundred and seventy-five nests and is growing in size each year. This bird is a resident here from March 25 to October 12.

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)—Recorded most often in the spring during the months of April and May in Caperton's Swamp. A specimen was taken April 19, 1936.

Eastern Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis exilis*)—Found breeding in Caperton's Swamp every year since study began. Never found in numbers. Latest date September 11.

Wood Ibis (*Mycteria americana*)—One bird; first seen at a small pond in Floyd County in Southern Indiana, a very short distance from the Falls, on August 5, 1934. It appeared on the Falls proper on August 12 and was recorded again on August 18.

Whistling Swan (*Cygnus columbianus*)—Two birds, one adult and one immature, seen on the Ohio River near Six Mile Island on December 22, 1935.

Common Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis canadensis*)—Often seen in flight over Louisville in March and October. Occasionally rests along the Ohio. Eleven birds recorded near Six Mile Island October 23, 1936. A flock of twenty-one remained near Twelve Mile Island from March 14 to March 21, 1937.

Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea hyperborea*)—On October 18, 1936, thirty-one of these birds were seen in company with a large flock of Blue Geese in flight over the city. Five were recorded November 8, 1935, in a flock of Blue Geese.

Blue Goose (*Chen caerulescens*)—Often recorded in migration over this region. On rare occasions it rests on the Ohio, where it has been taken by hunters. An immature bird was secured October 24, 1938.

Common Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*)—Winters in considerable numbers along the Ohio River, mostly in the vicinity of Twelve Mile Island.

Red-Legged Black Duck (*Anas rupripes rupripes*).

Common Black Duck (*Anas rupripes tristis*)—Both forms unquestionably appear in this region. Great numbers winter in the vicinity of Twelve Mile Island. A series of skins will be necessary to determine the relative abundance of each race.

Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus streperus*)—Recorded in fair numbers mostly in April and November.

European Widgeon (*Mareca penelope*)—On February 22, 1939, three of these birds were found on Lentz's Pond, a wet-weather pond near Harrod's Creek, Jefferson County, Kentucky. There were two males and a third bird which seemed to be a female. One male appeared again on February 25, 26, 27, and 28. On February 28 it was collected.

Baldpate (*Mareca americana*)—Common in late March and April. Numbers also recorded in November.

American Pintail (*Dafila acuta tzitzihoa*)—Recorded along the Ohio in each month from September to April. Abundant in middle of February.

Green-Winged Teal (*Nettion carolinense*)—Not found in sizeable flocks. Recorded March 14 to April 14 and November 11 to December 5.

Blue-Winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*)—Most abundant from August 18 to October 2, and from March 18 to May 10. All ponds in the vicinity of the Ohio River in this region are literally covered with them in the spring.

Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*)—Fairly common pond duck in March and April. Not so numerous along the river although fair numbers are taken by hunters in November.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)—Increasing amazingly in the last few years. Breeds near Goose Island, Rose Island, and Caperton's Swamp. Young birds were found at all three spots during 1938.

Redhead (*Nyroca americana*)—Winters rarely in this area. Taken occasionally by hunters in November. Three birds were killed November 11, 1938, and three others seen December 26, 1938.

Ring-Necked Duck (*Nyroca collaris*)—Flocks numbering 1500 to 2000 were observed on March 21 and March 28, 1937. Specimens were taken on former date. Also recorded in November, December, January, February, April, and May.

Canvasback (*Nyroca vallsincria*)—Recorded sparingly in the months from November to March. Flocks of twenty-four and twenty-two seen on March 20 and March 21, 1937, respectively.

Lesser Scaup Duck (*Nyroca affinis*)—Known here as the "little bluehill," this duck is most abundant during the winter months, many records being made from late October to middle May.

American Golden-Eye (*Glaucionetta clangula americana*)—Winter resident from November 15 to April 13.

Buffle-Head (*Charitonetta albeola*)—A winter resident from November 10 to April 13.

Old-Squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*)—This bird arrives in the fall from November 25 to December 10. These are usually immature birds and females. A few only seen at a time, but in severe weather in January and February we see fair-sized flocks of adults. It usually leaves us as soon as the weather opens but has been seen rarely as late as the middle of March.

White-Winged Scoter (*Melanitta deglandi*)—Irregular in habits, it has been recorded spasmodically from October 25 to middle February. Two specimens were taken November 29, 1936, and two more November 6, 1938.

American Scoter (*Oidemia americana*)—Of very rare occurrence here. Two specimens taken November 9, 1938.

Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis rubida*)—Increasing numbers are appearing in this area. During November, 1938, flocks of fifty or more were often recorded. Rare in winter.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)—Records secured from November 14 through April 23. Four specimens secured November 16, 1938.

American Merganser (*Mergus merganser americanus*)—The most abundant of the Mergansers at Louisville. Recorded as early as November 3, mostly females and immature males. Old males usually arrive with the advent of extreme weather and leave as soon as the weather moderates. Two adult male specimens were taken February 2, 1936.

Red-Breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)—Never very common here. Male bird taken April 7, 1935. These birds are recorded most often in February, March and April; occasionally in December, January, and February.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis tabida*)—One bird seen in a large pasture on each day from March 31 through April 6, 1938. The only other record for this species at Louisville was secured on March 19, 1933, when thirteen of these birds were seen in flight over the Ohio River at Goose Island.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans elegans*)—Summer resident, breeding sparingly in Caperton's Swamp and other marshy areas. Adult bird captured and banded April 21, 1937. Specimen taken in Caperton's Swamp July 20, 1936.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola limicola*)—An uncommon transient in marshy areas near the Ohio River. One bird taken April 25, 1936.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*)—Spring and fall migrant, most records being secured from middle April to middle May.

Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*)—Recorded in Caperton's Swamp April 26, 28, May 4, 9, and 19. A specimen was secured October 5, 1938, when one struck a wire during migration.

American Coot (*Fulica americana americana*)—Very abundant during spring and fall migrations. Rafts of them appear on the Ohio in April, late October, and November. Occasional birds seen during the summer months.

Piping Plover (*Charadrius melodus*)—Two birds seen on September 5, 1937, on the Falls, one collected. On August 27, 1938, another was seen. A day later, August 28, 1938, one was collected here by a member of the field party of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)—Seen often on the Falls about the gravel and sand bars. Specimens taken here dated September 6 and September 13, 1938.

Killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*)—Very common breeding bird at Louisville. In late summer and early fall it is ubiquitous, especially on the Falls, where great flocks gather. It is a permanent resident in this area.

American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica dominica*)—Records on the Falls for September 3, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 19, 20 and October 1. Specimens taken September 11 and September 18, 1937. A third specimen taken September 11, 1938, is now in possession of the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History.

Black-Bellied Plover (*Squatarola squatarola*)—One bird taken September 18, 1937. These birds are found on the Falls regularly each year on various dates from July 22 to October 1. They are never found in numbers here, usually single birds or in groups of two to five.

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*)—Seen on the Falls from September 1 through September 27. Two specimens, both females in the winter plumage, were taken September 27, 1936, and September 7, 1937, respectively.

American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*)—Breeds sparingly in Jefferson County but most often recorded in months of March and November.

Wilson's Snipe (*Capella delicata*)—Fairly common migrant in spring and fall. Records range from March 6 to May 13 and from September 1 to November 15.

Upland Plover (*Bartramia longicauda*)—A flock of fifteen seen at Airport on July 30, 1938. Specimen taken on September 6, 1937. Present in small numbers from mid-summer to November.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)—Quite common. Recorded in each month from April to October. Plentiful on the Falls in August and September.

Eastern Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria solitaria*)—Common spring and fall migrant. It leaves so late in spring and returns to us so early in the summer months that it seems never to leave. The latest known date here was June 2, and the earliest arrival in the fall was July 9.

Western Willet (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus inornatus*)—One record only; a single bird was seen on the Falls on August 21, 1937, and was collected on August 22. (*Auk*, 55:678, 1938).

Greater Yellow-Legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*)—Recorded sparingly from April 1 to May 13 and from August 7 to November 5. Specimens taken April 12, 1936, and September 11, 1937.

Lesser Yellow-Legs (*Totanus flavipes*)—Much more common than the preceding species. Large flocks recorded from April 1 to May 22 and from July 21 to October 21.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*)—Excluding the Killdeer, this bird is by far the most abundant shorebird on the Falls. From July 22 to October 1 they may be found in numbers feeding among the potholes near the wickets of the dam. They are also found in considerable numbers from April 3 to May 15 on the mud flats near the Ohio.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Pisobia bairdi*)—Extremely rare on the Falls and mud flats of this area. Two birds were seen on August 27 and one bird on August 28, 1938, on the Falls. A single bird remained on the mud flats near Caperton's Swamp for the entire week of September 5 through September 11, 1938.

Least Sandpiper (*Pisobia minutilla*)—Plentiful in late August and early September. Also found in fewer numbers in May. Specimens taken September 6 and September 13, 1936.

Long-Billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus scolopaceus*)—On August 19, 1939, a specimen of this bird was taken by the senior author on the Falls. Sight records made previously on August 12, 19, 21 and September 1, 2, and 18, during the years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*)—Recorded April 3, 17, and May 7 on mud flat near flooded cornfield in region of Six Mile Island. Records on the Falls secured August 28, September 1, 5, 7, and 8. On August 28, 1938, a specimen was secured for the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. This bird was taken on the Falls. On September 8, 1938, the senior author took a bird on a mud flat above Towhead Island.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*)—Seen in large numbers along with the Least and Pectoral Sandpipers. Specimens taken August 23 and September 6, 1936, and August 27, 1938, on the Falls.

Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*)—The first specimen of this bird for the state of Kentucky was taken by the authors on July 22, 1939 on the Falls. The bird still retained an amazing amount of the summer breeding plumage. The skin was examined by Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne, of the University of Michigan, who compared it with the museum collection and verified the identification. Two more specimens were taken on August 13, 1939. In all probability, this sandpiper occurs here in more numbers than heretofore suspected.

Buff-Breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subruficollis*)—Three individuals of this species were observed walking among the rocks and sandhills on the Falls on September 17, 1936. Two were collected. On August 27, 1938, another bird was collected and presented to the Cincinnati Museum of Natural History. These sandpipers were also observed August 26, 1938, two birds; September 11, 1938, one bird. (Auk, 55:678, 1938).

Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*)—These birds are seen here in flocks of twenty or thirty individuals and appear each year with regularity. They have been recorded from early August to October 12. Two specimens, taken August 2, 1936, show traces of the brownish breeding plumage. A third specimen, taken September 11, 1937, has changed to the winter plumage completely.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*)—One bird was seen on Lentz's Pond near Six Mile Island on May 6 and 7, 1933. One bird was seen on the Falls on September 28, 1937.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*)—The most abundant Gull of our region. Many hundreds winter here, arriving as early as September 28, and remaining as late as May 5. A favorite place for them is Sand Island, below the Falls of the Ohio, where they gather in great numbers in mid-winter.

Ring-Billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)—Seen often with the Herring Gull but not nearly so plentiful. A specimen, an immature bird, was taken on the Falls of the Ohio August 31, 1936.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)—These Gulls usually appear in the harbor about April 8, although an occasional bird is seen as early as March 27. About thirty of them fed in the harbor on April 8, 9, and 10, 1937, and about the same number on April 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1938.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)—Many of these Terns accompany the Common and Black Terns on the Falls and along the river. Specimens were taken on August 30, 1936, and identified by the outer white web of the tail as in contrast to the darker outer web of the Common Tern.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo hirundo*)—Seen in fair numbers with the Forster's and Black Terns. Recorded in April, May, August, and September. Specimen taken on the Falls on October 4, 1936.

Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum antillarum*)—Although found breeding in Fulton County, this small Tern is not recorded often at Louisville. Records here since the beginning of this study consist of three birds found in the vicinity of the Falls on September 10, 1933, and one bird on August 2, 1934.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*)—This Tern is a very regular autumn migrant to the Falls of the Ohio, appearing as early as August 4, and recorded regularly from August 21 through September 20; most often seen in groups of two, three, or four birds but has been seen in flocks numbering as high as fifteen.

Black Tern (*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*)—The most abundant of the Terns in this region and plentiful on the Falls in autumn. Most of the birds seen here are in the pied plumage but an occasional individual in the black plumage is found, one such specimen being taken August 22, 1937. Other specimens were secured August 23, 1936.

* * * * *

MISS SCHNEIDER IN ALASKA

Miss Evelyn Schneider attended several sessions of the American Ornithologists' Union and the all-day field trip in California this summer. The Cooper Ornithologists' Club were hosts and, according to Miss Schneider, left nothing to be desired in hospitality. After this meeting Miss Schneider went by steamer to Alaska. She writes to the editor: "I added several birds to my life list. Ravens were as common as Crows here; Bald Eagles became so numerous that we ceased to record them; beautiful Violet-green Swallows abounded all through the country; and seeing at close range such birds as Surf Scoters, White-winged Scoters, Little Brown Cranes, Pomarine Jaegers, Black-footed Albatrosses, Bohemian Waxwings, and hearing throughout most of the interior the song of the Hermit Thrush—all gave us tremendous thrills. Alaska is a most marvelous country—to visit."

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BROOKS HILL TRIP

Our president, Burt Monroe, and Bobby Mengel had a great trip to Brooks Hill, in Bullitt County, on June 24. They report having

found plenty of Scarlet Tanagers, Hooded Warblers and Pine Warblers on the high elevations there. Burt also barely escaped a bite from a copperhead and came away jittery.

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CERULEAN WARBLER AT AUDUBON PARK

On June 6, 1939, I visited the Audubon Memorial Park, at Henderson. While I was eating lunch near the Shelter House, I heard the song of the Cerulean Warbler. Naturally I tried to find the bird, but the best I could do was to determine that the song was coming from one group of trees. The song was somewhat intermittent, and during the silent periods I ate. After lunch I selected a place that gave me a good view of the group of trees. After about fifteen minutes I had the satisfaction of seeing the bird and watching it while it sang. I do not know the summer status of the Cerulean but thought its presence in Audubon Park worthy of mention.

—W. M. WALKER, JR., Knoxville, Tenn.

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SUMMER RECORDS FROM CUMBERLAND NATIONAL FOREST

By ROBERT M. MENGEL

Mr. Edgar Ritchie and I, both of Louisville, were very fortunate in spending the period of July 2-7, 1939, near the Rockcastle River in Laurel County, Kentucky. The area lies in the Cumberland National Forest on the Cumberland Plateau, at an altitude which ranges from 1000 to 1300 feet. The closest town of any size is London, twenty miles northwest. The region is characterized by the typical wilderness of the Cumberland Plateau, with Jersey and short leaf pines mingling with oak on the uplands and hemlock prevailing in the valleys. The underlying sandstone shows in the form of many sheer cliffs, especially where the Rockcastle River has carved out its deep gorge. This rugged terrain is ideally suited to many wilder and more unusual forms of bird and animal life, and many miles of it are virtually unexplored. According to apparently reliable information gleaned from one of the older residents, the Raven left the locality close to fifteen years ago and the eagles (both species) about the same time. The Duck Hawk still remains and breeds in at least one fine bluff on the river. Interesting tales were told of days when Ravens croaked continually from the valley and when young stock suffered heavily from the ravages of Golden Eagles. In the unbroken wilderness stretching to the north and south of the Rockcastle it seems possible that a few of these may remain. In the six days spent in the forest 68 species of birds were listed, about ten of which, however, were seen only in cleared land on the fringes of the wooded places. Here is an annotated list of the birds recorded:

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*)—A few were noted each day.

Sharp-Shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox velox*)—One was seen flying across a CCC road on July 5.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)—Two recorded.

Red-Tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis borealis*)—Only two seen, both on the last day.

Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)—A single bird was seen soaring high above some cliffs on the Pulaski County side of the river on July 5. On the next day an eyrie was found in the face of a 130-foot sheer cliff on the Laurel County side at the head of Rock-

castle Narrows. This was invisible from its own side of the River and was not seen until we had swum the river. It is perhaps the only definitely known Peregrine nest in Kentucky, although there should be other pairs about many of the splendid cliffs of the forest.

Eastern Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius sparverius*)—Strangely not seen by us but said by the residents to be common.

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus* subsp.)—A grouse was flushed on the afternoon of March 29, when I first visited the area, and another on July 2. Recent investigations indicate that Kentucky grouse might be the northern form (*togata*), but, until this is established, we must remain uncertain.

Eastern Bob-White (*Colinus virginianus virginianus*)—Fairly common.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*)—A few were seen in cleared places.

Yellow-Billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus Americana*)—Fairly common.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus virginianus*)—Heard hooting near camp almost every night. Common.

Whip-Poor-Will (*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*)—Common; as many as five heard every night.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)—Common.

Ruby-Throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)—Noted on five occasions.

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus luteus*)—Fairly common.

Southern Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus pileatus*)—Seven seen and heard during our stay.

Red-Bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*)—Only three recorded.

Red-Headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)—Only one seen.

Eastern Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus villosus*)—Two were recorded, on July 5 and 6, respectively.

Northern Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens medianus*)—Fairly common.

Red-Cockaded Woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*)—A flock of six was observed on July 2, two on July 6, and four on July 7, all in two small pine groves. They were closely observed on all occasions and each time were discovered by their continual chattering. This is one of the first records of this rare woodpecker in Kentucky.

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)—Fairly common.

Northern Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus boreus*)—Common.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)—Fairly numerous; nests in the crevices of the cliffs.

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)—Recorded twice along the river bank.

Eastern Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes virens*)—Judged fourth most abundant bird recorded during our stay.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis subis*)—A few noted in the forest. Very abundant about London, where a flock estimated at over 1000 roosts near the courthouse.

Florida Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata florincola*)—Not very common. A specimen taken at Pickett Forest, Tennessee, 40 miles southwest, in June, 1937, indicates that the southern form breeds on the Plateau.

Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos* subsp.)—Fairly common; probably the southern form.

Carolina Chickadee (*Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis*)—Common.

Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)—Quite common.

Northern White-Breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*)—At least one every day.

Bewick's Wren (*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*)—Heard singing around some of the farms.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*)—Fairly common.

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*)—Noted about clearings and on the road.

Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)—Quite common everywhere.

Eastern Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)—Only two recorded.

Eastern Robin (*Turdus migratorius migratorius*)—Fairly common in open woods.

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustellina*)—Common at all times.

Bluebird (*Sialia sialis sialis*)—Fairly common.

Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea caerulea*)—Three found on July 6.

Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)—It has established itself around London and is beginning to make its appearance in the woods.

White-Eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus griseus*)—Common.

Yellow-Throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)—At least one listed each day.

Red-Eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)—Common.

Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)—Fairly common along streams.

Black-Throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens virens*)—Common, mostly in the hemlocks along the streams.

Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus pinus*)—Abundant in all pine woods.

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor discolor*)—Vied with the Hooded Warbler for the honor of being the most common bird.

Oven-Bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)—Frequently heard and seen.

Louisiana Water-Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)—Recorded once, on Cain Creek, a tributary of the Rockcastle River.

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(Includes membership to state organization and local chapters)

Kentucky Warbler (*Oporornis formosus*)—Common.

Maryland Yellow-Throat (*Geothlypis trichas trichas*)—Fairly common in clearings.

Yellow-Breasted Chat (*Icteria virens virens*)—Common and noisy.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)—Very common; heard almost continuously.

English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)—Seen about the farms.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna magna*)—Observed three times along the CCC road into the forest.

Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula* subsp.)—Quite a number were encountered near London; these may be the eastern variety or intermediates.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)—Common at all times.

Eastern Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis*)—Fairly common, even in thick timber.

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)—Common.

Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis tristis*)—Seen several times.

Red-Eyed Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)—Common.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum australis*)—Five recorded in small fields along the road.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*)—Rather common, mostly in higher places.

Bachman's Sparrow (*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*)—Heard singing on at least six occasions.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina passerina*)—Rather common.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla pusilla*)—Common.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia* subsp.)—Recorded twice at London. This is an unusually southern record. The Laurel County birds may represent the Eastern Song Sparrow rather than the Mississippi.

The following birds were not recorded but should occur in the Forest as summer residents: Green Heron, Black Vulture, Broad-Winged Hawk, Killdeer, Black Billed Cuckoo, Screech Owl, Barred Owl, Nighthawk, Belted Kingfisher, Cedar Waxwing, Golden-Winged Warbler, Blue-Winged Warbler, Parula Warbler, Yellow Warbler, Cerulean Warbler, Yellow-Throated Warbler subsp., Redstart, and Rough-Winged Swallow.