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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 XVI

SUMMER, 1940

Number 3

ORNITHOMANIA VERNALIS

Since our last issue we have all been through our annual observation of the hosts of spring migrants. To those who have never felt the thrill of bird study we are at the spring season doubly the "bird fiends" we are always. When you stop to think of it, our friends have something on their side. From the earliest days of spring, when winter seems as deeply entrenched as ever, the disease—ornithomania vernalis, "spring bird madness"—grows stronger in all of us until it reaches its crisis in the last days of April or early in May. Sleep seems both unnecessary and unattainable for many of us: if we nod, some bird may pass over without our adding it to our lists. And then, when the season ends in a full burst of glory, around the middle of May, we victims of this strange disease find ourselves fatigued but exulting in our recent experiences—our critics might call them "hallucinations." It takes days, even weeks, to recover from the malady; in fact, some of the germs live through the summer and are ready to spring to life again when the first notes of the Bronzed Grackle sound late in January or February.

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OUR SPRING MEETING

The eighteenth annual spring meeting of the Kentucky Ornithological Society was held in the Leather Room of the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, on the afternoons of April 18 and 19, 1940. The Thursday afternoon meeting was called to order by the president, Miss Evelyn J. Schneider. The first part of the program was given by 5 A pupils of the Ellen C. Semple School, Louisville, under the direction of Miss Amy Deane. This interesting dramatization demonstrated how grade pupils can be led to study, enjoy, and appreciate birds.

For more than an hour Dr. Lawrence E. Hicks, of Ohio State University, held the undivided attention of all those who were packed into the room. His lantern slides, instructive comments, and the amazing number of Nature's trails a man so young as Dr. Hicks has been able to blaze delighted the audience.

Dr. Harvey B. Lovell, of the University of Louisville, made a timely and interesting discussion of the Starling. He told of its nesting, feeding, and roosting habits as well as its migration. He estimated the number of Starlings that roost in downtown Louisville during the fall and winter as between 100,000 and 200,000. The city has tried to discourage these birds from roosting in concentrated groups by using live steam, bright lights, strong streams of water,

and search lights. Stewart's Department Store has tried using a dozen big owls. Dr. Lovell suggested that the situation might be alleviated by putting the Starling on the game bird list. He also indicated that the building of roosts might help.

Miss Emilie Yunker, School Garden Director of the Louisville Schools, had on hand an interesting exhibit of bird sticks and bird houses made by grade pupils of the Louisville schools.

Mr. Roger W. Barbour, of Morehead Teachers College, made his discussion of "Some Breeding Birds of Big Black Mountain" so interesting that many of our K. O. S. members have already planned to spend several days on this mountain early in June. His talk showed once more the wealth of opportunities for bird study within Kentucky's diversified terrain.

In spite of the rain Friday morning the field trip, led by Miss Mabel Slack, was adjudged worthwhile by the seven K. O. S. members who participated. Thirty-six different species were observed: Yellow-headed Blackbird (see later note by Leonard Brecher.—Ed.), Mockingbird, White-throated Sparrow, Song Sparrow, Goldfinch, Cardinal, Towhee, Myrtle Warbler, Carolina Wren, Tufted Titmouse, Starling, Robin, Red-shouldered Hawk, Sparrow Hawk, Crow, Red-winged Blackbird, Cowbird, Bronzed Grackle, Coot, Kingfisher, Meadowlark, Flicker, Mourning Dove, Lesser Scaup, Baldpate, Shoveller, Blue-winged Teal, Ring-necked Duck, Killdeer, Loon, Herring Gull, Mergansers (5 individuals, species undetermined), Barn Swallow, Tree Swallow, Cliff Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow.

A large number of the K. O. S. members enjoyed the luncheon, which had been carefully planned by Miss Audrey Wright. Following the luncheon every one present was introduced. In the business session Miss Mabel Slack read the report of the Membership Committee: that each member of the K. O. S. had been asked to get new members in his immediate community; that personal letters had been written to all delinquent members whose memberships expired before January 1, 1940, and that others would be written later; that a short article had been written for publication in THE KENTUCKY SCHOOL JOURNAL and that other press releases telling about the work of the society would be written later; that a letter had been written Mr. Everett Frei, of Glasgow, congratulating him on his splendid work in organizing a bird club in his home town; and that plans had been formulated to ask college science instructors to organize groups of students under the joint-membership plan of the K. O. S.

Mr. Leonard Brecher gave a report of the Committee on Constitutional Revision. The new constitution is to be submitted for action at our next fall meeting. It was decided on a motion by Dr. T. Atchison Frazer to postpone the election of a vice-president until the fall meeting and to request Mr. Raymond Fleetwood to remain in that office until that time. The University of Louisville library was selected as a depository for all K. O. S. documents. The date and place of the fall meeting was left to the executive committee. The group voted unanimously to go on record as opposing the passage of Senate Bill No. 3611, introduced by Senator Lucas, to permit baiting of waterfowl. The secretary was instructed to write the Hon. Ellison D. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to protest against this bill.

The treasurer reported the purchase of \$300 of investment shares with the Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association. This investment was made principally with the money left to the K. O. S. by the late Dr. L. Otley Pindar and will draw 3½% interest annually. It was pointed out that the present balance of \$55 in the treasury was due largely to the fact that Dr. Gordon Wilson paid for the winter and spring, 1940, issues of THE KENTUCKY WARBLER.

The president reported that photostatic copies of old issues of THE WARBLER are being made, and some are already available for distribution. The meeting then adjourned to the Rathskeller of the Seelbach for the afternoon program.

More than 200 people from all parts of the state gathered to hear Dr. Gordon Wilson tell of his interesting observations in the Mammoth Cave National Park and to hear Mr. Cleveland Grant, of the Baker-Hunt Foundation, show his marvelous reels of natural-color films, depicting the activities of Snow Geese, Razor-billed Auks, Arctic Terns, Ruffed Grouse, Lesser Prairie Chicken, Baltimore Oriole, and other birds.

—VIRGIL D. KING, Secretary-Treasurer.

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YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD

Although the program committee of the K. O. S. treated the spring meeting to choice fare on April 18 and 19, the weather man did all he could to dampen, or drown out, the fine enthusiasm of the meeting. All during the convention and for several days previous there was rain, so that on the morning of April 19 only the more hardy souls of the local group came out to brave the weather.

The mud flats on which we had hoped to see shore birds were covered by rising waters. Small ponds on which we had expected to see several kinds of ducks had risen and spread out so much that it was difficult to get around them. Therefore, the observers had to content themselves with whatever could be seen from the cars. Even at that the driving rains sprayed in at the open windows, but it was exciting at least.

A large flock of newly-arrived swallows were skimming over one of the improvised lakes that had been a cornfield at the previous week-end. This group included the Tree, Rough-winged, Cliff, and Barn Swallow. Along the river were large numbers of Lesser Scaup, which had arrived over a month late as compared with previous records.

As we drove up the River Road toward Harrod's Creek, we stopped to scan a strip of water running through a cornfield, in the hope of finding the Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs. However, there was a flock of birds on the other side of this water, about a hundred yards away from the cars. The writer started to inspect the group in the hope of finding a Cowbird mixed in with the group, which seemed to be Starlings. Hardly had the glasses been focussed when a bird with an intensely bright yellow head was seen walking in the center of the group. This bird then flew a few feet and settled down again, displaying prominent white wing patches against a black body. This was at once recognized as the Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), and was also identified by Miss Evelyn Schneider and Mrs. Brecher. The writer then went to notify the occupants of the second car; shortly afterwards the entire flock of birds took wing. Before they did, Miss Mabel Slack, in the other

auto, glimpsed the Yellow-head among the other birds, which proved to be Red-winged Blackbirds. Thrilled by the sight of this unusual visitor, the occupants of the second car cruised along in this area for another hour and were finally rewarded by having the flock settle down within fifty yards of the machine, in full sight. Thus Virgil King, Miss Esther Mason, and Mrs. Alice Moore were also able to have perfect views of the brilliant stranger.

It was to be regretted, of course, that a full list of the migrating birds in the area could not be made on account of the rain, but the discovery of this Yellow-headed Blackbird, straying so far to the east of its range, compensated for the lack of other species. So far as is known, this is the first record of this species for the Louisville area.

—LEONARD C. BRECHER, Louisville.

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SPRING OUTING AT MAMMOTH CAVE

Since the temporary lake at the McElroy Farm failed to come up this spring until late in April, the people who ordinarily have come to the lake decided to hold our annual spring outing at the Mammoth Cave National Park on April 6 and 7. Twenty-three people made up the party. Field trips were made on Saturday morning in the area near the cave, including the Old Entrance, the small permanent pond near the Rangers' Cottages, and the pine forest toward Great Onyx. That afternoon we drove out to the little pond on the old Mammoth Cave Railway line toward Park City. Early the next morning several parties made trips to see the birds as they awoke, and then after breakfast we crossed the river, explored the Hickory Cabin country and finished the day in the First Creek Lake region. In spite of the backward spring and the few places to see water birds, we recorded 57 species: Bluebird, Bob-white, Red-winged Blackbird, Cardinal, Carolina Chickadee, Cowbird, Crow, Brown Creeper, Mourning Dove, Mallard, Flicker, Purple Finch, Goldfinch, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Bronzed Grackle, Cooper's Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Osprey, Starling, Blue Jay, Junco, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Meadowlark, Prairie Horned Lark, Purple Martin, White-breasted Nuthatch, Barred Owl, Phoebe, Robin, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Chipping Sparrow, Field Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, Vesper Sparrow, White-throated Sparrow, English Sparrow, Rough-winged Swallow, Chimney Swift, Tufted Titmouse, Brown Thrasher, Hermit Thrush, Louisiana Water-thrush, Towhee, Black and White Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, Parula Warbler, Palm Warbler, Sycamore Warbler, Downy Woodpecker, Pileated Woodpecker, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Carolina Wren, Winter Wren, Black Vulture, Turkey Vulture.

The following people were in the party: Dr. Cynthia Counce, Dr. Harvey Lovell, Mrs. T. D. Goodman, and Misses Mabel Slack, Dorothy Peil, Helen Peil, Esther Mason, Marie Peiper, Audrey Wright, and Amy Deane, Louisville; Dr. and Mrs. George R. Mayfield, Messrs George Mayfield, Jr., Conrad Jamison, Sam Davis, John Pritchett, and A. F. Ganier, Nashville, Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Everett Frei, Miss Betty Braden, and Messrs Russell Starr and Kenneth Pace, Glasgow; and Gordon Wilson, Bowling Green.

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HOUSE WRENS

Mr. L. J. Dickerson, of Falmouth, is a retired railroad engineer and bird enthusiast. His attractive lawn is filled with thick shrubs

and big trees, which harbor several bird houses and feeding stations. Early in July, 1939, he invited me out to see a small bird that was nesting in a little house on top of a fence post. He was unable to identify the bird but thought it was a warbler on account of its song. I was pleased to find the little house occupied by a pair of House Wrens with young almost large enough to fly. Late in June of 1939 I found a pair of House Wrens nesting near the CCC Camp of Walton, Kentucky. The nest was in a limb of a dead snag. The cavity appeared to have been an old woodpecker nest.

—VIRGIL D. KING, Falmouth.

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SOME NOTES ON THE SONG SPARROW

On June 3, 1938, a Song Sparrow was heard singing near Water-view, Kentucky, which is between Burkesville and Glasgow. I stopped the car near a small stream to verify the songster by a sight record but failed to flush this singer on the first try and did not have time to go afield for a closer search. Since I had found the Song Sparrow at Sunbright, Tennessee (elevation 1345 feet) that morning, I was particularly interested in other possible records and therefore watched and listened carefully at streams and marshy spots along the route. This route included Sunbright, Rugby, and Jamestown, Tennessee, and Albany, Bowling Green, and Glasgow, Kentucky.

I have found Song Sparrows plentiful in suitable habitat along U. S. Highway 25-W. On July 2 and 4, 1938, these birds were found from Jellico, Tennessee, on north to Berea, Kentucky, which was my destination at that time. Other trips over the same route revealed many Song Sparrows as summer residents.

Another summer record was made on June 6, 1939, near Henderson, Kentucky. This bird was by the roadside and was singing spasmodically.

Some of these notations were obtained along with other data for determining the southerly and westerly summer range of the Song Sparrow around Knoxville, Tennessee. The bird is a common permanent resident at Knoxville.

—W. M. WALKER, JR., Knoxville, Tennessee.

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SECOND FIELD DAY AT OTTER CREEK

By BECKHAM BIRD CLUB

The Louisville Chapter of the Kentucky Ornithological Society held its second field day at Otter Creek Park, in Meade County, on May 19, 1940. Sixteen members enjoyed a busy and exciting day while making a bird census: Amy Deane, Vera Henderson, Dorothy Peil, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Prentice, Mabel Slack, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Brecher, Ruth Brecher, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Doelckner, Evelyn Schneider, Floyd Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Matmiller, and Dr. Harvey Lovell. Five of these spent the previous night in the attractive cabins.

Otter Creek was made a park in 1934. Gradually the old farm buildings are being removed and the fields set out in trees. Consequently, the bird habitats are undergoing considerable changes. Birds of the open fields are already losing their favorite haunts.

Birds that thrive in the vicinity of human habitations find themselves more and more restricted. For example, Meadowlarks were far from common. No Bronzed Grackles or Brown Thrashers were reported, although the latter have been seen in the park during the spring. Bluebirds and Robins are among the rarer birds. English Sparrows and Starlings were scarce, being confined to the vicinity of the main camps or of several farms that still remain within the edges of the park. Field Sparrows, however, are still abundant, for they find the low bushes and young trees ideal.

During the day the parties visited the open fields in front of the cabins; the Blue Hole in Otter Creek, where a flock of Cedar Waxwings were feeding on insect larvae; the dense woods behind the cabins, where thrushes and tanagers abounded; a small pond in the vicinity of the old church, where a Marsh Wren was seen; Morgan's Cave and the wooded trail leading to the river; the railroad tracks both east and west from Stone Haven; and several other habitats. The Whip-poor-will and the Barred Owl were heard during the previous night.

A high wind whipped the leaves into furious motion during the early morning, making the birds hard to see and harder to hear.

Two showers added to our difficulty. The Indigo Bunting was the most characteristic bird of the day. Wherever we went, his brilliant colors flashed, and his powerful song filled us with wonder and admiration. A wide variety of flowers carpeted the forest floor and rocky cliffs, including the Fire Pink, Wild Comfrey, Puccoon, Phacelia, Solomon's Seal, Penstemon, Golden Ragwort, Orange Dandelion, Yellow Star-grass, Bird's-foot Violet, and whole hillsides of Wild Columbinas.

In addition to the 75 species of birds listed below, several others were seen in the park during the previous week, including the White-throated Sparrow (May 12), Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Baltimore Oriole, Brown Thrasher, and Wilson's Warbler.

May 19, 1940—6:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M., Green Heron, 2; Turkey Vulture, 5; Black Vulture, 2; Bob-white, 4; Mourning Dove, 6; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 1; Black-billed Cuckoo, 2; Barred Owl, 1; Whip-poor-will, 1; Chimney Swift, 35; Ruby-throated Hummingbird, 1; Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Red-headed Woodpecker, 3; Downy Woodpecker, 6; Kingbird, 1; Crested Flycatcher, 7; Phoebe, 2; Flycatcher (Acadian?), 6; Wood Pewee, 10; Rough-winged Swallow, 1; Purple Martin, 1; Blue Jay, 10; Crow, 10; Carolina Chickadee, 6; Tufted Titmouse, 8; White-breasted Nuthatch, 2; House Wren, 1; Bewick's Wren, 2; Carolina Wren, 2; Prairie Marsh Wren, 1; Mockingbird, 1; Catbird, 6; Robin, 2; Wood Thrush, 10; Olive-backed Thrush, 12; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 4; Veery, 2; Bluebird, 1; Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, 20; Cedar Waxwing, 20; Starling, 4; White-eyed Vireo, 10; Yellow-throated Vireo, 1; Red-eyed Vireo, 40; Black and White Warbler, 2; Yellow Warbler, 1; Magnolia Warbler, 1; Black-throated Green Warbler, 4; Cerulean Warbler, 1; Sycamore Warbler, 10; Bay-breasted Warbler, 4; Blackpoll Warbler, 4; Prairie Warbler, 5; Oven-bird, 1; Louisiana Water-thrush, 1; Kentucky Warbler, 8; Maryland Yellow-throat, 6; Yellow-breasted Chat, 12; Canada Warbler, 1; American Redstart, 2; English Sparrow, 5; Meadowlark, 3; Red-winged Blackbird, 21 (12 nests), Cowbird, 1; Scarlet Tanager, 2; Summer Tanager, 6; Cardinal, 16; Indigo Bunting, 30; Goldfinch, 38; Red-eyed Towhee, 10; Savannah Sparrow, 1; Chipping Sparrow,

6; Field Sparrow, 12; Song Sparrow, 2. Total, 75 species, 502 individuals.

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LATE RECORD OF THE RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH

On Sunday, May 5, 1940, I obtained an unusual record of the Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*). I was observing birds in Shawnee Park, an open-garden type, bordering the Ohio River. The elm trees were just opening their leaves and the lacy seed filaments were plentiful. In one of the elms, which stood apart, I noticed seven or eight Nashville Warblers (*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*) feeding. Greatly to my surprise, I found among them the Red-breasted Nuthatch, and it, too, was busy inspecting the clusters of elm seeds, much the same as the warblers. After it had finished with one branch, it would then travel back along the branch in true nuthatch fashion to the trunk, select another branch, and work its way out on that. This process was repeated many times, and as the tree was in the open, the bird was kept in sight at all times. The broad eye stripe of the bird was very conspicuous, and in the bright sunlight the coloring could be plainly seen, even without the aid of glasses. After watching it for about fifteen minutes, I left it still feeding in the same tree. Perhaps the severe winter drove this bird much farther south than usual, which caused it to be so late on its return. Also I had never before witnessed the warbler-like actions it displayed. Was it inspired by the Nashville Warblers, with which it was feeding?

On May 25 I watched two White-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*) feed their three young, which were perched on slender branches about fifteen feet above the ground. Although I watched each youngster fed several times, not once was food secured from any place other than the trunk or heavy limb of surrounding trees.

—LEONARD C. BRECHER, Louisville.

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LARK SPARROWS

When a man is in his home state, and a strange bird appears within a few feet of him, he feels as if his eyes were deceiving him. I was in a field that I had been in several times before. I had no thought of seeing a strange bird, one I had never seen before, when suddenly a strange bird with much white in its fan-shaped tail flushed from the grass and perched on a branch just a few feet from me. With field glasses trained on it, I found it to be very handsome: a grayish-brown sparrow-sized bird with a white throat, a white eye line, and rather vivid chestnut ear patches. The breast was white, with one dark central spot. The tail was similar to that of the Towhee, while the breast-spot made me think of the Song Sparrow, but the other markings did not fit either of these birds. Finally I realized that I was looking at a Lark Sparrow. Its mate was near by. Several times during the summer of 1939 I saw Lark Sparrows in Grant and Pendleton Counties. I have found them many times in 1940. I never saw a bird by itself. There were always two together until late August and early September, when I saw as many as five at one time.

On June 12, 1939, I saw a pair of these birds on the farm of Lefe Newton, in Meade County, near Fort Knox.

VIRGIL D. KING, Falmouth.

SOME NEW EXPERIENCES

The spring and summer of 1940 have brought me several new bird experiences. On May 4, the day of my best one-day find for the year, I almost stepped on a Mourning Dove's nest, located on the ground at the edge of the cliff only a few yards from the rustic cabin owned by Dr. L. Y. Lancaster.

While I was camping on Ugly Creek (so called for its destructive nature after heavy showers) on June 23, 1940, I heard a note decidedly unfamiliar for summer. Within a few yards of me a Blue-winged Warbler was feeding a young bird just out of the nest. The adult bird would dart across the creek, sing a few times its buzzing song, and then return with an insect for the young. We studied it for nearly an hour with 8-power glasses, sometimes at only thirty feet distance. I have recorded it since then near the Echo River Ferry. On the same trip in this wild area of the Mammoth Cave National Park we recorded the Worm-eating and the Parula Warblers, species that I have long suspected as summer residents without being exactly able to prove my belief. The Scarlet Tanager is also quite common in this area, even more so than the Summer is in my more usual territory.

—GORDON WILSON, Bowling Green.

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NOTES FROM CARTER COUNTY

The Summer, 1938, Issue of THE KENTUCKY WARBLER carried my list of sixty-six species of breeding birds of Carter County. Since that time I have definitely established the status of the following additional species: 1. The Kentucky Warbler is quite common, 2. the Crested Flycatcher is not so common, 3. the Worm-eating Warbler is not so common, and 4. the Warbling Vireo is very common. Three other species are under observation and will be reported on later.

In the face of such strong prejudice against all hawks I often wonder how large species like the Red-tailed and Red-shouldered ever manage to exist in the hills. The past two months (April and May, 1940), I have had an interesting experience watching a nest of Red-shouldered Hawks. My first trip to the nest was on April 27. It was in a tall poplar tree near the top of a high ridge. As the leaves were not out by that time, the nest was very conspicuous; I could easily see into it when I stood on top of the ridge. There was one down-covered young hawk. The parent birds seemed extremely wild: upon seeing me, they would quickly rise, flapping their wings rapidly. Occasionally I would hear their familiar "kee-you." I knew by the tracks that others had been to the tree before me. I wrote a note asking that no one harm the hawks and tacked it on a tree. After this I walked down to the foot of the tree and found the reason why the old birds were so shy. I discovered a barricade made by covering the top of a large hollow stump with chunks and leaves. Near the stump I found two empty shotgun shells.

On May 12 I returned to the nest. One old hawk was sitting on the side of the nest. I was glad to find the young hawk safe and much larger. Both parent hawks circled high overhead and frequently gave their call. On May 26 I again returned. At that time the leaves were large enough to shield me. The young hawk had feathered out and resembled its parents. When I first arrived,

both parents were gone. Before I left, one arrived with a ground squirrel. On June 7 I made my final trip to the nest. The nest itself was empty, but I discovered the young hawk near by. After many weeks of anxiety I was happy to know that it finally could leave the nest unharmed.

—ERCEL KOZEE, Johns Run.

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PEEPS INTO THE PRIVATE LIFE OF A PAIR OF PEWEES

For several weeks we had been seeing an Eastern Wood Pewee fly from his perch on the telephone wires along an old lane to the electric wires just outside our den windows. "Pee-a-weet" he would sigh, swiftly launch into the air, snapping and popping his bill as he decreased the insect population, then settling back on his perch. His "blitzkrieg" tactics were strangely at variance with his plaintive notes. He had so obviously staked out his territory that we suspected the existence of a shy mate, patiently brooding her eggs, but though we often watched his aerial fishing trips, we were never able to detect his visits to the small, cup-shaped nest. However, on Sunday, July 7, we were to share his secret. On that afternoon we had been investigating, with the aid of a tall stepladder, a Cat-bird's nest, located in a second-growth maple across the lane, when a pair of Pewees began to cry in alarm, flying distractedly from a small maple in the side yard to the telephone wires along the lane. Rightly concluding that the nest must be in the maple, we gazed at a little lump saddled in the crotch of a small limb, about twenty feet from the ground. Here the downy backs of the bantlings protruded from the lichen-covered cup, but not until we started away, did the parent birds return to the nest.

Hiding our deck chairs behind the low-hanging boughs of a nearby maple, we focussed our field glasses and set ourselves to watch. A period of patient observation showed that Mama and Papa Pewee took turn about in filling the gaping mouths of their offspring, and that these feeding trips were made at intervals ranging from three seconds to nearly three minutes. When the old birds would stay away for more than a minute, the nestlings would set up a faint cry, keeping it up until the hard-worked parent brought a quota of insects to "fill the bill." When we went into the house at 7:10 P. M., because of the darkness, the feeding was going at full speed. For thirty minutes afterward we heard the adults giving the feeding calls.

The next morning the call of the parent birds was heard at six o'clock, but, as a light rain was falling, we did not begin our observation until nine o'clock. The first view of the nest showed one of the adult birds hovering the young to protect them from the rain. Within two or three minutes the other adult came with food and drove off the hovering parent, presuming, perhaps, that the food problem was more important than that of shelter. After that incident alternate feedings continued on an average of every thirty seconds as long as we watched.

It was raining harder Tuesday morning. When we went out at nine o'clock for the morning observation, we found the same situation as on the day before: one bird was sheltering the young; it seemed to sit high on the nest, possibly on the rim, leaving an approach for the other adult. We decided that "Sheltering Wing" must be the mother bird, while "Bring-home-the bacon" surely was the

father. At noon both adults were sitting on a wire near the nest, repeatedly giving their calls. Since then the weather has been clear and bright, and the pair of Pewees have been working overtime trying to satisfy the voracious appetites of their fast-growing offspring.

—MARY LOU FREI, Glasgow.

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OLDER ISSUES AVAILABLE

There are now available a limited number of photographic copies of all issues of Volume I-X of THE KENTUCKY WARBLER. Pages are of the same size as the original issues and are printed on one side only. Since most of the early issues have not been obtainable for some time, photographic copies were made so that those who desire to own complete sets may now do so. These will be sold for fifty cents an issue. Write Miss Evelyn J. Schneider, University of Louisville Library, Louisville, Kentucky.

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MEMBERS OF THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY JUNE 21, 1940

- Allen, Otis W., The Arms, Bowling Green.
 Bailey, Mrs. J. W., Junction City.
 Barbour, Roger W., Teachers College, Morehead.
 Beckner, Lucien, 411 Belgravia Court, Louisville.
 Berea College Library, Berea.
 Bergmann, Amy, 209 University Avenue, Lexington.
 Bickel, Pauline, 546 Rawlings, Louisville.
 Balandeen, Mrs. S. G., 627 South Main, Shelbyville.
 Brecher, Leonard, 1900 Spring Drive, Louisville.
 Bryens, Oscar McKinley, R. F. D. 1, McMillan, Michigan.
 Carpenter, Floyd S., 2402 Longest Avenue, Louisville.
 Chamberlain, Carlyle, 1313 Olive, Louisville.
 Clay, Isabel, 427 West Second, Lexington.
 Clay, Dr. W. M., 565 Eastern Parkway, Louisville.
 Counce, Dr. Cynthia, Eastern State Hospital, Lexington.
 Crum, Charles, Dudley Pike, Covington.
 Davis, Professor George, Teachers College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.
 Deane, Amy, 2313 Hale Avenue, Louisville.
 Didlake, Mary, 248 Market, Lexington.
 Dodge, Major Victor K., 137 Bell Court West, Lexington.
 Doelckner, Eugene, Route 2, Box 35, Louisville.
 Doelckner, Mrs. Eugene, Route 2, Box 35, Louisville.
 Duncan, Mrs. Joseph L., 534 Barberrry Lane, Louisville.
 Durham, Shirley, New Haven.
 Durand, Forrest, Soil Conservation Service, Paducah.
 Frazer, Dr. T. Atchison, Marion.
 Frei, F. Everett, 130 South Green, Glasgow.
 Frei, Mrs. F. Everett, 202 Leslie, Glasgow.
 Gadjen, Elizabeth, 1032 Mary Street, Louisville.

- Gadjen, Gertrude, 1032 Mary Street, Louisville.
Ganier, A. F., 2112 Woodland Drive, Nashville.
Gentry, Thelma, 516 East Arch, Madisonville.
Guion, George Seth, 1701 American Bank Building, New Orleans, La.
Harms, Amanda, Washington Avenue, Lexington.
Hayes, W. Foster, 163 East 154th Street, Harvey, Illinois.
Henderson, Mrs. Vera, Courtlandt Apartments, Louisville.
Herr, Mrs. G. B., Anchorage.
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