

Spring 1941

## Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 17, no. 2)

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Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 17, no. 2)" (1941). *Kentucky Warbler*. Paper 61.  
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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."*

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Volume XVII

SPRING, 1941

Number 2

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## NINETEENTH ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

LOUISVILLE, APRIL 17, 18, 1941

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 2:00 P. M.

Ballroom, Seelbach Hotel

1. "Memorial to Miss Emilie Yunker"—Pupils of I. N. Bloom School, Louisville, Mildred Bott, Teacher, 15 minutes.
2. "Bird Observations around Berea College"—Professor John B. Loefer, Berea College, 20 minutes.
3. "Mother Nature Hides Her Children"—Professor William M. Clay, University of Louisville, (color slides) 30 minutes.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 6:45 A. M.

Field Trip—Indian Hills and River Road; Leonard C. Brecher, Leader. Autos leave at east end of Oak Street car line (at Cherokee Park) promptly at 7:00 A. M.; return at 10:30 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 12:15 P. M.

- K. O. S. Luncheon—Ballroom, Seelbach Hotel. Eighty-five cents. Short business meeting following lunch. Make reservations with Miss Audrey Wright, 1312 Hepburn Avenue, Louisville, Telephone Wabash 3796.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 2:30 P. M.

Ballroom, Seelbach Hotel

1. "Our Projected State List"—Professor Gordon Wilson, Bowling Green, 10 minutes.
2. "Rambling with Nature"—Dr. T. Atchison Frazer, Marion, 15 minutes.
3. "Bird Life in Color in Arizona"—Earl G. Wright, Chicago Academy of Sciences, 75 minutes.

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### A FEW NOTES FROM HARRISON COUNTY

By MRS. JOHN H. MAYER, Cynthiana

In looking over the bird records that I have kept for a number of years, I re-live many pleasant experiences. It is of some of these that I write in this article.

On October 10, 1932, I saw my first and only Henslow's Sparrow. I was driving on a country road and had stopped my car near a bridge that spanned a small stream. There were tall weeds on either side of the stream, in one of which was perched a bird, a sparrow, that was new to me. It sat quite still as I watched it through my glasses. The sun was at my back and shining directly on the bird, so that the soft reddish, brown, and greenish markings showed to advantage. It reminded me of the colors of a Paisley shawl. I had no idea which one of the sparrows it was, but I wrote

a detailed description of it in my note book, and when I reached home, I looked it up. I have gone back to that same spot many times, but have never found it there, or anywhere else, for that matter.

In 1933, with a small party of friends, I spent the first week in June in Blue Licks State Park. One morning Mrs. George Kelly and I were walking down a narrow dirt road and had stopped to rest, leaning against an old wire fence, when suddenly from nowhere two Kentucky Warblers appeared and flew around us apparently much disturbed and excited. We knew, of course, that they must have a nest near by, but the ground on the other side of the fence was so thickly covered with bushes and weeds that it would be an almost hopeless task to find it. We sat down on the roadside and watched the birds. They flew a short distance away and soon returned with food in their bills; they seemed torn between the desire to feed the young and fear of giving away the location of the nest. After a long time we saw one drop down quietly to the ground and then heard the calls of the young birds. We waited until the parent had had time to feed them and then found the nest without any trouble. It was just on the other side of the fence under a bush that was overgrown with wild grape vines. It was a bulky affair, but perfectly hidden, and in it were four young birds. The Kentucky Warbler conceals its nest so successfully that I feel the finding of it warrants recording.

The small country hotel where we were staying was quite near the Licking River. Backwater from this river had left a stagnant pond just behind the hotel. We were sure we would be eaten up by mosquitoes, but we were pleasantly surprised. Phoebes, Wood Pewees, Kingbirds, and Crested Flycatchers were abundant in the locality, and at nights Whip-poor-wills took up the hunt for insects where the flycatchers left off. We did not see or hear a mosquito during all the time that we were there, and we were sure we had the birds to thank for that.

It seems strange, but I do not see many birds in Blue Lick State Park, though I go there often, but along the river and country roads and lanes near the park the birding is good.

I am almost afraid to mention the Blue Grosbeak, since I have never been able to prove that I saw it in this locality; however, there is no doubt in my own mind. My first record for this species was May 2, 1932; I saw it every spring for five years thereafter. My last record was made on May 18, 1937. I have not seen one since that date. In the March, 1936, issue of *THE WILSON BULLETIN*, pp. 53-54, Mrs. Horace P. Cook writes in her "Bird Notes from Anderson, Indiana" of having seen a Blue Grosbeak near that city. She says in her article that she has also seen it in one of the Chicago forest preserves besides two records for Indiana. Doubters might read what W. E. Clyde Tood says of this species in his *BIRDS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA*.

For the Dickcissel I have only one record, September 19, 1938, though Major Victor K. Dodge tells me that he sees it often around Lexington.

In Michigan I have seen many Bitterns, but the only record of one in Kentucky that I have made was on May 21, 1939. I was driving on the Two Lick Road when I saw the Least Bittern standing near a little stream that ran by the side of the road. When I stopped the car, the bird "froze," with his neck and bill extended as high as possible. If it had been in its usual habitat, the camou-

flage might have worked, but there were no reeds near and only a few water weeds, so that it could not have been more conspicuous if it had tried. This seemed rather late in the spring for it to be migrating; probably some accident had delayed it.

On this same afternoon I saw a partially albino Indigo Bunting. It was mottled blue and white and was very unusual looking.

During the cold months I see Sparrow Hawks in our garden now and then. On January 16, 1940, on looking out my window, I saw a Sparrow Hawk on the ground tearing at a bunch of dark feathers. When I hurried to the yard to see what it was eating, the hawk flew away and left its half-eaten prey, a Starling. A few days later I put a part of a loaf of French bread, which had got too stale to eat, out in the garden, thinking the birds might peck at it. To my surprise I saw a Sparrow Hawk, maybe the same one, holding this bread with its claws and tearing it with its bill in the same manner that it had torn at the Starling. It had never occurred to me that a hawk would eat bread. It must have been hungry indeed. I was learning something about Sparrow Hawks.

On May 11, 1940, a man whose farm is one of my favorite haunts telephoned me to say that a strange bird had been shot, and he wondered whether I could tell him what it was. I could not tell much from his description; so I told him I would drive out right away. The dead bird he handed me was a Florida Gallinule. This farm is on the south fork of Licking River. The man on the farm had heard shooting and had found this bird in shallow water near the shore.

I saw a Prairie Horned Lark on June 1, 1940, in Pendleton County, just a short distance from the Harrison County line. It seemed strange to see one at that time of year. I did not know that they nested in Kentucky until I read Mr. Virgil D. King's account of finding and photographing a Prairie Horned Lark's nest in Grant County.

The Brushy Creek Pike is all its name implies, a narrow road with cedar trees, bushes, and weedy fields on either side. A little stream meanders along and crosses the road at one point. It is always a good place to find birds. On December 8, 1940, Mr. Mayer and I were driving slowly along this road when we saw a large flock of Cedar Waxwings. It was a mild day, and some of the birds were bathing in a shallow part of the stream, while others were perched in a tree near by. There were at least 25 in the flock, and they were a beautiful sight. A short distance from the Waxwings we saw some Myrtle Warblers eating the white berries of the poison ivy. We saw Cardinals, Goldfinches, Bluebirds, one Red-bellied Woodpecker, one Song Sparrow, and the usual Titmice and Chickadees, Juncoes, Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers on this drive, and we were out only two hours.

I see more warblers in our own garden than in any other place during the spring and fall migrations. I spend many hours at my bedroom window watching them. A large maple tree attracts many of these little birds. With a trowel I scoop out a little earth under the tree and let a tiny stream of water from the garden hose run into it. The running water attracts the birds, and they seem to prefer bathing in this shallow puddle to using the bird bath. Perhaps the most surprising warbler to be seen in our garden was the Louisiana Water-Thrush. On October 14, 1940, I saw what I first thought to be an Oven-bird in the lower part of the garden, but I soon noticed that it teetered at every step. When I focussed my

glasses on the bird, I saw there was no orange patch on the head but, instead, a broad white stripe over the eye. I watched it for about ten minutes before it flew away. Why it should be here out of its usual habitat I do not know.

In the past nine years I have seen in our yard during spring and fall migrations 32 species of warblers, White-crowned and White-throated Sparrows, Baltimore Oriole, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Scarlet Tanager, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Golden and Ruby-crowned Kinglets, Veery, Hermit, Gray-cheeked, and Olive-backed Thrushes, and other migrants, besides a large number of summer residents. The birds that have built in our yard are the following: Cardinal, Dove, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Catbird, Blue Jay, Song Sparrow, and House Wren. The Wood Thrush has built in the neighborhood. They feed, bathe, and sing in our garden but have never built there. Brown Creepers and Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers are seen in our yard from time to time in the winter. The usual visitors to my feeding station in winter are Cardinals, Hairy and Downy Woodpeckers, Carolina Chickadees, Titmice, Mockingbirds, Carolina Wrens, Starlings, Juncos; one cold winter an immature White-crowned Sparrow joined the others. Not a bad record for a small garden!

\* \* \* \* \*

#### K. O. S. INVITED TO CLIFTY FALLS MAY 10, 11

Major Victor K. Dodge and his fellow-members of the Audubon Society of Kentucky have invited the K. O. S. to share their great week-end trip to Clifty Falls State Park, near Madison, Indiana, on May 10 and 11. Let's go.

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#### A PRELIMINARY CHECK-LIST OF THE BIRDS OF THE MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK

By GORDON WILSON

Since the summer of 1930, when I made a boat trip down Green River from Munfordville to Brownsville, I have taken 44 field trips in the area now comprised in the Mammoth Cave National Park. These trips ranged from three hours to five days, making a total of 69 days, in all seasons of the year and in all sections of the park.

Only two lists of the birds in the park have been published, both of them admittedly inadequate. In 1933 Mrs. Florence Merriam Bailey published, as a chapter in *Cave Life in Kentucky* (University Press, Notre Dame, Indiana), "Birds of the Cave Region." This list is small and is taken up rather largely with spectacular birds, extinct and living. In *Caverns of Enchantment*, a bulletin issued in 1940 by the Mammoth Cave Operating Committee, appears a list of 154 species of birds made by Claude W. Hibbard while he was park naturalist, from June 1, 1934, to August 20, 1935. Mr. Hibbard told me that several of his species were not to be taken as final identifications.

Since 1915 I have studied birds at Bowling Green, only twenty miles from the southwestern edge of the park, listing in that time 235 species. Though my field trips in the park have yielded only 150 species thus far, I feel certain that ultimately all my Bowling Green records will be verified. The majority of the species yet to be found are water or wading birds, many of which undoubtedly appear annually on the streams in the park. In the following study, issued now as a preliminary list in celebration of the park's being accepted officially by the national government, on July 1, 1941, I have combined my list and that of Mr. Hibbard, starring such forms as I have recorded for Bowling Green but not in the park itself.

- \*COMMON LOON—*Gavia immer immer*. Very rare migrant.
- \*HOBOELL'S GREBE—*Colymbus grisegena holboellii*. Very rare migrant.
- HORNED GREBE—*Colymbus auritus*. Very rare migrant.
- PIED-BILLED GREBE—*Podilymbus podiceps podiceps*. Rare to fairly common migrant. It appears nearly every spring on the little marsh near Sloan's Crossing.
- \*DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT—*Phalacrocorax auritus auritus*. Very rare migrant.
- GREAT BLUE HERON—*Ardea herodias herodias*. Rare migrant and probably a rare summer resident.
- \*AMERICAN EGRET—*Casmerodius albus egretta*. Rare spring migrant and fairly common late summer visitor.
- LITTLE BLUE HERON—*Florida caerulea caerulea*. Rare late-summer visitor.
- EASTERN GREEN HERON—*Butorides virescens virescens*. Fairly common summer resident along the streams.
- \*BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON—*Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*. Fairly common migrant and rare summer resident.
- \*YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON—*Nyctanassa violacea*. Rare migrant and probably rare summer resident.
- AMERICAN BITTERN—*Botaurus lentiginosus*. Rare migrant.
- EASTERN LEAST BITTERN—*Ixobrychus exilis exilis*. Rare migrant and probably rare summer resident.
- CANADA GOOSE—*Branta canadensis canadensis*. Migrant, varying from rather common to rare; rare winter resident.
- \*BLUE GOOSE—*Chen caerulescens*. Rare spring migrant.
- MALLARD—*Anas platyrhynchos platyrhynchos*. Rare to fairly common migrant and winter resident.
- BLACK DUCK—*Anas rubripes* (Subsp.) Rare to fairly common migrant. Both the Red-legged Black Duck and the Common Black Duck are to be found.
- \*GADWALL—*Chauleasmus streperus*. Rare migrant.
- \*BALDPATE—*Mareca americana*. Rare to fairly common migrant.
- \*PINTAIL—*Dasila acuta tzitzihoa*. Rare to common migrant.
- GREEN-WINGED TEAL—*Nettion carolinense*. Rare migrant.
- BLUE-WINGED TEAL—*Querquedula discors*. Rare to fairly common migrant.
- \*SHOVELLER—*Spatula clypeata*. Fairly common migrant.
- WOOD DUCK—*Aix sponsa*. Summer resident along the river and should thrive under protection.
- \*REDHEAD—*Nyroca americana*. Rare migrant.
- RING-NECKED DUCK—*Nyroca collaris*. Fairly common to common migrant.
- \*CANVAS-BACK—*Nyroca vallsineria*. Rare migrant.
- \*GREATER SCAUP DUCK—*Nyroca marila*. Very rare migrant.
- LESSER SCAUP DUCK—*Nyroca affinis*. Common to abundant migrant.
- \*AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE—*Glaucionetta clangula americana*. Rare to fairly common migrant.
- \*BUFFLE-HEAD—*Charitonetta albeola*. Rare migrant.
- \*OLD SQUAW—*Clangula hyemalis*. Very rare migrant.
- \*WHITE-WINGED SCOTER—*Melanitta deglandi*. Very rare migrant.
- \*SURF SCOTER—*Melanitta perspicillata*. Very rare migrant.
- \*RUDDY DUCK—*Erisimatura jamaicensis rubida*. Rare migrant.

- \*HOODED MERGANSER—*Lophodytes cucullatus*. Rare migrant.
- \*AMERICAN MERGANSER—*Mergus merganser merganser*. Rare migrant.
- RED-BREADED MERGANSER—*Mergus serrator*. Rare to common migrant.
- TURKEY VULTURE—*Cathartes aura septentrionalis*. Common permanent resident, probably nesting in the cliffs along the rivers.
- BLACK VULTURE—*Coragyps atratus atratus*. Common permanent resident, usually a little more common in summer than the Turkey Vulture and less common in winter.
- \*EASTERN GOSHAWK—*Astur atricapillus atricapillus*. Very rare visitor in severe winters.
- SHARP-SHINNED HAWK—*Accipiter velox velox*. Rare to fairly common permanent resident.
- COOPER'S HAWK—*Accipiter cooperi*. Rare to fairly common permanent resident.
- RED-TAILED HAWK—*Buteo borealis borealis*. Fairly common permanent resident, especially in the First Creek area and similar wild places along Green and Nolin Rivers.
- NORTHERN RED-SHOULDERED HAWK—*Buteo lineatus lineatus*. Rare permanent resident.
- AMERICAN ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK—*Buteo lagopus sanctijohannis*. Rare winter resident.
- \*GOLDEN EAGLE—*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*. Very rare visitor.
- SOUTHERN BALD EAGLE—*Haliaeetus leucocephalus leucocephalus*. Rare visitor.
- MARSH HAWK—*Circus hudsonius*. Fairly common winter resident.
- OSPREY—*Pandion haliaeetus carolinensis*. Rare migrant.
- \*DUCK HAWK—*Falco peregrinus anatum*. Rare migrant.
- EASTERN PIGEON HAWK—*Falco columbarius columbarius*. Rare migrant.
- EASTERN SPARROW HAWK—*Falco sparverius sparverius*. Common resident.
- BOB-WHITE—*Colinus virginianus virginianus* and *C. v. texanus*. Both the Eastern and the Texas Bob-White are in the park, as the latter has been introduced. Bob-whites becoming quite plentiful under protection and are found in many areas.
- RING-NECKED PHEASANT—*Phasianus colchicus torquatus*. I have found this species in two areas, one on each side of Green River.
- WILD TURKEY—*Meleagris gallopavo silvestris*. A few of this species have been reintroduced within recent years, but it is not known whether any yet remain in the park, as they wander widely.
- KING RAIL—*Rallus elegans elegans*. Rare migrant and possibly a rare summer resident, as it has been known to breed at Bowling Green.
- \*VIRGINIA RAIL—*Rallus limicola limicola*. Rare migrant.
- \*SORA—*Porzana carolina*. Rare migrant.
- \*PURPLE GALLINULE—*Ionornis martinica*. Rare accidental visitor.
- \*FLORIDA GALLINULE—*Gallinula chloropus cachinnans*. Rare migrant and possibly a rare summer resident, as it has been known to breed at Bowling Green.

COOT—*Fulca americana*. Rare to common migrant and a very rare summer resident.

\*PIPING PLOVER—*Charadrius melodus*. Rare to fairly common migrant.

\*SEMPALMATED PLOVER—*Charadrius semipalmatus*. Rare to fairly common migrant.

KILLDEER—*Oxyechus vociferus vociferus*. Formerly common permanent resident but now quite rare since the fields are growing up.

\*GOLDEN PLOVER—*Pluvialis dominica dominica*. Rare spring migrant.

\*BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER—*Squatarola squatarola*. Rare migrant.

\*RUDDY TURNSTONE—*Arenaria interpres morinella*. Very rare spring migrant.

WOODCOCK—*Phlloela minor*. Rare migrant and possibly a rare summer resident, as it has been found nesting at Glasgow.

WILSON'S SNIPE—*Capella delicata*. Rare to common migrant.

\*UPLAND PLOVER—*Bartramia longicauda*. Rare to fairly common migrant, found largely in meadows.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER—*Actitis macularia*. Fairly common summer resident along the streams.

EASTERN SOLITARY SANDPIPER—*Tringa solitaria solitaria*. Common migrant.

\*WESTERN WILLET—*Cataprophorus semipalmatus inornatus*. Rare migrant.

\*GREATER YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus melanoleucus*. Rare to common migrant, especially in spring.

\*LESSER YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus flavipes*. Common migrant.

\*PECTORAL SANDPIPER—*Pisobia melanotos*. Rare to common migrant.

WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER—*Pisobia fuscicollis*. Rare migrant.

\*BAIRD'S SANDPIPER—*Pisobia bairdi*. Rare migrant.

LEAST SANDPIPER—*Pisobia minutilla*. Rare to common migrant.

\*RED-BACKED SANDPIPER—*Pelidna alpina sakhalina*. Rare migrant.

\*DOWITCHER—*Limnodromus griseus* (Subsp). Rare migrant.

\*SEMPALMATED SANDPIPER—*Ereunetes pusillus*. Rare to common migrant.

\*BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER—*Tryngites subruficollis*. Very rare migrant.

\*WILSON'S PHALAROPE—*Steganopus tricolor*. Very rare migrant.

\*HERRING GULL—*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. Rare spring migrant, seen occasionally in winter.

\*BONAPARTE'S GULL—*Larus philadelphia*. Very rare migrant.

\*RING-BILLED GULL—*Larus delawarensis*. Rare migrant.

\*COMMON TERN—*Sterna hirundo hirundo*. Rare migrant.

LEAST TERN—*Sterna antillarum antillarum*. Rare migrant.

\*CASPIAN TERN—*Hydroprogne caspia imperator*. Rare migrant.

\*BLACK TERN—*Chlidonias nigra surinamensis*. Rare migrant.

ROCK DOVE—*Columba livia*. Fairly common around the hotels and the few houses left in the park area.

EASTERN MOURNING DOVE—*Zenaidura macroura carolinensis*. Common permanent resident.

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO—*Coccyzus americanus americanus*. Common summer resident.

BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO—*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. Common migrant and possibly summer resident.

BARN OWL—*Tyto alba pratincola*. Rare permanent resident.

EASTERN SCREECH OWL—*Otus asio naevius*. Common permanent resident.

GREAT HORNED OWL—*Bubo virginianus virginianus*. Fairly common permanent resident.

NORTHERN BARRED OWL—*Strix varia varia*. Common permanent resident.

LONG-EARED OWL—*Asio wilsonianus*. Rare winter resident.

SHORT-EARED OWL—*Asio flammeus flammeus*. Rare winter resident.

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW—*Antrostomus carolinensis*. Common summer resident.

EASTERN WHIP-POOR-WILL—*Antrostomus vociferus vociferus*. Common summer resident.

EASTERN NIGHTHAWK—*Chordeiles minor minor*. Common summer resident, abundant in migrations.

CHIMNEY SWIFT—*Chaetura pelagica*. Common summer resident, abundant in migrations.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD—*Archilochus colubris*. Common summer resident.

EASTERN BELTED KINGFISHER—*Megaceryle alcyon alcyon*. Rare permanent resident along the streams.

NORTHERN FLICKER—*Colaptes auratus luteus*. Common permanent resident.

SOUTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER—*Ceophloeus pileatus pileatus*. Fairly common permanent resident, probably the most distinctive bird of the park.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER—*Centurus carolinus*. Common permanent resident.

RED-HEADED WOODPECKER—*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. Common summer resident, rare in winter.

YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER—*Sphyrapicus varius varius*. Fairly common winter resident.

EASTERN HAIRY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates villosus villosus*. Rare permanent resident, usually appearing about one-fiftieth as plentiful as the Downy.

SOUTHERN DOWNY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates pubescens pubescens*. Common permanent resident.

RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER—*Dryobates borealis*. Recorded by Claude W. Hibbard in Eaton Valley pine forest but not seen since then. Probably a permanent resident.

EASTERN KINGBIRD—*Tyrannus tyrannus*. Common summer resident.

NORTHERN CRESTED FLYCATCHER—*Myiarchus crinitus boreus*. Common summer resident.

EASTERN PHOEBE—*Sayornis phoebe*. Common summer resident; rare winter resident.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax virescens*. Common summer resident along the streams.

LEAST FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax minimus*. Rare migrant.

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE—*Myiochanes virens*. Common summer resident.

\*OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER—*Nuttallornis mesoleucus*. Rare migrant.

PRAIRIE HORNED LARK—*Otocoris alpestris praticola*. Common to abundant winter resident, rare summer resident.

\*TREE SWALLOW—*Iridoprocne bicolor*. Rare to fairly common migrant.

BANK SWALLOW—*Riparia riparia riparia*. Fairly common migrant.

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW—*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis*. Common summer resident along the streams.

BARN SWALLOW—*Hirundo erythrogaster*. Formerly a common summer resident but becoming less common since the farms are growing up.

PURPLE MARTIN—*Progne subis subis*. Common summer resident.

NORTHERN CLIFF SWALLOW—*Petrochelidon albifrons albifrons*. Common migrant and rare summer resident.

NORTHERN BLUE JAY—*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*. Common permanent resident.

EASTERN CROW—*Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos*. Common in summer, abundant in winter.

CAROLINA CHICKADEE—*Penthestes carolinensis carolinensis*. Common permanent resident.

TUFTED TITMOUSE—*Baeolophus bicolor*. Common permanent resident.

NORTHERN WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH—*Sitta carolinensis carolinensis*. Common permanent resident.

RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH—*Sitta canadensis*. Rare migrant and very rare winter resident.

BROWN CREEPER—*Certhia familiaris americana*. Fairly common winter resident.

EASTERN HOUSE WREN—*Troglodytes aedon aedon*. Very rare migrant.

EASTERN WINTER WREN—*Nannus hiemalis hiemalis*. Fairly common winter resident.

BEWICK'S WREN—*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*. Fairly common permanent resident.

CAROLINA WREN—*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*. Common permanent resident, one of the distinct songsters of the park.

PRAIRIE MARSH WREN—*Telmatodytes palustris dissaepus*. Rare migrant.

EASTERN MOCKINGBIRD—*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*. Common permanent resident.

CATBIRD—*Dumetella carolinensis*. Common summer resident.

BROWN THRASHER—*Toxostoma rufum*. Common summer resident, very rare winter resident.

EASTERN ROBIN—*Turdus migratorius migratorius*. Formerly common summer resident and rare winter resident; much less common since the fields are growing up.

WOOD THRUSH—*Hylocichla mustelina*. Common summer resident, probably the best-loved songster of the park.

EASTERN HERMIT THRUSH—*Hylocichla guttata faxoni*. Common winter resident.

OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH—*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*. Common migrant.

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH—*Hylocichla minima alliciae*. Common migrant.

- VEERY—*Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*. Rare migrant.
- EASTERN BLUEBIRD—*Sialia sialis sialis*. Common permanent resident.
- BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER—*Polioptila caerulea caerulea*. Common summer resident.
- EASTERN GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus satrapa satrapa*. Fairly common to common winter resident.
- EASTERN RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET—*Corthylio calendula calendula*. Common migrant and very rare winter resident.
- \*AMERICAN PIPIT—*Anthus spinoletta rubescens*. Rare migrant.
- CEDAR WAXWING—*Bombycilla cedrorum*. Erratic winter resident, sometimes very plentiful and at others very scarce. It is also probably a very rare summer resident.
- MIGRANT SHRIKE—*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*. Rare permanent resident, apparently growing scarcer since the area has been acquired for the park.
- STARLING—*Sturnus vulgaris vulgaris*. Fairly common in the occupied areas, practically unknown elsewhere.
- WHITE-EYED VIREO—*Vireo griseus griseus*. Common summer resident.
- YELLOW-THROATED VIREO—*Vireo flavifrons*. Common summer resident.
- BLUE-HEADED VIREO—*Vireo solitarius solitarius*. Rare migrant.
- RED-EYED VIREO—*Vireo olivaceus*. Common summer resident.
- EASTERN WARBLING VIREO—*Vireo gilvus gilvus*. Rare summer resident.
- BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER—*Mniotilta varia*. Common summer resident.
- PROTHONOTARY WARBLER—*Protonotaria citrea*. Common summer resident along the streams.
- WORM-EATING WARBLER—*Helmitheros vermivorus*. Rare to fairly common summer resident.
- GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER—*Vermivora chrysoptera*. Rare migrant and possibly rare summer resident.
- BLUE-WINGED WARBLER—*Vermivora pinus*. Fairly common summer resident.
- TENNESSEE WARBLER—*Vermivora peregrina*. Common to abundant migrant.
- NASHVILLE WARBLER—*Vermivora ruficapilla ruficapilla*. Fairly common migrant.
- NORTHERN PARULA WARBLER—*Compothlypis americana pusilla*. Rare summer resident.
- EASTERN YELLOW WARBLER—*Dendroica aestiva aestiva*. Common summer resident.
- MAGNOLIA WARBLER—*Dendroica magnolia*. Common migrant.
- BLACK THROATED BLUE WARBLER—*Dendroica caerulescens caerulescens*. Very rare migrant.
- BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER—*Dendroica virens virens*. Common migrant.
- MYRTLE WARBLER—*Dendroica coronata*. Common winter resident, abundant in migrations.
- CERULEAN WARBLER—*Dendroica cerulea*. Rare summer resident.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER—*Dendroica fusca*. Common migrant.

SYCAMORE WARBLER—*Dendroica dominica albiflora*. Common summer resident along the streams.

CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER—*Dendroica pensylvanica*. Fairly common migrant.

BAY-BREADED WARBLER—*Dendroica castanea*. Fairly common migrant.

BLACK-POLL WARBLER—*Dendroica striata*. Common migrant.

NORTHERN PINE WARBLER—*Dendroica pinus pinus*. Fairly common migrant.

NORTHERN PRAIRIE WARBLER—*Dendroica discolor discolor*. Common summer resident.

WESTERN PALM WARBLER—*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*. Common to abundant migrant.

YELLOW PALM WARBLER—*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysea*. Rare migrant and possibly a rare winter resident.

OVEN-BIRD—*Seiurus aurocapillus*. Common summer resident.

NORTHERN WATER-THRUSH—*Seiurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*. Rare migrant.

LOUISIANA WATER-THRUSH—*Seiurus motacilla*. Common summer resident.

KENTUCKY WARBLER—*Oporornis formosus*. Common summer resident.

\*CONNECTICUT WARBLER—*Oporornis agillis*. Very rare migrant.

MOURNING WARBLER—*Oporornis philadelphia*. Very rare migrant.

MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT—*Geothlypis trichas trichas*. Common summer resident.

YELLOW-BREADED CHAT—*Icteria virens virens*. Common summer resident.

HOODED WARBLER—*Wilsonia citrina*. Common summer resident.

WILSON'S WARBLER—*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*. Rare migrant.

CANADA WARBLER—*Wilsonia canadensis*. Rare migrant.

AMERICAN REDSTART—*Setophaga ruticilla*. Common summer resident.

ENGLISH SPARROW—*Passer domesticus domesticus*. Common around the occupied areas but practically unknown elsewhere.

BOBOLINK—*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*. Formerly a common migrant but practically never seen since the fields have ceased to be in cultivation.

EASTERN MEADOWLARK—*Sturnella magna magna*. Common permanent resident.

EASTERN RED-WING—*Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus*. Fairly common summer resident, found rarely in winter.

ORCHARD ORIOLE—*Icterus spurius*. Common summer resident.

BALTIMORE ORIOLE—*Icterus galbula*. Common summer resident.

RUSTY BLACKBIRD—*Euphagus carolinus*. Fairly common migrant and rare winter resident.

BRONZED GRACKLE—*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*. Abundant in migrations, rare in summer, rare in winter.

EASTERN COWBIRD—*Molothrus ater ater*. Fairly common summer resident and rare winter resident.

SCARLET TANAGER—*Piranga erythromelas*. Common summer resident, one of the distinctive birds of the park.

SUMMER TANAGER—*Piranga rubra rubra*. Common summer resident.

EASTERN CARDINAL—*Richmondena cardinalis cardinalis*. Common to abundant permanent resident.

ROSE-BREADED GROSBILL—*Hedymeles ludovicianus*. Fairly common migrant.

EASTERN BLUE GROSBILL—*Guiraca caerulea caerulea*. Rare migrant and possibly a very rare summer resident.

INDIGO BUNTING—*Passerina cyanea*. Common summer resident.

DICKCISSEL—*Spiza americana*. Formerly common summer resident; rare since meadows have ceased to be.

EASTERN PURPLE FINCH—*Carpodacus purpureus purpureus*. Common winter resident.

EASTERN GOLDFINCH—*Spinus tristis tristis*. Common permanent resident.

\*RED CROSSBILL—*Loxia curvirostra pusilla*. Very rare winter resident.

RED-EYED TOWHEE—*Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus*. Common permanent resident.

EASTERN SAVANNAH SPARROW—*Passerculus sandwichensis savanna*. Rare to fairly common winter resident.

EASTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW—*Ammodramus sava-narum australls*. Common summer resident in the old fields.

\*WESTERN HENSLOW'S SPARROW—*Passerherbulus henslowi henslowi*. Rare spring migrant.

EASTERN VESPER SPARROW—*Pooecetes gramineus gramineus*. Fairly common migrant, very rare winter resident.

\*EASTERN LARK SPARROW—*Chondestes grammacus grammacus*. Fairly common migrant and possibly a rare summer resident.

BACHMAN'S SPARROW—*Aimophila aestivalis bachmani*. Fairly common summer resident in old fields.

SLATE-COLORED JUNCO—*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*. Common to abundant winter resident in the old fields.

EASTERN TREE SPARROW—*Spizella arborea arborea*. Fairly common to common winter resident.

EASTERN CHIPPING SPARROW—*Spizella passerina passerina*. Common summer resident.

EASTERN FIELD SPARROW—*Spizella pusilla pusilla*. Common summer resident and fairly common winter resident.

WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*. Common winter resident.

WHITE-THROATED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia albicollis*. Common winter resident.

EASTERN FOX SPARROW—*Passerella iliaca iliaca*. Fairly common winter resident.

\*LINCOLN'S SPARROW—*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*. Fairly common winter resident.

SWAMP SPARROW—*Melospiza georgiana*. Fairly common winter resident in swampy areas.

EASTERN SONG SPARROW—*Melospiza melodia melodia*. Common winter resident.