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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."

Vol. XXIV

APRIL, 1948

No. 2

THE NORTHERN SHRIKE IN KENTUCKY

By JAMES B. YOUNG, 514 Dover Road, Louisville

Although Kentucky is always reported as within the winter range of the Northern Shrike (*Lanius excubitor borealis*), there are surprisingly few positive records of its appearance within our borders. This is particularly true of Jefferson County, where the local breeding shrike (as in other parts of the state) is the Migrant Shrike (*migrans*), a subspecies of the Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), whose range extends from New Brunswick, southern Quebec and southeastern Manitoba, south to Florida and the Gulf Coast. Because of the paucity of records of the Northern Shrike in Kentucky, every winter shrike seen should be examined carefully.

Although there are several ways in which these two shrikes (that is, the Northern and the Migrant) can be separated in the field, caution should be exercised by the observer. Peterson (1947) in his *Field Guide to the Birds* gives four differences, which are: 1. size; 2. finely barred breast of the Northern Shrike; 3. color of basal portion of the lower mandible of the Northern Shrike, which is pale in winter; 4. area covered by black mask, the black meeting over the bill in the Migrant but not in the Northern Shrike.

To these I would add one more, the voice. The alarm or distress note of the Northern Shrike is a shrill whistle, whereas the Migrant under similar circumstances emits a clacking sound.

These differences are substantial, yet the following analysis will show how difficult it may be to differentiate the two in the field, especially at a distance.

1. *Size.* Peterson gives the length of the Northern Shrike from 9 to 10½ inches, as compared with an average of 9 inches for the Migrant Shrike. Any experienced field observer will agree that in a bird of this size, so slight a difference as a maximum of 1½ inches is not apparent unless the two birds are side by side, an almost impossible situation in view of the solitary habits of these birds.

2. *Finely barred breast of the Northern Shrike.* This is perhaps the most publicized distinguishing characteristic. However, the condition of the plumage (whether soiled or wet) and the age often make this characteristic unreliable. I have now on loan, from the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, three skins of Northern Shrikes. One of them (No. 84142) is a female taken January 31 in Iowa. The breast barring is so faint that I doubt if it could be recognized with certainty in the field. In addition to this, young Migrant Shrikes have finely barred breasts in late summer, and there is no certainty as to the date on which this barring disappears.

3. *Color of lower mandible.* After a careful examination of the three skins and from my own field experience, I do not believe that this distinguishing characteristic is visible at a distance in the field.

4. *Area covered by the black mask.* Under perfect field conditions, this characteristic could be the basis of a positive identification; yet here again many circumstances diminish the chances of such a perfect setting. The mask of the Northern Shrike extends through the eye to the base of the black upper mandible. The mask of the Migrant Shrike continues on over and blends with the base of the bill, forming a thin black line less than ¼ of an inch in width across the face just over the upper mandible. In view of the fact that the upper mandible of both species is black, the difficulty of determining at a distance whether the mask continues over the base of the bill is obvious.

5. *Voice.* I have always felt that voice of birds is one of the most reliable means of field identification, and here it again is true, for the alarm note of the two species is entirely different.

On December 30, 1945, in the eastern part of Jefferson County, I captured a Northern Shrike in a trap baited with mice. There was a slight drizzle falling; the bird was wet and its plumage bedraggled by the time I reached it. Hence, the barring of the breast was not apparent. The first ink-

ling that I had caught a Northern Shrike came when I attempted to secure the bird for banding, for it emitted the shrill whistle above described. Examination of the color of the lower mandible and the mask confirmed the identification. I regret now that I did not preserve the bird as a scientific skin, for Burt Monroe, our State Ornithologist, informs me that there is no positive record for the Northern Shrike in Jefferson County and probably not for the whole state of Kentucky, a fact of which I was not then aware. Since that date I have taken additional shrikes, but the dry clacking sound they utter always informs me upon approach that I have caught the Migrant Shrike and not the northern species. While it is true that these birds are extremely silent in winter, if the note is heard, the two species can be distinguished.

In conclusion I should like to express my gratitude to J. Van Tyne of the University of Michigan for the loan of specimens and other assistance in the preparation of this paper.

GOOSE MANAGEMENT AT KENTUCKY WOODLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

By EARL L. ATWOOD

Fish and Wildlife Service

Golden Pond, Kentucky

The Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) was not a common winter resident in Kentucky during the present century prior to 1941. Although geese were regularly observed following the Cumberland and Tennessee River valleys during migration, few were reported to have stopped for more than a few days.

The Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge was established in August, 1938, by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and although waterfowl protection and management were not the primary objective for the area at that time, it was soon recognized that its strategic location between the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers in Trigg and Lyon counties presented an opportunity for waterfowl management if a suitable habitat could be developed. An initial impoundment was completed in 1940 which flooded approximately 125 acres. This was followed by two other shallow water impoundments in 1941 which increased the total to slightly over 300 acres. Baker and Sylvester have previously described the plantings made in these impoundments (*Kentucky Warbler*, 23:19, 1947) for waterfowl in general

and ducks in particular. The response by ducks was almost immediate, and a peak of 50,000 was reached as early as the fall of 1945.

The response by geese to the development of winter habitat has been much slower and consequently less spectacular as compared with that of ducks. The increase from year to year and the number of Canada Geese now using the refuge as migrants and winter residents is sufficient to demonstrate that a new winter concentration of these birds has been established in the Kentucky Woodlands Refuge, which is assuming greater importance with every passing year.

The history of Canada Goose use of the area begins with the use of a decoy flock of 8 cripples obtained from the Horseshoe Lake Refuge during the late fall of 1940. Six wild Canada Geese were attracted by these decoys and remained in the vicinity of one of the impoundments for a short time beginning on December 3, and one wild Canada Goose remained on the refuge from December until January. In March, 1941, a small flock of wild Canada Geese stopped off on their northward flight in oat fields just across the Cumberland river from the refuge. The decoy flock had been increased to 26 by January, 1941, and are credited with calling in the flock which fed in the oat fields across the river.

During the 1941 fall migration 28 wild Canada Geese were observed on Hematite Lake in the refuge on October 26, and at about that date a local resident reported 60 to 70 Canada Geese using his winter wheat field adjacent to the Cumberland River at a point approximately a mile north of the refuge boundary and 3 miles north of the impoundment used by the decoy geese. During the fall of 1941, 190 acres of winter wheat, barley, and rye grass were planted in the vicinity of the three impoundments for the first time specifically as a goose winter habitat development. In December a flock of 48 Canada Geese were observed feeding in a wheat field adjacent to Empire Lake in the refuge, and in March of 1942 a flock of 50 were again observed feeding in a 75 acre wheat and barley field, where they remained for a few days.

During the fall of 1942 winter small grains including wheat, barley, and rye planted as goose browse in the vicinity of the three impoundments totaled 90 acres. A heavy flight of Canada Geese passed over the refuge, but few used

the area. However, a flock of five remained as winter residents at least as late as December 31 and possibly later. This is the first recent record, so far as is known, of the common Canada Goose as a winter resident in Kentucky. A report was received in April, 1943, that a large flock of Canada Geese had wintered in a corn field on the Tennessee River west and south of the refuge. Since the flock had left by the time the information was obtained, it was impossible to verify the report visually.

During the fall of 1943 plantings of goose browse included 174 acres of wheat, oats, barley, crimson clover, and vetch. A flock of 4 Canada Geese were attracted to the refuge on October 26, and the number increased to a peak of 60 on December 12, which decreased to 4 by December 29. It was estimated that a total of 130 Canada Geese used the refuge as transients in the fall and winter of 1943.

During the spring of 1944 it was estimated that a total of almost 500 transient Canada Geese used the grain fields on the refuge adjacent to the impoundments, the peak use being on March 15, when a total of 100 were observed feeding in these fields.

During the fall of 1944, 222 acres were planted to wheat, vetch, rye, oats, and millet adjacent to the three refuge impoundments, which was available as goose browse during the fall migration. On November 5, 1944, a flock of 21 common Canada Geese was observed on one of the impoundments and in adjacent grain fields. The number using the refuge increased to 80 by November 15, and 40 still remained on the area as late as December 22. It was estimated that approximately 360 Canada Geese used the area as transients during the fall and winter of 1944.

During the peak of the Canada Goose migration in the spring of 1945 there were 200 geese on the refuge on February 12, and it was estimated that more than 300 transients used the winter grain fields and refuge impoundments. On April 30, 1945, two goslings were observed with one of the pinioned geese which had mated with one of the wild geese which wintered on the refuge. These goslings disappeared in May and were presumed to have been lost to unidentified predators.

In the fall of 1945, 247 acres were planted to wheat, rye, vetch, oats, and red-top in the vicinity of the 3 refuge impoundments, and 61 acres of wheat and vetch were planted on the Kentucky Lake side of the refuge and were avail-

able as goose browse. Use by Canada Geese began on October 27, when 26 geese were observed on the area; they increased to a peak number of 250 by December 10 and were still present on December 31, 1945. It was estimated that a total of approximately 1750 Canada Geese used the refuge during the fall migration, including nearly 500 using the Kentucky Lake portion of the refuge. Flocks were also reported using winter grain fields as far east as Todd and Christian Counties and in Trigg County east and south of the refuge, and good hunting was reported in some areas. There is no doubt that more geese were observed and killed by hunters during the fall of 1945 in Kentucky than at any time since the turn of the century.

During the spring migration in 1946 there was an increase in the use made of winter wheat fields on the Kentucky Lake side of the refuge, where 61 acres of wheat and vetch had been planted in valleys at the head of two bays. On February 12 on the Smith Creek area 80 Canada Geese were observed feeding, and on March 30 there were observed 50 Canada Geese feeding on winter wheat near Pisgah Bay of Kentucky Lake. An accurate estimate of the total transient Canada Geese using the refuge in the spring of 1946 was not recorded; however, it was reported that the use was greater than for any previous year.

Another nesting attempt of a mated pair of Canada Geese was made in 1946. Of 5 eggs laid, 2 were later found in the water near the nest, 3 hatched in early May and 2 young survived.

During March of 1946 the decoy flock, which was nearly depleted, was augmented by 56 wild trapped Canada Geese from the Carolina Sandhills Refuge, which were pinioned and released in a 60 acre fenced area which included a portion of one of the refuge impoundments.

In the fall of 1946 the first wild Canada Geese stopped on October 1, when 12 were observed in the 60-acre goose enclosure with the pinioned geese. The number of Canada Geese wintering on the refuge increased to 230 by December 29, but decreased to 130 by the end of January. The estimated number of transient Canada geese was not recorded but was reported to be considerably less than during the 1945 fall migration. Of 195 acres of winter wheat, barley, oats, and red-top planted at that time, 60 acres were adjacent to two large bays of Kentucky Lake and the remainder adjacent to the 3 refuge impoundments.

There was likewise a decrease in the numbers of Canada Geese using the refuge in the spring flight of 1947 as was reported for the 1946 fall flight, which was much smaller than the 1945 fall flight. It was estimated that approximately 500 transient Canada Geese used the refuge or adjacent areas during the 1947 spring migration.

The fall planting of winter wheat, oats, barley, and rye grass was expanded to 358 acres in 1947, of which 74 acres were on the valleys adjacent to four large bays of Kentucky Lake and the remaining acreage at various other locations in the refuge, but principally adjacent to the impoundments. The Canada Geese arrived somewhat earlier than in former years when a flock of 5 arrived on September 2. By October 31, the number had increased to 117, to 240 by November 16, a reduction to 160 on November 29, and an increase to 230 by December 4, which was further increased to 325 on December 31. There was a further increase to 400 on February 18, 1948, which was further increased to 475 on February 28, the number remaining constant until March 15, when most of these geese joined migrants which began passing over on that date. There were only 15 winter residents remaining by March 26, 1948.

In addition to the refuge winter residents, it was reliably reported that flocks totaling approximately 100 used islands in Kentucky Lake in the vicinity of Blood River. The State Game and Fish Department water-fowl development program for Kentucky Lake included the planting of rye grass, reed canary grass, and millet for winter goose browse in this area. These geese did not remain in the Kentucky Lake area above referred to for more than a few days after the opening of the waterfowl season on December 8, 1947.

A mated pair of Canada Geese gives promise of nesting, and it is hoped that a successful hatch will occur during April, 1948. This mated pair is believed to be from among survivors of 13 Canada Geese obtained in 1943 from the Wildwood farm, Lake Orion, Michigan, as decoys for attracting wild geese to the refuge.

In reviewing the results obtained from eight years of winter goose habitat development and the management of a small flock of pinioned Canada Geese, it is concluded that there is a good possibility that the numbers of wintering Canada Geese will increase to the point where the Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge will become one of the important Canada Goose refuges in the Mississippi flyway.

FIELD NOTES

THE PRAIRIE HORNED LARK NESTING IN ROWAN COUNTY

On April 28, 1947, Don Claypool, Don Howard, and I were planting some orchard trees when we noted a Horned Lark, (*Eremophila alpestris praticola*) with food in its beak, flying overhead. The three of us marked the bird down on the southeast slope of a grassy hill. The two Dons watched the spot while I went to find the nest. Luckily I walked in a straight line to the nest, which contained four young. The following day I photographed the young, but time did not permit my getting a picture of the adults. The following day the nest was destroyed, presumably by a cat.

It has long been known that the Horned Lark nests in the vicinity of Morehead. Young birds out of the nest have been seen as early as April 30, but this is the first time a nest has been located in this area. So far as I am aware, there are no published records of the Horned Lark nesting this far east in Kentucky.

—ROGER W. BARBOUR, Morehead



NEST OF HORNED LARK AT MOREHEAD

LAPLAND LONGSPUR IN OLDHAM COUNTY

The Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*) is another of those birds which were found in Kentucky regularly by the early naturalists but which seem to have evaded most observers in recent years. When found in the state now, they rate a note for the records.

On December 22, 1946, seven of these Longspurs were found near the town of Floyd'sburg in Oldham County, Ky. They were in company with a flock of several hundred Prairie Horned Larks and were feeding in a snow-covered field of winter wheat when first discovered. Shortly thereafter, the Longspurs and ten Horned Larks flew into the gravel road where the snow had melted away and began to feed again. One of the Longspurs, a female, was collected and becomes the first record for this general area since Audubon found them in numbers at Shippingport, near Louisville.

In the winter of 1936-1937, Raymond J. Fleetwood observed hundreds of Lapland Longspurs in Hopkins and McCracken Counties and collected one. (*Wilson Bulletin*, XLIX:294, 1937). This bird is the only other state specimen of which we have knowledge.

Audubon (*Birds of America*, Vol. III, p. 50; 1856) states "The Lapland Longspur visits the neighborhood of Louisville in Kentucky almost every year, but seldom appears when the weather is not intensely cold." A sharp, close search of open fields each winter will, no doubt, disclose numbers of these birds, which are apparently being overlooked by ornithologists in this vicinity.

—BURT L. MONROE, SR., and BURT L. MONROE, JR., Anchorage

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NEST OF THE CEDAR WAXWING AND HOUSE WREN IN CENTRAL KENTUCKY

In July, 1947, I took a group of Scouts to Camp Offutt on Kentucky River near Tyrone in Woodford County. There we observed the building of a nest by the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) in a slippery elm about 15 feet from the ground. The nest was begun about July 21, a late date for the nesting of most species but not for the Cedar Waxwing. Both birds worked on the nest, chiefly in the morning. They used ravellings of cotton tent rope to a large extent. The nest was over the corner of a cabin which was in use and over a well-traveled path, but the birds did not seem at all timid. The area was in open woods with rather young trees and considerable undergrowth. Trees were mainly sycamore, cedar, and elm, and birds in the immediate vicinity were the Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, White-eyed Vireo, Towhee, Chipping Sparrow, and previously the Kentucky Warbler. The Cedar Waxwing began setting on the 26th, but I was unable to follow the progress of the nest thereafter. This appears to be the fourth nest of the Cedar Waxwing to be reported from Kentucky. Monroe discovered a nest in Louisville in 1934 (*Kentucky Warbler*, 22: 4, 1946), and Henry Zimmer observed two nests in his yard in Jefferson County during the summer of 1946. The species is believed to breed in the eastern mountains of the state, but its presence in the lowlands has come as a surprise.

During the latter part of the month of June and in early July, a nest was built in a martin box by the House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*). This occurred at our home in Harrodsburg in Mercer County. The carrying of nesting material was observed, and the male sang

from the box for at least a week. After returning from a week's absence, I could find no further activity, although the adults were seen in the vicinity thereafter a few times. No young were observed. This is on the extreme southern margin of their breeding range and appears to be the most southern record yet reported for nest building in the state with the possible exception of that of Hibbard at Mammoth Cave (Auk, 52: 465, 1935). The House Wren is gradually extending its breeding range southward both east and west of the Alleghanies, so that a sharp lookout should be kept for new breeding records.

—C. ALEX VAN ARSDALL, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore

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ANOTHER CRESTED FLYCATCHER USES A MAIL BOX

Crested Flycatchers (*Myiarchus crinitus*) were observed investigating holes in our trellis as early as May 11. On May 13 a pair were noted inspecting a woodpecker box on a hickory tree in our front yard. On June 4, 1947, I discovered a nest being built in a newspaper can, the kind used on rural routes. It measured 5½ inches in diameter by 18 inches long. On June 8 there were still no eggs, but on the eleventh there were 2 eggs, and on the 12th 3 eggs. It was not examined on the 13th but contained 4 eggs on the 15th. The nest, a bulky affair, contained chiefly dried grasses, small twigs, and feathers, with the usual snake skin on the side toward the entrance. On June 20, an unusually cold day for the time of year, the temperature was down to 60 degrees F., and I observed the flycatcher carrying more white chicken feathers into the nest. On the 23rd one egg had hatched, and the next day 2 more had hatched, but the fourth egg was addled. Incubation time from the 13th to the 23rd is 15 days.

One young disappeared. On July 4 I banded and photographed the remaining two nestlings now 7 days old. Their feathers were still sheathed. On July 7 the feathers were well formed, and on July 11, the last day I observed them in the newspaper can, the young were very active. They came to the mouth of the can to be fed and even stuck their mouths out of the end and called loudly for food. The next day at 9 A. M. the nest was empty, but the fledglings were noted in nearby trees, still being fed by their parents. They had remained in the nest 12 to 13 days.

—WALTER SHACKLETON, Prospect

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CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT FROM PIKEVILLE

Pikeville, December 25, 1947. Six miles on foot (low ridge back of Pikeville College, and 3 miles out along Big Sandy River, Levisa Fork, west of town. Time, 1-6 P. M. Sun out for a short time after 2 P. M., otherwise cloudy. Temp. 45 to 50; no wind. Killdeer, 2; Hairy Woodpecker, 1; Downy Woodpecker, 2; Carolina Chickadee, 14; Tufted Titmouse, 7; White-breasted Nuthatch, 1; Brown Creeper, 3; Carolina Wren, 11; Mockingbird, 2; Hermit Thrush, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 5; Ruby-crowned Kinglet, 2; Starling, 1; Myrtle Warbler, 1; English Sparrow, 84; Cardinal, 9; Goldfinch, 1; Eastern Towhee, 5; Slate-colored Junco, 9; Field Sparrow, 33; White-throated Sparrow, 60; Song Sparrow, 10. Total species, 22; total individuals, 264.

—HUMPHREY A. OLSEN, Pikeville College

(Editor's note: This census arrived too late to be tabulated with the others.)

SPRING MEETING AT LOUISVILLE

By VIRGINIA WINSTANDLEY, Acting Secretary

On April 16, 1948, the Kentucky Ornithological Society held its annual spring meeting. At the luncheon in the Mirror Room in the Kentucky Hotel sixty-seven members and guests were present. Miss Mabel Slack, the president, introduced the officers, out-of-town visitors, and the speaker, Mr. Bird. Dr. Anna Schnieb, counsellor for the Kentucky Junior Academy of Science, urged members to assist in organizing high school science clubs throughout the state.

Dr. Gordon Wilson spoke briefly of the commemoration of the 25th anniversary to be held at the fall meeting. Miss Slack appointed as members of the Historical Committee to make plans for the celebration Dr. Wilson, Chairman, Miss Schneider, and Mr. Ganier of Tennessee. A letter from James B. Young, secretary of the Wilson Ornithological Club, was read, in which he invited the K. O. S. to select a representative to sit on the council of that club. Mr. Leonard Brecher was appointed as representative with Evelyn Schneider and Harvey Lovell as alternates.

The increase in costs of publication of the *Kentucky Warbler* and the inadequacy of present dues to cover these costs was brought up. The motion made by Dr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Shackleton, that a committee be appointed to study the situation and make a recommendation to the fall meeting was passed unanimously. Miss Slack appointed Miss Schneider, Chairman, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Brecher, and Dr. Schnieb to serve on this committee.

The afternoon program was called to order at 2:15, with Miss Slack introducing the two speakers of the afternoon. About 250 persons were in attendance.

Dr. Harvey Lovell, editor of the *KENTUCKY WARBLER*, in his *Forecast for the K. O. S.*, predicted that the next 25 years would be as successful as the last quarter of a century. He particularly urged members to keep more careful migration data both of arrivals and departures. He also expressed the hope that a complete list of the breeding species would be compiled in all parts of the state with full data on the nests of each species. Finally, he discussed plans for a field week from June 14 to 21, either in the eastern mountains or at Kentucky Woodlands Wildlife Refuge, to study the nesting birds of the area.

Mr. Dick Bird, of Regina, Saskatchewan, in an all-color motion picture, *Camera Trails along Nature Trails*, showed closeups of the wild life of the prairie country of Western Canada. These pictures were taken at very close range and showed in great detail the Yellow-headed Blackbird, Brewer's Blackbird, Swainson's Hawk, Burrowing Owl, and many other species. His shots of the Western Grebes running in pairs on the water were most remarkable. Finally, the White Pelican fed its young and glided into a two-point landing in slow motion.

NEWS AND VIEWS

WOOD PEWEE

By Sue Wyatt-Semple

The Warbler wave is past,
Another spring is gone;
Why cannot beauty last
For eyes to feast upon?

A plaintive note is heard—
The answer comes to me:
A drabbish little bird
Says sadly, "Pe-ah-wee"!

* * * * *

INDIANA AUDUBON SOCIETY YEARBOOK. 1947. 72 pages. Miss Mildred F. Campbell, 29 N. Hawthorne Lane, Indianapolis, Editor. The Secretary-Treasurer is Margaret Umbach, 2526 E. Drive, Fort Wayne (Dues \$1.00). One of the leading articles, "Ornithology Today" by Gordon Wilson, (pp. 29-36) is autobiographical. Dr. Wilson tells of his field activities and of his changing interests through the years. His 29 Christmas census counts show his consistent interest in field work. He tells of unusual finds and of unusual bird habits, such as woodland birds in his yard at Bowling Green, birds with restricted habitats and bird changes over the years at Mammoth Cave, and of course his adventures with the McElroy Farm, which in wet years becomes a lake. Dr. Wilson writes as he talks, with enthusiasm and energy, and every K. O. S. member will enjoy this charming account of his activities down through the years.

Another article by our good member, Mrs. Dorothy Hobson, "Jungle Life in the Tropics", (pp. 22-25), was written at the end of the 4th week of a seven-week stay on an island in the Panama Canal; an island of 4,000 acres of jungle formerly known as Barro Colorado Island. She tells of her life on the island and of the strange birds, animals, and plants she saw there.

Robert Petree is now living at Mt. Rainier Maryland. He sent a very interesting Christmas bird count of 65 species made from December 24 to 26. It contained several birds rare in the winter in Kentucky, such as Great Blue Heron, 5; Rusty Blackbird; Redwing, 79; Cowbird, 18; Hermit Thrush, 4; Phoebe, 4; Brown Thrasher, 57.

A flock of Upland Plover was discovered in a field near the control tower at Standiford Field on April 3. There were at least 20 in the flock, which was observed by several groups also on April 4. They were very tame and allowed observers to come within a few feet before flying. In flight they uttered a soft call and then circled around several times, finally alighting near where they had been feeding in the first place. A dozen Wilson's Snipe were feeding in a wet place in the field, but the Upland Plover always chose the drier areas. It is reported that years ago this area where the new airport is now located was a favorite spring hunting ground for Upland Plover.