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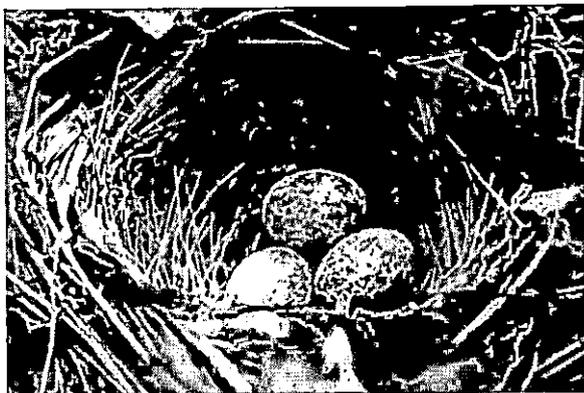
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The Kentucky Warbler

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No. 2



NEST OF RED-EYED TOWHEE, NEAR MOREHEAD

THE SUMMER BIRDS OF ROWAN AND ADJACENT COUNTIES IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

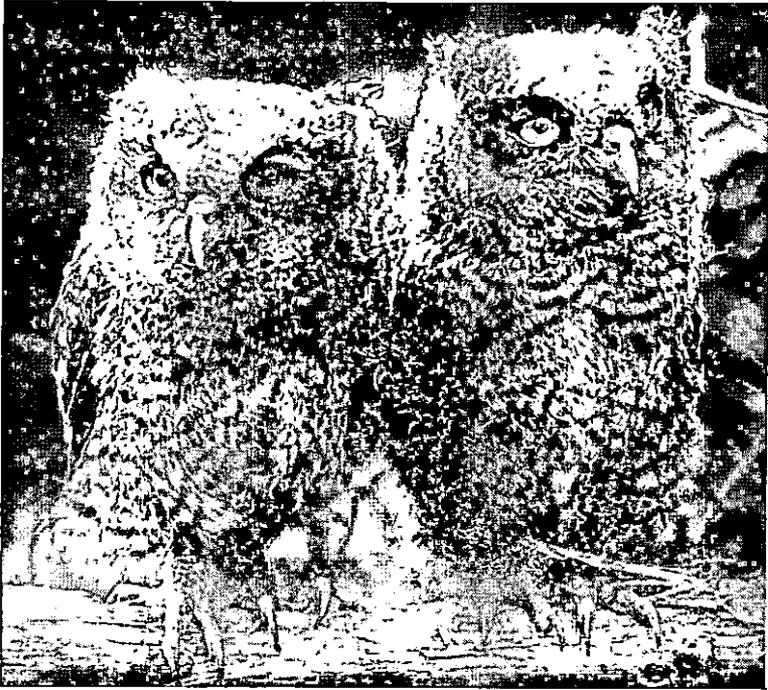
by

ROGER W. BARBOUR

Eastern Kentucky has been ignored to a considerable degree by zoologists, and knowledge regarding its fauna is limited. From 1933-1939, Dr. Wilfred A. Welter and his associates at Morehead State College made studies of the vertebrate fauna of the area. Lists of fishes (*Copeia*, 1938: 65-68), amphibians and reptiles (*Copeia*, 1939: 128-130), and mammals (*Jour. Mammalogy*, 1939: 77-81) were published. Dr. Welter was killed in an automobile accident before this paper, the fourth in the proposed series, was completed. The present writer, a former student and close associate of Dr. Welter, took Dr. Welter's notes and prepared the paper, adding in all his own observations. Credit for the collection of the majority of information contained herein is due Dr. Welter.

Eastern Kentucky is set off from the other parts of the state by its mountainous terrain. Rowan County lies close to the break between the blue-grass and the hill section. The highest point in the county is slightly under 1400 feet above sea level, while the river valleys measure about 700 feet above sea level.

In former years the hills were cut over, and periodic burning has reduced the vegetation so that little remains



YOUNG SCREECH OWLS ON CAMPUS AT MOREHEAD

but second-growth timber. The area under consideration that has escaped the lumberman's saw is a small section of the Carter Cave's State Park in Carter County.

The largest part of the area under consideration is in second-growth woodland, consisting for the most part of beeches, oaks, gums, and hickories. Some of the hill-sides and most of the valleys are under cultivation. The creeks are small and periodically overflow their banks and become veritable torrents during the periods

The only virgin timber in the



NEST OF KILLDEER
IN PASTURE AT MOREHEAD

of heavy rains. Marshes, mudflats, and ponds are practically absent, so that water, marsh, and shore birds are a small part of the avifauna. During migrations a few ducks alight on the streams, and in what few ponds there are but little plant food is available for them, and the ducks usually continue on to the larger streams to rest and feed.

During the course of this study many specimens were taken to establish identity. All the skins are in the Zoology Museum at Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky. A list of summer residents observed in the counties of Rowan, Carter, Elliot, Morgan, Bath, and Fleming follows. A second paper, dealing with migrants is in preparation. Latin names are as found in Peterson (1947). Subspecific names have been omitted in a few cases where the status of the subspecies in Kentucky seemed to be in doubt. Ninety-five species are discussed in the following section.

LIST OF SUMMER RESIDENTS

Butorides virescens virescens. Eastern Green Heron. A common summer resident. The earliest arrival date was April 17. The earliest nest, containing two eggs, was recorded on May 4, 1933. The species is abundant along Triplet Creek.

Aix sponsa. Wood Duck. A summer resident at Lewis Pond, near Farmers, Rowan County. However, we have no records of nests. Occasional individuals are seen during the winter.

Cathartes aura septentrionalis. Turkey Vulture. Common in summer, less common in winter. An incubating female with two eggs was recorded at Lochege, Rowan County, on April 29.

Coragyps atratus atratus. Black Vulture. Less common than the Turkey Vulture. A nest with two eggs was found on April 20.

Accipiter striatus velox. Sharp-shinned Hawk. A common permanent resident.

Accipiter cooperi. Cooper's Hawk. A fairly common permanent resident.

Buteo jamaicensis borealis. Eastern Red-tailed Hawk. The commonest member of the family in the region. Our earliest nest (containing 3 young) was found on May 9.

Falco sparverius sparverius. Eastern Sparrow Hawk. A common permanent resident.

Bonasa umbellus. Ruffed Grouse. Several years ago the species was practically extinct in this region. Now grouse are commonly encountered on wooded hillsides. Fire protection apparently has been the deciding factor in the increase in population.

Colinus virginianus. Bob-white. A common resident. Several years ago specimens of *C. v. texanus* were released in this section, and some of these smaller birds still remain.

Phasianus colchicus torquatus. Ring-necked Pheasant. A very few individuals became established in nearby Fleming and Morgan Counties in the early 1930's, but they have apparently disappeared.

Charadrius vociferus vociferus. Killdeer. An abundant summer and occasional permanent resident. The earliest nesting record is a nest with one egg on April 4.

Philohela minor. American Woodcock. A regular summer resident, arriving as early as March 13; young birds, apparently just out of the nest were observed on May 11. The Woodcock is not a popular game bird in this region; it has become fairly common.

Columbia livia. Rock Dove or Domestic Pigeon. Common resident.

Zenaidura macroura carolinensis. Eastern Mourning Dove. Common summer and occasional permanent resident. Earliest breeding record is a nest with two young on April 15.

Coccyzus americanus americanus. Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Common summer resident. Earliest sight record is May 1.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. Black-billed Cuckoo. Common summer resident, but we have no nesting records. Earliest sight record is April 30.

Tyto alba pratincola. Barn Owl. Not common. We have a record of a nest in a haymow in Clearfield, Rowan County.

Otus asio naevius. Eastern Screech Owl. A rather common permanent resident.

Bubo virginianus virginianus. Great Horned Owl. A rare permanent resident.

Strix varia varia. Northern Barred Owl. A rather common permanent resident.

Caprimulgus vociferus vociferus. Eastern Whip-poor-will. A common summer resident. Our earliest record is April 4. We have one nesting record for Rodburn, Rowan County.

Chordeiles minor minor. Eastern Nighthawk. A fairly common summer resident. Individuals have been observed as early as March 13. Young have been observed on the roof of the Administration Building of Morehead State College.

Chaetura pelagica. Chimney Swift. A common summer resident. Our earliest record is April 10.

Archilochus colubris. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. A common summer resident. Our earliest record is April 18. A pair were observed building a nest on April 27.

Megaceryle alcyon alcyon. Eastern Belted Kingfisher. A rather common permanent resident. Our earliest nesting record is April 27.

Colaptes auratus luteus. Northern Flicker. A common permanent resident. Our earliest nesting record (incubating) is May 6.

Hylatomus pileatus pileatus. Southern Pileated Woodpecker. A rare permanent resident. We have no nests recorded.

Centurus carolinus. Red-bellied Woodpecker. A rather rare permanent resident. They are apparently becoming more common in this region.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus erythrocephalus. Red-headed Woodpecker. A rare summer resident. Our earliest record is February 12. This species was formerly rather common in the counties to the west of Rowan, but now appears to be largely extirpated.

Dendrocopos villosus villosus. Eastern Hairy Woodpecker. A rather rare permanent resident. This is another of our woodpeckers that is apparently becoming common.

Dendrocopos pubescens medianus. Northern Downy Woodpecker. A common permanent resident. Our earliest nesting record is May 6.

Tyrannus tyrannus tyrannus. Eastern Kingbird. A rather rare summer resident. Our earliest record is April 23. We have no nests recorded.

Myiarchus crinitus boreus. Northern Crested Flycatcher. A common summer resident. Our earliest record is April 23.

Sayornis phoebe. Eastern Phoebe. A common summer resident. Our earliest sight record is March 3. Our earliest nest is one with two eggs on April 10.

Empidonax virescens. Acadian Flycatcher. A common summer resident, nesting abundantly in the vicinity of Rodburn, Rowan County. Two nests, one with the egg of a Cowbird, have been reported previously (Barbour, 1950).

Contopus virens. Eastern Wood Pewee. A common summer resident. Our earliest sight record is April 29.

Eremophila alpestris praticola. Prairie Horned Lark. A common permanent resident. Young out of the nest have been observed as early as April 30. A nest with four young was found at Morehead, Rowan County, on April 28 (Barbour, 1948). This is the only nest known from eastern Kentucky.

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis serripennis. Rough-winged Swallow. A common summer resident. Our earliest record is April 23. Numerous nests have been found in drainage holes in bridge abutments near Morehead.

Hirundo rustica erythrogaster. Barn Swallow. A rather rare summer resident and common migrant. Our earliest record is April 5. We have one nesting record in a barn at Morehead.

Progne subis subis. Purple Martin. A common summer resident. Our earliest record is March 22. Our earliest nesting record is a nest under construction on April 13.

Cyanocitta cristata. Blue Jay. A common permanent resident. Nest-building has been observed as early as April 3.

Corvus brachyrhynchos brachyrhynchos. Eastern Crow. A common resident.

Parus carolinensis. Carolina Chickadee. A very common permanent resident. Our earliest nest (with 5 eggs) was found April 22.

Parus bicolor. Tufted Titmouse. A common permanent resident. A nest under construction was observed May 6. Another nest with three eggs produced three young that left the nest on May 2 (Barbour, 1950).

Sitta carolinensis. White-breasted Nuthatch. A fairly common permanent resident. Our earliest nest was found April 23.

Thryomanes bewickii bewickii. Bewick's Wren. A common permanent resident.

Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus. Carolina Wren. A common permanent resident. We have a record of a nest with young on April 17.

Cistothorus platensis stellaris. Short-billed Marsh Wren. A rare summer resident and common migrant. We have sight records from a swamp at Salt Lick, Bath County, on July 2 and August 1 and 6, and a sight record from Morehead on July 20.

Mimus polyglottos polyglottos. Eastern Mockingbird. A fairly rare resident. This bird is much more common in the counties to the west of Rowan than it is in Rowan or the counties to the east.

Dumetella carolinensis. Catbird. A common summer resident. Our earliest spring record is April 16. Our earliest nesting record is May 3.

Toxostoma rufum rufum. Eastern Brown Thrasher. A common summer resident. Our earliest spring record is March 23.

Turdus migratorius. Robin. A common permanent resident. Our earliest nesting record is a nest with one egg on April 8.

Hylocichla mustelina. Wood Thrush. A common summer resident. We have several spring records from April 18 to April 23. Our earliest nest (with 5 eggs) was found May 12. We have a record of a nest under construction on April 27. Thirteen nests were found in a 70-acre tract in the study made in 1938. (Barbour, 1950).

Sialia sialis sialis. Eastern Bluebird. A common resident. Our earliest nest (with 3 eggs) was found April 8.

Poliptila caerulea caerulea. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. A common summer resident. Our spring records are between April 7 and April 24. We have records of nests under construction on April 20 and 30; nests with young were observed on May 9 and May 17.

Bombycilla cedrorum. Cedar Waxwing. A common summer resident and occasional winter resident. We have no nesting records.

Lanius ludovicianus migrans. Loggerhead Shrike (Migrant). A rare resident and fairly common migrant. No nests were recorded.

Sturnus vulgaris. Starling. A common resident. To the best of my knowledge, the Starling arrived at Morehead in 1931 or 1932.

Vireo griseus griseus. White-eyed Vireo. A common summer resident. We have several spring records between April 14 and April 26. One nest containing four eggs was destroyed before hatching (Barbour, 1950).

Vireo flavifrons. Yellow-throated Vireo. A common summer resident. Our spring records are between April 22 and May 9. We have one nesting record from Carter Caves, Carter County, on May 18.

Vireo olivaceus. Red-eyed Vireo. A common summer resident. Our spring records are between April 15 and May 8. We have recorded nests with young on June 9 and 13.

Vireo gilvus gilvus. Eastern Warbling Vireo. A fairly rare summer resident. We have spring records between April 24 and May 12. We have no nesting records.

Mniotilta varia. Black and White Warbler. A common summer resident. Our spring records are between April 16 and April 23. We have observed young out of the nest on June 30 at Morehead.

Helminthos vermivorus. Worm-eating Warbler. A fairly common summer resident. Our spring records are between April 21 and May 1. We have no nesting records.

Vermivora pinus. Blue-winged Warbler. A fairly common summer resident. We have several spring records between April 18 and May 9. We have a record of one nest (with 5 eggs) at Rodburn, Rowan County. The nest was destroyed before hatching occurred. (Barbour, 1950).

Parula americana. Parula Warbler. A rare summer resident. All our spring records are between April 22 and April 26. We have no nesting records.

Dendroica petechia aestiva. Eastern Yellow Warbler. A common summer resident. We have several spring records between March 28 and April 24. We have a nesting record at Morehead on May 12.

Dendroica cerulea. Cerulean Warbler. A common summer resident. We have several spring records between April 11 and May 18. We have no nesting records.

Dendroica pinus pinus. Northern Pine Warbler. A common summer resident. All our spring records are between March 11 and March 24. We have no nesting records.

Dendroica discolor discolor. Northern Prairie Warbler. A common summer resident. We have numerous records between April 13 and April 15. We have no nesting records.

Seiurus aurocapillus. Ovenbird. A common summer resident. All our spring records are between April 16 and April 26. Our earliest nesting record is at Rodburn, Rowan County, May 15.

Seiurus motacilla. Louisiana Water Thrush. A common summer resident. All our spring records are between March 22 and April 13. We have no nests recorded, but young just out of the nest have been observed at Carter Caves, Carter County.

Oporornis formosus. Kentucky Warbler. A common summer resident. We have several spring records between April 24 and May 15. We have several nesting records.

Geothlypis trichas. Yellowthroat. A common summer resident. Our spring records are between April 21 and April 30. We have no nesting records.

Icteria virens virens. Yellow-breasted Chat. A common summer resident. We have several spring records between April 26 and May 2. Our earliest nesting record is a nest under construction on May 4.

Wilsonia citrina. Hooded Warbler. A common summer resident. All our spring records are between April 18 and April 30. We have records of four nests. (Barbour, 1950).

Setophaga ruticilla. American Redstart. A common summer resident. All our spring records are between April 18 and May 1. We have no nesting records.

Passer domesticus. House Sparrow, English Sparrow. A common resident.

Sturnella magna magna. Eastern Meadowlark. A common permanent resident. Our earliest nesting record is a nest with 5 eggs on April 27.

Agelaius phoeniceus phoeniceus. Eastern Red-wing. A common summer resident. Our spring records are between February 27 and March 22. Our earliest nesting records are 6 nests with eggs and young on May 22.

Icterus spurius. Orchard Oriole. A fairly common summer resident. Our earliest spring records fall between April 25 and May 13. We have no nesting records.

Icterus galbula. Baltimore Oriole. A rather rare summer resident and common migrant. Our earliest records are between April 29 and May 11. We have no nesting records.

Quiscalus quiscula aeneus. Bronzed Grackle. A common summer and occasional winter resident. Our earliest nesting record is a nest with eggs on May 2.

Molothrus ater ater. Eastern Cowbird. A common summer and occasional winter resident. We have observed eggs of this species in nest of the Acadian Flycatcher and the Red-eyed Towhee.

Piranga olivacea. Scarlet Tanager. A common summer resident. Our spring records are all between April 20 and April 29. We have a record of a nest (with 5 eggs) at Carter Caves, Carter County, on May 12.

Piranga rubra rubra. Summer Tanager. A common summer resident. Our spring records are between April 22 and May 6. We have no nesting records.

Richmondia cardinalis cardinalis. Eastern Cardinal. A common permanent resident. Our earliest nesting record is a nest with three eggs on April 15.

Passerina cyanea. Indigo Bunting. A common summer resident. All our spring records are between April 29 and May 4. We have a record of a nest with young on June 20.

Spinus tristis tristis. Eastern Goldfinch. A common permanent resident. We have numerous nesting records.

Pipilo erythrophthalmus erythrophthalmus. Eastern Towhee (Red-eyed). A common permanent resident. We have observed a young towhee, approximately 10 days old, on May 1.

Ammodramus savannarum pratensis. Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow. A rather rare summer resident. Our earliest spring record is April 1. We have no nesting records.

Spizella passerina passerina. Eastern Chipping Sparrow. A common summer resident. Our spring records are between March 16 and March 31. Our earliest nesting record is a nest under construction at Morehead on May 4.

Spizella pusilla pusilla. Eastern Field Sparrow. A common summer resident and fairly common winter resident. Our earliest nesting record is a nest with 5 young on May 5.

Melospiza melodia. Song Sparrow. A common resident. Our earliest nesting record is a nest with 5 eggs on April 23.

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FIELD NOTES

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE SUMMER BIRDS OF
MERCER COUNTY

Since the appearance of my summer list of the birds of Mercer County, Kentucky (*Ky. Warbler*, 26: 21-29, 1949), I have made the following two observations worthy of addition. On June 19, 1949, in a dusty road leading through an open grass field at Hager's Pond near Herrington Lake four Prairie Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris praticola*) were seen dustbathing. They were present near the same spot later in the day but were not seen again. This is the only summer record which I have of this bird in Mercer County, although I have several winter records.

The nest of a Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*) was pointed out to me on a farm of J. D. Baxter, Jr. near Burgin, Kentucky on June 28, 1950. The nest was located near the porch of the house on the down-sloping limb of a hemlock near the tip of the limb and about 12 feet from the ground. The nest was made of plant down and covered with lichens. It was built largely on a cone which it almost completely concealed. At the time I saw it, the nest contained two just-hatched young birds, and the mother darted at me while I examined them.—Lt. (jg) C. A. VAN ARSDALL, Harrodsburg.

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LATE SUMMER RECORDS FOR THE SHORT-BILLED MARSH
WREN, DUCK HAWK AND DICKCISSEL

Short-billed Marsh Wrens, two adults and three immatures, were found on the McElroy Farm in the bushy area just below the bridge on August 18, 1950. The young ones were fully feathered except for very stubby tails. They flew with great difficulty and were being fed by the adults. I watched the family for ten minutes at a distance of fifteen feet. On August 29, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cypert and I saw an adult and one immature in the same bushes. This is the first time that I have ever found this species in summer in Warren County.

A Duck Hawk was recorded also on August 18, 1950. Just before a hard rain storm, I saw a hawk rise from some small trees at the McElroy Farm. With my binoculars I soon located the typical markings and characteristic flight pattern of the Duck Hawk. This is my first record of this species since March 24, 1945, and among the very few I have made in Warren County. The first one was on April 25, 1937, when A. F. Ganier, George Mayfield, and Burt Monroe were visiting the McElroy Lake with me.

A Dickcissel was present at the McElroy Farm on September 2, 1950. This is the latest record that I have for this species in my entire life. My previous late record was for August 18, but usually the Dickcissel disappears from this area much earlier than that.—GORDON WILSON, Western State College, Bowling Green.

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SNOWY EGRET AT LOUISVILLE IN APRIL

On returning from a field trip held at Sleepy Hollow on April 29, 1951, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Shannon and I decided to take a look at the Indian Hills swamp area before returning to our homes. We were interested primarily in seeing the Yellow-crowned Night Heron and were rewarded by seeing three. In scanning the swamp to our right we discovered an all-white bird stalking in the shallow water. Our interest was aroused, and we skirted the swamp in order to get a better view. On closer observation we noticed it had a black bill. We believed it to be a Snowy Egret but wanted to satisfy ourselves and so flushed the bird. It flew to a nearby tree, where we noticed it had black legs and yellow feet. This identified it as a Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*). We normally see them here in the late summer in July or August after the breeding season and then usually at the Falls of the Ohio. I believe this is the only spring record in this area.—ANNE L. STAMM, Lakeside Drive, Louisville.

(Editor's Note: Donald Summerfield also reported two Snowy Egrets on the same afternoon in the Indian Hills region).

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SECOND RECORD FOR A GAMBEL'S SPARROW IN KENTUCKY

During the last five days of April and the first ten days of May in 1951, I trapped and banded several White-crowned Sparrows. At this time in the spring all the birds had molted their head feathers and assumed the prominent black and white head stripes of the breeding plumage. Several of the birds had the superciliary line running over the eye interrupted by a very narrow black patch in front of the eye. In fact, for several days it seemed as if each bird trapped had the black more and more narrow. Finally on April 30 one of the birds was clearly without this interruption, that is, the white superciliary line ran all the way to the bill on both sides. This individual, a male, was collected and deposited in the collection of Burt L. Monroe of Anchorage. Both Monroe and Robert Mengel agreed that the specimen was a Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys gambeli*). This is the second bird of this subspecies taken in Kentucky. The author trapped the other one on December 21, 1942. This latter bird had been banded originally on January 6, 1942, and had returned after having presumably spent the summer somewhere in the far north (Wils. Bull., 55: 196, 1943).—HARVEY B. LOVELL, Louisville.

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BREEDING RECORDS FOR THE CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW AND WORM-EATING WARBLER IN HOPKINS COUNTY

Two breeding records for Hopkins County in May are of interest. Two eggs of the Chuck-will's-widow were found on May 28, with the adult incubating. I examined them carefully, yet the following morning the eggs were still there in the same spot with the bird incubating. There have been several reports that the Chuck-will's-widow will move her eggs to a new location if her nest is discovered. However, this one did not.

On May 30 after a half-hour search I finally located a nest of a Worm-eating Warbler by watching a parent bird carrying food to the young. The nest contained four well-fledged young birds. When I put my hand near them, they all shot out of the nest simultaneously as though released by a spring. Later, I collected the nest, which was such a flimsy affair that it lost all shape when picked up. This find was in the same woodland in which I recorded a nest in May, 1935 (Ky. Warbler, 13:29, 1937). This other nest was located when a companion flushed the bird from her eggs. The first nest with its eggs are in the Museum of Oology under the care of Mr. Brasher C. Bacon.—JAMES W. HANCOCK.

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FIRST NESTING RECORD OF THE STARLING IN KENTUCKY

The first record of the Starling in Kentucky was made by Mr. J. D. Gay, April 4, 1919. He killed one of three seen that day on the farm of George Sullivan about 8 miles from Lexington on the Winchester Pike (U. S. 60).

I went the next day after receiving the dead bird from Mr. Gay, and saw the two birds at Mr. Sullivan's. They appeared to be trying to take possession of a split, hollow locust tree in the latter's yard. Grackles were numerous in the yard and in the tree with the two Starlings.

The pair of Starlings nested and raised four young.—VICTOR K. DODGE, 137 Bell Court, Lexington.

Editor's note: Major Dodge writes that these data including the date had been written in his copy of Coues' *Key*, page 503, Fifth Edition. His attention was recently called to it by reading the article on the Starling in the *Kentucky Warbler* (vol. 18, no. 3, 1942) where on page 29 he came across the following: "How shall we explain this discontinuity in nesting range? Did the Kentuckians overlook the Starling nest for several years, or did the Starling really nest in Tennessee before it did in Kentucky?" (The first Tennessee record was May 24, 1925, by A. F. Ganier).

Additional notes have been sent the editor by Mr. Dodge in a letter dated July 8, 1951:

"I visited the site in early May with Mr. Gay. The parent birds were carrying food (plainly cutworms) to their young. The nest was not visible, but the opening, or entrance, was about thirty feet from the ground. The birds would come one at a time with food, and the one which brought food would invariably wait until its mate returned. This system resulted in the nestlings being guarded at all times."

* * * * *

MIGRATION BIRD COUNT, SEASON OF 1951

Compiled by GORDON WILSON

MADISONVILLE—May 7 and 8. Fifteen hours afield on May 7, twelve and a half on May 8. W. W. Hancock Farm, seven lakes at Madisonville and Earlington, Clear Creek, and Pond River. Weather, May 7: partly cloudy; wind N. W., 13-18 m. p. h.; temp. 41-55. Three Red-wing nests examined at Redwing Marsh. All were in button-bushes three feet up and each had four eggs. The Hooded Warbler was not seen this spring. Total species on count, 107; total individuals, 1437. Total species for period of study, 121. Among the more interesting species recorded are: American Bittern, 1; Sora, 1;

Woodcock, 1; Chuck-will's-widow, 2; Least Flycatcher, 1; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 2; Swainson's Warbler, 1; Northern Water-thrush, 8; Scarlet Tanager, 5; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 7; Lincoln's Sparrow, 1.
—JAMES W. HANCOCK.

HENDERSON—May 6, 5:30 A. M. to 3:00 P. M. We covered several communities in Henderson County and then met at Audubon State Park for picnic supper. W. P. Rhoads and King Benson spent the full day at Audubon Park. Woods, open farm lands, swamps. Mostly cloudy; temp. 50-64; wind, N. W., 12-15 m. p. h. Total species, 122; individuals, 1930. Among the more interesting species reported: American Egret, 23; Canada Goose, 15; Osprey, 1; Sora, 1; Wilson's Snipe, 10; Greater Yellow-legs, 3; Lesser Yellow-legs, 12; Barn Owl, 1; Great Horned Owl, 3; Pileated Woodpecker, 1; Red-headed Woodpecker, 6; Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, 1; Long-billed Marsh Wren, 2; Cape May Warbler, 5; Mourning Warbler, 2; Wilson's Warbler, 1; Rusty Blackbird, 6; Scarlet Tanager, 6; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 2.—WALTER ALVES, KING BENSON, MRS. LORA CLARK, KARHRYN GIBSON, LILLIAN HOFFMAN, AMELIA KLUTEY, W. P. RHOADS, VIRGINIA SMITH, ROBERT SOAPER, MRS. GEORGE STANLEY, JR., MRS. NAT STANLEY, SR., MRS. RICHARD SITTES, EDNA VOGEL, HELEN WATSON.

PROVIDENCE—May 2 and 3; 4:00 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. Providence and adjacent territory in Webster and Hopkins Counties. The warbler wave was almost absent. We observed adults feeding young of these species: Sparrow Hawk, Phoebe, Migrant Shrike, Horned Lark, and Blue Jay. We found nests of Sparrow Hawk, Killdeer, Barn Swallow, Purple Martin, Catbird, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Wood Thrush, Starling, and Warbling Vireo. Total species, 113, total individuals, 2830; total species for period, 128. Among the more interesting species reported are: Yellow-crowned Night Heron, 1; American Bittern, 2; Sharp-shinned Hawk, 1; Greater Yellow-legs, 28; Lesser Yellow-legs, 6; Black-billed Cuckoo, 2; Chuck-will's-widow, 1; Pileated Woodpecker, 3; Red-headed Woodpecker, 12; Alder Flycatcher, 1; Veery, 4; Blue-headed Vireo, 3; Cape May Warbler, 1; Rusty Blackbird, 4; Scarlet Tanager, 6; Dickcissel, 60; Swamp Sparrow, 1.—MABEL SISK HOLT, DORA WYATT, AND SUE WYATT SEMPLE.

BOWLING GREEN—April 27 and 28, from 4:00 P. M. of April 27 to noon on 28th. Overnight camp at Mouth of Gasper, 3 hours at McElroy and Chaney Farms. Weather, clear; temp. 50 to 85, no wind. Total species, 110; total individuals, 2054. The count was made early in order to get as many water species as possible; hence the warblers are far below normal in numbers. The big wave of warblers came four days after the count and lasted only 2 or 3 days; in fact, the spring migration was more of a rush than I can recall its having been for twenty years. Among the more interesting species recorded are: Horned Grebe, 3; Blue-winged Teal, 114; Shoveller, 17; Coot, 113; Semi-palmated Plover, 10; Least Sandpiper, 8; Barred Owl, 5; Pipit, 2; Blue-headed Vireo, 1; Worm-eating Warbler, 1; Bobolink, 6; Bachman's Sparrow, 2; White-crowned Sparrow, 31.—GORDON WILSON.

LOUISVILLE—May 6. Louisville, Anchorage, Goshen, Prospect, Valley Station and Ohio River to Twelve-mile Island. Open fields, deciduous woods, and swamps. 4:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M. Weather cloudy, rainy, and cool all day; wind brisk. Total species, 122. Among the interesting species recorded are: Common Loon, Gadwall, Baldpate, Hooded Merganser, Wilson's Snipe, Chuck-will's-widow, Short-billed Marsh Wren, Philadelphia Vireo, Henslow's Sparrow.—Members of the Beckham Bird Club, BURT L. MONROE, Compiler.

BEREA—May 5 and 6. Within 2 miles of town; open fields, deciduous woods and pine woods, along creek. Weather variable; temp. 60-66; sun, rain, and fog; slight wind at times. The number of individuals seems very small; the volume of song was, however, very great. Total species, 33; total individuals, 522. Among the interesting species recorded are: Green Heron, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 1; Rough-legged Hawk, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 1; Blue-headed Vireo, 1; Worm-eating Warbler, 1; Pine Warbler, 1; Scarlet Tanager, 8; Lincoln's Sparrow, 2; Swamp Sparrow, 1.—**MARGARET R. FOWLER.**

CAVE CITY—May 5 and 6. In and around Mammoth Cave. Deciduous forests, open fields, town yards, and gardens. Clear and warm, moderate southeasterly wind; temp. 50 to 70. Total species, 27; total individuals, 187. Among the interesting species reported are: Broad-winged Hawk, 1; Mourning Dove, 4; Nighthawk, 3; Chimney Swift, 10; Crested Flycatcher, 3; Black and White Warbler, 3; Bay-breasted Warbler, 2; Chipping Sparrow, 6.—**MYRON HAYS.**

(Editor's note: Because of finances it has been necessary to omit the table of the migration bird count and to include only a sample of the species reported for each count.)

NEWS AND VIEWS

The Henderson Audubon Society took a field trip to the Audubon Heronry at Diamond Island Bend the first Sunday in June. Twenty-two members were present. Led by Captain Robert Soaper and Virginia Smith, the caravan of six cars wound through several large areas of bottomland which was in the process of being planted in corn. The final stretch was made on foot through muddy swamp waters. Most of the members wore rubber boots. "Cotton" Soaper carried one man who did not.

The rookery, itself, is located in the top of several tall pecans, maples, etc. The birds were American Egrets, Great Blue Herons, and a few Double-crested Cormorants. Many of the nests had young birds calling for food. Mr. Soaper estimated that there were over 100 nests, but not all of them were occupied. The Kentucky Ornithological Society saved this grove of trees from being cut down about 20 years ago by purchasing them from a lumberman who had contracted to harvest the timber. For a long time these trees carried a sign indicating that they were the property of the Kentucky Ornithological Society.

The Henderson Audubon Society has been receiving a lot of publicity in the local papers for their excellent program. They already have 125 members and are campaigning to increase the number to 200 this winter. Karl Maslowski, on December 6, and William Ferguson, on January 10, will be their principal speakers this winter.

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The Birds of North and Middle America. Part XI. By Herbert Friedmann. U. S. National Museum Bulletin no. 50, 793 pages, Paper cover, 1950. Price \$4.00.—This volume contains 4 families: Cathartidae, the American Vultures; Accipitridae, Hawkes, Eagles, Kites, Harriers, and Old World Vultures; Pandionidae, Ospreys; and Falconidae, Falcons and Caracaras. Full descriptions are given for all known plumages of both young and adults. The range is also given quite

completely, but nothing at all is said concerning the life history or habits. However, each species and subspecies has a very full bibliography in fine print in which in parenthesis the nature of the articles is indicated. The Black Vulture has 10 pages of such references. Many Kentucky references are included; chiefly from the papers of Blincoe, Horsey, Lovell, Monroe, Pindar, Wetmore, and Gordon Wilson. This is a very valuable reference work.—H. B. LOVELL.

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The **Birds of Montezuma and Tuzigoot**, by Henry H. Collins, Jr., with illustrations by Roger Peterson. Southwestern Monuments Association, Box 2011-J, Santa Fe, New Mexico; 14 pages, 7 colored plates, and 22 black and white drawings. Price 25 cents. The plan of the booklet is to teach the casual observer a few of the more common species in the hope that he will acquire more interest and sympathy for nature preservation. The colorful paintings of the Western Tanager, Scrub Jay, Bullock's Oriole, Oregon Junco, White-crowned Sparrow, House Finch, and Phainopepla will attract the attention of both young and old. The check-list of the 150 species known from the area will prove useful to the more advanced students. A bird quiz based on the booklet will furnish an activity for restless people. The back page contains a letter about the area and a place for addressing the pamphlet home. We hope that the plan to prepare similar booklets for other national areas will be carried out.—ETHEL W. LOVELL.

The 36th edition of the **NATURALISTS' DIRECTORY** contains a listing of **THE KENTUCKY WARBLER** among the scientific periodicals. It also contains the addresses of the naturalists in Kentucky with their field of interest and whether they buy, sell, or collect. The **DIRECTORY** was founded in 1878 and is revised every second or third year. Members of the K. O. S. who would like to be listed in the 37th edition should send in their names to Herman E. Casino, The Naturalists' Directory, Salem, Mass. The cost of the directory is \$3.00 postpaid.

T. O. S. Field Day at Standing Stone State Park on May 11-13, 1951, was attended by 5 Kentuckians: Mabel Slack, Anne Stamm, Helen Browning, Harvey Lovell, and Donald Summerfield. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cypert, active K. O. S. members from Paris, Tennessee, were also present. Alfred F. Ganier was in charge of arrangements. A large number of interesting birds' nests were found, including two of the Cerulean Warbler, the first for the state of Tennessee. Several of us were with Mr. Ganier when a Mississippi Kite circled overhead. The very long pointed wings made the bird stand out from other species of hawks. Mr. Ganier has discussed this find in the June issue of the *Migrant* (Ganier, *Migrant*, 22:29, 1951).

Beckham Bird Club Incorporates. During the current year the Beckham Bird Club, the Louisville Chapter of the K. O. S., revised its constitution and incorporated as a non-profit organization. Officers for 1951-52 are: President, Mrs. Fred W. Stamm; Vice-president, Esther Mason; Secretary, Mrs. Francis Shannon; Treasurer, Mrs. Howard Mitchell; Retiring President, Mrs. William Tabler; Directors, Burt Monroe, Harvey Lovell, and Leonard Brecher.

Dr. Roger Barbour, of the Zoology Department, University of Kentucky, has recently been elected president of the Audubon Society at Lexington.

The National Audubon Society has printed a very attractive sheet containing 24 beautiful colored miniatures. These consist of 23 of the more famous of Audubon's paintings of wildlife and one self portrait, which is reproduced here, courtesy of the National Audubon Society. The portrait is believed to have been painted about the year 1822, when the great ornithologist was in his prime. Kentucky is particularly associated with the name of Audubon, since he first came to Louisville in 1807 and brought his young wife, Lucy, here the next year. He lived in Henderson from 1810 to 1819, and his children were born in this state. Many of his bird observations and several of his bird paintings were also made in the Bluegrass State. We take especial pleasure in saluting him on the centenary of his death. Two sheets of stamps for \$1.00 may be obtained from the National Audubon Society, 1000 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.



Mr. Brasher C. Bacon of Madisonville, one of the two living founders of the K. O. S., has recently written the editor that the city is building a lake of 620 acres, with a shore line of ten miles, for a water supply. The area is surrounded by 5000 acres of timberland, which he believes will make one of the finest wildlife refuges in the state. "I particularly desire the approval and support of the Kentucky Ornithological Society," he writes. "I hope to establish here a memorial wood, lake, and wildlife sanctuary to the men and women of Hopkins County who gave their lives in defense of their country."

Mr. Bacon further writes that he banded 104 Cardinals at his station on Chickadee Hill the previous winter. He also recalled the cold winter of 1899, when he recorded Snow Buntings at Madisonville. He has seen Ruffed Grouse in the area, too. Bacon has a complete set of the Kentucky Warbler with the exception of No. 1 for 1941. If anyone has this number to spare, will he please get in touch with Mr. Bacon.

The cuts in this issue have been made possible by the gift of a member. If others care to aid in the cost of illustrations, please notify the editors.

FALL MEETING TO BE HELD AT MADISONVILLE

On October 12 to 14 the regular fall meeting will be held at Madisonville at the Museum of Oology. The committee in charge is: Robert Soaper, Walter Alves, Mrs. Nat Stanley, Sr., Virginia Smith, and Brasher C. Bacon, Chairman. Headquarters will be at the Madison Hotel.

The Annual Dinner will be at Tucker's Restaurant. Reservations



BRASHER BACON IN HIS MUSEUM OF OOLOGY

should be sent to Mr. Bacon by October 10 if possible; price \$1.50.

Friday evening all members are urged to show a group of 15 to 25 kodachrome slides of their favorite subjects.

Hotels in Madisonville are, the Madison Hotel, Travelers' Hotel, and the Grand Central Hotel. Please mention the K. O. S. when making reservations. In addition Mr. Bacon can accommodate free a number of persons in his camp at Gramplan Hills provided they furnish their own cots and bedding.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, OCTOBER 12 TO 14, 1951

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12

- 7:30 P. M., Registration. Madisonville High School.
- 8:00 P. M., Opening session! L. C. Brecher, president, presiding.
- 8:15 P. M., Address of welcome. Mr. Maurice K. Gordon.
- 8:20 P. M., Illustrated lecture to be announced.
- 9:00 P. M., Kodachrome exhibit by members of the K. O. S., Henderson Audubon Society, Lexington Audubon Society, Beckham Bird Club, etc.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13

- 8:00 A. M., Field trips to Pennyryle State Park. Leaders: James A. Hancock, Dr. Gordon Wilson, Bert Powell, Robert Soaper. Trips start from Madison Hotel.
- 12:00 Noon—Luncheon at Lawson Springs.
- 1:30 P. M., Field trips to Dawson Springs State Park.
- 6:30 P. M., Annual dinner. Tucker's Restaurant, Madisonville. Judge J. D. Shain, Toastmaster.
- 7:30 P. M., Business meeting, Leonard C. Brecher, President, presiding.
- 8:15 P. M., All color motion picture: *The Southeast; From the Smokies to the Sea*, by William M. Clay, University of Louisville.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14

- 8:30 A. M., Field trip to Museum of Oology on Spring Lake Refuge and to other refuges in and around Madisonville, Brasher C. Bacon, Leader. Trips start from Madison Hotel.
- 12:00 Noon—Compilation of bird list.