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THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

Vol. XXXII

MAY, 1956

No. 2

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THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

(Founded in 1923 by B. C. Bacon, L. Otley Pindar, and Gordon Wilson)

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Vice-President.....	Hunter Hancock, Murray
Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.....	Mrs. William B. Tabler, 6 Glen Hill Road, Louisville 7
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Assistant Editors.....	Leonard C. Brecher and Roger W. Barbour

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Helen Browning, Membership; Leonard C. Brecher, Endowment; Rodney Hays, Conservation and Legislation.

NEWS AND VIEWS

A CALL FOR PAPERS FOR THE FALL PROGRAM

Our 1956 K. O. S. Fall Meeting will be held at Kentucky Dam Village on October 12-14. Any member who is working on a special project which has not yet been published or has colored slides or movies of birds is invited to apply for a place on the program. A committee will assist in selecting the papers, the selection being based on their contribution to ornithology and their timely interest. If you wish to appear on the program, will you please notify the secretary, Mrs. William B. Tabler, 6 Glen Hill Road, Louisville, not later than June 15. Movies or slides should not exceed 25 minutes; papers should not exceed 15 minutes. The committee hopes there will be considerable response to this call and that our members will contribute materially to our fall program.

* * * * *

DR. LOVELL TEACHES ORNITHOLOGY

Dr. Harvey B. Lovell is teaching a course in Ornithology at the University of Louisville. He has a fair-sized class, and much interest is being aroused in the field trips.

* * * * *

NEW CHAPTER ORGANIZED

A new chapter of the Kentucky Ornithological Society was organized at Frankfort on February 24, 1956. Seventeen persons attended the organizational meeting. Mr. James Durrel of the Fish and Wildlife Resources showed a color film on waterfowl, and Mrs. Frederick Stamm, our president, described the work of the society and assisted in the organization. Officers were elected and plans made for the March and April meetings. Mrs. W. P. Ringo, who was instrumental in recruiting interested persons, was elected president; Miss Elizabeth Satterly, secretary; Mrs. George H. Hailey, vice-president, and Mr. Howard P. Jones, chairman of field trips.

Congratulations to our new chapter! May the group have a busy and productive year!

* * * * *

ANOTHER ROLLIN PAINTING

Another beautiful bird painting has been added to the K. O. S. collection. Each December for twelve consecutive years Howard Rollin, of Weldon, Colorado, has presented to the K. O. S. as a Christmas greeting one of his paintings of American birds. The collection now contains the following: Cardinal, Kentucky Warbler, American Redstart, Bobolink, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Blackburnian Warbler, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Pinon Jay, Arizona Pyrrhuloxia, Belted Kingfisher, Eastern Bluebird, Downy Woodpecker. Both male and female are shown in all except the three species in which there are no marked differences: Cuckoo, Sapsucker, Pinon Jay. All the paintings have been framed and are loaned to members for a limited period. The exquisite detail in Mr. Rollin's work, the fine coloring and shading, and the portrayal of characteristic perch and habitat lend reality and charm to his paintings. Any one wishing to own an original should write to Mr. Rollin, Route 1, Weldon, Colorado.—EVELYN J. SCHNEIDER, Louisville.

(Continued on Page 39)

NOTES ON THE ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER

by

Anne L. Stamm, Louisville

The Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*) is a rare transient in Kentucky and one of the warblers of which we have few records. It may have been overlooked to some extent because its appearance is so nondescript. I think it is probably never numerous in Kentucky, because bird students have been on the alert for it but have seen very few. In the past three and one-half years (1952-1955) I have made a special effort to band fall warblers, but of the 150 captured only two were Orange-crowns.

On October 12, 1952, I trapped the first of these. It was with Nashville (*Vermivora ruficapilla*), Tennessee (*Vermivora peregrina*), and Myrtle (*Dendroica coronata*) warblers. In the hand it was easily identified. The concealed crown patch, although small, was present, and there was a suggestion of dusky streaking on the breast. Because of its rarity, it was given to Burt L. Monroe, Sr., for his collection maintained at the University of Louisville, being probably the second preserved specimen for the state. Robert M. Mengel told me that he had seen an unsexed immature bird taken in Rowan county, October 8, 1937 (see *Kentucky Warbler*, 1952:27). He has also confirmed the identity of the present specimen, which is an immature male.

My second Orange-crowned Warbler was trapped late in the afternoon of October 22, 1955. The bird was taken indoors to band. Since it had no streaking on the breast, I made careful notes before releasing it. The upper parts were greenish gray, brightest on the rump. The chin and sides of the neck were grayish, with a faint, whitish gray line over the eye and an indefinite, whitish eye ring. The "veiled" crown patch was rusty orange, concealed by greenish gray feather tips, and there was a faint dark spot in front of the eye. The breast and abdomen were greenish yellow, washed with gray; no hint of streaking was apparent. The under tail-coverts were yellow but not of the same intensity as in the Nashville Warbler. The tail feathers were brown, with a green tinge on the outer webs; legs dark, with a slight yellowish tinge on the hind parts of the tarsi; bottoms of the feet yellow. The upper mandible was a sort of gun-metal shade, while the lower was lighter, especially at the base. In all probability the bird was an immature male, as according to Dwight (1900, "The sequence of plumages and moults of the Passerine birds of New York." *Annals N. Y. Acad. Sci.*, 13, no. 1:73-360, p. 249) young females usually lack the crown patch altogether. Dwight also remarks that the ventral streaking of immatures is "very indistinct."

From comparison of the two Orange-crowns mentioned with 44 Tennessee and 14 Nashville warblers banded recently, I conclude that the Tennessee and Orange-crowned are more like each other than either is like the Nashville. Excellent descriptions of the immature plumages are given by Roberts (1936, "The birds of Minnesota." Vol. 2, pp. 669-670, 684), who states (p. 684): "The young of the Tennessee, Orange-crowned, and Nashville Warblers are easily confused. The under tail-coverts are white in the Tennessee, yellow in the other two; the Nashville is always more yellow below, at least on the breast, while the others are dull yellow, with obscure streaks in the Orange-crowned." The bird I banded had not the slightest suggestion of breast streakings, but all the other markings identified it as an

Orange-crowned. Robert M. Mengel assures me (in letter) that the species is highly variable in this respect and that some specimens examined by him are virtually devoid of streakings.

A tabulation of the differences noted among the three obscurely plumaged *Vermivoras* studied may be of use to banders or to anyone finding a dead specimen in the fall. It is doubtful if identification of the Orange-crowned should be attempted in the field at this season, except, perhaps, under the most ideal of conditions.

1. The yellow underparts of the Nashville are deeper in color, almost a reddish hue (gamboge). The underparts of the Orange-crowned are more greenish yellow, somewhat akin to sulphur yellow. These parts in the Tennessee are clearer in color (less dusky), never streaked.

2. The crown patch is reddish, or chestnut brown in the Nashville, tawny-orange in the Orange-crowned. In the latter the red is well hidden and restricted to the bases of the feathers, so that it is doubtful whether it could be seen in the field.

3. The under tail-coverts of the Nashville and the Orange-crowned are yellow, whereas those of the Tennessee are normally white, but in immature Tennessees the white may sometimes show a considerable yellowish tinge. In the last the paler underparts are dependable.

4. There is a more decided contrast between the hood and the yellow breast in the Nashville than in the Orange-crowned.

5. The Nashville has a pronounced white eye ring, this area being grayer and less noticeable in the Orange-crowned.

6. As a general rule, the Tennessee has a more greenish appearance than the other two, and its upper parts are a brighter green.

7. The tail of the Orange-crowned is longer than that of the Tennessee.

8. In the immature Orange-crowned the superciliary stripe is faint and grayish white; it is pronounced and yellow in the immature Tennessee, and there is a faint dusky streak through the eye.

9. Legs and feet slaty gray in the Tennessee, blackish in the Orange-crowned, and usually horn color in the Nashville.

I am indebted to Robert M. Mengel, University of Kansas, for his helpful suggestions and a critical reading of this paper.

December 1, 1955.

* * * * *

BIRDS IN AUDUBON STATE PARK

by

W. P. Rhoads and King Benson, Henderson

This title may sound something like "Water in the Pacific Ocean" or "Sand in the Sahara Desert," but nevertheless this is our topic. Audubon State Park is located two and a half miles north of Henderson, Kentucky, and some eight miles south of Evansville, Indiana, on U. S. Highways 41 and 641 and just south of the Audubon Memorial Highway bridge over the Ohio River. The park area itself consists of 477.7 acres of rolling land and steep hills that make up a larger section of Henderson County known locally as the Wolf Hills. The park is located at the extreme western end of this range of hills that extends nearly due east for slightly more than five miles up the river from this western terminus.

The Ohio River at Evansville maintains a normal pool stage of nine feet from a zero point of 328 feet above sea level, or 337 feet mean elevation. The flood of 1937 reached a gauge reading of 54.5 feet or 382.5 feet elevation. The lowest part of the park area is the Wildlife Lake, with an elevation of 390 feet above sea level, and the highest elevation is 567 feet at Firetower Hill. (The tower was removed several years ago.) This elevation is exceeded only by the Hartung Hill, at the extreme eastern end of the range, with an elevation of 588 feet.

To the north of the park area is a narrow flood plain, with an elevation of from 360 to 375 feet and averaging one mile in width. This territory is in cultivation except for some sloughs, which, of course, remain with their native flora of shrubs and trees, characteristic of lowlands. It is in this floodplain that the Green River empties into the broad Ohio.

To the west of the park area lies the wide river bottoms of the Horseshoe Bend of the Ohio, with Evansville located at the toe of the bend and the Audubon Memorial Bridge at the eastern heel.

The park area represents, for the most part, forests of the more common hardwoods, which have been closely and carelessly cut over as often as enough timber has grown to make the venture profitable. Some 50 to 60 acres had been cleared in the wider valleys and on the less precipitous hillsides and used for cropland, meadows, and pastures. Most of this latter acreage was badly eroded when taken over by the park service. Both of the lakes are included in these areas. Since the establishment of the park these cleared areas not used for lakes, parking lots, cabins, and buildings have been allowed to revert to forest areas unassisted, and it is in these remaining areas that we have been most successful in our searches for members of the sparrow family.

It has been a great source of interest to us to watch the changes that nature has wrought as these areas, which were surrounded on all sides by the edges of the woodlands, have been left solely in her care. First, the weeds and grasses held sway for a year or two, and then the blackberries, sumacs, and honeysuckle reigned unmolested for five or six years. Now the small trees of the more prolific seed producers and disbursters are making their claim for territory and a place in the sun by overshadowing the shrubs and weeds that try to keep up with them in the upward reach for sunlight and space.

In re-examining our old checklists, we find them only for the Christmas Bird Counts, which indicate both species and individuals, and the Spring Counts, which list only the species. These have been combined with counts from other nearby areas and published in both *THE KENTUCKY WARBLER* and *AUDUBON FIELD NOTES*, since 1950.

In 1955 the State Park Service of Kentucky published a very complete brochure, *NATURE STUDY AT AUDUBON STATE PARK, HENDERSON, KENTUCKY*, which was compiled and edited by Mr. Benson, Park Naturalist, and Miss Amelia Klutey, Assistant Curator at the museum, with some help from Mr. Rhoads. It is subtitled "A manual for the visitor who wants to enjoy nature here as did the great naturalist John James Audubon." The section on birds is divided into three parts: "1, Birds which spend the winter here; 2, Migrating birds; 3, Nesting birds." The lists which follow are the combined results of many of us of the Henderson Audubon Society over the period of years since the park was established.

WINTER RESIDENTS

Grebe, Pied-billed
 Heron, Great Blue
 Bob-white
 Killdeer
 Woodcock
 Dove, Mourning
 Owl, Screech
 Owl, Barred
 Kingfisher, Belted
 Flicker, Yellow-shafted
 Woodpecker, Pileated
 Woodpecker, Red-bellied
 Woodpecker, Red-headed
 Sapsucker, Yellow-bellied
 Woodpecker, Hairy
 Woodpecker, Downy
 Lark, Horned
 Jay, Blue

Crow
 Chickadee, Carolina
 Titmouse, Tufted
 Nuthatch, White-breasted
 Nuthatch, Red-breasted
 Creeper, Brown
 Wren, Winter
 Wren, Bewick's
 Wren, Carolina
 Mockingbird
 Robin
 Thrush, Hermit
 Bluebird
 Kinglet, Golden-crowned
 Kinglet, Ruby-crowned
 Waxwing, Cedar
 Shrike, Loggerhead
 Starling

Warbler, Myrtle
 Sparrow, English
 Meadowlark
 Cowbird
 Cardinal
 Siskin, Pine
 Towhee, Eastern
 Sparrow, Savannah
 Sparrow, Vesper (rare)
 Junco, Slate-colored
 Sparrow, Tree
 Sparrow, Field
 Sparrow, White-crowned
 Sparrow, White-throated
 Sparrow, Fox
 Sparrow, Swamp
 Sparrow, Song

MIGRANTS (Spring) Passing Through Audubon Park

Goose, Canada
 Mallard
 Duck, Black
 Baldpate
 Pintail
 Teal, Green-winged
 Teal, Blue-winged
 Shoveller
 Redhead
 Merganser, Red-breasted
 Snipe, Wilson's
 Plover, Upland
 Sandpiper, Spotted
 Sandpiper, Solitary
 Yellow-legs, Greater
 Yellow-legs, Lesser
 Flycatcher, Least
 Swallow, Tree
 Swallow, Bank

Swallow, Cliff
 Wren, Long-billed Marsh
 Wren, Short-billed Marsh
 Thrush, Olive-backed
 Thrush, Gray-checked
 Veery
 Vireo, Blue-headed
 Vireo, Philadelphia
 Warbler, Golden-winged
 Warbler, Blue-winged
 Warbler, Tennessee
 Warbler, Nashville
 Warbler, Parula
 Warbler, Magnolia
 Warbler, Cape May
 Warbler, Black-th. Green
 Warbler, Black-th. Blue
 Warbler, Blackburnian
 Warbler, Chestnut-sided

Warbler, Bay-breasted
 Warbler, Black-poll
 Warbler, Pine
 Warbler, Prairie
 Warbler, Palm
 Water-thrush, Northern
 Warbler, Connecticut
 Warbler, Mourning
 Warbler, Hooded
 Warbler, Wilson's
 Warbler, Canada
 Bobolink
 Grosbeak, Rose-breasted
 Sparrow, Henslow's
 Sparrow, Vesper
 Sparrow, Lark
 Sparrow, Pine-woods
 Sparrow, Lincoln's

NESTING SPECIES

Vulture, Turkey
 Hawk, Sharp-sh.
 Hawk, Cooper's
 Hawk, Red-tailed
 Hawk, Red-should.
 Hawk, Sparrow
 Bob-white
 Killdeer
 Woodcock
 Dove, Mourning
 Cuckoo, Yellow-billed
 Owl, Screech
 Owl, Barred
 Chuck-will's-widow
 Whip-poor-will
 Swift, Chimney
 Hummingbird, Ruby-th.
 Kingfisher, Belted
 Flicker, Yellow-sh.
 Woodpecker, Pil.
 Woodpecker, Red-bellied
 Woodpecker, Red-headed
 Woodpecker, Hairy
 Woodpecker, Downy
 Kingbird, Eastern
 Flycatcher, Crested
 Phoebe
 Flycatcher, Acadian

Flycatcher, Alder
 Pewee, Wood
 Swallow, Rough-w.
 Jay, Blue
 Crow
 Chickadee, Car.
 Titmouse, Tufted
 Nuthatch, White-br.
 Wren, House
 Wren, Bewick's
 Wren, Car.
 Mockingbird
 Catbird
 Thrasher, Brown
 Robin
 Thrush, Wood
 Bluebird
 Gnatcatcher, Blue-gr.
 Waxwing, Cedar
 Shrike, Loggerhead
 Starling
 Vireo, White-eyed
 Vireo, Yellow-thr.
 Vireo, Red-eyed
 Vireo, Warbling
 Warbler, B. and W.
 Warbler, Proth.

Warbler, Worm-eating
 Warbler, Yellow
 Warbler, Cerulean
 Warbler, Yellow-th.
 Oven-bird
 Water-thrush, La.
 Warbler, Kentucky
 Yellow-throat
 Chat, Yellow-br.
 Redstart
 Sparrow, English
 Meadowlark
 Red-wing
 Oriole, Orchard
 Oriole, Baltimore
 Cowbird
 Tanager, Scarlet
 Tanager, Summer
 Cardinal
 Bunting, Indigo
 Dickcissel
 Goldfinch
 Towhee, Eastern
 Sparrow, Grasshopper
 Sparrow, Chipping
 Sparrow, Field
 Sparrow, Song

Quite a number of incidents and observation have been previously published in the WARBLER, either as field notes or as comments on the counts. We feel that this bibliography is not complete, but nearly so. KENTUCKY WARBLER, XXX, 6, 8-9, 50-51; XXXI, 11, 14-15, 49-50; XXXII, 12-13, and 16-17; XXV, 78; XXVII, 14, 27, and 63; XXVIII, cover picture, 29; XXIX, 8, 29, 45.

FIELD NOTES

INDIGO BUNTING IN WINTER AT OWENSBORO

Captain Bob Beaty, assistant chief, Owensboro Fire Department, found a small bird floundering in the snow and water of a Fourth Street gutter on January 21, 1956, and gave it a refuge in a box before a radiator in the Central Fire Station. Mrs. Shultz Riggs, Jr., of Owensboro, took the bird to her home until it was able to fly. She had thought it was a Bluebird until she held it in her hand; she was very much surprised to find it to be an Indigo Bunting. The bird was photographed by the Owensboro Messenger and Inquirer photographer; the picture and the item given above appeared in that newspaper on January 25.—MARGARET SUTTON, Owensboro.

* * * * *

COMMON REDPOLL IN KENTUCKY

On December 26, 1955, accompanied by Burt L. Monroe, Sr., I was taking part in the Christmas Bird Count at Harmony Village, about six miles north of Prospect, Oldham County, Kentucky. A female Common Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*—*A. flammea*) flew into a weedy field at Harmony Village. The bird was alone and was promptly collected. It is now deposited in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology collection and has been identified by Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne as *A. l. linaria*—*A. f. flammea*. This is the first known occurrence of the Redpoll in Kentucky, substantiated by a specimen.—BURT L. MONROE, JR., Anchorage.

* * * * *

A LATE DATE FOR THE SCARLET TANAGER

On October 15, 1955, some of the members of the Louisville Chapter (Beckham Bird Club) were on a field trip in the Jefferson County Forest area. Here, on the top of Holzclaw Hill, they were rewarded with a sight of a Scarlet Tanager. The bird was in company with a Tennessee Warbler, but such winter species as the Brown Creeper, the Myrtle Warbler, and the Slate-colored Junco were in nearby trees. It seems well to record this as a late date, since records in the Louisville area indicate that the Scarlet Tanager is normally not seen after September.—ANNE L. STAMM, Louisville.

* * * * *

WATCHING BIRDS ON THE FALLS OF THE OHIO

In the course of building up my list of birds seen and identified, I noticed that very few shorebirds were on that list. I decided that the best way to add shorebirds to it was to make frequent field trips to the Falls of the Ohio during the autumn migration season. The results have been very satisfying, for not only shorebirds, but many other waterbirds, stop to feed in the potholes during their migrations.

In the past two years I have seen about twenty species of shorebirds on the Falls. I start my field trips in late July and continue until late October. During these three months it is interesting to note how the numbers as well as the species change. By late July, considerable numbers of Pectoral Sandpipers have arrived, along with some of the small 'peep' sandpipers. The concentration continues to build up through August and reaches a peak in early September. By October the numbers have dropped greatly, and there are few shorebirds to be seen in the last days of the month, although the plovers stay rather late.

I have seen four species of plovers in the area: Semi-palmated, Black-bellied, and Golden Plovers, and the ever-present Killdeer. The plovers seem more wary than many of the sandpipers and will seldom permit a very close approach.

One of the most interesting birds I have seen on the Falls is the Ruddy Turnstone. I saw it on a field trip of the Beckham Bird Club, when it suddenly flew up immediately in front of us. Its flight pattern was quite striking, with boldly-marked black and white wings.

I have seen many other interesting species: Stilt Sandpiper, Dowitcher, Baird's Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, and Wilson's Phalarope. Of all the sandpipers I have seen, I consider the rare Buff-breasted Sandpiper my favorite, not so much because of its rarity but rather because of its beautiful plumage. I have seen it only twice, both times during September. The Wilson's Phalarope was a very interesting bird, seen in early September, 1955, on a field trip with the Beckham Bird Club. On one occasion it alighted within twenty yards of us, providing an excellent opportunity to study its markings.

Shorebirds are not the sole reward of observations on the Falls. Particularly noticeable are the herons and egrets. Because of their beautiful white plumage, the American and Snowy Egrets, and the immature Little Blue Heron are especially striking. The American Egrets are very conspicuous until mid-October, whereas the Snowy Egret is merely an occasional visitor.

The terns are another group of waterbirds which frequent the Falls. I have seen the Caspian and Least Terns only once. In late August, 1955, I had an excellent view of four Least Terns in flight and at rest on a sandbar. Their small size and black-tipped yellow bills were quite distinctive. The Black Tern is much commoner than the other terns on the Falls. I have observed them in flocks as large as forty.

These observations are only a few of the more interesting ones I have made on the Falls. Doubtless there are many other birds to be seen there during migration. The government's plans to alter the canal system at Louisville call for the flooding of this area. This will be quite unfortunate from a bird watcher's point of view, but I look forward to making further observations of the birds visiting the Falls in the meantime.—JOSEPH CROFT, Louisville.

* * * * *

THIRTY-THIRD SPRING MEETING AT BOWLING GREEN

The Kentucky Ornithological Society held its thirty-third Spring Meeting April 13-15 at Lost River Motel, Bowling Green, Kentucky, with sixty-four in attendance. On Friday evening Mrs. F. W. Stamm, the president, held an informal reception in her apartment.

On Saturday morning the members, led by Dr. Gordon Wilson, Dr. L. Y. Lancaster, and Dr. Harvey B. Lovell spent the day near Chaney and McElroy Lakes, observing the numerous waterbirds and shorebirds. At noon, a picnic lunch at McElroy Lake was a welcome intermission.

The Kentucky Museum at Western State College was open as a courtesy to the Society for those who did not wish to spend the afternoon afield.

The dinner meeting, held at Ferrell's Restaurant, was presided over by Mrs. Stamm, who introduced the distinguished guests and the members attending, by localities. During the short business which followed, the minutes as published in the *Kentucky Warbler* were approved; also the Treasurer's report. The Secretary was requested by the president to summarize the principal actions of the Executive Board at its meeting in Frankfort on October 7. At this meeting the Board decided to hold its Spring Meeting outside the Louisville area; that Dr. Lovell investigate the cost of reproducing by an off-set process, out-of-print issues of the *Kentucky Warbler*; that a four-year index of the *Warbler* be published in the November, 1956, issue; that extra copies of the *Kentucky Warbler* be sold at the current subscription price but single issues only be sold at subscription price plus 10%; that the Society buy the plates for the check list; that life memberships of \$50.00 may be paid in four equal annual installments; that the Society apply to the Federal Government for tax exemption as a scientific organization; that the Treasurer be authorized to purchase paid-up shares in a federally-insured Building and Loan Association as funds from life memberships become available; that a high school award of three-year subscription to the *Kentucky Warbler* be given annually to the student who presents the best paper on original bird study. At their meeting (Bowling Green, April 14), the Executive Board accepted with regret the resignation of Robert A. Pierce, as Vice-President, and elected Hunter Hancock, Murray, to fill his unexpired term. Miss Amelia Klutey, Henderson, was elected Councillor to fill the unexpired term as of Mr. Hancock as Councillor. The re-appointments of Burt L. Monroe, Sr., Curator; Miss Evelyn Schneider, Librarian; and Dr. Gordon Wilson, Editor of the *Kentucky Warbler*, were approved. Kentucky Dam Village was selected as the place for the fall meeting, October 12-14.

Mrs. Stamm announced the winners for the best papers on bird study: first, Joseph Croft, Louisville; second, Lorna Chandler, Kirksville.

Dr. Wilson then gave an interesting explanation of the geological reasons for the appearance each spring of the "swallow ponds," Chaney and McElroy Lakes, which cover for a few months up to one thousand acres of low-lying farm land. Dr. L. Y. Lancaster, Professor of Biology, Western State College, explained the different bird areas at the mouth of Gasper River, in preparation for the field trip for the next day. In conclusion, Dr. Harvey Lovell showed a color film, "Sunrise Serenade," furnished by the Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources.

On Sunday, Dr. and Mrs. Lancaster welcomed us to their summer home, built near Sally's Rock at the mouth of the Gasper River, where an all-day field trip, led by Dr. Wilson, concluded the Spring Meeting; 122 species of birds were recorded for the two days afield, the highest record so early in the season for the Bowling Green area.

The Society is deeply appreciative of the hospitality extended by Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. L. Y. Lancaster; and of the ceaseless work of Mrs. F. W. Stamm in making this well-planned informal meeting one to be long remembered.

The members and guests attending are as follows: ANCHORAGE: Mr. and Mrs. Burt L. Monroe, Sr., Mrs. John Ellington, S. Roger Ellington, Charlotte Ellington; BOWLING GREEN: Marjorie Clagett, Mrs. Virginia E. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. L. Y. Lancaster, Gordon Wilson; BROOKS: Amy Deane; CINCINNATI, OHIO: Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bunnell; GALLATIN, TENNESSEE: Mr. and Mrs. Scott, son, and daughter; GLASGOW: Dr. Robert McKinley, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Starr, Lillian Simmons, Alice Furber, Jimmie Haynes; HENDERSON: Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rhoads, William H. Rhoads, Amelia Klutey, Mrs. Nat Stanley, Virginia Smith; HOPKINSVILLE: Ollie Mae Williams; HORSE CAVE: Sam D. Steward; LEXINGTON: Roger W. Barbour; LOUISVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. Leonard C. Brecher, Helen Browning, Floyd S. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey B. Lovell, Eric Mills, Louis H. Pieper, Marie Pieper, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Evelyn J. Schneider, Mabel Slack, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Tabler, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wetherell, Haven Wiley, Roderick Summers; MURRAY: Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Hancock; NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE: Albert F. Ganier, Mrs. Amelia R. Laskey, Jennie Riggs, John Ogden, Dan Schreiber, Keith White, Ruth Castles; SHELBYVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas.—VESTINA BAILEY THOMAS, Recording Secretary.

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K. O. S. IN THE NEWS

In his column, "The Sportsman," in the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL for April 29, 1956, Burt L. Monroe had a long article on our lakes and our recent field day there: "Disappearing Lakes, with Birds and Fish, Attracting Scientists." The article reviews some of the fascinating history of the lakes and the water birds that have been recorded there through the years. It mentions, especially, the highlight of our field trip, the finding of the flock of Blue and Snow Geese, which so many of our group had hoped to see.

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KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Treasurer's Report April 14, 1956

Balance on hand October 8, 1955	\$ 240.12
Receipts:	
Registrations and Dinners at Fall Meeting.....	231.75
Membership Dues to Date	395.00
Dividend—Jefferson-Federal	11.38
Profit on Sale of Books and Stationery	26.63
Sale of Check Lists	30.00
Contributions	5.00
Paid Toward Life Memberships	75.00
Sale of Warblers25
Total Receipts	\$1,015.63

Disbursements:

Paid Out at Fall Meeting (Dinners, Speaker, Other Expenses).....	\$ 205.38
Bank Tax24
Printing Check Lists	62.50
Miscellaneous	2.00
Printing Warblers (November and February).....	284.84
Stamps and Envelopes	31.49
Jefferson-Federal Savings Account	150.00
Dues to Kentucky Conservation Council	2.00
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Total Disbursements	\$ 738.45
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Balance	\$ 277.18

In our Endowment Fund we have seven \$100.00 shares of Jefferson-Federal Building and Loan Association.

—FAN B. TABLER, Treasurer

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ORNITHOLOGICAL JOURNALS

IN THE

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE LIBRARY

Title, Date Established, Publisher	Volumes in Library
ATLANTIC NATURALIST, March, 1950..... Audubon Society of the District of Columbia (Supersedes The Wood Thrush)	Complete file
AUDUBON FIELD NOTES, 1947	Complete file
National Audubon Society	
AUDUBON MAGAZINE, 1941	Complete file
National Audubon Society (Supersedes Bird Lore)	
THE AUK, 1884.....	Vol. 1, 1884; 4, 1887; 7, 1890
American Ornithologists Union (Preceded by Nuttall Ornithological Club Bulletin)	
BIRD LORE, 1899-1940.....	Vol. 3, 1901; 5, 1903; 42, 1940
National Audubon Society (Continued as Audubon Magazine)	
CASSINIA, 1890.....	Nos. 27-28, 1927-1950
Delaware Valley Ornithological Club	
THE CHAT, 1937.....	Vol. 11, 1947
Carolina Bird Club	

- THE CONDOR, 1899.....Vol. 4, 1902
Cooper Ornithological Club
- THE FLICKER, 1929.....Vol. 9, No. 2, April 1937
Minnesota Ornithologists Union
- FLORIDA NATURALIST, 1927.....Vol. 16, 1942
Florida Audubon Society
- FLYING FEATHERS, 1950-1954.....Complete file
Grant Cook Bird Club, Youngstown, Ohio
(Continued as *The Ohio Cardinal*)
- INDIANA AUDUBON BULLETIN, 1920-1930.....1921, 1924-1930
Indiana Audubon Society
(Continued as *Indiana Audubon Society Year Book*)
- INDIANA AUDUBON SOCIETY YEAR BOOK,
1931-1949Complete file
Indiana Audubon Society
(Continued as *Indiana Audubon Quarterly*)
- INDIANA AUDUBON QUARTERLY, 1950.....:.....Complete file
Indiana Audubon Society
- IOWA BIRD LIFE, 1931Complete file
Iowa Ornithological Union
- JACK PINE WARBLER, 1923Vol. 14, 1936
Michigan Audubon Society
- THE KENTUCKY WARBLER, 1925Complete file
Kentucky Ornithological Society
- THE KINGBIRD, 1950Complete file
Federation of New York State Bird Clubs
- MAINE AUDUBON SOCIETY BULLETIN, 1945Complete file
Maine Audubon Society
- MASSACHUSETTS AUDUBON SOCIETY
BULLETIN, 1917Vol. 24, 1940
Massachusetts Audubon Society
- THE MIGRANT, 1930Vol. 2, 1931
Tennessee Ornithological Society
- NEBRASKA BIRD REVIEW, 1933Complete file
Nebraska Ornithological Union
- NEW HAMPSHIRE BIRD NEWS, 1948Vol. 2, July 1949
Audubon Society of New Hampshire
- NUTTALL ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB BULLETIN,
1876-1883.....Vol. 5, 1880 Index, Vols. 1-8
Nuttall Ornithological Club
(Superseded by *The Auk*)

- THE OHIO CARDINAL, 1955.....Complete file
Grant Cook Bird Club, Youngstown, Ohio
(Supersedes Flying Feathers)
- THE OOLOGIST, 1884-1941.....Vols. 19-24, 1902-1907
- THE ORIOLE, 1936Complete file
Georgia Ornithological Society
- THE OWL, 1949.....Vol. 1-4, 1949-Dec. 1952
Ridgewood, N. J., Audubon Society
- PASSENGER PIGEON, 1939Vol. 2, 1940
Wisconsin Society for Ornithology
- THE RAVEN, 1930Vol. 20, 1949
Virginia Society of Ornithology
- THE REDSTART, 1933Vol. 12, 1945
Brooks Bird Club, West Virginia
- SNOWY EGRET, 1926Vol. 6, 1931
Humphrey Olsen, Perkinston, Mississippi
- SOUTH DAKOTA BIRD NOTES, 1949.....Complete file
South Dakota Ornithologists Union
- WILSON BULLETIN, 1889Vol. 12, 1900
Wilson Ornithological Society
- THE WOOD THRUSH, 1946-1950.....Complete file
Audubon Society of the District of Columbia
(Continued as *Atlantic Naturalist*)
- ZOO LIFE, 1946Complete file
Zoological Society of London

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URGENT NEED FOR BANDING MOURNING DOVES

The Fish and Wildlife Service is faced with a lack of specific information needed in its management planning to assure adequate protection of the Mourning Dove. The only remedy to this situation will be a great increase in dove banding definitely associated with nesting areas over the entire breeding range. The most effective procedure appears to be to organize the banding of dove nestlings on a large scale. To achieve this much additional help is needed. Although only persons with banding permits may actually place the bands on these birds, all who are interested may be of great assistance in finding nests and reporting the presence of nestlings. Such organizations as sportsmen's groups, garden clubs, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs, or school classes may find this an interesting project.

Persons over 18 years of age, who are able to recognize Mourning Doves, and who are interested in obtaining a banding permit of their own and in keeping the necessary records themselves, may apply to the Bird Banding Office, Patuxent Research Refuge, Laurel, Maryland. Individuals or organizations interested in helping find nests but not in the responsibility of actually placing the bands and keeping the records according to prescribed form are encouraged to assist licensed banders with this essential "nest scouting."

Doves start nesting early in the spring and continue until late summer or early fall and it is desirable to band examples of all broods throughout this long season. Dove nests are usually found from 6 to 10 feet high in trees or large bushes, but in prairie or open country will frequently be on the ground. They are best found by watching a pair of birds until one goes to the nest.

Nestlings may be banded at any age but in cases of either very small or very well developed nestlings special precautions should be taken. If the foot is still too small to keep the size 3A dove band from slipping off, a piece of elastic adhesive tape wrapped around the leg, band and all, will hold the band in place until the foot has grown sufficiently. The adhesive will eventually come off and not handicap the bird. "Dalzoflex" elastic adhesive tape will be supplied to banders by the Bird Banding Office on request. If the nestlings are nearly ready to leave the nest they may jump out after being replaced. If this happens, or the birds act as though they might, both hands placed over the nestlings, keeping them quiet and in the dark for several minutes will usually prevent premature jumping from nests.

Adult doves banded in June or July, may be considered as representative of the breeding area and will supplement nestling bandings. Additional suggestions on methods of trapping doves at that season are available.

U. S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Laurel, Maryland

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RECORDS OF THE YELLOW-BELLIED AND OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHERS

Two of the flycatchers rarely reported in Kentucky are the Yellow-bellied and the Olive-sided. An May 15, 1954, I heard and saw the Yellow-bellied many times at the Old Kentucky Home State Park at Bardstown. The preceding summer, while on a visit at Duluth, Minnesota, I was in daily contact with this species for more than a week and learned its distinctive call note and its rather erratic behavior patterns. It was easy to find it near the parking place of the park at Bardstown, where I followed it around a large part of the time I rested there on my way home from a spring speaking trip.

Exactly a week later, May 22, 1954, again on my way home from a speaking engagement, I stopped very early in the morning at North Fork Creek on Ky. 65 in southern Breckinridge County. From the bridge itself I saw and heard quite often the Olive-sided Flycatcher. Since it was in the tops of the trees along the stream, it was fairly close to me on the bridge; I could watch it easily and observe its markings, its flitting, and its notes. The only other time I ever saw this species definitely was somewhere around 1918, when one flew down a chimney and was caught by a friend of mine as it fluttered in a cooking stove. I held it in my hand and studied it thoroughly before I released it. I have often wondered whether both these species are

not much more numerous than we suspect; they have to go by here to get north of us; why do we not see them more often?—GORDON WILSON, Bowling Green.

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THE BLUE GROSBEAK IN SUMMER IN HOPKINS COUNTY

On June 15, 1955, while hiking along the banks of Clear Creek, at a spot about three miles southwest of Madisonville, I came upon an adult Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*). As the bird sang from a high perch in a tulip tree, I noted the light-colored, heavy beak, a light shade in comparison with the blue of the head and body, and studied the leisurely song, which was suggestive of that of the Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*). The bird flew presently to a sycamore, then to another tulip tree, all high perches but in good light. It lingered at the third perch and was studied at my leisure. Finally it flew to a fourth perch, a dead stub jutting out from a maple, and considerably lower than the other perches. At that height I noted the brown wing bars and the dark area at the base of the bill. The bird was noticeably larger than the Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). At the time of my departure, after at least fifteen minutes of observation, the bird was still engaged in song. Although the trees and bushes near water, as found here, are said to be typical habitats for this species, and indicated a possibility of breeding activities, I was unable to locate the bird further during subsequent trips to the area.—JAMES WILLIAM HANCOCK, Madisonville.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 26)

K. O. S. HIGH SCHOOL AWARD

The Kentucky Ornithological Society Award, to a high school student writing the best paper on birds based on original observations was given to Joseph Croft of Louisville. He is fourteen years old and a freshman at St. Xavier High School. His paper, "Watching Birds on the Falls of the Ohio," appears in this issue. The prize is a three-year subscription to THE KENTUCKY WARBLER.

The second-best paper was written by Lorna Chandler of Kirksville. Her essay, "Migration of Birds," appeared in the JUNIOR SCIENCE BULLETIN (XXI,1). She was given a copy of Roger Burton's HOW TO WATCH BIRDS. The prize was donated by Mrs. Anne L. Stamm. Winners were announced at the meeting of the Junior Academy of Science at Richmond, Kentucky, on April 7, 1956, and also at the meeting of the K. O. S. at Bowling Green on April 14.

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LOSS OF A FAITHFUL MEMBER

Mr. Otto K. Dietrich, a member of our society since 1944, died in St. Anthony Hospital, Louisville, December 5, 1955, at the age of seventy-eight. He was interested in all phases of natural history and took an active part in club activities of the Louisville chapter and of the state group, until recent years, when his health prevented attendance at meetings. When the Louisville chapter launched a Blue-bird project, he assisted in erecting many of the nest boxes in Cherokee Park. He had been the treasurer of the Louisville Audubon Screen Tours for many years. His kindness will remain a cherished memory to all who knew him.

ANOTHER LIFE MEMBER GONE

Major Victor K. Dodge, one of the pioneer bird students of our state, died at Lexington on February 29 at the age of eighty-three. Although a very active man in business and military life, he had been a nature observer for many, many years. He was the leading spirit in the Lexington Audubon Society, he served as president of the K. O. S., and he greatly enjoyed the birds of his extensive Woodford County estate. His military title came from his long connection with the National Guard, in which he was active for many years, especially in rifle training. He was also one of the pioneer automobile manufacturers, producing his first machine in 1909. His leading business connection was with the Lafayette Hotel and the Lafayette-Phoenix Garage. Major Dodge was a gracious gentleman who found in ornithology an appealing hobby in his busy life.

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AUDUBON CAMP

Hunt Hill Sanctuary, near Rice Lake and Spooner, Wisconsin, will be the scene again of a great summer camp conducted by the Audubon Society. It was first conducted last year, with great success. There will be five sessions of two weeks each, the first one beginning on June 17. This is the only Audubon Camp in the Middle West and is easily accessible. The cost for each session is only \$95 person. If you are interested, write National Audubon Society, Camp Department, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, New York.

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WEST VIRGINIA FORAY

A camp called the Annual Foray, conducted by the Brooks Bird Club of West Virginia, will be held at Camp Caesar, Webster Springs, West Virginia, from June 9 to June 17, with a total cost of only \$34. If you can manage a vacation at that time, write Camp Caesar, in care of the Brooks Bird Club, for reservations.

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A NEW LIFE MEMBER

Miss Helen Gill, of Lancaster, Kentucky, is a new Life Member. She writes: "From my earliest childhood I have loved birds and observed them, have kept food and water for them. My observations have been in my own yard. Until the time I joined the K. O. S., I never had the opportunity to go birding on field trips, for I had no one to go with me. My association with all of you who know so much about birds has been a wonderful experience for me."

Welcome to our growing group of Life Members, Miss Gill. We hope that both you and we will have hundreds of opportunities to study birds, close at hand or in extended field trips.

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OUR PRESIDENT HONORED

On February 10, 1956, our president, Mrs. Frederick W. Stamm, was honored by the Beckham Bird Club by being given the annual award of the society for constructive contributions to ornithology. The speaker on this occasion was Professor Frederick Loetscher, of Centre College, his topic being "Mexican Birds."