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The Kentucky Warbler

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Vol. XLI

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No. 1



PEREGRINE FALCON, from a painting by Howard Rollin

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THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

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NEWS AND VIEWS

THE COVER

The cover picture is taken from an original water color of the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) (adult upper, immature lower right) by Howard Rollin, of Weldona, Colorado. This interesting painting, the artist's 1963 Christmas gift to the Kentucky Ornithological Society, is one of a long series for which the members are deeply grateful. (See information on other water colors by Rollin on page 20.)

(Continued on page 20)

NOTES FROM THE CUMBERLAND NATIONAL FOREST

JOSEPH CROFT, WILLIAM ROWE, AND HAVEN WILEY

We spent July 18 and 19, 1964, observing birds in the southern parts of the Cumberland National Forest from McCreary County to Estill County. Croft and Wiley visited the northern parts, from Powell County to Rowan County, on August 1 and 2. Since the birds of this region of Kentucky are seldom investigated, the following observations are of interest.

Hawks. On July 19 in a heavily forested tract in Whitley County a Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) flew overhead. The bird was in sight for a brief period during which it was seen clearly in silhouette. The falcon shape was unmistakable—pointed wings, narrow tail, and strong pigeon-like flight with rapid, shallow wing strokes. The size was judged to be close to that of a Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*); the proportionately broad wings and medium-length tail, and the extensive forest habitat further indicated the bird was a Peregrine Falcon. This is one of the few known summer occurrences of this species in Kentucky (see Mengel, *Auk*, 57:424, 1940). We were especially pleased to see the bird, since in recent years this great falcon seems virtually to have disappeared from the Appalachian region.

The Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*) was the most common hawk in the area. During July 18 and 19, individuals or pairs were seen in Wayne (west of the National Forest), McCreary (two localities), Whitley (two localities), and Estill Counties. Two weeks later individuals were found in Powell (two localities), Meniffee, and Rowan Counties. These hawks were in heavily wooded valleys or less often (three of the ten occurrences) over lowland fields adjacent to heavily forested hills. All were either within the tree cover or flying relatively low down valleys or over fields.

One Broad-wing seen July 18 in McCreary County was much darker than any individual in our previous experience. This bird had a dark breast, and the normally white tail bands, especially from above, were obscure. The hawk circled above us, calling characteristically, and then joined a typically colored bird which was calling in the trees nearby. J. H. Riley (*Auk*, 25:270, 1908) suggested that the Broad-winged Hawks of the eastern United States could be divided into two phases; the darker of these phases he describes, in part, as having "the bars below of [cinnamon-rufous], heavier, and sometimes confluent on the chest." Occasional strikingly melanistic individuals have also been described (Ridgway, *Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus.*, 9:248-249, 1886; Burns, *Wilson Bull.* 23:155-156, 1911; Bailey, *Auk*, 34:73-75, 1917; Johnson and Peeters, *Auk*, 80:430-431, 1963); with one probable exception (a bird seen by Riley at Falls Church, Virginia), all these melanos have been reported from the north-western part of the species' range, generally in Iowa, Minnesota, and Manitoba. Rather than categorizing our bird with these melanos, we are inclined to consider it an extreme example of Riley's dark-phased bird, which has been little remarked in the literature.

Two Cooper's Hawks were seen August 1 in Powell County.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*). This species was the object of our search in the southern parts of the National Forest. We succeeded in finding a single group of about eight on July 19 in an extensive forested region northeast of Cumberland Falls in Whitley County.

The area had mixed pine and hardwood, mostly oaks, but the woodpeckers consistently alighted on the Pitch and Scrub Pine (*Pinus Rigida* and *P. Virginiana*) on high ground, and then usually on a dead tree or branch. They moved rapidly in a loose flock through the forest past us, flying high between the pines, remaining thirty feet or more up in the trees. Their distinctive abrupt, harsh call note was heard repeatedly, especially when the birds were in flight. The prominent white cheek and barred back were seen clearly.

Warblers. The Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*) was widely distributed in the National Forest and common in some areas. Eastern Powell County seemed to have especially large numbers of this species. In Whitley County also it was the most commonly encountered warbler, and in McCreary County it was second to the Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*). This latter species, which occurred in dry upland pine woods instead of in moist lowland deciduous tangles, was also widespread in the National Forest. We found the Parula Warbler (*Parula americana*) and Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*) only in Whitley and Powell Counties. However, we were too late in the season to hear many species singing regularly, and this probably affected the numbers we recorded of several warbler species. As late as August 1 the Hooded sang and called frequently.

* * * *

MID-WINTER BIRD COUNT 1964-1965

The mild and unusually warm weather during the count period (December 22, 1964-January 3, 1965) gave census takers an opportunity to count birds in temperatures ranging as high as 70 degrees on some of the days. State-wide the counts show 112 species, totaling 118,378 individuals, with one additional species observed during count week.

Perhaps the most unusual waterbird observed was the Common Egret, represented by two individuals at Henderson. This apparently is the first Kentucky Christmas Count record for this species, which in recent years has increasingly been recorded northward in winter. Woodlands and Henderson report large concentrations of Canada Geese, while Madisonville had an unusually large number of Coots.

The Pileated Woodpecker made probably its best showing ever, with a total of 126 birds in 18 areas. Robins appeared in good numbers on the counts, with a total of 8628 as compared with 106 on last year's counts; this may be due to the mild winter and ample food supply. Bluebirds were widely reported over the state, continuing their distinct increase of the past two years. The number reported this season—437—is comparable to and slightly above the 1959-60 counts, just prior to the species' widely remarked decimation from severe winter weather across its wintering grounds in the South.

Cedar Waxwings were markedly up from last year; the count of 1693 at Mammoth Cave is especially impressive. Blackbirds were widely scattered across the state, but in their usual spotty pattern of distribution, being numerous in some areas and absent in others. One final species worthy of note is the Baltimore Oriole. This bird is occasionally reported at feeders during the winter, and there is one winter specimen for Kentucky; the report of five at Lexington is, however, unprecedented.

* * * *

KENTUCKY WOODLANDS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center junction of Highway 453 and Mulberry Flat Road; lake and river shore 25%, fields 35%, deciduous woods 40%).—Dec. 29; 6:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast; temp. 35° to 58°; wind S, 12-16 m.p.h. Eight observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 27 (12 on foot, 15 by car); total party-miles, 110 (16 on foot, 94 by car). Total, 54 species, about 21,815 individuals. (Seen in area count period but not on count day: Wood Duck, Bufflehead, White-winged Scoter [observed several times by Paul Sturm], Hooded Merganser, Herring Gull, Horned Lark.)—Daniel Austin, Choyce Barnett, Evelyn Cole, Willard Gray, Edwin Larson, Jr., James Moynahan, Clell Peterson (compiler), Paul Sturm (Murray Bird Club).

* * * *

MARION (Same areas as in former years).—Dec. 25; all day. Cloudy; temp. 30° to 40°. One observer. Total, 51 species, 2,624 individuals. Bald Eagles were above Dam #50; three to five have been seen daily since the middle of November.—C. L. Frazer.

* * * *

MADISONVILLE (W. W. Hancock Farm, Elk Creek, Brown Road, Highway 892, and three lakes at Madisonville; deciduous woodlands and thickets 40%, lake shore 40%, open fields 20%).—Dec. 27; 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Heavy overcast; wind NW, 1-7 m.p.h.; temp. 28° to 31°. Total hours, 9½; total miles, 48 (5 on foot, 43 by car). Observers together in a.m., J. W. H. alone in p.m. Total, 41 species, 1596 individuals.—Maurice G. Hancock, James W. Hancock (compiler).

Notes on Madisonville Count

Open water at the lakes, and especially Lake Pewee, accounted for the good showing of waterfowl. A partial albino Song Sparrow observed at the northwest end of Lake Pewee, had considerable white showing on the head and throat. Other species recorded on December 30: Canada Goose, Mallard, Lesser Scaup Duck, Red-tailed Hawk, Horned Lark, Myrtle Warbler, and White-crowned Sparrow.

* * * *

PENNYRILE FOREST STATE PARK (Deciduous and pine woods and fields within the park area, Pennyrile Lake, and adjoining farmlands; wooded area 60%, open fields within the park 15%, farmlands 15%, lake shore 10%).—Jan. 3; 7:15 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Cloudy in early a.m. but clearing by mid-morning and mostly clear thereafter; wind NE, 1-7 m.p.h.; temp. 30° to 43°. Total party-hours, 20; total party-miles, 50 (15 on foot, 35 by car). Observers in two parties. Total, 41 species, 682 individuals.—Mickey Buzzard, Willard Gray, Maurice G. Hancock, James W. Hancock (compiler).

Notes on Pennyrile Count

Myrtle Warblers are quite common this season. The Golden-crowned Kinglets have declined in numbers, and the Red-breasted Nuthatch is decidedly rare.

* * * *

HENDERSON (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Audubon State Park Museum; farms and fencerows 35%, deciduous woods 40%, river 25%). Jan. 2; 6:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast skies, 30 minute drizzling rain in a.m.; temp. 60° at start, 35° at 4:30 p.m.; wind variable SE to N at 10-15 m.p.h. Nine observers. Total, 82 species, 11,750 individuals.—King Benson, Mrs. Lora Clark, Walter Dear, J. W. Parker, Mrs. Ross Parsons, W. P. Rhoads (compiler), Charles B. Smith, Virginia Smith, Mrs. Nat Stanley, Sr.

Notes on Henderson Count

Mr. J. W. Parker worked the river and saw the Common Egrets just below Dam 48; the Double-crested Cormorant was on a snag overlooking a sand bar at Black's Point. The birds were also observed before and since the count day by David Jenkins.

* * * *

SORGHO (Ford and Rafferty Farms; Panther Creek area, and territory north and west of Sorgho; open pasture land, swampy area, heavy woods, and thickets along fencerows).—Jan. 2; seven hours in field. Cloudy but very mild, clearing in afternoon. Total, 43 species, 2,007 individuals.—Joe Ford.

Notes on Sorgho Count

The majority of the Common Crows were found feeding in the Green River bottom land; the estimated count of 1,000 birds is a conservative one. The birds were in groups of 25 to 100. The count last year showed 37 crows.

* * * *

YELVINGTON (Pup Creek bottoms, Carpenter's and Kingfisher Lakes, Ohio River bottoms [from Maceo to Blackford Creek], Boy Scout Camp, Game and Fish Association Farm, Daviess County Airport, and a thorough examination of roads to and from areas mentioned).—Jan. 1; 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; overcast, some fog and mist in the river area, clearing in afternoon; moderate wind; temp. 35° to 40°. Eight observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 28; total party-miles, 67, (18 on foot, 49 by car). Total, 53 species, about 2,975 individuals.—Ronnie Freels, Willard Gray, Dicky Krewson, A. L. Powell (compiler), Mildred (Mrs. A. L.) Powell, Wilton Powell, George Ray, Lewis Ray.

Notes on Yelvington Count

Our observation of waterfowl on the Ohio River was very limited because of heavy fog and this accounts for the poor showing of these birds.

Robins and Eastern Bluebirds were numerous; in fact, it was the highest count for the Bluebirds. It is interesting to note that the Red-headed Woodpeckers have increased over the past two years.

* * * *

BOWLING GREEN (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Three Springs, 6 miles south of Bowling Green, largely the area used since 1918; farmlands 25%, stream banks 30%, suburban 15%, swamps and woods 30%).—Dec. 22; 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 37°-46°; wind SW, 1-7 m.p.h.; heavy overcast, ponds frozen over at start. Three

observers in two parties. Total party-hours, 16 (12 on foot, 4 by car); total party-miles, 70 (10 on foot, 60 by car). Total, 48 species, 3,278 individuals. Seen in area but not on count day: Black Duck, Shoveler, Hermit Thrush.—Millard Gipson, Robert N. Pace, Gordon Wilson (compiler).

Notes on Bowling Green Count

Surface water had covered some of the Chaney Marsh and then had dropped a few inches, leaving windrows of seeds and drift. Nearly all of the Robins, Cedar Waxwings, and Starlings seen in the day were at this place, feeding on the drift.

Finding 22 Tree Sparrows in full song was a surprise, for they have been very erratic for many winters, sometimes not being found at all.

The Great Horned Owl was being chased by Common Crows. He hooted several times and also gave his hair-raising scream, the first time any of us had ever heard this sound.

* * * *

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK (Nearly all of the park area).—Dec. 27; 7:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 28° to 45°; no wind; heavy overcast all day; ground very wet from thawing. Eighteen observers in 7 parties. Total, 49 species, 11,647 individuals.—Evelyn Cole, Willard Gray, Charles S. Guthrie, Cleo Hogan, Sr., Cleo Hogan, Jr., John Risko, Jr., George McKinley, Clell T. Peterson, A. L. Powell, Mrs. A. L. Powell, Wilton Powell, George Ray, Lewis Ray, Mrs. Marvin Ray, Sharp, Russell Starr, David Wells, Gordon Wilson (compiler).

Notes on Mammoth Cave Count

This count, the twentieth one in the park and the ninth cooperative count, had many surprises. Though the species number—49—had been exceeded several times before, the individuals count was almost three times the size of the largest preceding one, that of 1957. Ten species broke all previous records in numbers, the most notable ones being the Robin, the Cedar Waxwing, the Starling, and the American Goldfinch.

In spite of the very dry summer and fall, there were large crops of wild grapes of both species and of cedar berries. Dogwood berries are also very plentiful.

The finding of 84 Eastern Bluebirds set a new record for several years, the first good-sized number since the decline in numbers of this species six years ago. Only two years ago we barely found 3 Bluebirds.

The observers came from a wide area: Murray, 2; Sacramento, 2; Owensboro, 6; Glasgow, 2; Park City, 2; Burkesville, 2; Bowling Green, 1; and Mammoth Cave, 1.

* * * *

GLASGOW (Highland Park and other areas in Glasgow; Starr, Winninger Farms and contiguous areas on Beaver Creek section, west of Glasgow; Stovall Crossing and slash areas; Gillenwater, Barton and "Brigadoon" Farms, as well as Matthews' Mill Road and the "Narrows" of Barren River Reservoir).—Jan. 1; 6:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Overcast all day, warm, intermittent showers; temp. 45° to 64°. Eight observers. Total, 56 species, about 3,257 individuals.—Mrs. George J. Ellis, Jr., Mrs. James Gillenwater, Tim Gillenwater, Cleo Hogan, Sr., Cleo Hogan, Jr.,

Mrs. Robert W. Moore, Faye Starr, Russell Starr (compiler).

Notes on Glasgow Count

This was in many ways Glasgow's best census. However, it would have been better had there been some sunshine. It is interesting to note the ducks were seen on Beaver Creek, and none on the lake. Frogs were trilling, and I heard three or four Hylas peeping.

* * * *

BURKESVILLE (All points within a circle of 15-mile diameter with center at the junction of Kentucky 61 and 704. Most of the area covered was river and creek bottom habitat).—Dec. 29; 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear; temp. 32° to 70°. Two observers in one party. Total party-miles, 101 (98 by car, 3 on foot). Total, 41 species, about 853 individuals. Observed during count period but not on official count day: Wood Duck, Hooded Merganser, Red-headed Woodpecker, Cedar Waxwing, Field Sparrow.—Charles Guthrie (compiler), David Wells.

Notes on the Burkesville Count

We were especially pleased by the Black Vultures and Red-headed Woodpeckers.

* * * *

OTTER CREEK PARK (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center 2 miles southwest of park entrance, largely area used last year, including more open fields outside the park; deciduous woods 14%, brushy fields 42%, open fields 23%, banks of Ohio and Otter Creek 21%).—Dec. 22; 7:40 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Cloudy, misting until noon; temp. 32° to 45°; wind S to SW, 5 to 14 m.p.h.; ponds frozen, Ohio River open. Nine observers in five parties. Total party-hours, 32 (22 on foot, 10 by car); total party-miles, 79 (19 on foot, 60 by car). Total, 54 species, about 13,609 individuals.—Floyd Carpenter, Joseph E. Croft, Louis Pieper, William Rowe, Anne L. Stamm (compiler), Frederick W. Stamm, Albert Westerman, John Westerman, Haven Wiley.

Notes on Otter Creek Count

Though below last year's count in number of species, this year's census was our highest ever in total individuals, due in large measure to substantial numbers of Starlings and three species of blackbirds. The Robin count—1,720—was also unusually high, exceeding any previous record; last year only four were sighted. The Catbird, an unexpected find, was seen in a honeysuckle thicket by Croft and Wiley. The Oregon Junco was feeding on a gravel road within the park in company with Slate-colored Juncos; it was observed by Anne L. Stamm.

* * * *

LOUISVILLE (The same area normally covered on our counts).—Dec. 27; 6:15 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. Overcast; temp. 35° to 42°; wind NW, 5-8 m.p.h.; heavy rain two preceding days, all water open. Thirty observers in nine parties. Total party-hours, 62 (44 on foot, 18 by car); total party-miles, 233 (26 on foot, 207 by car). Total, 74 species, about 7,127 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Black Vulture, Barred Owl.—Mr. and Mrs. Yancey Altsheler, Leonard C. Brecher, Floyd Carpenter, Joseph E. Croft, Mary Louise Daubard, Mrs. Charles Hardwick, Mrs. Charles Horner, Mrs. Harry Hummel, Dr. and Mrs. Harvey

B. Lovell, Mrs. Spencer Martin, Burt L. Monroe, Jr., Burt L. Monroe, Sr. (compiler), Mrs. H. V. Noland, Louis Pieper, Marie Pieper, William Rowe, Evelyn J. Schneider, Mabel Slack, Anne L. Stamm, Frederick W. Stamm, Chester E. Sundquist, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Tabler, Mrs. S. C. Thacher, Mrs. Edwin Thompson, John Westerman, R. Haven Wiley, Audrey Wright (Beckham Bird Club).

Notes on Louisville Count

Numbers of Gadwall, Oldsquaw, Robin, and Oregon Junco highest ever. Bonaparte's Gull reported by Rowe and Westerman. In general, numbers of individuals of land birds down, species way down over last year; birds of prey very poor but waterfowl selection and numbers surprisingly good.

* * * *

DANVILLE (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center Boyle County Court House).—Dec. 23; 8:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Clear, mild; temp. 35° to 55°; wind SW, 10-20 m.p.h. Sixteen observers in six parties. Total party-miles, 250 (15 on foot, 235 by car); total party-hours, 36 (6 on foot, 30 by car). Total, 55 species, 25,481 individuals.—Mrs. Richard Caldwell, Jackson Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Glore, Edna Drill Heck, Mrs. West T. Hill, J. W. Kemper (compiler), Patricia Kemper, Mrs. Wm. Kemper, Angela McConnell, Malinda McWhorter, Mrs. Bowman Myers, Mike Rogers, Elizabeth P. Ullrich, Leroy Ullrich, David White.

Notes on the Danville Count

The high winds drove many birds into heavy cover and prevented observance. A number of species we believed likely to be seen in our area and observed a week or two prior to count day were not in evidence; among these were: Ring-necked Duck, Lesser Scaup, Black Vulture, Marsh Hawk, Common Snipe, Myrtle Warbler, Rusty Blackbird. The Gadwall and the Rough-legged Hawk have not been observed in our locale at any time this fall, although these birds were reported on our annual Christmas count for three years in succession.

* * * *

FRANKFORT (Eastern Franklin County and State Game Farm Lakes).—Jan. 3; 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Partly cloudy, becoming clear; temp. 31° to 43°; wind N, 0-5 m.p.h.; ponds and streams open and full; ground heavy from previous day's rain Three observers. Total party-miles, 74 (20 on foot, 54 by car). Total species, 49, about 3,408 individuals. Seen in area during count period but not on count day: Bufflehead.—Joey Jones, Jeff Jones, Howard P. Jones (compiler).

Notes on Frankfort Count

Considering the mild winter thus far, this count is puzzling in the absence of several species expected to be present. Robins were to be found everywhere, singly and in flocks. Eastern Bluebirds have apparently made a strong come-back with the good number reported on the count, and even more have been seen recently.

The contrasting habitats of the Great Horned Owls and the Long-eared Owls may be of interest. The Great Horned Owls were found among large trees along Elkhorn Creek, while the Long-eared Owls were in red cedars at two locations on hillsides well away from any stream.

* * * *

**MID-WINTER
BIRD COUNT
1964-1965**

	WOODLANDS	MARION	MADISONVILLE	PENNYRILE	HENDERSON	SORGHO	YELVINGTON	BOWLING GREEN	MAM. CAVE N. P.	GLASGOW	BURKESVILLE	OTTER CREEK	LOUISVILLE	DANVILLE	FRANKFORT	LEXINGTON	WILLARD	ASHLAND	LOVELY
COMMON LOON			2		3								1						
HORNED GREBE												1	6						
PIED-B. GREBE	1		2		2							2	3						
DOUBLE-C. CORMORANT					1														
GREAT B. HERON		2			13						1								
COMMON EGRET					2								100	150	17				
CANADA GOOSE	18000	150	*		5500	*													
SNOW GOOSE					2														
BLUE GOOSE		40			1								110	375					
MALLARD	1000	750			2900	*					12	20	177	300	54				
BLACK DUCK	100	140			1200	*	2	*	*			2	20	4	49	21			
GADWALL					12										7				
PINTAIL	7				10										2				
G-W. TEAL					1										6				
AM. WIDGEON					12										4	23			
SHOVELER					2			*			16	2			1				
WOOD DUCK			*		8														
REDHEAD		16			2		2								29				*
R-N. DUCK	4	4	37		2		1								28				*
CANVASBACK			190		11							1			22				*
GREATER SCAUP															158				*
LESSER SCAUP		36	*		150		2								3				*
C. GOLDFEYE					50										1				*
BUFFLEHEAD					8										6				*
OLDSQUAW																			
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER			*												1				*
RUDDY DUCK					1										1				*
H. MERGANSER			*		6										1				*
C. MERGANSER	600				50										5				*
TURKEY VULTURE		4			7						1				21				5
BLACK VULTURE																			
SHARP-S. HAWK		1																	
COOPER'S HAWK					2		2								1				1
RED-T. HAWK	5	3	*		2		3				4	4	3		5				2
RED-S. HAWK	1				1		3				1	2	3		3				
ROUGH-L. HAWK											1	1	1		1				
BALD EAGLE	7	3			2						2	1							

MID-WINTER
BIRD COUNT
1964-1965

	P.																		
	WOODLANDS	MARION	MADISONVILLE	PENNYRILE	HENDERSON	SORGHO	YELVINGTON	BOWLING GREEN	MAM. CAVE N.	GLASGOW	BURKESVILLE	OTTER CREEK	LOUISVILLE	DANVILLE	FRANKFORT	LEXINGTON	WILLARD	ASHLAND	LOVELY
WATER PIPIT	48	38	26	24	30	50	7	206	1693	72	72	12	103	16	16	3	41	20	
CEDAR WAXWING		1	1		1	1		1	2	1			2		1				
LOG SHRIKE																			
STARLING	450	400	39	20	282	69	234	800	4832	1021	137	4128	1528	16000	1005	846	100		
MYRTLE WARBLER	13	*	2	36	2	2	1	19	136	32	4	5	1	5	5	7			
HOUSE SPARROW	16	100	33	15	95	60	156	165	54	60	62	490	484	2150	76	276	30	100	42
E. MEADOWLARK	57	24	15	15	25	39	109	21	1	87	31	95	16	75	37	16	46		
REDW. BLACKBIRD	88	80			10	3		5		3		1358	183	1	18	5			
BALTIMORE ORIOLE																			
RUSTY BLACKBIRD				5									22		10				
CON. GRACKLE	1				100	2	55	83	158	23	6	2424	607	5000		28		3	
B.H. COWBIRD		22			22	7	7	2	2	1		534	177	7					
CARDINAL	31	16	47	29	54	50	178	52	105	227	59	188	417	282	106	82	24	36	34
PURPLE FINCH	4			13			15	19	183	13		35	7		14	24			
PINE SISKIN																			
AMER. GOLDFINCH	21	14	20	6	23	41	59	58	207	226	31	113	121	39	93	29	6	9	12
RUFOUS-S. TOWHEE	18	8	17	6	9	19	37	17	35	34	2	72	20	1	13	*		1	12
SAV. SPARROW								2	1	2		6							
VESPER SPARROW																			
SLATE-C. JUNCO	600	150	74	152	35	11	155	539	557	92	33	584	318	141	299	232	15	225	6
OREGON JUNCO							1					1	3						
TREE SPARROW	6	26	24	2			1	22		9	1	74	150		31	1			
CHIPPING SPARROW					5														
FIELD SPARROW	41		19	5	15	19	44	37	19	31		24	21	4	8	1	8	2	
WHITE-GR. SP.	14	38	*	3	41	40	35	46	1	13	12	129	22	11	61	55	38	3	34
WHITE-TH. SP.	56		4	8	26	22	30	79	48	197	14	213	55	27	42	19			
FOX SPARROW	5		1	1	9	9	7	2	1	15		5			1				
SWAMP SPARROW	6		4	2	5	5	13	20		51	3	172	47			2			
SONG SPARROW	89		17	11	5	39	93	10	14	99	18	196	153	63	63	28	7	9	24
LAP. LONGSPUR													2						
DATE OF COUNT	Dec. 29	Dec. 25	Dec. 27	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Jan. 2	Jan. 1	Dec. 22	Dec. 27	Jan. 1	Dec. 29	Dec. 22	Dec. 27	Dec. 23	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 26
SPECIES	54	51	41	41	82	43	53	48	49	56	41	54	74	55	49	50	25	30	18
INDIVIDUALS	21815	2624	1596	682	11750	2007	2975	3278	11647	3257	853	13609	7127	25481	3408	4649	255	673	311
OBSERVERS	8	1	2	4	9	1	8	3	18	8	2	9	30	16	3	3	13	1	3

(An * indicates that the species was recorded during the count period but not on the day of the official count.)

LEXINGTON (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle, center East Hickman on Tates Creek Pike, to include 23 miles of the Kentucky River, Lexington Reservoirs 1-4, Nicholasville, most of the University of Kentucky Experiment Station Farm; surface water 2%, deciduous woods 3%, towns and suburbs 4%, cultivated land, hedgerows, farmplots, etc., 91%).—Jan. 2; 5:45 a.m. to 5:10 p.m. Partly cloudy to cloudy, showers; temp. 38° to 58°; wind SSW to WNW, 10-25 m.p.h. Thirteen observers in four parties. Total party-hours, 27 (12:5 on foot, 14.5 by car); total party-miles, 178 (8.5 on foot, 169.5 by car). Total, 50 species, about 4,649 individuals. Seen in area count period, but not on count day: Pied-billed Grebe, Great Blue Heron, Canada Goose, Mallard, Pintail, Green-winged Teal, American Widgeon, Ring-necked Duck, Canvasback, Lesser Scaup, Hooded Merganser, American Coot, Hermit Thrush, Rufous-sided Towhee.—Ellen Allen, Mrs. W. R. Allen, Barbara Burns, Mrs. Mary Potts Burns, Mrs. Lyda Feck, Mrs. Douglas Hurt, Austin Lilly, Ruth Mathews, Bernice McClure, Alfred M. Reece (compiler), Virginia N. Reece, O. K. Robbins, Robert Welch.

Notes on the Lexington Count

Four Baltimore Orioles, all mature males, were seen resting at mid-day for some few minutes by Barbara Burns and Mrs. Douglas Hurt. One bird (possibly female) was a regular visitor to my feeding station from December 19, 1964 to January 3, 1965. The unseasonably warm weather for the area, leading up to the count period, is the only reason I can offer for these unusual sightings.

* * * *

WILLARD (Eight miles over fields, creek bottoms, and woodland areas).—Dec. 26; 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Cloudy, occasional drizzle of rain in the morning; temp. 52° to 48°. One observer. Total, 25 species, 255 individuals.—Ercel Koze.

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ASHLAND (About the same territory as last year in the vicinity of Boyd and Carter Counties; deciduous and coniferous woods, open and cultivated fields).—Dec. 26; early a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Cloudy, some light drizzle of rain; temp. 47°; wind, 0-15 m.p.h.; streams running full, ground wet, woods badly burned over large area. Count made by auto and on foot, distance traveled, 150 miles. Total, 30 species, 673 individuals. — Lois Forson, Walter Forson (compiler), J. W. Steele.

Notes on Ashland Count

The extremely dry weather and the subsequent fires have caused considerable damage to the woods and fields, resulting in a definitely poor food supply for the birds.

* * * *

LOVELY (Reed and Chapman's Nature Farm, Buck Branch, two miles west of Lovely, along Tug River, three miles south of Lovely, and up Wolf Creek; old clearings 70%, stream banks 10%, meadows 10%, woodlands 10%).—Dec. 26. Cloudy, occasional showers; 50° to 60°; wind, steady and SW. Two observers in one party. Total party-miles, 10 (8 by car, 2 on foot). Total, 18 species, about 311 individuals. — R. L. Chapman, Rufus M. Reed (compiler).

Notes on the Count at Lovely

At least 70% of the woodlands in the region covered had been badly burned by forest fires in November; this burned out portion simply had no bird life, except for the crows we found.

The Starlings seem to be entirely absent from Martin County this season; not one has been sighted this winter. The juncos, too, are almost totally non-existent, with only six on our count as compared to 79 last year. The scarcity of Tufted Titmice could well be due to the widespread forest fires and the destruction of the natural food supply. Chickadees, titmice, and towhees were observed feeding on dogwood berries at the edge of a clearing.

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ADDITIONAL CHRISTMAS COUNTS

(Ed. Note: Because of lack of space in the table we are listing the following two eastern Kentucky bird counts below. Their totals are included in the grand total noted in the introduction.)

PAINTSVILLE, Johnson County. Sources of food appear to be particularly abundant, and we have not noticed any effect from drought or forest fires. Sparrow Hawk, 1; Mourning Dove, 1; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 1; Hairy Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 3; Blue Jay, 19; Common Crow, 80; Carolina Chickadee, 22; Tufted Titmouse, 13; White-breasted Nuthatch, 4; Carolina Wren, 9; Mockingbird, 5; Robin, 33; Bluebird, 12; Starling, 10; Myrtle Warbler, 3; House Sparrow, 73; Brown-headed Cowbird, 3; Cardinal, 26; Rufous-sided Towhee, 4; Slate-colored Junco, 1; White-throated Sparrow, 6; Song Sparrow, 6. Seven observers. Total, 25 species, 340 individuals.—Mrs. William E. Garland.

MAJESTIC, Pike County. (Browns Creek and Smith Fork of Peter Creek). Scarcely any birds were found. Downy Woodpecker, 1; Carolina Chickadee, 2; Tufted Titmouse, 1; Bewick's Wren, 2; Brown Creeper, 4; House Sparrow, 10; Cardinal, 8; Rufous-sided Towhee, 2; Slate-colored Junco, 7; Song Sparrow, 2. Total, 10 species, 39 individuals.—Mrs. J. W. Rees.

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OUR MICHIGAN MEMBER SENDS HIS COUNT

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN (Klinger Lake Orchards, Klinger Lake [frozen over since about December 9 when temperature was -5° , open fields, Fawn River).—Jan. 3; 8:25 a.m. to 11:50 a.m. Clear; temp. 21° to 34° ; wind N, light to moderate; river open, ground bare, only a few patches of snow from previous drifts. Observer alone, and on foot. Some wild grapes and juniper berries are fairly plentiful and Cedar Waxwings are commonly seen feeding on them. Yellow-shafted Flicker, 1; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 2; Downy Woodpecker, 4; Prairie Horned Lark, 4; Blue Jay, 9; Crow, 3; Black-capped Chickadee, 5; White-breasted Nuthatch, 5; Cedar Waxwing, 35; Starling, 2; House Sparrow, 98; Eastern Meadowlark, 7; Purple Finch, 2; American Goldfinch, 11; Slate-colored Junco, 12; Tree Sparrow, 6 (1 albino), Song Sparrow, 1; Lapland Longspur, 2.—Total, 18 species, 209 individuals.—Oscar McKinley Bryens.

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FIELD NOTES

PEREGRINE FALCON CAPTURES A GOLDEN PLOVER

Several years ago Mr. Floyd Carpenter, Mr. Worth Randle of Cincinnati, and I saw a Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) capture a Golden Plover (*Dominica pluvialis*) on the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville. On the morning of September 24, 1960, the hawk was first noticed near us at the western end of the Falls when it was flying up-river about fifty feet above the rock shelf exposed below the dam. As it proceeded steadily up-river it moved close to the dam and descended to about twenty-five feet above the rocks. Just below the dam about a quarter of a mile from us was a large group of shorebirds which we had seen earlier and which included at least thirty Golden Plovers. The hawk flew along the dam directly toward this area, and then, when nearly above its prey, it swooped suddenly into the midst of the flock. The falcon quite appeared to tumble out of the air, so abrupt was its movement. It was hardly more than twenty feet above the ground when it swooped. Prior to the attack no shorebirds were in flight; instantly afterward, however, every bird was up, wheeling in tight flocks and calling loudly. The hawk, resuming the deliberateness of its approach, flew off toward the tall cottonwoods on the Indiana shore below the Falls. On its way it again passed near us, though not so near as before, and we clearly saw the silhouette of the plover clasped in its claws.—HAVEN WILEY, Louisville.

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AN URBANIZED PEREGRINE FALCON

While the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) is most distinctively associated with the wild places of mountains and large bodies of water, it is also well known for its occasional habit of taking up winter residence among the tall buildings of our larger cities. Among the cities where it has been found wintering and feeding on the local swarms of pigeons are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Atlanta. Some ten years ago Louisville was added to the group of cities thus favored when one of these falcons established winter quarters high up on a radio tower and a gas storage tank of the Louisville Gas and Electric Company. These two structures are at the company's plant at Seventh and Ormsby, slightly over a mile south of the central business district.

The falcon was first noticed in early October 1954, when my father told me of seeing a large bird perched high on the radio tower, feeding on what appeared to be a chicken. The bird appeared almost daily thereafter, with its usual prey a pigeon. On November 21 I went to see the bird and found it, as expected, a Peregrine. Near the base of the tower was the head of a pigeon, which, so I was told by workmen there, had been dropped by the hawk. This bird continued frequenting the area at least until late winter, though unfortunately I do not know the date of its departure. It might be mentioned that on November 27 Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Mrs. H. V. Noland, and several others of us on a Beckham Bird Club field trip on the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge saw a Peregrine there, possibly the same bird, out on a foray about the clouds of pigeons infesting the bridge.

In the fall of 1955 a Peregrine again took up residence at the tower

and gas tank, remaining through the greater part of that winter also. Since that time, this falcon has not been reported in the vicinity. In 1957, however, as previously reported (*Ky. Warbler*, 34:46, 1958), I twice observed one flying over downtown Louisville, on October 30 and November 7. Also, on at least one occasion I have seen the Peregrine's lesser cousin, the Sparrow Hawk (*F. sparverius*), perched on an antenna atop a tall downtown building. It is of interest that some twenty years before these observations, for three winters beginning with 1934-35, a Peregrine took up residence at Goose Island (since submerged) on the Ohio above Louisville (Mengel, *Ky. Warbler*, 13:22, 1937). Perhaps sometime in the future one of these magnificent falcons, now waning in numbers, will again find a Louisville residence to its liking.—JOSEPH CROFT, Louisville.

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SIGHT RECORD OF GOLDEN EAGLE IN JESSAMINE COUNTY

On the morning of October 19, 1964, as I went about my household chores on our Jessamine County farm located five miles south of Nicholasville, my attention was attracted by a great flock of Common Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) that seemed to be circling directly above the house. I went outdoors and looked up and saw a huge bird soaring overhead and low enough for me to see the field marks plainly, even without binoculars. I could clearly see white at the base of the tail from below, also patches of white at the base of the primaries. As the bird wheeled, I saw the upper surface of white tail with a dark terminal band, with the feathers on the back of the neck glistening like gold or silver—I knew by then I was watching a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). I watched the bird for 15 minutes with and without binoculars as it soared and wheeled, slowly gaining altitude and never once flapping its wings. By this time I realized my flock of laying hens had gone inside the laying house and the domesticated geese had all gone inside the barn.

The crows had practically blackened the sky and the interesting thing was they never once dived at the eagle as they usually do with the hawk family, but stayed well above and out of reach.—MRS. WOODROW FECK, Nicholasville.

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ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF THE CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW

As a supplement to the recent article on the Chuck-will's-widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) by Joseph Croft and Anne L. Stamm (*Ky. Warbler*, 40:31-32, 1964), I offer my own notes on the subject, beginning some twenty years ago. At that time, I was engaged in banding nestling phoebes in eastern Jefferson County. Most of this work was done after hours, and this gave me an unusual opportunity to be in the country at a time when both the Whip-poor-wills (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) and Chuck-will's-widows begin calling. I recorded Chuck-will's-widows, all singing birds, as follows:

May 11, 1942. Tucker Station Road, one-half mile north of Knauer's pool.

May 5, 1944. Sleepy Hollow

May 20, 1944. Tucker Station Road, about one mile beyond Knauer's pool toward Middletown.

June 14, 1944. Tucker Station Road.

July 2, 1944. Blankenbaker Road, about eight-tenths of a mile from Ellingsworth Lane, at 8:40 p.m.

June 23, 1945. Sleepy Hollow.

May 1, 1946. Heard at 6:45 p.m. Weather cloudy with light sprinkle.

May 13, 1948. Near Sleepy Hollow.

May 14, 1949. Near Sleepy Hollow.

June 2, 1951. Sleepy Hollow.

My records end here due to the fact that my phoebe banding project was discontinued.—JAMES B. YOUNG, Louisville.

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SUMMER RARITIES AT LAKE PEWEE, 1964 SEASON

Lake Pewee, our 400-acre lake at Madisonville, is generally an interesting spot at which to look for waterfowl during the spring and fall migrations and oftentimes, when the lake is not frozen, even during the winter season.

Usually in summer, however, most of the water birds are gone and the lake furnishes little in waterfowl until the shorebird season in late summer. However, the past summer has furnished a few rarities and finds of interest.

A Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) was seen on July 8 and again on August 18. Three Ring-necked Ducks (*Aythya collaris*), two males and a female, stayed over from spring and were present up until at least August 2. A male Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) also lingered and was seen regularly through June and July. It was on a slough just across the levee on the Tucker School-house Road, the levee separating the slough from the main body of water. Evidently it was a cripple, for it never left the slough and, as the water lowered under drought conditions, it was in greater danger from predators. It was last seen on August 2 and was probably killed by a predator, human or otherwise, after that date.

A Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*) was studied carefully and identified as such on July 8. It was not believed to be nesting. Four American Coots (*Fulica americana*) were still present in early June and were seen up until June 10. After that date only one remained and it was seen at intervals throughout the rest of the summer. I have suspected that this species may sometimes nest here but I have located no nests up to the present time.—JAMES W. HANCOCK, Madisonville.

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TWO SIGHT RECORDS OF BREWSTER'S WARBLER

Twice in 1964 Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*) visited our bird bath in Louisville. On April 27 my husband Yancey and I saw what we at first thought was a Golden-winged Warbler (*V. chrysop-tera*) bathing in the middle section of our three-tiered bird bath. It was facing us and being very vigorous about its splashing and dipping its head in the water. Suddenly we were aware that it had a white throat and that the only black was a line from the bill through each eye. We realized we were seeing the rare hybrid for the first time in our lives. We watched it for ten minutes through our living room window. It looked exactly like the adult male on Plate 4 of *The Warblers of North America*

by Ludlow Griscom and Alexander Sprunt, Jr. It had a light bluish-gray back, tail, and wings, a white throat, the black eye lines, yellow wing patches, yellow forehead and crown, yellow breast, and white underparts. It was very deliberate in its actions while bathing but when it left it flew out of sight rather than to nearby cover.

On August 30 Yancey and I again saw a Brewster's Warbler bathing in the same section of our bird bath. This time we watched the bird for three or four minutes. It was in the same plumage as the one seen in April. I believe this is a first fall record for Louisville.—KAY ALTSHELER, Louisville.

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A HIGH COUNT OF LINCOLN'S SPARROWS AT LOUISVILLE

The Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) is classified by Monroe and Monroe (**Ky Warbler**, 37:23-42) as "uncommon in migration." In light of this status my observation of 17 individuals of this species on October 3, 1964, is of some note. All were seen in the vicinity of the Falls of the Ohio, some along the Indiana shore and some on the rock shelf of the Falls proper.

This unusually large count may have been due, in part, to a moderate wave of passerine migrants, early morning fog which tended to concentrate birds, and the method used in seeking them out. Due to the retiring habits of this species, a fast-moving hike produces few individuals. Through past experiences I have found that making a loud swishing sound while remaining in one place for several minutes will attract Lincoln's Sparrows. They will approach within close range when curious but often they do not respond to the swishing sound until other species (e. g., Song Sparrow and many warblers) have ceased to respond and retreated. As soon as the observer moves they rapidly retreat into the underbrush.

Care was taken to positively identify all individuals. In addition to other marks the following combination of characters was seen on all birds and serves to eliminate all other species: 1) size—smaller and slimmer than a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*) with proportionately shorter tail; 2) lighter median crown stripe; 3) thin, sharp streaks on breast; finer than Song Sparrow, not merged into a central spot and concentrated only on upper breast and down sides; 4) bright buffy background breast color; 5) absence of well-defined superciliary line and line through eye, with unmarked gray area throughout face instead; 6) over-all body color grayer than Song Sparrow. Care was also taken to assure that no birds were counted twice; seventeen represents a minimum count after making allowances for duplications.—KENNETH P. ABLE, Louisville.

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BOOK REVIEW

BIRDS OF AMERICA, by Roger Tory Peterson. New and revised edition. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1964. Pp. i-xiii, 1-342. \$7.50.

This handsome volume, originally issued in 1948, is worthy in every way of the honor paid it by its receiving the John Burroughs Award. Since **A Field Guide to the Birds** appeared in 1934, Peterson's name has been known everywhere among bird students, professional or amateur.

This handbook has become the Bible for field observers. Through the years Peterson has brought out many other books and has edited an outstanding series of nature guides. In **Birds Over America** he shows the outdoor side of his work, the thousands of intimate contacts with birds in their habitats. Some of us might think of him primarily as an artist, and certainly he is eminent in this field; but the present volume is good reading, fascinating, thrilling. And he knows how to inject into the dry fact a bit of the romance of climbing trees in a swamp to see the Common Egret at its nest or of watching, as so many of us lesser ones have done, for the return of the migrating hordes.

Through all his years of painting and editing he has kept the fever we all feel for the annual Christmas Bird Count, for the Big Spring List, for the homely contacts with birds in our yards or gardens. Dr. William Vogt, who shared with Clarence E. Allen the dedication of the **Field Guide**, told me, not long after Peterson became known, how the young man had seized upon some very useful and workable ways of identifying and differentiating birds. Vogt said that the success of Peterson and his appreciation for early encouragement had been one of the brightest spots in his (Vogt's) whole life as an ornithologist.

The 105 illustrations are from photographs, all but three from Peterson's own files. Not only can he paint in colors the bird and make it alive; he can choose for his camera, no matter how long a time he has to wait for a favorable moment, a revealing insight into the bird as a personality, not a mere dried skin in a museum. To many readers Peterson's journeys to see some of the birds mentioned in the volume are as admirable as the photographs or his pictures in color. Peterson is a rare combination: observer, artist, photographer, meticulous scientist, and writer.

In no sense is the book about oddities alone, though there are some of these. The birds in the vicinity of New York City offer as many thrills as those of the canyons of the Far West or the bird islands off the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Everywhere there is the same enthusiasm that is found in his joint work with James Fisher a few years ago, **Wild America**. And there is the same appeal to amateur and professional that Peterson's books have always had. Any public or private library desk would be honored by having this large, attractive volume on it.—GORDON WILSON; Bowling Green.

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NESTING RECORDS: A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT

An insert included with this issue of **Kentucky Warbler** describes a continent-wide nest-record program to be carried out during 1965 by the Laboratory of Ornithology at Cornell University. Dr. Olin S. Pettingill, Jr., Director, has solicited the assistance of KOS members in this study. Many of us will welcome this request and will plan to collect new data from nestings in our localities.

We are asking that the data cards you complete be sent to certain of our members who have agreed to co-ordinate the reporting in their respective areas. They in turn will furnish the records for publishing in a later issue of **Kentucky Warbler** prior to their final release to Cornell University. Nest-record data cards will be available at the KOS Spring Meeting or, if desired earlier, from any of the four co-ordinators. These are: James W. Hancock, Route 1, Madisonville (Western Kentucky);

Dr. Gordon Wilson, 1434 Chestnut Street, Bowling Green (Southwestern Kentucky); Mrs. F. W. Stamm, 9101 Spokane Way, Louisville (Jefferson and surrounding counties); Howard P. Jones, Route 6, Box 119, Frankfort (Eastern Kentucky).—HOWARD P. JONES, President.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

(Continued from Page 2)

BIRD PAINTINGS BY HOWARD ROLLIN

Howard Rollin, of Weldona, Colorado, has sent for the twenty-first consecutive year his Christmas gift to the K. O. S.—a 9" x 12" original water color painting of the Richardson's Owl. This western bird, near the size of the Screech Owl, but without ear tufts, adds a new family to the collection, which consists of the following: Bufflehead, White Gyrfalcon, Peregrine Falcon, Ruddy Turnstone, Yellow-billed Cuckoo, Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Belted Kingfisher, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Downy Woodpecker, Great Crested Flycatcher, Pinion Jay, Eastern Bluebird, Cedar and Bohemian Waxwings, Blackburnian Warbler, Kentucky Warbler, American Redstart, Boblink (m. & f.), Bobolink (m.), Cardinal and Pyrrhuloxia.—EVELYN SCHNEIDER, K. O. S. Librarian.

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DEATH CLAIMS K. O. S. MEMBER

Mr. Henry W. Mattmiller, a long-time K. O. S. member, died on November 21, 1964, at age 85 years. He was an active member of the Louisville Chapter and participated in many of its activities throughout the years. He will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

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K. O. S. MEMBERS HONORED

Mr. Albert Powell, Maceo, was recently honored by the National Council, Boy Scouts of America; he was the recipient of a scholarship to attend a Farm-City Conference at Philmont Scout Training Center in New Mexico. Powell is Scoutmaster of Troop 75 at Maceo. Under his leadership, a year-round program with emphasis on nature study is carried out weekly.

Mr. Ray Harm, our staff artist, recently received the 1964 WHAS News "Kentucky Man of the Year" Award. Harm is the first Herman L. Donovan artist in residence at the University of Kentucky and naturalist for the State Department of Parks. He also writes a weekly nature column for the Louisville Times. K. O. S. congratulates these two men for their achievements.

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SPRING FIELD STUDY AT BOWLING GREEN

The Spring Field Study will again be held at Chaney and McElroy Lakes, Bowling Green, on April 9-11, 1965. Plan now to come and join with your fellow members in continuing our study of this noted birding area. Full details of our meeting will be sent some weeks before these dates.