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The Kentucky Warbler

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Killdeer at Nest, Photograph by Mabel Slack

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THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

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NEWS AND VIEWS

FALL MEETING

The Forty-fourth Annual Fall Meeting of the Kentucky Ornithological Society will be held October 13-15, 1967, at Rough River Dam State Park, Falls of Rough. Every effort is being made to insure an eventful and interesting meeting. Remember to mark your calendar for these dates.

* * * *

KENTUCKY NESTING RECORDS, 1966

COMPILED BY

JOSEPH CROFT AND ANNE L. STAMM

This report is a compilation of the results of the 1966 statewide cooperative nesting study, the fourth such survey undertaken by members of the Kentucky Ornithological Society and the second to be sponsored in cooperation with the Cornell University Laboratory of Ornithology. Summaries of data from the previous studies have been published by Lovell (*Ky. Warbler*, 27:58-62, 1951), Hays (*Ky. Warbler*, 33:3-7, 1957), and Stamm and Jones (*Ky. Warbler*, 42:39-43, 1966).

The present compilation of data from the 1966 nesting season has been made possible by the efforts of 29 contributors working in 28 counties scattered from the western Purchase to the southeastern mountains. These observers, whose names are listed below, reported a total of 364 active nests of 69 species, plus eight broods of two species of waterfowl, and seven instances of cowbird parasitism. These figures represent an increase of more than 100% in number of nests and 50% in number of species over figures for the preceding year.

The following is a complete listing of persons who participated in this study during the 1966 season. Their efforts represent a substantial contribution to our knowledge of Kentucky birds. They are: Kenneth P. Able, King Benson, Leonard C. Brecher, Julia Bustetter, Evelyn Cole, Joseph E. Croft, Kenneth Dubke, Ed Dyer, Marquita Gillenwater, Mabel Gray, Willard Gray, Charles W. Grayson, James W. Hancock, Donald E. Howard, Howard P. Jones, Suzanne C. Moore, Lee K. Nelson, Paul C. Owen, Clell Peterson, Albert Powell, Pinkie Richardson, Mrs. W. L. Ringo, Leslie Shively, Martha Simpson, M. V. South, Anne L. Stamm, Frederick W. Stamm, Donald Summerfield, and A. L. Whitt, Jr.

It is to be hoped that this excellent record may be maintained in ensuing studies. Initial results of the Cornell study have been highly encouraging, and it is important that Kentucky be well represented in the program. In the 1966 season, two Kentucky observers—Howard Jones and Anne L. Stamm—were among the 48 contributors in the nation who submitted 50 or more nest-record cards.

There is undoubtedly no other area of ornithology in which the intelligent amateur can so readily make a significant and enduring contribution as in the discovery and study of the nests of our commoner species. While the discovery of the unexpected migrant or stray will always add zest to field study, the study of the breeding habits and ecology of the more familiar birds of garden and hedgerow is no less satisfying, and is readily accessible to virtually every observer, no matter how limited his opportunities for more extended field work may be.

These remarks seem particularly pertinent to Kentucky, where no one perusing the pages of Mengel's *Birds of Kentucky* (1965) can fail to be impressed by the thoroughness and sophistication of the author's analyses of the distribution of the state's breeding birds—nor almost equally impressed by the frequent difficulties occasioned by the scarcity of precise data on the nesting of some of the most common and most widely distributed birds.

While the results of these studies may best be appreciated on a

cumulative basis and over a period of time, a few salient points from the present compilation may be briefly noted. The concentrated nest-finding efforts of several observers resulted in, among other things, the discovery of the first actual nests of two species—Parula Warbler and Blue Grosbeak—reported from Kentucky. Particular mention should be made of the energetic studies of Howard Jones, who reported 171 nests of 47 species, most of them from Franklin County. Neither should the contribution of observers who reported only one or a few nests go unrecognized. Ed Dyer, for example, reporting the only Black Vulture nest of the season, amply demonstrated the value of extended observation of a single nest. A summary of his observations, given at the appropriate place in the following list, is unexpectedly dramatic in import. The interested reader will find many other items of similar note throughout the list.

In the presentation of data in the following list, we have endeavored to be systematic, concise, and comprehensive, while at the same time, hopefully, maintaining readability. While the presentation is for the most part self-explanatory, a brief outline may be helpful and will insure against any possible ambiguities. If more than one nest of a particular species was recorded, the account begins by indicating the statewide total. This is followed by a listing of the counties involved, each county name followed in parentheses by the number of nests, if more than one, reported from that county, and the name of the respective observer(s). In the listing of observers, "Gray" unless otherwise specified refers to Willard Gray, and "Stamm" to Anne L. Stamm.

Habitats and nest sites are briefly summarized where data are available or notable. Average heights of nests above ground (or water) are given to the nearest tenth of a foot, followed in parentheses by the extremes. For purposes of calculation, heights of all individual nests have been rounded off to the nearest whole foot, if not already so recorded by the observer. Nests built on the ground have been taken into account in the calculations. All averages, both of height and of clutch/brood size, are based on the total number of nests recorded, unless (as often) specifically noted otherwise. Where average clutch/brood sizes are listed, the figures are based only on nests where it may reasonably be inferred—ordinarily on the basis of several visits at appropriate stages of the nesting cycle—that a full complement is represented. Extreme dates for eggs and young are given whenever available; elements in the parentheses here, unless specifically noted otherwise, indicate the number of eggs or young and the county. Throughout this list, except in the case of the two waterfowl mentioned in the next paragraph, "young" always refers to birds still in the nest. Other information—known incubation and nestling periods, notes on nesting success, etc.—is included when available. Data on a few of these nests have already been published by the observers, but it seems well to gather here the basic information on all nests reported. If the prior publication includes significant information not included in the present summary, a reference to the place of publication is given.

The three previous Kentucky nesting surveys have included a greater or lesser number of breeding observations not based on actual nests—e.g., adults carrying nesting material or food, or dependent young out of the nest. The present report is limited to actual observations of nests, except for the inclusion of records of seven broods of Wood Ducks

and one brood of Hooded Mergansers reported by various observers. While observations on other phases of the breeding cycle are valuable, it has seemed desirable, for a variety of reasons, to limit this survey essentially to the recording of actual nests. The inclusion of waterfowl broods within this scheme is undoubtedly defensible on some grounds, not so on others, and is at any rate rather more a matter of expediency than principle—an expedient that might equally well be extended to owls, which are completely unrepresented in this season's study.

A few points in conclusion may aid both contributors and compilers in the 1967 study, currently nearing the end of the nesting season. First, observers should feel free to add any definitely determined data which seem of interest, even though the nest-record card neither calls for nor provides for them. In particular, it is highly desirable that more specific information be given regarding the nest site than is provided by such general categories as deciduous and coniferous trees. There are a number of very practical, non-technical manuals of tree identification available today, and many bird students unversed in the intricacies of botany have found them highly serviceable in identifying nest sites, as well as opening up a new field of interest that does much to make bird distribution and habitat preferences more intelligible.

Second, in cases of cowbird parasitism, it is desirable that the respective cards of host and parasite be cross-referenced for ready association. Third, the gratifyingly widespread participation in this project is not without its problems for the compilers, who lack the storied resources of data processing machines and must instead rely on the antique instruments of pen and ink. It will be greatly appreciated, therefore, if contributors for the 1967 season will make out duplicate cards, insuring that the information recorded on the two sets is identical in all respects; one set of cards can then be forwarded to Cornell, and the other retained in the state for use in compiling the results for the **Kentucky Warbler**. From initial reports, we look forward to a harvest of 1967 records fully comparable to the following impressive list.

GREEN HERON. *Butorides virescens*. Total, 3. Franklin (3, Jones). One in red cedar, 20 ft., 4 eggs, May 8. Two in deciduous trees, 20-25 ft., adult flushed from nest, June 11.

YELLOW-CROWNED NIGHT HERON. *Nyctanassa violacea*. Jefferson (Croft and Stamm). Bird on nest, deciduous tree, 35 ft., Apr. 23.

WOOD DUCK. *Aix sponsa*. Total, 7 broods, Daviess (5, Powell), Jefferson (Brecher), Franklin (Jones). Avg. number of young, 11.6 (4-20; latter figure possibly represents 2 broods). Extreme dates, May 8 (16, est. 2 weeks old) to June 19 (14, est. 1 week old).

HOODED MERGANSER. *Lophodytes cucullatus*. Jefferson (1 brood, Brecher). Female with 4 young, May 8.

BLACK VULTURE. *Coragyps atratus*. Muhlenberg (Dyer). Nest in cave on cliffside. Mar. 28-Apr. 30, 2 eggs. May 5, 2 young, 1 still in broken eggshell. May 19, young with red-buff down. May 28, growling and hissing. June 2, black pin feathers on wings. June 5, one young now twice size of other. June 10, smaller young dead. June 19, surviving young "played possum." June 24, all feathers in. June 30, cave filled with dog tracks and vulture feathers.

RED-TAILED HAWK. *Buteo jamaicensis*. Total, 6. Hopkins (Hancock), Larue (3, Dubke), Marion (Dubke), Franklin (Jones). All in

deciduous or mixed woodlands. Nest sites, oak (2), hickory, beech, conifer (sp.). Avg. clutch/brood size of 4 nests, 2.5 (2-3). Eggs, Apr. 2 (2, Larue) to May 4 (1, Franklin). Young, Apr. 15 (1, Larue) to June 2 (1, 2, Larue). Successful fledging of young considered probable in 5 nests, and presumed likely in sixth.

RUFFED GROUSE. *Bonasa umbellus*. Perry (Whitt). Deciduous forest, elev. approx. 2,000 ft. Nest on ground, against rock ledge, made of leaves and lined with a few feathers. May 1, hen incubating 11 eggs.

BOBWHITE. *Colinus virginianus*. Franklin (Jones). Discovered while mowing pasture. Aug. 30, 10 eggs. Sept. 11, 8 eggs, hen incubating.

IRANIAN PHEASANT. (Either pure strain *Phasianus talischensis*, or *P. talischensis* x *P. colchicus*, Chinese Ringnecked Pheasant). Henderson (Nelson). Nest in orchard. June 1, mowed over, hen not hurt, 12 eggs. June 3-17, hen incubating. June 18, 10 eggs hatched, 1 infertile, 1 failed to hatch.

KILLDEER. *Charadrius vociferus*. Henry (Simpson). July 5, 3 eggs. July 9, 1 egg, 2 young. July 10, 3 young.

WOODCOCK. *Philohela minor*. Henderson (Nelson). Wooded ridge in bottomland slough area. Mar. 21, 2 eggs, 1 of them destroyed by bird dog.

SPOTTED SANDPIPER. *Actitis macularia*. Jefferson (Stamm). Nest in vegetation on sand mound at Falls of Ohio. July 16, 1 chick, still moist.

MOURNING DOVE. *Zenaidura macroura*. Total, 20. Ballard (5, Grays), Hopkins (Hancock), Henderson (4, Nelson), Jefferson (2, Stamm), Franklin (7, Jones; 1, Owen). Nest sites, 15 in deciduous trees, 5 in conifers. Avg. height of 19 nests, 9.6 ft. (4-30). Clutch/brood size of 13 nests, 2. Building, August 9 (Franklin). Eggs, Mar. 22 (1, Hopkins) to July 8 (2, 2, Henderson). Young, Apr. 16 (1, Ballard) to June 18 (2, Franklin).

YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO. *Coccyzus americanus*. Total, 4. Franklin (4, Jones). Nest sites, 2 in deciduous trees, 2 in conifers. Avg. height, 8.8 ft. (4-18). Eggs, May 14 (3) to June 11 (1). Young, June 11 (2). Adult on nest, presumably incubating, Aug. 29, Sept. 11 (different nests).

CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW. *Caprimulgus carolinensis*. Barren (Gillenwater). May 15-26, 2 eggs. June 5, 2 adults nearby, agitated, using decoy tactics; young not seen.

COMMON NIGHTHAWK. *Chordeiles minor*. Franklin (Jones). Nest on gravel roof of church. May 23-31, 2 eggs. June 4-6, 2 young.

CHIMNEY SWIFT. *Chaetura pelagica*. Total, 2. Franklin (2, Jones). Both nests in 40-ft. chimneys, 7 ft. and 10 ft., respectively, from top. One nest, June 6-15, 4 eggs; June 18, 4 young. Other nest, June 6, 5 eggs; June 18, 1 egg, 4 young.

RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. *Archilochus colubris*. Total, 2. Franklin (Jones), Scott (Jones). Nest in American elm, 15 ft.; June 4, 2 eggs; July 3, 2 young. Nest in sycamore, 11 ft.; Aug. 2, adult on nest, contents undetermined.

RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER. *Centurus carolinus*. Franklin (Jones). Nest in dead snag, 45 ft. May 19, both adults entering and leaving cavity. May 26, adult male flushed when tree struck.

HAIRY WOODPECKER. *Dendrocopos villosus*. Franklin (Jones). Nest in deciduous tree, 15 ft. May 26, adult carrying food to 2 or more noisy young.

DOWNY WOODPECKER. *Dendrocopos pubescens*. Hopkins (Hancock). Nest in dead deciduous tree, 20 ft. May 4, young heard calling from nest.

EASTERN KINGBIRD. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. Total, 3. Shelby (Jones), Franklin (2, Jones). Identified sites, elm snag, sycamore. Avg. height, 38.3 ft. (5-60). Building, May 15 (Franklin). Contents of nests undetermined. Adults on nests, presumably incubating, May 27 (Shelby) to June 8 (Franklin).

GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER. *Myiarchus crinitus*. Jefferson (Stamm). May 8, building in sycamore snag, 24 ft.

EASTERN PHOEBE. *Sayornis phoebe*. Total, 14. Daviess (2, Powell), Ohio (Powell), Franklin (11, Jones). Nest sites, 13 under bridges or in culverts, 1 on cliff. Avg. height, 5.3 ft. (3-10). Avg. clutch/brood size of 9 nests, 4.6 (3-5). Eggs, Apr. 23 (3, 5, Franklin) to June 19 (5, Daviess). Young, Apr. 24 (3, Franklin) to June 18 (3 nests). Jones noted 2 broods raised in each of 2 nests. First nest, first brood: Apr. 23-24, 3 eggs; May 3, 1 egg, 2 young. Same nest, second brood: June 8, 5 eggs; June 18, 5 young. Second nest, first brood: Apr. 25-May 3, 5 eggs; May 15, 5 young. Same nest, second brood: June 8, 5 eggs; June 18, 4 eggs, 1 young. See also Brown-headed Cowbird.

ACADIAN FLYCATCHER. *Empidonax virescens*. Total, 5. Jefferson (Stamm), Franklin (4, Jones). Building completed, June 11 (Jefferson). Eggs, May 28 (1, Franklin) to June 11 (2, Franklin). Young, June 18 (2, Franklin). See also Brown-headed Cowbird.

TRAILL'S FLYCATCHER. *Empidonax traillii*. Total, 4. Nelson (3, Dubke; 1, Croft). All nests within marshy area of about 2 acres. Nest sites, alder (3), willow. Avg. height, 5.8 ft. (4-9). Building, June 15, 25 (separate nests). Eggs, June 29 (2). Young, June 29 (4). One of these nests possibly a second attempt at nesting after an earlier nest was destroyed by unknown agency. (See *Ky. Warbler*, 42:60, 1966).

EASTERN WOOD PEWEE. *Contopus virens*. Total, 5. Henderson (Benson), Daviess (Powell), Franklin (3, Jones). Identified sites, silver maple, elm; others in unspecified deciduous trees. Avg. height, 26.4 ft. (12-40). Building, June 25 (Henderson). Adults on nests, presumably incubating, May 28 (Franklin) to June 20 (Daviess). Eggs, June 30 (1) to July 2 (3); same nest, Henderson. Young, June 28 (2 or more, Franklin) to July 15 (3, Henderson).

ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW. *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*. Total, 2. Franklin (2, Jones). One nest in stream bank, 10 ft. above water. May 7, adults carrying nesting material to hole in bank. Other nest in cavity of large sycamore leaning out over bank. June 8, adult bird making repeated trips from bank to cavity.

BARN SWALLOW. *Hirundo rustica*. Total, 26. Henderson (Benson), Oldham (20, Stamms; 1, Shively), Franklin (3, Jones; 1, Moore). Avg. height of 20 nests, 9 ft. (7-25). Avg. clutch/brood size of 22 nests, 4.6 (3-6). Eggs, May 18 (5, Franklin) to Aug. 4 (5, Franklin). Young, May 21 (5, est. 5 days old, Oldham) to Aug. 4 (6 nests, 3-4, Oldham). Stamm noted 4 instances of rearing of two consecutive broods in the same nest.

BLUE JAY. *Cyanocitta cristata*. Total, 8. Ballard (2, Gray), Hopkins (3, Hancock), Larue (Dubke), Franklin (2, Jones). Identified sites, wild cherry (2), elm, Osage orange, silver maple. Avg. height, 20 ft. (8-30). Avg. clutch/brood size of 5 nests, 4.0 (3-5). Adults on nests, presumably

incubating, May 15 (Franklin) to May 20 (Ballard). Eggs, Mar. 31 (5, Ballard) to Apr. 25 (3, 4, Hopkins). Young, May 13 (3, large, Hopkins) to June 2 (5, Larue).

COMMON CROW. *Corvus brachyrhynchos*. Franklin (Jones). Adult flushed from nest, deciduous tree, 40 ft., May 2.

CAROLINA CHICKADEE. *Parus carolinensis*. Total, 4. Ballard (M. Gray), Trigg (Gray), Franklin (2, Jones). Nest sites, fenceposts (3), snag. Avg. height, 5.0 ft. (3-7). Eggs, May 7 (6, Franklin). Young, May 3 (4, Ballard) to May 15 (number undetermined, Franklin).

TUFTED TITMOOSE. *Parus bicolor*. Ballard (Gray). Building in woodpecker hole in birch, 30 ft., Apr. 16.

HOUSE WREN. *Troglodytes aedon*. Total, 4. Franklin (3, Grayson; 1, Owen). All in nest boxes. Avg. height, 6.0 ft. (4-7). Building, May 15 to July 15.

BEWICK'S WREN. *Thryomanes bewickii*. Total, 2. Daviess (2, Powell). Nest sites, tin can placed on side of shed, old radio on shelf in garage. Eggs, June 15 (4). Young, June 8 (4, leaving nest box).

CAROLINA WREN. *Thrythorus ludovicianus*. Total, 5. Henderson (Benson), Hopkins (Hancock), Franklin (2, Jones; 1, Moore). Nest sites, buildings (4), metal cover on bottled gas tank. Avg. height, 6.0 ft. (4-8). Eggs, Apr. 19 (5, Hopkins) to July 16 (1, Franklin). Young, June 18 (4, Henderson) to July 29 (4, Franklin). Benson noted nest building May 30 to June 2, with the first egg laid on June 3; 4 eggs completed the clutch on June 6. He noted 4 young on June 18, and the young leaving the nest on June 30.

MOCKINGBIRD. *Mimus polyglottos*. Total, 5. Ballard (Gray), Calloway (Peterson), Jefferson (Stamm), Franklin (1, Jones; 1, Moore). Nest sites, apple tree, dense rambling rose thicket, unidentified bushes (3). Avg. height, 6.0 ft. (4-12). Eggs, May 4 (3, Ballard) to July 19 (3, Franklin). Young, May 5 (2, Ballard) to late July (date unrecorded, 3, Franklin).

CATBIRD. *Dumetella carolinensis*. Total, 12. Calloway (2, Peterson), Hopkins (Hancock), Jefferson (1, Stamm; 1, Summerfield), Marion (1, Dubke), Franklin (4, Jones; 1, Grayson; 1, Moore). Nest sites, unidentified bushes (4), conifers (2), unspecified deciduous trees (2), honeysuckle (2), lilac, multiflora rose. Avg. height, 5.5 ft. (2-9). Eggs, May 11 (4, Hopkins) to July 27 (4, Franklin). Young, June 1 (last of 3 eggs hatched, Marion) to Aug. 18 (3, leaving nest, Jefferson).

BROWN THRASHER. *Toxostoma rufum*. Total, 28. Ballard (2, M. Gray; 1, Gray), Calloway (Peterson), Hopkins (3, Hancock), Jefferson (3, Stamm), Oldham (Stamm), Franklin (14, Jones; 1, Owen; 1, Richardson), Bell (Stamm). Nest sites, unidentified bushes (12), unspecified deciduous trees (11), dogwood, elm sapling, base of honey locust, honeysuckle tangle, rambling rose. Avg. height of 27 nests, 4.1 ft. (0-7). Avg. clutch/brood size of 11 nests, 3.7 (2-5). Eggs, Apr. 4 (1, Jefferson), next Apr. 20 (2, Jefferson) to July 3 (3, Franklin). Young, May 13 (5, Franklin) to July 3 (3, Franklin). Twenty-one nests with eggs or young in April and May.

ROBIN. *Turdus migratorius*. Total, 33. Calloway (1, Cole; 1, Peterson), Ballard (Gray), Hopkins (3, Hancock), Daviess (Powell), Jefferson (4, Stamm; 1, Bustetter; 1, Bustetter and Stamm), Franklin (14, Jones; 4, Grayson; 2, Moore). Nest sites, conifers (7), climbing rose, etc. (4),

sugar maple (4), unspecified deciduous trees (5), maple (3), American elm (2), gutter (2), honeysuckle, holly, Japanese barberry, Osage orange, vines, wild cherry. Avg. height of 31 nests, 12.2 ft. (2-35). Avg. clutch/brood size of 13 nests, 3.5 (2-4); one set of 2 known to be complete (Jefferson). Stamm reported completion of clutches on Apr. 15, 17, and May 3. Eggs, Apr. 12 (2, with newly hatched young, Franklin) to July 23 (1, 3, Franklin). Young, Apr. 12 (1, Franklin) to July 12 (4, Hopkins). One Jefferson County nest showed an incubation period of 12 days and nestling period of 11 days (Stamm).

WOOD THRUSH. *Hylocichla mustelina*. Total, 7, Hopkins (Hancock), Henderson (Nelson), Daviess (2, Powell), Franklin (2, Jones), Bell (Stamm). Nest sites, unspecified deciduous trees (3), box elder, Osage orange, wild crabapple, white oak. Avg. height, 9.6 ft. (6-10). Avg. clutch/brood size of 6 nests, 3 (2-4); one set of 2 known to be complete (Jones). Eggs, May 19 (2, Franklin) to June 19 (1, Bell). Young, May 22 (3, Hopkins) to July 9 (number undetermined, Daviess). See also Brown-headed Cowbird.

EASTERN BLUEBIRD. *Sialia sialis*. Total, 13. Calloway (Cole), Hopkins (Hancock), Daviess (2, Powell), Oldham (Stamm), Franklin (3, Jones; 2, Grayson; 2, South; 1, Richardson). Nest sites, nest boxes (6), fence posts (5), natural cavities (2). Avg. height of 12 nests, 5.5 ft. (3-20). Avg. clutch/brood size of 5 nests, 4.2 (4-5). Eggs, Apr. 28 (4, Franklin) to July 4 (1, 4, Franklin). Young, Apr. 18 (1, Hopkins) to July 15 (4, Franklin).

BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER. *Poliophtila caerulea*. Total, 2. Hopkins (Hancock), Oldham (Stamm). One nest in sycamore tree along lake shore and one in pear tree in an abandoned farm yard. Height, 11 and 12 ft., respectively. Nest under construction, Apr. 25 (Hopkins) and Apr. 27 (Oldham).

LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE. *Lanius ludovicianus*. Total 3. Hopkins (Hancock), Oldham (Croft and Stamm), Franklin (Jones). Habitats, cemetery, roadside, cultivated area. Nest sites, pine, juniper, hawthorn. Avg. height, 8.3 ft. (6-10). Eggs, Apr. 27 (5, Franklin). Young, May 3 (5, Franklin) to May 15 (1 flying from nest, 2 perched in nearby branches, Hopkins).

STARLING. *Sturnus vulgaris*. Total, 5. Franklin (5, Jones). Nest sites, building (2), tree cavity (2), fence post. Avg. height, 10.8 ft. (5-15). Only one clutch size reported—6 young, a few days old, May 5. Young, May 5 (6) to June 22 (number undetermined).

WHITE-EYED VIREO. *Vireo griseus*. Franklin (Jones). One nest, site in bush, 2 ft. Young, June 18 (4, about 3 days old, Franklin).

RED-EYED VIREO. *Vireo olivaceus*. Total, 2. Trigg (Gray), Franklin (Jones). Nest sites, hickory, unspecified deciduous tree. Avg. height, 15 ft. (10-20). Building, May 8 (Trigg). Eggs, June 4 (1 host and 2 cowbird, Franklin). See also Brown-headed Cowbird.

WARBLING VIREO. *Vireo gilvus*. Franklin (Jones). Bird on nest, sycamore, 50 ft., June 5.

PARULA WARBLER. *Parula americana*. Franklin (Jones). Habitat, deciduous woodland. Adult birds at nest, sycamore, 50 ft., May 28 and 30 (See *Ky. Warbler*, 42:56-57, 1966).

PINE WARBLER. *Dendroica pinus*. Christian (Hancock). Nest in

mature pine in pine forest, 40 ft. Apr. 7, female flying to nest. (See *Ky. Warbler*, 42:57-58, 1966).

PRAIRIE WARBLER. *Dendroica discolor*. Whitley (Croft). Nest in bush in lumbering clearing in pine-oak forest, 3 ft. June 12, completed, empty. June 15, 3 eggs.

OVENBIRD. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. Rowan (Howard). Nest on ground in deciduous woodland. May 14-15, 5 eggs.

YELLOWTHROAT. *Geothlypis trichas*. Franklin (Moore). Nest in bush, uncultivated field, 2 ft. July 28, 2 young leaving nest.

YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT. *Icteria virens*. Marion (Dubke). Nest in shrub, brushy area, 3 ft. June 1, 2 eggs.

HOODED WARBLER. *Wilsonia citrina*. Edmonson (Powell). Nest in clump of cane, 1 ft. May 7, building. May 8, 1 egg.

AMERICAN REDSTART. *Setophaga ruticilla*. Rowan (Howard). Nest in deciduous tree, 15 ft. May 14-15, building.

HOUSE SPARROW. *Passer domesticus*. Total, 4. Franklin (4, Jones). Nest sites, buildings (2), clothes pole, sugar maple. Avg. height, 13.7 ft. (5-25). Eggs, Apr. 23 (3) to June 15 (5). Young, June 10 (3).

EASTERN MEADOWLARK. *Sturnella magna*. Total, 5. Trigg (Gray), Jefferson (Able), Franklin (2, Jones; 1, Grayson). All nests on ground near tufts of grass or weeds. Eggs, Apr. 28 (4, Franklin) to June 17 (4, Jefferson). Young, July 31 (3, Franklin). Jones reported one clutch of 4 known to be complete.

REDWINGED BLACKBIRD. *Agelaius phoeniceus*. Total, 27. Hopkins (Hancock), Webster (Nelson), Nelson (5, Dubke), Jefferson (4, Able), Franklin (12, Jones; 1, Moore), Owen (3, Jones). Pond edges, small marshes, etc., (20), grassy fields (7). Avg. height of 24 nests, 2.5 ft. (0-6). Avg. clutch/brood size of 12 nests, 3.8 (3-5). Eggs, May 11 (3, Hopkins) to July 23 (3, Franklin). Young, May 20 (several nests, 2-4 Franklin) to June 29 (3, Nelson).

ORCHARD ORIOLE. *Icterus spurius*. Total, 3. Hopkins (Hancock), Franklin (2, Jones). Nest sites, black walnut, unspecified deciduous tree, conifer. Avg. height, 20 ft. (6-40). Eggs, May 24 (5, Franklin). Young, June 15 (number undetermined, Franklin).

BALTIMORE ORIOLE. *Icterus galbula*. Franklin (Jones). Nest in sycamore in uncultivated field, 35 ft. June 2, male flying to nest.

COMMON GRACKLE. *Quiscalus quiscula*. Total, 22. Ballard (Gray), Hopkins (Hancock), Oldham (3, Stamm), Franklin (17, Jones). Nest sites, conifers (7), unspecified deciduous trees (3), pear (3), apple (2), elm (2), juniper (2), sugar maple, black locust, unidentified bush. Avg. height of 20 nests, 14.2 ft. (4-30). Avg. clutch/brood size of 13 nests, 4.4 (3-6). Eggs, Apr. 25 (several nests, 2-6, Oldham, Franklin) to May 24 (4, Franklin). Young, May 4 (4, Ballard) to June 3 (3, Franklin). Jones' record of a Franklin County nest with 6 eggs on Apr. 25 is of special interest, as previous Kentucky records indicate 3 to 5 as the usual clutch size.

BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD. *Molothrus ater*. Total, 7. Marion (1, Dubke), Franklin (6, Jones). Eggs (1-3) or young (1-2) found in nests of Phoebe (2), Acadian Flycatcher (2), Wood Thrush, Red-eyed Vireo, Indigo Bunting. Eggs, Apr. 28 (3, with 5 of Phoebe) to June 30 (1, with 2 of Indigo Bunting). Young, May 30 (1, with 4 Phoebe eggs) to June 8 (1, about ready to leave nest, same nest as last; 2, with 2 Wood Thrush eggs).

SUMMER Tanager. *Piranga rubra*. Total, 2. Russell (Ringo), Franklin (Jones). Avg. height, 21 ft. (17-25). Incubation, June 4-18 (Franklin), June 16 (Russell).

CARDINAL. *Richmondia cardinalis*. Total, 24. Ballard (4, Gray), Calloway (Peterson), Henderson (Benson), Hopkins (5, Hancock), Daviess (Powell), Oldham (Stamm), Franklin (10, Jones; 1, Moore). Nest sites, unidentified bushes (11), conifers (5), small deciduous trees (3), grape and other vines (3), coralberry, privet. Avg. height of 23 nests, 4.3 ft. (2-8). Avg. clutch/brood size of 9 nests, 2.9 (2-4). Eggs, Apr. 28 (1, Ballard) to Aug. 5 (3, Franklin). Young, May 9 (3, Hopkins) to June 25 (3, leaving nest, Henderson). Maximum number of nests (18) active in May.

BLUE GROSBEAK. *Guiraca caerulea*. Taylor (Dubke). Nest in elm sapling and blackberry stems along brushy roadside, 2 ft. June 9, 1 egg and 2 young about 1 week old. (See *Ky. Warbler*, 42:55, 1966).

INDIGO BUNTING. *Passerina cyanea*. Total, 4. Marion (Dubke), Franklin (2, Jones; 1, Moore). Nest sites, willow, walnut seedling, buckbush, peony. Avg. height, 2.0 ft. (1-3). Eggs, June 15 (2, Franklin) to June 30 (2, Marion). Young, June 15 (2, Franklin) to July 30 (3, Franklin). See also Brown-headed Cowbird.

DICKCISSEL. *Spiza americana*. Daviess (Powell). Nest in blackberry bush in fencerow, 2 ft. July 2, building. July 8, 3 eggs. July 9, 4 eggs. July 16, female incubating. July 20, nest found destroyed.

RUFOS-SIDED TOWHEE. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. Calloway (Peterson). Apr. 11, female building in ornamental evergreen, 4 ft. Apr. 13, nesting site abandoned.

CHIPPING SPARROW. *Spizella passerina*. Total, 3. Franklin (3, Jones). Nesting sites, rosebush, wild honeysuckle, conifer. Avg. height, 4.3 ft. (4-5). Building, Apr. 25. Eggs, Apr. 28 (1) to May 22 (3). Young, May 20 (3).

FIELD SPARROW. *Spizella pusilla*. Total, 8. Ballard (2, Gray), Trigg (Gray), Hopkins (Hancock), Oldham (Stamm), Franklin (3, Jones). Nesting sites, ground (5), bush (2), elm shrub. Avg. height, 4 ft. (0-1). Clutch/brood size of 4 nests, 3.2. Eggs, May 3 (4, Franklin) to June 5 (2, Franklin). Young, May 19 (4, Franklin) to July 23 (3, newly hatched, Oldham).

SONG SPARROW. *Melospiza melodia*. Total, 3. Jefferson (1, A. L. Stamm; 1, F. W. Stamm), Franklin (Jones). Sites, ornamental yew, conifer, rosebush. Avg. height, 3.0 ft. (2-4). Eggs, Apr. 20 (5, Jefferson) to May 20 (2, Franklin). Young, Apr. 26 (2, Jefferson) to May 3 (3, Jefferson); Aug. 7 (3, about 3 days old, Jefferson).

* * * *

THE 1967 WINTER EAGLE COUNT IN KENTUCKY

Our usual late winter Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) count took place on February 18 and 19, 1967, with 25 K.O.S. members participating. Weather conditions certainly hampered the count. Some areas had heavy morning fog, cloudy skies, and little, if any, wind. Nevertheless, 44 Bald Eagles were recorded: 13 adults, and 31 immatures. These figures compare with 19 adults, 23 immatures, and seven unclassified eagles recorded in 1966. Two Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos*) were

also sighted: one immature at Land Between the Lakes (Hood), and one (age not specified) near Marion (Frazer). Clell Peterson, who has been making periodic checks on the eagles at Land Between the Lakes for the past five years, reported that the immature Golden Eagle "has been several times seen at Hematite Lake (by Hood and Peterson and others) and seems to have made a territorial claim there, but not to the entire exclusion of Bald Eagles."

Peterson also included the following comments:

"Duncan Bay continues to be a principal area for Bald Eagles.

"Hematite Lake, though to a much reduced degree, still attracts them.

"Fulton Creek, a sheltered bay formed by the flooding of Barkley Lake and with roads closed to ordinary traffic, seems at present to be a favorite spot for Bald Eagles and should be both protected and carefully observed in the future."

Chastain Frazer mentioned one sad note: "The large timber that the eagles use for perching is marked for logging." He commented that the Golden Eagle frequently "fights" with the Bald Eagles and "pursues them out of sight."

Robert Bolds found six Bald Eagles along the Ohio River at the edge of Union County between Shawneetown, Illinois, and the Wabash River. He went by boat.

Although no eagles were sighted at Barren River Reservoir, two Bald Eagles had been seen there during the fall and winter months, but did not show up on the day of the count.

Other observation areas indicated on the table below are places where eagles had been seen previously. The following K.O.S. members and guests contributed to this count:

Land Between the Lakes—Larry Contri, Larry Hood, Chesley Kemp, Edwin Larson, Raymond Nall, John Paulk, Clell Peterson, Joe Schmeltz, Robert Smith.

Ballard County Wildlife Refuge—Willard Gray, Jim Myatt, Nick Matlock.

Marion-Dam #50—Jim Frazer.

Ohio River in Union County—Robert Bolds, Virginia Smith.

Ohio River bottoms from Maceo to Hawesville—George Ray, Don Boardman, A. L. Powell.

Barren River Reservoir—Mrs. James Gillenwater.

Otter Creek along the Ohio River—John Ruhe, William Ruhe, Evelyn Schneider, Anne L. Stamm, Frederick W. Stamm.

Louisville to New Harmony and south to West Point—Kenneth Able.

BALD EAGLE COUNT, FEBRUARY 18-19, 1967

LOCATION	DATE	ADULTS	IMMATURES	TOTALS
Land Between the Lakes	Feb. 18	7	24	31
Ballard County Wildlife Refuge	Feb. 19	2	2	4
Marion-Dam #50	Feb. 19	2	1	3
Ohio River from Henderson				
to Shawneetown, Illinois	Feb. 18	2	4	6
Barren River Reservoir	Feb. 19	0	0	0
Otter Creek along the Ohio River				
(Rock Haven to West Point)	Feb. 19	0	0	0
Louisville to New Harmony and				
south to West Point	Feb. 19	0	0	0
Kentucky, 1967 Totals		13	31	44

A.L.S.

BIG SPRING LISTS, 1967

Our Spring Counts number only six, but the combined lists total 184 species of birds. This is nine more species than were recorded last year. An analysis of the tabulation shows the 11 species of waterfowl, 13 of shorebirds, seven of woodpeckers, six of vireos, 34 of warblers (absent Connecticut, Mourning, and Wilson's), and 21 of finches represent just about maximum numbers of these groups that could be found in Kentucky on any one day in late April or early May.

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES (Formerly Kentucky Woodlands National Wildlife Refuge).—April 29, 4:00 p.m., to 2:00 p.m., on April 30. Overcast, scattered rain; temp. 50° to 65°. Total, 101 species.—Willard Gray, Clell Peterson (compiler).

Notes on the Land Between the Lakes

This is our best Spring Count yet, although we missed some species we should have found without difficulty. No doubt the most fascinating find was the seven ibis observed at Kentucky Dam, by Willard Gray (see details elsewhere in this issue); other species recorded there, but not elsewhere, were the Snow Goose, Blue Goose, and Common Tern (carefully identified).

* * * *

HENDERSON (Henderson and environs including Audubon State Park).—May 7; cloudy in morning but clear by noon, following a night with strong winds and light showers. Temperature 47° to 62°; wind NW, 20-26 m.p.h. in morning, diminishing later. Total, 125 species.—Robert Bolds, Mrs. Lora Clark, James W. Huffman, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Jones, Mildred Parsons, Gary Rogers, William H. Rhoads, W. P. Rhoads (compiler), Charles B. Smith, Virginia Smith, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Wilson.

Notes on the Henderson Count

On May 8 three Black Terns were flying after a bulldozer that was taking out an old fence row near the Ohio River.

Twenty-eight species of warblers were recorded.
(No details on the Rough-legged Hawk—Ed.)

* * * *

BOWLING GREEN—May 13; 5:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.; 3:30 to 6:00 p.m., CDT. Clifty Creek Loop, from U.S. 231 to Rolling Springs Church and back to Hadley; Chaney Farm in afternoon. Heavy thundershowers at several times in the morning; cool all day. Two observers in one party. Total, 92 species.—Marvin Russell, Gordon Wilson (compiler).

Notes on the Bowling Green Count

The lake at Chaney's was down to some five acres of puddles. The water species were seen in very small numbers, the Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers being the most numerous, some eight of each.

In spite of the rains and the dripping vegetation, the land birds were rather numerous and vocal. We regarded our fifteen warblers as quite good for such a day in that region.

On count day, and several days before and after, the Bobolinks were quite numerous in clover fields south of Bowling Green, at the Airport, and in fields where Ky. 101 joins U.S. 31W.

The Swamp Sparrow was among the latest records for this species for the whole area; in 1938, 1950, 1955 it remained from two to three days after May 13.

The Least Flycatcher has been recorded more often here and at Mammoth Cave National Park than ever before, but always in small numbers.

* * * *

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK—May 7; 6:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., CDT. Most of the park covered by eight observers in four parties in the forenoon, one party in the afternoon. Stormy, cold, threatening in morning; partly cloudy and milder in afternoon but still very windy. Total, 85 species (82 in park, 3 outside).—Frances Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Gilley Hyde, Marquita Gillenwater, George McKinley, Herbert Shadowen, Russell Starr, and Gordon Wilson (compiler).

Notes on the Mammoth Cave Count

Early in the day the wind was so strong that birds were found only in secluded sinkholes or valleys. The advanced vegetation made it difficult to see birds, especially warblers.

The Rough-legged Hawk was watched by most of the observers for several minutes. It was in fairly close range and put on its hovering show three times. This is the latest spring record for the species.

The Least Flycatcher has been more noticeable this spring than in any other recent year, both at the park and at Bowling Green.

We were disappointed in not having a wave of warblers this spring. Though most of them have been recorded, warblers have not appeared in hordes.

Dr. Starr found the Bachman's Sparrow in two areas north of Green River. The species has been very rare since the gullied fields have been growing up.

Our count was the second one attempted this spring; on April 30 we were rained out late in the morning after some very unsatisfactory observation weather.

* * * *

LOUISVILLE (Louisville and its environs, including the Ohio River, woodlands, meadows, and Caperton's Swamp).—April 30; 4:30 a.m. until 8:30 p.m. Rain most of day, precipitation 1.23 inches; temp. about 56° to 67°. Total, 153 species.—Kenneth P. Able, Leonard C. Brecher, Floyd Carpenter, Joseph Croft, Austin R. Lawrence, Burt L. Monroe, Jr., Burt L. Monroe, Sr. (compiler), Louis Pieper, Marie Pieper, William Ruhe, Mabel Slack, Anne L. Stamm, Frederick W. Stamm (Beckham Bird Club).

Notes on the Louisville Count

Despite the earlier date, the number of waterfowl species listed was nine, the same as last year.

Numerically, warblers were considerably fewer than in recent years; however, twenty-five species were recorded, including the Orange-crowned Warbler both seen and heard by Anne L. Stamm and Col. Austin Lawrence.

Nine species of shorebirds were listed, which isn't bad for the spring count.

The rarest bird for the count was the Red-throated Loon observed by Kenneth P. Able, who also listed the Common Gallinule.

Owls were in short supply; only the Barred Owl was counted.

* * * *

DANVILLE—May 6; 6:40 a.m. to 12:45 p.m.; 1:10 to 6:05 p.m. Overcast all day with light intermittent showers in the morning, heavier rains in afternoon. Total, 95 species.—Annette Cheek, John Cheek, William Kemper, Frederick W. Loetscher (compiler).

Notes on the Danville Count

We really didn't try to take a one-day bird count this spring, but our list for May 6 when Kemper and I were recording bird-songs most nearly represents a respectable count. John and Annette Cheek joined us in the afternoon.

The 26 species of warblers is my best in 21 years, although numbers of individuals were quite low. Three additional species were seen the following day: Bay-breasted Warbler, Northern Waterthrush, and Wilson's Warbler. Although we did not record the Tree Swallow on May 6, we found it on May 8 and 15. The Bank Swallows were more common this spring than in other years, although we could not find them on May 6.

* * * *

BIG SPRING LISTS, 1967

LBL—Land Between the Lakes, H—Henderson, B—Bowling Green, MC—Mammoth Cave National Park, L—Louisville, D—Danville.

Common Loon—L	American Widgeon—L
Red-throated Loon—L	Shoveler—L
Horned Grebe—L	Wood Duck—LBL, L
Pied-billed Grebe—L	Redhead—L
Great Blue Heron—LBL, H, L	Lesser Scaup—BG, L
Green Heron—LBL, H, BG, L, D	Ruddy Duck—L
Little Blue Heron—LBL, L	Red-breasted Merganser—L
Common Egret—L	Turkey Vulture—LBL, H, MC, L, D
Black-crowned Night Heron—L	Black Vulture—H, MC, L
Yellow-crowned Night Heron—H, L	Sharp-shinned Hawk—H
American Bittern—L	Cooper's Hawk—LBL, H, L, D
Glossy/White-faced Ibis—LBL	Red-tailed Hawk—LBL, H, MC, L, D
Snow Goose—LBL	Red-shouldered Hawk—LBL, H, L, D
Blue Goose—LBL	Broad-winged Hawk—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
Mallard—LBL, L	Rough-legged Hawk—H, MC
Blue-winged Teal—LBL, BG, L	

- Marsh Hawk—H
 Osprey—LBL
 Sparrow Hawk—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Bobwhite—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Turkey—LBL
 Sora—L
 Common Gallinule—H, L
 American Coot—LBL, H, L
 Killdeer—LBL, H, BG, L
 American Woodcock—LBL, H
 Common Snipe—L
 Upland Plover—L
 Spotted Sandpiper—LBL, BG, L, D
 Solitary Sandpiper—LBL, BG, L, D
 Willet—H
 Greater Yellowlegs—L
 Lesser Yellowlegs—LBL, BG, L, D
 Pectoral Sandpiper—L
 Least Sandpiper—BG, L
 Dowitcher (sp.)—H
 Semipalmated Sandpiper—BG
 Herring Gull—LBL, H, L
 Ring-billed Gull—LBL, L
 Bonaparte's Gull—H
 Forster's Tern—L
 Common Tern—LBL, H, L
 Mourning Dove—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo—LBL, BG, L, D
 Black-billed Cuckoo—L, D
 Screech Owl—H
 Great Horned Owl—H
 Barred Owl—LBL, H, BG, L
 Chuck-will's-widow—LBL, H, BG
 Whip-poor-will—LBL, H, L
 Nighthawk—H, BG, MC, L
 Chimney Swift—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird—LBL, H, L, D
 Belted Kingfisher—H, BG, L, D
 Yellow-shafted Flicker—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Pileated Woodpecker—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Red-bellied Woodpecker—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Red-headed Woodpecker—LBL, H, BG, L
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—L
 Hairy Woodpecker—H, BG, MC, L, D
 Downy Woodpecker—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Eastern Kingbird—LBL, H, BG, L, D
 Great Crested Flycatcher—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Eastern Phoebe—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Acadian Flycatcher—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Traill's Flycatcher—H
 Least Flycatcher—H, BG, MC, L
 Eastern Wood Pewee—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Horned Lark—LBL, H, BG, L
 Tree Swallow—L
 Bank Swallow—H, L
 Rough-winged Swallow—LBL, H, MC, L, D
 Barn Swallow—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Cliff Swallow—LBL, L
 Purple Martin—LBL, H, BG, L, D
 Blue Jay—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Common Crow—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Carolina Chickadee—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Tufted Titmouse—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 White-breasted Nuthatch—LBL, H, MC, L
 House Wren—H, BG, MC, L, D
 Bewick's Wren—H, BG, MC, L, D
 Carolina Wren—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Mockingbird—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Catbird—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Brown Thrasher—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Robin—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Wood Thrush—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Hermit Thrush—L
 Swainson's Thrush—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Gray-cheeked Thrush—H, BG, MC
 Veery—H, BG, MC, L, D
 Eastern Bluebird—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet—MC, L, D

- Cedar Waxwing—H, L
 Loggerhead Shrike—LBL, H, BG, L
 Starling—H, BG, MC, L, D
 White-eyed Vireo—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Yellow-throated Vireo—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Solitary Vireo—L, D
 Red-eyed Vireo—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Philadelphia Vireo—L
 Warbling Vireo—H, MC, L, D
 Black-and-white Warbler — H, BG, MC, L, D
 Prothonotary Warbler—LBL, H, BG, MC, L
 Swainson's Warbler—H
 Worm-eating Warbler—LBL, H, MC, L, D
 Golden-winged Warbler—H
 Blue-winged Warbler—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Tennessee Warbler—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Orange-crowned Warbler—L
 Nashville Warbler—H, L, D
 Parula Warbler—H, MC
 Yellow Warbler—LBL, H, MC, L, D
 Magnolia Warbler—H, MC, D
 Cape May Warbler—H, D
 Black-throated Blue Warbler—H, D
 Myrtle Warbler—LBL, H, MC, L, D
 Black-throated Green Warbler — H, MC, L, D
 Cerulean Warbler—LBL, H, MC, L, D
 Blackburnian Warbler—H, L, D
 Yellow-throated Warbler — LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Chestnut-sided Warbler—H, BG, L, D
 Bay-breasted Warbler—H
 Blackpoll Warbler—BG, MC, D
 Pine Warbler—H
 Prairie Warbler—LBL, BG, MC, L, D
 Palm Warbler—LBL, H, BG, L, D
 Ovenbird—LBL, H, MC, L, D
 Northern Waterthrush—LBL, BG, L
 Louisiana Waterthrush—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Kentucky Warbler—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Yellowthroat—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Yellow-breasted Chat—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Hooded Warbler—MC, L, D
 Canada Warbler—L, D
 American Redstart—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 House Sparrow—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Bobolink—H, BG, L
 Eastern Meadowlark — LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Redwinged Blackbird—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Orchard Oriole—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Baltimore Oriole—LBL, H, MC, L, D
 Common Grackle—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Brown-headed Cowbird—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Scarlet Tanager—H, BG, MC, L, D
 Summer Tanager—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Cardinal—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Rose-breasted Grosbeak—H, BG, MC, L, D
 Indigo Bunting—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Dickcissel—H, BG, L
 Purple Finch—D
 American Goldfinch — LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Rufous-sided Towhee—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Savannah Sparrow—L
 Grasshopper Sparrow—BG, L, D
 Henslow's Sparrow—L
 Vesper Sparrow—H
 Lark Sparrow—L
 Bachman's Sparrow—BG, MC
 Chipping Sparrow—LBL, H, BG, MC, L, D
 Field Sparrow—LBL, BG, MC, L, D
 White-crowned Sparrow—LBL, H, L, D
 White-throated Sparrow — LBL, H, MC, L, D
 Fox Sparrow—H
 Lincoln's Sparrow—L
 Swamp Sparrow—LBL, BG, L
 Song Sparrow—LBL, H, L, D

FIELD NOTES

WILSON'S PHALAROPE AND LONG-BILLED DOWITCHER
IN BOYLE COUNTY

The muddy banks of a recently-enlarged pond just north of Danville attracted a number of shorebirds during May 1967. Among these were two species apparently not previously recorded from Boyle County.

The Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*), a female coming into nuptial plumage, was closely studied, May 7-9, by W. Scott Glore, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Heck, J. W. Kemper, Mrs. W. B. Myers, and by the writer and his wife.

On May 15 the Loetschers had a close study of a dark-backed dowitcher with uniformly rusty underparts, barred with black on throat and upper breast and heavily barred with black on flanks. When flushed, it revealed its white lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts, and several times uttered a single-noted *keep*, characteristic of the Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*).—FREDERICK W. LOETSCHER, JR., Danville.

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RED-THROATED LOON AT LOUISVILLE

On April 30, 1967, I observed a Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) on the Ohio River just north of Cox's Park in Louisville. The bird was moving downstream with the current, slightly less than midway across the River from me. The bird was studied for about fifteen minutes with a 20x spotting scope under cloudy skies. The light was good for observations on water, there being no glare or reflections to distort the image. The loon was accompanied by two Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*) which served as a size comparison. The loon was estimated to be almost but not quite twice the body bulk of the scaup, thus being considerably smaller in comparison than would be a Common Loon (*Gavia immer*). All the field characters that differentiate this species from the Common Loon were carefully noted during the observation. Most important was the small, thin, noticeably upturned bill. The tilt of the bill was accentuated by the posture of the bird which, characteristic of the species, held its head at a slight upward angle. The bird was in winter aspect (basic plumage), being darker dorsally and whitish ventrally. The back of the bird, although dark, was not nearly as dark as it is in typical winter aspect Common Loons. This appearance is due to fine dorsal spotting in the Red-throated Loon and is quite characteristic of the species. The white of the ventral surface extended up onto the sides of the head to a point above the eye, giving the bird a lighter-headed appearance, with less contrast between dark crown and light throat and neck than in the Common Loon, in which the line is usually clearly demarcated.

Although not diagnostic, I have noticed in the past (as has Dr. Burt L. Monroe, Jr., pers. comm.) that the Red-throated Loon apparently undergoes the pre-alternate molt later in the spring than does the Common Loon. I have recently had considerable experience with both species on Lake Ontario and have often seen the Red-throated Loon still in basic plumage in early June when virtually all Common Loons have molted.

Five Common Loons observed by the Monroes on the date of this observation were all in breeding aspect.

Mengel (*The Birds of Kentucky*, 1965) mentioned five records from Kentucky; all are prior to 1940. There is one specimen from the state, taken at Morehead, Rowan County in February, 1934 (Morehead State College collection). This observation is the first record for the Louisville region.—KENNETH P. ABLE, Louisville.

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IBIS AT KENTUCKY DAM

On Sunday, April 30, 1967, while making observations from one of the parking loops at Kentucky Dam, I was privileged to observe flying low overhead seven ibis of the southern genus *Plegadis*. These birds were plainly either Glossy Ibis (*P. falcinellus*) or the more south-western White-faced Ibis (*P. chihi*). These two closely related species are regarded as doubtfully separable in the field in most plumages, though records north of the breeding range have usually been ascribed, not always on stated evidence, to the former species. The seven birds which I observed appeared from the south with outstretched necks and long decurved bills and disappeared low over the horizon to the north, following the flow of the Tennessee River.

According to previous records, ibis have been reported in Kentucky only four times in recent years. Observations were made by Wilson (*Ky. Warbler*, 41:29, 1965) at Bowling Green in 1945, 1956, and 1965, and by Frank Bunce and Preston Young (*vide* Monroe, *Birds of Bernheim Forest*, p. 10, n.d. [1965]) at Bernheim Forest, Bullitt County, in 1963. All these birds were reported as Glossy Ibis, but without mention being made of the possibility of the occurrence of the White-faced Ibis. Mengel (*Birds of Kentucky*, p. 516) treats the 1945 and 1956 records, the only ones then known to him, as indeterminate between the two species, and the same would evidently apply to the Bernheim record. No specimen has been taken in the state.

I would not have been stopped at the site of the observation except that I had noticed a flock of geese while crossing the bridge. I pulled over and they flew directly overhead. There were 17 Blue Geese (*Chen caerulescens*) and two Snow Geese (*C. hyperborea*). Late spring records of these birds are few, but according to my observations they should have been gone from here for some six weeks.

The weather was stormy and had been so for 24 hours prior to these unusual sightings. The wind was gusting to 25 m.p.h. and the clouds were coming from the south. Temperatures were in the upper sixties, but the wind off the water made it seem much cooler.—WILLARD GRAY, La Center.

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THE BLUE GROSBEAK IN SOUTH-CENTRAL KENTUCKY

When "Birds of South-Central Kentucky" appeared in 1962 (*Kentucky Warbler*, 38:3-24), there were listed only nine records of the Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*) in this part of the state, except a questioned record of April, 1912, and a song heard at the McElroy Farm in the 1950's that was later proved to be that of this species. Since the end of the 1961 season, the last one mentioned in the study, the following records have been made:

1963—May 21, one male at Houchins Ferry and another one on May 23

in the Central Area, both in Mammoth Cave National Park.

April 13, one male on the Kentucky Building grounds at Western, Bowling Green, by Gayle Carver, Curator of the Kentucky Building.

1964—April 18, one male at Municipal Park, Bowling Green.

May 15, one male at the Picnic Area at Mammoth Cave National Park.

June 25, a mated pair on the Fishburn Farm, near the Mouth of Gasper, by Lancaster and Wilson.

June 27, the same adults and two immature young out of the nest, at the same place.

1965—April 18, one male and two females on a wire fence by the roadside between the Middle Bridge Road and the Old Scottsville Road, on the east side of Drake's Creek, Warren County.

1966—April 27, a male in my back yard, in Bowling Green.

June 25, a male on one of the stops of the Cedar Bluff Route of the Breeding Bird Survey, in eastern Warren County.

June 26, a male at each of two stops on the Breeding Bird Survey, in western Allen County.

1967—June 1, a male at each of three stops on the Cedar Bluff Route of the Breeding Bird Survey and a male between two of the stops, western Warren County.

June 3, a male near Cedar Bluff Church, where it had sung so much on June 1.

June 6, a male at each of two stops, two males at another, and, after the count period was over, an additional female, all in western Allen County.

A certain pattern seems to be followed in the areas where the bird appears in summer, though not in the spring migration: a pasture with small trees near the edges and, usually, a small stream. It is probably much more numerous than we have thought it to be. Unless it breaks into song, the bird might easily be overlooked. At a distance the song could be confused with that of the American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*) or the Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*), or, if it were much earlier in the season, with that of the Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*).—GORDON WILSON, Bowling Green.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

K.O.S. RECEIVES ANOTHER ROLLIN PAINTING

For the twenty-third consecutive year Howard Rollin of Weldona, Colorado sent a handsome original bird painting at Christmas time. A pair of Lapland Longspurs (*Calcarius lapponicus*) in breeding plumage, in their usual plains setting, are almost life size in this 9" x 12" water-color.

While the striking plumage of the male is not seen in Kentucky, the female, which he resembles in winter, gives a portrayal of this bird as he appears here, usually with Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*), in the winter months.

Again we are grateful to Mr. Rollin for his gift—EVELYN SCHNEIDER, K.O.S. Librarian.