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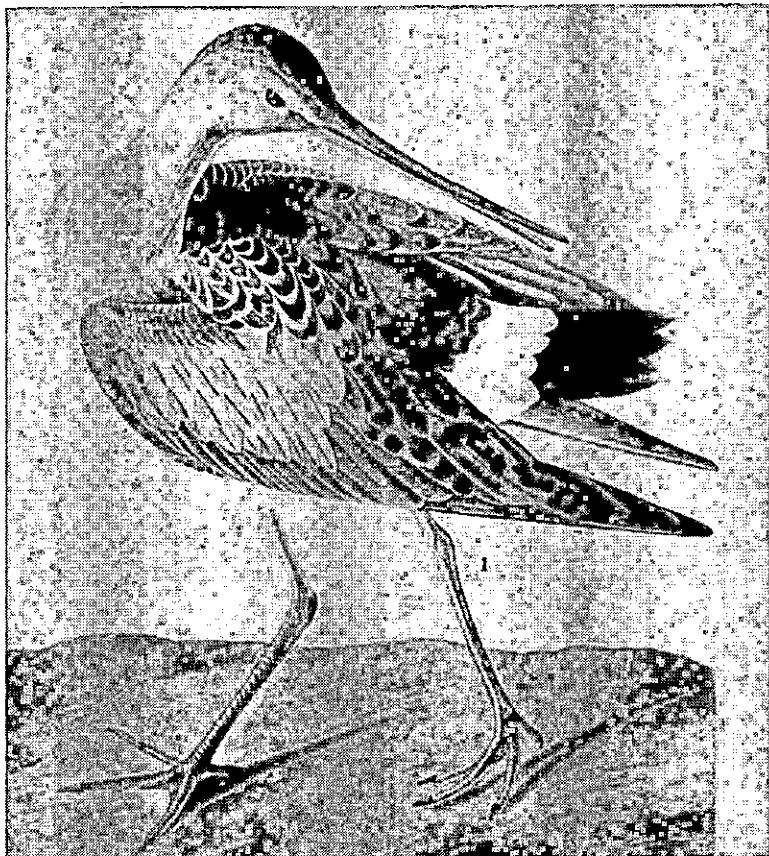
The Kentucky Warbler

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Vol. 45

AUGUST, 1969

No. 3



Hudsonian Godwit

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THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

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OUR COVER

This month's cover shows Audubon's striking portrait of the Hudsonian Godwit. This large shorebird, now represented by a specimen record for Kentucky, as reported elsewhere in this issue, regularly migrates northward through the Plains states.

SUMMARY OF OCCURRENCE OF BIRDS OF KENTUCKY

COMPILED BY BURT L. MONROE, JR.

The following charts, in the form of bar graphs, summarize the occurrence of 275 species of birds in Kentucky; an additional 37 species, regarded as occurring casually or accidentally in the state, are listed separately at the end of the graphs. The two well-known hybrid forms of the Blue-winged/Golden-winged Warbler complex are also included in this summary. Use of names follows the American Ornithologists' Union Check-List of North American Birds (1957), with these exceptions: the "Blue Goose" is now known to be a color phase of the Snow Goose and is included in that species; Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*) is a species distinct from the Herring Gull; and the Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax brewsteri*) is now established as a species distinct from the Traill's Flycatcher.

This summary, a project of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, reflects the cooperative effort of many members of the organization. In addition to reports dating back to the time of Audubon, records up through December 31, 1968 are included. Doubtful reports and those for which precise dates are not available are omitted; however, sight records, where reasonably substantiated, are included. Species now extinct in Kentucky (Trumpeter Swan, Swallow-tailed Kite, Greater Prairie Chicken, Passenger Pigeon, Carolina Parakeet, Ivory-billed Woodpecker, and Common Raven) are omitted.

Kentucky is arbitrarily divided into four regions, as follows: (1) the southwestern Lowlands west of Land Between the Lakes; (2) the central part of Kentucky from Land Between the Lakes east to the Cumberland Plateau; (3) the Cumberland Plateau; and (4) the higher elevations of the mountains in the eastern tier of counties. If a species does not occur throughout the state, the regions where it has been recorded will be listed in the STATUS ("ST.") column on the graphs. Breeding birds are indicated by an asterisk (*) in the STATUS column; regions in which the species has been recorded are given preceding the asterisk, while regions in which the species breeds are indicated following the asterisk. Omission of region numbers preceding the asterisk indicates occurrence in all four regions, while omission of these numbers following the asterisk indicates breeding in all four regions. Thus the notation "*1-3" in the STATUS column would denote a species that occurs throughout the state (no restriction of regions preceding the asterisk) but does not breed in the eastern mountains.

The bar graphs themselves show relative abundance and extreme dates of occurrence. Abundance is indicated as follows: *abundant* or *common*, solid bar; *fairly common*, cross-hatching; *uncommon*, diagonal hatching; *rare*, vertical hatching; *very rare*, row of dots. These terms denoting abundance are defined in Mengel (1965, "The Birds of Kentucky," Ornithological Monographs No. 3, p. 3). A dashed line on the bar graph indicates an extension of extreme dates over a period on the basis of a single record.

In order that the bar graphs may be kept up to date for future revision, it is requested that all changes in abundance, errors, or extensions of extreme dates, as well as any records of casual or accidental species, be sent to Dr. Burt L. Monroe, Jr., or the editor of *The Kentucky Warbler*.

	ST.	Jan	Feb	Mch	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
COMMON LOON									18	8			
RED-NECKED GREBE.	1-3					27	14				23		
HORNED GREBE.	1-3					17				28			
PIED-BILLED GREBE	*												
WHITE PELICAN	1-3					10	17	30		6			15
DOUBLE-CR. CORMORANT.	*1,2												
ANHINGA	1-3*1				17								11
GREAT BLUE HERON.	*1-3												
GREEN HERON	*			25							25	18	
LITTLE BLUE HERON				9							5		
CATTLE EGRET.	1-3				25					16		9	
COMMON EGRET.	*1,2	2	10	31							17		
SNOWY EGRET	1-3				17				17				
BLACK-CR. NIGHT HERON	*1-3			12							11		
YELLOW-CR. NIGHT HERON.	1-3*			23							12		
LEAST BITTERN	1-3*				6						3		
AMERICAN BITTERN.	*2			14									16
WOOD IBIS	1-3						2		15				
WHISTLING SWAN.	1-3				2					27			
CANADA GOOSE.	*1-3												
SNOW GOOSE.						8				22			
MALLARD	*1-3												
BLACK DUCK.											12		
GADWALL						3			18				
PINTAIL							22		28				
GREEN-WINGED TEAL	1-3					13		1					
BLUE-WINGED TEAL.	*1,2					1							
EUROPEAN WIDGEON.	1-3		22		19								
AMERICAN WIDGEON.	1-3						10		25				
SHOVELER.			11			19			6				29
WOOD DUCK	*1-3												
REDHEAD	1-3					19					5		
RING-NECKED DUCK.									25		17		
CANVASBACK.	1-3					24					27		
GREATER SCAUP	1-3				12	19					30		
LESSER SCAUP.	*3												

	ST.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
EASTERN WOOD PEWEE . . .	*				17	24	3		14	11	11		26
OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER . . .					24								
HORNED LARK	*												
TREE SWALLOW	*1	12	16										5
BANK SWALLOW	*			6									2
ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW . . .	*			25									10
BARN SWALLOW	*			4									18
CLIFF SWALLOW	*1,2			24									2
PURPLE MARTIN	*	26	17										28
BLUE JAY	*												
COMMON CROW	*												
FISH CROW	1*				14						16		
CAROLINA CHICKADEE . . .	*												
TUFTED TITMOUSE	*												
WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH . . .	*												
RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH . . .								18	16	30			
BROWN CREEPER								21		19			
HOUSE WREN	*2-4			25									26
WINTER WREN							7			25			
BEWICK'S WREN	*												
CAROLINA WREN	*												
LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN . . .				31		15				17		14	26
SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN . . .	*		25	2								29	14
MOCKINGBIRD	*												
CATBIRD	*	1	7										
BROWN THRASHER	*												
ROBIN	*												
WOOD THRUSH	*			22								31	30
HERMIT THRUSH						18				1			
SWAINSON'S THRUSH					11					31			27
GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH					11		6			5		20	
VEERY	*4				12							10	
EASTERN BLUEBIRD	*												
BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER	*			20									5
GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET . . .						3				31	29		
RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET						14				6			

	ST.	Jan	Feb	Mch	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
WATER PIPIT		/	/	/	/	21		22.	...	/
CEDAR WAXWING	*2-4	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE	*1,2	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
STARLING	*	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
WHITE-EYED VIREO	*			2	/	/	/	/	/	/	11		
BELL'S VIREO	1,2			20.	..	23				30.			
YELLOW-THROATED VIREO	*			8	/	/	/	/	/	/	24		
SOLITARY VIREO	*4			10	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	4	
RED-EYED VIREO	*			1	/	/	/	/	/	/	24		
PHILADELPHIA VIREO				20	/	/	27		30	/	11		
WARBLING VIREO	*			8	/	/	/	/	/	/	8		
BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER	*			26	/	/	/	/	/	/	22		
PROTHONOTARY WARBLER	1,2*			1	/	/	/	/	/	/	7		
SWAINSON'S WARBLER	*			24	/	/	/	/	/	1			
WORM-EATING WARBLER	*			3	..	/	/	/	/	/	10	1	
GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER	*4			11	/	/	/	/	/	/	6		
BLUE-WINGED WARBLER	*			8	/	/	/	/	/	/	5		
"BREWSTER'S WARBLER"				19.	6	15			30	/			
TENNESSEE WARBLER				10	/	26			21	/	8		
ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER				7	/	/	19			11	..	4	
NASHVILLE WARBLER				16	/	1			27	/	2		
PARULA WARBLER	*			5	/	/	/	/	/	/	10		
YELLOW WARBLER	*			28	/	/	/	/	/	/	19		
MAGNOLIA WARBLER				7.	/	3			21	/	17		
CAPE MAY WARBLER				19	/	20				17	14		
BLACK-TH. BLUE WARBLER	*4			1	..	/	/	/	/	/	25		
MERTLE WARBLER		/	/	/	/	19			5	/	/	/	/
BLACK-TH. GREEN WARBLER	*3-4			29	/	/	/	/	/	/	5	19.	
CERULEAN WARBLER	*			5	/	/	/	/	/	/	14		
BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER	*4			1	/	/	/	/	/	/	19	3	
YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER	*			21	/	/	/	/	/	/	14		
CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER	*4			19	/	/	/	/	/	/	20		
BAY-BREASTED WARBLER				14.	/	28			23	/	2		
BLACKPOLL WARBLER				20	/	30			30	10			
PINE WARBLER	*2-4	11	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	9		
PRAIRIE WARBLER	*			6	/	/	/	/	/	/	24	9	30.

	ST.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
PALM WARBLER.							30			7		1	...	
OVENBIRD.	*			3								27		
NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH.				31			22		17		10			
LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH.	*			18							18			
KENTUCKY WARBLER.	*			4							12		18	
CONNECTICUT WARBLER.				19			4			22	11			
MOURNING WARBLER.				25			3			11	8			
YELLOWTHROAT.	*			3							1	...	23	
YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT.	*			16							21			
HOODED WARBLER.	*			8							17			
WILSON'S WARBLER.				20			30		30		21			
CANADA WARBLER.	*4			24							12			
AMERICAN REDSTART.	*			4							25			
HOUSE SPARROW.	*	[Solid black bar]												
BOBOLINK.					16		8		9		19			
EASTERN MEADOWLARK.	*	[Solid black bar]												
WESTERN MEADOWLARK.							1			2				
RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD.	*	[Solid black bar]												
ORCHARD ORIOLE.	*				10					3				
BALTIMORE ORIOLE.	*	3			10						26		19	
RUSTY BLACKBIRD.						5			27					
BREWER'S BLACKBIRD.						12			4					
COMMON CRACKLE.	*	[Solid black bar]												
BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD.	*	[Solid black bar]												
SCARLET Tanager.	*				11					1			2	
SUMMER Tanager.	*				10					23				
CARDINAL.	*	[Solid black bar]												
ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK.	*4			20						31			30	
BLUE GROSBEAK.	*			3				11						
INDIGO BUNTING.	*	21			11					11				
DICKCISSEL.	*1-3				16					6				
EVENING GROSBEAK.						9						3	...	
PURPLE FINCH.						21			24				10	
COMMON REDPOLL.					2									
PINE SISKIN.						18					5			
AMERICAN GOLDFINCH.	*	[Solid black bar]												

	ST.	Jan	Feb	Mch	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
RED CROSSBILL		19		17		7					25		
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL	2			1								27	
RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE	*	[Solid black bar]											
SAVANNAH SPARROW	*2				1					1		1	
GRASSHOPPER SPARROW	*			26								7	
LE CONTE'S SPARROW	1,2			13		3					6		31
HENSLOW'S SPARROW	*2	2	3									24	26
VESPER SPARROW	*2											1	
LARK SPARROW	*			27								18	15
BACHMAN'S SPARROW	*			13								1	
SLATE-COLORED JUNCO	*4	[Cross-hatched bar]											
OREGON JUNCO	1,2				13							7	
TREE SPARROW						28					4		
CHIPPING SPARROW	*		11									1	
FIELD SPARROW	*	[Solid black bar]											
HARRIS' SPARROW	1,2			19		4						4	
WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW		[Cross-hatched bar]											
WHITE-THROATED SPARROW		[Solid black bar]											
FOX SPARROW		[Cross-hatched bar]											
LINCOLN'S SPARROW			12		1	7				7			23
SWAMP SPARROW		[Cross-hatched bar]											
SONG SPARROW	*	[Solid black bar]											
LAPLAND LONGSPUR	1,2		1		3	24						24	
SNOW BUNTING			20								4	9	12

Casual and accidental species: *Red-throated Loon*, April 21, April 30, May 21; *Eared Grebe*, April 2, May 12, November 27-January 2; *Western Grebe*, May 25, December 6-21; *Black-capped Petrel*, October 4-5; *Gannet*, December 7; *Glossy Ibis*, March 20, April 21-May 12; *White Ibis*, August 8-10; *Mute Swan*, November 24-January 24; *Cinnamon Teal*, March 20; *Harlequin Duck*, March 8; *King Eider*, December 26; *Harlan's Hawk*, November 13, December 27, December 29; *Yellow Rail*, October 1; *Purple Gallinule*, May 5, May 8; *Purple Sandpiper*, December 18; *Long-billed Dowitcher*, May 15, October 10, October 19; *Marbled Godwit*, August 9; *Ruff*, May 4; *American Avocet*, August 10, September 6, September 25; *Iceland Gull*, October 9; *Lesser Black-backed Gull*, December 9; *Tayer's Gull*, December 9-15; *Laughing Gull*, May 16-18; *Western Kingbird*, September 16, October 6; *Scissor-tailed Flycatcher*, May 2, August 6, August 27; *Say's Phoebe*, December 30; *Trail's Flycatcher*, May 20; *Vermilion Flycatcher*, October 8; *Rock Wren*, October 16; *Sprague's Pipit*, April 16; *Northern Shrike*, November 30; "*Lawrence's Warbler*," May 22; *Black-throated Gray Warbler*, May 3; *Kirtland's Warbler*, May 15; *Yellow-headed Blackbird*,

April 12, April 19, May 19, October 13; *Western Tanager*, May 14; *Pine Grosbeak*, February 7-March 19; *Sharp-tailed Sparrow*, April 30.

—Department of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville 40208.

* * * *

VESPER SPARROW NESTING IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

SUZANNE C. MOORE

On the morning of July 25, 1968, I had been birding, under an overcast sky, for almost two hours in the field behind my house on Pea Ridge Road, which is located four and one-half miles southwest of downtown Frankfort. I was forced to take shelter in an old-model flat-bedded farm truck, when rain poured down drenching me and the surrounding territory. Twenty minutes had passed when suddenly two sparrows, flying from a low fence near by, caught my eye. One, darting quite close to the ground, landed in a low area not too far from the truck. The other bird flew under the truck and seconds later alighted on the tail end of the truck bed, seemingly much perturbed and calling, apparently to its mate. It resembled a Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), but had a chestnut tip on the bend of the wings, and the outer tail feathers were white. The bird was a Vesper Sparrow (*Poocetes gramineus*), without any doubt.

After the rain ceased, and the sun again blistered down, I carefully walked to the area where I had seen the other sparrow drop out of view. The identified sparrow had left the truck many times and returned, but I had seen it come back from this spot only once during the 40-50 minutes I was in the truck. Twenty yards from the truck, I found four white eggs lying on the ground; they were sparsely marked throughout with light and dark brown splotches and small spots. Most markings were on the large end, with a few scattered on the smaller end. Since I had flushed no birds from hiding, I decided to probe more closely for the nest that was obviously near.

Down on my hands and knees I gingerly searched for the nest. There it was—only inches from the four eggs, but filled to the top with water!

The nest was tucked under grasses growing in a naturally formed drainage ditch. I believe that after the rain had poured hard for five or ten minutes, it started running down the hill and concentrated in this ditch, and the force of the water, after filling the nest, carried the eggs to higher ground, leaving them exposed.

I touched neither nest nor eggs at this time, nor on subsequent trips on July 28 and July 30. The nest was completely drained on the latter dates. On August 1, I returned to find one egg cracked open and three intact, but no Vesper Sparrows were around.

Land in this particular field is flat in places, and large, fairly smooth rocks protrude from the ground and dot the low rolling hills. Green vegetation was not more than four or five inches high, and a crop of fescue was near maturity on the upper level, about 100 feet from the nest site. Primarily, this field is open, with a small mixed woodland on one side and a few trees and bushes on another. In the middle of this field stands a single tree. A small pond is not far distant.

Many times before and since the discovery of this nest, I have walked this field and deliberately kicked lightly at the grass, hoping to scare up a Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) that I had heard singing close by, and not once did I flush either it or a Vesper Sparrow. However, I have recorded two nests of the Cardinal (*Richmondia cardinalis*), one Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), and one Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*), within several yards of the Vesper Sparrow's nest.

On March 23, 1969, Howard P. Jones called by telephone and informed me that a nesting not previously recorded in this area of Kentucky had been turned in with my nest records to him—namely, the Vesper Sparrow. That afternoon he and I went back to the nesting area and found the nest still there and in good shape. It is a small, sparrow-type nest, woven of fine grasses with softer material lining the inside, such as pieces of dry moss, which we noted growing over much of the ground about us. We did not remove the nest.

Mengel, in his *Birds of Kentucky* (1965, pp. 487-488), indicates that the exact breeding range of the Vesper Sparrow is uncertain, although a number of reports refer to the summering of the species in northern Kentucky. He found the species, though local and uncommon, to be widely distributed in hilly sections of the Outer Bluegrass in habitats described as open, on a moderate to steep slope, in a well-grazed pasture containing rocky outcrops or bare ground, near or including a small pond, and containing a few scattered trees or shrubs. Although Mengel reported no nests for Kentucky, summering birds were reported from Mercer, Harrison, and Woodford Counties. Woodrow Goodpasture was reported as having found nests in similar habitats in Ohio near Cincinnati.

—Route 2, Box 137, Frankfort 40601.

* * * *

ONE-DAY BALD EAGLE COUNT, 1969

COMPILED BY ANNE L. STAMM

Heavy sleet, snow, and high water handicapped the members of the Kentucky Ornithological Society who participated in the 1969 One-Day Bald Eagle Count, February 15. Approximately 30 members had planned to cover eight Kentucky areas where eagles have been known to winter. However, of this number, only 14 observers managed to go afield on the 15th

for one-half day at the following locations: Land Between the Lakes, Henderson, and Otter Creek-Rock Haven. Areas such as the Kentucky Bend (Fulton County, opposite New Madrid, Missouri), Barren Reservoir, and Wolf Creek Dam could not be reached. Country roads were impassable, and observers who had driven the previous evening to their respective destinations for censusing the following day, were disappointed to find the sleet storm prevented their participation. Also, it was impossible to cover the Ballard Waterfowl Management Area until February 18.

Although visibility ranged from poor to zero, 29 Bald Eagles were sighted: 10 adults, 19 immatures. This figure represents a marked decline from last year's total of 42, due at least in part to reduced coverage.

Location	Adults	Immatures	Totals
Land Between the Lakes	1	10	11
Ballard Waterfowl Management Area	5	4	9
Henderson (70 miles downstream)	1	3	4
Otter Creek-Rock Haven	3	2	5
Kentucky, 1969 Totals	10	19	29

This K.O.S. project, in its ninth year, is done in cooperation with the Mississippi River Winter Bald Eagle Survey. Areas covered in this survey include the Mississippi River from its source to below St. Louis, as well as most of the Illinois River and parts of the Missouri and Ohio Rivers. Readers of this journal will be interested to know that 806 Bald Eagles were counted on this survey, and of this number, 511 were adults, 292 immatures, and three not aged. Also, five Golden Eagles were reported. Nearly 300 people participated in the regional count.

The following members and guests participated in the K.O.S. count: Robert Bolds, Hill Cecil, Marcus E. Cope, Bob Cox, Chesley Kemp, Edwin Larson, James O. Moynahan, Jim Myatt, Raymond Nall, Clell T. Peterson, Robert D. Smith, Anne L. Stamm, Frederick W. Stamm, and Paul Sturm.

—9101 Spokane Way, Louisville 40222.

* * * *

BIG SPRING LISTS, 1969

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES (Approximately same area as covered in previous spring counts).—May 2 (5:00 p.m.) to May 3 (3:00 p.m.). Clear; wind SW, 4-7 m.p.h.; temp. 50° to 70°. Total, 111 species.

This was our best count in respect to numbers.

The Marsh Hawk, Hermit Thrush, and Purple Finch are interesting

because of the late date. The most interesting find was the Willet, a single individual observed carefully (Gray, Larson, Peterson) on a mud flat on Barkley Lake near Craven's Creek. Shorebirds have never been numerous or varied in this area, and the Willet is not on the published LBL bird list.

For the third consecutive spring, an Osprey attempted to nest on the cross-members of a power pylon in the center of New Honker Lake. I watched the activity for three successive weekends (April 19 and 27 and May 3) and at no time could see more than a single individual. Dr. Ray Nall tells me that no one else has seen more than one bird and also that the nest was abandoned some time before May 20. On April 19, I watched the Osprey bring several sticks to the nest. Finally it brought a large stick and made several passes by the pylon just above the nest, as if having trouble negotiating the opening between the various pieces of steel structure; finally it flew off and began to soar, spiraling higher and higher, still carrying the stick in its talons.

Finally, Mike Miller reported seeing an Osprey in the Furnace Creek area on May 20.—Willard Gray, Edwin Larson, Kenneth Leggett, Mike Miller, and Clell T. Peterson (compiler). Wesley Kemper and members of his ornithology class at Murray State University also participated in the count.

* * * *

MADISONVILLE (W. W. Hancock Farm, Elk Creek, Highway 892, Brown Road, Pewee and Pleasant View Lakes, Loch Mary, a cattail marsh, and adjoining farmland).—May 15; 5:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 2:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. Clear to partly cloudy; light SW wind; temp. 56° to 85°. Total, 85 species. One observer. Some species of warblers, such as the Black-and-white and Blue-winged, apparently no longer nest in this county, or are extremely rare if they do. The Pileated Woodpecker, a species on the decline, was heard at Loch Mary. Species recorded near but not on the count are marked with an asterisk (*) in the table.—James W. Hancock.

* * * *

HENDERSON (Henderson County, river area not covered)—May 4; clear; temp. 70°. Seventeen observers. Total, 112 species.—King Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Larue Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. David Gatlin, Mr. and Mrs. Houston B. Ginger, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McMurtrey, Mrs. Janice Owens, W. P. Rhoads (compiler), David Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Utley, Dwight Williams.

* * * *

BOWLING GREEN (Chaney Lake, Drake's Creek, west end of Mammoth Cave National Park, Shanty Hollow Lake).—April 12-13; all day on April 12, but morning only at Shanty Hollow Lake, April 13. Clear, cool on first day, but rain on second. Some 65 K.O.S. members were on one or more of the field trips. Total, 100 species.

BIG SPRING LISTS, 1969

Species recorded near the time of the count but not on count day are indicated with an asterisk (*); LBL—Land Between the Lakes, H—Henderson, M—Madisonville, BG—Bowling Green, MC—Mammoth Cave National Park, L—Louisville.

- Common Loon—M
 Pied-billed Grebe—BG
 Great Blue Heron—LBL
 Green Heron—LBL, M, BG, L
 Common Egret—L
 Black-crowned Night Heron—BG, L
 Canada Goose—LBL, BG, L
 Mallard—LBL, H, L
 Black Duck—LBL, H, L
 Gadwall—L
 Pintail—BG, L
 Blue-winged Teal—BG, L
 American Widgeon—BG, L
 Shoveler—BG, L
 Wood Duck—LBL, H, BG, L
 Lesser Scaup—BG
 Turkey Vulture—LBL, BG, MC, L
 Black Vulture—BG, MC, L
 Cooper's Hawk—LBL, BG
 Red-tailed Hawk—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Red-shouldered Hawk—LBL, H, BG, MC
 Broad-winged Hawk—LBL, H, BG, MC
 Marsh Hawk—LBL
 Osprey—LBL, BG
 Pigeon Hawk—BG
 Sparrow Hawk—LBL, H, M, BG, L
 Bobwhite—LBL, H, M, BG, L
 Turkey—LBL
 Sora—L
 American Coot—LBL, BG
 Killdeer—LBL, H, M, BG, L
 Common Snipe—BG
 Spotted Sandpiper—LBL, L
 Solitary Sandpiper—LBL, BG, L
 Willet—LBL
 Greater Yellowlegs—BG, L
 Lesser Yellowlegs—BG, L
 Pectoral Sandpiper—BG
 Least Sandpiper—L
 Ring-billed Gull—LBL, L
 Common Tern—LBL
 Black Tern—L
 Mourning Dove—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Black-billed Cuckoo—LBL, MC, L
 Screech Owl—H
 Great Horned Owl—LBL, H, BG, L
 Barred Owl—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Chuck-will's-widow—LBL, H, M
 Whip-poor-will—LBL, H, M
 Common Nighthawk—M, L
 Chimney Swift—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Belted Kingfisher—LBL, M, BG, MC, L
 Yellow-shafted Flicker—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Pileated Woodpecker—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Red-bellied Woodpecker—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Red-headed Woodpecker—LBL, H, M, L
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker—BG, MC
 Hairy Woodpecker—H, M, BG, MC, L
 Downy Woodpecker—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Eastern Kingbird—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Great Crested Flycatcher—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Eastern Phoebe—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Yellow-bellied Flycatcher—LBL, H
 Acadian Flycatcher—LBL, M, MC, L
 Trail's Flycatcher—H
 Least Flycatcher—MC, L
 Eastern Wood Pewee—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Olive-sided Flycatcher—MC, L
 Horned Lark—BG, L
 Tree Swallow—H, BG, L
 Bank Swallow—L
 Rough-winged Swallow—LBL, H, BG, MC, L
 Barn Swallow—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Cliff Swallow—LBL, L

- Purple Martin—LBL, H, M, BG, L
 Blue Jay—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Common Crow—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Carolina Chickadee—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Tufted Titmouse—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 White-breasted Nuthatch—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Brown Creeper—H, BG
 House Wren—H, M, BG, L
 Winter Wren—BG
 Bewick's Wren—M, BG, L
 Carolina Wren—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Mockingbird—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Catbird—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Brown Thrasher—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Robin—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Wood Thrush—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Hermit Thrush—LBL, BG, MC
 Swainson's Thrush—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Gray-cheeked Thrush — LBL, H, M*, BG, MC, L
 Veery—H, M, MC, L
 Eastern Bluebird—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher — LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Golden-crowned Kinglet—H, BG
 Ruby-crowned Kinglet—H, BG, MC
 Cedar Waxwing—M, MC, L
 Loggerhead Shrike—LBL, H, M, BG, L
 Starling—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 White-eyed Vireo—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Yellow-throated Vireo — LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Solitary Vireo—L
 Red-eyed Vireo—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Philadelphia Vireo—H, L
 Warbling Vireo—H, M, BG, MC, L
 Black-and-white Warbler — LBL, H, BG, MC, L
 Prothonotary Warbler — LBL, H, M*, MC, L
 Worm-eating Warbler—H, BG, MC, L
 Golden-winged Warbler—MC, L
 Blue-winged Warbler—LBL, H, MC, L
 Tennessee Warbler—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Orange-crowned Warbler—H, MC
 Nashville Warbler—H, M*, L
 Parula Warbler—LBL, H, MC
 Yellow Warbler—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Magnolia Warbler—H, M, L
 Cape May Warbler—H, L
 Black-throated Blue Warbler—H, L
 Myrtle Warbler—LBL, H, BG, MC, L
 Black-throated Green Warbler—H, M*, MC, L
 Cerulean Warbler—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Blackburnian Warbler—M*, MC, L
 Yellow-throated Warbler—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Chestnut-sid. Warbler—H, M, MC, L
 Bay-breasted Warbler — LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Blackpoll Warbler—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Pine Warbler—LBL, H, MC
 Prairie Warbler—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Palm Warbler—BG, MC, L
 Ovenbird—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Northern Waterthrush—LBL, M, MC, L
 Louisiana Waterthrush—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Kentucky Warbler—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Connecticut Warbler—M*, L
 Mourning Warbler—M*, L
 Yellowthroat—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Yellow-breasted Chat—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Hooded Warbler—H, BG, MC, L
 Wilson's Warbler—L
 Canada Warbler—M
 American Redstart—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 House Sparrow—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Bobolink—L
 Eastern Meadowlark—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Red-winged Blackbird — LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Orchard Oriole—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Baltimore Oriole—LBL, H, MC, L
 Rusty Blackbird—BG
 Common Grackle—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Brown-headed Cowbird—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
 Scarlet Tanager—LBL, H, M, MC, L
 Summer Tanager—LBL, H, M, BG,

MC, L	Vesper Sparrow—BG
Cardinal—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L	Bachman's Sparrow—MC
Rose-breasted Grosbeak—LBL, H, MC, L	Slate-colored Junco—BG, MC
Blue Grosbeak—LBL, MC	Tree Sparrow—BG
Indigo Bunting—LBL, H, M, MC, L	Chipping Sparrow—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
Dickcissel—H, M, L	Field Sparrow—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
Evening Grosbeak—H, BG	White-crowned Sparrow—LBL, H, M*, BG, L
Purple Finch—LBL, H, BG, MC	White-throated Sparrow—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L
American Goldfinch—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L	Lincoln's Sparrow—L
Rufous-sided Towhee—LBL, H, M, BG, MC, L	Swamp Sparrow—BG
Savannah Sparrow—LBL, BG, L	Song Sparrow—H, BG, L
Grasshopper Sparrow—LBL, L	

Though we found few individuals, we actually recorded 18 species of waterbirds on the little Chaney Lake. The lake itself first came up, a small one, on February 3 but fluctuated enormously, never high. The last puddle disappeared on May 31. The nine birds of prey were unusual and distinctive. A nest of the Great Horned Owl, with two partially feathered young, was found about 24 feet up in a hackberry tree, facing an open field. Leonard C. Brecher recorded the Northern Horned Lark for a first definite record for Bowling Green. We were too early for many warblers and got only nine. For some reason even shorebirds failed to show up in any respectable numbers and some of them not at all. All told we have recorded 200 species on our annual K.O.S. spring counts at the lakes and in the Bowling Green area.—Gordon Wilson, compiler.

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MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK (Most of the park area covered).—May 4; all day. The count, made by twelve observers in three parties, was made by selective stops through most of the park area. The 100 species recorded fell one short of the 101 recorded in 1958.—Mrs. George Ellis, Jr., Mrs. James Gillenwater, Cleo Hogan, Gillie Hyde, George McKinley, Dwight Russell, Marvin Russell, H. E. Shadowen, Jeffrey Shadowen, Michael Shadowen, Russell Starr and Gordon Wilson (compiler).

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LOUISVILLE (Louisville and its environs, including the Ohio River, Caperton's Swamp, woodlands, meadows, and parts of Goshen).—May 11; 6:00 a.m. to 6:45 p.m.; clear to cloudy, a few scattered light showers; temp. 44° to 64°. Total, 138 species. Spring migration had been late, and thus migration on the big day was excellent; wide variety of warblers including Black-throated Blue, Connecticut, and Mourning. No really rare birds found, however. Waterfowl down, as was expected, and shorebirds scarce but reasonable variety recorded.—Joseph Croft, Mrs. Harry Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Jackson, Burt L. Monroe, Jr. (compiler), Louis Pieper, Marie Pieper, William Ruhe, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Shannon, Mabel Slack, Anne L. Stamm, F. W. Stamm, Mrs. S. C. Thacher.

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FIELD NOTES

HUDSONIAN GODWIT IN KENTUCKY

On May 9, 1969, a Hudsonian Godwit (*Limosa haemastica*) was observed in a flooded field near Wier's Creek, six miles west of Nebo, Hopkins County, Kentucky. The godwit was associated with two Black-bellied Plovers (*Squatarola squatarola*), several yellowlegs of both species (*Totanus melanoleucus* and *flavipes*), and assorted small shorebirds of seven species. The specimen was taken (UL 3730) and proved to be an adult male, slightly fat, and with slightly enlarged testes.

I was accompanied on this occasion by Mr. Fred Steedly, owner of the farm, and by Drs. Hugh Spencer, Varley Wiedeman, Charles Covell, and Carl Bollwinkel, all of the Department of Biology, University of Louisville. This record is the first report of the species for the state.—BURT L. MONROE, JR., Dept. of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville 40208.

SANDHILL CRANES AT LOUISVILLE

On the mild evening of March 22, 1969, within an hour of sunset, we were in Stamm's yard in northeastern Jefferson County, outside Louisville, when our attention was drawn by a series of distant, unfamiliar notes. Directly there appeared, high overhead and coming from the south, a wedge-shaped formation of 14 extremely large birds, dropping their rolling, resonant, not unmusical calls, and revealing their identity as Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*). The birds were in view for about two minutes, during which time Croft went to get binoculars and watched the birds until they disappeared in the distance.

This seems to be the fourth modern spring record of Sandhill Cranes in the Louisville area (see Mengel, *Birds of Kentucky*, 1965, p. 229) and is one of the larger flocks noted in the state in recent years. On March 25, 1968, Maslowski (*Ky. Warbler*, 44:57, 1968) recorded 20 birds in Madison County, while a flock of 29 cranes was reliably reported near Elizabethtown, Hardin County, in the spring of 1967. On one previous occasion Stamm (*Ky. Warbler*, 33:15, 1967) had seen a flock of these birds over the Louisville area, 11 birds on November 8, 1956.—JOSEPH E. CROFT, 2366 Gladstone, Louisville 40205 and ANNE L. STAMM, 9101 Spokane Way, Louisville 40222.

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THE OWENSBORO CHAPTER

RAMON R. ILES

The Owensboro Area Chapter of the Kentucky Ornithological Society was organized in February, 1967, with Albert L. "Bert" Powell as the prime organizer. The organizational meeting was held in the Natural Science Museum as have all subsequent meetings. The Charter members are Frank Abrams, Mr. and Mrs. Don Boarman, Ted Curtis, Sister Casimir Czurlis, LaWanda Elliott, Joe Ford, Maurice Hinton, Minnie Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon R. Iles, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Kramer, Myra Mehrlich, Mrs. Chester Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Powell, George Ray, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Roby, Wynema Sims, Edith Warren, Bea Whalen, and Mr. and Mrs.

L. E. Wilson. Officers elected were Don Boarman, president; Minnie Holland, vice-president; and LaWanda Elliott, secretary-treasurer. The current officers are R. R. Iles, president; Frank Abrams, Jr., vice-president; and Mrs. Ray Kramer, secretary-treasurer.

Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. the second Tuesday of each month from September through June. Programs are varied. These have included talks by Jim Butler, State Naturalist, and James Hancock of Madisonville. Other programs have been movies such as: *Kentucky's Feathered Rainbow* and *A Brush With Nature*. Programs also have been given by members and have included slides of Corkscrew Swamp, an auditory tour of Sapsucker Woods, a demonstration on hawks by our resident falconer, Don Boarman, and slides or comments on interesting birds encountered during the past month.

Monthly field trips are scheduled. These trips have covered a variety of territory including Audubon Park, Carpenter and Kingfisher Lakes, farmland, river bottoms, and mature wooded areas. These trips are organized to take advantage of the best birding available at the appropriate time of year.

Chapter members participate in the following K.O.S. projects: Christmas bird count, North American Nest-Record Card Program, and Cooperative Breeding Bird Survey of North America. As a result of organized field work we have seen at least three new species of birds in Daviess County: Olive-sided Flycatcher, Golden-winged Warbler, and Blue Grosbeak.

Present membership is between 35 and 40 with interest remaining at a high level.

—2223 St. James Court, Owensboro 42301

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Dr. Herbert E. Shadowen, immediate past president of the Kentucky Ornithological Society, is on a sabbatical leave from Western Kentucky University during the summer. As a recipient of a National Science Foundation grant to study desert biology in Arizona, he and his family, after touring the West Coast, are now in Tempe.

Start planning to join us at Owensboro for our 1969 Fall Meeting, October 10-12. Headquarters will be at Gabe's Motor Inn, with registration in the lobby. Persons are urged to register as soon as they arrive at Owensboro. The program Friday evening and the business session on Saturday afternoon will be held at the Owensboro Area Natural Science Museum. The Annual Dinner will be held at Gabe's Inn. A full announcement of the program, motel rates, and needed information will be sent you later.

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