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The Kentucky Warbler

(Published by the Kentucky Ornithological Society)

Vol. 50

NOVEMBER, 1974

No. 4



BARRED OWL

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THE KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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

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THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

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EditorH. E. Shadowen, Biology Department, Western Kentucky Univ.,
Bowling Green 42101

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Leonard C. Brecher

OUR COVER

The photograph of the Barred Owl was contributed by Delbert H. Rust, a K.O.S. member from Columbus, Indiana.

CURRENT STATUS OF THE RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER

A. L. WHITT

Suitable habitat for the Red-cockaded Woodpecker, *Dendrocopos borealis*, has been decreasing both in quantity and quality over its entire range since the entrance of white man on the scene. The major causes of the habitat changes are due to: lumbering operations, fire control, clearing land for agriculture, cutting out diseased trees by the forestry service, and urbanization in general. The loss of habitat is always accompanied by the reduction or extirpation of species. Murphey (1939), Sprunt (1949), Lay (1970) and others have pointed out the disappearance or jeopardy of this species to the point that the U. S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife included this bird on its list of rare and endangered species.

The Red-cockaded Woodpecker within its habitat in Kentucky has a poorer record than in its general range. The part of Kentucky where the bird has been found is the northernmost part of its range, and therefore it was never here in abundance, but more or less in disjunct pockets. Prior to 1960 the records in the state included approximately 13 counties with some doubts and debates about these reports. The counties usually accepted were Powell, Wolf, Edmonson, Muhlenburg, Wayne, Whitley, Jackson, Rockcastle, Lee, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, and Laurel. Between the years 1960-1971 the bird has been recorded only in the last four counties — McCreary, Pulaski, Russell and Laurel.

The range in Kentucky coincides closely with the Cliff Section of the Western Cumberland Plateau. This area consists of an irregular strip from Pickett County, Tennessee to Wolf County, Kentucky, approximately 10 to 25 miles in width. The shallow, sandy, well-drained soils of ridge tops and uplands support the edaphic climax of pines (*P. echinata*, *P. rigida*, *P. virginiana*) and oaks, intermixed with hickories and other trees.

The ideal habitat is open, mature or over-mature pines 40 to 100 years old with a d.b.h. of at least 12 inches. This type of habitat is difficult to find not only in Kentucky but throughout the entire southeast.

Distribution and Abundance

Wilson (1810) first discovered the Red-cockaded Woodpecker in North Carolina, but later found it through South Carolina into Georgia as far south as the Altamaha River. Audubon (1839) traveled extensively in the Southeast and was more able to accurately assess the distribution of the species. He found the species from Texas to New Jersey and as far inland as Tennessee. Audubon also pointed out the preference of the bird for pines and found it nowhere more abundant than in the pine barrens of Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. Woodhouse (1853) reported the bird from Oklahoma (Indian territory). Woodruff (1907) found the species fairly common in some of the unlogged parts of Missouri.

There are records of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker from Fulton (Pindar, 1889, 1925) and Muhlenberg (Brown, 1935) Counties in western Kentucky, though Mengel (1965) questions the validity of these early records and gives the known distribution of the species in Kentucky as the "Cliff Section of the western Cumberland Plateau" in the eastern part of the state.

The strong habitat preference of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker is open, mature pine forests, and nest site preference is pines that are infected with red heart, *Formes pini*; this has been well documented by several workers. The birds have been known to inhabit longleaf, loblolly, shortleaf, pitch, and pond pine.

Correlation can be shown between distribution of birds and forest fires since the open parklike habitat is preferred by the Red-cockaded Woodpecker and is maintained by the regular occurrence of fire. Other factors will vary directly with the proportion of land forested. A critical factor is tree maturity since red heart disease is characteristic of trees 40 and usually ones 80 years old. Areas with 75 to 100% forested land of mature tree with high occurrence of fires and disease have high populations of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers.

From fairly recent studies the total number of Red-cockaded Woodpeckers in the United States is estimated to be around 10,000 birds.

The Future

There is danger of extinction because of two major factors: (a) mature diseased pines are uneconomical; (b) forest lands are managed to give the quickest dollar; therefore, trees are cut before they reach 80 years of age and as a result the red heart disease does not get started properly. Fortunately about 50% or more of the existing colonies are on federal or state lands and are therefore potentially protected. Another plus is that several of the large paper companies have undertaken programs to protect the Red-cockaded Woodpecker nest and den trees on their lands.

The Red-cockaded Woodpecker is in danger because it has become specialized. It evolved with open pine forest of the south and now that these are being changed by man, the bird is in extreme danger. We might ask ourselves the question, "Has the bird overspecialized?" Is the species so genetically uniform that it has reached a literal dead end on a one-way evolutionary alley? If the species can be protected for a time there is hope that it will adapt to man's alteration of the environment.

The species is further endangered by pesticides. Unfortunately the range of this bird coincides to a large extent with that of the imported fire ant, a species which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has been trying to eradicate. Some of the chlorinated hydrocarbons have been used in the eradication program, and their effect on avian populations is well-known. The Red-cockaded Woodpecker is primarily insectivorous with ants comprising as much as 79% of the diet (Beal, 1911), so that insecticides may take a greater toll of this species than some other insectivorous species.

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—Department of Biology, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond 40475.

(Ed. note: This is a part of a lecture presented at the fall meeting of the K.O.S. by A. L. Whitt as general information concerning the Red-cockaded Woodpecker.)

KENTUCKY ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL FALL MEETING

October 4-6, 1974

The 1974 Fall Meeting of the Kentucky Ornithological Society was held at Cumberland Falls State Resort Park on October 4-6, with registration beginning at 5:00 p.m. on October 4.

At the opening session on Friday evening Dr. Burt L. Monroe, Jr., President, after welcoming those present, explained that the meeting was to be centered around the Red-cockaded Woodpecker, an endangered species resident in the Cumberland Plateau Region but in recent years rarely seen. Dr. Monroe recounted the status of this species in Kentucky, gave an imitation of its unusual call, and displayed three specimens which members could later examine.

Prof. A. L. Whitt read a paper in which he included a summary of published references to the Red-cockaded Woodpecker, described its habitat and the type of pine tree in which it might most likely be found, as well as its habits, food, and behavior.

Dr. Monroe outlined the field trips for the following day and then invited examination of the specimens he had brought.

The meeting was then adjourned.

A large number assembled before daylight on Saturday for the first field trip, but in the heavy fog of the early morning visibility was nil. At 8:00 a.m. groups started out in search of the chief object of the meeting. While many interesting species were recorded, the Red-cockaded Woodpecker was not among them.

After lunch, which was followed by a meeting of the Board of Directors, a General Business Session was convened at 3:30 p.m. by the president. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Sister Casimir Czurlies, Miss Schneider was asked to substitute for her. Dr. Monroe, in his summary of the Board of Directors meeting, stated that the 1975 Spring Meeting

would be held at Bowling Green, on April 18-20, and that since the location of the Fall Meeting had not been chosen, other than that it would be in the western part of the state, the membership would be notified as soon as possible.

Mrs. Mary Louise Daubard gave in summary the Treasurer's Report which was accepted as read. Since Mrs. Daubard had served the full term of this office permitted by the Bylaws, and a new Treasurer would be elected, Dr. Monroe appointed Mr. Stamm and Mr. Brecher as auditors.

In reply to a question as to what is being done with the Gordon Wilson Fund, Dr. Monroe stated the purpose of the Fund and its authorized uses: namely, to assist in the cost of publication of *The Kentucky Warbler*, monographs and occasional papers beyond the scope of the finances of the Society.

Dr. Shadowen, Editor, urged that to maintain the standards of *The Kentucky Warbler* members submit results of studies and investigations since there was a serious need of lead articles as well as other items for publication.

Dr. Monroe reminded members that Nest Record Card Data have not been received promptly and requested that this information be sent as soon as possible to Mrs. Stamm.

Mrs. Stamm read a plea from the Cumberland Falls Preservation Association, Inc., for badly needed funds to continue its work in combating commercial proposals which would cause the destruction of natural areas both inside the Park and adjacent to it. After discussion, it was moved (Miss Wright) and seconded (Miss Gentry) that the Society contribute twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). The motion carried.

A motion was made that a letter expressing the views of the Society regarding the proposed inroads on the beauty and natural aspects of the Park and bordering land be sent the governor. The motion carried.

Dr. Monroe called upon Dr. Shadowen, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, for the committee's report. Other members of the committee were A. L. Powell and Mrs. Stamm. The following nominations were offered:

President: Dr. Burt L. Monroe, Jr., Louisville
 Vice President: Prof. A. L. Whitt, Richmond
 Recording Secretary: Sister Casimir Czurles, Owensboro
 Corr. Sec.-Treasurer: Mrs. Clifford Johnson, Louisville
 Councilors: Ramon Iles, Owensboro

Dr. Andrew Uterhart, Lexington

Two councilors who continue in office were Mrs. Kenneth McConnell, Louisville, and Dr. Russell Starr, Glasgow. Since there were no further nominations, the proposed slate was approved by acclamation.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Members and guests assembled at seven p.m. for the annual dinner. After the meal the president welcomed all those present and asked new members attending for the first time to rise. Guests were also presented. Dr. Monroe introduced those at the speaker's table and recognized Mr. and Mrs. William B. Tabler, members of long standing who had been unable to attend for a number of years. Mrs. Tabler had earlier held the office of Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer. Dr. Monroe made announcements regarding the Spring Meeting and the plans for field trips on the following morning. The official count of observations was then compiled.

Dr. Monroe introduced the speaker, Dr. Fred J. Alsop, III, Assistant

Professor at the University of Tennessee, Kingsport, ornithologist and professional wildlife photographer. Dr. Alsop presented a spell-binding program of his visits to the Canadian Arctic, chiefly Bathurst Inlet and Victoria Island. His lucid and enthusiastic commentary, his superb photography of the birds, other animals, and miniature plant life culminated in his long sought-after objective, the Peregrine falcon's nest, located high on a ledge of a sheer cliff. He succeeded in capturing at close range the nest with eggs, hatched young, and both adults, all amid an arctic flower garden.

Sunday morning field trips added species to the official count of Saturday, bringing the total number of species recorded to 74. Members and guests attending numbered 95.

Respectfully submitted,
Evelyn J. Schneider
Secretary pro tem.

**BIRD LIST FOR FALL MEETING,
CUMBERLAND FALLS STATE PARK, 5 OCTOBER 1974:**

Turkey Vulture, 6; *Sharp-shinned Hawk (on 6 Oct.); Cooper's Hawk, 1; Red-tailed Hawk, 2; Red-shouldered Hawk, 1; Ruffed Grouse, 4; Lesser Yellowlegs, 1; Mourning Dove, 3; Yellow-billed Cuckoo, 3; Screech Owl, 1; Barred Owl, 1; Chimney Swift, 2; Belted Kingfisher, 2; Common (Yellow-shafted) Flicker, 10; Pileated Woodpecker, 8; Red-bellied Woodpecker, 15; Red-headed Woodpecker, 5; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, 8; Hairy Woodpecker, 6; Downy Woodpecker, 8; Eastern Phoebe, 10; Eastern Wood Pewee, 4; Blue Jay, 128; Common Crow, 14; Carolina Chickadee, 78; Tufted Titmouse, 47; White-breasted Nuthatch, 10; Red-breasted Nuthatch, 2; Brown Creeper, 3; Carolina Wren, 10; Gray Catbird, 2; Brown Thrasher, 1; American Robin, 41; Wood Thrush, 1; Hermit Thrush, 1; Swainson's Thrush, 3; Gray-cheeked Thrush, 2; Eastern Bluebird, 1; Golden-crowned Kinglet, 6; Cedar Waxwing, 8; Starling, 2; Yellow-throated Vireo, 2; Philadelphia Vireo, 1; Black-and-white Warbler, 1; Tennessee Warbler, 18; Nashville Warbler, 2; *Parula Warbler (on 4 Oct.); Magnolia Warbler, 1; Cape May Warbler, 14; Black-throated Blue Warbler, 1; Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler, 4; Black-throated Green Warbler, 5; Blackburnian Warbler, 2; *Yellow-throated Warbler (on 4 and 6 Oct.); Chestnut-sided Warbler, 2; Bay-breasted Warbler, 14; Pine Warbler, 64; Prairie Warbler, 1; Palm Warbler, 1; Hooded Warbler, 1; American Redstart, 2; House Sparrow, 8; Eastern Meadowlark, 3; Red-winged Blackbird, 1; Common Grackle, 6; Scarlet Tanager, 4; Summer Tanager, 12; Cardinal, 21; Rose-breasted Grosbeak, 14; American Goldfinch, 6; Rufous-sided Towhee, 13; Chipping Sparrow, 15; Field Sparrow, 1; Song Sparrow, 1. Total species, 71 (+ 3 additional on adjoining days).

**ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS AND GUESTS
AT THE FALL MEETING, 1974**

ANCHORAGE: Dr. and Mrs. Burt L. Monroe and son Burt.

BOWLING GREEN: Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Clark, John Crose, Mr. and Mrs. Blaine Ferrell, Dr. and Mrs. Herb Shadowen.

CARLISLE: Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Kingsolver, Ann Kingsolver.
 CRESTWOOD: Bernice Boulter, Mary Louise Mingus.
 DANVILLE: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell.
 ELIZABETHTOWN: Mr. and Mrs. Jon Rickert.
 FRANKFORT: Marvin Bing, Howard Jones.
 JACKSON: Pierre Allaire, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Payne.
 JEFFERSONTOWN: Mr. and Mrs. William B. Mathes.
 LEXINGTON: Debra Breen, Harold Frazier, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Uterhart.
 LOUISVILLE: Amelia B. Alford, Irene Ballard, Sister Ann Bell, Mrs. Elizabeth Bell, Jane Bell, Patricia Bell, Mrs. M. L. Daubard, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ellison, Katy Fulkerson, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Leggett, Dr. and Mrs. K. P. McConnell, Marianna McLellan, Evelyn Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Shannon, Lawrence Smith, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Stamm, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Sundquist, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Susie, Mr. and Mrs. William Tabler, Audrey Wright.
 MACEO: A. L. Powell.
 MADISONVILLE: Thelma Gentry, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Travis.
 MURRAY: Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kemper.
 OWENSBORO: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Abrams, Mary Lydia Greenwell, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Iles, Barbara Kacer, Mrs. Emogene Lashbrook, John Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wilson.
 RICHMOND: Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Householder, Mark Hungarland, Robert Hungarland, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Whitt.
 SHELBYSVILLE: Dorothy Gorell, Patty Smith.
 TOLU: Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Jones, Jr.
 WILLIAMSBURG: Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Olsen.
 BOONEVILLE, IND.: Jim Campbell, Willard Gray.
 KINGSFORT, TENN.: Dr. and Mrs. Fred Alsop, III.
 NORRIS, TENN.: C. R. Wenzel.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER
October 1, 1974

GENERAL FUND

Bank balance as shown by last report, Sept. 28, 1973 \$1386.38

Receipts

Membership dues	\$1401.50
Interest Income:	
Full-paid Shares, Jefferson Federal and Loan Association	9.25
Certificate (Endowment Fund) Colonial Federal Savings and Loan Association	100.83
Certificate (Gordon Wilson Fund) Colonial Federal Savings and Loan Association	60.92
Spring Meeting	309.75
Fall Meeting	643.00
Miscellaneous Income	128.57
Sale-Checklists et al	30.97

Transfer from Jefferson Federal Full-Paid		
Shares and Savings Account to purchase		
Certificate for Endowment Fund	1000.00	
Full-Paid Shares (7)	\$700.00	
Interest on above	6.14	
Savings Account	293.86	
		3684.79
Total Receipts		5071.17

Disbursements

Printing: Kentucky Warbler, 4 issues	\$1218.64	
Postage and Mailing Permit	72.50	
Supplies: Envelopes, labels, etc.	60.38	
Expenses, Spring Meeting	238.60	
Expenses, Fall Meeting	585.00	
Miscellaneous	27.99	
Dues: Nature Conservancy	10.00	
Kentuckians for Environmental Planning	10.00	
Transfer to Endowment Fund (Certificate)	1000.00	
Transfer of interest (Gordon Wilson Fund)	60.92	
Life Memberships (2) to Endowment Fund	100.00	
		3384.03
Balance, First National Bank, Louisville, Ky.		1687.14
		\$5071.17

ENDOWMENT FUND

Balance in Savings Account, Jefferson Federal		
Savings & Loan Assn., Louisville, Ky.,		
September 28, 1973	\$1093.45	
Seven Full-paid Shares, Jefferson Federal	700.00	
Certificate, Colonial Federal Savings and		
Loan Association	1000.00	2793.45

Receipts

Interest Income:		
Certificate, Colonial Federal	\$ 100.83	
Full-Paid Shares, Jefferson Federal	6.14	
	9.25	
Savings Account, Jefferson Federal	48.34	
Two Life Memberships	100.00	
		264.56
Total Receipts		\$3058.01

Disbursements

Transfer of Interest on Certificate to		
General Fund	100.83	
Transfer of Interest on Full-Paid Shares to		
General Fund	9.25	110.08
		<hr/>
Total		\$2947.93
Balance in Fund, October 1, 1974:		
Savings Account, Jefferson Federal Savings & Loan Assoc.	947.93	
Certificates (2), Colonial Federal Saving & Loan Assoc.	2000.00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$2947.93

THE GORDON WILSON FUND FOR ORNITHOLOGY

Balance in Savings Account, Greater Louisville		
Savings and Loan Assn., Sept. 28, 1973	330.47	
Certificate, Colonial Federal Savings and Loan		
Association	1000.00	\$1330.47
		<hr/>

Receipts

Interest on Savings Account	18.34	
Interest on Certificate	60.92	
		<hr/>
Total Receipts		79.26
		<hr/>
		\$1409.73
		<hr/>
Balance in Savings Account, Greater Louisville Savings		
and Loan Association	409.73	
Certificate, Colonial Federal Savings & Loan Association	1000.00	
		<hr/>
Total		\$1409.73

BALANCE SHEET
October 1, 1974

Assets:		
Cash in General Fund, First National Bank, Louisville	\$1687.14	
Savings Account, Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan		
Association	947.93	
Certificates of Deposit, Endowment Fund, Colonial		
Federal Savings and Loan Association	2000.00	
Savings Account, Gordon Wilson Fund for Ornithology,		
Greater Louisville Savings & Loan Association	409.73	
Certificate of Deposit, Gordon Wilson Fund for		
Ornithology, Colonial Federal Savings and Loan		
Association	1000.00	
		<hr/>
Net Worth: October 1, 1974	6044.80	
		Mary Louise Daubard, Treasurer

FIELD NOTES

OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER CAPTURING SULPHUR BUTTERFLY

Olive-sided Flycatchers (*Nuttallornis borealis*) are regular but relatively uncommon transients through the state of Kentucky. On the afternoon of 22 August 1973, at Anchorage, Jefferson County, I observed an immature of this species flycatching in the typical Olive-side fashion, sallying forth from the highest dead-limb perch available to it. On one of its forays, I noted it capturing a male Orange Sulphur butterfly (*Colias eurytheme*), a common species locally. Upon returning to its perch, the flycatcher paused momentarily with the still struggling butterfly before swallowing it intact, wings and all.

The observation is noteworthy from several aspects. First of all, I can find no record in the literature of butterflies constituting any part of the diet of the Olive-sided Flycatcher. Bent (*Life Histories of North American Flycatchers, Larks, Swallows, and Their Allies, 1942, Smiths. Inst. Bull.*, 179: 296-297) mentioned the presence of moths in slightly more than 4% of the stomachs examined but of no other Lepidoptera, nor can I find any reports elsewhere of butterflies being eaten. Furthermore, the sulphurs are generally ignored by avian predators, despite their conspicuous nature and relative abundance, indicating that they are among those species "distasteful" to birds and thus protected through their bright "warning" coloration. Finally, some species of birds that feed habitually on butterflies, especially those of the tropics, are adapted for such behavior through a long, slender, cylindrical bill, with which they neatly clip off the wings before swallowing the body of the butterfly; in the present case, wings and all were consumed, which I suspect is the normal case in tyrannid flycatchers with their wide, flat bills.

It seems likely that what was witnessed here was the trial-and-error learning process connected with development of avoidance behavior relative to predation on distasteful species of butterflies. Very probably the sulphur consumed here was the first, as well as the last, bright orange butterfly taken by that inexperienced flycatcher. A further observation lends additional support to this suggestion. On 16 September 1973, at the same location, I noted an immature Eastern Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*) make unsuccessful attempts to catch two different migrating Monarch butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*), a well-known distasteful species. Although peewees are known to feed regularly on butterflies of non-distasteful species, this individual pewee clearly had never before caught a Monarch; one experience of consuming a Monarch, perhaps the most distasteful of all local butterfly species, has been shown to be sufficient for the learning process of avoidance in avian predators. — BURT L. MONROE, JR., Department of Biology, University of Louisville, Louisville 40208.

CARDINAL CONCENTRATION AT A FEEDING STATION

I feed birds throughout the year at my residence in Bowling Green and also have running water in two bird baths. The food consists primarily of sunflower seed, and I feed over 3,000 pounds of seed per year. On December 28, 1970 I counted 96 Cardinals in my back yard. On April 5, 1974 I observed 102 Cardinals at the feeding station.—D. C. RILEY, 1301 Lehman Ave., Bowling Green 42101.

BOOK REVIEW

BIRDING FROM A TRACTOR SEAT, by Charles Flugum. Trades Publishing Co., Albert Lea, Minn., 1973; 435 pp., 20 line drawings. \$8.95.

This book had its origin in a series of essays on birds written as a monthly column for *The Community Magazine*, published by the Trades Publishing Company of Albert Lea, Minnesota. The author graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1929 and has owned and operated a 240-acre farm in Freeborn County in southern Minnesota for many years. His interest in ornithology began in early youth. In the preface he makes this statement about his book: "It concerns many of my experiences with birds, spanning a period from earliest recollections to adulthood". His mother encouraged him in his birding observations, and his love of nature and observational acuity are reflected in his writing.

Each of the 137 chapters represents one monthly column of *The Community Magazine*. Most of the chapters concern observations and information about the bird listed in the chapter title, but other birds are often discussed in the same chapter. The articles were written in the 1950's and 1960's over a long span of time so that subjects such as bird migration, migrations in spring and in fall, winter feeding, and various bird counts are sometimes repeated. A map of the region or of the state of Minnesota would have been helpful. The book will undoubtedly have greater appeal to residents of Minnesota and nearby states. It definitely has a local flavor, and many of the localities and people mentioned have little significance unless one has lived or visited in Minnesota. This is to be expected because the columns were written for readers in the region in which the author lived.

Most serious bird students will recall experiences and observations similar to many of those of Mr. Flugum as described in his book, but unfortunately most of us will pass through life without taking the time to maintain records of our observations. In doing this Mr. Flugum has given to the reader a storehouse of information accumulated over the years. — H. E. SHADOWEN, Biology Dept., Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green 42101.

NEWS AND VIEWS

ACQUISITION OF THE KENTUCKY WARBLER BY LEES JUNIOR COLLEGE

The editor has been informed by Mrs. Mary K. McLaren, Library Director at Lees Junior College that the college is in the process of strengthening its ornithological collection and has recently purchased the entire back issues run of *The Kentucky Warbler*. Anyone interested in ornithology is invited to use these resources.

CORRECTIONS

On page 26, Volume 50, May 1974 issue, *The Kentucky Warbler*; in the 11th line the words "the" and "County" should be deleted, and "in Bell County" should be added to the sentence for clarification. The sentence should then read: This study is being made to determine the possible flight lines over the Cumberland ridges and Log Mountain in Bell County.

Also, in the next paragraph on the same page the words "Kentucky Breeding Bird Survey" should be substituted for "Annual Summer Bird Count".